ASX Announcement
ASX:DY6

15 November 2024

Encouraging results from Ngala Hill sampling program

HIGHLIGHTS

- ***Assays include:***
  - ***2.5g/t 2PGE+Au on a pyroxenite sample NGE002***
  - ***over 23% of the samples returned 0.2 g/t 2PGE+Au. Mineralisation is hosted in variants of pyroxenites in the licence area***
  - ***elevated zinc grade at 3.5% Zn with associated 0.7% Cu on a meta-pyroxenite sample NGE011***
- ***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).***
- ***At Ngala Hill, 3 key target zones of palladium rich zone with Pd+Pt+Au+Cu mineralisation have been identified from historical trenching and limited drill testing***
- ***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 the results from its recent reconnaissance sampling program at the Ngala Hill PGE, Cu, Ni project in southern Malawi.

The assay results returned from the sampling exercise have demonstrated the potential of this Project to host PGE and base metals mineralisation:

- the 2.5g/t 2PGE+Au grade in the pyroxenite sample resulting from the microscopic interstitial sulphides observed in the sample (Figure 2). The interstitial sulphide mineralisation in the licence area will be used as a pathfinder to uncover the orebody;
- a quarter of the sample population returning 0.2g/t 2PGE+Au which presents an upside of the licence area (Figure 1); and
- elevated zinc grades of 3.5% Zn with associated 0.7% Cu in a meta-pyroxenite (sample NGE011) confirms the occurrence of base metals in the licence area which requires further investigation.

