SIX SIGMA METALS
LIMITED
(formerly Botswana Metals Limited)

ASX: SI6 / SI6OC

ABN:
96 122 995 073

Issued Securities:
457,503,150 ordinary shares
132,436,000 options
(exercise price $0.01, expiry date 01/07/2021)
30,500,000 Unlisted options
(exercise price $0.022, expiry date 16 April 2021)

Directors:
Mr Edwin Bulseco (Chairman)
Mr Steve Groves (Director/Geologist)
Mr Joshua Letcher (Non-executive)

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About Six Sigma Metals:
Six Sigma Metals is exploring for nickel, copper, cobalt, tantalum and lithium within its ~1,500 square kilometre exploration portfolio in Botswana. These "new world" metals are becoming increasingly important as the world switches to cleaner sources of energy.

The company announced a maiden JORC Inferred Resource of 2.38Mt on 28 April 2015 from drilling within a small 185 square kilometre section of its exploration portfolio in which it had entered a joint venture with BCL. At the time cobalt was not included in the resource calculation.

Historical drilling outside of the joint venture ground has intercepted further nickel as well as significant intercepts of copper and cobalt.

A soil sampling program detected traces of lithium and tantalum which warrant further exploration.

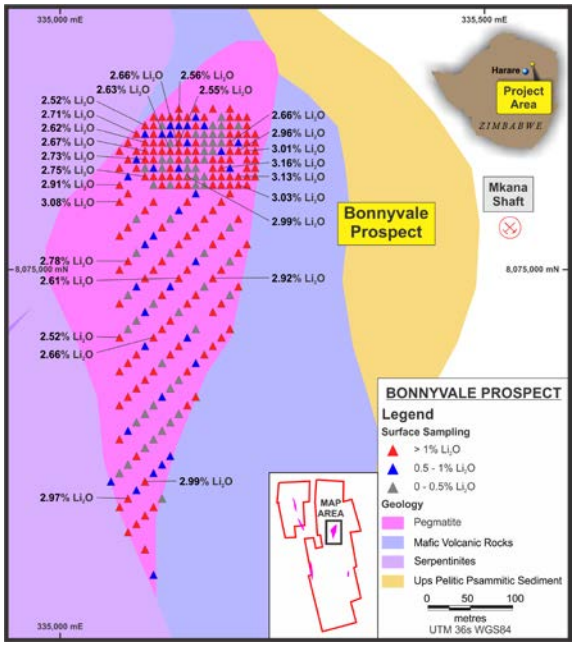
Large tracts of the Company's exploration portfolio remain unexplored.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
06 June 2018

High Grade Results at Shamva Lithium Project

Highlights

- Results from 240 Rock Chip samples taken from the exposed Bonnyvale pegmatite body at the Shamva Lithium Project provide high grade lithium assay results up to **3.13% Li_2O**.
- **61** Rock Chip samples returned values above **2% Li_2O** as seen in figure below.
- Lithium mineralisation defined over **~160m thickness and ~550m strike** at surface in the Bonnyvale Pegmatite.
- Mapped pegmatite outcrops show a cumulative strike length up to **3km** (five mapped bodies) and widths ranging up to **250m,** with samples from 3 of the bodies sampled to date showing a high proportion of assays reporting between 1% and 3.4% Li_2O.
- **Results from a further 58 rock samples from the Loch Ness Pegmatites are pending and expected to be completed over the coming weeks.**
- SI6 is well funded to complete an aggressive exploration program, including an initial drilling program planned to target high-grade areas scheduled to commence during phase 1 of the option earn-in agreement.



Summary

The Board of Six Sigma Metals ("SI6" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that it has received results from a further 240 rock samples taken from exposed pegmatite bodies at the Shamva Lithium Project. Further high-grade lithium mineralisation has continued to be revealed at Shamva, with the latest batch of assay results from the recent rock chip sampling program over the large Bonnyvale pegmatite body confirming a high proportion of samples containing Li_2O grades ranging between **1% Li_2O to 3.13% Li_2O.** The samples also show elevated levels of Tantalum and rare earth elements such as Pr, Cs and Rb.

A further 58 samples were collected from the Loch Ness pegmatites with the results from this work pending.

