

NEW HIGH-GRADE FLUORSPAR DISCOVERY AT NORTH HORSESHOE CANYON

Links Horseshoe to Big Jim as a 1.5km Target Corridor

Highlights

- **New high-grade fluorspar zone discovered at North Horseshoe Canyon (NHC)**
- **Rock-chip assays returned up to 60% CaF₂**, with other high-grade results of 57.3%, 51.0%, 21.4% and 18.5% CaF₂
- **Fluorspar Mineralisation outcrops over 100m of strike length at NHC**, and remains open beneath cover potentially continuous to the south for a **>300m long target zone**
- Geological interpretation indicates the **mineralised structure may continue for approximately 750m northeast beneath the lithocap towards Big Jim**
- **NHC also lies approximately 450m northwest of Horseshoe**, defining an additional prospective linking corridor for drill testing
- **The Saw Mill Thrust** outcrops in only two places, Big Jim and NHC, with high grade mineralisation at both, making **the full thrust corridor between Horseshoe and Big Jim/Spar a 1.5 km target area**
- A felsic intrusive with anomalous fluorine may represent a potential heat/fluid source of the mineralisation, with its contact zone **also highly anomalous in soils** along the Horseshoe-NHC Corridor
- Drill planning is inclusive of NHC and the adjoining corridors, targeting
 - west-dipping mineralised lodes beneath and west of the NHC outcrop
 - the interpreted continuation beneath the lithocap between NHC and Big Jim
 - the prospective corridor between Horseshoe and NHC

Managing Director, Brett Hazelden commented:

"North Horseshoe Canyon is a strategically important discovery because of where it sits and what it tells us about the wider mineralised system. While the rock-chip assays of up to 60.0% CaF₂ are impressive, their real significance is the identification of high-grade fluorspar in the intervening ground between Horseshoe and Big Jim, where our geological targeting model indicated it could occur.

This discovery provides a potential missing link between two of Quinn's priority targets. Mineralisation has now been identified at both exposed locations of the interpreted Saw Mill Thrust - North Horseshoe Canyon and Big Jim - strengthening the case for testing its continuation beneath the lithocap and the prospective corridor south towards Horseshoe.

Rather than viewing these as isolated occurrences, we now have stronger geological evidence supporting an approximately 1.5km prospective corridor from Horseshoe through North Horseshoe Canyon to Big Jim and Spar. Drilling will determine whether the mineralised zones connect and establish their thickness and grade beneath cover.

OD6 Metals Limited (ASX: OD6, 'OD6' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce high-grade fluorspar assay results from reconnaissance rock-chip sampling at the newly identified North Horseshoe Canyon target within the 100% owned Quinn Fluorspar Project in Nevada, USA.

Rock Chip Sampling and Mapping at North Horseshoe

There are historic reports of fluorspar in the North Horseshoe Canyon. The Company announced the results of a soil program on 1 July 2026, which showed 5 samples >20,000ppm F in soils in the North Horseshoe Canyon. Subsequent reconnaissance has identified fluorspar outcropping at the base of a jasperoid, interpreted to be the Saw Mill Thrust with results including 57.3% CaF_2 and 51.0% CaF_2 . Mineralisation is outcropping approximately 100m of strike-length (Figures 1 and 3), before heading beneath talus slope cover to the north, though a sample 200m farther north returned 6% CaF_2 indicating a continuation. The base of the fluorspar zone at NHC is concealed by talus cover, and the thickness cannot be determined. However, this zone appears similar to Big Jim, and is potentially a continuation of the Big Jim mineralisation located 750m farther northeast. Indeed, the two places where the Saw Mill Thrust reliably outcrop (with jasperoid on the hanging wall) have strong mineralisation associated.

A rock chip from an outcrop located a farther 150m to the south of North Horseshoe Canyon returned 60% CaF_2 . This result is both along strike from Horseshoe (approximately 450m), and may represent a replacement style system and continuation of Horseshoe, and / or a potential continuation of the North Horseshoe Canyon. At North Horseshoe an oxidised intrusive is observed (Figure 1). The intrusive itself, whilst not a target, is highly anomalous in fluorspar (0.3 to 0.4% CaF_2) with strong fluorspar pathfinders in soils along its contact. This contact zone is part of the NE extensional target of the Horseshoe Deposit.

