



4 July 2023

Wolfe Basin REE potential confirmed

- Rare earth elements (REE's) identified in historic drill assays in close proximity to the Cummins Range REE and phosphate deposit in northern WA
- Coincident elevated REE's and magnetic anomaly
- Infill soil sampling program to be completed to generate drill targets

Sipa Resources Limited (**ASX: SRI**) ("**Sipa**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to advise that a review of historic drill results has identified potential for rare earth element mineralisation on Sipa's 100% owned Wolfe Basin Project, located around 100km SW of Halls Creek, WA. Additional work will now be undertaken to identify REE drill targets alongside the ongoing focus on the base metal potential. The project lies in a prospective location, within 8km of the nearby Cummins Range REE and phosphate deposit held by RAREX (e.g. refer RAREX ASX announcement 30/3/2023).

Aircore drilling in 2007 by Northern Star Resources Limited intersected up to 16m @ 650ppm rare earth oxides (Ce, Er, Eu, La, & Y, WAMEX A78494, Figure 1, Table 1). Of note is that only 5 of the possible 15 REE's were assayed for, and future work will incorporate the full assay suite. The hole was logged as drilling the contact between mafic units and a felsic unit described as 'weathered granitoid'. The extent of drilling undertaken on the tenement is extremely limited (WAMEX records indicate that this is the only mineral exploration hole ever drilled within Sipa's 260km² E80/5491, Figure 2). The historic hole is located on the margin of a prominent magnetic anomaly that may represent an underlying intrusive or structural position favourable for hosting REE's. Limited information is contained within the historic reports and the only other data available is wide spaced (1km x 1km) soil sampling undertaken by Sipa in late 2022. Sipa will commence additional on-ground work, including infill soil sampling in the current Quarter, to refine drill targets for future testing.

Sipa Resources Managing Director, Pip Darvall said: *"To date we have focussed entirely on the strong base metals potential of our Wolfe Basin project, but the identification of REE's in historic drilling is a great opportunity to add value to the project via some cost effective work."*

