OD6 METALS LTD

ASX Announcement

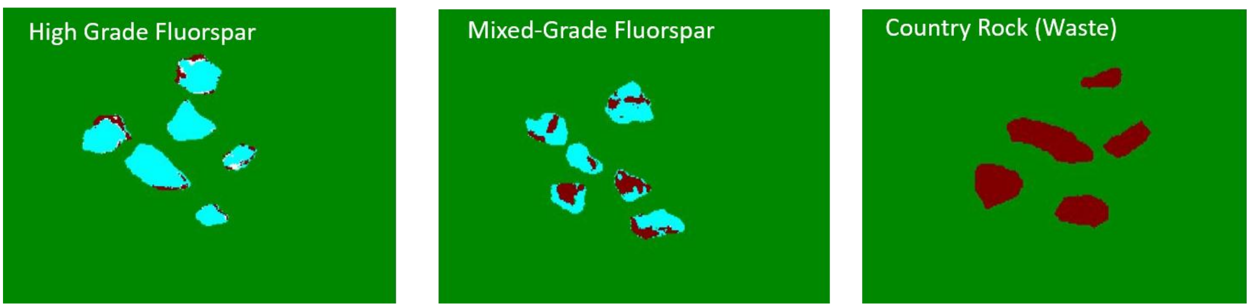
12 August 2026

ASX: OD6

ENCOURAGING ORE SORTING RESULTS HIGHLIGHT POTENTIAL FOR LOW-COST UPGRADING AT HIGH-GRADE QUINN FLUORSPAR

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Highly encouraging TOMRA ore sorting results demonstrate clear discrimination between high-grade fluorspar, lower-grade/mixed material and barren waste**
- **Comprehensive ~166kg metallurgical sample suite selected across discrete mining domains**, spanning high and medium-grade mineralisation plus low/no-grade hanging-wall, footwall and internal waste, capturing mining dilution and feeding both the TOMRA and Core Resources programmes
- **Exceptional head grades confirmed across all four principal mineralised domains, 98.3% CaF_2** Big Jim main vein, **90.0% CaF_2** Horseshoe high-grade mineralisation, **86.7% CaF_2** Blue Bell main vein, **76.2% CaF_2** Horseshoe breccia mineralisation, **40.4% CaF_2** Mammoth breccia mineralisation
- **Independent QXRD mineralogy strongly corroborates the exceptional fluorspar content, returning 98.6% fluorite Big Jim, 90.4% fluorite Horseshoe, 91.6% fluorite Blue Bell, 48.5% fluorite Mammoth**
- Importantly, **QXRD identified fluorite as the only fluorine-bearing mineral**, supporting the interpretation of the fluorine assays
- **Very low levels of gangue and deleterious elements** arsenic, cadmium, base-metals, sulphur or uranium - **meets Metspar and Acidspar product requirements even before upgrade**
- TOMRA's Laser and XRT **technologies demonstrate the ability to separate ore from waste, supporting rejection of mining dilution at coarse particle size before milling and flotation**
- Exceptional natural grades combined with proven ore-sorting performance **support a low-CAPEX Direct Shipping Metspar product with minimal beneficiation, offering near-term cash flow potential ahead of a full flotation circuit**
- **Upgraded feed can also be directed to flotation for production of higher-value Acidspar**



Frontispiece – Laser ore-sorting technology by TOMRA applied to Quinn Project metallurgical samples. This clearly differentiates ore types and provides low-cost path to upgrade of mineral products with coarse crush only. Samples approximately 10-15mm.

- Early waste rejection has the potential to **increase CaF_2 feed grade while reducing tonnes reporting to downstream processing**, **potentially reducing:**
  - grinding and milling power requirements
  - grinding media and equipment wear
  - flotation reagent consumption
  - water consumption
  - tailings generation
- Big Jim is particularly exceptional, with the main-vein sample returning **98.3% CaF_2 by head assay and 98.6% fluorite by QXRD before beneficiation**, already exceeding the typical CaF_2 grade requirement for **Acidspar**. Further product-quality testing is required to determine whether a directly saleable product can be produced
- **Core Resources' comprehensive metallurgical program is progressing to plan**, integrating mineralogy, size-by-assay, grind optimisation, Heavy Media Separation (HMS), rougher and cleaner flotation and impurity characterisation
- Following the encouraging TOMRA sighter results, OD6 intends to progress larger-scale ore-sorting trials using approximately **500-1,000 kg bulk samples** to establish quantitative mass rejection, grade uplift and recovery performance

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Managing Director Brett Hazelden, commented:

"These results are exciting not simply because of the exceptional grades, but because they are beginning to show us how the different mineralisation styles at Quinn could potentially be mined and processed.

We deliberately did not just send TOMRA and Core our best-looking fluorspar. We selected discrete samples representing high and medium-grade mineralisation together with hanging-wall, footwall and internal waste so that we could understand how mining dilution may behave and, importantly, whether it can be removed before milling. At Blue Bell, Big Jim and Horseshoe, TOMRA has demonstrated very clear discrimination between these material types. This potentially gives us the ability to reject waste at a coarse crush size, upgrade selected material towards a Metspar product and substantially reduce the tonnes that ultimately need to be ground and floated to produce higher-value Acidspar.

The head grades themselves are exceptional. Big Jim returned 98.3% CaF_2, Horseshoe 90.0% CaF_2 and Blue Bell 86.7% CaF_2, with independent QXRD mineralogy confirming these samples are overwhelmingly comprised of fluorite with relatively simple gangue mineralogy.

We are particularly encouraged by Big Jim, where the main-vein sample is already above the typical CaF_2 grade required for Acidspar before beneficiation. At Horseshoe and Blue Bell, the combination of naturally high grades, low impurities and strong ore-sorting discrimination creates significant optionality for both Metspar and Acidspar production routes.

The Core Resources programme is progressing to plan and will now take these same representative material types through grind optimisation, HMS and flotation. Combined with larger-scale TOMRA sorting trials, this work will allow us to develop an integrated processing flowsheet specifically designed around the different mineralisation domains at Quinn.

With the USA importing 100% of its fluorspar and classifying it as a critical mineral, a clean, high-grade Nevada source is exactly what the US supply chain, including the US military, are looking for."

Quinn Metallurgical Development Test Work Program

OD6 Metals Limited (ASX: OD6) ("OD6" or "the Company") is pleased to report highly encouraging head assay, mineralogical and preliminary sensor-based ore sorting results from its ongoing metallurgical development program for the Quinn Fluorspar Project in Nevada, USA.

The results represent an important step in the systematic development of the Quinn processing strategy and follow the Company's previously announced review of historic metallurgical testwork, which demonstrated the potential to produce both metallurgical-grade fluorspar (**Metspar**) and acid-grade fluorspar (**Acidspar**) products from Quinn mineralisation.

The current program combines modern mineralogical characterisation and conventional beneficiation studies being undertaken by Core Resources in Brisbane with sensor-based ore sorting investigations undertaken by global sorting technology company TOMRA at its Test Centre in Wedel, Germany.

Preliminary characterization work has been received and is presented in this release. This on-going work will involve milling and flotation tests to achieve the targeted Metspar (>60% CaF2) and Acidspar (>97% CaF2) products.

Metallurgical Samples Designed to Test Mining Dilution and Processing Response

A total of approximately **166 kg across 11 large-format samples** from Mammoth, Blue Bell, Horseshoe and Big Jim was delivered for the metallurgical program, with individual samples ranging from approximately 8 to 25 kg.

