Strong Sulphides at Maibele Ni-Cu-PGE Project

Drilling Update

Highlights

- **Strong pentlandite and chalcopyrite mineralisation (Ni and Cu sulphides) in drilling at flagship Maibele North Ni-Cu-PGE Project, Botswana**
- **8 Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drill (DD) holes have been drilled to date for 2,182m**
- **Maibele North hosts a significant Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of 2.38Mt @ 0.72% Ni + 0.21% Cu + 0.63g/t PGE + Au at (JORC 2012)[1]**
- **At completion of the current drilling program, Si6 intends to update the Maibele North MRE to include the current program and US$5 million spent on historical drilling that has not previously been incorporated into the MRE**
- **Maibele trend is >30km in strike length with Nova-Bollinger style discovery potential; coinciding geochemical anomalies and geophysical conductors yet to be drilled**

Si6 Metals Limited ("**Si6**" or "the **Company**", ASX code: **Si6**) is pleased to provide an update on the drilling campaign currently underway at Maibele North Ni-Cu-PGE deposit, one of the Company's flagship projects in Botswana.

Logging of RC chip samples and drill core has confirmed the presence of strong pentlandite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite sulphide concentrations, which are indicators of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation (Figure 1). Due to delays in receiving assays from the laboratory in Johannesburg, and given the significance of the new drill intercepts, the Company has decided to release the visual estimates as a prelude to receiving assay results.

Managing Director, Jim Malone commented,

"We are delighted that our drilling at Maibele has intersected strong nickel and copper sulphides as expected at these geophysical anomalies. We're confident these intersections at Maibele North may lead to an expansion of the known mineralisation, and we look forward to further results as we near completion of the Priority 1 drill program. We also intend to expand our exploration focus towards making further discoveries along the 30km-long prospective trend.

[1] *ASX Release 28 April 2015*

Figure 1: Ni and Cu sulphide examples. Left: Pentlandite semi-massive texture in amphibolite in MARD160 at 208.11 – 208.70m. Right: Chalcopyrite veinlets logged in MADD155 at 187.50m.

The drilling program at Maibele North aims to extend the current Mineral Resource by targeting geophysical conductors that are now confirmed to reflect sulphide mineralisation (Figure 2 and 3). Drilling has defined the mineralisation over a strike length of 1.5km and to 400m depth at Maibele North, which is part of a greater prospective horizon defined by coinciding geophysical and geochemical anomalism that extends for at least 30km (Figure 4 and 5).

In 2021, the Company completed an extensive Audio Frequency Magnetotellurics (AMT) survey across the Maibele North deposit to detect sulphide mineralisation below and along strike of the current Maibele North MRE (ASX release 21 December 2021). The AMT survey returned a number of prominent anomalies that extend at least 500m below surface, and have been targeted at shallow depths in the current program (Figure 2 and 3), notably:

1) Beneath and along strike of the Maibele North MRE; and
2) A large, steep-dipping anomaly around the deep, broad sulphide mineralisation intersected in MARD0094 (6.82m @ 0.75% Ni, 0.25% Cu, 485ppm Co, 0.60g/t 4PGE+Au from 460.00m)[2].

