



4 October 2023

Assays from Aircore Drilling at Skeleton Rocks confirm and extend nickel-cobalt anomaly

Key highlights:

- Recently completed aircore drilling confirms historical drill results
- Elevated nickel, cobalt and chrome in several drillholes
- Drill results include;
 - 16m @ 0.38% Ni, 287ppm Co, and 1.73% Cr (SRAC0150 from 16 to 32m)
 - 12m @ 0.30% Ni, 200ppm Co, and 0.53% Cr (SRAC0153 from 32 to 44m)

Sipa Resources Limited (**ASX: SRI**) ("**Sipa**" or "the **Company**") advises that composite assay results have been received from recently completed aircore drilling at its 100%-owned Skeleton Rocks project (Figure 1), testing nickel-cobalt and pegmatite targets identified from historic exploration work (refer Sipa ASX release 13/2/2023).

Twenty holes for 1,064m were completed at the Nicoletti (Ni-Cu) and Oetiker 3 (Pegmatite) prospects. Due to the target area being under crop, drilling was restricted to the paddock margins, and as such there are significant areas remaining to be tested.

At the Nicoletti prospect drilling intersected a sequence of ultramafic and mafic units, with assays confirming and extending the known nickel-cobalt anomalism deeper and along strike. Composite samples returned elevated nickel-cobalt results up to 16m @ 0.38% Ni, 286ppm Co, and 0.83% Cr in SRAC0150 from 16 to 32m. Additional work is being planned to test the other geophysical and geochemical anomalies along strike to the east and west (Figure 2).

At the Oetiker 3 prospect, re-drilling across some of the historic intercepts logged as 'pegmatite?' intersected quartz-carbonate veins and granite, downgrading that target. Testing of additional pegmatite intercepts logged in historic drilling ~1.6km to the south at the Oetiker 1 prospect (Figure 2) is planned in future programs when access to these areas can be achieved.

Sipa Resources Managing Director, Pip Darvall said: *"We continue to methodically explore our tenement package at Skeleton Rocks and have further Ni-Cu and pegmatite targets to test once the cropping season is over."*

