

ASX Announcement

31 May 2021

Exploration Update – Monument Gold Project, WA**Highlights**

- 125 hole AC drill program aimed at testing a number of intrusion style targets to commence mid year
- Updated JORC 2012 compliant MRE at Korong and Waihi in progress
- Assay results from recent lag and soil sampling programs across four target areas have been received:
 - Peak 4,920ppb Au lag sample result returned from Perseverance
 - A lag anomaly (>30ppb Au) extending 450m remaining open to the north (where historic workings continue another 550m) identified at Fred's Well with a peak value of 357ppb Au
 - At McKenzie Well, a 1.4km long >10ppb Au anomaly associated with a northeast trending structure has been delineated
- Currently compiling aerial imagery and geophysics data extending beyond the limits of the current data set to form the basis of a major targeting study to generate a pipeline of new exploration targets for drill testing
- Acquisition of high-resolution aerial imagery covering ~390sqkm across the Monument, Fleming Bore and Smith Well tenement groups in progress

Si6 Metals Limited (ASX: **Si6** or **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at the Company's Monument Gold Project (**MGP**), Western Australia, where Si6 has entered into a binding Heads of Agreement with DiscovEx Resources Ltd (ASX: **DCX** or **DiscovEx**) to acquire a 100% interest in the MGP (Figure 1).

Si6 Chairman Patrick Holywell said, *"We have been increasingly busy with our MGP work program in WA and we show no signs of slowing down. We are in the process of compiling a revised MRE at Korong and Waihi, which we expect to be in receipt of in June, whilst simultaneously we plan to commence our 125 AC drill program shortly where we will test a number of key intrusion style targets. In addition, we are currently in the process of compiling both aerial and geophysical data which we anticipate will identify a raft of new exploration targets for drill testing."*

The MGP is located in WA's world-class Laverton Gold District and comprises more than 300km² of tenure located approximately 40km west of Laverton, adjacent and along strike of Dacian Gold's (ASX: **DCN** or **Dacian**) Greater Westralia Project.

Exploration activities at MGP continue to identify new targets through geochemical sampling and the acquisition/interpretation of airborne geophysical data which delineates the geological framework fundamental to identifying mineralised gold systems. Outside the mineralised Korong-Perseverance Corridor, the Company's principal focus remains syenite intrusion related gold deposits characteristic of the Laverton Gold District, with an air core drilling program aimed at testing a number of these mid year.

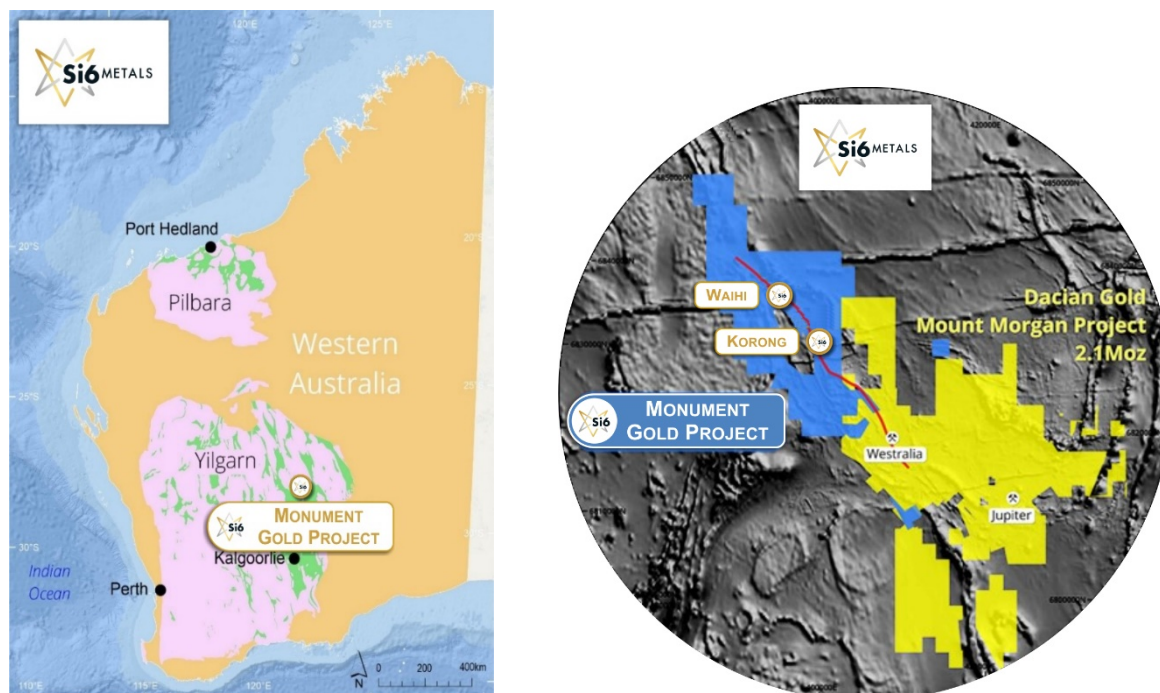


Figure 1. Location maps of MGP, in blue on right map, detailing location adjacent to Dacian's Mount Morgan Project (in yellow).

