



Si6 METALS

22 JANUARY 2021

December 2020 Quarterly Report

Si6 Metals Limited (ASX: “Si6”, or “the Company”) wishes to provide shareholders with its quarterly report for the three-month period ending 31 December 2020.

Highlights

Botswana (Maibele Project)

- Drilling at Maibele North commenced (project last drilled in 2014).
- Exciting Gradient Array IP results at Airstrip and Dibete show strong chargeability responses for high-grade copper and silver mineralisation.
- Sampling at Majante shows two 1.2km long, sub-parallel zones of strong nickel responses coincident with the conductive EM feature.

Western Australia (Monument Gold Project “MGP”)

- Preparations for a 4,375m reverse circulation drilling program at Korong and Waihi undertaken.
- Ongoing project assessment work identifies additional drill targets and exploration targets for follow up.
- Reconnaissance sampling confirmed bedrock mineralisation >1g/t Au over 9km of strike between A1 and Perseverance prospects with a number of bedrock samples >3g/t Au and a peak value of 39.3g/t Au from grab sampling at the Fred’s Well North workings.

Corporate

- Cash position at quarter end of \$5.6 million.
- Placement of \$2 million completed as well as the early conversion of a number of options.
- Appointment of Exploration Manager for MGP

Forward plans

- Maibele North diamond drill hole, completed in January, will be logged and cut with samples dispatched to an independent laboratory in South Africa for analysis.
- Completion of RC drilling at MGP.
- Down hole electromagnetic surveying at Maibele North will be undertaken to identify off-hole conductors for follow up drill testing.
- AMT/dipole-dipole IP surveying at Airstrip and Dibete to resolve accurate depth to chargeability targets with RC drilling to follow.
- Areas of anomalism at Majante will be followed up with geological mapping, trenching and ground EM surveying.

Si6 Metals

Corporate Details

ASX Code: Si6

Directors

Patrick Holywell

Executive Chairman

Steve Groves

Technical Director

Joshua Letcher

Non-Executive Director

Mauro Piccini

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Maibele Project, Botswana

The Maibele North nickel sulphide mineralisation is related to ultramafic intrusions within mobile belt rocks and is broadly similar in style to other ultramafic intrusion-related mobile belt nickel discoveries such as Nova-Bollinger (ASX:IGO) and Julimar (ASX:CHN).

During the quarter, Si6 Metals continued its program of sampling, ground geophysics and drilling at advanced prospects within its Botswana portfolio. The Company continues to target additional nickel, copper, cobalt, PGE and silver mineralisation at its Maibele Project, outside the current resource.

In December 2020, diamond drilling at Maibele North had reached a depth of 320 metres. The main target in this hole was expected at around 400 metres to 500 metres down hole with a total drill hole depth of 550 metres. Si6 also completed Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (“IP”) surveying at its Airstrip and Dibete Prospects. Earlier in the quarter, promising results from sampling of the Majante and Majante Southwest prospect areas were also announced.

Drilling at Maibele North

By way of background, in 2014, Si6’s JV partner BCL Limited (currently in liquidation) undertook resource drilling at the Maibele Ni-Cu-Co-Pd project. As part of this program, BCL agreed to test one of Si6’s deep exploration targets that lay some 250m along strike from the existing mineralization and at a vertical depth of 400m. The single drillhole, MARD0094, successfully intersected a Ni-sulphide body returning significant assay results such as 6.82m @ 0.75% Ni, 0.25% Cu, 485 ppm Co, 0.06g/t Au, 0.43g/t Pd from 460m including:

- 1.25m @ 2.05% Ni, 0.53% Cu, 1,272ppm Co, 0.07g/t Au, 1.05 g/t Pd from 461.50m
- 0.10m @ 1.64% Ni, 1.67% Cu, 1,040 ppm Co, 0.06g/t Au, 1.04g/t Pd from 462.9m
- 0.21m @ 2.27% Ni, 0.58% Cu, 1,356 ppm Co, 0.10g/t Au, 1.31g/t Pd from 463.65m
- 0.19m @ 1.62% Ni, 0.30% Cu, 1,046 ppm Co, 0.05g/t Au, 1.24g/t Pd from 466.63m

An initial JORC-compliant (2012) Inferred Resource was calculated at Maibele North by MSA South Africa in 2015. At the time of BCL’s liquidation, Worley Parsons had been engaged to recalculate the resource based on further drilling in preparation for mining pre-feasibility studies. This work was never completed.

Maibele North Inferred Resource							
Tonnes (Mt)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Rh (g/t)	Ru (g/t)	Au (g/t)
2.38	0.72	0.21	0.08	0.36	0.04	0.05	0.10

Table 1: Inferred Resource calculated by MSA South Africa in 2015 to JORC 2012 compliance (at a 0.30% Nickel cut-off grade).

See ASX release on 28 April 2015 “Maiden Inferred Resource for Maibele North.”

The result from MARD0094 was very significant because it confirmed the continuation of high-grade Ni-Cu-Co-Pd mineralisation along strike to the east of the previously known mineralisation and at a depth previously untested. This new zone remains untested to the east, west and at depth and indicates that considerable potential still exists to add additional resources to the mineralisation already defined at Maibele North. Significant down-hole EM and SQUID EM conductors have been identified to be spatially associated with the mineralisation and provide encouragement for the discovery of a significant body of mineralisation around the MARD0094 intersection.

In December, a drilling crew mobilised to site to undertake a 550m deep diamond drill hole to test along strike to the east of the nickel-sulphide intersection from MARD0094, within the large SQUID EM conductor that is spatially associated with the mineralisation. **The hole will be logged and cut with samples dispatched to an independent laboratory in South Africa for analysis. Down hole electromagnetic surveying will also be undertaken to identify off-hole conductors for follow up drill testing.**

