

Reefton Goldfield, New Zealand

AGM Presentation – 23 June 2021

Exploration Update – 23 June 2021



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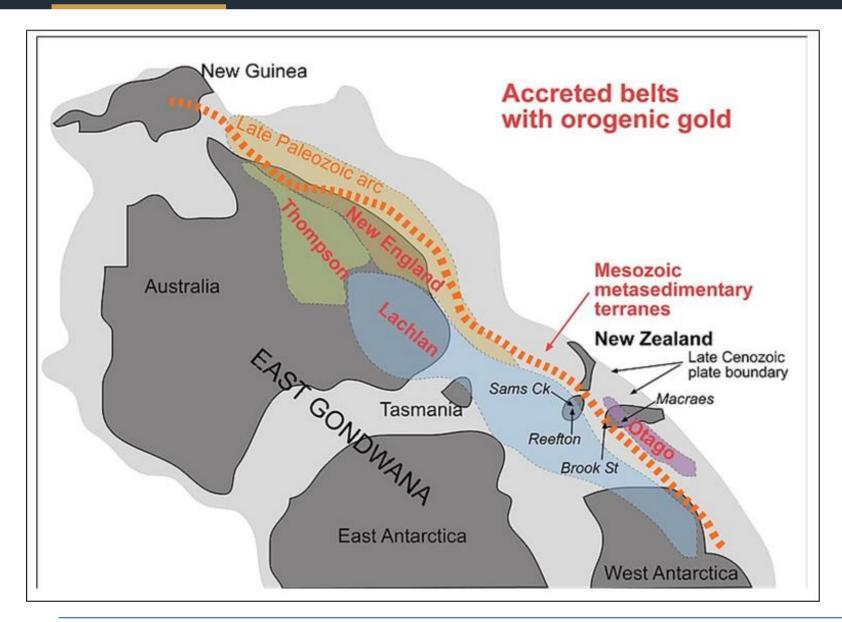
COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

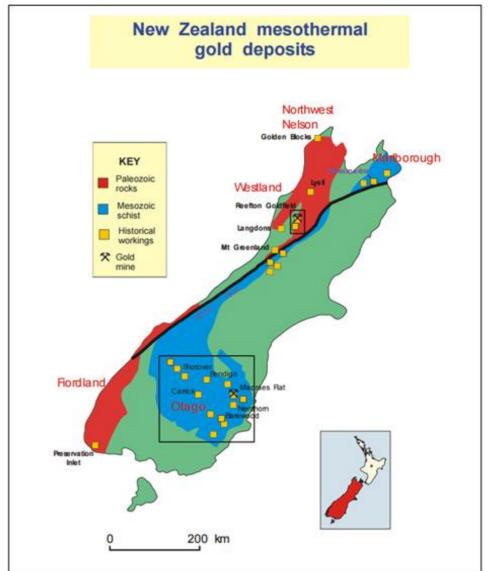
The information contained in this report relating to exploration results relates to information compiled or reviewed by Mr Paul Angus. Mr Angus is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is a director of and consultant to the Company. Mr Angus has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 edition of the JORC "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Angus consents to the inclusion in the Presentation Materials of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears. This presentation contains information extracted from the previously released announcements, including the prospectus dated 5/10/2020, and announcements dated 11/11/2020, 23/12/2020, 12/02/2021, 19/04/2021 and 1/06/2021. These are available to view on the website, www.sirengold.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements.

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Reefton Goldfield New Zealand – Originally part of the Lachlan Fold Belt

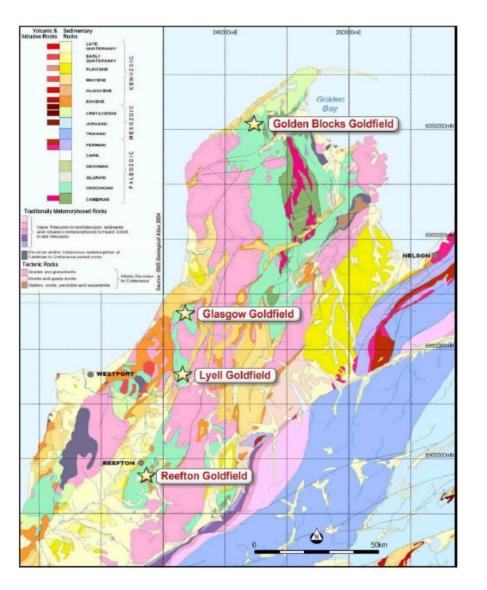


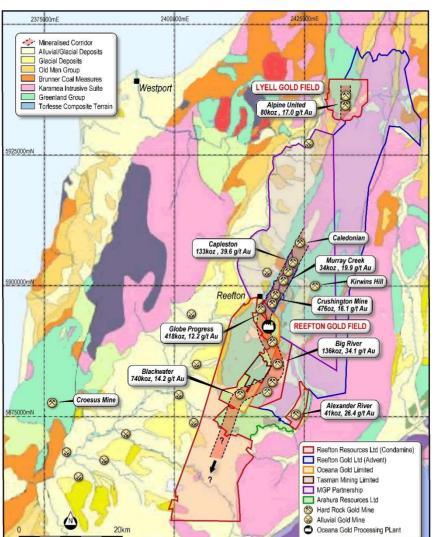


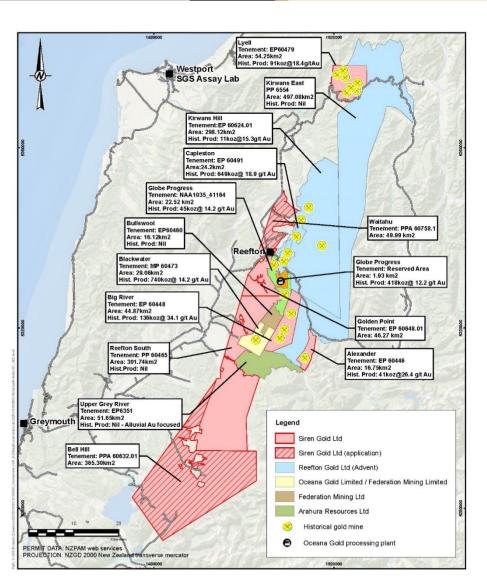


Reefton Goldfield New Zealand





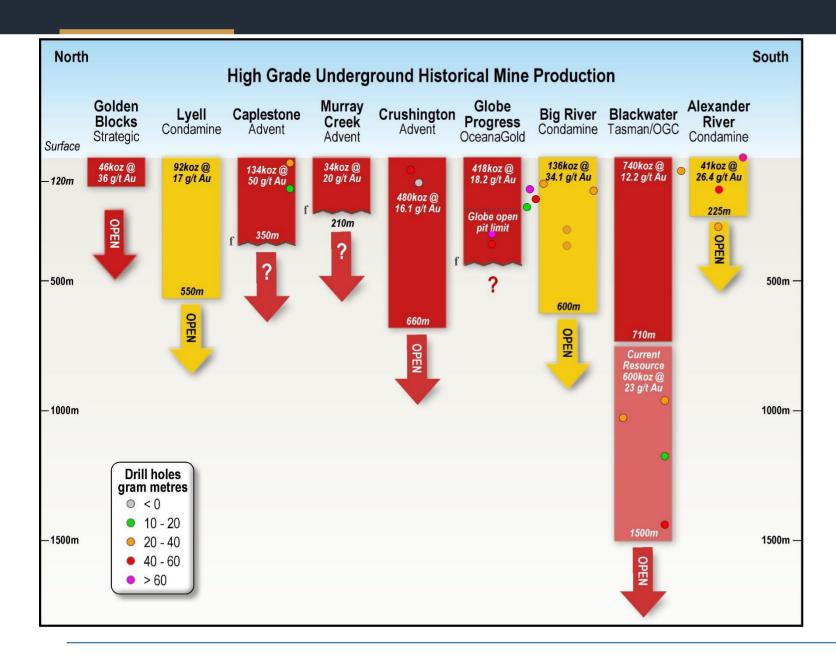






Reefton Goldfield New Zealand





Historical Gold Production

- Deposits generally open at depth with Caplestone,
 Murray Creek and Globe Progress faulted off.
- Federation Mining currently developing the Blackwater Reef which extends to1,500m and open. Deepest intersection = 1m @ 85g/t Au with mineralisation still open at depth.
- Blackwater and Alexander only two mines with a drillholes below the bottom of the historic mines.
- Very limited drilling generally below 250m.
- Recent drilling by Siren Gold intersected strong mineralisation at 375m at Big River (6.3m @ 3.7g/t Au and 6m @ 4g/t Au (325m) with mineralisation still open at depth.
- Recent drilling by Siren Gold at Alexander intersected 8.5m @ 11g/t Au and 3m @ 10.8g/t Au with mineralisation still open at depth.



