



1 March 2022

Highly Prospective Greenstones Intersected at Skeleton Rocks

Key highlights:

- Aircore drilling is progressing rapidly at Skeleton Rocks with ~50% of the planned program completed
- Drilling is testing shallowly buried greenstone units in favourable structural positions adjacent to a major regional fault
- Two adjacent holes have intercepted a 20-40m interval of dolerite with abundant quartz/pyrite+/- pyrrhotite veins and patchy biotite alteration
- These initial positive indications have led Sipa to peg an additional tenement nearby to cover the inferred continuation of the prospective units

Sipa Resources Limited (**ASX: SRI**) ("**Sipa**" or "the **Company**") is making rapid progress with its first drill program at the 100% owned Skeleton Rocks Project, located in the Western Australian goldfields, approximately 40km southwest of the gold mining centre of Marvel Loch (Figure 1).

A ~4,000m aircore drill program is currently underway, designed to test greenstone units prospective for gold, Ni-Cu and lithium mineralisation. This is the first time any testing of the prospective units has occurred, which is very unusual for such a prospective location and setting.

Sipa Managing Director, Pip Darvall said,

"It's great to be out drilling so early in the year at one of our 100% owned WA projects. If these early indications are anything to go by, Skeleton Rocks certainly has excellent untapped exploration potential. This is an amazing start for the project, which is located in close proximity to the gold mining centre at Marvel Loch, and we are looking forward to more positive results as the program progresses."

Drilling is testing initial targets generated from Sipa's detailed aeromagnetic surveys and recent auger soils (ASX: SRI 14 February 2022). Basement rocks in this area are obscured under shallow cover, with a relatively thin residual weathering profile above fresh rock encountered so far. Aircore drilling to blade refusal has intersected fresh basement at typical depths of 10-25m. A hammer bit has been used to penetrate deeper where units of particular interest are encountered.

Of considerable interest is the intersection of pervasive quartz-pyrite +/- pyrrhotite veining associated with patchy biotite alteration in two adjacent holes (Figure 2). This type of veining is very encouraging for potential gold mineralisation in a similar style to that encountered in gold deposits found ~30km to the east in the Southern Cross greenstone belt and numerous other locations throughout the Western Australian Goldfields. Note however, that at this stage no assays have been completed and none are expected to be available for at least 2 months given current laboratory turnaround times. This early geological encouragement has led Sipa to peg another tenement nearby, E77/2918 covering the inferred continuation of the prospective units along a major regional structure, the Koolanooka Fault (Figure 1). Drilling is ongoing and further results will be reported as they become available.