These large format samples were collected and composited from different localities within four projects (Horseshoe, Big Jim, Blue Bell and Mammoth) to build a representivity of typical ore types as well as waste rock and mixed waste/ore as exposed at surface at the Quinn Project.

Importantly, the metallurgical sampling program was **not designed to preferentially select only high-grade fluorspar**. OD6 deliberately collected discrete samples representing the principal geological and potential mining domains observed at each deposit, including:

- high-grade mineralisation
- medium and lower-grade mineralisation
- mixed ore and host rock
- breccia mineralisation (broken or fragment mineral and rocks cemented together in a matrix)
- footwall material
- hanging-wall material
- internal waste/host rock

The objective is to understand how each material type may behave during future mining and processing and, in particular, assess the potential impact of mining dilution.

The same discrete material types form the basis of the TOMRA ore-sorting investigation and Core Resources beneficiation program, allowing the Company to evaluate the potential processing pathway for each mineralisation and waste domain.

The inclusion of deliberately low-grade and barren samples is therefore an important part of the program.

For example, Blue Bell samples range from **86.7% CaF_2 in the main vein to 0.4% CaF_2 in hanging-wall volcanic waste**, providing strongly contrasting end-members against which sensor-based sorting can be evaluated. Horseshoe similarly includes high-grade mineralisation together with approximately **7.4% CaF_2**

host/internal limestone, while Big Jim includes the exceptionally high-grade main vein and lower-grade footwall breccia.

This approach provides a more realistic basis for evaluating future mining dilution and the ability to reject waste before downstream processing.

TOMRA Preliminary Ore Sorting Summary Results

OD6 Metals has joined with TOMRA, a world-leading sorting sensor company with a test centre in Germany and offices in Australia, to conduct preliminary sighter tests on product from the metallurgical samples. TOMRA XRT technology is currently utilised to help remove waste from feed at the Las Cuevas fluorspar mine in Mexico

TOMRA were presented with coarse (5 to 12mm) representative samples from the metallurgical samples.

The samples were evaluated using:

Laser sorting – which evaluates differences in surface properties, colour, brightness and crystalline characteristics; and

X-Ray Transmission (XRT) – which differentiates particles according to differences in atomic density.

The preliminary investigation successfully demonstrated the ability to distinguish fluorite-rich material from lower-grade and waste material.

At **Horseshoe**, Laser sorting demonstrated clear differentiation between the two styles of high-grade fluorspar and the limestone host/internal dilution material.

At **Big Jim**, both Laser and XRT clearly differentiated the massive high-grade fluorspar vein from footwall and hanging-wall material.

At **Blue Bell**, the volcanic host rock provided particularly strong contrast to the fluorspar veins, with both Laser and XRT demonstrating clear differentiation between the ore and waste domains. The results indicate that even lower-grade fluorspar-bearing footwall material may potentially be amenable to upgrading through ore sorting.

At **Mammoth**, preliminary sorting was less definitive due to similarities between crystalline quartz and fluorite-bearing material. Mammoth remains primarily a bulk-tonnage beneficiation target, with HMS and flotation investigations forming an important component of the ongoing Core Metallurgy program.

Preliminary characterization work has been received and is presented in this release from the four projects (Horseshoe, Big Jim, Blue Bell and Mammoth).

Acidspar and Metspar

Fluorspar (also known as fluorite) is a simple mineral with the formula CaF_2, which contains 48.9% fluorine by weight. Fluorspar is the main mineralogical source of fluorine. High-grade fluorspar mineralisation is typically upgraded through simple processing to produce concentrates known as Metspar and Acidspar.

MetSpar is a mineral product containing >60% fluorspar (CaF_2) and is sold to the steel industries as a fluxing agent. As a fluxing agent, the MetSpar improves slag fluidity, remove impurities, lower the melting temperature, protects refractory materials and is used to enhance high-end stainless steel products.
MetSpar typical needs to be:

- *>60% CaF_2*
- *less than 5,000ppm lead (Pb)*
- *less than 3,000ppm sulphur (S)*

AcidSpar is an upgraded mineral product containing >97% fluorspar (CaF_2) and is sold to the chemical industry for hydrofluoric acid production, and ultimately is used in the nuclear fuels industry, battery technologies, solar panels, defence technologies and AI chip manufacturing.
AcidSpar specifications typically need to be:

- *>97% CaF_2*
- *<1.5% silica (SiO_2),*
- *<10-20ppm arsenic,*
- *<1,000ppm sulphur (S)*
- *<100-550ppm phosphorous (P).*
- *Penalties or refusal are potentially applied for high lead (Pb) and other base-metals (Cu, Zn, Mo), and pollutants such cadmium, chromium or any radioactive elements such as uranium or thorium.*

Why Ore Sorting could be Important for Quinn

Sensor-based ore sorting can potentially be positioned immediately following primary/coarse crushing **to produce a Metspar product** or before energy intensive grinding and flotation, **to produce a Acidspar product**

Metspar generally requires substantially less beneficiation than Acidspar. Selected high-grade Quinn material may therefore have the potential to be crushed, sorted and sized to produce a coarse Metspar product without requiring the entire material stream to undergo fine grinding and flotation.

The conceptual processing sequence Metspar becomes:

ROM Ore → Crushing → Sensor-based Sorting → Waste Rejection / Potential Coarse Product → Metspar

This could potentially provide:

- a relatively simple processing route
- lower power requirements
- reduced water demand
- reduced capital intensity
- greater flexibility between Metspar and future Acidspar production

The conceptual processing sequence Acidspar becomes:

ROM Ore → Crushing → Sensor-based Sorting → Waste Rejection / Potential Coarse Product → Grinding → Flotation → Acidspar

Rather than processing all mined material through the milling and flotation circuit, sensor sorting potentially allows barren or low-grade mining dilution to be rejected at a relatively coarse particle size.

This could provide a number of material benefits to a future Quinn development, including early waste rejection that has the potential to **increase CaF_2 feed grade while reducing tonnes reporting to downstream processing**, **potentially reducing:**

- grinding and milling power requirements
- grinding media and equipment wear
- flotation reagent consumption
- water consumption
- tailings generation

QXRD Preliminary Ore Sorting Results

Core Resources has conducted independent quantitative x-ray diffraction (QXRD) studies on the mineralogy of samples, with analysis providing strong corroboration of the exceptional fluorite content of the high-grade samples.

Importantly these works show no other fluorine bearing minerals other than fluorspar, with coarse quartz, calcite and minor clays as the principal gangue minerals. Quartz and calcite can potentially be removed using ore-sorting and flotation.

This relatively simple mineralogy is encouraging for beneficiation because the principal gangue minerals are well understood and can be targeted through ore sorting, density separation and/or flotation.

QXRD is a mineralogical technique and should not be interpreted as replacing quantitative chemical assay. Its close correlation with the head assay results nevertheless provides valuable independent mineralogical support for the exceptionally high fluorite content observed.

Results are presented in this release from the four projects (Horseshoe, Big Jim, Blue Bell and Mammoth).

Very Low Impurity Levels

Multi-element characterisation of the metallurgical samples has also returned very low concentrations of a range of potentially deleterious elements within the high-grade fluorspar material.

Arsenic, cadmium, base-metals, sulphur and uranium achieve metspar and acidspar requirements even before upgrade, providing encouraging characteristics for production of Metspar and, subject to product-quality testwork, potentially Acidspar

The combination of high CaF_2 grades, relatively simple gangue mineralogy and low concentrations of potentially deleterious elements is encouraging for the production of clean fluorspar concentrates.

Detailed product-quality assessment will form part of the ongoing metallurgical program.

Results are presented in this release from the four projects (Horseshoe, Big Jim, Blue Bell and Mammoth).