SI6 is currently undertaking a Due Diligence assessment of the project where it has entered into an agreement under which the Company can acquire up to an 80% interest in the Chuatsa Vanadium-Titanium and Shamva Lithium Projects in Zimbabwe from the vendors of Mirrorplex Pty Ltd ("Mirrorplex") in a three-phase staged option agreement (*See ASX announcement, 17/05/2018*).

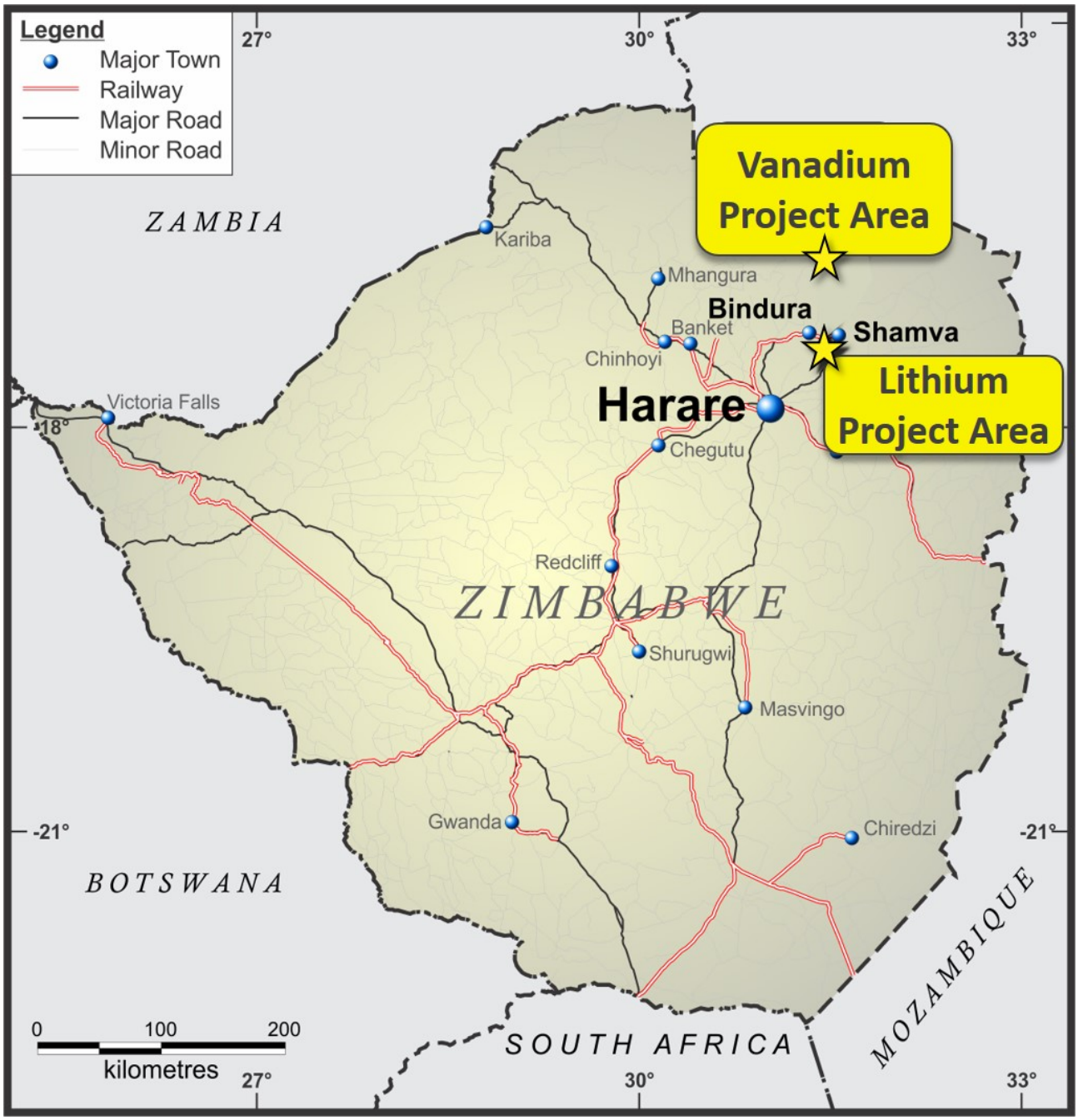


Figure 1: Map of Zimbabwe showing location of the Shamva Lithium Project and Chuatsa Vanadium-Copper-Titanium Project. Both projects are a short drive from Harare along sealed roads.