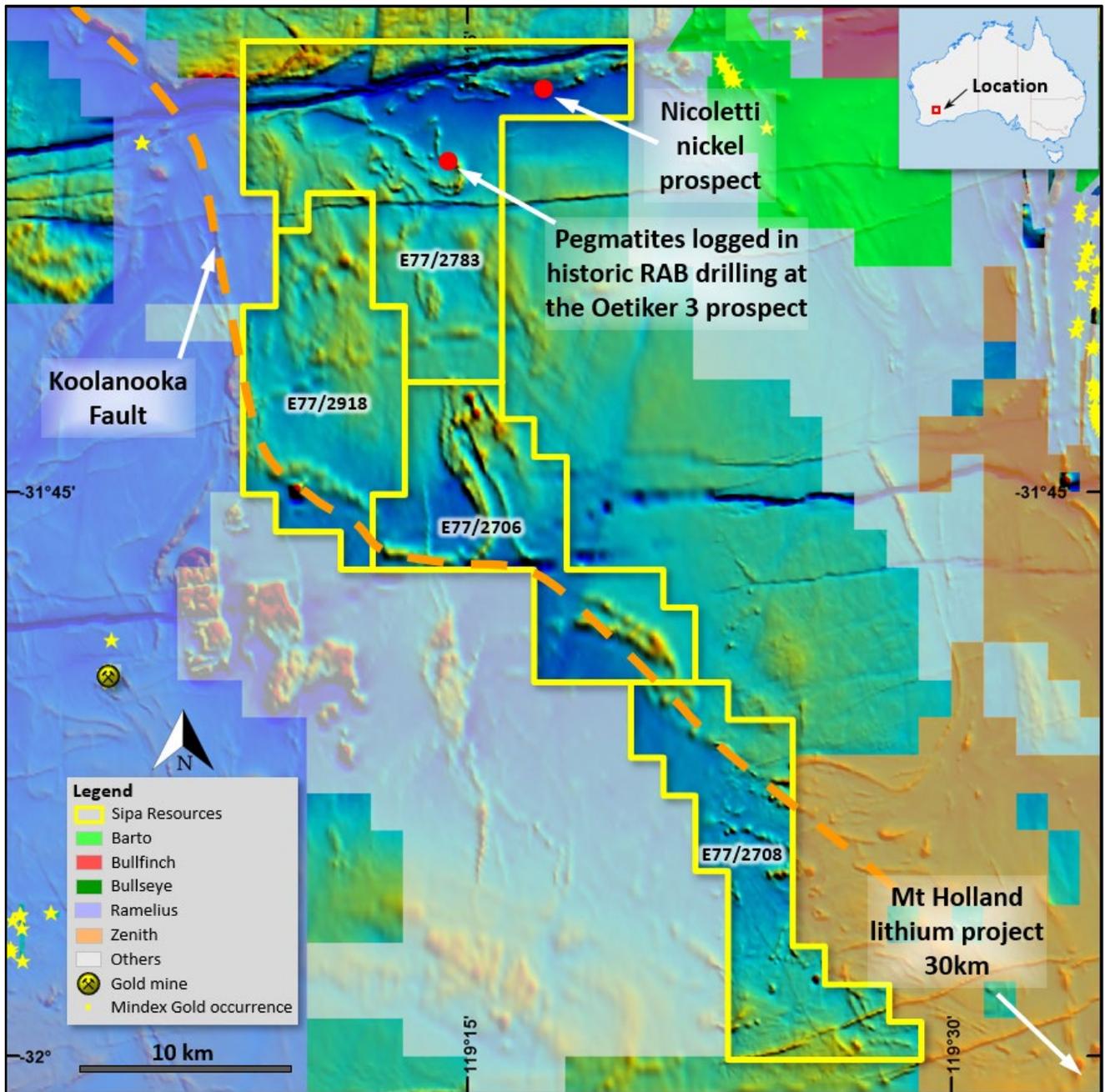


Figure 1 - Sipa's Skeleton Rocks project

Hole ID	GDA_NorthZ50 (m)	GDA_EastZ51 (m)	RL (m)	EOH (m)	Dip (o)	Azimuth (o)	Prospect
SRAC0150	6,504,652	717,017	396	51	-75	360	Nicoletti
SRAC0151	6,504,658	717,016	397	60	-60	360	Nicoletti
SRAC0152	6,504,686	716,997	398	58	-60	360	Nicoletti
SRAC0153	6,504,649	717,140	395	48	-60	360	Nicoletti
SRAC0156	6,504,722	717,136	386	39	-60	180	Nicoletti

