

MAIDEN SOIL ASSAYS UP TO 409PPM Li₂O AT SPARGOS EAST

HIGHLIGHTS

- First assays return up to 409ppm Li₂O in soils at Spargos East prospect, supported by significant rubidium, tantalum, and caesium results
- Approximately 880 soil samples taken at Spargos East and Franks Far Southeast prospects¹ as part of ongoing reconnaissance exploration programs across the Company's project portfolio
- Robust and consistent lithium trend (>60ppm Li) to be followed up with further infill soils and drilling in early 2024
- The Spargos East prospect is in addition to recently identified lithium target at Pioneer Dome West², all part of Dynamic Metals' Widgiemooltha Project

Dynamic Metals Limited (ASX: DYM) ("Dynamic" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the results from first pass soil sampling completed at Spargos East, part of the larger Widgiemooltha Project ("Widgiemooltha" or the "Project") in the Goldfields Region of Western Australia.

As previously announced on 13th November 2023, the Company is systematically working through the lithium potential of Dynamic's sizeable land package. As part of this strategy, approximately 880 soil samples were taken at the Spargos East and Franks Far Southeast (FFSE) prospects in November targeting Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) type pegmatites associated with the contact between volcanoclastic and mafic/ultramafic units. Soil samples were taken on lines 400m apart with 40m spacing on each line.

The first 300 assays returned from Spargos East highlight a robust and consistent lithium anomaly in soils over 100ppm Li with peak assays of 190 ppm (equivalent of 409ppm Li₂O) (Figure 1). The potential for LCT mineralisation is supported by rubidium (up to 492 ppm), tantalum (up to 57 ppm) and Caesium (up to 64 ppm).

Importantly, the Spargos East prospect is located only 14km south of Mineral Resources' Mt Marion lithium mining and processing operations³.

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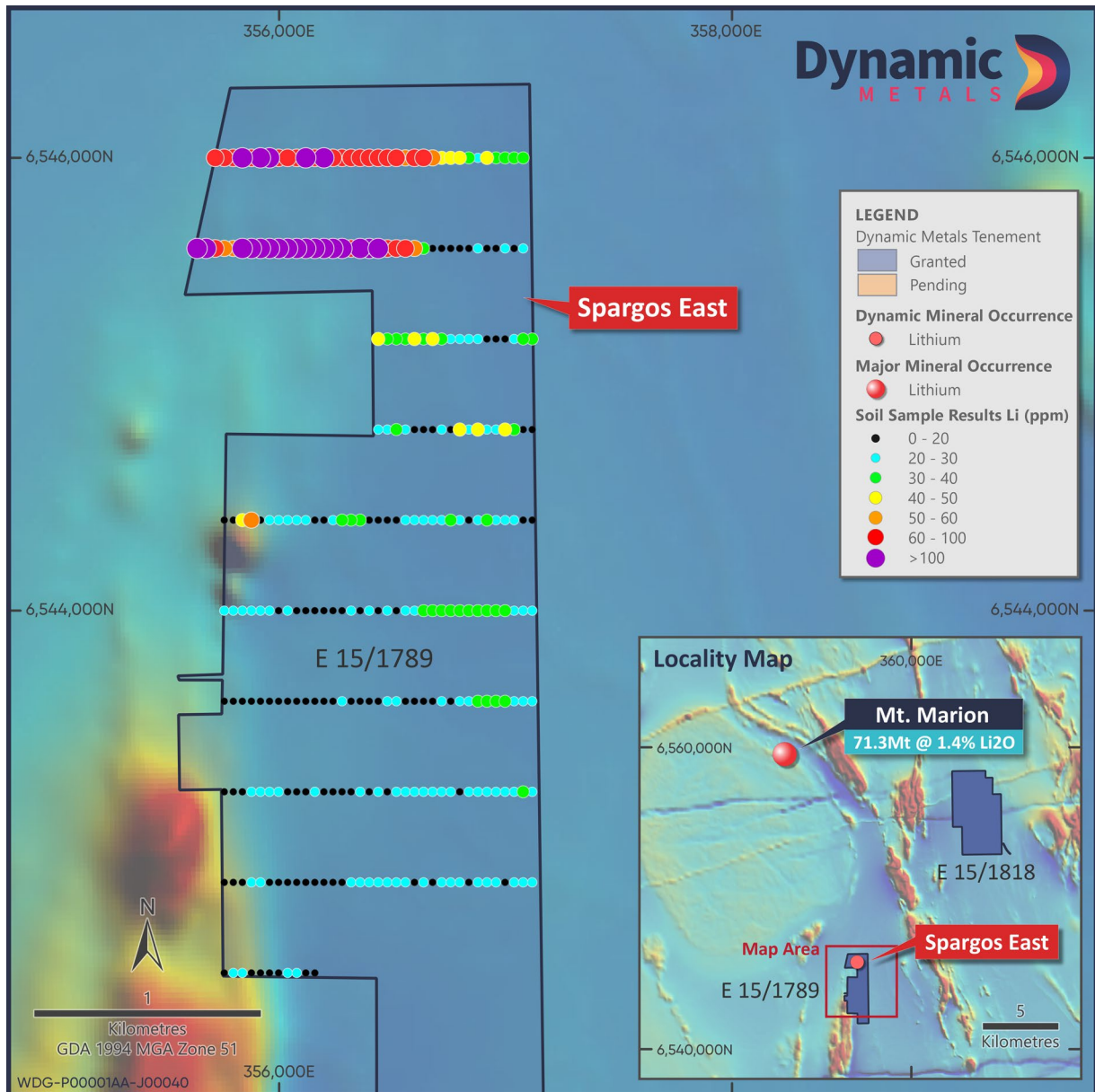