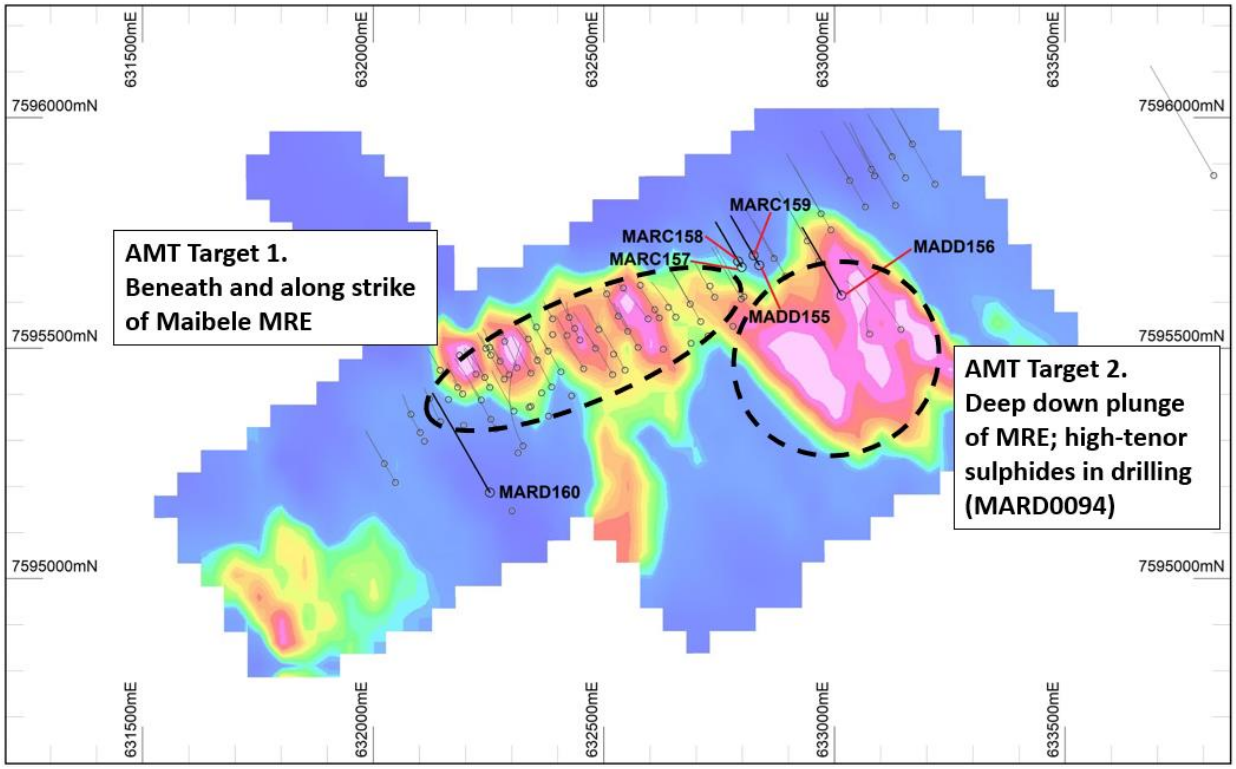

Figure 2: Maibele North collar plan with previous drilling and AMT conductive anomalies viewed at 500m below surface. The conductive anomalies sit below the limit of the Maibele North MRE drilling and are interpreted as significant down-dip extensions to sulphide mineralisation.