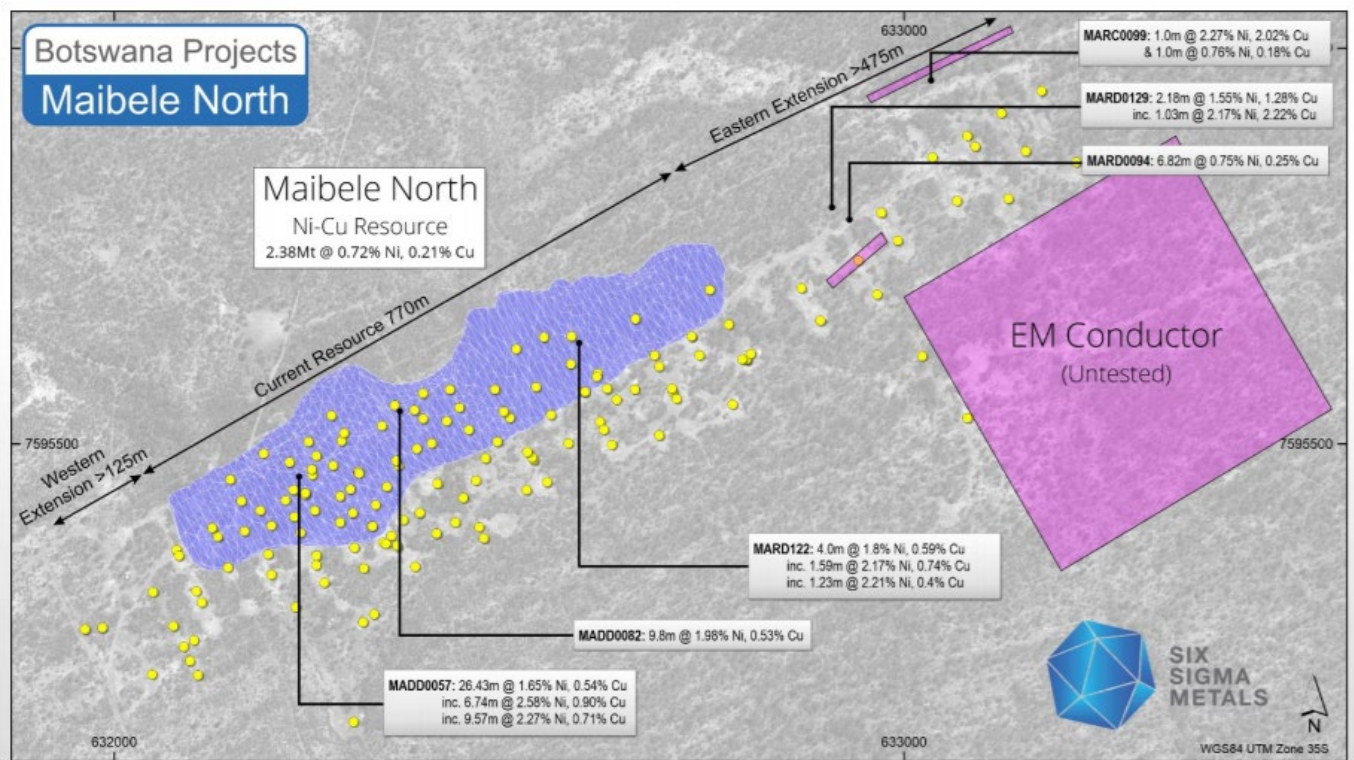


Figure 1: The large pink square represents a large SQUID EM conductor which was drilled in December 2020.

Ground Geophysics at Airstrip & Dibete

The initial results from the Gradient Array IP surveying across the Airstrip Cu-Ag and Dibete Cu-Ag were designed to test for deep sulphide bodies potentially ‘feeding’ the high-grade mineralisation observed close to surface. The survey covered over 20 km² at 100m line-spacing across the two prospects.

The results from both Airstrip and Dibete are very encouraging and show strong chargeability responses that are often coincident with elevated copper levels in soil sampling and, in some cases, high-grade copper and silver mineralisation in drill holes.

Airstrip

At the Airstrip Prospect, several prominent chargeability anomalies have been highlighted in 2D surface imagery of the IP survey results.

Anomaly 1 is located on the NE edge of the survey area and is coincident with historically drilled copper-silver lodes. The high chargeability zones are offset slightly to the east of the main drilled mineralisation at Airstrip and extend along strike towards the Maibele North Ni-Cu-PGE orebody. This anomaly has never been properly drill tested and its proximity to known sulphide mineralisation renders it a very exciting exploration drill target.

Anomaly 2 presents as a large area of multiple strong chargeability responses in the southwest corner of the survey area. The area displays moderate copper and nickel surface geochemistry but the NW- NE trending structural regime

is still evident. The anomaly is also spatially associated with a large NW-trending dolerite dyke, the type of which have been noted to be associated with high grade copper and silver mineralisation in drill holes at Airstrip. This large area also contains a NE-striking magnetic body that potentially represents a mafic-ultramafic body that appears to be the extension of the ultramafic rock types associated with the Maibele North Ni-Cu-PGE orebody.

Anomaly 2 is an exciting new exploration target for Si6 demonstrating strong potential to contain both Airstrip- style high grade Cu-Ag mineralisation as well as Maibele North-style Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation. Further deep-seeing geophysics such as dipole-dipole IP, or AMT will be required to further investigate these targets at depth at Anomaly 2.

Anomaly 3 is located in the northern part of the survey area and is a NE-trending, >1km long linear chargeability high, directly associated with a strong NE-trending copper-in-soil anomaly, in an area that has never been drilled previously. Field reconnaissance has shown copper-oxide mineralisation (malachite) to be present at surface. The area shows intersecting NW and NE-trending structural features which are considered important in the potential location of copper-sulphide mineralisation.

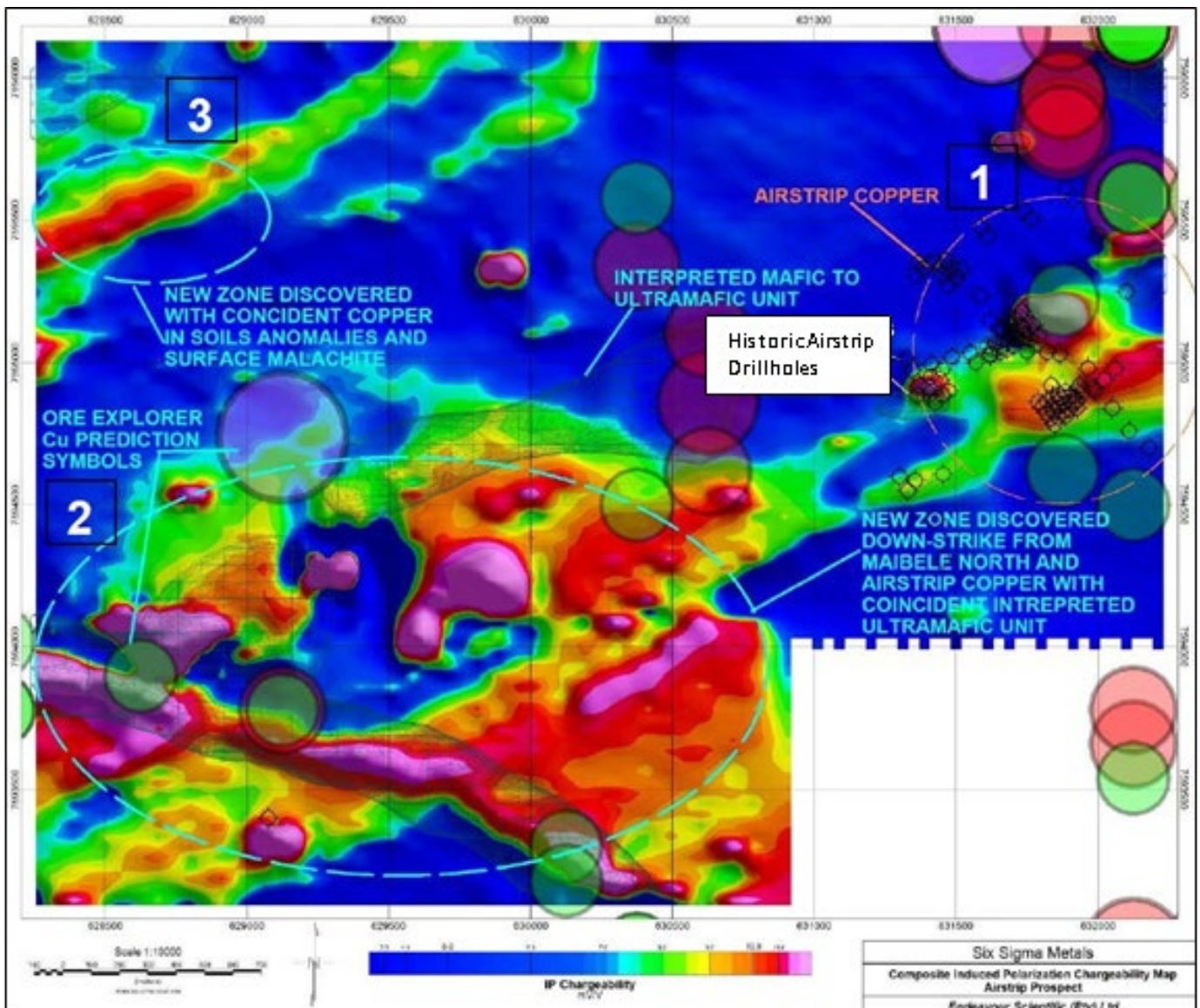


Figure 2: Gradient Array IP map for the Airstrip Prospect and immediate western locality with historic drillholes, ORE Explorer targets and interpreted mafic/ultramafic units.

Dibete

The IP survey at Dibete revealed three zones of significant chargeability response.