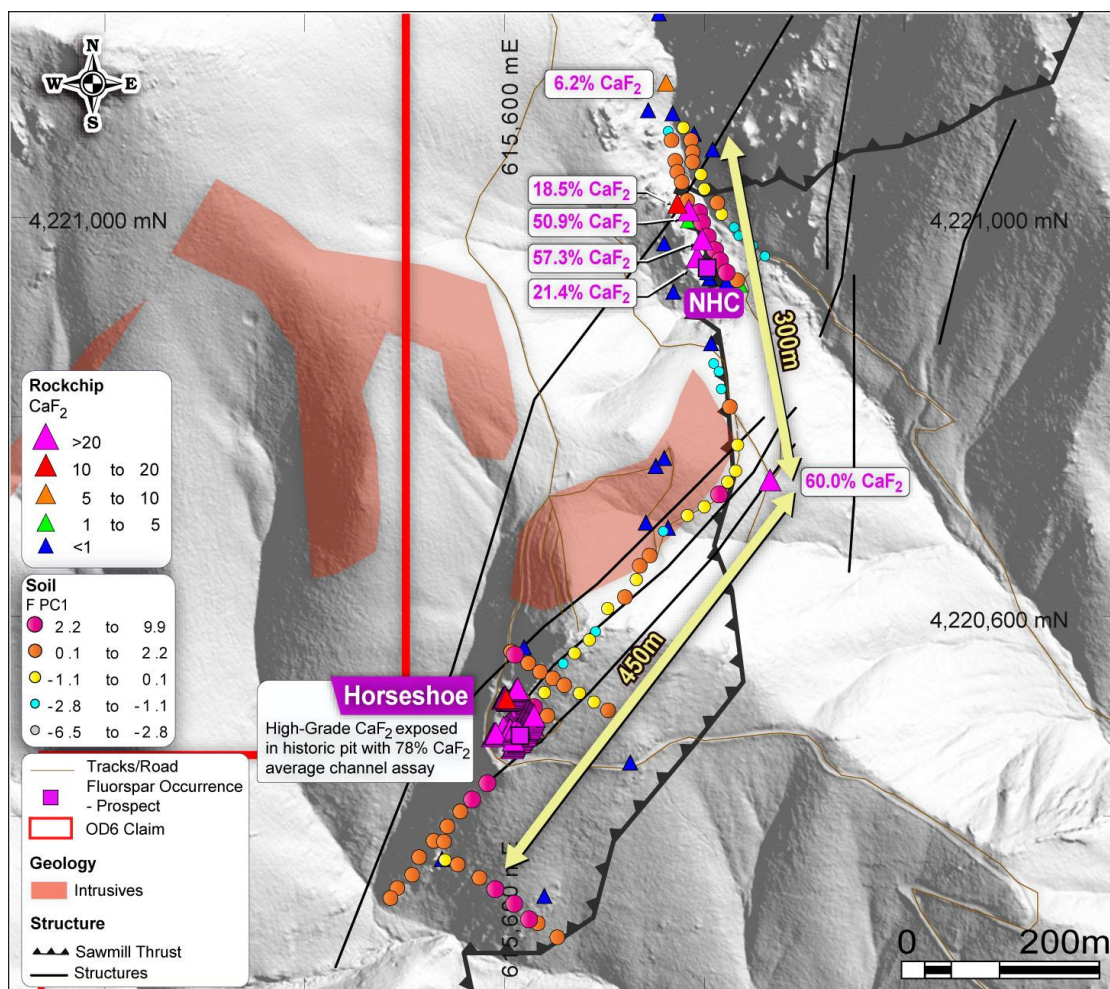


Figure 1 Map view – Horseshoe to NHC with soils (refer release dated 1 July 2026) and recent rock chips labelled.

