OD6 METALS LTD

Australian Critical Rare Earth Minerals

Asian Rare Earths Conference

22 & 23 April 2024

ASX I OD6

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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 announcement dated 17 July 2023. 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 document contains information extracted from ASX market announcements reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (**2012 JORC Code**) and available for viewing at https://www.od6metals.com.au/investors/asx-announcements/. OD6 confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any original ASX market announcement.

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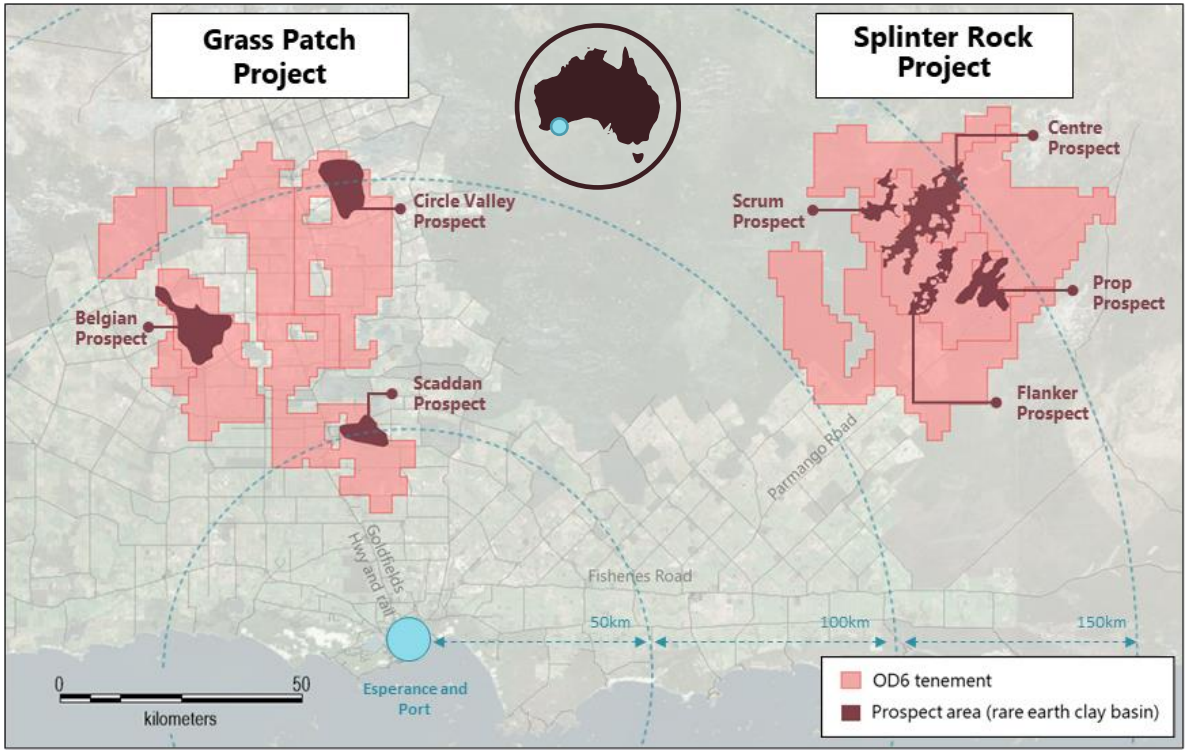
Globally significant clay-hosted rare earth discovery

100%-owned project areas in one of the world's great mining jurisdictions

Splinter Rock Maiden Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate[1]

- **344Mt at 1,308 ppm TREO** (at a 1,000ppm cut-off grade) for **~450 kt contained TREO**
- **MagREO** represents an average of **~23% of TREO grade** for **~103 kt contained MagREO**
- Project situated in a first-class location, **close to port, roads and essential infrastructure**



1. Refer to ASX announcement 18 July 2023, "Splinter Rock Maiden Mineral Resource", OD6 confirms that confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that release. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the release continues to apply and has not materially changed.

TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide) = $La_2O_3 + CeO_2 + Pr_6O_{11} + Nd_2O_3 + Sm_2O_3 + Eu_2O_3 + Gd_2O_3 + Tb_4O_7 + Dy_2O_3 + Ho_2O_3 + Er_2O_3 + Tm_2O_3 + Yb_2O_3 + Lu_2O_3 + Y_2O_3$

MagREO (Magnet Rare Earth Oxide) = $Nd_2O_3 + Pr_6O_{11} + Tb_4O_7 + Dy_2O_3$

% Magnet REO = (MagREO / TREO)*100

Investment highlights

1. **Targeting critical, high-value magnet rare earth elements**
   Consumption expected to triple by 2035 with +10-20 new mines required to meet demand
2. **Prime location for future development**
   Tier 1 jurisdiction with access to significant infrastructure and known tenure pathway
3. **The premier Australian clay-hosted rare earth deposit**
   Largest and highest grade in Australia at 344Mt @ 1,308 TREO, with substantial further upside
4. **Strong metallurgical results**
   Simple leach process with high recoveries of valuable MagREE – comparable or better with industry leading peers
5. **A disciplined strategic approach to maximising value**
   In pursuit of the “best of the best” as input to a future Scoping Study
6. **Sustainably creating value**
   Acting with integrity to responsibility deliver rare earth resources for a low carbon future

1. Critical magnet rare earth elements

Four critical, high value metals

Light rare earth elements

59
Pr
Praseodymium

- Electric vehicles
- Wind turbines

60
Nd
Neodymium

- Electric vehicles
- Wind turbines
- Semiconductors

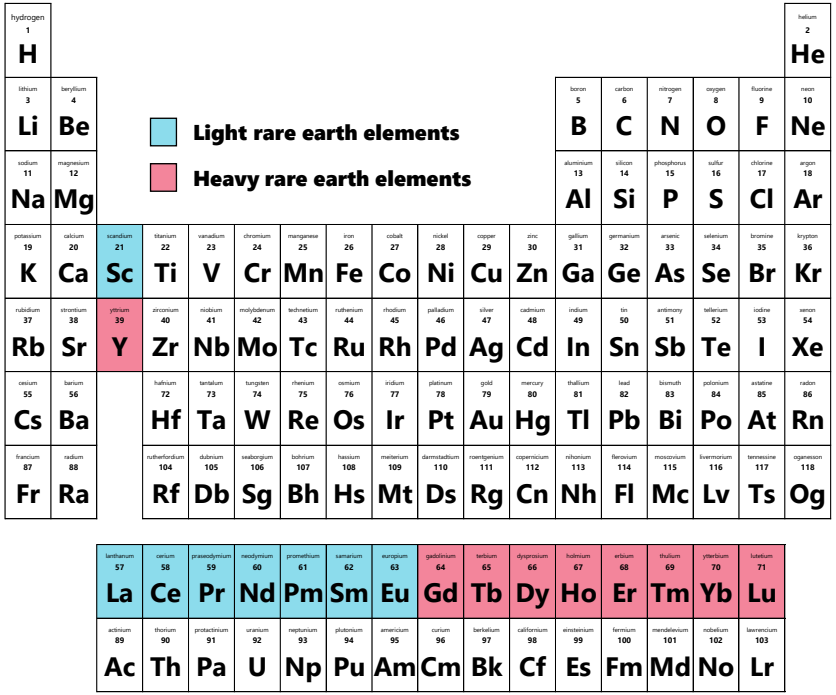
Heavy rare earth elements

66
Dy
Dysprosium

- Electric vehicles
- Wind turbines
- Nuclear reactors
- Semiconductors

65
Tb
Terbium

- Xray's
- High temp fuel cells
- Electric vehicles
- Wind turbines
- Semiconductors

