SIREN GOLD LIMITED

ASX RELEASE

New 3km Long Target Discovered at Lyell

Siren Gold Limited (ASX: **SNG**) (**Siren** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on the Lyell Project area.

Highlights

- The Lyell Goldfield is the northern extension of the 35km long Reefton Goldfield that produced 2Moz of gold at 16g/t, 20km to the south.
- Recent structural reinterpretation of magnetic data by Fathom Geophysics (WA) and Siren has identified a N-S structure that is spatially associated with a continuous zone of gold and arsenic soil anomalism extending over a strike length of at least 3km.
- This new 3km long structural and geochemical target represents the Lyell Shear Zone, located east of the historic Alpine United mine.
- The Lyell Goldfield produced 90koz of gold at an average recovered grade of 18g/t.
- Application for an access agreement in Q4 2021 prior to drilling.

Historic Production

The Lyell project comprises the Exploration Permit 60479 (Figure 1) is located ~40 km north of Reefton (Figure 1).

The Lyell Gold Field is located 40kms north of Reefton, where gold bearing quartz lodes were worked over a continuous strike length of 5km. The Lyell Gold Field is the northern extension of the Reefton Goldfield that produced 2 Moz of gold at an average recovered grade of 16g/t. The project overlays the areas of the historic Alpine United Mine which produced ~80koz of gold at an average recovered grade of ~17g/t between 1874 and closing in 1912 when the gold price was ~ $25/oz.

Māori prospectors were the first to recover gold from the Lyell region. Eparara, a Māori prospector, and four other miners, discovered a 'dumbbell' shaped nugget weighing 19½ ounces in Lyell Creek (Steph Russell 2020: www.theprow.org.nz/yourstory/lyell).

As reports of significant gold discoveries in Lyell infiltrated the mining community, miners from all over the world made their way to the isolated settlement. By 1863, 100 miners from other goldfields had set up camp along the creek and benefited greatly from the nuggets found, which weighed between 17 and 52 ounces. In one report, five Irishmen claimed to have uncovered 500 ounces (1.4 kilograms) in five days. Nuggets are still being discovered at Lyell, with two nuggets, weighing 1.3oz and 3.7oz, respectively, mined last year (Figure 2).

ASX RELEASE

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BOARD

Brian Rodan
Managing Director

Paul Angus
Technical Director

Keith Murray
Non-Executive Director

HEAD OFFICE
Level 2,
41 – 43 Ord Street
West Perth WA 6005

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

Quartz mining commenced in the 1870‘s, with the Alpine United mine producing the first reef gold in 1871 and over a 42 year period 21 mines producing over 91koz of gold at an average recovered grade of 18.4g/t (Table 1). At its peak in the 1880’s Lyell had a population of 1070, and the town included 6 hotels, 2 churches, a post office, three newspapers, a sharebroker, 2 banks and numerous shops (Figure 3)

