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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
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Exceptional high-grade Lithium mineralisation returned from initial drill program at Shamva Lithium Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- All results from due diligence drilling and rock sampling at Shamva received
- **Significant intersections of high-grade Li_2O returned,** confirming exceptional grades of lithium **mineralisation in spodumene-rich zones** continuing at depth below surface outcrops and old workings:
  - 18BVRC003 **8m @ 3.08% Li_2O** from 1m
    - Incl. **5m @ 4.38% Li_2O** from 2m
  - 18BVRC005* **32m @ 1.42% Li_2O** from 0m
    - Incl. **12m @ 2.45% Li_2O** from 18m
    - Incl. **5m @ 3.83m% Li_2O** from 19m
- Drilled pegmatite remains open along strike and at depth, with previous surface sampling revealing the Bonnyvale Prospect to cover a large area of Li_2O mineralisation
- Surface sampling at the Loch Ness prospect has revealed two more pegmatites at Shamva containing high Li_2O grades up to **4.82% Li_2O**

**Note: 18BVRC005 was drilled sub-parallel, or down-dip, of the main pegmatite dyke*

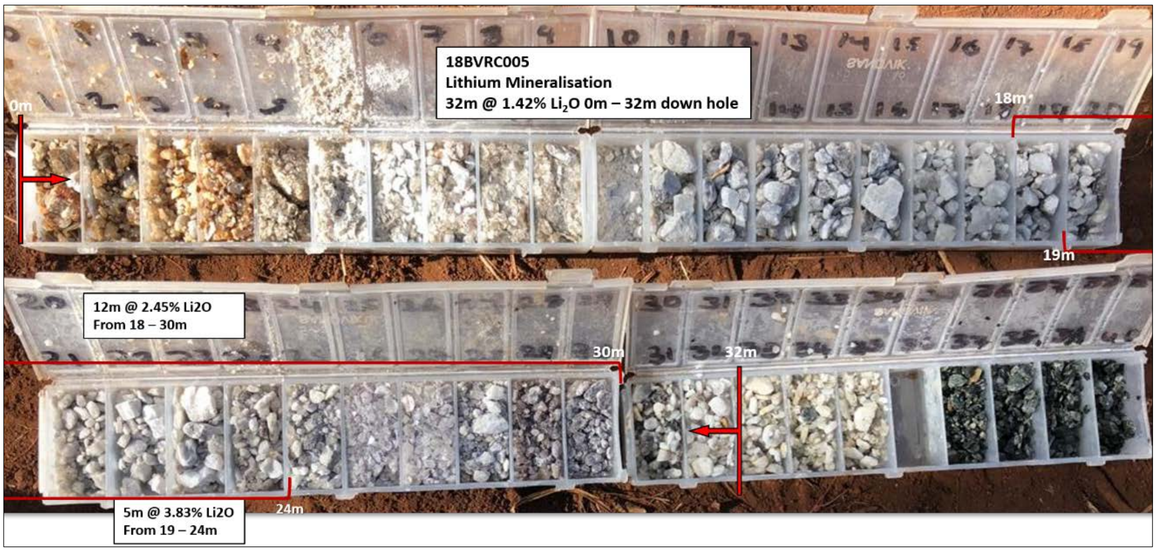

Figure 1: Pegmatite intersection in from hole 18BVRC005. The pegmatite extends from surface to a depth of 36m. High-grade mineralisation is spatially associated with spodumene-rich zones. Note that the hole drilled sub-parallel, or down-dip, of a pegmatite dyke