New Soil Sample Results

Assay results from recent lag and soil sampling carried out across four target areas including Perseverance, Fred's Well, McKenzie Well and Smith Well have been received with **a peak 4,920ppb Au lag sample result from Perseverance**. The sample was taken 150m east of the main line of chert/banded iron formation (BIF) outcrop where recent rock chip sampling by Si6 in November 2020 returned a number of samples >1g/t Au (Figure 2) (see ASX release dated 22 December 2020 "WA Gold project update and planned drilling").

At Fred's Well, a lag anomaly (>30ppb Au) has been identified with **a peak value of 357ppb Au**. The anomaly extends 450m and remains open to the north where historic workings continue another 550m. Rock chip and grab sampling along the historic workings by Si6 in November 2020 returned a number of samples >1g/t Au with a peak value of 39.3g/t Au.

Lag sampling in the southern MGP area at McKenzie Well delineated a 1.4km long >10ppb Au anomaly associated with a northeast trending structure. This area has an increased thickness of cover blanketing bedrock in this area and requires follow-up sampling.

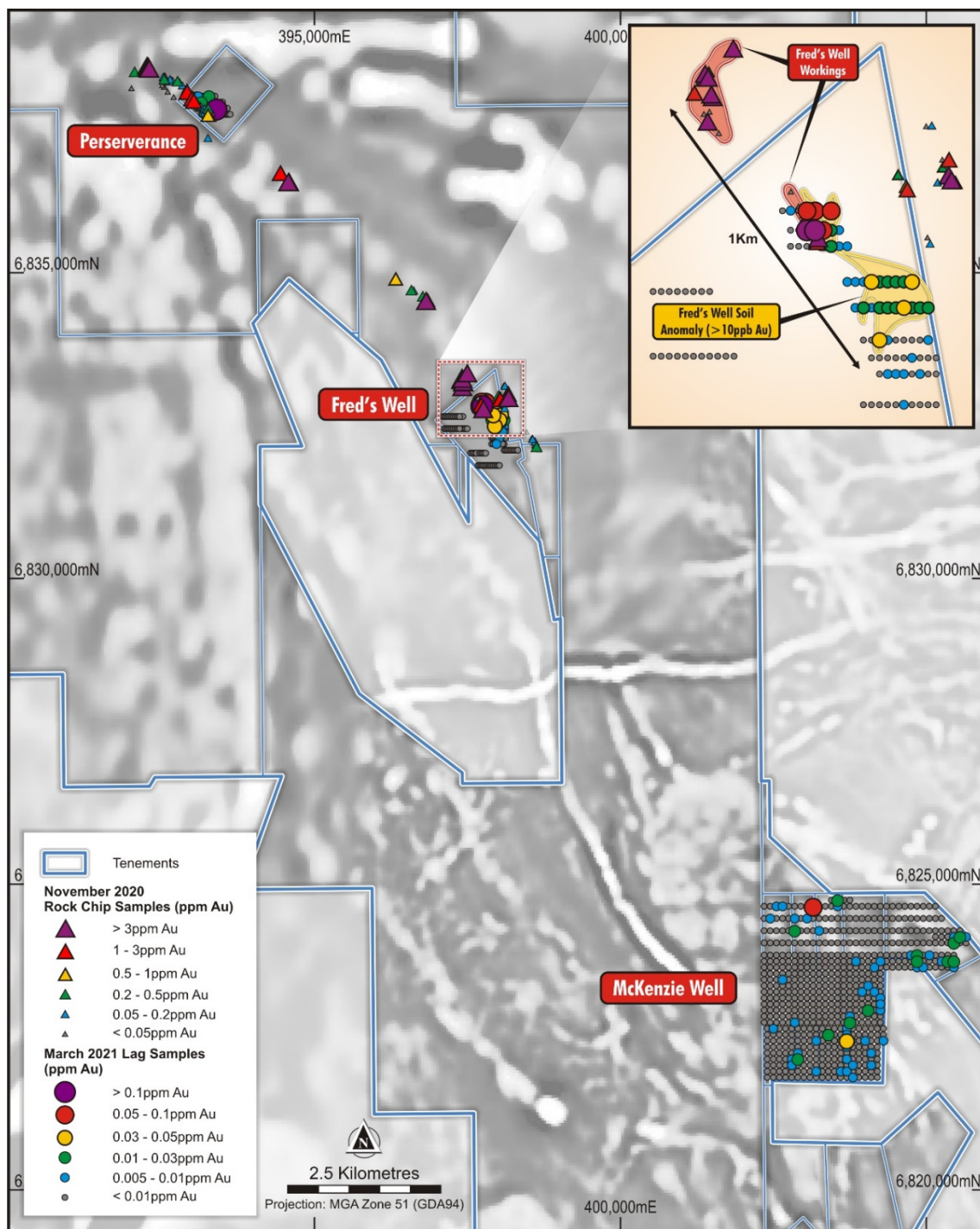


Figure 2. Recent soil sample results.

