ASX Announcement

19 December 2022

BROAD, HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERSECTED IN AIRCORE DRILLING AT MONUMENT GOLD PROJECT, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Highlights

- Maiden aircore drilling at the Fred's Well Prospect has intersected shallow, broad, high-grade gold mineralisation as part of the Phase Three aircore program at Monument Gold Project.
- Aircore drilling also intersected broad zones of anomalous gold mineralisation at North Well up to 20 m wide.
- Best drilling intersections include:

  Fred's Well
  - 24m @ 3.24g/t Au (MOAC262 from 44m) including 12m @ 6.35g/t Au
  - 8m @ 2.09g/t Au (MOAC265 from 40m)
  - 8m @ 1.48g/t Au (MOAC256 from 36m)
  - 12m @ 1.01g/t Au (MOAC277 from 20m)
  - 3m @ 2.98g/t Au (MOAC374 from 72m) ending in mineralisation

  North Well
  - 1m @ 9.03g/t Au (MOAC297 from 4m)
  - 4m @ 1.10g/t Au (MOAC299 from 56m)
  - 20m @ 0.39g/t Au (MOAC327 from 60m) including 4m @ 1.06g/t Au
- Drilling at Fred's Well tested two areas of workings covering 370m strike out of a total 770m strike.
- Drilling at North Well covered 1,500m strike with mineralisation open to the northwest.

Si6 Metals Limited (**ASX: Si6** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce that it has received the final assay results from the Phase Three aircore drilling program completed at the Monument Gold Project (MGP), Western Australia where 119 holes were drilled for 5,636m across four prospect areas (Figure 1, Table 1). The MGP lies directly adjacent to and along strike of Dacian Gold Ltd.'s (ASX:DCN) ~2Moz Au Mt Morgan's Project).

Since acquiring the MGP in 2020, Si6 has been undertaking reconnaissance style aircore drilling across the 304km^2 project area to test for a wide range of gold mineralisation styles similar to those evident in DCN's adjoining Mt Morgans Gold Project. These include bulk tonnage felsic intrusion hosted along with banded iron formation (BIF) and mafic shear zone hosted gold mineralisation. In contrast to the Mt Morgans Project, more than 50% of the MGP comprises shallow surface cover and remains largely untested by shallow surface drilling. The MGP also contains interpreted strike extensions to the host rocks to Glencore's Murrin Murrin Ni-Co operation which are considered prospective for Ni-Co laterite mineralisation.