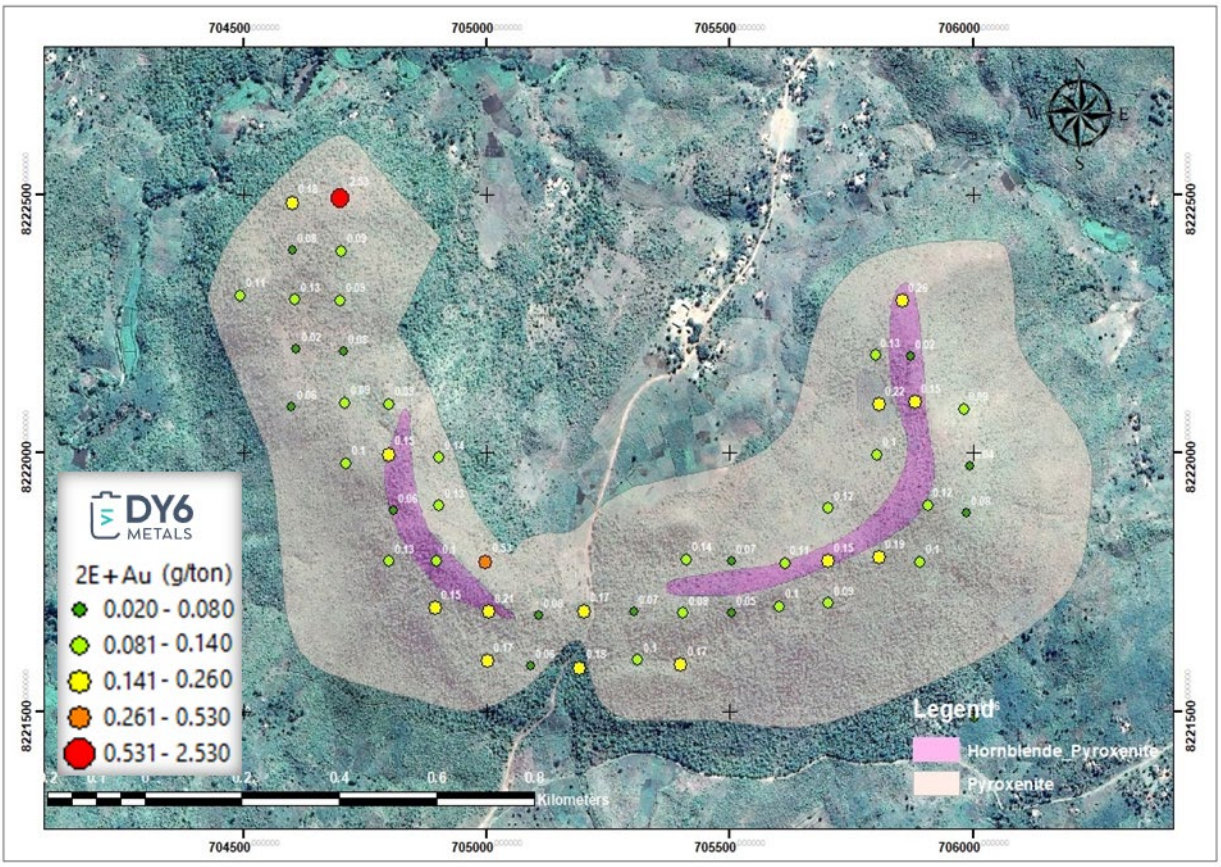

Figure 1: Ngala PGE Project – sample results and location

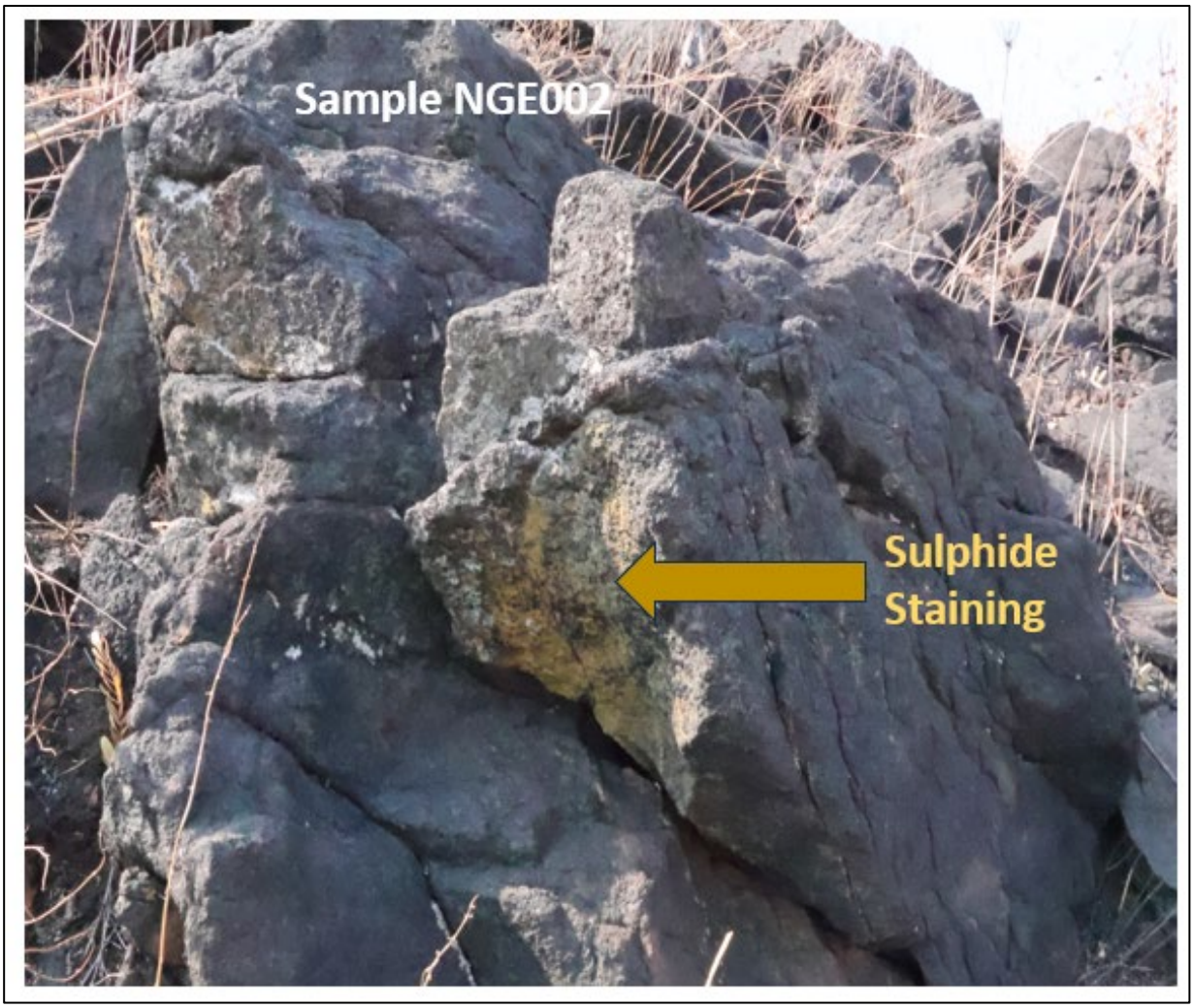

Figure 2: Sulphide-stained sample NGE002 returned 2.5g/t 2PGE+Au

Future work at Ngala Hill will focus on