Zone 1 is a prominent, >2km long NE-trending linear chargeability high occurring coincident with previously drilled shallow high grade copper-silver mineralisation, extending along strike to the NE and SW. The position and strength of the anomaly is highly encouraging and if the response can be shown to have a source deeper than previous drilling (very few holes at Dibete have extended beyond 100m) then it presents as an exciting deep drill target.

The survey also revealed two additional zones of high chargeability responses at Dibete. *Zone 2* is located to the NW of Dibete and *Zone 3* is to the ESE of the main Dibete prospect. Both anomalies are spatially associated with a NW-trending dolerite dyke which might have important implications for the presence of sulphide copper mineralisation.

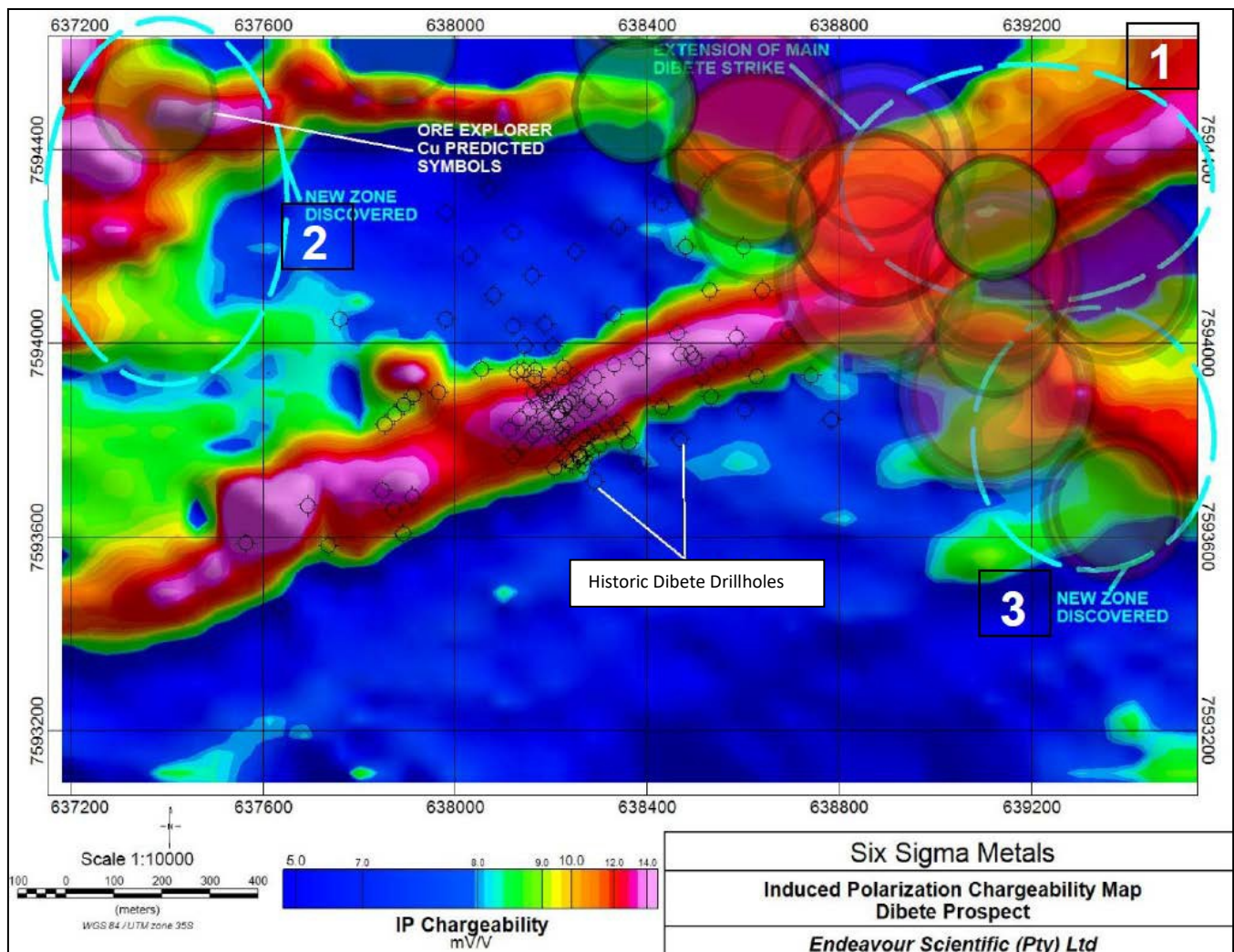


Figure 3: Gradient IP map for the Dibete Prospect and immediate western locality with historic drillholes, ORE Explorer targets and interpreted mafic/ultramafic units.

Si6 will undertake a follow up survey of a series of Audio-magnetic Tellurics (“AMT”) or dipole-dipole IP traverses at each prospect to resolve accurate depth to chargeability targets. Si6 then intends to mobilise a Reverse Circulation rig to site to test the chargeability anomalies. The high-grade copper and silver mineralisation at both Airstrip and Dibete appear to be very similar in style and geology to the historically significant Messina Copper Deposits located approximately 230km to the south-east in South Africa.

By way of background, the Messina Copper district contains multiple high-grade copper deposits comprising breccia pipes, disseminated replacement and fissure deposits centered on NW-NE structural intersections within high-grade metamorphic rocks of the Limpopo Mobile Belt similar to those seen in the Magogophate Shear Zone. The Messina deposits were discovered initially by the recognition of narrow, high-grade copper veins close to surface, with the larger orebodies extending to over 1,400m depth spaced over a 15km strike zone. The area was mined from 1903 to 1993 and historical records estimate up to 42 million tons of Cu-bearing ore to produce 700,000 tonnes of copper were extracted at Messina.

Similarities between Messina and Dibete/Airstrip, including the presence of narrow, extremely high-grade copper veins, spatial association of Karoo-aged dolerite dykes and mineralisation located on NW-NE structural and geological trends all suggest that this style of mineralisation is a valid and exciting new target type for the Magogophate Shear Zone.

