ASX Announcement

25 September 2025

Very High Grade Gold and Antimony Results at Langdons

Siren Gold Limited (ASX: **SNG**) (**Siren** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update for its **Langdons Antimony-Gold Project,** located in the Paparoa Goldfield 50kms southwest of Reefton, New Zealand.

Highlights

- During August, Siren conducted extensive fieldwork across the Langdons historic workings, where the last mining activities occurred in the 1950's. Fieldwork included mapping and conducting rock chip and channel sampling across the outcropping high grade mineralisation with results up to **38.5 g/t Au and 5.7 % Sb**.
- Multiple mineralised structures extend well over a 400m strike to the northwest, where they continue under the overlying cover. Soil sampling indicates potential analogous mineralisation to the northeast.
- Assay highlights of recent fieldwork include:
  - **38.5 g/t Au and 5.7 % Sb over 0.8m** from channel sample within the historic open pit area.
  - **37.8 g/t Au and 20.9 % Sb** from mullock at the No.2 Adit
  - **10.8 g/t Au and 9.5 % Sb** from mullock at the No.2 Shaft
- Assay highlights from previous fieldwork include:
  - **506 g/t Au and 6.0 % Sb** from mullock
  - **6.08 g/t Au and 9.3 % Sb** from rock chips
  - **10.9 g/t Au and 3.9 % Sb** from rock chips
  - **8.74 g/t Au and 1.8 % Sb** from rock chips

Siren Gold CEO, Zane Padman commented:

"These results are highly encouraging. We are systematically unlocking a goldfield that has produced exceptional grades in the past, and our work confirms that potential still exists today. Not only are we defining significant gold mineralisation, but the project's exposure to antimony as a critical mineral adds a significant strategic dimension.

Globally, governments are showing increasing interest in securing antimony supply chains, which enhances the prospectivity of Langdons further. We are rapidly building our understanding of the geology and defining clear targets for our maiden drill program".

Registered Address

Siren Gold Limited
Level 2
41 Ord Street
West Perth WA 6005

ASX: **SNG**
ACN: **619 211 826**

t: +61 8 6458 4200
e: admin@sirengold.com.au
w: sirengold.com.au

Corporate

Brian Rodan
Non-Executive Chairman

Zane Padman
Chief Executive Officer

Paul Angus
Technical Director

Keith Murray
Non-Executive Director

Sebastian Andre
Company Secretary

Projects

Sams Creek
Langdons
Queen Charlotte

Capital Structure

Shares: 264,710,608

The Langdons High Grade Gold-Antimony Project contains several reefs that have been historically mined over multiple levels, with reported grades up to **2,610g/t Au** (*see ASX Announcement dated 17 January 2024).* Siren's exploration fieldwork has included geochemical soil sampling, mapping and assaying of the historic mine workings and outcropping reefs. Rock chip samples from the mining areas show up to 'bonanza' grades for both gold and antimony, while soil geochemistry highlights marker elements up to 800m north.

Langdons Antimony Reef

The Langdons Antimony Reef dips ~40^0 SW and extends to the northern contact with the overlying Paparoa Coal Measures (Figure 1) through the open cut and into the collapsed underground workings. Siren initially collected samples from the Langdons Antimony open cut mullock heap, with exceptional gold grades ranging from **4g/t to 506g/t Au** and up to **9.3% Sb** (*see ASX Announcement "Bonanza Gold and Antimony Grades Confirmed at Langdons", 16 January 2024*).

The latest round of fieldwork included cleaning back the open pit wall, which exposed a shear zone containing significant disseminated arsenopyrite and small lenses of stibnite. The shear zone was channel sampled *(See Figure 2 and Table 1)* returning assay results up to **38.50 g/t Au and 5.7% Sb.**