following up zones of higher-grade PGEs, nickel and copper with additional sampling.

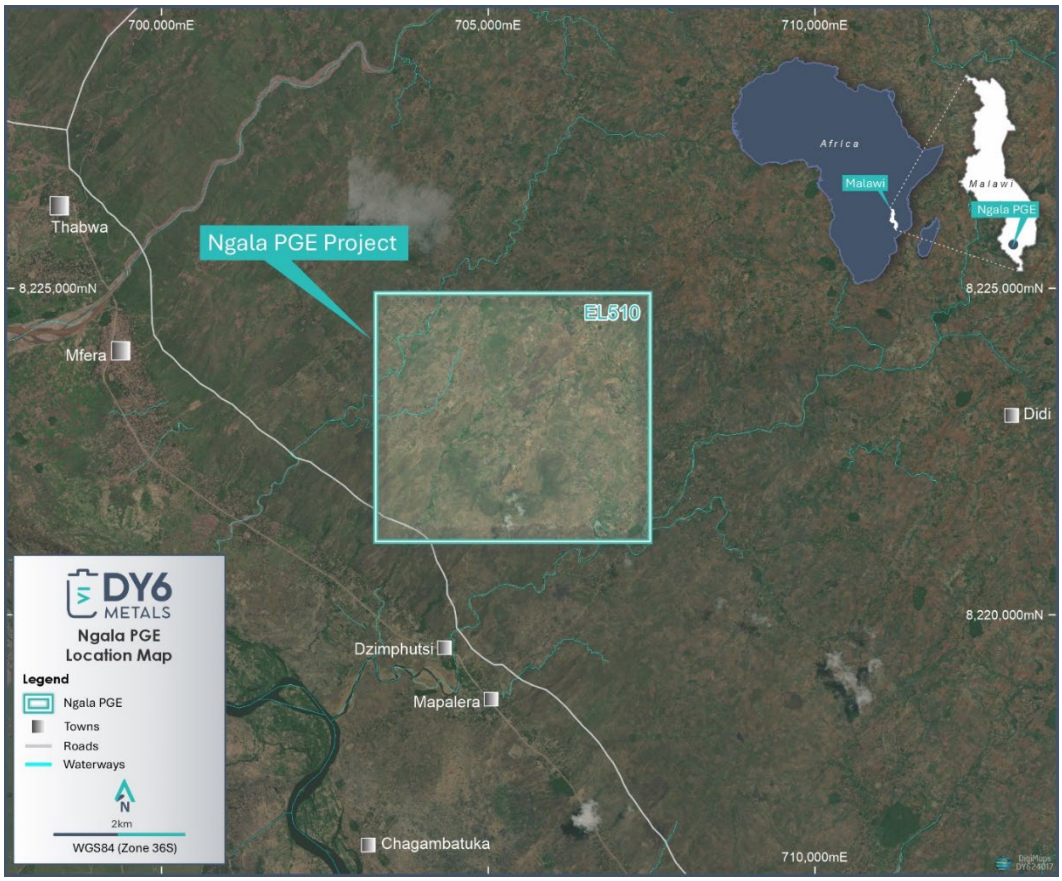

Figure 3: Location of the Ngala Hill PGE Project in southern Malawi

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.

