FINAL ASSAYS RECEIVED FROM 2019 UGANDA DRILL PROGRAM CONFIRM PROSPECTIVITY

HIGHLIGHTS

Uganda Nickel-Copper Project (100% Sipa, Rio Tinto Farming In)

- Final assay results received from drill holes completed in December 2019 at Akelikongo.
- Results confirm visual interpretations previously reported, with Ni-Cu mineralisation in zones of disseminated to massive sulphides in 5 of the 8 holes.
- Assays include **31.7m @ 0.29% Ni, 0.1% Cu in AKD029** in disseminated sulphides with a semi-massive to massive sulphide zone at the base assaying **5.47m @ 0.72% Ni, 0.20% Cu.**
- The AK029 intercept extends mineralisation a further 150m down-plunge for a total extent now identified of 1.5km, with new mineralised zones identified within the broader prospect area.
- Assay results from AKD028, located a further 600m along strike from AKD029, highlight the presence of a new near surface fertile ultramafic intrusion with an intercept of **0.7m @ 0.49% Ni, 0.05% Cu and 0.01% Co** from 19.8m within massive sulphides (Figure 2).

Figure 1: Location of the Akelikongo prospect within Sipa's Uganda landholding (orange).

Sipa Resources Limited (ASX: SRI, 'Sipa') is pleased to announce assay results from the 2019 diamond drill program completed at Akelikongo within its Uganda Ni-Cu Project (Figure 1). A program of eight diamond drill holes for 3330.8m were completed in December 2019 testing gravity, AMT (Audio Magneto Telluric) and down-hole EM targets in the vicinity of the main zone of mineralisation previously identified at Akelikongo (Figure 2). Disseminated to massive sulphides were observed in diamond core from five of eight holes drilled (ASX: 19 December 2019) and the final assay results have just been received.

Within the central Akelikongo area positive results were received from drillholes AKD028 and AKD029.

In AKD029 a combined total of 64.15m of disseminated to massive nickel and copper sulphides was intersected with significant assay results including:

- 11.8m @ 0.26% Ni, 0.07% Cu and 0.02% Co from 289.85m to 301.65m down-hole
- 6.5m @ 0.27% Ni, 0.07% Cu and 0.02 % Co from 324.2m to 330.7m down-hole
- 13.25m @ 0.43% Ni, 0.17% Cu and 0.03% Co from 342.65m to 355.90m down-hole

  (including 5.47m @ 0.72% Ni, 0.20% Cu and 0.05% Co)

In AKD028, 600m to the north of AKD029, a zone of net-textured magmatic sulphide was intersected from 19.8m down-hole within a broader zone of disseminated sulphides from 13.2m down hole. The net-textured zone returned assays of 0.7m @ 0.49% Ni, 0.05% Cu and 0.01% Co. (Figures 2, 3).

Magmatic nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation was also intersected in the western part of the Akelikongo project area in AKD023, AKD024 and AKD025 (Figure 3, Table 2), but at a lower tenor.

These new assay results have several important implications:

- Mineralisation in the eastern zone at Akelikongo remains open down-plunge to the north-west and the footprint of the known mineralisation now extends for a strike length of greater than 1.5km (Figures 2, 3).
- The intercept in AKD028 indicates the presence of a previously unrecognised, near-surface mineralised intrusion worthy of follow up work.
- Results from AKD023, AKD024 and AKD025 broaden the overall mineralised footprint at Akelikongo and potentially provide additional follow-up target positions.
- Gravity is clearly a very effective targeting tool at Akelikongo, able to identify prospective and mineralised intrusive bodies. The limited coverage of gravity data around Akelikongo is therefore something to be addressed in future, with the major mineralised gravity anomaly continuing to plunge to the northwest at the edge of the survey boundary.
- Down hole EM (DHEM) to potentially identify further massive sulphides has yet to be completed on the recently drilled holes and will be undertaken as soon as possible.
- The scale, lithological complexity and presence of magmatic Ni-Cu sulphides in most holes drilled continues to demonstrate the prospectivity of the Akelikongo intrusive complex.