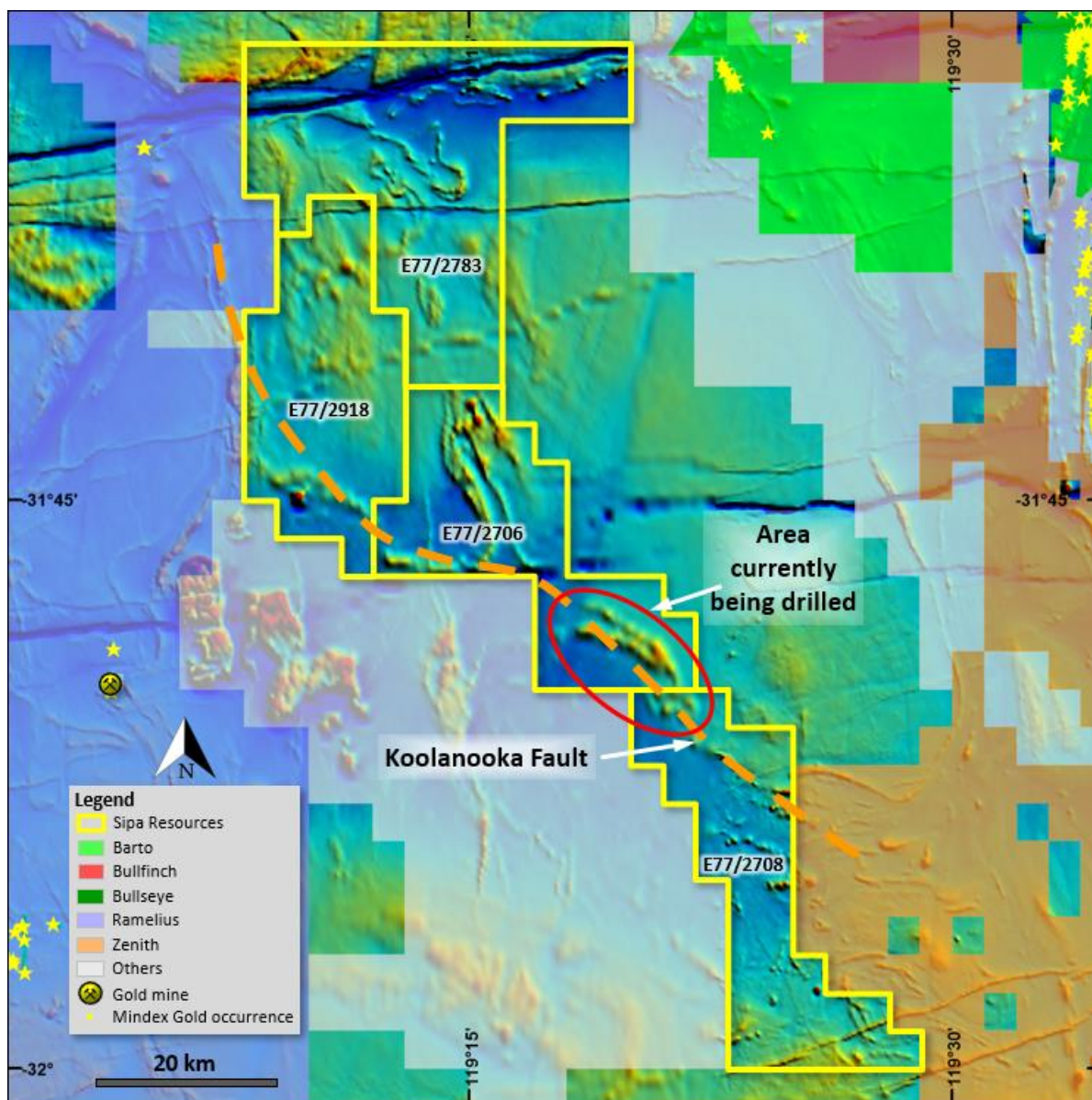


Figure 1: Sipa's Skeleton Rocks Project and nearby tenement holders in the heart of WA's Goldfields region. Note the location of current drilling and the recently pegged additional tenement E77/2918.