HORSESHOE SPECIFICATIONS AND RESULTS

- **90% CaF_2 (fluorspar) assay** for raccoon tail textured fluorspar type (**90.4% on mineralogy QXRD test**)
- **76.2% CaF_2 assay** for fluorspar breccia type **(79.3% on mineralogy XRD test)**
- **7.4% CaF_2 assay** for country rock limestone (with veins of fluorspar) **(7.8% on mineralogy QXRD test)**
- Gangue minerals (from mineralogical studies on ore) consist only of quartz (7.3% to 9%), kaolinite (1.3 to 1.4%) and calcite (0.9 to 10.3%) indicating the potential for **flotation of a very clean final product**
- Very low deleterious elements

The Horseshoe Deposit is a replacement style epithermal fluorspar deposit exposed over approximately 3000 square metre zone (~60m x 50m) and extends up-dip into the hill and down-dip beneath talus slope cover. The thickness of this shallowly dipping body, as estimated from historic drilling and geological mapping, is 20 to 30m, with a footwall mixed limestone-fluorspar breccia of unknown thickness adding the potential for an increase of this width. Channel sampling has revealed spectacular grades and with spectacular grades and width including 50m @ 63.9% CaF_2 and 15m @ 75.8% CaF_2 (refer ASX announcements 4 March 2026, 15 April 2026, 8 July 2026).

Three large format samples were collected and sent to Brisbane for this test work. These included:

1. Horseshoe Met #1: the **raccoon tail textured fluorspar** from several sites within the historic open pit
2. Horseshoe Met #2: **brecciated fluorspar** from several sites within the historic open pit.
3. Horseshoe Met #3: from **a limestone host**, including rafts of limestone ~2m thick from within the historic open pit.

Horseshoe Met #1 and Horseshoe Met #2 showed higher grades than previous channel sampling in these areas with assays of 90.4% CaF_2 (Horseshoe Met #1) and 76.7% CaF_2 (Horseshoe Met #2). Furthermore, the host rock limestone returned an assay of 7.4% CaF_2, indicating low-grade halo and will perhaps reduce the risk of dilution from over-break when mining.

Multi-element analysis shows very low deleterious elements as noted in Table 1 and Table 2 below. Quantitative X-Ray Diffraction (QXRD) analysis of minerals show that the samples are dominated by fluorspar with quartz, calcite and minor clay minerals (kaolinite) present. This provides the potential for a very clean product with the high-grade ore already exceeding metspar requirements, and a low-upgrade ratio to achieve an acidspar product.

The ore-sorting work showed clear differentiation between two different styles of high-grade material, and the country rock.

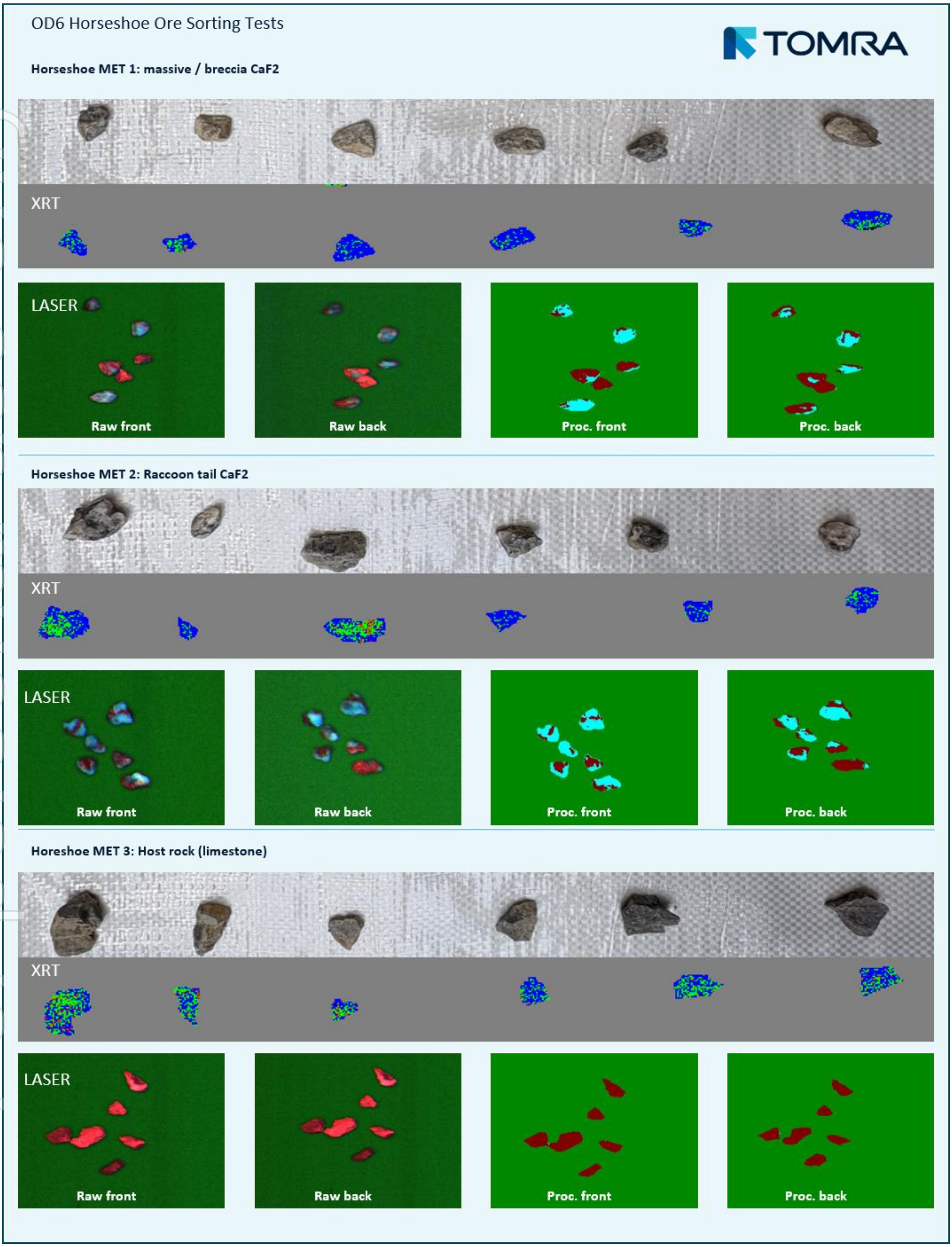

Figure 1 Ore sorting of various metallurgical sample types from Horseshoe by TOMRA. Laser Technology clearly differentiates between types

BIG JIM SPECIFICATIONS AND RESULTS

- **98.3% CaF_2** assay for massive fluorspar vein (>2m thick) (**98.6% on mineralogy QXRD test**)
- **27.8% CaF2** assay for footwall breccia with mixed fluorspar and limestone (**35% on mineralogy QXRD test**)
- Gangue minerals in the high-grade vein consist of **0.1% quartz, 0.4% calcite and 0.9% kaolinite**
- Gangue minerals in the fluorspar matrix of the **footwall breccia consist of 61.1% quartz, 0.1% calcite, 3.7% kaolinite**
- Very low deleterious elements

The Big Jim target is a high grade shallow dipping vein approximately 2m thick. It is exposed in historic workings over an outcrop of several metres, though historic mine plans indicate a strike length of approximately 230m. The hanging wall of the main vein consists of a silicified jasperoid body, which marks the Saw Mill Thrust. The footwall consists of a fluorspar matrix breccia with large clasts of limestone/dolomite (refer asx announcement 12 May 2026)

Two large format samples were collected and sent to Brisbane for this test work. These included:

1. Big Jim Met #1: the massive fluorspar vein
2. Big Jim Met #2: brecciated fluorspar / limestone from the footwall.

The grades returned from the main vein corroborate the historic reports (up to 98.6% CaF2). The footwall sample was lower grade than the historic work, though this may have been biased to the limestone clasts. A sample of the hanging wall was not taken for metallurgical testwork as the contact with the main vein is very sharp (the jasperoid acting as an impervious aquitard) and no fluorspar was observed. However, a sample of the hanging wall was included in the ore-sorting test (Big Jim Met 3).