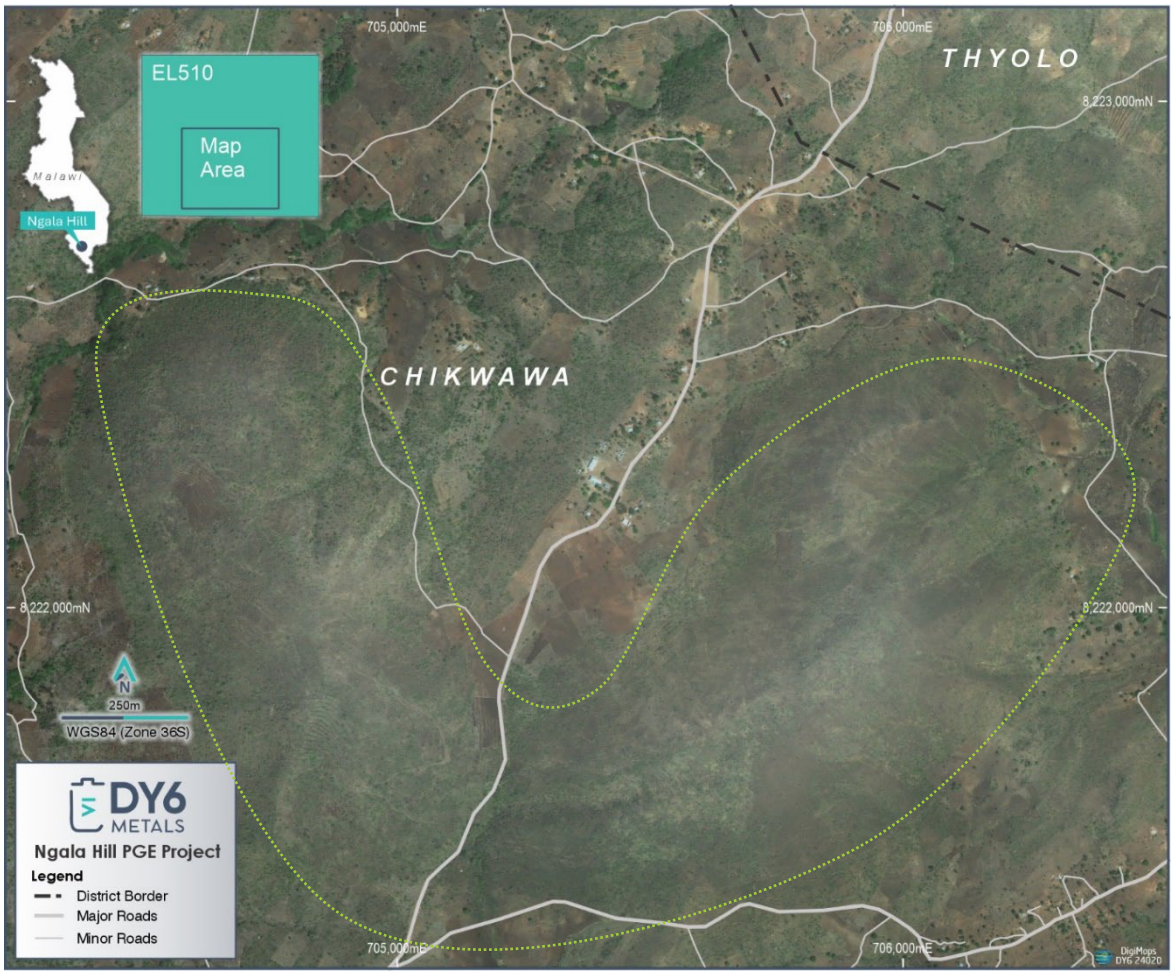

Figure 4: Ngala Hill PGE Project area crops out as a kidney shaped ultramafic Intrusion

-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.

