

Geochemical and Geophysical Surveys Expand High Priority Drill Targets at Gulf Creek

OD6 Metals Limited (**OD6** or the **Company**) is pleased to report surface soil sampling and results from a recent Fixed Loop Electromagnetics (FLEM) geophysics survey at the Gulf Creek Copper Project in northern NSW.

Highlights:

- New geochemical and geophysical surveys **continue to confirm and expand on the multiple high priority, extensional and repeat targets across the Gulf Creek tenure**
- **Anomalous copper and path finder soil anomalies extend over several kilometres**, supporting evidence of a large-scale and potential high-grade VMS style system
- **Multiple conductors identified** in FLEM geophysical survey many of which are coincident with existing targets, but also support new high priority drill targets
- **Separate Au-Bi-Se-Mo anomaly** indicating possible intrusion related mineral system (eg gold) target to the north east of the historical high-grade Gulf Creek mine
- Combined geophysical, geological and geochemical targets for extensional exploration are currently being prioritised
- Leading drill contractor DDH1 appointed with **drilling scheduled to commence imminently**, aimed at extending the known high-grade mineralisation at the historic Gulf Creek Copper mine

Brett Hazelden, Managing Director, commented:

"As OD6 gets ready to line up the first meaningful drill program at the historic high-grade Gulf Creek Copper Project, we are pleased to present new data that confirms and expands the exceptional exploration upside that exists at Gulf Creek, with multiple high priority targets identified.

A combination of soil geochemistry along with new ground electromagnetics has confirmed several of our existing targets and added new targets along the >5km of folded VMS horizon stratigraphy. VMS systems commonly form in clusters and as we continue to integrate modern data with historic data, new targets continue to emerge.

Success at Gulf Creek has the potential to drive significant value creation for our shareholders, and with drilling preparation well underway, we are excited to drill test extensional and repeat targets of the known high-grade mineralisation at the historic Gulf Creek Copper mine. We look forward to keeping our shareholders updated as drilling commences."

Gulf Creek Copper Project

The Gulf Creek Copper Project, located near the town of Barraba in northern New South Wales, is a volcanogenic massive sulphide system. The historic mine was developed over **300 metres of strike length** and to depths of **>150 metres**, producing copper at recovered grades of **2 to 6.5%** (refer ASX release [30 October 2024](#)) with both a massive sulphide (chalcopyrite-sphalerite-pyrite) association and massive magnetite-sulphide (chalcopyrite-sphalerite-magnetite) association.

Check samples by the Company have yielded assays up to **12.35% Cu** and **1.08g/t Au** (refer ASX release [16 January 2025](#)). The original deposit was exposed at surface in a narrow naturally forming gully. The extensional target areas are defined by detailed drone magnetics and show a folded stratigraphy with a target horizon of over **3km strike-length**, and other as yet untested potential stratigraphic horizons elsewhere on the property.

With the exception of the Murchison historic workings, much of the outcrop on the hills surrounding the mine is a resistive sedimentary/exhalative chert sequence, which is likely capping and masks many of the targets. As such, OD6 has committed to contemporary exploration techniques such as low-detection limit soil geochemistry and geophysics to target the key stratigraphic horizon and targets at depth.

Gulf Creek – Soil Survey

Commencing in January 2025, the Company conducted gridded soil sampling consisting of samples collected at 50m spacing on lines 100m part for a total of 236 samples. Whilst soil samples around the historic mine returned high assays, up to 2410ppm Cu, these samples were considered contaminated by the mine-spoil material.

Outcrop, outside of the historic workings, is dominated by jasperoidal chert, which is an exhalative/sedimentary unit and likely masks the surface geochemistry response of potential mineralization at depth. However, several zones of consistent (>90th percentile) copper anomalies also have elevated **Ag-Ba-Be-Ce-Co-Zn** associations, **which are considered as pathfinders for VMS Systems**.¹ Refer Figures 1, 2, and 3.

Gulf Creek to Big Bend VMS Target Zones

As noted previously, several samples in the vicinity of Gulf Creek workings are considered contaminated from historical mining. However, distal to the historic workings including to the SW of the historic workings and Big Bend target area is elevated in Cu-Ag-Ce-Zn in soil sampling.

This area also has a strong magnetic response indicating a fold in the stratigraphy, which is also a potential accumulation of magnetite in association with copper mineralization.

Several conductors are also noted in the vicinity of these anomalies from the FLEM survey (refer below).

Western Limb VMS Target Zones

The Western Limb of the Gulf Creek syncline, as indicated by previous magnetic modelling, shows zones of elevated Cu-Ba-Be-Ce-Co, which is a strong VMS pathfinder association.

The soil anomalism is partially offset from the magnetic anomalism, though there is a coincident geochemical anomaly with magnetic anomaly in the vicinity of a parasitic fold / fault offset indicated by magnetics data, with the geochemical anomaly extended beyond the limits of the magnetic data.

Several conductors are also noted in the vicinity of these anomalies from the FLEM survey (refer below).

