ASX Announcement
ASX:DY6

28 August 2024

Completion of Ngala Hill recon sampling program at historical targets

HIGHLIGHTS

- ***Targeted reconnaissance sampling program completed at DY6's highly prospective PGE, Cu & Ni project at Ngala Hill, Southern Malawi***
- ***At Ngala Hill, 3 key target zones of palladium rich orebody with Pd+Pt+Au+Cu mineralisation have been identified from historical trenching and limited drill testing***
- ***A total of 52 samples including soil and rock chip samples were taken to follow up on known high grade areas as well as aiming to expand the zone of mineralisation (Figure 1)***
- ***Samples are currently being prepared and submitted to SGS laboratory in South Africa for analysis and results expected in the coming weeks***
- ***No significant modern exploration including electromagnetics (EM) to target massive sulphides has been undertaken at Ngala Hill***
- ***Trenching by Placer Dome in 2000 included results of:***
  - ***12m at 3g/t PGE+Au; and***
  - ***70m at 1.12g/t PGE+Au, including 8m at 3.3g/t PGE+Au***
- ***The main mineralised zone has only undergone limited modern drilling***

DY6 Metals Ltd (ASX: DY6) ("DY6", the "Company"), a strategic metals explorer targeting Heavy Rare Earths (HREE) and Niobium (Nb) in southern Malawi, is pleased to report it has completed a reconnaissance program at the Company's highly prospective Ngala Hill PGE, Cu, Ni project in southern Malawi.

Mineralisation was observed during the sampling exercise. This included:

- microscopic interstitial sulphides observed with the use of hand lens in hornblende-bearing pyroxenites;
- sulphide staining on some meta - pyroxenite rock surfaces indicating the presence of sulphides in the assemblages (Figure 2); and
- copper mineralisation evidenced by malachite observed on hornblende bearing-pyroxenites (Figure 2).

Samples will be prepared and submitted to SGS laboratory in South Africa for analysis and results are expected in the coming weeks.

