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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
25 July 2018

Initial drill program intersects wide pegmatite mineralisation

HIGHLIGHTS

- Initial due diligence drilling completed
- **All holes intersected pegmatite dykes** and confirms lithium mineralisation continues at depth below surface outcrops and old workings
- Lithium minerals including **Spodumene and Lepidolite** identified in all pegmatite drill intersections
- Down-hole pegmatite **drill intersections** of up to **9m, 14m and 36m***
- Pegmatite dykes intersected down to approximately **60m vertically below** surface outcrops
- Assay results from the program are expected to be returned in August

**Note: 36m intersection was from a hole drilled sub-parallel, or down-dip, of a pegmatite dyke*

Figure 1: Pegmatite intersection in from hole 18BVRC005. The pegmatite extends from surface to a depth of 36m and contains a high content of lithium minerals spodumene and lepidolite. Note that the hole drilled sub-parallel, or down-dip, of a pegmatite dyke

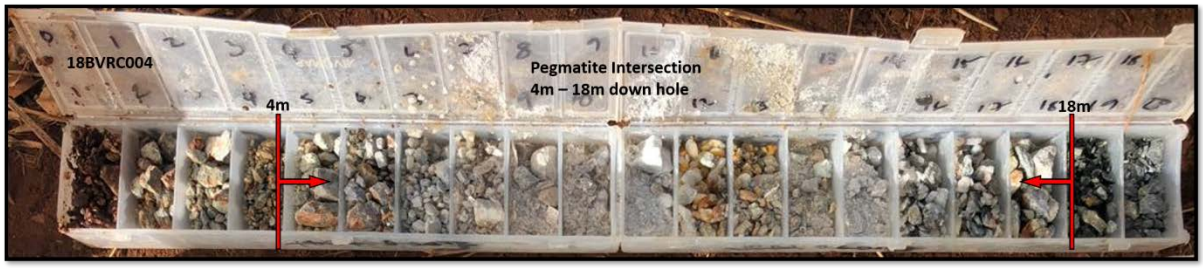

Figure 2: Pegmatite intersection in from hole 18BVRC004. The pegmatite extends from 4m to a depth of 18m and contains a high content of lithium minerals spodumene and lepidolite. The hole was drilled perpendicular to the strike of the pegmatite dyke.

Six Sigma Metals Limited ("**SI6**" or the "the Company") is pleased to announce the completion of a Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling program at Bonnyvale, a high priority pegmatite prospect at the Shamva Lithium Project ("the Project"). The program was designed to test if lithium mineralisation continues at depth as part of SI6's due diligence assessment of the Project (see ASX Announcement 12 June 2018).

The 5-hole drilling program successfully intersected pegmatite dykes containing visible lithium minerals including spodumene and lepidolite in every hole and has provided the company with important information about the geometry and thickness of pegmatite dykes at Bonnyvale. Once assay results are received (expected in August), the Company will have further valuable information regarding the continuity and tenor of lithium mineralisation within the dykes below surface outcrops.

Key findings of the program include:

- All holes hit pegmatite of varying thickness. The thickest single dyke has an interpreted **true thickness of between 10 – 12m** (from holes 4 and 5, see Figure 4 below);
- All pegmatite intersections have contained identifiable spodumene and lepidolite mineralisation within the RC chips;
- Pegmatites occur as either thick dykes (holes 4 & 5) or narrow, sheeted dykes (Holes 1 – 3); and
- **Pegmatites extend to at least 60m depth** vertically below the surface, as evidenced in holes 1, 2 and 5.

