SIX SIGMA METALS
LIMITED
(formerly Botswana Metals Limited)

ASX: SI6 / SI6OC

ABN:
96 122 995 073

Issued Securities:
350,836,487 ordinary shares
89,769,699 options
(exercise price $0.015 expiry date 01/07/2021)
Directors:
Mr Ed Bulseco (Chairman)
Mr Steve Groves (Director/Geologist)
Mr Joshua Letcher (Non-executive)

Registered Office:
Suite 2, Level 1
1 Altona Street, West Perth
WA, Australia, 6005

Contact:
T: +61 (8) 6559 1792

About Six Sigma Metals:
Six Sigma Metals is exploring for nickel, copper, cobalt, tantalum and lithium within its ~1,500 square kilometre exploration portfolio in Botswana. These "new world" metals are becoming increasingly important as the world switches to cleaner sources of energy.

The company announced a maiden JORC Inferred Resource of 2.38Mt on 28 April 2015 from drilling within a small 185 square kilometre section of its exploration portfolio in which it had entered a joint venture with BCL. At the time cobalt was not included in the resource calculation.

Historical drilling outside of the joint venture ground has intercepted further nickel as well as significant intercepts of copper and cobalt.

A soil sampling program detected traces of lithium and tantalum which warrant further exploration.

Large tracts of the Company's exploration portfolio remain unexplored.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
12 January 2018

FURTHER SIGNIFICANT COPPER AND SILVER DRILL RESULTS FROM AIRSTRIP PROSPECT IN BOTSWANA

The Board of Six Sigma Metals Limited is pleased to announce that the final batch of results from the Reverse Circulation (RC) drill program targeting copper and silver mineralisation at the Dibete and Airstrip Copper projects in North-eastern Botswana (*see ASX announcement 4 September 2017*) has been received and has revealed zones of significant copper and silver mineralisation at depth from the four holes drilled at the Airstrip Copper prospect.

HIGHLIGHTS

Airstrip

ACRC135: 8m @ 1.0% Cu, 34g/t Ag from 90m
Including**:** 2m @ 2.21% Cu**,** 3g/t Ag from 91m

ACRC134: 1m @ 1.10% Cu, 110g/t Ag from 126m

The holes drilled at Airstrip were designed to test steeply-plunging mineralised shoots at depth to add further support to the Messina Copper Mine model interpreted to be controlling mineralisation at the prospect (*see ASX announcement 4 September 2017*). Significant Cu+Ag sulphide mineralisation was intersected where predicted by modelling in every hole and great potential exists for the discovery of a copper sulphide orebody at depth at the prospect.

Future exploration programs will target the deep source of mineralisation as well as the many shallow Cu-Ag targets marked by geophysics, highly-anomalous soil geochemistry and historic work that remain to be fully drill-tested in the area.

A Table of significant results, cross-sections and collar details are contained in Appendices 1 – 3 below.

The Board of SI6 are highly encouraged by the results from Airstrip Copper that, coupled with the exceptional high-grade results from the nearby Dibete prospect where numerous assays above 10% Cu were returned, demonstrate the high potential of the area for the discovery of a significant copper orebody.

In addition to its copper exploration program, SI6 continues to assess the Cobalt and Tantalum potential of the company's Botswana tenure.

