XRF Analysis confirms high-quality of natural rutile

HIGHLIGHTS

- *XRF laboratory analysis of rutile nuggets from the Bounde and Nganda licences confirm the high-quality nature of the oversized natural rutile from the Central Rutile Project*
- *Results returned **TiO_2 of up to 97.46% (average of 95.64%)** as well as low levels of chromium (Cr), zirconium (Zr) and aluminium (Al)*
- *XRF results will support the initial calibration of the on-site pXRF analyser, enabling accurate real-time geochemical analysis in the field*
- *DY6 is awaiting laboratory assays and mineral assemblage data from the Company's reconnaissance programmes undertaken in May and June - currently expected during the week of Monday 18th August*

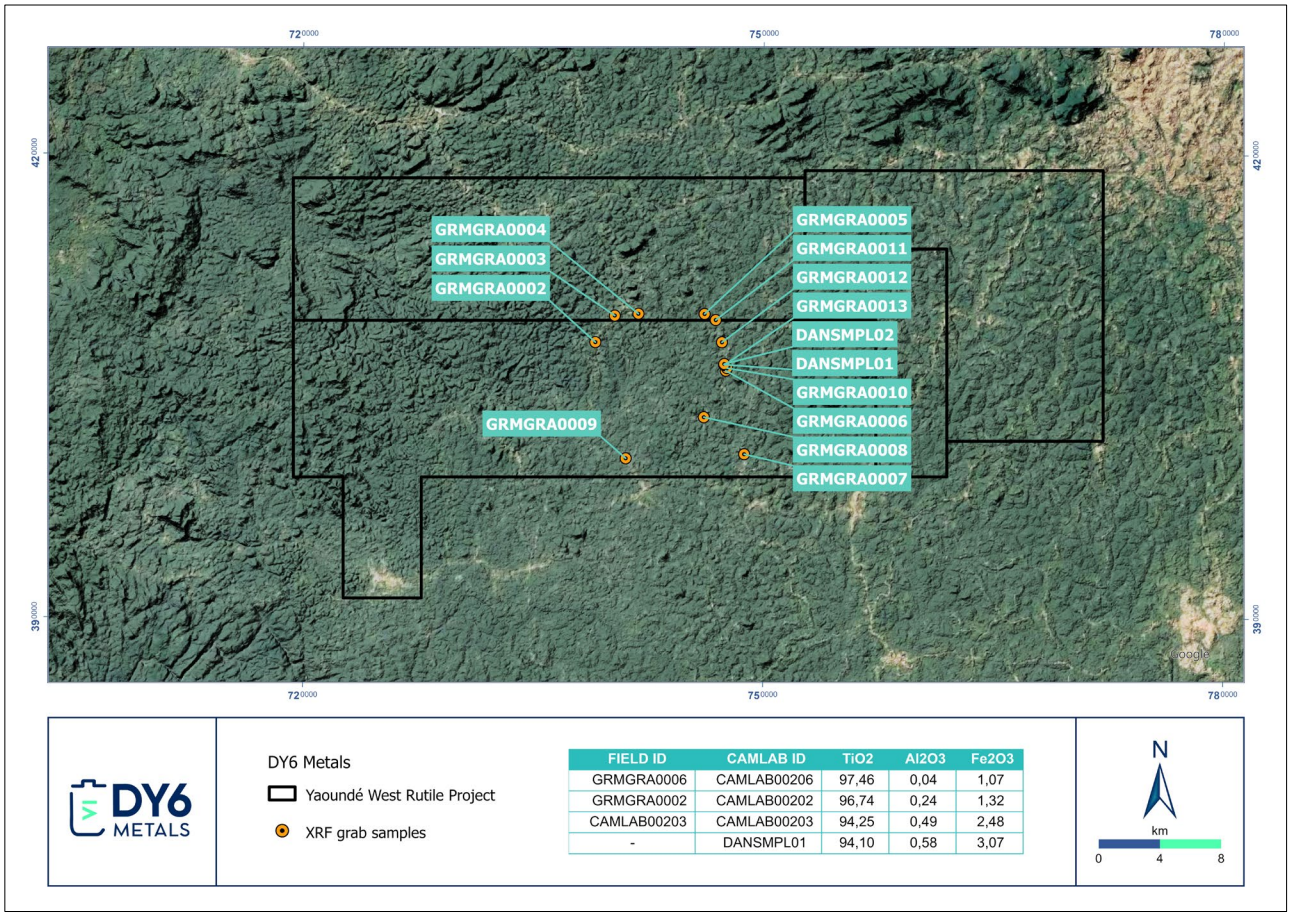
DY6 Metals Ltd (ASX: DY6, "**DY6**" or "**Company**") is pleased to report on the results of XRF analysis of rutile nuggets from its Central Rutile Project in Cameroon. Samples of between 6 and 12 rutile nuggets ranging in size from 1 to 5cm in length were collected from the surface over an area of approximately 100km^2 at the Company's Bounde and Nganda licence areas within the Central Rutile Project. These samples were assayed by XRF at ALS Laboratories in Perth and Scientific Services in Cape Town and results show a high titanium purity with TiO_2 results of up to 97.46% and an average grade of 95.64%. Correspondingly, the samples revealed low levels of elemental impurities such as chromium (Cr_2O_3, average of 0.06%), zirconium (Zr_2O_3, average of 0.018%), aluminium (al_2O_3, average of 0.34%) and iron (Fe_2O_3, average of 1.99%).