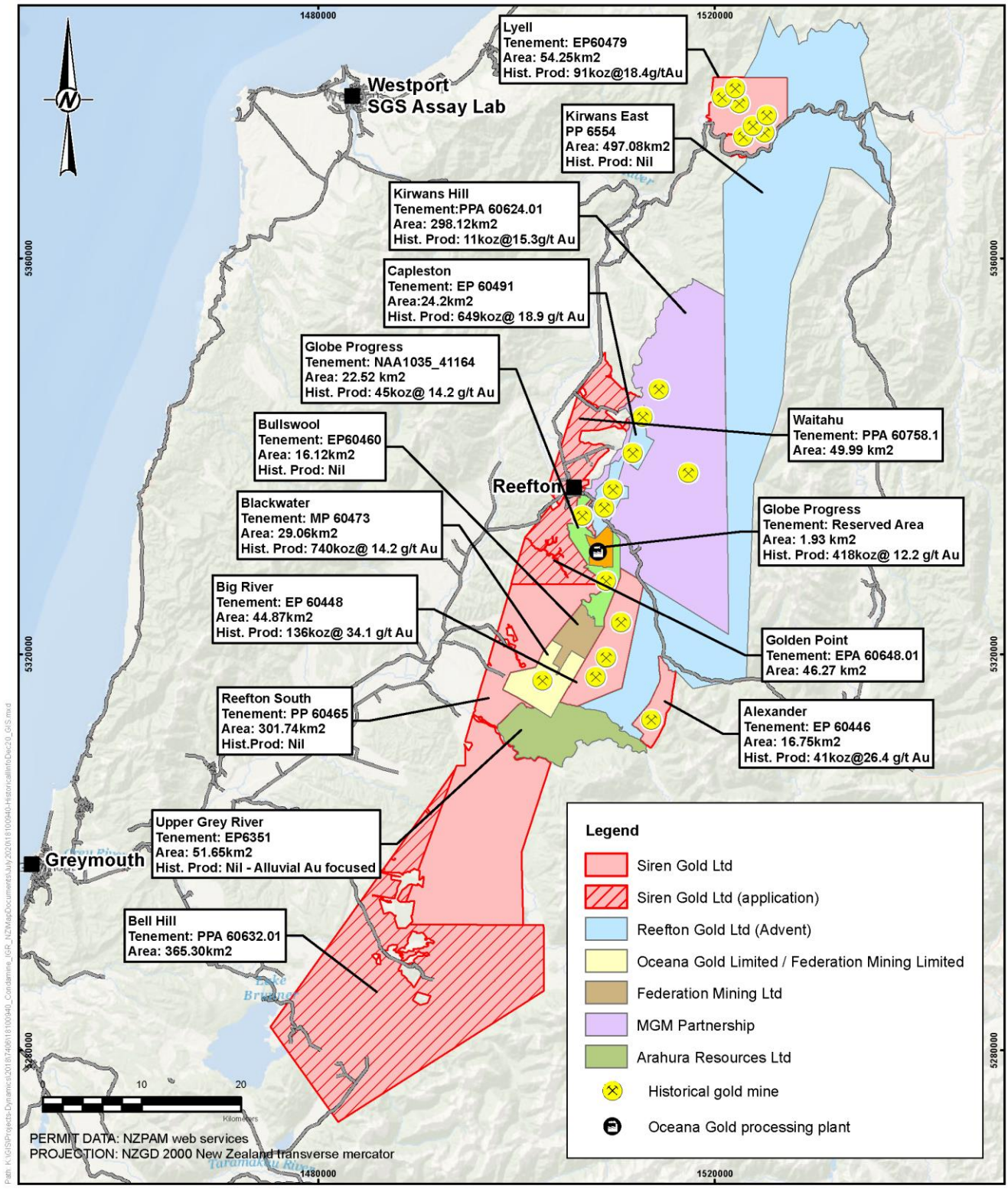

Figure 1. Reefton-Lyell Tenement Map

Table 1. Main historical gold producing mines at Lyell[1]

Mine	Quartz crushed (t)	Production (oz)	Au 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**

Figure 2. Nuggets discovered at Lyell in 2020[2].

[1] John Barry 1995. The Geology & Mining History of the Alpine United Reef, Lyell Goldfield.

[2] Nelson Weekly. https://nelsonweekly.co.nz/2020/02/gold-digger-unearths-a-gem/

Figure 3. Top: the town of Lyell. Bottom:Alpine United mine entrance and Alpine United battery.

Previous Exploration

The Lyell project area is the northern extension of the Reefton Goldfield that produced 2 Moz of gold at an average recovered grade of 16g/t. Lyell is located 40kms north of Reefton (Figure 1), where gold bearing quartz lodes were worked over a strike length of 5km. The main producer was the Alpine United mine that is located in a tight anticline within the broader syncline, the Lyell Synclinorium. Mined gold-bearing quartz veins are believed to have been deposited within the sheared steeply dipping axial plane of the anticline, plunging 45 degrees to the north. The highest gold grades were found where E-W striking, north-dipping faults crosscut the fold hinge, leading to steeply north-plunging ore shoots that have been mined to a depth of 550m and are open at depth.

Soil sampling to date has confirmed a continuous zone of gold and arsenic soil anomalism extending over a 3 km strike length. The soil anomaly straddles the anticline axis that hosts the historical gold quartz reefs and is associated with quartz vein stockworks that have been mapped over a 200m wide zone. The soil anomaly is open along strike, particularly to the north (Figure 4).

In 2011 Auzex Resources Limited drilled six diamond holes in two areas 400m and 1km to the north of the Alpine United mine outcrop (Figure 5). The best result was in ARD4 which intersected 2m @ 4.6g/t Au from 62m near the Break of Day mine. The Break of Day mine produced 4,600oz of gold at an average grade of 66g/t (Table 1).

