Sipa Resources Limited
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Pamwa Results Reveal Zinc Lead Discovery

Highlights

- Significant Zinc (Zn) – Lead (Pb) drill results confirm **Pamwa** as a discovery of a Broken Hill type Zn, Pb mineralised system in Kitgum-Pader Project, North West Uganda.

- RC results include:

  LMC010
  - **5m* @ 2.00% Zn, 0.23% Pb**, 97 ppm Cadmium (Cd) and 2.4 ppm Silver (Ag) from 20m

  LMC004
  - **38m* @ 0.12% Zn, 0.04% Pb, 1.9 ppm Cd from 5m**

  LMC014
  - **15m* @ 0.11% Zn, 0.03% Pb, 2.6 ppm Cd from 10m**

  These shallow holes all ended in Zn mineralisation.

- Shallow, wide spaced, vertical RC and RAB drilling has intersected the Zn-Pb geological host sequence for **over 1000m in length** (open to the North and South) and **over 250m wide**.

- Zone of anomalous Zn (>1000ppm) over 600m long and over 200m wide.

- Major mining houses have scoured the world for decades in an attempt to discover the next Broken Hill Type Deposit. Sipa has demonstrated that such world class deposits could be discovered at **Pamwa** and within the extensive Zn rich Ayuu Alali soil horizons defined by sampling during 2013.

- Three other prospects **Oguk** (Au), **Ayuu Alali North** (Zn) and **Lawiye Adul** (Ni) were all drilled on a reconnaissance spacing before weather and mobility issues curtailed the drilling program. Results are pending.

Sipa Resources Limited (ASX Code: **SRI)** is pleased to announce results from its regional RC/RAB program at Pamwa in Northern Uganda

Background

The Kitgum-Pader Basemetals & Gold Project comprises 15 exploration licences and one application, covering 6,490 square kilometres in central northern Uganda, East Africa (Figure1). The Project arose following the 2011 acquisition of relatively new airborne magnetic/radiometric data sets over East Africa, and the subsequent geological/metallogenic interpretation of the data sets by Sipa and Geocrust Pty Ltd (Geocrust). Geocrust is a private company established by the late Dr Nick Archibald.