Aerial Imagery Data Acquisition and Geophysics Interpretation

As part of a broader targeting study outside the Korong-Perseverance mineralised corridor, which has been the principal focus of historic exploration across the MGP, the Company is in the process of compiling aerial imagery and geophysics data extending beyond the limits the current data set which was obtained from the previous explorer DiscovEx Resources (**DCX**). This data set will form the basis of a major targeting study which will be used to generate a pipeline of new exploration targets for drill testing.

Aerial Imagery

The acquisition of high-resolution aerial imagery covering ~390sqkm across the Monument, Fleming Bore and Smith Well tenement groups is in progress, with ground control points to be laid out in the coming weeks and imagery to be captured via fixed-wing aircraft.

The acquired data will be used for geology and structure interpretation, ground disturbance tracking for environmental and native title and drill collar validation. Further processing of specific portions of the data can be undertaken to generate accurate digital terrain models (**DTM**) suitable for future resource estimation.

Geophysics Interpretation

Southern Geoscience Consultants (**SGC**) have been contracted to undertake a data acquisition, surface and bedrock geology interpretation and a targeting study across tenements granted and acquired since the previous targeting study was undertaken by DiscovEx Resources (formerly Syndicated Metals) in 2017 (Figure 3).

The interpretation will include the compilation of open-file Sentinel Satellite, magnetic-radiometric and digital elevation model (**DEM**) data which will be used to generate surface geology (regolith) and bedrock geology maps with a structural interpretation delineating major regional lineaments, folds and faults followed by a prioritised list of exploration targets.

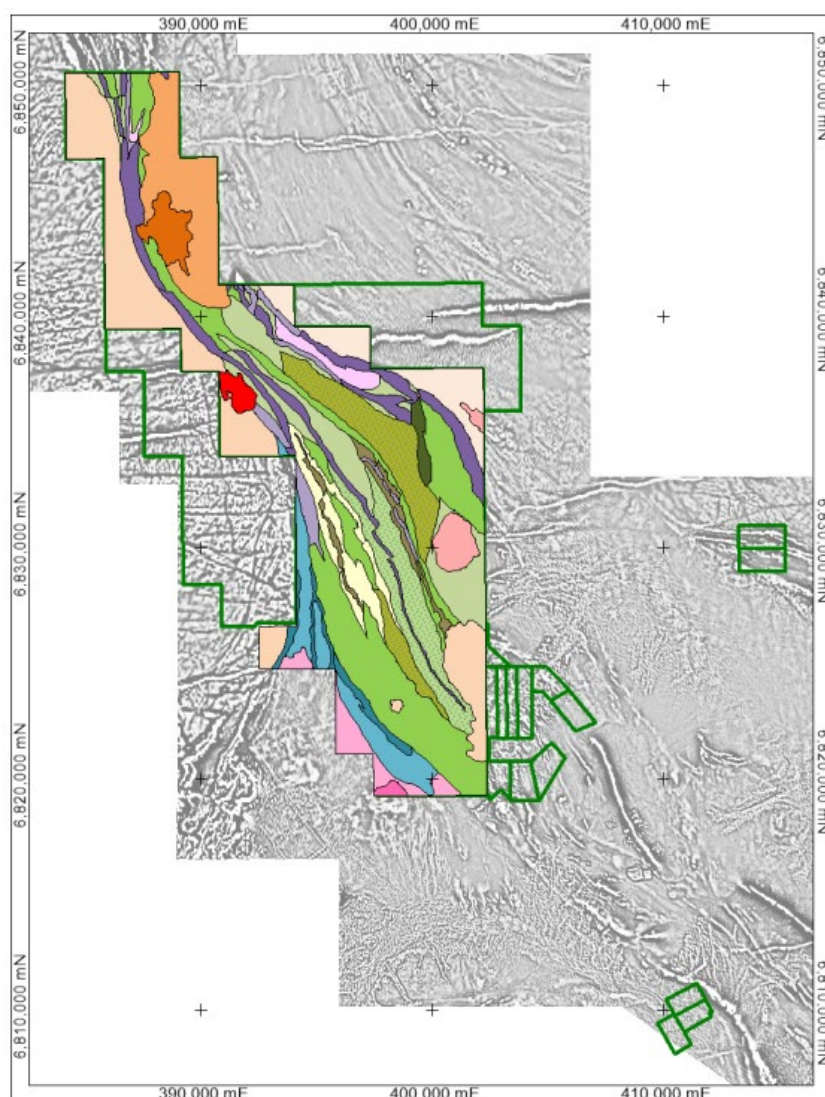


Figure 3. Bedrock geology interpretation undertaken by Southern Geoscience on behalf of Syndicated Metals in 2017 with bold green outline showing newly granted and acquired tenements included in new study.