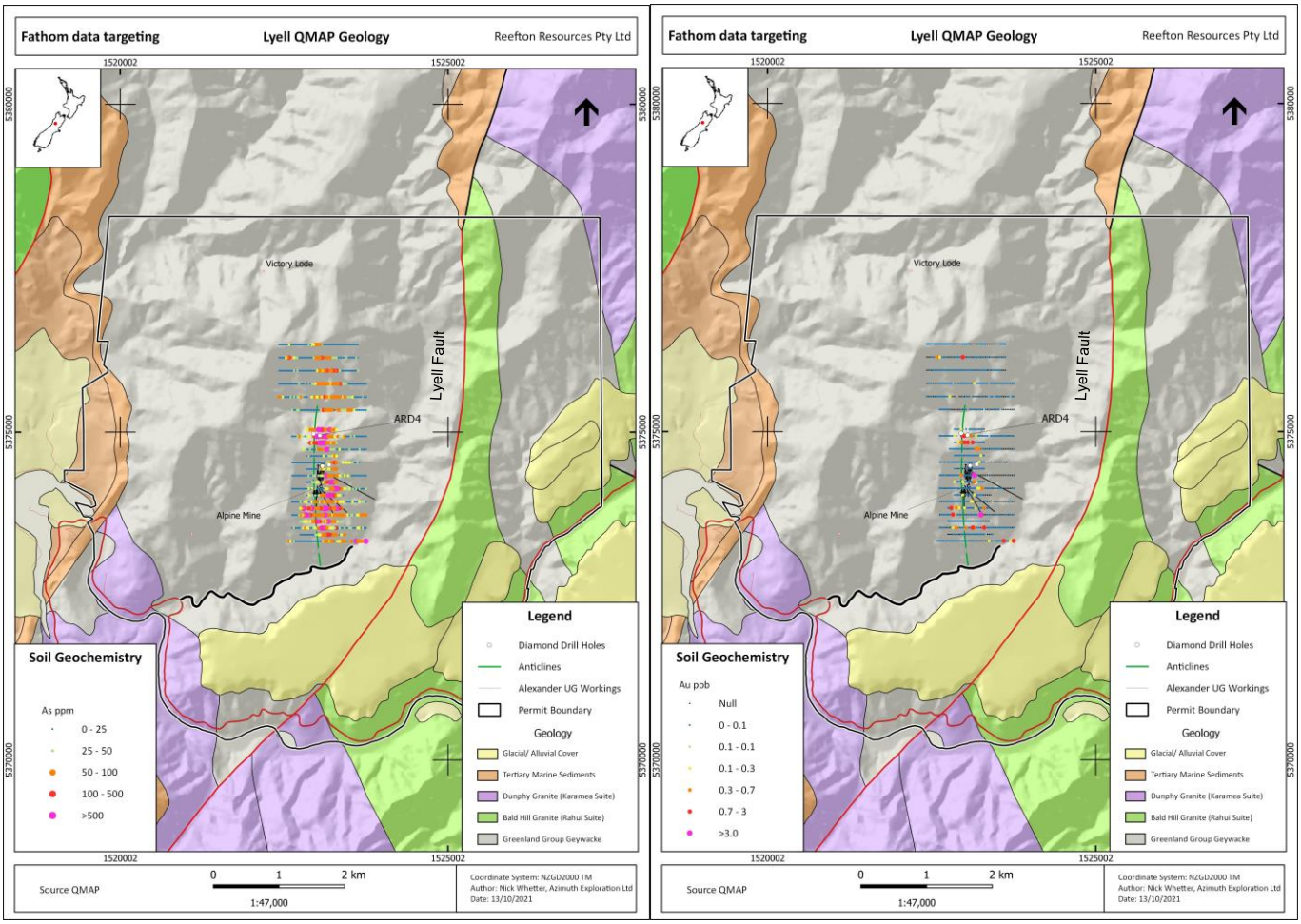

Figure 4. Lyell geology with arsenic soil (LHS) and Au soil (RHS) geochemistry.

Recent Exploration

A regional magnetic survey was flown over the Reefton and Lyell Goldfields by the NZ Government in 2013. The magnetic data were recently filtered by Fathom Geophysical in Perth. An image of one of the filtered products is shown in Figure 6. The data were filtered to emphasised N-S and NW-SE features. The N-S features represent mineralisation trends, and the NW-SE features represent potential cross cutting faults associated with higher grade mineralisation. The LHS image shows the main features extracted from the magnetic data that correspond to edges or maximum gradients in the data. This clearly shows the mapped Lyell Fault that defines the edge of the Greenland GP sediments and igneous intrusions, and an apparent fault that separates the Greenland Group and Miocene sediments to the west.

