Si6 Discovers 3km Pegmatite in the Lithium Valley & Board Change

HIGHLIGHTS

- **A 3km x 800m pegmatite corridor discovered at the Padre Paraíso target in the Lithium Valley (20km from Sigma)**
- **Scout auger drilling into the thick regolith cover returned anomalous lithium up to 401ppm Li, outlining significant lithium anomalies over the 3km pegmatite that will be followed by a systematic soil grid**
- **Padre Paraíso tenement covers 1,647.08 hectares and is prospective for lithium in addition to REE**
- **Padre Paraíso one of six prospective projects in the Lithium Valley, with these results validating further programs for both lithium and REE at these project areas**
- **Follow-up soil grid program commenced to identify lithium drill targets at depth over pegmatite corridor**

Si6 Metals Limited (**Si6** or **the Company**) (**ASX:SI6**) is pleased to report the discovery of an extensive pegmatite zone at the Padre Paraiso Project in the Lithium Valley, northeast Minas Gerais State (Figure 1). Recent exploration results have also identified the potential for clay-hosted rare earth elements (REE) mineralisation in the southern portion of the tenement.

The first mapping and auger program conducted at the Project (Figure 2) identified a large-scale, unexplored pegmatite zone at the NE portion and a REE weathered zone south of the tenement. The pegmatite was intercepted in the auger holes and mapped at surface along a 3km strike length. A total of 7 rock chip samples and 106 auger samples were sent to the SGS laboratory, returning several additional anomalous lithium values.

Geological mapping and prospecting of the area identified a 3km long and 800m wide NE-trending pegmatite zone composed mostly of feldspar metacysts with graphic intergrowth of mica, and quartz. The pegmatite contains metric enclaves of biotite-quartz schists that are interpreted as possible enclaves of the Salinas Formation, which is the preferred host rock for economic lithium mineralisation in the Lithium Valley (Figure 3). Rock sampling of these enclaves has returned up to 247ppm Li (Table 1). Further, auger drilling has returned up to 401ppm Li in the weathered saprolite developed over the pegmatite (Table 2).

Systematic auger drilling along the tenement has also uncovered the potential for REE mineralisation in the southern portion of the Padre Paraiso Project. Hole CJV-AUG-003 returned 9 metres grading 1,342 ppm total rare earth oxides (TREO), including 1 metre grading 1,915 ppm TREO. The proportions of neodymium and praseodymium are encouraging, with up to 405 ppm NdPr (Table 2).