Mineral Resource Estimate

Following the completion of a 34 hole, 4,439m RC drill program at Korong and Waihi in February this year, Si6 is undertaking a revised, JORC 2012 compliant MRE at Korong and Waihi which will include both historic and new drill results (Figures 4 and 5).

The current MRE at Korong consisting of 0.86Mt @ 1.8g/t Au for 50,000oz Au (inferred) was undertaken by Mining Plus Pty Ltd in 2018, using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade inside an AU\$2,025 optimised pit shell and a 2g/t Au cut-off outside the optimised shell. The recent drilling intersected a number of new mineralised zones outside the previous drill area which will be included in the revised MRE at Korong. Consultants CSA Global have been contracted to undertake the MRE which is underway.

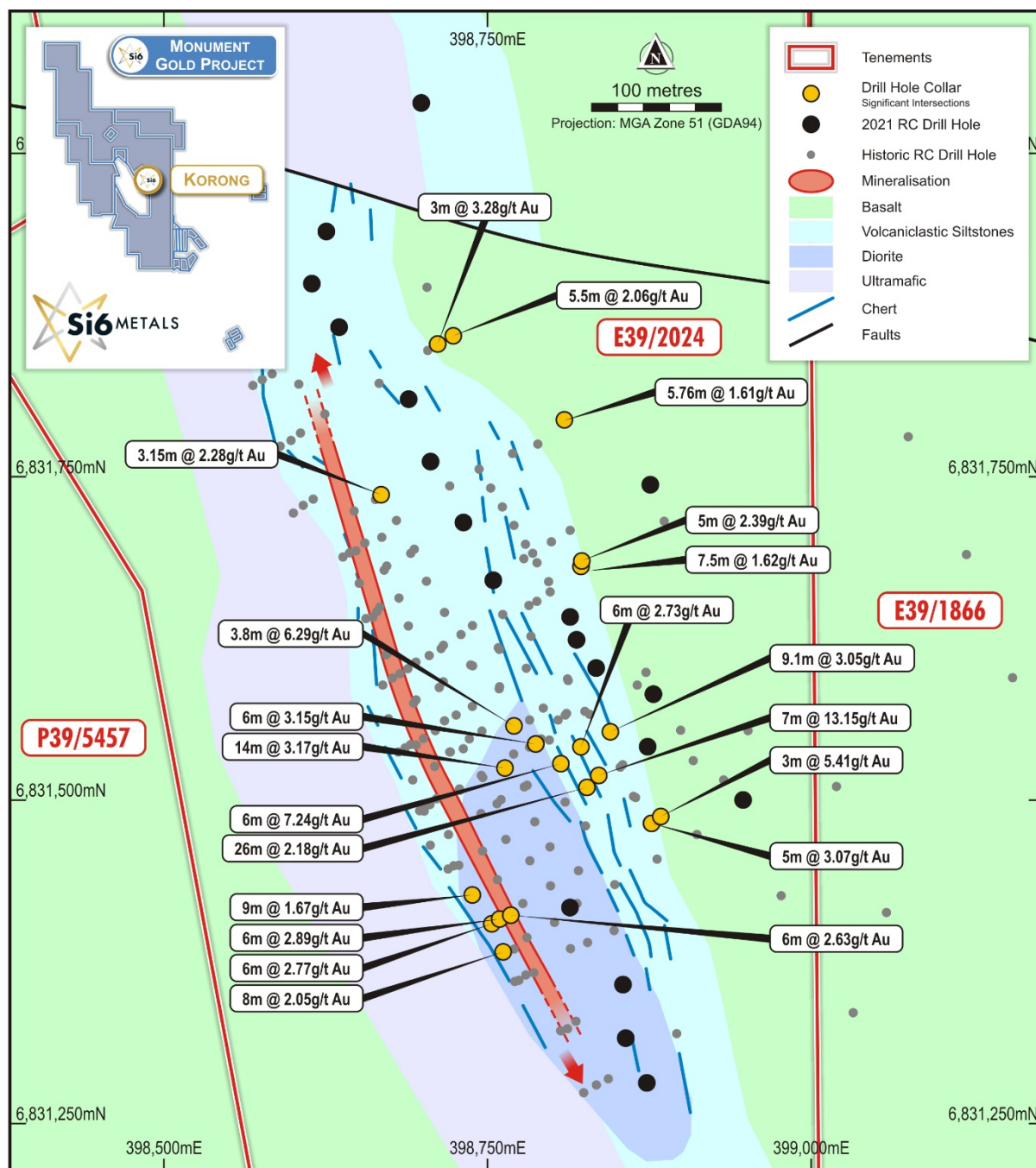


Figure 4. Significant and historic drill intercepts at Korong to be included in mineral resource estimate.