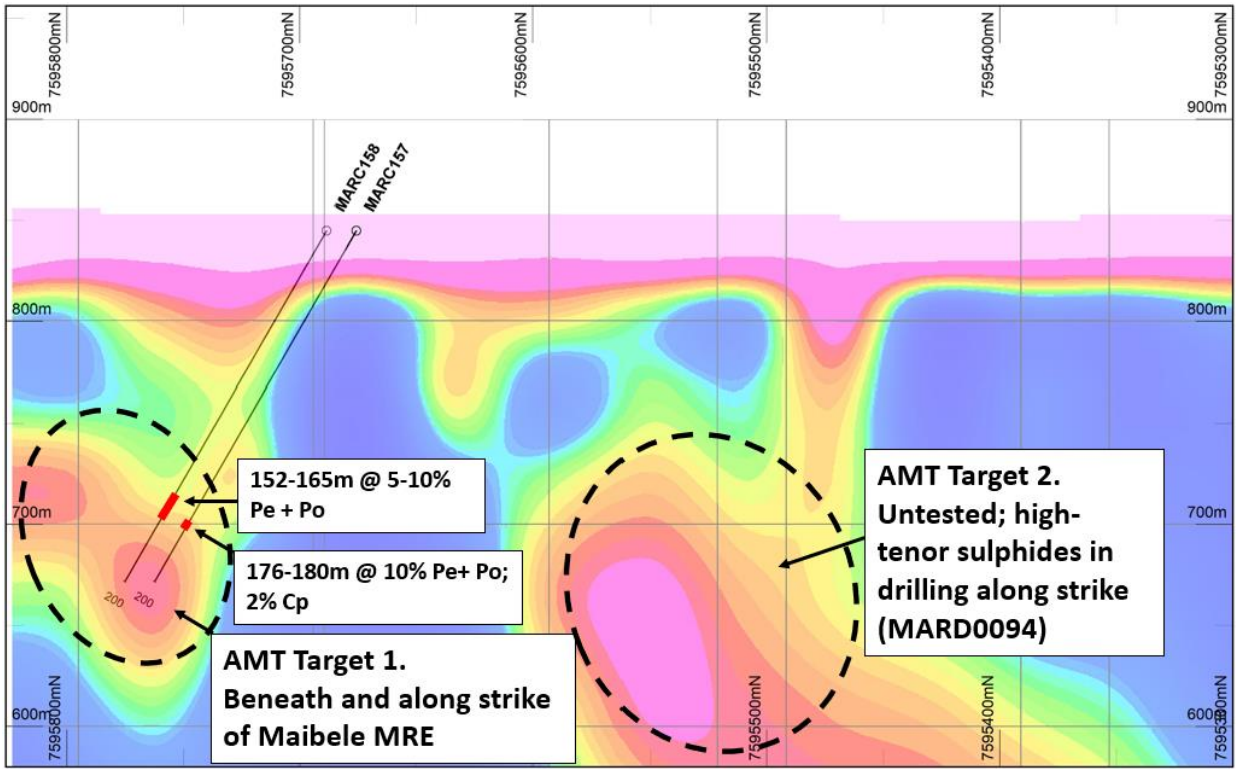

Figure 3: Drilling on the first section at Maibele North has confirmed pentlandite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite sulphide mineralisation associated with a prominent AMT conductive anomaly (Target 1).

Previous drilling results at Maibele North include narrow massive sulphides and broad zones comprised of a combination of massive, stringer and disseminated sulphides:

- 29.12m @ 0.90% Ni, 0.40% Cu, 526ppm Co, 0.75g/t 4PGE+Au from 67.88m (MADD0058)[2]
  - incl. 1.81m @ 2.52% Ni, 1.75% Cu, 1451ppm Co, 1.86g/t 4PGE+Au from 67.88m, and
  - 1.43m @ 2.93% Ni, 0.47% Cu, 1392ppm Co, 1.42g/t 4PGE+Au from 93.50m
- 26.43m @ 1.65% Ni, 0.54% Cu, 891ppm Co, 1.13g/t 4PGE+Au from 94.26m (MADD0057)[2]
  - incl. 6.74m @ 2.58% Ni, 0.90% Cu, 1417ppm Co, 1.88g/t 4PGE+Au from 94.26m, and
  - 9.57m @ 2.27% Ni, 0.71% Cu, 1169ppm Co, 1.32g/t 4PGE+Au from 110.86m
- 6.95m @ 2.23% Ni, 0.63% Cu, 1003ppm Co, 1.25g/t 4PGE+Au from 132.00m (MADD0085)[2]
- 9.80m @ 1.98% Ni, 0.53% Cu, 986ppm Co, 1.10g/t 4PGE+Au from 100.00m (MADD0082)[2]
- 12.32m @ 1.36% Ni, 0.33% Cu, 625ppm Co, 1.11g/t 4PGE+Au from 125.00m (MADD0086)[2]
- 6.82m @ 0.75% Ni, 0.25% Cu, 485ppm Co, 0.60g/t 4PGE+Au from 460.00m (MARD0094)[2]
  - incl. 1.25m @ 2.05% Ni, 0.53% Cu, 1272ppm Co, 1.42g/t 4PGE+Au from 461.50m
- 7.36m @ 0.91% Ni, 0.29% Cu, 533ppm Co, 0.61g/t 4PGE+Au from 103.00m (MADD0078)[2]
  - incl. 2.14m @ 2.31% Ni, 0.73% Cu, 1279ppm Co, 1.07g/t 4PGE+Au from 108.22m
- 1.19m @ 2.26% Ni, 0.42% Cu, 1072ppm Co, 1.43g/t 4PGE+Au from 144.00m (MADD0075)[2]
- 0.98m @ 2.63% Ni, 0.48% Cu, 1330ppm Co, 1.51g/t 4PGE+Au from 110.54m (MARD0104)[3]
- 0.59m @ 2.35% Ni, 0.56% Cu, 1130ppm Co, 1.17g/t 4PGE+Au from 73.46m (MARD0127)[4]
- 1.0m @ 2.27% Ni, 2.02% Cu from 240m (Co and PGE's not assayed) (MARC0099)[4]
- 1.02m @ 2.05% Ni, 0.63% Cu, 1099ppm Co, 1.47g/t 4PGE+Au from 149.04m (MADD0062)[2]

