ASX Announcement

19 March 2021

Nickel sulphide hosting horizon continues northeast at Maibele Project, Botswana

Si6 Metals Limited (ASX: **Si6** or the **Company**) wishes to advise that it recently received assay results from the completed diamond hole MADD0153 at its Maibele Project in Botswana. As announced on 8 February 2021, the Maibele North hole successfully intersected massive sulphide stringers and heavily disseminated sulphides in interpreted ultramafic rock types indicating that the nickel sulphide hosting horizon continues for at least 50 metres towards the northeast. The narrow zone intersected indicates that the hole has hit the up or down dip edge, or a possible pinch point, of the MARD0094 mineralised body and as such, provides confirmation that the mineralised system is still present along strike.

Si6 Chairman, Mr Patrick Holywell commented, *"The nearby Selebi Phikwe mining operation was placed on care and maintenance some 5 years ago due to low base metal prices and high operational costs. However, recent events indicate that the mine is one step closer to restarting. The Maibele North resource has a strike length of circa 800m and studies were undertaken on an open pit mine plan for Maibele North with the resource to feed the plant at Selebi Phikwe. Of importance is the fact that these studies were only based on drilling results from 2014 and prior. Major drilling programs were undertaken subsequently in 2015/16 and we have now done just a single step out hole.*

