Drilling campaigns completed with encouraging REE and Lithium results

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Rare earth elements (REE) drill program at the Poços de Caldas Caldera completed with high-grade shallow auger TREO intercepts up to 5,475ppm TREO including**
  - **AND-AUG-005 - 5m @ 4,526 ppm TREO [from surface], including**
    - **<u>2m @ 5,475ppm TREO</u> [from surface], ending with**
    - **<u>2m @ 4,325ppm TREO</u>**
- **Last three of 10 Auger holes inside the Poços de Caldas Caldera completed and continue to return encouraging (TREO) results at surface, including:**
  - **AND-AUG-008 - 10m @ 1,549 ppm TREO [from surface], including**
    - **<u>1m @ 2,323ppm TREO</u> [from surface], ending with**
    - **<u>2m @ 1,742ppm TREO</u>**
  - **AND-AUG-010 - 10m @ 1,767ppm TREO [from surface], including**
    - **<u>1m @ 4,048ppm TREO</u> [from surface], ending with**
    - **0.6m @ 3,750ppm TREO.**
- **Large 3km x 800m pegmatite corridor discovered at Padre Paraíso target in the Lithium Valley (near Sigma Lithium Corp.) with anomalous lithium auger intercepts up to 401ppm Li**
- **Follow-up soil grid program over pegmatite corridor complete, results pending at SGS**

Si6 Metals Limited (**Si6** or **the Company, ASX:SI6**) is pleased to announce that it has completed the auger drilling programme at the Poços de Caldas Alkaline Complex (Figure 1) and in the Lithium Valley (Figure 4) in Brazil, located respectively in the southern and northeast portions of the Minas Gerais State.

Further assay results received from the auger programme in Poços de Caldas (Figure 2) continued to return encouraging Rare Earth Elements (**REE**) figures in addition to the completed seven auger holes that returned up to 5,475ppm Total Rare Earths Oxides (**TREO**) from surface (refer ASX release on 20 May 2024). These results also revealed that the high-value Magnetic Rare Earths Oxides (**MREO**) represent approximately 25 to 36% of the TREO distribution (Table 1 and Figure 3). Not only were several high-grade intercepts defined, but many auger holes ended in mineralisation, indicating a strong possibility that these mineralised zones extend deeper into the clay-rich saprolite (Figure 4). These results validate our exploration model and confirm a widespread, homogenous REE mineralisation inside the Poços de Caldas Caldera prospect.

In addition, the soil grid programme over a 3km-long NE-trending pegmatite in Padre Paraíso (refer ASX release 30 May 2024) was completed and results are expected in mid-July.

REE Results from the southern portion of the Caldas Project (Figure 5) and the Padre Paraiso Project (Figure 6) are also reported in this announcement (Tables 3 and 4).

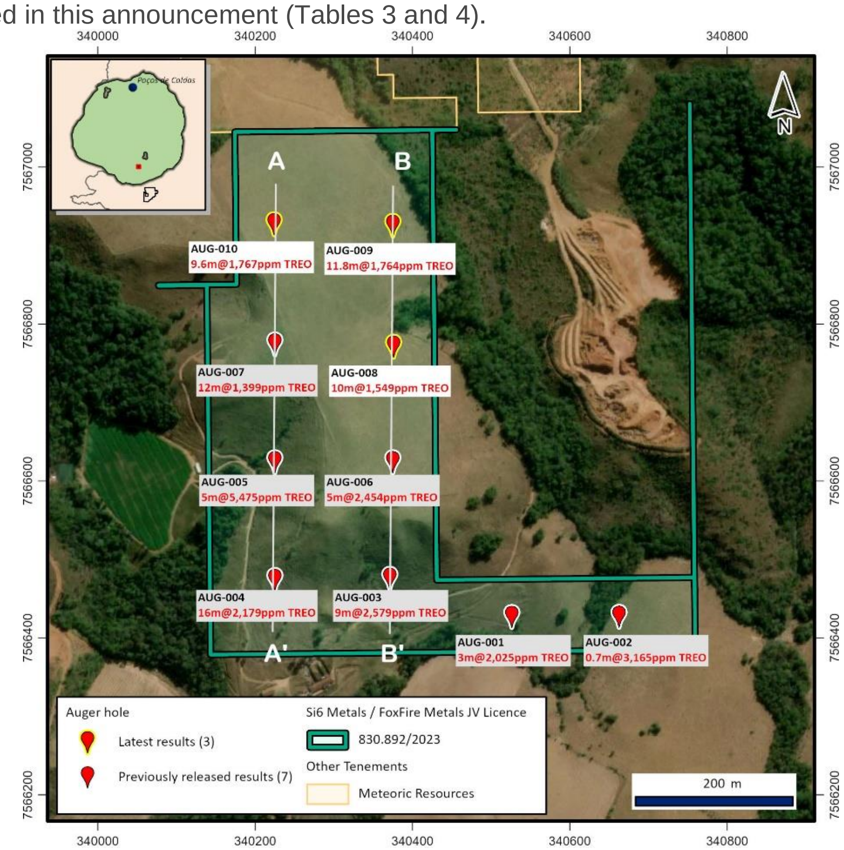

Figure 1 - Location Map of the Si6 Metals / Foxfire Metals JV licences in the Poços de Caldas Project.

