Australia's Standout Rare Earths & Copper Opportunity

Metals & Mining

We initiate coverage on OD6 Metals (ASX: OD6) with a 12-month fair value estimate of A$0.317 per share, representing a 296% upside to the current share price of A$0.080. OD6's valuation is driven by its flagship Splinter Rock Rare Earths Project in Western Australia, one of Australia's most promising clay-hosted rare-earth element (REE) systems, with a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate of 682Mt at 1,338 ppm TREO. The project stands out not just for its scale potential, with only 10% of the identified clay basin drilled so far, but for the exceptionally high quality of its products: OD6 has already produced a high-purity MREC with very low impurities and strong NdPr enrichment, placing it ahead of most clay REE peers. Splinter Rock also benefits from outstanding infrastructure; located away from farming activity near Esperance with sealed-road access, an established workforce, nearby renewable energy generation and direct proximity to the deep-water Esperance Bulk Port with essential cape-size vessel capacity. Additionally, OD6's Gulf Creek Copper-Zinc Project in New South Wales offers discovery potential. Gulf Creek, which benefits from nearby energy infrastructure and an established transport network, has already delivered high-grade results (intercepts of up to 4.6% Cu) from its maiden drilling programme, with Phase 2 drilling now underway.

Metallurgical Edge Sets OD6 Metals Apart

OD6's metallurgy distinguishes the company as a leader in the clay-hosted REE sector. Its ambient-acidic heap-leach process supports strong project economics through low capital intensity and operating costs. The company has also further enhanced processing efficiency through technologies such as nanofiltration, strengthening recoveries and reducing reagent consumption. More than 90% of Splinter Rock's product value is derived from the high-value magnet elements contained in Rare Earths (Nd, Pr, Dy and Tb), supported by excellent overall Nd+Pr recoveries of ~75% and a remarkably low impurity profile. OD6 has already produced a high-purity saleable MREC and MREH of ~56-59% TREO, with uranium and thorium levels below 0.01%, placing it among the cleanest clay-hosted REE products in Australia and worldwide. With OD6 already in active offtake engagement, and likely to secure favourable terms given the quality of its product, the company is well positioned to benefit from a tightening REE market and increasing Western demand for secure, high-purity magnet feedstock.

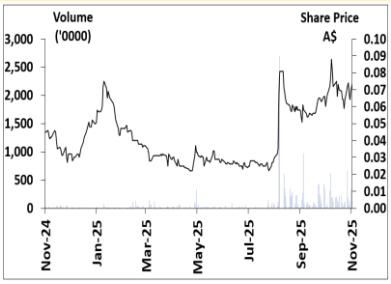
Valuation: A$0.285 – A$0.349

Our valuation of OD6 Metals confirms the company's substantial re-rating potential, driven by the quality of their Splinter Rock REE Project. In our Base Case, we derive a total equity value of A$65.8m, equating to A$0.285 per share, while the Upside Case increases to A$77.4m, or A$0.349 per share. This represents an implied upside of 256.4%–335.9% relative to the current share, with a midpoint fair valuation of A$0.317 per share. OD6 trades at a material discount to its intrinsic value, providing an attractive entry point for investors.

Valuation (A$m)	Base Case	Upside Case
Implied EV	**62.76**	**77.42**
Cash	3.0	3.0
Equity value	**65.76**	**80.42**
Total Diluted Shares O/S (m)	230.6	230.6
Implied price (A$)	**0.285**	**0.349**
Current price (A$)	0.080	0.080
Upside (%)	*256.4%*	*335.9%*

Date	09 Dec 2025
Share Price (A$)	0.080
Target Price (A$)	0.317
Price / NAV (x)	0.25x
Market Cap (A$m)	13.3
52-week L/H (A$)	0.022/0.088
Free Float (%)	66.9%
Bloomberg	OD6:AU
Capital IQ	OD6.AX

Price Performance (A$)



Business description

OD6 Metals Limited (ASX: OD6) is an Australian mineral explorer and developer. The Company's flagship asset is the Splinter Rock Project in WA, one of the country's most advanced and high-quality clay-hosted rare earth discoveries. OD6 also owns the Gulf Creek Copper-Zinc Project in NSW, a historic high-grade VMS district now undergoing modern exploration.

Analyst

Will Cairns

will.cairns@sharesinvalue.com.au

Disclosure - Readers should note that East Coast Research has been engaged and paid by the company featured in this report for ongoing research coverage.

Table of Contents

Investment Rationale	3
OD6 Metals Project Portfolio	5
Splinter Rock: Rare Earths in WA	6
Gulf Creek	15
Macro Analysis of OD6's Metal Portfolio	19
Rare Earths & Their Strategic Importance	*19*
Copper Hits All-Time Highs	*22*
Sum-of-the-Parts Valuation	25
Key Catalysts for Re-rating of OD6 Metals	32
Risks	33
Appendix I: OD6 SWOT Analysis	35
Appendix II: Board of Directors	36
Appendix III: Peer Comparables Calculations	38
Appendix IV: Analyst's Qualifications	39

Investment Rationale

OD6 Metals is advancing two high-quality Australian assets: its flagship Splinter Rock rare earths project and the emerging Gulf Creek copper–zinc project. Splinter Rock, located just outside Esperance in Western Australia, is positioned within one of the world's most stable and highly ranked Tier-1 mining jurisdictions. The project is exceptionally well supported by existing infrastructure, benefiting from proximity to the established Esperance township and skilled local workforce, direct access to a maintained regional road network, and immediate linkage to the Esperance Bulk Port. The port services more than 200 vessels per year, including Cape-size capacity, providing a clear export pathway for future rare earth product shipments. The region also features strong renewable energy infrastructure.

Splinter Rock is exceptionally well supported by existing infrastructure, benefiting from proximity to the established Esperance township and skilled local workforce, direct access to a maintained regional road network, and immediate linkage to the Esperance Bulk Port.

Complementing Splinter Rock is the Gulf Creek Copper Project in New South Wales, a high-grade, historically productive VMS system that provides the company with a second, highly prospective opportunity. Gulf Creek is ideally situated with sealed-road access through to the Port of Newcastle, Australia's largest east-coast port, and lies between two designated Renewable Energy Zones. The project also sits just 83km from major gas pipeline and rail infrastructure. Since acquiring the asset earlier this year, OD6 has completed a successful maiden drill program that confirmed high-grade copper across multiple holes. Phase 2 drilling is now underway, providing a potential upside on the back of any positive discovery news flow.

OD6 is led by a highly capable management team with a proven track record in discovery, project development and capital-markets execution across Australian critical minerals. Directors and senior management collectively own ~29% of the Company, demonstrating strong alignment with shareholders and clear conviction in the company. OD6 is also well funded, with a cash position of circa. A$3m, supporting current drilling, and metallurgical testing without the need for near-term dilution.

Defined by Exceptional Metallurgy

OD6 Metals has demonstrated exceptional technical performance with Splinter Rock as one of the most compelling developments in Australia.

Metallurgy is arguably the most critical value driver for rare earth projects, and OD6 Metals has demonstrated exceptional technical performance with Splinter Rock as one of the most compelling developments in Australia. In the rare earths sector, metallurgy is not just another technical hurdle; it is the single biggest factor that determines whether a project ultimately becomes viable. Many REE explorers advance large resource bases only to fall short when they attempt to produce a saleable product or meet the stringent impurity and recovery thresholds demanded by global refiners. These failures almost always occur late in the project lifecycle, after significant capital has already been deployed, and are among the most common reasons junior rare earth companies never progress to production. OD6 has deliberately tackled this risk head-on. Rather than chasing headline tonnes or drilling for scale, the company prioritised derisking its flowsheet and proving that Splinter Rock can consistently deliver a high-quality, low-impurity mixed rare-earth carbonate (MREC) suitable for Western markets. By addressing the most challenging aspects of processing upfront, while others may postpone or overlook them, the company has effectively inverted the typical risk curve. This strategy provides investors with early assurance that no hidden metallurgical obstacles are waiting to emerge further down the track.

Ongoing test work at the leading Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO) has delivered highly encouraging results, with NdPr recoveries of up to 75% achieved through a simple ambient-temperature, low-pressure heap-leach process. This is particularly significant given that Nd and Pr make up most of Splinter Rock's in-situ value, meaning each incremental improvement in recovery has a strong positive impact on future economics. These results are supported by excellent leach kinetics, stable solution chemistry and the integration of nanofiltration, which recycles over 85% of leach reagent, reducing both reagent costs and environmental impact. The broader simplicity of the flowsheet stems from Splinter Rock's favourable mineralogy, allowing processing entirely at ambient conditions rather than through energy-intensive cracking or high-temperature leaching. This enables a low-cost heap-leach

approach reducing capital and operating costs significantly compared with conventional tank-leach circuits, while providing modular scalability and lower execution risk. The planned integration of a Chlor-Alkali circuit further enhances cost efficiency by enabling OD6 to produce key reagents on-site and operate a closed-loop recycling system.

OD6 has already produced a high-purity MREC exceeding 55% TREO with uranium and thorium levels below 0.01%, placing it among the cleanest products in the Australian clay REE sector and opening access to premium Western markets such as Europe, Japan and North America. The flowsheet also supports the production of Mixed Rare Earth Hydroxide (MREH) as an alternative to a MREC product. With the company already engaged in offtake agreements, the quality of OD6's product positions it well for favourable terms that could become a major rerating catalyst.

Discovery Potential

At Splinter Rock, the current MRE covers less than 10% of the identified clay basins within an expansive 949 km² landholding, leaving much of the system completely untested.

The discovery potential across OD6 Metals' projects is exceptional, with both Splinter Rock and Gulf Creek offering meaningful catalysts for resource growth and new mineralised discoveries. At Splinter Rock, the current MRE covers less than 10% of the identified clay basins within an expansive 949 km^2 landholding, leaving much of the system completely untested. The Inside Centre area hosts thick, high-grade REE zones that remain open in multiple directions. To the northeast, the broader Centre Basin extends for more than 30 kilometres toward the Tighthead area, representing a continuous geological corridor that could support a resource footprint well beyond one billion tonnes. With such a large and still lightly explored clay basin system, it remains possible that the highest-grade or most extensive zones have yet to be discovered.

Gulf Creek offers a significant discovery potential. The maiden drilling program has already confirmed high-grade copper sulphide mineralisation, delivering intersections that validate the historical workings and demonstrate the presence of a fertile VMS system. This early success has been achieved despite the tenement having seen very little modern exploration, providing a significant opportunity for discovery with the application of contemporary geophysics and targeted drilling. The current drilling campaign is now testing a highly prospective, largely untested magnetite-VMS horizon exceeding 3 kilometres of strike in the immediate mine area, with more than 10 kilometres of prospective horizon identified across the broader tenement. Given the geological similarities and size of untested strike, the project has the potential to be the next De Grussa following strong discovery, one of Australia's most notable VMS discoveries owned by Sandfire Resources (a company now at A$6.9bn market capitalisation). Discovery is, of course, not guaranteed, but this would be company-making opportunity should further drilling confirm a large-scale copper system. With Phase 2 drilling underway and multiple priority targets yet to be tested, Gulf Creek presents one of the most exciting early-stage discovery opportunities in the NSW copper belt.

Australia-U.S. REE Partnership

The recently strengthened Australia–United States agreement on rare earths and critical minerals represents a significant catalyst for emerging Australian rare-earth developers such as OD6 Metals. The partnership is designed to accelerate the build-out of non-China rare-earth supply chains by funnelling government-backed financing into high-quality Australian projects. Under this framework, Australian rare-earth producers have been designated as "domestic suppliers" under key U.S. legislation including the Defence Production Act and the Inflation Reduction Act.

The United States is one of the world's largest consumers of rare earths, yet it operates only a single rare-earth mine and remains nearly 80% dependent on imports. Rising geopolitical tension between the U.S. and China has intensified the urgency for the United States to secure reliable rare-earth supply from jurisdictions it can rely upon. This urgency has been amplified by China's growing use of export controls and tariffs on rare earths to gain leverage in its geopolitical standoff with the U.S.

The Australia–US bilateral agreement significantly strengthens OD6's strategic position by creating a landscape where Australian rare-earth developers are increasingly preferred and often attract valuation premiums, reinforcing Australia as one of the most attractive jurisdictions for rare-earth investment. OD6 also stands to benefit from potential access to U.S.-backed financing support, whether through debt, grants or development programs, which would reduce reliance on dilutive capital raisings. In addition, the partnership enhances OD6's prospects of securing high-quality offtake agreements and early commercial engagement, as U.S. processors and magnet manufacturers will specifically seek long-term supply from trusted Australian projects such as Splinter Rock.

Valuation Highlights Compelling Opportunity

Our valuation highlights a highly compelling investment opportunity for OD6 Metals, with the company's intrinsic value driven by the quality and advancement of the Splinter Rock Project. Using a sum-of-the-parts (SOTP) methodology, we assess the value contributions of both Splinter Rock and Gulf Creek.

Splinter Rock has been valued using an EV/Resource framework benchmarked against a tailored peer group of clay-hosted rare earth developers. These peers were selected based on geological similarity, project and processing style, and product type. Peer multiples were normalised to account for jurisdictional risk, company size, and resource confidence. Following these adjustments, Splinter Rock carries an implied valuation of A$59.77m in our Base Case and A$73.74m in the Upside Case. **These figures remain conservative, as the methodology does not fully capture OD6's market-leading metallurgy, high-purity product profile, or the inherent cost advantages of its simple, low-cost processing route. Future price targets are also likely to be revised higher as positive news flow emerges from upcoming study results.**

Our valuation demonstrates a significant disconnect between OD6's technical position and its current share price.

Gulf Creek, while representing an exciting exploration growth lever for OD6, remains at a very early stage. In recognition of this, and to maintain a conservative valuation approach, we attribute 5% of Splinter Rock's intrinsic value to Gulf Creek. This results in a valuation of A$3.0m in the base case and A$3.7m in the upside case, acknowledging its emerging potential without overstating its impact ahead of further drilling and resource definition. Combining these elements, we derive a total company valuation of A$65.8m in the base case and A$80.4m in the upside case. On a fully diluted share count of 230.6m shares, this equates to an implied valuation range of A$0.285–A$0.349 per share, compared to the current share price of A$0.080. This represents 256%–336% upside, with a mid-point fair valuation of A$0.317 per share, or 0.25x Price/NAV.

Our valuation demonstrates a significant disconnect between OD6's technical position and its current share price. While magnet-REE basket quality, metallurgical success, and potential for low-cost processing position Splinter Rock as one of the most compelling clay-hosted REE opportunities on the ASX, continues to trade at a steep discount relative to peers, many of which trade at much higher relative values despite lacking the metallurgical clarity OD6 has already achieved. As OD6 continues to expand its resource, de-risk metallurgy, progress towards Scoping Study workstreams, and secure strategic offtake pathways, we expect the market to recalibrate its valuation to better reflect the tangible commercial progress underway.

The Splinter Rock Project remains the company's flagship asset with a maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE), establishing it as one of Australia's largest and highest-grade clay-hosted rare earth resources.

OD6 Metals Project Portfolio

OD6 Metals is advancing a dual-asset portfolio comprising its flagship Splinter Rock Rare Earth Project in Western Australia and the emerging Gulf Creek Copper Project in New South Wales. While the company's primary focus remains on rare earths, the addition of the copper-zinc asset at the start of this year reflects their strategy to diversify its commodity exposure and reduce the impact of cyclicalities in commodity prices. Management evaluated over 30 copper opportunities across Australia before selecting Gulf Creek, a historically mined, high-grade volcanic massive sulphide (VMS) system that offered both geological potential and accessible

infrastructure. These projects provide OD6 with exposure to two strategically important commodities underpinning the global energy transition: rare earths, essential to electrification and permanent magnet technologies, and copper, the fundamental conductor of renewable energy and electrification.