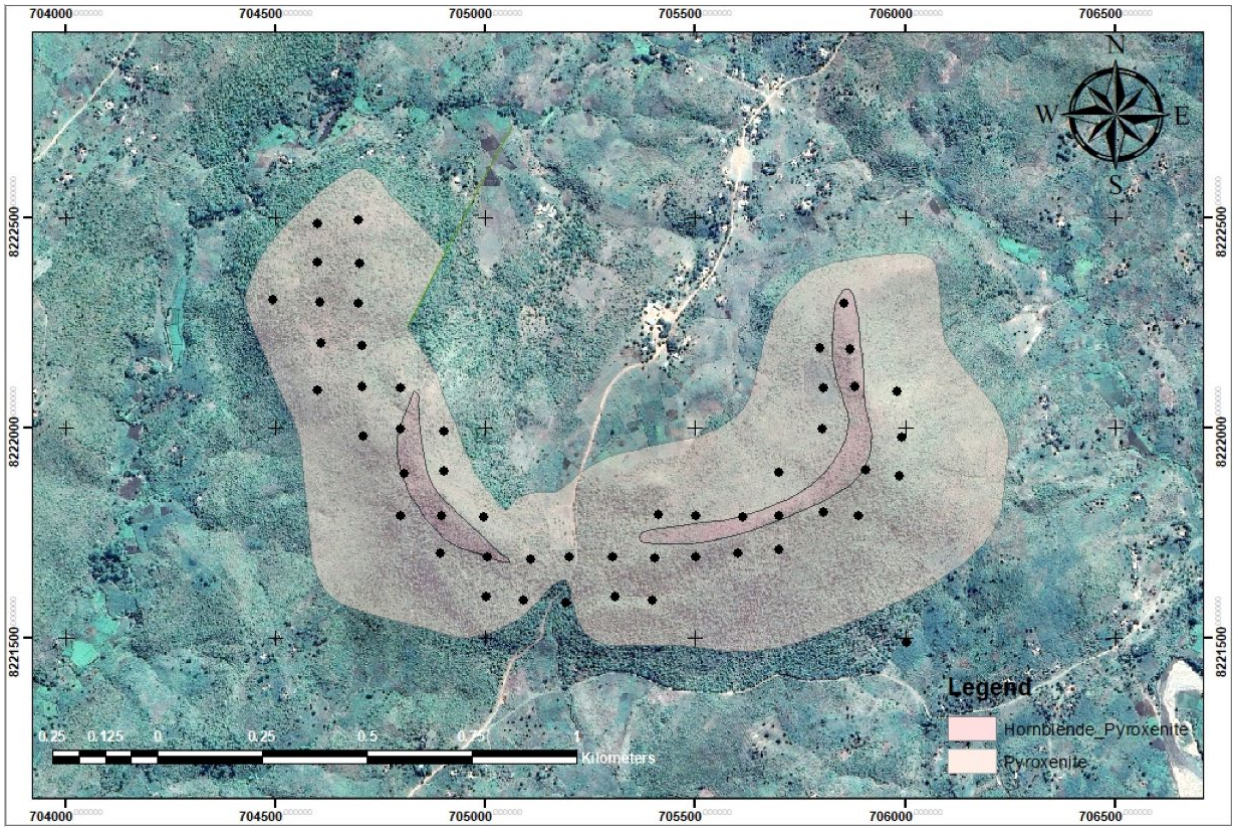

Figure 1: Ngala PGE Project – Sample Locations

Figure 2: Sulphide staining and chrysocolla mineralisation in samples NGE002 & NGE025

Please note, visual observations of the presence of rock or mineral types and abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for petrography and laboratory analyses where mineral types, concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual observations and estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. At this stage it is too early for the Company to make a determinative view on the abundances of any of these minerals. These abundances will be determined more accurately through petrography, assay, and XRF analysis. The observed presence of known copper bearing minerals does not necessarily equate to copper mineralisation. It is not possible to estimate the concentration of copper by visual estimation and this will be determined by chemical analysis.