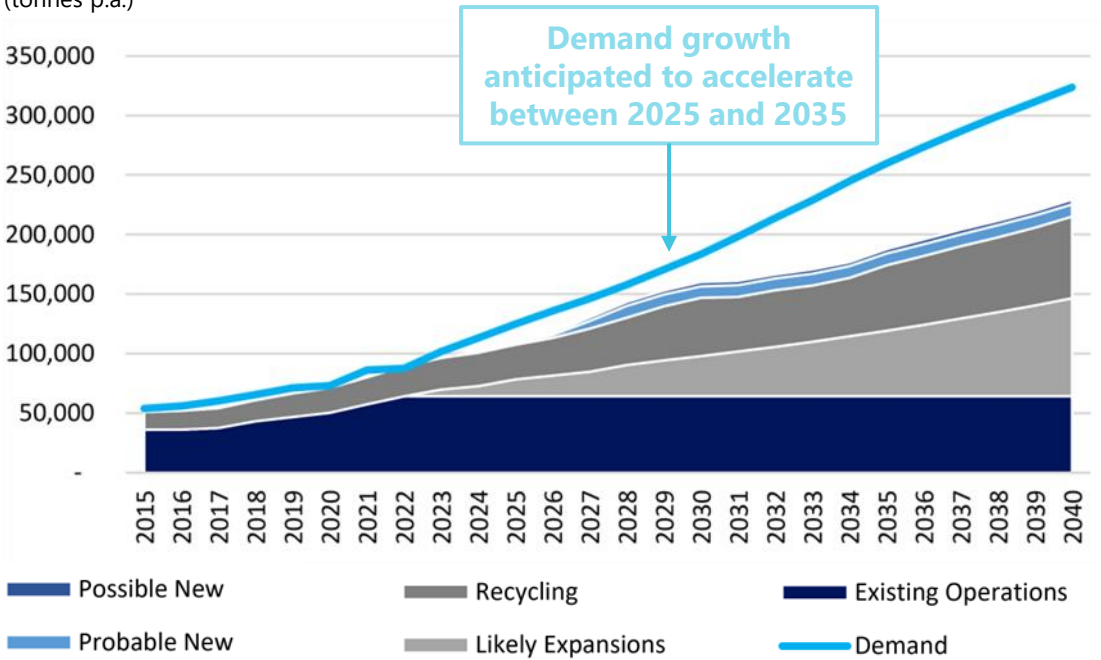


1. Significant future global demand expected

Consumption expected to triple by 2035 with multiple new mines required to meet demand

NdPr Production and Demand (real)

(tonnes p.a.)



Transition from carbon to renewable economy driving demand for critical magnet rare earth elements, with **7.1% CAGR expected**

Demand underpinned by growth from **electric vehicles, wind power and consumer electronics**

NdPr market growth projections require supply levels to **grow by approximately 80% by 2035** to meet forecast demand – **this is equivalent to +10-20 new mines** Eg ARU = ~3,700ktpa NdPr

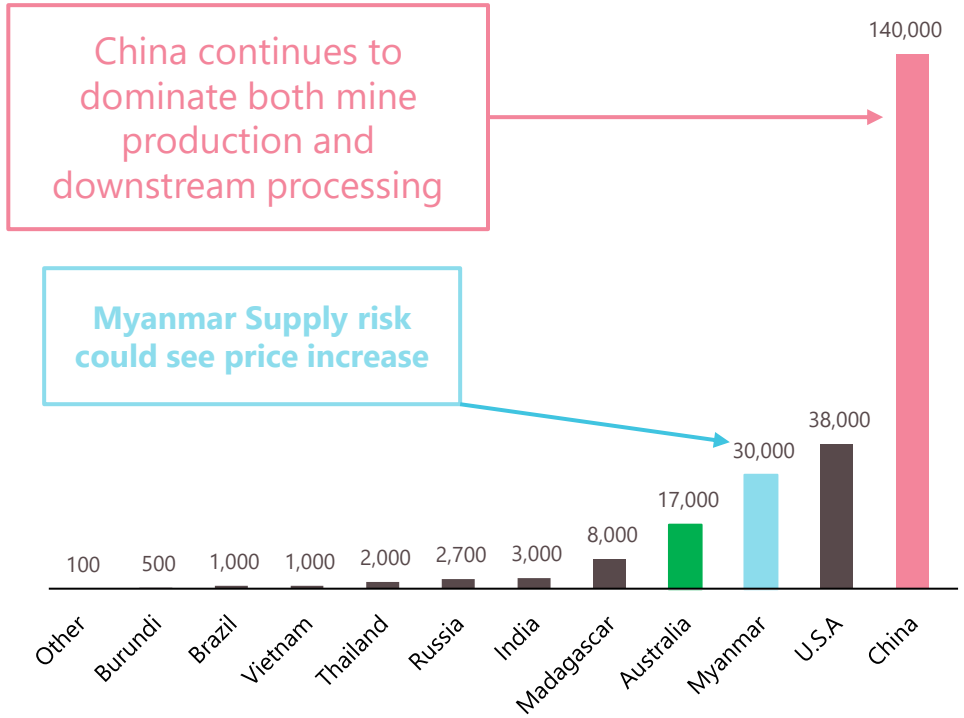
Source: Project Blue Energy transition outlook to 2050, November 2023, Lynas (ASX: LYC), Adamas and Company Presentations

1. New Australian supply urgently needed

Mine concentration is a significant risk to the global supply chain

Diversity of supply is a priority for governments and corporations with Australia well placed to provide additional capacity

2022 Existing global mine production (t)



Source: USGS Mineral Commodity Summaries, Rare Earths pubs.usgs.gov/periodicals/mcs2023/mcs2023.pdf
Benchmark Minerals " Rare earth supply strong in 2024 but Myanmar risk remains"

2. Prime location for future development

Existing infrastructure a key differentiating factor

Established Esperance township

- Proximate to large coastal town Esperance.
- Local workforce potential for any future development

Ready access to Esperance bulk port

- Esperance Port handles over 200 ships p.a.
- Cape size vessel capacity
- Regular container ships link to the export market

Serviced by existing road network

- Established, well maintained road network connecting Splinter Rock and Grass Patch to town and port

