30 September 2022

Paterson North Exploration Advancing

- Assay results from the first four drill holes at Paterson North have been received
- Pending assays from a further 18 holes are progressing through the laboratory
- Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) geophysical surveys completed
- Further GAIP surveys scheduled

Sipa Resources Limited (**ASX: SRI**) ("**Sipa**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at the Paterson North Project, which is the subject of a Farm-in and Joint Venture Agreement (Agreement) with Rio Tinto Exploration (RTX), with Sipa as the operator (Figure 1).

Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at Paterson North commenced in late June (refer ASX release 7/6/2022) and was completed in mid-August. The RC drilling tested selected target areas, by sampling the prospective Proterozoic basement rocks after penetrating through more recent sedimentary cover. Assays have been received from the first batch of samples submitted from four holes drilled in the northern part of the project area, testing a prominent magnetic feature (Figure 2, Table 1). A further 18 holes were drilled in other parts of the project and assay results from these holes are pending.

In the initial batch of assays, a peak result of 517ppm Cu was returned in PNRC0003 from 125-126m depth (Table 1, Table 2). A further review of the results, including geochemical pathfinders, will be undertaken after all results from the drilling have been received.

With this round of drilling completed and the remaining samples currently being assayed, further works have already been completed on site to support future drilling. A GAIP survey has just been completed in the southern part of the tenement package, extending the area covered in previous surveys (Figure 1). The data from this work will be added to the existing geophysical dataset to support future drill targeting efforts. Further GAIP surveys are also planned for the northern part of the project area and will commence in late October 2022.

Sipa Resources Managing Director, Pip Darvall said*: 'The results from Paterson North are starting to flow in, with further exploration activities continuing to advance. Whilst the first four holes did not intersect significant mineralisation, we look forward to receiving the assays pending from the remaining 18 holes drilled. At the same time, we continue to build a pipeline of targets for future drill programs across areas of the project that are almost completely untested. The ongoing works program*

reflects our confidence in the Paterson North project, and we will continue to provide updates as work progresses and assays are received."