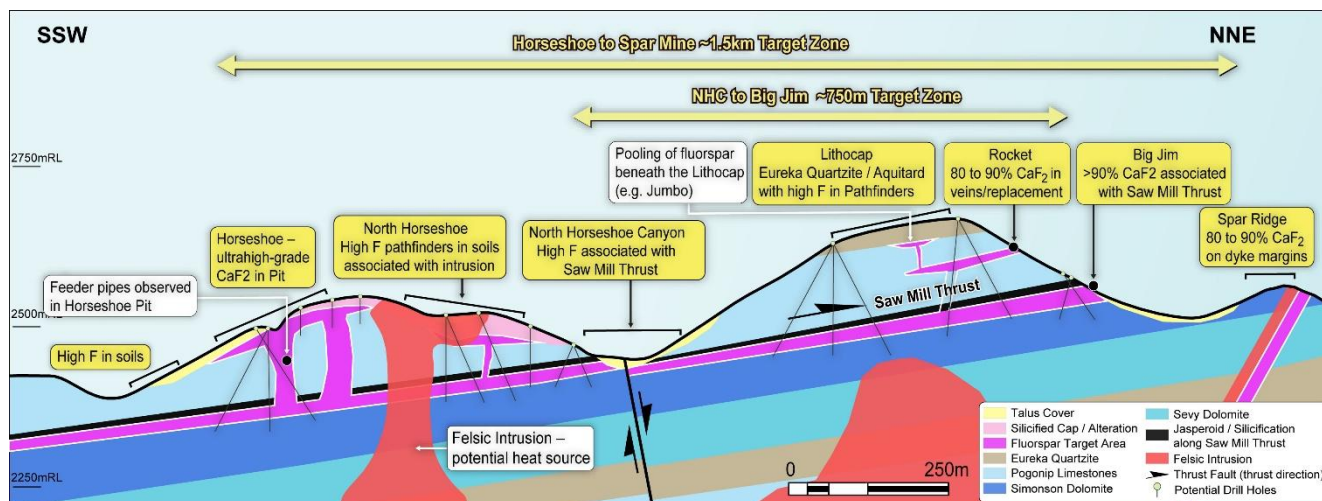


Figure 2 Schematic cross-section from Horseshoe to Big Jim/Spar, with preliminary drill designs

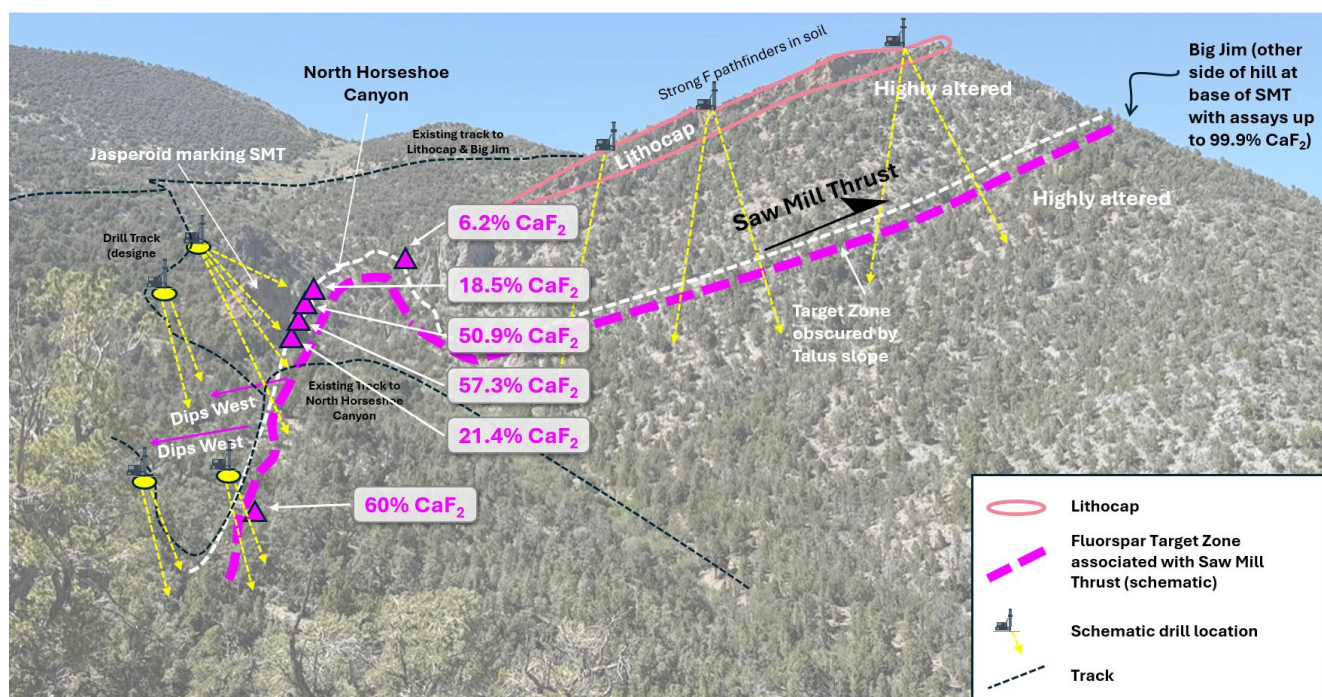


Figure 3 Annotated photograph with approximate position of samples, the Saw Mill Thrust and schematically presented drill plan

Significance of these results

The North Horseshoe Canyon (NHC) becomes a direct drill target in itself.