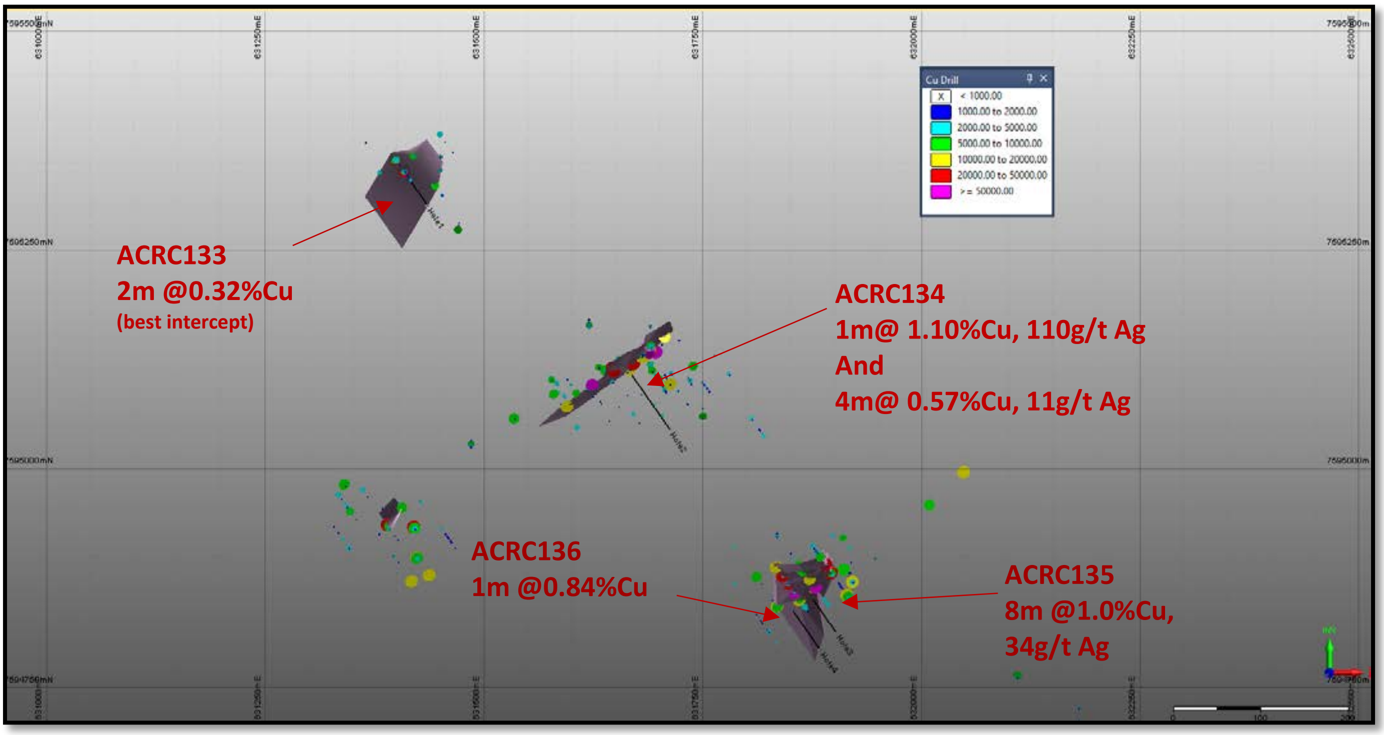

Figure 1: Plan view of the Airstrip Copper Prospect showing modelled mineralisation shells (pink), previous significant intersections (coloured discs) and completed holes (thicker black traces) indicated by red text.

Edwin Bulseco
Chairman

Competent Person

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by BML staff on site and provided to Mr Steve Groves who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Groves is Director of, and a consulting geologist to BML and has previously been employed as the Exploration Manager at BML. Mr Groves has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reseves". Mr Groves consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1 – Tables of Significant Intersections

Table 2: Significant intersections from recent drill holes at the Airstrip Copper Prospect

HOLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	Cu%	Ag g/t	Comment
ACRC133	42	44	2	0.32	NSR	Best intersection in hole (but below 0.4% cutoff)
ACRC134	6	7	1	0.79	6	
	126	127	1	1.10	110	
	151	155	4	0.57	11	Deepest intersection at prospect to date
ACRC135	90	98	8	1.00	34	Depth extension of C12 shoot
including	91	93	2	2.21	3	
ACRC136	112	113	1	0.84	NSR	Depth extension of C12 shoot

Note: Significant intercepts are calculated using a 0.4%Cu cut-off and ≤2m internal dilution