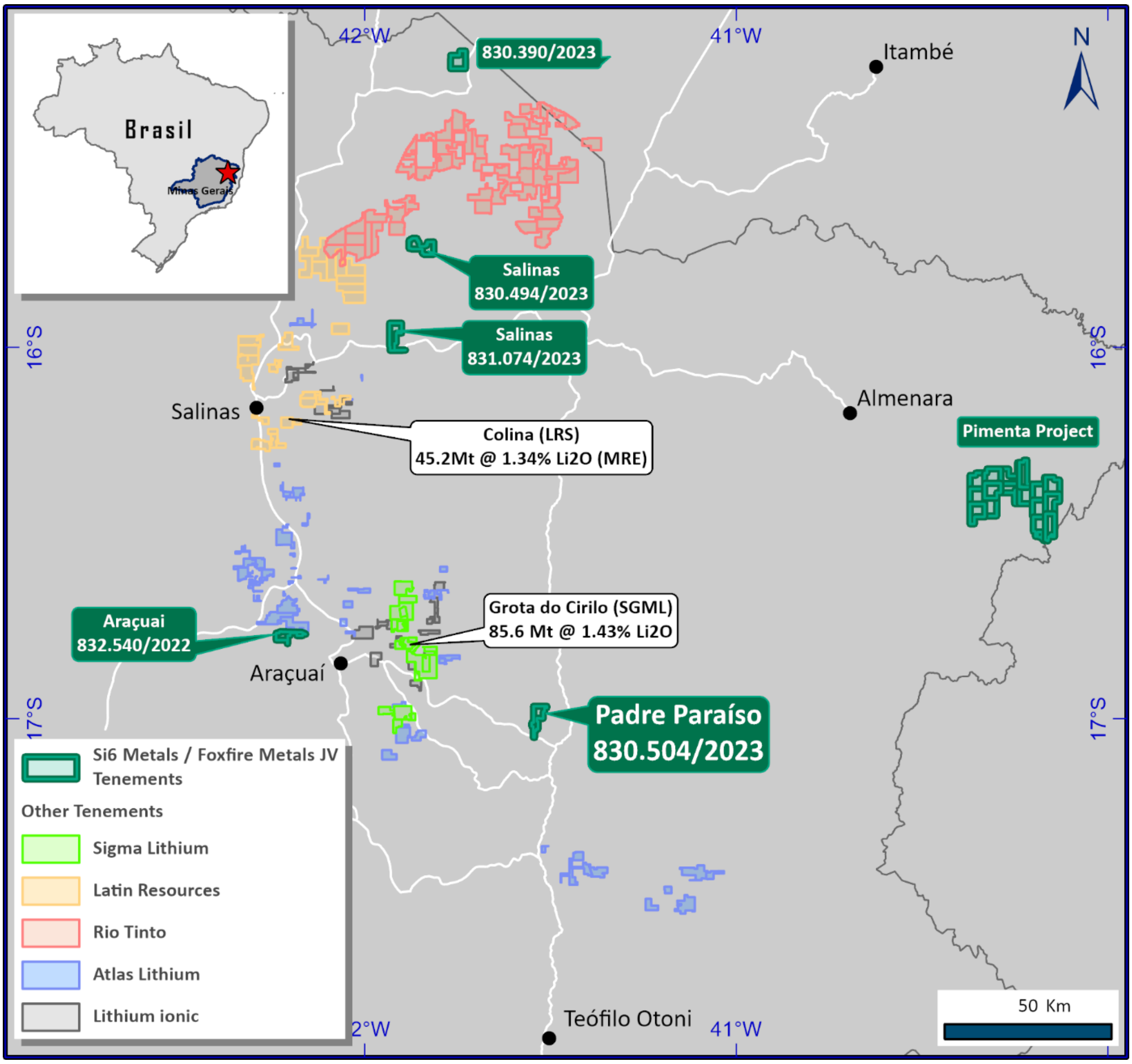

Figure 1: Padre Paraíso project location map in the Lithium Valley, Minas Gerais

Non-Executive Chairman Ian Kiers commented:

"The Padre Paraiso project is our first of six projects in the Lithium Valley prospective for both lithium and REEs. This initial exploration program returned excellent results and demonstrated that our Padre Paraiso Project has incredible potential, as we not only uncovered a 3km long pegmatite with anomalous pathfinder lithium values in the regolith but also revealed that the southern portion has the potential for clay-hosted REE mineralisation.

We are excited to continue the exploration by conducting a systematic soil program over the pegmatite zone that will guide a follow up drilling program to assess this Lithium target. We will keep our shareholders updated on the progress of our exploration programs."