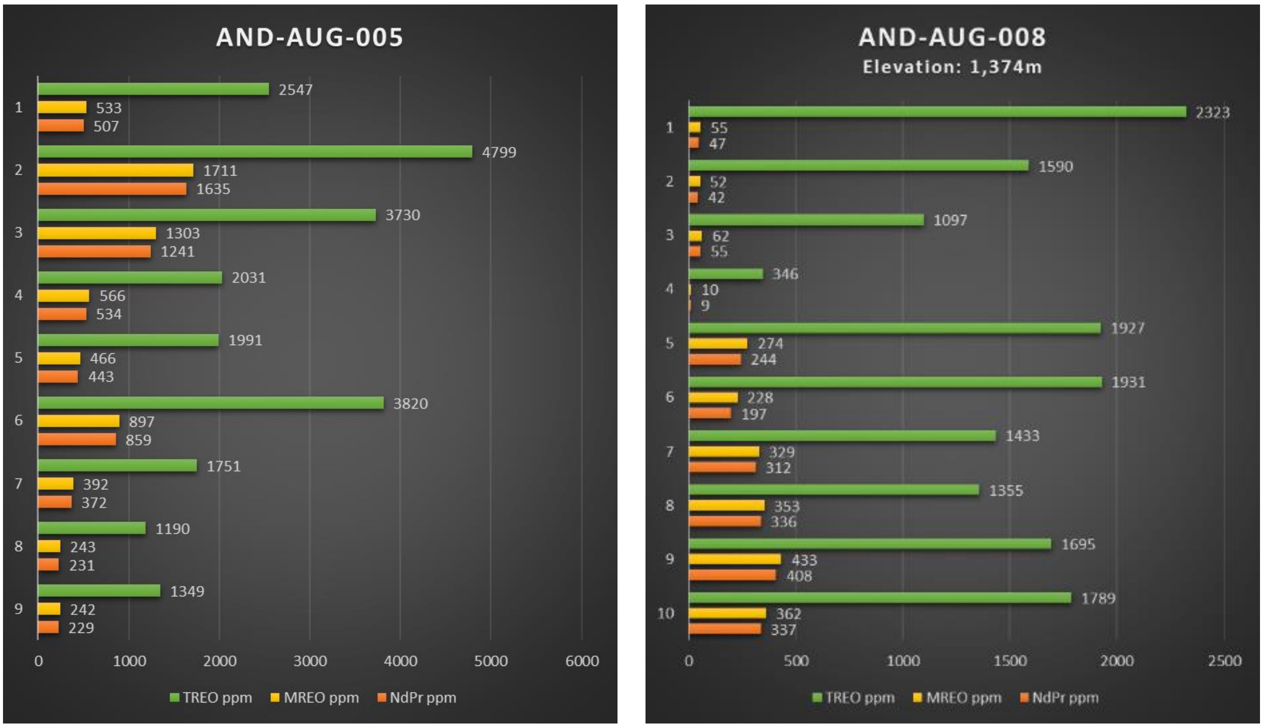

Figure 2 - Auger hole profiles showing typical enrichment zone with high NdPr grades as a proportion of total MREO.

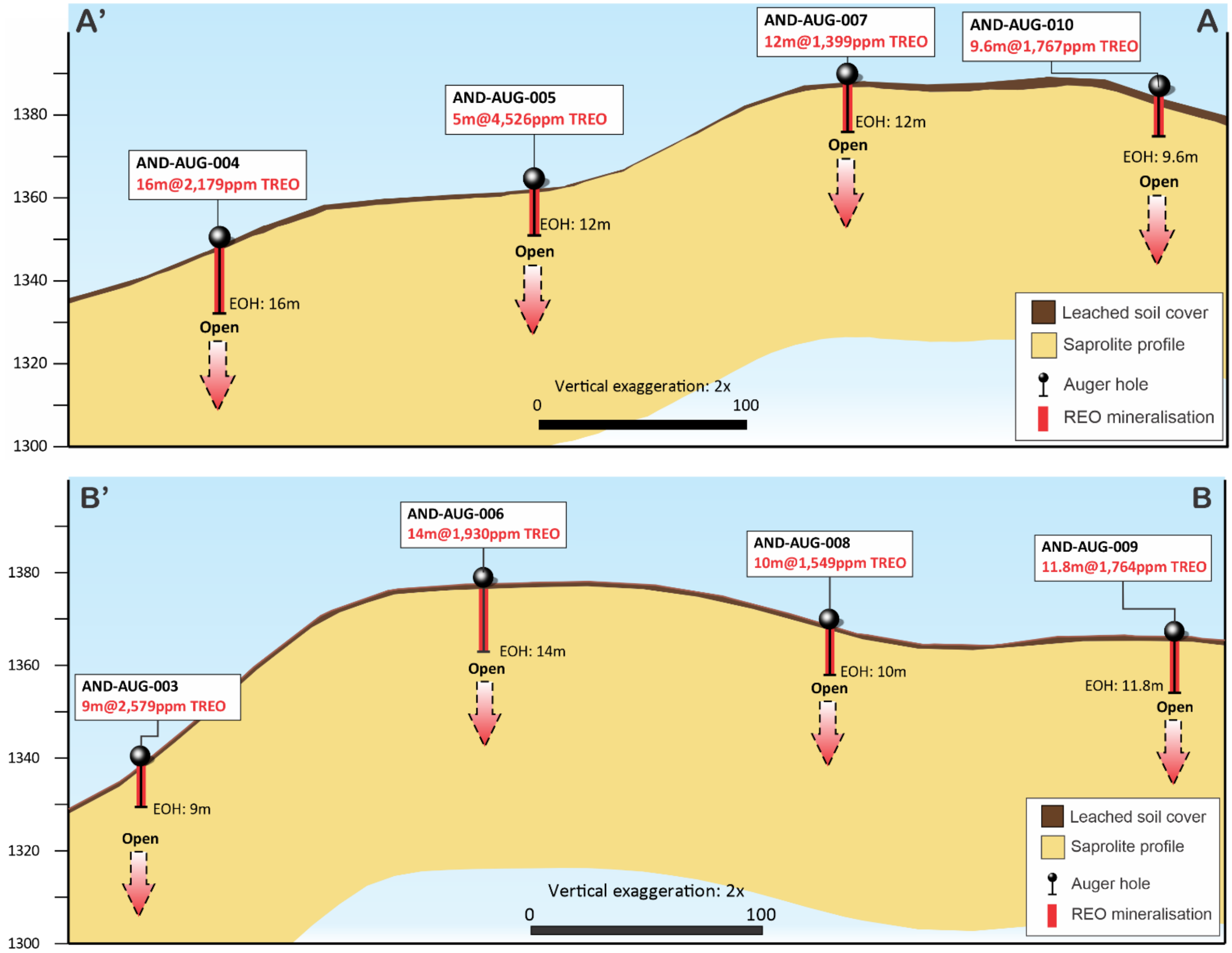

Figure 3 - Representative cross-section of auger holes drilled inside the Poços de Caldas Caldera, showing high-grade TREO results and that holes end in mineralisation.