Key Projects

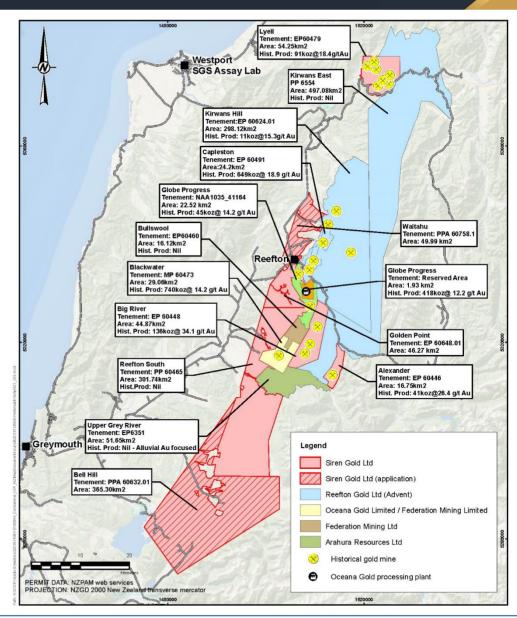


Outcropping Mineralisation

- Alexander River
- Big River
- Lyell
- Golden Point
- Auld Creek

Buried Mineralisation

- Reefton South
- Bell Hill
- Waitahu



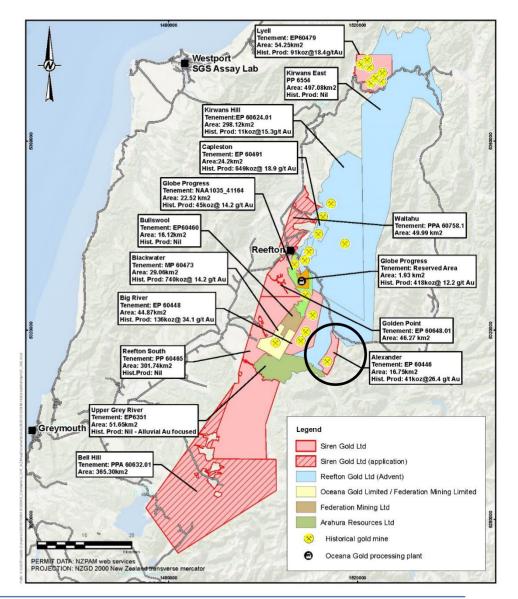


Alexander River - 1.2km⁺ long outcropping quartz reef



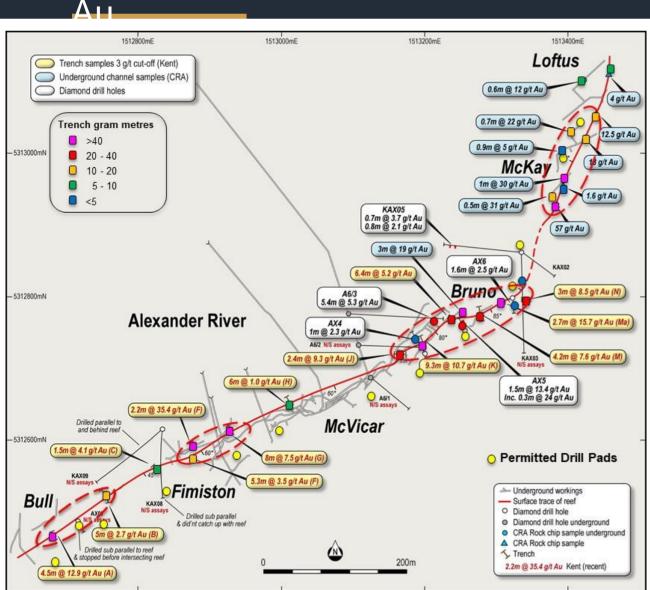
Produced 41koz at 26.4g/t Au (cut off ~15g/t Au).

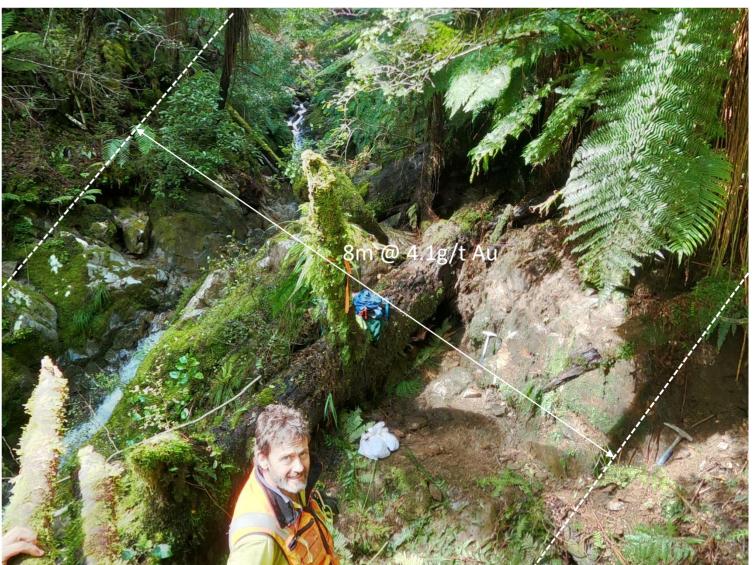




Trenches define 1.2km long mineralised outcrop averaging - 4m @ 8g/t







Alexander River - Stage 1 & 2 Drilling





Stage 1 Drilling

- Test 1.2km strike at 100m spacing.
- Two holes off each pad to intersect nominally at 25m and 50m below surface.
- Aim to confirm trench results and better define the orientation of Bull, McVicar, Bruno and Loftus McKay shoots.
- Check for disseminated Au mineralisation in the hanging wall and footwall and McVicar mine.
- Completed around 24 shallow holes for around 2,500m.

Stage 2 Drilling

- Deeper drilling to intersect mineralised shoots 100 -250m below surface.
- 50m spaced shallow infill holes around to better define the mineralised shoots.

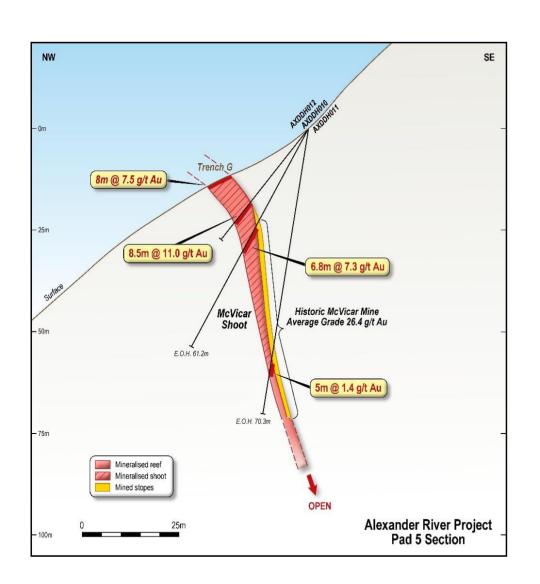
Progress to Date

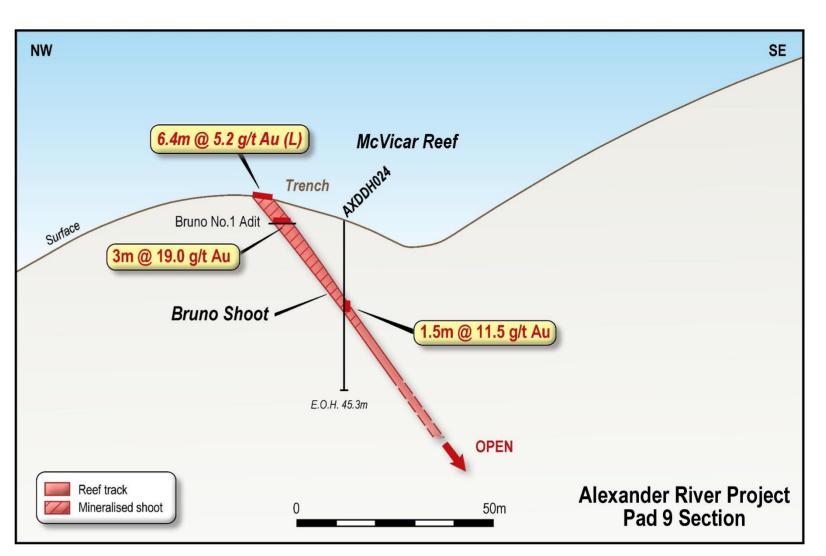
- Stage 1: 30 diamond holes for 2,575m completed
- Stage 2: 8 diamond holes for 1,244m completed
- Total: 38 diamond holes for 3,819m