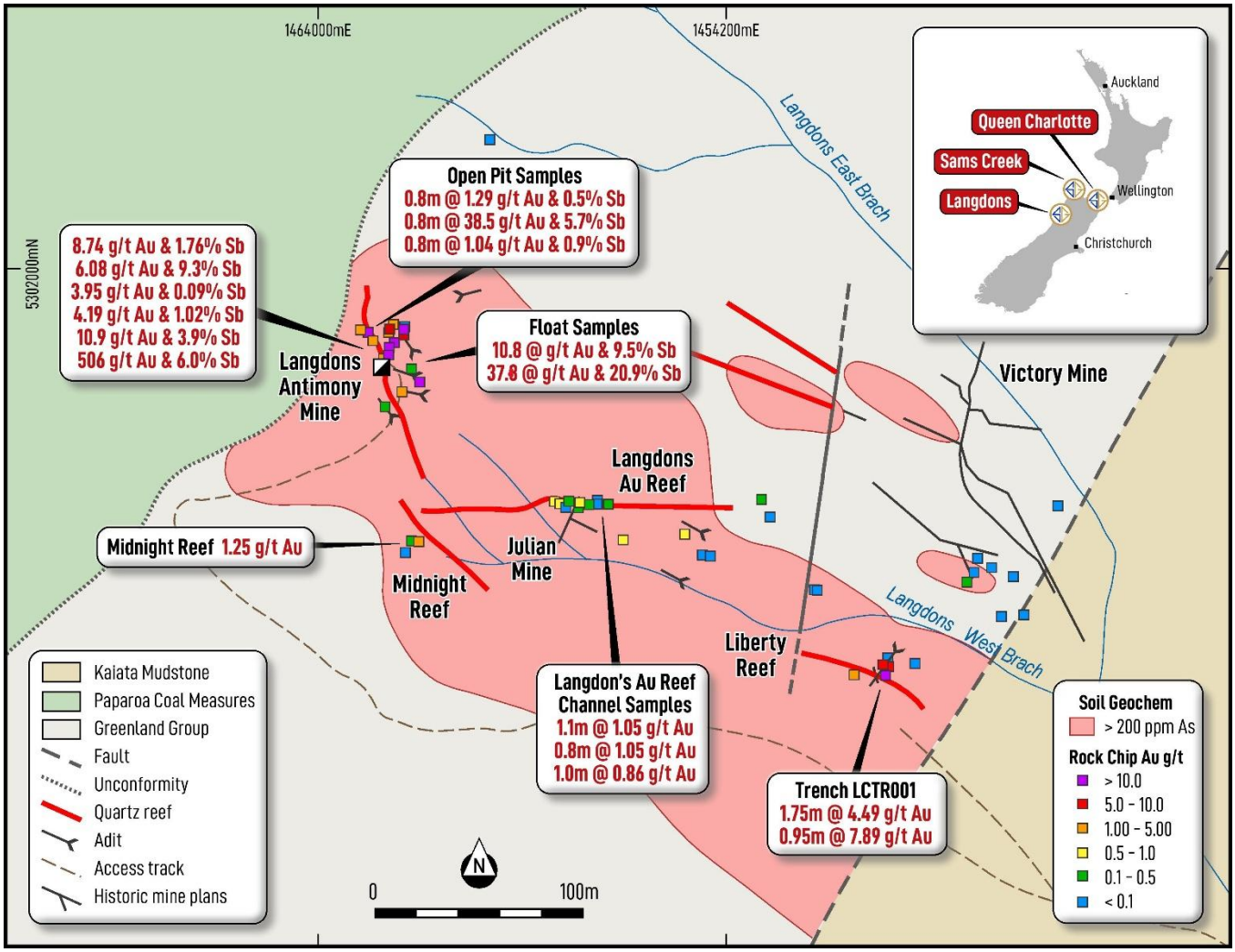


Figure 1: Simplified Geology plan of Langdons, showing historic mining areas and exposed adits, with updated reef occurrences.

Samples from the mullock heap for the collapsed No.2 Adit that extends 10m vertically below the open cut confirmed high grade mineralisation. These loose rock samples are not representative of the in situ Langdons Antimony Lode but assay results returned up to **37.8 g/t Au and 20.9% Sb.** Additionally, the two mullock heap samples from an associated shaft above No.2 Adit returned assays up to **10.8 g/t Au and 9.5%** Sb (See Table 1).

Figure 2: Shear Zone sample in the historic open cut.

Two smaller adits were found further southwest of the open pit scarp. No.3 Adit contained a mineralised fault zone where assay returned **1.99 g/t Au**. Visually No.4 Adit contains a white quartz vein, which appeared barren of sulphides but did return 0.37 g/t Au which suggests this lode may carry more mineralisation.

Table 1: Langdons Antimony Reef results

Area	Sample Type	mE	mN	Au (ppm)	Sb (%)	Comments
Langdons Sb Reef	Channel	1464026.8	5302564.8	0.28	0.07	Exposed shear in open pit scarp
Langdons Sb Reef	Channel	1464026.9	5302565.0	1.29	0.48	Exposed shear in open pit scarp
Langdons Sb Reef	Channel	1461024.6	5302568.6	**38.50**	**5.71**	Exposed shear in open pit scarp
Langdons Sb Reef	Channel	1464022.7	5302569.7	1.04	0.88	Exposed shear in open pit scarp
Langdons Sb Reef	Mullock	1464032.4	5302555.9	0.06	0.14	Float sample from shaft mullock
Langdons Sb Reef	Mullock	1464033.6	5302557.7	**10.8**	**9.53**	Float sample from Shaft mullock
Langdons Sb Reef	Mullock	1464049.6	5302544.6	**37.80**	**20.89**	From mullock heap of No.2 adit
Langdons Sb Reef	Adit No.3	1464040.8	5302539.3	1.99	0.04	1m fault zone in No.3 adit
Langdons Sb Reef	Adit No.4	1464032.5	5302532.3	0.34	0.11	0.3-0.4m quartz vein in No.4 adit

Figure 3: Exposed shear zone at Langdons open cut pit area.