The Splinter Rock Project remains the company's flagship asset with a maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE), establishing it as one of Australia's largest and highest-grade clay-hosted rare earth resources. Extensive metallurgical work has since demonstrated simple, low-cost heap-leach processing with high recoveries and excellent product purity. By contrast, the Gulf Creek Project is at an earlier exploration stage but has shown encouraging results to date. The first phase of drilling beneath historical workings has confirmed high-grade copper mineralisation, with assays up to 4.6% Cu and geophysical data indicating the presence of nearby repeat structures. The phase 2 drill program is now underway to further test these targets.

Splinter Rock: Rare Earths in WA

The Splinter Rock Rare Earth Project represents OD6 Metals' flagship asset and one of Australia's largest and highest-grade clay-hosted rare earth deposits. The project is located approximately 150 kilometres north-east of the coastal town of Esperance in southern Western Australia, a Tier 1 mining jurisdiction recognised globally for its stable regulatory framework, skilled workforce, and well-established mining infrastructure. Western Australia consistently ranks among the top jurisdictions in the Fraser Institute's Global Mining Attractiveness Index, reflecting its transparent permitting regime, strong environmental governance.

Splinter Rock does not interfere with local farming activity and sits within a mining district that already supports major operations such as the Ravensthorpe Nickel mine and several regional iron-ore mines. This setting provides access to existing infrastructure and services, significantly reducing capital intensity relative to projects in undeveloped regions. The project area is connected to Esperance via a network of predominantly sealed roads, enabling year-round heavy-haulage access. Esperance itself hosts a deep-water bulk port with established container-handling facilities, providing OD6 with an immediate export pathway for its planned mixed rare earth carbonate (MREC) product.

The company recently completed a targeted metallurgical drilling programme; an important step forward in the project's transition from exploration to development. This programme was specifically designed to collect representative metallurgical core for large-scale processing testwork rather than expand the resource base. Approximately 2.5 tonnes of core were extracted and subsequently dispatched to the Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO) for advanced metallurgical testing and scale-up studies.

The testwork at ANSTO will focus on validating and optimising OD6's heap-leach and nanofiltration flowsheet, which we will discuss in further detail. This next phase aims to produce bulk mixed rare earth carbonate (MREC) samples for offtake evaluation and to generate the detailed process data required for the forthcoming Scoping and Pre-Feasibility Studies. Results from this programme are expected to be released in H1 2026 and will serve as a key catalyst for the stock, as they will directly inform capital and operating cost estimates, recovery assumptions, and product payability.

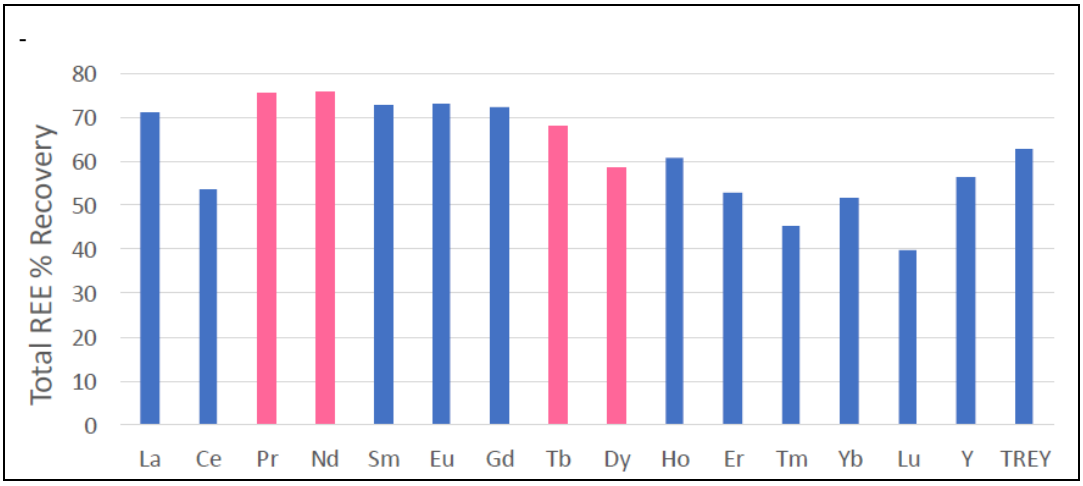
The total resource stands at 682Mt @1,338ppm TREO, containing approximately 913kt of total rare earth oxides (TREO) and 209kt of magnet rare earth oxides (MagREO).

Resource

In June 2024, OD6 Metals announced a maiden JORC (2012) MRE for the Splinter Rock Rare Earth Project, confirming its position as one of the largest and highest-grade clay-hosted rare earth deposits in Australia. The total resource stands at 682Mt @1,338ppm TREO, containing approximately 913kt of total rare earth oxides (TREO) and 209kt of magnet rare earth oxides (MagREO) - comprising mainly neodymium (Nd), praseodymium (Pr), dysprosium (Dy) and terbium (Tb). Magnet rare earths make up 22.9% of total TREO, representing the highest-value

components of the rare earth suite. Figure 1 highlights the particularly high recoveries for the key magnet REEs (Pr, Nd, Tb, Dy) in the high-grade prospect, Inside Centre.

Figure 1: Inside Centre Deposit Extraction by REE



Source: Company

As shown in Figure 2 which breaks down the MRE by prospect, **the Inside Centre zone accounts for the project's higher-grade, near-surface component with 119 Mt in the Indicated Resource category grading 1,632 ppm TREO and a magnet-rare-earth content of 22.4%.** The balance of the resource across the Centre, Scrum, Prop, Flanker and Centre NW areas remains in the Inferred category, ranging between 1,160 ppm and 1,342 ppm TREO. Management has identified Inside Centre as the logical high-grade starter pit; at a typical development rate of ~5 Mtpa, this zone alone could support an initial mine life of approximately 20 years in that one area alone.

Figure 2: Splinter Rock Mineral Resource Estimate by Prospect (1,000ppm Cut Off Grade)

Prospect	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	TREO (ppm)	Pr6O11 (ppm)	Nd2O3 (ppm)	Tb4O7 (ppm)	Dy2O3 (ppm)	MagREO (ppm)	MagREO (% of TREO)
Inside Centre	Indicated	119	1632	79	271	2	12	366	22.4
Centre	Inferred	276	1342	65	228	3	15	310	23.1
Centre NW	Inferred	21	1255	65	227	3	14	309	24.6
Scrum	Inferred	126	1228	58	210	3	15	285	23.2
Prop	Inferred	94	1160	53	190	3	13	290	23.3
Flanker	Inferred	45	1250	59	212	3	16	293	23.2
Total	**I+I**	**682**	**1338**	**64**	**226**	**3**	**14**	**307**	**22.9**

Source: Company & East Coast Research

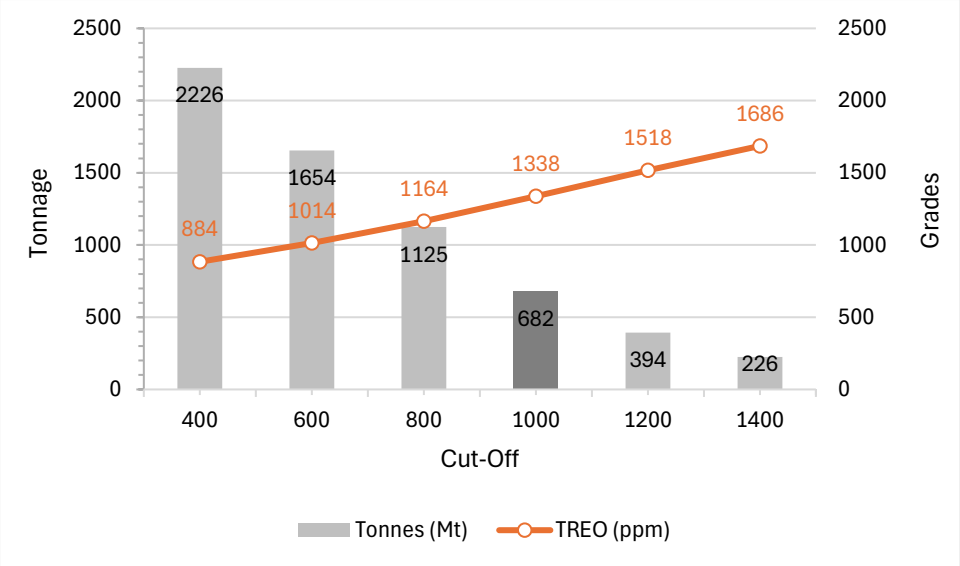
The Cut-off Grade Sensitivity figures table below (Figure 3) highlights the resource's robustness across grade thresholds. Even at a high cut-off of 1,400 ppm TREO, the project retains 226 Mt @ 1,686 ppm TREO, confirming the continuity of mineralisation and the capacity to target higher-grade zones if desired. The adopted 1,000 ppm TREO cut-off balances grade and tonnage, delivering a globally significant resource of 682 Mt while maintaining a high average magnet-rare-earth proportion (22.9%).

Figure 3: Sensitivity of Resource to Cut Off Grade

Cut-off grade (ppm TREO)	Tonnes (Mt)	TREO (ppm)	Contained TREO (k tonnes)	MagREO (ppm)	MagREO (% of TREO)	Contained MagREO (k tonnes)
400	2226	884	1968	201	22.7	447
600	1654	1014	1677	232	22.9	384
800	1125	1164	1310	267	22.9	300
1000	**682**	**1338**	**913**	**307**	**22.9**	**209**
1200	394	1518	598	348	22.9	137
1400	226	1686	381	386	22.9	87

Source: Company & East Coast Research

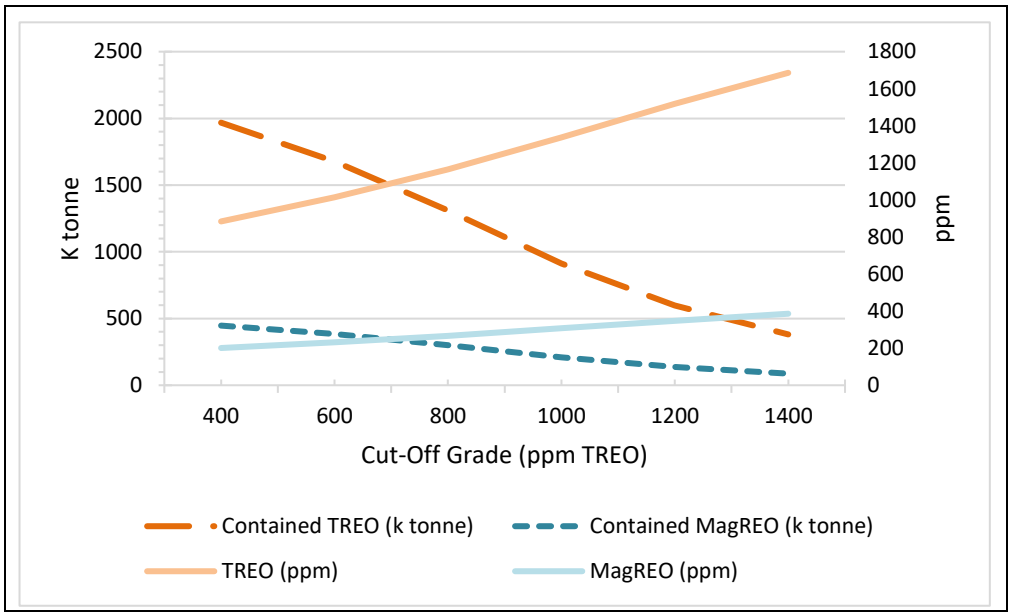
Figure 4: Cut-Off Grade, Tonnage& TREO Grade



Source: East Coast Research

Figure 4 and Figure 5 illustrates the natural trade-off between grade and volume within the deposit. In other words, as OD6 targets higher-grade material, the overall tonnage of the resource becomes smaller, but the average grade of the remaining material rises, as shown by the upward-trending orange (TREO ppm) and blue (MagREO ppm) line (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Grade-Tonnage Resource Sensitivity



Source: East Coast Research

Metallurgy

Recoveries

Metallurgical recoveries represent one of the most critical economic drivers for the Splinter Rock Project, given that most of its value resides in the magnet rare earth elements neodymium (Nd) and praseodymium (Pr). OD6's ongoing metallurgical testwork has delivered highly encouraging results, achieving recoveries of up to 75% for NdPr through its ambient-temperature, low-pressure heap-leach process.

The consistently high NdPr recoveries are particularly significant, as these two elements account for more than 80% of the total project value under current rare earth oxide pricing. Nd and Pr are the core inputs in high-strength permanent magnets used in electric vehicles, wind-turbine generators, and defence technologies - sectors that are expected to drive structural demand growth over the coming decades. **Strong recoveries directly translate to higher payability and improved project economics, as each incremental percentage of recovery contributes meaningfully to potential revenue and NPV.**

Product and Purity

A key differentiator for OD6 Metals has been its deliberate focus on developing a product that is not only technically feasible to produce but also commercially acceptable in global markets.

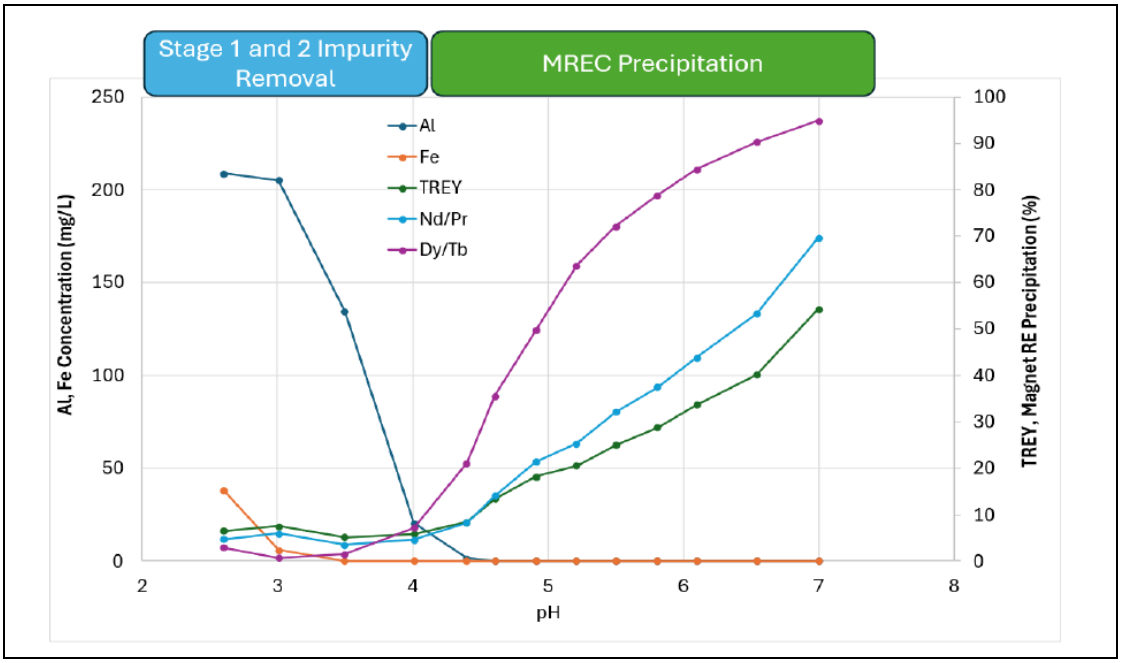
A key differentiator for OD6 Metals has been its deliberate focus on developing a product that is not only technically feasible to produce but also commercially acceptable in global markets. Management has prioritised metallurgical refinement from an early stage, recognising that many rare earth explorers can extract material but fail to generate a product specification that meets the standards required by end-users and refiners. **OD6's approach has been guided by producing a saleable, high-purity mixed rare earth carbonate (MREC) product that aligns with established international specifications and can be sold directly into separation facilities.**

Unlike many hard-rock or complex clay-hosted operations, OD6's processing route does not require cracking, roasting, or high-temperature leaching, which are typically energy-intensive and capital-heavy stages. Its simplicity not only enhances project economics but also reduces operational and environmental risk - key attributes in a market increasingly driven by ESG considerations and traceable supply chains.