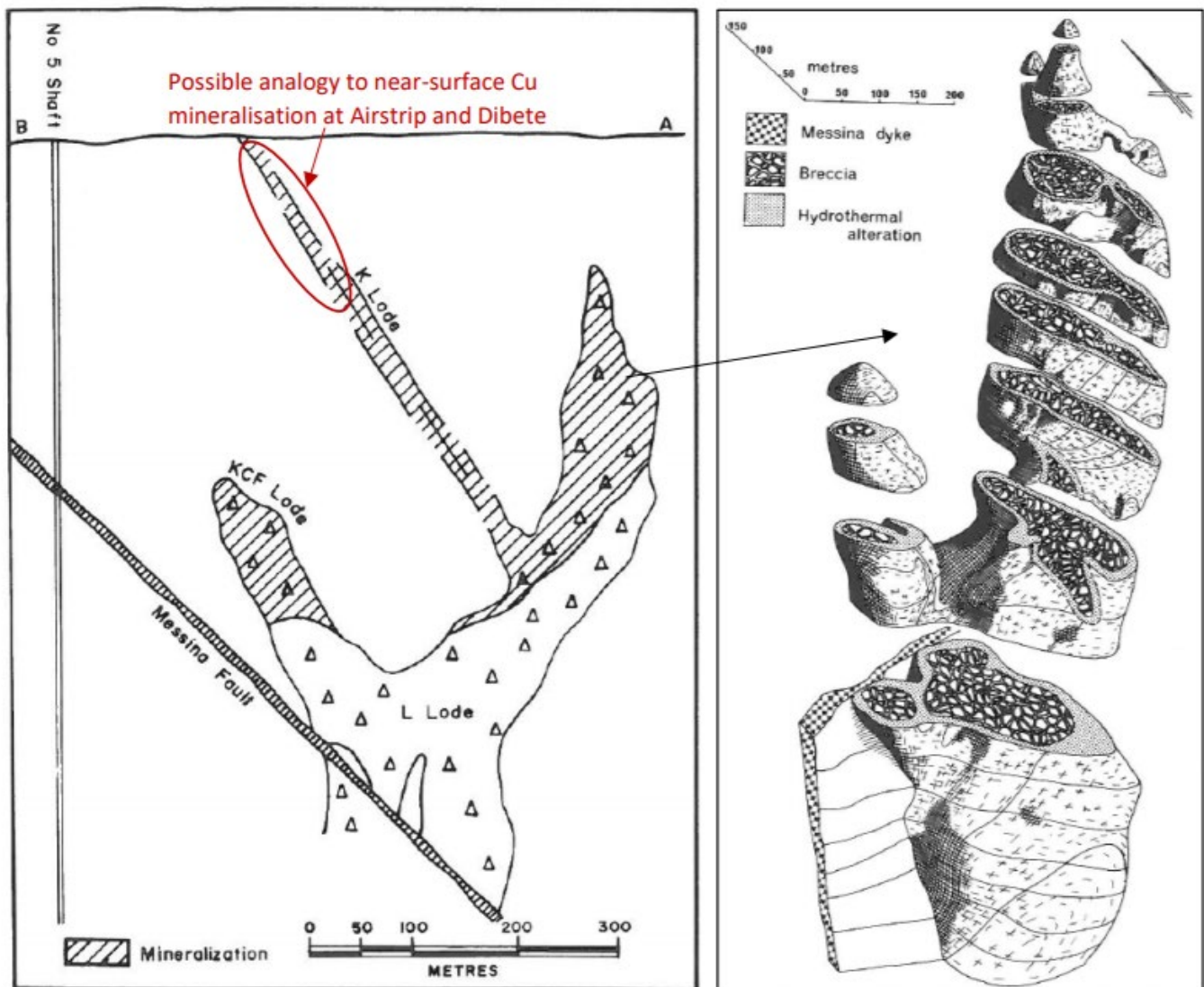


Figure 4: Examples of mineralisation from the Messina Copper District. The figures show a cross section through the L Lode Breccia on the left and a 3D drawing of the L Lode on the right. Note the narrow K Lode extending to surface on the left. The narrow, high-grade shoots intersected at Airstrip and Dibete may represent a similar style of mineralisation

Sampling – Majante

In October, results were released from sampling of the Majante and Majante Southwest prospect areas, where historic exploration has identified buried conductors associated with mapped ultramafic rocks at surface and elevated nickel and copper soil geochemical anomalies. A total of 100 samples from the total of 625 collected were sent to an independent laboratory in South Africa.

The area selected for independent laboratory analysis was determined by the initial portable XRF (pXRF) response during soil sample collection by Si6 staff. The original 5km x 3km area surveyed covers a prominent conductive feature identified in Government-flown airborne Electro-Magnetic surveys undertaken during the 1980's. Samples were selected based on an elevated nickel response in pXRF analysis and analysed by the ICP90A method for 33 elements.

The results show two 1.2km long, sub-parallel zones of strong nickel response to over 1200ppm Ni coincident with the conductive EM feature. The assayed Ni response correlates strongly with anomalous Ni levels noted in the in-house pXRF analysis. Other elements noted to be anomalous and coincident with the nickel trends include copper up to 176 ppm, cobalt to 139ppm and chrome to 2.08%.

All areas of anomalism both from the laboratory analysis and the in-house pXRF work will be followed up by Si6 staff through a combination of geological mapping, trenching and ground EM surveying.

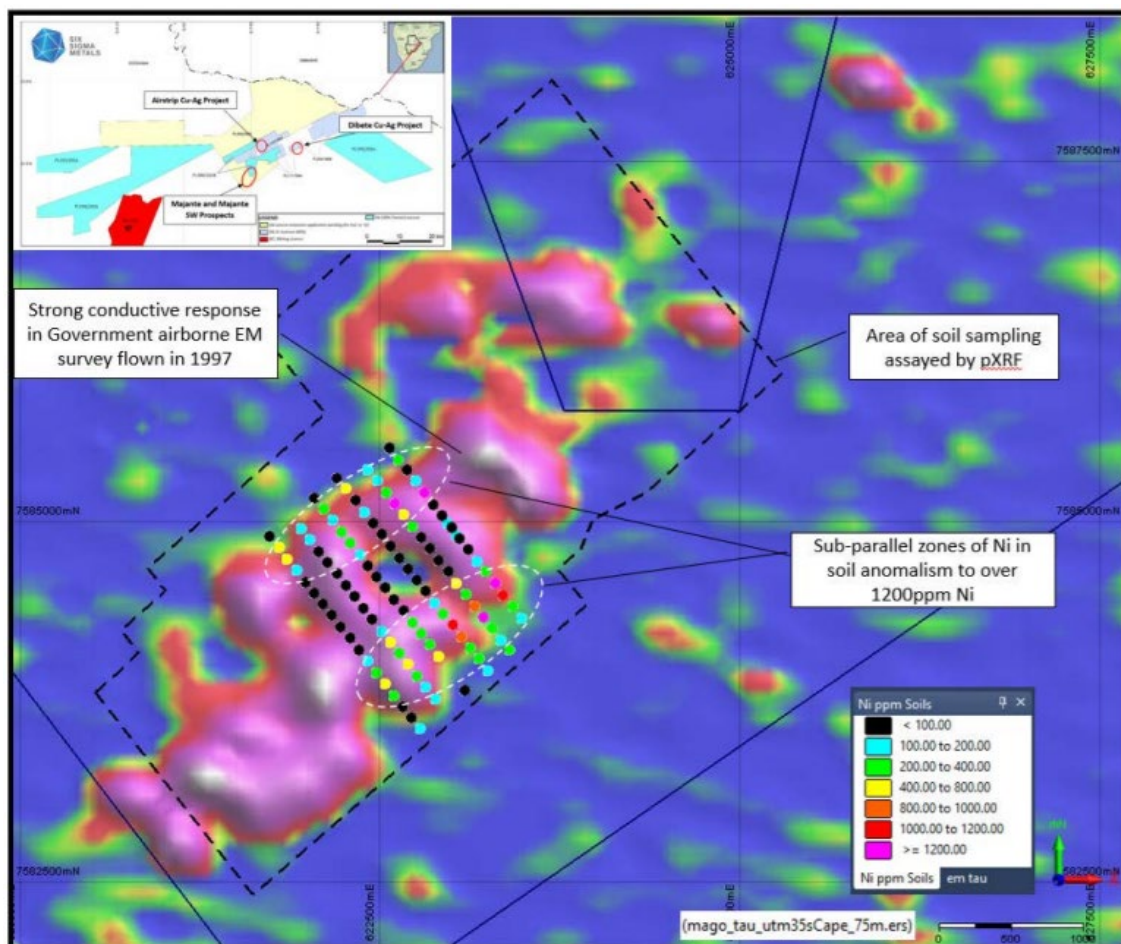


Figure 5: Map view of Ni-in-soil anomalism from laboratory assays over the SW Majante area. The anomalous trends are coincident with a broad EM conductive feature (purple area) prominent in government-acquired airborne EM data from a 1989 survey.



Monument Gold Project, Western Australia

The MGP covers an area of 310km² and comprises 25 licences with the majority being contained within 6 exploration licences. The area is a well-established mining district which hosts excellent infrastructure and access including the sealed Leonora-to-Laverton Road, which runs directly through the Project, a gas pipeline and a sealed airstrip at Laverton. The Project contains significant gold mineralisation and ~30km of relatively untested gold-hosted Banded Iron Formation (“BIF”), which is interpreted to be the same unit that hosts the Westralia gold deposit (Dacian’s Mt Morgan Project), located immediately southeast of the Project. The Company is targeting gold with the project located within the world class Laverton Tectonic Zone (“LTZ”). The LTZ to date, has produced more than 30 million ounces of gold and yielded some of Australia’s best-known gold mines. The Korong Prospect has been the focal point of previous explorers and currently has an inferred resource estimate of 0.86Mt @ 1.8g/t for 50,000oz.