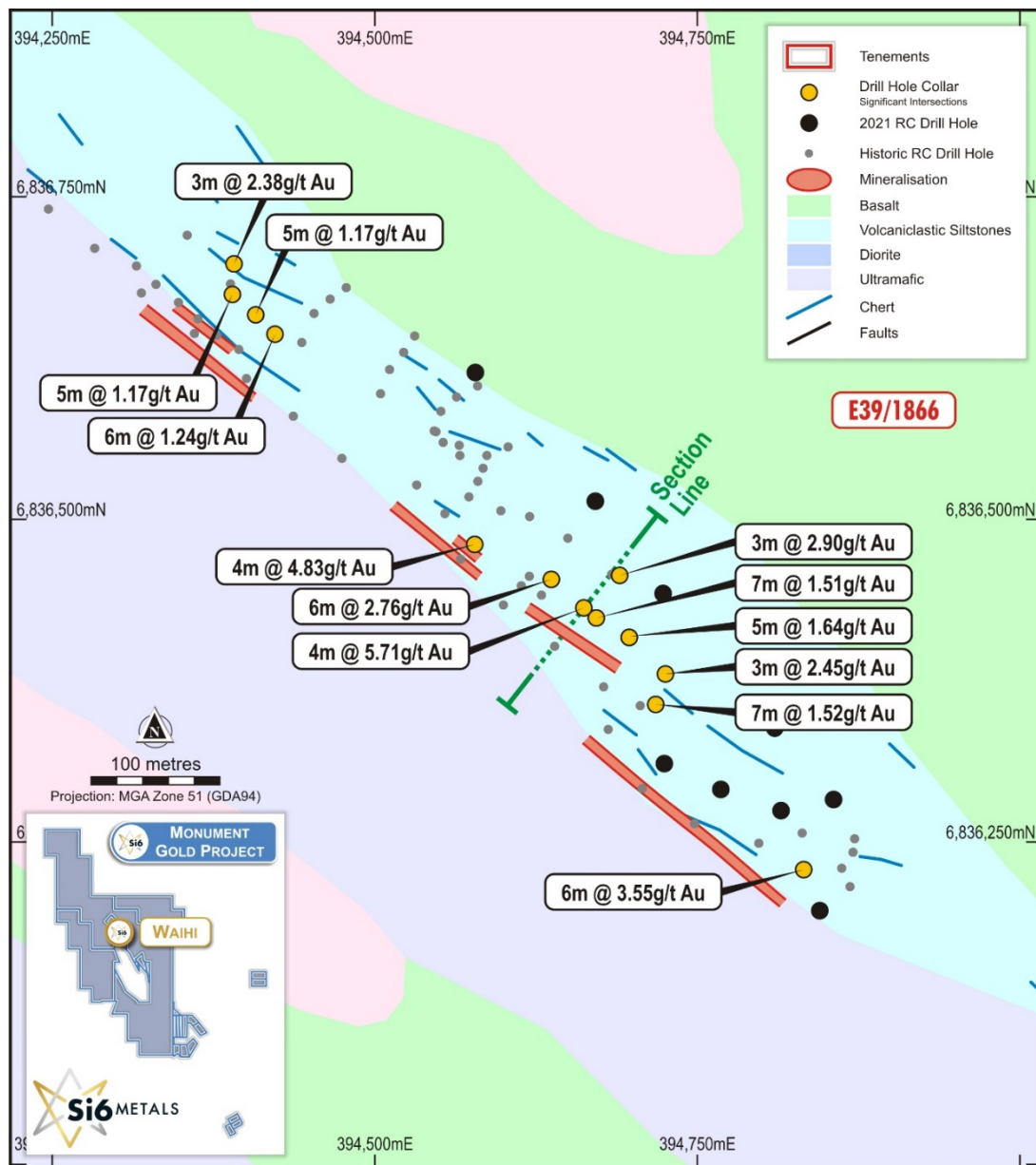


Figure 5. Significant and historic drill intercepts at Waihi to be included in mineral resource estimate.

EIS Co-Funded AC Drilling Program – Syenite Targets

Based on a recent review of the historic database and interpretation of geophysics imagery, a 125 hole air core (AC) drill program has been designed across the MGP to test a number of intrusion-style targets which have been identified from a recent geophysics interpretation. The drill program will be the first of its kind across the MGP and was designed as part of Si6's successful application for co-funded drilling through the West Australian Governments Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) where 50% of direct drilling costs up to \$75,000 will be reimbursed to the Company (See Figure 6).

The planned drill program extends the full length of the MGP area from the Two Bills Prospect in the north to the southern tenement boundary, with the majority of targets hosted within the central, main greenstone belt.

The primary focus of the program is to map out the distribution of syenite intrusives prospective for bulk tonnage gold mineralisation, a number of which exist within the Laverton Tectonic Zone including Wallaby (~7Moz Au) and Jupiter (~1.5Moz Au). In addition to gold and multi-element assay analysis, end of hole samples will be analysed for whole rock geochemistry to characterise rock type. Samples will also undergo spectral analysis identify styles of alteration associated with intrusion related gold mineralisation. Drilling is expected to commence mid year.