¹ Shanks & Thurston (eds). Volcanogenic Massive Sulfide Occurrence Model. Scientific Investigations Report 2010-5070-C. United States Geological Survey. & Gonzalez-Alvarez *et al.* Landscape evolution and geochemical dispersion of the Degussa Cu-Au Deposit, Western Australia. *Ore Geology Reviews*, 2018.

North West VMS Target

The North West Target is a very strong magnetic anomaly through a broad valley with recent gravel fill. As expected, the main magnetic anomaly (beneath the valley floor) shows a subdued geochemical response (due to cover). However, the adjacent hills, principally with jasperoidal chert, show elevated Cu-Co-Ag-Be-Ce-Zn response and are considered as priority targets.

Several conductors are also noted in the vicinity of these anomalies from the FLEM survey (refer below).

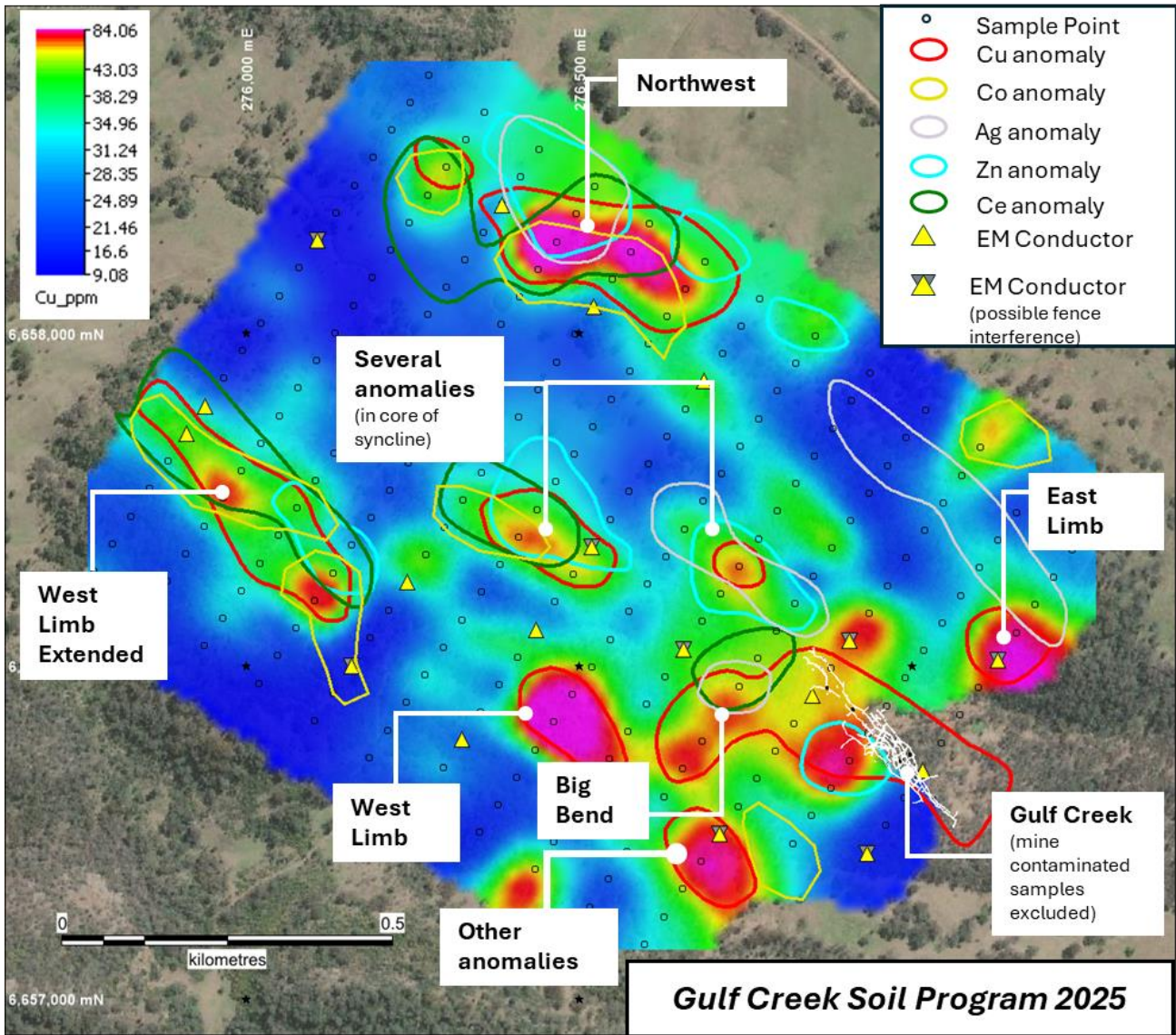


Figure 1 Gulf Creek Soil Program (background shading is Cu in soil)