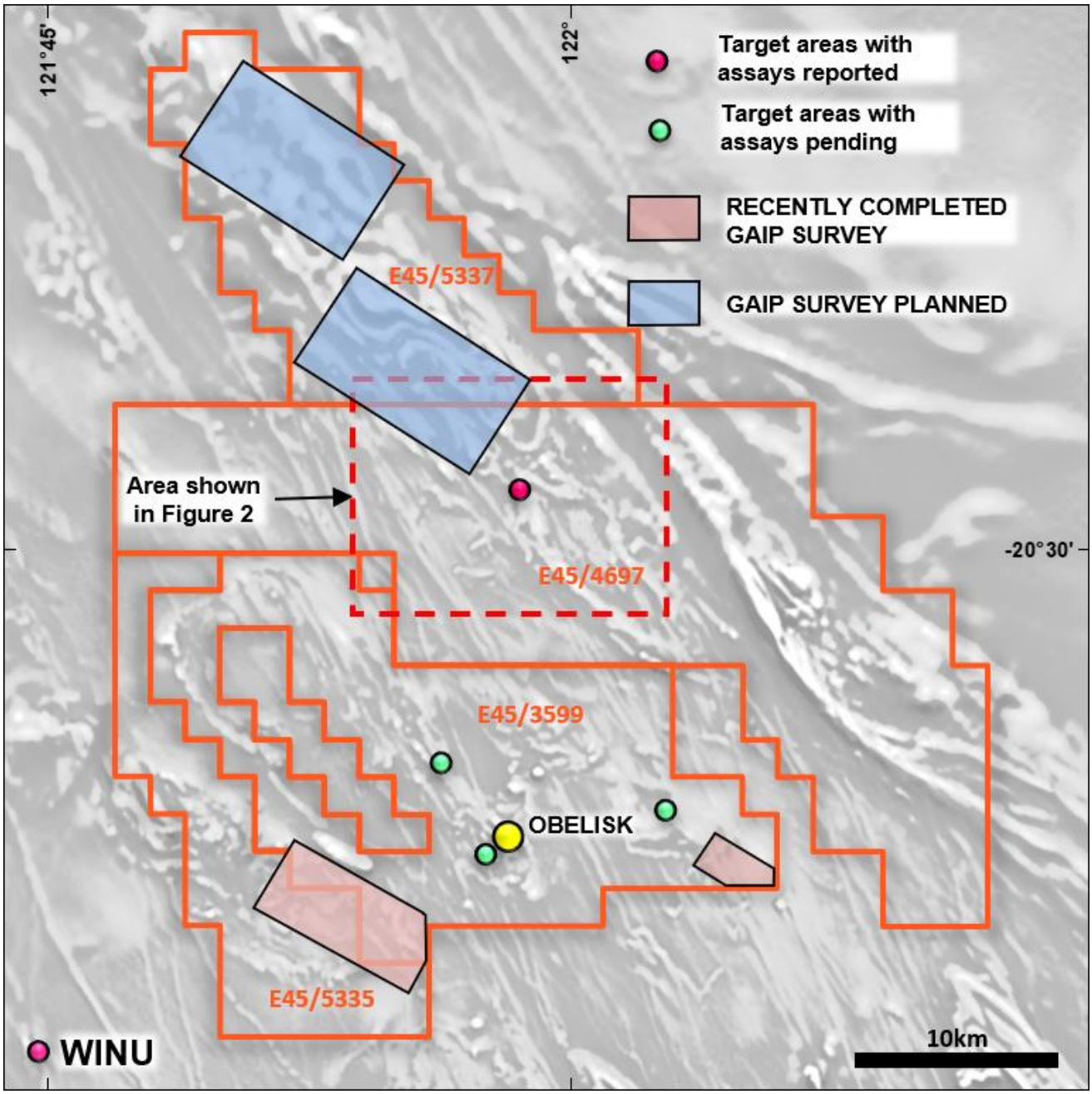


Figure 1: Sipa's Paterson North project showing the location of exploration activity and the area detailed in Figure 2