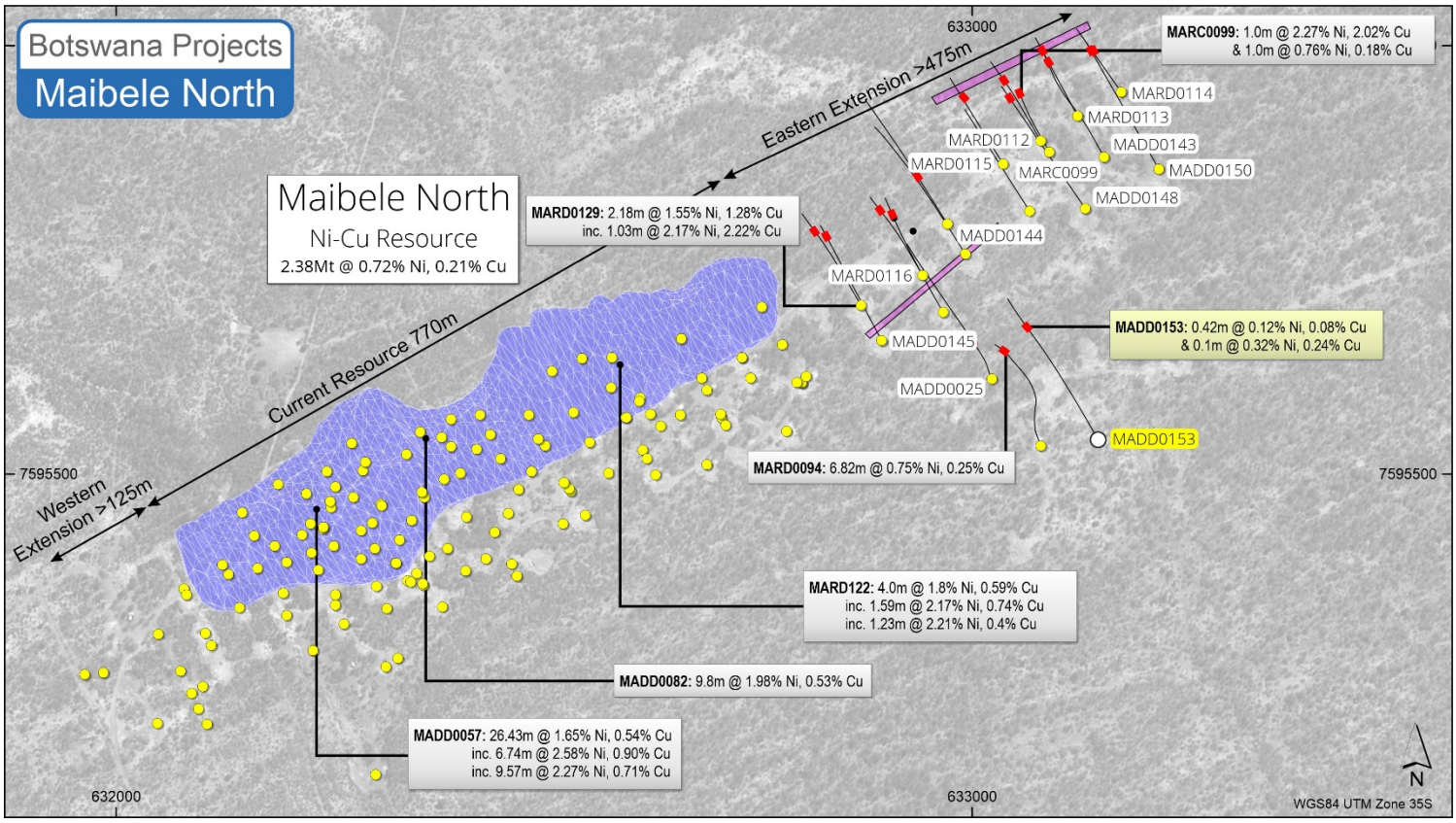

Figure 1: Plan view of Maibele North resource area plus extensional areas to the west and east.

Si6 Chairman, Mr Patrick Holywell commented, *"Drilling subsequent to the studies undertaken by Worley Parsons, saw numerous broad zones of sulphide mineralisation intersected within the Maibele North orebody as well as significant massive and disseminated sulphide zones along strike to the east and west giving a total strike length of circa 1.4km of continuous nickel sulphide intersections. The nickel sulphide intersections from the last hole drilled some 5 years ago (MARD0094) as well as this current hole (MADD0153) are located some 200 vertical metres below the bottom of the Maibele North resource and demonstrate the significant potential for further discovery at depth beneath the entire 1.4km strike of the Maibele North nickel sulphide body.*

We had planned to complete a down-hole electromagnetic survey on this current hole to test for off-hole conductors however this has been delayed due to the very unfortunate diagnosis of a COVID-19 case in a key member of our Botswana exploration team and resourcing issues. Our top priority at all times is the health and safety of our staff, contractors and the communities in which we operate."

MADD0153 RESULTS

Designed to test for the continuation of nickel sulphide mineralisation previously intersected in historic hole MARD0094 in 2014, MADD0153 was drilled approximately 50m to the northeast and designed to test the mineralised horizon at about the same vertical depth. The Maibele North project contains a JORC Inferred resource along a strike length of circa 770m, with known extensions of 475m to the north-east and 125m south-west forming a total strike length of circa 1.4km of continuous nickel sulphide intersections (See Figure 1).

MARD0094 and MADD0153 nickel sulphide intersections are located some 200 vertical metres below the bottom of the current resource and demonstrate the significant potential for further discovery at depth beneath the entire 1.4km strike of the Maibele North nickel sulphide body (See Figure 2). Mineralisation remains open to the east, west and at depth.