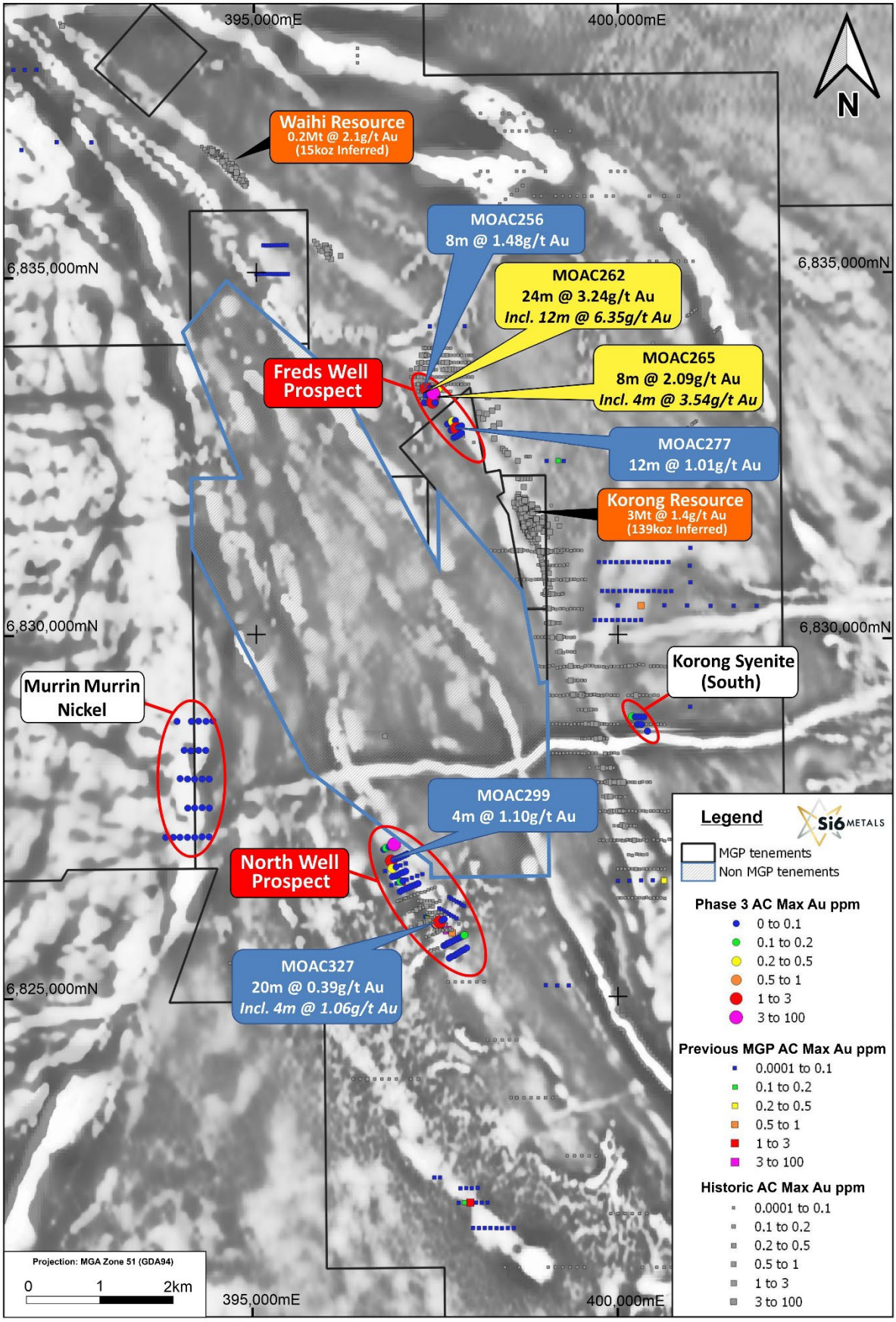

Figure 1. Prospect location plan and significant intercepts from Phase 3 aircore drilling program at MGP.

Table 1. Significant intercepts from the Phase 3 aircore drilling program at Monument Gold Project.

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comments
Fred's Well	MOAC256	36	44	8	1.48	
	MOAC262	44	68	24	3.24	*including 12m @ 6.35g/t Au*
	MOAC265	40	48	8	2.09	*including 4m @ 3.54g/t Au*
	MOAC269	32	48	16	0.74	*including 4m @ 1.96g/t Au*
	MOAC277	20	32	12	1.01	
	MOAC374	72	75	3	2.98	*ended in mineralisation*
North Well	MOAC297	4	5	1	9.03	
	MOAC299	56	60	4	1.1	
	MOAC326	56	64	8	0.37	
	MOAC327	60	80	20	0.39	*including 4m @ 1.06g/t Au*

Fred's Well

Aircore drilling at Fred's Well was undertaken with holes positioned on 100m spaced drill lines with collars 40m apart. Previous drilling had been undertaken at the north end of the northern group of workings on a 50m by 100m grid and consisted of shallow, vertical holes which appear to have missed the mineralised zone which projects to surface in between the historic drill collars (Figure 2).

The Fred's Well geology is complex, comprising a mixed package of mafic, ultramafic, shale, chert and felsic porphyry intrusive lithologies. The northern portion of the Fred's Well gold mineralisation occurs along sheared lithological contacts, predominantly associated with sediments and ultramafics. The best intersections from drill holes MOAC262 and MOAC374 are associated with a sediment-ultramafic contact. Historic workings suggest this gold occurrence is located on the intersection of 360° trending lithological sediment-ultramafic contact and a cross-cutting 300° north-west trending shear zone. Weakly mineralised quartz veining occurring in the hanging wall of the broader mineralised zone in holes MOAC262 and MOAC374 returned:

- MOAC262: **24m @ 3.24g/t Au** from 44m including **12m @ 6.35g/t Au**, and
- MOAC374: **3m @ 2.98g/t Au** from 72m

Drill hole MOAC374 was abandoned at 75m depth due to the rods becoming bogged in weathered ultramafic and the hole ended in mineralisation (Figure 3). In the southern portion of Fred's Well, the occurrence of felsic porphyry increases. Hole MOAC277 intersected significant mineralisation associated with a 200m strike length of historic workings, which are located along the eastern contact of sediments and an interpreted 40m wide porphyry unit.

These drilling results indicate the presence of multiple mineralised contacts associated with a ~100m wide stratigraphic sequence, consisting of ultramafics, felsic porphyry, mafic volcanics and sediments, which extend for a strike length of >400m. Elevated Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Cu and Mn with >20ppm As and >100ppm Cu associated with the anomalous gold mineralisation are indicative of hydrothermal mineralisation associated with high level intrusives and will also be used as pathfinder elements in surface geochemical sampling to plan future drilling programs.