Multi-element analysis shows very low deleterious elements as noted in Table 1 and Table 2 below. Quantitative X-Ray Diffraction (QXRD) analysis of minerals show that the samples are dominated by fluorspar with quartz, calcite and minor clay minerals (kaolinite) present.

The ore-sorting work showed clear differentiation between the main vein, the limestone in the footwall vein and the hanging wall vein. Further product-quality testing is required to determine whether a directly saleable product can be produced

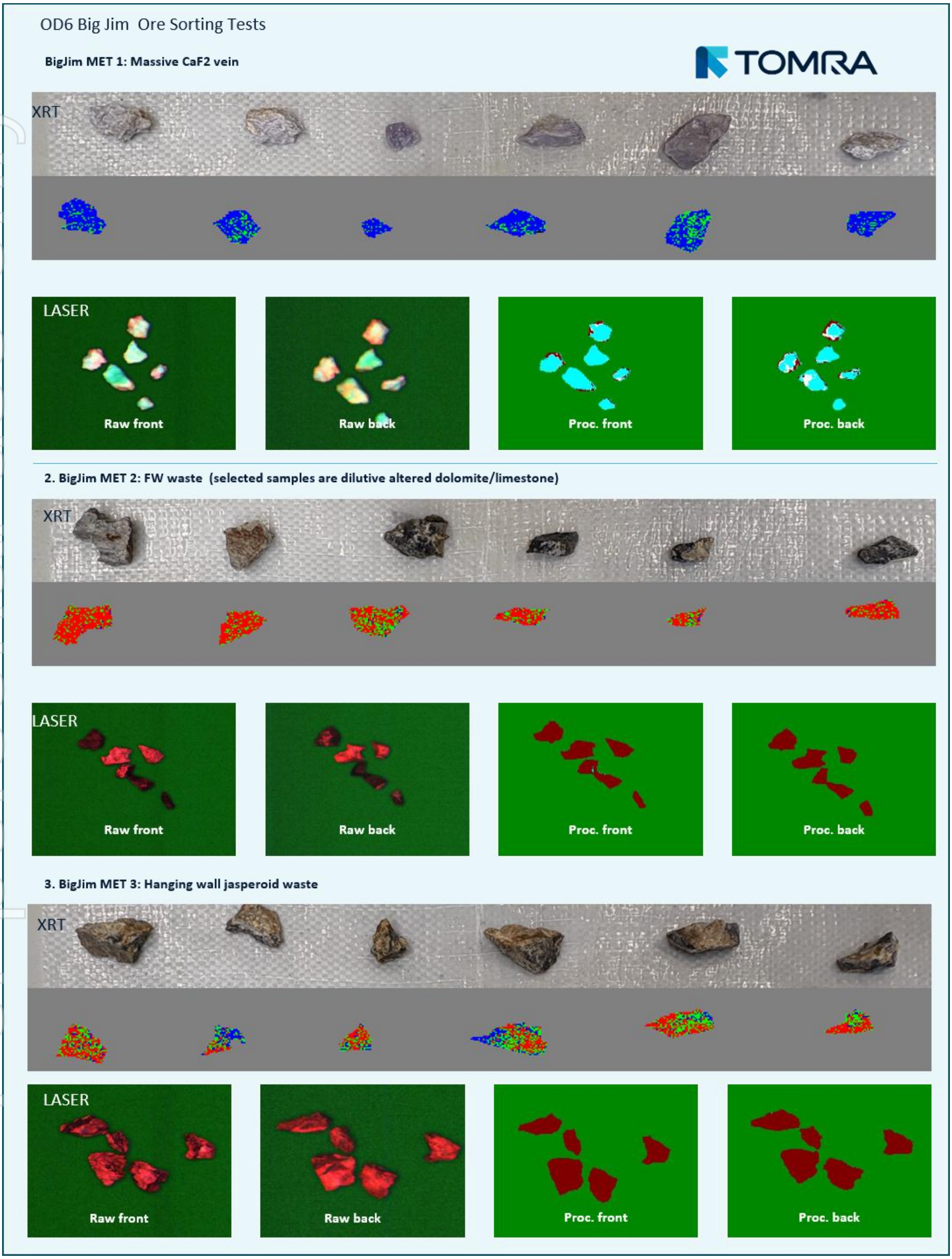

*Figure 2. Ore sorting of various metallurgical sample types from **Big Jim** by TOMRA. Both Laser and XRT Technology clearly differentiates between ore and waste types*

BLUE BELL SPECIFICATIONS AND RESULTS

- **86.7% CaF_2** assay for massive fluorspar vein (1 to 2m thick) exposed in historic pit (**91.6% on mineralogy from QXRD tests**)
- **9.9% CaF_2** assay for footwall fluorspar in stockwork zone hosted in volcanics (**11.4% on mineralogy from QXRD test**)
- **0.4% CaF_2** assay from hanging wall **volcanic waste**
- Gangue minerals in the high-grade vein are **7.5% quartz, 0.6% calcite with minor clays**.
- Gangue minerals in the **footwall volcanics include 60.6% quartz, 21.8% feldspar** and minor clays
- Very low deleterious elements

The Blue Bell Project was recently staked by the Company and has been visited to collect metallurgical samples. Channel samples have also been collected and are pending assay. The project consists of a 1 to 2m high-grade vein which dips steeply to the north and which outcrops in an historic open pit over 60m strike. The footwall consists of stockwork fluorspar veins in a volcanic host with a zone with a width of 12 to 20 metres. The mineralized zone is open along strike to the west (refer ASX announcement 23 June 2026)

Three large format samples were collected and sent to Brisbane for this test work. These included:

3. Blue Bell Met #1: the massive fluorspar vein
4. Blue Bell Met #2: stock fluorspar veins hosted in volcanics from the footwall
5. Blue Bell Met #3: hanging wall unmineralized volcanics

The grades returned from the main vein corroborate the historic reports of grade from Blue Bell.

Multi-element analysis shows very low deleterious elements as noted in Table 1 and Table 2 below. Quantitative X-Ray Diffraction (QXRD) analysis of minerals show that the samples are dominated by fluorspar with quartz, calcite and minor clay minerals (kaolinite) present. The volcanics consist of quartz and feldspar.

The ore-sorting work at Blue Bell showed perhaps the strongest and easiest project to ore-sort. The volcanics clearly differentiate from the fluorspar bearing veins in both the XRT and Laser methods. Despite the lower grades in the footwall, this material appears to be readily upgradeable with ore-sorting technologies.