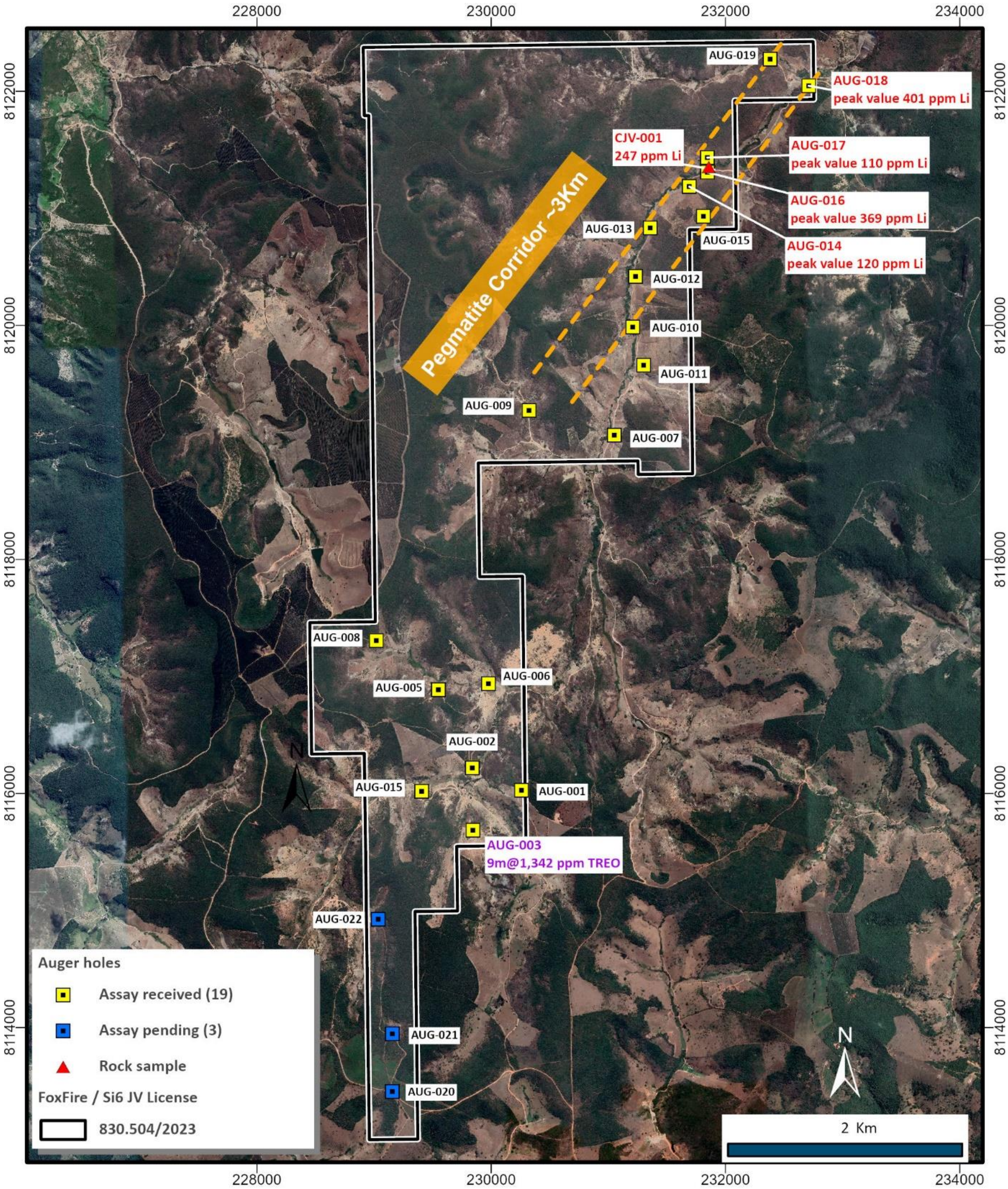

Figure 2: Auger and rock sampling results in the Padre Paraiso Project.

Figure 3: Rock sample CJV-001 (247ppm Li, 695ppm Rb, 108ppm Cs)

