ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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COMPANY

ASX: SNG
ACN: 619 211 826

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

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PROJECTS

More high-grade Gold and Stibnite intersected at Auld Creek

Siren Gold Limited (ASX: **SNG**) (**Siren** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on its Auld Creek Prospect.

Highlights

- Siren's **Auld Creek epizonal** deposit at Reefton, New Zealand contains high grade gold and massive stibnite veins similar to the Costerfield and Fosterville mines in Victoria, Eastern Australia.
- The Auld Creek mineralisation lies between the Crushington (515koz @ 16.3g/t Au) and Globe Progress (418koz @ 12.2g/t Au) historic mines.
- The gold-stibnite mineralisation extends from Auld Creek, south through Globe Progress and Siren's newly acquired Cumberland prospects, and on to Big River, representing a strike length of 12kms (9kms in Siren's permits).
- Recent trenching **confirms exceptional high-grade gold-antimony mineralisation** at Auld Creek, which has been supported by re-assays of historical drillholes.
- Trench **FTTR001** was previously reported as 6.0m @ 8.9g/t Au and 4.4% Sb for 15.8 g/t AuEq. This trench was extended and intersected an **additional 2.4m** of mineralisation, including a 1.0m thick stibnite rich zone that assayed **15.9% Sb** and a 0.7m thick zone that assayed **123g/t Au**, increasing the intersection significantly to **8.4m @ 19.7g/t Au, 5.3% Sb for 32.0g/t AuEq**.
- Trench FTTR004 was previously reported as 4.0m @ 4.2 g/t Au, 0.36% Sb for 4.4g/t AuEq. This trench was also extended and intersected an **additional 1.5m** of mineralisation, increasing the intersection significantly **to 5.5m @ 4.5g/t Au, 0.3% Sb for 5.1g/t AuEq.**
- Diamond drillhole RDD0081 pulps were assayed for stibnite, returning **6m @ 1.75g/t Au, 2.0% Sb for 6.4g/t AuEq.**

Background

The Auld Creek Prospect is contained within Siren's Golden Point exploration permit and is situated between the highly productive Globe Progress mine, which historically produced 418koz @ 12.2g/t Au, and the Crushington group of mines that produced 515koz @ 16.3g/t Au (Figure 1). More recently OceanaGold Limited (OGL) mined an open pit and extracted an additional 600koz of gold from lower grade remnant mineralisation around the historic Globe Progress mine.

The Auld Creek mineralisation extends for over 2kms and appears to represent a block that was potentially offset to the west, along NE-SE trending faults between Globe Progress and Crushington (Figure 1). Siren has recently acquired the Cumberland exploration permit that was part of the Globe Progress mining permit and now holds the ground immediately to the north (Auld Creek) and south of Globe Progress mine.

The gold-stibnite mineralisation extends from Auld Creek, south through Globe Progress and the Cumberland prospects (Figure 2), and on to Big River, representing a strike length of 12kms, with 9kms within Siren's permits and the remaining 3kms in the Globe Progress reserve area. The Globe Progress mineralisation extends for over 200m vertically below the bottom of the open pit before being offset by the Chemist Shop Fault (CSF). The offset mineralisation on the other side of the CSF has not been found.