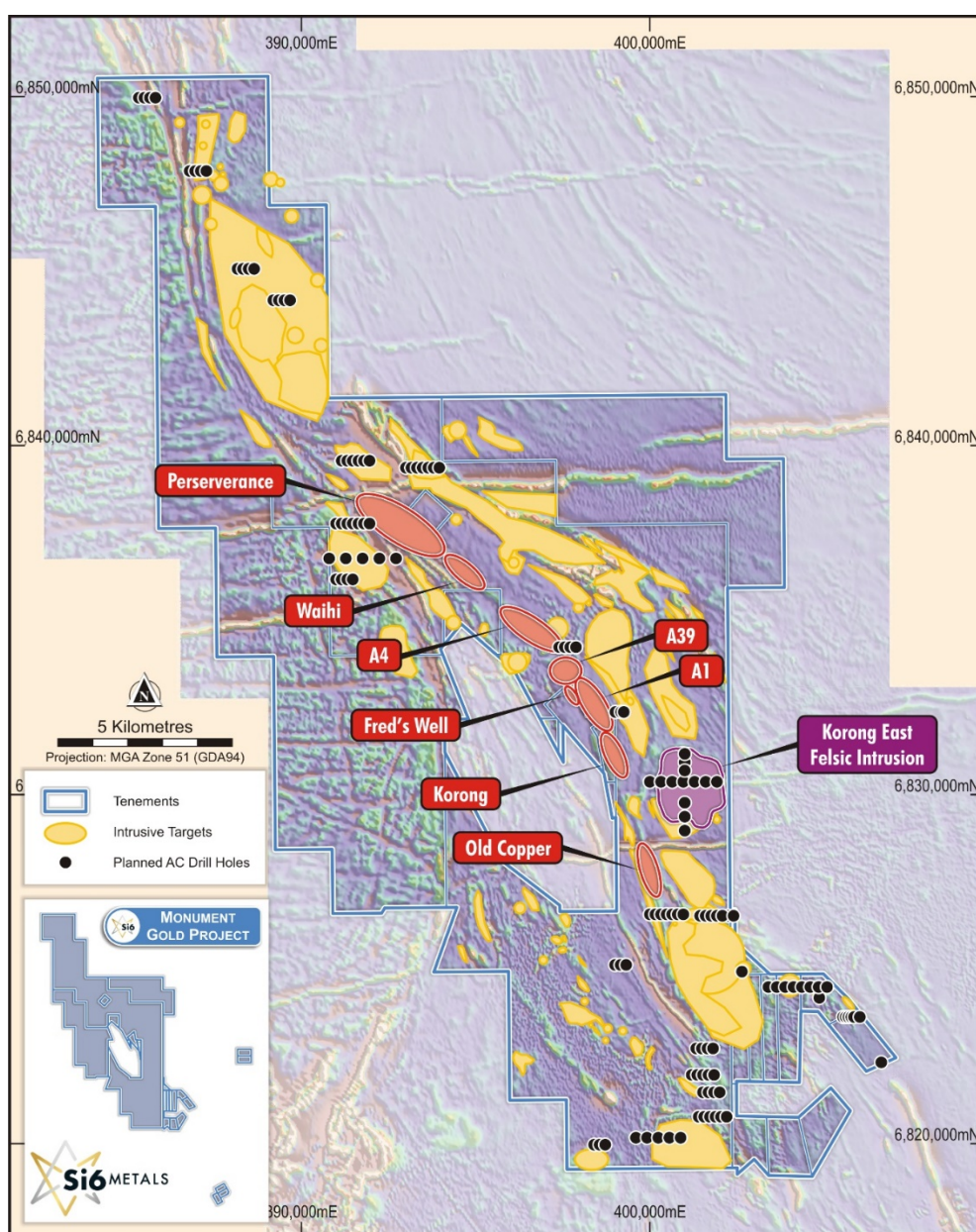


Figure 6. Location plan showing interpreted intrusion targets with proposed AC drill collars.



Future Work Programs

The compilation of aerial imagery, extension to existing geophysics interpretation and ongoing surface geochem sampling will be utilised within a wider regional targeting study planned in the coming months.

The work will include detailed analysis of data obtained from the upcoming AC drilling program and will be used to plan an AC drilling program targeting a number of different styles of mineralisation identified within the MGP tenement package.

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

For further information please contact:

Patrick Holywell
Executive Chairman
M: +61 401 407 357
ph@si6metals.com

Victoria Humphries
Investor Relations
T: +61 431 151 676
victoria@nwrcommunications.com.au

