Botswana Drill Program Complete

Key Highlights

- **Final assays received from Si6's drilling program at Maibele North including:**
  - **3.00m @ 0.83% Ni, 0.18% Cu, 0.05% Co, 0.36g/t PGE** from 176m (MARD157) including:
    - **1.00m @ 1.59% Ni, 0.37% Cu, 0.10% Co, 0.64g/t PGE** from 177m
  - **0.04m @ 1.47% Ni, 0.10% Cu, 0.07% Co, 0.67g/t PGE** from 191.98m (MARD155)
- **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] to be updated for US$5 million of historical drilling previously completed**
- **Step-out drilling at Airstrip up to 4km south-west of main mineralised zone returned no evidence of additional Cu mineralisation, with geophysical data to be reviewed**
- **Dibete program completed in November 2023 returned high-grade assays up to 13.0% Cu and 281 g/t Ag (refer ASX release 28 November 2023)**

Si6 Metals Limited ("**Si6**" or "the **Company**", ASX: **Si6**) advises final assay results from the Botswana drill program. In total, 27 holes were completed for 5,690m (3,663m Reverse Circulation and 2,027m Diamond Drilling) across the Company's Dibete Cu-Ag, Airstrip Cu-Ag and Maibele North Ni-Cu-PGE projects.

The drill program was designed to test geophysical anomalies at depth and along strike from identified IP and AMT surveys previously conducted by the Company.

Managing Director, Jim Malone commented,

"We're pleased to report final assay results from the 2023 field campaign at Maibele North and Airstrip targets in Botswana after protracted delays at the laboratory. Our drilling at Maibele North confirmed that Ni-Cu-Co-PGE mineralisation is associated with AMT anomalies and remains open in various directions. We now look forward to updating the Maibele North JORC Mineral Resource Estimate and sharing future plans for our Botswana projects as well as updates on our Brazilian exploration."

Maibele Ni-Cu-PGE Drilling Program

The Maibele North program aimed to test extensions of the current Mineral Resource by targeting Audio Frequency Magnetotellurics (AMT) geophysical anomalies believed to reflect sulphide mineralisation below and along strike of the current Maibele North MRE (ASX release 21 December 2021).

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").

In 2021, the Company completed an extensive AMT survey that resulted in a number of compelling anomalies. These targets were tested in the current program with 6 drill holes (Figure 1, 2 and 3) including:

1) Beneath and along strike of the Maibele North MRE; and
2) A large anomaly around MARD0094 (6.82m @ 0.75% Ni, 0.25% Cu, 485ppm Co, 0.60g/t 4PGE+Au from 460.00m; see ASX release 17 November 2014).

The best result from this program was 3.00m @ 0.83% Ni, 0.18% Cu, 500ppm Co, 0.36 g/t PGE + Au from 176m, including **1.00m @ 1.59% Ni, 0.37% Cu, 0.10% Co, 0.70g/t PGE + Au** from 177m (MARD157).