The outcome of this technical discipline is a high-grade, high-purity MREC product at ~56-59% total rare earth oxides (TREO). Critically, **OD6 has achieved uranium and thorium contents**

below 0.01%, a benchmark that few peers have matched. These impurities have historically posed major challenges for rare earth producers, often disqualifying material from sale into regulated markets. By contrast, OD6's ultra-low impurity levels confer a high payability factor and enable access to premium jurisdictions such as Europe and North America, where environmental and radiological standards are among the most stringent globally.

Figure 6: Impurity Removal and Magnet REE Precipitation Profile



Source: Company

Extensive laboratory testwork has shown that OD6's process can efficiently clean and separate the valuable rare earth elements from unwanted materials. In simple terms, the company first removes impurities such as aluminium and iron through an early-stage purification step, then carefully adjusts the solution's acidity (pH) to recover the key magnet metals - neodymium, praseodymium, dysprosium, and terbium. As shown in Figure 6, these metals begin to separate out between pH 5 and 7, forming a clean, high-grade mixed rare earth carbonate (MREC) product. This step-by-step process ensures that almost all impurities are removed before the final product is formed, resulting in a consistently high-purity output suitable for sale to major global refiners. The flowsheet also allows to produce mixed rare earth hydroxide (MREH), offering downstream optionality. Both products are high-value, saleable intermediates that can be directly refined into separated rare earth oxides.

Process Design and Flowsheet Development

A clear objective has guided the company's metals process development strategy: to create a simple, scalable, and low-cost processing route that consistently delivers a saleable, high-purity rare-earth carbonate product. Over the past twelve months, the company has focused heavily on refining its heap-leach flowsheet, advancing from initial laboratory leach tests to a robust metallurgical design.

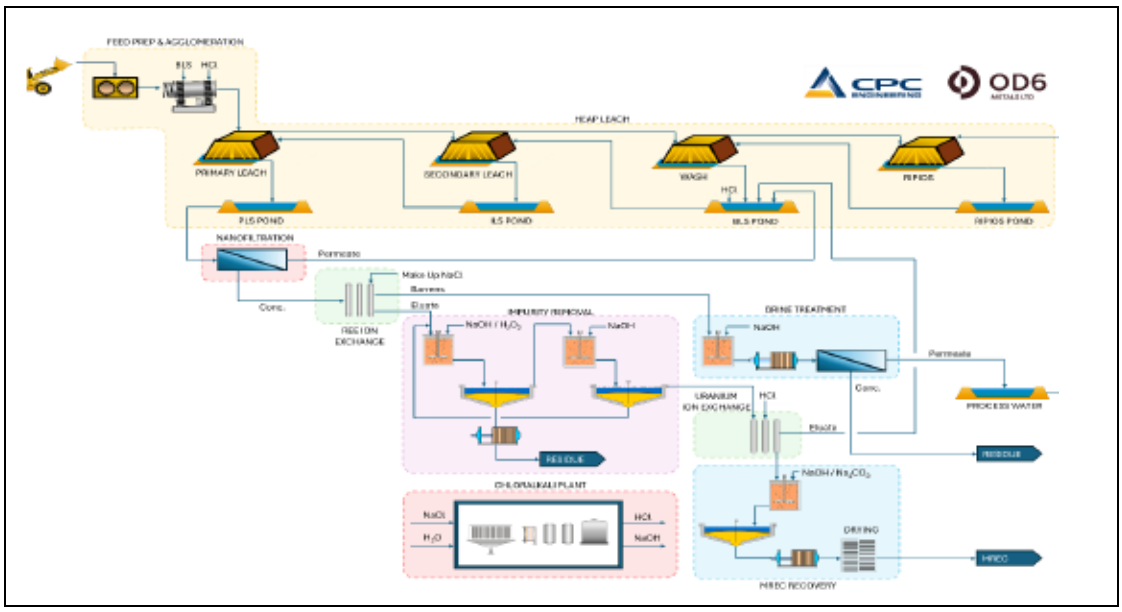
A key innovation within the Splinter Rock flowsheet is the integration of nanofiltration, a technology adapted from water desalination that enables the recycling of more than 85% of the leaching reagents.

Following early evaluations of multiple processing routes, including conventional tank leaching, OD6 identified heap leaching as the preferred option for Splinter Rock due to its substantially lower capital and operating costs. While tank leach systems are effective for high-grade deposits, they are complex, energy-intensive, and cost-prohibitive for large-tonnage clay-hosted resources. Heap leaching, by contrast, allows low-temperature, low-pressure extraction using standard mining and irrigation infrastructure, reducing construction and operating costs. This process simplicity also enables modular scalability, allowing OD6 to expand production in stages as demand and funding capacity grow.

A key innovation within the Splinter Rock flowsheet is the integration of nanofiltration, a technology adapted from water desalination that enables the recycling of more than 85% of the leaching reagents. By filtering and recovering acids for reuse, nanofiltration delivers a dual benefit: it materially lowers reagent consumption, one of the largest cost inputs in rare earth extraction and significantly reduces environmental impact through minimal waste generation.

In later stages of processing, OD6 plans to employ ion-exchange purification, which provides additional refinement flexibility by selectively concentrating rare earth ions from the leach solution before final precipitation. This step enhances product purity and allows tailoring of the final product chemistry (carbonate or hydroxide) to suit specific offtake requirements from global refiners.

Figure 7: Simplified Process Flowsheet for the Splinter Rock Rare Earth Project



Source: Company

The resulting flowsheet (Figure 7) represents a low-capex, low-energy alternative to conventional high-pressure or high-temperature leach routes such as HPAL (high-pressure acid leaching). **By investing significant time and resources into getting the heap-leach process right, OD6 has effectively de-risked a key aspect of clay-hosted rare earth development.**

Scalability and Cost Efficiency

A key advantage of OD6's Splinter Rock metallurgical process lies in its scalability and cost efficiency, driven by the planned integration of a Chlor-Alkali circuit.

A key advantage of OD6's Splinter Rock metallurgical process lies in its scalability and cost efficiency, driven by the planned integration of a Chlor-Alkali circuit. In simple terms, this is a chemical process that produces hydrochloric acid (HCl) and sodium hydroxide (NaOH) from common salt (sodium chloride) using electricity. Both of these chemicals are critical to OD6's rare earth extraction and purification stages. HCl is used for leaching rare earths from clay, while NaOH is used later in the process to neutralise the solution and recover the rare earths as a carbonate. By producing both chemicals on-site, rather than purchasing and transporting them, OD6 can significantly reduce operating costs.

From a scalability perspective, the Chlor-Alkali system offers an efficient, modular design that can be expanded as production increases. It allows OD6 to recycle key reagents internally, reducing waste and minimising environmental impact. This closed-loop system not only lowers consumable costs but also ensures long-term process stability and independence from volatile chemical markets.

In lay investor's terms, the Chlor-Alkali integration means OD6 can make its own key chemicals on-site at a lower cost, reuse much of what it produces, and scale production efficiently without relying on expensive external suppliers. This smart approach translates

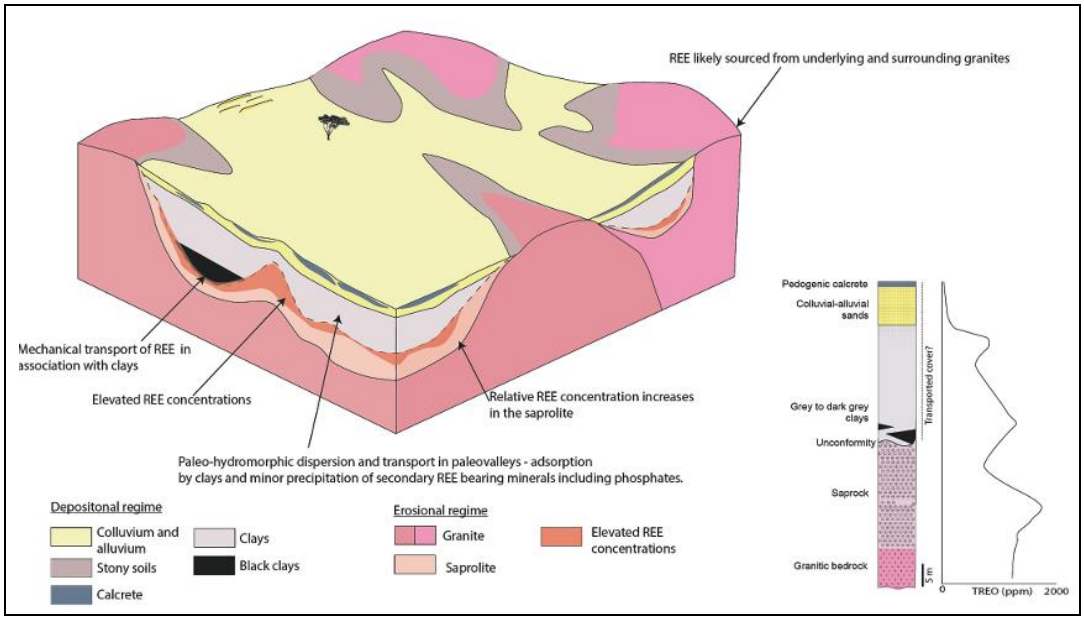
into lower long-term operating costs, higher margins, and greater control over its processing operations.

Unique Geological Formation

Splinter Rock is currently the only known WA clay-hosted REE system capable of achieving meaningful rare earth extraction without the need for thermal input.

An independent study by CSIRO confirms that rare earths at Splinter Rock occur predominantly as rhabdophane and parisite–synchysite, both highly reactive and readily leachable under ambient-temperature hydrochloric acid conditions. As illustrated in the weathering model below (Figure 8), this mineral assemblage is the product of a long-lived supergene weathering system, in which REEs sourced from the underlying Booanya Suite granites were released during the decomposition of primary monazite and then mobilised by acidic groundwater derived from sulphur-rich carbonaceous units of the Eucla Basin. These acidic fluids transported rare earths through the paleo-valley network (Figure 8) before reprecipitating them as secondary REE phosphate and carbonate minerals, particularly rhabdophane, within the saprolite and overlying clay horizons. This mechanism results in rare earths being deposited onto halloysite and kaolinite clay surfaces in a weakly bound, highly leachable form. These secondary minerals represent the most favourable hosts for extraction in clay REE systems and **explain why Splinter Rock uniquely supports ambient-temperature, low-cost leaching with potential for heap-leach style processing, unlike other Western Australian clay deposits that require thermal activation or complex cracking to liberate their REEs**.

Figure 8: Understanding Splinter Rock REE Deposit



Source: CISRO, Ore Geology Reviews

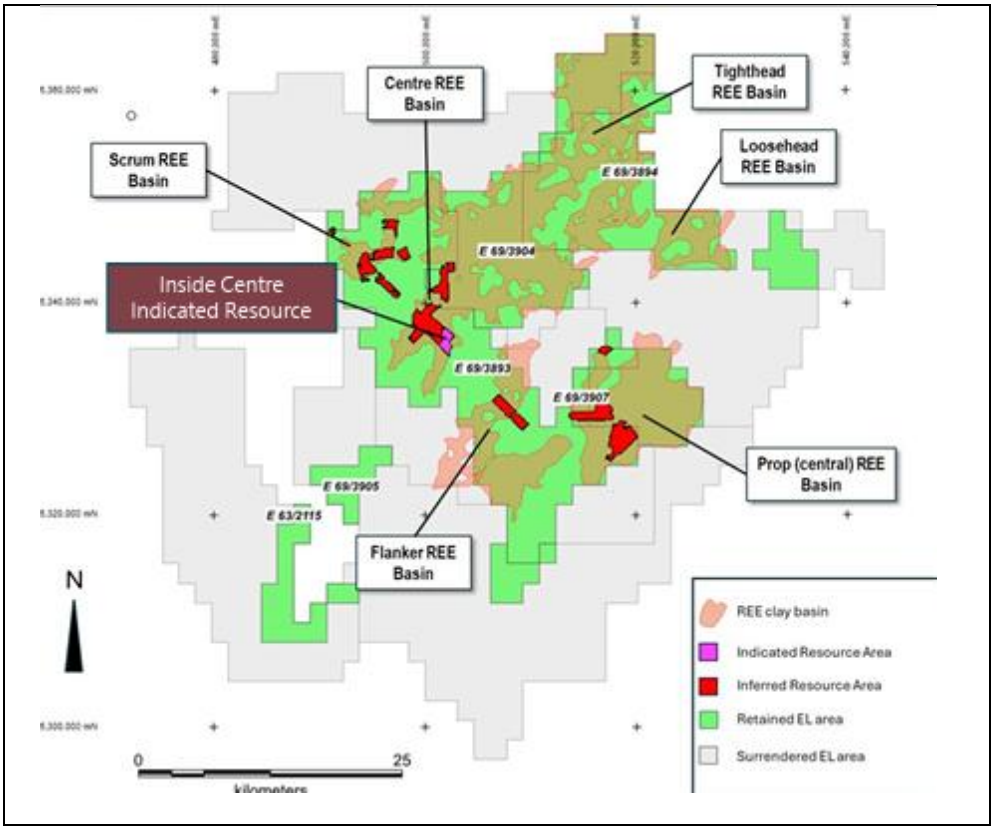
By comparison, the major competing WA clay REE projects exhibit considerably more refractory mineralogy and require more complex, higher-cost processing. For example, Victory's North Stanmore is materially lower grade and hosts a mix of churchite, rhabdophane and florencite. Churchite requires dissolution at elevated temperatures, and Victory's flowsheet proposes tank leaching at 60–90°C, significantly increasing energy input, reagent demand and OPEX relative to OD6.

Scale

The Splinter Rock Project stands out as one of Australia's most extensive clay-hosted rare earth systems with vast landholding that remains largely untested. The current Mineral Resource

Estimate, while already substantial, is based on drilling less than 10% of the clay basins identified, leaving substantial exploration upside across multiple prospective basins. Given the scale indicated by current exploration results, the broader basin has the potential to host billions of tonnes of rare earth mineralised material.

Figure 9: Tenement Holding Area of 949km²

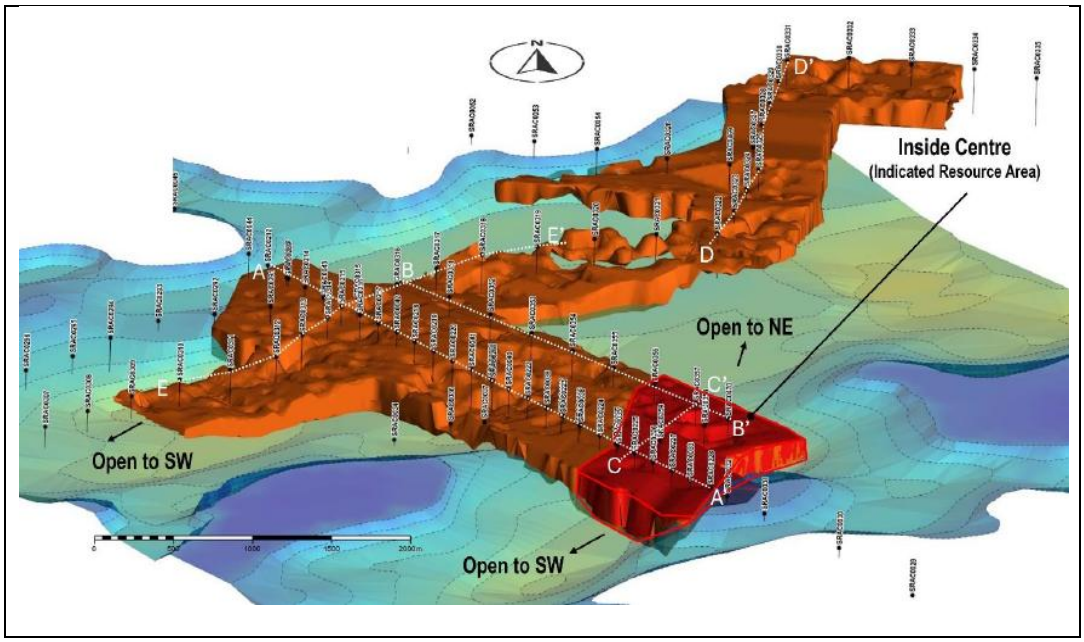


Source: Company

To date, OD6's drilling has focused on the most advanced and accessible parts of the Splinter Rock Project to underpin early-stage metallurgical and development studies. As shown in Figure 10, the Inside Centre Indicated Resource (highlighted in red) represents the most well-defined portion of the deposit. Surrounding this area, the Centre Inferred Resource (shown in orange) extends across a broad zone of mineralisation.