APPENDIX A

JORC CODE, 2012 Edition

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data for historic work

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature & quality of sampling (e.g. 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 & 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lag soil sampling consisted of taking several kilograms of surface material from a 40 x 40cm area, screening at 1.6 to 5mm and collecting 200 to 400grams screened material in a numbered, paper geochem bag. Conventional soil sampling comprised digging a 30-40cm deep hole, screening 1 to 2kg of material from bottom of hole to -2mm and collecting 500grams screened material in a numbered calico bag. Where the designated sample point was deemed transported, neither a lag or soil sample was taken. Information recorded from individual sample sites includes sample ID, east and north coordinates, date sampled, structure orientation if applicable and description of sample (ie. rock type, whether grab or rock chip sample). For historical RC and diamond core drilling, Si6 has obtained pdf copies of the original drill logs and laboratory results which have been digitally extracted and compiled into an industry standard database. Historic samples were collected at 1m and 2m composites and analysed at ALS Laboratories Kalgoorlie and Perth. Samples were crushed and pulverised with 20 to 50g charges analysed via Fire Assay with an AAS finish to >0.01 Au ppm lower detection limit.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) & details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented & if so, by what method, etc.). If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic RC and diamond core drill holes were drilled by Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd between 1980 and 1990 and Western Mining Corporation in 1991. Carpentaria used a Tamrock Zoomtrack 600 and multi-purpose Drillcorp 64 Schramm drill rig to undertake RC drilling. The multipurpose 64 Schramm was also used for diamond core drilling. Drill rig type used by Western Mining is not recorded.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hole diameters are not recorded however field observations at Korong and Waihi suggest a 5inch diameter (approximate) bit was used for RC drilling. Core diameter for diamond core is not recorded.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording & assessing core & chip sample recoveries & results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery & ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery & grade & whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recoveries from historic drilling are not known. For historic sampling the relationship between grade and sample bias is not known.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether core & chip samples have been geologically & geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies & metallurgical studies.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> <i>The total length & percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical logging was undertaken on hand-written paper logs recording depth, colour, weathering, alteration and rock type for the entire length of hole. Logging codes have been standardised and merged into the Si6 database. Drill logs are retained by Si6 as scanned pdf copies of the original WAMEX reports.
Sub-sampling techniques & sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn & whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc.& whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality & appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All lag and soil samples were sent to ALS Laboratories, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia which is an accredited laboratory. Sample preparation for lag and soil sampling consisted of coarse crushing to 70% <2mm particles, riffle splitting off 250g then pulverising to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Control (QC) procedures for lag and soil sampling involved the use of field sample duplicates and blanks which were inserted into the sample stream at a rate of 1:50. These were later checked and verified and found to be within an acceptable margin of error. Standard, blank and duplicate QAQC performance reports compiled by an external database consultant have been checked by Si6

	<i>appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<p>and demonstrate an acceptable level of accuracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic RC samples were collected from the drill rig using a riffle splitter with sample condition not recorded. • QAQC measures undertaken by Carpentaria include the insertion of certified reference materials every 1: 10 and 1:25 samples. • QAQC measures by Western Mining are not recorded.
Quality of assay data & laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality & appropriateness of the assaying & laboratory procedures used & whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make & model, reading times, calibrations factors applied & their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) & whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) & precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lag and soil samples were analysed for gold using a 25 gram aqua regia digest with an ICP-MS finish. This technique is considered suitable for soil sampling of oxidised material. • See above for quality control procedures. • Historic drilling samples were collected at the drill rig using a riffle splitter and split into 1m and 2m composites and analysed at ALS Laboratories Kalgoorlie and Perth. Samples were crushed and pulverised with 20 to 50g charges analysed via Fire Assay with an AAS finish with a >0.01 Au ppm lower detection limit. • Limited information is available on historic QAQC reports. Scanned pdf copies of the original assay batch reports are retained by Si6 within the Company database.
Verification of sampling & assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical & electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lag and soil sample data points were plotted in GIS software and checked to spatially validate the coordinates loaded into the database are correct. • No twin hole validation of historic drill intercepts has been undertaken to date. • Historic drill assay and lithology data was digitally captured in Excel from hard copy logs. • The captured data was validated, loaded and merged into the Company database with existing data using Azeva software with the data stored in Access by Geobase Australia Pty Ltd.

Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy & quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar & down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings & other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality & adequacy of topographic control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lag and soil data points were recorded using a Garmin hand held GPS with a margin of error of +/-3m. All data points are recorded in the GDA94, zone 51 south coordinate system. Historic drill collars were positioned off a local grid using a hip-chain and compass. Plans showing historic collars have been georeferenced using known control points with the collars digitised and converted to GDA94/zone 51south. Handheld GPS collar pick-ups of historic collars indicates a +/-10m accuracy. No topographic control has been applied to historic collars with RL calculated from the topographic surface generated from the DGPS surveyed Si6 drill collars.
Data spacing & distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing & distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological & grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s)&classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lag and soil sample points were collected on a range of grids including 25m x 50m, 25 x 100m, 100m x 100m, 100m x 200m depending on interpreted thickness of mineralised zones being targeted. A number of grids were tied in with historic soil grids.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures & the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation & the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed & reported if material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lag and soil grid lines were oriented east-west across stratigraphy which is generally oriented northwest to north-northwest. Given the oblique orientation of interpreted mineralised zones vs orientation of soil lines, some bias may exist. True thickness of soil anomalies can be calculated by measuring anomaly width perpendicular to interpreted strike.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security the different materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lag and soil samples were collected into numbered sample packets and calico sample bags which were then placed into sample boxes and polyweave bags respectively. The



		samples were then delivered by the sample collection contractor direct to the laboratory.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques & data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No audits or reviews have been undertaken. Program data and results are reviewed by company senior personnel.