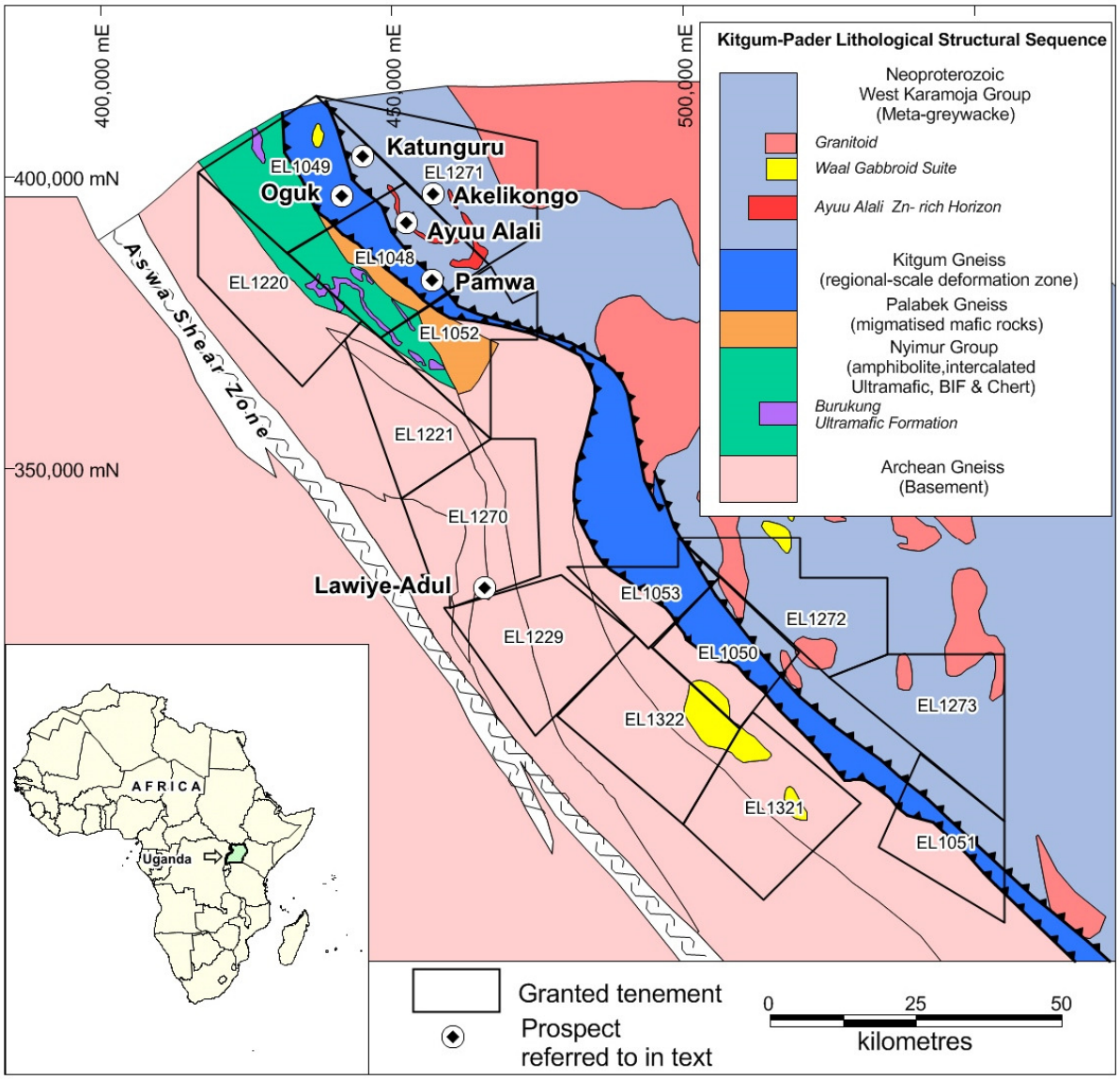

Figure 1 Location of Tenements, Prospects and Interpreted Tectonostratigraphy of Hronsky.

During a field reconnaissance in December 2011, Sipa and Geocrust recognised rocks strikingly similar to the host 'Mine Series' sequence at the giant Broken Hill Lead-Zinc-Silver Deposit in NSW, Australia, to the northwest of Kitgum, Uganda. It was these observations that led to formation of an incorporated joint venture, SiGe

East Africa Pty Ltd (SiGe), which is 80% owned by Sipa and 20% owned by Geocrust Pty Ltd, and SiGe's wholly owned subsidiary, Sipa Exploration Uganda Limited (SEUL), and the application for mineral tenements.

Fieldwork commenced in early 2013, and by end of November, some 34,000 soil samples had been collected, along with geological mapping by Nick Archibald. The results of that fieldwork have led to the discovery of 12 geochemical anomalies across four different target types:

- Broken Hill-style Lead-Zinc-Silver,
- Thompson Belt style and Norilsk-style Nickel-Copper-Platinum Group Element; and
- Tropicana-style Orogenic Gold deposits.

There is no record that systematic mineral exploration has ever been conducted over this ground holding.

The Kitgum-Pader Region is interpreted as forming the rifted continental margin of the Archaean Congo Supercraton during a major PaleoProterozoic event that culminated in the NeoProterozoic with the overthrusting of the West Karamoja Group metasedimentary rocks as an accretionary orogen. This is a geodynamic environment closely analogous to that of the well mineralised PaleoProterozoic Thompson and Raglan Nickel Belts that formed on the margin of the Archaean Superior Craton in Canada and quite possibly, the rifted and deformed Broken Hill terrane in New South Wales, Australia. The rock sequences are now represented as dominantly high grade metamorphic gneisses and amphibolites.

Current Program

The massive regional soil sampling program conducted during 2013 identified numerous geochemical anomalies including a strong Zn, Pb, Cd, Ag anomaly over 1.5km within the Kitgum Gneiss at **Pamwa**. Further regional sampling also defined over 75km of extensive zinc rich stratiform horizons, now named the Ayuu Alali horizons in the West Karamoja Group to the east. Combining the sampling with detailed mapping by Nick Archibald confirmed that a large part of the tectonostratigraphy did in fact have strong affinities with Broken Hill type mineralised systems.

Pamwa Drilling

The **Pamwa** Zn, Pb, Ag & Cd soil anomaly was drilled during July and resulted in the discovery of a Broken Hill Type Zn Pb, Cd, Ag mineralised system. The strongest intercept **was 5m at 2% Zn, 0.2% Pb, 2.4ppm Ag and 97ppm Cd** from 20m to 25m at the end of the hole. This intercept is located within a wider Zn, Pb, Ag, Cd anomalous zone defined by a 1000ppm Zn contour and an even larger 1000ppm Manganese (Mn) anomalous zone defined as the "geological host sequence" (Figure 2).

A total of 26 shallow vertical scout RC and RAB holes over a nominal 200m by 100m grid were drilled at Pamwa for a total of 724m averaging 28m depth with a maximum depth of 61m (Figure 2).