Figure 1. Results from maiden soil sampling program at Spargos East prospect, Widgiemooltha Project.

Background

The Widgiemooltha area has emerged as a significant lithium belt hosting numerous spodumene deposits, with the Mt Marion, Bald Hill, and Buldania projects all within 25km of Dynamic tenure (Figure 2). The Spargos East prospect is located within 14km of the 600Ktpa Mt Marion lithium mining and processing operation³ (ASX:MIN), and recent lithium discoveries such as Widgie Nickel's Faraday-Trainline lithium deposit⁴ (ASX:WIN) and Maximus Resources' Kandui prospect⁵(ASX:MXR).

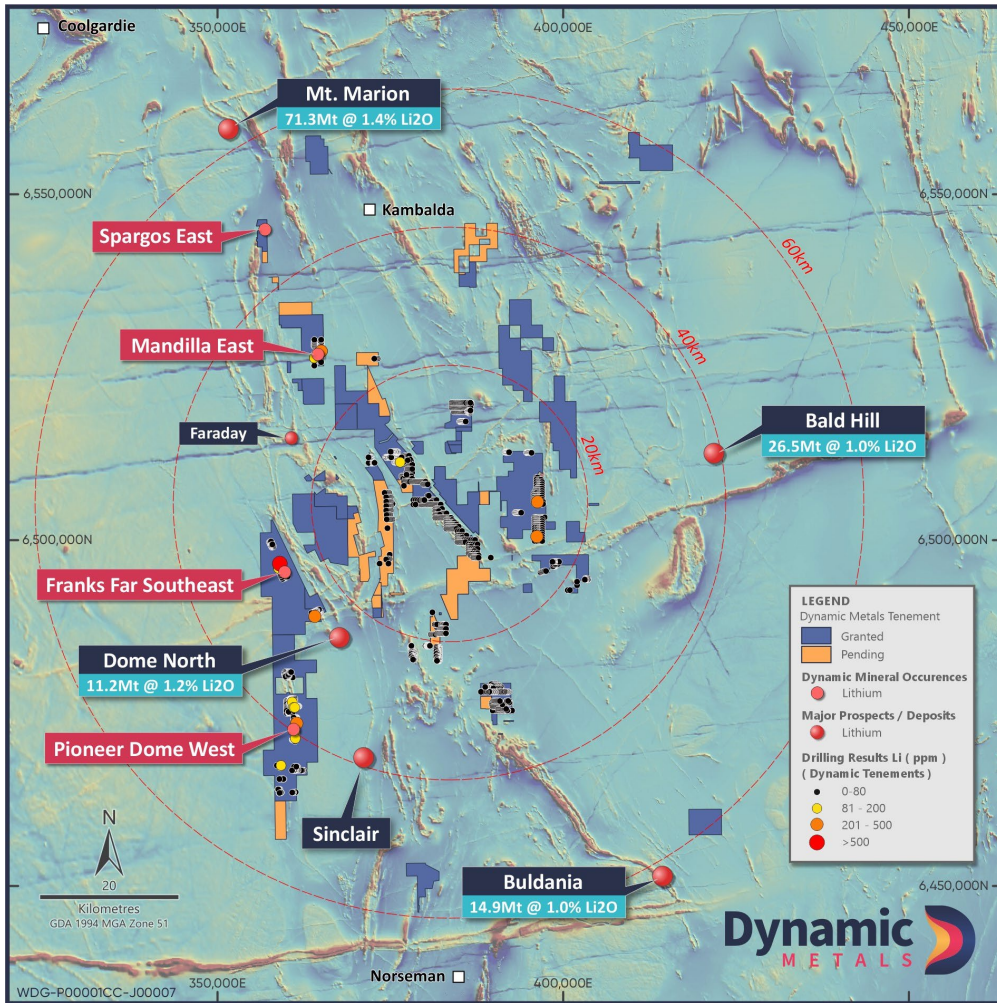


Figure 2. Dynamic's Widgiemooltha Project tenements with key lithium projects and prospects

Next Steps

Dynamic will complete an infill phase of soil sampling to define potential drill targets for 2024. The Company will also review and complete any requirements for permitting in preparation of drilling.

Released with the authority of Dynamic Metals' Board of Directors.