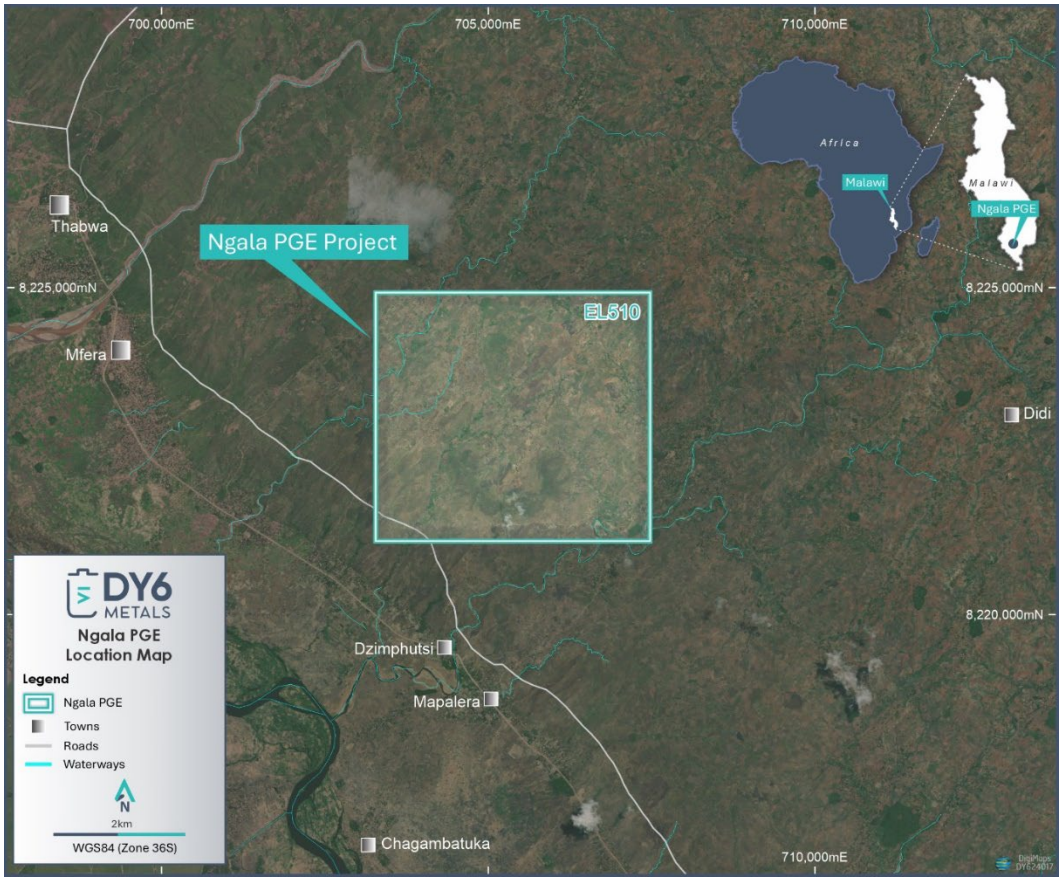

Figure 3: Location of the Ngala Hill PGE Project in southern Malawi

Background on the Project

The Ngala Hill ultramafic chonolith is an arcuate-shaped intrusion, with dimensions of approximately 2.4km by 0.7km and was intruded into the underlying Proterozoic Basement Complex gneisses. The Ngala Hill Project is characterised by an intrusive ultramafic suite of pyroxenites and hornblende-pyroxenites that intrude basement gneisses. The pyroxenite facies of the ultramafic complex is prospective for platinum group elements (PGEs), predominantly palladium, and associated copper.

Initial work at Ngala Hill in the late 1960s included geochemical sampling programs undertaken by the British and Malawian Geological Surveys. Phelps Dodge started an exploration program for PGEs on Ngala Hill in 1999 with approximately 600 m of trenching. Metapyroxenite and amphibolite with an PGE-gold-copper nickel association was intersected trenching and yielded 1.41g/t Pt+Pd+Au and 1,430 ppm Cu over a length of 64m.

In 2000, Placer Dome confirmed further anomalies with encouraging results received from several trenches including 12m at 3g/t PGE+Au and 70 m at 1.12g/t PGE+Au, including 8m at 3.3g/t PGE+Au.

Three zones of palladium-platinum-gold-copper mineralisation were defined at Ngala Hill, including:

- Main Zone striking parallel to the main spine of Ngala Hill for approximately 2 km;
- Massive Sulphide Zone comprising laminated, outcropping 10 cm thick massive sulphide band with associated quartz breccias; and
- Western Sill potentially mineralised at a similar topographic level to the Main Zone.

