



28 June 2022

Lithium Drill Targets Identified at Skeleton Rocks

Key highlights:

- A further review of Skeleton Rocks aircore drill results has identified lithium targets
- Follow-up drill program planned to test these targets is scheduled for Q3 or early Q4
- Target areas comprise elevated levels of lithium and other pegmatite-associated metals, which could represent the geochemical 'halo' to lithium mineralisation

Sipa Resources Limited (**ASX: SRI**) ("**Sipa**" or "the **Company**") advises that it has identified new lithium targets for follow up drilling at Skeleton Rocks, following a further review of results from its 138-hole aircore drill program conducted earlier this year.

Initial results from the drill program confirmed the existence of anomalous lithium in previously untested greenstone units (see: ASX Announcement 27 May 2022), leading Sipa to undertake further analysis of the complete data set, both internally and via external consultants. Those reviews highlighted target areas where elevated lithium and other pegmatite-associated elements (Caesium and Rubidium) form coherent halos on the margins of the greenstone units, often in association with quartz veining.

The elevated lithium, rubidium and caesium values are 4-5 times background levels, and may indicate the presence of nearby lithium-bearing pegmatites (Figure 2). The target areas will be tested via a follow up drill program, post Sipa's ongoing drilling at Paterson North, and planned drilling at Barbwire Terrace and other projects (see: ASX Announcement 7 June 2022). The planned program will comprise a series of deeper holes angled to the northeast directly under the geochemical anomalies (Figure 2).

Skeleton Rocks is strategically located between the Great Eastern Highway and the Mt Holland lithium project currently being developed as part of a joint venture between Wesfarmers and Chilean mining major Sociedad Quimica y Minera de Chile S.A. (SQM).

Sipa Resources Managing Director, Pip Darvall said: *"The identification of these new lithium targets is encouraging, particularly given the location of this project; with active lithium exploration underway immediately to the east of the project area*, and significant lithium resources being developed at Mt Holland, 30km to the southeast."*