The samples were selected to represent a broad range of TiO_2 (Rutile, Ilmenite), Al_2O_3 (Kyanite), and Fe_2O_3 concentrations and to confirm the quality and purity of the Rutile present. Laboratory-based XRF analysis has provided accurate, independent measurements of these element concentrations. These results will serve as the initial reference material for calibrating and validating the Company's handheld portable X-ray Fluorescence (pXRF) analyser. The calibrated pXRF unit will then serve as a rapid and effective exploration tool both in the field and in the Company's planned laboratory facility in Yaoundé, enabling immediate, on-site analysis to guide ongoing exploration activities.

CEO, Cliff Fitzhenry, commented: *"These XRF results from select oversize natural rutile samples from our Bounde and Nganda licences are very encouraging and highlight their premium, high purity nature. Each sample comprised between 6 and 12 oversize rutile nuggets with the XRF assays considered representative of these groups of nuggets. Both the high titanium purity as well as the low levels of impurities suggest a premium quality of oversize natural rutile found at the Company's Central Rutile Project. Additionally, the array of laboratory results provides an excellent foundation for the initial calibration of our on-site pXRF unit which will support real-time geochemical analysis both in the field and within our planned laboratory facility in Yaoundé. This will be key to delivering low cost, rapid assay turnaround times for all future exploration programmes.*

We expect to be able to report assays and mineral assemblage from our initial reconnaissance sampling in the coming weeks."

Disclaimer - *Initial results from selective sampling of high-grade TiO_2 rutile nuggets are encouraging; however, these results are not considered representative of the broader project potential. The Company notes that these samples were specifically targeted and may reflect isolated high-grade occurrences. Results from ongoing reconnaissance channel sampling, soil geochemistry, and auger drilling programs are expected later this month and will provide a more comprehensive and systematic assessment of the mineralisation across the project area.*



FIELD ID	CAMLAB ID	TiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3
GRMGRA0006	CAMLAB00206	97,46	0,04	1,07
GRMGRA0002	CAMLAB00202	96,74	0,24	1,32
CAMLAB00203	CAMLAB00203	94,25	0,49	2,48
-	DANSMPL01	94,10	0,58	3,07

Figure 1: *Map of DY6's Bounde and Nganda licences illustrating the locality points of the samples collected for XRF analysis.*