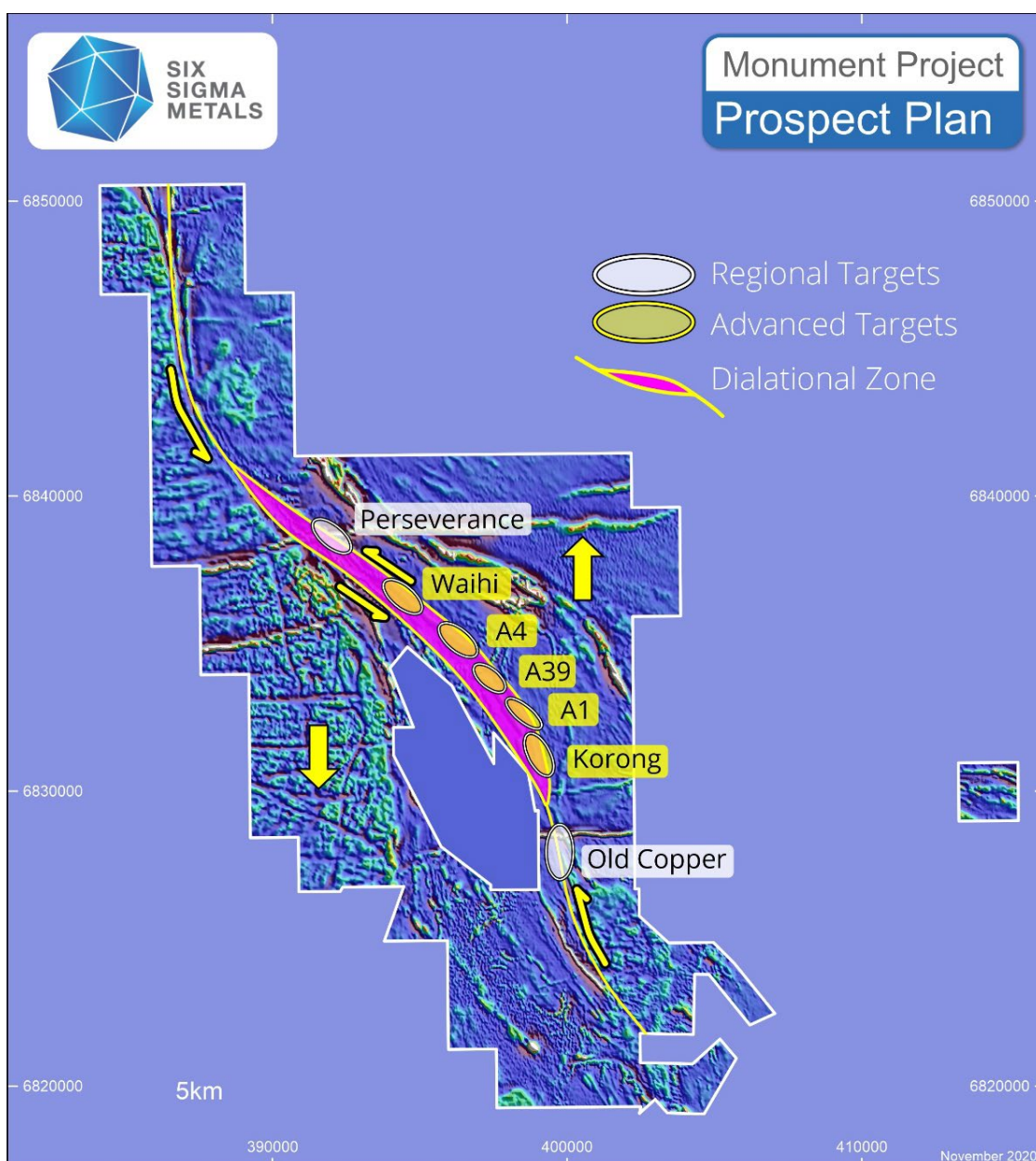


Figure 6: Regional map showing tenement outlines and prospects along jog.



Drill planning

During the period, Si6 submitted a Programme of Work in relation to the Monument Gold Project (“MGP”). On 7 December 2020, Si6 received written approval from the Department of Mines, Industry and Safety, allowing Si6 to proceed with its plans to drill the MGP in the current quarter. Preparation for the associated 4,375 metre RC drill program were undertaken.

The proposed drill holes have been designed using a combination of 3D surfaces and Spadis modelling with all holes designed to fully penetrate the basal banded iron formation unit terminating in the ultramafic. The planned holes have further been positioned to intersect down plunge extensions and repetitions of mineralisation at depth, cross structures with repeat “blow out zones” down-plunge and shallow mineralisation extensions both to the northwest and southeast. **Reverse circulation drilling commenced in early January 2021.** 13 holes for 1,715m at the Waihi Prospect will be undertaken where historic drilling stopped short of the banded iron formation-ultramafic contact which hosts the bulk of the gold mineralisation along the Korong-Perseverance corridor. 21 holes for 2,660m are planned at the Korong Prospect targeting down-plunge extensions to known mineralisation and testing “blow-out” zones associated with cross-cutting structures.

Project assessment

During the quarter, as part of an initial assessment to determine structural controls on gold mineralisation, 3D interpretation using Spadis Structural Software was undertaken. The results of the study demonstrate that overall gold mineralisation at Korong has a south plunge component with three distinguishable mineralised shoots plunging at an angle of 25 to 30 degrees. Within the broader south plunge there is a higher grade (>7g/t Au) shallow dipping north plunge component dipping at 15 to 20 degrees. Looking west in long section, the point cloud plot also shows there is a distinct off-set within the south plunge which is interpreted to represent north-dipping fault structures. The exercise has also highlighted an additional two possible shoot repetitions which remain largely untested.

The Spadis analysis combined with the 3D modelling has confirmed that high-grade mineralisation at Korong and Waihi plunges in a southeast direction in addition to a more shallow northeast plunge. Long sections generated in Micromine 3D Software using gold gram metre contours clearly show that these mineralised geometries strongly support the Spadis Analysis.

Korong Geology Interpretation

Korong Prospect-scale 3D modelling confirmed that a magnetite-rich basal BIF unit hosts most of the significant gold mineralisation which has been historically drill tested for a strike length of over 600m and to a vertical depth of 100m with approximately 1-4m true thickness. The BIF unit strikes 330° northwest and dips approximately 35° to the northeast.

Historical and recently undertaken geological mapping and geophysics interpretation has identified a number of faults that cross-cut the basal BIF unit at Korong. It is interpreted that the intersection lineation of these cross faults with the basal BIF unit is the principal control on the higher grade southeast plunge orientation that has been identified in Spadis.