Commenting on the results, Sipa's new Managing Director, Pip Darvall, said: "These new results are consistent with our previous visual interpretations, and have further expanded the scale of the mineralised system at Akelikongo. Wide and continuous magmatic sulphide mineralisation is open down-plunge in the east while additional new fertile ultramafic intrusions hosting magmatic Ni-Cu mineralisation has been detected in the wider Akelikongo area. Logical next steps at Akelikongo are the completion of DHEM on the recently drilled holes as an aid to identifying further massive sulphides, and expanding the area covered by gravity surveys."

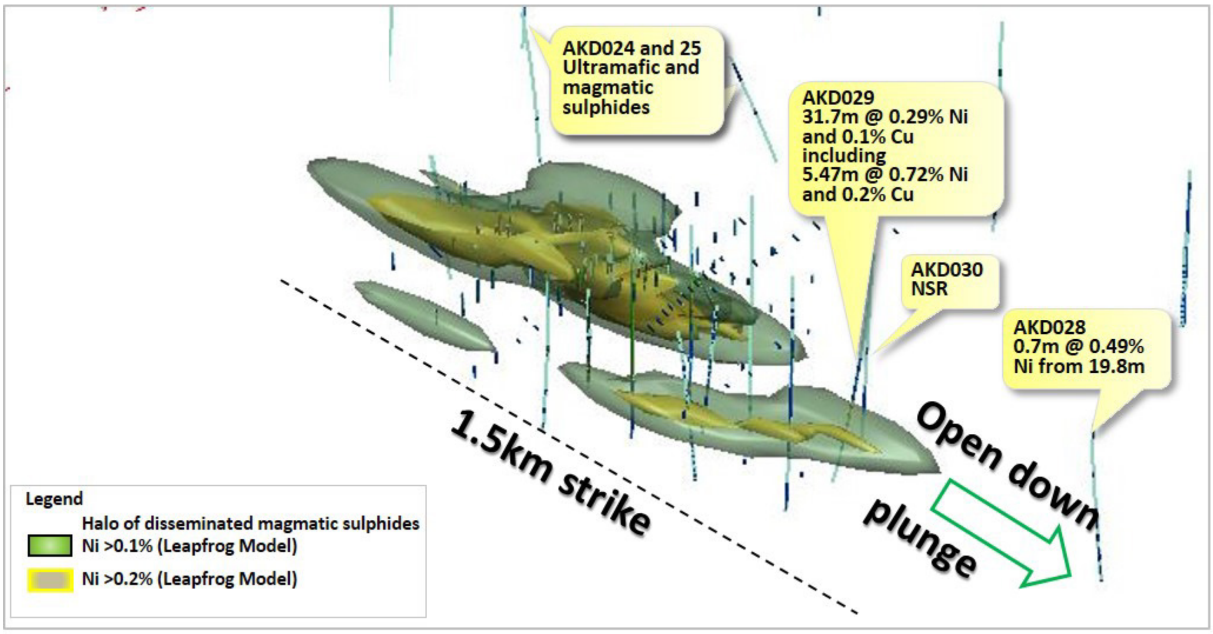


Figure 2: 3D Long Section view of recent drilling with results, showing 3D gravity inversion modelling intrusions and down plunge direction at Akelikongo.