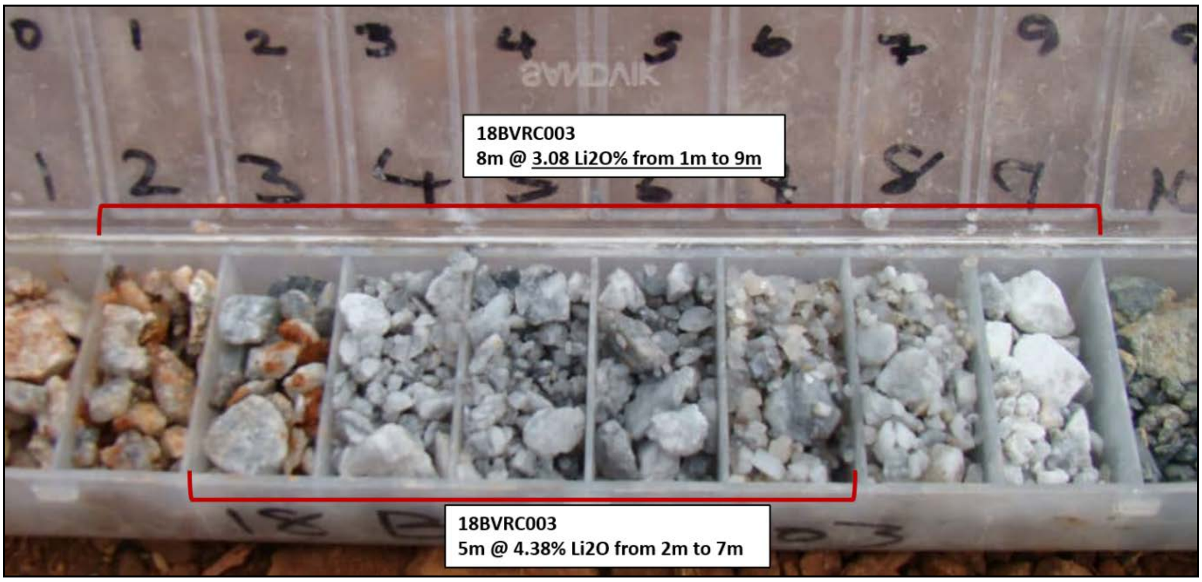

Figure 2: High-grade lithium intersection in from hole 18BVRC003. The mineralisation is dominated by spodumene and extends from 1m to a depth of 9m. The hole was drilled perpendicular to the strike of the pegmatite dyke.

Six Sigma Metals Limited ("**SI6**" or the "the Company") is pleased to announce the assay results of the Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling program undertaken in July 2018 (see ASX Announcement 25 July 2018) at Bonnyvale, a high priority pegmatite prospect at the Shamva Lithium Project ("the Project"). The program was designed to test the continuity of lithium mineralisation at depth and to collect sections of continuous, unbiased samples via drilling across the pegmatites as part of SI6's due diligence assessment of the Project (see ASX Announcement 12 June 2018).

Assay results were also received from further rock sampling of pegmatite outcrop from the Loch Ness North and Loch Ness South prospects at Shamva.

Non-executive Director, Steve Groves commented: "*The Due Diligence exploration program at the Shamva Lithium Project has been a great success. Mapping and surface rock sampling have shown us that at least 5 large areas containing extensive lithium mineralisation at surface from multiple pegmatite dyke outcrops exist across the entire project area. Every one of the areas sampled to date has shown high-grade lithium with up to over 4% across multiple sample sites.*

The DD program included a small program of RC drilling to test one of the outcropping pegmatite dykes at the Bonnyvale area. This program was very successful in intersecting thick zones of high-grade mineralisation to at least 30m below surface and achieved everything it was designed to do. It is worth remembering that the drilling targeted one tiny portion of one pegmatite in the large Bonnyvale field, and that at least four other pegmatite prospects all showing high-grade lithium mineralisation across broad areas have already been identified and remain to be drill tested."

Drilling Program Results

The 5-hole, 287m drilling program successfully returned a number of high-grade Li_2O intersections from a single outcropping pegmatite within the Bonnyvale pegmatite prospect. Numerous individual metres returned results over **4% Li_2O**, with a maximum up to **4.87% Li_2O** (see Appendix 2 for all Li assay results). High grade intersections were noted to contain a **high proportion of spodumene mineralisation**. Significant intersections include:

Hole Name	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Li_2O%
18BVRC001				NSR
18BVRC002	0	5	5	0.66
18BVRC003	1	9	8	**3.08**
including	2	7	5	**4.38**
18BVRC004	7	15	8	0.34
18BVRC005	0	32	**32**	1.42
including	18	30	12	**2.45**
including	19	24	5	**3.83**

*Table 1: Summary of all significant Lithium mineralised intersections from the program. Note, all thicknesses are down-hole thicknesses. True width of pegmatites is not yet known. * Hole 18BVRC005 achieved a 32m intersection because it was drilled sub-parallel to, or down-dip, of a pegmatite dyke*

Key findings of the program include:

- Individual metre samples show exceptionally high grades with 7 samples returning over 4% Li_2O with maxima of **4.87% Li_2O, 4.74% Li_2O and 4.72% Li_2O**
- High-grade lithium mineralisation is spatially associated with **spodumene-rich intersections** as identified in the RC chips (Figures 1 and 2);
- High-grade intersections were from a single dyke which has an interpreted true thickness of between 10 – 12m and represents a tiny portion of the Bonnyvale area (from holes 4 and 5, see Figure 4 below);
- High-grade lithium mineralisation extends to at least 30m below the surface as evidenced in hole 18BVRC005 and is open at depth and along strike
- The drilled pegmatite is outcropping can be mapped at surface for a strike length of at least 250m
- The drill holes targeted a single outcropping pegmatite dyke within the large Bonnyvale pegmatite field where surface rock sampling has indicated multiple lithium-mineralised zones (see ASX Announcement 06/06/2018)

The drill program was conducted as a first pass to test the morphology, thickness and depth extent of the Bonnyvale pegmatite dykes and targeted a small area of the large Bonnyvale pegmatite field where outcropping pegmatite dykes containing historic mine workings are mapped.

The first four holes of the program were drilled perpendicular to the interpreted strike direction of outcropping pegmatites and the fifth hole was drilled parallel, or down dip, of a thick pegmatite outcrop to ascertain continuity and tenor of mineralisation with increasing depth (Figure 4).

Previous rock sampling of Bonnyvale revealed a large area of approximately 550m by 160m containing a broad spread of lithium mineralised samples (see ASX Announcement 6 June 2018). The recent drilling targeted only a small portion of the Bonnyvale area and has shown the pegmatites to occur as sub-parallel, or sheeted, bodies of varying widths from less than 1m to approximately 12m wide. The Directors of SI6 are confident, based on the spread of mineralised rock samples, that the discovery of further pegmatite dykes related to surface mineralisation is likely at Bonnyvale.