For further information on the Company and our projects, please visit: www.dynamicmetals.com.au

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ABOUT DYNAMIC METALS

Dynamic Metals (ASX: DYM) is a dedicated exploration company focused on advancing a highly prospective portfolio of future facing critical minerals projects in Australia. The Company completed a successful IPO in January 2023 raising \$7 million to fully fund an aggressive exploration program across the portfolio.

Dynamic's flagship project, Widgiemooltha, covers an extensive area of c.880km² extending between Norseman and Kambalda. The region is well known for its numerous nickel and gold mines, but more recently has emerged in significance for its lithium mineralisation and prospectivity.

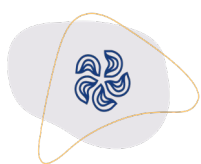
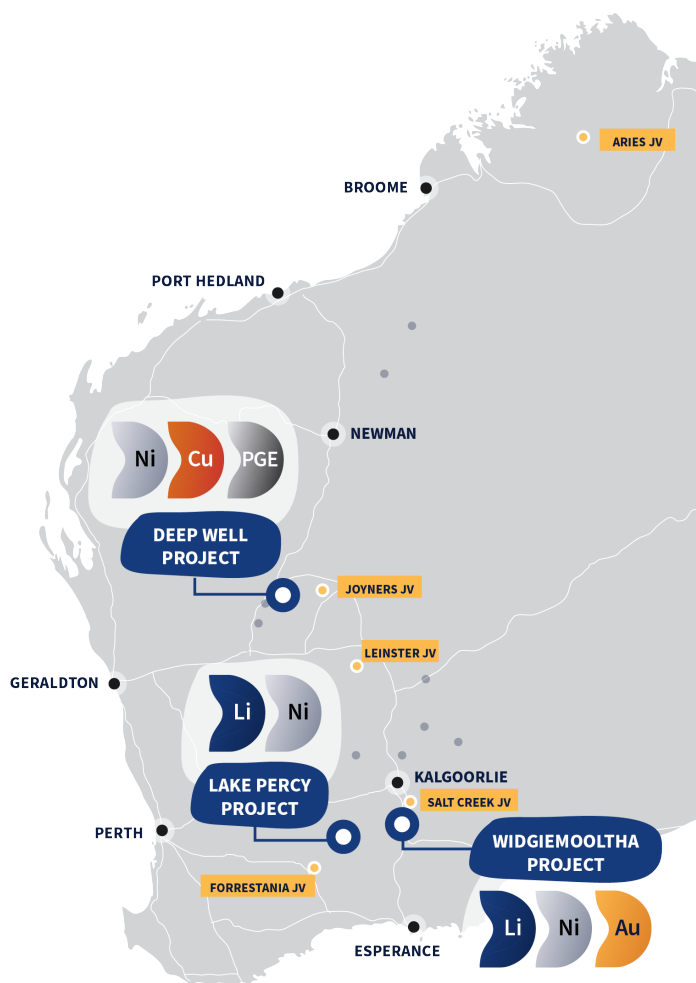
DYNAMIC METALS CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Share Price: \$0.135/share