Latest Exploration Results at Shamva

Bonnyvale Pegmatite

The Bonnyvale Pegmatite lies in the north-eastern area of the Shamva tenement package and represents the largest single pegmatite exposure at the project. Mapping has revealed a diamond-like shaped body measuring some 650m along the long N-S axis and up to 250m wide across its centre. Recent sampling involved the collection of 240 rock samples in a tight grid pattern across approximately two thirds, or 84,000m^2, of the outcrop. Over 60% of the samples returned results greater than 1 % Li_2O. The body shows a significant high-grade component, with **61 samples returning values above 2% Li_2O** (Figure 2, Table 1). Mapping has revealed both spodumene and lepidolite across the body.

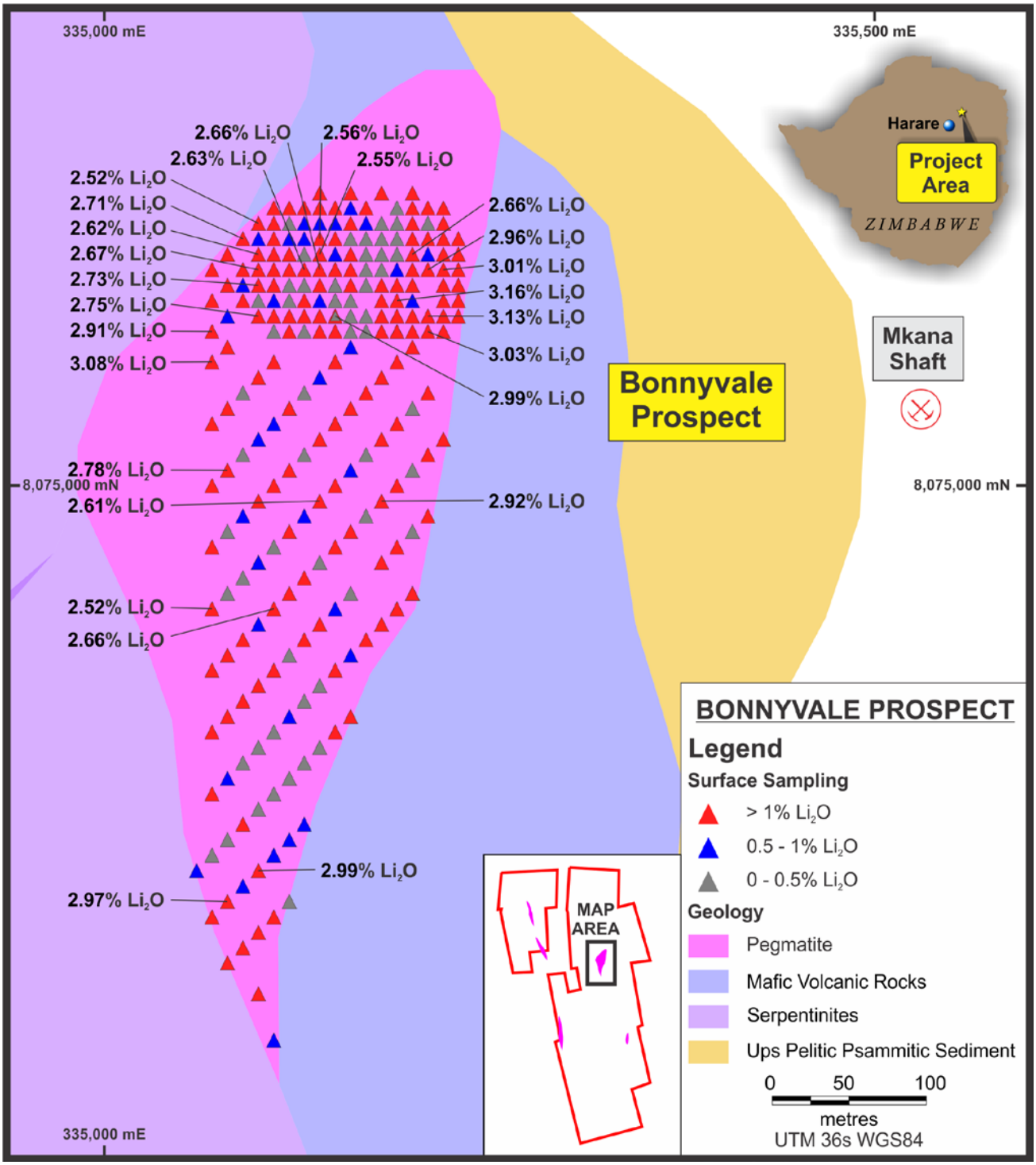


Figure 2: Map of the Bonnyvale Pegmatite showing all samples from the recent batch, coloured by Li_2O content.

SAMPLE	Li ppm	Li_2O%	Ta ppm
17BVRC275	**14560**	**3.13%**	**158.5**
17BVRC046	**14317**	**3.08%**	25
17BVRC276	**14090**	**3.03%**	15.6
17BVRC284	**13981**	**3.01%**	0.54
17BVRC100	**13877**	**2.99%**	0.15
17BVRC184	**13877**	**2.99%**	0.54
17BVRC068	**13790**	**2.97%**	**152.5**
17BVRC272	**13760**	**2.96%**	**142.5**
17BVRC236	**13546**	**2.92%**	**0.54**
17BVRC045	**13498**	**2.91%**	**206**
17BVRC061	**12900**	**2.78%**	**217**
17BVRC091	**12760**	**2.75%**	0.57
17BVRC070	**12567**	**2.71%**	0.2
17BVRC257	**12376**	**2.66%**	0.14
17BVRC116	**12343**	**2.66%**	0.31
17BVRC165	**12343**	**2.66%**	0.13
17BVRC172	**12108**	**2.61%**	<0.05
17BVRC184	**12083**	**2.60%**	0.08