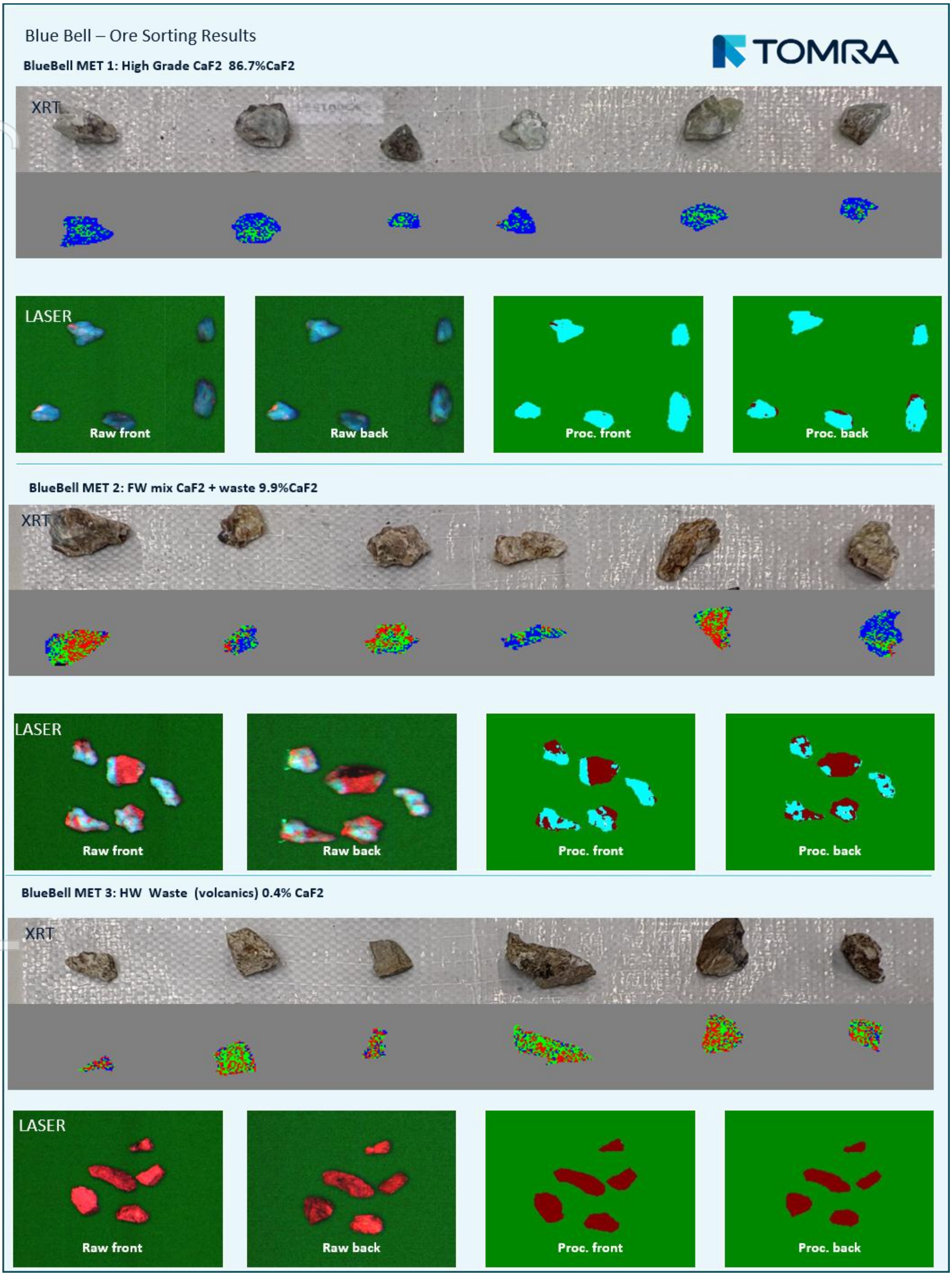

Figure 3 Ore sorting of various metallurgical sample types from ***Blue Bell*** *by TOMRA. Both Laser and XRT Technology clearly differentiates between ore and waste types*

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MAMMOTH SPECIFICATIONS AND RESULTS

- **40.4% CaF_2 assay for main fluorspar breccia (48.5% on mineralogy QXRD test)**
- **24.7% CaF_2 for banded breccia (27.7% on mineralogy QXRD test)**
- **10.9% CaF2 for mixed veins in footwall limestone (13.8% on mineralogy QXRD test)**

Whilst Mammoth is a lower grade than Horseshoe, it is still considered high-grade when compared to other deposits worldwide (refer presentation 31 July 2026).

Mammoth is a breccia body currently interpreted to be steeply dipping. The inferred footprint extends over 9000 square metres with a strike of approximately 250 metres, and with a thickness of 50 to 60 metres.

Three large format samples were collected and set to Brisbane for this test work. These included:

1. Mammoth Met #1: the main fluorspar breccia
2. Mammoth Met #2: banded breccia with quartz
3. Mammoth Met #3: footwall limestone with stock work of quartz veins

The head-assay results at Mammoth are consistent with previous channel sampling and visual observation of fluorspar. Multi-element analysis shows very low deleterious elements as noted in Table 1 and Table 2 below. Quantitative X-Ray Diffraction (QXRD) analysis of minerals show that the samples are dominated by fluorspar with quartz, calcite and minor clay minerals (illite) present.

Ore sorting at Mammoth appears to have been less-effective than at Horseshoe, Big Jim and Blue Bell, with sorting technologies not readily differentiating between crystalline quartz and fluorspar. Mammoth represents a bulk-tonnage target for processing for flotation for **acidspar products.**

Core Resources Program Progressing to Plan

The comprehensive metallurgical program being undertaken by Core Resources is **progressing in accordance with the planned schedule**.

The program has been specifically designed to build on historical Quinn metallurgical work while applying modern analytical, mineralogical and beneficiation techniques to representative material from Horseshoe, Mammoth, Blue Bell and Big Jim.

The program incorporates:

- Head characterisation
- Mineralogy and liberation
- Heavy Media Separation
- Grind Establishment
- Flotation

The current Core program schedule shows head characterisation and mineralogical activities leading into grind establishment, HMS and rougher flotation, followed by cleaner flotation and final reporting through the second half of 2026.

The program is ultimately intended to determine the optimum integrated flowsheet for Quinn rather than assuming that every mineralisation type requires the same level of beneficiation.

Next Steps

OD6's metallurgical development program will now focus on:

1. **Core Resources testwork** – continue grind establishment, liberation, HMS, rougher and cleaner flotation optimisation across representative Quinn mineralisation types.
2. **Larger-scale TOMRA sorting trials** – collect approximately 500–1,000 kg representative samples to quantify:
    - waste mass rejection;
    - CaF_2 grade uplift;
    - fluorite recovery;
    - optimal crush/sort particle size; and
    - potential product streams.
3. **Metspar product assessment** – determine whether selected high-grade sorted material can meet relevant physical and chemical Metspar product specifications with minimal downstream processing.
4. **Acidspar flotation optimisation** – determine optimum grind size, reagent regime and cleaner circuit configuration to produce >97% CaF_2 Acidspar while controlling key impurities.
5. **Integrated process flowsheet** – combine ore sorting, HMS, grinding and flotation results to determine the optimum processing route for the different Quinn mineralisation domains.
6. **Future development studies** – incorporate the resulting metallurgical parameters into future project engineering and economic studies.