Langdons Gold Reef

A separate structure, the previously located Langdons Quartz Reef was found outcropping ~90 vertical metres below the Langdons Antimony Lode. At the discovery outcrop the reef comprises puggy quartz breccia with disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite assaying **4.5g/t Au** (*see ASX Announcement "High Grade Antimony-Gold Update at Langdons", 11 June 2025).* Recent fieldwork further exposed the discovery outcrop along strike for 25m, with the reef ~2m thick dipping steeply (75°) to the north. The reef comprises puggy quartz breccia, massive milky quartz veins and sheared country rock. The reef was channel sampled at 6 locations, with assay results shown on Table 2. The whole system appears mineralised where exposed so far, with strong As and weak to moderate Au mineralisation where exposed so far. The highest recovered grades of **1.05 g/t Au** were recorded at the western end of the exposed reef in the direction of the junction with the Langdon's Sb Reef system. The juncture of the Langdons Au, Langdons Sb and midnight reefs forms an exciting exploration target.

Table 2: Langdons Gold Reef results

Area	Sample Type	mE	mN	Au (ppm)	Sb (%)
Langdons Au Reef	Channel	1464116.6	5302485.9	1.05	0.01
Langdons Au Reef	Channel	1464118.3	5302484.8	1.05	0.01
Langdons Au Reef	Channel	1464122.9	5302485.2	0.13	0.01
Langdons Au Reef	Channel	1464122.0	5302483.4	0.08	0.01
Langdons Au Reef	Channel	1464127.5	5302484.5	0.86	0.01
Langdons Au Reef	Channel	1464127.6	5302483.4	0.13	0.01
Langdons Au Reef	Channel	1464132.0	5302483.8	0.16	0.01
Langdons Au Reef	Channel	1464137.4	5302485.8	0.03	0.01
Langdons Au Reef	Channel	1464137.9	5302484.7	0.13	0.01
Langdons Au Reef	Channel	1464142.0	5302484.1	0.19	<0.01

Project Geology

The Langdons prospecting permit (PP 60893) is located in the Paparoa Goldfield, approximately 50kms SW of Reefton (Figure 4). The same Greenland Group rocks that host mineralisation in the Reefton Goldfield also outcrop in the NE trending Paparoa belt, 25kms to the west. This belt of Greenland Group rocks hosts the historical Langdons and Croesus Gold and Antimony mines (Figure 4). The Antimony mineralisation at Langdons is very similar to the mineralisation in the northern half of the Reefton Goldfield at mines such as Auld Creek.

The Langdons Project contains an exposure 5kms long by 1km wide of the Greenland Group, which is unconformably overlain by Late Cretaceous Paparoa Coal Measures.

Outcrop exposure at Langdons is minimal and mostly covered by thick bush and scree. Mineralisation is centred around a tightly folded antiform /synform pair that trend NW-SE, similar to the Reefton style but rotated from the typical N-S trend (Figure 4). Anomalous gold, stibnite and arsenic soil geochemistry occur over a strike length of 400m and include the Langdons, Midnight, Liberty and Victory reefs. The Ionic Leach (IL) Sb and Au anomalies also extend a further 200m along strike to the NW, indicating that the mineralisation is likely to extend under the cover rocks and represents a key exploration target.