17BVRC163	**11871**	**2.56%**	0.1
17BVRC164	**11865**	**2.55%**	0.11
17BVRC050	**11700**	**2.52%**	**304**
17BVRC085	**11700**	**2.52%**	**124.5**
17BVRC136	**11510**	**2.48%**	<0.05
17BVRC049	**11400**	**2.45%**	**157.5**
17BVRC043	**11300**	**2.43%**	**123**
17BVRC160	**11257**	**2.42%**	0.12
17BVRC285	**11247**	**2.42%**	0.54
17BVRC193	**11234**	**2.42%**	<0.04
17BVRC060	**11176**	**2.41%**	**208**
17BVRC277	**11010**	**2.37%**	84.3
17BVRC095	**10983**	**2.36%**	0.57

SAMPLE	Li ppm	Li_2O%	Ta ppm
17BVRC199	**10978**	**2.36%**	0.08
17BVRC057	**10910**	**2.35%**	**95.6**
17BVRC189	**10886**	**2.34%**	0.11
17BVRC105	**10879**	**2.34%**	0.22
17BVRC117	**10878**	**2.34%**	0.03
17BVRC166	**10878**	**2.34%**	0.2
17BVRC278	**10873**	**2.34%**	0.08
17BVRC052	**10650**	**2.29%**	65.6
17BVRC258	**10572**	**2.28%**	0.08
17BVRC238	**10452**	**2.25%**	**283**
17BVRC198	**10343**	**2.23%**	0.14
17BVRC102	**10276**	**2.21%**	0.66
17BVRC186	**10276**	**2.21%**	**283**
17BVRC287	**10276**	**2.21%**	**283**
17BVRC293	**10239**	**2.20%**	0.11
17BVRC108	**10234**	**2.20%**	0.17
17BVRC048	**10150**	**2.19%**	**140**
17BVRC124	**10122**	**2.18%**	<0.01
17BVRC206	**10122**	**2.18%**	10.65
17BVRC296	**10031**	**2.16%**	<0.04
17BVRC106	**9987**	**2.15%**	0.24
17BVRC155	**9960**	**2.14%**	<0.05
17BVRC250	**9934**	**2.14%**	0.13
17BVRC191	**9907**	**2.13%**	0.13
17BVRC181	**9870**	**2.13%**	**158.5**
17BVRC197	**9864**	**2.12%**	**107**
17BVRC094	**9710**	**2.09%**	0.26
17BVRC183	**9610**	**2.07%**	84.3
17BVRC082	**9440**	**2.03%**	13.3
17BVRC280	**9289**	**2.00%**	1.4