Alexander River – McVicar and Bruno Sections







Alexander River – AXDDH012 Core

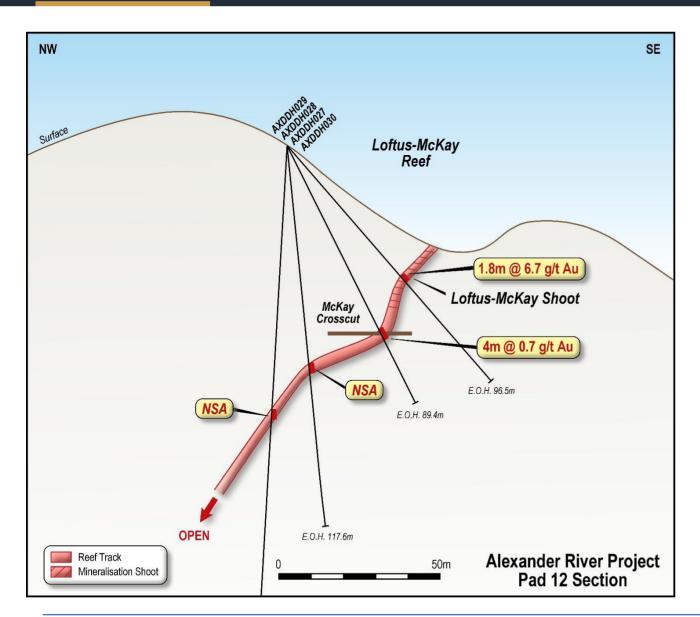


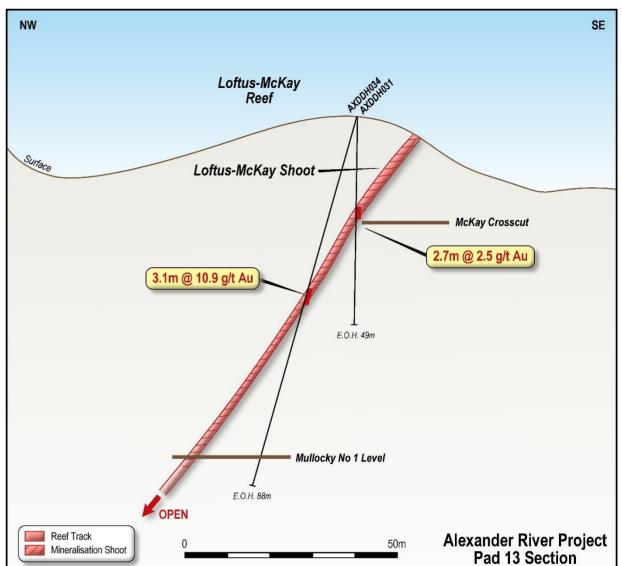




Alexander River – Loftus McKay Sections



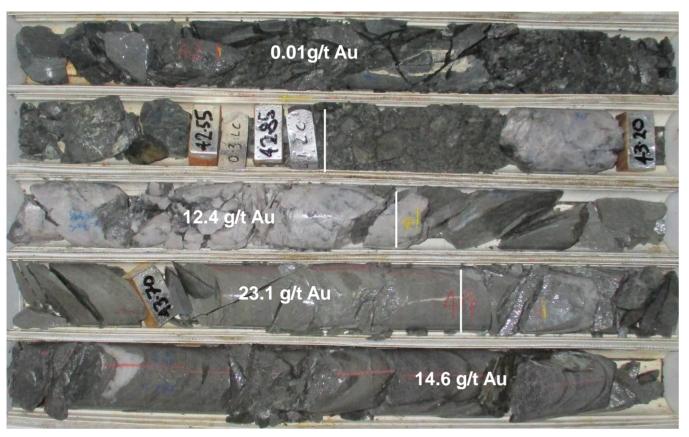




Alexander River – AXDDH034 Core



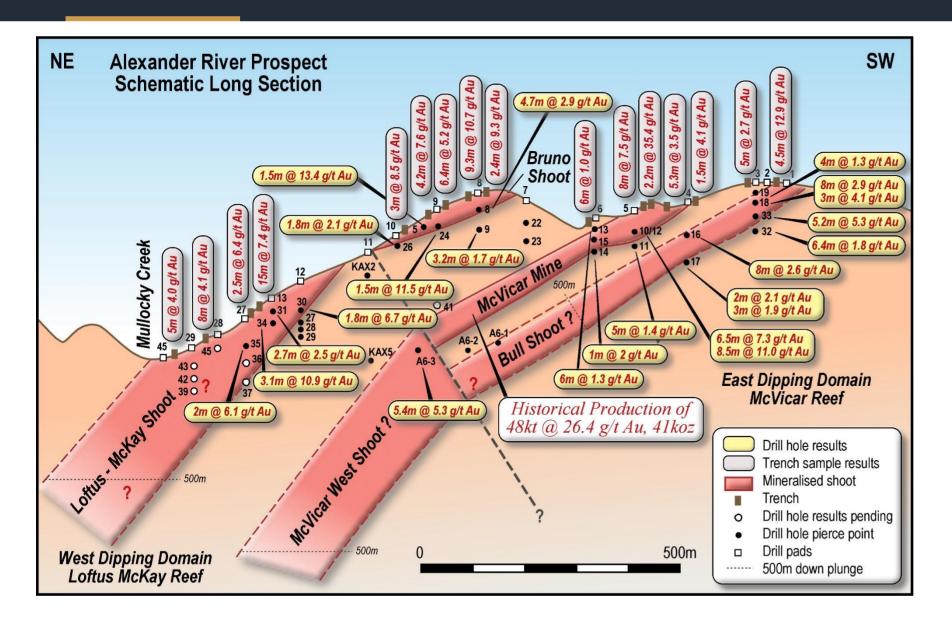
AXDDH034 (3m @ 10.8 g/t Au)