Figure 3: Auger hole CJV-AUG-018 with peak value 401ppm Li

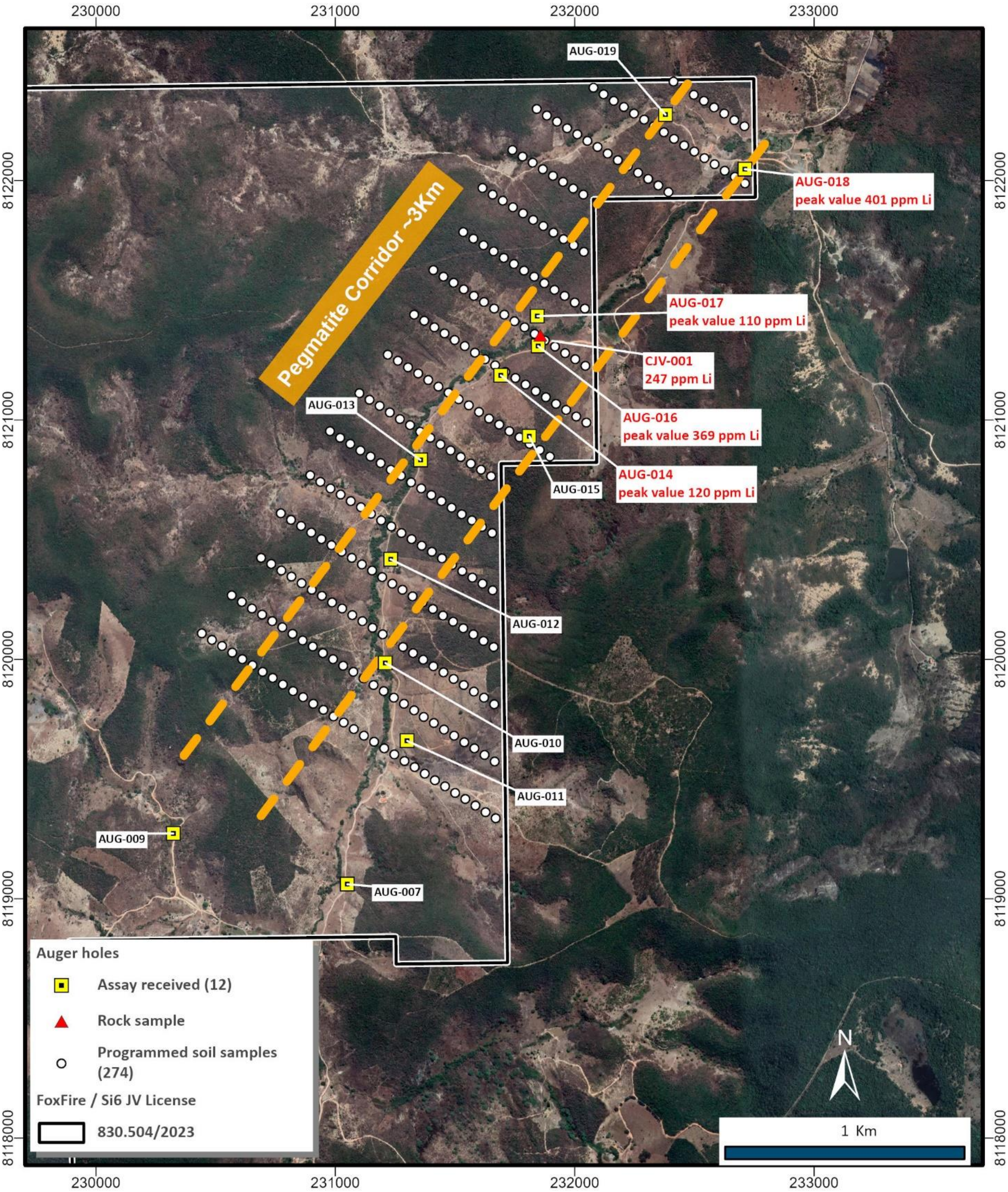

Figure 4: Follow-up soil grid sampling program over the 3 km-long pegmatite commenced.

The next phase of the exploration program has commenced and will include a systematic soil sampling program to follow up on these initial anomalous lithium results in the regolith cover developed over the pegmatite. The soil program is designed to identify drill targets at depth that will test the pegmatite's potential to host economic lithium mineralisation (Figure 4).

Management Change:

The Company also wishes to announce that Managing Director Jim Malone has resigned, effective immediately, to focus on his consulting business.

On behalf of the Board of Si6 we would like to thank Mr Malone for his 18-month contribution to the Company.

This announcement has been made with the approval of the Si6 Board of Directors.

Contacts

For further information, please contact:

Ian Kiers
Chairman
info@si6metals.com.au

Table 1: Rock samples assay results

SampleID	Easting	Northing	Li ppm	Cs ppm	Rb ppm
CJV-001	231856.7	8121353.5	247	107.7	695
CJV-002	231869.28	8121347.17	61	9.7	274
CJV-003	232705.17	8122027.56	99	7.5	579
CJV-004	232394.62	8122291.82	41	9	804
CJV-005	229376.19	8116974.04	27	5.1	294
CJV-006	229387.29	8116926.57	44	7	399
CJV-007	229556.83	8116860.3	49	2.3	298

Table 2: Significant auger assay results

HoleID	From	To	TREO ppm	MREO ppm	MREO %	NdPr ppm	DyTb ppm	Li ppm	Cs ppm	Rb ppm
CJV-AUG-001	0	1	479	100	21	93	7	22	1.9	18
CJV-AUG-001	1	2	495	108	22	100	8	27	2	26
CJV-AUG-001	2	3	639	148	23	138	10	49	5.1	79
CJV-AUG-001	3	4	546	134	25	124	10	62	10.7	143
CJV-AUG-001	4	5	715	177	25	165	12	65	7.5	208
CJV-AUG-001	5	6	764	219	29	202	17	72	6.3	284
CJV-AUG-001	6	7	597	165	28	151	14	62	7	262
CJV-AUG-001	7	8	515	132	26	119	13	67	6.5	280
CJV-AUG-002	0	1	626	135	22	126	9	15	3.1	58
CJV-AUG-002	1	2	498	109	22	102	7	16	2.4	70
CJV-AUG-002	2	3	563	131	23	122	9	27	4.3	170
CJV-AUG-002	3	4	518	127	25	118	9	29	4.3	243
CJV-AUG-002	4	5	522	123	24	114	9	31	6.8	301
CJV-AUG-002	5	6	446	111	25	102	9	36	4.1	287
CJV-AUG-002	6	7	363	88	24	80	8	33	3.7	287
CJV-AUG-002	7	8	451	104	23	96	8	33	3.6	292
CJV-AUG-002	8	9	413	94	23	86	8	34	2.9	289
CJV-AUG-002	9	10	422	101	24	92	8	29	2.9	271
CJV-AUG-003	0	1	1026	186	18	177	10	11	3.1	58
CJV-AUG-003	1	2	1079	192	18	183	9	13	2.9	53
CJV-AUG-003	2	3	1915	423	22	405	18	33	6.8	271
CJV-AUG-003	3	4	1340	287	21	274	13	25	4.8	251
CJV-AUG-003	4	5	1337	313	23	299	14	22	3.4	198
CJV-AUG-003	5	6	1716	383	22	365	18	35	3	282
CJV-AUG-003	6	7	1386	299	22	283	16	31	2.6	276
CJV-AUG-003	7	8	1108	284	26	265	19	32	2.4	249
CJV-AUG-003	8	9	1169	306	26	287	18	37	2.9	317
CJV-AUG-003	9	10	654	171	26	158	13	33	2.5	277
CJV-AUG-004	0	1	286	68	24	63	5	27	4.4	222
CJV-AUG-004	1	2	369	84	23	78	6	31	3.9	296
CJV-AUG-004	2	3	337	80	24	74	6	29	3.5	298
CJV-AUG-004	3	4	332	77	23	71	6	35	2.8	300