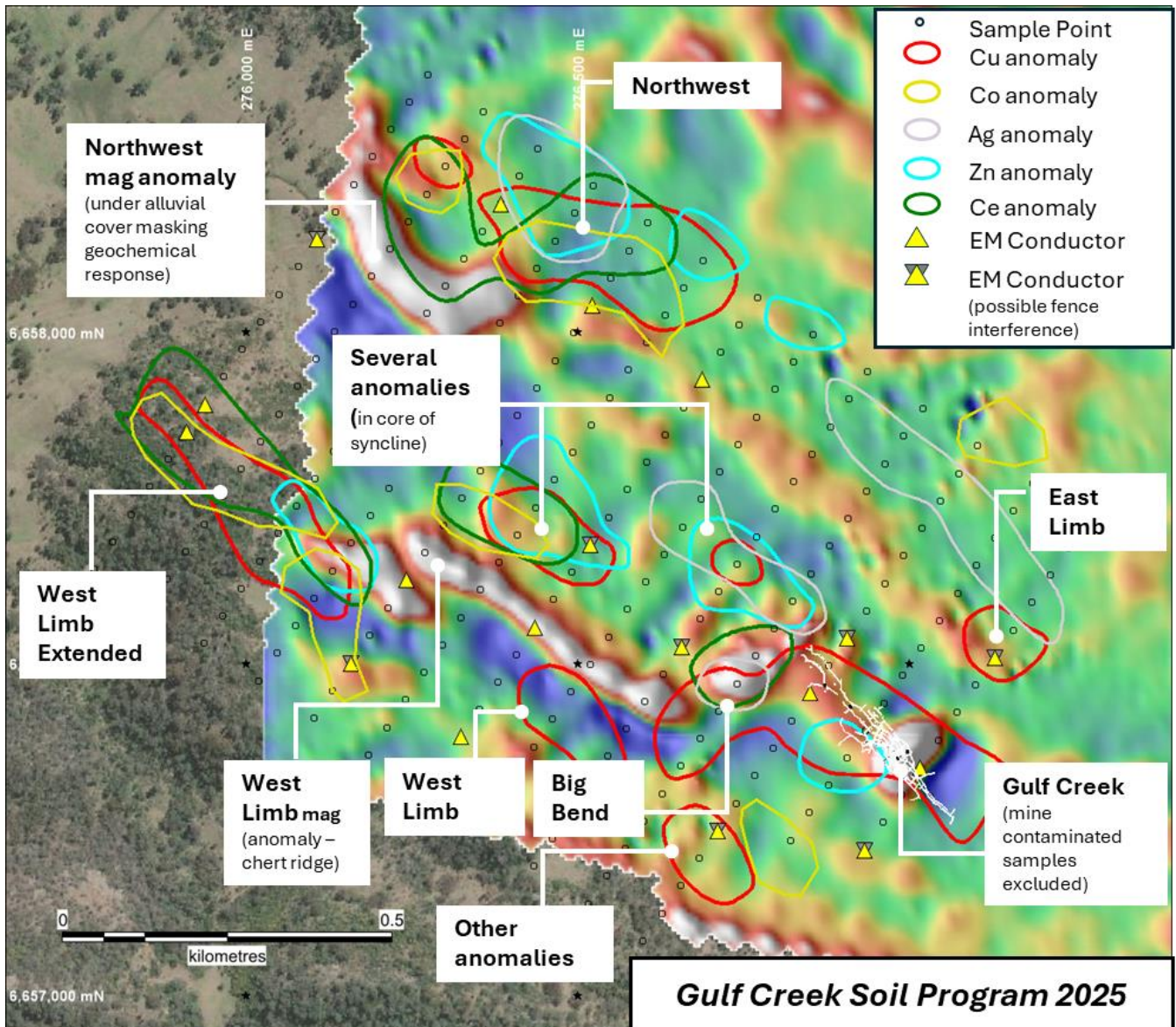


Figure 2 Gulf Creek Soil Program (background shading = first vertical derivative magnetics)

North East Zone – potential intrusion related target area

To the northeast of Gulf Creek the soil sampling indicated a zone of elevated **Au-Mo-Bi-Se** (Refer Figure 4) in soils over several lines. This multi-element association is not typical of VMS style deposits, yet is potentially a distal indicator of an intrusion related mineral target. This anomaly partly overlaps a previously noted large magnetic body modelled at depth (refer “deep mag target” referenced in ASX release [14 November 2024](#))

Whilst the Au anomalism is low (max value ~5ppb Au), the association with elevated other metals, and geophysical response, is indicative of a distal response, potentially at depth, of an intrusion related target. In some VMS systems, a feeder intrusion (commonly a felsic or fractionated intermediate magma chamber/lava dome) can be the heat source for metals and hydrothermal activity and are also potentially mineralised.

The statistics for all assayed elements are shown in Appendix 1 below.