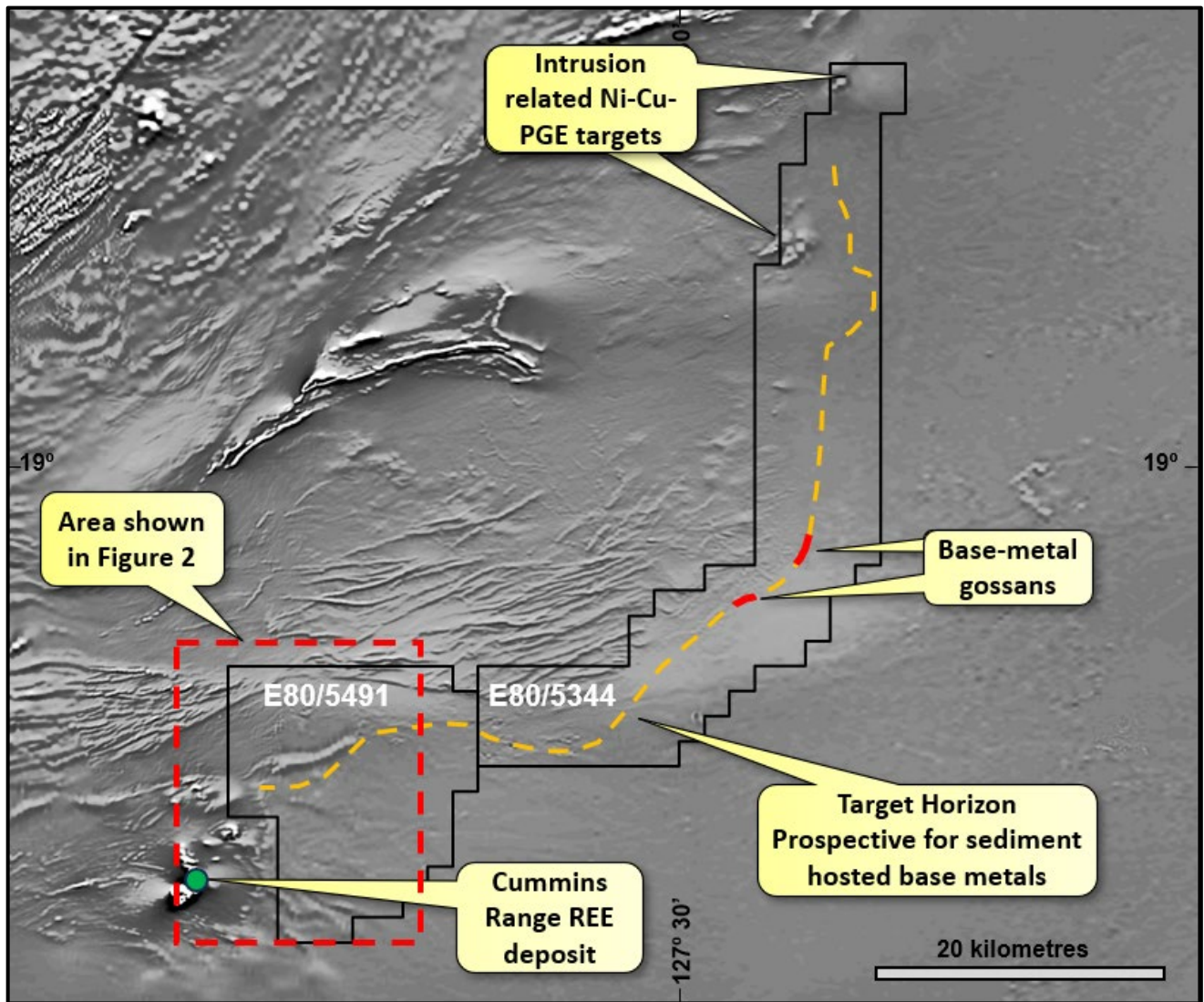


Figure 1 – Location of Sip's Wolfe Basin Project and targets over a regional magnetic image.

Hole ID	East AGD66 Z52	North AGD66 Z52	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
CRA026	310677	7873106	396.5	-	-90	59

Table 1: Collar location of the historic drillhole discussed above (from WAMEX A78494)

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Thickness (m)	REE's (ppm)	REO's (ppm)
CRA026	16	32	16	557	650

Table 2: Significant REE intercept (from WAMEX A78494) See note in JORC Table re: REO calculation



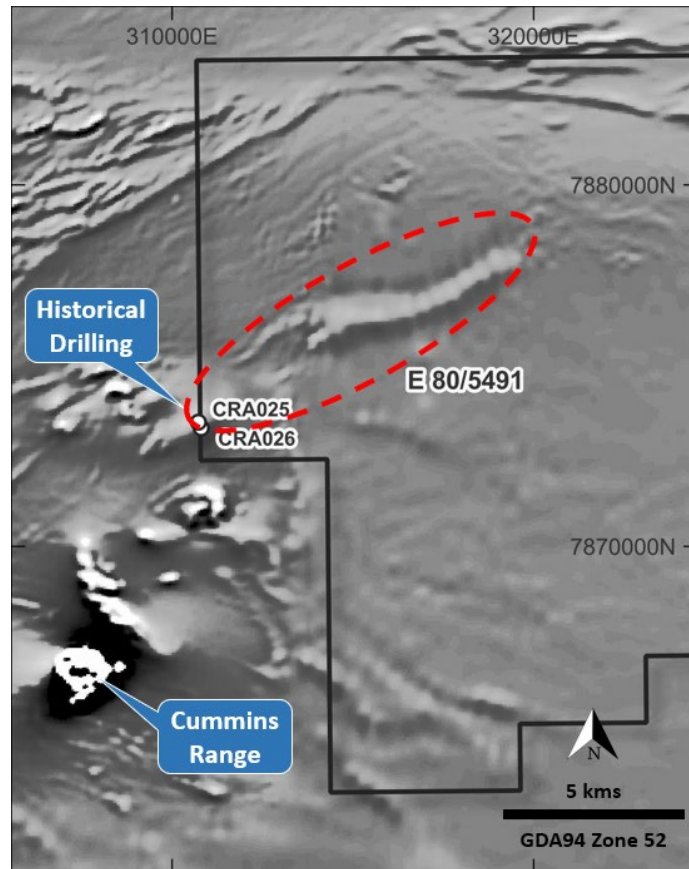


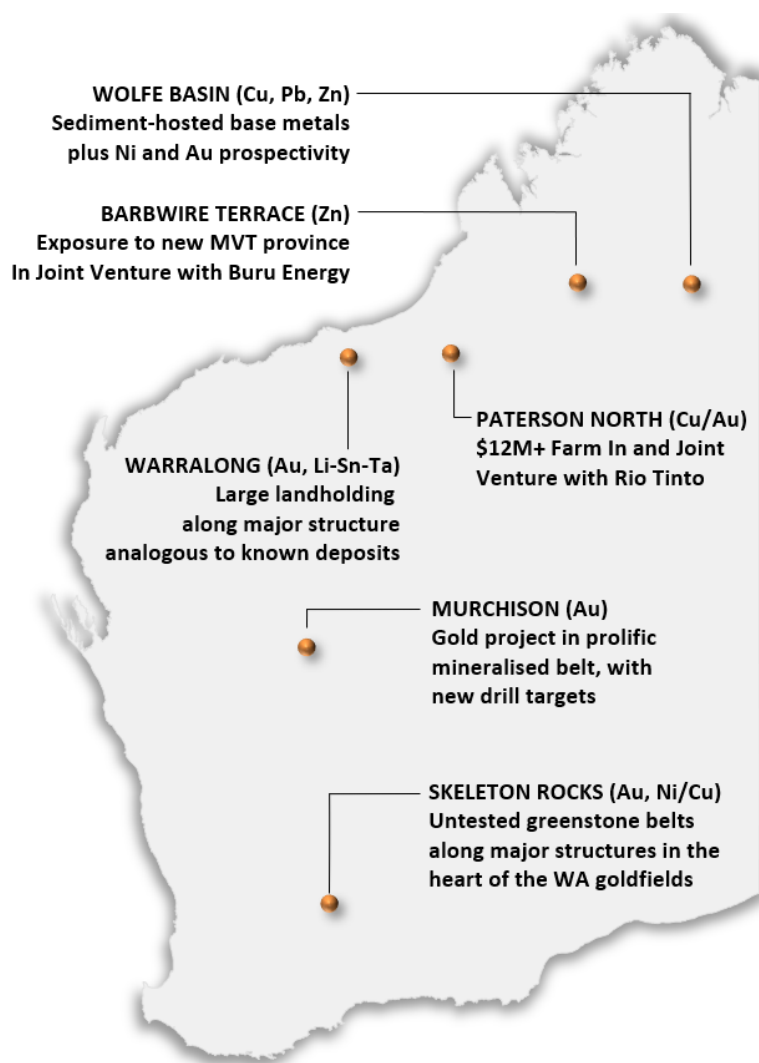
Figure 2 – Western portion of E80/5491 showing the location of historic drilling overlain on a regional magnetic intensity image, with the magnetic anomaly of interest circled.