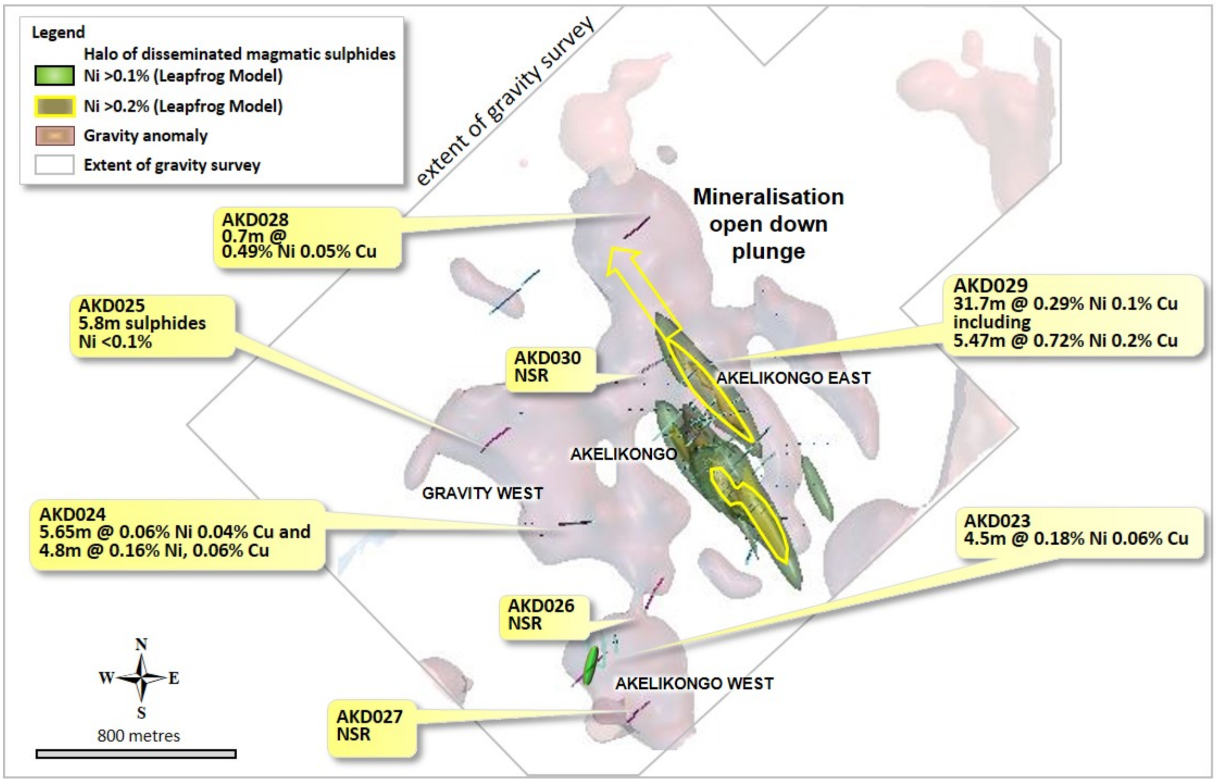


Figure 3: Plan view of recent drilling showing the locations of new holes and reported assay results.

Table 1: Drillhole collar locations and depths

Hole_ID	East	North	RL m	EOH_m	Grid azimuth	Dip	Grid	Zone	Located with
AKD023	456476	396138	950	350.7	45	-60	WGS84 UTM	36N	handheld GPS
AKD024	456555	396771	941	399.3	255	-67	WGS84 UTM	36N	handheld GPS
AKD025	456121	397038	931	434.7	45	-70	WGS84 UTM	36N	handheld GPS
AKD026	456753	396424	945	293.4	25	-60	WGS84 UTM	36N	handheld GPS
AKD027	456684	395993	952	437.9	45	-75	WGS84 UTM	36N	handheld GPS
AKD028	456770	397938	963	530.9	225	-75	WGS84 UTM	36N	handheld GPS
AKD029	456733	397338	942	440.0	55	-65	WGS84 UTM	36N	handheld GPS
AKD030	456731	397334	942	440.0	58	-80	WGS84 UTM	36N	handheld GPS

Table 2: Summary Assay Results for AKD023, AKD024, AKD025 and AKD028

Hole	from m	to m	width	Cu%	Ni%	Co%	S %
AKD023	195.65	197.25	1.60	0.049	0.220	0.026	2.75
AKD023	206.15	207.25	1.10	0.059	0.173	0.019	1.40
AKD023	207.25	208.35	1.10	0.062	0.191	0.021	1.56
AKD023	208.35	209.45	1.10	0.072	0.208	0.022	1.81
AKD023	209.45	210.60	1.15	0.053	0.163	0.018	1.46
AKD024	52.40	53.50	1.10	0.034	0.055	0.038	8.25
AKD024	53.50	54.60	1.10	0.029	0.046	0.032	6.40
AKD024	54.60	55.75	1.15	0.059	0.073	0.048	9.83
AKD024	55.75	56.90	1.15	0.050	0.064	0.044	8.68
AKD024	56.90	58.05	1.15	0.049	0.058	0.039	7.73
AKD024	202.45	204.45	2.00	0.050	0.126	0.009	2.64
AKD024	204.45	205.30	0.85	0.092	0.280	0.021	6.30
AKD024	205.30	207.25	1.95	0.051	0.150	0.011	3.10
AKD025	98.6	99.15	0.55	0.004	0.081	0.008	0.22
AKD025	99.15	101.05	1.90	0.014	0.023	0.004	2.40
AKD025	101.05	102.25	1.20	0.010	0.090	0.010	0.62
AKD025	102.25	103.45	1.20	0.003	0.074	0.008	0.30
AKD028	19.80	20.50	0.70	0.053	0.485	0.013	3.43