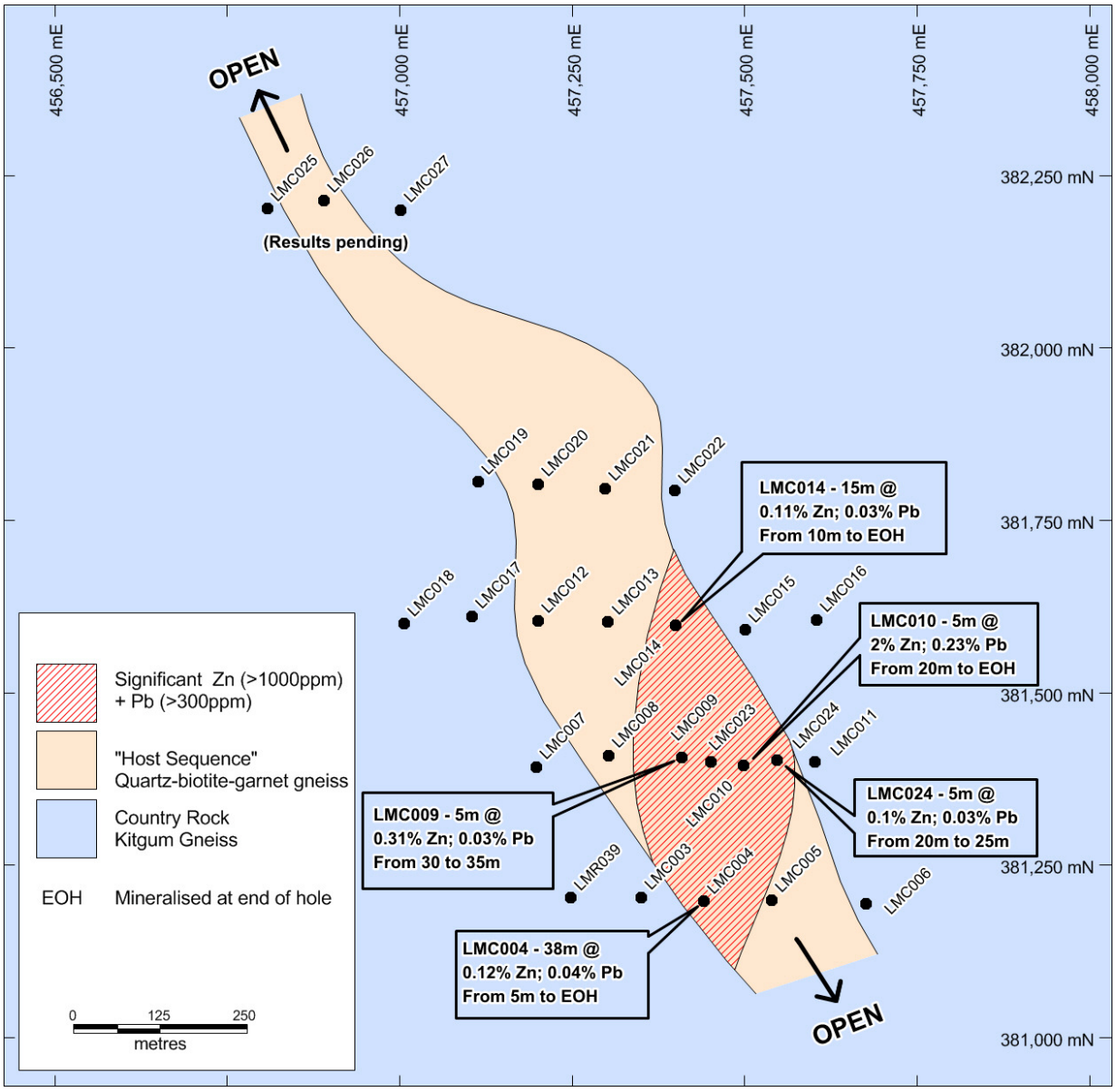

Figure 2 Plan of Pamwa Drilling showing location of Zinc Lead anomalous drilling results

The host sequence to the mineralisation has a north-northwesterly trend and extends for over a kilometre. The mineralisation occurs in both weathered and fresh quartz-biotite schist extending over 600m with garnet characterised in both footwall and hanging wall sediments. The regional tectonostratigraphy dips moderately to the north east (striking northwest) oblique to the mineralisation indicating the mineralisation is structurally controlled.

The laboratory data shows a strong association between Zn-Pb-Cd-Mn a characteristic element suite of Broken Hill style of mineralisation. The sulphides present in LMC010 also show the association with Ag. The drilling conducted so far is

very shallow and hence there are limitations with our understanding of the complex geology and element interaction. However, the drilling has clearly indicated that **Pamwa** is a Broken Hill Type Zn-Pb mineralised system.