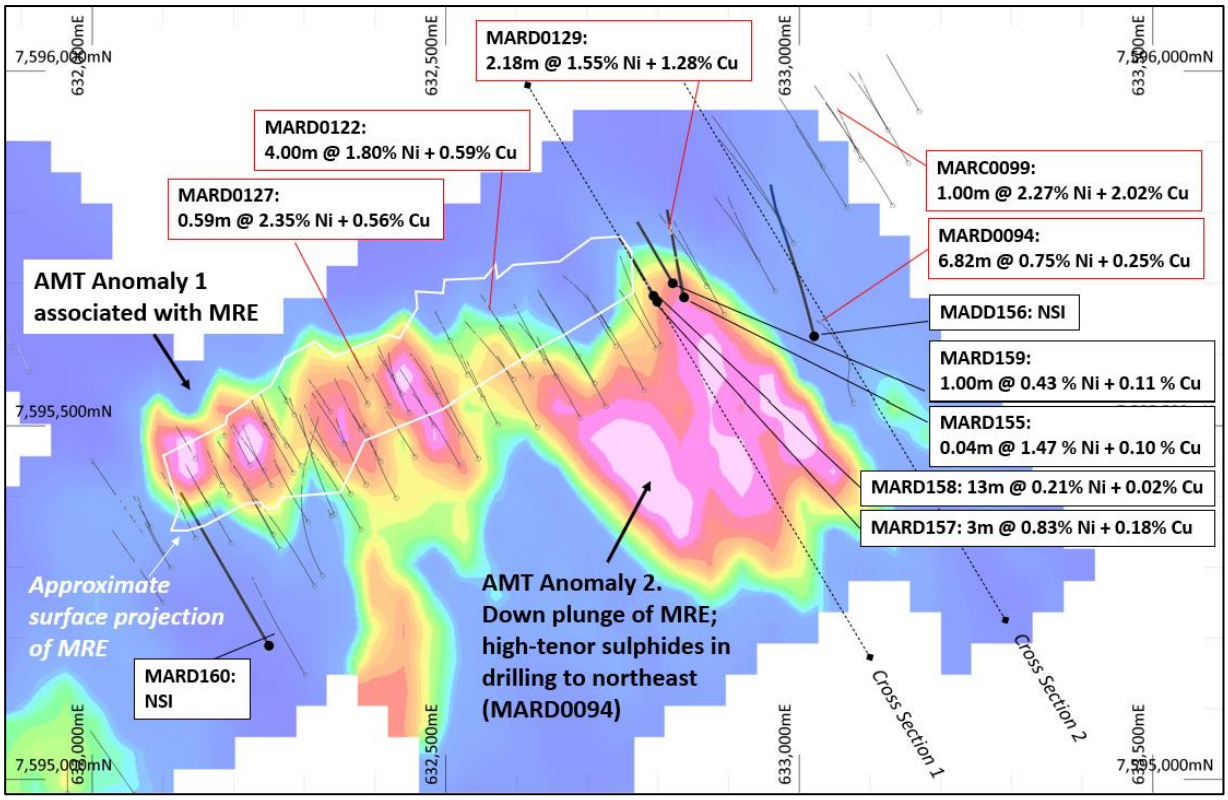

Figure 1: Maibele North collar plan with drilling and AMT conductive anomalies (hot colours) shown at 500m below surface. The conductive anomalies sit largely below the Maibele North MRE, and are interpreted as significant down-dip extensions to mineralisation. Red labels are historical drilling (ASX release 27 January 2016), black labels current drilling.

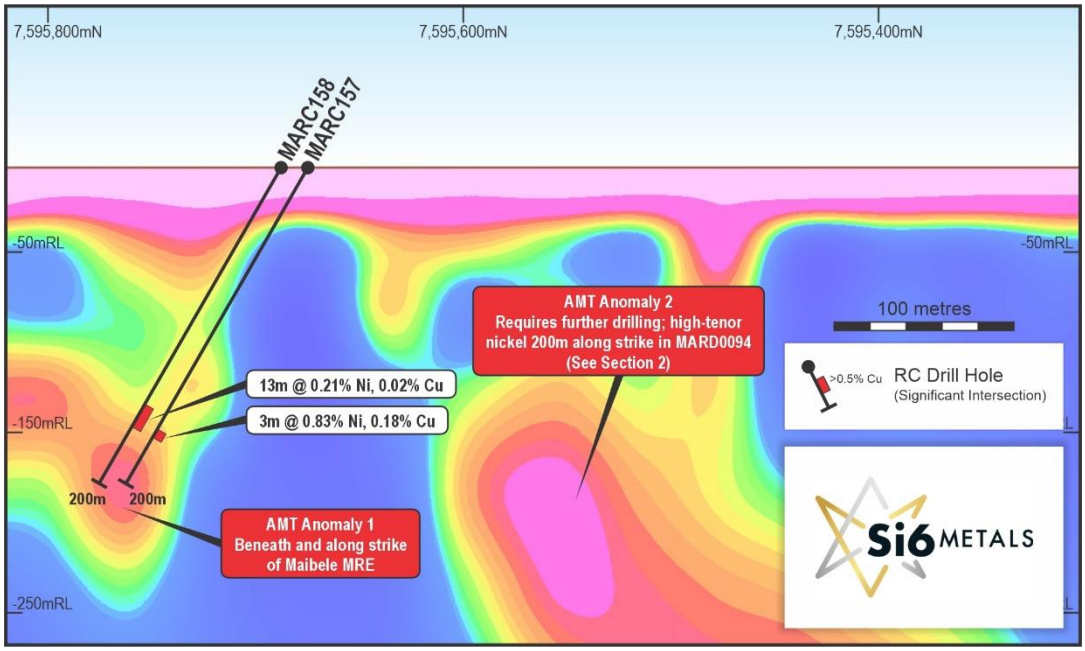

Figure 2: Maibele North drilling intersected Ni-Cu mineralisation associated with a prominent AMT conductive anomaly (Anomaly 1). Anomaly 2 is associated with high-tenor Ni-Cu mineralisation in MARD0094 located 200m along strike to the northeast and requires further drilling (see also Figure 3).