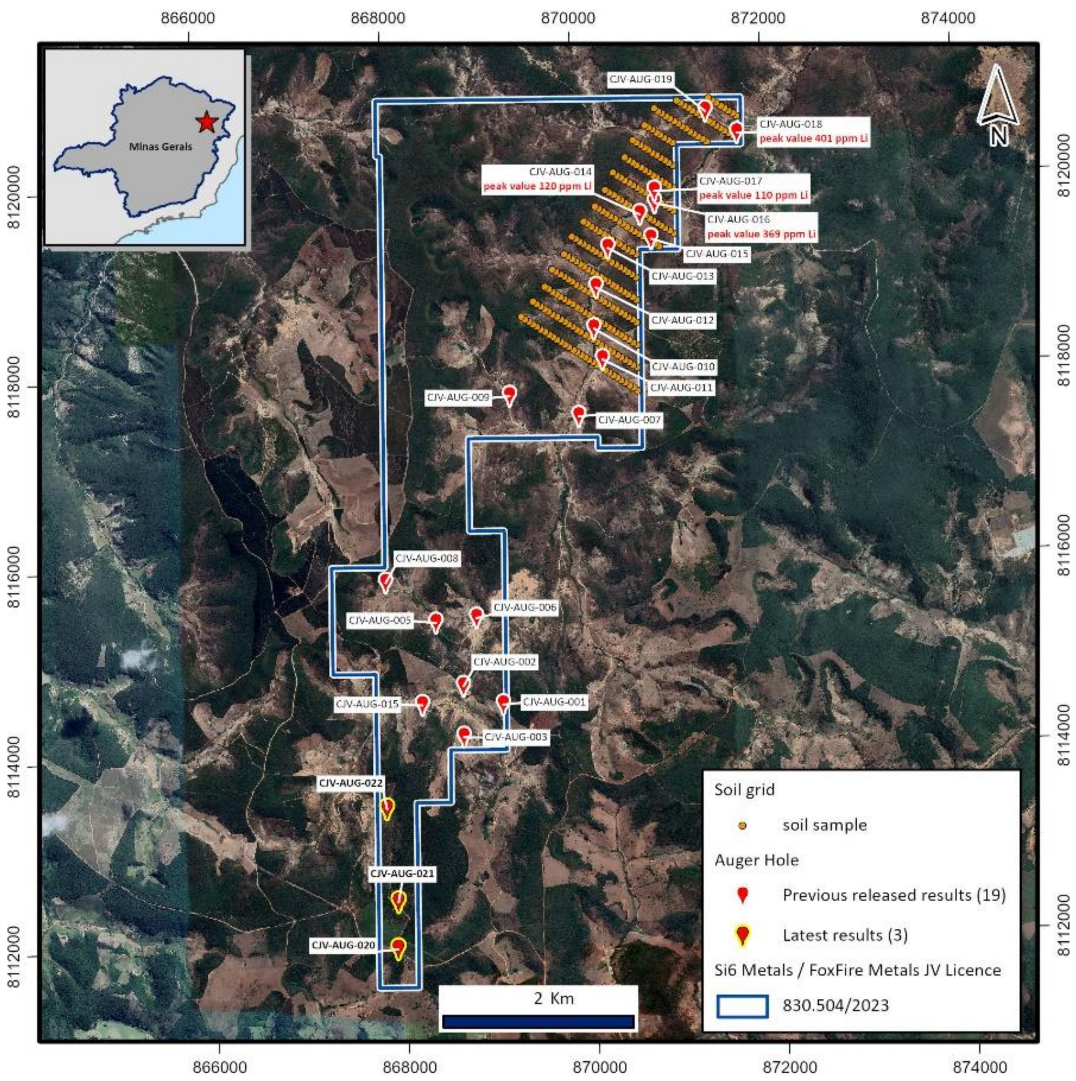

Figure 4 - Location map of the auger holes on Licence 830.504/2023, Lithium Valley – Padre Paraíso, and soil grid sampling program over 3km x 800m pegmatite corridor.

Chairman, Mr Ian Kiers commented,

"We are pleased to inform our shareholders that the auger drill program in Brazil was successfully completed. This final batch of results continues to demonstrate high-grade REE mineralisation at our Caldas joint venture prospect. Not only did all holes drilled inside the Caldera intercept clay-hosted rare earth mineralisation, but the majority of the holes in that target ended in mineralisation, showing there is a great possibility that these mineralised zones may extend at depth.

Our focus now turns to the soil program completed over the extensive 3km pegmatite located at the Padre Paraíso target in the Lithium Valley, which has significant potential in itself, and we will continue to keep our shareholders informed as these results become available.

The Company is now in a position where it has made a promising REE discovery in the highly sought-after Pocos de Caldas, a potential large-scale lithium-hosting pegmatite corridor in the Lithium Valley and another large 26km anomalous radiometric strike potential REE-prospective project at the recently secured 300km² Pimenta Project in eastern Minas Gerais with exceptional radiometric anomalies[1].

Outside of Brazil we are continuing to evaluate our opportunities with the Monument JORC (2012) Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 154koz gold project in Western Australia[2] and our Botswana portfolio of high-grade copper-silver (up to 13% Cu and 269 g/t Ag[3]) and nickel package."