Major mining houses have scoured the world for decades in an attempt to discover the next Broken Hill Type Deposit. Sipa has demonstrated that such world class deposits could be discovered at **Pamwa** and within the extensive Zn rich Ayuu Alali soil horizons defined by sampling during 2013. These horizons contain many of the characteristics described as being typically associated with Broken Hill type SEDEX deposits, via local geochemical associations, geological observations, and the broader interpreted tectonostratigraphic setting of a rifted reactivated mobile belt of probable lower to mid Proterozoic age.

Results for the northern line where drill holes LMC025, 26 and 27 were drilled are pending.

Other targets drilled

Reconnaissance drill lines have now been completed at **Oguk**, **Ayuu Alali North** and **Lawiye Adul**. Table 1 shows the locations of these holes. Results are awaited.

Forward Program

As soon as weather permits a geophysical team from Botswana has been contracted to commence EM and IP surveys over **Pamwa** and at the **Akelikongo** Ni, Cu sulphide mineralised intrusive system (Sipa Report ASX August 18 2014). The aim of these programs will be to define the 3D geometry of conductive and potentially mineralised sulphides so as to define targets for deeper drilling.

The drilling has ceased at present due to issues with mobility due to wet weather conditions. It is planned that further drilling will recommence following improvement of conditions and on receipt of targets generated from ground EM and IP surveys in the next two to three months.

Table 1 New RAB/RC collar locations.
Note all holes vertical

HOLE ID	Easting UTM zone 36N (WGS84)	Northing UTM zone 36N (WGS84	DRILL TYPE	TOTAL DEPTH
LMR039	457248	381203	RC	27
LMC003	457350	381204	RC	46
LMC004	457440	381198	RC	43
LMC005	457539	381200	RC	19
LMC006	457676	381195	RC	16
LMC007	457198	381393	RC	37
LMC008	457303	381409	RC	31
LMC009	457409	381407	RC	61
LMC010	457498	381395	RC	25

HOLE ID	Easting UTM zone 36N (WGS84)	Northing UTM zone 36N (WGS84	DRILL TYPE	TOTAL DEPTH
LMC011	457602	381400	RC	34
LMC012	457200	381605	RC	28
LMC013	457302	381603	RC	34
LMC014	457400	381598	RC	25
LMC015	457501	381591	RC	34
LMC016	457604	381606	RC	28
LMC017	457105	381611	RC	25
LMC018	457007	381600	RC	37
LMC019	457114	381806	RC	13
LMC020	457201	381803	RC	16
LMC021	457298	381796	RC	10
LMC022	457398	381793	RC	16
LMC023	457451	381400	RC	16
LMC024	457547	381402	RC	34
LMC025	456808	382202	RC	25
LMC026	456890	382214	RC	25
LMC027	457001	382200	RC	19
LMR040	443000	394599	RAB	28
LMR041	442898	394602	RAB	24
LMR042	442801	394601	RAB	31
LMR043	442705	394599	RAB	29
LMR044	442502	394603	RAB	28
LMR045	442601	394601	RAB	22
LMR046	442403	394601	RAB	28
LMR047	442296	394606	RAB	22
LMR048	441999	396600	RAB	34
LMR049	441899	396601	RAB	37
LMR050	441799	396599	RAB	28
LMR051	441704	396599	RAB	25
LMR052	441602	396600	RAB	20
LMR053	441501	396601	RAB	25
LMR054	441400	396598	RAB	13
LMR055	441304	396594	RAB	40
LMR056	441198	396599	RAB	34
LMR057	441098	396603	RAB	19
LMR058	449745	395998	RAB	25
LMR059	449850	396000	RAB	19
LMR060	449950	396002	RAB	13
LMR061	450051	396000	RAB	16
LMR062	450152	396000	RAB	10
PDR001	466935	327118	RAB	12

HOLE ID	Easting UTM zone 36N (WGS84)	Northing UTM zone 36N (WGS84	DRILL TYPE	TOTAL DEPTH
PDR002	466800	327102	RAB	15
PDR003	466704	327096	RAB	12
PDR004	466598	327099	RAB	27
PDR005	466497	327100	RAB	24
PDR006	466400	327101	RAB	22