But more significantly, these results potentially link Horseshoe to NHC target area, and in turn NHC, beneath the Lithocap to the Big Jim Area (Figures 2 and 4). The mineralisation is shallowly dipping, and drilling is planned to target the ground west of North Horseshoe Canyon, the zone between the NHC and Big Jim, and the corridor between Horseshoe and NHC.

This new zone is in the middle of our fertile corridor and its discovery is emblematic that our targeting model is working. The only two places, where the Saw Mill Thrust outcrops (Big Jim and NHC) both are mineralised, providing the whole Saw Mill Thrust between Horseshoe and Big Jim/Spar as a target area.

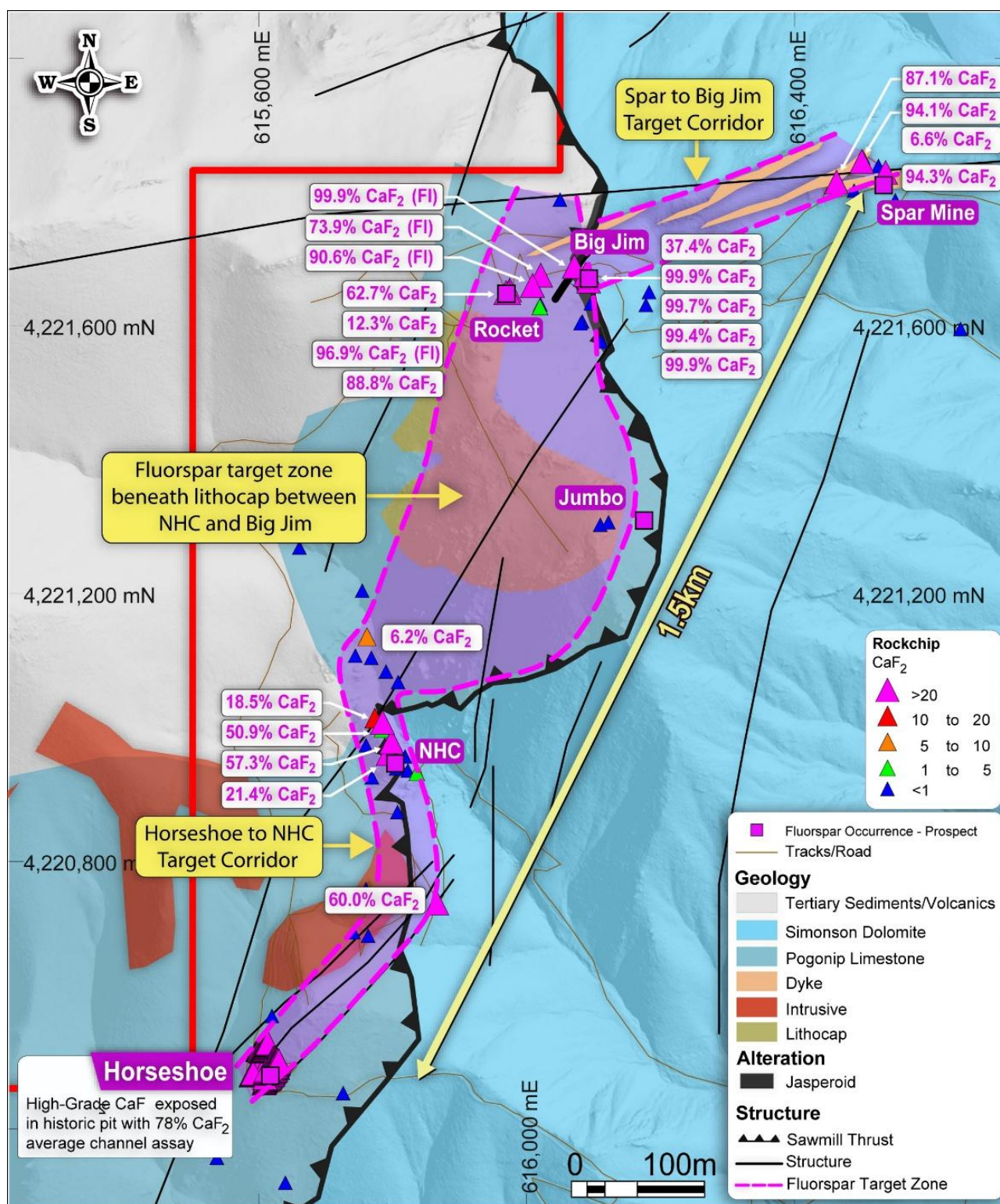


Figure 2 Horseshoe to Big Jim geology showing the target zone (at depth beneath the lithocap)

Quinn Fluorspar Project U.S Strategic Advantage

The **Quinn Fluorspar Project**, located in Nevada, USA, provides OD6 with direct exposure to a strategically important critical mineral within the United States. The Project's key attributes include:

- location in **Nevada, USA**, one of the world's established mining jurisdictions
- a historical fluorspar mining district containing multiple known fluorspar occurrences
- OD6 has now consolidated 100% ownership of **226 mining claims covering ~1,890 hectares**
- **+20 Fluorspar occurrences**, supporting a future hub-and-spoke development strategy
- **exceptionally high-grade fluorspar mineralisation** demonstrated through OD6's recent exploration and sampling programs
- **Multiple high-priority drill targets defined** from integrated geological mapping, fluorine geochemistry, structural interpretation and historical drilling
- **8km fertile mineralised corridor** confirmed with additional high-grade fluorine anomalies identified outside known deposits
- **Low impurity mineralisation** supports potential production of premium **Acidspar** (>97% CaF₂) and **Metspar** products following beneficiation
- **Permitting program underway**, including environmental baseline, archaeological studies and preparation of drilling and bulk sample approvals
- **Metallurgical testwork advancing** with optical sorting and beneficiation studies to optimise premium product recoveries
- **Potential Gold Upside** identified in soil sampling across Mammoth, Horseshoe and Dress Circle

Together, these results reinforce OD6's view that Quinn has the potential to emerge as a strategically significant domestic source of high-grade fluorspar in a U.S. market that remains 100% net import reliant.