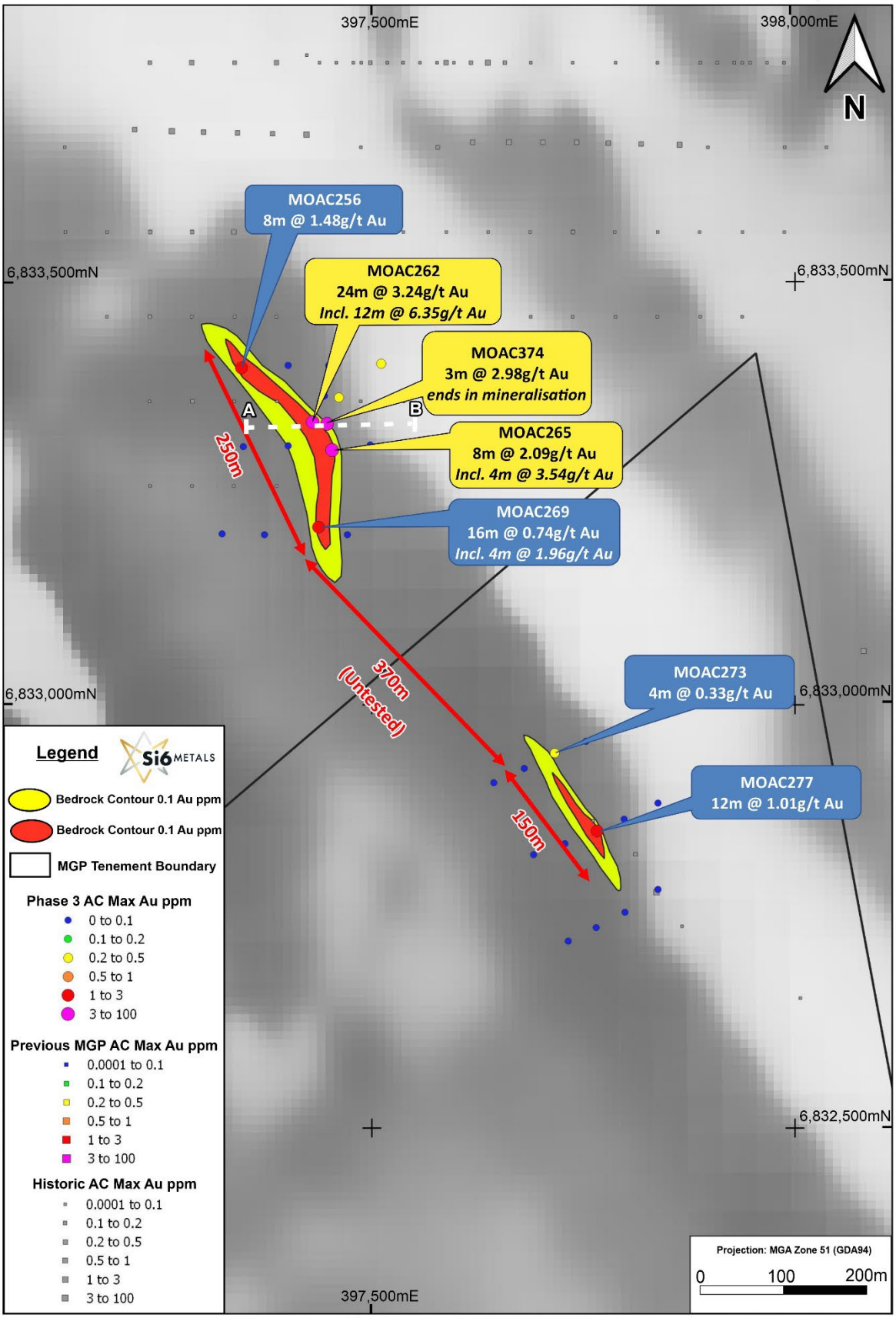

Figure 2. Fred's Well showing significant intercepts from Phase 3 aircore drilling program.

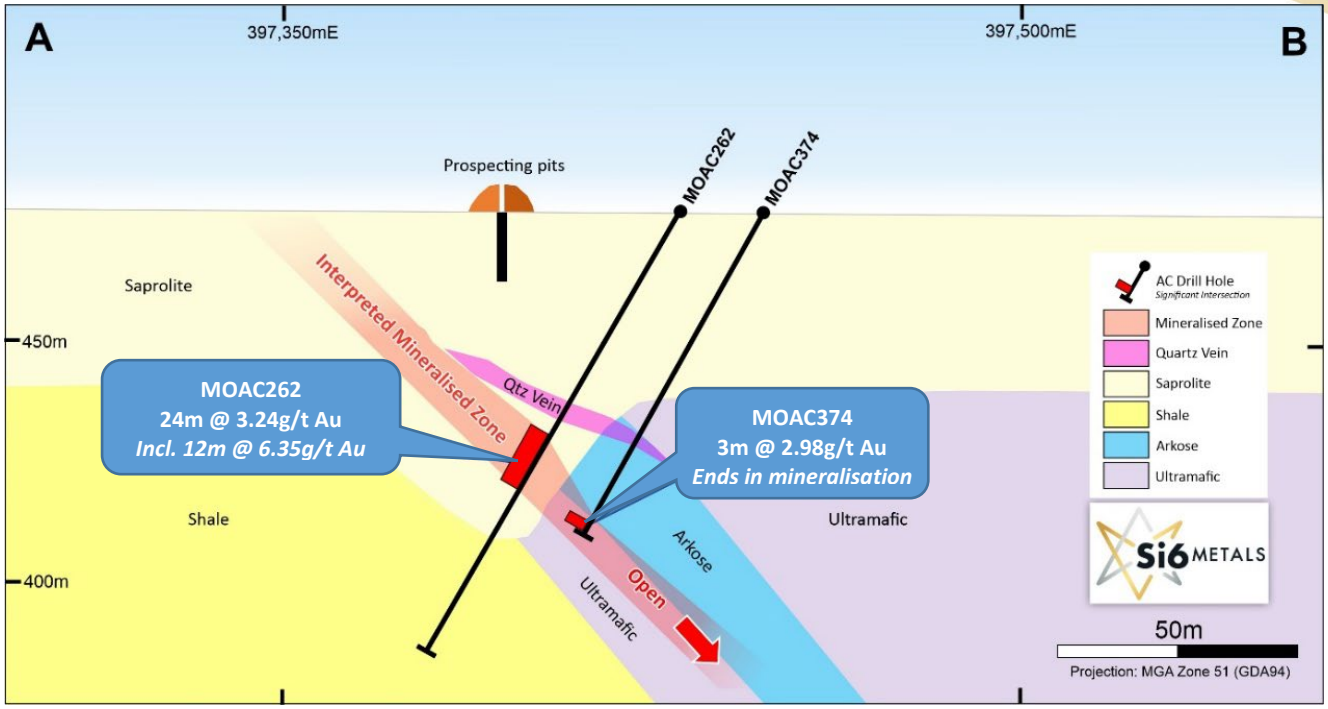

Figure 3. Fred's Well cross section showing significant intercepts in holes MOAC262 and MOAC374.