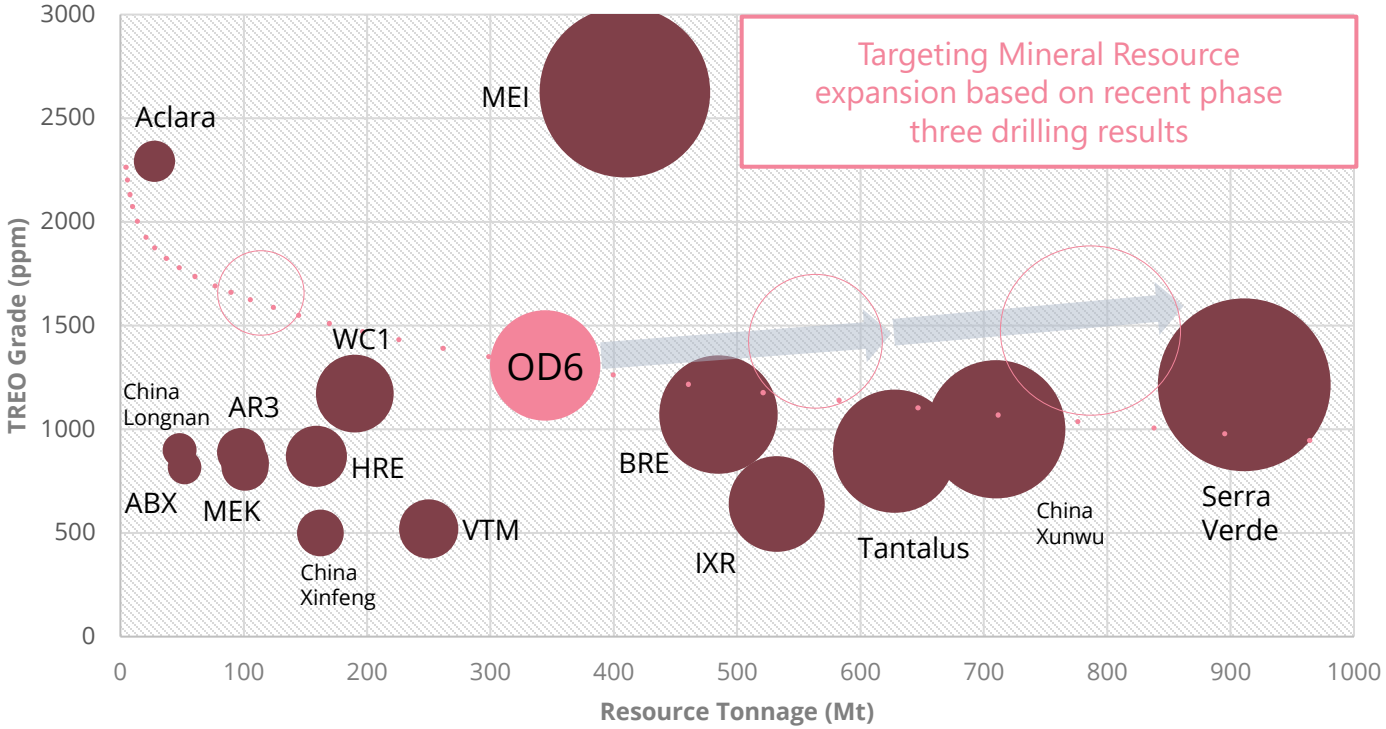
Local renewable power connected

- Proven renewable cap
- Esperance has Dual 4.5 MW wind turbines plus 4 MW solar farm and gas turbines

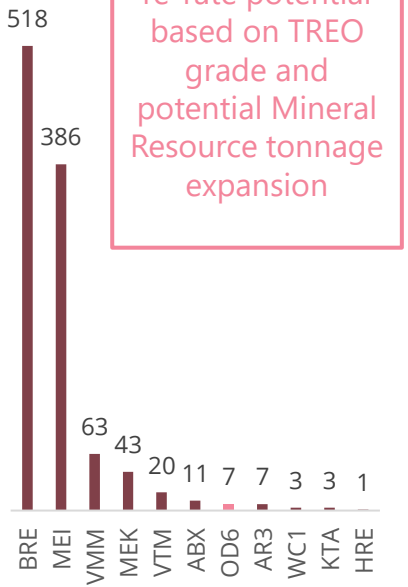
3. The premier Australian clay-hosted REE project

Inferred Resource of 344Mt @ 1,308ppm TREO with substantial upside from high-grade Inside Centre discovery

Rare earth element deposits
(bubble size reflects contained TREO)



Enterprise value (A$M)



Refer to 'Peer calculation and reference details'
Source: Adapted from Euroz Hartleys Research Report, Company Reports, Phillip Hellman, Sharemarket Market Capitalisation

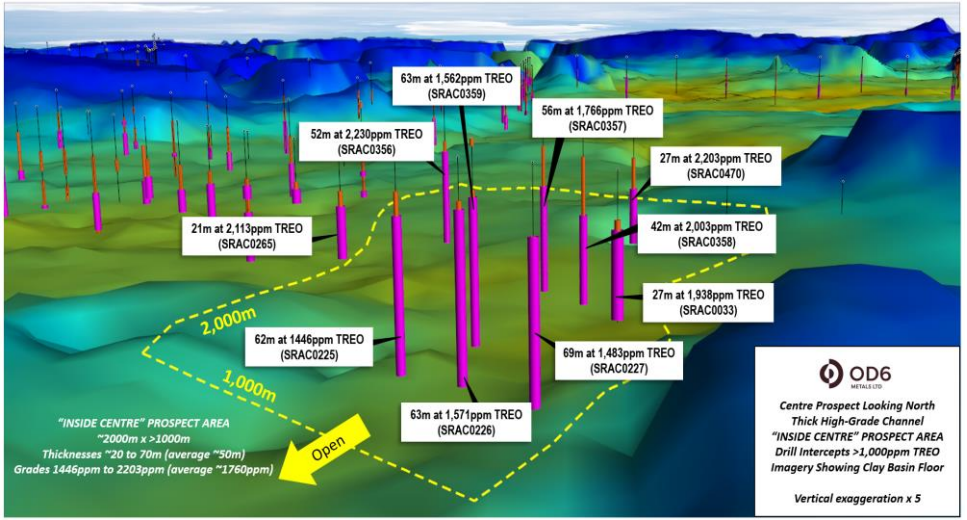
3. Exceptional Phase 3 drilling success

Real and substantial upside potential in updated Mineral Resource estimate due in Q2 2024

Significant results at Centre and Inside Centre prospects[1]

- **58 metres** at 2,060ppm TREO (21.8% MREO) from 21 metres (SRAC0356)
- **77 metres** at 1,429ppm TREO (22.5% MREO) from 18 metres (SRAC0357)
- **69 metres** at 1,457ppm TREO (25.6% MREO) from 15 metres (SRAC0358)
- **66 metres** at 1,519ppm TREO (21.0% MREO) from 21 metres (SRAC0359)
- **52 metres** at 1,467ppm TREO (29.6% MREO) from 21 metres (SRAC0333)
- **42 metres** at 1,609ppm TREO (21.4% MREO) from 18 metres (SRAC0470)
- **41 metres** at 1,611ppm TREO (26.4% MREO) from 6 metres (SRAC0298)
- **43 metres** at 1,425ppm TREO (23.4% MREO) from 12 metres (SRAC0300)
- **24 metres** at 2,379ppm TREO (25.5% MREO) from 18 metres (SRAC0303)
- **30 metres** at 1,806ppm TREO (27.5% MREO) from 42 metres (SRAC0321)
- **34 meters** at 1,465ppm TREO (23.2% MREO) from 36 metres (SRAC0469)
- **43 meters** at 1,425ppm TREO (21.8% MREO) from 12 metres (SRAC0300)
- **31 meters** at 1,339ppm TREO (22.6% MREO) from 21 metres (SRAC0328)
- **30 meters** at 1,309ppm TREO (22.5% MREO) from 21 metres (SRAC0351)
- **24 meters** at 1,810ppm TREO (21.5% MREO) from 48 metres (SRAC0340)
- **21 meters** at 1,672ppm TREO (24.0% MREO) from 15 metres (SRAC0297)