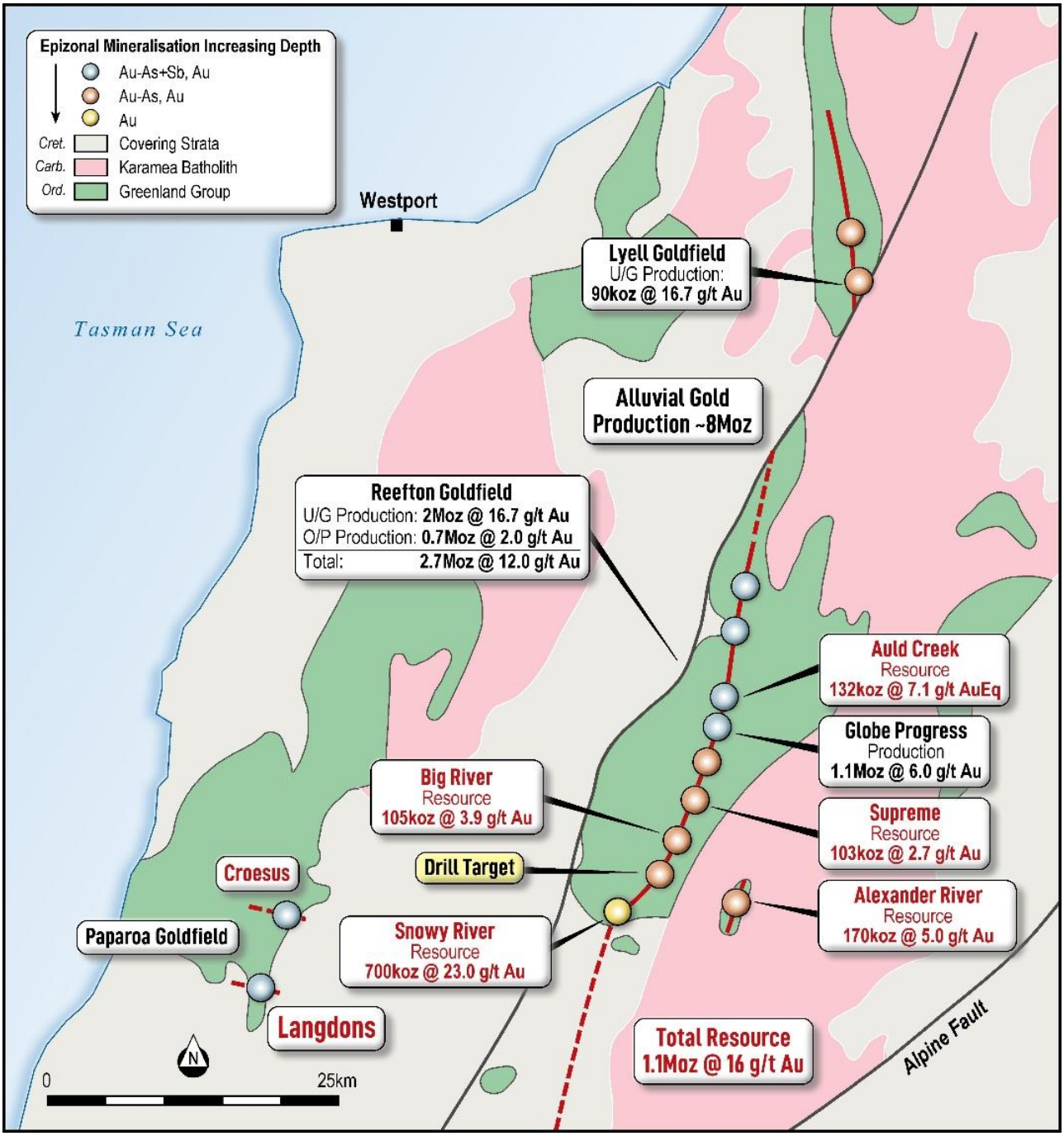


Figure 4: Paparoa Goldfield location (Langdons Project) in relation to the Reefton and Lyell goldfields.

Two additional antiforms that could host mineralisation have recently been mapped up to 800m north. Ionic Leach (IL) soil geochemistry suggests the antiform 300m to the north may have been detected and the Company awaits results from conventional soil geochemistry extended over this antiform (Figure 5). Anomalous antimony and gold forms a relatively narrow halo around the fold pair and is open to the SW. The IL soil geochemistry shows broader Sb and Au anomalies that extend further to the NE and may reflect a currently unknown buried extension or analogues of the currently known mineralisation, suggesting they could be part of a larger system.