North Well

Follow-up aircore drilling at the North Well Prospect targeted strike extensions to the Phase Two aircore drilling program with collars positioned along 200m spaced drill lines at 40m centres. Drilling covered 1,700m total strike with anomalous gold >0.1g/t intersected over 1,500m strike length (Figures 4 and 5).

The North Well geology comprises a mixed package of mafic, ultramafic, shale, chert, granite and felsic porphyry with numerous granitic and porphyry dykes occurring in the northwest of the prospect area. The majority of the gold intersections in this area are associated with the contacts of felsic porphyry or granitoid with either mafic volcanics or sediments. Felsic granitoids up to 125m wide have been interpreted.

The exception is supergene gold mineralisation associated with holes MOAC326 (8m @ 0.37g/t Au from 56m) and MOAC327 (20m @ 0.39g/t Au from 60m including 4m @ 1.06g/t Au) which overlie mafic volcanics in an area where major cross-cutting aeromagnetic lineaments intersect. Gold mineralisation is interpreted to occur along a northwest trending shear zone however, closer spaced (20m) drilling centred around MOAC327 suggests that broad, higher-grade mineralisation may be associated with a west-northwesterly structure, which crosscuts the northwest trending shear zone (Figure 4).

Strike extension drilling at the north-western end of the prospect area intersected further anomalous gold mineralisation >1g/t including:

- MOAC299: **4m @ 1.10g/t Au** within fresh mafic volcanic, flanked by wide felsic porphyry the contacts of which remain to be drilled; and
- MOAC297: **1m @ 9.03g/t Au** located near a felsic -mafic volcanic contact.

Elevated Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Cu, Mo and W with >40ppm As, >5,000ppm Cu, >15ppm Mo and >1,000ppm W associated with the anomalous gold mineralisation are indicative of hydrothermal mineralisation associated with high level intrusives and will also be used as pathfinder elements in surface geochemical sampling to plan future drilling programs.

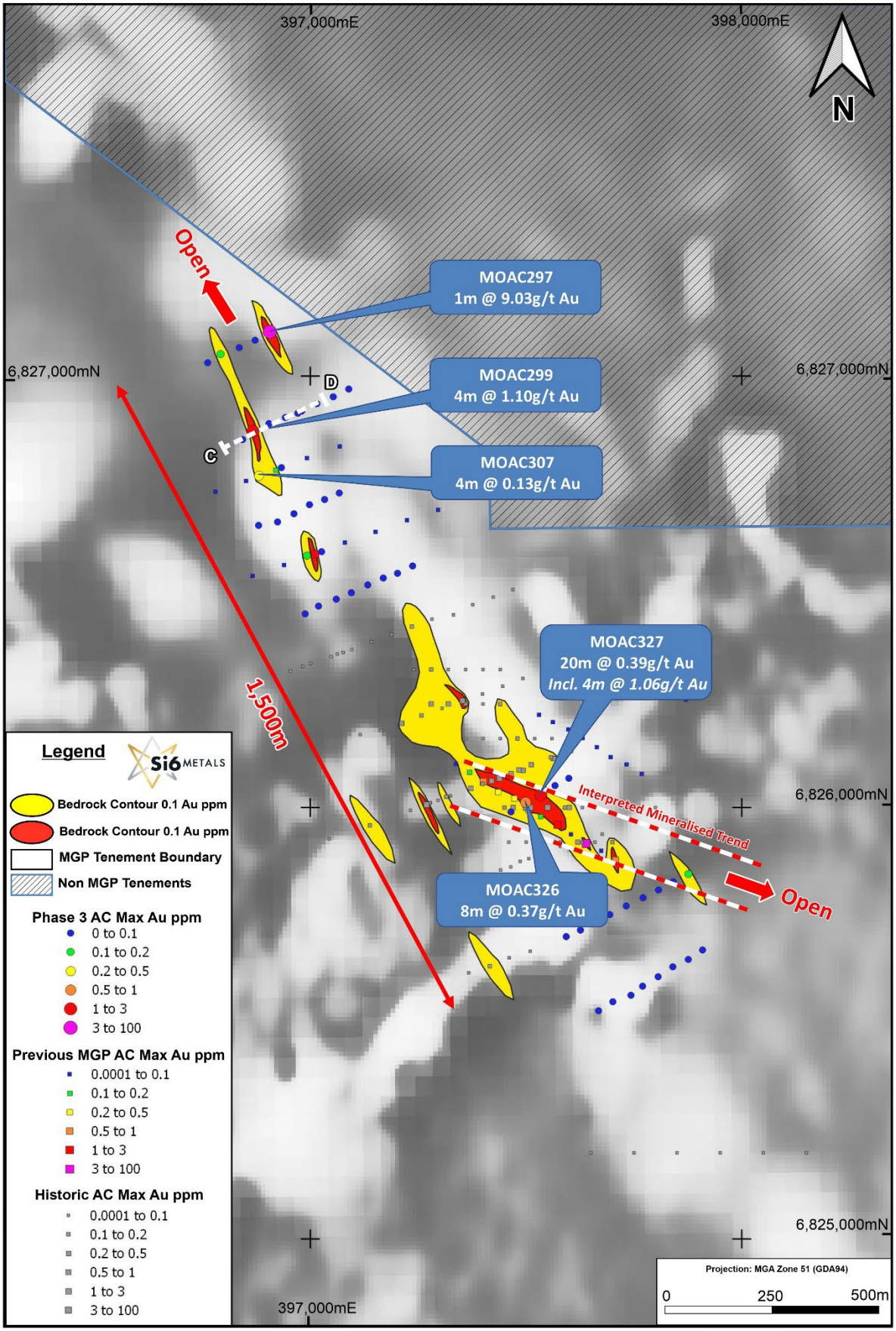

Figure 4. North Well showing significant intercepts from Phase 3 aircore drilling program.