Mineralisation remains open both to the northeast (NE) and southwest (SW) (Figure 10), as indicated by the broader airborne electromagnetic (EM) survey. These EM results, completed in with CSIRO, show continuous conductive responses consistent with rare earth-bearing clays beyond the current drilling footprint.

Figure 10 Inside Centre – A High Grade Stand Out



Source: Company

Next Steps & Catalysts

OD6 Metals is entering a pivotal phase of development at its Splinter Rock Project, with several near-term catalysts expected to drive value and visibility over the next 12 months. Following a recent A$2.5m capital raise, the company is now fully funded to progress its next stage of metallurgical testwork.

A 2.5-tonne metallurgical core sample has been delivered to ANSTO, where a $1.5 million scale-up program is underway. The program is designed to refine OD6's processing pathway, enhance recoveries, and generate market-ready rare earth products. These samples will be central to OD6's offtake and strategic partnership discussions, as they verify product quality and recovery performance.

The company is actively engaging with a range of international counterparties, including established rare earth processors such as Carester (France) and Solvay (Belgium), among others. Selecting the right partner will be a critical step for OD6 Metals.

The company is actively engaging with a range of international counterparties, including established rare earth processors such as Carester (France) and Solvay (Belgium), among others. Selecting the right partner will be a critical step for OD6 Metals.

In parallel, OD6 is advancing early-stage discussions with government agencies and funding bodies, reflecting growing policy interest in securing Western rare-earth supply chains. The high purity and quality of OD6's carbonate product position the company well to access government-backed funding initiatives and critical minerals support programs.

Looking ahead, a major technical milestone will be the release of the Scoping and Pre-Feasibility Studies, targeted within the next 12 months. These studies will provide key economic and engineering parameters and provide an early project valuation. Ongoing exploration across a largely untested tenement, pending metallurgical results, and the future PFS together represent a compelling suite of near-term catalysts that are expected to draw increased institutional interest and are potential catalysts for a material re-rating of OD6's valuation.

Gulf Creek

One of the most exciting developments for OD6 this year is the acquisition of the Gulf Creek Copper Project in January 2025. Located near the town of Barraba in northern New South Wales, the project represents a historically significant copper-producing district and provides a strategic second leg to OD6's rare-earth focus. While the company's flagship asset remains the Splinter Rock rare-earth deposit, the inclusion of Gulf Creek into the portfolio underpins commodity diversification into copper, a metal critical to decarbonisation, electrification and digital infrastructure. Management's decision to acquire the asset was preceded by a rigorous screening of over 30 potential copper opportunities.

Gulf Creek tenement covers 23.75 km^2 and is located in a Tier-1 jurisdiction: Australia's New South Wales mining heartland, with strong legal and regulatory frameworks. It features excellent infrastructure access, with road connectivity to the Port of Newcastle, and lies close to rail and gas pipeline networks (~83 km to the nearest gas pipeline and rail lines).

The historic mine was active between 1896 and 1912, when it reportedly produced copper at head grades of 2–12 % Cu from underground works. Very limited modern drilling has been conducted before they acquired the project (only two historical holes), providing OD6 with a rare opportunity to apply modern geophysics and drilling on this tenement.

High-Grade VMS System Confirmed in Maiden Drilling

Gulf Creek has intersected very high copper grades of up to 4.6 % Cu, confirming that the historical high-grade mineralisation continues below the old workings.

Drilling at Gulf Creek has confirmed the presence of a volcanic massive sulphide (VMS) system, a geological style known for hosting some of the world's richest copper and zinc deposits. VMS deposits form on or near the seafloor through ancient volcanic activity, where hot, metal-rich fluids once rose through the crust and rapidly cooled, creating dense layers rich in copper, zinc, gold, and silver. Over millions of years, these systems became preserved in the rocks now exposed across the Gulf Creek region of northern New South Wales.

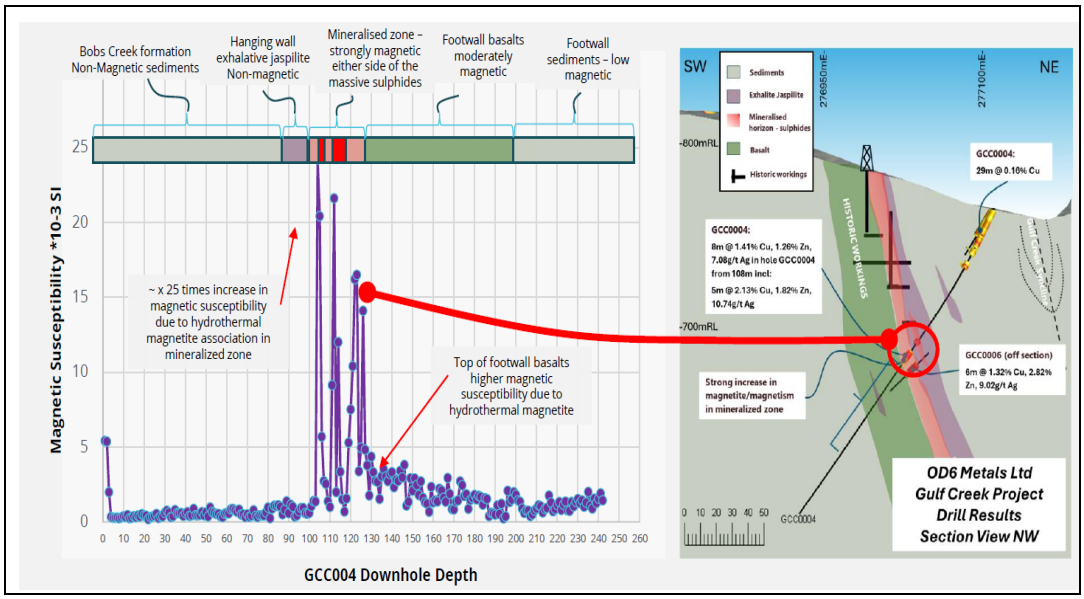
OD6's 6-hole maiden drilling program has provided strong geological evidence supporting this model. The company's fourth drill hole (GC0004) intersected very high copper grades of up to 4.6 % Cu, confirming that the historical high-grade mineralisation continues below the old workings.

Outstanding intersections from the programme include:

- 8 m @ 1.41 % Cu, 1.26 % Zn, 7.08 g/t Ag
- 6 m @ 1.32 % Cu, 2.82 % Zn, 9.02 g/t Ag
- 1 m @ 4.33 % Cu, 1.02 % Zn, 2.5 g/t Ag

The drilling also revealed a close association between copper sulphides and magnetite, a magnetic iron oxide mineral that allows geophysicists to detect potential mineralisation in the subsurface using magnetic surveys. Figure 11 illustrates this strong link between magnetite and copper-zinc mineralisation at the Gulf Creek. This link between magnetite and copper provides a valuable exploration tool, allowing OD6 to target new zones more precisely.

Figure 11: Iron Magnetism Correlates with Copper



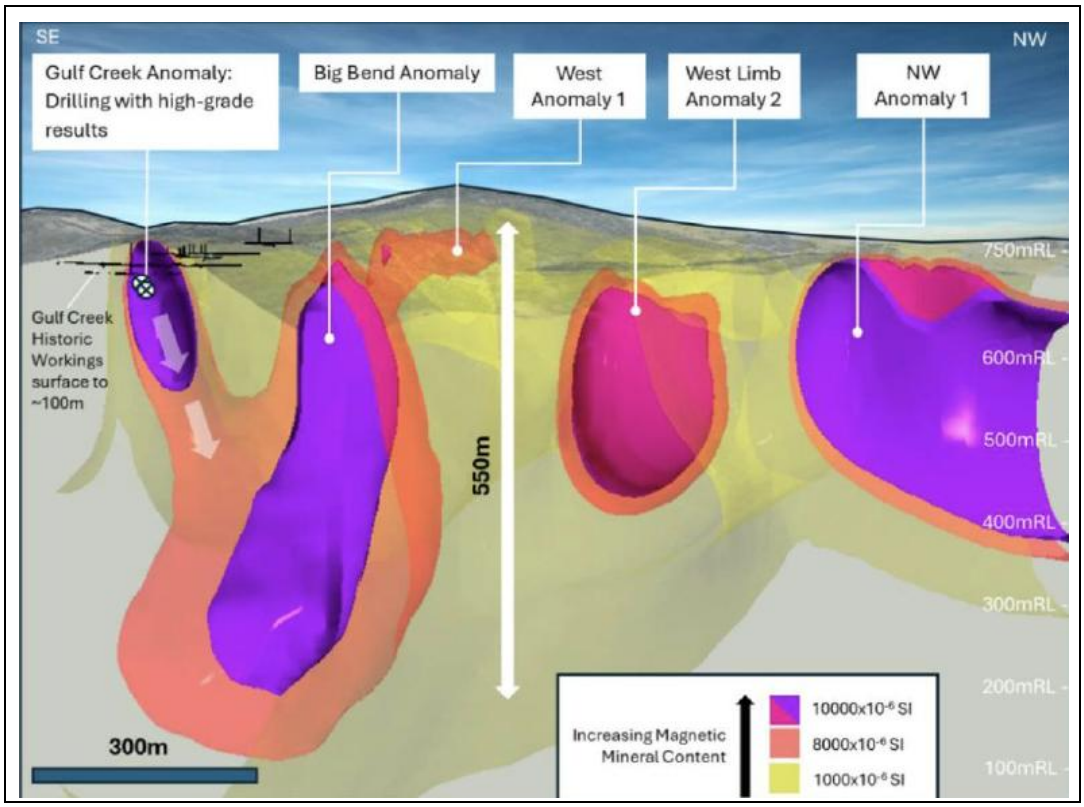
Source: Company

Phase 2 Drilling Underway

OD6 Metals has now commenced its highly anticipated Phase 2 drilling along with Down Hole EM Survey Commences. This program marks the next step in systematically testing the broader mineralised system surrounding the historic copper mine.

Phase 2 drilling is designed to test several previously untested but geophysically compelling targets located along strike to the northwest of the Gulf Creek mineralisation. These prospects, Big Bend, North West, and West Limb, represent over 3km of untested strike within the immediate Gulf Creek mineralised corridor (Figure 12). Each target shows a strong magnetic signature and geological features similar to those seen at the historic Gulf Creek mine, such as a jaspilite "cap" rock and magnetite-rich zones linked to sulphide mineralisation. These features suggest the presence of repeat structures typical of VMS systems, where multiple zones of high-grade copper and zinc can form close together within the same mineralised corridor.

Figure 12: Magnetic Targets Indicated by 3D Inversion Modelling



Source: Company

The initial Phase 2 program comprises a few priority diamond drill holes for approximately 1,750m, targeting the most prospective magnetic anomalies. Regulatory approvals are already in place from the NSW Resources Regulator to expand the program to 25 holes, totalling approximately 7,500m, allowing OD6 to rapidly scale the campaign based on early success. In addition**, downhole electromagnetic (EM) surveys will be conducted following drilling to further refine the geophysical model and identify additional high-conductance targets for follow-up work.**

The programme is expected to generate news flow as assays and geophysical data results are announced. Building on the strong foundation established in the maiden program, Phase 2 has the potential to materially expand the known mineralised footprint and further validate Gulf Creek as an emerging high-grade copper-zinc system.

Geophysics Shows Exciting Scale Potential

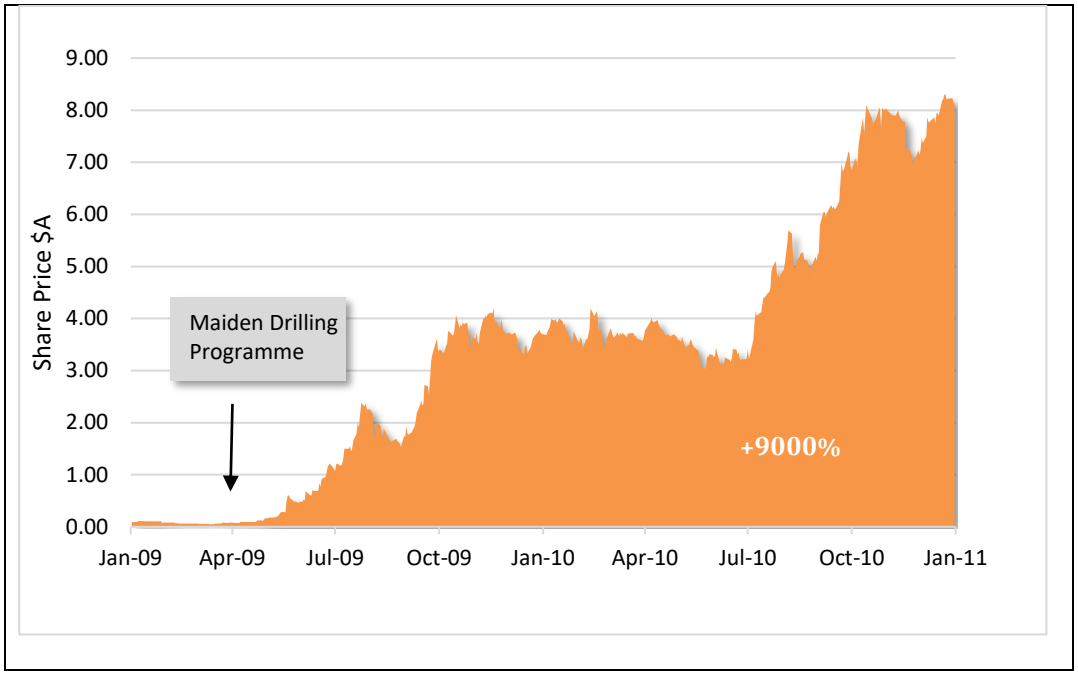
Geophysical modelling at Gulf Creek has revealed a series of compelling magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies that point to a mineralised system of significant potential scale.

Geophysical modelling at Gulf Creek has revealed a series of compelling magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies that point to a mineralised system of significant potential scale. These targets are defined by strong magnetic susceptibility readings, an indicator of magnetite and sulphide mineralisation, and are supported by surface rock chip results grading up to 12.35% Cu. Together, the geophysical and geochemical evidence suggests that the known mineralisation at Gulf Creek may represent only a small portion of a much larger mineralised system. The broader tenement spans a prospective corridor of more than 10 kilometres, highlighting the extensive exploration potential that remains. The strength of the magnetic signatures and their close spatial relationship to known high-grade mineralisation make Gulf Creek an exceptional discovery opportunity.

The geological characteristics at Gulf Creek bear notable similarities to Sandfire Resources' DeGrussa Copper-Gold Mine in Western Australia, one of Australia's most significant modern VMS discoveries. DeGrussa was discovered in 2009 from a single high-grade drill intercept and quickly grew into a deposit hosting over 14 Mt @ 4.6% Cu and 1.5 g/t Au. Like Gulf Creek,

DeGrussa's discovery was guided by strong magnetic and EM anomalies coinciding with outcropping gossans and old workings in an underexplored region. Within just a few years, DeGrussa evolved from a grassroots exploration project into a high-margin copper-gold operation, delivering substantial returns to early shareholders and reshaping Australia's VMS exploration landscape.