Table 1. Ngala Project Geochemical Sampling Assay Results

FIELD SAMPLE ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Datum	Weight (g)	Au (ppm)	Pt (ppm)	Pd (ppm)	Rh (ppm)	Co (%)	Cr (%)	Cu (%)	Fe (%)	Mn (%)	Mo (%)	Ni (%)	Pb (%)	W (%)	Zn (%)	2PGE + Au (g/t)
NGE001	704600	8222484	239	WGS Z36S	312.66	0.04	0.03	0.11	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.02	7.19	0.16	0.0025	0.005	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.18
NGE002	704699	8222493	279	WGS Z36S	295.89	0.02	0.68	1.83	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.03	8.07	0.13	0.0025	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.005	2.53
NGE003	704700	8222390	296	WGS Z36S	316.28	0.005	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.01	7.95	0.15	0.0025	0.03	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.09
NGE004	704601	8222393	263	WGS Z36S	301.33	0.005	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.005	8.27	0.18	0.0025	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.08
NGE005	704494	8222304	248	WGS Z36S	314.43	0.005	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.005	7.41	0.16	0.0025	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.11
NGE006	704605	8222296	268	WGS Z36S	302.21	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.005	8.95	0.18	0.0025	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.13
NGE007	704699	8222295	285	WGS Z36S	310.51	0.005	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.005	0.03	0.005	7.52	0.15	0.0025	0.03	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.09
NGE008	706005	8221488	216	WGS Z36S	308.66	0.005	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.005	0.005	0.01	7.98	0.16	0.0025	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.06
NGE009	705988	8221884	333	WGS Z36S	303.86	0.005	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.005	7.29	0.15	0.0025	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.08
NGE010	705994	8221975	351	WGS Z36S	309.61	0.01	0.02	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.04	0.005	7.7	0.17	0.0025	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.01	0.04
NGE011	705981	8222085	302	WGS Z36S	303.44	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.005	0.005	0.65	29.84	2.21	0.0025	0.005	0.005	0.01	3.52	0.09
NGE012	705854	8222294	323	WGS Z36S	311.89	0.005	0.06	0.19	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.005	7.62	0.16	0.0025	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.26
NGE013	705871	8222186	332	WGS Z36S	314.12	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.005	0.005	7.94	0.15	0.0025	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.02
NGE014	705882	8222097	336	WGS Z36S	313.82	0.02	0.03	0.1	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.01	8.6	0.15	0.0025	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.15
NGE015	705907	8221898	392	WGS Z36S	281.96	0.005	0.03	0.08	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.005	7.58	0.16	0.0025	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.12
NGE016	705808	8221797	368	WGS Z36S	329.56	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.005	0.005	0.005	7.33	0.14	0.0025	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.19
NGE017	705804	8221996	328	WGS Z36S	317.49	0.005	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.005	0.03	0.01	8.01	0.16	0.0025	0.02	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.10
NGE018	705808	8222093	309	WGS Z36S	324.89	0.02	0.05	0.15	0.01	0.005	0.005	0.03	9.37	0.17	0.0025	0.03	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.22
NGE019	705799	8222188	325	WGS Z36S	322.42	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.005	7.55	0.15	0.0025	0.02	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.13
NGE020	705702	8221892	319	WGS Z36S	316.33	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.005	8.05	0.17	0.0025	0.02	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.12
NGE021	705702	8221790	354	WGS Z36S	307.98	0.005	0.04	0.1	0.01	0.005	0.03	0.005	6.28	0.14	0.0025	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.15
NGE022	705702	8221708	344	WGS Z36S	307.47	0.005	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.005	9.77	0.15	0.0025	0.02	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.09
NGE023	705602	8221701	330	WGS Z36S	313.08	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.005	0.03	0.005	7.61	0.16	0.0025	0.02	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.10
NGE024	705613	8221786	346	WGS Z36S	310.59	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.005	0.03	0.005	7.36	0.14	0.0025	0.02	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.11
NGE025	705503	8221790	302	WGS Z36S	310.14	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.005	8.14	0.15	0.0025	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.07
NGE026	705503	8221691	312	WGS Z36S	284.3	0.005	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.005	7.17	0.14	0.0025	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.05