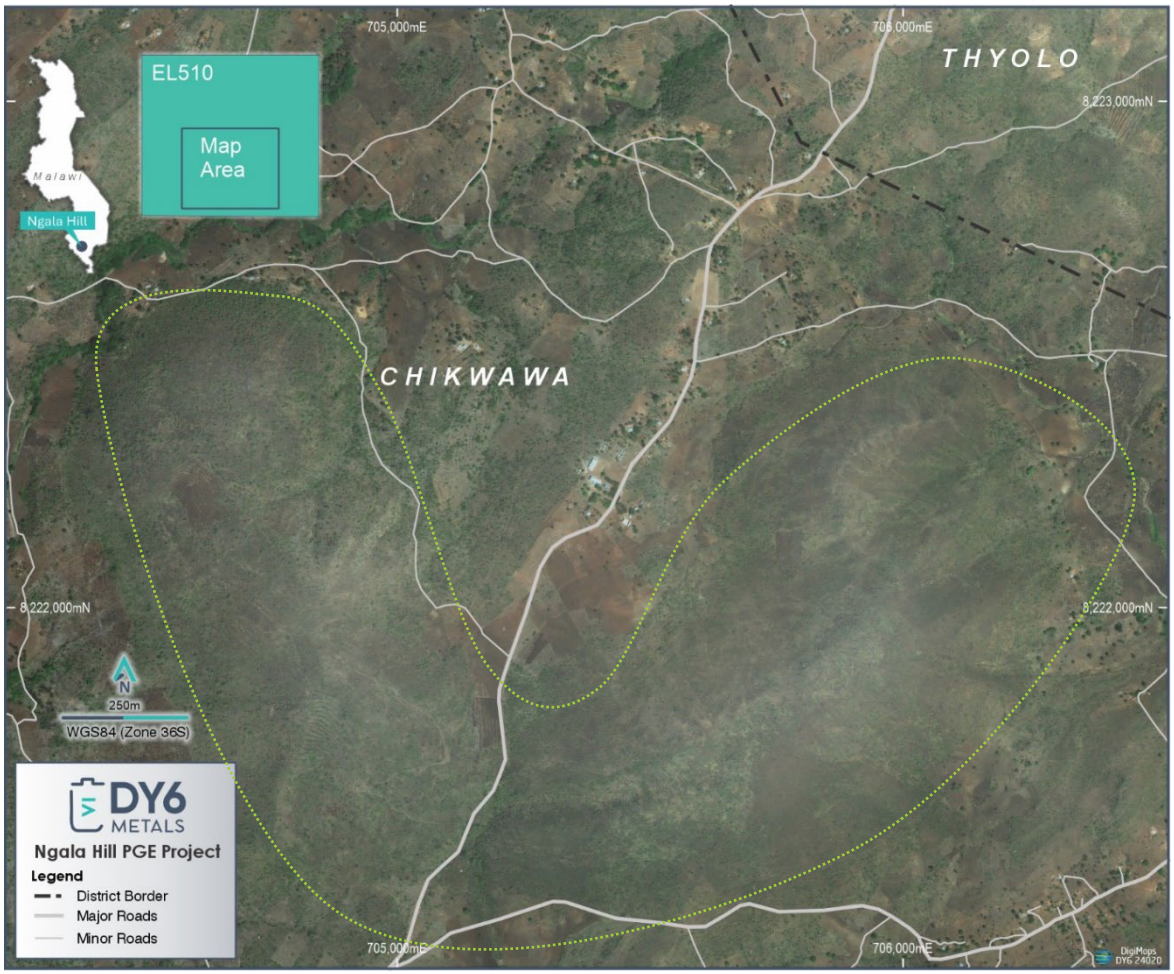

Figure 4: Ngala Hill PGE Project area crops out as a kidney shaped ultramafic Intrusion