Table 1: Mineralised Intercept Table – Scout Auger Drill Program
Inside Caldera (Licence 830.892/2023)[4]

HoleID	From	To	TREO ppm	TREO Composite	MREO ppm	MREO %	Nd_2O_3 + Pr_6O_{11} (ppm)	Dy_2O_3 + Tb_4O_7 (ppm)
AND-AUG-001	0	4	2,025		421	22.3	421	19
including	0	3	2,162		439	21.7	439	20
AND-AUG-002	0	4.7	1,813		264	13.0	264	15
including	4	4.7	3,165		709	23.0	709	28
AND-AUG-003	0	9	2,579		672	25.6	672	34
including	0	3	3,692		1,128	30.7	1,128	54
with	1	2	4,799		1,635	36	1,635	76
AND-AUG-004	0	16	2,719		640	29.8	640	23
including	11	15	2,984		969	33.5	969	29
AND-AUG-005	0	12	2,818		775	23.8	775	32
including	7	12	4,526		1,527	34.2	1,527	51
with	8	10	5,475		1,931	36	1,931	58
AND-AUG-006	0	14	1,930		291	15.0	291	16
including	6	11	2,454		453	19.0	453	22
with	6	8	3,036		611	21.0	611	25
AND-AUG-007	0	12	1,399		122	10.3	122	14
AND-AUG-008	0	1	2,323	10m@1,549 ppm TREO	55	2	47	8
AND-AUG-008	1	2	1,590		52	3	42	9
AND-AUG-008	2	3	1,097		62	6	55	7
AND-AUG-008	3	4	346		10	3	9	1
AND-AUG-008	4	5	1,927		274	14	244	30
AND-AUG-008	5	6	1,931		228	12	197	31
AND-AUG-008	6	7	1,433		329	23	312	17

[1] Refer ASX release 23 May 2024
[2] Refer ASX release 23 August 2021
[3] Refer ASX release 25 March 2024
[4] AND-AUG-001 to AND-AUG-007 intercepts were disclosed in ASX release dated 20 May 2024

HoleID	From	To	TREO ppm	TREO Composite	MREO ppm	MREO %	Nd2O3 + Pr6O11 (ppm)	Dy2O3 + Tb4O7 (ppm)
AND-AUG-008	7	8	1,355		353	26	336	17
AND-AUG-008	8	9	1,695		433	26	408	25
AND-AUG-008	9	10	1,789		362	20	337	25
AND-AUG-009	0	1	2,406		63	3	52	11
AND-AUG-009	1	2	1,310		136	10	123	13
AND-AUG-009	2	3	2,251		194	9	182	13
AND-AUG-009	3	4	1,825		250	14	234	15
AND-AUG-009	4	5	2,048		151	7	140	12
AND-AUG-009	5	6	1,097	11.80m@1,764 ppm TREO	157	14	146	11
AND-AUG-009	6	7	950		158	17	147	11
AND-AUG-009	7	8	1,691		269	16	255	14
AND-AUG-009	8	9	1,864		291	16	275	16
AND-AUG-009	9	10	1,967		332	17	315	17
AND-AUG-009	10	11	1,938		341	18	326	15
AND-AUG-009	11	11.8	1,819		319	18	305	14
AND-AUG-010	0	1	4,048		37	1	25	12
AND-AUG-010	1	2	2,215		43	2	27	16
AND-AUG-010	2	3	1,677		43	3	26	17
AND-AUG-010	3	4	570		34	6	22	12
AND-AUG-010	4	5	549	9.60m@1,767 ppm TREO	51	9	36	15
AND-AUG-010	5	6	1,678		61	4	46	16
AND-AUG-010	6	7	888		88	10	73	15
AND-AUG-010	7	8	771		104	13	87	17
AND-AUG-010	8	9	1,522		104	7	81	23
AND-AUG-010	9	9.6	3,750		100	3	83	17

Table 2: South Caldera (Licence 831.091/2023)

HoleID	From	To	TREO ppm	TREO Composite	MREO ppm	MREO %	Nd2O3 + Pr6O11 (ppm)	Dy2O3 + Tb4O7 (ppm)
AND-AUG-011	0	1	405		83	20	78	5
AND-AUG-011	1	2	501		103	21	98	5
AND-AUG-011	2	3	500		111	22	106	6
AND-AUG-011	3	4	434		104	24	98	6
AND-AUG-011	4	5	364		91	25	86	6
AND-AUG-011	5	6	396		93	23	88	6
AND-AUG-011	6	7	345		79	23	73	5
AND-AUG-012	0	1	444		88	20	81	7
AND-AUG-012	1	2	615		155	25	143	13
AND-AUG-012	2	3	559		163	29	149	14
AND-AUG-012	3	4	391		107	27	97	11

HoleID	From	To	TREO ppm	TREO Composite	MREO ppm	MREO %	Nd2O3 + Pr6O11 (ppm)	Dy2O3 + Tb4O7 (ppm)
AND-AUG-012	4	5	322		81	25	72	9
AND-AUG-012	5	6	342		90	26	83	7
AND-AUG-012	6	7	441		94	21	88	6
AND-AUG-012	7	8	266		59	22	54	6
AND-AUG-012	8	9	263		60	23	55	5
AND-AUG-013	0	1	356		59	17	56	3
AND-AUG-013	1	2	444		96	22	92	5
AND-AUG-013	2	3	417		112	27	106	6
AND-AUG-013	3	4	379		107	28	101	6
AND-AUG-013	4	5	361		89	25	85	4
AND-AUG-013	5	6	234		57	24	55	2
AND-AUG-013	6	7	220		54	25	52	2
AND-AUG-013	7	8	255		61	24	59	2
AND-AUG-013	8	9	291		61	21	59	2
AND-AUG-013	9	10	173		38	22	36	2
AND-AUG-013	10	11	195		43	22	41	2
AND-AUG-013	11	11.5	368		75	20	73	3
AND-AUG-014	0	1	560		113	20	105	8
AND-AUG-014	1	2	608		103	17	96	8
AND-AUG-014	2	3	314		59	19	55	4
AND-AUG-014	3	4	571		92	16	85	7
AND-AUG-014	4	5	468		71	15	66	5
AND-AUG-014	5	6	549		127	23	119	8
AND-AUG-014	6	7	622		165	27	155	10
AND-AUG-014	7	8	499		143	29	133	10
AND-AUG-014	8	9	471		146	31	137	9
AND-AUG-014	9	10	442		159	36	150	9
AND-AUG-014	10	11	656		235	36	222	13
AND-AUG-014	11	12	752		263	35	247	16
AND-AUG-014	12	13	901		311	35	287	24
AND-AUG-014	13	14	616		203	33	185	18
AND-AUG-014	14	15	953		311	33	278	34
AND-AUG-015	0	1	501		107	21	100	7
AND-AUG-015	1	2	632		146	23	139	8
AND-AUG-015	2	2.5	445		101	23	95	6
AND-AUG-016	0	1	516		95	18	90	5
AND-AUG-016	1	2	558		103	18	98	5
AND-AUG-016	2	3	656		123	19	117	7
AND-AUG-016	3	4	404		87	22	82	5
AND-AUG-016	4	5	510		132	26	126	7
AND-AUG-016	5	6	879		218	25	207	11