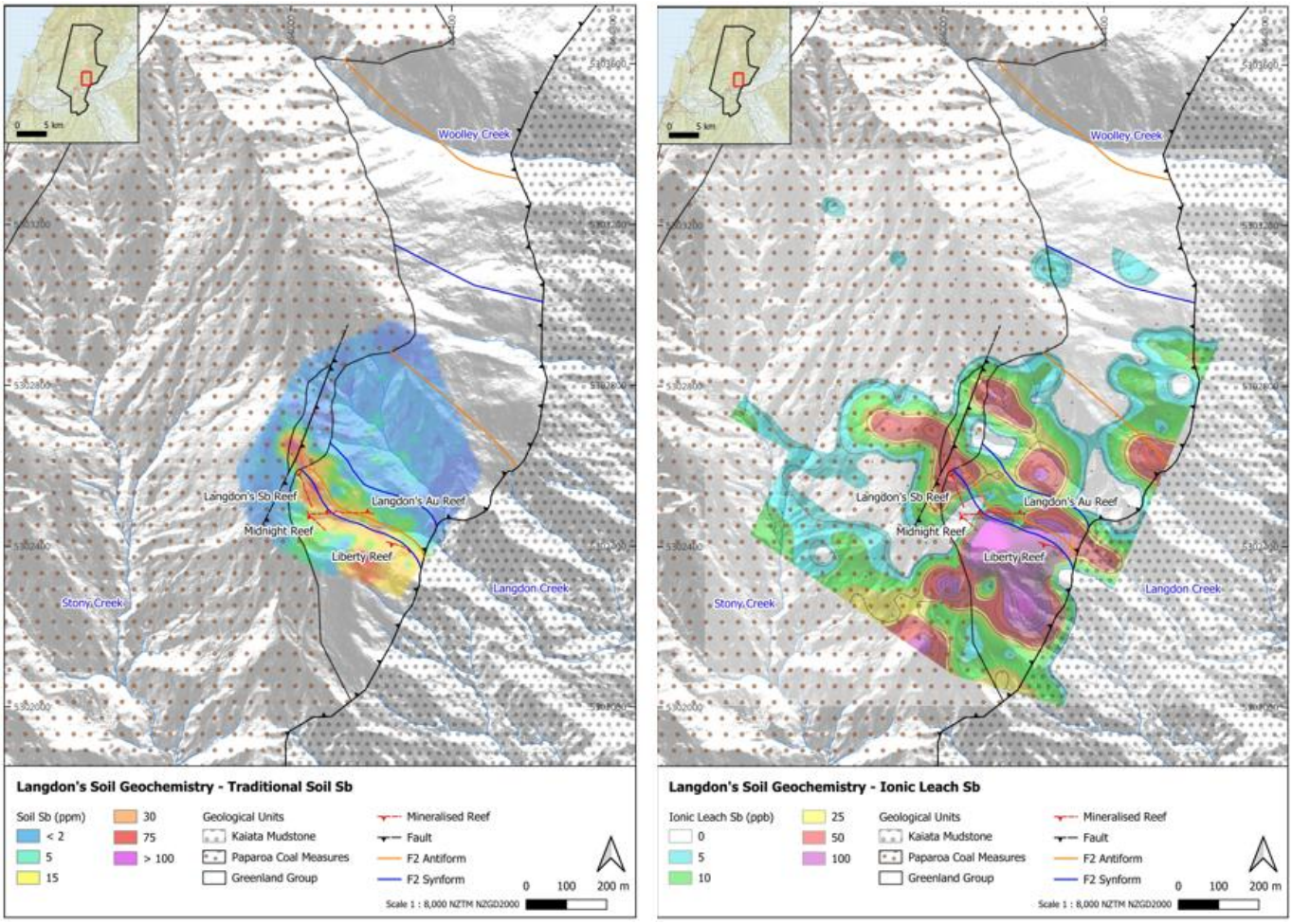


Figure 5: Sb soil geochemistry, with conventional on the LHS and Ionic Leach (IL) on the RHS.

Historic Mining

The Langdons Antimony Lode was discovered in 1879. Several mines were opened on various reefs, including Langdons, Victory, Julian, Liberty and Wilsons. A battery was established in Langdons Creek in 1885. Early reported grades were up to 2,610g/t Au and 1,120g/t Ag. The Langdon and Victory reefs were mined successfully for five years with a reported production of 1,586oz of gold from 809 tons of ore for an average grade of 60g/t Au (*see ASX Announcement dated 17 January 2024).*

An outcrop of the Langdons Antimony Reef was sampled by Morgan in 1911 and Dominion Laboratories in 1933. No thickness was given but Morgan's sample assayed 8.8g/t Au, 2.9g/t Ag and 14.1% Sb, and Dominion Laboratories' sample assayed 89.9g/t Au, 6.9g/t Ag and 64.1% Sb.

The Victory Reef, located 200m to the east of Langdons Reef, was mined over three levels. A 1936 plan shows a drillhole into the No 3 Level that intersected a 1m thick reef assaying 30g/t Au. A description of the Victory Reef noted that gold could be observed in white quartz, associated with stibnite and pyrite. Thin quartz veinlets with stringers of stibnite were also found at Langdons Reef and reported to return "no less than two ounces of gold". Gold and Arsenopyrite were also found in the wall rock, suggesting a similar As-Au relationship to that observed in the Reefton Goldfield. Some unnamed reefs mined around Langdons Reef also contained Cu sulphides.