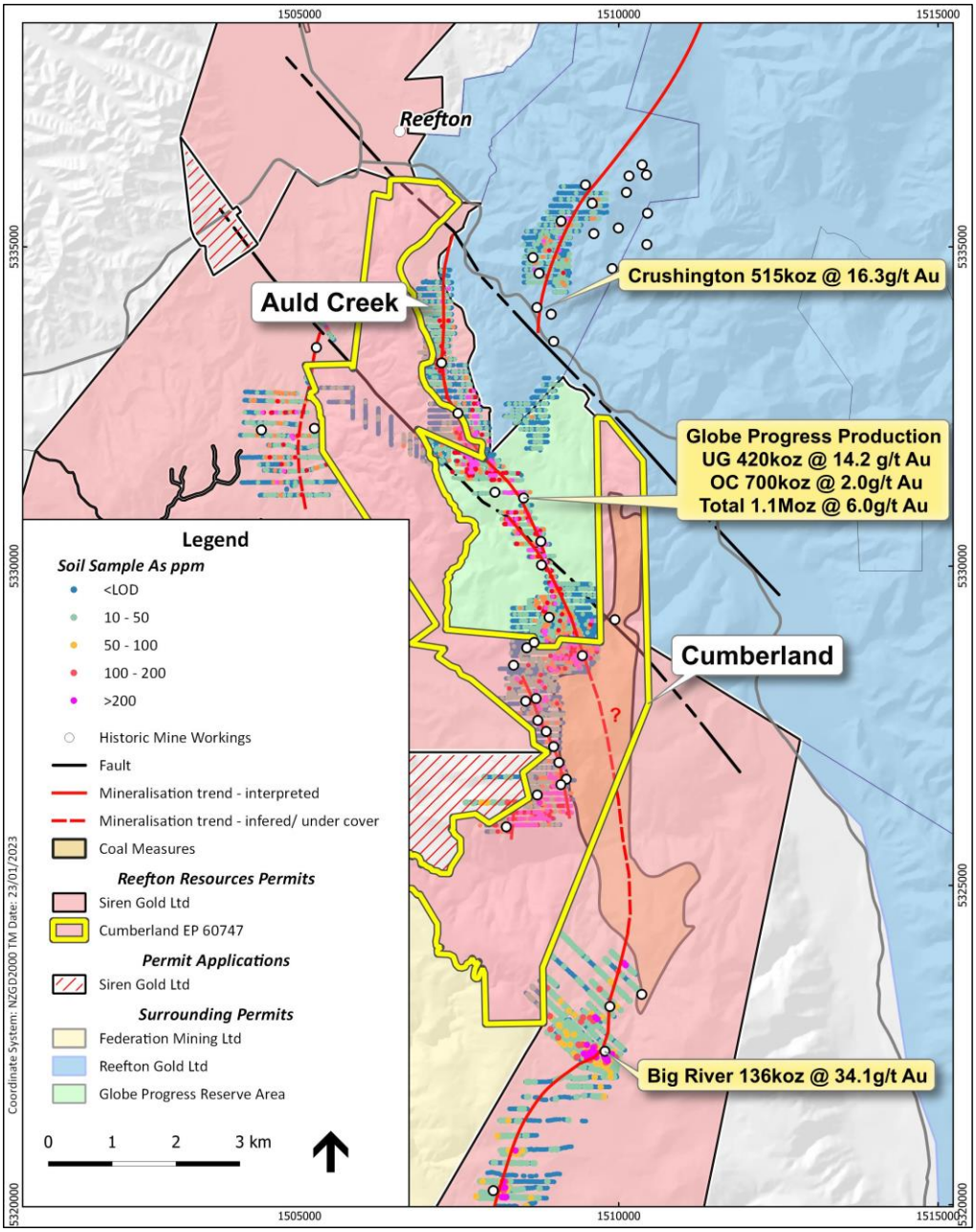

Figure 1. Auld Creek and Cumberland exploration permits surrounding Globe Progress mine