Drilling Program Details

The drill program was conducted as a first pass to test the morphology, thickness and depth extent of the Bonnyvale pegmatite dykes and targeted a small area of the Bonnyvale pegmatite field where outcropping pegmatite dykes containing historic mine workings are mapped. Rock sampling across the Bonnyvale pegmatite field has previously returned high-grade lithium mineralisation**, including 61 surface rock samples that had lithium grades at over 2% Li_2O (as announced on ASX 6 June 2018).**

The drilling program comprised 5 holes for 287m designed to intersect outcropping lithium-mineralised pegmatite as identified from surface rock samples (see ASX announcement 06 June 2018) and field investigations by the Directors of SI6. The area targeted shows a prominent pegmatite package containing historic trenches and underground workings that display coarse-grained lithium host minerals such as spodumene, petalite and lepidolite. These trenches were completed by the Project's previous Japanese owners who were primarily exploring for base metals but also recognised the potential of the pegmatites. The underground workings were completed by historic miners from the 1950s and 1960s.

The first four holes of the program were drilled perpendicular to the interpreted strike direction of outcropping pegmatites and the fifth hole was drilled parallel, or down dip, of a thick pegmatite outcrop to ascertain continuity and tenor of mineralisation with increasing depth of the body (Figure 4). Every hole in the program intersected pegmatite containing visible lithium minerals such as spodumene and lepidolite (see Table 1, below).

Hole_ID	From (m)	Down Hole Thickness (m)	Geological_Description
18BVRC001	0.00	2.00	Mixture of Pegmatites and Amphibolites
	30.00	1.50	Pegmatite. Clean light grey
	64.00	**4.50**	Pegmatite. Clean light grey. minor Amphibolite at 65 to 66m
18BVRC002	0.00	2.00	Pegmatite. Very coarse. Mica rich.
	13.00	3.50	Pegmatite. Very coarse with spodumene crystals
18BVRC003	0.00	**9.00**	Coarse grained pegmatite with spodumene mineralisation
	16.00	3.00	Pegmatite containing spodumene. Minor amphibolite 18 - 19m
18BVRC004	0.00	1.00	Pegmatite gravel with minor amphibolite
	4.00	**14.00**	Very coarse Pegmatite. 4-5m minor Amphibolite. Spodumene rich with zones of lepidolite
18BVRC005*	0.00	**36.00**	Coarse and micaceous Pegmatite, visible coarse Spodumene crystals

*Table 1: Summary of all pegmatite intersections from the program. Pegmatite intersections are separated by mafic rock types. Note, all thicknesses are down-hole thicknesses. True width of pegmatites is not yet known. * Hole 18BVRC005 achieved a 36m intersection because it was drilled sub-parallel to, or down-dip, of a pegmatite dyke*

Previous rock sampling of Bonnyvale revealed a large area of approximately 550m by 160m containing a broad spread of lithium mineralised samples (see ASX Announcement 6 June 2018). The recent drilling targeted only a small portion of the Bonnyvale area and has shown the pegmatites to occur as sub-parallel, or sheeted, bodies of varying widths from less than 1m to approximately 12m wide. The Directors of SI6 are confident, based on the spread of mineralised rock samples, that the discovery of further pegmatite dykes related to surface mineralisation is likely at Bonnyvale.

In addition to Bonnyvale, the Project consists of a further four prospect areas containing significant occurrences of outcropping pegmatite that remain to be drill tested (see ASX Announcement 17 May 2018).

Samples are currently being prepared for transport to an independent laboratory in Johannesburg, South Africa. Assay results are expected during August.

Tables of Hole Details and geological descriptions are included in Appendices 1 and 2.