The N-S structure that lies to the east of the Alpine United mine is spatially associated with the anomalous arsenic soil geochemistry (Figure 5). This may be a similar structure to the Cranz Creek Shear Zone (CCSZ), that lies to the east of the Blackwater Mine in the Reefton Goldfield that produced 740koz of gold at an average grade of 14g/t Au to 710m below surface. An extension of the Blackwater Mine to 1,500m below surface is currently being developed by Federation Mining Limited, who plan to produce an additional 700koz of gold. The CCSZ is thought to be a deep-seated shear that may have provided the fluid pathway for the mineralising fluids. The Lyell Shear contains coarse rhombic arsenopyrite, which is a characteristic of the CCSZ and is likely to be a similar structure.

A second N-S feature 1km to the west of the Alpine United mine (Figure 5), may also represent a mineralised shear zone. This structure extends further north and contains the Victory Lode. Another N-S structure a further 1km to the west also contains an historic gold mine. Computer modelling using a combination of the key orientated magnetic edge features has defined a number of targets identified by red and yellow areas shown on Figure 5.

Initial field inspections have identified the following:

- outcropping 4m thick quartz reef at the Caledonian area south of the Alpine United mine (Figure 6).
- multiple shallow east dipping quartz veins found over a true thickness of 15m in an adit at the Break of Day mine 1km north of the Apline United mine (Figure 7). Free Gold in float from quartz reef, found by Siren Gold Geologists in 2021 near the Break of Day mine (Figure 8).
- outcropping Lyell Shear Zone containing quartz reefs and rhombic arsenopyrite for over 1km from Break of Day mine to the north.
- outcropping acicular arsenopyrite mineralised greywacke associated with anomalous gold and arsenic soil geochemistry on the northernmost soil lines.