Inside Centre – Thick, high-grade mineralisation



Inside Centre is a new 2km x 1km discovery that is up to 69m thick, with grades of 1,400ppm to 2,200ppm TREO and has the potential to be a standout first stage project

3. What does an economic project look like?

Splinter Rocks meets all the 'Key Value Drivers' and has the hallmarks of a highly economic project

Key Value Drivers

- ✓ Grade >1,000 ppm TREO
- ✓ MagREO content >20%
- ✓ Treatment rate > 4 Mtpa
- ✓ Mine life >20 years
- ✓ Resource size >150 Mt
- ✓ Recovery >50%
- ✓ Low stripping ratio
- ✓ Low reagent usage / cost
- ✓ Low power costs

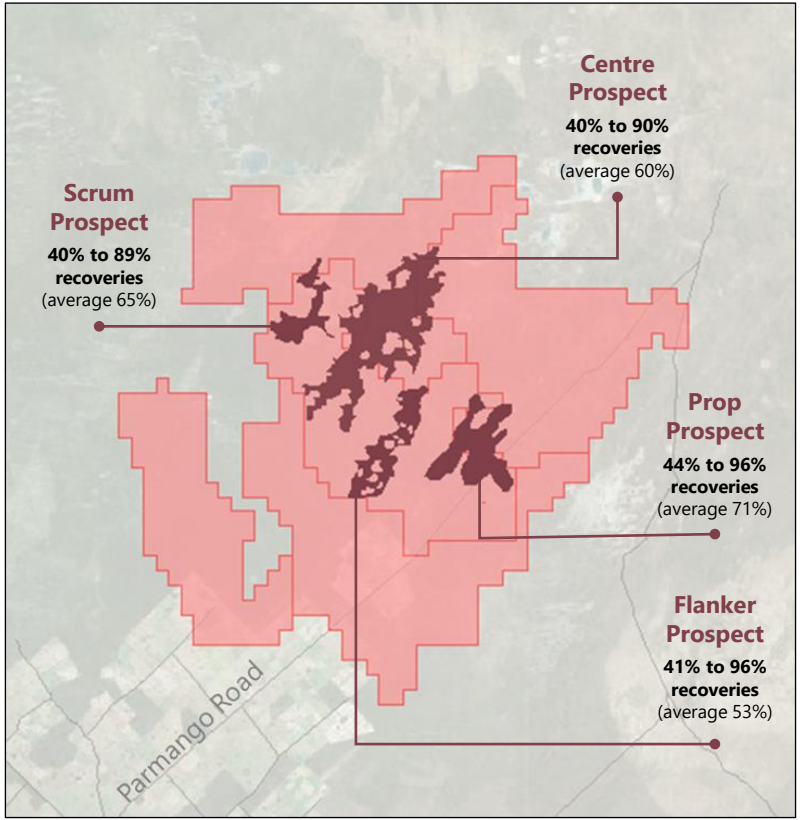
Clay volume treated (tpa)	TREO (ppm)	Metallurgical recovery	TREO produced (tpa)	MagREO produced @23% (tpa)	% payable	AUD:USD	Revenue p.a. @ US$50/kg TREO
10,000,000	1,500	60%	9,000	2,070	70%	0.65	A$484M
7,500,000	1,500	60%	6,750	1,553	70%	0.65	A$363M
5,000,000	1,500	60%	4,500	1,035	70%	0.65	A$242M
5,000,000	1,000	60%	3,000	690	70%	0.65	A$161M
5,000,000	800	60%	2,400	552	70%	0.65	A$129M
4,000,000	800	60%	1,920	442	70%	0.65	A$103M
3,000,000	800	60%	1,440	331	70%	0.65	A$ 77M
2,000,000	800	60%	960	221	70%	0.65	A$ 51M
1,000,000	800	60%	480	110	70%	0.65	A$ 25M

This is conceptual in nature, but is used as a basis for the 1,000ppm resource cut-off and the "reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction" under JORC

4. Already strong metallurgical results

Identifying the best metallurgical areas to further refine potential processing route

- Very high metallurgical recoveries achieved using **simple acid leach**
- **Average 62% MagREO** recovery (range 43% to 87%) at 20g/l HCl
- **Average 16 kg HCl/t ore** consumption
- Extractions at **15g/L to 20 g/L HCl** appear to be a balance point on recovery, acid strength and acid consumption.
- Neodymium (**Nd**), Praseodymium (**Pr**), Terbium (**Tb**) and Dysprosium (**Dy**) have very similar recoveries
- Removal of coarse-grained material **increases head grade by 157%** and **decreases acid consumption by an average of 35%** to approximately **10kg HCl/t ore**
- Recent recovery trials to identify "best of the best" areas



Recoveries only reflect initial rare earth leaching, with further losses expected in precipitation, impurity removal, purification and drying.

5. A disciplined strategic approach

In pursuit of the “best of the best” for maximum value creation

Explore

- Identify high-grade, ‘sweet-spot’ REE zones
- Aggressively grow Mineral Resources via latent scale potential
- Target thick areas with low strip ratio potential
- Low-cost exploration, high value for money
- CSIRO collaboration

Design

- Optimise leach recovery and impurity removal
- Remove coarse grain material to reduce acid consumption
- Produce a MREC with potential conversion to REO
- Refine process with ANSTO

Advance

- Pursue “Best of the Best” grade, recovery, stripping ratio and acid consumption
- Integrate ChlorAlkali Benefits
- Renewable energy sourcing – solar / wind
- Existing Infrastructure – port, road
- Deliver Scoping Study

6. Sustainably creating value

Acting with integrity to responsibly deliver rare earth resources for a low carbon future

Our aim is to minimize our environmental impact, look after our people and grow with our communities to create value for our investors

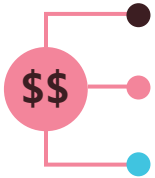
Our sustainability priorities:

- Workplace health and saftey and mental health
- Aboriginal and Traditional Owner engagement
- Integrity and ethical business practices
- Regulatory compliance and change
- Focused on protecting local flora and fauna
- RISK
  Corporate governance and risk management

6. The Splinter Rock Project

A world-class clay-hosted REE asset progressively being de-risked

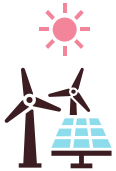
Located in Western Australia, a tier 1 jurisdiction