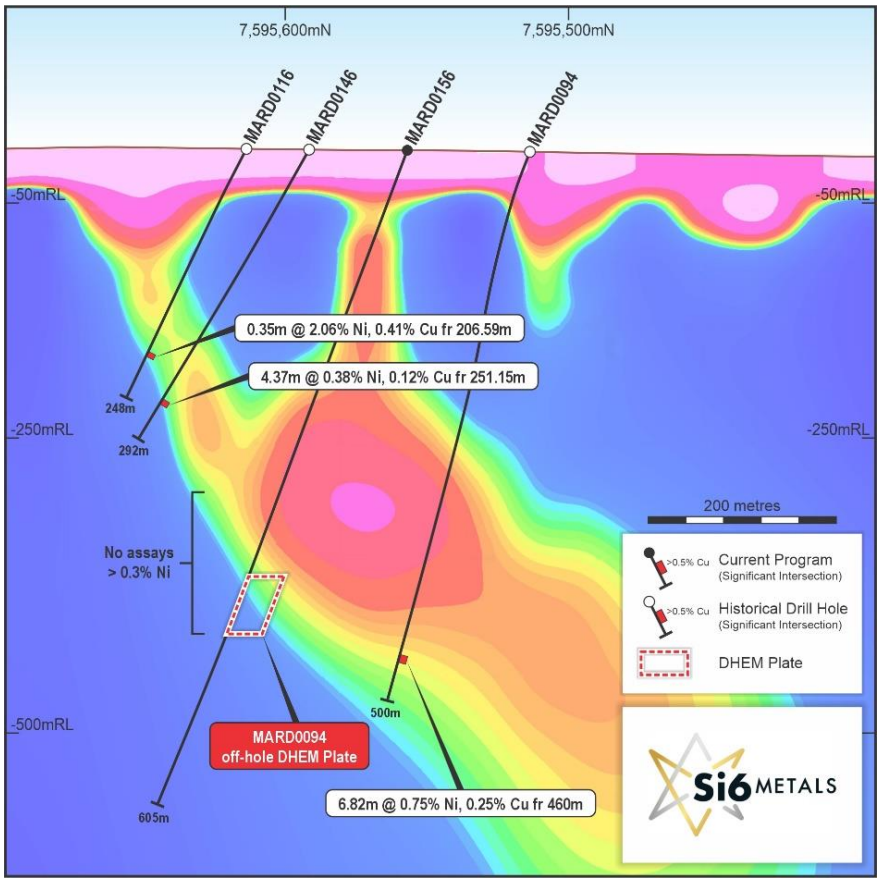

Figure 3: MARD0156 location with historical intercepts (ASX release 27 January 2016), AMT anomaly 2, and an off-hole EM conductor previously identified adjacent to MARD0094 (ASX release 9 April 2015).

Airstrip – Step Out Drill Program Covering ~4km to South-West

At the high-grade Airstrip Cu-Ag project, the program comprised 9 RC and diamond core holes for 2,050m and 5 trenches for 205m. The program was designed primarily to test for deep-seated Cu sulphide mineralisation thought to correspond to IP and AMT geophysical anomalies identified up to 4km to the south-west of the known Airstrip Cu-Ag mineralisation (Figure 4; see also ASX release 29 June 2021).

Further analysis is required to understand the source of the geophysical anomalies; however, no significant copper mineralisation was intersected from the step out drill holes in this program.