Table 2 Pamwa RC and RAB Drilling Results

HOLE ID	Sample	From	To	Zn ppm	Pb ppm	Cd ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Fe pct	Mn ppm	S pct
LMC003	800464	0	5	86	60	0.25	0.25	2.5	51	3.31	404	0.05
LMC003	800465	5	10	127	44	0.25	0.25	6	51	4.51	686	0.06
LMC003	800466	10	15	121	20	0.5	0.25	2.5	60	7.36	1235	0.01
LMC003	800467	15	20	145	41	0.25	0.25	2.5	54	4.74	912	0.01
LMC003	800468	20	25	169	46	0.25	0.25	2.5	83	4.29	902	0.01
LMC003	800469	25	30	152	55	0.25	0.25	11	41	3.78	590	0.03
LMC003	800470	30	32	107	17	0.25	0.25	20	50	4.97	628	0.16
LMC003	800471	32	33	101	33	0.25	0.25	12	72	4.47	347	1.07
LMC003	800472	33	38	120	34	0.5	0.25	2.5	70	5.16	464	0.81
LMC003	800473	38	43	127	29	0.25	0.25	14	42	4.25	530	0.76
LMC003	800474	43	46	143	19	0.25	0.25	2.5	44	4.51	389	1
LMC004	800475	0	5	433	166	0.9	0.25	9	46	6.73	1340	0.02
LMC004	800476	5	10	722	743	0.9	0.25	7	66	6.95	1400	0.01
LMC004	800477	10	15	2520	1200	1.6	0.25	13	57	6.65	1605	0.01
LMC004	800478	15	20	622	201	1.2	0.25	2.5	32	6.2	1470	0.005
LMC004	800479	20	25	2300	365	1.2	0.25	2.5	76	6.29	1500	0.01
LMC004	800480	25	30	1795	327	2.6	0.25	12	113	6.27	1380	0.02
LMC004	800481	30	34	400	152	0.9	0.25	2.5	52	6.34	1495	0.07
LMC004	800482	34	35	67	83	0.25	0.25	2.5	4	0.9	152	0.005
LMC004	800483	35	36	842	269	1.9	0.25	9	23	6.69	1290	0.005
LMC004	800484	36	37	348	202	0.9	0.25	7	47	6.83	1200	0.15
LMC004	800485	37	40	1500	658	3.3	0.25	11	104	9.89	1985	0.48
LMC004	800486	40	41	1850	630	5.5	0.25	18	47	5.52	1105	0.2
LMC004	800487	41	43	824	320	2.1	0.25	26	66	8.93	1865	0.22
LMC005	800488	0	5	247	51	0.25	0.25	19	57	11.25	1530	0.02
LMC005	800489	5	10	197	26	0.8	0.25	19	63	10.05	1440	0.06
LMC005	800490	10	12	454	54	1.5	0.25	2.5	50	7.66	1275	0.06
LMC005	800491	12	13	77	109	0.25	0.25	6	9	1.38	263	0.01
LMC005	800492	13	15	454	133	1.2	0.25	40	114	8.32	1190	0.13
LMC005	800493	15	19	319	94	0.9	0.25	33	55	9.81	1535	0.26
LMC006	800494	0	5	112	47	0.25	0.25	14	55	7.16	994	0.02
LMC006	800495	5	10	80	20	0.25	0.25	16	24	4.3	705	0.005