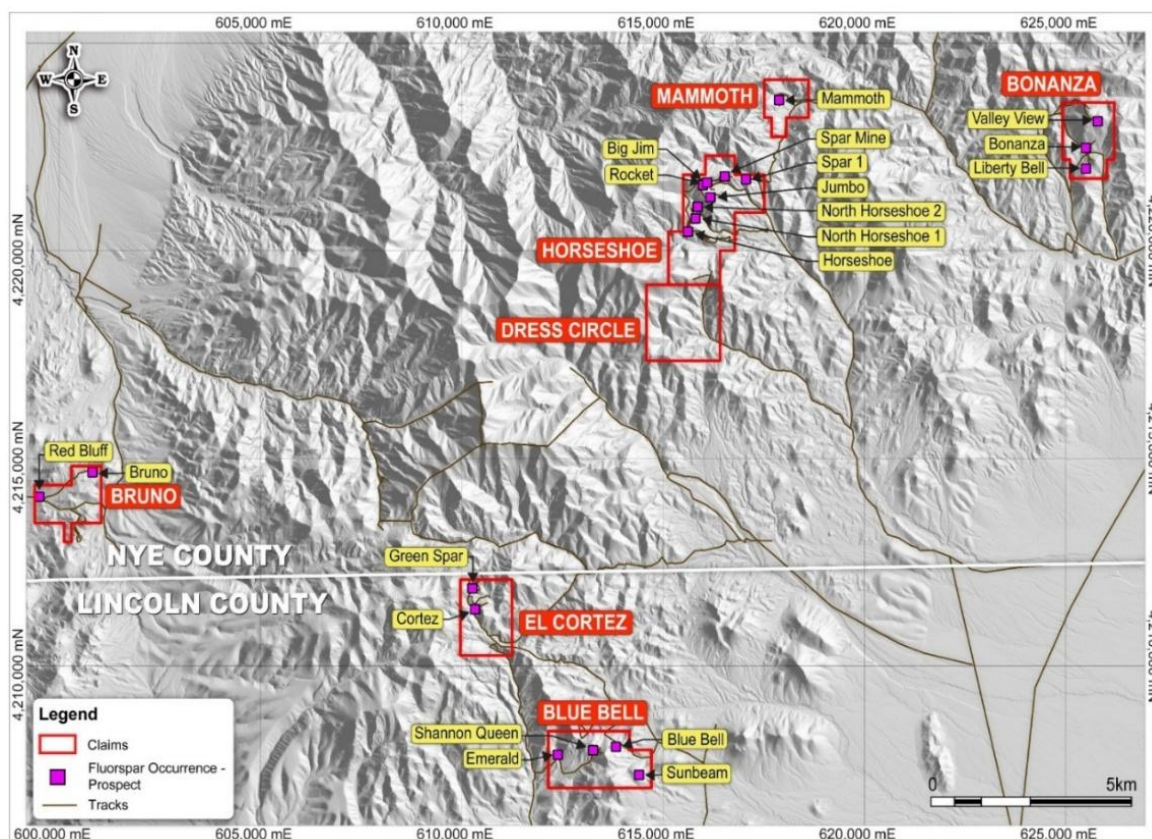


Figure 5: Quinn Fluorspar Project – district claim position and project areas, Nevada USA

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).

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this report relating to field observations, rock chip sample and channel sample results is based on information compiled by Dr Darren Holden who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Dr Holden is an employee of GeoSpy Pty Ltd and is a 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.

No new information

Except where explicitly stated, this announcement contains references to prior exploration results, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements.

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.

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

About OD6 Metals

OD6 Metals Ltd is an Australian critical minerals exploration and development company with projects spanning fluorspar, rare earth elements and copper across the United States and Australia.

OD6 aims to position itself as an emerging supplier of strategically important critical minerals required for next-generation industrial, defence and energy technologies.

Quinn Fluorspar Project – Nevada, USA

OD6 is advancing the Quinn Fluorspar Project located in Nevada, USA, one of the world's premier mining jurisdictions and currently ranked second globally in the Fraser Institute 2025 Mining Attractiveness Index.

Quinn hosts multiple high-grade fluorspar deposits including Horseshoe, Mammoth and Big Jim, with historical drilling, channel sampling and testwork confirming significant high-grade mineralisation and potential for both Metspar and premium Acidspar products.