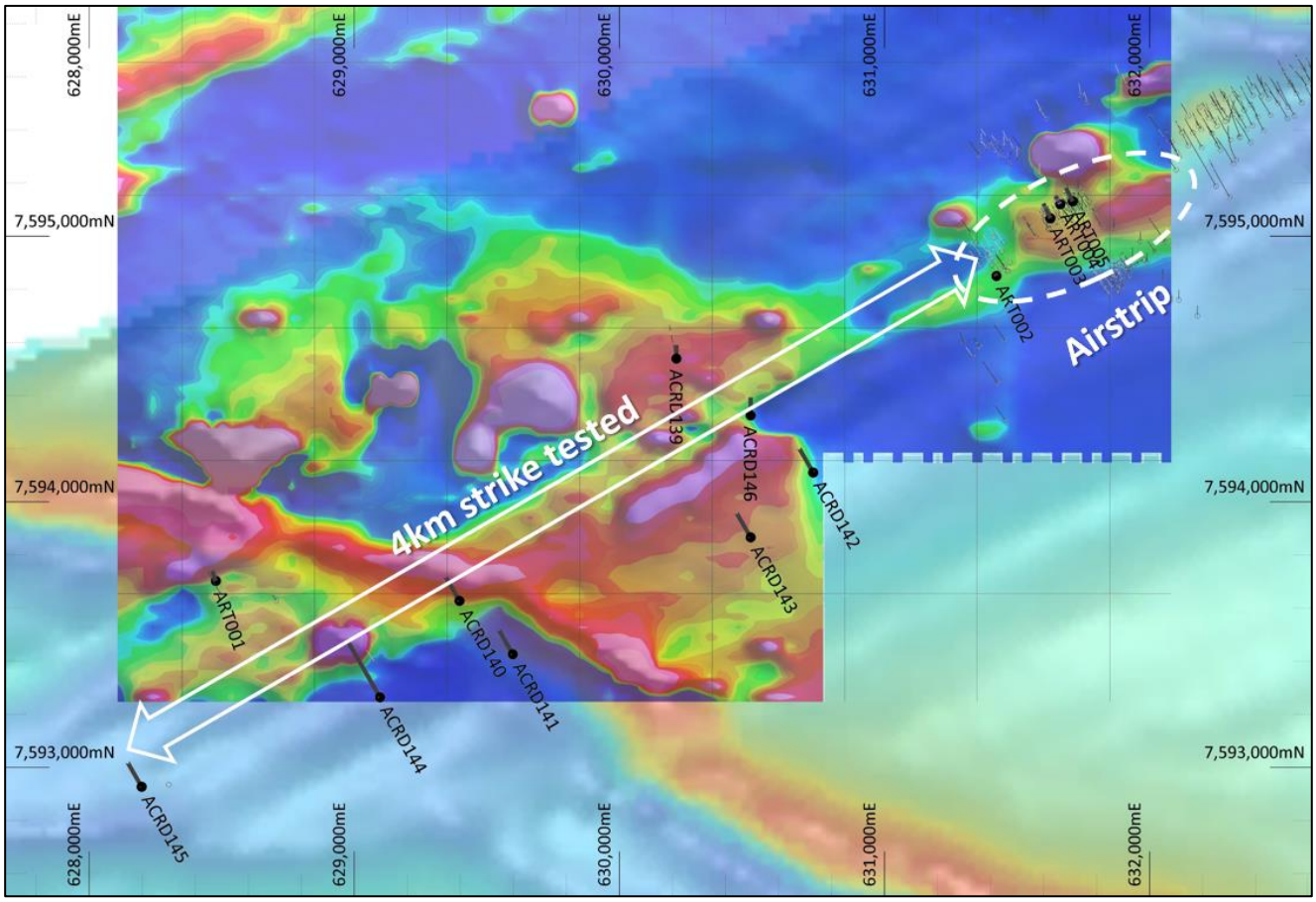

Figure 4: Plan view of Airstrip drill hole and trench locations on gradient array IP chargeability image (hot colours reflect chargeable rocks) and regional magnetics (total magnetic intensity) along strike of Airstrip Cu-Ag deposit.