HoleID	From	To	TREO ppm	MREO ppm	MREO %	NdPr ppm	DyTb ppm	Li ppm	Cs ppm	Rb ppm
CJV-AUG-004	4	5	630	148	23	139	9	50	2.8	345
CJV-AUG-004	5	6	818	181	22	171	10	51	3	351
CJV-AUG-004	6	7	899	195	22	185	10	50	2.4	324
CJV-AUG-004	7	8	419	96	23	90	6	37	2.2	317
CJV-AUG-004	8	9	339	76	22	70	6	29	2.2	300
CJV-AUG-004	9	10	339	78	23	72	6	28	2.4	323
CJV-AUG-005	0	1	509	110	22	101	10	16	4.4	82
CJV-AUG-005	1	2	391	98	25	91	7	16	3.5	57
CJV-AUG-005	2	3	414	95	23	88	8	19	3.8	92
CJV-AUG-005	3	4	353	83	24	77	6	26	7.3	255
CJV-AUG-005	4	5	291	68	23	63	5	29	6.4	285
CJV-AUG-006	0	1	724	151	21	140	12	14	3.1	83
CJV-AUG-006	1	2	540	130	24	120	10	15	2.8	50
CJV-AUG-006	2	3	492	122	25	113	9	18	3.2	57
CJV-AUG-006	3	4	421	103	24	95	8	26	5.4	154
CJV-AUG-006	4	5	475	107	23	98	8	27	5	232
CJV-AUG-006	5	6	416	98	24	89	8	32	4.7	329
CJV-AUG-006	6	7	428	104	24	98	7	38	3	307
CJV-AUG-007	0	1	511	110	22	102	8	19	2.1	265
CJV-AUG-007	1	2	483	103	21	96	7	17	1.7	269
CJV-AUG-007	2	3	369	79	21	74	5	25	2.5	368
CJV-AUG-007	3	4	375	79	21	74	6	29	2.2	338
CJV-AUG-007	4	5	372	79	21	74	6	31	2.2	323
CJV-AUG-008	0	1	548	126	23	118	8	26	4.5	100
CJV-AUG-008	1	2	599	142	24	134	8	38	8	228
CJV-AUG-008	2	3	604	143	24	134	9	39	8.8	277
CJV-AUG-008	3	4	538	127	24	119	9	41	9.4	323
CJV-AUG-008	4	5	492	119	24	111	8	38	8.3	340
CJV-AUG-009	0	1	389	82	21	76	6	27	3.6	133
CJV-AUG-009	1	2	260	52	20	48	4	38	3.8	166
CJV-AUG-009	2	3	301	65	22	61	4	34	4.7	255
CJV-AUG-009	3	4	376	82	22	76	5	30	4	329
CJV-AUG-010	0	1	346	73	21	66	6	21	10.2	84
CJV-AUG-010	1	2	286	54	19	49	5	24	11	73
CJV-AUG-010	2	3	289	72	25	64	8	34	32.4	195
CJV-AUG-010	3	4	337	84	25	74	11	60	53.8	307
CJV-AUG-010	4	5	280	68	24	60	8	54	51.1	377
CJV-AUG-010	5	6	353	77	22	68	9	59	44.5	594
CJV-AUG-010	6	7	162	33	20	30	4	23	9.4	298
CJV-AUG-011	0	1	268	56	21	50	6	15	11.6	103
CJV-AUG-011	1	2	262	51	19	46	6	19	12	93
CJV-AUG-012	0	1	317	69	22	63	6	39	9.3	165
CJV-AUG-012	1	2	379	77	20	71	6	50	12.7	214