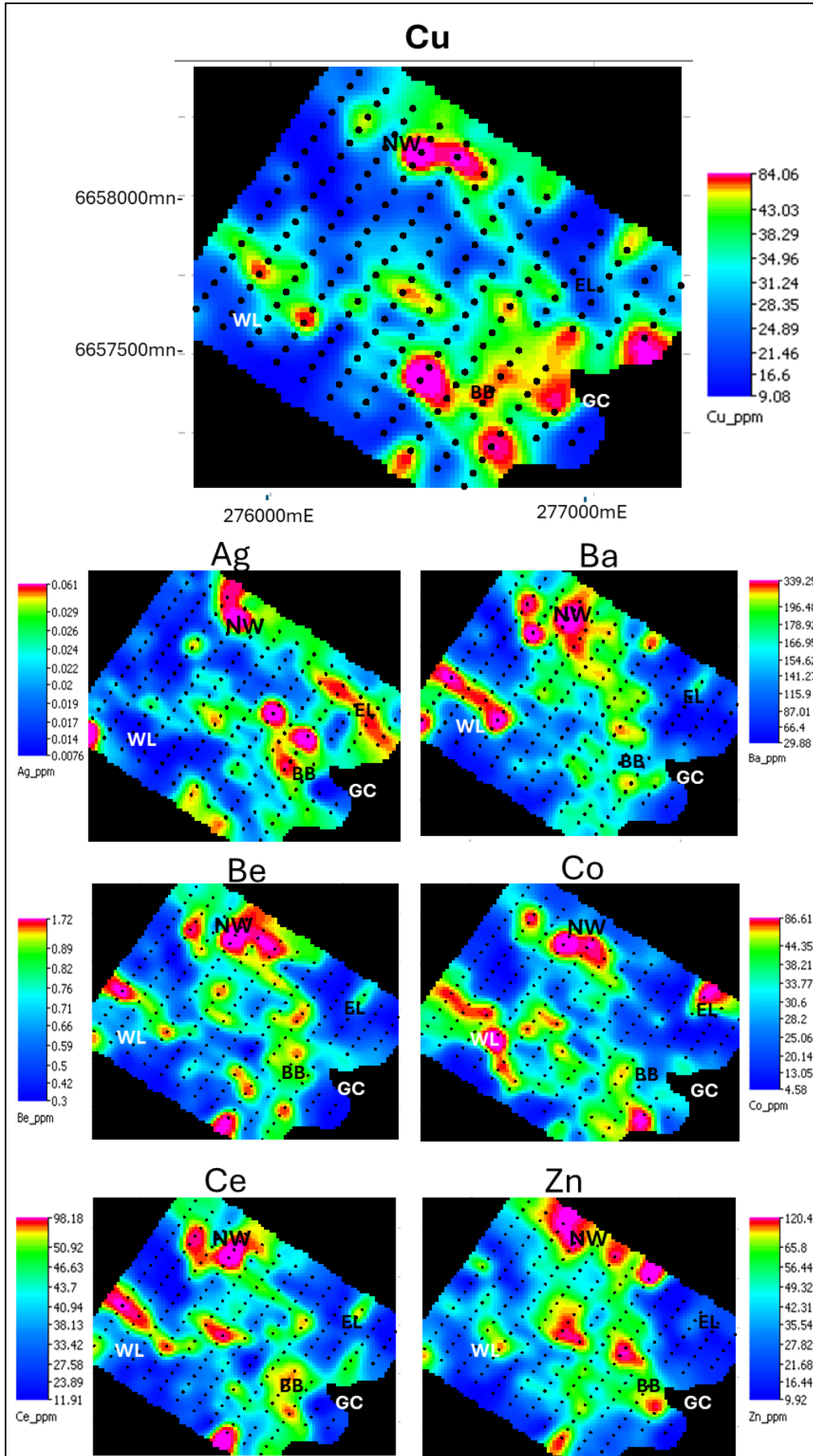


Figure 3 Gulf Creek soil program 2025 with VMS multielement association (NW = Northwest; EL = East Limb; GC = Gulf Creek; BB =Big Bend; WL = West Limb)