FIELD SAMPLE ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Datum	Weight (g)	Au (ppm)	Pt (ppm)	Pd (ppm)	Rh (ppm)	Co (%)	Cr (%)	Cu (%)	Fe (%)	Mn (%)	Mo (%)	Ni (%)	Pb (%)	W (%)	Zn (%)	2PGE + Au (g/t)
NGE027	705399	8221589	272	WGS Z36S	297.33	0.01	0.03	0.13	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.005	7.21	0.15	0.0025	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.17
NGE028	705403	8221689	302	WGS Z36S	280.95	0.005	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.005	8.35	0.16	0.0025	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.09
NGE029	705412	8221792	281	WGS Z36S	317.37	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.005	8.35	0.17	0.0025	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.14
NGE030	705304	8221693	273	WGS Z36S	303.71	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.005	7.88	0.17	0.0025	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.07
NGE031	705310	8221598	261	WGS Z36S	308.32	0.005	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.01	9.94	0.15	0.0025	0.02	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.10
NGE032	705192	8221583	227	WGS Z36S	309.68	0.005	0.04	0.13	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.005	7.84	0.15	0.0025	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.18
NGE033	705200	8221693	268	WGS Z36S	309.11	0.05	0.04	0.08	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.02	8.46	0.16	0.0025	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.17
NGE034	705104	8221791	290	WGS Z36S	308.73	0.005	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.005	0.03	0.005	6.78	0.14	0.0025	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.08
NGE035	705091	8221588	253	WGS Z36S	294.87	0.005	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.005	0.06	0.01	6.6	0.14	0.0025	0.005	0.01	0.01	0.005	0.06
NGE036	705002	8221596	264	WGS Z36S	330.46	0.02	0.07	0.08	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.02	7.52	0.16	0.0025	0.02	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.17
NGE037	705004	8221692	297	WGS Z36S	313.68	0.02	0.05	0.14	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.005	7.52	0.14	0.0025	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.21
NGE038	704998	8221787	326	WGS Z36S	318.58	0.02	0.21	0.3	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.03	7.65	0.15	0.0025	0.02	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.53
NGE039	704903	8221897	328	WGS Z36S	323.43	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.005	7.09	0.14	0.0025	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.13
NGE040	704896	8221789	329	WGS Z36S	297.76	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.01	7.15	0.16	0.0025	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.10
NGE041	704898	8221586	251	WGS Z36S	297.97	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.03	7.32	0.14	0.0025	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.10
NGE042	704903	8221990	304	WGS Z36S	296	0.005	0.05	0.08	0.01	0.005	0.03	0.005	7.5	0.14	0.0025	0.02	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.14
NGE043	704797	8221692	275	WGS Z36S	311.43	0.005	0.04	0.1	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.005	6.27	0.14	0.0025	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.15
NGE044	704799	8221789	315	WGS Z36S	303.53	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.005	7.73	0.17	0.0025	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.13
NGE045	704807	8221888	324	WGS Z36S	310.98	0.005	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.005	6.66	0.15	0.0025	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.06
NGE046	704799	8221996	322	WGS Z36S	305.41	0.01	0.04	0.1	0.01	0.005	0.03	0.01	7.27	0.16	0.0025	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.15
NGE047	704799	8222094	292	WGS Z36S	323.66	0.005	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.005	0.04	0.005	6.86	0.14	0.0025	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.09
NGE048	704706	8222195	264	WGS Z36S	288.58	0.005	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.005	0.03	0.005	7.28	0.15	0.0025	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.08
NGE049	704708	8222096	275	WGS Z36S	298	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.005	0.03	0.005	7.54	0.15	0.0025	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.09
NGE050	704710	8221979	283	WGS Z36S	297.27	0.005	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.005	0.04	0.005	6.72	0.16	0.0025	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.10
NGE051	704599	8222089	256	WGS Z36S	323.3	0.005	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.005	6.19	0.14	0.0025	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.06
NGE052	704609	8222200	253	WGS Z36S	329.14	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.005	8.14	0.14	0.0025	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.02