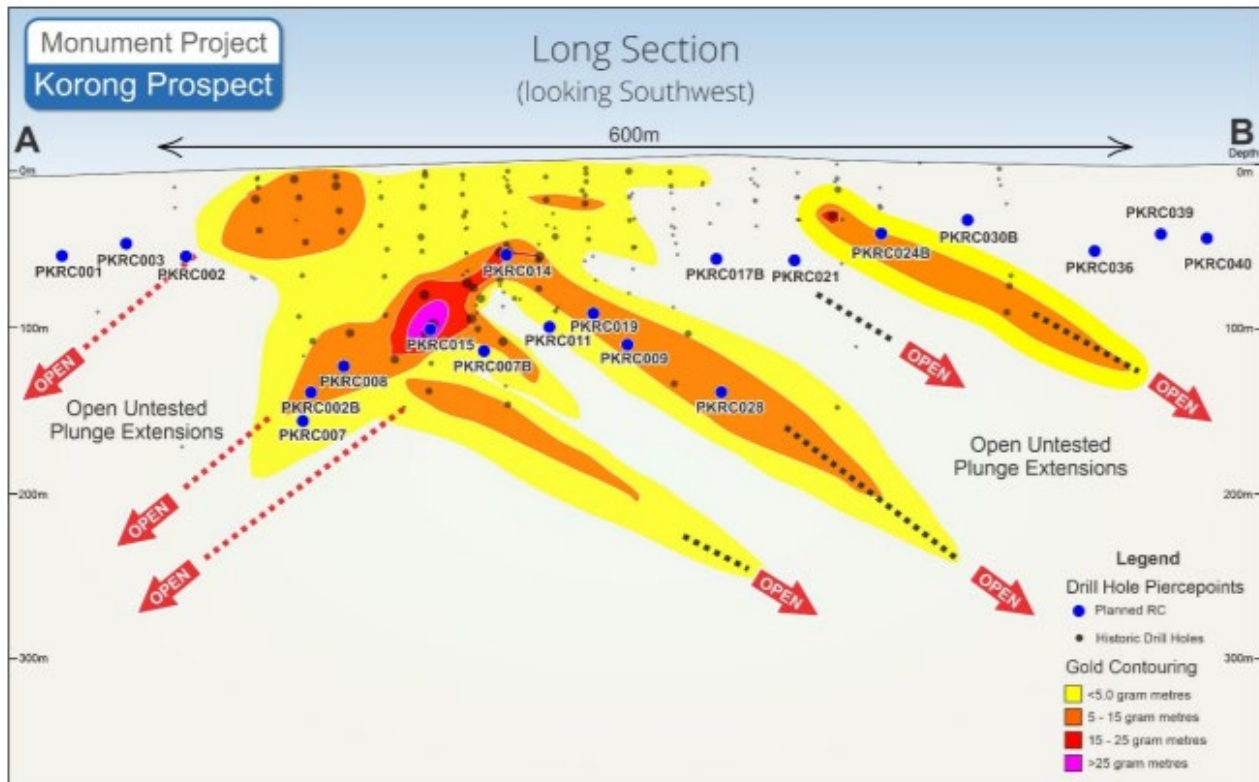


Figure 7: Korong long section showing plunging mineralised shoots and proposed drill hole pierce points.

Waihi Geology Interpretation

At Waihi the recent modelling highlights that chert-rich BIF sequences east of the main BIF unit have been the focus of previous drilling and exploration and that the obscured basal BIF unit which correlates to Korong remains largely untested. The prospectivity of the basal BIF unit is highlighted in the historical drilling with several of the limited number of historic drill holes returning intersections >25 gram metres Au.

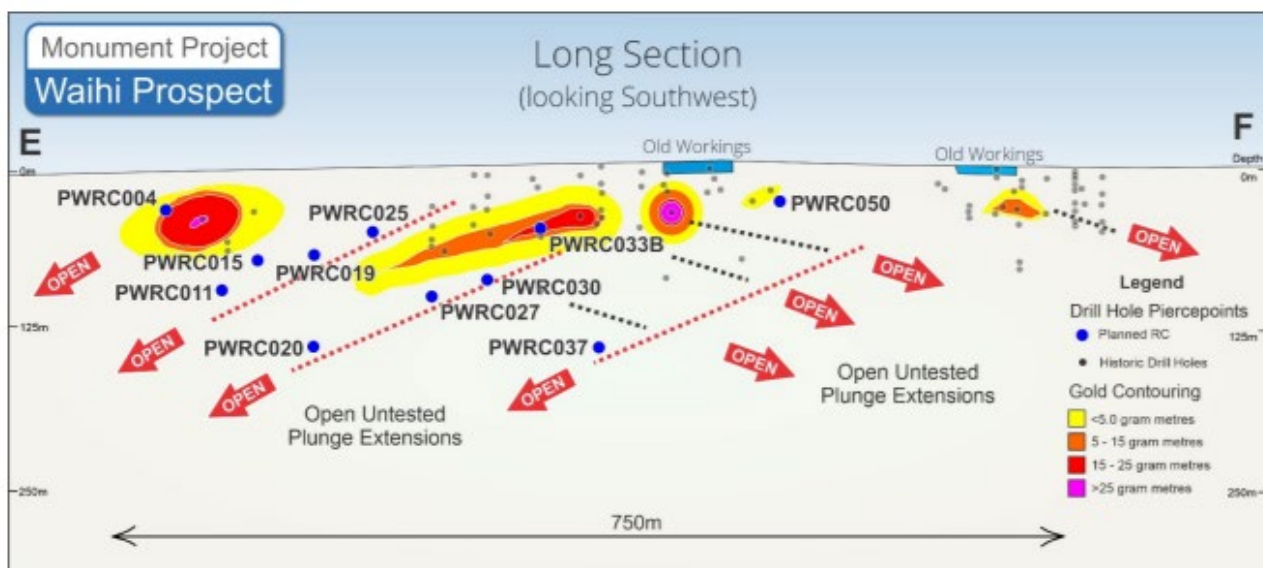


Figure 8: Waihi long section showing plunging mineralised shoots and proposed drill hole pierce points.

Further Drilling Targets

In addition to Korong & Waihi, there are three other high priority targets over 7km of strike between Korong and Waihi. Each of these targets is associated with historic drill intercepts greater than 1g/t Au over several metres, gold in soil and lag anomalies greater than 50 ppb Au identified from previous sampling and historic rock chip sampling of outcrops > 1g/t Au. A summary of lag, soil and rock chip results and significant drill intercepts across the prospects includes:

- A4
 - 2.30m @ 3.90g/t Au from 96.70m in drill hole MK060
 - 1.2km long, NW trending lag anomaly >50ppb Au up to 170ppb Au
 - Rock chip sampling up to 8.1g/t Au
- A39
 - 8m @ 1.23g/t Au from 32m in drill hole GKR024
 - Two parallel, 200 to 300m long lag anomalies >50ppb Au up to 198ppb Au
 - No rock chip sampling to date
- A1
 - 3m @ 3.76g/t Au from 212m in drill hole MRC033
 - 5m @ 1.39g/t Au from 75m in drill hole MK052
 - 1km long lag anomaly >50ppb Au up to 2,700ppb Au
 - Rock chip sampling up to 6.5g/t Au