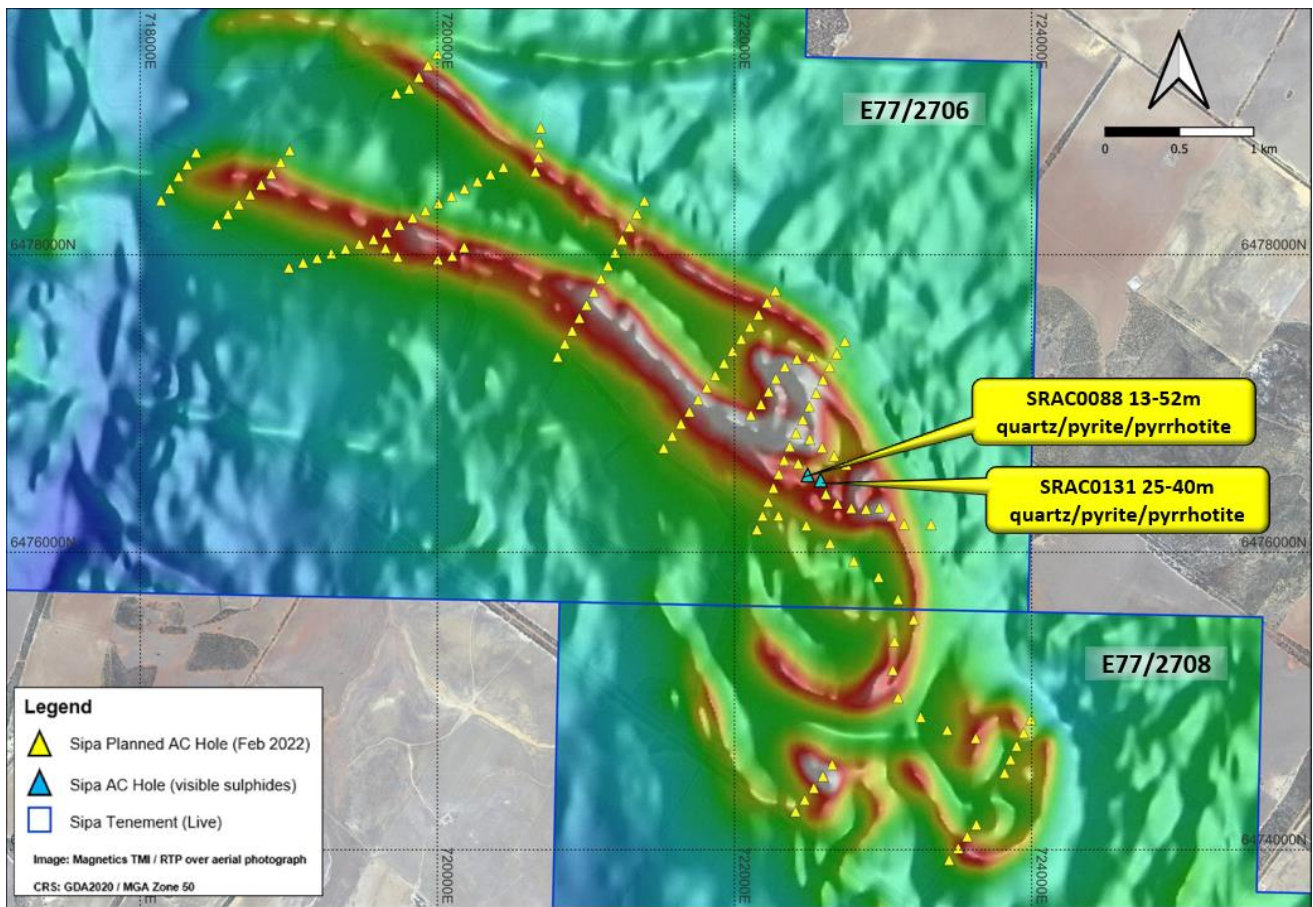
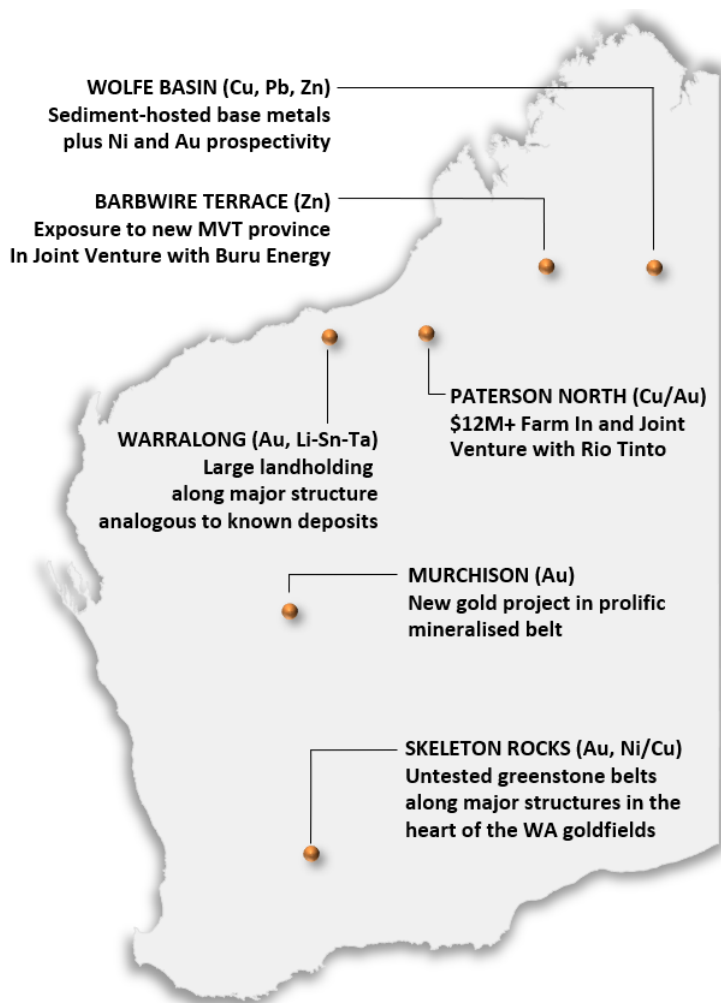