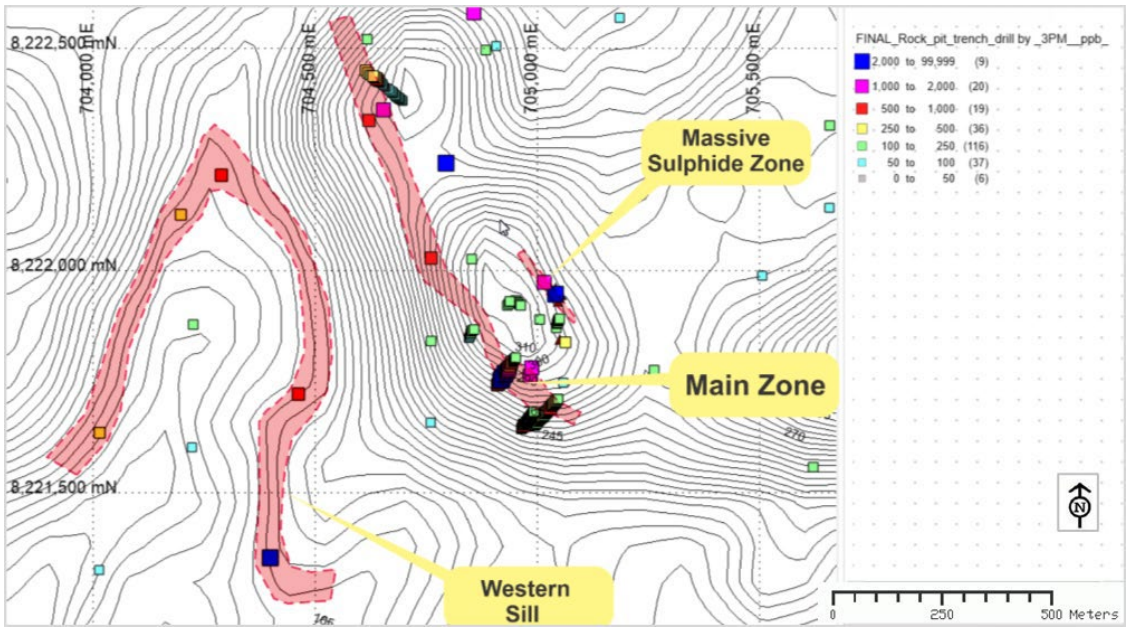

Figure 5: Map showing the three zones of mineralisation at Ngala Hill pit, trench and drilling samples relative to topography contours (datum WGS84 36S)

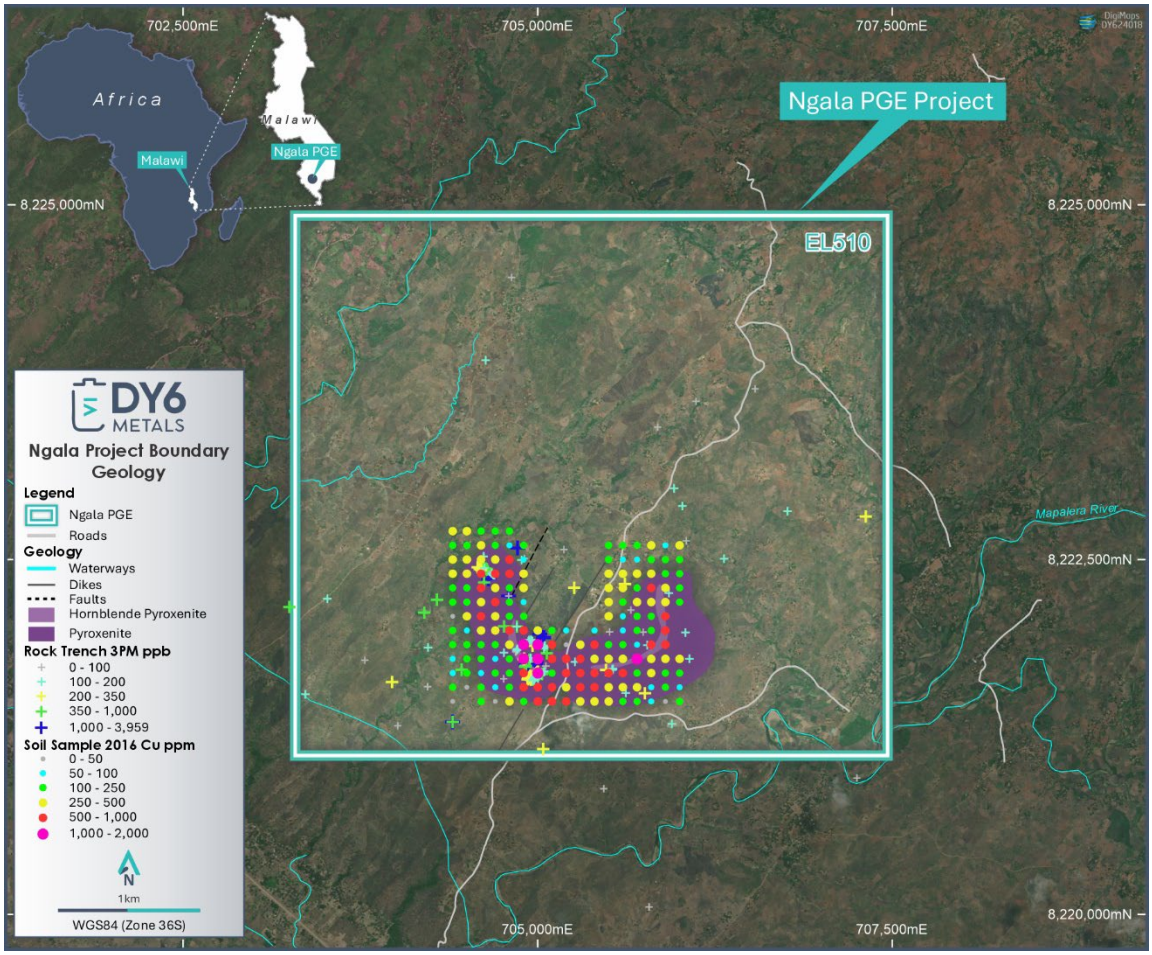

Figure 6: Ngala Hill mapped geology overlain by Cu (ppm) in soil sampling conducted in 2016

-ENDS-

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of DY6.