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. Chris Shaw, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Shaw 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. Shaw 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, and the project is immediately adjacent to the Cummins Range rare earth's deposit. 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 historical drilling 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:

Pip Darvall, Managing Director

Sipa Resources Limited

+61 (0) 8 9388 1551

reception@sipa.com.au

Sam Jacobs, Investor and Media Inquiries

Six Degrees IR

+61 (0) 423 755 909

sam.jacobs@sdir.com.au



Sipa Resources Limited

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	<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"> As reported in WAMEX report A78494 <i>“Drill piles were sampled using a plastic trowel, with representative portions manually taken from each meter interval and placed in a calico bag.”</i>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore drilling
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"> Not specifically noted in A78494, however assumed industry standard for this type of drilling.
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"> Geology logging of drill chip samples was qualitative, and covered the full drilled length of each hole. As early stage exploration the level of logging is appropriate for this activity.
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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As reported in WAMEX report A78494 <i>“Drill piles were sampled using a plastic trowel, with representative portions manually taken from each meter interval and placed in a calico bag.”</i> <i>“Samples were sent to Ultra Trace laboratory in Perth, Western Australia. Ultra Trace sorted, dried, split where necessary, then pulverised the samples in a vibrating disc pulveriser.”</i> No further information is provided regarding subsampling.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>"Samples were digested with Aqua Regia. This, though a partial digest, is extremely efficient for extraction of gold. Easily digested elements show good recoveries however others (particularly the refractory oxides and silicates) are poorly extracted."</i> <i>"Au Ag As Pb Bi La Li Y Sn U Sr Ce Er Eu Rb Th were determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry. Cu Fe Mn Zn Ni P were determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry."</i> No QAQC procedure, or results, are included with report A78494.
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"> Reported results are considered indicative, and follow-up drilling is required to verify these results. REE assay results have not been adjusted, REO totals are calculated by applying the following stoichiometric conversion factors to the reported individual REE results. Ce₂O₃ 1.1713, Er₂O₃ 1.1435, Eu₂O₃ 1.1579, La₂O₃ 1.1728, Y₂O₃ 1.1387 and summing the amounts.
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. Grid system reported is AGD66 zone 52.
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"> AC drill hole locations were designed to test gold targets generated from a combination of aeromagnetics and radiometric surveys. Results are indicative and require further drilling to fully assess the significance of the intercept. Reported results are of composite samples as noted above.
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 shallowly dipping, and intercepts would therefore be close to true width.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information on sample security is noted in A78494
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 Licence E80/5491, held 100% by Sipa Exploration NL. The tenement is in good standing, with all necessary licences to conduct mineral exploration 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. The reported drill intercept is from the only known drillhole within the tenement. Several surface rock chip samples, and 4 auger samples have been reported in WAMEX reports A094469 and A086043, by Kimberley Rare Earths and Pegasus Metals Ltd respectively.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REE mineralisation may be hosted in regolith enrichment zones, unconformity related hydrothermal alteration, and veins or intrusive bodies.
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"> See main body text and tables
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple lengths reported are all the same, so no weighting has been applied. 3 x global average abundance has been used to mark the cut-off and report grades in this release, with the following values the key determinants: Ce 195ppm, La 105ppm. No metal equivalent results are reported.



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"> • The geometry of mineralisation is unknown and any intercepts reported are down hole lengths with true widths not yet known
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"> • See main body text and tables.
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"> • Limited available information as detailed in the main body of text.
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 compilation and processing of remote sensing data such as magnetic and radiometric surveys, a defining feature of nearby REE deposits. • Field inspection and sampling of targets generated from the remote sensing work, followed by soil sampling and possibly drilling as necessary.