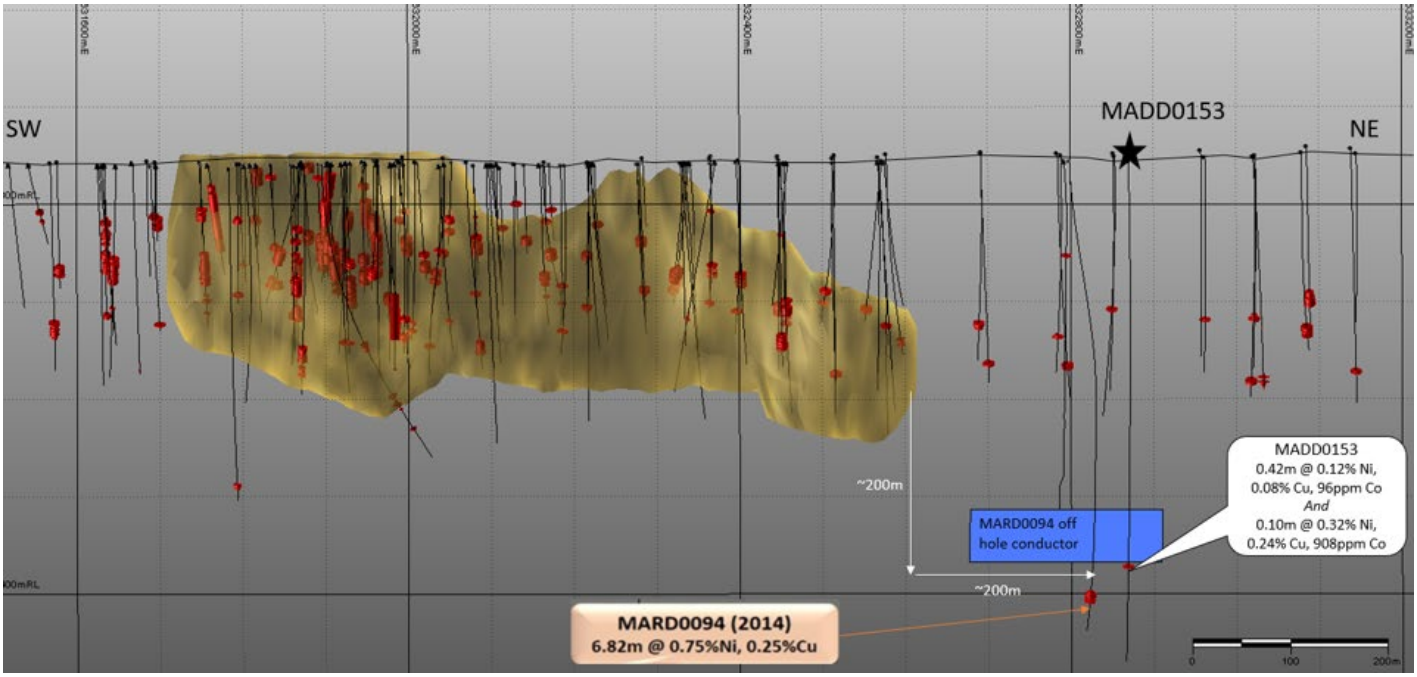

Figure 2: Long section of Maibele North resource (brown shape) plus extensional areas to the west and east.

Visual inspection of the MADD0153 core by Si6 site geologists revealed promising occurrences of sulphide minerals associated with what was initially thought to be narrow ultramafic rocks but has subsequently been confirmed as amphibolites. Sulphides throughout this zone occur as disseminations or stringers and blebs, with the strongest zone occurring between 440-450m including: 0.42m @ 0.12% Ni, 0.08% Cu and 96ppm Co as well as 0.10m @ 0.32% Ni, 0.24% Cu, 908ppm Co (see Appendix B for drill collar details and assay results for the single hole MADD0153). The prior step out hole MARD0094 had strong zones between 460-470m (see ASX announcement on 13 January 2015 for further details). Assay results for precious metals and platinum group elements have not yet been received for MADD0153.

The results confirm that the MARD0094 nickel sulphide horizon continues towards the northeast and is open along strike and potentially above or below MADD0153. Based on the sulphur content in the assays, the tenor of the sulphides with regards to Ni, Cu and Co is strong and indicates that the hole has passed close to, but not through, the main mineralised ultramafic contact horizon.