More information

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Competent Persons Statement

The Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results, mineral resources or ore reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Allan Younger, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Younger is a consultant of the Company. Mr Younger has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the `Australian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code). Mr Younger consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this announcement. Mr Younger holds shares in the Company.

Cautionary Statement

Visual observations of the presence of rock or mineral types and abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for petrography and laboratory analyses where mineral types, concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual observations and estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. At this stage it is too early for the Company to make a determinative view on the abundances of any of these minerals. These abundances will be determined more accurately through petrography, assay, and XRF analysis. The observed presence of known copper bearing minerals does not necessarily equate to copper mineralisation. It is not possible to estimate the concentration of copper by visual estimation and this will be determined by chemical analysis.

Table 1. Ngala Geological Sampling Information

Field ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Sample Type	Lithology	Estimated Mineral Composition (%)											
						Pyx	Amph	Fsp	Sulp	Hnb	Olvn	Qtz	Chry	Biot	Grnt	ilm	Mag
NGE001	704600	8222484	239	Rock	Meta-Pyroxenite	40	30	15	5	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
NGE002	704699	8222493	279	Rock	Hornblende – Pyroxenite	35	20	-	5	25	-	5	-	10	-	-	-
NGE003	704700	8222390	296	Rock	Hornblende – Pyroxenite	30	-	-	-	25	10	10			10	15	-
NGE004	704601	8222393	263	Rock	Hornblende - Pyroxenite	60	12	-	-	20	-	2	-	-	3	3	-
NGE005	704494	8222304	248	Rock	Hornblende – Pyroxenite	50	-	-	5	20	15	-	-	-	10	-	-
NGE006	704605	8222296	268	Rock	Meta-Pyroxenite	55	15	-	-	5	5	10	-	-	10	-	-
NGE007	704699	8222295	285	Rock	Meta-Pyroxenite	35	20	-	-	5	15	-	-	20	-	-	-
NGE008	706005	8221488	216	Rock	Banded Gneiss	-	-	5	-	35	-	35	-	20	5	-	-
NGE009	705988	8221884	333	Rock	Hornblende-Pyroxenite	35	-	-	-	45		20	-	-	-	-	-
NGE010	705994	8221975	351	Rock	Hornblende-Pyroxenite	45	-	-	3	35	12	5	-	-	-	-	-
NGE011	705981	8222085	302	Rock	Meta-Pyroxenite	50	-	-	-	20	15		-	15	-	-	-
NGE012	705854	8222294	323	Rock	Hornblende-Pyroxenite	35	-	-	-	40	10	5	-	5	5	-	-
NGE013	705871	8222186	332	Rock	Hornblende-Pyroxenite	30	-	-	-	35	20	5	-	5	5	-	-
NGE014	705882	8222097	336	Rock	Hornblende-Pyroxenite	20	-	-	-	40	25	5	-	5	5	-	-
NGE015	705907	8221898	392	Rock	Meta-Pyroxenite	35	15	-	-	25	-		-	20	5	-	-
NGE016	705808	8221797	368	Rock	Pyroxenite	50	-	-	-	15	-	5	-	15	15	-	-
NGE017	705804	8221996	328	Rock	Pyroxenite	55	-	-	-	20	-	10		15			-
NGE018	705808	8222093	309	Rock	Pyroxenite	60	-	-	-	15	-	10	-	15	-	-	-
NGE019	705799	8222188	325	Rock	Hornblende-Pyroxenite	30	-	10	-	30	10	5	-	5	10	-	-
NGE020	705702	8221892	319	Rock	Pyroxenite	40	-	5	-	20	15	5	-	15	-	-	-
NGE021	705702	8221790	354	Rock	Peridotite	20	-	-	-	35	30	5	-	10	-	-	-
NGE022	705702	8221708	344	Rock	Pyroxenite	65	-	-	3	12	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
NGE023	705602	8221701	330	Rock	Meta-Pyroxenite	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	15	-	-
NGE024	705613	8221786	346	Rock	Meta-Pyroxenite	60	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
NGE025	705503	8221790	302	Rock	Meta-Pyroxenite	60	-	-	-	10	-	-	20	10	-	-	-
NGE026	705503	8221691	312	Rock	Meta-Pyroxenite	60	-	-	-	10	5	-	-	20	5	-	-
NGE027	705399	8221589	272	Rock	Meta-Pyroxenite	55	-	-	-	35	-	5	-		5	-	-
NGE028	705403	8221689	302	Rock	Meta-Pyroxenite	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	30	-	-	-
NGE029	705412	8221792	281	Rock	Meta-Pyroxenite	60	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	30	-	-	-
NGE030	705304	8221693	273	Rock	Meta-Pyroxenite	60	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
NGE031	705310	8221598	261	Rock	Hornblende–Pyroxenite	30	-	-	-	55	-	5	-	10	-	-	-
NGE032	705192	8221583	227	Rock	Hornblende-Pyroxenite	25	-	-	-	60	-	5	-	10	-	-	-