Table 3: Detailed Assay results for AKD029

Hole	from m	to m	width	Cu %	Ni%	Co%	MgO %	S %
AKD029	199.8	201.8	2	0.024	0.022	0.005	4.01	3.72
AKD029	201.8	203.8	2	0.029	0.032	0.007	4.24	4.68
AKD029	203.8	205.8	2	0.037	0.043	0.010	4.92	6.25
AKD029	205.8	207.8	2	0.003	0.012	0.004	9.12	0.25
AKD029	207.8	209.8	2	0.001	0.008	0.004	8.46	0.12
AKD029	209.8	211.8	2	0.001	0.007	0.003	7.45	0.08
AKD029	211.8	213.15	1.35	0.001	0.007	0.004	8.9	0.09
AKD029	213.15	214.25	1.1	0.001	0.003	0.002	3.44	0.05
AKD029	214.25	215.9	1.65	0.002	0.006	0.004	7.93	0.08
AKD029	215.9	217.6	1.7	0.001	0.006	0.004	8.2	0.08
AKD029	217.6	218.23	0.63	0.003	0.003	0.004	7.41	0.18
AKD029	218.23	218.55	0.32	0.001	0.002	0.002	4.04	0.04
AKD029	218.55	220.6	2.05	0.002	0.006	0.005	8.86	0.14
AKD029	220.6	222.6	2	0.002	0.005	0.004	7.33	0.12
AKD029	222.6	224.6	2	0.004	0.009	0.005	9.28	0.21
AKD029	224.6	226.7	2.1	0.003	0.008	0.004	8.44	0.17
AKD029	226.7	228.8	2.1	0.003	0.010	0.004	8.69	0.19
AKD029	228.8	230.9	2.1	0.003	0.009	0.004	8.27	0.14
AKD029	230.9	232.5	1.6	0.004	0.008	0.004	8.98	0.2
AKD029	232.5	233.48	0.98	0.003	0.009	0.004	7.85	0.16
AKD029	233.48	233.95	0.47	0.005	0.016	0.005	6.37	0.26
AKD029	233.95	235.6	1.65	0.040	0.133	0.012	7.97	1.89
AKD029	235.6	236.95	1.35	0.003	0.016	0.004	9.23	0.15
AKD029	236.95	238.75	1.8	0.017	0.056	0.008	11.7	0.86
AKD029	238.75	239.1	0.35	0.038	0.115	0.016	16	1.93
AKD029	239.1	241.1	2	0.008	0.021	0.005	10.2	0.43
AKD029	241.1	243.1	2	0.011	0.029	0.006	11.6	0.5
AKD029	243.1	245.1	2	0.016	0.041	0.006	9.08	0.53
AKD029	245.1	247.1	2	0.004	0.009	0.004	8.63	0.14
AKD029	247.1	249.1	2	0.003	0.009	0.004	8.21	0.12
AKD029	249.1	250.75	1.65	0.003	0.009	0.004	7.48	0.12
AKD029	250.75	252.55	1.8	0.004	0.014	0.005	10.1	0.14
AKD029	252.55	253.8	1.25	0.004	0.012	0.005	10.45	0.15
AKD029	253.8	255.8	2	0.003	0.010	0.004	8.75	0.11
AKD029	255.8	257.85	2.05	0.003	0.009	0.004	7.43	0.16
AKD029	257.85	259.6	1.75	0.004	0.011	0.003	6.34	0.39
AKD029	259.6	260.85	1.25	0.002	0.005	0.004	7.77	0.12
AKD029	260.85	261.2	0.35	0.025	0.065	0.013	17.75	1.53
AKD029	261.2	262.9	1.7	0.010	0.025	0.006	8.79	0.55
AKD029	262.9	264.55	1.65	0.006	0.015	0.005	8.59	0.28
AKD029	264.55	266.2	1.65	0.004	0.011	0.004	8.6	0.25
AKD029	266.2	267.85	1.65	0.008	0.022	0.006	9.91	0.55
AKD029	267.85	268.35	0.5	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.54	0.09
AKD029	268.35	270.4	2.05	0.005	0.014	0.005	9.17	0.29
AKD029	270.4	272.45	2.05	0.005	0.016	0.006	10.5	0.31
AKD029	272.45	274.45	2	0.007	0.017	0.006	8.97	0.36
AKD029	274.45	274.85	0.4	0.004	0.013	0.004	8.5	0.19
AKD029	274.85	275.83	0.98	0.008	0.033	0.005	12.9	0.18
AKD029	275.83	277.9	2.07	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.45	0.02