Clean, simple capital structure

No private royalties payable

No farming activities on MRE area



Regional renewable energy integrated into grid

Heritage surveys clear to date

Strong community engagement and support for mining

First pass environmental reconnaissance surveys complete

No commodity restrictions on tenement areas

Appendix

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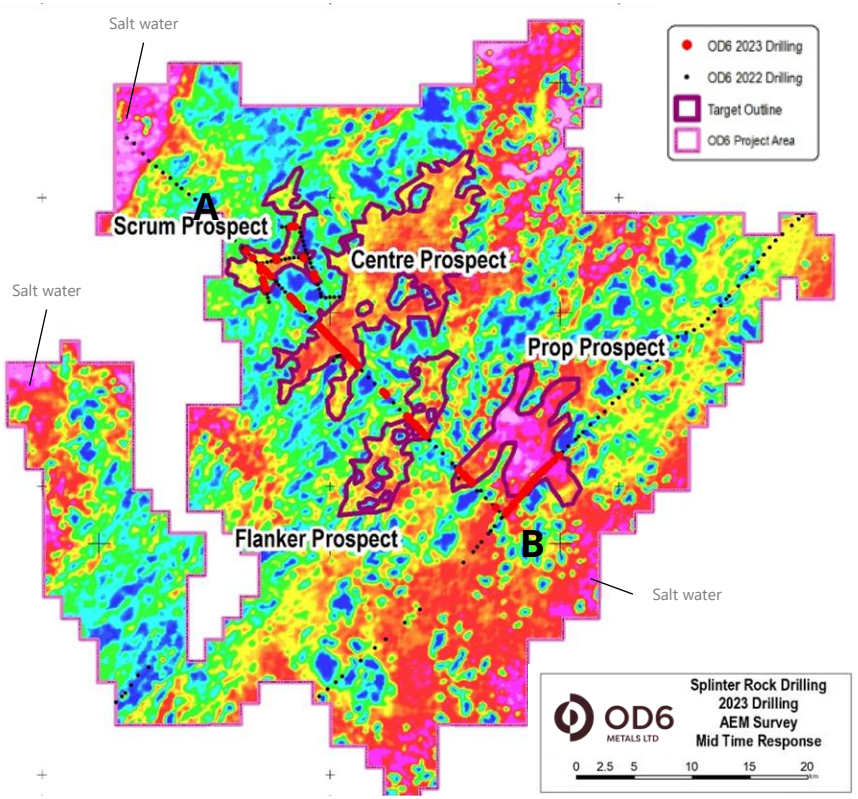
Airborne Electromagnetic (AEM) Success

State of the art AEM Modelling by CSIRO

- AEM has facilitated mapping of clay locations, expanse and potential thickness
- **400km² of clay basins mapped**
- Clays are conductive, and are readily mapped with AEM (yellow to red colours).
- Granites are not conductive (blues to green)
- 210 out of 228 holes (~92%) returned significant high grade TREO results from last two drill programs
- **Sydney Harbour is 55 km² (1)**

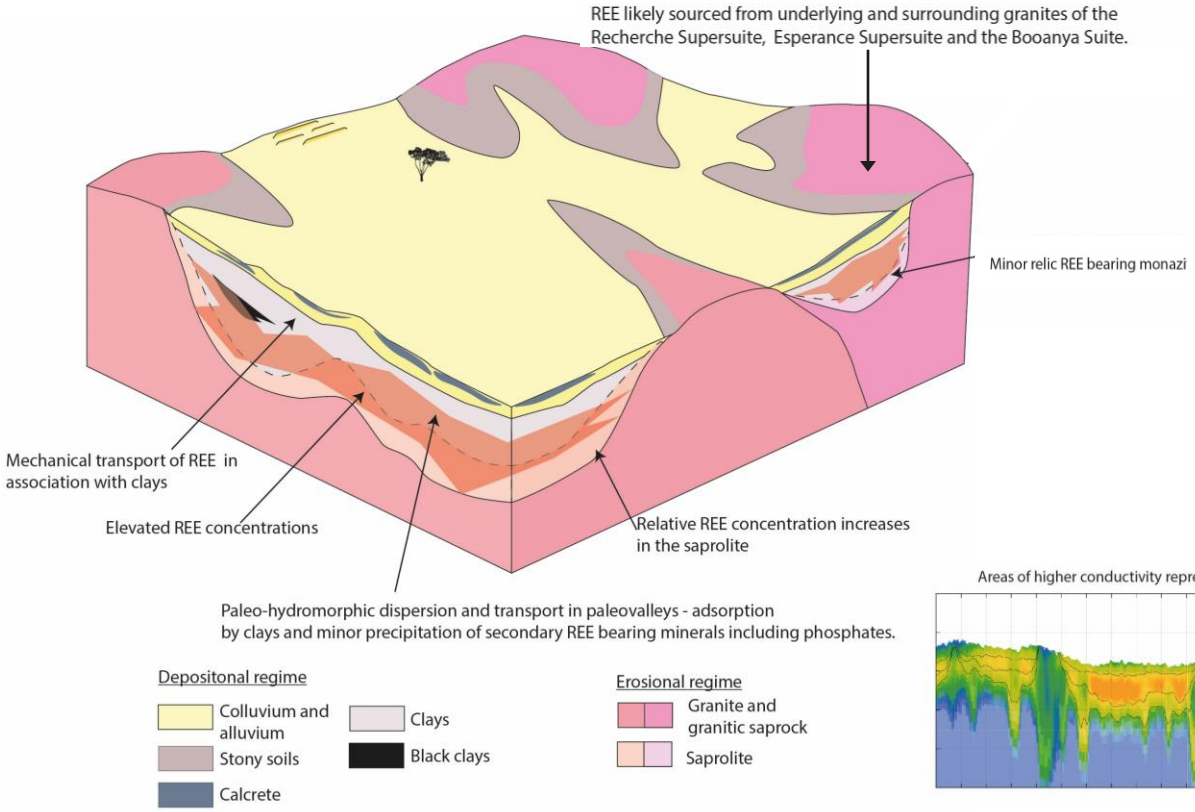


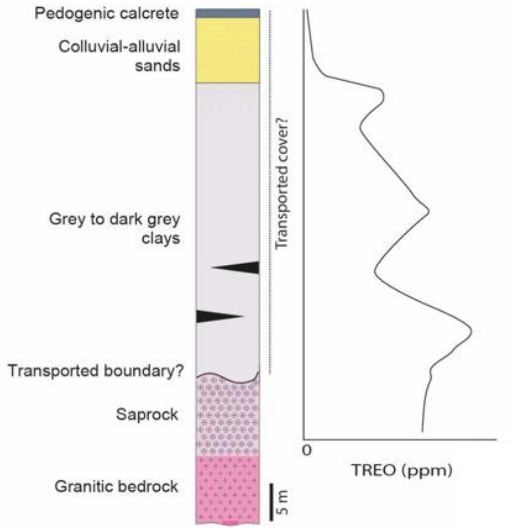
(1) Source: Sydney Harbour Our greatest Asset August 2019

Refer to ASX announcement 15 December 2022, "AEM shows Vast Scale of Target Areas"