[2] ASX Release 17 November 2014, [3] ASX Release 21 September 2015, [4] ASX Release 27 January 2016.

A Prolific Nickel District

Si6's Botswana Project covers >2,000km^2 in the highly prospective Limpopo Belt in eastern Botswana, with Maibele North Ni-Cu-PGE deposit being centrally located 50km from the world-class Selebi-Phikwe Ni-Cu-Co-PGE mine (Premium Nickel Resources Ltd) and 80km from the Tati Ni-Cu mine (Norilsk Nickel Ltd).

The Project contains nickel sulphide mineralisation related to ultramafic intrusions within a continental margin geological setting, and is broadly similar in style to other ultramafic intrusion-related nickel discoveries such as IGO's Nova-Bollinger (ASX:IGO), Chalice Mining's Julimar (ASX:CHN) and the Thompson Belt in Canada.

The Maibele North JORC (2012) MRE contains a significant Inferred resource of **2.38Mt @ 0.72% Ni + 0.21% Cu + 0.08g/t Pt + 0.36g/t Pd + 0.04g/t Rh + 0.05g/t Ru + 0.10g/t Au**, reported above 0.3% Ni cut-off (refer ASX announcement 28 April 2015 "Maiden Inferred Resource for Maibele North").

Subsequent to publication of the Maibele North MRE, the Company's Joint Venture partner BCL spent US$5 million on further infill drilling of Maibele North, before entering administration and consequently the additional drilling data has not yet been incorporated into an updated MRE. At completion of the current drilling program, all available data will be included in an updated MRE.

The Selebi-Phikwe mine and smelter complex produced 26.6Mt @ 0.58% Ni + 1.03% Cu to a depth of 1km below surface between 1980 and 2016. The Maibele North deposit compares favourably in Ni and Cu grade and its shallow depth, and is of significant scale as a potential satellite operation.

Geophysical anomalism correlated with the Maibele North resource area extends a considerable distance to the northeast towards multiple targets including the Mashambe Prospect, located approximately 6km east of Maibele North, with prospects marked by strong VTEM anomalism and the presence of ultramafic rocks and geochemical anomalies. These prospects contain confirmed Ni sulphide intersections and show that the Maibele North and Airstrip prospects lie on a regional geological horizon at least 16km long that is prospective for Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation, with additional strong conductive anomalies that are yet to be drill tested. Numerous coincident geochemical anomalies across the project tenure are interpreted to reflect sulphide mineralisation at depth (Figure 4 and 5).