Table 2: Significant intersections from all assay results from the Dibete Project previously released to the market (see ASX Announcements 16/11/2017 and 18/12/2017)

HOLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	Cu%	Ag g/t	Zn%	Pb%	TARGET	Comment
DBRC123	15	32	17	1.48	45.3	0.11	0.06	Dibete 6100N	Results Previously Released (see ASX Announcement 16/11/2017)
including	25	28	3	**5.44**	**175**	0.41	0.11		
DBRC124	27	52	25	2.17	77.2	0.04	0.19	Dibete 6100N	
including	32	36	4	**5.16**	**104**	0.12	0.8		
and	49	52	3	**6.9**	**388**	0.02	0.23		
DBRC126	23	27	4	0.56	9	0.03	0.03	Dibete 6100N	
DBRC128	24	26	2	0.78	17.5	0.03	0.07	Dibete 6100N	
DBRC127	21	25	4	1.56	3	0.02	0.01	Dibete 6100N	Results Previously Released (see ASX Announcement 18/12/2017
DBRC129	37	50	13	**2.11**	37.8	0.03	0.03	Dibete 6100N	
including	46	48	2	**7.09**	**178**	0.05	0.03		
DBRC130	41	54	13	1.9	61.9	0.02	0.02	Dibete 6100N	
including	51	54	3	**5.39**	**240**	0.02	0.06		
DBRC131	30	32	2	**5.07**	<1	0	0	Dibete 6100N	
and	38	44	6	**4.46**	**162**	0.03	0.07		
including	42	44	2	**10.9**	**445**	0.04	0.15		
DBRC132	26	35	9	1.15	25.4	0.03	0.05	Dibete 6100N	
including	33	35	2	**3.49**	**16.5**	0.01	0.14		
DBRC133	7	17	10	2.04	15.6	0.03	1.18	Dibete 6100N	
including	12	14	2	**7.03**	9	0	5.55		
DBRC134	8	11	3	1.4	36.3	0.02	0	Dibete 6100N	
and	14	15	1	0.98	14	0.02	0		
DBRC140	3	7	4	1.64	2.5	0.03	0.02		
DBRC135	24	34	9	1.79	32.7	0.05	0.01	Dibete 6400N	
including	27	28	1	**5.25**	69	0.08	0		
DBRC136	44	49	5	0.65	5.2	0.02	0	Dibete 6400N	
DBRC137	34	36	2	2.51	53	0.01	0	Dibete 6400N	
and	40	47	7	1.58	25.3	0.11	0.12		
DBRC138	31	37	6	0.42	19.7	0.03	0.01	Dibete 6400N	
DBRC139	20	21	1	0.7	NSR	0.05	NSR	Dibete 6400N	

Note: Significant intercepts are calculated using a 0.4%Cu cut-off and ≤2m internal dilution