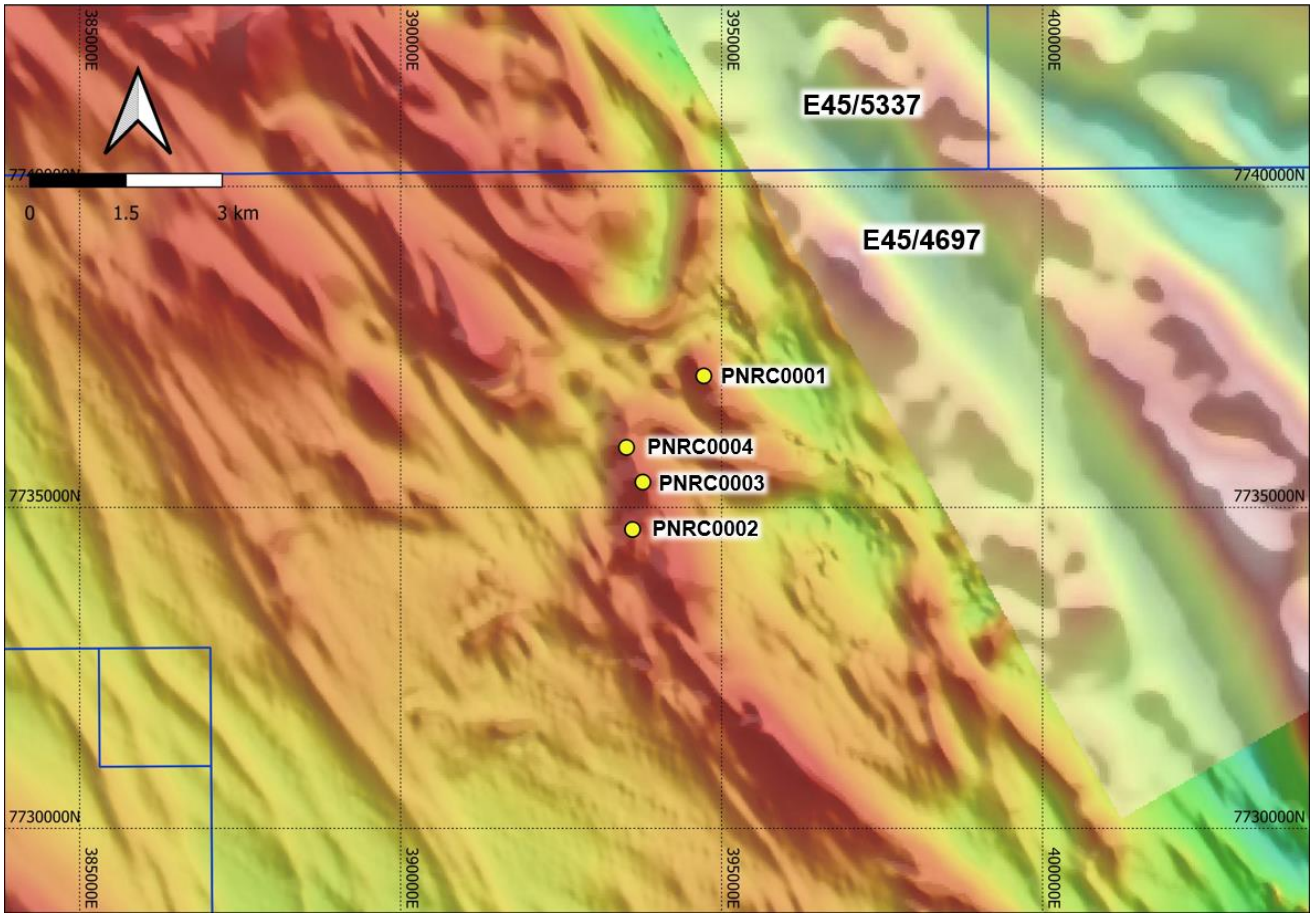


Figure 2: A regional magnetic image over a portion of the Paterson North Project showing the location of the four drill holes reported herein

Hole ID	East MGAZ51	North MGAZ51	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
PNRC0001	394,723	7,737,049	0	-90	139
PNRC0002	393,613	7,734,656	0	-90	119
PNRC0003	393,773	7,735,394	0	-90	139
PNRC0004	393,519	7,735,934	0	-90	139

Table 1: Collar locations for the drilling results reported herein

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Thickness (m)	Au (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
PNRC0001				NSR	NSR
PNRC0002				NSR	NSR
PNRC0003	125	126	1	0.011	517
PNRC0004				NSR	NSR

Table 2: Significant results for the drillholes listed in Table 1

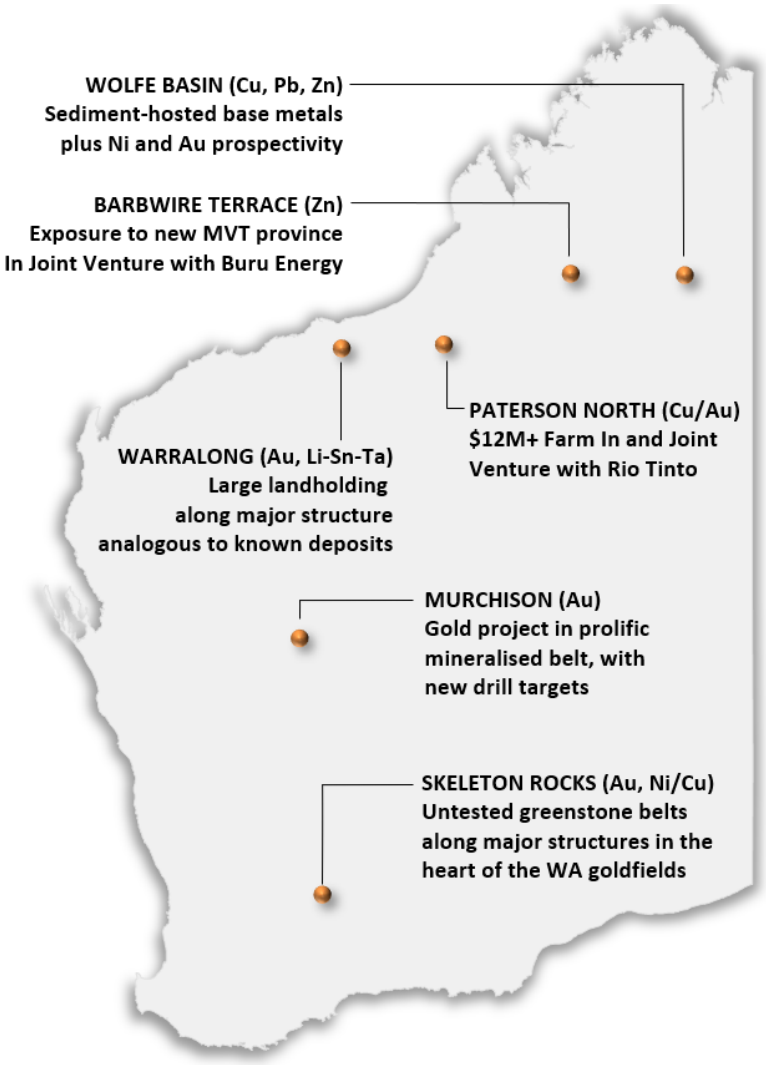
RTX Agreement:

