OD6 METALS LTD

ASX Announcement
20 October 2026
ASX: OD6

HIGH-GRADE FLUORSPAR CORRIDOR EXTENDS 350M FROM BLUE BELL TO SHANNON QUEEN

Rock chip assays up to 95.6% CaF_2 reinforce the growing district scale potential of Quinn

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Highlights

- **High-grade fluorspar mineralisation identified along a 350m trend extending from Blue Bell to the historic Shannon Queen workings,** substantially expanding the prospective footprint of the recently announced Blue Bell discovery
- **Exceptional high-grade rock chip results from reconnaissance sampling across the expanded target area, with multiple rock chip samples exceeding 60% CaF_2, including chip assays returning up to 95.6% CaF_2,**
- **Multiple fluorspar-bearing veins and associated mineralised zones identified along the trend,** with individual observed vein widths up to several metres, indicating potential for a broader mineralised system.
- **Results significantly expand the exploration opportunity beyond the original Blue Bell workings,** where maiden channel sampling recently returned exceptional results including 24m @ 51.1% CaF_2 and 28m @ 29.2% CaF_2, including 8m @ 50.7% CaF_2
- **Blue Bell–Shannon Queen emerging as an additional high-priority exploration area** within the expanded Quinn Fluorspar District, approximately 12km south of Horseshoe, complementing the established Horseshoe, Mammoth and Big Jim targets
- **The rock-chip results provide further evidence to support Quinn's district-scale exploration potential and proposed hub-and-spoke development strategy,** with multiple geographically separate high-grade fluorspar occurrences providing opportunities for future satellite operations

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Managing Director, Brett Hazelden commented:

"The significance of these results is that we are now seeing the high-grade fluorspar mineralisation at Blue Bell extend well beyond the original historic workings, with exceptional grades identified along a 350-metre trend towards Shannon Queen.

Following our recent Blue Bell announcement, which highlighted broad zones of high-grade mineralisation at surface, this additional reconnaissance work has substantially expanded the prospective footprint and identified multiple fluorspar-bearing veins along the trend, including four rock samples exceeding 90% CaF_2.

What is particularly encouraging is how quickly the broader district opportunity is developing. When we expanded our Quinn mineral claims in June, we identified numerous historical fluorspar occurrences that warranted systematic exploration. Blue Bell and now Shannon Queen are providing early evidence of the potential within these additional areas.

We are increasingly seeing Quinn as a broader fluorspar district, rather than simply three individual target areas. The identification of additional high-grade mineralised trends supports our longer-term hub-and-spoke strategy, where multiple satellite deposits could potentially contribute to a centralised processing operation."

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OD6 Metals Limited (ASX: OD6) ("OD6" or "the Company") is pleased to announce further highly encouraging reconnaissance exploration results from the **Blue Bell to Shannon Queen** area of its Quinn Fluorspar Project in Nevada, USA.

Rock Chip Sampling Between Blue Bell and Shannon Queen

The Blue Bell Project and Shannon Queen target areas are approximately 12 kilometres south of Horseshoe. The Company recently released high-grade channel sampling results from Blue Bell (refer ASX 15 October 2026). As noted in the previous release, Blue Bell was open along strike, with a reconnaissance traverse revealing fluorspar veins over considerable strike length and linking through to the historic Shannon Queen prospect.

All fluorspar rich samples noted along the length of the target zone have individual veins ranging from a 10cm to several metres wide and forming a zone of appreciable width (refer Table 1 in the appendix for descriptions.