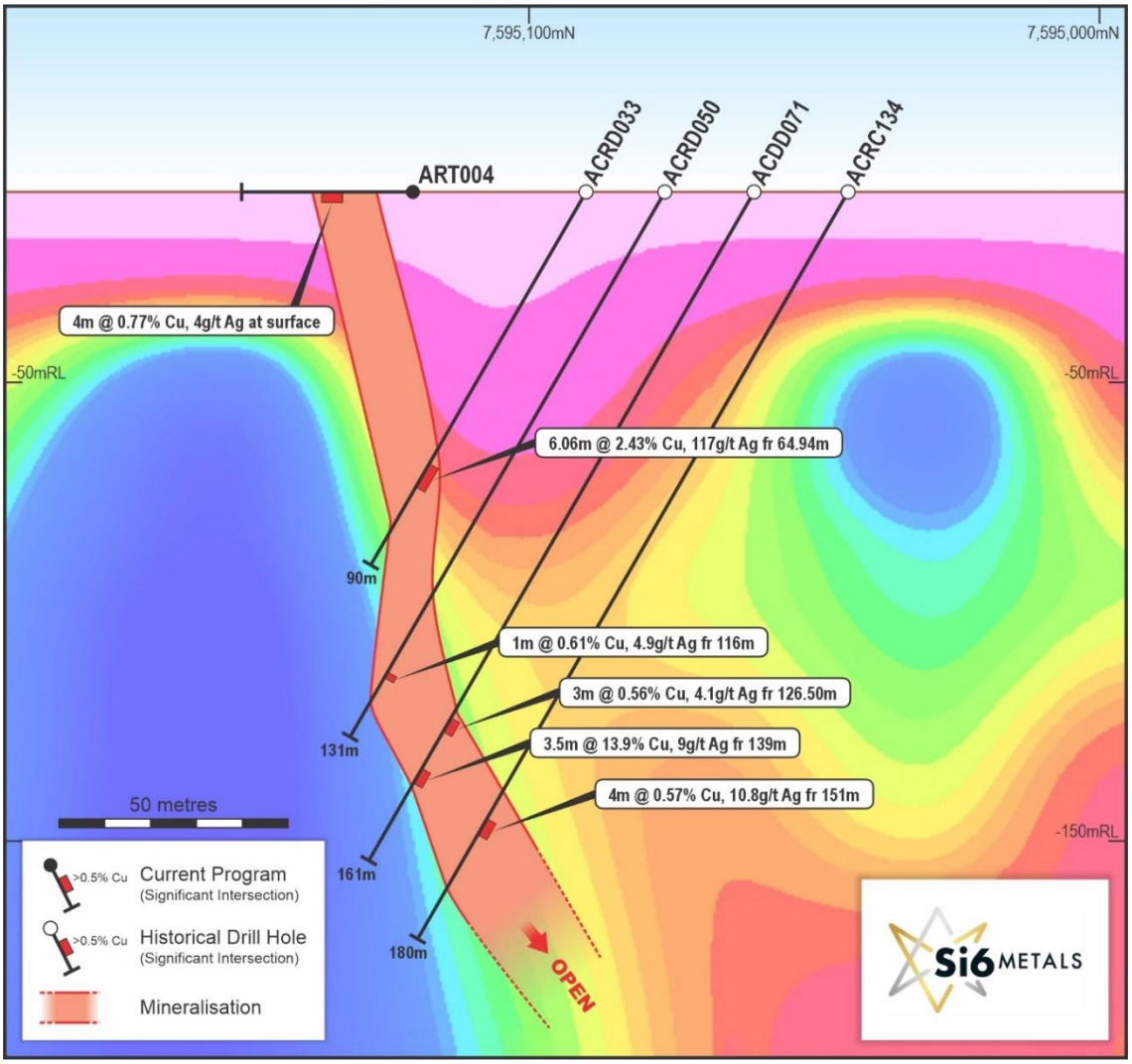

Figure 5: Airstrip cross section with historical drilling (ASX release 27 October 2011) and mineralisation adjacent to AMT anomaly (hot colours reflect conductive rocks).

Dibete High Grade Copper-Silver Discovery

At the Dibete high-grade Cu-Ag deposit, drilling results released in late 2023 confirmed the high-grade Cu-Ag "supergene" discovery zone, and primary copper sulphides chalcopyrite and chalcocite at the margins of an AMT anomaly (Figure 6).

High-grade intersections (ASX release 28 November 2023) include:

- **6.15m @ 7.20% Cu + 182g/t Ag** from 24.85m (DBRD149)
  incl. **0.5m @ 10.8% Cu + 281g/t Ag**
  and **1.0m @ 13.0% Cu + 168g/t Ag**
- **1m @ 3.94% Cu + 161g/t Ag** from 33.50m (DBRD149)
- **2m @ 4.20% Cu + 269g/t Ag** from 52m (DBRD142)
  incl. **0.5m @ 10.8% Cu + 281g/t Ag**