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, 3.5kg 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 Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• 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.*	• Logging of rock chips was done both qualitatively and quantitively. Logged and recorded estimated minerals present in each rock chip sample in percentages, lithology / rock types and sample weights were taken. Location of the sample was also recorded. A photograph of each was taken. The original was then placed in a clearly labelled bag with a sample ticket inserted inside the bag and another outside. • Initial Sample Preparation: Samples were crushed to -10mm using a small portable crusher. • Quality control: the swing jaw, fixed jaw and the cheek plates for the portable crusher were cleaned before putting in a new sample to avoid contamination. Additionally, AMIS0450 CRM (Certified Reference Material) and a Blank were inserted in the sample stream at a frequency of 1 in every 20 samples to monitor contamination and accuracy at the analysis laboratory. • Each sample was taken as a channel cut in the outcrop wherever possible and the whole sample from one channel was crushed and homogenised, no material was disposed of. Sufficient sample

	• *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.*	material was collected for each sample ranging from 1.0 – 1.5 kg to accommodate duplicates (if required). • Sample sizes collected were much bigger than the grain size of the host pyroxenites being sampled. However, the size was taken care of during sample preparation process.
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.*	• A 300g portion of each of the -10mm crushed and homogenised samples were sent to an accredited SGS Laboratory in South Africa. • The samples were weighed on receipt at the laboratory and then dried at 1050C • The samples were then crushed to -2mm and pulverised to 75µm. • A 30g aliquot for each sample was analysed for Au, Pt, Pd by fire assay with an ICP-OES finish at a detection limit of 0.01 -100g/t. This is considered a partial technique because the same sample had to be analysed for Rh at a different ore grade detection limit of 0.02 g/t. • The samples were further analysed for base metals by Pyrosulphate Fusion with an XRF finish. • Quality Control: in addition to the CRMs and blanks inserted in the sample stream by the geologists, the laboratory analysed 6 AMIS CRMs and 6 blanks to ensure accuracy. • A review of all the data in terms of QAQC revealed that the sampling, the preparation and assaying procedures were satisfactory.

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.*	• DY6 Metals experienced geologists supervised and monitored all processes especially during sampling and initial sample preparation. • The samples were photographed, the remaining samples after splitting were stored in the warehouse. • All the sample data from the field was captured electronically on a tablet and fed directly into MX-Deposit database
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.*	• The Grid system used is 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 were spaced at a nominal 100m by 100m. • The nominal 100m by 100m spacing is considered sufficient for the demonstrate an initial geological and grade continuity for this intrusive ultramafic suite of pyroxenites and hornblende-pyroxenites lithologies. • Sample compositing was applied to the whole channel sample width.
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.*	• The structures in the licence area and the orientation of the orebody are known therefore a 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 was 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.*	• External audits of the sampling techniques has been done by Addison Mining to ensure that all Standard Operating Procedures are up to date and are accurate. • Internal audits of the sampling data, QAQC procedures was conducted by our experienced Geologists.

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 15.96km2.
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.