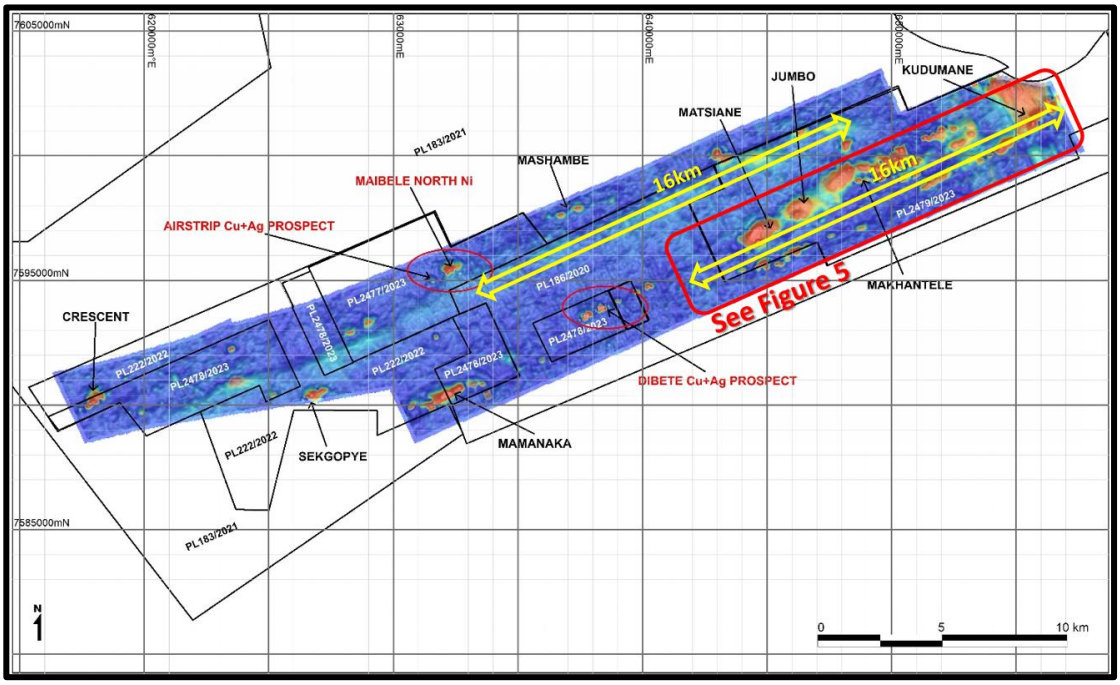

Figure 4: Airstrip, Dibete and Maibele North Projects on regional VTEM image. Numerous early-stage prospects and multiple VTEM anomalies are future exploration targets along 32km of total prospective strike (see also Figure 5).

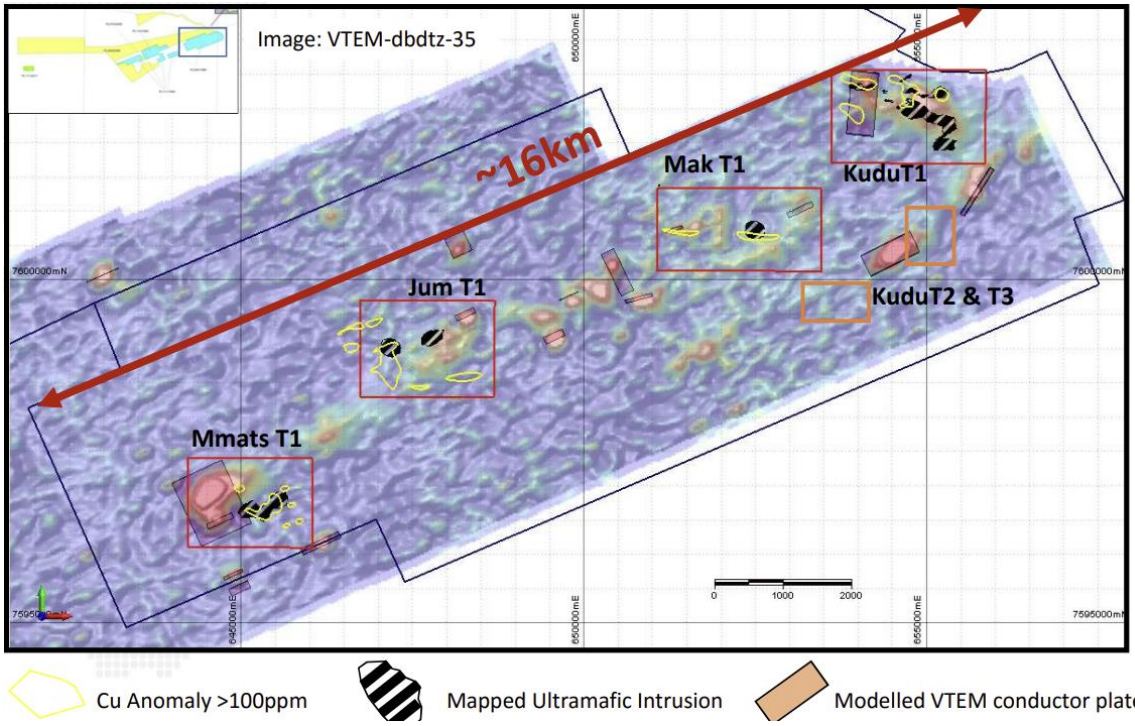

Figure 5: Takane trend Cu soil anomalism associated with VTEM conductors and ultramafic intrusions (refer also ASX release 25 November 2015).