HoleID	From	To	TREO ppm	MREO ppm	MREO %	NdPr ppm	DyTb ppm	Li ppm	Cs ppm	Rb ppm
CJV-AUG-012	2	3	322	70	22	64	6	32	5.8	119
CJV-AUG-012	3	4	149	33	22	30	3	49	6.6	119
CJV-AUG-012	4	5	90	20	22	17	2	55	6.6	171
CJV-AUG-012	5	6	77	16	21	15	2	57	5.2	244
CJV-AUG-013	0	1	251	56	22	51	5	18	4.6	51
CJV-AUG-013	1	2	239	55	23	50	5	23	4.3	62
CJV-AUG-013	2	3	245	54	22	49	5	22	4.6	62
CJV-AUG-013	3	4	272	59	22	54	5	21	4.2	54
CJV-AUG-013	4	5	268	58	22	53	5	17	3.9	72
CJV-AUG-014	0	1	381	83	22	73	10	**108**	43.4	**316**
CJV-AUG-014	1	2	307	69	22	61	8	**101**	50.7	**367**
CJV-AUG-014	2	3	314	73	23	64	9	**110**	58.5	**537**
CJV-AUG-014	3	4	369	87	24	75	12	**120**	49.9	**535**
CJV-AUG-015	0	1	374	81	22	74	7	28	7.1	37
CJV-AUG-015	1	2	398	84	21	77	8	31	7.5	36
CJV-AUG-015	2	3	433	95	22	87	8	21	6.9	31
CJV-AUG-015	3	3.4	200	46	23	42	4	48	4.1	21
CJV-AUG-016	0	1	259	57	22	52	5	**151**	45.3	**605**
CJV-AUG-016	1	2	344	75	22	66	9	**304**	77.8	**1325**
CJV-AUG-016	2	3	313	76	24	68	8	**369**	61	**1549**
CJV-AUG-016	3	4	148	33	22	30	3	**127**	14.4	**292**
CJV-AUG-017	0	1	41	8	20	6	2	**110**	4.1	**195**
CJV-AUG-017	1	2	44	8	18	7	1	61	7	**367**
CJV-AUG-018	0	1	81	19	23	17	2	**127**	13	**448**
CJV-AUG-018	1	2	56	13	23	11	2	**121**	15	**549**
CJV-AUG-018	2	3	104	26	25	23	3	**197**	27.1	**639**
CJV-AUG-018	3	4	363	85	23	75	10	**401**	61.6	**1203**
CJV-AUG-018	4	5	334	80	24	71	9	**165**	75.6	**833**
CJV-AUG-018	5	6	387	91	24	80	11	**295**	69.7	**1063**
CJV-AUG-019	0	1	125	28	22	25	3	60	7.3	**351**
CJV-AUG-019	1	2	113	24	21	22	2	56	7.5	**304**

Table 3: Auger Drill Hole Location

HOLE ID	Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Tenement
CJV-AUG-001	8	230258.22	8116026.56	823.12	0	-90	830.504/2023
CJV-AUG-002	10	229838.23	8116217.78	733.08	0	-90	830.504/2023
CJV-AUG-003	10	229844.3	8115684.45	751.1	0	-90	830.504/2023
CJV-AUG-004	10	229406.901	8116018.17	763.68	0	-90	830.504/2023
CJV-AUG-005	5	229548.42	8116884.85	763.68	0	-90	830.504/2023
CJV-AUG-006	7	229975.49	8116937.45	689.94	0	-90	830.504/2023
CJV-AUG-007	5	231050.24	8119060.38	650.92	0	-90	830.504/2023
CJV-AUG-008	5	229018.77	8117305.96	816.17	0	-90	830.504/2023
CJV-AUG-009	4	230322.54	8119272	709	0	-90	830.504/2023
CJV-AUG-010	7	231209.03	8119984.5	626.57	0	-90	830.504/2023
CJV-AUG-011	2	231300.06	8119659.23	655.74	0	-90	830.504/2023
CJV-AUG-012	6	231231.05	8120417.64	636.78	0	-90	830.504/2023
CJV-AUG-013	5	231355.92	8120832.61	634.38	0	-90	830.504/2023
CJV-AUG-014	4	231691.51	8121186.07	638.52	0	-90	830.504/2023
CJV-AUG-015	3.4	231810.5	8120931.47	717.24	0	-90	830.504/2023
CJV-AUG-016	4	231846.9	8121308.54	628.06	0	-90	830.504/2023
CJV-AUG-017	2	231844.01	8121434.07	627.59	0	-90	830.504/2023
CJV-AUG-018	6	232710.69	8122047.79	537.19	0	-90	830.504/2023
CJV-AUG-019	2	232379.24	8122275.19	646.88	0	-90	830.504/2023

About Si6

Si6 is a supply-critical metals and minerals explorer with base and precious metals projects in the Limpopo Mobile Belt in Botswana, a district known for hosting major nickel and copper producing operations. The Company's portfolio contains an advanced Ni-Cu-Co-PGE resource at Maibele North and drilled high-grade Cu-Ag discoveries at Airstrip and Dibete Prospects. The project contains nickel sulphide mineralisation related to ultramafic intrusions within mobile belt rocks and is broadly similar in style to other ultramafic intrusion-related mobile belt nickel discoveries such as IGO's Nova Bollinger (ASX: IGO), Chalice Mining's Julimar (ASX:CHN) and the globally significant Thompson Belt in Canada. The Maibele North deposit currently hosts a resource of 2.4Mt @ 0.72% Ni and 0.21% Cu + PGMs + Co + Au.