Alexander River – Mineralised Shoots Interpretation



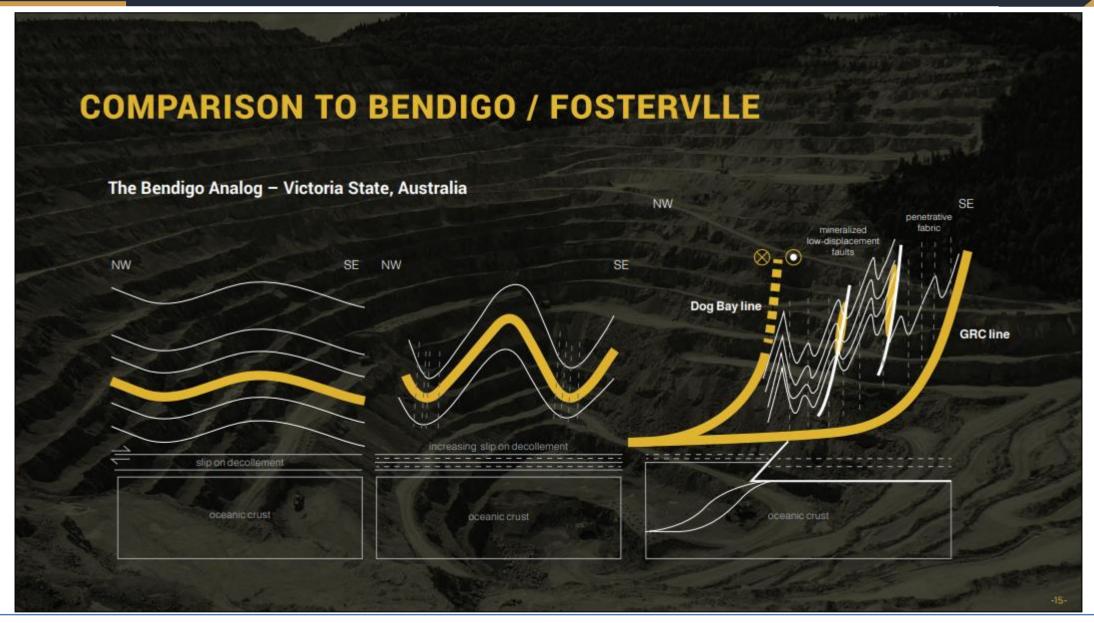


Current Interpretation

- Bull, McVicar, Bruno and Loftus McKay shoots originally defined by surface trenching have been confirmed by drilling.
- Bull, McVicar and Bruno shoots plunge NE and dip SE.
- Loftus McKay (LM) shoot plunges NNE and dips NW.
- East dipping and West dipping domains with an interpreted boundary between Pad 11 and Level 6 of the McVicar mine.
- We think drillhole A6-3 intersected a west dipping reef and indicates a new McVicar West shoot. The reef was also intersected on Level 6 and mapped by Gage in 1942.
- The LM shoot defined by recent surface sampling and drillholes AX30, AX31, AX34, AX35 and pending drillholes AX36, AX43 and AX45 that have also intersected the shoot.

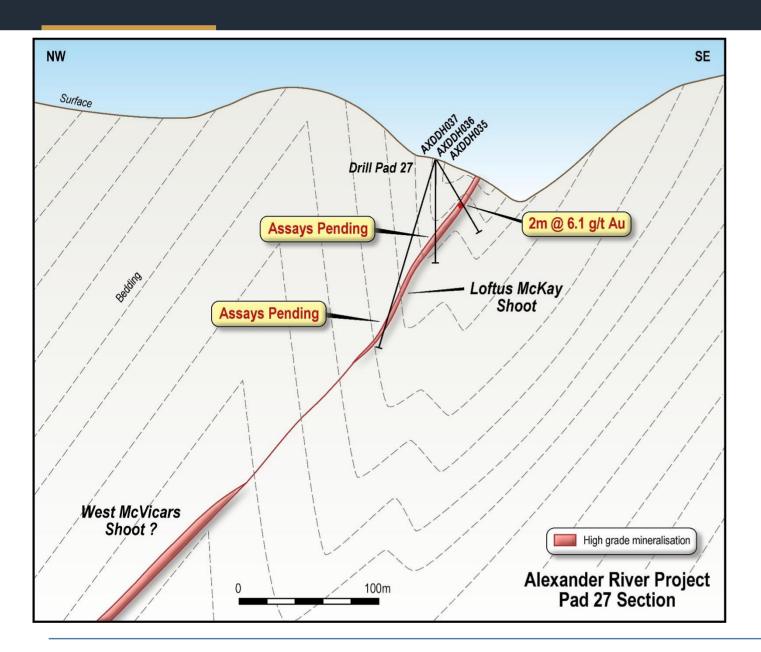
Alexander River – Comparison to Fosterville / Queensway





Alexander River – Cross Section



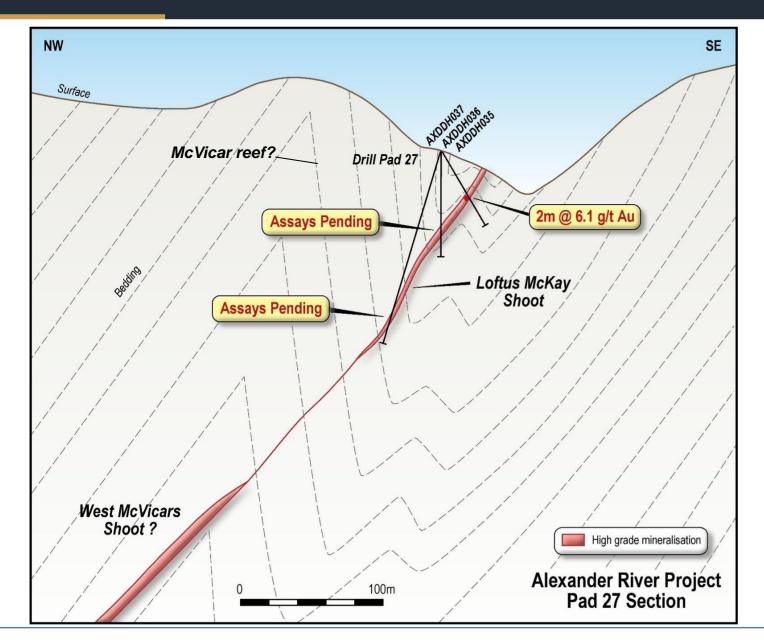


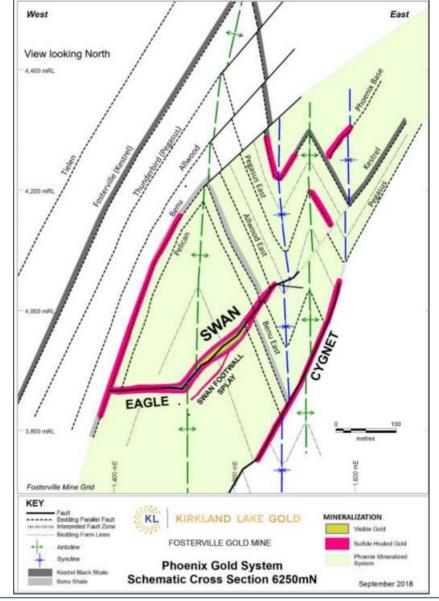
Current Interpretation

- Mineralised shoots form on the western limb of NE Trending anticlines where the reef track is parallel to bedding i.e., the Loftus McKay shoot.
- The shoot ends when it intersects a syncline and the reef track cross cuts bedding.
- A second shoot forms when the reef track intersects another anticline i.e., McVicar West shoot.
- The shoot height is dependent on the how long the reef track is parallel to bedding. There is no nearby syncline on the McVicars West shoot to intersect so this shoot could be depth extensive.
- The shoots plunge to the 25-50° NE to form an elongated body maybe 200m high by 500m to 2km (Blackwater) long and 2-10m thick.

Alexander River – Cross Section of to Fosterville







Alexander River – Comparison to Fosterville / Alexander core SIRENGOLD



Fosterville Core

Alexander River Core – AX45

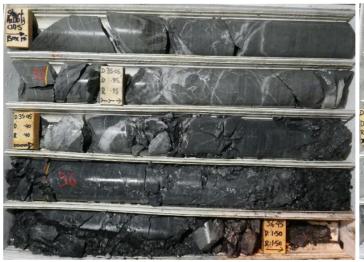
It used to be this (sulfide dominated)













has some of this (visible gold in

Alexander River – AXDDH045 Core (Loftus McKay)



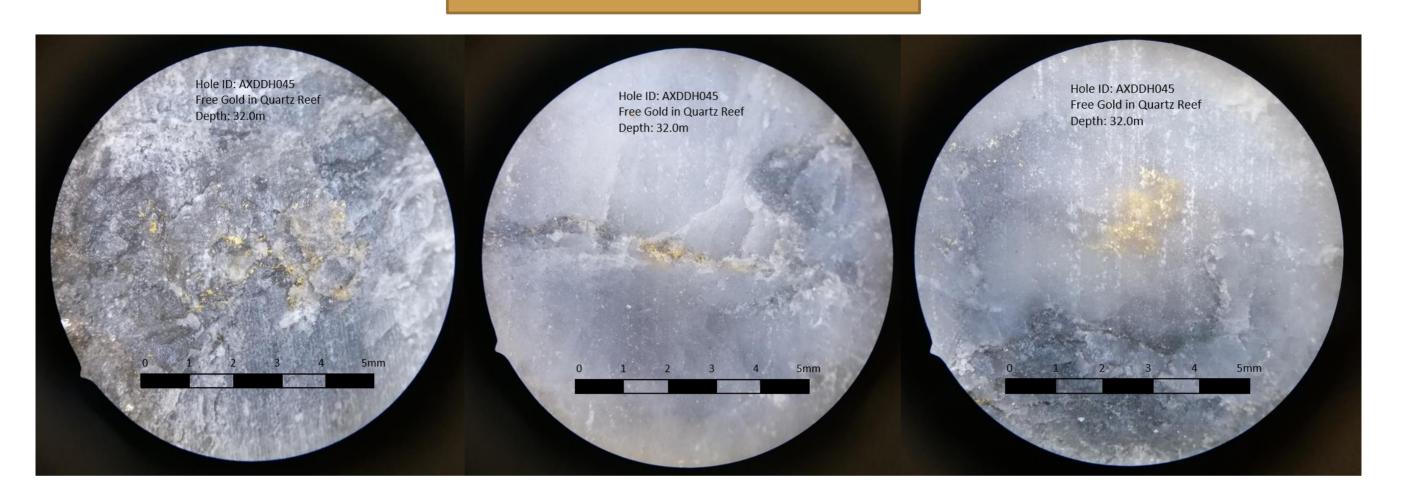




Alexander River – AXDDH045 Core (Loftus McKay)