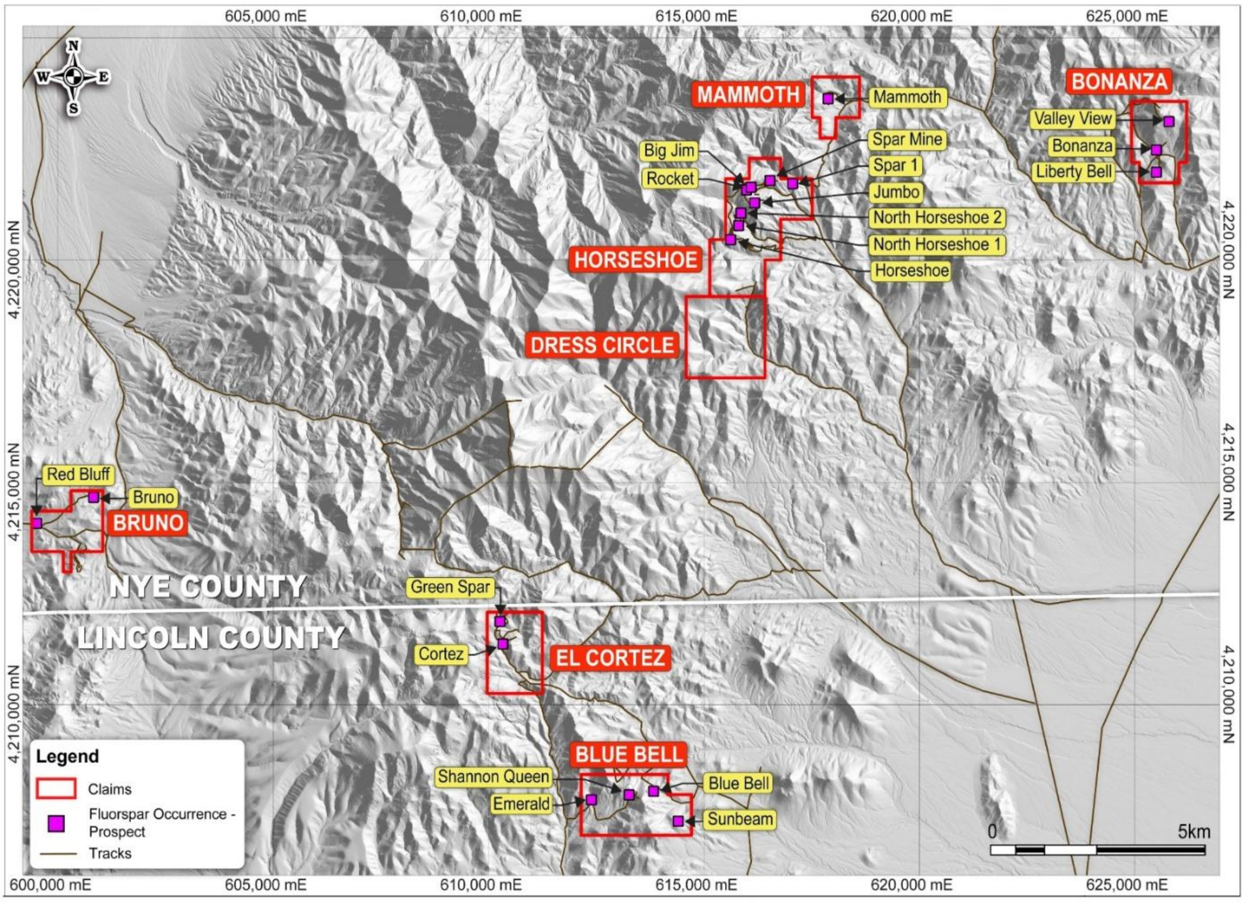

Figure 4 Wider Quinn Fluorspar Project with additional prospects recently staked (refer announcement dated 23 June 2026)

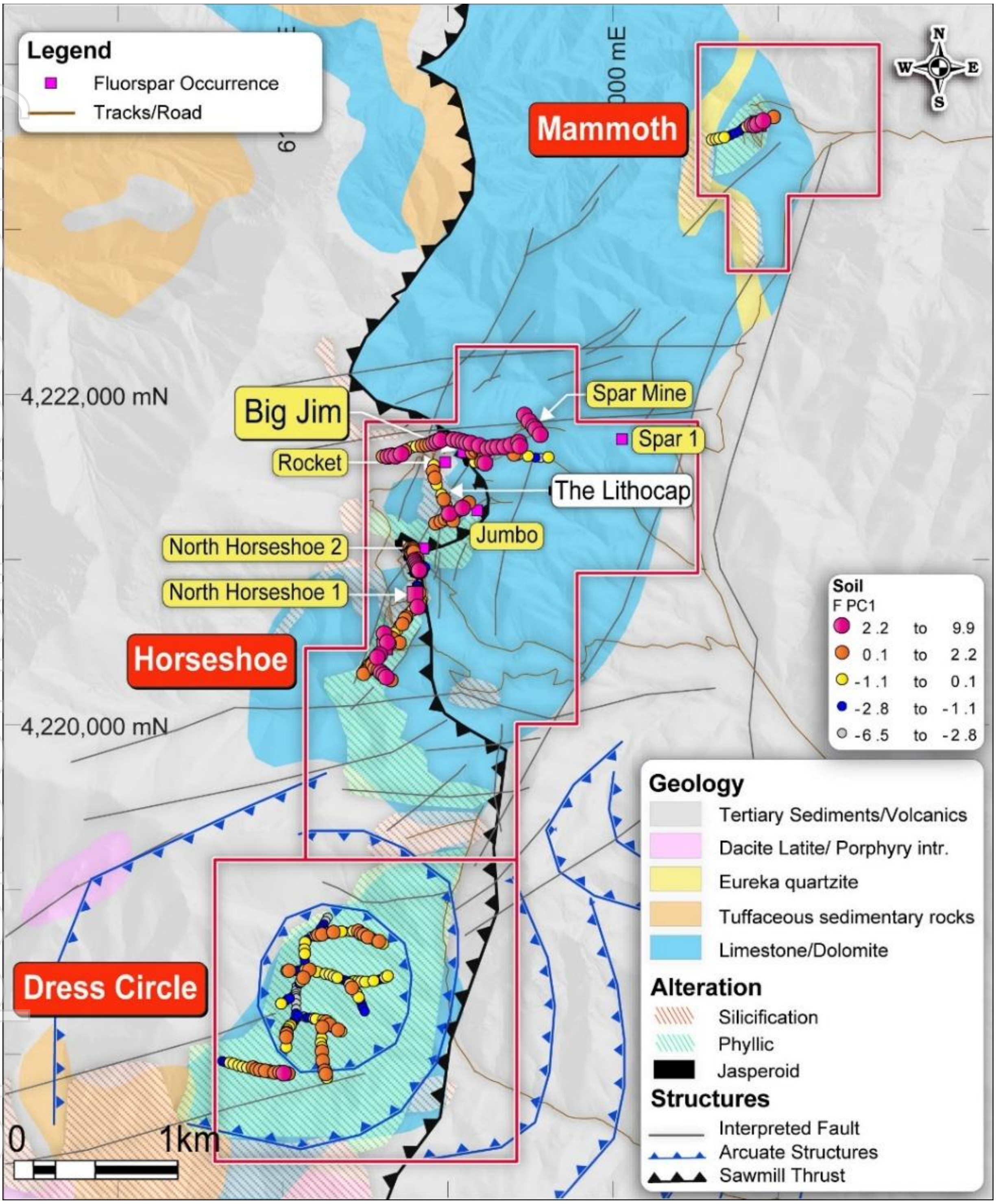

Figure 5 Quinn Fluorspar Project with, deposit locations, background geology, soil sampling results and alteration map (refer release dated 1 July 2026.