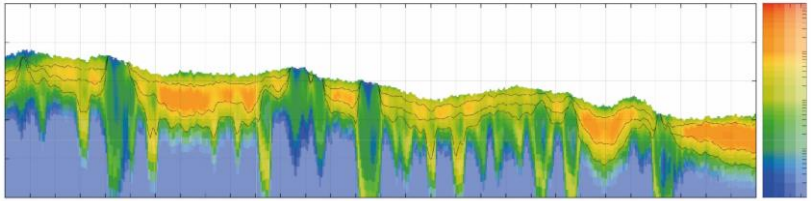
Conceptual Geological Formation

Collaborating with CSIRO to model the clay basins



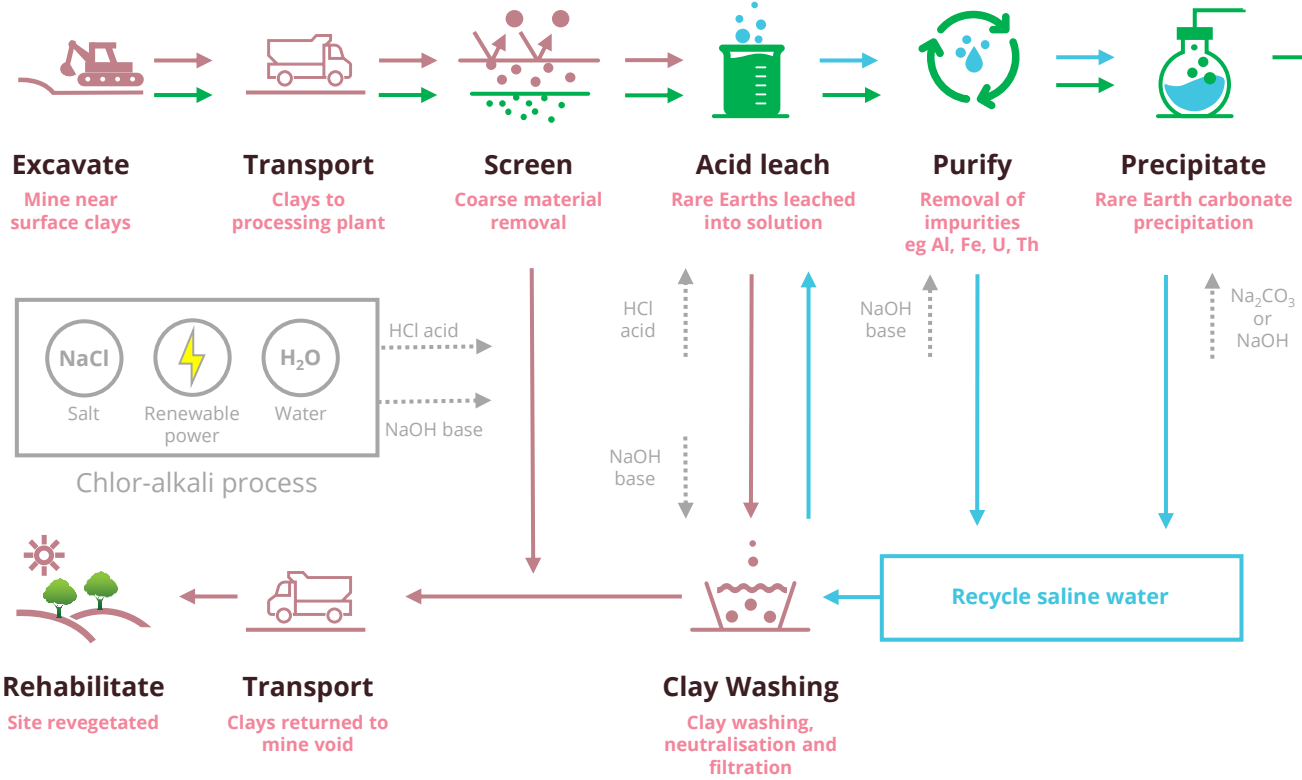


Areas of higher conductivity represent clay zones with the potential to host elevated concentrations of REE.



Indicative processing steps

Simplified process map to deliver rare earth products

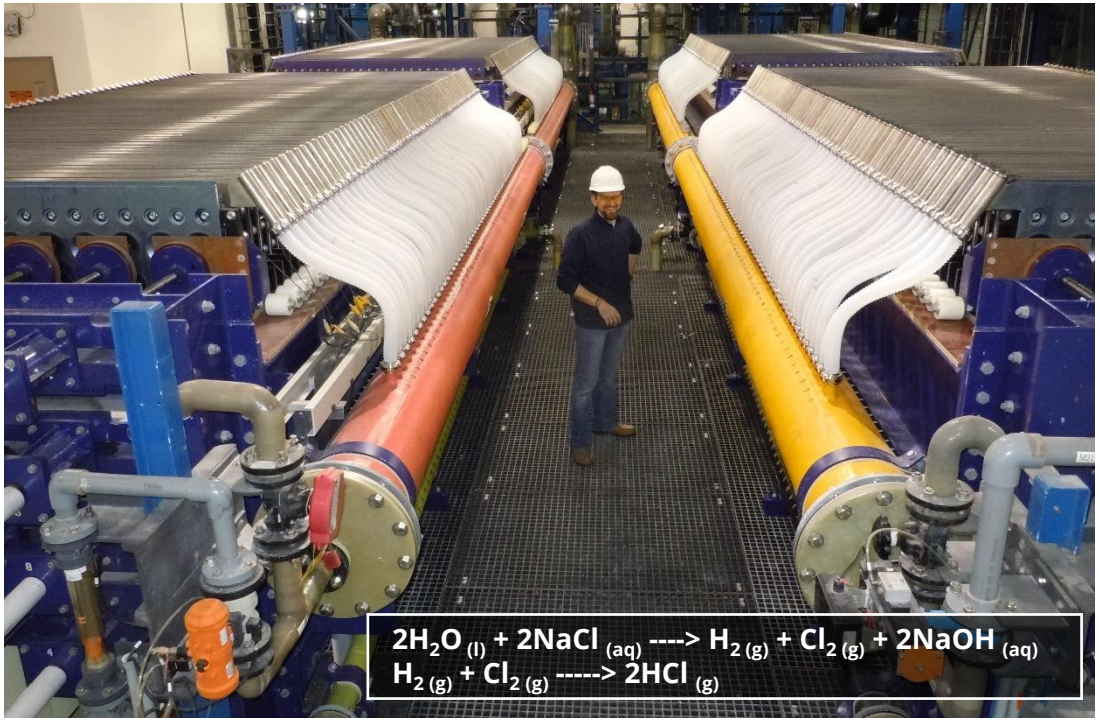


- No drill and blast
- No crushing
- No milling
- No flotation
- No high temperature cracking
- No high pressure leach
- No high temperature leach

Acid consumption and reagent costs

Important to consider total reagent requirements, not just one step in the process

- Vendor discussions confirm viability of potential site-based chlor-alkali facility
- Indicative pricing for a chlor-alkali electrolyser is approximately £3M each (A$5.7M)
- Chlor-alkali plant also provides a sodium hydroxide (NaOH) co-product which is utilised in impurity removal and precipitation of a final Mixed Rare Earth Product (MREC/H)
- A single chlor-alkali electrolyser has the potential to produce 62ktpa HCl and 69ktpa of NaOH which, at an average consumption of 16 kg HCl / tonne of ore, is sufficient to treat ~4Mtpa of REE bearing clay