Table 1: *Comparison of DY6's natural rutile specifications.*

Constituent		Sample CAMLAB00203 (DY6)	Average grades (DY6)	High-grade Rutile (Typical)*
TiO_2	%	97.46	95.64	>95
Zr_2+HfO_2	%	0.02	0.02	<1
SiO_2	%	0.19	0.51	<1
Fe_2O_3	%	1.07	1.99	~1
Al_2O_3	%	0.04	0.34	<0.5
Cr_2O_3	%	0.05	0.06	<0.2
V_2O_5	%	0.22	0.26	<0.5
Nb_2O_5	%	0.25	0.36	<0.5
P_2O_5	%	<0.01	0.01	<0.02
MnO	%	<0.01	0.01	<0.02
MgO	%	0	0.02	<0.02
CaO	%	0.02	0.02	<0.02

Note: *typical grades extracted from BGR Assessment Manual titled "Heavy Minerals of Economic Importance" 2010 (https://deutsche-rohstoffagentur.de/DERA/DE/Downloads/Heavy-Minerals-Economic-Importance.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2)

Figure 2: *The rutile nuggets display a massive texture, with some grains exhibiting elongation. The rutile displays a sub-metallic lustre with dark grey to black colour with minor secondary Fe-oxide coating and sub-rounded crystal suggesting limited lateral transport. XRF results in Table 2 and Appendix II.*

Figure 3: *The rutile nuggets display a massive texture, with some grains exhibiting elongation. The rutile displays a sub-metallic lustre with dark grey to black colour (one exhibits an adamantine lustre with dark red hue) with secondary Fe-oxides and sub-rounded crystal suggesting limited lateral transport. XRF results in Table 2 and Appendix II.*

Figure 4: *The rutile nugget displays a massive texture, with some grains exhibiting elongation. The rutile displays a sub-metallic lustre with dark grey to black colour with secondary Fe-oxides and sub-rounded crystal suggesting limited lateral transport. XRF results in Table 2 and Appendix II*

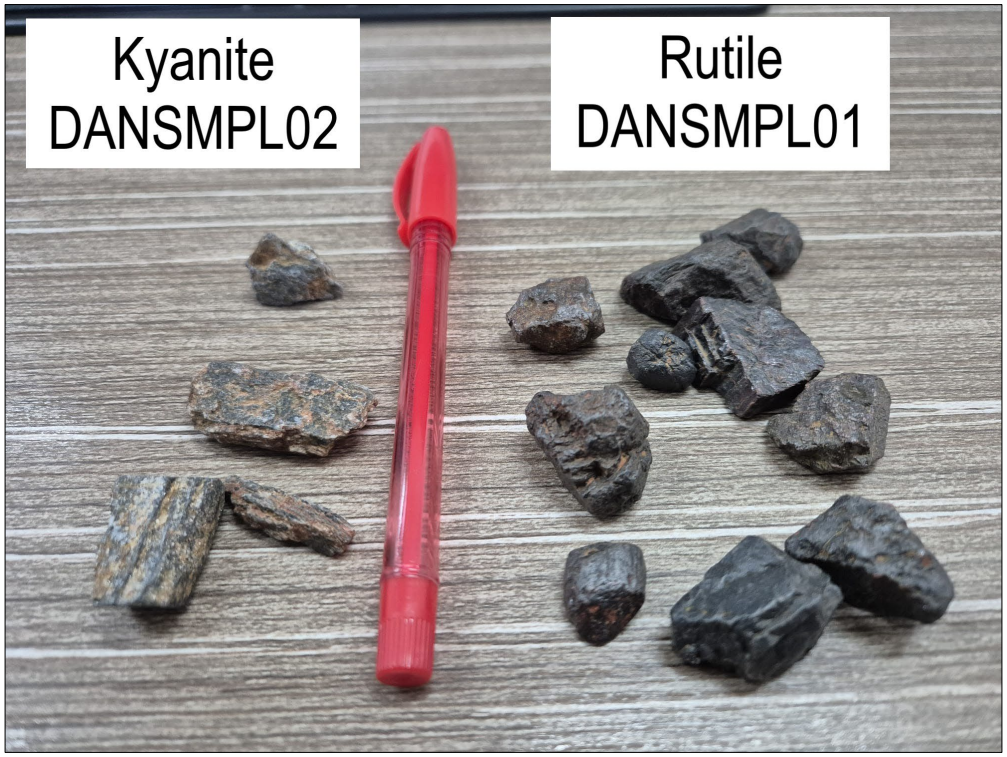


Figure 5: *The kyanite grains exhibit elongated crystal with fibrous to massive texture, dark grey to black colour and a vitreous lustre. The rutile nuggets display a massive texture, with some grains exhibiting elongation. The rutile displays a sub-metallic lustre with dark grey to black colour with secondary Fe-oxides and sub-rounded crystal suggesting limited lateral transport. XRF results in Table 2 and Appendix II.*