Table 1 Ore characterization results from Core Resources Ltd for Horseshoe and Mammoth

	Mammoth MET 1	Mammoth MET 2	Mammoth MET 3	BlueBell MET 1	BlueBell MET 2	BlueBell MET 3	Horseshoe MET 1	Horseshoe MET 2	Horseshoe MET 3	BigJim MET 1	BigJim MET 2
Description	Main CaF2 Breccia	Banded CaF2 Breccia	Footwall CaF2 veins in limestone	Main CaF2 Vein	Hanging Wall Volcanic (waste)	Footwall Veins in Volcanic	Raccoon Tail CaF2	CaF2 Breccia	Host / internal Limestone	Main Big Jim Vein	Big Jim Footwall Breccia
Received Weight (Kg)	**24.7**	**8.64**	**18.67**	**14.28**	**10.25**	**12.8**	**17.57**	**13.68**	**16.69**	**16.9**	**12.22**
Elemental ICP Scan											
Al (ppm)	4690	6032	7328	5053	64770	37020	3519	2625	5969	2664	13900
Ca (ppm)	209000	187000	291000	430000	16900	51300	453000	427000	308000	494000	145000
Fe (ppm)	1820	2200	3400	804	14400	7850	1090	2380	3340	316	5890
K (ppm)	3360	3110	4410	2720	40300	23600	358	411	962	79	938
Mg (ppm)	709	1700	3276	125	5341	2255	164	158	1396	216	463
Mn (ppm)	21	111	159	117	252	121	27	162	132	3	25
Na (ppm)	< 210	< 210	< 210	< 210	9080	633	< 210	< 210	< 210	363	< 210
P (ppm)	105	147	188	< 63	291	203	348	429	532	502	1040
Si (ppm)	109400	103200	86990	54530	258200	230800	38730	54910	76180	4486	131800
Ti (ppm)	86	173	211	58	1710	985	50	146	277	73	1000
ME-XRF24 Assay											
Al2O3 (%)	0.82	1.06	1.28	0.88	12.35	6.84	0.58	0.42	1.00	0.40	2.51
CaO (%)	30.20	27.00	42.70	>60	2.57	7.39	>60	>60	45.60	>60	20.90
F(%)	19.60	12.00	5.30	42.10	0.20	4.80	43.70	37.00	3.60	47.70	13.50
Fe2O3 (%)	0.25	0.31	0.46	0.13	2.12	1.14	0.17	0.34	0.49	0.05	0.84
K2O (%)	0.36	0.34	0.45	0.27	5.52	3.34	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.01	0.10
MgO (%)	0.12	0.30	0.60	0.03	1.00	0.42	0.04	0.03	0.23	0.05	0.09
MnO2 (%)	<0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	<0.01	0.01
Na2O (%)	0.01	0.01	<0.01	0.03	1.26	0.07	0.02	0.01	<0.01	0.05	<0.01
P2O5 (%)	0.02	0.03	0.03	<0.01	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.22
SiO2 (%)	57.00	56.90	23.60	11.85	70.60	76.30	7.87	11.65	18.45	0.51	66.50
TiO2 (%)	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.30	0.17	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.18
Total	101.4	100.7	99.9	103.5	99.5	100.5	103.3	102.1	99.8	103.1	101.2
LOI	1.12	7.62	27.59	1.05	3.18	1.81	1.29	4.87	31.55	0.79	1.92
Calculated CaF2 (%)	**40.4**	**24.7**	**10.9**	**86.7**	**0.4**	**9.9**	**90.0**	**76.2**	**7.4**	**98.3**	**27.8**
S-Speciation											
Elemental Sulphur (ppm)	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
S2- (ppm)	<100	161	363	656	821	<100	388	881	472	319	598
SO4 (ppm)	<125	<125	<125	<125	<125	<125	<125	<125	<125	<125	<125
Total S (ppm)	<60	195	397	677	836	110	400	891	493	422	659
QXRD (mineralogy)											
Fluorspar (%)	**48.5**	**27.7**	**13.8**	**91.6**	**0.8**	**11.4**	**90.4**	**79.3**	**7.8**	**98.6**	**35.0**
Quartz (%)	51.1	56.3	21.8	7.5	37.7	60.6	7.3	9.1	15.4	0.1	61.1
Calcite (%)	0.3	15.2	63.1	0.6	3.7	0.1	0.9	10.3	75.0	0.4	0.1
Orthoclase (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.5	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Albite (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kaolinite (%)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	4.8	3.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.9	3.7
Illite (%)	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.0	4.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Montmorillonite (%)	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Clinochlore-Fe (%)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Goethite (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100

OD6 METALS LTD

Table 2 ICP Results on ore characterization – trace elements

Elemental ICP Scan (4 Acid Digest)

	Mammoth MET 1	Mammoth MET 2	Mammoth MET 3	Blue Bell Met 1	Blue Bell Met 2	Blue Bell Met 3	Horseshoe MET 1	Horseshoe MET 2	Horseshoe MET 3	Big Jim Met 1	Big Jim Met 2
Ag (ppm)	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3
Al (ppm)	4580	5520	7170	4990	46400	34300	3290	2530	5580	2460	13200
As (ppm)	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	83
Ba (ppm)	20	57	36	82	1810	902	10	8	17	10	50
Be (ppm)	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	2	< 2
Bi (ppm)	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25
Ca (ppm)	209000	187000	291000	430000	16900	51300	453000	427000	308000	494000	145000
Cd (ppm)	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3
Co (ppm)	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3
Cr (ppm)	25	23	13	7	24	40	6	9	8	< 3	62
Cu (ppm)	14	10	8	10	11	9	< 6	< 6	< 6	< 6	10
Fe (ppm)	1820	2200	3400	804	14400	7850	1090	2380	3340	316	5890
Ga (ppm)	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63
Ge (ppm)	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63
K (ppm)	3360	3110	4410	2720	40300	23600	358	411	962	79	938
La (ppm)	7	7	9	10	56	37	7	7	7	5	11
Li (ppm)	< 125	< 125	< 125	< 125	< 125	< 125	< 125	< 125	< 125	< 125	136
Mg (ppm)	691	1810	3680	163	5470	2470	180	201	1480	247	462
Mn (ppm)	21	111	159	117	252	121	27	162	132	3	25
Mo (ppm)	< 7	< 7	< 7	< 7	15	21	7	12	< 7	17	94
Na (ppm)	< 210	< 210	< 210	< 210	9080	633	< 210	< 210	< 210	363	< 210
Ni (ppm)	< 13	< 13	< 13	< 13	< 13	< 13	< 13	< 13	< 13	< 13	< 13
P (ppm)	105	147	188	< 63	291	203	348	429	532	502	1040
Pb (ppm)	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	64
S (ppm)	< 125	< 125	< 125	< 125	247	< 125	< 125	< 125	< 125	162	246
Sb (ppm)	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	64
Sc (ppm)	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	4	2	< 2	< 2	< 2	4	2
Se (ppm)	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63
Sn (ppm)	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25
Sr (ppm)	41	89	298	143	178	84	365	257	353	258	76
Te (ppm)	< 250	< 250	< 250	< 250	< 250	< 250	< 250	< 250	< 250	< 250	< 250
Th (ppm)	< 250	< 250	< 250	< 250	< 250	< 250	< 250	< 250	< 250	< 250	< 250
Ti (ppm)	89	141	224	52	1650	902	67	98	265	< 40	934
Tl (ppm)	< 250	< 250	< 250	< 250	< 250	< 250	< 250	< 250	< 250	< 250	< 250
U (ppm)	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63	< 63
V (ppm)	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	25
W (ppm)	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25
Zn (ppm)	14	< 13	19	< 13	49	51	< 13	< 13	< 13	< 13	52
Zr (ppm)	17	< 13	< 13	< 13	50	33	< 13	< 13	< 13	< 13	17

Table 3. All metallurgical samples were collected as composites to represent different ore types so are not from a specific location. The centroid of the samples are noted in this table with coordinates in NAD83 Zone 11