Table 1 - Drill collars for the holes referred to in the text



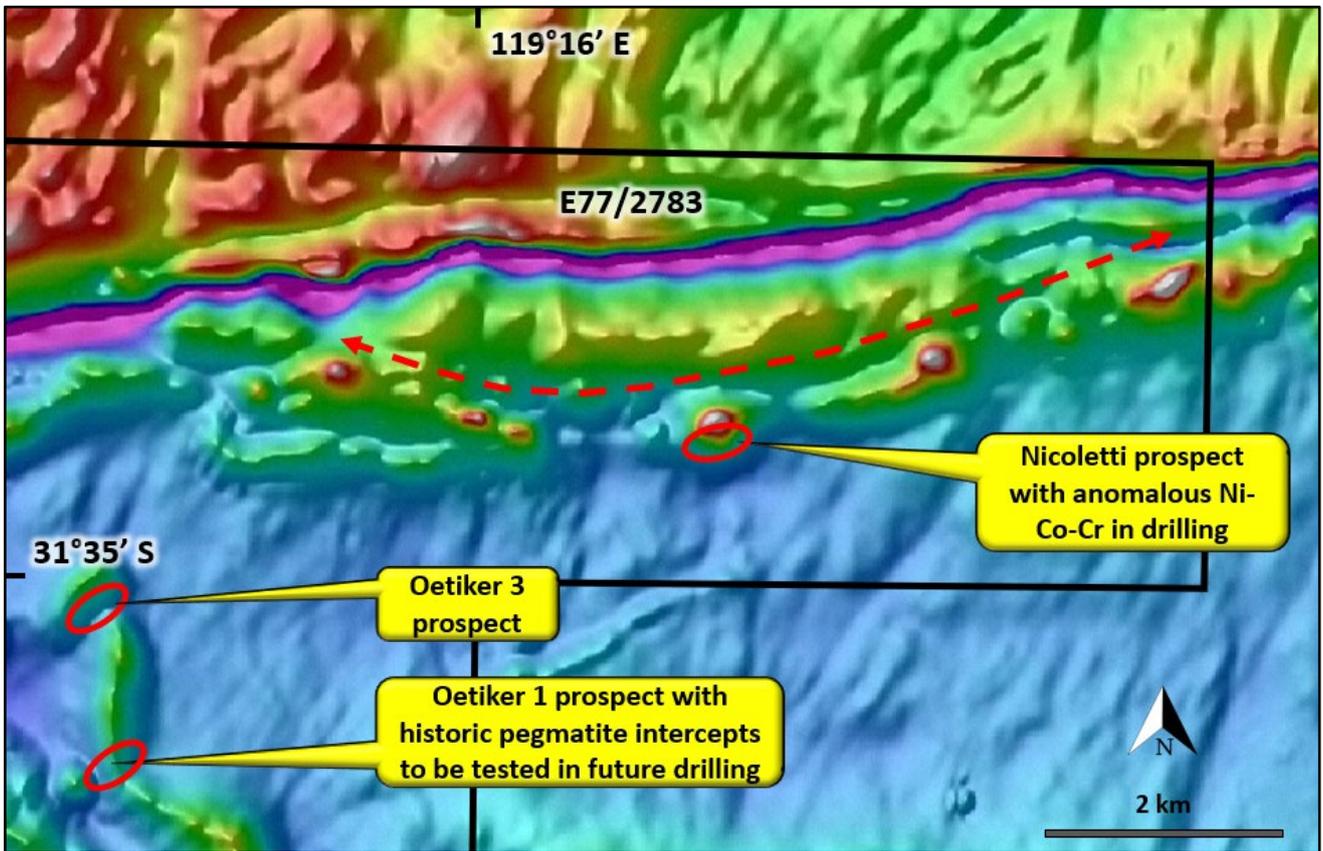


Figure 2 - Detailed reduced-to-pole aeromagnetics over the north-western part of E77/2783, highlighting the east-west oriented 'chain' of magnetic anomalies (dashed red line) that are untested for nickel, apart from the Nicoletti prospect itself:

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Thickness (m)	Ni (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cr (ppm)
SRAC0150	16	32	16	3793	287	17325
SRAC0151	32	44	12	2870	247	9020
SRAC0152	16	20	4	3020	282	20900
SRAC0153	32	44	12	3047	200	5290
SRAC0156	28	32	4	3000	194	13800

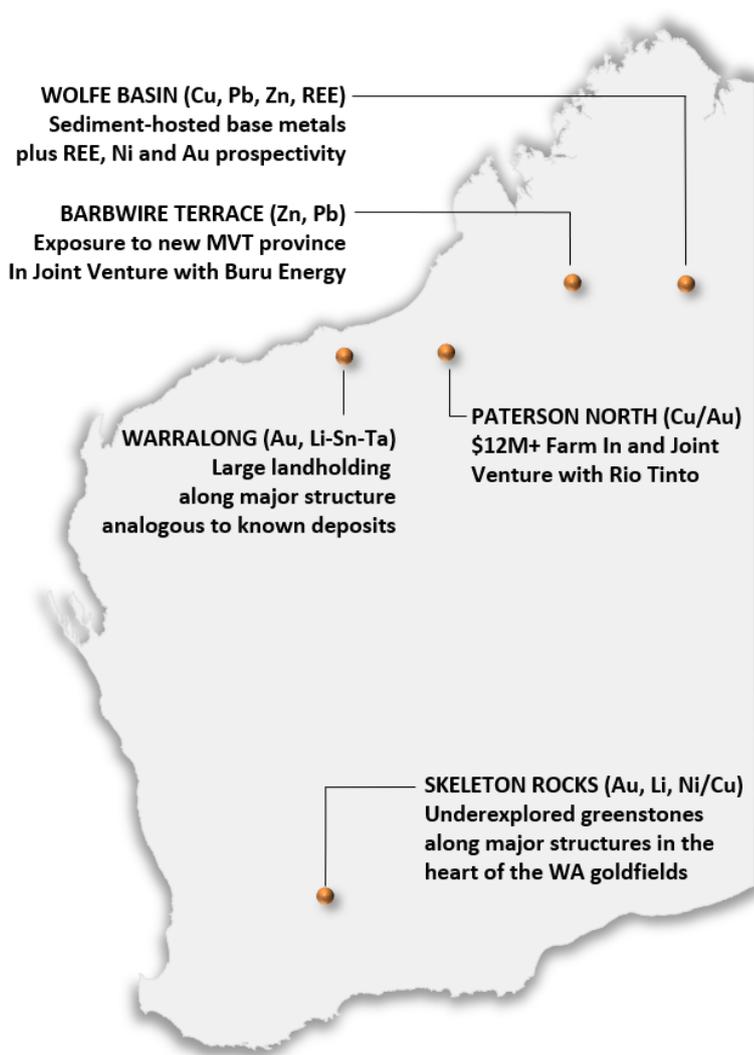
Table 2 - Significant intercepts from the recent aircore program at Skeleton Rocks

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Pip Darvall, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Darvall is a full-time employee of Sipa Resources Limited and has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Darvall consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.



