



18 January 2023

Barbwire Terrace Assay Results

Sipa Resources Limited (ASX: SRI) (“Sipa” or “the Company”) advises that it has received assay results from the three diamond drill holes completed as part of the exploration program at the Barbwire Terrace Project located south-east of Broome in Western Australia. Exploration is managed and operated by Sipa under a 50/50 joint venture (“JV”) with Buru Energy Limited (“Buru”, refer ASX release 10/9/2020), with the goal of discovering lead-zinc mineralisation in an analogous geological setting to the zinc-lead deposits along the Lennard Shelf (see Figure 1 and Figure 2). The latest drilling at Barbwire Terrace was co-funded by the Western Australian government’s Exploration Incentive Scheme, with up to \$180,000 to be provided to the JV towards drilling costs.

Drilling Program Summary

Three diamond holes were drilled for a total of 1,412m (Table 1) at up to 20km spacing along strike. The broad-spaced reconnaissance program achieved an initial ‘proof of concept’ within a portion of the extensive tenement holding. Base metal sulphides were observed in drill core from all three holes within large thicknesses of variably altered Pillara Limestone, the host to the zinc-lead deposits along the Lennard Shelf. Initial geological observations and elevated readings in handheld XRF (“pXRF”, refer ASX releases 31/8/2022, 5/9/2022 and 28/9/2022) confirmed the presence of lead and zinc sulphides.

However, assay results were not in line with these initial observations, with the best intersection of 3050 ppm (0.3%) Zn in hole BWTDD004 within an intercept of 5m @ 1301 ppm (0.13%) Zn (Table 2), compared with typical background levels of <50ppm Zn or Pb. Detailed examination of the core has shown that the base metal sulphides are typically found along fracture planes and lining the surfaces of the numerous calcite veins and vughs observed in the dolomitised Pillara Limestone, rather than disseminated throughout the entire rock mass. However, the zones of more massive sulphide mineralisation observed in core from BWTDD003 returned low level results for zinc and lead and further investigations are currently underway to understand why this is the case. The JV will conduct a detailed review of the assay results prior to finalising plans for follow-up exploration at the project.

Sipa Resources Managing Director, Pip Darvall said: *“While assay results from the drill program at Barbwire Terrace are below our initial expectations, the Joint Venture remains very encouraged by the confirmation of the geological concept; with all three holes over a 40km+ strike length identifying mineralisation within the targeted rock formations. Further review of the drilling program and assay outcomes is required prior to the JV determining the next phase of exploration at the project. Sipa maintains a steady exploration pipeline, including working to finalise our exploration budget with Rio Tinto Exploration ahead of the next round of drilling at Paterson North and we will keep the market updated on progress .”*