Fluorspar is classified as a critical mineral in the United States, which currently imports 100% of all Fluorspar consumed domestically with >60% of all global supply sourced from China. It is essential in hydrofluoric acid production, AI semiconductor manufacturing, advanced battery technologies, uranium enrichment, defence systems and refrigerants.

Splinter Rock Rare Earth Project – Western Australia

OD6's 100% owned Splinter Rock Rare Earth Project in Western Australia hosts one of Australia's largest and highest-grade clay-hosted rare earth deposits, with a Mineral Resource Estimate of:

- Indicated: 119Mt @ 1,632ppm TREO
- Inferred: 563Mt @ 1,275ppm TREO

OD6 is advancing an innovative processing flowsheet utilising heap leaching, nanofiltration and ion exchange technologies designed to achieved ~75% Nd & Pr overall recovery plus produce a high-quality Mixed Rare Earth Carbonate/Hydroxide product of ~56-59% TREO with low impurity levels.

Gulf Creek Copper Project – New South Wales

OD6 is also advancing the Gulf Creek Copper-Zinc VMS Project in New South Wales, a historically high-grade copper mining district with significant exploration upside.

Recent drilling and geophysical programs have confirmed high-grade copper mineralisation and identified multiple large-scale exploration targets along more than 10km of prospective strike.

Corporate Directory

Managing Director
Non-Executive Chairman
Non-Executive Director
Financial Controller/ Joint Company Secretary
Joint Company Secretary
Technical Advisor to the Board

Contact

OD6 Metals Ltd
ACN 654 839 602
www.od6metals.com.au
Mail to: info@od6metals.com.au
Phone: +61 8 6189 8515
Level 1, 1 Alvan Street, Subiaco, WA 6008

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Appendix

Table 1 Rock Samples from the from North Horseshoe / North Horseshoe Canyon. Coordinates in NAD83 Zone 11