Figure 13: Sandfire Resources Share Price Following DeGrussa VMS Discovery



Source: East Coast Research & Capital IQ

Figure 13 illustrates Sandfire Resources' share price performance during the early stages of its DeGrussa VMS discovery, an exploration phase broadly comparable to OD6's current position at Gulf Creek. Over the two years following its maiden drilling program in early 2009, Sandfire's share price rose by more than 9,000% as successive drilling results confirmed a significant VMS discovery. OD6 has now completed its maiden drilling programme at Gulf Creek and is preparing for a highly anticipated Phase 2 campaign. While it must be emphasised that such a major discovery cannot be assumed, even smaller-scale success could have a material impact on OD6's valuation and market perception.

Macro Analysis of OD6's Metal Portfolio

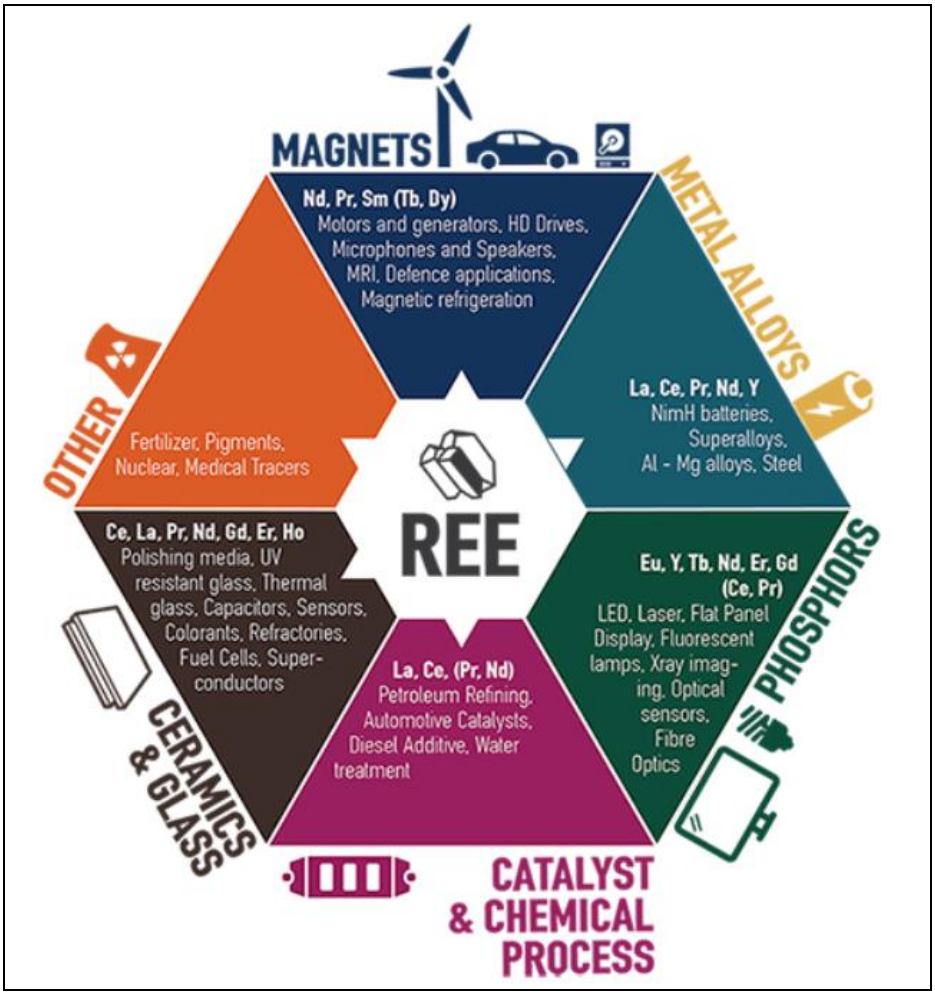
Rare Earths & Their Strategic Importance

Rare earth elements (REEs) comprise a group of 17 metals within the lanthanide series, plus scandium and yttrium. While relatively common in the Earth's crust, REEs rarely occur in economically recoverable concentrations, and their extraction and separation are both technically challenging and costly. Their unique magnetic, catalytic, and optical properties make them essential to advanced technologies that underpin the global shift toward electrification, renewable energy, and defence modernisation.

The global demand for REEs is expected to grow strongly over the next decade, supported by the accelerating adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) and renewable power generation.

The global demand for REEs is expected to grow strongly over the next decade, supported by the accelerating adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) and renewable power generation. Permanent magnets, which rely on a small subset of REEs, particularly neodymium (Nd), praseodymium (Pr), dysprosium (Dy), and terbium (Tb), are integral to EV drivetrains, wind turbine generators, and a wide range of clean-energy and high-technology applications. Global REE consumption is projected to rise at a compound annual growth rate of approximately 4–5% through 2035, underpinned by the growing penetration of permanent-magnet technologies across transport and energy systems.

Figure 14:Uses of Rare Earth Elements



Source: Eurare

Structural Demand Drivers

Permanent magnets represent the single largest and fastest-growing end use for REEs, accounting for roughly 40% of total global demand. Neodymium-iron-boron (NdFeB) magnets, in particular, are indispensable for EV motors, robotics, and direct-drive wind turbines, offering

superior strength-to-weight ratios and energy efficiency. Bloomberg forecasts 7% annual growth in permanent magnet demand through 2033, driven by a tripling in global EV sales and ongoing investment in wind capacity.

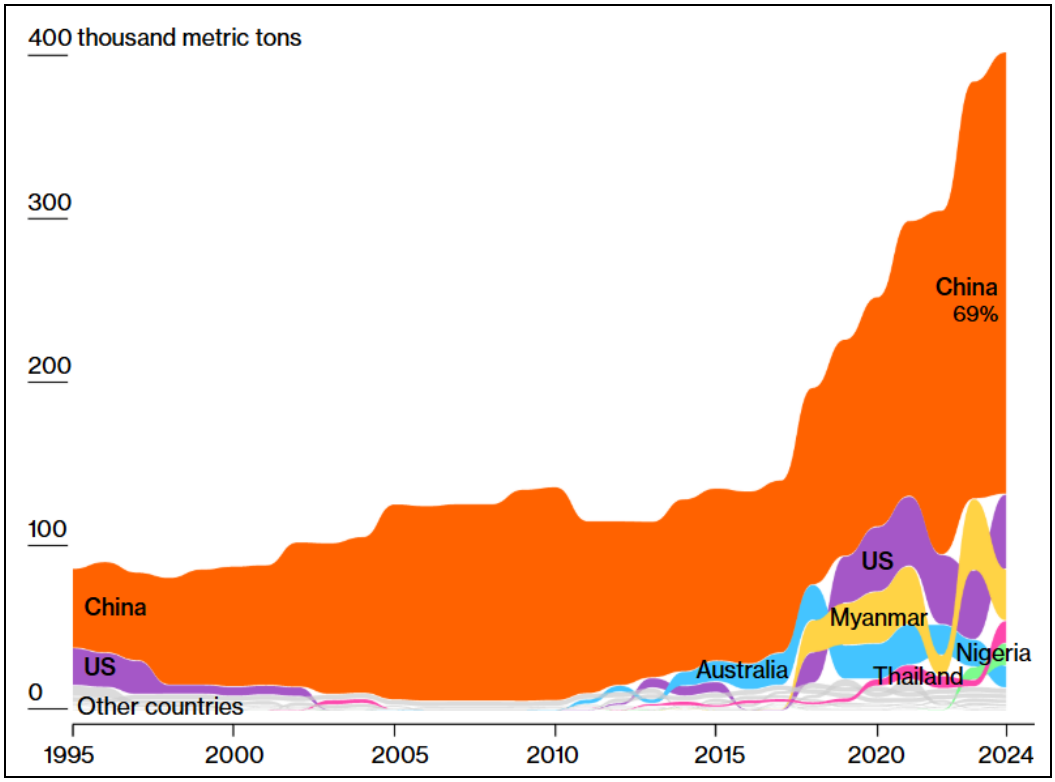
Beyond magnet applications, REEs are also critical in electronics and defence. They enhance colour and brightness in display screens, are used in high-strength alloys for jet engines, and play key roles in radar, guidance, and communications systems. This broad industrial dependency has elevated REEs from niche metals to strategically vital commodities.

For OD6, the significance lies in its high proportion of Magnet Rare Earth Oxides (MagREO) - typically around 20–25% of total rare earth oxides (TREO) at its Splinter Rock and Grass Patch projects. This enrichment in high-value REEs aligns the company with the sectors expected to deliver the strongest long-term growth.

Geopolitical Control: China's Grip on the Rare Earth Supply Chain

China continues to dominate the global REE market, controlling roughly 70% of mining (Figure 15), 85% of refining and separation, and nearly 90% of magnet manufacturing capacity. This concentration of production has enabled China to exert substantial influence over global pricing and availability, exposing significant geopolitical and supply-chain vulnerabilities for Western economies.

Figure 15: Global Mined Production of Rare Earths Over the Past Three Decades



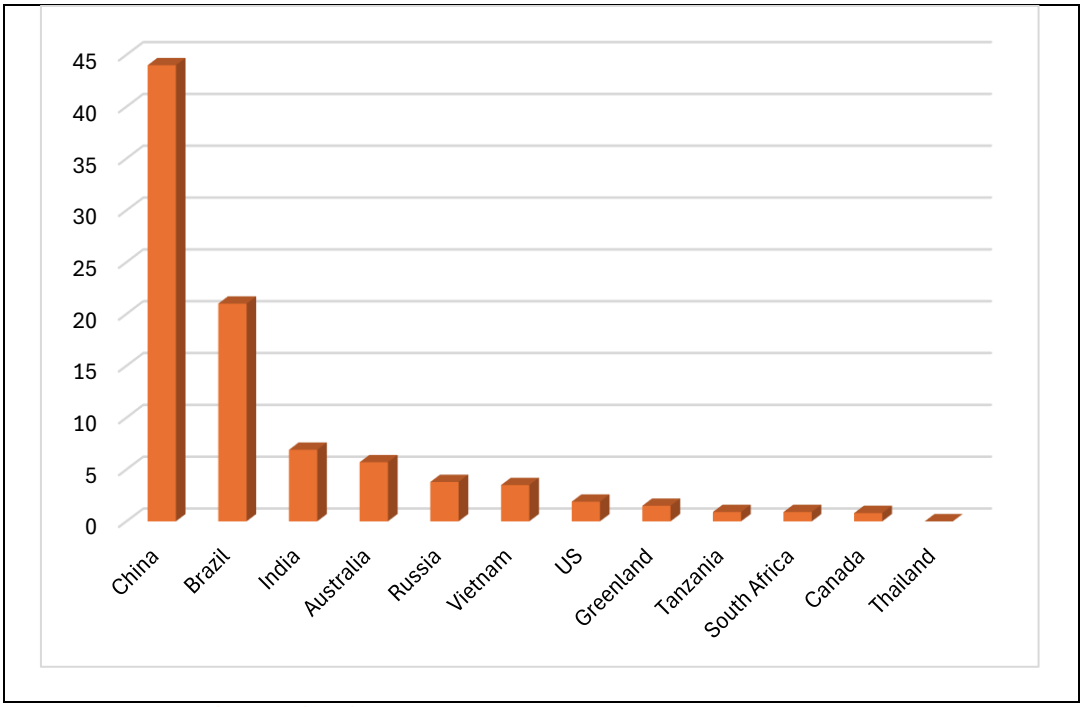
Source: Bloomberg

During the trade tensions initiated under President Trump, Beijing used its dominance on rare-earth supply chains to its strategic advantage, restricting exports to the U.S. in retaliation for tariffs. These curbs became a flashpoint in negotiations and spurred Western governments to secure alternative supply chains through domestic development and allied partnerships. Following high-level talks between Presidents Trump and Xi in late 2024, China temporarily relaxed its newly announced export limits, agreeing to suspend them for one year.

Historically, the United States led global production through the 1960s to 1980s, but China overtook it by scaling up low-cost operations and capturing the entire supply chain. By 2024,

China produces roughly 270,000 tonnes of rare earths, while the U.S. ranks a distant second with 45,000 tonnes, according to the U.S. Geological Survey. China also holds nearly half of the world's known reserves (Figure 16), estimated at around 44 million tonnes, more than twice that of Brazil, while U.S. reserves represent less than 4% of China's total.

Figure 16: World's Largest Rare Earth Reserves (Million Metric Tons)



Source: East Coast Research & US Geological Survey

China's dominance has been reinforced through tight state control over production and exports. It has repeatedly demonstrated its willingness to use rare earths as leverage - most notably halting shipments to Japan in 2010 during a maritime dispute. More recently, China has broadened export restrictions to include rare-earth-processing technologies, strengthening its control over global supply chains. In early 2024, Beijing expanded its export-control list to include several magnet-grade rare earths, requiring special licences for overseas shipments. The move intensified pressure on Western manufacturers, forcing temporary shutdowns at facilities reliant on rare-earth magnets, such as Ford's Chicago plant. The restrictions also rippled through European supply chains.

Efforts to counter this dependency have accelerated. The U.S. government has invoked emergency powers to expand domestic mining and processing, committing hundreds of millions of dollars to support companies like MP Materials and funding new magnet-manufacturing capacity.

Efforts to counter this dependency have accelerated. The U.S. government has invoked emergency powers to expand domestic mining and processing, committing hundreds of millions of dollars to support companies like MP Materials and funding new magnet-manufacturing capacity. Meanwhile, the U.S. and Australia have formed multi-billion-dollar partnerships to strengthen critical-minerals supply networks. Australia, which holds the world's fourth-largest rare-earth reserves, aims to emerge as a reliable Western supplier, though most of its projects remain at early-development stages.

Outlook for REEs and Implications for OD6

Looking ahead, the outlook for rare earth elements remains robust, underpinned by accelerating demand from the electric vehicle and renewable energy sectors. Permanent magnets used in EV drivetrains and wind turbines are expected to see sustained growth through the 2030s, with demand for neodymium and praseodymium forecast to more than double by 2035. At the same time, tightening Chinese export controls and slow Western supply development are expected to maintain a structural deficit in magnet rare earth oxides, supporting elevated prices and long-term investment in new supply. As Western economies intensify efforts to localise critical mineral production and reduce dependence on China,

developers in jurisdictions such as Australia stand to benefit from increasing strategic and financial support.

The broader decarbonisation transition continues to reinforce the strategic value of rare earths as critical enablers of electrification, energy efficiency, and defence capability. As Western governments prioritise diversification away from Chinese refining dominance, projects in stable jurisdictions are likely to benefit from stronger policy and funding support. Against this backdrop, market fundamentals for magnet rare earths appear strong, setting a good long-term environment for developers such as OD6.

Copper Hits All-Time Highs

The global copper market has entered uncharted territory, with prices surging to record levels on mounting fears of supply shortages. In October 2025, copper on the London Metal Exchange reached a new all-time high of US$11,137 per tonne, surpassing the previous peak of US$11,104 per tonne set in May 2024 (Figure 17). The latest rally reflects escalating concerns over persistent supply disruptions, safety incidents, and weaker-than-expected production guidance from major global producers.

Figure 17: Copper Futures on LME (US$ Per Metric Ton)

Source: East Coast Research & Capital IQ

Recent Operational Disturbances Highlight Tight Supply

The immediate catalyst for the latest price escalation has been a series of operational setbacks across major mining regions. In Indonesia, Freeport-McMoRan's Grasberg mine, one of the world's largest copper producers, suffered a fatal mudslide that forced a temporary shutdown and a material downgrade to next year's output expectations. The incident underscores the inherent risks facing large-scale mining operations, particularly those located in geologically complex environments.

Across the broader sector, several high-profile operations have faced similar challenges, including prolonged maintenance stoppages, infrastructure failures, and stricter regulatory compliance measures that have restricted output. Collectively, these disruptions have significantly tightened near-term supply availability.

Key ongoing issues include:

- Fatal incidents and subsequent shutdowns at Indonesian mines.
- Extended maintenance at critical production hubs in South America and Africa.