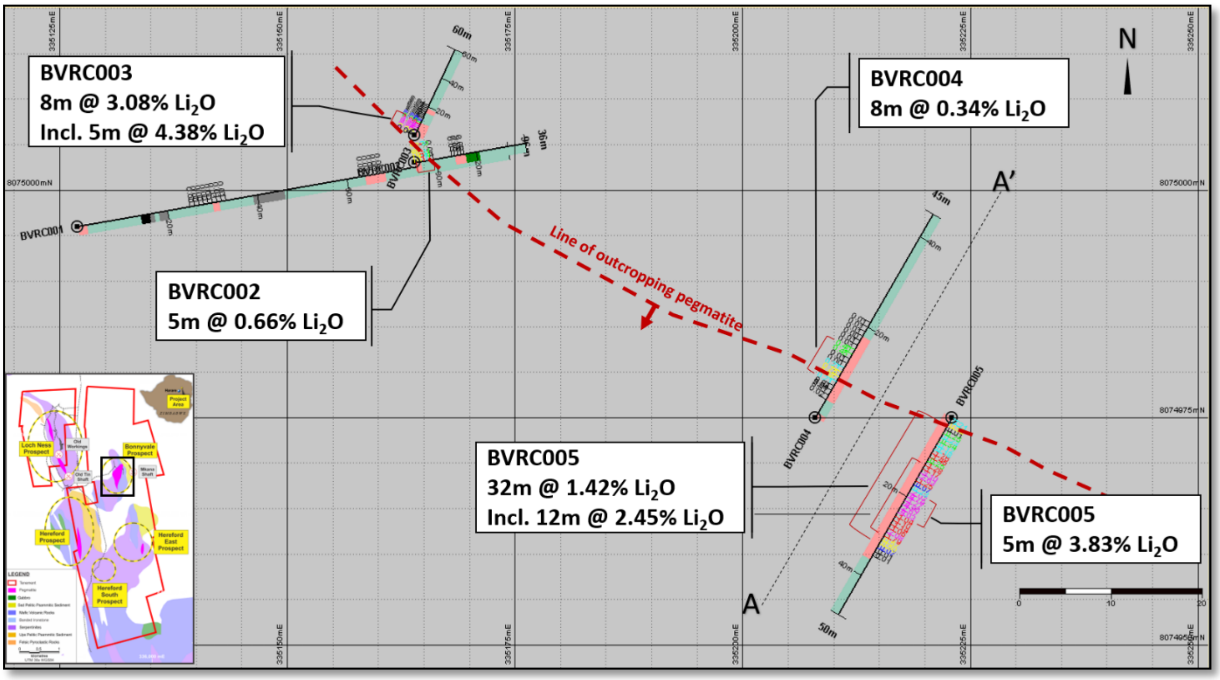

Figure 3: Plan view showing the location of the 5 RC holes targeting outcropping lithium-mineralised pegmatite and significant lithium intersections