Name	Project	Easting	Northing
Mammoth	Mammoth	617878	4223653
Horseshoe	Horseshoe	615615	4220483
Big Jim	Horseshoe	616091	4221673
Blue Bell	Blue Bell	613827	4208075

Forward Looking Statements

Certain information in this document refers to the intentions of OD6 Metals, however these are not intended to be forecasts, forward looking statements, or statements about the future matters for the purposes of the Corporations Act or any other applicable law. Statements regarding plans with respect to OD6 Metals projects are forward looking statements and can generally be identified by the use of words such as 'project', 'foresee', 'plan', 'expect', 'aim', 'intend', 'anticipate', 'believe', 'estimate', 'may', 'should', 'will' or similar expressions. There can be no assurance that the OD6 Metals plans for its projects will proceed as expected and there can be no assurance of future events which are subject to risk, uncertainties and other actions that may cause OD6 Metals actual results, performance, or achievements to differ from those referred to in this document. While the information contained in this document has been prepared in good faith, there can be given no assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of these events referred to in the document will occur as contemplated. Accordingly, to the maximum extent permitted by law, OD6 Metals and any of its affiliates and their directors, officers, employees, agents and advisors disclaim any liability whether direct or indirect, express or limited, contractual, tortuous, statutory or otherwise, in respect of, the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this document, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and do not make any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this document, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and disclaim all responsibility and liability for these forward-looking statements (including, without limitation, liability for negligence).

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this ASX release that references chemical and metallurgical properties is as reviewed by Mr Brett Hazelden (Managing Director and CEO) of OD6 Metals Ltd. Mr Hazelden is a Member of the AusIMM has sufficient experience relevant to hydrometallurgical processes and mineral processing to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code. Mr Hazelden owns shares in the Company and participates in the Company's employee securities incentive plan. Mr Hazelden consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this report relating to sampling and geology is based on information compiled by Dr Darren Holden who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Holden is an employee of GeoSpy Pty Ltd and is a geological advisor to the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Holden owns shares in the Company and participates in the Company's employee securities incentive plan. Dr Holden consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

No new information

Except where explicitly stated, this announcement contains references to prior exploration results, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements.

The information in this report relating to the Mineral Resource estimate for the Splinter Rock Project is extracted from the Company's ASX announcements dated 18 July 2024. OD6 confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate continue to apply.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of OD6 Metals Limited

About OD6 Metals

OD6 Metals Ltd is an Australian critical minerals exploration and development company with projects spanning fluorspar, rare earth elements and copper across the United States and Australia.

OD6 aims to position itself as an emerging supplier of strategically important critical minerals required for next-generation industrial, defence and energy technologies.

Quinn Fluorspar Project – Nevada, USA

OD6 is advancing the Quinn Fluorspar Project located in Nevada, USA, one of the world's premier mining jurisdictions and currently ranked second globally in the Fraser Institute 2025 Mining Attractiveness Index.

Quinn hosts multiple high-grade fluorspar deposits including Horseshoe, Mammoth and Big Jim, with historical drilling, channel sampling and testwork confirming significant high-grade mineralisation and potential for both Metspar and premium Acidspar products.

Fluorspar is classified as a critical mineral in the United States, which currently imports 100% of all Fluorspar consumed domestically with >60% of all global supply sourced from China. It is essential in hydrofluoric acid production, AI semiconductor manufacturing, advanced battery technologies, uranium enrichment, defence systems and refrigerants.

Splinter Rock Rare Earth Project – Western Australia

OD6's 100% owned Splinter Rock Rare Earth Project in Western Australia hosts one of Australia's largest and highest-grade clay-hosted rare earth deposits, with a Mineral Resource Estimate of:

- Indicated: 119Mt @ 1,632ppm TREO
- Inferred: 563Mt @ 1,275ppm TREO

OD6 is advancing an innovative processing flowsheet utilising heap leaching, nanofiltration and ion exchange technologies designed to achieved ~75% Nd & Pr overall recovery plus produce a high-quality Mixed Rare Earth Carbonate/Hydroxide product of ~56-59% TREO with low impurity levels

Gulf Creek Copper Project – New South Wales

OD6 is also advancing the Gulf Creek Copper-Zinc VMS Project in New South Wales, a historically high-grade copper mining district with significant exploration upside.

Recent drilling and geophysical programs have confirmed high-grade copper mineralisation and identified multiple large-scale exploration targets along more than 10km of prospective strike.

Corporate Directory

Managing Director	Mr Brett Hazelden
Non-Executive Chairman	Mr Piers Lewis
Non-Executive Director	Dr Mitch Loan
Joint Company Secretary	Mr Joel Ives
Joint Company Secretary	Mr Lewis Flynn
Technical Advisor to the Board	Dr Darren Holden

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JORC 2012 – Table 1: Quinn Fluorspar Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

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*	• *Samples collated from various parts of the exposed outcrop at Mammoth, Horseshoe, Big Jim and Bluebell Deposits and composited to represent ore types.*
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).*	• *No drilling reported*
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.*	• *No drill sampling reported*
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.*	• *Refer press release dated 15 April 2026 and 7 April 2026 for original logging of samples presented in the Appendix.*
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*	• *No sub-sampling reported*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.*	• *Head assays for fluorine characterised by Core Resources using ALS Global for ME-XRF24* • *Fluorspar content is calculated by multiplying F assay by 2.06; this was corroborated by QXRD work* • *ICP results analyzed by internal laboratory at Core limited (not certified); but are consistent with assay results for low-deleterious elements as previously announced by the Company on 16 June 2026* • *Quantitative X-Ray diffraction (QXRD) for mineralogy conducted by specialist mineralogy firm McKnight Mineralogy, of Buninyong Victoria.*
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.*	• *Work has been verified and under the supervision of Metallurgists at Core Resources in Brisbane.*
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.*	• *Samples were composited from across different ore types at each deposit presented here in NAD83 Zone 11 using handheld GPS as referenced in Table 3 in the body of the text.*
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.*	• *Sample locations is indicative and not appropriate for mineral resource or reserve estimates.*
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.*	• *NA / No intercepts reported .*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Samples were collected under the supervision of the Competent Person (Holden), and securely transported from Reno to Brisbane in sealed 20 litre buckets. Samples for TOMRA were sealed and couriered to TOMRA's facilities in Germany via DHL Couriers; samples for Core Metallurgy were sealed and couriered to Brisbane via DHL. Samples as received match as shipped.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *No audits and reviews undertaken.*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

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.*	• *226 State of Nevada Mining Claims.* • *Staked in 2025 and 2026 and filed in early 2026.* • *Projects fall on Federal Land (National Forest) but are outside of the designated Wilderness Study Areas* • *The transaction terms include a 2% NSR on future production on Horseshoe, Mammoth & Bonanza; but does not apply to Blue Bell, Cortez and Bruno. Applicable State Royalties will apply.* • *Future work such as drilling requires permitting through the US Forest Service*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *As noted in previous release dated 4 March 2026*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *Principal host rocks are Paleozoic limestones and dolomites which have been altered by epithermal activity from Cenozoic volcanism and intrusions.* • *Fluorspar is in replacement/breccia deposits in limestone, epithermal veins and vein/breccias.*
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *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.*	• *No drilling reported*
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.* • *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.*	• *The samples presented were composited from similar rock types into single samples representing each observed ore type as presented in the body of the release.*
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').*	• *NA – no drilling or intercepts reported*
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.*	• *Location maps presented in the body of the release.*
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration*	• *All samples collected and assayed by such methods*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	*collected by the CP are reported.*
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.*	• *As reported in the body of the release.*
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.*	• *Metallurgical Testwork is on-going.*