Field ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Sample Type	Lithology	Estimated Mineral Composition (%)											
						Pyx	Amph	Fsp	Sulp	Hnb	Olvn	Qtz	Chry	Biot	Grnt	ilm	Mag
NGE033	705200	8221693	268	Rock	Hornblende-Pyroxenite	30	5	-	-	45	-	15	-	-	5	-	-
NGE034	705104	8221791	290	Rock	Meta-Pyroxenite	50	10	-	2	30	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
NGE035	705091	8221588	253	Rock	Peridotite	30	-	5		15	30	5	5	-	10	-	-
NGE036	705002	8221596	264	Rock	Peridotite	35	-	5	-		40	5	5	-	10	-	-
NGE037	705004	8221692	297	Rock	Meta-Pyroxenite	50	-	10	-	15	-	5	5	10	5	-	-
NGE038	704998	8221787	326	Rock	Meta-Pyroxenite	35	20	-	-	-	-	5	20	10	10	-	-
NGE039	704903	8221897	328	Rock	Meta-Pyroxenite	40	20	-	-	-	-	5	25	-	10	-	-
NGE040	704896	8221789	329	Rock	Meta-Pyroxenite	15	30	-	-	-	-	10	15	15	15	-	-
NGE041	704898	8221586	251	Rock	Peridotite	30	5	-	-	-	20	10	15	-	20	-	-
NGE042	704903	8221990	304	Rock	Amphibolite	-	35	5	-	15	-	10	-	-	35	-	-
NGE043	704797	8221692	275	Rock	Peridotite	35	-	-	-	10	25	-	10	5	15	-	-
NGE044	704799	8221789	315	Rock	Peridotite	20	-	-	-	15	15	-	30	5	15	-	-
NGE045	704807	8221888	324	Rock	Meta-Pyroxenite	60	5	30	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGE046	704799	8221996	322	Rock	Meta-pyroxenite	30	15	-	-	5	-	-	-	25	20	-	5
NGE047	704799	8222094	292	Rock	Amphibolite	10	35	-	-	-	-	5	-	28	20	-	2
NGE048	704706	8222195	264	Rock	Meta-pyroxenite	30	15	-	2	-	15	8	-	10	20	-	-
NGE049	704708	8222096	275	Rock	Meta-pyroxenite	35	-	-	-	35	10	5	-	15	-	-	-
NGE050	704710	8221979	283	Rock	Meta-pyroxenite	30	-	-	-	10	35	5	-	-	10	10	-
NGE051	704599	8222089	256	Rock	Peridotite	25	-	-	-	25	30	10	-	-	2	8	-
NGE052	704609	8222200	253	Rock	Pyroxenite	35				5	20	25			10	5	