HOLE ID	Sample	From	To	Zn ppm	Pb ppm	Cd ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Fe pct	Mn ppm	S pct
LMC006	800496	10	16	221	36	0.7	0.25	7	19	5.26	837	0.01
LMC007	800497	0	5	79	29	0.25	0.25	6	35	4.43	372	0.01
LMC007	800498	5	10	127	27	0.25	0.25	5	44	4.32	504	0.22
LMC007	800499	10	15	147	16	0.25	0.25	2.5	48	4.61	381	0.36
LMC007	800500	15	20	139	19	0.5	0.25	2.5	36	4.12	667	0.13
LMC007	800501	20	25	132	21	0.25	0.25	10	26	4.09	436	0.15
LMC007	800502	25	30	105	16	0.25	0.25	8	25	4.09	587	0.07
LMC007	800503	30	35	99	21	0.25	0.25	2.5	23	3.58	413	0.05
LMC007	800504	35	37	104	20	0.25	0.25	2.5	25	4.1	552	0.1
LMC008	800505	0	5	350	141	0.6	0.25	2.5	52	4.59	713	0.01
LMC008	800506	5	10	138	93	0.25	0.8	9	12	1.25	164	0.005
LMC008	800507	10	15	311	80	0.8	0.25	21	110	4.88	760	0.1
LMC008	800508	15	20	662	228	2	0.25	15	42	6.62	1480	0.01
LMC008	800509	20	25	622	242	1.6	0.25	23	21	7.73	1615	0.02
LMC008	800510	25	31	650	225	1.1	0.25	6	59	8.01	1780	0.13
LMC009	800511	0	5	195	42	0.9	0.25	2.5	71	8.27	1080	0.01
LMC009	800512	5	10	226	38	1.1	0.25	20	76	7.92	1290	0.02
LMC009	800513	10	15	432	42	1.2	0.25	9	71	8.3	1130	0.02
LMC009	800514	15	20	210	15	1.5	0.25	2.5	73	7.45	1050	1.2
LMC009	800515	20	25	533	95	1.9	0.25	8	67	6.69	921	0.56
LMC009	800516	25	30	282	63	1	0.25	44	44	7.86	1310	0.31
LMC009	800517	30	35	3090	344	13.9	0.25	95	66	8.13	1320	0.48
LMC009	800518	35	40	158	38	0.8	0.25	36	59	9.08	1410	0.31
LMC009	800519	40	45	211	43	0.7	0.25	14	70	8	1160	0.47
LMC009	800520	45	50	218	42	0.6	0.25	26	72	8.58	1485	0.4
LMC009	800521	50	55	226	41	0.7	0.25	10	29	8.68	1380	0.14
LMC009	800522	55	61	137	34	0.8	0.25	16	76	9.25	1325	0.27
LMC010	800523	0	5	880	235	1.2	0.25	13	50	6.16	1005	0.02
LMC010	800524	5	10	621	173	1	0.25	7	38	4.14	562	0.16
LMC010	800525	10	15	386	62	0.9	0.25	6	27	3.64	483	0.17
LMC010	800526	15	20	356	81	0.8	0.25	7	36	8.5	1265	0.21
LMC010	800527	20	25	20000	2350	97	2.4	2.5	146	6.46	852	1.81
LMC011	800528	0	5	214	55	0.9	0.25	16	30	4.08	635	0.02
LMC011	800529	5	10	119	10	0.25	0.25	8	21	4.33	607	0.01
LMC011	800530	10	15	121	14	0.25	0.25	13	33	4.25	593	0.01
LMC011	800531	15	20	80	9	0.25	0.25	11	32	4.25	568	0.01
LMC011	800532	20	25	72	9	0.25	0.25	2.5	31	4.04	525	0.01
LMC011	800533	25	30	129	18	0.25	0.25	13	26	3.92	616	0.06
LMC011	800534	30	34	63	11	0.25	0.25	7	33	4.05	652	0.17
LMC012	800535	0	5	312	120	0.5	0.25	10	62	5.43	827	0.01
LMC012	800536	5	10	356	73	1.5	0.25	18	65	5.99	1045	0.01
LMC012	800537	10	15	487	152	1.4	0.25	6	70	5.71	1115	0.12
LMC012	800538	15	20	828	152	2.9	0.25	5	72	6.29	1170	0.09

HOLE ID	Sample	From	To	Zn ppm	Pb ppm	Cd ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Fe pct	Mn ppm	S pct
LMC012	800539	20	25	416	173	1.2	0.25	2.5	87	6.31	1200	0.09
LMC012	800540	25	28	428	107	1.1	0.25	2.5	140	6.52	1330	0.16
LMC013	800541	0	5	268	55	0.25	0.25	7	44	4.38	614	0.01
LMC013	800542	5	10	222	28	1.3	0.25	14	33	4.92	840	0.005
LMC013	800543	10	15	130	20	0.8	0.25	2.5	58	5.84	1015	0.03
LMC013	800544	15	20	96	19	0.25	0.25	8	39	4.7	891	0.04
LMC013	800545	20	25	162	21	0.25	0.25	11	106	5.39	907	0.07
LMC013	800546	25	30	84	19	0.25	0.25	9	53	4.28	735	0.06
LMC013	800547	30	34	878	268	2.7	0.25	75	68	7.38	1145	0.3
LMC014	800548	0	5	542	156	0.9	0.25	7	64	6.89	1320	0.01
LMC014	800549	5	10	420	96	1.1	0.25	2.5	50	6.71	1285	0.005
LMC014	800550	10	15	1190	301	3.6	0.25	2.5	52	6.54	1220	0.01
LMC014	800551	15	20	1280	332	2.9	0.25	13	111	6.97	1150	0.18
LMC014	800552	20	25	830	274	1.3	0.25	8	30	5.99	1150	0.03
LMC015	800553	0	5	161	60	0.25	0.25	15	42	4.44	520	0.01
LMC015	800554	5	10	64	8	0.25	0.25	2.5	24	3.76	516	0.005
LMC015	800555	10	15	59	4	0.25	0.25	2.5	39	3.8	370	0.01
LMC015	800556	15	20	61	8	0.25	0.25	6	18	3.96	438	0.005
LMC015	800557	20	25	52	10	0.25	0.25	10	35	4.18	567	0.01
LMC015	800558	25	30	61	1	0.25	0.25	29	35	4.8	650	0.03
LMC015	800559	30	34	64	6	0.25	0.25	2.5	25	4.77	844	0.06
LMC016	800560	0	5	81	22	0.25	0.25	10	24	4.13	347	0.01
LMC016	800561	5	10	82	10	0.25	0.25	11	37	4.46	819	0.02
LMC016	800562	10	15	60	4	0.25	0.25	9	27	4.72	1015	0.01
LMC016	800563	15	20	71	16	0.25	0.25	2.5	24	5.07	950	0.01
LMC016	800564	20	25	68	26	0.25	0.25	6	16	4.52	669	0.005
LMC016	800565	25	28	59	14	0.25	0.25	9	20	4.3	631	0.01
LMC017	800566	0	5	75	60	0.25	0.25	2.5	39	2.96	435	0.005
LMC017	800567	5	10	76	76	0.25	0.25	2.5	53	3.39	499	0.01
LMC017	800568	10	15	94	125	0.25	0.25	2.5	38	3.13	618	0.005
LMC017	800569	15	20	253	145	0.25	0.25	2.5	36	2.76	619	0.01
LMC017	800570	20	25	144	102	0.25	0.25	2.5	30	2.33	648	0.01
LMC018	800571	0	5	95	55	0.25	0.25	2.5	45	3.26	283	0.16
LMC018	800572	5	10	155	58	0.25	0.25	2.5	45	3.76	333	0.25
LMC018	800573	10	15	100	25	0.25	0.25	2.5	47	3.85	604	0.03
LMC018	800574	15	20	70	31	0.25	0.25	2.5	46	3.13	624	0.11
LMC018	800575	20	25	115	26	0.25	0.25	8	49	4.18	504	0.15
LMC018	800576	25	30	102	26	0.25	0.25	2.5	39	4.49	650	0.09
LMC018	800577	30	35	185	39	0.25	0.25	2.5	44	3.78	449	0.24
LMC018	800578	35	37	219	51	0.25	0.25	2.5	38	4.36	489	0.91
LMC019	800579	0	5	147	41	0.25	0.25	6	50	6.53	1200	0.01
LMC019	800580	5	10	122	11	0.25	0.25	2.5	60	6.65	1150	0.01
LMC019	800581	10	13	132	20	0.25	0.25	2.5	60	6.32	1120	0.01