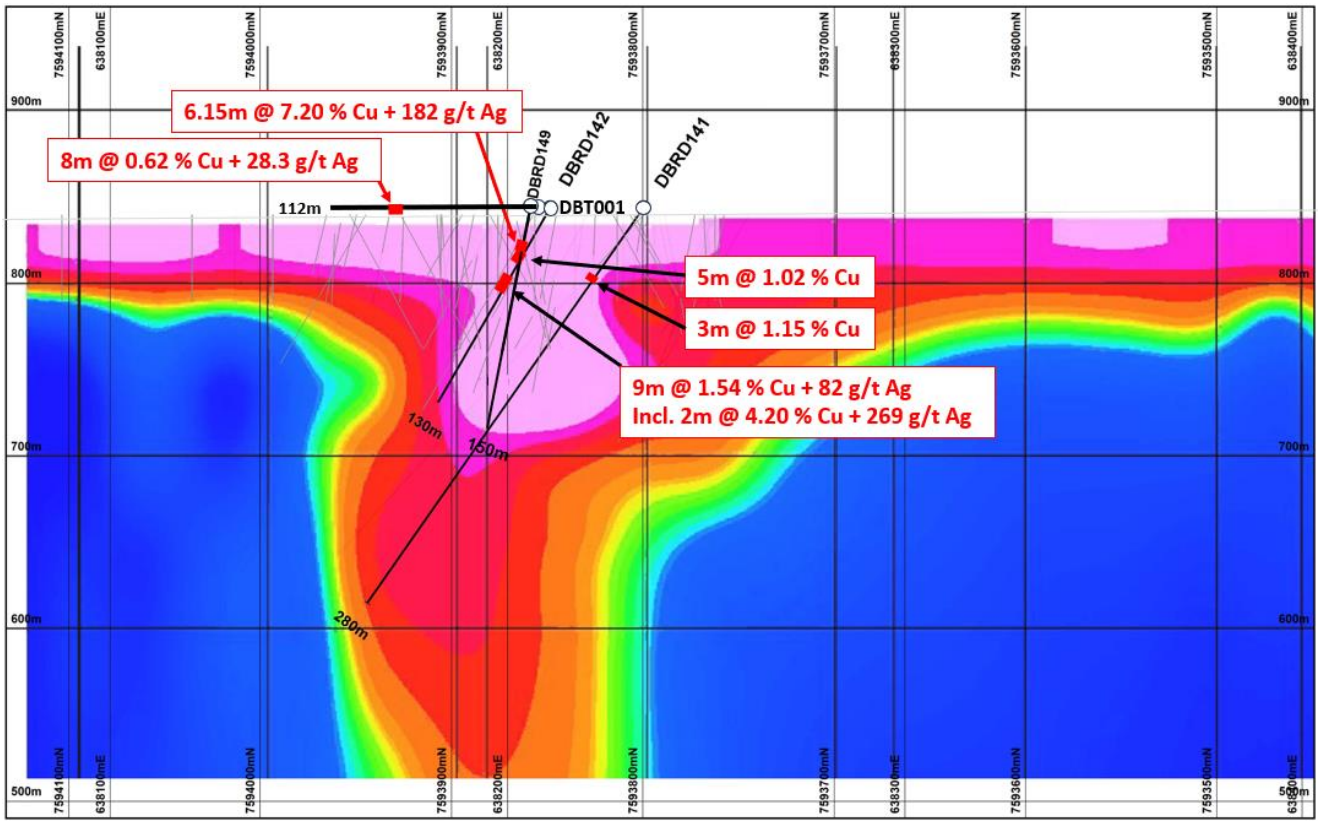

Figure 6: Dibete cross section with recent results (ASX release 28 November 2023) showing high grades adjacent to AMT anomaly (hot colours reflect conductive rocks).

Next Steps

The Company will update the Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for Maibele North Ni-Cu-PGE deposit to include results of the current program and US$5 million spent on historical drilling that has not been incorporated into the current MRE.

Table 1: Maibele North Drilling Intercepts.

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Type	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)
MADD155	632837	7595680	1000	DD	-60	330	244.37
MADD156	633021	7595625	1000	DD	-70	330	605.17
MARC157	632799	7595674	1000	RC	-60	330	200
MARC158	632794	7595682	1000	RC	-60	330	200
MARC159	632821	7595700	1000	RC	-60	330	200
MARD160	632250	7595189	1000	RCD	-60	330	437.55

Hole ID	From	To	Interval (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Au (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)
MADD155	191.98	192.02	0.04	1.47	0.10	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.65
MADD156	NSI								
MARC157	176	179	3.00	0.83	0.18	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.31
Incl	177	178	1.00	1.59	0.37	0.10	0.06	0.03	0.61
MARC158*	152	165	13.00	0.21	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05
MARC159	165	166	1.00	0.43	0.11	0.03	0.02	0.23	0.13
MARD160	NSI								

Length weighted average grades, >0.3% Ni, maximum 2m internal dilution. NSI = No significant assays.