After WWII, the Langdons and Victory mines were revitalised. A new aerial ropeway was constructed, 60m of new drive mined and 105m of existing drive rehabilitated. Work ceased before 1952 with no production data available from this period.

Since mining ceased in 1952, very limited exploration was undertaken in the 1980's, which included mapping, rock chip sampling, stream sediment and soil sampling by Tasman Gold Developments.

Next Steps

Siren gold currently has an exploration permit application submitted over the Langdons Project which, once granted, will allow Siren to advance the project to drilling (subsequent to relevant environmental approvals). In anticipation of the permit grant Siren continues to undertake fieldwork to uncover the historically mined reefs and locate historic workings, including the historic Victory Reef workings, which are yet to be located.

Targeted soil geochemistry and trenching will be conducted to link up the Langdons, Midnight and Liberty reefs, allowing for further evaluation of reef strike, and the grade at juncture points.

All ongoing mapping, sampling and soil geochemistry data will be integrated into a comprehensive 3D model to prioritise and vector future drill targets.

Geochemical surveys will be extended to test for analogous mineralised structures identified to the north, aiming to extend our geochemistry footprint to assist with further discovery.

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Siren Gold Limited

Enquiries

For more information contact:

Zane Padman

Chief Executive Officer
+61 8 6458 4200

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results, and any exploration targets, is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Paul Angus, a competent person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Angus has a minimum of five years' 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 Joint Ore Reserves Committee Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Angus is a related party of the Company, being the Technical Director, and holds securities in the Company. Mr Angus has consented to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. In the case of estimates of mineral resources, released on 22 October 2024, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

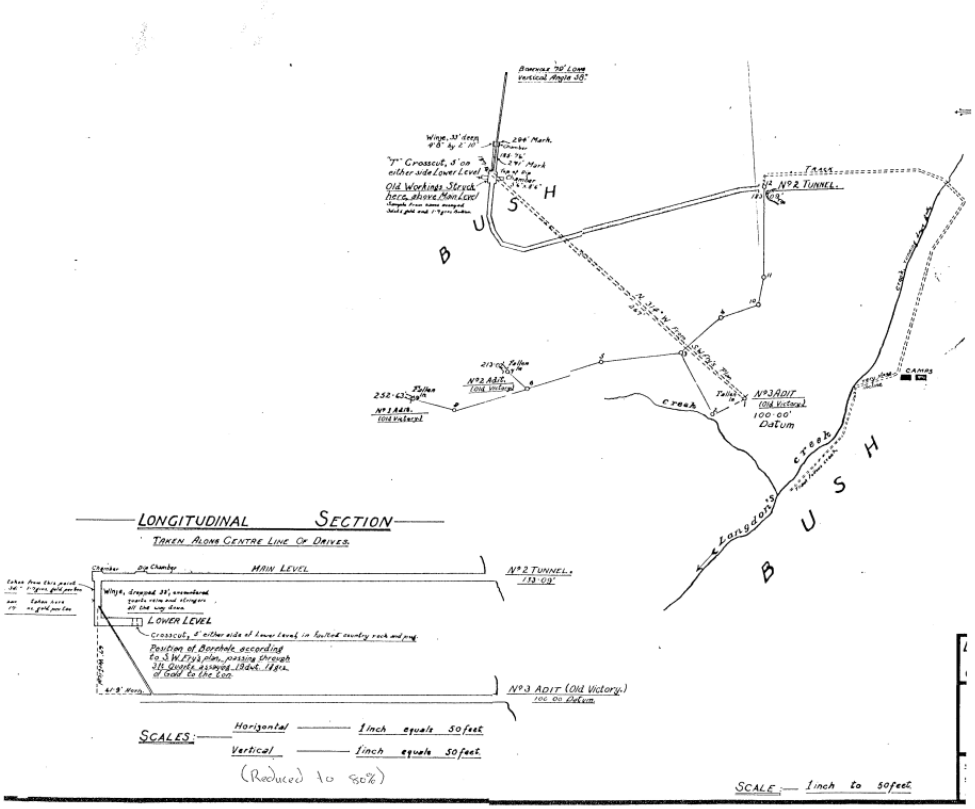
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