Table 3: *Central Rutile Project rutile grab samples (WGS1984_32N).*

Project	Hole ID	CAMLAB ID	Easting	Northing	Sample Type	TiO2	Al_2O_3	Fe_2O_3
Bounde	GRMGRA0006	CAMLAB00206	747549	406011	Grab Sample	97.46	0.04	1.07
Bounde	GRMGRA0002	CAMLAB00202	739042	407842	Grab Sample	96.74	0.24	1.32
Nganda	GRMGRA0003	CAMLAB00203	740305	409564	Grab Sample	94.25	0.49	2.48
Bounde	DANSMPL01	-	747433	406404	Grab Sample	94.10	0.58	3.07

Table 4: *Oversize grab sample locations at the Central Rutile Project (WGS1984_32N).*

Project	Hole ID	CAMLAB ID	Easting	Northing	Sample Type
Bounde	GRMGRA0002	CAMLAB00202	739042	407842	Grab Sample
Bounde	GRMGRA0006	CAMLAB00206	747549	406011	Grab Sample
Bounde	GRMGRA0007	CAMLAB00207	748756	400610	Grab Sample
Bounde	GRMGRA0008	CAMLAB00208	746124	402998	Grab Sample
Bounde	GRMGRA0009	CAMLAB00209	741038	400326	Grab Sample
Bounde	GRMGRA0010	CAMLAB00210	747633	406180	Grab Sample
Bounde	GRMGRA0012	CAMLAB00212	747295	407851	Grab Sample
Bounde	GRMGRA0013	CAMLAB00213	747468	406375	Grab Sample
Bounde	DANSMPL01	-	747433	406404	Grab Sample
Bounde	DANSMPL02	-	747451	406446	Grab Sample
Nganda	GRMGRA0003	CAMLAB00203	740305	409564	Grab Sample
Nganda	GRMGRA0004	CAMLAB00204	741844	409686	Grab Sample
Nganda	GRMGRA0005	CAMLAB00205	746159	409681	Grab Sample
Nganda	GRMGRA0011	CAMLAB00211	746887	409290	Grab Sample

Central Rutile Project

The Central Rutile Project consists of 14 exploration permits under valid applications covering 5,901km^2 across an area rapidly emerging as a globally significant rutile province within Central Cameroon (Figure 1).

The project area is predominantly underlain by kyanite-bearing mica schist bedrock, which is considered the primary source of rutile. During in-situ weathering, rutile is liberated from the bedrock and progressively concentrated and upgraded within the overlying saprolite layer. This forms an in-situ, eluvial saprolite hosted rutile deposit target type deposit analogous to Sovereign Metal's Tier 1 Kasiya deposit in Malawi (the world's largest primary rutile deposit at 1.8 billion tons at 1.0% rutile).

The exploration model further proposes that subsequent erosion and fluvial transport rework these materials, concentrating rutile and other valuable heavy minerals into alluvial deposits. Historical production figures from the area between 1935 and 1955 have recorded some 15,000 tons of high purity (>95 %) rutile being produced from artisanal mining of the alluvial deposits around Nanga-Eboko. The Central Rutile Project borders Peak Mineral's Minta Rutile Project where initial sampling has revealed widespread, high-value mineral assemblages with valuable heavy minerals (**VHM**) up to 93% of total heavy minerals (**THM**) and with the dominant VHM's being rutile (up to 69.8%), monazite (up to 35.6%) and zircon (up to 21.5%) (see PUA Announcement "*First systematic exploration programme discovers significant rutile province in Cameroon*" dated 4 February 2025).