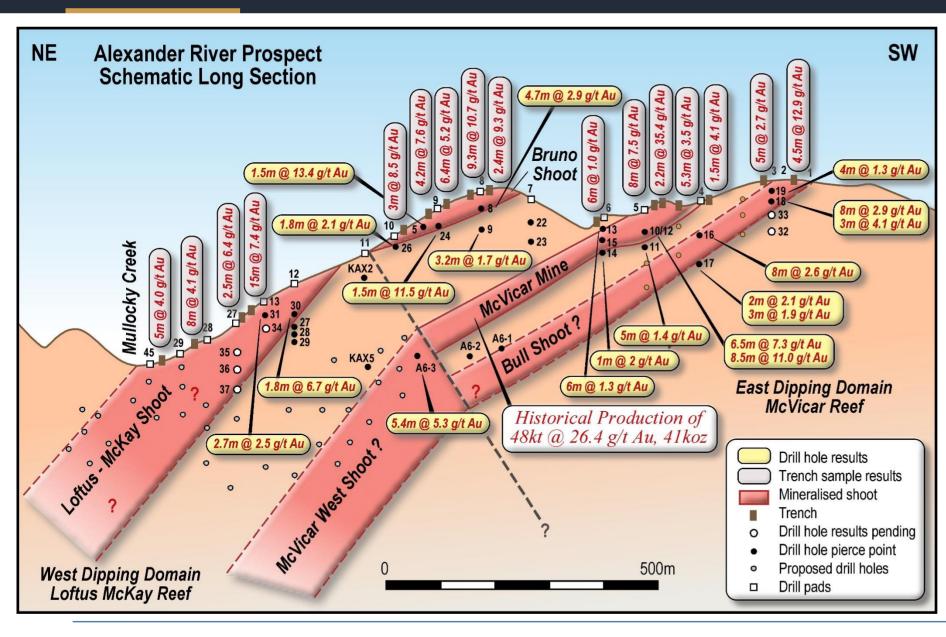


Visible Gold in core



Alexander River – Planned Drilling



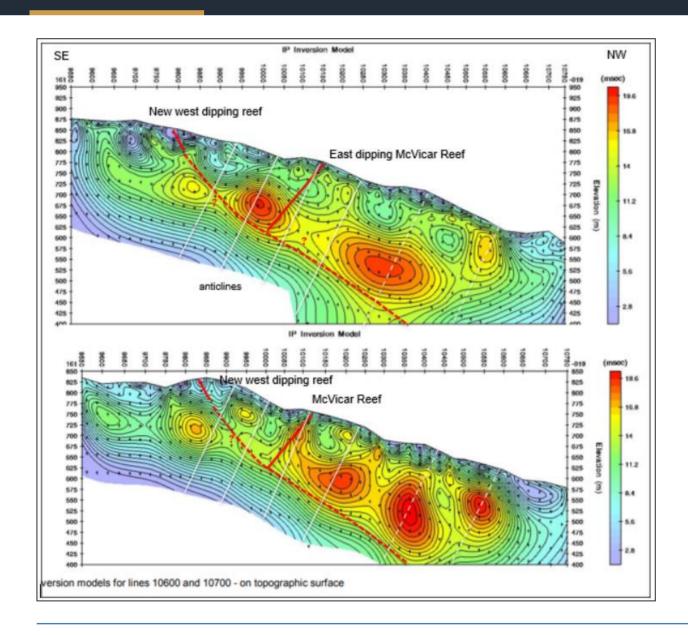


Targeted Drilling next few quarters

- Proposed holes shown by the grey dots that can be drilled off the current consented pads.
- A second larger LF70 rig mobilised to target down to 350 - 400m.
- Smaller drill rig will focus on the top end of the Loftus McKay shoot of Pad 28, 29 and 45 and then will move to get more definition on the Bull shoot.
- LF70 will target deeper intersections on the Loftus McKay shoot and the top of the McVicar West shoot.
- Additional pads will be required to test the bottom and NE extensions of both shoots.

Alexander River – IP Resistivity Survey





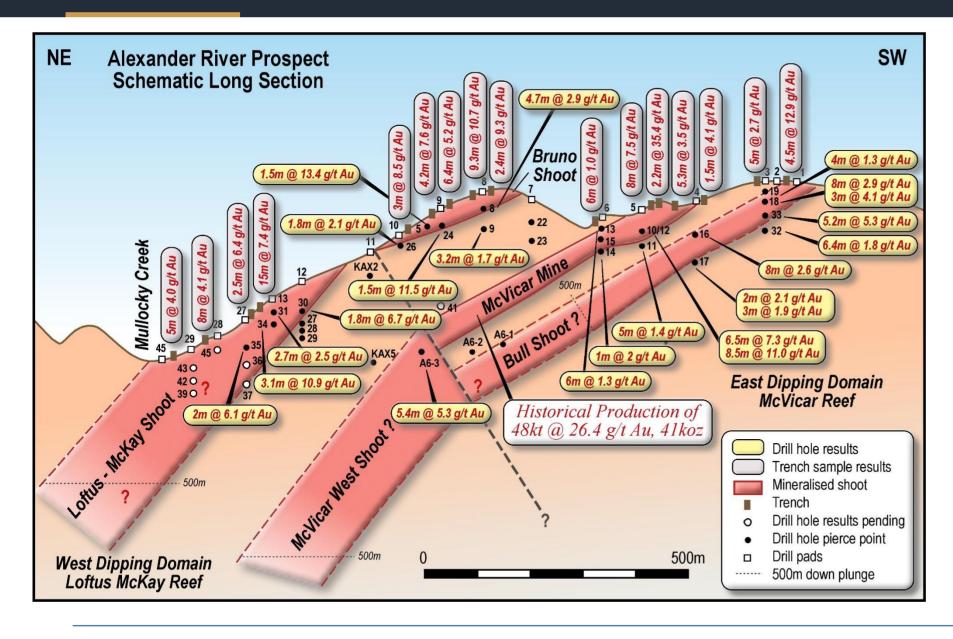
Targeted Drilling next few quarters

- Zonge Engineering carried out a dipole-dipole resistivity and IP survey over part of the Alexander River tenement in March-April 2010.
- The objectives included provision of lithological and structural information, as well as detection of massive and disseminated sulphides.
- A discontinuous central chargeability high correlates with the main McVicar mineralisation trend.
- The larger northern chargeability high appears to be a deeper target north of the McVicar reef. The northern chargeability high is more extensive and has potentially more depth extent compared with the central zone anomaly.
- The mapped anticlines shown by white lines and inferred anticlines dotted.
- The IP Resistivity data is currently being reprocessed.