Under the Terms of the Agreement, RTX can earn a 70% interest in the project by sole funding expenditure of $12M (being $6M to earn 55% and a further $6M to earn to 70%) and increase its interest to 80% by sole funding to the earlier of a JORC resource of A$1B in-ground value or the completion of an 'Order of Magnitude Study' (refer ASX release 3/8/2020). Sipa is the current manager of the Paterson North Project.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Pip Darvall, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Darvall is a full-time employee of Sipa Resources Limited and has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Darvall consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Sipa



Sipa Resources Limited (ASX: SRI) is an Australian-based exploration company focused on the discovery of gold and base metal deposits 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 in joint venture with energy company 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. Sipa's Murchison Project covers major structures and prospective geology in prolific greenstone belts within WA's northern goldfields.

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, Sipa holds a Retention License over an intrusive-hosted Ni-Cu sulphide discovery with significant scale potential.

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

More Information:

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (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.	• Reverse circulation drilling was used to collect 1m samples • Representative 1m samples were attained from the rig cone splitter and deposited directly into pre-numbered calico bags.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type 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).	• Reverse circulation drilling utilised an 88mm blade bit and where required a 100mm face-sampling hammer bit. • Drill holes were oriented vertically to varying depths.
Drill sample recovery	• 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.	• The quality of drill samples (wet, damp, dry) was recorded by the supervising geologist with a visual estimate of the quantity of sample. • No relationship was identified between sample recovery and grade. • No sample recovery issues were encountered
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. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• The entirety of holes was qualitatively logged by the rig geologist directly into a logging program for incorporation into the company database, with chip trays preserved for future review.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• 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 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. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material sampled.	• 1m samples were collected at the rig

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established.	• 48 element assays were completed by ALS Laboratories, Perth. Gold via fire assay and ICP-AES with other elements using a four-acid digest from a 25g sub-sample, and ICP-MS and ICP-AES • 10% Standards, blanks and field duplicates were inserted by Sipa, with no issues observed with sample precision (standards) or bias (blanks and duplicates) • Lab internal blanks and standards were within accepted norms.
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 entirety of holes was qualitatively logged by the rig geologist directly into a logging program for incorporation into the company database. • Assay results have not been adjusted.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Drill hole collar locations were located via a hand-held GPS with approximate accuracy of +/-3m in eastings and northings, and +/- 5m in RL. • Grid system used is GDA2020 Zone 51.
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.	• Reverse circulation drill locations were designed to test targets generated from a combination of aeromagnetics, regional electro-magnetics and ground-based IP (induced polarisation) surveys
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.	• 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	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• 1m samples were transported by a third-party contractor in sealed, uniquely numbered bags to the assay laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• 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	• 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 results reported in this Announcement are from granted Exploration Licence E45/4697, held 92% by Sipa Exploration NL and 8% by Ming Gold Pty Ltd, and subject to a Farm In and Joint Venture Agreement with Rio

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd • The tenement is in good standing, with all necessary licences to conduct mineral exploration obtained.
Exploration by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Limited relevant mineral exploration activity has previously been completed and restricted to broad spaced geophysical surveys with the nearest drilling several kilometres away.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Sipa/Rio Tinto Exploration are targeting intrusion related Cu-Au deposits
Drillhole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL 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.	• See main body text
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.	• See main body text.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• 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').	• The rock unit orientations are unknown but are anticipated to be steeply dipping, and intercepts are therefore not likely to be true width.
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.	• See main body text.
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.	• All significant results are reported in Table 2.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Please see main body of text.
Further work	• 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.	• Follow up work currently planned includes further reverse circulation drilling over the areas of interest, and detailed review and whole rock assaying of the samples retrieved to date. Future work may also include detailed geophysical surveys and additional drilling in proximity to holes that return positive assay results.