Cash 30 Sept 2023: \$3.7M

Shares on Issue: 49M

Market Cap: \$6.6M



Portfolio of future-facing critical minerals projects in Australia



Exposure to global decarbonisation and battery metals thematic



Substantial exploration targets generated across Li, Ni, Cu, PGE and Au



Team has extensive experience and successful track record



On-ground activities complete and drilling commenced



Attractive valuation and leverage to exploration success



REFERENCES

Additional details including JORC 2012 reporting tables, where applicable, can be found in the following releases lodged with ASX and referred to in this announcement:

1. Dynamic Metals ASX Announcement 13/11/2023: “Lithium Exploration Update”
2. Dynamic Metals ASX Announcement 27/11/2023: “ Positive Lithium Auger Results at Pioneer Dome”
3. Mineral Resources ASX Announcement 22/11/2023: “Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves update”
4. Widgie Nickel ASX Announcement 8/11/2023: “375% Growth in Faraday-Trainline Lithium Mineral Resource”
5. Maximus Resources ASX Announcement 21/11/2023: “Spodumene confirmed at Kandui”

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mrs Karen Wellman. Mrs Wellman is an employee of the Company and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mrs Wellman has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves.’ Mrs Wellman consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

This document may contain certain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include but are not limited to statements concerning Dynamic Metals Limited’s (Dynamic’s) current expectations, estimates and projections about the industry in which Dynamic operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding Dynamic’s future performance. When used in this document, the words such as “anticipate”, “could”, “plan”, “estimate”, “expects”, “seeks”, “intends”, “may”, “potential”, “should”, and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Dynamic believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are beyond the control of Dynamic and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

1 ANNEXURE A

Significant soil sample results reported over 50ppm Li. Coordinates are GSA94 Zone 51.

SampleID	Sample Coordinates		Li (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Li ₂ O (ppm)
	Northing	Easting							
SP2042	6546000	355720	94	90	19.9	0.8	5.4	3.0	202
SP2043	6546000	355760	85	73	20.4	0.6	4.4	1.8	183
SP2044	6546000	355800	87	109	17.1	0.9	6.2	3.1	187
SP2045	6546000	355840	139	194	28.8	3.2	11.6	3.8	298
SP2046	6546000	355880	94	225	23.6	2.5	11.2	3.6	203
SP2047	6546000	355920	103	212	21.9	5.0	16.0	3.6	222
SP2048	6546000	355960	103	211	23.4	3.5	12.8	3.9	221
SP2049	6546000	356000	100	241	27.7	7.9	13.3	3.7	214
SP2050	6546000	356040	90	101	20.3	1.0	6.8	2.9	194
SP2051	6546000	356080	68	120	18.1	2.2	7.3	2.3	145
SP2052	6546000	356120	113	164	31.5	3.7	10.8	4.4	242
SP2053	6546000	356160	86	178	21.2	18.1	27.9	3.6	185
SP2054	6546000	356200	106	109	29.8	2.7	9.2	3.9	228
SP2055	6546000	356240	95	102	22.8	7.4	19.0	3.7	203
SP2056	6546000	356280	99	94	19.6	1.9	7.2	2.4	214
SP2057	6546000	356320	84	172	26.7	9.3	20.0	6.7	180
SP2058	6546000	356360	68	280	37.7	19.8	29.8	9.5	146
SP2059	6546000	356400	65	135	20.4	9.4	29.9	7.2	141
SP2060	6546000	356440	65	40	5.5	5.4	14.4	6.3	140
SP2061	6546000	356480	73	51	6.4	31.7	43.8	7.6	157
SP2062	6546000	356520	60	60	6.2	6.2	17.4	5.6	130
SP2063	6546000	356560	54	64	6.4	6.5	16.4	5.3	116
SP2064	6546000	356600	65	27	4.2	7.7	18.4	6.1	140
SP2065	6546000	356640	64	20	4.2	6.1	23.9	5.2	137
SP2066	6546000	356680	59	33	3.4	6.8	16.9	4.2	127
SP2077	6545600	355640	147	100	31.3	3.5	8.8	5.2	316
SP2078	6545600	355680	114	90	31.2	2.5	8.5	3.8	245
SP2079	6545600	355720	87	112	27.5	5.1	7.5	5.6	188
SP2080	6545600	355760	54	44	7.1	1.2	7.0	1.6	116
SP2081	6545600	355800	57	49	7.7	0.8	6.5	1.7	122
SP2082	6545600	355840	115	77	17.3	1.6	8.2	3.8	247
SP2083	6545600	355880	119	90	17.8	2.5	10.8	3.8	255
SP2084	6545600	355920	182	98	15.9	0.9	6.3	3.5	391
SP2085	6545600	355960	175	142	21.9	4.7	22.3	4.6	376
SP2086	6545600	356000	137	223	31.2	8.5	29.5	6.5	294
SP2087	6545600	356040	131	208	31.0	6.0	24.0	6.2	281
SP2088	6545600	356080	190	96	17.2	2.7	11.3	4.4	408
SP2089	6545600	356120	129	71	25.2	1.0	7.9	2.5	278
SP2090	6545600	356160	119	63	21.7	0.9	5.9	2.4	256
SP2091	6545600	356200	121	66	23.1	0.8	5.9	2.4	259
SP2092	6545600	356240	113	78	29.1	0.6	5.3	2.8	242
SP2093	6545600	356280	146	492	63.8	57.3	63.4	18.9	314
SP2094	6545600	356320	98	165	29.9	9.7	15.0	5.0	211
SP2095	6545600	356360	133	149	29.5	5.8	19.0	5.1	285
SP2096	6545600	356400	118	147	25.8	37.3	45.6	5.0	254
SP2097	6545600	356440	117	134	25.2	11.9	22.5	4.9	252
SP2098	6545600	356480	86	108	20.8	6.5	14.0	3.9	186
SP2099	6545600	356520	84	101	19.4	7.3	32.8	3.8	182
SP2100	6545600	356560	65	63	13.0	10.9	50.6	3.5	140
SP2101	6545600	356600	55	71	8.4	4.8	17.6	3.4	119
SP2153	6544400	355880	52	19	2.2	0.4	3.9	0.8	112