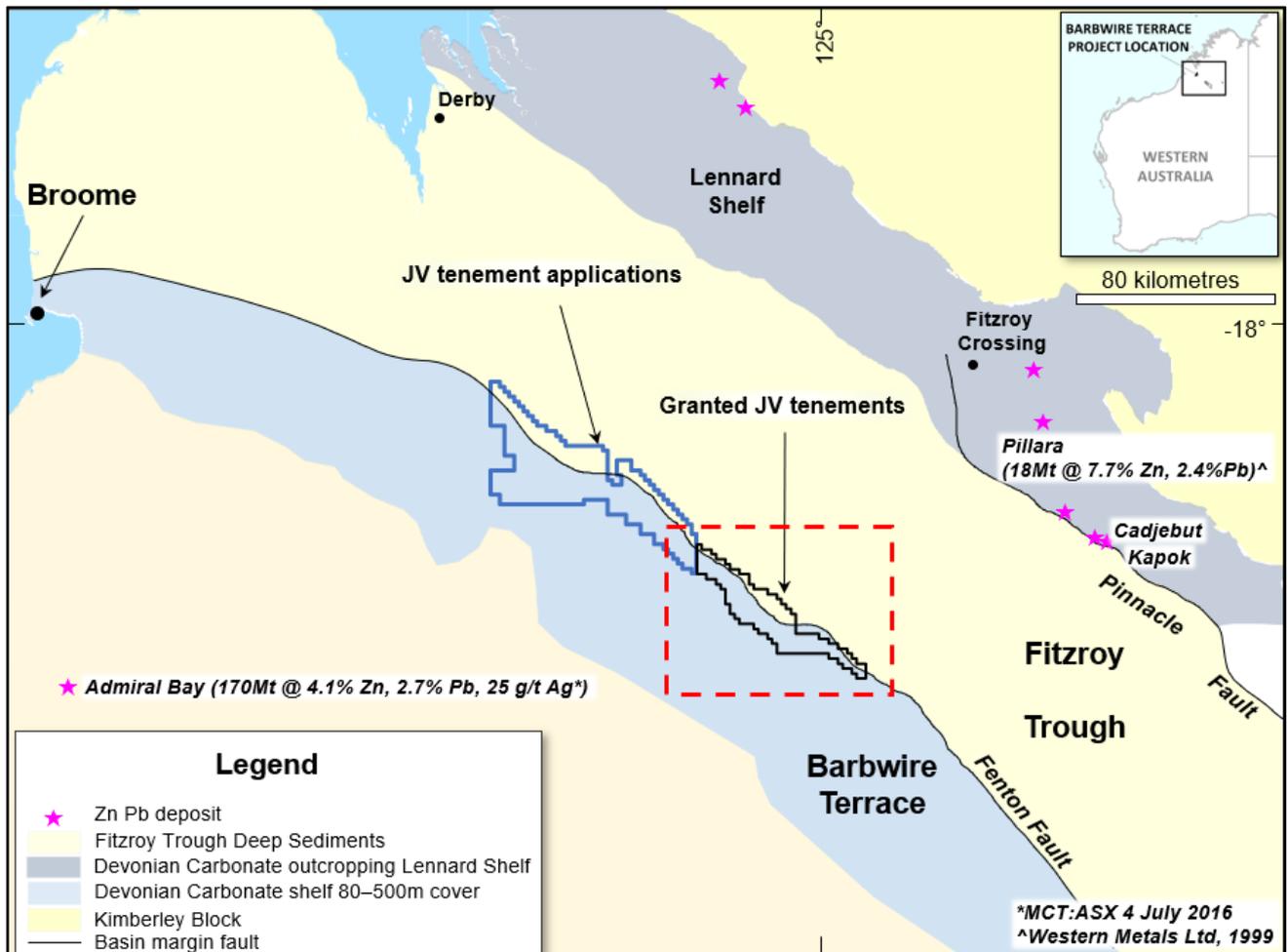


Figure 1: Geological setting of the Barbwire Terrace project, highlighting the area shown in Figure 2.

Hole ID	East MGAZ51	North MGAZ51	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
BWTDD001	674791	7916743	129.3	-	-90	410.3
BWTDD003	688869	7900800	155.7	-	-90	501.6
BWTDD004	707140	7887585	197	-	-90	500

Table 1: Collar locations of the drillholes discussed above (GDA 2020 Zone 51)

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Thickness (m)	Zn (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
BWTDD001				NSR	NSR
BWTDD003	412	413.5	1.5	140	653
BWTDD003	432	433.1	1.1	560	332
BWTDD004	133	138	5	1301	115
<i>including</i>					
BWTDD004	136	137	1	3050	84

Table 2: Significant intercepts (>500 ppm Zn or Pb)