APPENDIX 2 – Additional Figures

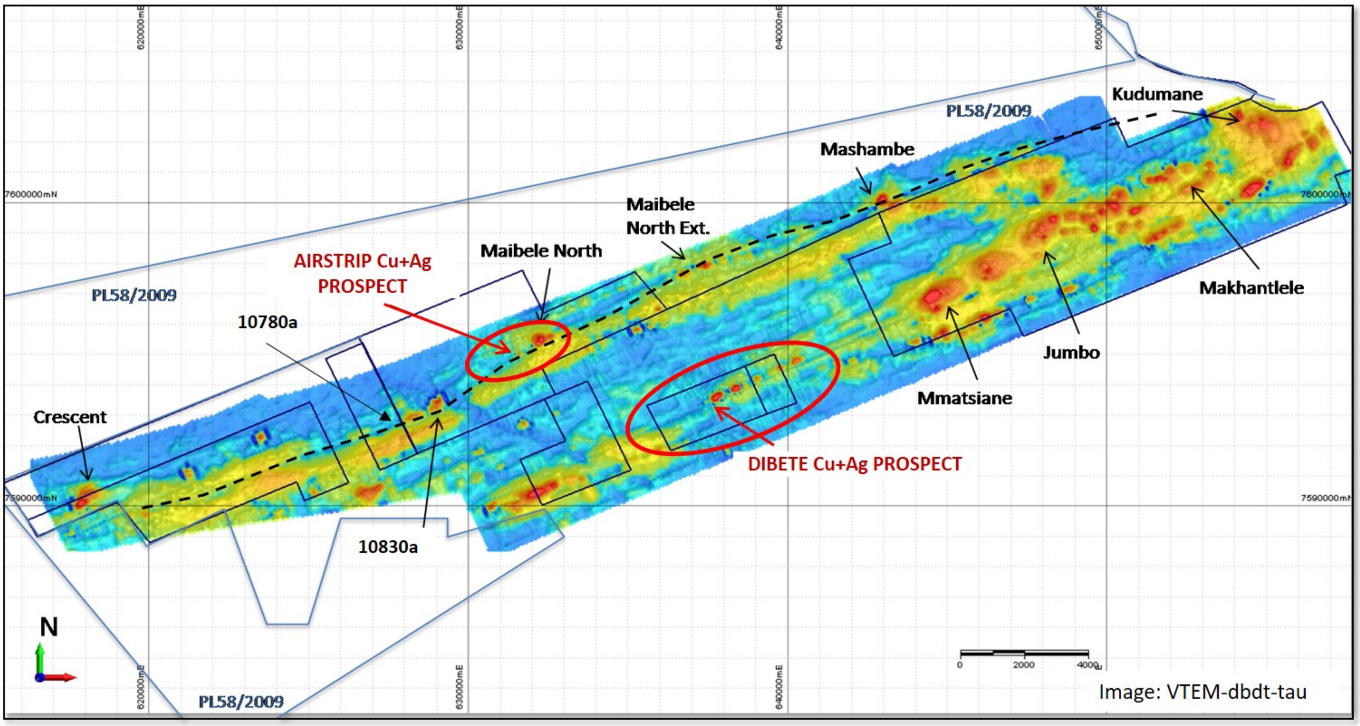

Figure 2: Location of the Airstrip and Dibete Prospects (highlighted in red) within BML's Magogophate exploration portfolio in North-eastern Botswana, 18 holes were completed at Dibete and 4 holes at Airstrip.