HoleID	From	To	TREO ppm	TREO Composite	MREO ppm	MREO %	Nd2O3 + Pr6O11 (ppm)	Dy2O3 + Tb4O7 (ppm)
AND-AUG-016	6	7	885		261	29	242	19
AND-AUG-016	7	8	770		218	28	199	19
AND-AUG-016	8	9	1,148		287	25	262	25
AND-AUG-016	9	10	667		163	24	145	19
AND-AUG-016	10	11	542		124	23	110	14
AND-AUG-016	11	12	356		77	22	69	8
AND-AUG-016	12	13	308		67	22	62	5
AND-AUG-016	13	14	188		42	22	39	4
AND-AUG-016	14	15	277		60	22	56	4
AND-AUG-017	0	1	419		86	21	81	5
AND-AUG-017	1	2	468		104	22	99	5
AND-AUG-017	2	3	298		79	27	75	4
AND-AUG-017	3	4	539		150	28	141	9
AND-AUG-017	4	4.7	430		124	29	117	8
AND-AUG-018	0	1	573		136	24	130	7
AND-AUG-018	1	2	759		187	25	177	9
AND-AUG-018	2	2.8	751		172	23	164	8
AND-AUG-019	0	1	452		111	25	98	12
AND-AUG-019	1	2	405		96	24	86	10
AND-AUG-019	2	3	549		152	28	138	15
AND-AUG-019	3	4	636		181	28	152	29
AND-AUG-019	4	5	669		178	27	141	37
AND-AUG-019	5	6	460		111	24	86	24
AND-AUG-019	6	7	366		90	25	73	17
AND-AUG-019	7	8	288		68	24	55	13
AND-AUG-019	8	9	297		68	23	55	13
AND-AUG-019	9	10	372		81	22	68	13
AND-AUG-019	10	11	343		81	24	69	12
AND-AUG-019	11	12	290		71	24	59	12
AND-AUG-019	12	13	764		174	23	155	19
AND-AUG-019	13	14	385		92	24	77	15
AND-AUG-019	14	15	291		66	23	54	12
AND-AUG-020	0	1	704		134	19	128	6
AND-AUG-020	1	2	928		189	20	182	6
AND-AUG-020	2	2.75	724		157	22	150	7
AND-AUG-021	0	1	597		111	19	104	6
AND-AUG-021	1	2	624		134	21	126	8
AND-AUG-021	2	3	514		112	22	105	6
AND-AUG-021	3	4	534		104	19	98	6
AND-AUG-021	4	5	562		111	20	105	7
AND-AUG-021	5	6	661		128	19	121	7

HoleID	From	To	TREO ppm	TREO Composite	MREO ppm	MREO %	Nd2O3 + Pr6O11 (ppm)	Dy2O3 + Tb4O7 (ppm)
AND-AUG-021	6	7	594		119	20	112	7
AND-AUG-021	7	8	529		104	20	98	6
AND-AUG-022	0	1	420		90	21	84	7
AND-AUG-022	1	2	464		103	22	95	8
AND-AUG-022	2	3	597		153	26	141	12
AND-AUG-022	3	4	627		162	26	148	14
AND-AUG-022	4	5	490		118	24	107	11
AND-AUG-022	5	6	360		89	25	80	8
AND-AUG-022	6	7	352		86	24	76	10
AND-AUG-022	7	8	309		73	24	65	8
AND-AUG-022	8	9	257		60	23	53	7
AND-AUG-022	9	10	362		81	22	73	8
AND-AUG-022	10	11	325		78	24	70	8
AND-AUG-023	0	1	371		87	23	82	5
AND-AUG-023	1	2	277		70	25	65	5
AND-AUG-023	2	3	323		72	22	68	4
AND-AUG-023	3	4	388		83	21	80	3
AND-AUG-023	4	5	366		78	21	76	2
AND-AUG-023	5	6	394		82	21	80	3
AND-AUG-023	6	7	504		104	21	101	2
AND-AUG-023	7	8.4	354		77	22	74	3
AND-AUG-024	0	1	494		114	23	106	8
AND-AUG-024	1	2	461		117	25	105	11
AND-AUG-024	2	3	402		95	24	84	11
AND-AUG-024	3	4	339		76	22	68	8
AND-AUG-024	4	5	345		81	23	74	7
AND-AUG-024	5	6	325		75	23	68	7
AND-AUG-025	0	1	323		61	19	57	4
AND-AUG-025	1	2	466		121	26	116	6
AND-AUG-025	2	3	594		166	28	157	9
AND-AUG-025	3	4	662		170	26	162	8
AND-AUG-026	0	1	479		104	22	98	6
AND-AUG-026	1	2	506		109	22	103	6
AND-AUG-026	2	3.5	594		159	27	148	11
AND-AUG-027	0	1	369		93	25	87	6
AND-AUG-027	1	2	407		100	25	94	6
AND-AUG-027	2	3	377		85	23	80	5
AND-AUG-027	3	4	452		97	21	92	6
AND-AUG-027	4	5.3	429		93	22	87	5
AND-AUG-028	0	1	502		110	22	104	6
AND-AUG-028	1	2.5	505		125	25	119	7