Alexander River – Exploration Target





Exploration Target

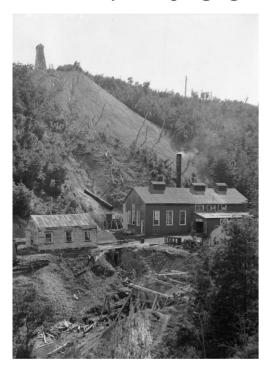
- The Company has generated a combined exploration target for Alexander River of 250koz-500koz of gold at 5 to 6 g/t1. This includes the Loftus McKay, Bull and McVicar West shoots projected to 500m down plunge.
- The three shoots will be further tested by diamond drilling down plunge to 500m over the next 6 months from approved drill pads. Additional drill pads will be required to test the Loftus McKay and McVicar West shoots to 1km down plunge if the next phase of drilling is similarly encouraging.
- Note 1: The potential quantity and grade of this target is conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Big River - Historical production 34.1g/t Au, 136koz

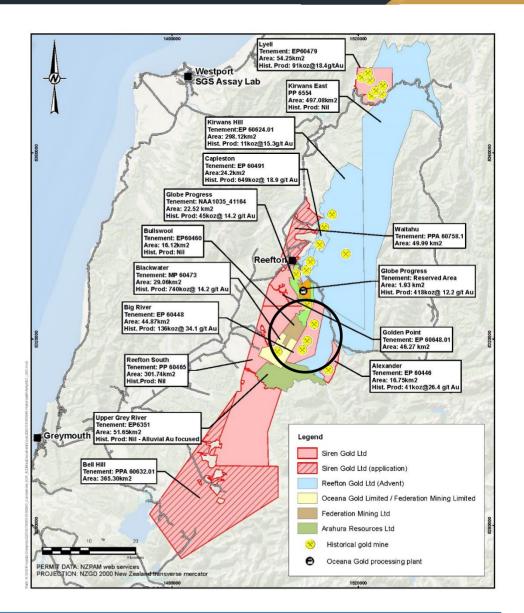


Big River Mine

- Historical Production of 136koz at 34.1g/t Au (cut off grade ~15g/t Au)
- Mined to 560m from 12 levels.
- Big River closed in 1942 due to WWII.
- Currently drilling high grade drill targets.





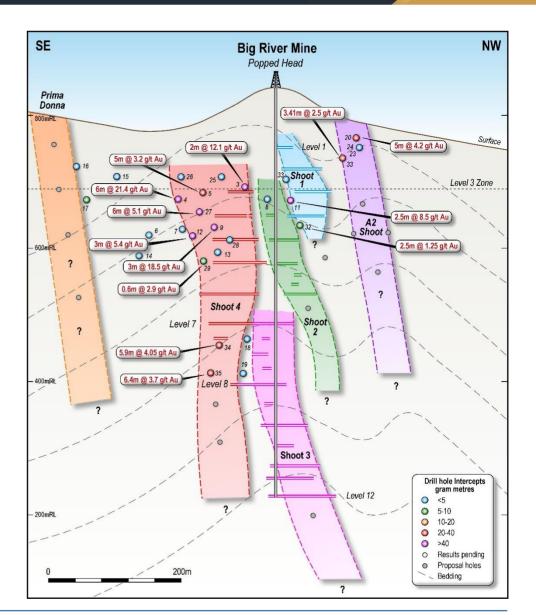


Big River Mine - High grade intersections & drilling strategy



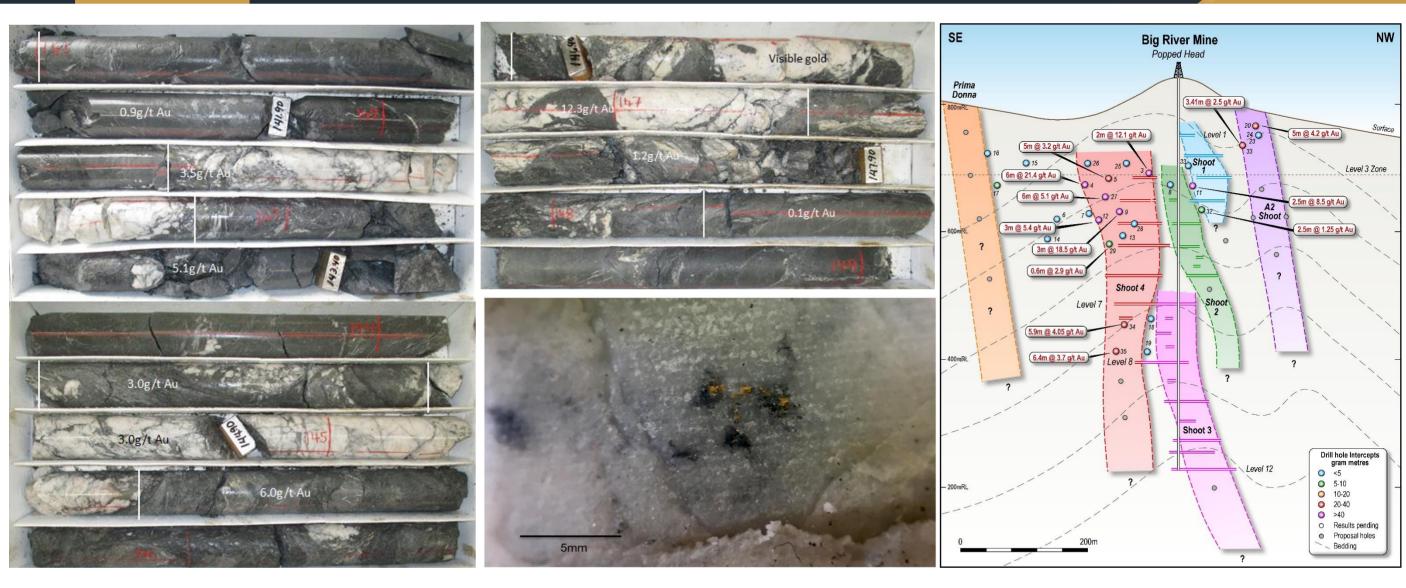
Six Potential Mineralised Shoots

- Shoots 1 4 were historically mined and located around the Sunderland Anticline.
 - Shoot 1 was mined to Level 4 and is open at depth. BRDDH011 intersected 2.5m @ 8.5q/t Au
 - > Shoot 2 was mined to Level 6 and is open at depth.
 - Shoot 3 was mine to Level 12 (600m) and is open at depth.
 - Shoot 4 was mined to Level 8 and is open at depth. BRDDH03 (2m @ 12.1g/t Au), BR04 (6m @ 21.4 g/t Au), BR09 (3m @ 18.5g/t Au) BR27 (6m @ 5.1g/t Au), BR34 (5.9m @ 4.1g/t Au), BR35 (6.4m @ 3.7g/t Au).
- A2 and Prima Donna shoots were not mined. Prima Donna described as a "large lode carrying some gold. A track was developed to the outcrop with a view to prospecting at depth but was discontinued".



Big River Mine – Shoot 4 BRDDH027 (6m @ 5.1g/t Au)



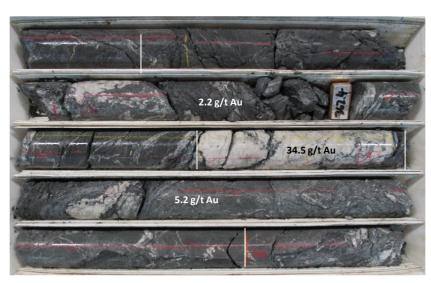


Big River Mine – Shoot 4 BRDDH034 (5.9m @ 4.1g/t Au)