**MARC158 shown at >0.1% Ni.*

Table 2: Airstrip Drilling Intercepts.

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Type	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	From	To	Width (m)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
ACRD137	628498	7593649	1000	RC	-60	330	200	NSI				
ACRD139	630215	7594539	1000	RC	-60	330	150	NSI				
ACRD140	629397	7593627	1000	RC	-60	330	200	NSI				
ACRD141	629598	7593426	1000	RC	-60	330	200	NSI				
ACRD142	630731	7594110	1000	RC	-60	360	200	NSI				
ACRD143	630495	7593866	1000	RC	-60	330	200	NSI				
ACRD144	629097	7593264	1000	RCD	-70	360	500.17	NSI				
ACRD145	628198	7592927	1000	RC	-70	360	200	NSI				
ACRD146	630495	7594325	1000	RC	-70	360	200	NSI				
ART001	628478	7593702	1000	TR	0	340	40	NSI				
ART002	631422	7594850	1000	TR	0	333	10	NSI				
ART003	631626	7595067	1000	TR	0	334	62	NSI				
ART004	631663	7595120	1000	TR	0	330	36	15	19	4	0.77	4
ART005	631710	7595131	1000	TR	0	333	57	NSI				

**Length weighted average grades, >0.5% Cu, maximum 2m internal dilution. NSI = No significant intersection.*

This announcement has been approved by the Board of Si6 Metals Ltd.

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About Si6

Si6 is a diversified critical metals and minerals explorer with a portfolio of flagship projects in Botswana, Brazil and Western Australia.

The Company's Botswana portfolio contains three flagship projects where high-grade Cu-Ag (Airstrip and Dibete) and a Maiden JORC Inferred Resource (Maibele North) have been discovered. Maibele North currently hosts a JORC (2012) inferred resource of 2.4Mt @ 0.72% Ni and 0.21% Cu + PGE's + Co + Au and is located within 50km of the Selebi mine recently acquired by TSX-listed Premium Nickel Resources Ltd (TSX-V:PNRL).

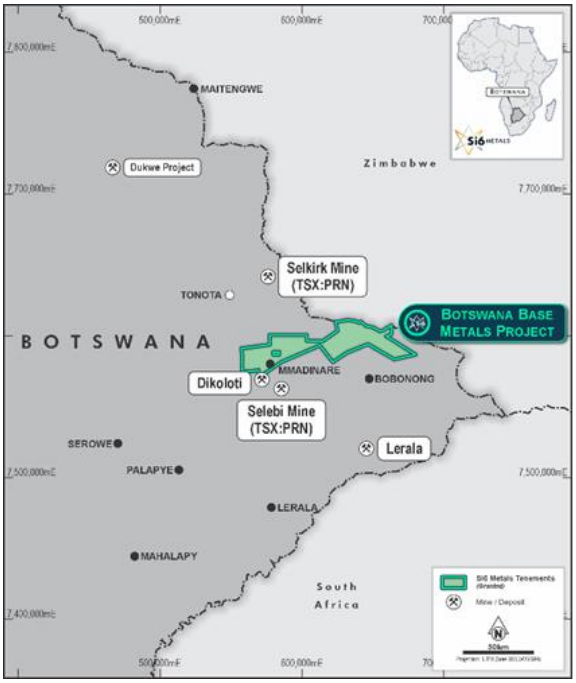
Si6 has also entered a joint venture to acquire 50% of a portfolio of critical metals exploration assets from Foxfire Metals Pty Ltd, predominantly focused on rare earth elements and lithium in Brazil including projects amongst known discoveries in the Lithium Valley (North Minas Gerais) and Poços de Caldas (South Minas Gerais).

Botswana

- **Dibete Project** – high grade copper-silver
- **Airstrip Project** – high grade copper-silver
- **Maibele North Project** – Ni-Cu-PGE JORC Inferred Resource 2.38Mt @ 0.72% Ni + 0.21% Cu + PGE + Au

Brazil (50% Joint Venture)

- **Lithium Valley Projects**, North Minas Gerais (Lithium, Rare Earth Elements)
- **Caldera Project**, South Minas Gerais (Rare Earth Elements)
- **Apuí Project**, Amazonas (Rare Earth Elements, Gold)
- **Pedra Branca Project**, Ceara (Gold, PGE)



Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on recent and historical 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 of 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.