About Sipa



Sipa Resources Limited (ASX: SRI) is an Australian-based exploration company focused on the discovery of gold and base metal deposits in Western Australia.

The Paterson North Copper-Gold Project is being progressed in partnership with Rio Tinto Exploration, and the Barbwire Terrace Base Metals Project in joint venture with energy company Buru Energy Limited.

At Wolfe Basin, extensive base metal anomalism and gossans have provided several targets for drill testing along a prospective horizon over 40km long. The Warralong Project is prospective for intrusion hosted gold, lithium-tin-tantalum and nickel-copper in the north Pilbara region in a 'look-alike' structural setting to recent discoveries in the district.

The Skeleton Rocks project covers outcropping and interpreted greenstone units prospective for gold, lithium and nickel-copper-platinum group element (Ni-Cu-PGE) deposits with limited to no previous drilling ever completed in these areas.

In Uganda, Sipa holds a Retention License over an intrusive-hosted Ni-Cu sulphide discovery with significant scale potential.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Sipa Resources Limited.

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Sipa Resources Limited

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation Material to the Public Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore drilling was used to collect 1m samples A scoop was used to collect a representative portion of each metre into a uniquely numbered calico bag. Composites were collected from the original sample piles by scoop
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore drilling utilised an 88mm aircore blade until refusal.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing sample recoveries and results. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The quality of drill samples (wet, damp, dry) was recorded by the supervising geologist with a visual estimate of the quantity of sample. Generally, samples were dry, though often comprised sticky clay and saprolite No relationship was identified between sample recovery and grade. No sample recovery issues were encountered
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geology logging of drill chip samples was qualitative, and covered the full drilled length of each hole. As early stage exploration the level of logging is appropriate for this activity.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, split type, and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted to maximise representivity of samples. Measures to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1m samples were collected at the rig via a cyclone and dumped in orderly piles in rows of 20 Selected intervals were composited into intervals that reflected the observed geology, nominally 4m samples Laboratory processing involved oven drying, crushing and pulverising to obtain a representative sub-sample of the material supplied



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 48 element assays were completed by ALS Laboratories, Perth for all samples using a four-acid digest from a 25g sub-sample, and ICP-MS. Au/Pt/Pd via fire assay and ICP-AES was undertaken on selected samples Standards, blanks and field duplicates were inserted by Sipa, with no issues observed with sample precision (standards) or bias (blanks and duplicates) Lab internal blanks and standards were within accepted norms.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intercepts were validated by at least 2 geologists As the first significant assay suite results for this project additional verification is not yet warranted, and further drilling is necessary The entirety of holes was qualitatively logged by the rig geologist directly into a logging program for incorporation into the company database. Assay results have not been adjusted.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collar locations were located via a hand-held GPS with approximate accuracy of +/-3m in eastings and northings, and +/- 5m in RL. Grid system reported is GDA2020 zone 50.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AC drill hole locations were designed to test Ni/Co results reported by a previous explorer Results are indicative and require further drilling to fully assess the significance of the intercept/s. Reported results are of 4m composite samples Single metre samples were collected and these may be submitted for assay pending detailed geochemical analysis of the composites
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rock unit orientations are unknown but are anticipated to be steeply dipping with an approximate east-west strike Drill orientation was generally parallel to the legacy drilling, with several 'scissor' holes drilled in the opposite direction to test the steep dip hypothesis
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample bags were tied upon collection and stored undercover until delivery direct to the assay laboratory by the supervising geologist with no third party handling in between
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits were completed.



Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results reported in this Announcement are from granted Exploration Licence E77/2783, held 100% by Sipa Exploration NL The tenement is in good standing, with all necessary licences to conduct mineral exploration obtained.
Exploration by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited relevant mineral exploration activity has previously been completed. Roebuck Resources reported historic drilling in 1996 in WAMEX report A48382. Westonia Mines completed surface sampling, EM and a limited drill program over the prospect in 2005-2006 as reported in WAMEX reports A68762 and A73179
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steeply dipping mafic/ultra-mafic sequence that strikes east to west that been intruded by late stage diorite/granodiorite rocks of unknown orientation.
Drillhole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See main body text and tables
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample lengths reported are all 4m composites, so no weighting has been applied. cut-off for the reported grades in this release: Ni 2400ppm (0.24%), Co 125ppm No metal equivalent results are reported.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The geometry of mineralisation is unknown and any intercepts reported are down hole lengths with true widths not yet known
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See main body text.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See main body text and tables.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited available information as detailed in the main body of text.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up work currently planned includes detailed geochemical analysis and selective assaying of 1m samples to increase resolution on the mineralised intervals • Further soil sampling drilling to test additional targets along strike.