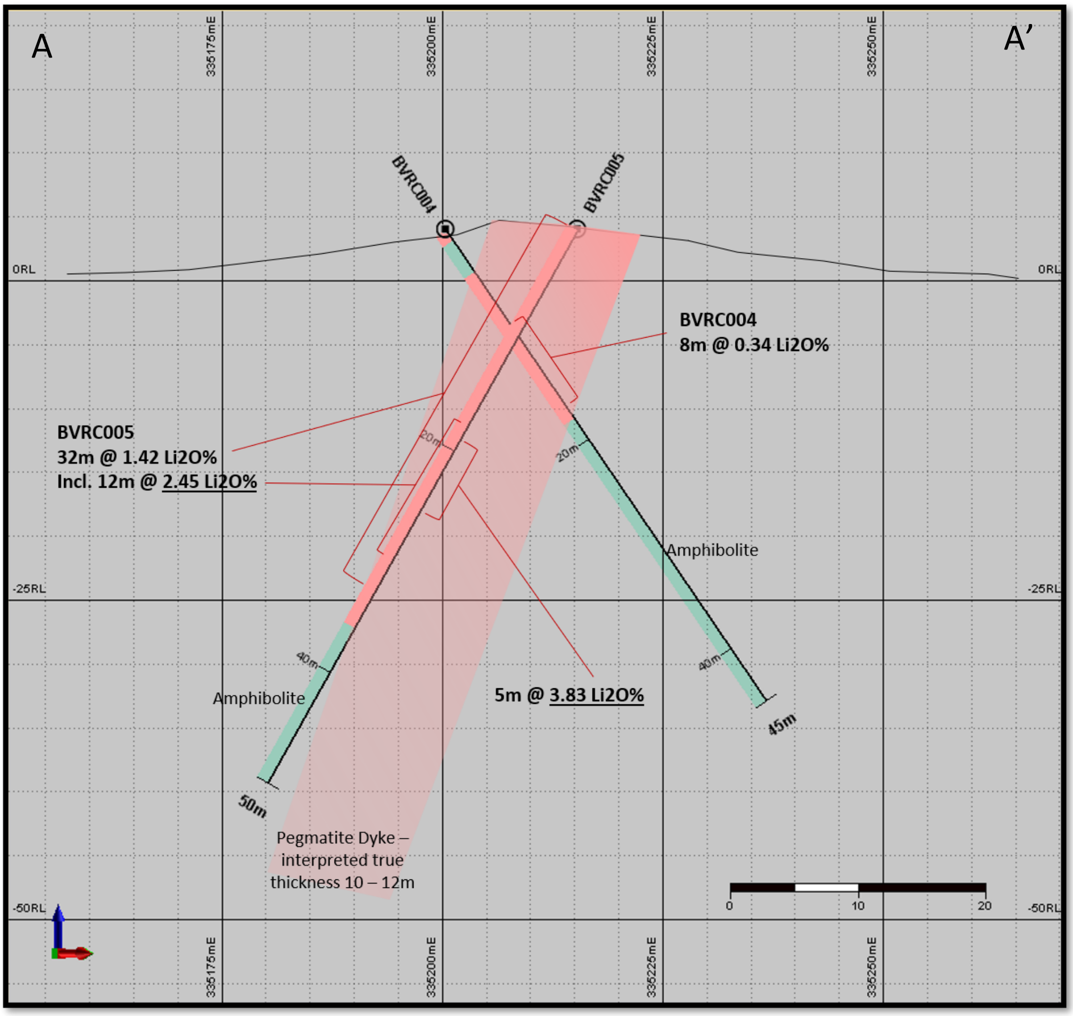

Figure 4: Northwest-facing cross section through holes 18BVRC004 and 18BVRC005 showing the interpreted true thickness of the pegmatite dyke and location of lithium mineralisation. Note that hole 5 was drilling down-dip of the pegmatite and the 36m down-hole intersection is an apparent thickness of what is interpreted to be a 10 – 12m wide body.

Tables of Lithium Assay Results, Hole Details and geological descriptions are included in Appendices 1,2 and 3.

In addition to Bonnyvale, the Project consists of at least a further four prospect area such as Loch Ness North and South and the Hereford Group containing significant occurrences of outcropping pegmatite that remain to be drill tested (see ASX Announcement 17 May 2018).

Loch Ness Rock Sampling Results

The Loch Ness Prospect lies in the north-western area of the Shamva tenement package and contains two elongate dyke areas exposed over a cumulative 500m strike within the licences. These areas range up to about 100m wide and contain abundant pegmatite outcrop. A single north-south traverse across the Loch Ness North area collected 18 samples for analysis and has revealed extremely encouraging results with all samples in a range from **1.5% Li2O to 2.89% Li_2O** (Figure 5, Table 2A).

Grid-patterned sampling of the Loch Ness South area revealed a mix of results, with numerous samples returning well over 2% Li_2O to a maximum of **4.71% and 4.82% Li_2O** demonstrating the high-grade potential of the area. A total of 71 samples were collected from Loch Ness South, with those containing elevated Li_2O content included in Table 2B below and displayed in Figure 5.