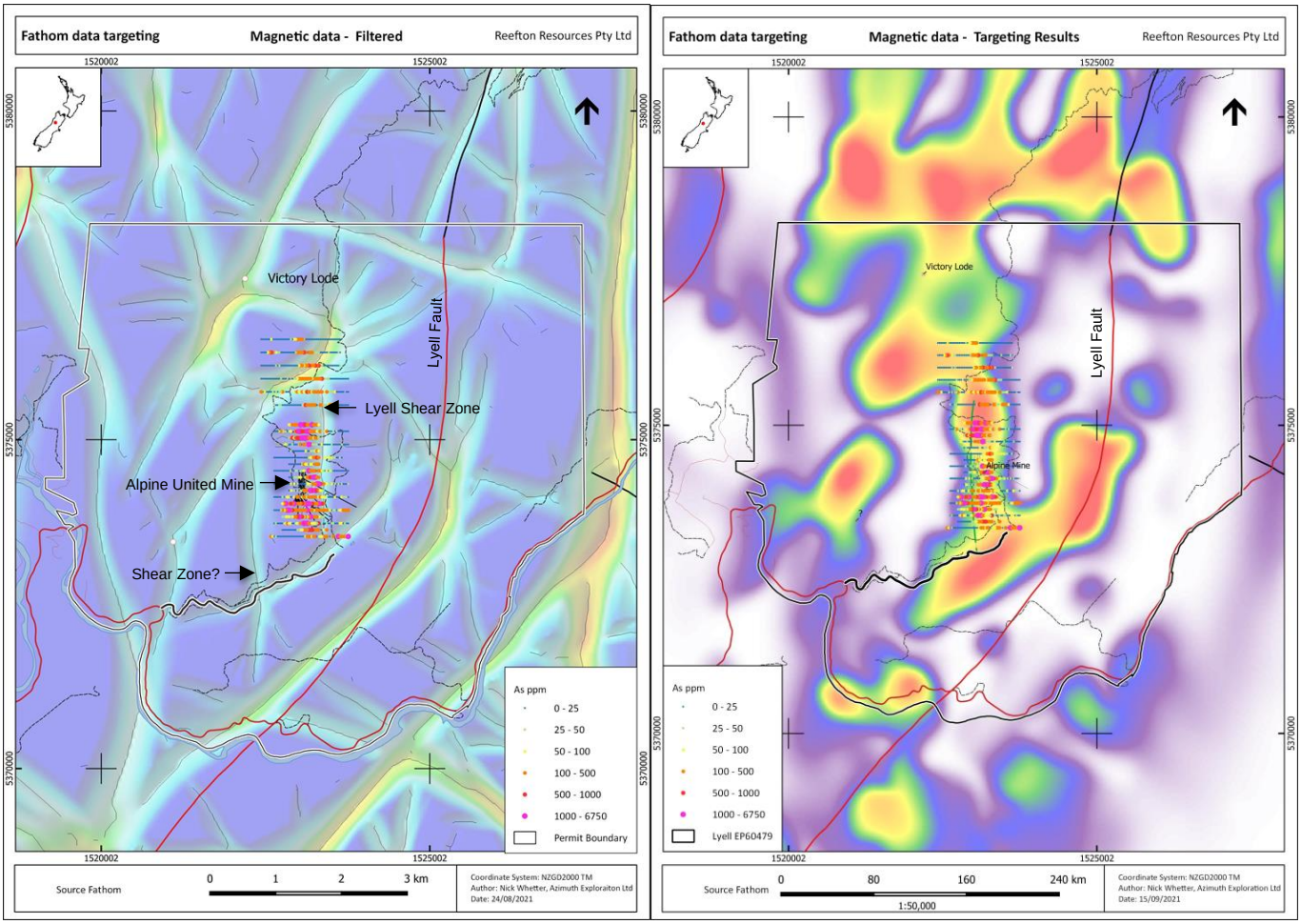

Figure 5. Magnetic edge map with arsenic soil geochemistry overlay (RHS) and Perspectivity map.

Figure 6. 4m thick quartz reef in the Caledonian mine area

Figure 7. 15m thick sheeted quartz veins at the Break of Day Mine adit.

Figure 8. Free Gold in float from quartz reef found by Siren geologist in 2021 near the Break of Day Mine.

Planned Activities

Regional soil geochemistry and structural mapping across the target areas will be completed in Q4 2021. This will confirm if the other structures identified in the magnetic interpretation are mineralised.

The Company aims to negotiate an Access Agreement with the Department of Conservation (DoC) allowing drilling in 2022. DoC have previously granted a Minimum Impact Activties (MIA) access agreement.

Authorised by the Board of Siren Gold Limited

For more information contact:

Brian Rodan
Managing Director
Phone: +61 (8) 6458 4200

Paul Angus
Technical Director
Phone: +64 274 666 526

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and 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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Note: The information in Table1 is based on information provided in Ausex Resources Ltd public reports.

MR4546. 2010 Annual Technical Report for Lyell. Ausex Resources (NZ) Pty Limited 2010.

MR4845. Annual Exploration Report EP 40732 – Lyell, Ausex Resources (NZ) Pty Limited 2012.

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.*	• Soil samples were collected with a spade. The B-zone was targeted with around 1-1.5kg collected. • Diamond core (DC) was used to obtain samples for geological logging and sampling. • DC core samples were split in half using a core saw at 1m intervals in mineralisation and 2m intervals in host rock. • Core samples were pulverised to >95% passing 75µm to produce a 30g charge for fire assay for Au at SGS in Waihi. • Multi-elements were completed by SGS Waihi
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*	• Diamond drilling with DC diameters included PQ (96mm), HQ (63mm) and NQ (47.6mm) and are tripled tubed. Drilling was helicopter supported and completed by Horizon drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Drilling is helicopter supported. • The HQ and PQ core are orientated using ACE orientation and survey tool with surveys completed every 30m.
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.*	• Full run and geotechnical logging with total core recoveries, RQD and core loss is recorded for each drill run. • Core occurs around old workings where there are voids. • Core recoveries, RQDs and core photos were not included in Aurex's 2012 report.
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.*	• All DC are logged for lithology, weathering, bedding, structure, alteration, mineralisation, jointing, colour and grain size using a standard set of inhouse logging codes and templates. The logging method is quantitative. • All core trays were photographed prior to core being sampled.
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.*	• DC sample intervals were marked on the core, which was sawn in half lengthways with a diamond cutting saw. The resulting core was taken for the laboratory sample and remaining core was archived in the core box. • The DC (2-3 kg) sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain and particle size for representative sampling. • No information on drill core QA/QC is included in the Ausex reports. Standards samples were submitted were DC, but no analysis of the standards is provided. • Sample preparation of DC samples by SGS Laboratories in Westport comprises; drying, crushing, splitting (if required) and pulverising to obtain analytical sample of 250g with >95% passing 75 µm where Au is assayed by 30g fire assay by SGS Waihi. Arsenic and antinomy were analysed by Aqua regia digest.
Quality of assay data and	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• Soil samples were sent to ALS in Brisbane to be analysed for gold and multi-elements. Multi-element used mass spectroscopy ME-MS62s, with the lower detection limits in ppm: Ag (0.02), As(2), Bi(0.01), Sb(0.05), Mo(0.05), Cu (0.2), Pb