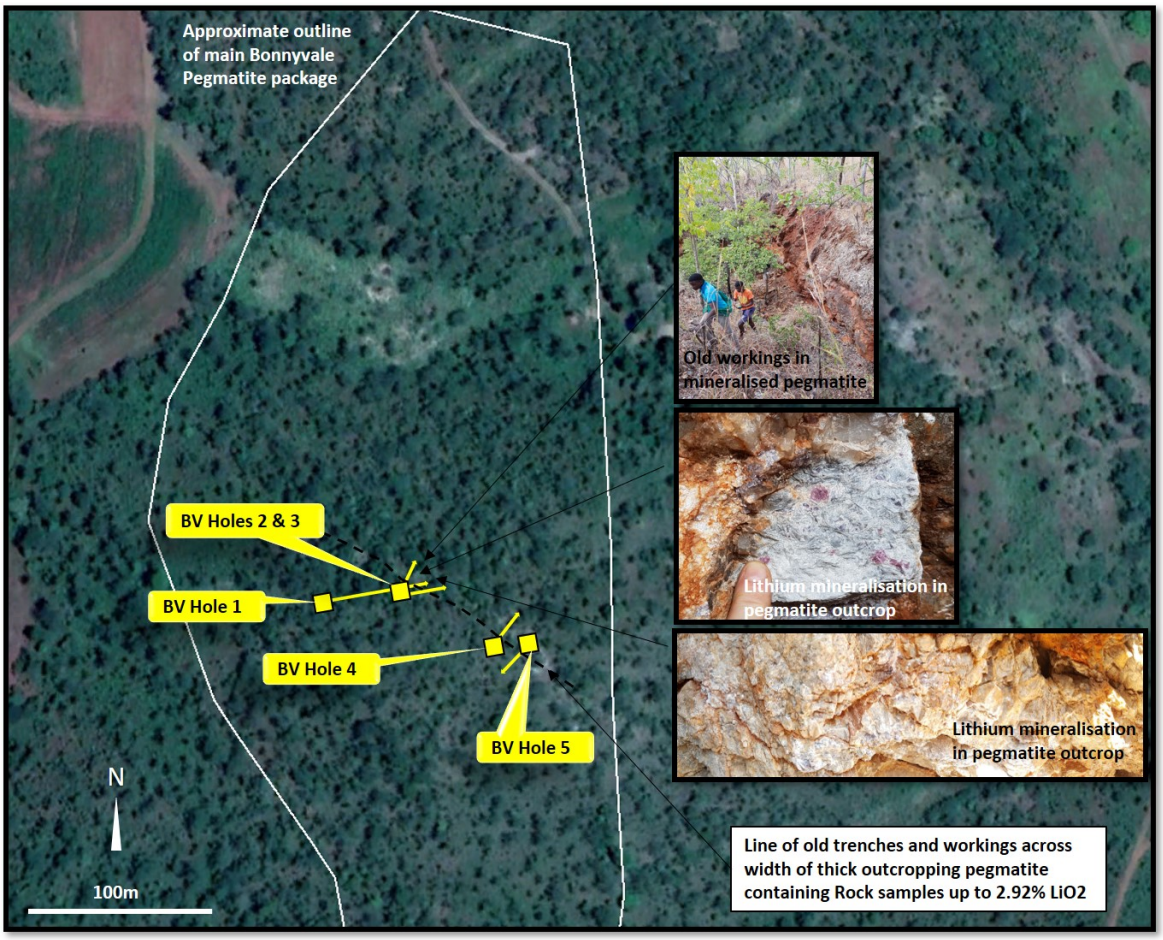

Figure 3: Plan view showing the location of the 5 RC holes (yellow Boxes) targeting thick outcropping lithium-mineralised pegmatite as identified from surface rock samples (see ASX announcement 06 June 2018) and field investigations by the Directors of SI6.