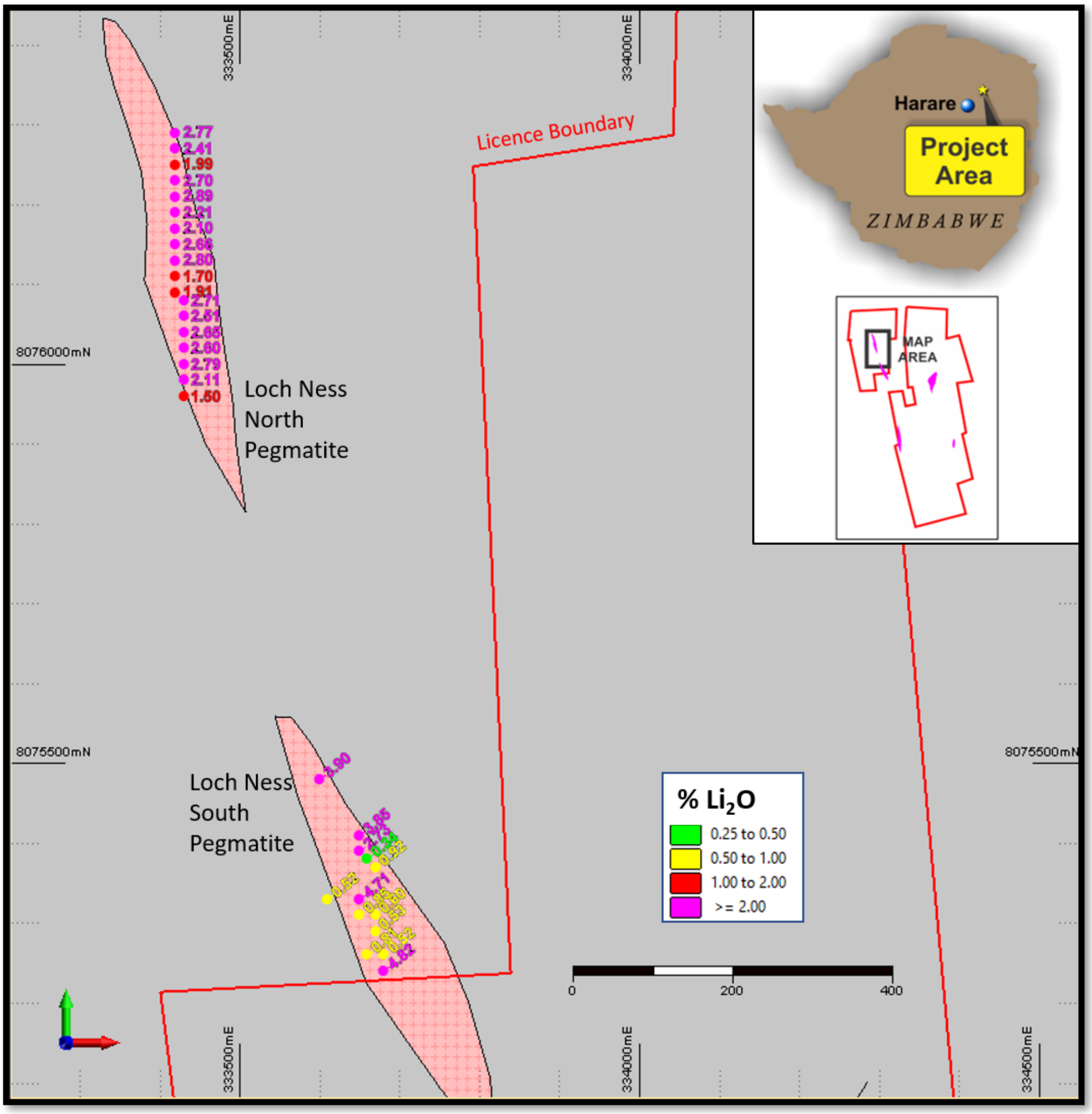

Figure 5: Map of the Loch Ness Pegmatites showing rock samples above 0.25% coloured by Li_2O content.

These results, coupled with the previous sampling across the Bonnyvale Pegmatites to the east and the Hereford Pegmatites to the south (see ASX Announcement 17/05/2018), have shown all pegmatites identified in the licence to date have a large surface footprint and all contain highly significant levels of lithium mineralisation throughout from exposed rock outcrops.

SAMPLE	Li ppm	Li_2O%
17LNRC106	13432	2.89%
17LNRC102	12983	2.80%
17LNRC113	12960	2.79%
17LNRC110	12868	2.77%
17LNRC117	12573	2.71%
17LNRC107	12522	2.70%
17LNRC103	12378	2.66%
17LNRC115	12304	2.65%
17LNRC114	12076	2.60%
17LNRC116	11651	2.51%
17LNRC109	11192	2.41%
17LNRC105	10260	2.21%
17LNRC112	9812	2.11%
17LNRC104	9768	2.10%
17LNRC108	9260	1.99%
17LNRC100	8894	1.91%
17LNRC101	7881	1.70%
17LNRC111	6980	1.50%

Table 2A – Significant Lithium rock results from Loch Ness North

SAMPLE	Li ppm	Li_2O%
17LNSRC107	22400	4.82%
17LNSRC081	21900	4.71%
17LNSRC035	18100	3.9%
17LNSRC085	17900	3.85%
17LNSRC084	12700	2.73%
17LNSRC104	4290	0.92%
17LNSRC080	3960	0.85%
17LNSRC088	3750	0.81%
17LNSRC101	2800	0.6%
17LNSRC100	2480	0.53%
17LNSRC038	2430	0.52%
17LNSRC108	2420	0.52%
17LNSRC094	1580	0.34%
17LNSRC048	1000	0.22%
17LNSRC044	900	0.19%
17LNSRC098	830	0.18%

Table 2B – Significant Lithium rock results from Loch Ness South

Due Diligence Program

The Directors of SI6 have elected to extend the Due Diligence for a period of 14 days after the receival of the final set of assay results of the due diligence exploration program to allow a full interpretation of the geological merits of the Shamva Lithium and Chuatsa Vanadium projects and proper consideration of all aspects the proposed acquisition from Mirrorplex.

Soil and rock sampling results from the Chuatsa Vanadium project are pending.

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Competent Person statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by SI6 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 SI6 and has previously been employed as the Exploration Manager at SI6. 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 Reserves". 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 – Drill Hole Collar Details

HOLEID	X (WGS84 36K)	Y (WGS84 36K)	DIP	AZIMUTH	DEPTH m
18BVRC001	335127	8074996	-60	80	96
18BVRC002	335164	8075003	-70	80	36
18BVRC003	335162	8075002	-80	25	60
18BVRC004	335207	8074975	-55	40	45
18BVRC005	335223	8074975	-60	220	50