Table 1: Bonnyvale Pegmatite - significant rock samples with above 2% Li_2O content

(Note: conversion of Li ppm to Li_2O% is via (Li ppm*2.153/10000))

These results, coupled with the previous sampling across the Hereford Pegmatites to the south (*see ASX Announcement 17/05/2018*), have shown all pegmatites sampled in the licence to date to contain large zones of highly significant levels of lithium mineralisation at surface from exposed pegmatite bodies and rock outcrops.

Phase 01 Drilling Program

The next stage of exploration (Phase 1) will concentrate on establishing the extent and nature of mineralisation beneath the surface outcrops via drilling as well as continuing to discover further pegmatite occurrences via soil sampling and mapping in areas of soil cover and poor outcrop. The drilling will be designed to assess the strike, width and depth potential of lithium mineralisation.

The aim of the drilling project will be to determine the morphology of the pegmatites along strike and down dip with the areas targeted to be determined from the surface sampling results. Historical work suggests the dykes have dips between 45^0 – 65^0 to the west or southwest.

Background Information

The Shamva Lithium Project Overview

The Shamva Lithium Project is located in northern Zimbabwe, approximately 65km northeast of Harare and consists of number of pegmatite dykes including the northerly striking Loch Ness Suite (1a, 1b, IV), Bonnyvale Dyke, Ronspur (Mkana) dyke and several unnamed dykes in the Hereford area. The cumulative strike length of dykes identified to date is approximately 3km, with the widest dyke ranging up to 250m in width.

Some of the pegmatite dykes were exploited in the 1960's for beryl, cassiterite and tantalum mineralisation. Spodumene mineralisation is reported in the central portion of Loch Ness IV dyke, where it occurs as fine-grained prismatic aggregates interspersed with quartz, albite-oligoclase and accessory beryl, apatite and columbite-tantalite. To the east of the Ronspur (Mkana) Tin workings lies a pegmatite that historical records indicate to contain a "substantial" tonnage of spodumene. The pegmatites fit the LCT classification based on setting, age and mineralogy and therefore are of high interest for lithium exploration.

Edwin Bulseco
Chairman

Competent Person
The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mirrorplex 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 Reseves". 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.