BCL Joint Venture

In 2014, the Company entered an Earn-In Joint Venture (JV) with Botswanan company BCL Investments Proprietary Limited ("BCL"), in liquidation, over certain tenements totalling ~185km^2, including the advanced Dibete, Airstrip and Maibele North projects. Si6's interest in the JV is currently 63.1% and BCL (36.9%). The JV was formed with the intention to process ore mined on the JV tenements at BCL's neighbouring Selebi-Phikwe mill and smelter complex.

BCL's activity in the JV up until late 2016 included extensive resource infill drilling, drilling at additional prospects along strike, internal resource estimation and scoping studies. BCL had commenced a Bankable Feasibility Study, demonstrating their confidence in the potential economic significance of the project. However, in late 2016 at a time of depressed economic conditions and Ni prices below US$5 per pound, BCL fell into administration and activity in the JV was deferred. In 2022, BCL's Selebi and Selkirk mines (but not it's interest in the Si6 JV or smelter infrastructure) were acquired by Premium Nickel Resources Ltd (TSX-V:PRNL) with plans to re-develop the mining assets.

In 2023, the JV was issued new licenses to replace the JV licenses that were suspended when BCL entered administration in 2016 (refer ASX announcement 17 April 2023).

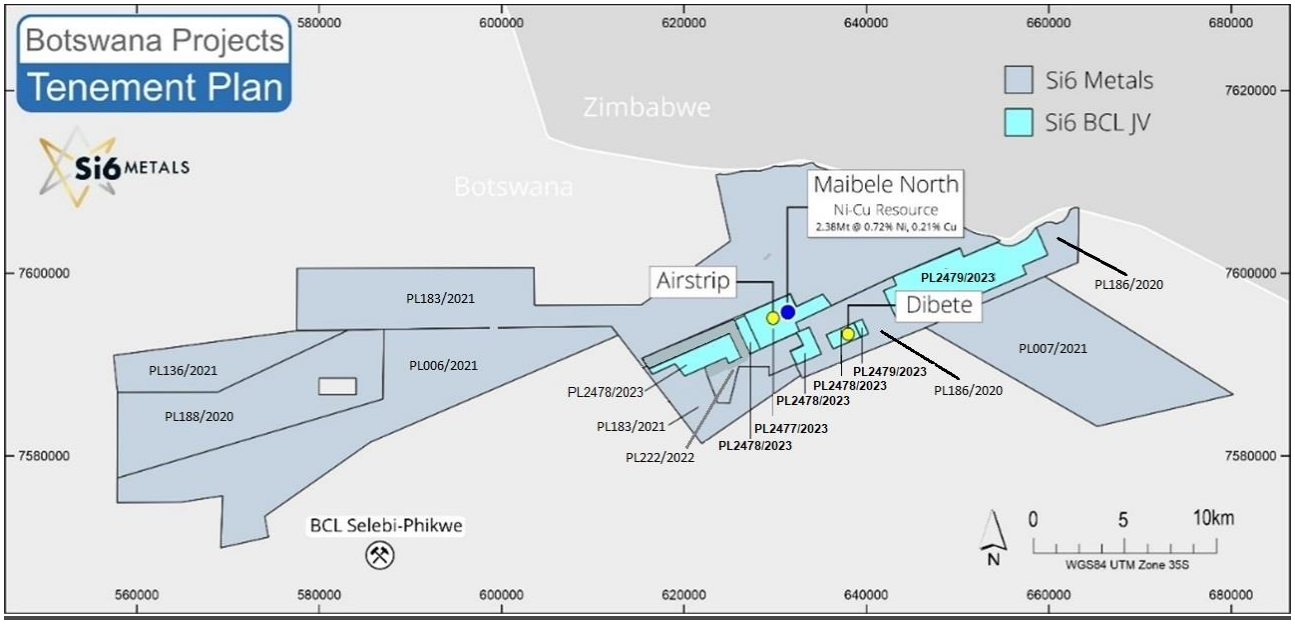

Figure 6: Si6 Metals' portfolio of projects in Botswana.