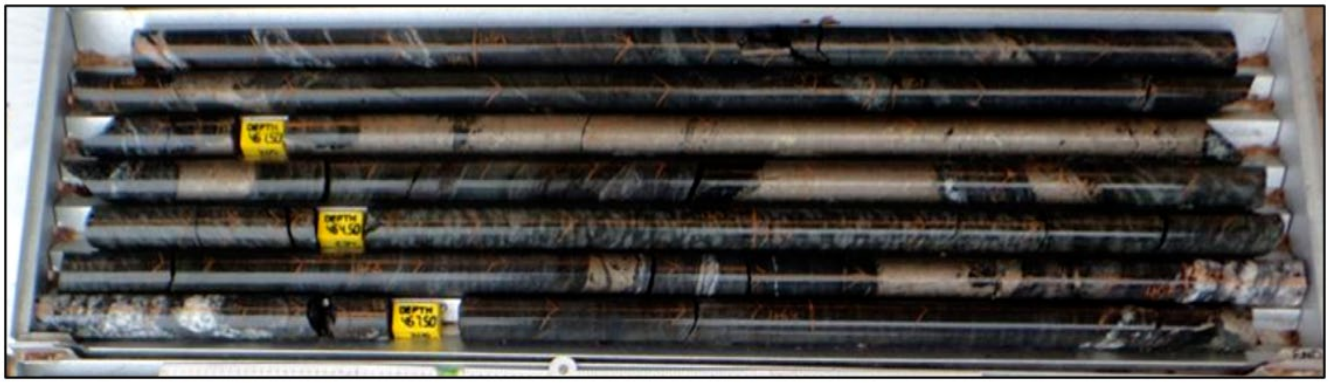

Figure 3: Photograph of sulphide intersection with massive, and semi-massive pyrrhotite from single hole MARD0094.