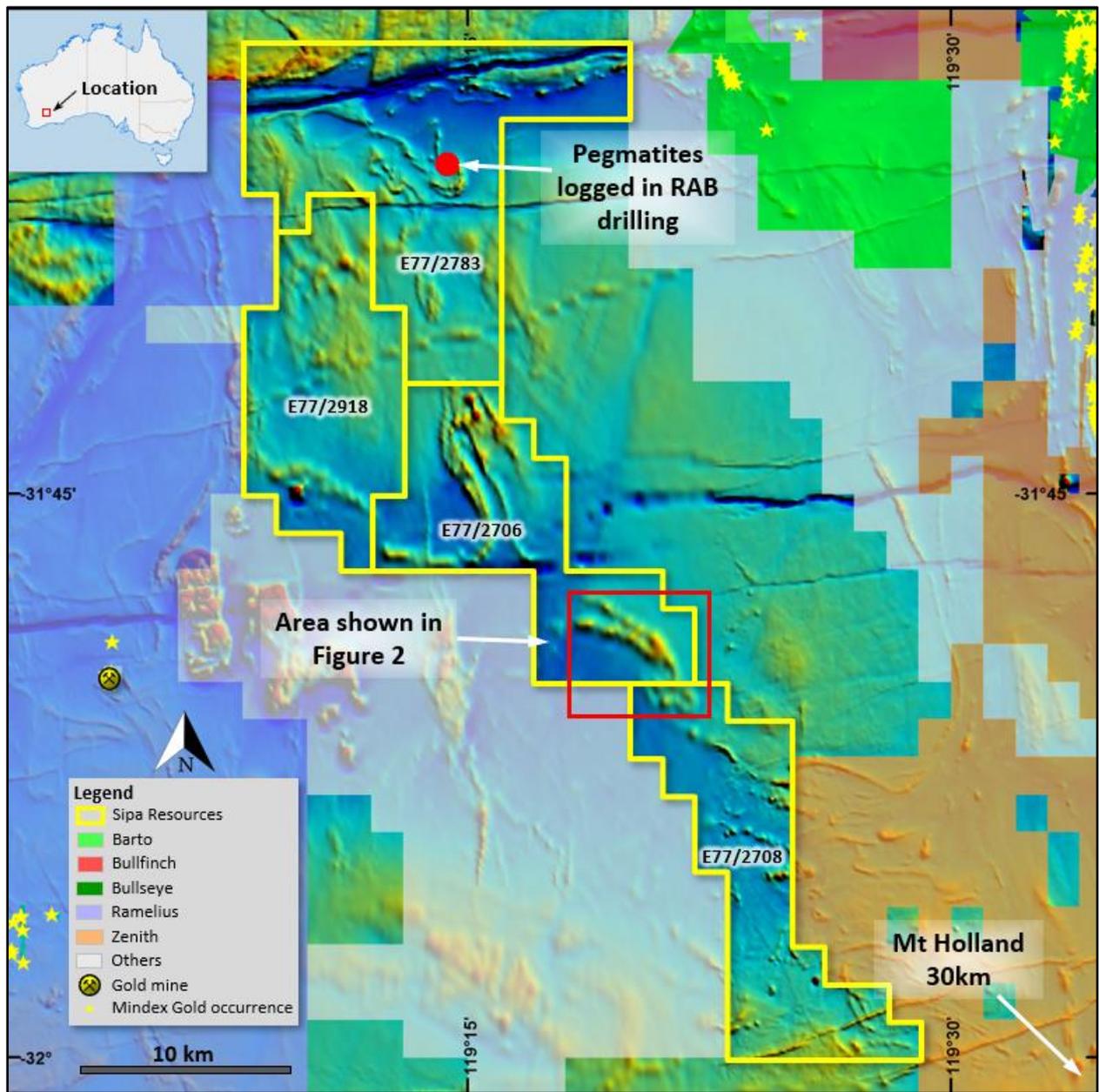


Figure 1: Sipa’s Skeleton Rocks project showing the location of the area detailed in Figure 2