HOLE ID	Sample	From	To	Zn ppm	Pb ppm	Cd ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Fe pct	Mn ppm	S pct
LMC020	800582	0	5	208	62	0.25	0.25	12	44	3.14	825	0.01
LMC020	800583	5	10	238	54	0.25	0.25	10	35	4.35	1020	0.01
LMC020	800584	10	16	330	101	0.25	0.25	81	91	6.71	873	0.38
LMC021	800585	0	5	245	160	0.25	0.25	2.5	41	3.57	493	0.02
LMC021	800586	5	10	354	59	1.2	0.25	2.5	36	4.04	503	0.08
LMC022	800587	0	5	97	31	0.25	0.25	2.5	22	4.59	832	0.01
LMC022	800588	5	10	80	18	0.25	0.25	5	35	4.75	796	0.02
LMC022	800589	10	16	94	16	0.25	0.25	2.5	91	4.47	929	0.11
LMC023	800590	0	5	253	72	0.25	0.25	5	42	4.72	720	0.01
LMC023	800591	5	10	293	45	0.25	0.25	19	51	5.84	953	0.08
LMC023	800592	10	16	238	49	0.5	0.25	6	74	7.32	1120	0.41
LMC024	800593	0	5	161	71	0.25	0.25	2.5	29	3.56	506	0.01
LMC024	800594	5	10	87	55	0.25	0.25	2.5	33	3.83	580	0.02
LMC024	800595	10	15	148	65	0.25	0.25	2.5	31	3.55	498	0.02
LMC024	800596	15	20	131	66	0.25	0.25	8	31	3.18	502	0.01
LMC024	800597	20	25	1000	310	0.9	0.25	11	46	4.06	473	0.06
LMC024	800598	25	30	616	127	1.3	0.25	2.5	52	5.9	769	0.12
LMC024	800599	30	34	320	70	0.5	0.25	5	51	7.95	1250	0.22
LMR039	800457	0	1	82	29	0.25	0.7	2.5	32	4.37	569	0.01
LMR039	800458	1	4	164	33	0.7	0.25	2.5	52	5.96	715	0.01
LMR039	800459	4	9	101	38	0.6	0.7	8	41	3.83	540	0.04
LMR039	800460	9	14	140	27	0.9	0.25	7	55	5.94	685	0.12
LMR039	800461	14	19	294	29	1.1	0.8	2.5	73	5.83	695	0.28
LMR039	800462	19	24	300	137	0.7	0.25	11	37	4.36	616	0.09
LMR039	800463	24	27	159	45	0.25	0.25	13	46	6.9	1115	0.04