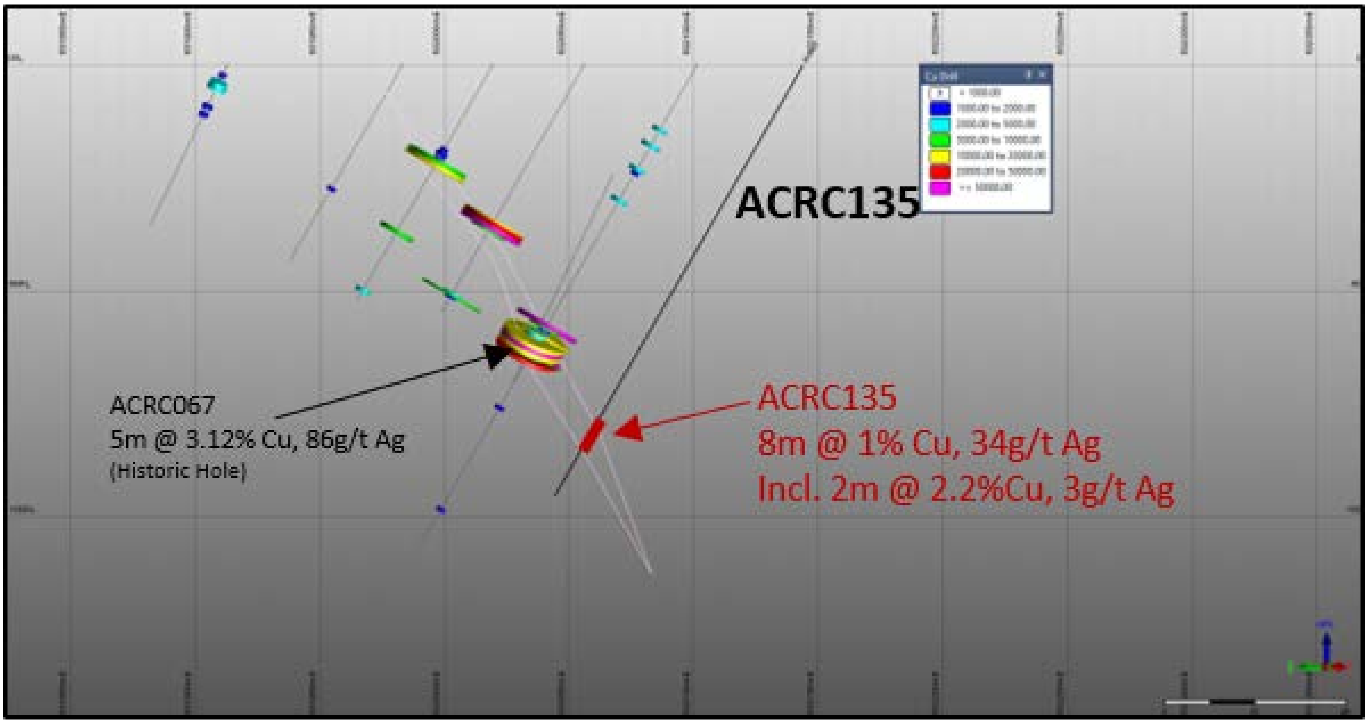

Figure 3: Cross section, looking towards the northeast, through hole ACRC135 showing the significant intersection marking the depth extension to mineralisation in the C12 shoot. Historically drilled holes are indicated by faint grey trace. The interpreted position of mineralisation is indicated by the thin pink outline.

APPENDIX 3 – Drill Collar Details

HoleID	Depth	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZI	DIP	Zone	Comment
DBRC123	50.00	638227	7593865	815	225	-60	6100N	Follow up high grades in 081, 082, 079
DBRC124	70.00	638179	7593903	777	137	-60	6100N	scissor 014 into high grade zone
DBRC125	68.00	638234	7593758	827	45	-60	6100N	Test mineralisation down-dip of 108
DBRC126	50.00	638231	7593799	822	45	-60	6100N	Test mineralisation model close to 030
DBRC127	50.00	638227	7593836	853	45	-60	6100N	Test mineralisation in 098 up dip
DBRC128	60.00	638212	7593820	832	45	-60	6100N	Test mineralisation in 098 down dip
DBRC129	55.00	638188	7593866	831	45	-60	6100N	Test mineralisation in 014, 028 up dip
DBRC130	90.00	638175	7593853	830	45	-60	6100N	Test mineralisation in 014, 028 down dip
DBRC131	70.00	638157	7593898	811	45	-60	6100N	Test mineralisation down dip of 100, 006
DBRC132	60.00	638151	7593919	820	45	-60	6100N	Test drilling gap in model
DBRC133	40.00	638144	7595943	833	45	-60	6100N	Test mineralisation between 026 and 104
DBRC134	60.00	638127	7593941	829	45	-60	6100N	Test NW extension of mineralisation
DBRC135	50.00	638485	7594000	828	45	-60	6100N	Test NW extension of mineralisation
DBRC136	70.00	638502	7594029	834	225	-60	6400N	Test min model at 114 and 004 up dip
DBRC137	53.00	638483	7594021	826	225	-60	6400N	Test min model at 114 and 004 down dip
DBRC138	50.00	638528	7593931	839	225	-60	6400N	Test mineralisation model at 046
DBRC139	40.00	638518	7593949	865	225	-60	6400N	Test mineralisation model at 005
DBRC140	40.00	638133	7593955	822	225	-60	6400N	Test drilling gap in model
TOTAL	1026							