Sample ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	Elevation	CaF ₂ (%)	Description
DH170	North Horseshoe	615866	4220737	2462	60.0	Altered limestone, oxidized breccia
DH176	North Horseshoe	615798	4220978	2470	57.3	Limestone with fluorspar breccia
DH178a	North Horseshoe	615784	4221007	2478	51.0	Limestone in small digging- fluorspar breccia
DH175	North Horseshoe	615793	4220960	2475	21.4	Limestone with fluorspar breccia
DH311	North Horseshoe	615773	4221014	2420	18.5	Small digging in cliff, with fluorspar breccia
DB063	North Horseshoe	615761	4221136	2513	6.2	Float - oxidized breccia
DH178b	North Horseshoe	615783	4221010	2479	4.7	Limestone with fluorspar breccia
DH177	North Horseshoe	615783	4220998	2481	2.8	Limestone with fluorspar breccia
DH171	North Horseshoe	615836	4220933	2452	1.2	Limestone breccia
DB002	North Horseshoe	615751	4220752	2519	0.4	Felsic Intrusion - heavily oxidised
DH310	North Horseshoe	615818	4220957	2401	0.4	Limestone with alteration
DB003	North Horseshoe	615807	4220874	2477	0.3	Quartzite / Jasperoid
DB004	North Horseshoe	615741	4220695	2504	0.3	Felsic Intrusion - heavily oxidised
DH168	North Horseshoe	615760	4220759	2517	0.3	Altered limestone
DH169	North Horseshoe	615763	4220690	2494	0.3	Intrusive
DH179	North Horseshoe	615768	4221105	2496	0.3	Float with quartz
DH182	North Horseshoe	615808	4221069	2496	0.3	Volcanic breccia
DH172	North Horseshoe	615822	4220937	2458	0.2	Limestone breccia
DH173	North Horseshoe	615805	4220940	2476	0.2	Jasperoid
DH180	North Horseshoe	615744	4221108	2512	0.2	Float with Fe oxides
JN096	North Horseshoe	615769	4220926	2481	0.2	Quartz vein
DH174	North Horseshoe	615802	4220946	2469	0.1	Quartz vein
DH181	North Horseshoe	615789	4221084	2494	0.1	Limestone
DH307	North Horseshoe	615725	4220976	2433	BD	Silcified limestone
DH308	North Horseshoe	615758	4220973	2433	BD	Silcified limestone
DH309	North Horseshoe	615760	4220975	2432	BD	Fe Ox with oxides
JN097	North Horseshoe	615789	4220921	2474	BD	Quartz vein

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JORC 2012 – Table 1: Quinn Fluorspar Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	Rock chip samples are selective by nature and collected by OD6 Metals geologists.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	No drilling reported
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 drill sampling reported
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Geology recorded with each sample, as noted in the appendix
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	No sub-sampling reported

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	OD6 Metals - Samples were delivered to ALS Global in Elko, NV for preparation. - Samples despatched to ALS Global in Perth, Australia for re-assaying using F-XRF24 - Laboratory standards, repeats inserted. - All fluorine reports to CaF₂. CaF₂ is 48.7% F. Results factor this stoichiometric calculation based on F results from the laboratory.
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 verification other than laboratory results, though rock chips are consistent with nearby high fluorine in soils reported 1 July 2026
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Data points located in NAD83 Zone 11 and using hand-held GPS with assumed accuracy of +-5m.
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.	In absence of drilling, does not provide sufficient information for mineral resource estimation.
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.	As these are rock chips, no widths are reported other than select commentary noted in the release.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	OD6 Samples were collected under the supervision of the Competent Person, and delivered to the laboratory by the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits and reviews undertaken.

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	- 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.	226 State of Nevada Mining Claims. - Staked in 2025 and 2026 and filed in early 2026. - Projects fall on Federal Land (National Forest) but are outside of the designated Wilderness Study Areas - The transaction terms include a 2% NSR on future production on Horseshoe, Mammoth & Bonanza; but does not apply to Blue Bell, Cortez and Bruno. - Applicable State Royalties will apply. - Future work such as drilling requires permitting

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		through the US Forest Service
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Historic reports indicate fluorspar throughout the region. Refer to previous announcements
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- Principal host rocks are Paleozoic limestones which have been altered by epithermal activity from Cenozoic volcanism and intrusions. - Fluorspar is in replacement/breccia deposits in volcanic rocks, epithermal veins and vein/breccias.
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 drilling reported.
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 used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	No mineralized widths reported
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.	Diagrams are included at relevant sections in this Report
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All samples collected in the area are reported in this release.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	As reported in the body of the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Further work including geological mapping, soils, rock sampling and drilling is planned.