JORC CODE, 2012 Edition

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<p>The tenements are held by Monument Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of DiscovEx Resources Pty Ltd whereby Six Sigma has an exclusive option to acquire a 100% interest. A summary of the material terms and conditions of the proposed acquisition of the tenements, pursuant to the binding exclusive heads of agreement (Heads of Agreement), are as follows:</p> <p>DCX has agreed to grant Si6 an exclusive option (Option) to acquire a 100% interest in the Project by way of acquisition of 100% of the issued capital of Monument Exploration Pty Ltd. In consideration for DCX granting Si6 the Option, Si6 must pay an option fee of \$25,000 cash and \$50,000 in cash and/or shares (Cash/Share Payment, split at Si6's election), payable within 10 Business Days of execution of the Heads of Agreement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Si6 has a 12-month option and due diligence period (Option Period). During the Option Period, Si6 must maintain the Project tenements in good standing by spending at least \$250,000 on the Project tenements. Within 6 months of the date of execution of the Heads of Agreement, Si6 will pay further consideration of \$50,000 cash and another \$50,000 Cash/Share Payment (split at Si6's election). Shares issued as part of the Cash/Share Payment will be issued under Listing Rule 7.1 placement capacity. Upon exercise of the Option (to occur at Si6's sole discretion), Si6 to pay further consideration of \$100,000 cash and \$300,000 in cash and/or shares (at Si6's election). The price of all Si6 shares to be issued under the Heads of Agreement will be equal to the VWAP of Si6's shares at the close of trading for 15 trading days immediately prior to the execution of the Heads of Agreement. All shares issued pursuant to the Heads of

		<p>Agreement will be voluntarily held in escrow for a period of 12 months following the respective issue dates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All other consideration shares will be issued subject to shareholder approval with the date of the shareholders meeting to be advised in due course. Prior owners of the Project to retain existing royalties of up to 2% of gross revenue (Existing Royalties). Following settlement of the acquisition, DCX will retain a royalty of up to 1.5% of gross revenue (calculated after the payment of any applicable Existing Royalties, whereby if Existing Royalties of greater than 1.5% are paid in respect of certain Project areas, no additional royalty will be paid to DCX).
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic RC and diamond core drilling was undertaken by Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd between 1980 and 1990 and RC drilling by Western Mining Corporation in 1991 (Refer section 1).
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deposit style being targeted is Archaean Lode Gold. Gold mineralisation principally occurs in quartz veins derived from open space filling (brittle fracturing) and to a lesser degree within altered wall rocks accompanied by varying quantities of pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite. The lode gold deposits within the Monument Gold Project are hosted within banded iron formation and siliceous sediments (cherts) which have been fractured by shearing, cross-faulting and folding.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new exploration drilling results are being reported. Historic drill hole data reported is not material and has not been verified or validated by the Company. Via an independent consultant the Company is in the process of compiling and validating all historic exploration reports covering the project area which will enable it to verify data contained within the historical database.

	<p><i>metres) of the drill hole collar</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i> 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anomalous lag and soil sample results are reported using a 10ppb Au lower cut-off. No new exploration drilling results are being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation is known to be sub-vertical to northeast dipping. Historic drilling by Carpentaria and Western Mining comprised angle holes drilled at -60 degrees perpendicular to the strike orientation of mineralisation.

	<i>to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A location plan of the prospects showing lag, soil, previous rock chip sampling and significant drill intercept data is provided in the report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The report is considered balanced with the information provided in the context.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	NA
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infill lag and soil sampling is planned to better define new targets for future air core drilling. Where soil sampling was unable to detect mineralisation due to thickness of cover, alternative methods such as vacuum or air core drilling will be investigated. A first pass air core drilling program targeting intrusion-related gold mineralisation is planned for June/July 2021. Assessment of regional targets is ongoing.

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 Results is based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Michael Jackson, who is a Competent Person and a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Jackson is a consultant and Exploration Manager to Si6 Metals Limited. Mr Jackson 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 Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves”. Mr Jackson consents to the inclusion in this 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.

Previous FY2021 ASX releases relevant to Si6's exploration activities within the Monument Gold Project include:

- Upcoming drilling program at Monument Gold Project (28 April 2021)
- Drilling extends shallow gold mineralisation at Monument (14 April 2021)
- RC drilling confirms gold mineralisation at Monument (17 March 2021)
- WA Gold project update and planned drilling (22 December 2020)
- WA Gold project update (9 November 2020)



ASX CODE: Si6

DIRECTORS

Patrick Holywell

Executive Chairman

Steve Groves

Technical Director

Joshua Alan Letcher

Non-Executive Director

Mauro Piccini

Company Secretary

CONTACT

Suite 2, Level 1

1 Altona Street

West Perth WA

Australia 6005

+61 (8) 6559 1792

info@si6metals.com

si6metals.com