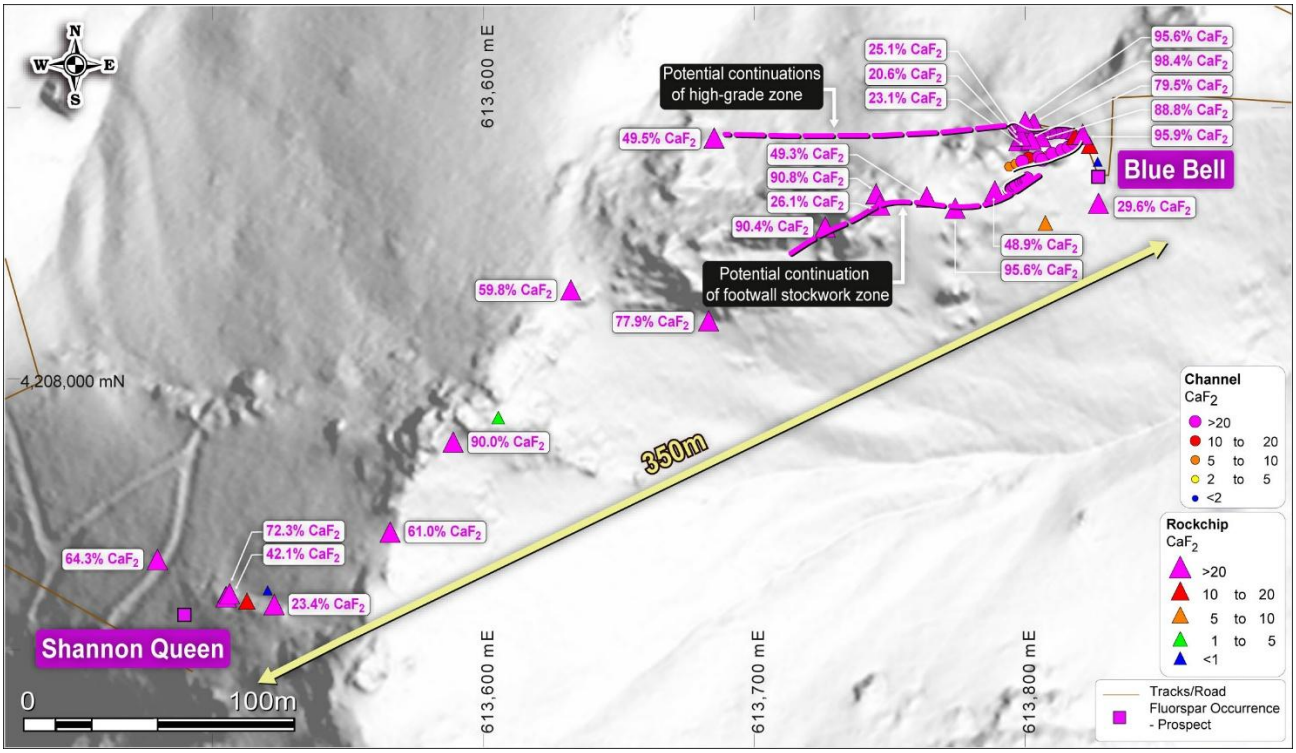

Figure 1 Blue Bell to Shannon Queen on background DEM.

Significance of These Results

The significance of this reconnaissance is scale.

Blue Bell was previously mapped as a compact zone around a small historic quarry. Fluorspar veins are now recorded over more than 350m of strike from Blue Bell through to the historic Shannon Queen workings. Nine of the 22 rock samples along the traverse returned above 59% CaF_2, including four above 90% CaF_2 (95.6%, 90.8%, 90.4% and 90.0% CaF_2), demonstrating that high grades are not confined to the Blue Bell quarry but persist along the full length of the corridor.

Grade tenor and vein widths are also consistent with what has already been reported at Blue Bell. Individual veins along the traverse range from 10cm to several metres wide and, together with the flanking stockwork and breccia, form a zone of appreciable width.

On that basis Blue Bell to Shannon Queen is treated as a priority target area at Quinn alongside Horseshoe, Big Jim and Mammoth, and its steeply dipping geometry affords drill sites from the valley below. The corridor remains open to the west through altered volcanics.