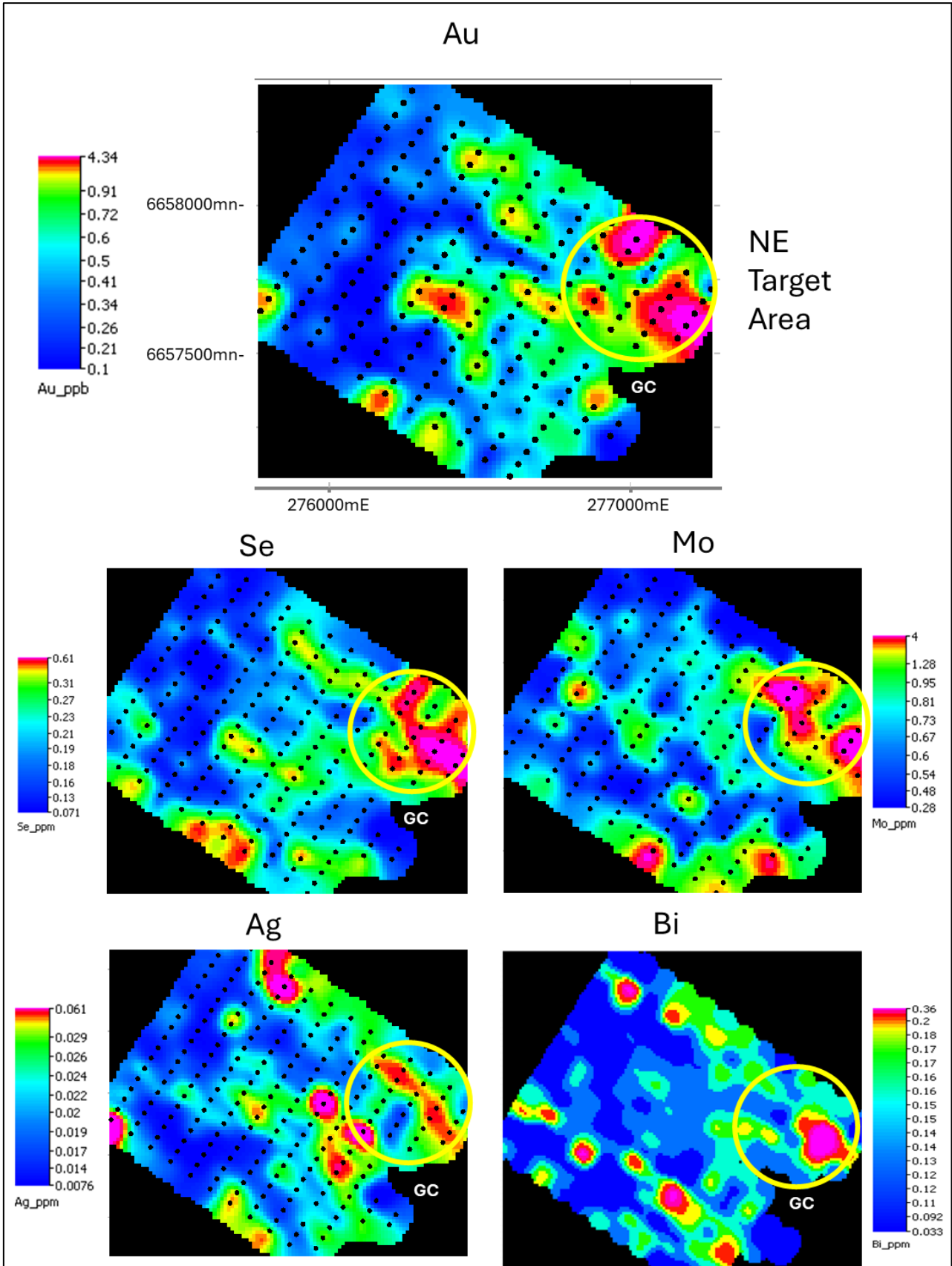


Figure 4 Gulf Creek soil program - intrusion related multielement association. NE target area circled.

Gulf Creek – Fixed Loop Electromagnetic Survey

During January 2025, the Company contracted GAP Geophysics Ltd to conduct a fixed loop ground electromagnetic survey. The survey consisted of loops to the north and south of the main target areas, with receiver lines spaced 200m apart with receivers 50m along the lines. This survey was reviewed and analysed by Mitre Geophysics.

The main Gulf Creek (historic) mine showed conductive ‘late-time’ anomalies though were generally weak yet positive conductors. The weakness in the conductors may be the result magnetite or sphalerite (generally low or non-conductive minerals) reducing the connectivity between sulphide grains, or due to the bodies being plunging shoots rather than sheeted veins.

Using the weak-conductivity comparison with the main Gulf Creek historic mine area, a number of other comparable conductors were noted. However, it is important to note that the presence of several farm-fences caused interference and some of the anomalies may be false positives. Refer Figure 5 and Table 1 for summary of FLEM results.