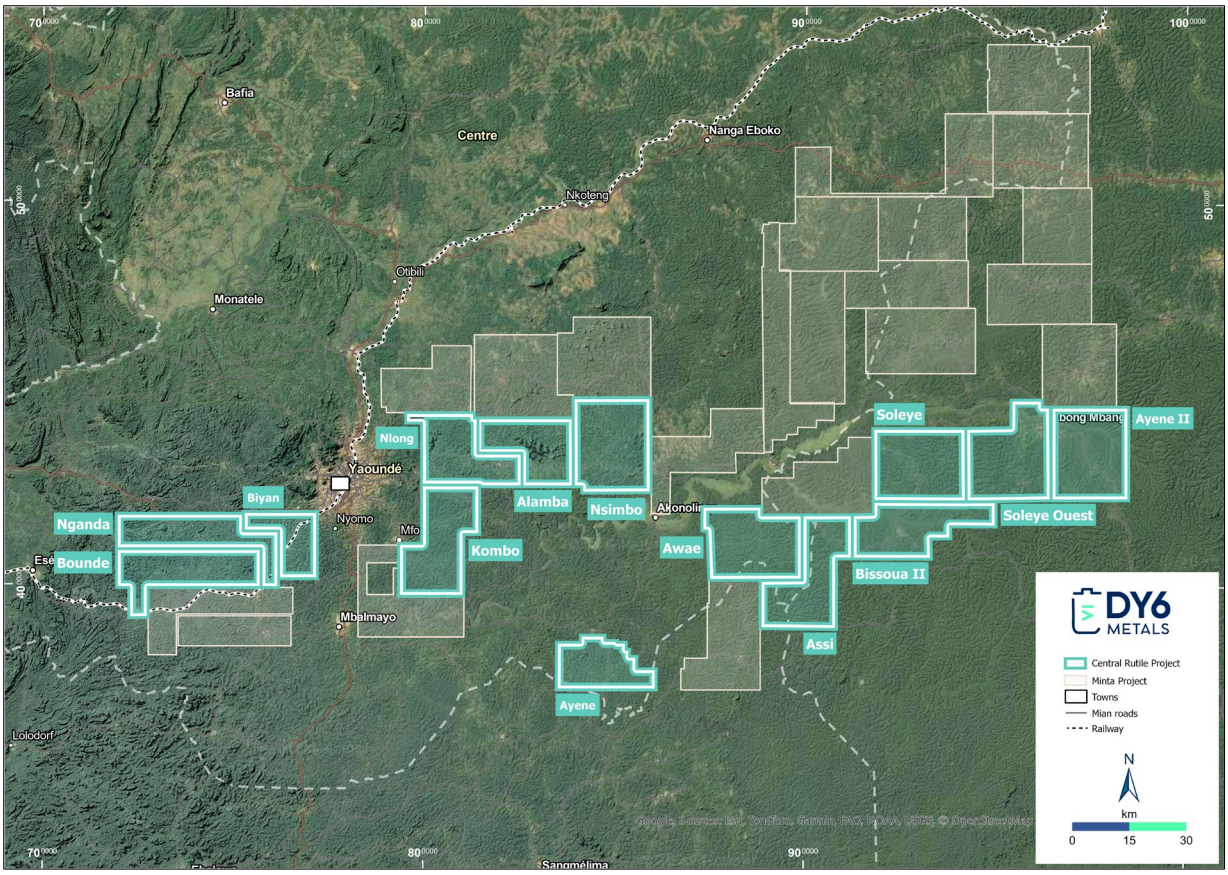


Figure 6: *Map of Central Cameroon showing DY6's Central Rutile Project which encompasses 5,901km² of prime geological terrain highly prospective for residual, natural rutile mineralisation.*

-ENDS-

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of DY6.

More information

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Competent Person Statement

The information contained in this announcement that relates to geological information and exploration results at the Central Rutile Project, is based on information compiled by Mr Clifford Fitzhenry, a Competent Person who is a Registered Professional Natural Scientist with the Council for Natural Scientific Professionals (SACNASP). Mr Fitzhenry is the Company's CEO and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Fitzhenry consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement may include forward-looking statements and opinions. Forward-looking statements, opinions and estimates are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions which are outside the control of DY6 Metals Ltd. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements, opinions or estimates. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this announcement.