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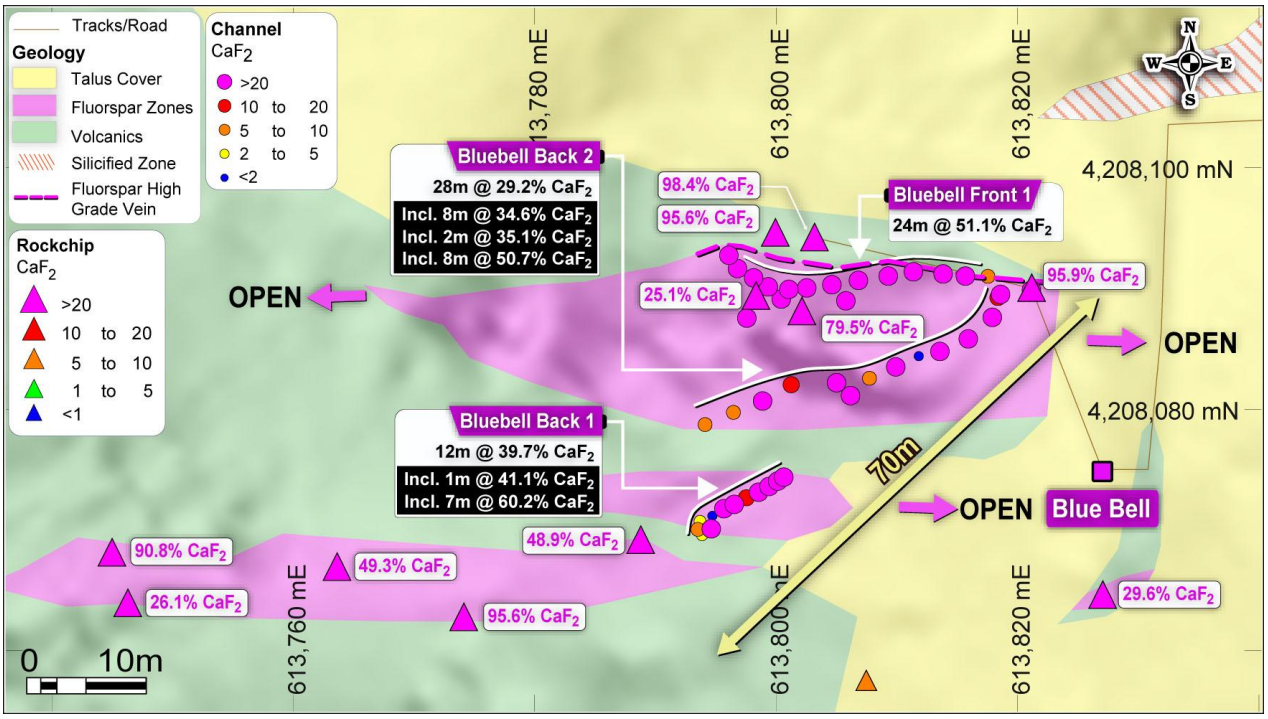

Figure 2 Blue Bell prospect area on background geology which channels, and rock results (as released 15 October 2026).

Supporting a Potential Hub-and-Spoke Development Strategy

OD6 is evaluating a potential hub-and-spoke development model for Quinn, under which multiple mineralised areas across the district could ultimately contribute feed to a centralised processing facility.

Under a potential hub-and-spoke model, satellite deposits could be developed progressively, with material potentially upgraded through preliminary beneficiation or ore sorting before transportation to a central processing operation.

The Company's ongoing metallurgical and ore-sorting programs will help assess the suitability of different mineralisation styles for processing and the potential production of Metspar and Acidspar products.

The hub-and-spoke concept remains preliminary and will require future exploration, resource definition, metallurgical testwork and economic evaluation before a development configuration can be established.

Quinns 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:

- **226 mining claims covering ~1,890 hectares**
- **+20 Fluorspar occurrences**, supporting a future hub-and-spoke development strategy
- **Exceptionally high-grade fluorspar mineralisation**
- **Multiple high-priority drill targets defined**
- **8km fertile mineralised corridor**
- **Low impurity mineralisation** supports potential **Acidspar** (>97% CaF_2) and **Metspar** products
- **Permitting Plan of Operations submitted and baseline surveys completed**
- **Metallurgical testwork advancing**
- **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.