NB: **Pyx**: Pyroxene, **Amph**: Amphibole, **Olvn**: Olivine, **Qtz:** Quartz, **Hnb:** Hornblende, **Grnt**: Garnet, **Biot**: Biotite, **Mag**: Magnetite, **Chry**: Chrysocolla, **Fsp**: Feldspar, **Sulp**: Sulphides, **ilm**: ilmenite

Annexure A: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Grid sampling at approximately 100m by 100m was used and field rock chip samples of outcrop were taken by field staff from outcrops utilising a geo-pick, 9 pound hammer and a chisel. • . The planned sampling grid used ensured samples are taken without bias. The grid extended through the various lithological units of the orebody thereby ensuring a reasonable sample representivity. • Mineralisation was visually determined as in cases of malachite for possible copper mineralisation and sulphide staining. A hand lens was used to determine microscopic sulphide mineralisation.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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 recent drilling is utilised on this program or reported in this announcement.
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 recent drilling done and therefore no drill sample recoveries to report.

Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate*	• Qualitative geological logging of rock chips and outcrops is completed in the field.

Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*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. 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.*	• The sampling technique used to obtain rock chip samples from outcrops manually is presumed to be in line with industry standards and standard exploration practices.
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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Historical analyses are defined only as being ICP; digestion methods are not specified in available data. • Reconnaissance sampling has been undertaken to validate historical data

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 recent drilling done and therefore no verification of sampled and assayed intersections to report.
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.*	• Sample points were planned using ArcGIS and located in the field using a hand-held GPS.

Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• WGS_1984_UTM_Zone_36S
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 spaced at 100m by 100m. • No sample compositing applied.
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.*	• Grid sampling used ensures unbiased sampling of the ore body.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples collected were properly sealed in sampling bags using cable ties, labelled and stored in a locked warehouse. • During sample dispatch, a well-documented Chain of Custody will be used to ensure sample security from the sampling warehouse to the analysis facility.

Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit of data has been completed to date.

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.*	• The Ngala Hill tenure is in good standing and no known impediments area known to exist. • The Ngala Hill EPL0510 is held 100% by Green Exploration Limited covering an area of 15.96km^2.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area of Ngala Hill was mapped by the Geological Survey of Nyasaland and its successor the Geological Survey of Malawi. • Initial sampling was completed in the 1960's then Phelps Dodge completed rock chip, soil sampling and trenching program in 1999-2000. • Two diamond drillholes were planned with only one drilled which failed to reach its target. • Placer Dome took over the exploration completing more than 600m of trenching followed by a 4-hole diamond drilling program with disappointing results.

	• In 2007 MM Mining completed a soil sampling program and reputedly completed a drill program; no results or information regarding this program are in the public domain. • In 2016, a private company, Sabila Capital, completed a handheld XRF soil sampling program in 3 phases totalling 646 sample sites. • #2 Rock chip samples were also collected. A subsequent 100m x 100m soil or auger sampling program for 177 samples was completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The mineralisation at Ngala Hill is interpreted as a magmatic intrusion with hydrothermal overprint. The aeromagnetic data show a significant magnetic high associated with the zone of mineralisation. The magnetic anomaly extends for several kilometres beyond the outcrop. The strong aeromagnetic anomaly associated with Ngala Hill points to an oxidised intrusive at depth as the driving force behind the skarnification process.

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.*	• No recent drilling done and therefore no new drill hole information to report.
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.*	• No aggregation methods were used and no metal equivalents are reported.
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.*	• No new mineralisation widths are being reported. Historical results are included for context.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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').*	
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.*	• Please see maps and diagrams included in the announcement text, that provide locations for the samples collected and their location relative to other projects in the area, with known geology from government mapping.
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.*	• The release is considered to be balanced and is based on current available data for the project area
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.*	• The historical data currently available to the Company is believed complete.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• The Company intends to continue explore the tenements taking priority samples with a view to do follow-up soil sampling and/or drilling or trenching.