Given these uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place reliance on forward-looking statements, opinions or estimates. Any forward-looking statements, opinions or estimates in this announcement speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and the ASX Listing Rules, DY6 does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements opinions or estimates in this announcement or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such disclosures are based.

Appendix I:

Table 1: *Licence tenement details of DY6's Douala Basin HMS and Central Rutile Projects in Cameroon.*

Tenement Name	Project Name	Holder	Application Date	Area	Granted Date
Mungo	Douala	Rhino Resources Ltd	29/06/2022	483km^2	14/12/2022
Mbanga	Douala	Rhino Resources Ltd	29/06/2022	468km^2	14/12/2022
Maleke	Douala	Rhino Resources Ltd	30/01/2024	491km^2	N/A
Diwong	Douala	Rhino Resources Ltd	30/01/2024	484km^2	N/A
Mbongo	Douala	Rhino Resources Ltd	30/09/2022	214km^2	N/A
Edea Sud	Douala	Rhino Resources Ltd	29/06/2022	440km^2	14/12/2022
Nganda	Central	Gorilla Mining Ltd	19/02/2025	396km^2	N/A
Nsimbo	Central	Gorilla Mining Ltd	19/02/2025	495km^2	N/A
Kombo	Central	Gorilla Mining Ltd	19/02/2025	460km^2	N/A
Bounde	Central	Gorilla Mining Ltd	19/02/2025	425km^2	N/A
Alamba	Central	Gorilla Mining Ltd	19/02/2025	348km^2	N/A
Biyan	Central	Gorilla Mining Ltd	18/07/2025	261km^2	N/A
Nlong	Central	Gorilla Mining Ltd	18/07/2025	371km^2	N/A
Awae	Central	Weaver Resources Ltd	07/07/2025	462km^2	N/A
Ayene II	Central	Weaver Resources Ltd	07/07/2025	497km^2	N/A
Assi	Central	Weaver Resources Ltd	07/07/2025	488km^2	N/A
Bissoua _II	Central	Weaver Resources Ltd	07/07/2025	441km^2	N/A
Soleye	Central	Weaver Resources Ltd	23/06/2025	466km^2	N/A
Soleye_W	Central	Weaver Resources Ltd	23/06/2025	496km^2	N/A
Ayene	Central	Weaver Resources Ltd	07/07/2025	295km^2	N/A

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	*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.*	**Grab sample** • Grab samples were collected from the surface from within the Bounde and Nganda licences. • Samples were selectively handpicked to confirm the presence of Rutile and Kyanite. • Selected samples containing Rutile, Kyanite, and Fe_2O_3 were submitted to assist with the initial calibration of the on-site pXRF analyser, aiming to establish an acceptable geochemical range. • All samples were processed for assay using industry-standard procedure **Rutile comparison** • BGR Assessment Manual titled "Heavy Minerals of Economic Importance" 2010 (https://deutsche-rohstoffagentur.de/DERA/DE/Downloads/Heavy-Minerals-Economic-Importance.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2) **XRF Results** • Appendix II **Disclaimer** Initial results from selective sampling of high-grade TiO_2 rutile nuggets are encouraging; however, these results are not considered representative of the broader project potential. The Company notes that these samples were specifically targeted and may reflect isolated high-grade occurrences. Results from ongoing reconnaissance channel sampling, soil geochemistry, and auger drilling programs are expected later this month and will provide a more comprehensive and systematic assessment of the mineralisation across the project area.

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)*	• Not applicable in this release.
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.*	• Not applicable in this release.
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 recorded at the time of sampling included colour, lithology, texture, alteration, moisture and mineralization. • GPS coordinates recorded at each site using handheld GPS (±5 m accuracy).