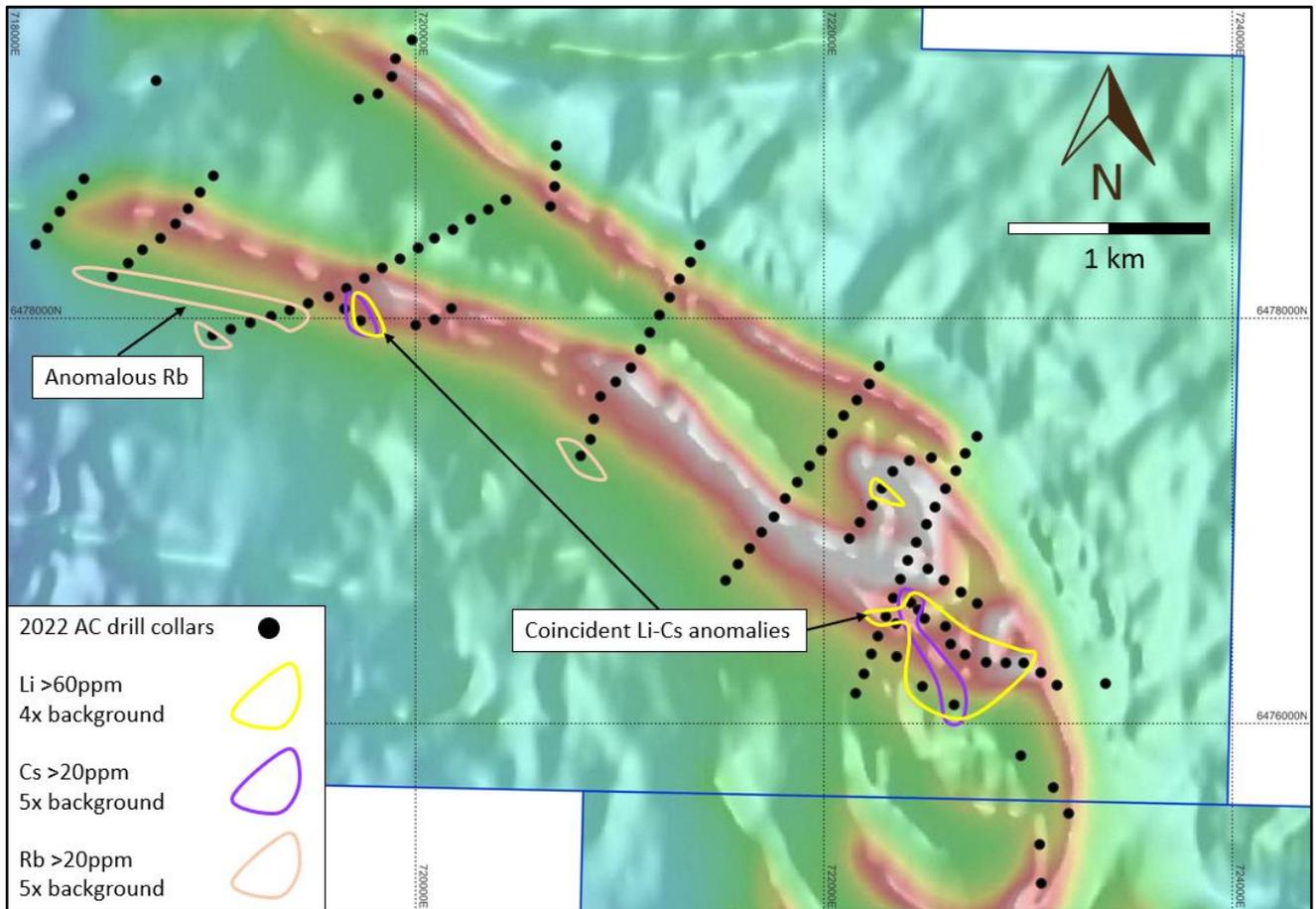


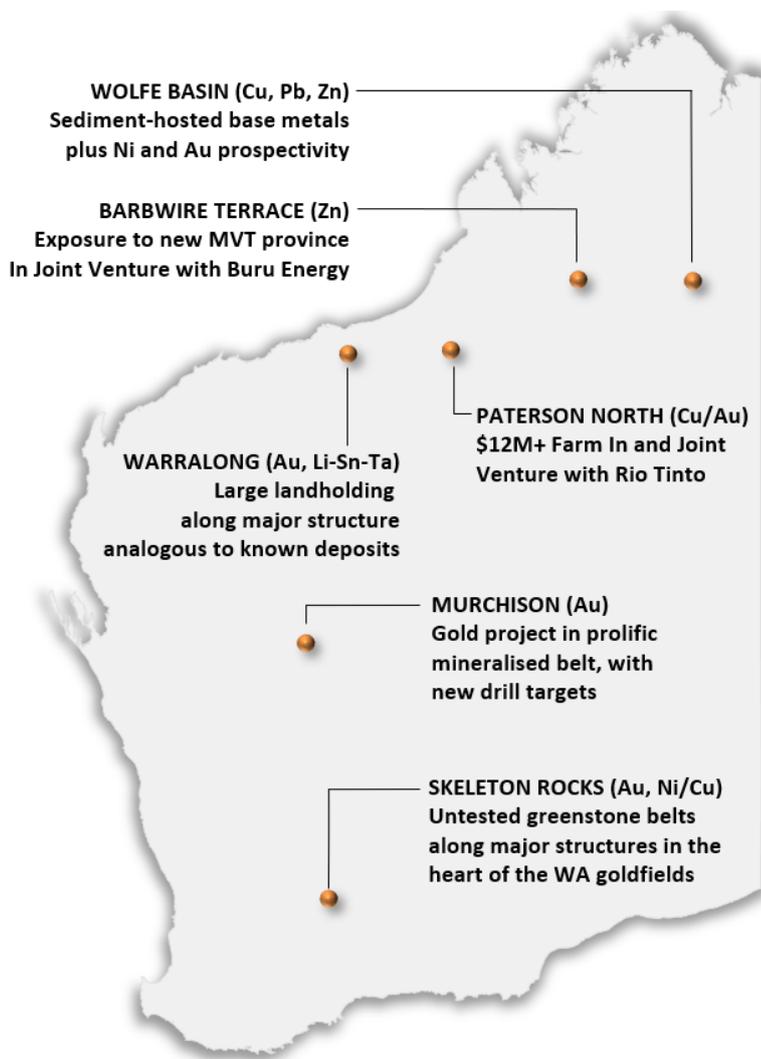
Figure 2: Lithium, caesium and rubidium halos identified in Skeleton Rocks assay results defining target areas for follow up drilling

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 it appears.

*(Zenith-EV Metals Group JV – see ZNC ASX release, January 13 2022)

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 petroleum explorer and operator 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. Sipa's Murchison Project covers major structures and prospective geology in prolific greenstone belts within WA's northern goldfields.

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, Blencowe Resources Plc is progressively earning an interest in Sipa's 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.
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 and where needed a 100mm face-sampling hammer bit. Drill holes were oriented vertically to varying depths.
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. 99% of the samples were dry. No relationship was identified between sample recovery and grade. There were no sample recovery issues
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"> The entirety of holes was qualitatively logged by the rig geologist directly into a logging program for incorporation into the company database, with chip trays preserved for future review.
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"> 99% of the samples were dry. 1m samples were collected at the rig, in some areas 4m samples were composited at the laboratory from the individual 1m samples.



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"> 49 element assays were completed by ALS Laboratories, Perth. Gold via fire assay and ICP-AES with other elements using a four-acid digest from a 25g sub-sample, and ICP-MS. 10% Standards, blanks and field duplicates were inserted by Sipa, with no issues observed with sample precision or accuracy 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"> No significant assay results are reported, only anomalous levels against average background concentrations 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. Downhole surveys were not completed Grid system used 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"> Aircore drill hole locations were designed to test targets generated from a detailed aeromagnetic survey. Drill holes collars were positioned on 100m-spaced centres along the selected drill traverses. Sampling was completed at 1m intervals, with a selection of drill holes composited at 4m intervals.
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"> All holes were drilled vertically. The rock unit orientations are unknown but are anticipated to be steeply dipping, and intercepts are therefore not true width.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1m samples were transported by a third-party contractor in sealed, uniquely numbered bags to the assay laboratory.
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	<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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results reported in this Announcement are from granted Exploration Licence E77/2706, held



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	<p>partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>100% by Sipa Exploration NL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, and restricted to soil sampling and shallow RAB drilling of 79 holes along roadsides in E77/2706
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sipa is targeting orogenic gold, Ni-Cu-PGE's and Li-Sn-Ta bearing pegmatites in greenstone units
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"> No significant results are reported. Lithium, Caesium and Rubidium halos of 4-5 times background are generated by reference to background levels, and portrayed in Figure 2.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No individual significant results are reported. Lithium, Caesium and Rubidium halos of 4-5 times background are generated by reference to background levels, and portrayed in Figure 2.
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"> No significant results are reported.
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"> No significant results are reported or tabulated.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> Please see main body of text. Aircore drilling discussed herein is following up auger soil anomalies over geophysical targets.
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 further aircore drilling over the areas of interest.