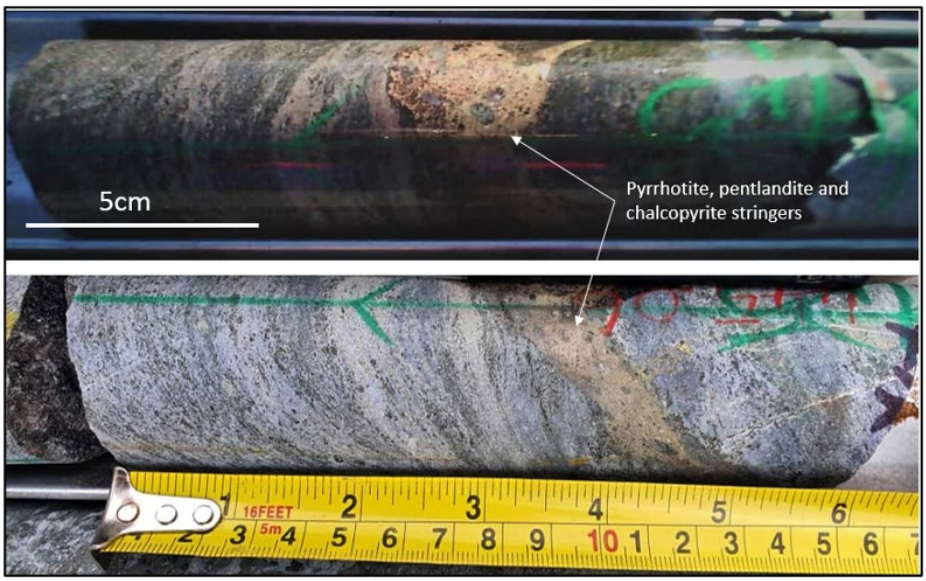

Figure 4: Examples of massive sulphide stringers from ~445m depth in MADD0153

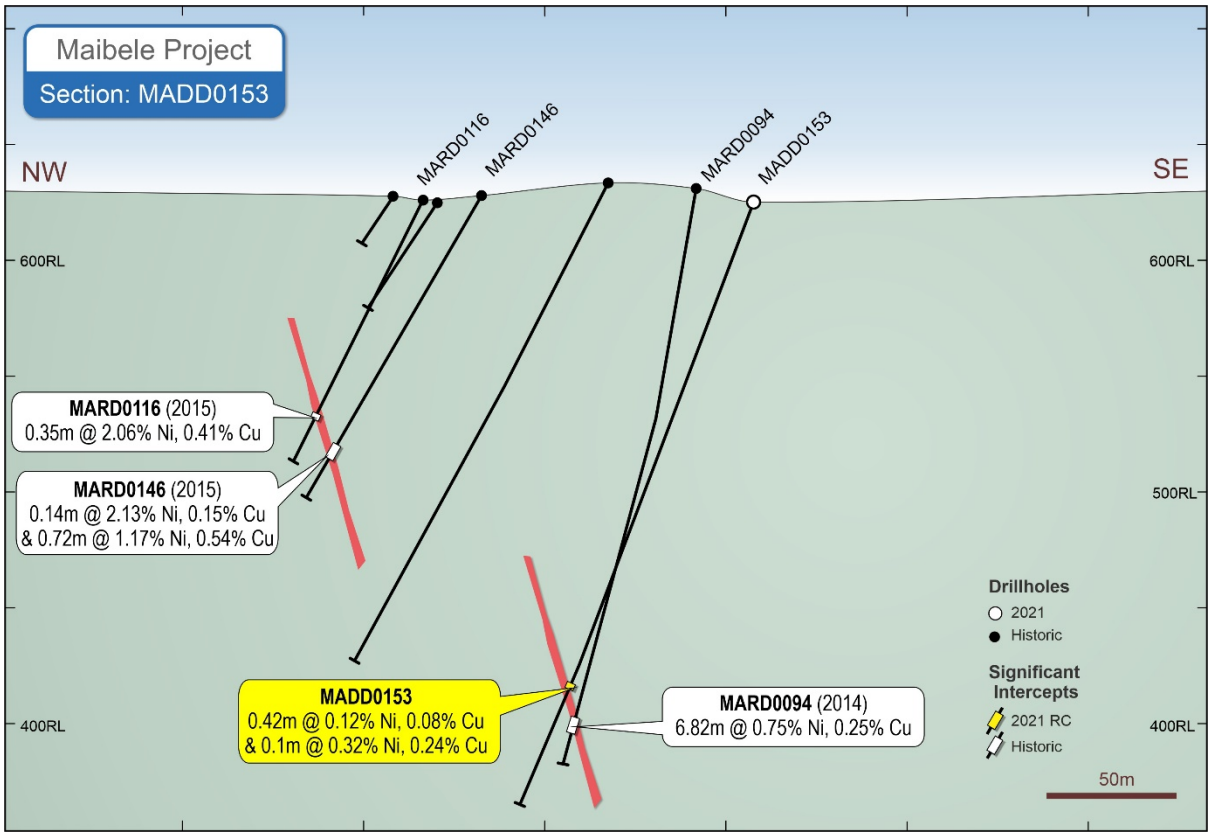

Figure 5: Cross section showing step out holes

MAIBELE NORTH RESOURCE

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), Julimar (ASX:CHN) and the globally significant Thompson Belt in Canada. These styles of nickel deposit are typified by a suite of associated metals that often include nickel, copper, cobalt and platinum group elements, all of which are present at Maibele North.

An initial JORC compliant (2012) Inferred Resource was calculated at Maibele North by MSA South Africa in 2015 (see Table 1) using a 0.30% Nickel cut-off grade. The resource has a strike length of circa 800m and studies were undertaken on an open pit mine plan for Maibele North with the resource to feed the plant at nearby Selebi Phikwe. Subsequent drilling programs have intersected broad zones of sulphide mineralisation within the Maibele North orebody as well as significant massive and disseminated sulphide zones along strike to the east and west giving a total strike length of circa 1.4km of continuous nickel sulphide intersections.

The nickel sulphide intersections from the last hole drilled some 5 years ago (MARD0094) as well as this current hole (MADD0153) are located some 200 vertical metres below the bottom of the Maibele North resource and demonstrate the significant potential for further discovery at depth beneath the entire 1.4km strike of the Maibele North nickel sulphide body.

Maibele North 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: JORC compliant (2012) Inferred Resource calculated by MSA South Africa in 2015. See the ASX announcement on 28 April 2015 "Maiden Inferred Resource for Maibele North" for further information.

NEXT STEPS

The Maibele North massive sulphide mineralisation typically occurs on the contact of the ultramafic rock with the surrounding host rocks and it is an encouraging sign to see the right sort of sulphides in MADD0153, even though the ultramafic contact zone was not intersected in the hole. Future drill planning will target the ultramafic contact zone.

A program of detailed 3D magnetic modelling for Maibele North is underway. The Company has commenced preparations for Audio-Magnetotellurics (AMT) surveying of the entire Maibele North mineralised trend with a view to identify further deep targets. Both programs will provide greater clarity on the location of ultramafic bodies at depth and any conductors related to them. Coupled with the planned Downhole Electromagnetics survey, these geophysics programs will be used to guide further drill planning in the search for additional bodies of massive sulphides at depth beneath the Maibele North resource and along strike in areas such as the MARD0094 – MADD0153 sulphide discovery.