Si6 has a joint venture to acquire 70% of all future exploration projects in Brazil, and 50% of 10 rare earth elements, lithium, gold, base and precious metals in Brazil including licences in the "Lithium Valley" and Poços de Caldas in the state of Minas Gerais, globally known as prolific lithium and rare earth elements districts respectively.

Si6 owns 100% of the Monument Au-Ni project located near Laverton in Western Australia. This project currently has a JORC compliant (2012) Inferred resource of 3.257 Mt @ 1.4 g/t for 154,000 ounces Au. (inferred resources calculated by CSA Global in 2021 to JORC 2012 compliance using a 0.5 g/t cut-off grade; see 2 August 2021 ASX announcement "Mineral Resources Estimate declared for Monument Gold Project "for further information).

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 Dr Paul Woolrich, who is a Competent Person and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Dr Woolrich has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the 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". Dr Woolrich 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.*	• Auger sampling was carried out at 1m intervals down to the top of fresh rock and samples were logged and bagged to send to SGS for sample preparation and assaying. • Collection of rock chips samples of approximately 1 kg/sample were logged and bagged to send SGS laboratory for sample preparation and assaying.
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).*	• A motorized 2.5HP soil auger with a 3" bit was used to drill. The drilling is an open hole, meaning there is a significant chance of contamination from surface and other parts of the auger hole. Holes are vertical and not oriented.
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*	• No recoveries are recorded. • No relationship is believed to exist between recovery and grade.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>occurred due to preferential loss/gain offline/coarse material.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Logging</td><td>- 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.</td><td>• Holes were logged by assigned geologist, detailing the colour, weathering, alteration, texture and any geological observations.
• Qualitative logging with systematic photography of the intervals drilled.
• The entire auger hole is logged.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</td><td>- 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.</td><td>• Auger and rock samples were submitted to SGS-GEOSOL laboratory located in Poços de Caldas, Minas Gerais state, Brazil.
• Sample preparation comprise of:
• Drying at 105º C
• Crushing 90% < 2mm
• Homogenization and splitting with Jones splitter.
• Pulverization: A 250 to 300g sub-sample was pulverized using a steel mill until 90% of the sample particles achieved a fineness below 200 mesh.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</td><td>- 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)</td><td>1 blank sample, 1 certified reference material (standard) sample and 1 field duplicate sample were inserted by the company into each 25 sample sequence.
Standard laboratory QA/QC procedures were followed, including inclusion of standard, duplicate and blank samples.
The assay technique used was Sodium Peroxide Fusion ICP OES / ICP MS (SGS code ICM90A).
Elements analyzed at ppm levels:
<table><tr><td>Ce 0.1 – 10,000</td><td>Dy 0.05 – 1,000</td></tr><tr><td>Er 0.05 – 1,000</td><td>Eu 0.05 – 1,000</td></tr><tr><td>Gd 0.05 – 1,000</td><td>Ho 0.05 – 1,000</td></tr></table></td></tr>
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<td>and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</td>
<td>
<table>
<tr><td>La 0.1 – 10,000</td><td>Li 10 – 15,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nd 0.1 – 10,000</td><td>Pr 0.05 – 1,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sm 0.1 – 1,000</td><td>Tb 0.05 – 1,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Th 0.1 – 1,000</td><td>Tm 0.05 – 1,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>U 0.05 – 10,000</td><td>Y 0.05 – 1,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Yb 0,1 – 1,000</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
The sample preparation and assay techniques used are industry standard and provide total analysis.
The SGS laboratory used for assays is ISO 9001 and 14001 and 17025 accredited.
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<tr>
<td>Verification of sampling and assaying</td>
<td>- 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.</td>
<td>Apart from the routine QA/QC procedures by the Company and the laboratory, there was no other independent or alternative verification of sampling and assaying procedures.
No twinned holes were used.
Primary data collection follows a structured protocol, with standardized data entry procedures ensure that any issues are identified and rectified. All data is stored both in physical forms, such as hard copies and electronically, in secure databases with regular backups.
The adjustments to the data were made transforming the element values into the oxide values. The conversion factors used are included in the table below.
(Source:https://www.jcu.edu.au/advanced-analyticalcentre/resources/element-to-stoichiometric-oxide-conversionfactors).
<table>
<tr><th>Element ppm</th><th>Conversion Factor</th><th>Oxide Form</th></tr>
<tr><td>Ce</td><td>1.2284</td><td>CeO2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dy</td><td>1.1477</td><td>Dy2O3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Er</td><td>1.1435</td><td>Er2O3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Eu</td><td>1.1579</td><td>Eu2O3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gd</td><td>1.1526</td><td>Gd2O3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ho</td><td>1.1455</td><td>Ho2O3</td></tr>
<tr><td>La</td><td>1.1728</td><td>La2O3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lu</td><td>1.1371</td><td>Lu2O3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nd</td><td>1.1664</td><td>Nd2O3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pr</td><td>1.2082</td><td>Pr6O11</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sm</td><td>1.1596</td><td>Sm2O3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tb</td><td>1.1762</td><td>Tb4O7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tm</td><td>1.1421</td><td>Tm2O3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Y</td><td>1.2699</td><td>Y2O3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Yb</td><td>1.1387</td><td>Yb2O3</td></tr>
</table>