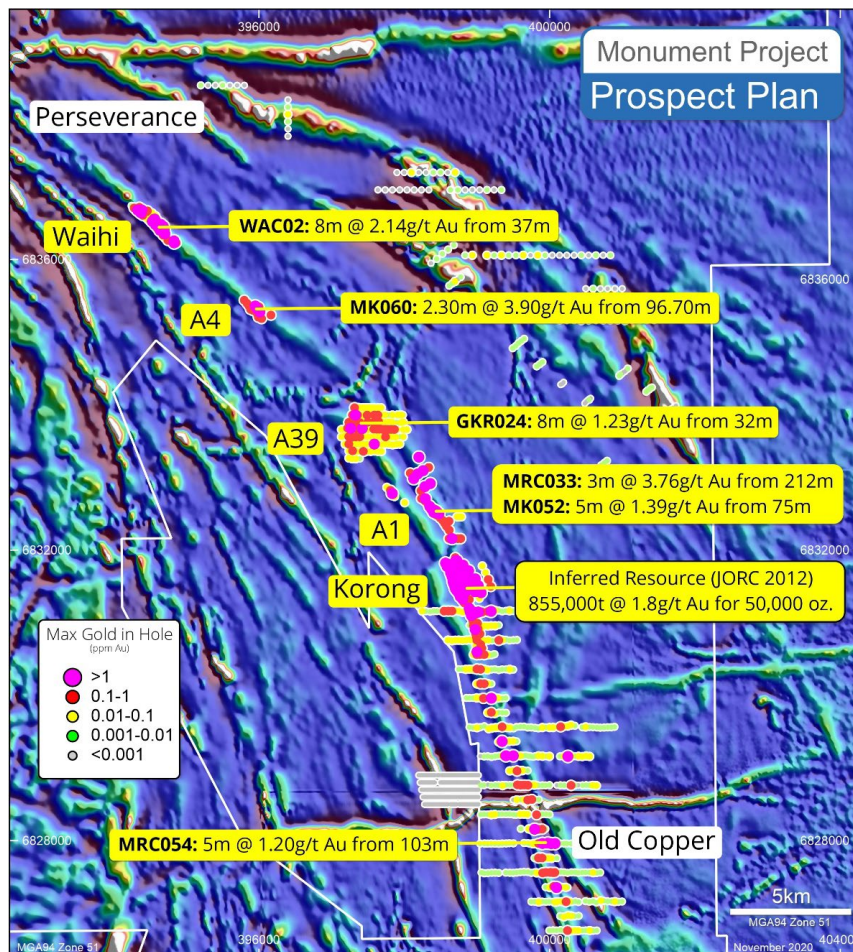


Figure 9: Prospects along 7km of jog



Regional exploration targets

Two regional targets along the same sheared BIF horizon hosting Korong have been identified at the Perseverance and Old Copper Prospects. Perseverance is located 10km northwest of Korong and comprises a 1.4km long, >50ppb Au and up to 323ppb Au fine fraction(250 μ) soil anomaly coincident with an interpreted magnetite depletion zone identified in the aeromagnetic data. This magnetic depletion is commonly associated with the sulphide replacement of magnetite in the banded iron formations and is recognised at major gold deposits along strike of Korong including Dacian Gold's Westralia Deposit located 15km to the south-southeast. An IP survey undertaken in 2011 was conducted along the strike of the banded iron lithologies and, although not oriented at an ideal position to assess the target, still detected a positive conductor coinciding with the magnetite depletion zone which might indicate the presence of conductive sulphides.

Old Copper is located 3km south and along strike of Korong and comprises a 2.5km long, fine fraction (250 μ) soil anomaly >20ppb Au including lag sample values of up to 1,780 ppb Au. Limited rock chip sampling has been undertaken but has returned a 0.71g/t Au result along the eastern side of the anomaly. Historic drilling also remains to be followed up at Old Copper with a best intercept of 5m @ 1.20g/t Au from 103m in drill hole MRC054 (see DCX announcement 13 September, 2018)

Reconnaissance Mapping and Sampling

In November, a reconnaissance mapping, rock chip and grab sampling campaign was undertaken over 9km of strike between the A1 and Perseverance Prospects with 138 samples collected and submitted to ALS Laboratories, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia for gold Fire Assay and Multi-element analysis. The work focussed on sampling outcropping mineralised banded iron formations (BIF), siliceous cherts and waste dumps from historical workings along the mineralised Korong-Perseverance corridor, recording structure, lithology and true thickness of the BIFs and cherts.

The reconnaissance sampling has confirmed bedrock mineralisation >1g/t Au over the 9km of strike between A1 and Perseverance with a number of bedrock samples >3g/t Au and a peak value of 39.3g/t Au from grab sampling at the Fred's Well North workings, 400m west of the A39 Prospect. Prior to this campaign, no rock chip or grab sampling had been undertaken at the Perseverance and Fred's Well prospects with the new sample data delineating anomalous gold mineralisation (>1g/t Au) over 1km strike at Perseverance and 650m combined strike at the Fred's Well north and south groups of workings.

Due to limited outcrop, sampling of quartz veins hosted within the hanging wall basalt and foot wall ultramafic and felsic volcanics either side of the BIF was limited to grab sampling waste dumps from historic workings. The best results from this sampling were obtained from the Fred's Well Prospect which consists of two groups of workings over 650m strike and returned several quartz waste dump samples ranging from 10g/t Au up to 39.3g/t Au.

Geology mapping indicates the workings occur along an anastomosing set of steeply dipping, narrow (0.10 to 0.40m thick) quartz veins hosted within weathered felsic volcanics. The workings have been sparsely drill tested with four historical 40m deep RAB holes drilled by Dominion Mining in 1994 at the very southeast end of the workings with a best intersection of 4m @ 1.29g/t Au from 12m from hole 94FWRB003. To date the drill intercept remains to be followed up and the remainder of the Fred's Well Prospect remains largely untested.

Rock chip sampling from the other prospects along the A1-Perseverance corridor including Waihi, A4 and A1 all returned anomalous results >1g/t Au from mineralised BIF outcrops and historic workings, confirming the widespread distribution of gold mineralisation along the prospective corridor.