Appendix 2 – Drill Hole Geological Descriptions

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Geological_Description
18BVRC001	**0.00**	**2.00**	gravels, reddish brown. Mixture of **pegmatites** and Amphibolites
	2.00	14.00	Grey, fine grained Tremolitic Amphibolite. Fractured with CaO, Feo infill
	14.00	16.00	Fault Breccia, Beige to grey. Fine to V. course
	16.00	17.00	Weathered Basalt. Fine to coarse. Dark to reddish brown
	17.00	18.00	Amphibolite, light grey.
	18.00	20.00	Weathered Basalt. Fine to coarse. Dark to reddish brown, CaO fracture infill
	20.00	25.00	Amphibolite Schist. Weathered. Foliated. Hematite alteration
	25.00	30.00	Sericitised Amphibolite Schist. Brown, weathered with hematite alteration in fracture planes
	30.00	**31.50**	**Pegmatite. Clean light grey**
	31.50	39.00	Amphibolite, dark grey, coarse. Minor quartz veins
	39.00	46.00	Basalt. Dark, shiny coarse grains. Fine groundmass with quartz phenocrysts
	46.00	64.00	Amphibolite, grey, coarse
	64.00	**68.50**	**Pegmatite. Clean light grey. minor Amphibolite at 65 to 66m**
	68.50	96.00	amphibolite with a quartz occurrence. Quartz vein at 95 to 95m
18BVRC002	**0.00**	**2.00**	**Pegmatite. Very coarse. Mica rich.**
	2.00	13.00	Grey ,fine graned Amphibolite. Fractured with CaO, Feo infill
	13.00	**16.50**	**Pegmatite. Very coarse.**
	16.50	21.00	Serpentinite. Green-Grey. Highly weathered with both CaO and FeO infill
	21.00	36.00	Amphibolite, light grey. Fracture zone at 24 to 25m.FeO
18BVRC003	**0.00**	**9.00**	**Coarse grained pegmatite with spodumene mineralisation**
	9.00	16.00	Amphibolite, light grey.
	16.00	**19.00**	**Pegmatite containing spodumene. Minor amphibolite from 18 - 19m**
	19.00	60.00	Amphibolite, light grey.
18BVRC004	**0.00**	**1.00**	Gravel. Amphibolite and **Pegmatite** chips. Micaceous. Reddish brown
	1.00	4.00	Greenish Grey, fine grained weathered Amphibolite. Fractured with CaO, FeO infill
	4.00	**18.00**	**Pegmatite. Very coarse. 4-5m minor Amphibolite. 4-9 Spodumene rich, 9-11m Lepidolite rich, 11-13m Fracture zone, FeO alteration. 11-13m Lepidolite. 15-18m Spodumene rich**

	18.00	45.00	Amphibolite, light greenish grey. 26-27m Fractured FeO alteration.
18BVRC005	**0.00**	**2.00**	**Pegmatite, light Grey to beige. Weathered and fractured with FeO infill. Spodumene mineralisation**
	2.00	**4.00**	**Pegmatite. Light grey. Minor fractures with FeO infill.**
	4.00	**5.00**	**Pegmatite. Grey, beige. Very micaceous. Lepidolite and minor Spodumene.**
	5.00	**11.00**	**Pegmatite. Light grey to beige. Mica rich. Spodumene mineralisation**
	11.00	**25.00**	**Pegmatite. Grey. Minor mica. Spodumene**
	25.00	**30.00**	**Pegmatite. Light grey with purple hue. Very Micaceous. Lepidolite rich with minor Spodumene**
	30.00	**36.00**	**Pegmatite. Light grey. Spodumene mineralisation.**
	36.00	50.00	Amphibolite, dark greenish grey, coarse. quartz vein 41-42m.

Appendix 3 – Drilling Assay Results – Li ppm and Li_2O

Hole Name	From (m)	To (m)	Li_ppm	Li_2O%
18BVRC001	25	26	21	0
	26	27	17	0
	27	28	19	0
	28	29	17	0
	29	30	19	0
	30	31	30	0.01
	31	32	41	0.01
	32	33	41	0.01
	63	64	51	0.01
	64	65	36	0.01
	65	66	24	0.01
	66	67	30	0.01
	67	68	13	0
18BVRC002	0	1	4490	0.97
	1	2	3750	0.81
	2	3	5110	1.1
	3	4	609	0.13
	4	5	1280	0.28
	5	6	166	0.04
	12	13	41	0.01
	13	14	23	0
	14	15	13	0
	15	16	13	0
18BVRC003	0	1	49	0.01
	1	2	3790	0.82
	2	3	16300	3.51
	3	4	19500	4.2
	4	5	22600	4.87
	5	6	21900	4.72
	6	7	21500	4.63
	7	8	7680	1.65
	8	9	1170	0.25
	9	10	228	0.05
	10	11	258	0.06