HoleID	From	To	TREO ppm	TREO Composite	MREO ppm	MREO %	Nd2O3 + Pr6O11 (ppm)	Dy2O3 + Tb4O7 (ppm)
AND-AUG-029	0	1	680		157	23	148	10
AND-AUG-029	1	2	723		181	25	171	11
AND-AUG-030	0	1	690		174	25	164	10
AND-AUG-030	1	2.2	664		171	26	161	9
AND-AUG-031	0	1	483		95	20	89	6
AND-AUG-031	1	2	590		125	21	118	8
AND-AUG-031	2	3	409		91	22	86	5
AND-AUG-031	3	4	661		177	27	166	11
AND-AUG-031	4	5	710		213	30	197	16
AND-AUG-031	5	6	660		190	29	172	18
AND-AUG-031	6	7	581		152	26	135	16
AND-AUG-031	7	8	501		115	23	103	12
AND-AUG-031	8	9	390		88	23	80	8
AND-AUG-031	9	10	390		84	22	76	7
AND-AUG-031	10	11	424		97	23	88	9
AND-AUG-031	11	12	424		95	22	88	7
AND-AUG-031	12	13	402		91	23	84	7
AND-AUG-031	13	13.7	400		95	24	86	9
AND-AUG-032	0	1	433		87	20	82	5
AND-AUG-032	1	2	756		199	26	188	11
AND-AUG-032	2	3	517		118	23	112	7
AND-AUG-032	3	4	475		116	24	109	6
AND-AUG-032	4	5	540		121	22	114	7
AND-AUG-032	5	6	558		118	21	113	6
AND-AUG-032	6	7	619		131	21	125	6
AND-AUG-032	7	8	536		113	21	107	5
AND-AUG-032	8	9	550		115	21	108	7
AND-AUG-032	9	10	583		131	22	121	9
AND-AUG-032	10	11	510		111	22	103	7
AND-AUG-032	11	12	471		101	21	94	8
AND-AUG-033	0	1	913		239	26	228	11
AND-AUG-033	1	2	935		243	26	232	11
AND-AUG-033	2	3	735		200	27	189	11
AND-AUG-033	3	4	816		226	28	215	10
AND-AUG-033	4	5	812		227	28	218	9
AND-AUG-033	5	6	800		216	27	204	12
AND-AUG-033	6	7	803		227	28	216	11
AND-AUG-033	7	8	748		202	27	193	9
AND-AUG-033	8	9	780		210	27	200	10
AND-AUG-033	9	10	754		197	26	187	11
AND-AUG-033	10	11	664		174	26	162	12

HoleID	From	To	TREO ppm	TREO Composite	MREO ppm	MREO %	Nd2O3 + Pr6O11 (ppm)	Dy2O3 + Tb4O7 (ppm)
AND-AUG-033	11	12	445		109	24	102	7
AND-AUG-033	12	13	744		201	27	191	10
AND-AUG-033	13	14	704		190	27	181	9
AND-AUG-034	0	1	**1,025**		274	27	262	12
AND-AUG-034	1	2	**1,163**		307	26	295	13
AND-AUG-034	2	3	947		254	27	244	11
AND-AUG-034	3	4	877		231	26	221	10
AND-AUG-034	4	5.4	807		216	27	207	9

Table 3: Padre Paraíso Project (Licence 830.504/2023)

HoleID	From	To	TREO ppm	TREO Composite	MREO ppm	MREO %	Nd2O3 + Pr6O11 (ppm)	Dy2O3 + Tb4O7 (ppm)
CJV-AUG-020	0	1	178		34	19	31	3
CJV-AUG-020	1	2	210		39	19	36	3
CJV-AUG-020	2	3	200		35	18	32	3
CJV-AUG-020	3	4	224		38	17	35	3
CJV-AUG-020	4	5	222		44	20	40	4
CJV-AUG-020	5	6	252		51	20	47	4
CJV-AUG-020	6	7	229		46	20	43	4
CJV-AUG-020	7	8	249		49	20	45	3
CJV-AUG-020	8	9	200		36	18	34	3
CJV-AUG-020	9	10	204		39	19	36	3
CJV-AUG-020	10	11	208		40	19	37	3
CJV-AUG-020	11	12	291		53	18	50	3
CJV-AUG-020	12	13	299		57	19	53	4
CJV-AUG-020	13	14	255		49	19	46	4
CJV-AUG-021	0	1	254		46	18	42	4
CJV-AUG-021	1	2	276		51	18	47	4
CJV-AUG-021	2	3	186		32	17	29	3
CJV-AUG-021	3	4	157		27	17	25	3
CJV-AUG-021	4	5	223		40	18	36	4
CJV-AUG-021	5	6	212		41	19	37	3
CJV-AUG-021	6	7	272		50	18	47	3
CJV-AUG-021	7	8	285		52	18	48	4
CJV-AUG-021	8	9	207		43	21	40	3
CJV-AUG-021	9	10	295		54	18	50	4
CJV-AUG-021	10	11	271		49	18	45	4
CJV-AUG-021	11	12	293		56	19	52	4
CJV-AUG-021	12	13	459		82	18	77	5
CJV-AUG-021	13	14	**1,051**		197	19	190	7

HoleID	From	To	TREO ppm	TREO Composite	MREO ppm	MREO %	Nd2O3 + Pr6O11 (ppm)	Dy2O3 + Tb4O7 (ppm)
CJV-AUG-021	14	15	974		203	21	196	6
CJV-AUG-022	0	1	714		140	20	132	8
CJV-AUG-022	1	2	653		127	19	119	9
CJV-AUG-022	2	3	845		168	20	158	10
CJV-AUG-022	3	4	748		148	20	140	8
CJV-AUG-022	4	5	803		163	20	153	10
CJV-AUG-022	5	6	962		161	17	150	11
CJV-AUG-022	6	7	644		138	21	128	10