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.*	**Grab sample** • Samples were selectively handpicked to confirm the presence of Rutile and Kyanite. • Selected samples containing Rutile, Kyanite, and Fe_2O_3 were submitted to assist with the initial calibration of the on-site pXRF analyser, aiming to establish an acceptable geochemical range. • The samples were submitted as part of a batch, with DY6 employees or consultants inserting a QA/QC sample at every 20th sample. • Sample prep was performed by Scientific Services in Cape Town, South Africa. • Samples required for drying are dried at 105degrees Celsius for 4 hours or until dry. • Crushing: Boyd crusher is used to crush the entire sample at 2mm, 90% passing 2mm. • Quarts rocks as well as thorough brushing and compressed air are used between each sample to ensure no contamination. • Milling: Ca steel milling pots are used (either 100CC or 250CC depending on the sample size). Samples milled to 90% passing 75um. • Quartz pieces as well as thorough brushing and compressed air are used between each sample. • Quality Control: Every 40th sample is sieved on crushing and milling to ensure material is efficiently passing 2mm and 75um. • Samples over 100gs: after crushing, the sample is split on a rotary splitter to approximately 100gs. • All material is stored, including the fused discs and will be collected by the client. • Two samples were sent to ALS Australia • Samples dried, crushed, split, then pulverized using low-chrome or tungsten-carbide equipment to ensure homogeneity and passing <150um. **Disclaimer** Initial results from selective sampling of high-grade TiO_2 rutile nuggets are encouraging; however, these results are not considered representative of the broader project potential. The Company notes that these samples were specifically targeted and may reflect isolated high-grade occurrences. Results from ongoing reconnaissance channel sampling, soil geochemistry, and auger drilling programs are expected later this month and will provide a more comprehensive and systematic assessment of the mineralisation across the project area.
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*	XRF technique • 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.

	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*	• 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 • Two samples were analysed by ALS Australia • Samples underwent borate fusion to produce a bead/disc, which was subsequently analysed by X-ray fluorescence (XRF). • The results are considered acceptable and suitable for reporting
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 validation or data adjustments have been done
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*	**Grab sample** • Hand-held Garmin G65S GPS. • 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 data spacing is not applicable in this release. • The data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve **Disclaimer** Initial results from selective sampling of high-grade TiO_2 rutile nuggets are encouraging; however, these results are not considered representative of the broader project potential. The Company notes that these samples were specifically targeted and may reflect isolated high-grade occurrences. Results from ongoing reconnaissance channel sampling, soil geochemistry, and auger drilling programs are expected later this month and will provide a more comprehensive and systematic assessment of the mineralisation across the project area.
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.*	• Initial results from selective sampling of high-grade TiO_2 rutile nuggets are encouraging; however, these results are not considered representative of the broader project potential. The Company notes that these samples were specifically targeted and may reflect isolated high-grade occurrences. Results from ongoing reconnaissance channel sampling, soil geochemistry, and auger drilling programs are expected later this month and will provide a more comprehensive and systematic assessment of the mineralisation across the project area.
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. • All samples were stored at the in-country office and dispatched to South Africa and Australia for assays
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 Appendix 1. Mungo, Mbanga, Maleke, Diwong, Mbongo, Edea Sud, Nganda, Nsimbo, Kombo, Bounde, Alamba, Biyan, Nlong, Awae, Ayene II, Assi, Bissoua _II, Soleye, Soleye_W, Ayene No expiry date set. No impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The company is not aware of any historical exploration done on the Central project related to this release
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The project area is predominantly underlain by kyanite-bearing mica schist bedrock, which is considered the primary source of rutile. During in-situ weathering, rutile is liberated from the bedrock and progressively concentrated and upgraded within the overlying saprolite layer. This forms an in-situ, eluvial saprolite hosted rutile deposit target type deposit. 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.*	• Not applicable in the release
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.*	• Not applicable in this release.

	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.*	
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').*	• Not applicable in this release.
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 assay results are within Appendix II in this release
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.*	• Reconnaissance auger drilling is ongoing • Regional soil sampling is ongoing • Diagrams showing the programs is in the body of the release and geological interpretations will be completed after the completion of the programs with assay results.