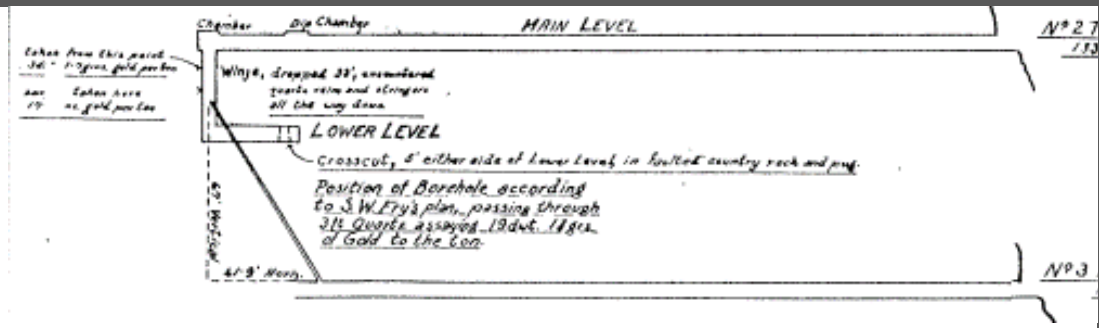
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Note: Historical information is sourced from three reports written by Tasman Gold Developments Ltd in 1987, 1988 and 1989.

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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). 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Tasman Developments Limited (Tasman) completed stream sediment, soil and rock sampling in the 1980's. • Siren Gold Limited (SGL) trench sampling was taken based on 1m samples unless determined by lithology or mineralisation. In situ rock samples collected by geology hammer with average sample size of 2 kg. • SGL completed Ionic Leach (IL) geochemistry program using trowel to collect 150g of material 10-15 cm underneath the surface. • SGL completed soil geochemistry program using an auger to collect ~ 200g of material 10-60cm underneath the surface.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) 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).*	• Only one hole was drilled in 1936 but there is no information on the type of drilling completed.

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.*	• No information could be found on what type of samples were collected, how it was sampled or what was recovered.
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.*	• Only one drillhole was completed from underground in the 1930's. No drillhole log is available, just a reference on a 1936 map (Cotton 1987). 

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		 The map states that the drillhole passed through 3-foot quartz reef, assaying 19dwt 11 grains per ton (30g/t). • SGL trench logging is based on core logging templates with similar quantitative data captured. • Photos are taken of the trench and of each sample.
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 representativity 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.*	• No historic information on any sub-sampling is available. • SGL trench sample length is based on 1m with field duplicates taken on 1:20 samples.
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*	• Stream sediment, pan concentrates and rock chip samples were submitted to W Grayson & Associates (Auckland) for fire assay of gold and wet assay for silver, copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, antimony and mercury (only 13 samples were assayed for mercury).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• No information on whether standards or blanks were used. • SGL rock chip and channel samples were sent to SGS New Zealand. SGS laboratories carry a full QAQC program and are ISO 19011 certified where they were assayed by 30g fire assay. Screen Fire Assays are undertaken if there is visible gold. Pulps from the laboratory are analysed by SCG with a pXRF. • Antimony is analysed by pXRF with round robin check samples sent to ALS Brisbane where they are analysed by XRF. • SGL IL samples were analysed by ALS, Ireland by method ME-MS23 by ICP-MS. • SGL soil samples were sent to SGS Waihi for low detection gold with results awaited. • SGL pXRF analysis of hand specimens in Figures 9 to11 were done Olympus Vanta M-Series pXRF for 40 seconds. Several analysis were completed to get a range of potential values.
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.*	• Tasman's 37 soil samples were submitted to both Grayson's and Independent Service Laboratories (ISL) in Nelson. A comparison of assay results for Au, As and Sb was reported in Aliprantis 1988. Similar values were obtained for the various elements. • SGL data is stored in excel, Dropbox and Leapfrog. The data storage system is basic but robust. All SGS assay results received by SGL are signed PDF lab certificates hard copies that are stored. • The multielement analysis of rock chip and soil pulp samples by SGL is conducted using an Olympus Vanta M-Series pXRF with 42 elements tested. The analysis is guided by a written SOP to maintain high standards. The analysis run is initiated with three standards and one blank being tested. A standard is completed for every 20 pulps samples, and for every 50 samples, a blank is tested. One in every 20 samples is repeated, and a duplicate is made and tested. All pulps or sieved soil samples are placed in analysis cups for 20 seconds on each of the three beams for a total of 60 seconds.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (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.*	• Tasman sample points were located or set using a tape and compass. • SGL used handheld Garmin 64s to pick up trench and rock chip locations. • SGL trenches are surveyed at the collar and azimuth and dip are taken at any changes along the trench length. • SGL used handheld Garmin 64s to locate soil samples.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Tasman's soil samples were collected on 50 spaced lines at 20m intervals. • SGL IL samples sites were located by handheld Garmin GPS. • Tasman soil sample pattern is on 100 x 20m pattern. • SGL IL sample spacing along the lines is 50m with a line spacing varying from 100-200m. • SGL soil samples with 20m sample spacing along 50m line spacing.
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.*	• Tasman's soil lines were orientated NE-SW orthogonal to the mineralisation. • SNG IL soil lines were orientated NNE-SSW orthogonal to the mineralisation. • SNG soil lines were orientated NNE-SSW orthogonal to the mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No information available for the Tasman samples. • SGL rock samples are stored in a locked core shed until despatch. Samples are transported to SGS, Westport by SGL. • SGL rock and trench coarse rejects and pulps are stored at the Sams Creek core shed.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No information available.