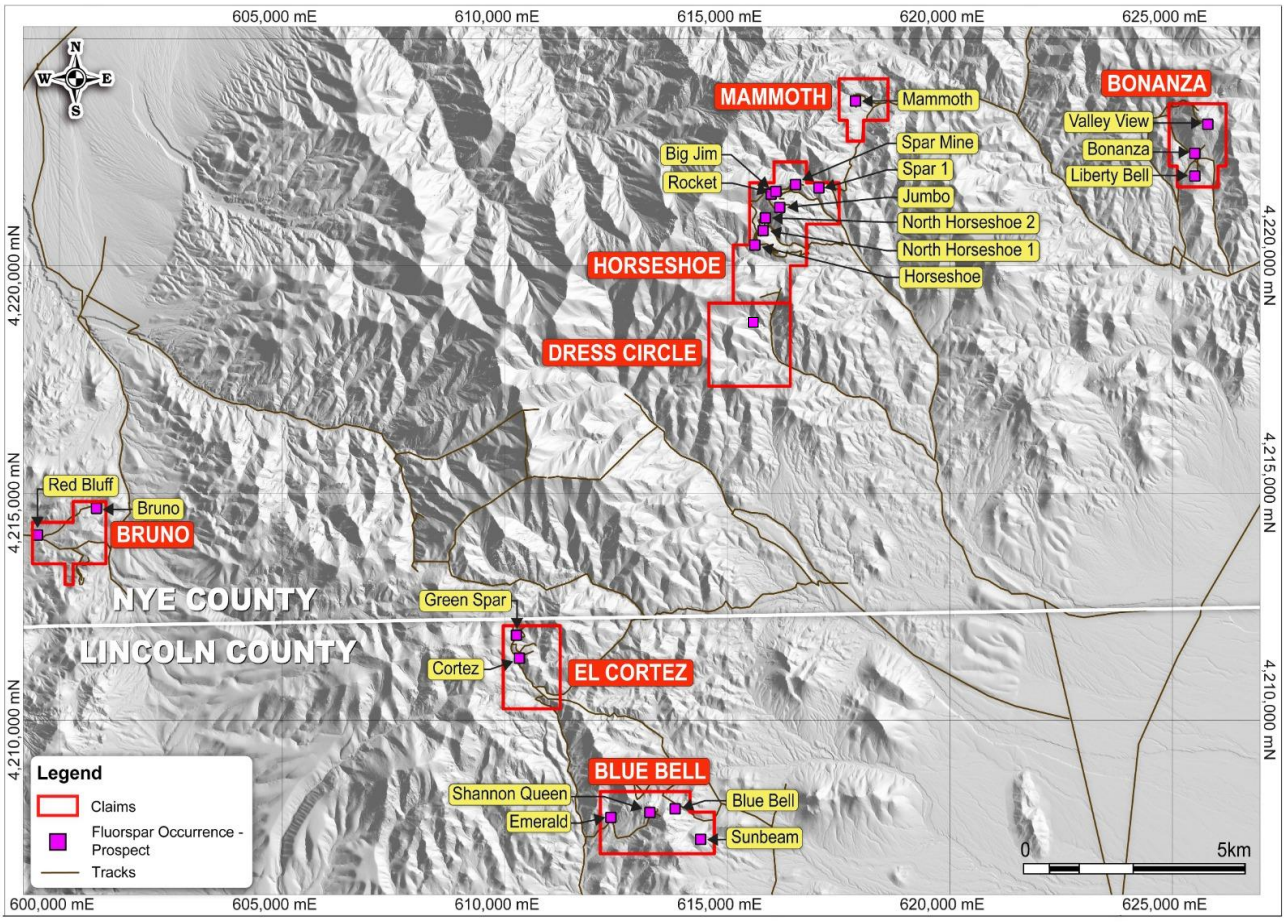

Figure 3: Quinn Fluorspar Project – district claim position and project areas, Nevada USA

Next Steps

The Company's planned activities include:

- **Horseshoe to Mammoth:** Progress USFS permitting and preparations for the proposed early-2027 maiden drilling and bulk sampling program.
- **Blue Bell–Shannon Queen:** Undertake follow-up mapping, sampling and structural interpretation to assess continuity and extensions of the 350m prospective trend.
- **District-wide exploration:** Continue evaluating additional known fluorspar occurrences across the expanded Quinn District claim package.
- **Metallurgy and ore sorting:** Advance ongoing testwork to assess beneficiation options and potential Metspar and Acidspar product pathways.
- **Future permitting:** Plan and progressively undertake the environmental and cultural studies required to support subsequent drilling applications, including Blue Bell.

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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, tortuous, 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, channel sample and rock chip sampling 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.

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

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About OD6 Metals

OD6 Metals Limited is an Australian critical minerals exploration and development company with a portfolio spanning fluorspar, rare earth elements and copper in the United States and Australia. The Company is focused on advancing strategically important critical minerals required for next-generation industrial, defence and energy technologies.

Quinn Fluorspar Project – Nevada, USA

The Quinn Fluorspar Project in Nevada hosts extensive high-grade fluorspar mineralisation identified across multiple prospects and is being rapidly advanced through exploration, metallurgical testwork and permitting. Quinn remains significantly under-drilled, with OD6 progressing approvals for its maiden drilling and bulk sampling programs. Fluorspar is designated as a critical mineral in the United States and is an essential raw material used across advanced industrial, semiconductor, energy and defence supply chains.