Hole	from m	to m	width	Cu %	Ni%	Co%	MgO %	S %
AKD029	277.9	278.85	0.95	0.013	0.045	0.006	16.15	0.23
AKD029	278.85	279.85	1	0.008	0.029	0.005	14.35	0.17
AKD029	279.85	280.85	1	0.025	0.065	0.008	16.75	0.55
AKD029	280.85	281.85	1	0.020	0.070	0.008	19.25	0.44
AKD029	281.85	282.85	1	0.019	0.069	0.008	19.85	0.41
AKD029	282.85	283.85	1	0.047	0.155	0.013	23.9	1.14
AKD029	283.85	284.85	1	0.053	0.163	0.014	23.3	1.38
AKD029	284.85	285.85	1	0.049	0.153	0.013	24.4	1.14
AKD029	285.85	286.85	1	0.046	0.143	0.013	22.6	1.02
AKD029	286.85	287.85	1	0.052	0.167	0.015	25.5	1.12
AKD029	287.85	288.85	1	0.045	0.152	0.015	25.5	0.97
AKD029	288.85	289.85	1	0.050	0.156	0.014	24.2	1.06
AKD029	289.85	290.65	0.8	0.060	0.207	0.017	29.5	1.3
AKD029	290.65	291.65	1	0.068	0.257	0.017	24.6	1.47
AKD029	291.65	292.65	1	0.111	0.415	0.026	29.2	2.71
AKD029	292.65	293.65	1	0.106	0.359	0.024	28.8	2.54
AKD029	293.65	294.65	1	0.113	0.390	0.025	27.5	2.83
AKD029	294.65	295.65	1	0.092	0.346	0.022	27	2.13
AKD029	295.65	296.65	1	0.025	0.127	0.014	28.4	0.48
AKD029	296.65	297.65	1	0.016	0.103	0.012	29.2	0.35
AKD029	297.65	298.65	1	0.020	0.109	0.012	25	0.42
AKD029	298.65	299.65	1	0.052	0.244	0.018	26.2	1.56
AKD029	299.65	300.65	1	0.076	0.328	0.021	26.9	1.96
AKD029	300.65	301.65	1	0.070	0.272	0.019	26.3	1.74
AKD029	301.65	302.65	1	0.014	0.091	0.012	25.7	0.32
AKD029	302.65	303.65	1	0.023	0.138	0.012	21.9	0.75
AKD029	303.65	304.65	1	0.012	0.088	0.011	27.7	0.25
AKD029	304.65	305.65	1	0.022	0.107	0.011	28.7	0.38
AKD029	305.65	306.65	1	0.042	0.185	0.014	28.3	0.9
AKD029	306.65	307.2	0.55	0.013	0.081	0.010	23.2	0.34
AKD029	307.2	309.4	2.2	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.78	0.02
AKD029	309.4	310.4	1	0.022	0.132	0.012	29.4	0.38
AKD029	310.4	311.4	1	0.014	0.107	0.011	29.7	0.23
AKD029	311.4	312.4	1	0.009	0.080	0.009	24.5	0.17
AKD029	312.4	313.4	1	0.019	0.123	0.011	29.2	0.31
AKD029	313.4	314	0.6	0.013	0.100	0.010	27	0.22
AKD029	314	314.65	0.65	0.013	0.098	0.010	24	0.26
AKD029	314.65	315.8	1.15	0.002	0.020	0.003	7.42	0.04
AKD029	315.8	317.2	1.4	0.017	0.116	0.011	30.1	0.31
AKD029	317.2	318.65	1.45	0.014	0.109	0.011	27.8	0.25
AKD029	318.65	319.2	0.55	0.002	0.010	0.001	4.18	0.02
AKD029	319.2	320.2	1	0.010	0.094	0.009	23.9	0.25
AKD029	320.2	321.2	1	0.014	0.103	0.010	27.8	0.26
AKD029	321.2	322.2	1	0.019	0.126	0.013	30.2	0.38
AKD029	322.2	323.2	1	0.015	0.112	0.011	27.5	0.28
AKD029	323.2	324.2	1	0.067	0.237	0.016	30.1	1.11
AKD029	324.2	325.2	1	0.069	0.277	0.017	25	1.52
AKD029	325.2	326.2	1	0.089	0.361	0.021	28.7	1.85
AKD029	326.2	327.2	1	0.094	0.388	0.023	28.1	2.17
AKD029	327.2	328.1	0.9	0.080	0.337	0.019	23.6	2.02
AKD029	328.1	329.6	1.5	0.022	0.104	0.007	8.58	0.53