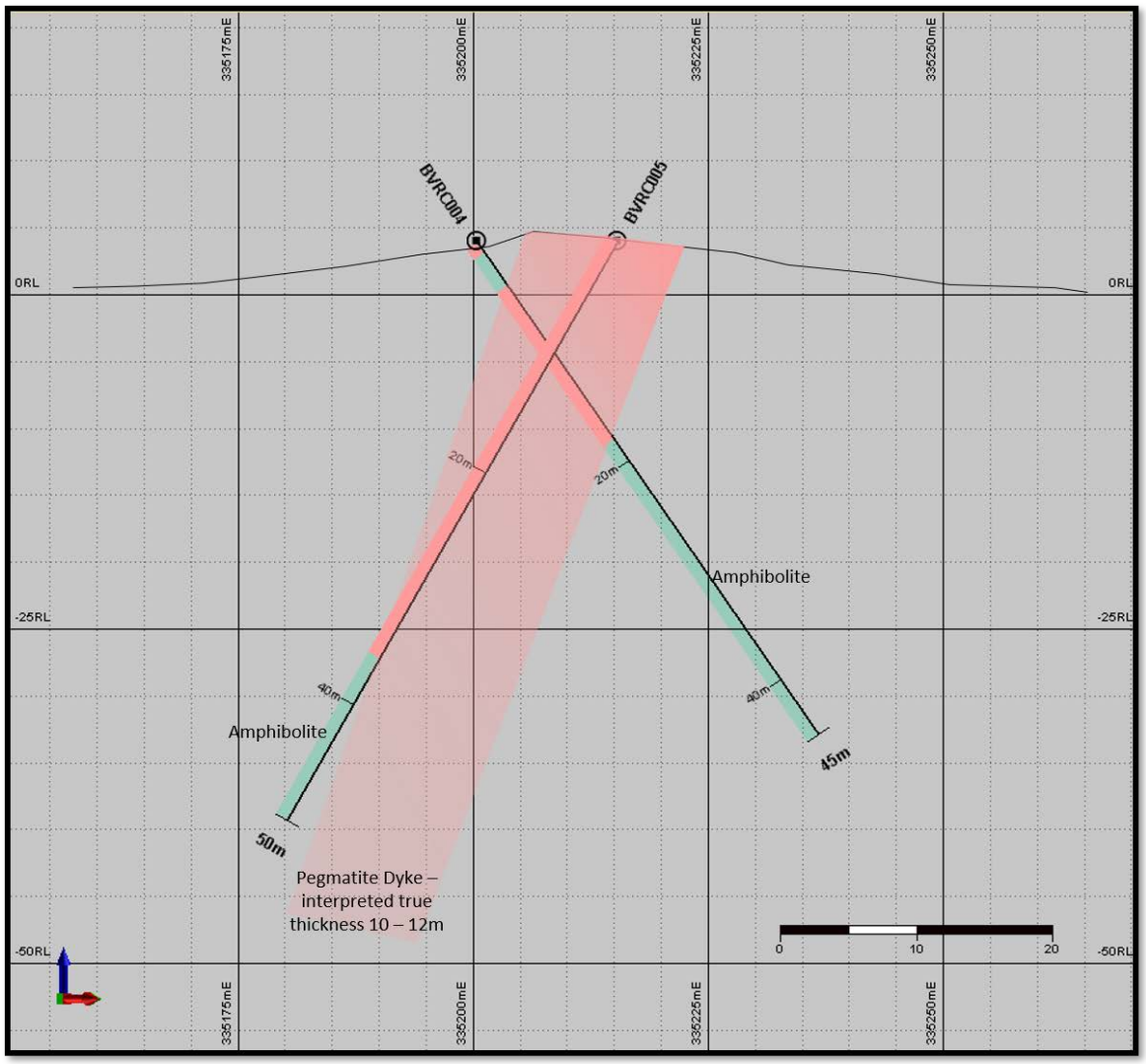

Figure 4: Northwest-facing cross section through holes 18BVRC004 and 18BVRC005 showing the interpreted true thickness of the pegmatite dyke. Note that hole 5 was drilling down-dip of the pegmatite and the 36m down-hole intersection is an apparent thickness of what is interpreted to be a 10 – 12m wide body. The pegmatite intersected is characterised by lithium minerals spodumene and lepidolite from surface and throughout the drilled intersections.