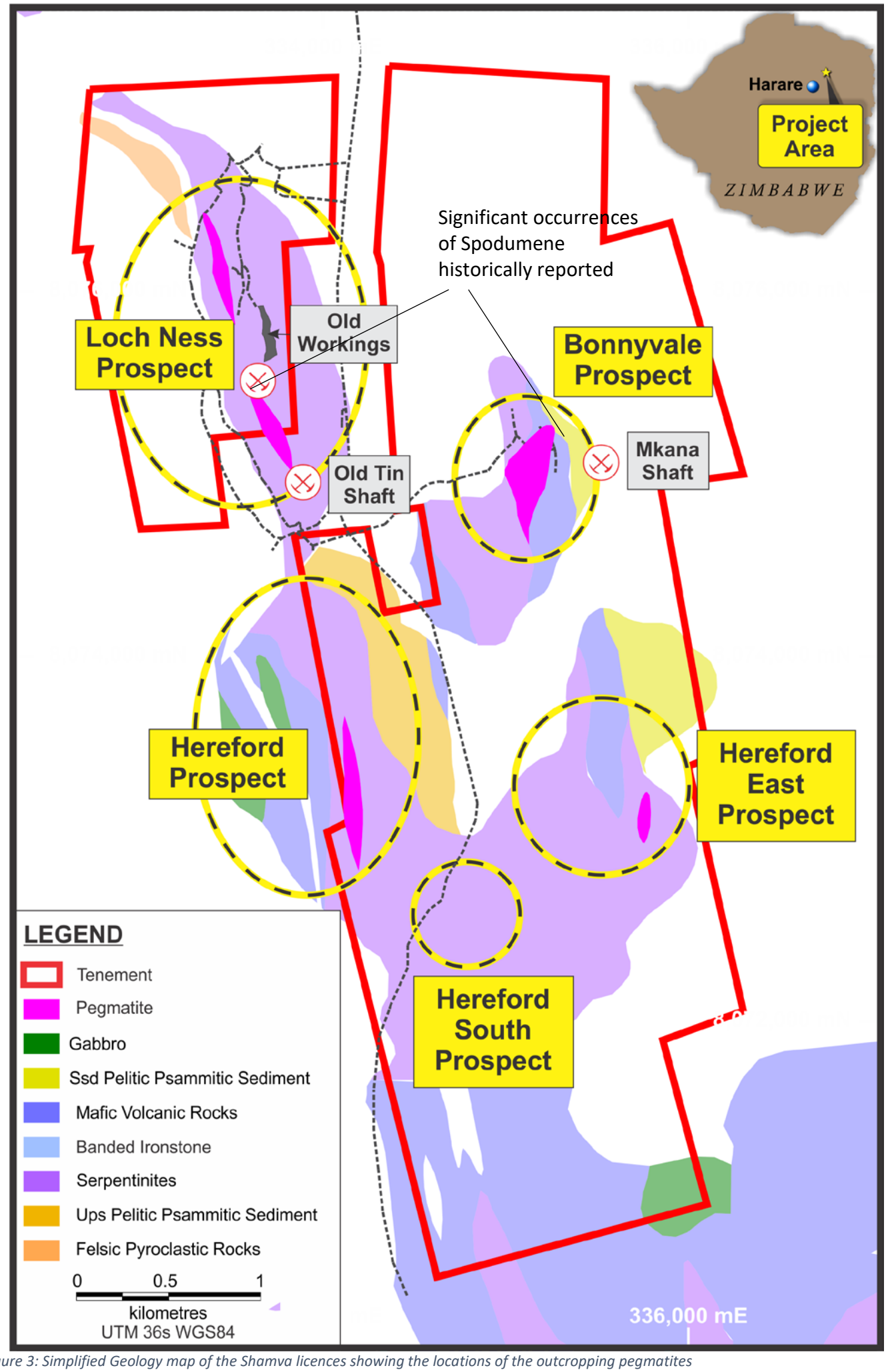


Figure 3: Simplified Geology map of the Shamva licences showing the locations of the outcropping pegmatites

APPENDIX 4 – 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: The samples referred to in this document are grab samples of outcropping rock. Location of sample sites are dictated by the availability of outcropping geology and, due to the reconnaissance nature of the sampling exercise, material collected is biased by the presence or absence of interpreted Li-minerals
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).*	N/A
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.*	N/A
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: The basic geology of each rock grab sample is recorded at the site, with specific reference to host rock type and Li-minerals identified.
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*	

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	Shamva Lithium Project: The rock samples are sent to ALS Labs in South Africa and undergo preparation (Prep-31) which involves weighing, fine crushing to 70% at -2mm, with a 250g split which is further pulverised to better than 85% at -75microns. The samples are treated using complete decomposition by sodium peroxide fusion (ME-MS89L) to pick up the refractory minerals and have an ICP-MS finish for 52 elements,
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.*	Shamva Lithium The Mirrorplex data were examined by the senior personnel on site. The primary data were audited and verified and then stored in relational data base. No data have 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.* - *Specification of the grid system used.* - *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Shamva Lithium: 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.*	Shamva Lithium: Location of sample sites are dictated by the availability of outcropping geology and, due to the reconnaissance nature of the sampling exercise, material collected is biased by the presence or absence of interpreted Li-minerals
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.*	Due to the reconnaissance nature of the sampling exercise and lack of knowledge and exposure of the local geology, the samples referred to in this document cannot be considered un-biased or representative of the entire dyke suite present in the project area.
Sample security	- *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were taken and transported by Mirrorplex personnel and couriered to the ALS Laboratory in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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.
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.*	N/A

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').*	N/A
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