Rare earth oxide is the industry accepted form for reporting rare earths. The following calculations are
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</table>

		used for compiling REO into their reporting and evaluation groups: TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide) = La_2O_3 + CeO_2 + Pr_6O_{11} + Nd_2O_3 + Sm_2O_3 + Eu_2O_3 + Gd_2O_3 + Tb_4O_7 + Dy_2O_3 + Ho_2O_3 + Er_2O_3 + Tm_2O_3 + Yb_2O_3 + Y_2O_3 + Lu_2O_3 MREO (Magnetic Rare Earth Oxide) = Nd_2O_3 + Pr_6O_{11} + Tb_4O_7 + Dy_2O_3 NdPr = Nd_2O_3 + Pr_6O_{11} DyTb = Dy_2O_3 + Tb_4O_7
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.*	The UTM WGS84 zone 24S grid datum is used for current reporting. The auger holes collar coordinates for the holes reported are currently controlled by hand-held GPS.
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.*	Auger holes were designed for reconnaissance testing targets for IAC REE and lithium. The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the level of REE elements and lithium present in the target area. No sample compositing was applied.
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.*	The location and depth of the sampling is appropriate for the deposit type. Relevant REE values are compatible with the exploration model for IAC REE deposits. No relationship between mineralization and drilling orientation is known at this stage.
Sample security	*- The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were collected by field person and carefully packed in labelled raffia bags. Once packaged, the samples were transported by contracted freight company directly to the SGS-GEOSOL facility in Vespasiano, Minas Gerais state. The samples were secured during transportation to ensure no tampering, contamination, or loss. Chain of custody was maintained from the field to the laboratory, with proper documentation accompanying each batch of samples to ensure transparency and traceability of the entire sampling process.

Audits or reviews	*- The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	As of the current reporting date, no external audits or review have been conducted on the sampling techniques, assay data, or results obtained from this work. However, internal processes and checks were carried out consistently to ensure the quality and reliability of the data.

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.*	All samples were acquired from the below tenement 50% owned by Si6 Metals via a joint venture agreement with Foxfire Metals Pty Ltd. ANM 830.504/2023 Area: 1,647.08 hectares Status: Exploration Licence
Exploration done by other parties	*- Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	No known exploration for REE and lithium has been carried out on the exploration licence area. No known exploration for other minerals are known over the licence area.
Geology	*- Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Dominated by late tectonic Neoproterozic granites, with a pegmatite zone of about 3 km strike in the NE direction. Weathering has developed a regolith. There are two potential deposit types in the area: (a) lithium related to pegmatites and (b) ionic absorption clay-hosted REE deposit.
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*	Auger locations and diagrams are presented in this announcement. Details are tabulated in the announcement.

	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 (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.*	All REE intercepts are hosted by the same material, clay, and samples were taken at one-meter intervals. There were no intercepts calculated for the lithium. We only report individual rock samples or individual one-meter samples in the regolith.
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').*	Mineralisation orientation is not known at this stage, although assumed to be flat for IAC REE. The downhole depths are reported, true widths are 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.*	Maps and tables of the auger holes location and target location are inserted.
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.*	Highlights of the mineralised Intercepts are reported in the body of the text with available results from every drill hole drilled in the period reported in Table 1 for balanced reporting.
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*	No other significant exploration data has been acquired by the Company.

	method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.*	Further exploration work will include a systematic soil sampling program shown in Figure 4. The results of this soil program will be used to design a drill program (including both RC and diamond drilling) to evaluate the Lithium potential of the pegmatite zone.