Appendix II:

***Table 2**: Early stage XRF results confirming high grade Rutile with Kyanite and reference material for on-site XRF calibrating*

SAMPLE ID	Nd_2O_3	CeO_2	La_2O_3	BaO	HfO_2	Nb_2O_5	ZrO_2	Y_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	MnO	Cr_2O_3	V_2O_5	TiO_2	CaO	K_2O	P_2O_5	SiO_2	Al_2O_3	MgO	Na_2O	LOI	Description
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
CAMLAB00202	<0.01	0.17	0.02	0.36	<0.01	0.41	0.02	<0.01	1.32	0.00	0.05	0.23	96.74	0.02	<0.01	0.00	0.35	0.24	0.01	<0.01	0.15	Rutile
CAMLAB00203	<0.01	0.16	0.02	0.33	<0.01	0.43	0.02	<0.01	2.48	0.01	0.06	0.26	94.25	0.03	<0.01	0.01	0.79	0.49	0.04	<0.01	0.37	Rutile
CAMLAB00204	<0.01	0.10	0.02	0.19	<0.01	0.27	0.03	<0.01	0.98	0.00	0.05	0.12	53.82	0.04	0.06	0.01	16.57	26.65	<0.01	<0.01	0.86	Rutile & Kyanite
CAMLAB00205	<0.01	0.08	0.02	0.16	<0.01	0.13	0.02	<0.01	24.34	0.01	0.08	0.19	43.31	0.03	0.11	0.09	14.30	10.74	0.02	<0.01	5.72	Rutile & Kyanite
CAMLAB00206	<0.01	0.17	0.02	0.36	0.00	0.25	0.02	<0.01	1.07	<0.01	0.05	0.22	97.46	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	0.19	0.04	0.00	<0.01	0.09	Rutile
CAMLAB00207	<0.01	0.10	0.02	0.20	0.01	0.13	0.02	<0.01	32.59	0.01	0.04	0.13	54.32	0.03	0.02	1.05	2.53	3.56	0.02	<0.01	5.23	Rutile & Kyanite
CAMLAB00208	<0.01	0.11	0.02	0.24	<0.01	0.18	0.02	<0.01	2.63	0.00	0.05	0.18	63.20	0.02	0.00	0.02	12.21	20.51	<0.01	<0.01	0.60	Rutile & Kyanite
CAMLAB00209	<0.01	0.11	0.02	0.22	<0.01	0.11	0.02	<0.01	1.10	0.00	0.05	0.17	57.62	0.03	0.07	0.01	14.83	24.99	<0.01	<0.01	0.74	Rutile & Kyanite
CAMLAB00210	<0.01	0.03	0.03	0.07	<0.01	0.06	0.04	<0.01	3.51	0.00	0.04	0.08	17.09	0.04	0.10	0.03	29.40	48.86	<0.01	<0.01	1.45	Rutile & Kyanite
CAMLAB00211	<0.01	0.11	0.03	0.22	<0.01	0.26	0.02	<0.01	3.77	0.00	0.06	0.21	58.61	0.04	0.04	0.04	13.80	22.09	<0.01	<0.01	0.89	Rutile & Kyanite
CAMLAB00212	<0.01	0.05	0.03	0.09	<0.01	0.04	0.03	<0.01	1.86	0.00	0.04	0.08	21.85	0.03	0.07	0.02	28.72	46.17	<0.01	<0.01	1.26	Rutile & Kyanite
CAMLAB00213	<0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	<0.01	0.06	0.03	<0.01	0.81	0.01	0.03	0.04	6.03	0.04	0.09	0.02	35.09	57.07	<0.01	<0.01	1.08	Rutile & Kyanite
DANSMPL01	0.35	<0.01	<0.01	N/A	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	3.07	0.01	0.09	0.31	94.10	<0.01	0.00	<0.01	0.69	0.58	<0.01	<0.01	0.44	Rutile
DANSMPL02	<0.01	0.01	0.01	N/A	0.01	0.01	0.04	<0.01	1.34	0.01	0.03	0.02	1.16	0.02	0.14	0.05	38.20	58.00	0.01	0.09	1.45	Kyanite