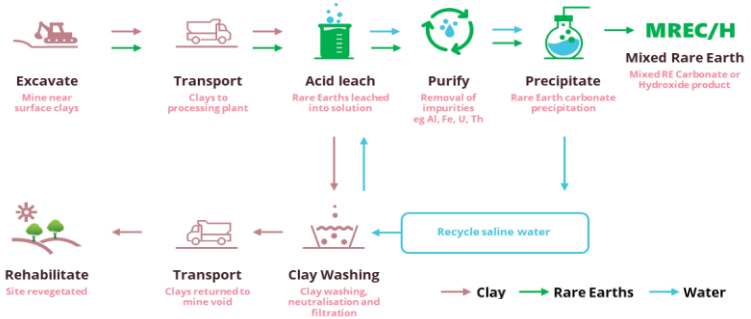


Refer to publicly available information associated with a BICHLOR™ Electrolyser,

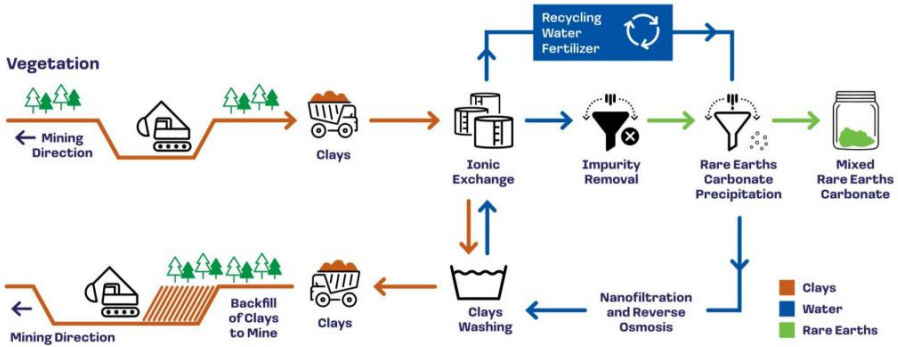
Clay-hosted REE projects – what's the difference?

Processing steps are similar, mainly using different reagents and time

OD6 Proposed Flowsheet



Aclara and Meteoric Proposed Flowsheet



Key points to note

- OD6 Longer leach times = more tanks
- Both process use acid to lower the pH to 1 and 3 to 4
- Both process need to neutralise the acid to remove impurities and produce a MREC/H
- Lower pHs have more impurities to remove
- Chloro-Alakli plant makes both acid and base onsite
- Ionic process needs multiple offsite produced reagents

Reagents and estimated costs

- Hydrochloric Acid + Sodium Hydroxide
  $250/t HCl[1] + $250/t NaOH (Chlor-alkali onsite)
- Ammonium Sulphate + Sulphuric Acid + Ammonium Bicarbonate: $350/t $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ + $300/t H_2SO_4 + $350/t $(NH_4)HCO_3$[2]
- Consumption Rates are Key to Total Reagent Cost
- All projects will need Flocculants, Potable Water, other chemicals

Note: (1) Assuming renewable power, capital paid upfront, (2) All figures are estimated/verbal current supplier pricing ex-works

Metallurgical test program moving forward

Working with ANSTO to methodically optimise the process

- Review leach performance of upgraded fines fractions following screening @75 µm
- Undertake sighter bottle roll tests of selected Phase 3 and 2 drill samples
- Bench scale tests to assess and determine preferred slurry densities and further optimise leach conditions
- Slurry leach tests to assess slurry handling, filtration and washing
- Impurity removal trials at various pH conditions, temperatures and reagents
  - Assess potential use of Resins in pulp and liquid to assist in impurity removal
  - Assess Ion Exchange on "leach" liquor and selective elution of REE versus impurities eg Al,Fe
  - Assess Nanofiltration to produce a retentate with increased REE concentration, and a permeate consisting of "clean" acid for recycle
- Mixed rare earth precipitation of carbonates and hydroxides
- Process modelling and techno-economic comparison of overall flowsheet options
- Mini pilot scale testing of composited bulk samples
- Apply process model to assess various options to convert the mixed rare earth carbonate/hydroxide in a downstream refinery to multiple potential rare earth oxides

Splinter Rock Mineral Resource estimate

At 1,000 ppm cutoff grade

Australia's highest grade and largest clay hosted MRE

Delineated from less than 5% of identified target area

Prospect	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	TREO (ppm)	Pr_6O_{11} (ppm)	Nd_2O_3 (ppm)	Tb_4O_7 (ppm)	Dy_2O_3 (ppm)	MagREO (ppm)	MagREO (% of TREO)
Centre	Inferred	149	1,423	71.2	244.6	2.6	14.1	329	23.1
Scrum	Inferred	120	1,222	57.7	208.1	2.7	14.7	283	23.2
Flanker	Inferred	42	1,246	58.9	210.9	2.9	16.0	288	23.2
Prop	Inferred	33	1,180	49.9	179.4	2.3	12.9	244	20.7
Total	**Inferred**	**344**	**1,308**	**62.5**	**220.2**	**2.6**	**14.5**	**300**	**22.9**

The Mineral Resource estimate has been reported by an independent Competent Person in accordance with the provisions of the JORC Code

TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide) = La2O3 + CeO2 + Pr6O11 + Nd2O3 + Sm2O3 + Eu2O3 + Gd2O3 + Tb4O7 + Dy2O3 + Ho2O3 + Er2O3 + Tm2O3 + Yb2O3 + Lu2O3 + Y2O3

MagREO (Magnet Rare Earth Oxide) = Nd2O3 + Pr6O11 + Tb4O7 + Dy2O3

% Magnet REO = (MagREO / TREO)*100

For full Mineral Resource estimate details refer to OD6 ASX announcement 18 July 2023, "Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate". OD6 is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Mineral Resource estimate included in that release. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate in that release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Splinter Rock Mineral Resource estimate

Focused on quality over quantity of resource

A quality MRE targeting the best of the best grade, recovery, strip ratio and acid consumption

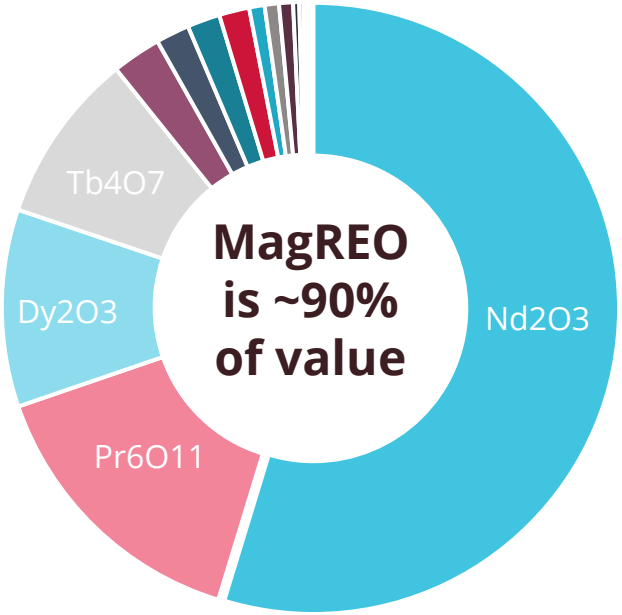
Cut-off grade (ppm TREO)	Tonnes (Mt)	TREO (ppm)	Contained TREO (k tonne)	MagREO (ppm)	MagREO (% of TREO)	Contained MagREO (k tonnes)
400	1,141	869	992	198	22.7	225
600	838	1,006	842	230	22.9	192
800	583	1,140	664	262	30.0	152
1,000	**344**	**1,308**	**450**	**300**	**22.9**	**103**
1,200	196	1,471	288	338	22.9	66
1,400	105	1,625	171	372	22.9	39

For full Mineral Resource estimate details refer to OD6 ASX announcement 18 July 2023, "Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate". OD6 is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Mineral Resource estimate included in that release. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate in that release continue to apply and have not materially changed. Final recovered tonnes will be significantly less than the contained tonnes stated and subject to ongoing metallurgical testwork.