Table 3: Dibete Drill Collars

HoleID	Depth	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZI	DIP	Conductor	Comment
ACRC133	90.00	631431	7595300	836	325	-60	C2	Test down dip min on shoot model beneath 130 and 019
ACRC134	181.00	631708	7595044	849	325	-60	C6	Test down dip min on shoot model beneath 071
ACRC135	110.00	631897	7594812	839	325	-60	C12	Test down dip min on shoot model beneath 067
ACRC136	118.00	631886	7594796	830	325	-60	C12	Test down dip min on shoot model beneath 098
TOTAL	499							

Table 4: Airstrip Drill Collars

APPENDIX 4 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* - *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* - *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* - *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• For Reverse Circulation holes, samples are collected for every m drilled via a riffle splitter attached to the cyclone. Samples are labeled and set aside to await determination for assay after onsite handheld XRF analysis is undertaken • Where appropriate, drill core is arranged neatly in 1m core trays for HQ (typically weathered rocks above the limit of oxidation) and 1.5m core trays for NQ core from competent rock. Core is marked at every metre along an orientation line. • Samples for independent laboratory analysis are collected at appropriate geological and or mineralization boundaries and are generally 1m or less in width. • Spot analysis using an XRF analyser is been undertaken at every 10cm interval across the mineralised intervals for core, and at several sites per sample bag for RC at the BML site office in Tshokwe using a portable XRF analyzer (INNOV-X Delta Premium). Industry standards and blanks are used to monitor the calibration of the instrument. • This information is used as a guide to the potential mineralised intervals and primarily used to determine appropriate sampling intervals for independent Laboratory analysis
Drilling techniques	- *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation ,open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The holes referred to in this release have been drilled by Reverse Circulation or HQ Diamond core through the weathered rock and NQ Diamond Core through unweathered rock and the mineralized zones. • All core drilling is standard tube method. • All competent core from the current program is oriented using a spear orientation method. • Historic holes have been either NQ core, HQ core or Reverse Circulation percussion methods.
Drill sample recovery	- *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* - *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* - *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• For RC, sample recovery is estimated based on the amount of material returned for each m within the sample bag. If recovery is lost or inadequate, the hole will be redrilled to achieve the target • The core is measured after every run, and the results are compared to the actual run to calculate core recoveries. Core is handled with care to avoid breakage and crumbling. Core is washed and laid onto holding core trays. • HQ core is used on friable ground, rotation speeds and water pressure are monitored to avoid destroying the