Due to supply constraints resulting from COVID-19 restrictions, the geophysical contractor engaged to undertake a program of Pole-Dipole IP surveying at new targets generated at the Airstrip and Dibete Cu-Ag prospects, has had to order new equipment to commence the survey. The equipment is expected to arrive and mobilisation to occur within the next fortnight.

Appendix A – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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 core is neatly arranged in 1 m core trays for HQ core (mainly oxidised horizon) and 1.5 m core trays for NQ core (mainly competent rock). Core is marked at every metre along an orientation line • Core is cut longitudinally along an orientation line with half core used for assay test work. The remaining half core is stored for future reference • Sample intervals are variable and determined by the logged geology to represent mineralised or other features
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 drillhole is pre-collared with HQ in the weathered rock. HQ pre-collars range from 15 m to 30 m using a standard tube. NQ diamond core drilling is used to complete the hole. Weathered rock is too friable to orientate using the spear method. Only the competent rock is orientated (from approximately 30 m to the end of hole). • The Drillhole was orientated at 330° and inclined at -70°
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 core length is measured after every run. Results are compared to the actual run length to calculate core recoveries. Core is handled with care to avoid breakage and crumbling. Core is washed and placed onto holding core trays. • HQ is used on friable ground, rotation speeds and water pressure are monitored to avoid destroying the core. A soft rubber mallet is used to drive out core from the barrel. • Overall core recovery in the mineralised zones is >98%.

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.*	• Core is washed and stored in diamond core trays in both 1 m and 1.5 m intervals, depending on whether the material recovered is oxidised or fresh. Diamond core is visually inspected, recording lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structure. The core is also geotechnically logged for RQD. • Core photography is performed on every hole with photos having two full core trays with clear interval details on a white background. Wet and dry core is photographed.
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.*	Core is cut longitudinally along an orientation line with half core used for assay test work. The remaining half core is stored for future reference. Sample intervals are variable and determined by the logged geology.
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 analyser was used to guide core sampling. • Blanks, duplicates and standards are inserted at a rate of approximately 13%, The duplicates are prepared and inserted by the laboratory and are not inserted blindly by the onsite geologist. The performance of the CRM analyses are acceptable. • All samples were submitted to SGS South Africa and analysed via the ICP90A method for 33 elements • ICP90A is a sodium peroxide fusion technique considered to be 'total' method.
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 Competent Person has reviewed the QAQC data and assay results • No statistical adjustments to data have been applied • All historical results referred to in the document have been referenced to relevant ASX releases and no new information on these holes has been received or included in this release

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.*	• A handheld GPS was used to locate each sample point. Accuracy of +/- 5m is considered reasonable • Down-the-hole surveys were conducted for the hole. • The grid system for the project WGS 84 / UTM zone 35S
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 drillhole was spaced 50m along the interpreted mineralised strike form a previously mineralised hole. • The spacing is deemed appropriate for testing the mineralisation along strike in an area where no drilling has been undertaken previously..
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 drillholes are mostly orientated between 330° with a dip of -70° to intersect mineralisation at a high angle
Sample security	- *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Appropriate chain-of-custody procedures were followed to ensure sample security.
Audits or reviews	- *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The data were examined by the Competent persion, Mr Steve Groves of Sydney in Australia and considered appropriate.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The results reported in this announcement are located in PL110/94 which is a granted Exploration Licence held by African Metals Limited, a 100% owned subsidiary of Botswana Metals Limited. • PL110/94 is subject to a Joint Venture agreement with BCL Limited (currently in liquidation). • Due to the liquidation, PL110/94 is in suspension with approximately 18 months of term remaining and is in good standing. Si6 are allowed to continue exploration on PL110/94 during the suspension period.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Interpretations and conclusions in this announcement refer in part to results generated by historic exploration work conducted by Roan Selection Trust, Falconbridge, Cardia Mining and Botswana Metals. • Botswana Metals considers all previous