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2 ANNEXURE B

JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1 Section 1 Soil Sampling Techniques and Data

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"> Samples were collected at a depth of 30 cm below surface and sieved in the field to <2mm, achieving a sample weight of approximately 200g.
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"> Not applicable as no drilling undertaken.
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"> Not applicable as no drilling undertaken.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field observations were recorded at each sample point.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 are collected as it is soil sampling.
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 grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were dry when taken. • Samples were sieved in the field to <2mm. • Sample pulverized to <75um at the laboratory. • Multi-element analysis undertaken for 48 elements by four acid digest ICP-MS. • Sample size considered appropriate for first pass exploration.
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 submitted to ALS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie • No standards were submitted by Dynamic. • Field duplicates were taken at a rate of 1/50. • Standards were used by ALS at 1/25.
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"> • Field checking of anomalies has been completed by staff. • Sampling personnel movements are logged via GPS . • Results are stored as reported by the laboratory • Li₂O is only adjustment which is provided to allow for comparison to peers. Li₂O is calculated as Li(ppm) x 2.153.
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"> • Sample locations were surveyed using a handheld GPS. • Locations are reported in metres GDA94 MGA Zone 51.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling occurred on lines spaced 400m apart, with samples taken every 40m on the line. This considered appropriate for first pass exploration. • No compositing has been applied. • No Mineral Resources have been estimated.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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 assess and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is not enough information to make assumptions regarding orientation of potential mineralised structures.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were placed in bulka bags and freighted directly to ALS in Kalgoorlie by DYM field personnel.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No audits have been completed at this stage.

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"> Sampling located on E 15/1789 which is 100% owned by Dynamic Metals. No joint ventures or royalty interests are applicable.
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"> Exploration has been undertaken by several companies over time including but not limited to Resolute Gold, WMC and Avoca Mining.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration is for pegmatite hosted lithium-caesium-tantalum type deposits.
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"> Not applicable as no drilling has occurred.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All lithium assays values have been reported in Figures in main body of text based on Li ppm as reported by the laboratory. Significant results reported in Appendix A are above 50ppm Li. No weighted averages or assumptions on metal equivalents have been made.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>be clearly stated.</i>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable as no drilling occurred.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See main body of announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All results have been reported as lithium ppm.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional observations at this time.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infill soil sampling will be used to infill the identified lithium trend. • Permitting for drilling underway.