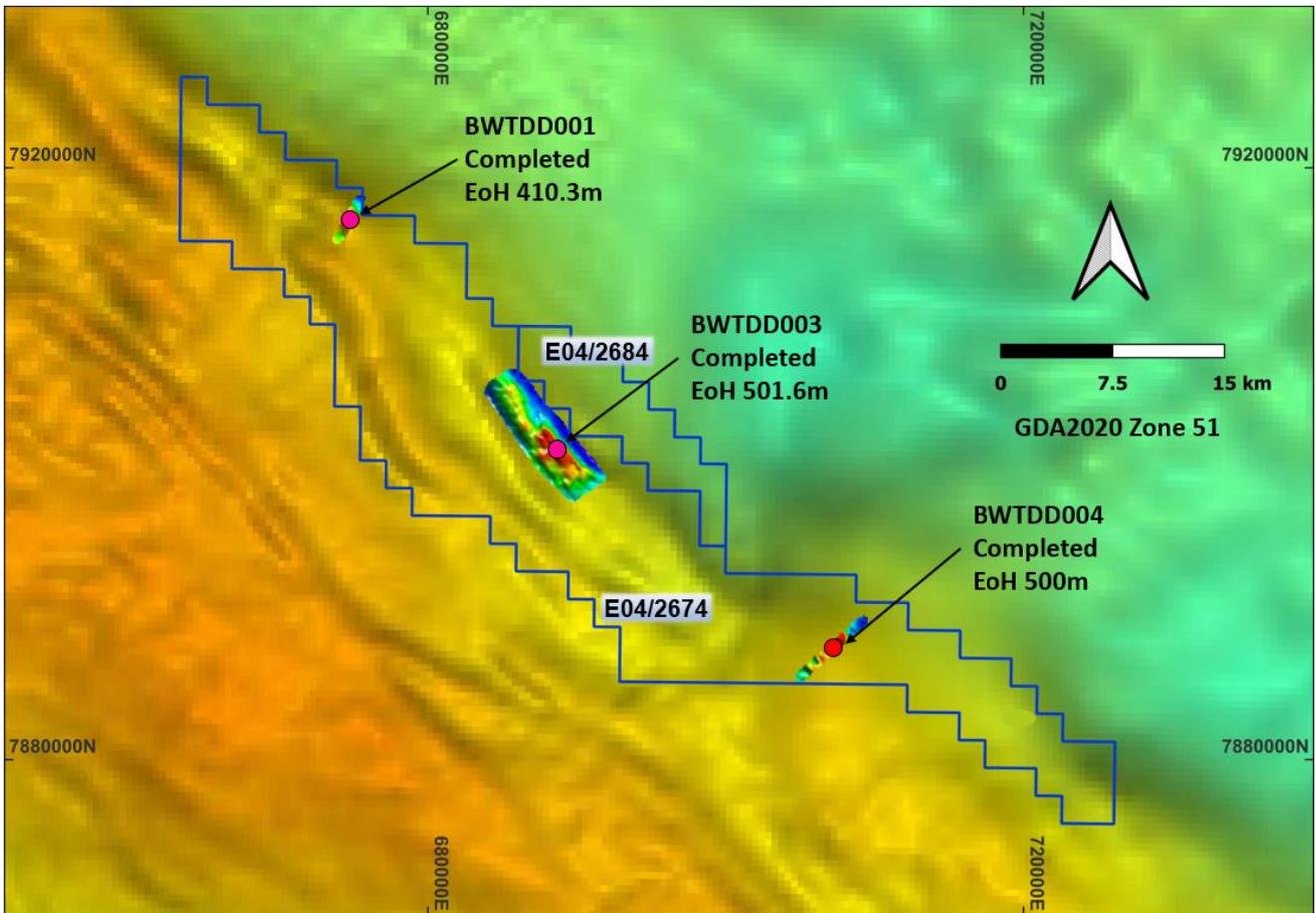
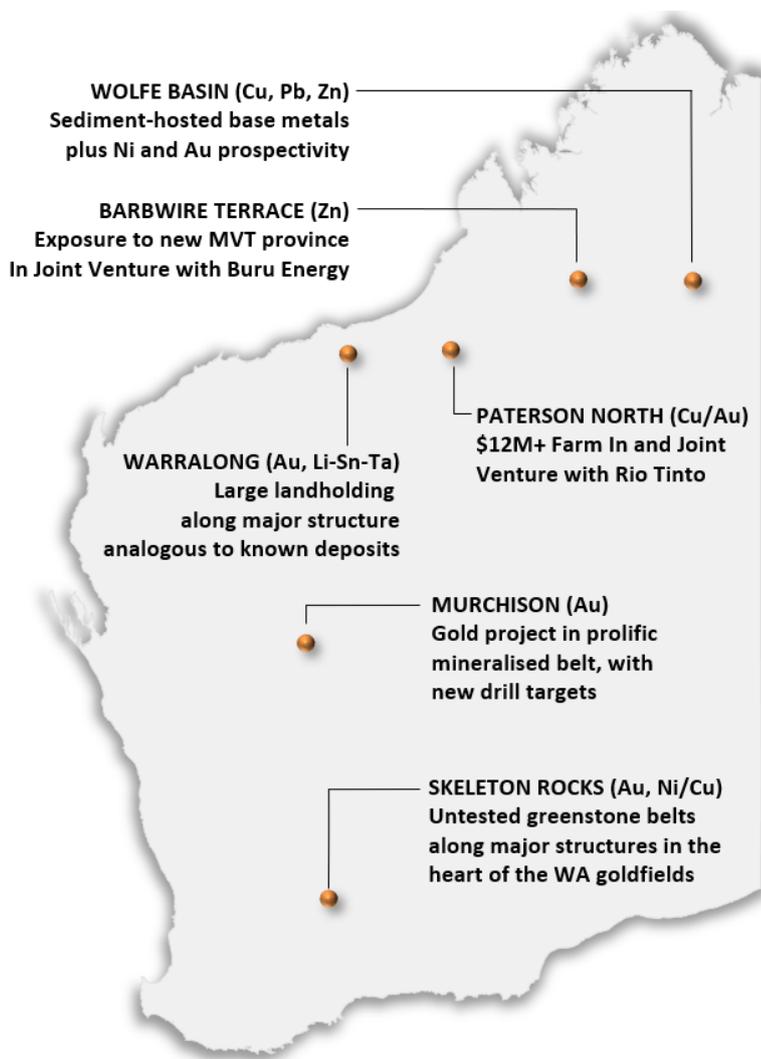