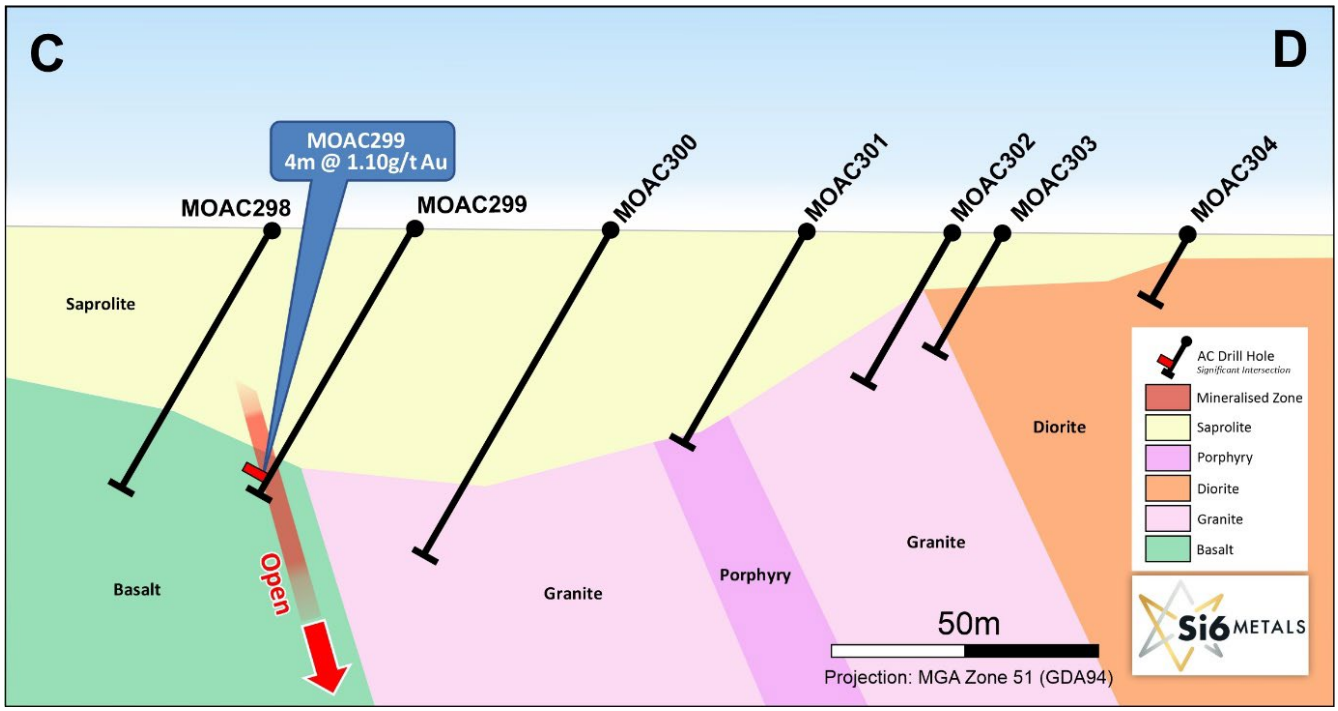

Figure 5. North Well showing significant intercept in hole MOAC299.

Korong Felsic Intrusion (South) and Murrin Murrin Nickel Target

Aircore drilling of basalt-hosted porphyry dykes along the southwestern edge of the Korong Felsic intrusion did not return any significant result although a number of porphyry dykes with quartz veining were intersected in the drilling. Anomalous gold mineralisation was intersected in hole MOAC284 (4m @ 0.13g/t Au from 4m) associated with sheared basalt at the north-western edge of the drill area.

Drilling for nickel laterite over a 1,600m strike of ultramafic rocks interpreted from the geophysics as extending from Murrin Murrin into the MGP intersected fresh granite and amphibolite with no apparent nickel laterite development. Weakly anomalous nickel mineralisation (4m @ 388ppm, MOAC353 from 52m) was intersected in a moderately foliated gabbro and although the immediate area does not appear prospective for nickel, intense shearing and foliation along the granite-amphibolite contact is prospective for gold mineralisation.

Future Work Programs

Detailed structural and geochemical analysis of the drilling data is underway to determine orientation of the mineralised zones at Fred's and North Wells which will assist with strike extension drilling. Multi-element signatures associated with the anomalous gold mineralisation are also being analysed to identify pathfinder elements. These will be used to identify additional targets from the comprehensive surface geochemical data set.

Appendix A - Drill Hole Information

Significant intercepts calculated using 0.1g/t Au cut-off with no internal waste.
Holes that returned no significant results (<0.1g/t Au) have not been included.

Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold Grade (g/t)
MOAC256	397346	6833398	477	87	-60	272	**36**	**44**	**8**	**1.48**
							56	60	4	0.45
							76	80	4	0.81
MOAC259	397511	6833403	475	84	-60	269	56	60	4	0.35
							68	80	12	0.21
MOAC260	397461	6833363	475	51	-60	270	24	32	8	0.23
							36	40	4	0.11
MOAC262	397430	6833334	476	102	-60	270	28	32	4	0.22
							36	40	4	0.3
							44	**68**	**24**	**3.24**
MOAC265	397453	6833301	475	84	-60	262	**40**	**48**	**8**	**2.09**
MOAC273	397716	6832943	472	111	-60	243	32	36	4	0.33
MOAC277	397766	6832851	472	86	-60	247	**20**	**32**	**12**	**1.01**
							36	40	4	0.15
MOAC284	400192	6828869	456	24	-60	275	4	8	4	0.13
MOAC293	396762	6827031	468	49	-60	250	40	44	4	0.1
MOAC294	396792	6827051	468	53	-60	251	36	40	4	0.13
MOAC297	396906	6827103	469	6	-60	241	**4**	**5**	**1**	**9.03**
MOAC299	396867	6826872	468	61	-60	244	**56**	**60**	**4**	**1.1**
MOAC307	396881	6826769	467	50	-60	248	28	32	4	0.13
							49	50	1	0.2
MOAC315	396992	6826584	468	39	-60	248	20	24	4	0.16
							32	38	6	0.14
MOAC326	397499	6826012	466	74	-60	241	44	48	4	0.18
							56	**64**	**8**	**0.37**
							72	73	1	0.11
MOAC327	397534	6826029	467	87	-60	240	**60**	**80**	**20**	**0.39**
MOAC338	397876	6825846	469	76	-60	245	68	76	8	0.14
MOAC374	397447	6833332	475	75	-60	250	**72**	**75**	**3**	**2.98**

Drill collar coordinates (GDA94 zone 51south).

Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
MOAC256	397346	6833398	477	87	-60	272
MOAC257	397401	6833401	477	66	-60	262
MOAC258	397449	6833401	476	72	-60	264
MOAC259	397511	6833403	475	84	-60	269
MOAC260	397461	6833363	475	51	-60	270

MOAC261	397444	6833365	476	53	-60	270
MOAC262	397430	6833334	476	102	-60	270
MOAC263	397348	6833305	477	59	-60	269
MOAC264	397401	6833306	476	40	-60	270
MOAC265	397453	6833301	475	84	-60	262
MOAC266	397498	6833307	474	30	-60	265
MOAC267	397323	6833202	478	38	-60	266
MOAC268	397373	6833201	477	47	-60	266
MOAC269	397437	6833210	475	53	-60	284
MOAC270	397471	6833201	474	57	-60	273
MOAC271	397644	6832908	473	63	-60	240
MOAC272	397680	6832925	473	85	-60	247
MOAC273	397716	6832943	472	111	-60	243
MOAC274	397753	6832957	472	75	-60	242
MOAC275	397691	6832823	474	66	-60	255
MOAC276	397728	6832836	473	54	-60	246.5
MOAC277	397766	6832851	472	86	-60	247
MOAC278	397798	6832865	472	28	-60	236
MOAC279	397838	6832884	471	38	-60	247
MOAC280	397732	6832721	475	66	-60	244
MOAC281	397765	6832737	475	70	-60	243
MOAC282	397799	6832755	474	53	-60	242
MOAC283	397838	6832782	473	40	-60	242
MOAC284	400192	6828869	456	24	-60	275
MOAC285	400238	6828864	456	8	-60	272
MOAC286	400282	6828863	456	5	-60	270
MOAC287	400319	6828861	456	9	-60	275
MOAC288	400358	6828861	456	24	-60	278
MOAC289	400275	6828760	458	8	-60	268
MOAC290	400323	6828758	458	11	-60	267
MOAC291	400408	6828666	459	9	-60	263
MOAC292	400410	6828665	459	20	-60	263
MOAC293	396762	6827031	468	49	-60	250
MOAC294	396792	6827051	468	53	-60	251
MOAC295	396835	6827066	468	60	-60	249
MOAC296	396872	6827083	468	35	-60	237
MOAC297	396906	6827103	469	6	-60	241
MOAC298	396843	6826853	467	59	-60	247
MOAC299	396867	6826872	468	61	-60	244
MOAC300	396904	6826890	468	76	-60	247.5
MOAC301	396942	6826904	468	50	-60	254
MOAC302	396971	6826914	468	34	-60	242
MOAC303	396980	6826919	468	27	-60	240
MOAC304	397015	6826936	468	16	-60	240
MOAC305	397053	6826952	468	22	-60	244
MOAC306	397089	6826970	468	31	-60	243