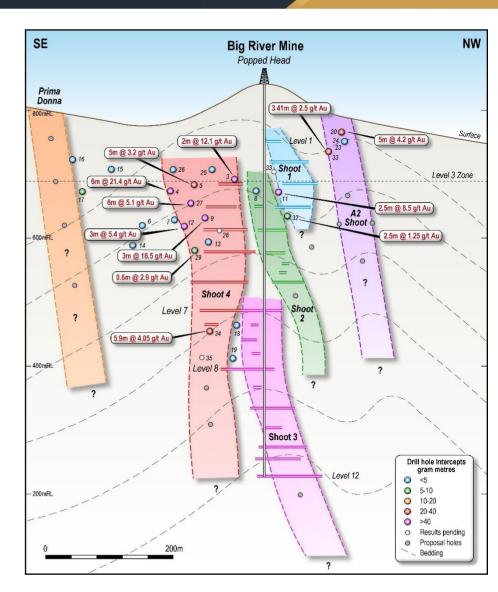














Big River Mine – A2 Shoot



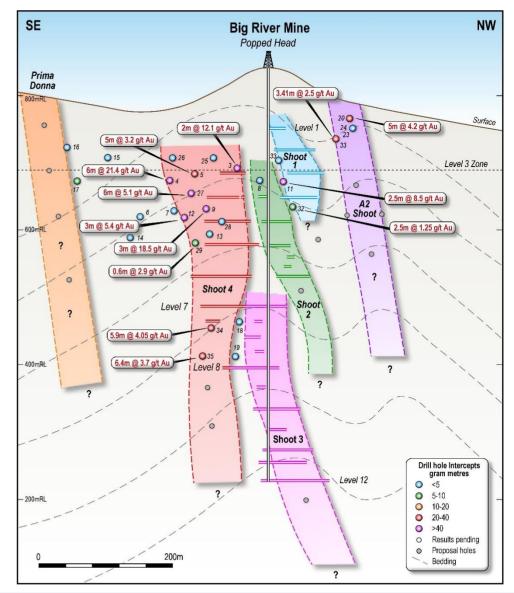




Big River Mine – A2 Shoot





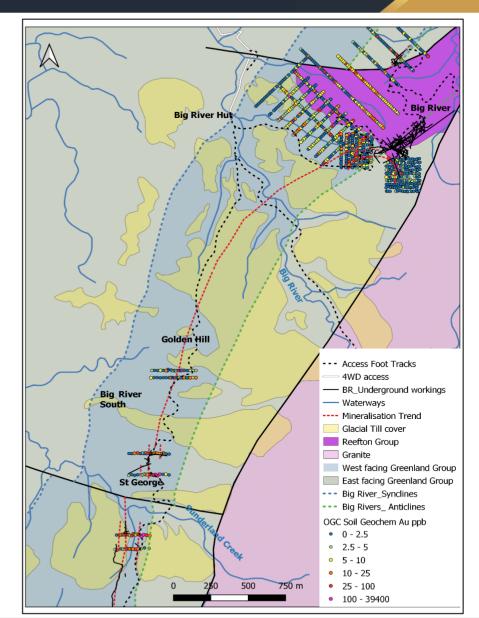


Big River – 3km+ Mineralised Zone



3km+ Mineralised Zone

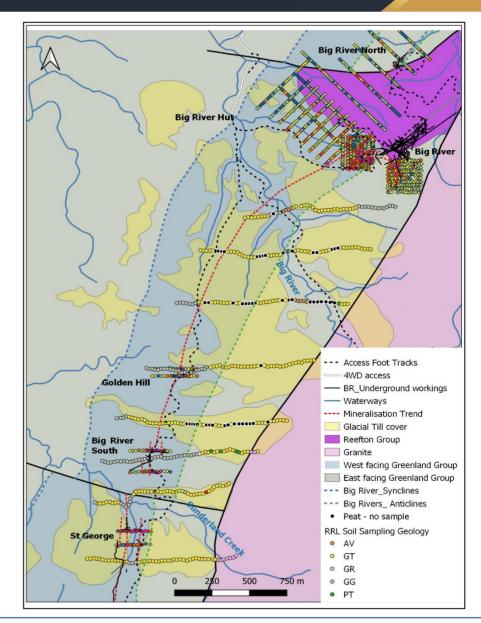
- Extends from St George mine in the south to Big River North.
- **Sunderland Anticline** extends over 3kms, open to the north and south and runs into the Big River mine that produced 136koz at a recovered grade of 34g/t Au. The Sunderland anticline largely covered by glacial till.
- The Big River reef track runs through St George, Big River South, Golden Hill and to the big River mine. Lies on the west facing limb of the Sunderland Anticline.
- Wacker soil geochemistry completed by OGL showed a strong arsenic anomaly at St George to Golden Hill and at Big River mine.
- Siren Gold conducted soil sampling and analysis using the 'UltraFine' technique at LabWest (Perth). UltraFine is a method developed by CSIRO and LabWest where the sub-2-micron clay fraction is analysed with the latest microwave digestion techniques and ICP machines, which has low DLs, and gives clearer data trends. The main aim was to see if Au mineralisation could be detected under the glacial till cover.



Big River – 3km+ Mineralised Zone / Ultrafine Soil Trial

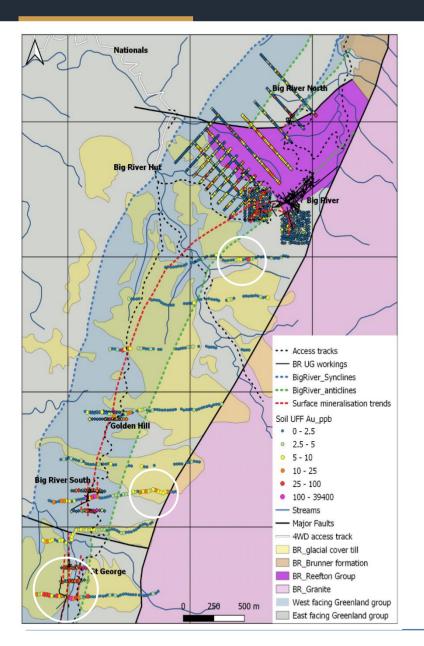


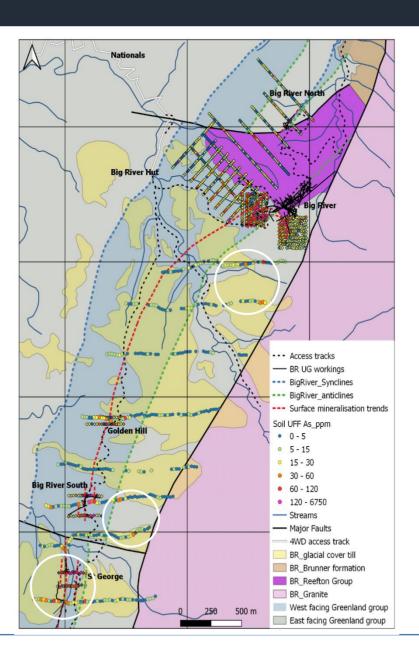
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- Passive Seismic was used to estimate the glacial till cover thickness. Cover generally thin 1-3m in the west thickening to 6-18m in the east.

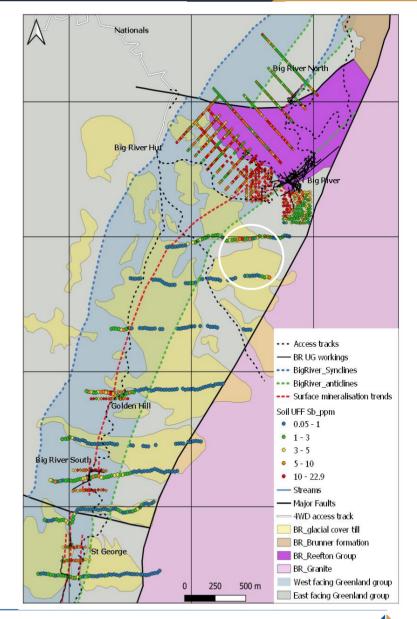


Big River - 3km+ Mineralised Zone / Ultrafine Soil Results









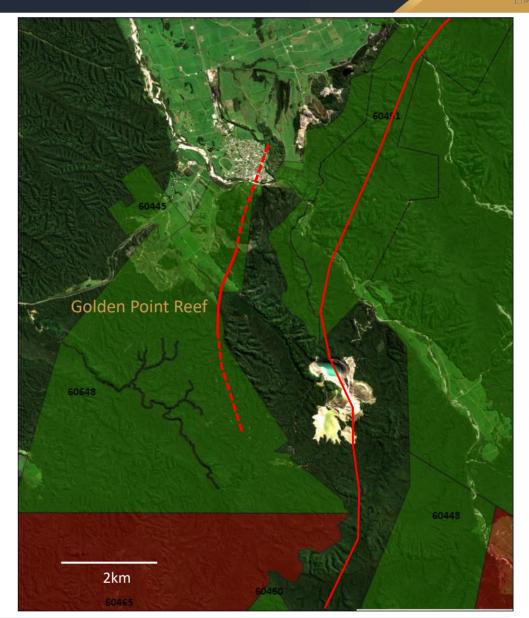
Golden Point – 1.5km+ Long Reef



Golden Point Mine

- Golden Point Exploration permit granted 19 March 2021 (46.2km²).
- Reported to be a 4 foot (1m) thick reef
- Mined 1,357 tonnes in 5 trial batches to recover 410oz at an average grade of 9.4g/t between 1884 – 1908.
- The Morning Star mine lies on the same reef track 1.2km to the south but no production figures.