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 Prospecting Permit (PP60893) was granted for a period of 2-years on 25 May 2023. The permit expired on the 24 May 2025 and a 5-year exploration permit has been applied for. • The Exploration Permit application (EPA) is over land administered by a mixture of private and public land ownership. Department of Conservation (DoC) areas include Roa – Blackball conservation land, Brunner Forest Conservation Area, Sewell Peak Conservation Area, McLeans Creek Conservation Area, Kaiata Creek Reserve, Kaiata Creek Marginal Strip and Grey River Marginal Strip. • A Minimum Impact Activity (MIA) access agreement was granted by DoC on 1 November

		2023 and expires and expires on 14 May 2027.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• All exploration results until the commencement of the PP 60893 have been completed by Tasman between 1987 and 1989.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Langdons reef is located in the Greenland group that host the significant gold deposits in the Reefton Goldfield 25kms to the east. The Reefton Goldfield lies in late Cambrian to early Ordovician Greenland Group sedimentary rocks. These are interbedded, massive to thinly bedded, quartz rich sediments comprising gradational psammitic (greywacke) and pelitic (argillite) rock types. These are interpreted to be a proximal turbidite succession derived from the erosion of a mature continental landmass, which lay to the east and southeast. • The Greenland Group sediments are moderately deformed and have undergone a late Silurian to mid Devonian, low grade metamorphic event. Metamorphism is to sub/low greenschist facies, with illite clay predominating (Gage, M. 1948). Widespread folding was probably synchronous with metamorphism, and this deformation predates granitoid emplacement. • Deformation due to east – west compression resulted in the formation of close – tight, upright, north – south trending fold axes with a single pervasive and penetrative steeply-dipping, axial – planar cleavage (Rattenbury and Stewart, 1996). As deformation progressed, fold hinges were commonly sheared out by high angle reverse faults and bedding concordant quartz veins formed between discrete bedding planes. These discordant shear zones now host the bulk of the gold mineralisation in the Reefton Goldfield and are thought to have formed as a late-stage, partially strike-slip, event at the culmination of the deformation. • Gold mineralisation in the Reefton Goldfield is structurally controlled; the formation of the different deposit types is interpreted to be due to focusing of the same hydrothermal fluid into different structural settings during a single gold mineralisation event. However, some of the deposits (e.g., Globe-Progress to the north) appear to have been reworked with gold and sulphide mineral remobilisation having occurred during a later phase of brittle deformation. • Regionally the goldfield, on the basis of a geophysical interpretation of airborne magnetic data (Craven 1996), can be divided into a number of structural elements. Central within the area is a northwest trending feature informally titled the Globe-Progress Corridor. This corridor is fault bounded and is speculated to have some control on arsenic anomalism. This corridor, which contains the highly deformed Globe-Progress deposit, appears to have displaced two anticlinoriums. These major folds have been defined by magnetic stratigraphy with the major historical producers forming a corridor on the western limbs of these anticlinoriums. • In general, two end members of mineralisation styles exist, which are possibly related to the structural setting outlined above. The Blackwater style is comprised of relatively undeformed quartz lodes; while the Globe-Progress style comprises highly deformed quartz – pug breccia material.

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 drillholes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drillhole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole 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.*
		• Only one hole has been drilled in 1936. The hole was drilled azimuth of ~210 degrees and a dip of -58 degrees. The hole depth measure of a 1936 plan was approximately 80 feet or 25m.
		• The intercept depth is not provided other than a 3 ft quartz reef was intersected.

Data aggregation methods	• *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 should be clearly stated.*	• No sampling or assay data has been found other than reference on a 1936 mine plan that states the drillhole passed through 3-foot quartz reef assaying 19dwt 11 grains per ton (30g/t).
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 drillhole 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').*	• All intercepts are reported as true thicknesses.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any*	• See Announcement

	significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	• Not applicable
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.*	• Not applicable
`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.*	• Extend conventional soil sampling across the remaining outcropping Greenland Group rocks; • Extend IL geochemistry over the cover rocks to the NW of anomalous soils; • Map and rock chip Au and Sb soil anomalies. • Define drill targets; and • Apply for a drilling Access Agreement with the Department of Conservation (DoC) when the exploration permit is granted.