MOAC307	396881	6826769	467	50	-60	248
MOAC308	396933	6826788	467	53	-60	249
MOAC309	396880	6826654	467	21	-60	250
MOAC310	396924	6826662	467	46	-60	240
MOAC311	396962	6826681	468	48	-60	242
MOAC312	396998	6826702	468	25	-60	249
MOAC313	397033	6826714	468	28	-60	246
MOAC314	397067	6826729	468	66	-60	243
MOAC315	396992	6826584	468	39	-60	248
MOAC316	397026	6826593	468	21	-60	248
MOAC317	396988	6826449	468	99	-60	247
MOAC318	397019	6826467	468	6	-60	245
MOAC319	397060	6826483	469	6	-60	246
MOAC320	397095	6826498	469	19	-60	243
MOAC321	397133	6826516	469	33	-60	246
MOAC322	397169	6826532	469	29	-60	248
MOAC323	397202	6826543	469	30	-60	244
MOAC324	397237	6826560	469	28	-60	245
MOAC325	397465	6825990	466	60	-60	239
MOAC326	397499	6826012	466	74	-60	241
MOAC327	397534	6826029	467	87	-60	240
MOAC328	397567	6826051	467	97	-60	238
MOAC329	397599	6826068	467	87	-60	240
MOAC330	397593	6825701	467	66	-60	242
MOAC331	397626	6825716	468	74	-60	240
MOAC332	397663	6825737	468	71	-60	243
MOAC333	397694	6825752	468	97	-60	238
MOAC334	397732	6825772	468	67	-60	245
MOAC335	397771	6825791	468	65	-60	243
MOAC336	397807	6825809	468	63	-60	236
MOAC337	397841	6825828	469	61	-60	241
MOAC338	397876	6825846	469	76	-60	245
MOAC339	397668	6825529	468	45	-60	240
MOAC340	397701	6825550	468	65	-60	243
MOAC341	397743	6825565	468	75	-60	232
MOAC342	397770	6825586	469	72	-60	242
MOAC343	397806	6825608	469	78	-60	239
MOAC344	397840	6825631	469	71	-60	230
MOAC345	397876	6825648	469	69	-60	242
MOAC346	397909	6825670	468	16	-60	243
MOAC347	393747	6827197	472	57	-90	0
MOAC348	393853	6827198	471	37	-90	0
MOAC349	393945	6827198	471	28	-90	0
MOAC350	394048	6827198	470	32	-90	0
MOAC351	394149	6827198	470	36	-90	0
MOAC352	394250	6827205	470	27	-90	0

MOAC353	394348	6827204	470	61	-90	0
MOAC354	394400	6828806	477	35	-90	0
MOAC355	394305	6828800	477	40	-90	0
MOAC356	394201	6828803	478	52	-90	0
MOAC357	394103	6828800	478	31	-90	0
MOAC358	393904	6828800	478	8	-90	0
MOAC359	394301	6828399	476	47	-90	0
MOAC360	394202	6828400	476	45	-90	0
MOAC361	394096	6828393	476	43	-90	0
MOAC362	394002	6828401	476	26	-90	0
MOAC363	394349	6828003	474	36	-90	0
MOAC364	394250	6828004	474	12	-90	0
MOAC365	394147	6828001	474	13	-90	0
MOAC366	394050	6828003	474	9	-90	0
MOAC367	393947	6828009	474	14	-90	0
MOAC368	394351	6827603	472	21	-90	0
MOAC369	394251	6827608	472	40	-90	0
MOAC370	394149	6827604	472	13	-90	0
MOAC371	394053	6827602	472	14	-90	0
MOAC372	397642	6825732	468	66	-60	250
MOAC373	397669	6825740	468	81	-60	250
MOAC374	397447	6833332	475	75	-60	250

Appendix B – JORC CODE, 2012 Edition

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	• Aircore drilling was undertaken by Prospect Drilling Pty Ltd based out of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. • Drill spoils sampled consist of 2-3kg of material representing in-situ rock collected at 1m intervals from surface. • Drilled 1m samples are discharged into collection buckets positioned below the cyclone and placed on the ground in rows of 10 or 20. • Even, single samples were collected from the 1m piles as 4m composites using a scoop to obtain 2-3kg of material representative of 4m of drilling. • End of hole samples consisted of 1m composites of fresh rock submitted for whole-rock, multi-element analysis. • Sampling and analytical procedures are detailed in the sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation section.
Drilling techniques	• *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.*	• Face sampling aircore drilling by Prospect Drilling achieved hole diameter size of 3 1/4 inch. • Drilling was completed via air core blade or percussion hammer to penetrate hard rock when encountered in the upper part of the weathering profile.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording & assessing core & chip sample recoveries & results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery & ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Sample recovery size and sample conditions (dry, wet, moist) were recorded in the field sample data booklet by visually assessing the sample piles. • Drilling involved frequent reaming to clean the hole at the start of each new rod, regular cleaning of the