		exploration work to have been undertaken to an appropriate professional standard.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Maibele North Prospect is hosted within the Magogaphate Shear Zone - a major geological structural feature, generally considered to mark the boundary between the Archaean aged (>2.5 billion year old) Zimbabwean Craton and the Limpopo Belt or Limpopo Mobile Zone (LMZ). . The nickel-copper deposits of Selebi Phikwe lie within the northern part of the Central Zone of the Limpopo Mobile Belt, whilst the nickel copper deposits of Phoenix, Selkirk and Tekwane lie in the Zimbabwean Craton. The Central Zone of the LMZ comprises variably deformed banded gneisses and granitic gneisses, infolded amphibolites and ultramafic intrusions that that have the potential to host Ni-Cu sulphide mineralization. Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization at Maibele North and Airstrip copper is spatially associated with an ultramafic intrusion.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Refer to Appendix 2 and appendix 4
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.*	• No new weighted average or aggregated results have been reported in the release. • Historic weighted average intersections have been appropriately referenced and have not altered since initial releases • No metal equivalent values have been reported

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The precise geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is not known and thus, all drill hole results are reported as down hole length. • The drill holes in the current program are inclined reconnaissance holes based on the average dip of exposed units. The orientation of the mineralization is unknown and true width is unknown. • Geotechnical logging is under way to address the geometry of mineralisation.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan view and/or cross section maps of the reported drill holes are included in this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The results in this announcement are interpreted to lie within the plane of a mineralized trend that is coincident with an ultramafic intrusion and encompasses the Maibele North and Airstrip Copper Prospects.
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 considered material to the reported mineral estimate
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.*	• Should further geophysical surveying prove positive, follow up drilling would be required to further test the mineralisation intersected in MADD0153.

Appendix B

Collar Details of Recent Drill Program

Drillhole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	DEPTH	AZI	DIP
MADD0153	633145	7595540	846	550.47	330	-70