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		core. A soft rubber mallet is used to drive out core from the barrel. • No significant core loss or recovery issues have been recorded in the current drill program.
Logging	- *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* - *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* - *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• A sub-sample from each RC m is collected and logged both dry and wet as the hole is being drilled. This sub-sample is then stored in appropriated m marked chip trays and stored onsite for future reference. • All core will be photographed with beginning, ending and intermediate intervals clearly marked on each box. Core will be photographed prior to sampling or any other procedures that may disturb the initial orientation of the core. • The core or chips will be logged in appropriate detail including identification of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralization and other notable characteristics. • Percentages of core recovery and Rock Quality Descriptor (RQD) will be included in the log. The core recovery will be calculated based on each drill run (interval). The RQD calculation will be based on the total length of core sections recovered that are greater than 2.0 times the core diameter for each drill run or interval.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* - *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* - *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* - *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* - *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* - *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All RC samples are riffle-split and sampled dry. • Core is cut along the marked orientation line, half core is sampled for metallurgical test work. The remaining half core is cut for quarter core for lab assaying and storage. • For lab dispatch, blanks and certified reference material are inserted at every 20th sample for QAQC. • All samples are dried, crushed, pulverised and split at the laboratory to a 25g or 50g sub-sample for final analysis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* - *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* - *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	SGS South Africa • For all samples the analytical techniques use a four acid digest multi element suite with ICP/AES or ICP/MS finish (25 gram or 50 gram FA/AAS for precious metals). The acids used are hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids, suitable for silica based samples. The method approaches total dissolution of most minerals. Total sulphur is assayed by combustion furnace. • Where Cu results are above detection (ie Cu>10%), the sample is re-tested using the XRF77R method. • Platinum group elements and gold are assayed by Fire Assay following either Pb or NiS collection followed by ICP-MS finish.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• All QA/QC results have been examined and are deemed to have acceptable levels of accuracy and precision
Verification of sampling and assaying	- *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* - *The use of twinned holes.* - *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* - *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The data were examined by the senior personnel on site. • The primary data were audited and verified and then stored in a SQL relational data base. • No data have been adjusted.
Location of data points	- *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* - *Specification of the grid system used.* - *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The data were recorded in longitude/latitude WGS84. • The terrain is largely flat. • N/A – All historic drillholes have been surveyed using DGPS with an accuracy of <1m.
Data spacing and distribution	- *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* - *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* - *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The drilling referred to was designed to confirm previous drill results, infill and step out from previous holes to the tenor and extent of mineralization. • The drill hole spacing is deemed appropriate for achieving the objectives of the program.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* - *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The drill lines are oriented at approximately 90 degrees to the strike of both local and regional geological trend. • Drill holes are at 55 degree or 60 angle and orientation of holes does address the orientation of structures.
Sample security	- *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were taken and transported by BML personnel to the BML site office Prior to XRF analyses the samples are locked in the BML office.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* - *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The results reported in this announcement are located in PL110/94 and PL111/94 which are granted Exploration Licences held by African Metals Limited, a 100% owned subsidiary of Botswana Metals Limited. • PL110/94 and PL111/94 were subject to a Joint Venture agreement with BCL Limited who are currently in provisional liquidation • PL110/94 and PL111/94 are both good standing.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	- *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Interpretations and conclusions in this announcement refer in part to results generated by historic exploration work conducted by Roan Selection Trust, Falconbridge, Cardia Mining and Botswana Metals. • Botswana Metals considers all previous exploration work to have been undertaken to an appropriate professional standard.
Geology	- *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Dibete and Airstrip projects are hosted within the Magogaphate Shear Zone - a major geological structural feature, generally considered to mark the boundary between the Archaean aged (>2.5 billion year old) Zimbabwean Craton and the Limpopo Belt or Limpopo Mobile Zone (LMZ). . The nickel-copper deposits of Selebi Phikwe lie within the northern part of the Central Zone of the Limpopo Mobile Belt, whilst the nickel copper deposits of Phoenix, Selkirk and Tekwane lie in the Zimbabwean Craton. The Central Zone of the LMZ comprises variably deformed banded gneisses and granitic gneisses, infolded amphibolites and ultramafic intrusions that that have the potential to host Ni-Cu sulphide mineralization. Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization at Maibele North and Airstrip copper is spatially associated with an ultramafic intrusion.
Drill hole Information	- *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* - *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• All drilling in this release has previously been released publicly with all relevant drill hole information already in the public domain.
Data aggregation methods	- *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* - *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* - *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Where uneven sampling intervals have contributed to an averaged result, the result has been calculated by a weighted average technique that incorporates the interval width of each contributing sample. • A grade cut off of 0.4%Cu and internal dilution of <2m has been used in the calculation of significant intercepts. • No grade truncations have been applied to the data.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* - *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* - *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The precise geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is not known and thus, all drill hole results are reported as down hole length. • The drill holes in the current program are inclined reconnaissance holes based on the average dip of exposed units. The orientation of the mineralization is unknown and true width is unknown. • Geotechnical logging is under way to address the geometry of mineralisation.
Diagrams	- *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan view and/or cross section maps of the reported drill holes are included in this announcement.
Balanced reporting	- *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• N/A
Other substantive exploration data	- *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• There is no other material exploration data that have not been previously reported.
Further work	- *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* - *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Pending receival of further positive drill results, it is envisaged that a program comprising of further geophysics and deeper drilling would be appropriate to discover further mineralization at the prospects.