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	(0.5), Zn (0.5) Sn and W (0.1). Fire Assay Au-AA21 (Townsville laboratory): with the lower detection limit in ppm: Au(0.001). • For DC no QA/QC information is provided in Auzex reports.
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.*	• All laboratory assay results were received by ARL stored in both CSV and laboratory signed PDF lab certificates.
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.*	• Collars picked up by Handheld GPS units in New Zealand Transverse Mercator 2000 (NZTM). • The RL's were assigned from the DTM.
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.*	• Soil samples were collected from 24 E-W lines, 100-200m apart with 25m sample spacing for a total of 881 samples. • Only 6 diamond holes were drilled in two locations.
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 soil lines are orthogonal to the mineralisation trends and the sample spacing is considered appropriate. • Two sets of E-W scissor holes were drilled to confirm the orientation of the mineralisation at each location.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No review of sampling techniques and data of recent sampling has been undertaken yet.

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 Company's tenements, both granted (5), and applications (2), are shown in Figure 1 of this announcement. All RRL tenements or applications are 100% owned by RRL. All the tenements are within the Department of Conservation (DoC) estate. Minimum Impact Activity (MIA) Access Agreements have been issued by DoC for Alexander River, Big River, Lyell and Reefton South. DoC Access Agreements (AA) that allow drilling have been granted for Alexander River (47 drill pads), Big River (12 drill pads) and Golden Point (22 pads). Variations to the AA's are require for additional drill sites. An AA variation for an additional 28 pads has been applied for at Big River. An AA application for Lyell will be lodged in Q4 2021.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• All exploration was documented was completed by Ausex Resources Pty Limited. • The West Coast Airborne Magnetic Survey, acquired by NZ government during the period between April 2011 and March 2013 was completed by Thomson Aviation. The survey was conducted in two blocks and in three sections totalling 86,763 km² along the West Coast of South Island. Please refer to MR5000 for more details about the technical data and acquisition reports for the survey.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Gold mineralisation in the Reefton and Lyell Goldfields is structurally controlled; the formation of the different deposit types is interpreted to be due to focussing of the same hydrothermal fluid into different structural settings during a single gold mineralisation event, however, some of the deposits (e.g. Globe-Progress, Big River) appear to have been re-worked, with gold and sulphide mineral remobilisation having occurred during a later phase of brittle deformation. • In general, two end members of mineralisation styles exist, the "Blackwater Style" is comprised of relatively undeformed quartz lodes; whilst the "Globe-Progress Style" comprises highly deformed quartz - pug breccia material with a halo of disseminated sulphide mineralisation. • Three main structural deposit types appear to occur in the Reefton Goldfield. The