	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery & grade & whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material*	cyclone and use of high-pressure air was used to avoid wet samples.
Logging	• *Whether core & chip samples have been geologically & geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies & metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length & percentage of the relevant intersections logged*	• Logging was undertaken by inspecting washed cuttings from the drill piles using a 2mm hand-held sieve. • Logging was undertaken by a suitably qualified Geologist using pre-determined logging codes to record depth, colour, regolith, rock type, alteration and potential mineralisation such as sulphides and quartz-veining. • The logging technique was developed to accurately reflect geology and mineralisation styles. • 1m end of hole fresh rock samples were collected in plastic chip trays for future reference.
Sub-sampling techniques & sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn & whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc.& whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality & 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.*	• 4m composite samples comprising 4 even scoops of 1m aircore samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags. Sample weights were 2 - 3 kg. • 4m composite samples were collected into numbered polyweave bags and dispatched to ALS Laboratories, Kalgoorlie which is an accredited laboratory. • Samples were dried (nominal 110 degrees C), crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. All samples were pulverised utilising ALS preparation technique PUL-23. A grind quality target of 85% passing 75µm has been established and is relative to sample size, type and hardness. • End of hole one metre samples were taken to for multi-element, whole rock analysis to characterise rock type. • The sample size and sample preparation prior to analysis are considered to be appropriate for the expected mineralisation.
Quality of assay data & laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality & appropriateness of the assaying & laboratory procedures used & 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 & model, reading times, calibrations factors applied & their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates,*	• The bagged 4m composite samples were collected at ALS, Kalgoorlie and shipped to the ALS facility in Perth by courier. • Following the Sample Preparation outlined in the previous section above, all samples were analysed by ALS using a combined package of trace level gold, 25g aqua regia [Au-TL43] and ICP [ME-ICP43] and MS [ME-MS43] multi-elements for 40 elements by ALS Laboratories in Perth. • 1m bottom of hole samples were collected and analysed using whole rock, 4 acid digest ME-MS61 and Au ICP-21 by ALS laboratories. • Gold intercepts were calculated with a 0.10g/t Au lower cut-off with no internal dilution and no top cut applied.

	external laboratory checks) & whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) & precision have been established.	• In addition to the Quality Control measures and internal laboratory checks used by ALS, Si6 inserted standards, duplicates and blanks at a rate of 1:20 samples in that order respectively. Standards were selected based on oxidation and grade relevant to the expected mineralisation. This process of QA/QC demonstrated acceptable levels of accuracy. • A review of the assay data against the logged information by the field technician and geologist has been completed to verify intercepts are real. • Sample, collar and lithology data was captured directly in the field using excel tables on a laptop computer. Captured data was then loaded into the Company's database and validation checks completed to ensure data accuracy.
Verification of sampling & 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 & electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• A review of the assay data against the logged information by the field technician and geologist was completed to verify intercepts. • Assay results were plotted on section to verify against neighbouring holes. • Sample data was captured in the field with date, hole ID, m from, m to, sample ID, check sample type and ID recorded in a hard copy sample book. The sample book is kept as a back-up. • Sample data has been entered into the Company's database with validation checks completed to ensure data accuracy. • No twinned holes have been completed at this stage • No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	• *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*	• Drill holes were surveyed by handheld GPS with horizontal accuracy (Easting and Northing values) of +-3m. • Grid System – GDA94 Zone 51south.
Data spacing & distribution	• *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.*	• Holes were drilled on 100m to 200m spaced lines with collars 40m apart perpendicular to the interpreted orientation of expected mineralisation. • No mineral classification is applied to the results at this stage. • Samples were collected on 4m and 1m intervals from spoil piles.
Orientation of data in	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased*	

relation to geological structure	*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*	• No bias has been introduced from the sampling technique. • Unbiased drilling has been designed to target shear-hosted orogenic and intrusion related gold mineralisation in addition to nickel laterite. • Data is insufficient to determine orientation of mineralised structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security the different materials.*	• Samples were securely stored in the field and transported to the laboratory by an authorised company representative or an authorised transport contractor.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques & data.*	• No audits or reviews have been completed.

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 license to operate in the area.*	• AC Drilling and sampling reported has been undertaken on tenements E39/1866 and P39/5457 which are located approximately 40km northwest of Laverton, in the Eastern Goldfields Region, Western Australia. • The tenements are held by Monument Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Si6 Metals Pty Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The historic drilling collars, down-hole traces and intercepts published in the report are contained in the historical database compiled by previous tenement holder, DiscovEx Resources Pty Ltd which is a compilation of exploration activities undertaken by previous explorers.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit style being targeted is Archaean, intrusion related, shear-hosted gold deposits and Murrin Murrin style nickel laterite. Gold mineralisation principally occurs in sheeted quartz stockwork veins derived from open space filling (brittle fracturing) of sheared metamorphic rocks altered by varying quantities of silica, pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite.
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:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and*	• Historic drill hole positions have been validated by ground checking the location of the drill collars recorded by Syndicated Metals (DiscovEx). No check sampling has been undertaken on the historic drill spoils and the information is not considered material. • Drill hole location, depth and directional information collected by Si6 is included in the report.

	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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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.*	• Drill hole intercepts are reported using a 0.1g/t Au cut-off grade with no internal dilution. • Intercepts are reported as down-hole lengths using length weighted averages. • No top-cut has been applied to the reported intercepts.
Relationship between mineralisa-tion 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Refer "Orientation of data in relation to geological structure" in Section 1. • Geometry of mineralisation is not known at this stage. • True width of mineralisation is not known at this stage.

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.*	• A location plan of each of the prospects showing the drill collars is provided in the report.
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 report is considered balanced with the information provided. • The report shows drill collars for all holes completed.
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.*	• No testwork has been undertaken in relation to metallurgical and geotechnical studies.
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.*	• Based on the positive results, follow-up AC drilling is planned for 2023. The program will also include priority targets are Fred's Well and North Well.

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.

Competent Persons Statement (Monument Gold Project, Western Australia)

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on recent and historical exploration information compiled by Mr Michael Jackson, who is a Competent Person and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Jackson is a consultant 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 the reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Jackson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Chairman of Si6 Metals Ltd, Mr David Sanders.

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