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.

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 drilling and trenching. 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. Trenches were treated as horizontal drillholes, measured with tape and logged for geology and mineralisation. Samples of approximately 1-2kg were collected along the tape line in 1m intervals and bagged for assay. Assays were completed at ALS Johannesburg, where 1-2kg samples were weighed, crushed to <2mm, pulverised to <75micons, and assayed using ME-ICP61a (High-grade four-acid digest ICP-AES) up to 1% Cu for a multielement suite, with high grades > 1% Cu and >200g/t Ag re-assayed with ME-OG62 and Ag-OG62 respectively. PGE's were analysed using method PGM-ICP23. Each 1m sample was analyzed in the SI6 Field office using a portable XRF analyzer (INNOV-X Delta Premium and VANTA). Industry standards and blanks are used to monitor the calibration of the instrument. The XRF analysis is a preliminary result and only significant mineralised intervals were sent for wet chemistry analysis. Concentrations are approximate only.
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. Diamond core NQ and HQ diameter. Core is oriented with the mechanical spear method.

		Trenches are treated as horizontal drill holes and were excavated using a back hoe.
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.* • *RC samples were split using a riffle splitter at the rig to ensure sample representivity.* • *Core recovery is recorded by drillers and field assistants and logged digitally.* • *Trench samples were taken 'blind' along the measuring tape.* • *There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.*
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 and trenches 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.* • *Trench samples were collected using a geological pick along the measuring tape.* • *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. Duplicates have performed within 20% acceptance limits.* • *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.*	• *ICP61a and OG62 are considered total digest methods. CRM's, blanks and field duplicates were inserted at 1:20 ratios, with results returned within acceptance limits. One outlier blank result at 40ppm Cu, instead of below the detection limit of 10ppm Cu, was acceptable given this is well below the level of economic interest.* • *An Olympus Innov-X Delta Premium portable XRF analyzer was used with a Rhenium anode in soil and mines mode at a tube voltage of 40kV and a tube power of 200µA. The resolution is around 156eV @ 40000cps. The detector area is 30mm2 SDD2. A power source of Lithium ion batteries is used. The element range is from P (Z15 to U (Z92). A cycle time of 180 seconds Soil Mode was used and beam times were 60 seconds. Selected high samples were analysed in Mineplus Mode. A propylene3 window was used. No calibration factors were applied.* *The XRF analysis is a preliminary result only and will be confirmed by proper wet*

		chemistry analysis on significant mineralised intervals. Concentrations are approximate only.
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.*	• *Assays have been reviewed by field staff and the Competent Person.* • *No twinned holes were drilled as not required at this stage of exploration.* • *The primary data were audited and verified and then stored in a SQL relational data base.* • *No data have 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.*	• *A handheld GPS was used to locate each sample point. Accuracy of +/- 5m is considered reasonable.* • *The grid system for the project WGS 84 / UTM zone 35S.* • *Company procedure is to obtain DGPS collar surveys for accurate topographic control following completion of each drilling campaign.*
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 4km of strike length at Dibete, and have not been drilled on a set grid pattern. On some drill sections, 2 holes have been drilled to establish the dip of mineralisation.* • *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 and trenches were oriented perpendicular over geological strike to reduce any potential sampling bias due to the orientation of mineralised structures, and so that intersection widths are close to true 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 PL2478/2023, and PL2479/2023 which are granted Exploration Licences held by African Metals Limited, a 100% owned subsidiary of Si6 Limited. A State royalty of 3% applies to the value of extracted base metals and 5% applies to precious metals.* • *The licenses are subject to a Joint Venture agreement (AML 65%) with BCL Limited (35%, 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.* *DGPS pick-ups of hole coordinates are pending.* *Eastings and northings recorded from hand-held GPS may be accurate to ~10m scale.* *RL's are nominal values.*

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.*	• *Length-weighted average grades are reported here. Significant Cu intervals are reported above a 0.5% Cu cut-off, with maximum 2m internal dilution. Significant Ni intervals are reported above 0.3% Ni cut-off with maximum 2m internal dilution except where indicated.*
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 and trenches have been drilled as close as possible to perpendicular to geological strike, such that the true width of mineralised intervals is believed at this stage to be close to drilled 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 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 results have been reported.* • *In places where visual estimates of mineralisation are reported, they 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 for initial holes as part of a substantial program, further 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.*