All assay results from MADD0153

Determined by ICP90A sodium peroxide fusion technique by SGS in South Africa

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Al %	As ppm	Bappm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr %	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	La ppm	Li ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Nb %	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Si %	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ta %	Ti %	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm
MADD0153	69	70	4.46	<30	104	<5	<5	12.4	<10	23	0.015	15	5.2	0.9	31	31	8.4	4240	16	<0.01	31	0.04	29	0.19	<50	11.3	>25	<50	60	<0.01	0.4	105	<50	30.8	309
	70	70.56	4.21	47	66	<5	<5	13	<10	28	0.002	37	6.43	0.69	16	32	8.98	3540	<10	<0.01	22	0.05	30	1.07	<50	15.7	20.5	<50	35	<0.01	0.5	159	<50	28.3	51
	70.56	71	3.53	<30	68	<5	<5	13.8	<10	34	0.004	72	6.56	0.6	15	27	8.63	3530	<10	<0.01	27	0.04	<20	1.7	<50	13.1	18.4	<50	38	<0.01	0.43	137	<50	19.6	42
	71	71.39	3.13	31	55	<5	<5	13.2	<10	29	0.002	116	6.16	0.39	16	25	9.38	3560	<10	<0.01	34	0.03	<20	1.72	<50	12	23	<50	38	<0.01	0.39	121	<50	26.7	61
	71.39	71.77	4.56	63	63	<5	<5	11.4	<10	34	0.001	127	7.49	0.5	35	36	8.24	3070	<10	<0.01	33	0.05	33	1.67	<50	17.4	21.6	<50	50	<0.01	0.56	135	<50	43	94
	71.77	72.09	4.4	39	125	<5	<5	6.67	12	59	0.002	172	12.1	0.55	53	44	7.71	2450	<10	<0.01	38	0.14	24	3.67	<50	35.8	22.4	<50	19	<0.01	0.9	270	<50	88.2	115
	72.09	72.4	3.8	59	92	<5	<5	3.68	11	59	0.015	174	8.98	0.49	47	19	4.51	1550	<10	<0.01	70	0.07	40	3.62	<50	21	>25	<50	16	<0.01	0.71	161	<50	51.1	85
	72.4	73	5.78	<30	190	<5	<5	1.56	<10	19	0.011	<10	4.3	1.21	20	86	3.94	885	37	<0.01	51	0.04	73	<0.1	<50	10.6	>25	<50	69	<0.01	0.42	80	<50	21.1	189
	443	443.42	7.61	39	550	<5	<5	2.69	<10	60	0.01	68	6.03	2.33	34	50	3.2	830	<10	<0.01	110	0.16	<20	2	<50	23.2	>25	<50	151	<0.01	0.9	195	<50	33.4	97
	443.42	443.61	9.09	53	793	<5	<5	2.53	<10	55	0.01	682	7.19	2.09	118	45	2.53	694	<10	<0.01	504	0.14	33	3.14	<50	18.9	>25	<50	152	<0.01	0.67	160	<50	124	114
	443.61	444	7.55	42	567	<5	<5	2.6	<10	60	0.012	327	6.89	1.42	34	41	2.91	681	<10	<0.01	340	0.14	49	2.43	<50	19.2	>25	<50	126	<0.01	0.79	166	<50	35.6	114
	444	444.35	6.7	33	268	<5	<5	5.12	13	78	0.038	938	11.1	0.84	60	23	5.14	2220	<10	<0.01	1070	0.06	74	1.42	<50	16.2	>25	<50	108	<0.01	0.55	163	<50	50.9	252
	444.35	444.42	5.95	<30	300	<5	<5	4.7	13	186	0.017	336	11.8	0.79	47	32	2.94	1990	<10	<0.01	2010	0.32	190	3.01	<50	15.2	>25	<50	118	<0.01	1.02	63	<50	49.1	692
	444.42	445.05	5.81	57	719	<5	<5	5.64	11	46	<0.001	171	8.11	1.43	49	51	2.91	2660	<10	<0.01	344	0.23	146	0.45	<50	12.1	>25	<50	135	<0.01	0.78	36	<50	49.7	433
	445.05	445.15	4.38	34	303	<5	<5	5.3	18	908	0.034	2350	17.8	1.14	32	19	2.64	1840	<10	<0.01	3170	0.04	97	8.32	<50	8.2	23.8	<50	55	<0.01	0.33	105	<50	26.7	194
	445.15	445.56	7.97	<30	592	<5	<5	5.04	<10	31	0.004	80	5.79	2.93	48	37	1.95	1660	<10	<0.01	84	0.12	115	0.28	<50	22.5	>25	<50	137	<0.01	0.84	223	<50	42.8	84
	445.56	446.69	7.81	51	254	<5	<5	4.41	<10	49	0.004	54	7.41	1.29	47	55	3.96	1990	<10	<0.01	127	0.12	115	0.19	<50	21.7	>25	<50	134	<0.01	0.87	220	<50	40.4	109

Supplementary Information Appendix

Maibele Base Metals Project, Botswana, Resource Information

An initial JORC-compliant (2012) Inferred Resource was calculated at Maibele North by MSA South Africa in 2015 (see Table 1) using a 0.30% Nickel cut-off grade. See the ASX announcement on 28 April 2015 "Maiden Inferred Resource for Maibele North" for further information.

Maibele North 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

Monument Gold Project, Western Australia, Resource Information

An initial JORC-compliant (2012) Inferred Resource was calculated at Korong by Mining Plus in 2018 (see Table 2) using a 0.5g/t cut-off grade for Korong and 2g/t cut-off grade for Korong Underground. See the ASX announcement on 25 August 2020 "Si6 Secures Exclusive Option to Acquire Western Australian Gold Project" for further information.

Korong Resource			
Deposit	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Au Ounces
Korong	650,000	1.6	33,000
Korong UG	205,000	2.5	17,000
Total Resource	855,000	1.8	50,000

Table 2: Inferred Resource calculated by Mining Plus in 2018 to JORC 2012 compliance

About Si6 Metals Ltd

Si6 Metals 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 Metals recently entered into an option agreement with DiscovEx Resources Ltd (ASX:DCX) 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

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.

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.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Executive Chairman of Si6 Metals Ltd, Mr Patrick Holywell.

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