Figure 2: The location of completed and planned drillholes currently testing magnetic anomalies at Sipa's Skeleton Rocks Project. The location of the holes containing visible quartz-pyrite-pyrrhotite veins is shown.

About Sipa



Sipa Resources Limited (ASX: SRI) is an Australian-based exploration company focused on the discovery of gold and base metal deposits primarily in Western Australia. The Paterson North Copper-Gold Project is being progressed in partnership with Rio Tinto Exploration, and the Barbwire Terrace Base Metals Project involves an innovative joint venture with petroleum explorer and operator Buru Energy Limited.

At Wolfe Basin, extensive base metal anomalism and gossans have provided several targets for drill testing along a prospective horizon over 40km long. The Warralong Project is prospective for intrusion hosted gold, lithium-tin-tantalum and nickel-copper in the north Pilbara region in a 'look-alike' structural setting to recent discoveries in the district.

The Skeleton Rocks project covers outcropping and interpreted greenstone units prospective for gold, lithium and nickel-copper-platinum group element (Ni-Cu-PGE) deposits with limited to no previous drilling ever completed in these areas. In Uganda, Blencowe Resources Plc is progressively earning an interest in Sipa's intrusive-hosted Ni-Cu sulphide discovery with significant scale potential.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Sipa Resources Limited.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and 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). 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 Material to the Public Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore drilling was used to collect 1m samples, a scoop was used to collect a representative portion of each metre into a uniquely numbered calico bag. No assays have been undertaken
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore drilling utilising a 100mm blade or hammer drill bit. Drill holes were oriented vertically to varying depths.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing sample recoveries and results. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 99% of the samples were dry. No sample recovery issues were encountered
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entirety of holes was qualitatively logged by the rig geologist directly into a logging program for incorporation into the company database.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, split type, 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 to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A – no assays reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material sampled. 	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A – no assays reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quartz-pyrite veining was verified by several Sipa geologists. The entirety of holes was qualitatively logged by the rig geologist directly into a logging program for incorporation into the company database. N/A – no assays reported.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collar locations were located via a hand-held GPS with approximate accuracy of +/- 3m in eastings and northings, and +/- 5m in RL. Downhole surveys were not completed Grid system used is GDA2020 Zone 50.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore drill hole locations were designed to test targets generated from a detailed aeromagnetic survey
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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes were drilled vertically. The rock unit orientations are unknown but are anticipated to be steeply dipping, and intercepts are therefore not true width.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were transported by Sipa field crew in sealed, uniquely numbered bags for later delivery to the assay laboratory.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits were completed.

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"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results reported in this Announcement are from granted Exploration Licences E77/2706 and E77/2708, held 100% by Sipa Exploration NL The tenements are believed to be in good standing, with all necessary licences to conduct mineral exploration having been obtained.
Exploration by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited relevant mineral exploration activity has previously been completed, and restricted to soil sampling and shallow RAB drilling of 79 holes along roadsides in E77/2706
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sipa is targeting orogenic gold, Ni-Cu-PGE's and Li-Sn-Ta bearing pegmatites
Drillhole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The location of the aircore drill holes is shown in Figure 2.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No significant results are reported or tabulated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No significant results are reported.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See main body text.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No significant results are reported or tabulated.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once assay results are received, they will be reported.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up work currently planned includes further aircore drilling over the areas of geochemical anomalism.