Year	Quartz crushed (t)	Production (Au oz)	Au Grade (g/t)
1884	2	25	357
1884	1,000	307	9.5
1894	155	44	9.1
1907	100	18	5.6
1908	100	16	5.1
Total	1,357	410	9.4



Golden Point – 1.5km+ Reef

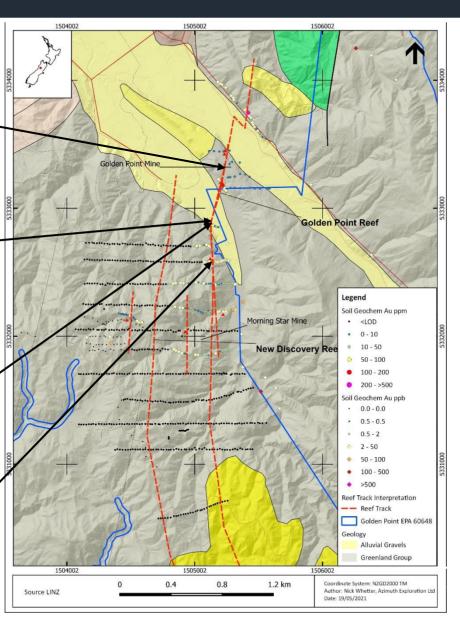


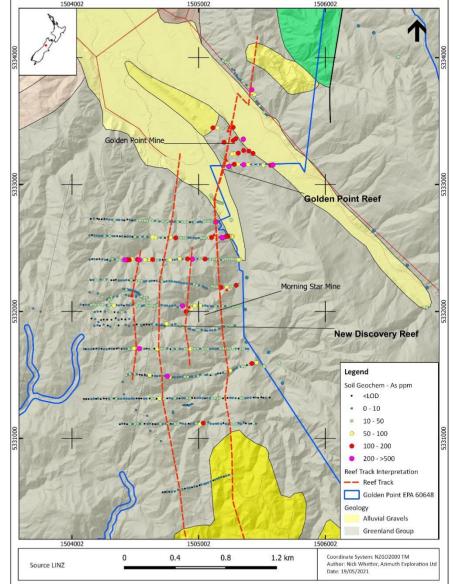


Terry Young struck a quartz reef 4m below the surface with an excavator in 1990's while alluvial mining up Carton Creek area

Wacker sample in the same spot returned **21g/t Au** 4.5m below the surface.

1m+ thick outcropping Quartz reef





Lyell - 1.4km long surface soil geochemical anomaly



The Lyell goldfield produced 91koz gold @ 18.4g/t from 21 mines

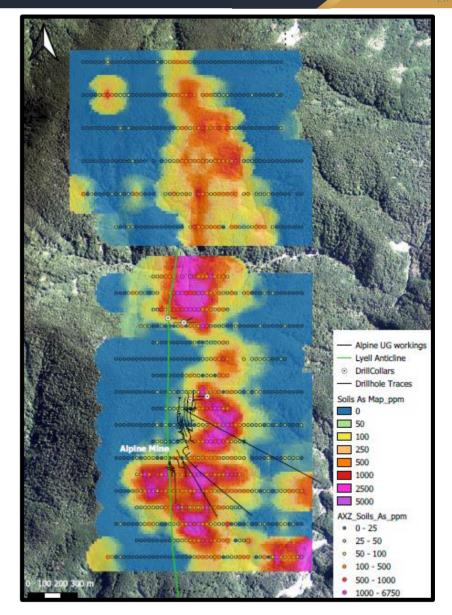
- The largest Alpine United was mined to a depth of 550m and produced **80,514oz gold** @ **17g/t** recovered between 1874 -1911 (Alpine mine at bottom of image)
- Strong Arsenic soil anomaly over 1.4kms and open to the north (Alpine Mine Sth)
- Initial work program focused on mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys to evaluate drill targets over the 1.4km strike.

Mine	Quartz crushed (t)	Production (oz)	Grade (g/t)
Alpine United	149,024	80,514	17
Lyell Creek	135	450	104
Break of Day	2,180	4,598	66
Croesus	2,773	1,897	21
Tyrconnell	201	1,672	259
United Italy	513	2,219	69
Total	154,826	91,350	18.4



Picture: Nuggets from Lyell tenements (Source: Nelson Weekly https://nelsonweekly.co.nz/2020/02/gold-digger-unearths-a-gem/)

Two nuggets of 3.7oz and 1.2oz recently recovered adjacent to the Lyell tenements.



Lyell Goldfield - Quartz reef surface & underground exposures





Buried Targets – How do you find the needle in the haystack?

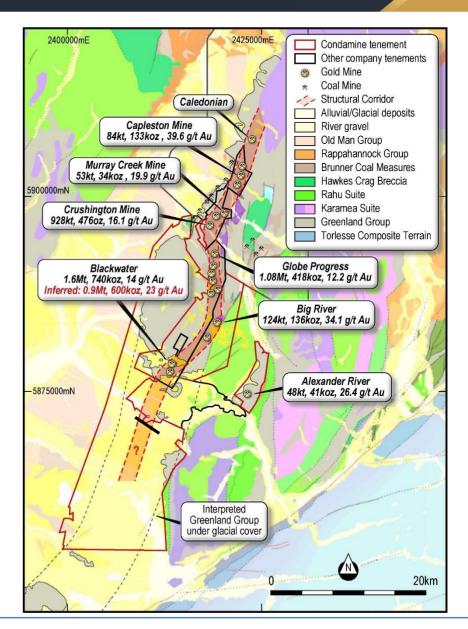


The Challenge

- Cover includes Cenozoic sediments (including coal measures), glacial till and alluvial gravel.
- Cover thickness from several metres to hundred of metres.
- Rugged topography and covered in vegetation

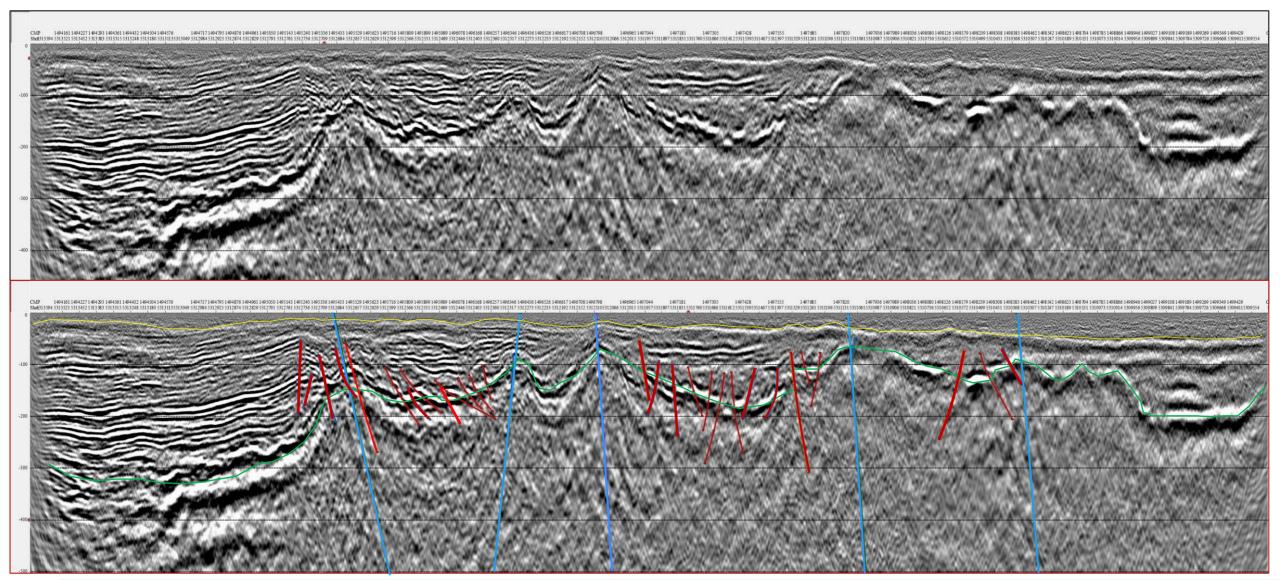
The Solution?

- Passive Seismic Relatively cheap and good for defining cover thickness but not basement structure – cover thickness contours.
- Deep Ground Penetrating Radar (DGPR) moderately expensive and good for depth of 100-200m. Will define cover thickness and some structure in the basement Faults, shear zones and maybe some folding.
- Seismic Expensive but not depth contained. Will define cover thickness and some of the basement structure.
- VTEM deep penetration, heli-borne so can cover large areas.
 Used successfully in Canada to find reefs similar to Reefton



Seismic - is it the key to unlock Buried Targets







Siren Gold Summary



- Large holding in a proven high grade "goldfield"
- Significant drilling over the next two years
- Multiple opportunities for exploration success on key projects
- Huge potential for significant new discoveries