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Globe-Progress deposit occupies a distinct structural setting, where there is a clear break in the continuity and tightness of early folding. This break defines the east-west striking Globe-Progress shear zone. The fault splays off the Oriental-General Gordon shear zone. The geometry of the fault structure has allowed dilation and quartz vein deposition more or less contemporaneously with shearing, hydrothermal alteration, and low-grade mineralisation of the wall rocks. The broad disseminated mineralisation that now surrounds the Globe-Progress ore body is thought to have been formed by later movement on fault planes, in the presence of fluids, which led to some mobilisation and recrystallisation of metals and formed the halo of mineralised country rock. The Big River deposit shows similar paragenesis to Globe-Progress, except for the fact that the disseminated sulphide halo is not as extensive.
• The second structural deposit type hosts most gold deposits ie., Big River South, Scotia, Gallant and Crushington, however, these are typically small, narrow, steeply plunging and consequently generally sub-economic. These deposits have formed in reverse shear zones that are parallel or sub-parallel to cleavage and bedding. The attitude of these deposits has not allowed the formation of significant shear zones, dilatant zones or fluid channel ways and consequently the deposits formed tend to be small. Most mineralised zones occur as small-scale versions of the other two deposit types, formed in small, localised transgressive structural settings that are conducive to those deposit types.
• The third deposit type occurs as steeply dipping transgressive dilatant structures, which are typically northeast trending (Blackwater). Gold mineralisation is interpreted to have formed when an earlier, favourably orientated shear zone became a zone of weakness under strike-slip movement. This dextral strike-slip movement created a locus for dilation and fluid channelling caused by periodic fluid pumping and over pressuring during the hydrothermal mineralising event.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drillhole Information</td><td>• 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</td><td>Lyell Drillhole Stats
<table>
<tr><th>Hole</th><th>Easting (NZMG)</th><th>Northing (NZMG)</th><th>RL (m)</th><th>EOH (m)</th><th>Azimuth (°T)</th><th>Inclination (°)</th><th>Started</th><th>Completed</th><th>Drill Rate (m/day)</th></tr>
<tr><td>ARD1</td><td>2433011</td><td>5936621</td><td>703</td><td>149.9</td><td>270</td><td>-60</td><td>17/03/2011</td><td>31/03/2011</td><td>10.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>ARD2</td><td>2433011</td><td>5936621</td><td>703</td><td>127.1</td><td>090</td><td>-60</td><td>01/04/2011</td><td>15/04/2011</td><td>9.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>ARD3</td><td>2432915</td><td>5936648</td><td>688</td><td>105.0</td><td>090</td><td>-60</td><td>17/04/2011</td><td>28/04/2011</td><td>15.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>ARD4</td><td>2433011</td><td>5936621</td><td>703</td><td>99.1</td><td>060</td><td>-55</td><td>01/05/2011</td><td>20/05/2011</td><td>5.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>ARD5</td><td>2433153</td><td>5936173</td><td>630</td><td>127.0</td><td>270</td><td>-60</td><td>24/05/2011</td><td>01/06/2011</td><td>14.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>ARD6</td><td>2433049</td><td>5936153</td><td>693</td><td>140.0</td><td>090</td><td>-60</td><td>03/06/2011</td><td>17/06/2011</td><td>14.0</td></tr>
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<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• Drilling results presented have used a weighted average when presenting drilling intercepts, hence, any potential sample length bias has been accounted for.
•
<table><tr><th>Drillhole</th><th>From (m)</th><th>To (m)</th><th>Interval (m)</th><th>Au g/t</th></tr><tr><td>ARD01</td><td>38</td><td>39</td><td>1</td><td>0.20</td></tr><tr><td>ARD01</td><td>110</td><td>111</td><td>1</td><td>0.16</td></tr><tr><td>ARD02</td><td>4</td><td>6</td><td>2</td><td>0.23</td></tr><tr><td>ARD02</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>1</td><td>0.13</td></tr><tr><td>ARD02</td><td>46</td><td>47</td><td>1</td><td>0.23</td></tr><tr><td>ARD02</td><td>59</td><td>60</td><td>1</td><td>0.33</td></tr><tr><td>ARD02</td><td>62</td><td>63</td><td>1</td><td>1.66</td></tr><tr><td>ARD02</td><td>73</td><td>74</td><td>1</td><td>1.23</td></tr><tr><td>ARD03</td><td>64</td><td>66</td><td>2</td><td>0.12</td></tr><tr><td>ARD04</td><td>49</td><td>51</td><td>2</td><td>0.13</td></tr><tr><td>ARD04</td><td>62</td><td>64</td><td>2</td><td>4.60</td></tr><tr><td>ARD05</td><td colspan="4">No signficant results</td></tr><tr><td>ARD06</td><td>102.5</td><td>104</td><td>1.5</td><td>0.30</td></tr><tr><td>ARD06</td><td>70</td><td>71</td><td>1</td><td>0.17</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>• 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’).</td><td>• The true widths are not known. Only downhole lengths are reported.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>• 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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</td><td>• See Figures 4 and 5 included in this announcement.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting</td><td></td></tr>
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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.*	• Regional soil sampling and structural mapping is planned to test new potential features identified by analysis of regional magnetic data. • Soil lines will be extended to the north and south. • Diamond drilling is planned in 2022.