- Operational bottlenecks constraining throughput at leading global producers.
- Safety and environmental compliance requirements reducing effective capacity.
- Production Guidance Downgrades Highlight Structural Constraints

Beyond immediate disruptions, major producers have continued to issue downgraded production outlooks, suggesting deeper structural challenges in the industry. Glencore reported a 17% year-on-year decline in copper production for the first nine months of 2025, revising its full-year output guidance lower. Similarly, Antofagasta warned that annual production would fall toward the bottom of its forecast range and flagged further weakness into 2026.

Growing Demand from the Energy Transition

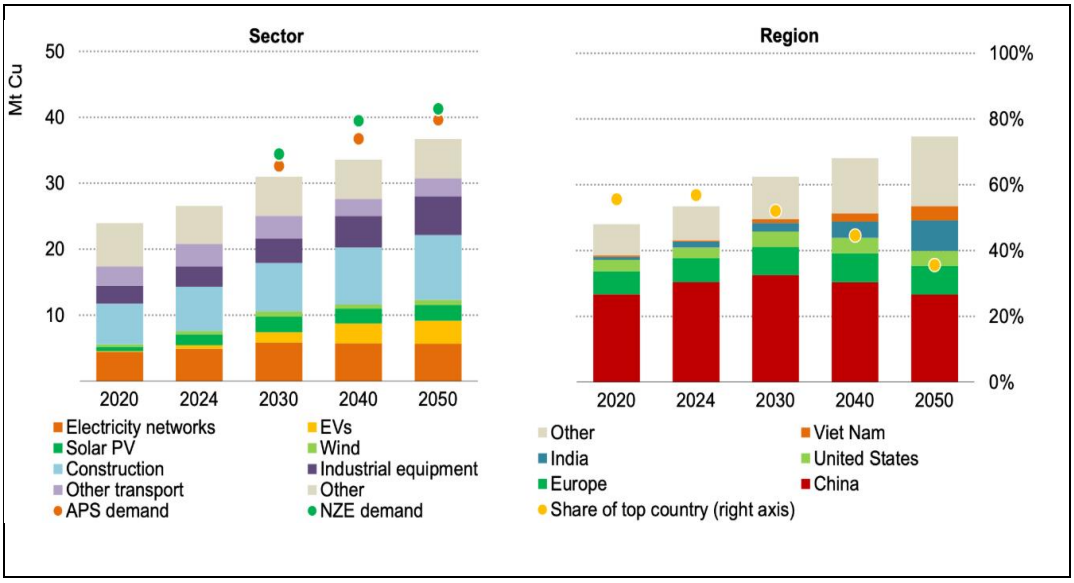
Although immediate price movements in copper are being shaped by supply disruptions, the longer-term outlook is increasingly defined by structural demand growth linked to the global energy transition.

Although immediate price movements in copper are being shaped by supply disruptions, the longer-term outlook is increasingly defined by structural demand growth linked to the global energy transition. The electrification of transport, the expansion of renewable power generation, and widespread investment in modern grid infrastructure continue to strengthen copper's role as a critical enabler of decarbonisation. The automotive sector represents one of the most powerful demand drivers within this transition. Each electric vehicle requires approximately 80 kilograms of copper, compared with around 20 kilograms in a conventional internal combustion engine model. This fourfold increase in copper intensity, combined with the rapid acceleration of electric vehicle manufacturing programs worldwide, ensures that transport electrification will remain a dominant force underpinning copper demand over the coming decade.

Data Centres and the AI Revolution

Another significant and unexpected source of copper consumption has emerged from the exponential growth of artificial intelligence and advanced data centre infrastructure. Modern AI-driven computing facilities use far greater volumes of copper than traditional data centres - typically three to five times more per square foot - due to their immense power requirements, extensive cooling systems, and complex electrical distribution networks. The integration of high-density servers, liquid cooling systems reliant on copper piping, redundant power grids, and advanced networking architecture has created an entirely new layer of structural demand for the metal. Industry analysis suggests that this trend could add several hundred thousand tonnes of additional annual copper consumption by 2028, a factor that was largely absent from traditional market forecasts only a few years ago.

Figure 18: Copper Demand by Sector & Region



Source: Cruxinvestor

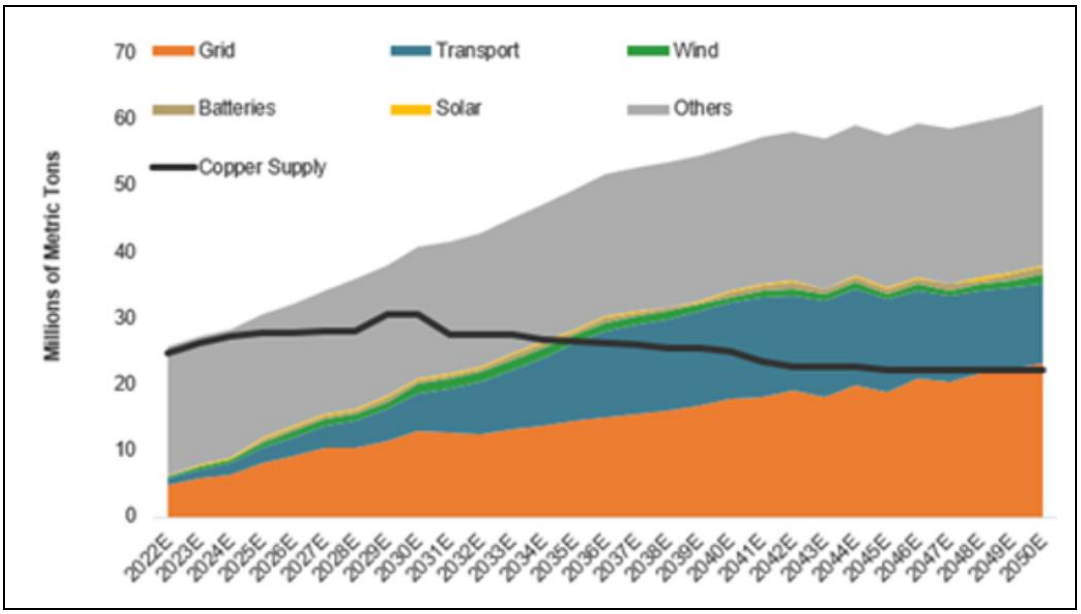
Figure 18 illustrates the projected evolution of global copper demand and supply through 2050, divided by sector on the left and region on the right. The left panel shows that total copper

demand is expected to rise from around 25Mt in 2020 to more than 40Mt by 2050, driven mainly by the global energy transition. The largest growth comes from electricity networks and transport, particularly electric vehicles, which require several times more copper than conventional cars. Smaller but fast-growing contributions come from wind, solar, and battery technologies, reflecting ongoing investment in renewable energy and storage infrastructure. The AI revolution and expansion of data centres are captured within the "industrial equipment" and "other" segments. These facilities require extensive copper wiring, power distribution, and cooling systems, making them a rapidly emerging source of additional demand over the next decade. The right panel highlights that China remains the dominant consumer of copper, though its share gradually declines as India, Europe, and the United States increase demand through electrification and industrial growth.

Market Outlook and Risk Assessment

The record copper prices seen recently is not simply the product of short-term market disruptions; they mark a more profound shift in the global commodities landscape. Persistent supply constraints, accelerating technological change, and geopolitical uncertainty are reshaping the balance of the copper market, resulting in a structural deficit that may persist for years. The interaction between constrained supply and surging demand from electrification, renewable infrastructure, and digital technologies has created an environment characterised by elevated volatility and sustained pricing strength.

Figure 19: Copper Supply & Demand Imbalance Likely to Grow



Source: Bloomberg NEF Transition Metals Outlook 2024

Looking ahead, the industry faces a combination of challenges and opportunities. Ongoing deficits in mined supply are likely to extend through the next decade, while infrastructure and permitting bottlenecks could slow the rollout of renewable projects and new mining developments. Heightened geopolitical tension continues to influence global trade patterns and supply chain security, while environmental and social scrutiny presents additional hurdles for new project approvals. Together, these factors suggest that the traditional cyclical nature of copper markets may no longer apply. Instead, the metal appears to have entered a period defined by structural scarcity and shifting technological demand. In this environment, accurate forecasting, adaptive investment strategies, and robust supply chain management will be critical as copper's strategic role in the global economy becomes more entrenched.

Sum-of-the-Parts Valuation

Our valuation highlights a compelling investment opportunity through OD6 Metals. The valuation is based on a sum-of-the-parts (SOTP) approach that captures the distinct value contributions of its two assets: Splinter Rock, the company's advanced clay-hosted rare earth project in Western Australia, and Gulf Creek, the high-grade copper VMS system in New South Wales. **Splinter Rock accounts for the majority of the company's value, reflecting its scale, ongoing metallurgical success, and a clear pathway to producing a saleable magnet rare-earth product.** Gulf Creek, although at an earlier stage, offers meaningful upside through its discovery potential, particularly with a new drilling program currently underway.

Splinter Rock

Given OD6's stage of development, Splinter Rock has been valued using an EV/Resource methodology, benchmarked against a carefully selected group of publicly traded peer companies. These peers have a focus on soft-clay-hosted REE with comparable geology, projects, and product focus. This ensures the comparables reflect both the technical characteristics and market positioning most relevant to OD6.

This ensures the comparables reflect both the technical characteristics and market positioning most relevant to OD6.

The EV/Resource approach is particularly well-suited to Splinter Rock at this stage because the project is still progressing through metallurgical optimisation and resource definition, with no completed Scoping Study or PFS to anchor more traditional cashflow-based valuation methods such as NPV or DCF. Until greater clarity emerges around operating costs and production scenarios, EV/Resource provides a rational, market-based framework that reflects how investors are currently pricing similar exploration-stage REE projects.

Gulf Creek

Gulf Creek represents an exciting new growth avenue for OD6 Metals, with the acquisition completed earlier this year and the phase 2 drilling program now underway. The project offers great potential upside, given its high-grade historical production, strong VMS signatures, and early drilling success; however, it remains at a very early exploration stage. Gulf Creek currently has no JORC-compliant Mineral Resource Estimate and limited visibility on future cashflow generation. As such, conventional valuation approaches such as DCF or EV/resource, which we previously discussed, cannot be applied. In order to provide a reasonable gauge of value, we estimate Gulf Creek's contribution at approximately 5% of the intrinsic value of Splinter Rock. This represents a conservative allocation that appropriately captures the project's early-stage status while recognising some of the value of potential discovery for the company.

Splinter Rock Peer Comparison

A total of seven peer companies (Figure 20) have been selected for benchmarking OD6 Metals' Splinter Rock Project, focusing exclusively on ASX-listed, clay-hosted rare earth explorers that are broadly comparable in project style, development stage, processing and product. These companies provide the closest market-based reference points available for Splinter Rock.

While these peers represent the most relevant comparables, it is important to acknowledge that no peer group offers a perfect like-for-like match, and several nuances must be considered when interpreting EV/Resource multiples. Key differences include:

- **Jurisdiction and Sovereign Risk**: Some peers operate in higher-risk geographies (e.g., Brazil, Uganda), which typically attract valuation discounts; adjustments for jurisdictional quality are applied in the subsequent section.
- **Company size and capital structure**: variations in market liquidity, funding position, and corporate maturity influence trading multiples. These differences have been accounted for by applying size-related valuation discounts in the following section.

- **Payabilities and recovery rates**: each project's mineralogy and metallurgical performance affect realised value, yet these are not captured directly in EV/Resource metrics. We provide a peer analysis of these factors through Figure 22 and Figure 23.
- **Capital intensity (CAPEX) and operating cost (OPEX):** clay REE projects differ in process flow sheets and reagent intensity.
- **Product quality and REE basket price**: EV/Resource metrics do not fully account for differences in product specification. Projects with lower impurity levels and higher proportions of NdPr, Dy and Tb typically command significantly stronger realised value. Analysis of these factors are provided in Figure 22 and Figure 23.

Figure 20: Peer Comparables of Splinter Rock

Deposit	Country	Company	ASX Code	Resource Type	Tonnes (Mt)	TREO Grades (PPM)	Contained TREO (Mt)	Adjusted Contained TREO (Mt)	Enterprise Value (A$m)	Adjusted EV/TREO (A$/ Tonne) - Base Case	Adjusted EV/TREO (A$ / Tonne) - Upside Case
Makuutu	Uganda	Ionic Rare Earths	IXR	Measured	-	-	-	-	107	141.67	221.35
				Indicated	517	650	0.336	0.336			
				Inferred	99	560	0.055	0.028			
				Total	**617**	**630**	**0.391**	**0.364**			
Caldeira Project	Brazil	Meteoric Resources	MEI	Measured	37	2983	0.110	0.110	452	74.66	117.08
				Indicated	629	2668	1.678	1.678			
				Inferred	832	2097	1.745	0.872			
				Total	**1497**	**2359**	**3.533**	**2.661**			
Colossus	Brazil	Virdis Mining & Minerals	VMM	Measured	1	2605	0.003	0.003	147	60.90	95.50
				Indicated	329	2680	0.882	0.882			
				Inferred	163	2162	0.352	0.176			
				Total	**493**	**2508**	**1.237**	**1.061**			
North Stanmore	Australia (WA)	Victory Metals	VTM	Measured	-	-	-	-	~~150~~	~~409.03~~	~~733.55~~
				Indicated	177	505	0.089	0.089			
				Inferred	144	463	0.067	0.033			
				Total	**321**	**486**	**0.156**	**0.123**			
Ema	Brazil	Brazilian Critical Minerals	BCM	Measured					56	143.28	149.80
				Indicated	248	759	0.188	0.188			
				Inferred	695	701	0.487	0.244			
				Total	**943**	**716**	**0.675**	**0.432**			
Jupiter & The Brothers	Australia (WA)	Critica	CRI	Measured	-	-	-	-	83	56.28	56.28
				Indicated	-	-	-	-			
				Inferred	1780	1651	2.939	1.469			
				Total	**1780**	**1651**	2.939	**1.469**			
Koppamurra	Australia (SA)	Australian Rare Earths	AR3	Measured	0.7	813	0.001	0.001	43	331.01	331.01
				Indicated	112	750	0.084	0.084			
				Inferred	123	747	0.092	0.046			
				Total	**236**	**748**	**0.177**	**0.131**			
Peer Median									**95.03**	**108.16**	**133.45**
Peer Average									**148.26**	**134.63**	**161.84**

Source: East Coast Research
Data as at 01/12/25; price-sensitive figures may have moved since compilation

Adjustments to Peer Comparison

To ensure that OD6 Metals is valued on a fair and comparable basis, the peer EV/Resource multiples have been adjusted for several structural factors, including jurisdictional risk, company size, and resource confidence. Without these adjustments, raw multiples would distort OD6's relative valuation.

To ensure that OD6 Metals is valued on a fair and comparable basis, the peer EV/Resource multiples have been adjusted for several structural factors, including jurisdictional risk, company size, and resource confidence.

A key adjustment relates to jurisdiction, which remains one of the most influential determinants of valuation in the mining industry. Independent assessments such as the Fraser Institute Annual Survey of Mining Companies consistently position Australia as a Tier 1, low-risk mining jurisdiction, offering regulatory stability, reliable infrastructure, and transparent permitting processes. These attributes typically command higher market valuations. By contrast, countries such as Brazil exhibit moderate risk due to variable state-level regulation, permitting complexity, and elevated sovereign risk, while Uganda is considered comparatively high risk, with political uncertainty, immature mining frameworks, and underdeveloped infrastructure contributing to higher investor-required returns. To reflect these differences, we apply a 10% to 15% premium to Tier 2 peers (such as Brazil).

Recent developments in Minas Gerais further underscore the need for a jurisdictional adjustment in Brazil, where several rare-earth developers, including Meteoric Resources and Viridis Mining, have faced significant permitting hurdles. Environmental regulators in the state have adopted a more conservative stance following concerns about the potential radioactive contamination of local aquifers from rare-earth extraction. This has resulted in slower-than-expected progress on key environmental licences, with projects such as Meteoric's Caldeira and Viridis's Colossus encountering delays in securing permits. In Brazil, these bottlenecks stem from heightened scrutiny by state agencies and increased community consultation requirements, which contribute to protracted approval timelines. As a result, investors have grown more cautious around Brazilian REE assets.