Figure 2: Locations of the drillholes at Barbwire Terrace over a Bouguer gravity image. Note the prominent gravity ridge (warmer colours) extending from the northwest to southeast, identifying the fault boundary (Fenton Fault) between the Fitzroy Trough to the northeast, and the Barbwire Terrace

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.

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. 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, 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.

More Information:

Pip Darvall, Managing Director

Sipa Resources Limited

+61 (0) 8 9388 1551

reception@sipa.com.au

Sam Jacobs, Investor and Media Inquiries

Six Degrees IR

+61 (0) 423 755 909

sam.jacobs@sdir.com.au



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"> Diamond drilling was used to retrieve HQ and NQ sized whole core. Core recovery was recorded by the supervising geologist.
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"> Diamond drilling to retrieve HQ or NQ diameter core 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"> Whole core was returned with some core loss experienced at specific depths. No relationship was identified between sample recovery and grade.
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"> All core was geologically and geotechnically logged by the geologist for incorporation into the company database, with wet and dry photographs 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"> Quarter core was cut and submitted for assay in 1m intervals with some changes made where necessary to respect geological boundaries



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 on selected intervals by ALS Laboratories, Perth 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"> All core was geologically and geotechnically logged 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 used is GDA2020 Zone 51.
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"> Diamond drill hole locations were designed to test targets generated from a combination of aeromagnetics, regional and ground gravity surveys. Drill hole collars were positioned on ~20km-spaced centres along the margin of the Barbwire Terrace, and are not closely spaced enough to establish geological continuity across the project
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 shallowly dipping, and intercepts would therefore be close to true width.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entire core was transported to the laboratory to be cut and assayed. No missing core was identified.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results reported in this Announcement are from granted Exploration Licence E04/2674, held 50/50 by Sipa Exploration NL and



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>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>Battmin Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Buru Energy Limited</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 broad spaced geophysical surveys with the nearest drilling 10's km away.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The JV partners are targeting MVT style base metal (Pb-Zn) deposits.
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"> Simple length weighting has been applied in two results. No metal equivalent results are reported.
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.



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.
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 a detailed review of the drill core. Future work may include detailed gravity surveys and additional drilling.