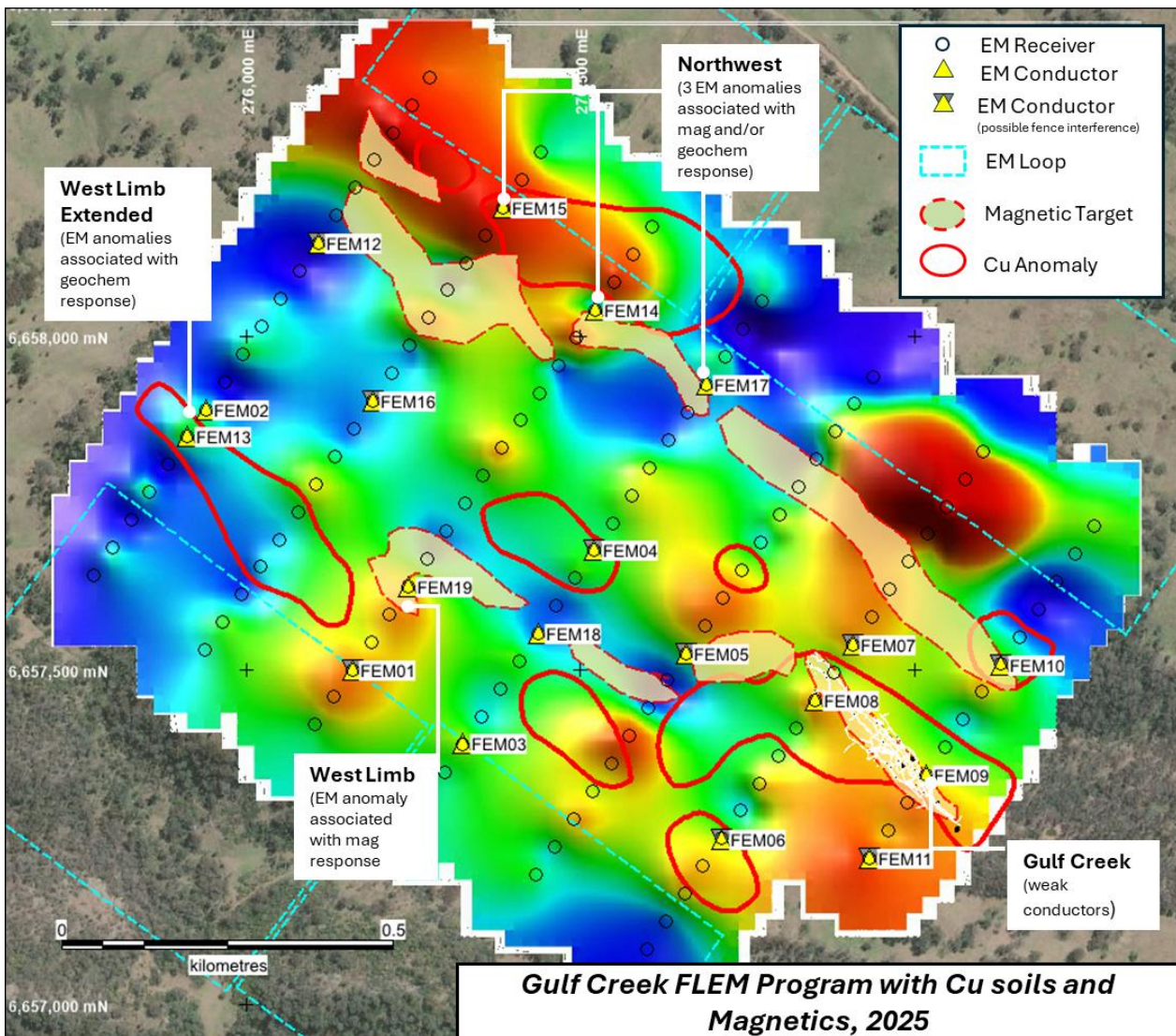


Figure 5 Gulf Creek FLEM Program 2025. Background image is Channel 30 conductivity (northern loop)

Table 1 Conductors from the FLEM survey with comparison to magnetics and geochemistry. *indicates some soil samples excluded due to contamination from mine workings; **indicates no geochemistry anomaly directly with conductor though anomaly is proximal (within ~100m)

Conductor	Easting	Northing	Conductor	Poss. EM Interference from fence?	Mag Response	Elevated Geochem Proximity	Notes
FEM01	276158	6657501	Yes (strong)	Yes	Yes (weak)	Co	Footwall to western limb
FEM02	275939	6657891	Yes (v. weak)	No	No magnetic data	Cu-Co-Ba-Be-Ce	West Limb extended
FEM03	276324	6657390	Yes (mod)	No	Yes (weak)	-	Possible footwall target
FEM04	276520	6657680	Yes (weak)	Yes	No (mag low)	Cu-As-Co-Zn	Down-plunge of Big Bend
FEM05	276658	6657526	Yes (mod)	Yes	Yes (weak-moderate)	Cu-Ag-Ce	Big Bend
FEM06	276712	6657248	Yes (strong)	Yes	Yes (weak)	Cu-Co	Footwall to GCM
FEM07	276907	6657538	Yes (weak)	Yes	Yes (moderate)	Cu	NE mine
FEM08	276851	6657456	Yes (weak)	No	Yes (moderate)	Cu-Ag-Ce-V-Zn*	NW end of Gulf Creek Mine
FEM09	277017	6657344	Yes (weak)	No	Yes (v. strong)	Cu-Ag-Ce-V-Zn*	SE end of Gulf Creek Mine
FEM10	277129	6657509	Yes (weak)	Yes	Yes (weak)	Cu-Ag (Au-Mo-Bi-Se)	Eastern Limb
FEM11	276933	6657219	Yes (weak)	Yes	Yes (weak)	-	Footwall to GCM
FEM12	276107	6658140	Yes (strong)	Yes	No magnetic data	-	SW of NW Anomaly
FEM13	275911	6657850	Yes (weak-mod)	No	No magnetic data	Cu-Co-Ba-Be-Ce	West Limb extended
FEM14	276522	6658040	Yes (weak)	No	Yes (weak)	Cu-Ag-Ba-Be-Ce-Co-Ni-V-Zn	Eastern Limb mag anomaly
FEM15	276385	6658193	Yes (weak)	No	Yes (weak, adj. strong NW)	Cu-Ag-Ba-Be-Ce-Co-Ni-V-Zn	East of NW target
FEM16	276189	6657903	Yes (strong)	Yes	No (mag low)	-	In centre of fold
FEM17	276688	6657928	Yes (weak)	No	Yes (weak)	-	Eastern limb
FEM18	276436	6657555	Yes (weak)	No	Yes (strong)	Cu-Be**	Western Limb
FEM19	276242	6657626	Yes (mod)	No	Yes (strong)	Cu-Co-Ba-Be-Ce**	On fault in Western Limb 2

LOOKING FORWARD

The Company is currently preparing forward work programmes including:

- Drilling expected to commence imminently
- First drill assay results
- Extended drill program permitting
- Continued expanded exploration reconnaissance

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this report relating to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Dr Darren Holden who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Holden is a non-executive Chair and 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.