Next Steps

The Company intends to progressively develop its flagship projects and further updates will be provided to the market on the following steps in this campaign:

- Assay results pending from the Airstrip Cu-Ag drill program that targeted beneath and along strike of known mineralisation
- Drilling results from Dibete and Maibele North
- Review Maibele North Ni-Cu-PGE Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) to include infill drill program and US$5 million spent on historical drilling by previous operators that has not been incorporated into the current MRE
- Undertake a review of potential open pit mining and Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide production
- Develop 2024 field campaign to advance multiple targets within the broader project tenure

Visual Estimates

In respect to the visual estimates provided in this announcement, the Company provides the following information. The Company anticipates assay results to be available in around 6 to 8 weeks.

Table 1: Maibele Prospect Significant Intervals of Ni and Cu sulphides.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Type	Dip	Azi	Depth (m)	Down-hole Interval (m)*	Mineralisation Description (Visual Estimate)**
MADD155	630213	7594540	1083	DD	-60	330	244.37	179.05 - 191.98	Cp 2% disseminated in gneiss
								191.98 - 192.02	10% Po + Pe vein
MADD156	633021	7595625	1070	DD	-70	330	605.17	191.00 - 196.00	2-5% Po + Pe + Cp disseminated in amphibolite
								245.22-245.40	5-10% Cp disseminated in amphibolite
								277.92-279.23	2-4% Cp disseminated in amphibolite
								296.00-297.00	2-4% Cp disseminated in amphibolite
								385.30-386.00	2-4% Cp disseminated in amphibolite
								400.00-401.00	2-5% Cp disseminated in amphibolite
								408.00-409.00	5-8% Cp disseminated in amphibolite
MARD157	632799	7595674	847	RC	-60	330	200	176.00 - 180.00	10% semi-massive Pe-Po, + 2% Cp disseminated
MARD158	632794	7595682	844	RC	-60	330	200	152.00 - 165.00	5-10% Po-Pe stringers, veinlets in amphibolite
MARD159	632821	7595700	200	RC	-60	330	200	160.00 - 166.00	2-8% Po-Pe + Cp disseminated in amphibolite
MARD160	632250	7595189	853	RC	-60	330	200	167.00 -173.00	<1% Po-Pe-Py disseminated in dolerite
								208.11-208.70	5-10% semi-massive Pe

Cp = chalcopyrite, Pe = Pentlandite, Po = Pyrrhotite, Py = Pyrite, Cc = Chalcocite

**Holes drilled close to perpendicular to dip of mineralisation; true widths estimated to be 80% of down-hole widths.*

***Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis where concentrations or grade are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates may be inaccurate, and also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.*

This announcement has been made with the approval of the Managing Director of Si6 Metals Ltd.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on exploration information compiled by Mr Cain Fogarty, who is a Competent Person and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Fogarty is a Non-executive Director at Si6 Metals Limited. Mr Fogarty 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 Fogarty consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 - 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 (eg 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 and 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• RC and DD sampling. For RC drilling, samples were taken from each 1m interval off the cyclone, washed and logged. Bulk 1m samples weighed approximately 15-20kg, and "A" and "B" splits were taken for assay weighing approximately 2kg. DD drilling at HQ and NQ diameter.
Drilling techniques	- Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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 with 3.5-inch diameter face-sampling hammer. DD core at HQ and NQ diameter. Core is oriented with the mechanical spear method.
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - 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 offline/coarse material.	• RC sample recoveries were tested for consistency by weighing the bulk samples with scales at the rig, recoveries were generally excellent. • Core recovery is recorded by drillers and field assistants and logged digitally. • RC samples were split using a riffle splitter at the rig to ensure sample representivity. Core samples routinely taken on the right-hand side of the core orientation line.