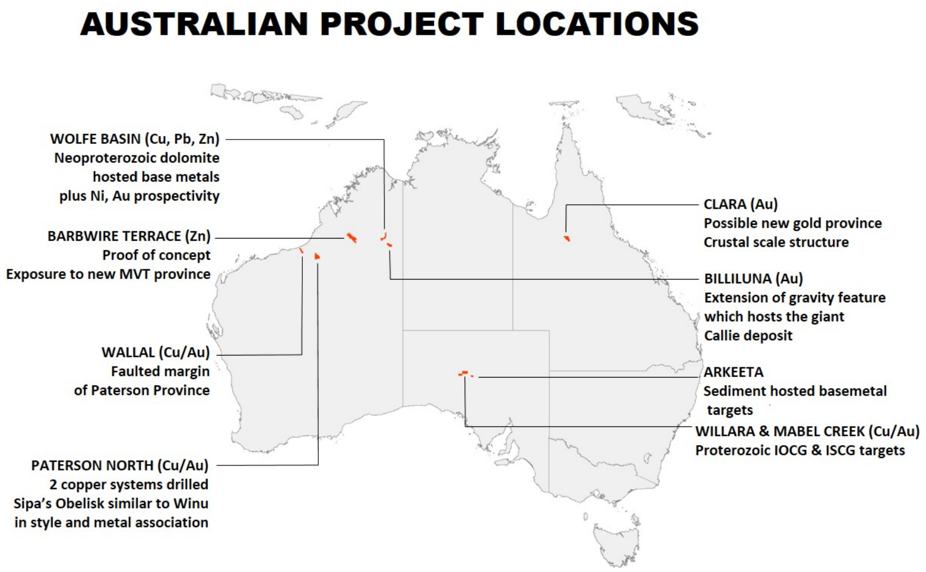
Hole	from m	to m	width	Cu %	Ni%	Co%	MgO %	S %
AKD029	329.6	330.7	1.1	0.065	0.270	0.020	25.7	1.96
AKD029	330.7	331.8	1.1	0.048	0.195	0.016	25.4	1.48
AKD029	331.8	332.9	1.1	0.019	0.117	0.011	19.6	0.71
AKD029	332.9	334	1.1	0.036	0.185	0.015	24	1.22
AKD029	334	335	1	0.072	0.260	0.018	20.9	1.8
AKD029	335	336	1	0.047	0.179	0.014	24.2	1.2
AKD029	336	337	1	0.026	0.117	0.012	23.6	0.59
AKD029	337	338	1	0.027	0.133	0.010	15.2	0.89
AKD029	338	339	1	0.029	0.121	0.011	18.1	0.87
AKD029	339	339.35	0.35	0.005	0.003	0.000	0.91	0.02
AKD029	339.35	340.35	1	0.035	0.136	0.013	22.2	1.11
AKD029	340.35	341.35	1	0.029	0.129	0.012	23.1	0.92
AKD029	341.35	342.1	0.75	0.021	0.122	0.011	22.5	0.82
AKD029	342.1	342.65	0.55	0.020	0.062	0.007	13.25	0.49
AKD029	342.65	343.05	0.4	0.576	0.617	0.047	5.38	11
AKD029	343.05	343.55	0.5	0.507	0.115	0.010	2.28	1.98
AKD029	343.55	344.55	1	0.029	0.078	0.010	22.2	0.54
AKD029	344.55	345.55	1	0.034	0.151	0.014	23	1.36
AKD029	345.55	346.55	1	0.069	0.208	0.018	23.4	2.96
AKD029	346.55	347.55	1	0.063	0.201	0.018	25.9	2.59
AKD029	347.55	348.2	0.65	0.026	0.140	0.013	27.7	1.16
AKD029	348.2	348.9	0.7	0.344	0.297	0.025	19.7	4.83