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, tortious, 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).

No new information

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.

ENDS

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

About OD6 Metals

OD6 Metals is an Australian public company pursuing exploration and development opportunities within the critical minerals sector, namely rare earths and copper.

Copper

The Company is also looking to advance the proposed acquisition of the **Gulf Creek Copper-Zinc VMS Project** located near the town of Barraba in NSW, Australia.

Gulf Creek was mined at around the turn of the 20th century and was once regarded as the highest grade copper mine (2% to 6.5% Cu) in NSW until its closure due to weak copper prices in 1912. Very little exploration has occurred at the project in over 100 years, with OD6 aiming to apply modern day exploration technologies.

Mineralisation is associated with magnetite, with geophysics showing significant greenfields and brownfields exploration potential exists with over >3km of untested strike in the immediate mine-stratigraphy, and over >10km across the tenement.

Rare Earth Elements

OD6 Metals has successfully identified clay hosted rare earths at its 100% owned **Splinter Rock Project** which is located in the Esperance-Goldfields region of Western Australia.

The Company released a Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for Splinter Rock in May 2024, confirming that the project hosts the largest and highest-grade clay-hosted rare earths deposit in Australia with an Indicated Resource of 119Mt @ 1,632ppm TREO and an Inferred Resource of 563Mt @ 1,275ppm TREO with an overall ratio of ~23% high-value Magnetic Rare Earths (MagREE).

OD6 Metals believes that Splinter Rock has all the hallmarks of a world class rare earths project with a conceptual development which utilises the large and high-grade Splinter Rock resource to support a long-life REE operation supported by a low strip ratio

Corporate Directory

Managing Director	Mr Brett Hazelden
Non-Executive Chairman	Dr Darren Holden
Non-Executive Director	Mr Piers Lewis
Non-Executive Director	Dr Mitch Loan
Financial Controller/ Joint Company Secretary	Mr Troy Cavanagh
Joint Company Secretary	Mr Joel Ives

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Appendix 1 – Assay Results

Table 2: Summary Statistics from Soil Program (samples contaminated with mine-spoil material excluded). N=236.

Analytes	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Standard Dev.	50 percentile	75 percentile	90 percentile	95 percentile	99 percentile
Ag_ppm	0.005	0.075	0.02	0.021	0.01	0.021	0.027	0.034	0.037	0.06954
Al_ppm	4800	37500	14826	13700	5777	13700	17825	22140	25000	33709
As_ppm	1.1	19.3	4.4	3.9	2.7	3.9	5.2	7.9	9.5	14.8
Au_ppb	0.1	4.9	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.3	1.8	4.7
Ba_ppm	25.3	453.0	152.3	154.0	72.8	154.0	193.0	238.5	269.5	387.4
Be_ppm	0.2	2.2	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.7
Bi_ppm	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Ca_ppm	100	43900	2439	1850	3400	1850	2625	4270	6185	12909
Cd_ppm	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Ce_ppm	7.9	116.0	40.9	40.2	17.5	40.2	51.1	60.4	72.4	100.4
Co_ppm	2.6	119.5	32.4	29.7	18.9	29.7	41.2	60.3	68.2	91.7
Cr_ppm	7.9	113.5	27.8	22.3	17.7	22.3	34.7	52.0	63.7	104.1
Cu_ppm	7.5	121.0	32.1	30.0	16.8	30.0	39.7	53.3	60.1	107.1
Fe_ppm	9000	91600	34201	33050	13429	33050	41525	51630	56755	74962
Ga_ppm	1.5	12.8	5.0	4.7	1.8	4.7	6.1	7.3	8.0	11.2
K_ppm	400	7200	2112	1850	1051	1850	2700	3570	4270	5100
La_ppm	3.7	43.4	16.9	16.1	7.0	16.1	20.5	25.6	32.0	38.3
Mg_ppm	300	12400	1343	1000	1130	1000	1625	2700	3100	5309
Mn_ppm	66	9130	3285	3165	1951	3165	4460	5751	7053	8684
Mo_ppm	0.2	5.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.7	2.2	4.5
Na_ppm	30	300	86	80	35	80	100	130	150	205
Ni_ppm	3.9	84.7	23.7	21.2	14.1	21.2	30.1	44.6	51.4	78.3
P_ppm	90	4140	497	435	327	435	620	777	849	1658
Pb_ppm	1.7	27.7	8.8	8.4	2.9	8.4	10.0	12.3	14.3	20.5
S_ppm	50	1300	167	200	117	200	200	270	300	808
Sb_ppm	0.1	7.1	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.5	2.2	4.1
Sc_ppm	0.6	29.4	6.4	5.7	3.6	5.7	8.3	11.3	12.5	17.2
Se_ppm	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6
Sr_ppm	2.7	204.0	29.5	25.1	21.4	25.1	36.9	53.0	59.3	122.9
Th_ppm	0.5	5.5	2.1	1.9	0.8	1.9	2.4	2.9	3.8	5.2
Ti_ppm	50	2000	351	295	252	295	473	660	870	1202
Tl_ppm	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
U_ppm	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9
V_ppm	10.9	199.5	56.7	50.5	29.6	50.5	68.4	91.4	123.4	177.2
W_ppm	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Zn_ppm	6.6	130.0	43.9	39.1	26.1	39.1	62.3	79.9	94.1	118.9