		• *There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade, grades are not reported here.*
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. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *- The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• *Samples have been geologically logged to support their use in future resource estimates and mining studies.* • *Logging is qualitative in nature for geological parameters, and quantitative for mineral percentages.* • *Drill holes were logged in full.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *- If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc 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 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.*	• *Core samples are sawn with half core taken for assay.* • *RC samples were riffle split to obtain splits for assay.* • *The sampling techniques are considered appropriate and in accordance with industry best-practice to ensure sample representivity.* • *RC "B" samples were collected from the riffle splitter for use as field duplicates and future assay checks.* • *Sample sizes of 1-2kg are considered appropriate for the sampled material.*

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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• *Assay data are not reported here.*
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.*	• *Assay data are not reported here for the first time.*
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.*	• *A handheld GPS was used to locate each sample point. Accuracy of +/- 5m is considered reasonable. Drill collars will be surveyed with DGPS upon completion of the program.* • *The grid system for the project WGS 84 / UTM zone 35S.*
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.*	• *RC and DD holes have targeted geophysical anomalies along 1.5km of strike length at Maibele. Drill sections are spaced either 50m or 25m apart along strike.* • *The spacing is deemed appropriate for testing the mineralisation along strike, and drillholes may be used in future resource estimation.* • *Samples have not been composited.*

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.*	• *Drillholes were oriented perpendicular over geological strike to reduce any potential sampling bias due to the orientation of mineralised structures. Maibele mineralisation is interpreted to dip ~60° SE, and drillholes typically dip 60° NW, resulting in true width of intersections being 80-90% of down-hole widths.*
Sample security	*- The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Samples are stored in securely closed sampled bags in a fenced storage area at the field office location.*
Audits or reviews	*- The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *The data collection procedures were examined by the Competent person and deemed appropriate.*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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 licence to operate in the area.*	• *The results reported in this announcement are located in PL2477/2023 which is a granted Exploration Licence held by African Metals Limited, a 100% owned subsidiary of Si6 Limited.* • *The licenses are subject to a Joint Venture agreement (AML 63.1%) with BCL Limited (36.9%, currently in liquidation).* • *The licenses were granted for an initial 3-year period commencing in 2023.*
Exploration done by other parties	*- Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Interpretations and conclusions in this announcement refer in part to results generated by historic exploration work conducted by Roan Selection Trust, Falconbridge, Cardia Mining and Botswana Metals.* • *Si6 considers all previous exploration work to have been undertaken to an appropriate professional standard.*

Geology	*- Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The Dibete-Airstrip-Maibele Project is hosted within the Magogaphate Shear Zone - a major geological structural feature, generally considered to mark the boundary between the Archaean aged (>2.5 billion year old) Zimbabwean Craton and the Limpopo Belt or Limpopo Mobile Zone (LMZ).The nickel-copper deposits of Selebi Phikwe lie within the northern part of the Central Zone of the Limpopo Mobile Belt, whilst the nickel copper deposits of Phoenix, Selkirk and Tekwane located within the region lie in the Zimbabwean Craton. The Central Zone of the LMZ comprises variably deformed banded gneisses and granitic gneisses, folded amphibolites and ultramafic intrusions that have the potential to host Ni-Cu sulphide mineralization as at Maibele, and epigenetic structurally-hosted Cu-Ag mineralization as at Dibete and Airstrip.*
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 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 Table 1 in the report.*

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 should be clearly stated.*	• *Assays are not reported here.*
Relationship between mineralisation 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *Holes have been drilled as close as possible to perpendicular to geological strike and dip.* • *Mineralisation dips to the southeast at ~50°. Holes are drilled to the northwest at between 60-70°.*
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 body of this 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.*	• *Available visual results have been reported. Visual estimates of mineralisation may be inaccurate or incomplete, particularly if fine-grained mineralisation is present, and assay results are required to draw conclusions as to the tenor of mineralisation.*
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.*	• *Relevant interpretation of geophysical results is included in the body of the report, and previous ASX releases referred to in the body of the report.*

Further work	*- The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• *The exploration results presented here are preliminary, assay results are awaited. The initial drilling and trenching program recently commenced is part of a significant exploration program focussed on the Dibete, Airstrip and Maibele targets to be completed over approximately 4 months.* • *See the body of this report.*