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Competent Person statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by SI6 staff on site and provided to Mr Steve Groves who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Groves is Director of, and a consulting geologist to SI6 and has previously been employed as the Exploration Manager at SI6. Mr Groves has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he 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". Mr Groves consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 – Hole Collar Details

HOLEID	X (WGS84 36K)	Y (WGS84 36K)	DIP	AZIMUTH	DEPTH m
18BVRC001	335127	8074996	-60	80	96
18BVRC002	335164	8075003	-70	80	36
18BVRC003	335162	8075002	-80	25	60
18BVRC004	335207	8074975	-55	40	45
18BVRC005	335223	8074975	-60	220	50

Appendix 2 – Drill Hole Geological Descriptions

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Geological_Description
18BVRC001	**0.00**	**2.00**	gravels, reddish brown. Mixture of **pegmatites** and Amphibolites
	2.00	14.00	Grey, fine grained Tremolitic Amphibolite. Fractured with CaO, Feo infill
	14.00	16.00	Fault Breccia, Beige to grey. Fine to V. course
	16.00	17.00	Weathered Basalt. Fine to coarse. Dark to reddish brown
	17.00	18.00	Amphibolite, light grey.
	18.00	20.00	Weathered Basalt. Fine to coarse. Dark to reddish brown, CaO fracture infill
	20.00	25.00	Amphibolite Schist. Weathered. Foliated. Hematite alteration
	25.00	30.00	Sericitised Amphibolite Schist. Brown, weathered with hematite alteration in fracture planes
	30.00	**31.50**	**Pegmatite. Clean light grey**
	31.50	39.00	Amphibolite, dark grey, coarse. Minor quartz veins
	39.00	46.00	Basalt. Dark, shiny coarse grains. Fine groundmass with quartz phenocrysts
	46.00	64.00	Amphibolite, grey, coarse
	64.00	**68.50**	**Pegmatite. Clean light grey. minor Amphibolite at 65 to 66m**
	68.50	96.00	amphibolite with a quartz occurrence. Quartz vein at 95 to 95m
18BVRC002	**0.00**	**2.00**	**Pegmatite. Very coarse. Mica rich.**
	2.00	13.00	Grey ,fine graned Amphibolite. Fractured with CaO, Feo infill
	13.00	**16.50**	**Pegmatite. Very coarse.**
	16.50	21.00	Serpentinite. Green-Grey. Highly weathered with both CaO and FeO infill
	21.00	36.00	Amphibolite, light grey. Fracture zone at 24 to 25m.FeO
18BVRC003	**0.00**	**9.00**	**Coarse grained pegmatite with spodumene mineralisation**
	9.00	16.00	Amphibolite, light grey.
	16.00	**19.00**	**Pegmatite containing spodumene. Minor amphibolite from 18 - 19m**
	19.00	60.00	Amphibolite, light grey.
18BVRC004	**0.00**	**1.00**	Gravel. Amphibolite and **Pegmatite** chips. Micaceous. Reddish brown
	1.00	4.00	Greenish Grey, fine grained weathered Amphibolite. Fractured with CaO, FeO infill
	4.00	**18.00**	**Pegmatite. Very coarse. 4-5m minor Amphibolite. 4-9 Spodumene rich, 9-11m Lepidilite rich, 11-13m Fracture**

			zone, FeO alteration. 11-13m Lepidolite. 15-18m Spodumene rich
	18.00	45.00	Amphibolite, light greenish grey. 26-27m Fractured FeO alteration.
18BVRC005	**0.00**	**2.00**	**Pegmatite, light Grey to beige. Weathered and fractured with FeO infill. Spodumene mineralisation**
	2.00	**4.00**	**Pegmatite. Light grey. Minor fractures with FeO infill.**
	4.00	**5.00**	**Pegmatite. Grey, beige. Very micaceous. Lepidolite and minor Spodumene.**
	5.00	**11.00**	**Pegmatite. Light grey to beige. Mica rich. Spodumene mineralisation**
	11.00	**25.00**	**Pegmatite. Grey. Minor mica. Spodumene**
	25.00	**30.00**	**Pegmatite. Light grey with purple hue. Very Micaceous. Lepidolite rich with minor Spodumene**
	30.00	**36.00**	**Pegmatite. Light grey. Spodumene mineralisation.**
	36.00	50.00	Amphibolite, dark greenish grey, coarse. quartz vein 41-42m.