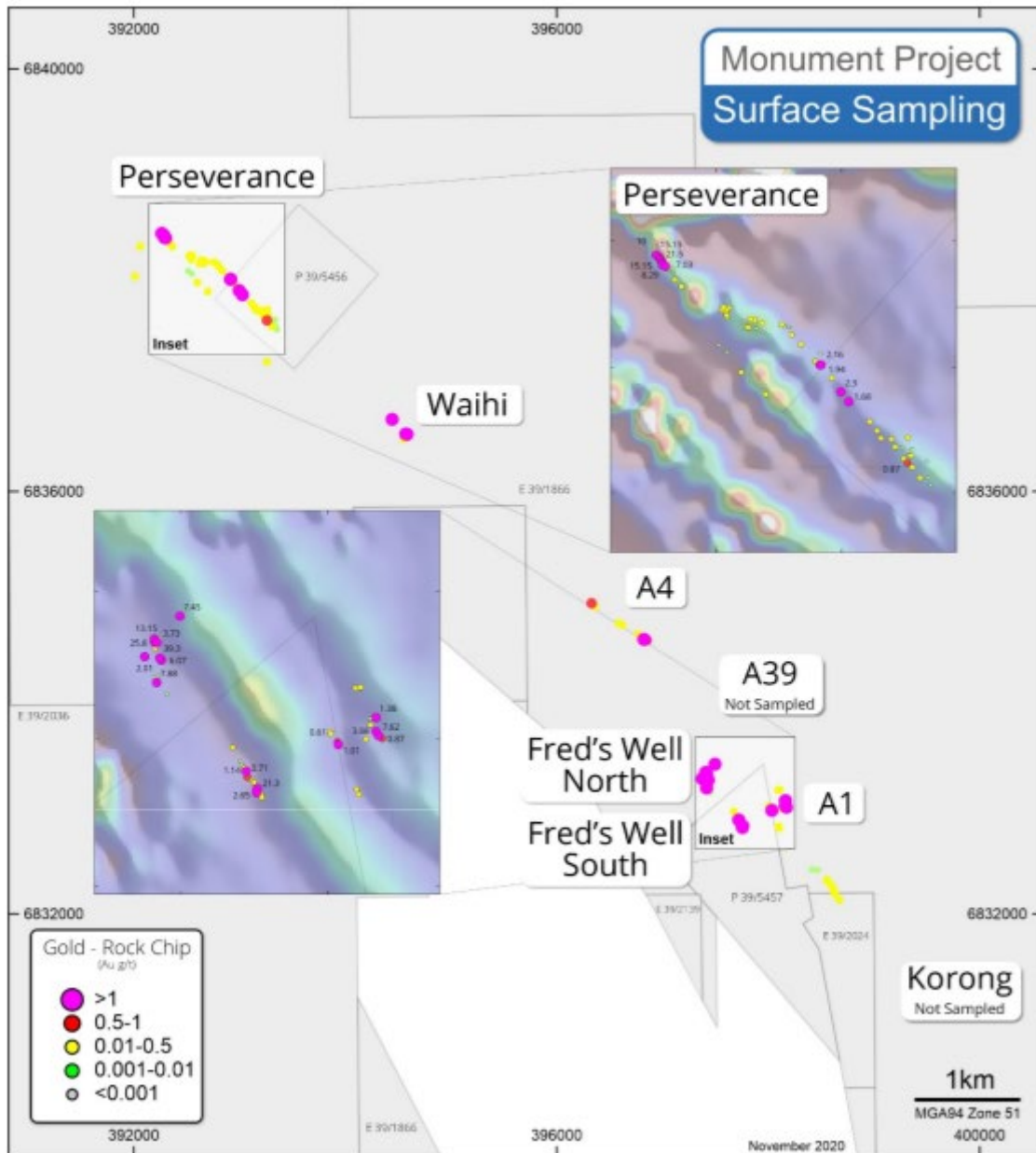


Figure 2: Rock chip sample results and location plan

BCL Liquidation Update

In the recent State of the Nations Address by His Excellency Dr. Mokgweetsi E.K. Masisi (President of The Republic of Botswana) in Gaborone, it was stated that the liquidators of BCL have received three indicative offers for the estate which are currently under evaluation, including the Selebi Phikwe mine nearby to Si6's projects. The President stated that he anticipated a preferred bidder would be identified by the end of December 2020, with the view to complete the transaction during the course of 2021 after detailed due diligence. A preferred bidder has not yet been announced.



Corporate

Capital Raising

Si6 completed a capital raising of \$2 million via a share placement at 1.7 cents per share (“Placement”). The majority of funds were from current shareholders. A number of those shareholders, as well as directors, early converted options exercisable at 1.5c and 0.8c. Funds raised from the Placement will be used to fund further drilling in Botswana, drilling in Western Australia and for working capital purposes.

Exploration Manager appointed for Monument Gold Project

Si6 appointment Michael Jackson as Exploration Manager, MGP. Mr Jackson brings to Si6 over 25 years of exploration and resource development experience within Australia, PNG, Indonesia, DRC and Kyrgyzstan, covering all aspects of exploration of gold and base metal projects. Mr Jackson has recently been involved with De Grey Mining (ASX: DEG) and Evolution Mining (ASX: EVN). He has also previously worked for a number of major and mid-tier companies including Goldfields, Mt Isa Mines and Normandy Mining. Michael is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has completed a Bachelor of Applied Science Degree majoring in geology as well as an Honours degree in Economic Geology.

Cash Position

Si6’s cash position as at 31 December 2020 was \$5.6 million.



Additional ASX Information

ASX Listing Rule 5.3.1

Exploration and Evaluation during the quarter was \$201,000 being on field exploration in Botswana and Western Australia.

ASX Listing Rule 5.3.2

There was no substantive mining production and development activities during the quarter.

ASX Listing Rule 5.3.5

During the period, the Company paid \$59,000 to related parties, these payments were made to Directors of Si6 for salaries and directors fees, on normal commercial terms.

Exploration areas held in Botswana

The Company holds the following prospecting licences in Botswana:

Tenement	Renewal / Expiry Date	Percentage Holding	Title Holder	Comment
Magogaphate PL 110/94	31/03/2018	60	African Metals (Pty) Ltd	Farm-in agreement with BCL Ltd, currently in liquidation with renewals suspended.
Mokoswane PL 111/94	31/03/2018	60	African Metals (Pty) Ltd	Farm-in agreement with BCL Ltd, currently in liquidation with renewals suspended.
Takane PL 54/98	31/03/2018	60	African Metals (Pty) Ltd	Farm-in agreement with BCL Ltd, currently in liquidation with renewals suspended.
Shashe South PL 59/2008	30/09/2016	100	African Metals (Pty) Ltd	Renewal application submitted 30/06/16, to be included in JV with BCL Ltd, currently in liquidation with renewals suspended.
PL 193/2016	30/09/2019	100	African Metals (Pty) Ltd	Pending renewal
PL 194/2016	30/09/2019	100	African Metals (Pty) Ltd	Pending renewal
PL 195/2016	30/09/2019	100	African Metals (Pty) Ltd	Pending renewal
PL 389/2018	30/09/2021	100	African Metals (Pty) Ltd	Active
PL186/2020	31/12/2023	100	African Metals (Pty) Ltd	Active
PL188/2020	31/12/2023	100	African Metals (Pty) Ltd	Active

The mining tenement interests acquired or relinquished during the quarter and their location

Applications for PL186/2020 and PL188/2020 were lodged for licences in Botswana.

Beneficial percentage interests held in farm-in or farm-out agreements at the end of the quarter

Si6, via its wholly-owned subsidiary African Metals Limited, holds a 60% interest in Prospecting Licences PL110/94, PL111/94 and PL54/2008. The remaining 40% is held by BCL Investments Limited who are currently in liquidation.



Beneficial percentage interests in farm-in or farm-out agreements acquired or disposed of during the quarter
Not applicable.

Additional Tenement Information:

African Metals (Pty) Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. Minerals Holdings (Botswana) Pty Ltd holds a 5% net profit share interest in PL 110/94, PL 111/94 and PL 54/98.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Chairman of Si6 Metals, Mr Patrick Holywell

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About Si6 Metals

Si6 Metals (ASX: Si6) is an exploration company operating in Southern Africa specifically targeting projects containing “battery or new world” metals to capitalise on the rising interest in the sector due to recent global technology advances and increasing demand for these commodities. Si6 recently entered into an option agreement to acquire the Monument Gold Project in Western Australia. The Project lies in the world class Laverton Tectonic Zone, which to date has produced more than 30 million ounces of gold and yielded some of Australia’s best-known gold mines.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on historical exploration information compiled by Mr Steven Groves, who is a Competent Person and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Groves is a Director of Si6 Metals Limited. Mr Groves has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for the reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. Mr Groves consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Si6’s mineral properties, planned exploration program(s) and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as “could,” “plan,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may”, “potential,” “should,” and similar expressions are forward looking statements. All of such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

Disclaimer



In relying on the above mentioned ASX announcement and pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.23.2, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above announcement. No exploration data or results are included in this document that have not previously been released publicly. The source of all data or results have been referenced.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

Si6 Metals Limited

ABN

96 122 995 073

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 December 2020

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (6 months) \$A'000
1. Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from customers		
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation	(201)	(253)
(b) development	-	-
(c) production	-	-
(d) staff costs	(43)	(92)
(e) administration and corporate costs	(114)	(256)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4 Interest received	-	-
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Government grants and tax incentives	5	10
1.8 Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(353)	(591)

2. Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1 Payments to acquire or for:		
(a) entities	-	(50)
(b) tenements	-	-
(c) property, plant and equipment	(41)	(41)
(d) exploration & evaluation	-	-
(e) investments	-	-
(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (6 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(41)	(91)
3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	2,000	4,400
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	948	1,415
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	(107)	(315)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	2,841	5,500
4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,171	800
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(353)	(591)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(41)	(91)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	2,841	5,500

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (6 months) \$A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	5,618	5,618

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1	Bank balances	5,618	3,171
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	5,618	3,171

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	(59)
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-

Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.

7.	Financing facilities <i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity. Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.</i>	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
7.1	Loan facilities	-	-
7.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3	Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4	Total financing facilities	-	-
7.5	Unused financing facilities available at quarter end		-
7.6	Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.		

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

8. Estimated cash available for future operating activities	\$A'000
8.1 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(353)
8.2 (Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	-
8.3 Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(353)
8.4 Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	5,618
8.5 Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6 Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	5,618
8.7 Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)	16
<i>Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.</i>	
8.8 If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:	
8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?	
Answer: N/A	
8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?	
Answer: N/A	
8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?	
Answer: N/A	
<i>Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.</i>	

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 22 January 2021

Authorised by: The Board of Six Sigma Metals Limited
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.

2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.