MRE TREO value and distribution

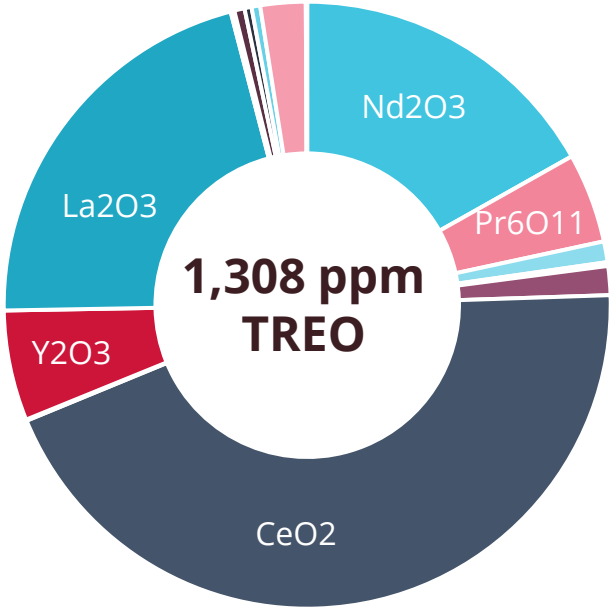
Nd, Pr, Dy, Tb represent ~90% of potential contained value

TREO REE value



Value		Distribution	
54.7%	Nd2O3	16.8%	MagREO
15.0%	Pr6O11	4.8%	MagREO
10.4%	Dy2O3	1.1%	MagREO
9.0%	Tb4O7	0.2%	MagREO
2.6%	Gd2O3	1.5%	
1.8%	CeO2	44.3%	
1.7%	Lu2O3	0.1%	
1.6%	Y2O3	5.9%	
0.8%	La2O3	21.2%	
0.8%	Ho2O3	0.2%	
0.7%	Er2O3	0.5%	
0.3%	Eu2O3	0.4%	
0.2%	Yb2O3	0.5%	
0.2%	Sm2O3	2.4%	
0.1%	Tm2O3	0.1%	

TREO % distribution



TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide) = La2O3 + CeO2 + Pr6O11 + Nd2O3 + Sm2O3 + Eu2O3 + Gd2O3 + Tb4O7 + Dy2O3 + Ho2O3 + Er2O3 + Tm2O3 + Yb2O3 + Lu2O3 + Y2O3

MagREO (Magnet Rare Earth Oxide) = Nd2O3 + Pr6O11 + Tb4O7 + Dy2O3

Note: Contained value is based on spot pricing sourced from Adamas Intelligence " Rare Earth Pricing Quarterly Outlook" Q2 2023. The chart is illustrative only of where rare earth economic value will be primarily derived from.

Peer calculations and reference details

Company	ASX code	Measured: Indicated: Inferred Ratio (Mt)	Market capitalisation (A$)	Net cash (A$)	Enterprise value (A$)	Reference
OD6 Metals	**OD6**	0 : 0 : 344	A$ 9M	A$ 2M	A$ 7M	*Splinter Rock Maiden Mineral Resource*, 18 July 2023 *Quarterly Activities Report December 2023*, 23 January 2024 *Investor Presentation*, 23 November 2023
Meteoric Resources	**MEI**	0 : 0 : 409	A$ 418M	A$ 32M	A$ 386M	*Quarterly Activities Report December 2023*, 31 January 2024 *Caldeira REE Project Maiden Mineral Resource, 1 May 2023*
Victory Metals	**VTM**	0 : 0 : 250	A$ 23M	A$ 2M	A$ 20M	*North Stanmore Initial Mineral Resource Estimate*, 2 August 2023 *Quarterly Activities Report December 2023*, 22 January 2024
West Cobar Metals	**WC1**	0 : 39 : 151	A$ 5M	A$ 2M	A$ 3M	*Salazar Clay-REE Resource Quadruples*, 9 August 2023 *Quarterly Activities Report December 2023*, 31 January 2024
Krakatoa Resources	**KTA**	0 : 40 : 61	A$ 5M	A$ 2M	A$ 3M	*KTA Delivers Maiden Rare Earth Mineral Resource*, 21 November 2022 *Quarterly Activities Report December 2023*, 30 January 2024
Australian Rare Earths	**AR3**	1 : 98 : 88	A$ 17M	A$ 10M	A$ 7M	*84% increase in Resource confirms Koppamurra as a world-scale ionic clay-hosted rare earths province*, 19 September 2023 *Quarterly Activities Report December 2023*, 24 January 2024
Meeka Metals	**MEK**	0 : 0 : 98	A$ 48M	A$ 5M	A$ 43M	*High-Grade Rare Earth MRE at Circle Valley*, 14 June 2023 *Quarterly Activities Report December 2023*, 31 January 2024
ABX Group	**ABX**	0 : 45 : 7	A$ 17M	A$ 6M	A$ 11M	*ABx Rare Earth Resources Exceed 50 Million Tonnes*, 20 November 2023 *Quarterly Activities Report December 2023*, 31 January 2024
Heavy Rare Earths	**HRE**	0 : 0 : 159	A$ 3M	A$ 2M	A$ 1M	*Five fold increase in Mineral Resources to 159Mt @ 870ppm TREO at Cowalinya project in WA, 3 October 2023* *Quarterly Activities Report December 2023*, 25 January 2024
Viridis Mining and Metals	**VMM**	N/A	A$ 65M	A$ 2M	A$ 63M	*Quarterly Activities Report December 2023, 31 January 2024*
Brazilian Rare Earths	**N/A**	0 : 0 : 485	A$ 567M	A$ 49M	A$ 518M	*AFR Reports and IPO presentation: expected to list late December 2023* *Quarterly Activities Report December 2023, 29 January 2024. Corporate Presentation December 2024.*

Data retrieved 12 March 2024

Peer metallurgy results reference details

Company	ASX code	Time	Recovery (high)	Recovery (Average)	Reference
OD6 Metals	**OD6**	6 hours	90%	62%	*Excellent Metallurgical Recoveries Continue at Splinter Rocks, 27 February 2024*
Meteoric Resources	**MEI**	0.5 hours	95%	62%	*First Mixed Rare Earth Carbonate (MREC) Produced for Caldeira REE Project, 29 February 2024*
Viridis Mining and Metals	**VMM**	N/A	46%	40%	*Initial Metallurgical work confirms Colossus as a true Iconic Adsorption Clay Project, 29 August 2023*
Aclara	**N/A**	0.5 hours	N/A	24%	*Amended and Restated NI 43-101 Technical Report, 15 September 2021*
Heavy Rare Earths	**HRE**		88%	71%	*Metallurgical Work Expands Area for Potential Development, 12 March 2024*

Contact us

Registered Office

c/o LCP Group
Level 1, 50 Kings Park Road
West Perth WA 6005
Phone: +61 8 6189 8515
Email: info@od6metals.com.au

Share Registry

Computershare Investor Services
Level 11, 172 St Georges Tce
Perth WA 6000

www.od6metals.com.au

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