	11	12	150	0.03
	12	13	68	0.01
	13	14	64	0.01
	14	15	71	0.02
	15	16	195	0.04
	16	17	13	0
	17	18	127	0.03
	18	19	30	0.01
	19	20	27	0.01
	20	21	61	0.01
18BVRC004	4	5	101	0.02
	5	6	48	0.01
	2	3	22	0
	3	4	40	0.01
	4	5	55	0.01
	5	6	64	0.01
	6	7	35	0.01
	7	8	977	0.21
	8	9	3170	0.68
	9	10	3480	0.75
	10	11	982	0.21
	11	12	23	0
	12	13	30	0.01
	13	14	2110	0.45
	14	15	1860	0.4
	15	16	134	0.03
	16	17	28	0.01
	17	18	22	0
	18	19	44	0.01
	19	20	47	0.01
	20	21	28	0.01
18BVRC005	0	1	965	0.21
	1	2	2420	0.52
	2	3	61	0.01
	3	4	1150	0.25
	4	5	1070	0.23
	5	6	1560	0.34
	6	7	562	0.12
	7	8	845	0.18
	8	9	8190	1.76
	9	10	6730	1.45
	10	11	1160	0.25
	11	12	5960	1.28
	12	13	5420	1.17
	13	14	14400	3.1
	14	15	12200	2.63
	15	16	5800	1.25
	16	17	338	0.07
	17	18	1050	0.23

	18	19	9360	2.02
	19	20	22000	4.74
	20	21	15200	3.27
	21	22	20700	4.46
	22	23	12400	2.67
	23	24	18700	4.03
	24	25	4820	1.04
	25	26	5090	1.1
	26	27	5300	1.14
	27	28	4910	1.06
	28	29	9650	2.08
	29	30	8320	1.79
	30	31	2650	0.57
	31	32	2340	0.5
	32	33	319	0.07
	33	34	52	0.01
	34	35	46	0.01

APPENDIX 4 – Loch Ness Rock Sampling Results

Sample ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Li_ppm	% Li2O	Datum	Propsect
17LNRC100	333420	8076090	8894	1.91	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness North
17LNRC101	333420	8076110	7881	1.7	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness North
17LNRC102	333420	8076130	12983	2.8	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness North
17LNRC103	333420	8076150	12378	2.66	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness North
17LNRC104	333420	8076170	9768	2.1	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness North
17LNRC105	333420	8076190	10260	2.21	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness North
17LNRC106	333420	8076210	13432	2.89	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness North
17LNRC107	333420	8076230	12522	2.7	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness North
17LNRC108	333420	8076250	9260	1.99	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness North
17LNRC109	333420	8076270	11192	2.41	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness North
17LNRC110	333420	8076290	12868	2.77	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness North
17LNRC111	333430	8075960	6980	1.5	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness North
17LNRC112	333430	8075980	9812	2.11	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness North
17LNRC113	333430	8076000	12960	2.79	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness North
17LNRC114	333430	8076020	12076	2.6	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness North
17LNRC115	333430	8076040	12304	2.65	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness North
17LNRC116	333430	8076060	11651	2.51	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness North
17LNRC117	333430	8076080	12573	2.71	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness North
17LNSRC107	333680	8075240	22400	4.82	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC081	333650	8075330	21900	4.71	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC035	333600	8075480	18100	3.9	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC085	333650	8075410	17900	3.85	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC084	333650	8075390	12700	2.73	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC104	333670	8075370	4290	0.92	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC080	333650	8075310	3960	0.85	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC088	333660	8075260	3750	0.81	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC101	333670	8075310	2800	0.6	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC100	333670	8075290	2480	0.53	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South

17LNSRC038	333610	8075330	2430	0.52	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC108	333680	8075260	2420	0.52	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC094	333660	8075380	1580	0.34	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC048	333620	8075340	1000	0.22	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC044	333610	8075450	900	0.19	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC098	333670	8075250	830	0.18	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC027	333590	8075510	320	0.07	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC040	333610	8075370	290	0.06	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC096	333660	8075420	220	0.05	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC083	333650	8075370	219	0.05	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC072	333640	8075380	170	0.04	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC047	333620	8075320	137	0.03	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC102	333670	8075330	134	0.03	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC089	333660	8075280	129	0.03	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC087	333660	8075240	120	0.03	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC045	333610	8075470	112	0.02	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC112	333680	8075340	103	0.02	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC050	333620	8075380	100	0.02	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC090	333660	8075300	94	0.02	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC036	333600	8075500	83	0.02	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC073	333640	8075400	80	0.02	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC075	333640	8075440	79	0.02	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC099	333670	8075270	76	0.02	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC086	333650	8075430	66	0.01	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC082	333650	8075350	36	0.01	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC037	333600	8075520	32	0.01	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC106	333670	8075410	32	0.01	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC071	333640	8075360	28	0.01	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC103	333670	8075350	28	0.01	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC039	333610	8075350	27	0.01	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC113	333680	8075360	25	0.01	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC105	333670	8075390	24	0.01	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC109	333680	8075280	21	0	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC074	333640	8075420	20	0	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC110	333680	8075300	18	0	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC033	333600	8075440	17	0	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC034	333600	8075460	17	0	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC041	333610	8075390	17	0	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC114	333680	8075380	16	0	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC043	333610	8075430	15	0	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC076	333650	8075230	15	0	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC032	333600	8075420	14	0	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC042	333610	8075410	13	0	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC049	333620	8075360	13	0	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC111	333680	8075320	12	0	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC095	333660	8075400	11	0	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC046	333610	8075490	10	0	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC077	333650	8075250	10	0	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC028	333590	8075530	9	0	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South