Table 4: Auger Drill Hole Location

Inside Caldeira Licence 830.892/2023

HOLE ID	Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip
AND-AUG-001	4	340526.23	7566426.67	1281.9	0	-90
AND-AUG-002	4.7	340662.58	7566442.77	1257.46	0	-90
AND-AUG-003	9	340371.16	7566475.37	1314.56	0	-90
AND-AUG-004	16	340226.31	7566473.46	1315.08	0	-90
AND-AUG-005	12	340231.89	7566625.48	1369.04	0	-90
AND-AUG-006	14	340375.14	7566623.45	1320.88	0	-90
AND-AUG-007	12	340375.14	7566623.45	1320.88	0	-90
AND-AUG-008	10	340374.84	7566773.14	1365.26	0	-90
AND-AUG-009	11.8	340372.99	7566922.18	1362.52	0	-90
AND-AUG-010	9.6	340225.56	7566926.83	1397.65	0	-90

Caldeira South Licence 831.091/2023

HOLE ID	Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip
AND-AUG-011	7	343703.96	7557869.47	936.57	0	-90
AND-AUG-012	9	344125.38	7557480.06	882.63	0	-90
AND-AUG-013	11.5	343690.17	7557465.86	916.13	0	-90
AND-AUG-014	15	343691.37	7557094.78	887.16	0	-90
AND-AUG-015	2.5	343303.29	7557069.45	913.28	0	-90
AND-AUG-016	15	344917.93	7558684.86	918.19	0	-90
AND-AUG-017	4.7	344504.73	7558670.69	953.25	0	-90
AND-AUG-018	2.8	344898.96	7559114.99	878.88	0	-90
AND-AUG-019	15	345285.2	7559078.2	899.19	0	-90
AND-AUG-020	2.75	342534.91	7560365.33	1099.44	0	-90
AND-AUG-021	8	342566.63	7559972.01	1091	0	-90
AND-AUG-022	11	342951.16	7559971.2	1099.37	0	-90
AND-AUG-023	8.4	343683.68	7558692.75	983.18	0	-90
AND-AUG-024	6	344493.91	7559135.38	912.78	0	-90

HOLE ID	Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip
AND-AUG-025	4	344470.46	7558313.12	927	0	-90
AND-AUG-026	3.5	344103.44	7558294.98	1010.39	0	-90
AND-AUG-027	5.3	344130.3	7558707.62	920.6	0	-90
AND-AUG-028	2.5	343429.28	7557042.26	904.63	0	-90
AND-AUG-029	2	343491.48	7557039.84	905.69	0	-90
AND-AUG-030	2.2	343161.32	7556762.86	907.85	0	-90
AND-AUG-031	13.7	343075.98	7556513.62	883.09	0	-90
AND-AUG-032	12	343154.22	7558881.05	1022.01	0	-90
AND-AUG-033	14	343570.38	7558999.33	978.28	0	-90
AND-AUG-034	5.4	344066.77	7559066	934	0	-90

Padre Paraíso Licence 830.504/2023

HOLE ID	Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip
CJV-AUG-001	8	230258.22	8116026.56	823.12	0	-90
CJV-AUG-002	10	229838.23	8116217.78	733.08	0	-90
CJV-AUG-003	10	229844.3	8115684.45	751.1	0	-90
CJV-AUG-004	10	229406.901	8116018.17	763.68	0	-90
CJV-AUG-005	5	229548.42	8116884.85	763.68	0	-90
CJV-AUG-006	7	229975.49	8116937.45	689.94	0	-90
CJV-AUG-007	5	231050.24	8119060.38	650.92	0	-90
CJV-AUG-008	5	229018.77	8117305.96	816.17	0	-90
CJV-AUG-009	4	230322.54	8119272	709	0	-90
CJV-AUG-010	7	231209.03	8119984.5	626.57	0	-90
CJV-AUG-011	2	231300.06	8119659.23	655.74	0	-90
CJV-AUG-012	6	231231.05	8120417.64	636.78	0	-90
CJV-AUG-013	5	231355.92	8120832.61	634.38	0	-90
CJV-AUG-014	4	231691.51	8121186.07	638.52	0	-90
CJV-AUG-015	3.4	231810.5	8120931.47	717.24	0	-90
CJV-AUG-016	4	231846.9	8121308.54	628.06	0	-90
CJV-AUG-017	2	231844.01	8121434.07	627.59	0	-90
CJV-AUG-018	6	232710.69	8122047.79	537.19	0	-90
CJV-AUG-019	2	232379.24	8122275.19	646.88	0	-90
CJV-AUG-020	14	229154.71	8113450.82	939.47	0	-90
CJV-AUG-021	15	229156.78	8113945.94	909.2	0	-90
CJV-AUG-022	7	229034.95	8114924.25	755.4	0	-90

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

Contacts

For further information, please contact

Mr Ian Kiers

Chairman
info@si6metals.com

About Si6

Si6 is a supply-critical metals and minerals explorer with base and precious metals project 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. It 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. The Company also owns 70% of the Pimenta Project, a potential large-scale REE project in eastern Minas Gerais.

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 Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Dr Woolrich 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". 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 representativity 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant the 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.
Drilling techniques	*- Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other types, whether the core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• A motorised 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 the 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 occurred due to preferential loss/gain offline/coarse material.*	• No recoveries are recorded. • No relationship is believed to exist between recovery and grade.

<table>
<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 the representativity 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 samples were submitted to the SGS-GEOSOL laboratory located in Poços de Caldas, Minas Gerais state, Brazil.
• Samples preparation comprises:
• Drying at 105º C
• Crushing 90% < 2mm
• Homogenization and splitting with Jones splitter.
• Pulverization: The 250 to 300g sub-sample was pulverised using a steel mill until 90% of the sample particles achieved a fineness below 200 mesh.
This pulverized sub-sample was used to assay the sample at SGS-GEOSOL laboratory. The remaining sample is kept for additional work potentially including metallurgical testing.</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) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</td>
<td>1 blank sample, 1 certified reference material (standard) sample and 1 field duplicate sample were inserted by 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>
<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>
</table></td>
</tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>

Yb 0,1 – 1,000	

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.</td></tr>
<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).