AKD029	348.9	349.7	0.8	0.246	1.295	0.095	2.4	21.1
AKD029	349.7	350.15	0.45	0.074	0.200	0.014	2	2.99
AKD029	350.15	350.75	0.6	0.339	0.920	0.071	4.96	15.55
AKD029	350.75	351.25	0.5	0.284	1.475	0.108	3.74	24.4
AKD029	351.25	351.68	0.43	0.326	0.848	0.065	4.64	15.15
AKD029	351.68	352.1	0.42	0.258	0.566	0.044	5.22	10.1
AKD029	352.1	353.3	1.2	0.132	0.408	0.032	4.71	6.75
AKD029	353.3	354.37	1.07	0.125	0.406	0.032	4.84	6.84
AKD029	354.37	354.76	0.39	0.044	0.120	0.010	3.61	1.94
AKD029	354.76	355.9	1.14	0.126	0.390	0.030	5.03	6.42
AKD029	355.9	357	1.1	0.050	0.173	0.014	4.77	2.84
AKD029	357	358.25	1.25	0.044	0.106	0.009	5.79	1.92
AKD029	358.25	359.55	1.3	0.043	0.089	0.008	4.21	2.08
AKD029	359.55	361.55	2	0.042	0.103	0.008	5.74	1.74
AKD029	361.55	363.55	2	0.008	0.028	0.005	10.85	0.38
AKD029	363.55	365.55	2	0.002	0.004	0.004	10.85	0.17
AKD029	365.55	367.55	2	0.029	0.055	0.004	3.73	2.44
AKD029	367.55	369.55	2	0.058	0.125	0.007	2.5	4.06
AKD029	369.55	371.55	2	0.020	0.070	0.006	9.86	1.71
AKD029	371.55	373.55	2	0.010	0.013	0.004	4.54	1.9
AKD029	373.55	375.02	1.47	0.006	0.010	0.004	4.54	2.01
AKD029	375.02	376.62	1.6	0.001	0.015	0.005	12.2	0.32
AKD029	376.62	378.62	2	0.007	0.011	0.004	5.42	1.78