Splinter Rock Rare Earth Project – Western Australia

The Company's Splinter Rock Rare Earth Project in Western Australia hosts one of Australia's largest clay-hosted rare earth Mineral Resources. OD6 is advancing an innovative processing flowsheet incorporating heap leaching, nanofiltration and ion exchange technologies, targeting the production of a high-quality Mixed Rare Earth Carbonate/Hydroxide product with a strong proportion of the strategically important magnet rare earths neodymium and praseodymium.

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 where recent exploration has identified significant opportunities for further discovery.

Corporate Directory

Mr Brett Hazelden, Managing Director

Mr Piers Lewis, Non-Executive Chairman

Dr Mitch Loan, Non-Executive Director

Mr Joel Ives, Financial Controller/ Joint Company Secretary

Mr Lewis Flynn, Joint Company Secretary

Dr Darren Holden, Technical Advisor to the Board

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Appendix

Table 1 Rock Samples from the traverse between Blue Bell and Shannon Queen. Refer to announcement dated XX September 2026 for full Blue Bell channel and rock results. All coordinates in NAD83 Zone 11.

Sample ID	Prospect	Sample Type	Easting	Northing	RL	CaF2 (%)	Comments
JN100	BB to SQ traverse	ROCK	613774	4208063	2199	95.6	Fluorspar vein
JN014	BB to SQ traverse	ROCK	613745	4208068	2192	90.8	High-Grade vein on upper traverse
JN103	BB to SQ traverse	ROCK	613726	4208056	2226	90.4	Fluorspar vein
JN107	BB to SQ traverse	ROCK	613589	4207976	2281	90.0	30cm wide vein
JN104	BB to SQ traverse	ROCK	613683	4208021	2231	77.9	Fluorspar Vein
JN109	BB to SQ traverse	ROCK	613506	4207920	2276	72.3	Sample from small digging
DH260	BB to SQ traverse	ROCK	613480	4207933	2260	64.3	Mine spoil Green fluorspar
JN108	BB to SQ traverse	ROCK	613566	4207943	2284	61.0	1.7m wide vein
JN105	BB to SQ traverse	ROCK	613632	4208033	2259	59.8	0.7m x 10m x 1m deep trench with fluorspar veins bearing 205deg
JN015	BB to SQ traverse	ROCK	613685	4208089	2191	49.5	High-Grade vein on upper traverse
JN101	BB to SQ traverse	ROCK	613764	4208067	2204	49.3	Fluorspar vein E-W strike
JN099	BB to SQ traverse	ROCK	613789	4208069	2191	48.9	Fluorspar vein in rhyolite
DH261	BB to SQ traverse	ROCK	613505	4207919	2275	42.1	3-4m wide vein possible CaF_2+Quartz
DH247	BB to SQ traverse	ROCK	613827	4208065	2198	29.6	Footwall stock work veins in volcanic with fluorspar-quartz
JN102	BB to SQ traverse	ROCK	613746	4208064	2214	26.1	Fluorspar vein
DH264	BB to SQ traverse	ROCK	613523	4207917	2284	23.4	Quartz + fluorspar vein
DH263	BB to SQ traverse	ROCK	613513	4207918	2281	13.8	Quartz + fluorspar vein
DH262	BB to SQ traverse	ROCK	613505	4207920	2276	13.4	FW sample with some CaF_2
JN098	BB to SQ traverse	FLOAT	613807	4208058	2177	5.1	Quartz vein minor fluorspar
JN106	BB to SQ traverse	ROCK	613605	4207986	2277	3.1	Quartz + fluorspar vein
DH265	BB to SQ traverse	ROCK	613520	4207922	2276	0.3	Possibly CaF_2 in breccia matrix

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*	• *Rock chip samples are selective by nature and collected by OD6 Metals geologists.*

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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*	
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*
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 CaF_2. CaF_2 is 48.7% F. Results factor this stochiometric calculation based on F results from the laboratory.*

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• *Samples are consistent with historic reports from the Blue Bell fluorspar deposit (refer announcement 23 June 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.*	• *Sampling confirms continuity of mineralization. Yet 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 individual vein widths noted in the Appendix.*
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 through the US Forest Service*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Previous small scale mining work and reviews by the USGS as noted in release dated 23 June 2026*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *Principal host rocks are Tertiary volcanics 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:*	• *No drilling reported*

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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 on the traverse from Blue Bell to Shannon Queen reported*
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.*
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, rocks and channels is being planned.*