Element ppm	Conversion Factor	Oxide Form
Ce	1.2284	CeO2
Dy	1.1477	Dy2O3
Er	1.1435	Er2O3
Eu	1.1579	Eu2O3
Gd	1.1526	Gd2O3
Ho	1.1455	Ho2O3
La	1.1728	La2O3
Lu	1.1371	Lu2O3
Nd	1.1664	Nd2O3
Pr	1.2082	Pr6O11
Sm	1.1596	Sm2O3
Tb	1.1762	Tb4O7
Tm	1.1421	Tm2O3
Y	1.2699	Y2O3
Yb	1.1387	Yb2O3

Rare earth oxide is the industry accepted form for reporting rare earths. The following calculations are used for compiling REO into their reporting and evaluation groups:
TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide) = La2O3 + CeO2 + Pr6O11 + Nd2O3 + Sm2O3 + Eu2O3 + Gd2O3 + Tb4O7 + Dy2O3 + Ho2O3 + Er2O3 + Tm2O3 + Yb2O3 + Y2O3 + Lu2O3
LREO (Light Rare Earth Oxide) = La2O3 + CeO2 + Pr6O11 + Nd2O3
HREO (Heavy Rare Earth Oxide) = Sm2O3 + Eu2O3 + Gd2O3 + Tb4O7 + Dy2O3 + Ho2O3 + Er2O3 + Tm2O3 + Yb2O3 + Y2O3 + Lu2O3
CREO (Critical Rare Earth Oxide) = Nd2O3 + Eu2O3 + Tb4O7 + Dy2O3 + Y2O3
(From U.S. Department of Energy, Critical Material Strategy, December 2011)</td></tr>
</table>

		MREO (Magnetic Rare Earth Oxide) = Nd2O3 + Pr6O11 + Tb4O7 + Dy2O3 NdPr = Nd2O3 + Pr6O11 DyTb = Dy2O3 + Tb4O7 In elemental from the classifications are: TREE: La+Ce+Pr+Nd+Sm+Eu+Gd+Tb+Dy+Ho+Er+Tm+Tb+Lu+Y HREE: Sm+Eu+Gd+Tb+Dy+Ho+Er+Tm+Tb+Lu+Y CREE: Nd+Eu+Tb+Dy+Y LREE: La+Ce+Pr+Nd
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 SIRGAS2000 zone 23S grid datum is used for Licences areas at Poços de Caldas and UTM SIRGAS2000 zone 24S at Padre Paraíso Licence on current reporting. The auger hole collar and soil samples coordinates 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 are 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 concluded at licence 830.892/2023 were drilled with a spacing of 150 metres, at licence 831.091/2023 with a spacing of 400 metres and licence 830.504/2023 (Padre Paraíso) with spacing varying according to regolith profile and along 3 km pegmatite trend, designed for reconnaissance testing. The data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the level of REE and lithium elements present in the target area and its continuity along the regolith profile. No sample composition was applied. Soil grid lines at Padre Paraíso licence were projected along 3 Km pegmatite trend with line spacing 200 metres and samples spacing 50 metres oriented N57°49'02"W perpendicular to the pegmatite trend.
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 are appropriate for the deposit type. Relevant REE values are compatible with the exploration model for IAC REE deposits. No relationship between mineralisation and drilling orientation is known at this stage.
Sample security	*- The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were collected by a field person and carefully packed in labelled raffia bags. Once packaged, the samples were transported by a 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 reviews 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 parks, 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 on the following tenements, which Si6 Metals owns 50% through a joint venture agreement with Foxfire Metals Pty Ltd. Poços de Caldas ANM 830.892/2023 Area: 21.51 hectares Status: Exploration Licence ANM: 831.091/2023 Area: 1,021.7 hectares Status: Exploration Licence Padre Paraíso 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 areas. No known exploration for other minerals is known over the licence areas.
Geology	*- Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Poços de Caldas Licence (830.892/2023) The Mesozoic Poços de Caldas alkaline complex, the largest known in South America, is circular shaped with a mean diameter of about 33 km and developed during continental break-up and drift. It comprises a suite of alkaline volcanic and plutonic rocks (mainly phonolites and nepheline syenites) with average amounts of U, Th and rare-earth elements (REEs). The evolutionary history began with major early volcanism involving ankaratrites, phonolite lavas and volcaniclastics, followed by caldera subsidence and nepheline syenite intrusions forming minor ring dykes, various intrusive bodies and circular structures. Finally, the addition or concentration of strongly incompatible elements led to the formation of eudialyte nepheline syenites and phonolites. Poços de Caldas Licence (831.091/2023) the project area is composed by two main lithologies of Neoproterozoic age, the Serra Agua Limpa alkaline granite and the São João da Mata granitic orthogneiss, and is sitting at the very edge of the Cretacic Poços de Caldas Alkaline Intrusion. Padre Paraíso Licence (830.504/2023) 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. The deposit type sought off is described as an Ionic Adsorption Clay Rare Earth Element (REE). The REE mineralisation is in clays located in the saprolite/clay zone of the weathering profile derived from the subjacent rocks.
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* *○ Downhole 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.*	Auger locations and diagrams are presented in this announcement. Details are tabulated in the announcement.
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.*	High-Grade Intercepts reported as “including” are reported with a minimum of 0.7m width High-Grade Intercepts reported as “with” are reported with a minimum of 1m width
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. The downhole depths are reported, but 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 hole 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 practised 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 method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	No other significant exploration data has been acquired by the Company.
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.*	On completion of the auger drill program, the Company will then review the data to determine the best targets for reverse circulation (RC) infill drilling at greater depths, subject to funding.