About Sipa

Sipa Resources Limited (ASX: SRI) is an Australian-based exploration company aiming to discover significant new gold-copper and base metal deposits in established and emerging mineral provinces with world-class potential.

The 100%-owned Kitgum-Pader Base Metals Project contains an intrusive-hosted nickel-copper sulphide discovery at Akelikongo, one of the most significant recent nickel sulphide discoveries globally. Sipa has a Farm-in and JV Agreement with Rio Tinto to conduct nickel-copper exploration. Rio Tinto can fund up to US$57M of exploration expenditure and make US$2M in cash payments to earn up to a 75% interest in the project.

In Australia, Sipa has an 87% interest in Joint Venture with Ming Gold at the Paterson North Copper Gold Project in the Paterson Province of North West Western Australia, where polymetallic intrusive related mineralisation was intersected at the Obelisk prospect. The Paterson Province is a globally recognized, strongly endowed and highly prospective mineral belt hosting the plus 25Moz world-class Telfer gold and copper deposits, Magnum and Calibre gold and copper deposits, Nifty copper and Kintyre uranium deposits and the O'Callaghans tungsten deposit.



Sipa's project locations in Australia

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 Ms Lynda Burnett, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Ms Burnett is a full-time employee of Sipa Resources Limited. Ms Burnett has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which she is undertaking 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'. Ms Burnett consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

This release has been approved for issuance by Pip Darvall

For more information:
Pip Darvall
Managing Director
Sipa Resources Limited
+61 (0) 8 9388 1551
info@sipa.com.au

Media Inquiries:
Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
+61 (0) 8 9388 1474
nicholas@readcorporate.com.au

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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 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). 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.	• See Sub sampling techniques (for drilling)
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).	• Diamond drilling consisting of HQ coring from surface then reducing to NQ2 from fresh rock. • Core was oriented using Reflex ActII RD Rapid Descent Orientation
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 of fine/coarse material.	• The recovery was very high, normally 100% • Groundwater was encountered in many holes but did not impact on core recovery.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	• Logging was conducted on all holes using a digital quantitative and qualitative logging system to a level of detail which would support a mineral resource

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	estimation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Drillcore samples were cut in half using a core saw with one half going to the laboratory. The entire sample is crushed and split at the laboratory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• For the samples selected for laboratory analysis multielement assaying is done via a commercial laboratory using whole rock analysis plus trace elements using Li-borate fusion and four acid digest supertrace analyses. For all samples additional assaying for Au, Pt and Pd is by 30g Fire Assay with ICP finish. S by four acid digest and by LECO. • Lab Standards: every 10m either a duplicate, a standard, or a blank was assayed
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Significant intercepts were validated by more than one company representative. • Twinned holes were not undertaken • Data entry is checked by a Perth based Data Management Geologist and by Rio Tinto’s internal data management systems. • Assays have not been adjusted
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	• Drill hole collars and soil and rock sample points have been located via hand held GPS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	
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.	• No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve Estimation has been calculated. Drill hole spacing is sufficient for the current level of exploration and evaluation.
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.	• Although this is an early stage drilling program the drilling has been designed to cut at as orthogonal as possible to the mineralised bodies.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Drill samples are sent by truck and accompanied to Entebbe by a Sipa employee with sealed, unique bag tags. From the freight depot they are consigned by air to the laboratory in Perth.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• A preliminary review of sampling and assaying by CSA Global was conducted in 2016. As a result a higher grade standard has been added to the lower grade standard for assay QA/QC.

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	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The results reported in this Announcement are on granted Exploration Licences held by Sipa Exploration Uganda Limited, a 100% beneficially owned subsidiary of Sipa Resources Limited. • Rio Tinto Exploration is earning equity into the project by funding exploration. • At this time the tenements are believed to be in good standing. With all necessary licences to conduct

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineral exploration having been obtained.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	No previous mineral exploration activity has been conducted prior to Sipa.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Uganda Ni-Cu Project covers reworked, high grade metamorphic, Archaean and Proterozoic supracrustal rocks heavily overprinted by the Panafrican Neoproterozoic event of between 600 and 700Ma. The tectonostratigraphy includes felsic ortho- and para-gneisses and mafic and ultramafic amphibolites and granulites and is situated on the northeastern margin of the Congo Craton. The geology and tectonic setting is prospective for magmatic Ni, Broken Hill type base metal and orogenic Au deposits
Drillhole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: › easting and northing of the drill hole collar › elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar › dip and azimuth of the hole › down hole length and interception depth › hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Reported in Text
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.	Assay results referred to in the text are tabled with no weighting. Where data has been aggregated in the report a length weighted average technique has been used. The full assay results for AKD029 are included.

REGISTERED OFFICE AND POSTAL ADDRESS: 12-20 Railway Rd Subiaco 6008 Western Australia
ABN 26 009 448 980 • **TELEPHONE:** (08) 9388 1551 • **FAX:** (08) 9381 5317 • **E-MAIL:** info@sipa.com.au

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
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').	These widths approximate true width where possible. However due to the pipe like and variable nature of the body some intercepts may not be true width. The geometry is generally dipping moderately to the east and plunging shallowly to the north west.
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.	Reported in Text.
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.	Assay results referred to in the text are tabled with no weighting. Where data has been aggregated in the report a length weighted average technique has been used. The full assay results for AKD029 are included. Other results were not considered significant.
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.	
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.	As reported in the text