JORC 2012 – Table1: Gulf Creek Soil and FLEM Survey

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil geochemical samples were collected from the "B" soil horizon, nominally to 15cm depth using a steel pick and sieved down to the -2mm size fraction. 500gram samples were placed into a kraft sample bag for despatch. Samples were collected on a local 100m x 50m grid over the area of interest. Fixed loop electromagnetic readings were collected from 7 lines on a 200 x 50m grid. Data was collected utilising four loops sized 400 x 600m, 400 x 700 and 2 x 500 X 600m. A GAP HPTX-70 transmitter was used along with two EMIT SMARTem24 receivers.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling results reported in this release.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling results reported in this release.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No core or chip samples collected.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil geochemical samples were collected dry from residual "B" soil horizon. The 100 x 50m is considered representative for the target mineralisation style. The geochemical soil sample collection technique is considered appropriate for the type of soils in the project area. Both the sample sieve and steel pick were cleaned between samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were despatched to ALS laboratories, Orange. Samples were oven dried, pulverised and analysed by technique ME-MS41L. ME-MS41L is a multi-element ultra trace method ideal for soil. A 0.5gram sample is digested in aqua regia and analysed by ICP-MS + ICP-AES. Major rock forming and resistive elements are only partially dissolved. An oxide CRM was inserted at the rate of 1 in 25 as a QAQC test of assay technique. Geophysical consultancy group Mitre Geophysics reviewed the raw data from the fixed loop electromagnetic survey prior to processing and modelling.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling results reported in this release. Soil results show strong anomalism in areas of known mineralisation (as expected), though this is thought to relate to mine-site contamination.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grid system is MGA 94 Zone 56
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to map in the body of the release. Data is not sufficient to establish geological or grade continuity and will not be used in Mineral Resource estimation
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sampling grid for both the soil geochemistry and fixed loop electromagnetics was orientated to effectively test along strike of known and expected mineralised structures.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The samples were placed into sealed cardboard boxes in the field and despatched directly to the ALS sample submission facility in Orange NSW.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Competent Person reviewed the historic reports. Whilst reported by previous studies are considered historic in nature and are yet to be verified by the Company, the various historic reviews by Geological Survey of New South Wales and academic researchers noted in the reference list concur the presence of high-grade copper mined historically at Gulf Creek.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OD6 Metals is 100% holder of the Exploration License through wholly owned subsidiary Gulf Creek Copper Pty Ltd. The License was renewed on 18/03/2024 is valid until 21/12/2029. Other than State Royalties, there is no overriding Royalties on the project. The License overlaps both Crown Land (being the area principally of the historic mine) and private farmland. Private land holders in the area have previously consented to exploration activity on their land, and the Company knows no reason why on-going land access cannot be granted. The land falls in the area of native title claimants – the Gomeri people. On private land, the native title has been extinguished. The area of Crownland was subject to a ruling 31/03/2022 and that Native Title is effectively extinguished for the purposes of exploration. Further consents may be required prior to mining. Heritage – areas subject to future ground disturbing work are subject to the NSW Mineral Industry Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects 2010. Historical archaeological sites are protected under the NSW Heritage Act (1977), which may be applicable to historic buildings and structures, including the presence of historic mine and smelter workings.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gulf Creek mine has been subject to intermittent exploration for more than 100 years. In recent times, reconnaissance and geophysical surveys were carried out. Refer to Company release 30/10/2024
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Base metal (copper and zinc) mineralisation occurs as massive to semi-massive sulphides principally chalcopyrite and sphalerite. The mineralisation is closely associated with magnetite. Mineralisation is hosted in a series of cherts, (sedimentary radiolarian and exhalative) siltstones and basalts of the Bob's Creek Formation. The Bob's Creek formation is underlain by the Woodsreef Formation- an ophiolite sequence including harzburgite, dunite and gabbro. Mineralisation is considered to be Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposit The sedimentary sequence, of which the mineralisation is parallel, has been folded into NW-SE striking and steeply dipping folds. At the historic Gulf Creek mine, mineralisation strikes NW-SE and is steeply dipping (70-85 degrees) to the NE.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling results reported in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling results reported in this release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling results reported in this release.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling results reported in this release. Diagrams are included at relevant sections in this Report
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results reported are in the context with which they appear. Non-mineralised samples also reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to announcement dated 30 October 2024 for further substantive information.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation mined historically is open along strike to the NW and down-dip / plunge. The Company is planning on initially drilling the immediate vicinity and extensions of historic workings, before stepping out and drilling geophysical targets to the NW and elsewhere on the exploration license.