A 20 to 25% premium has also been applied to Tier 3 peers (such as Uganda) in our base case and upside cases, respectively. Although applying a premium may initially appear counterintuitive, these adjustments are essential to prevent OD6 from being implicitly valued as though it were operating in a less favourable jurisdiction simply because several peers do. By normalising for jurisdictional quality, we ensure OD6 is assessed in line with the Tier-1 environment in which it operates. This jurisdictional premium is not applied to increase the valuation of companies operating in higher-risk jurisdictions; rather, it is applied to their EV/Resource multiples to ensure OD6 is valued correctly. Without adjusting for jurisdictional differences within the peer group, OD6 would be benchmarked against companies whose lower trading multiples reflect elevated sovereign and regulatory risk, leading to an artificially depressed valuation for a Tier-1 Australian project.

We also adjust for company size, as larger companies typically benefit from structural advantages that result in higher trading multiples. These include lower cost of capital, broader access for institutional investors, superior liquidity, and greater resilience in volatile markets. Without adjustment, peers with enterprise values exceeding A$100 million would appear artificially expensive on an EV/Resource basis, as their elevated market valuations reflect factors unrelated to the underlying resource itself. To address this disparity, we apply a 65% discount in the base case and a 50% discount in the upside case to peers above this threshold. This discount ensures that OD6, as a smaller and earlier-stage explorer, is compared against peers fairly. This adjustment reduces OD6's implied valuation, reinforcing the conservative nature of our analysis. The calculations are provided in Appendix III.

A final adjustment relates to resource confidence, recognising that not all tonnes carry equal economic relevance. Measured and Indicated resources are supported by higher geological certainty and are typically relied upon for mine planning. Inferred resources, by contrast, may

shift materially with additional drilling and carry higher risk. To account for this, we value Measured and Indicated resources at 100%, while assigning 50% weight to Inferred tonnes. This avoids situations in which companies with disproportionately large, low-confidence resource bases appear overvalued relative to OD6 simply because they have reported larger, but less reliable, tonnages.

Given Victory Metals' EV/TREO ratio of 1,222.6 is far above the peer range of 25–331 (Appendix III), we exclude this outlier from the peer-average calculation. The anomaly may be driven by its higher HREO% relative to the group although the Resource grade is significantly lower at 520ppm than all other peers resulting in similar in ground HREO grades (Figure 22). For valuation purposes, we adopt the more conservative median adjusted EV/TREO multiples of 108.2 (Base Case) and 133.4 (Upside Case), compared with the higher mean averages of 134.6 and 161.8, respectively. Had the mean been used, OD6 would screen even more attractively on a relative valuation basis.

Based on current metallurgical performance, we expect OD6's eventual CAPEX and OPEX metrics to sit between those of IXR, VMM, and MEI, all of which exhibit relatively favourable reagent and impurity profiles compared with the broader clay-hosted REE universe (Figure 21). Although OPEX and CAPEX figures are still to be announced by OD6, several structural factors allow us to reasonably infer where its eventual metrics are likely to fall relative to the peer group. OD6 Metals will benefit from the inherent cost advantages of an ambient heap-leach processing route, one of the lowest-cost development pathways available for clay-hosted REE projects, while also avoiding the structural challenges that drive up capital intensity and OPEX for IXR, such as lower TREO grades and modest recoveries. OD6's moderate development scale means it will not achieve the same economies of scale as MEI. MEI and VMM will, however, require substantially higher upfront capital due to their reliance on extensive tank-leach infrastructure.

Metallurgical recoveries are not incorporated into EV/Resource multiples at this stage, as doing so would risk overstating precision and reduce comparability across peers, many of which do not disclose recovery data consistently. Given OD6 has demonstrated strong extraction performance, excluding recoveries likely means our valuation framework remains on the conservative side.

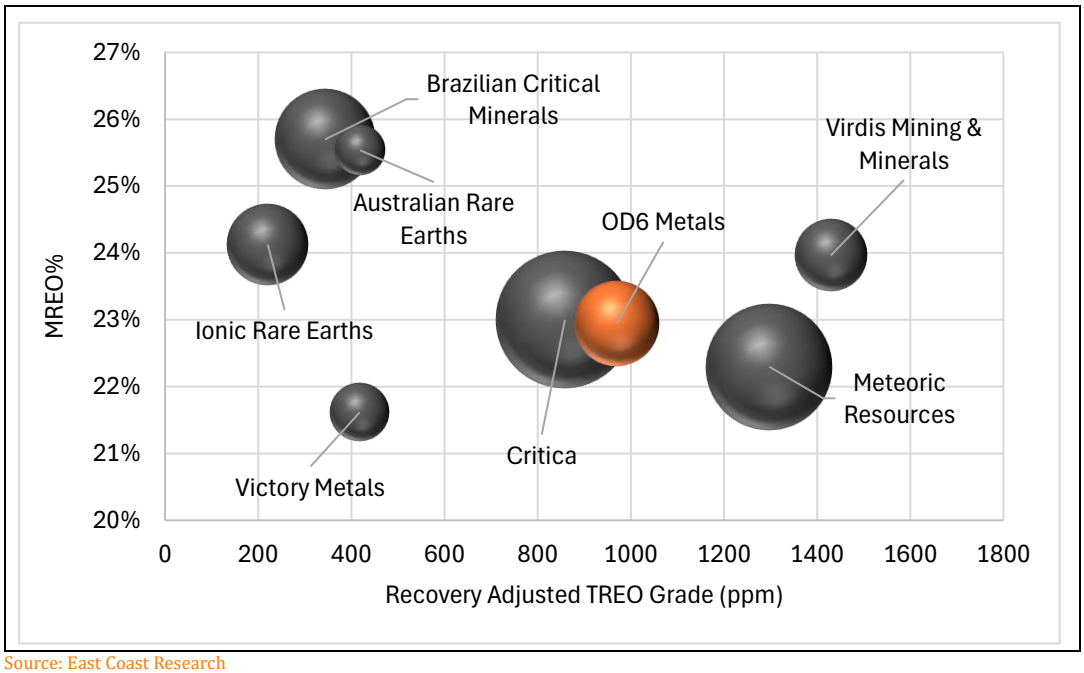
Figure 21: Processing Company Comparison

CAPEX (US$m)	Capital Intensity (US$/t REO)	Annual OPEX (US$/kg REO)	Ore Type	Processing Method	Product	Deposit	Country	Company	ASX CODE
TBA	TBA	TBA	Clay Hosted	Heap Leach at Ambient	MREC/H	Splinter Rock	Australia	OD6 Metals	OD6
120	104,803	53.0	Clay Hosted	Heap Leach at Ambient	MREC	Makuutu	Uganda	Ionic Rare Earths	IXR
443	32,611	13.5	Clay Hosted	Leach Tanks at Ambient	MREC	Caldeira Project	Brazil	Meteoric Resources	MEI
354	37,468	9.3	Clay Hosted	Leach Tanks at Ambient	MREC	Colossus	Brazil	Virdis Mining & Minerals	VMM

Source: East Coast Research & Company

To provide a more holistic assessment of the peer group, Figure 22 illustrates a comparative bubble chart analysis designed to capture metallurgical variables that are not fully reflected in standard EV/TREO multiples. We plot Recovery-Adjusted TREO Grade (ppm) on the x-axis, MREO% on the y-axis, and bubble size representing total recoverable TREO tonnage. These three variables collectively provide deeper insight into the quality, value, and extractability of each company's rare earth resource.

Figure 22: Peer Analysis, Bubble Chart 1



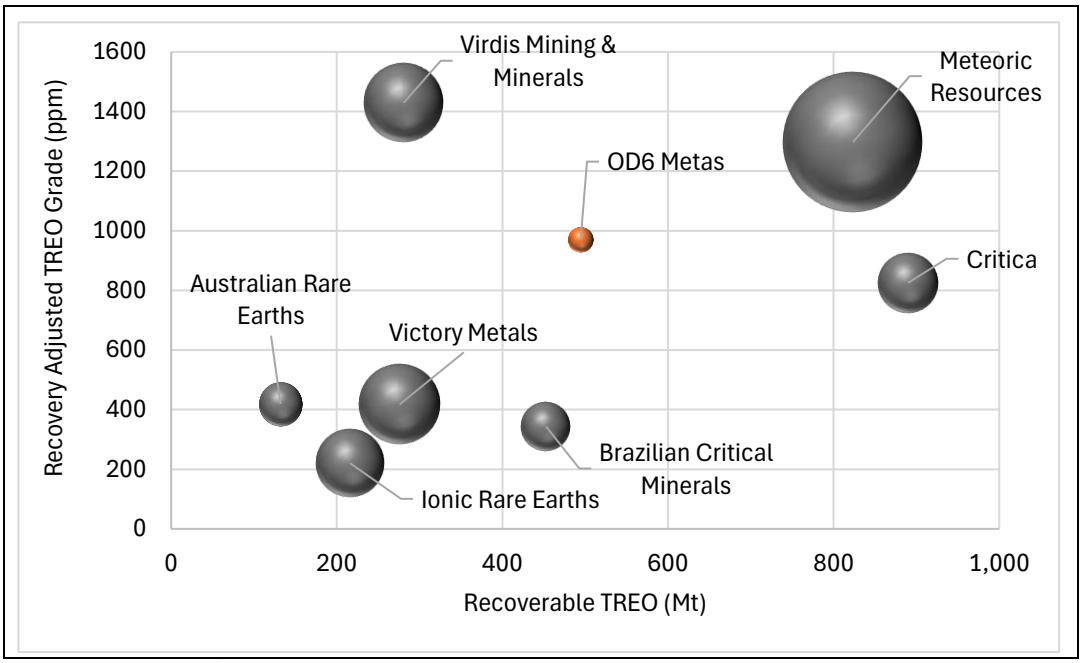
Source: East Coast Research
Victory Metals' quoted 86% recovery is likely overstated, as it is calculated after coarse material removal.

This analysis highlights that OD6 Metals outperforms many of its peers despite the company's size.

Recovery-Adjusted TREO Grade aligns resource grade with actual extractability, offering a more realistic view of grade quality once metallurgical performance is taken into account. MREO% serves as a proxy for overall product value, similar to a basket price, because Nd, Pr, Dy and Tb are the primary value drivers in rare earths. Higher MREO%, therefore, indicates a more commercially attractive concentrate. Bubble size (recoverable TREO) reflects the scale of metal that can realistically be extracted, integrating both tonnage and recoverability. **This analysis highlights that OD6 Metals outperforms many of its peers despite the company's size.**

To further assess how OD6 Metals compares against peers relative to its company size, we present a company comparison with **bubble size reflecting enterprise value** (Figure 23). The x-axis displays Recoverable TREO (Mt), the y-axis shows Recovery-Adjusted TREO Grade (ppm). This framework allows us to compare how efficiently the market is valuing those underlying fundamentals.

Figure 23: Peer Analysis, Bubble Chart 2



Source: East Coast Research

OD6 Metals stands out clearly in this analysis. **Despite having one of the smallest EV bubbles in the peer set, indicating a significantly lower market valuation, the company plots in the upper-middle of the chart.** This highlights how strongly OD6 "punches above its weight." The company trades at a meaningfully lower valuation than peers yet exhibit higher-quality adjusted grades and competitive recoverable TREO volumes.

Implied Project Valuations

The table below (Figure 24) summarises the key metrics used to derive the implied valuation of the Splinter Rock project under both the base case and upside case scenarios. The TREO resource figure reflects the total Mineral Resource Estimate reported by the company; however, to ensure the valuation accounts for geological confidence, the resource has been risk-adjusted by applying a 50% weighting to Inferred tonnes (similar to the peer set) while retaining Measured and Indicated tonnes at full value. This produces the Adjusted TREO Resource, which forms the basis of the EV/Resource calculation.

Figure 24: Splinter Rock Valuation

Splinter Rock Implied EV	Base Case	Upside Case
TREO (Mt) Resource	0.91	0.91
Adjusted TREO Resource (Mt)	0.55	0.55
Adjusted EV/ TREO Peer Set	108.16	133.44
Splinter Rock Implied EV (A$m)	**59.77**	**73.74**

Source: East Coast Research

The Adjusted EV/TREO Peer Set reflects the median EV/TREO multiple derived from the selected peer group after normalising for jurisdictional risk and company size. The difference between the Base Case and Upside Case adjusted multiples reflects the more conservative assumptions embedded in the Base Case, with the Upside Case also incorporating additional exploration potential. By multiplying the adjusted Splinter Rock resource tonnage by the adjusted peer-set multiple, we derive the Splinter Rock implied EV of A$59.8 million in the Base Case and A$73.7 million in the Upside Case. Splinter Rock's implied EV is also likely to be revised higher as positive news flow emerges from upcoming study results.

Figure 25: Gulf Creek Valuation

Gulf Creek Implied EV (A$m)	Base Case	Upside Case
Splinter Rock Intrinsic EV	59.77	73.74
% of Value	5.00%	5.00%
Gulf Creek Implied EV	**2.99**	**3.69**

Source: East Coast Research

Given the intrinsic value calculated for Splinter Rock, we assign 5% of that value to represent the early-stage Gulf Creek project. Applying this percentage to the Splinter Rock valuations results in a Gulf Creek implied EV of A$2.99m in the base case and A$3.69m in the upside case, reflecting a modest but meaningful contribution that captures Gulf Creek's exploration potential without overstating its value at this early stage.

Figure 26: OD6 Metals Valuation

OD6 Metals Valuation (A$ m)	Base Case	Upside Case
Splinter Rock Implied EV	59.77	73.74
Gulf Creek Implied EV	2.99	3.69
Total Implied EV	**62.76**	**77.42**
Cash*	3.00	3.00
Debt	-	-
Minority Interest	-	-
Total Value	**65.76**	**80.42**
Diluted Number of Shares (m)	230.6	230.6
Implied price (A$)	**0.285**	**0.349**
Current price (A$)	0.080	0.080
Upside (%)	*256.4%*	*335.9%*
Mid-point Fair Valuation (A$)	**0.317**	
Price / NAV (X)	**0.25x**	

Source: East Coast Research

Concluding Remarks

While scale and grade are important components of project economics, they are far from the sole determinants of value in the rare earths sector. The ultimate success of a REE development hinges on the ability to produce a commercially saleable product and secure attractive offtake

terms - a stage at which many junior explorers falter despite boasting large tonnages. OD6 has differentiated itself by tackling this challenge early. Rather than prioritising headline tonnage growth, the company has focused on derisking Splinter Rock through metallurgical advances, demonstrating the project can deliver a high-purity, low-impurity mixed rare-earth carbonate (MREC) that meets the specifications required for the global market.

This approach addresses one of the most significant hurdles in clay-hosted REE development at the outset, providing confidence that the resource can be commercialised. The strength of OD6's metallurgical pathway means that the project should not be discounted in the same way as explorers that lack processing clarity.

Although only ~10% of Splinter Rock's identified clay basin has been drilled to date, meaning adding additional tonnage would not be a particularly difficult challenge for the company, the company has deliberately focused on demonstrating that the material can be processed economically. In my opinion, this is far more value-defining than simply bolstering resource size. **A clear illustration of this strategy is OD6's recent decision to allocate A$1.5 million to a scale-up metallurgical program rather than pursuing rapid tonnage expansion for the sake of optics.**

By completing a substantial portion of the metallurgical de-risking early, the company has effectively inverted the typical risk curve - addressing the most challenging aspects upfront rather than deferring them into later study phases.

It is important to note that the valuation methodology used, an EV/Resource framework, can often favour large, low-grade projects with untested or inferior product quality, as it does not capture fundamental differences in recoveries, impurity profiles, or basket value. Despite this bias, which doesn't play particularly to Splinter Rock's biggest strengths, the project still screens as having substantial upside, underscoring the disconnect between OD6's investment case and its current market valuation.