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Ms Lynda Daley, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Ms Daley is a full-time employee of Sipa Resources Limited. Ms Daley has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which she 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'. Ms Daley consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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.*	• Drill samples for single metres were collected in buckets and arranged in 1 metre piles on the ground. A scoop sample of each 1 metre pile is sieved to -2mm and the fines collected in a kraft bag. • Each 1 metre sample was analyzed in the Sipa office in Kitgum using a portable XRF analyzer (INNOV-X Delta Premium). Industry standards and blanks are used to monitor the calibration of the instrument. • Composite samples of approximately 2kg in size were collected using a trowel and sent to ALS in Johannesburg. • Soil Sample size was 150g. Approximately 10g of the sample were used for the XRF analyses and a 30g charge was used for the ACME analyses.
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).*	• Rotary Air Blast drilling blade and hammer 4 inch and RC drilling 5.5 inch open hole hammer
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.*	• The moisture for the 1 m samples is recorded. The majority of the samples were of good quality. • Samples taken below the water table are indicative only and are of poor quality
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.*	• RAB and RC chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals. Chips were visually inspected, recording lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation veining and structure. • The complete drill hole was logged.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No core drilling reported. • One metre samples were collected from the cyclone in buckets and the contents of the buckets tipped on the ground in one metre piles. • A scoop sample was taken from each pile and sieved to -2mm. The samples were dried prior to XRF analysis. • No field duplicates were taken. • The sieved fines of the drill sample are considered to be better homogenised and better representative sample for XRF analysis, however, total representativity and homogenization cannot be assumed.
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.*	• An Olympus Innov-X Delta Premium portable XRF analyzer was used with a Rhenium anode in soil and mines mode at a tube voltage of 40kV and a tube power of 200µA. The resolution is around 156eV @ 40000cps. The detector area is 30mm2 SDD2. A power source of Lithium ion batteries is used. The element range is from P (Z15 to U (Z92). A cycle time of 180 seconds Soil Mode was used and beam times were 60 seconds. Selected high samples were analysed in Mineplus Mode. A propylene3 window was used.. • Standards are used to calibrate the machine • The XRF analysis of drilling is a preliminary result only and will be confirmed by proper wet chemistry analysis. Concentrations are approximate only. • XRF results from drilling are used for internal purposes only and tabled drill results will only be reported as confirmed laboratory assays are received • Composite drill samples were sent to ALS Johannesburg and are being assayed using the ME-ICP61 technique which is a four acid digest with an ICP finish for 33 elements
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 independent consultant Nigel Brand, Geochemical Services, West Perth • No twinned holes were drilled. • 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.*	• Drill holes were located using handheld GPS receivers with an accuracy of +/- 5m. • The data were recorded in longitude/latitude WGS84. • The terrain is largely flat.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 reported drill holes were drilled at 100 and 50m spacing and are first pass reconnaissance drilling only. • Samples have been composited where appropriate using geological boundaries or on a 5m spacing.
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 the soil anomaly. • Drill holes are vertical unless otherwise noted and orientation of holes does not take into account the orientation of structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were taken and transported by Sipa personnel to the Sipa office in Kitgum. Prior to XRF analyses the samples are locked in the Sipa office. • Drill samples for laboratory analysis were transported from Kitgum by road and escorted and delivered by Sipa personnel to Airfreight depot from where they are tracked by consignment note.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The data were examined by the independent consultant Nigel Brand, Geochemical Services, West Perth and considered appropriate.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The results reported in this Announcement are on granted Exploration Licenses held by Sipa Exploration Uganda Limited, a 80% owned subsidiary of Sipa Resources Limited and 20% owned by Geocrust Pty Ltd • At this time the tenements are believed to be in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtain a license to operate, other than those set out by statutory requirements which have not yet been applied for.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Extensive searches for previous exploration have not identified any previous mineral exploration activity.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Kitgum-Pader Project covers reworked, high grade metamorphic, Archaean and Proterozoic supracrustal rocks heavily overprinted by the Pan African Neoproterozoic event of between 600 and 700Ma. The tectonostratigraphy includes felsic ortho- and para-gneisses and mafic and ultramafic amphibolites and granulites and is situated on the northeastern margin of the Congo Craton. The geology and tectonic setting is prospective for magmatic Ni, Broken Hill type base metal and orogenic Au deposits.

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:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• New Drillhole Collar details are recorded in Table 1
		• Table 2 has all data relevant to the understanding of the Pamwa drilling program

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.*	• Only original data are reported with no weighting averaging or grade truncations.
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 drill holes are vertical reconnaissance drill holes. The orientation of the mineralisation is unknown and true width is unknown.
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 maps of the reported drill holes are included into this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The reported drill holes are the first drilled at Pamwa. All drilling results have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• 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.*	• The holes represent the first holes of a RAB/RC drilling campaign which is designed to first-pass test a number of soil anomalies on the tenements. • Sipa Resources Limited is currently integrating and reviewing all the exploration results. Further work will be determined upon a full analysis and interpretation of results.