APPENDIX 3 – 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 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.*	Shamva Lithium: N/A – no new sampling data is referred to in this document
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).*	The document refers to Reverse Circulation drilling via angled holes

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	Sample recovery is estimated based on the amount of material returned for each m within the sample bag. If recovery is lost or inadequate, the hole will be redrilled to achieve the target No recovery issues have been recorded in the current drill program No assays have yet been received for any sampling from the drilling in this document
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.* - *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* - *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Shamva Lithium: A sub-sample from each RC m is collected and logged both dry and wet as the hole is being drilled. This sub-sample is then stored in appropriated m marked chip trays and stored onsite for future reference The chips are logged in appropriate detail including identification of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralization and other notable characteristics
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.*	All RC samples are riffle-split and sampled dry. For lab dispatch, blanks and certified reference material are inserted at every 20th sample for QAQC. All samples are dried, crushed, pulverised and split at the laboratory to a 25g or 50g sub-sample for final analysis.
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.*	N/A

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	N/A
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 data were recorded in longitude/latitude WGS84. The terrain is largely flat to undulating
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.*	Drill holes were spaced to intersect outcropping pegmatites based on observed orientation data from surface outcrop. The program was designed to test the nature and extent of mineralisation immediately below the surface and was not designed with resource calculations in mind.
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 drill holes were oriented at approximately 90 degrees to the observed strike of outcropping pegmatites and, in once instance, parallel with the dip direction to gain a useful section of mineralised material for analysis Drill holes are between 55 degree to 80 angle and orientation of holes attempts address the orientation of structures..
Sample security	- *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were taken and transported by Mirrorplex and SI6 personnel and couriered to the ALS Laboratory in Johannesburg, South Africa.

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.*	Ten prospecting licences form the Shamva Lithium Project and were granted to Mirrorplex Pvt Ltd for a period of 5 years from 13/07/17 by the Mines Department in Zimbabwe. Licence numbers range sequentially from 49731 to 49740.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	- *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Shamva Lithium: All exploration on the project area has been completed by either government geologists or prospectors until the 1960s, with the most recent comprehensive assessment completed by the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (1980s) who were searching for base metals
Geology	- *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Shamva Lithium: The Project resides in the Bindura-Shamva Greenstone Belt located in the Central Archaean Zimbabwean Craton. Locally, the area is dominated by complex folds of pillowed basalts, ultramafic schists and serpentinites of the Arcturus formation. Banded iron formation (BIF's) occur between 30-100m thick associated with this bands of siltstone and shale all intercalated with the basalt. Numerous pegmatitic dykes have been mapped and/or reported throughout the area generally striking N-S or NNW-SSE over various strike length (up to 2000m) and strike widths up to 250m. Reports suggest that numerous parallel dykes adjacent to the main pegmatite are apparent, but are partially obscured on the ground. The dykes show variation in mineralogy between occurrences and along strike suggesting fractionation trends may be apparent.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	All drill hole details are provided in Appendices 1 and 2

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	N/A
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').*	All intercepts referred to in the document are down-hole lengths and the true width of pegmatites referred to is an interpretion only, and will only be known after more drill holes are completed
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.*	Plan view and/or cross section maps of the reported drill holes are included in this announcement.
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.*	N/A
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.*	There is no other material exploration data that have not been previously reported.
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.*	Pending the successful completion of a Due Diligence exercise and Acquisition of the project by SI6, future work will consist of detailed surface geochemical sampling and pattern drill testing to assess the 3D potential of the host rocks to contain significant volumes of mineralisation