By completing a substantial portion of the metallurgical de-risking early, the company has effectively inverted the typical risk curve - addressing the most challenging aspects upfront rather than deferring them into later study phases. As economic studies progress, the market is likely to gain a clearer appreciation of OD6's strategic position and the true economic potential of Splinter Rock.

Key Catalysts for Re-rating of OD6 Metals

OD6 is currently trading at a significant discount to our mid-point fair valuation. Delivery on the following milestones could unlock substantial shareholder value and drive a re-rating of the stock:

Metallurgical Improvements

- Upcoming metallurgical testwork results at Splinter Rock represent a key catalyst, with successful upgrades expected to materially strengthen project economics and support offtake and funding discussions.

Advancement in Development Timeline:

- Progressing to pre-feasibility or feasibility studies would demonstrate the economic viability of Splinter Rock's assets and reduce market uncertainty.

Sector-Wide Re-Rating in Critical Minerals:

- Rising REE prices and favourable EV/TREO multiples, driven by demand in renewable energy and EV markets, could lift Enova's valuation.

Geopolitical Tailwinds and Friendshoring:

- The global shift towards sourcing critical minerals from allied nations (friendshoring) should help support junior miners in Australia.

Resource Expansion / Drilling Upside:

- Ongoing exploration, including the current drilling program at Gulf Creek, has the potential to expand mineralised zones, improve grade confidence and ultimately enhance company valuation.

Improved Market Visibility and Funding:

- Institutional interest, analyst coverage, and successful non-dilutive funding would increase trading liquidity, investor confidence, and market re-rating.

Offtake Agreement Progress:

- Further advancement of ongoing offtake discussions would significantly de-risk the Splinter Rock development pathway and act as a major rerating catalyst. We expect OD6 to be well-positioned to secure attractive terms given the quality, low-impurity profile of its current product.

Risks

While we see substantial re-rating potential in OD6 Metals, investors should be mindful of several key risks that could impact the pace or scale of value realisation:

Permitting and Environmental Risk:

- While Western Australia is a reliable Tier-1 jurisdiction, OD6 must still secure multiple environmental approvals and heritage clearances for both Splinter Rock and Gulf Creek. Any delays could extend development timelines or constrain future project advancement.

Micro-Cap Status:

- OD6 Metals' small market capitalisation amplifies financial and strategic risks, including reduced access to institutional capital, lower trading liquidity, and a limited ability to attract major strategic partners or long-term investors until further project de-risking is achieved

Dilution Risk:

- The company has relied on equity raisings to meet capital needs. Should additional capital be required in weaker market conditions, shareholders face the risk of dilution at discounted valuations, reducing per-share exposure to project upside.

Execution and Operational Risk:

- OD6 must simultaneously advance metallurgical optimisation at Splinter Rock while conducting early-stage drilling and geological modelling at the Gulf Creek project. Managing these parallel workstreams - each with distinct technical, regulatory and funding requirements - poses execution challenges, which could stretch management and capital capacity.

Commodity Price Volatility:

- OD6 Metals' project economics remain sensitive to movements in rare earth, copper and zinc prices; although current market conditions provide supportive tailwinds, these commodities are inherently cyclical and influenced by global macroeconomic factors such as monetary policy, industrial demand and geopolitical trade dynamics. Prolonged price weakness in any of these markets could reduce forecast cash flows and limit the company's valuation upside.

Environmental and ESG Compliance:

- Increasing scrutiny on environmental and social governance practices could pose challenges or delay project development.

Appendix I: OD6 SWOT Analysis

Figure 18: SWOT analysis

Strengths	Weakness
1. **Product & Purity:** OD6 has produced a high-purity mixed rare earth carbonate (MREC) exceeding 55% TREO with exceptionally low impurities, meeting the strictest global refinery specifications that many peers struggle to achieve. This early demonstration of a saleable, clean product materially de-risks future commercial negotiations and positions OD6 favourably against other clay-hosted developers 2. **Diverse Asset Portfolio Across Different Commodities:** OD6 is positioned in both REE (via Splinter Rock) and copper-zinc (via Gulf Creek), which gives exposure to multiple high-growth commodities tied to the energy transition as well as diversification benefits. 3. **Location & Surrounding Infrastructure:** Splinter Rock is in a Tier-1 mining district which is 100km from Esperance. It benefits from existing infrastructure such as established regional services and year-round road access to a deep-water port that can accommodate mineral shipment containers.	1. **Chinese Competition:** China dominates the REE supply chain and maintains technological and processing monopolies, which poses challenges for emerging producers like OD6 Metals. 2. **Junior Explorer:** OD6 is still an early-stage mining explorer; hence, it does not organically generate cash flows and is reliant on capital raisings to continue its operations. 3. **Limited Market Liquidity and Scale:** as a small-cap company, OD6 Metal's shares are thinly traded, which can restrict institutional participation, increase volatility, and limit access to larger-scale funding.
Opportunities	**Threats**
1. **Resource Expansion and Upgrade:** Less than 10% of the prospective clay basin has been drill tested at Splinter Rock, leaving substantial opportunity to increase resource size. Concurrently, OD6 are only at the very beginning of their exploration at Gulf Creek, where the current drilling programme offers meaningful discovery potential. 2. **Benefactor from Global Trends:** The rising demand for REEs in wind turbines, EVs, and electronics provides long-term growth potential, especially as global initiatives focus on reducing carbon emissions. 3. **U.S.–Australia REE agreement:** The recent Australia–US rare earths and critical minerals agreement, aimed at accelerating non-China supply chains and directing government-backed funding into Australian projects, creates a strategic opportunity for OD6 to access favourable financing and policy support. 4. **Offtake Agreements:** OD6 is already engaged in discussions with international REE processors, and further progress toward a formal offtake agreement would represent a major catalyst for the company; given the high purity profile of its product, OD6 is well-positioned to secure favourable commercial terms.	1. **Metal Price Volatility:** The company's project economics are highly sensitive to fluctuations in metal prices, mainly REE, but also copper and zinc. Sustained weakness in these metals could materially erode overall project viability 2. **Regulatory and Permitting Risk:** OD6's progression from large-scale clay REE resource to commercial production will require multiple environmental assessments and mining approvals. Any delays or unforeseen regulatory constraints could materially affect development timelines. 3. **Execution risk**: Translating large exploration resources into a mining/processing project involves many steps (resource upgrade, feasibility, infrastructure, financing). Any delays or failure could impact the company's value.

Source: East Coast Research

Appendix II: Board of Directors

OD6 Metals board brings a wealth of experience in mining exploration, corporate leadership, and resource development, guiding the company's strategic growth and project expansion.

Figure 19: OD6 Metals Board of Directors & Key Management

Name & Designation	Profile
Mr Piers Lewis Non-Executive Chair *B. Com, ACA, FAICG* 	• Mr Lewis has over 25 years corporate advisory experience with various ASX companies and Investment Banks. He founded SmallCap Corporate, which provides corporate advisory, IPO management, CFO and Company Secretary services. • Mr Lewis is currently Non-Executive Director and Company Secretary for a number of ASX listed companies, including Non-Executive Chair of Aurumin Ltd (ASX: AUN) and Non-Executive Director of Noronex Ltd (ASX: NRX), company secretary of Grange Resources Limited (ASX: GRR) and Almonty Industries Inc. (ASX: AII). Mr Lewis has also held senior management roles with Credit Suisse (London), Mizuho International, ABN Amro and NAB Capital. • Mr Lewis was appointed as a Director on 27 October 2021 and although he holds Securities in the Company and will receive Incentive Options, Mr Lewis is considered to be an independent Director.
Mr Brett Hazelden Managing Director and CEO *BSc, MBA, AICD* 	• Mr Hazelden is a Metallurgist who brings over 25 years' experience serving the Australasian resources industry. His experience includes being a Company Director, Managing Director, CEO, Project Manager, Study Manager and originally a Metallurgist in an operating environment. • Mr Hazelden brings a diverse range of capabilities from exploration, project development studies, research and development, project approvals, offtake agreements, equity raising, debt financing plus mergers and acquisitions. He has worked across multiple commodities including potash, gold, copper, zinc, lead, iron ore, tungsten, salt, diamond and now rare earth sectors. • Mr Hazelden was appointed as a Director on 1 April 2022 and is not considered to be an independent Director as he is engaged in an executive capacity.
Dr Mitch Loan Non-Executive Director *BSc (First Class Honours), PhD Curtin University, AAICD* 	• Dr Loan is a mining executive with over 20 years' experience. Mitch has diverse experience in operational, commercial, strategy, stakeholder management, governance and technical and corporate development across the minerals industry. • Dr Loan is currently the Global Director of Strategy and Business Development for Alcoa, a leading mine to metal Aluminium company. • Dr Loan was appointed as a Director on 12 April 2022 and although he will receive Incentive Options and Performance Options, Dr Loan is considered to be an independent Director.

Mr Joel Ives Joint Company Secretary *B.Com, CA* 	• Mr Ives is a Chartered Accountant who has held numerous roles as Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary of private and public start-up technology and resource exploration companies. He has assisted a number of ASX listing, via both IPOs and RTOs and has ensured ongoing regulatory compliance post-listing. • Mr Ives is currently a Company Secretary of DigitalX Ltd (ASX:DCC), Kuniko Limited (ASX: KNI) and Green Technology Metals Limited (ASX:GT1). He is also Joint Company Secretary of Harvest Technology Group Limited (ASX:HTG) and OliveX Holdings Limited (NSX:OLX).
Mr Troy Cavanagh CFO and Joint Company Secretary *B.Com, CA* 	• Mr Cavanagh is a Chartered Accountant with 15 years' experience in the accounting and corporate finance industry. He is the founding director of LCP Group, which specialises in accounting, taxation and IPO management and provides CFO and company secretary services to a range of ASX listed and large private entities. • Mr Cavanagh has performed roles as Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary of various **pr**ivate resource exploration and technology companies, assisting with strategy, governance and dealings with other ASX listed entities.
Dr Darren Holden Geological Advisor *BSc (Hons), PhD* 	• Dr Holden is a geologist and experienced director of 25 years of worldwide experience in mineral discovery and mineral exploration technologies. • Dr Holden is currently a Non-Executive Director of Aurumin Limited (ASX: AUN). He has previously been a director of ABM Resources NL (ASX:PRX), an alternative director of Todd River Resources Limited (ASX:TRT), Clancy Exploration Limited (ASX:CLY) and OD6 Metals. • Currently, Dr Holden runs GeoSpy Pty Ltd, a private mineral exploration advisory business with clients in Western Australia New South Wales, British Columbia and Fiji. He is a member in good standing of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Source: Company & ASX Announcements

Appendix III: Peer Comparables Calculations

Figure 27: Adjusted EV/ Resource, Base Case

Company	ASX CODE	Adjusted Contained TREO (Mt)	EV ($Am)	EV/TREO ($ / Tonne)	Size Discount	Jurisdiction Premium	Adjusted EV/TREO ($/Tonne)
Ionic Rare Earths	IXR	0.36	107	295.14	60%	20%	141.7
Meteoric Resources	MEI	2.66	452	169.69	60%	10%	74.7
Virdis Mining & Minerals	VMM	1.06	147	138.40	60%	10%	60.9
Brazilian Critical Minerals	BCM	0.43	56	130.26	0%	10%	143.3
Critica	CRI	1.47	83	56.28	0%	0%	56.3
Australian Rare Earths	AR3	0.13	43	331.01	0%	0%	331.0
Victory Metals	VTM	0.12	150	1,222.59	60%	0%	~~409.01~~

Source: East Coast Research
Data as at 01/12/25; price-sensitive figures may have moved since compilation

Figure 28: Adjusted EV/ Resource, Upside Case

Company	ASX CODE	Adjusted Contained TREO (Mt)	EV ($Am)	EV/TREO ($ / Tonne)	Size Discount	Jurisdiction Premium	Adjusted EV/TREO ($ / Tonne)
Ionic Rare Earths	IXR	0.36	107	295.14	40%	25%	221.4
Meteoric Resources	MEI	2.66	452	169.69	40%	15%	117.1
Virdis Mining & Minerals	VMM	1.06	147	138.40	40%	15%	95.5
Brazilian Critical Minerals	BCM	0.43	56	130.26	0%	15%	149.8
Critica	CRI	1.47	83	56.28	0%	0%	56.3
Australian Rare Earths	AR3	0.13	43	331.01	0%	0%	331.0
Victory Metals	VTM	0.12	150	1,222.59	40%	0%	~~733.6~~

Source: East Coast Research
Data as at 01/12/25; price-sensitive figures may have moved since compilation

Appendix IV: Analyst's Qualifications

Will Cairns is an experienced finance professional with over six years of experience in equity research, portfolio management, and investment analysis. Will applies a disciplined, research-driven approach to uncover investment opportunities and deliver actionable insights that support long-term portfolio growth.

Will holds a Master of Science in Economics from the University of St Andrews and a Master of Arts in Economics from the University of Aberdeen. He is a qualified Financial Adviser (DipPFS), has completed CFA Levels I and II, scoring in the top decile, and has attained the CFA Sustainable Investing Certificate. He is passionate about maximising investment potential through comprehensive market research, effective portfolio reporting, and clear communication of complex financial strategies to senior executives and investors.

General advice warning, Disclaimer & Disclosures

Terms & Conditions

The information contained herein ("Content") has been prepared by Shares in Value Pty Ltd (East Coast Research), a Corporate Authorised Representative (AFSR No-001283429) of One Mile Investment Group (ACN: 664624846) which holds an Australian Financial Services Licence (AFSL no. 547945). All intellectual property relating to the Content vests with East Coast Research unless otherwise noted.

Disclaimer

The Content is provided on an as is basis, without warranty (express or implied). Whilst the Content has been prepared with all reasonable care from sources we believe to be reliable, no responsibility or liability shall be accepted by East Coast Research for any errors or omissions or misstatements howsoever caused. Any opinions, forecasts or recommendations reflect our judgement and assumptions at the publication date and may change without notice. East Coast Research will not accept any responsibility for updating any advice, views, opinions or recommendations in this document.

No guarantees or warranties regarding accuracy, completeness or fitness for purpose are provided by East Coast Research, and under no circumstances will any of East Coast Research officers, representatives, associates or agents be liable for any loss or damage, whether direct, incidental or consequential, caused by reliance on or use of the Content.

General Advice Warning

The Content has been prepared for general information purposes only and is not (and cannot be construed or relied upon as) personal advice nor an offer to buy/sell/subscribe to any financial products mentioned herein. No investment objectives, financial circumstances or needs of any individual have been considered in preparing the Content.

Financial products are complex, entail risk of loss, may rise and fall, and are impacted by a range of market and economic factors, and you should always obtain professional advice to ensure trading or investing in such products is suitable for your circumstances, and ensure you obtain, read and understand any applicable offer document.

Disclosures

East Coast Research has been commissioned to prepare the Content. From time to time, East Coast Research representatives or associates may hold interests, transact or hold directorships in, or perform paid services for, companies mentioned herein. East Coast Research and its associates, officers, directors and employees, may, from time to time hold securities in the companies referred to herein and may trade in those securities as principal, and in a manner which may be contrary to recommendations mentioned in this document.

East Coast Research receives fees from the company referred to in this document, for research services and other financial services or advice we may provide to that company. The analyst has received assistance from the company in preparing this document. The company has provided the analyst with communication with senior management and information on the company and industry. As part of due diligence, the analyst has independently and critically reviewed the assistance and information provided by the company to form the opinions expressed in the report. Diligent care has been taken by the analyst to maintain an honest and fair objectivity in writing this report and making the recommendation. Where East Coast Research has been commissioned to prepare Content and receives fees for its preparation, please note that NO part of the fee, compensation or employee remuneration paid will either directly or indirectly impact the Content provided.

FINANCIAL SERVICES GUIDE

Shares In Value Pty Ltd (East Coast Research)

ABN: 56 643 558 436

Corporate Authorised Representative (AFSR No: 001283429) of One Mile Investment Group (ACN: 664624846) which holds an Australian Financial Services Licence (AFSL no.: 547945)