17LNSRC092	333660	8075340	9	0	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC030	333600	8075380	8	0	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC031	333600	8075400	8	0	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC078	333650	8075270	8	0	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC093	333660	8075360	8	0	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC097	333670	8075230	8	0	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC029	333600	8075360	7	0	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC091	333660	8075320	7	0	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC079	333650	8075290	6	0	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South
17LNSRC070	333640	8075340		0	WGS84/36S	Loch Ness South

APPENDIX 5– 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.*	Drilling Samples Samples were percussion chips generated using Reverse Circulation drilling methods 1m, riffle split samples of approximately 1kg – 1.5kg were collected and couriered to SGS Laboratories in Johannesburg, South Africa, where they were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to a 25g or 50g sub-sample for final analysis Samples were then assayed via a multi-element Sodium Peroxide Fusion method (ICP90A) for a total digestion resulting in a "complete" analysis Rock Samples are grab samples of outcropping rock. Location of sample sites are dictated by the availability of outcropping geology and, due to the reconnaissance nature of the sampling exercise, material collected may be biased by the presence or absence of interpreted Li-minerals
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 document refers to Reverse Circulation drilling via angled holes
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*	Total 1m samples were captured in individual bags and then riffle split to produce a ~1kg sample for analysis at the Laboratory. Sample recovery is estimated based on the amount of material returned for each m within the sample bag. If recovery is

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	lost or inadequate, the hole will be redrilled to achieve the target No recovery issues have been recorded in the current drill program No assays have yet been received for any sampling from the drilling in this document
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.*	Drilling Samples 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 The chips are logged in appropriate detail including identification of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralization and other notable characteristics Rock Samples The basic geology of each rock grab sample is recorded at the site, with specific reference to host rock type and Li-minerals identified.
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. 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.*	Drilling Samples were assayed via a multi-element (29 elements) Sodium Peroxide Fusion method (ICP90A) for a total digestion resulting in a "complete" analysis at SGS Laboratories Rock Samples sent to ALS Labs in South Africa and undergo preparation (Prep-31) which involves weighing, fine crushing to 70% at -2mm, with a 250g split which is further pulverised to better than 85% at -75microns. The samples are treated using complete decomposition by sodium peroxide fusion (ME-MS89L) to pick up the refractory minerals and have an ICP-MS finish for 52 elements,

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	- *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* - *The use of twinned holes.* - *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* - *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	SI6's Botswana-based Exploration Manager was onsite for the entire drill program and supervised all hole location, logging, sampling and sample dispatch exercises Data collected in Li-ppm were converted by a factor of 2.153/10000 to calculate a % Li_2O figure
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 to undulating
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.*	Drill holes were spaced to intersect outcropping pegmatites based on observed orientation data from surface outcrop. The program was designed to test the nature and extent of mineralisation immediately below the surface and was not designed with resource calculations in mind.
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 holes were oriented at approximately 90 degrees to the observed strike of outcropping pegmatites and, in once instance, parallel with the dip direction to gain a useful section of mineralised material for analysis Drill holes are between 55 degree to 80 angle and orientation of holes attempts address the orientation of structures..
Sample security	- *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were taken and transported by Mirrorplex and SI6 personnel and couriered to the SGS Laboratory in Johannesburg, South Africa.

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.*	Ten prospecting licences form the Shamva Lithium Project and were granted to Mirrorplex Pvt Ltd for a period of 5 years from 13/07/17 by the Mines Department in Zimbabwe. Licence numbers range sequentially from 49731 to 49740.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	- *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Shamva Lithium: All exploration on the project area has been completed by either government geologists or prospectors until the 1960s, with the most recent comprehensive assessment completed by the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (1980s) who were searching for base metals
Geology	- *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Shamva Lithium: The Project resides in the Bindura-Shamva Greenstone Belt located in the Central Archaean Zimbabwean Craton. Locally, the area is dominated by complex folds of pillowed basalts, ultramafic schists and serpentinites of the Arcturus formation. Banded iron formation (BIF's) occur between 30-100m thick associated with this bands of siltstone and shale all intercalated with the basalt. Numerous pegmatitic dykes have been mapped and/or reported throughout the area generally striking N-S or NNW-SSE over various strike length (up to 2000m) and strike widths up to 250m. Reports suggest that numerous parallel dykes adjacent to the main pegmatite are apparent, but are partially obscured on the ground. The dykes show variation in mineralogy between occurrences and along strike suggesting fractionation trends may be apparent.
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 drill hole details are provided in Appendices 1 and 2

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	Borehole intersections were reported using downhole weighted averaging methods. No maximum or minimum grade truncations were used. The mineralisation is well constrained in pegmatites
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').*	All intercepts referred to in the document are down-hole lengths and the true width of pegmatites referred to is an interpretation only, and will only be known after more drill holes are completed
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.*	All Li assay results are included in the Appendices of the document
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 the successful completion of a Due Diligence exercise and Acquisition of the project by SI6, future work will consist of detailed surface geochemical sampling and pattern drill testing to assess the 3D potential of the host rocks to contain significant volumes of mineralisation