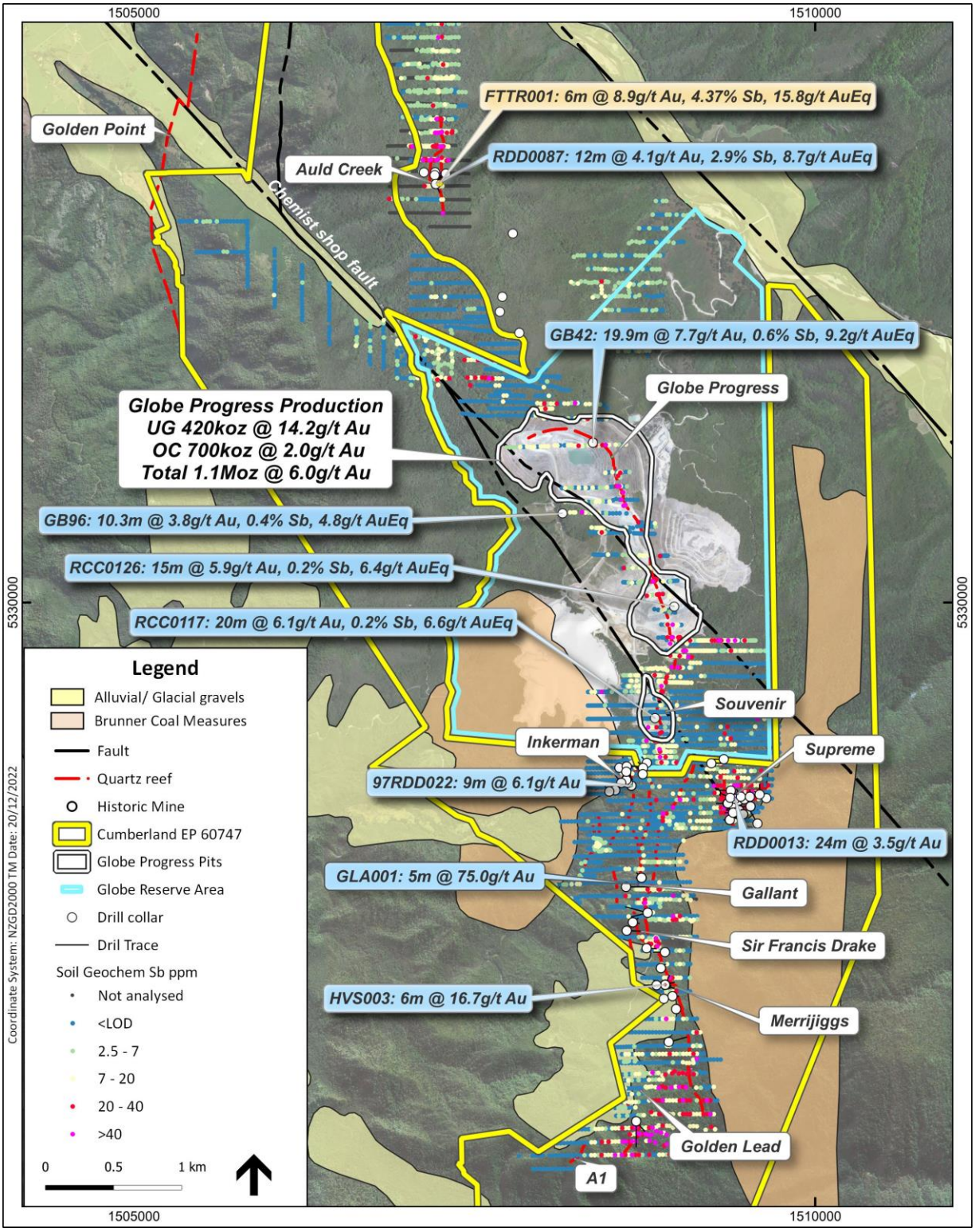

Figure 2. Regional stibnite soil geochemistry, historic gold production and key drillhole intersections.

Auld Creek Epizonal Gold-Antimony Deposit

The Reefton Goldfield has been correlated to the Lachlan Fold Belt (*refer ASX announcement dated 25 March 2022*) that contains epizonal gold-antimony deposits like Fosterville and Costerfield. Siren's Auld Creek epizonal deposit contains high grade gold and massive stibnite veins. For example, diamond drillhole **RDD0087** intersected a true thickness of **12m @ 4.1g/t Au and 2.9%Sb** and trench **FFTR001** intersected **6m @ 8.9g/t Au and 4.4%Sb.**

Siren has used the same gold equivalent formula (**$AuEq$ = Au g/t + 2.36 × Sb %)** used by Mandalay Resources Ltd for the Costerfield mine *(refer Mandalay Website: Mandalay have adopted CY2022 metal prices of US$1,750 / ounce gold and US$13,000 / tonne antinomy. The formula is also based on a metal recoveries of 93% for gold and 95% for antimony).* This gold equivalent factor has increased from 1.58 previously reported (*refer ASX announcement dated 3 November 2022)* to 2.36, due to the increase in the stibnite price from US$8,000/t to US$13,000/t (see Figure 4).

Using this formula, the RDD087 drillhole intersection would change from 12m @ 4.1g/t Au, 2.9% Sb to **12m @ 11.0g/t AuEq** when the stibnite is taken into account.

Antimony is a critical metal of which China and Russia combined produce approximately 82% of the world's antimony raw material supply. Antimony features highly on the critical minerals lists of many countries, including Australia, the USA, Canada, Japan and the European Union. Antimony alloys with lead and tin, which results in improved properties for solders, munitions, bearings and batteries. Antimony is also a prominent additive for halogen-containing flame retardants. Adequate supplies of antimony are critical to the world's energy transition, and to the high-tech industry, especially the semi-conductor and defence sectors. For example, antimony is a critical element in the manufacture of lithium-ion batteries and to the next generation of liquid metal batteries that lead to scalable energy storage for wind and solar power. The price of antimony has increased significantly since 2016 and reached as high as US$14,000/tonne in 2022 (Figure 4).

Figure 3. Massive stibnite veins at Auld Creek.

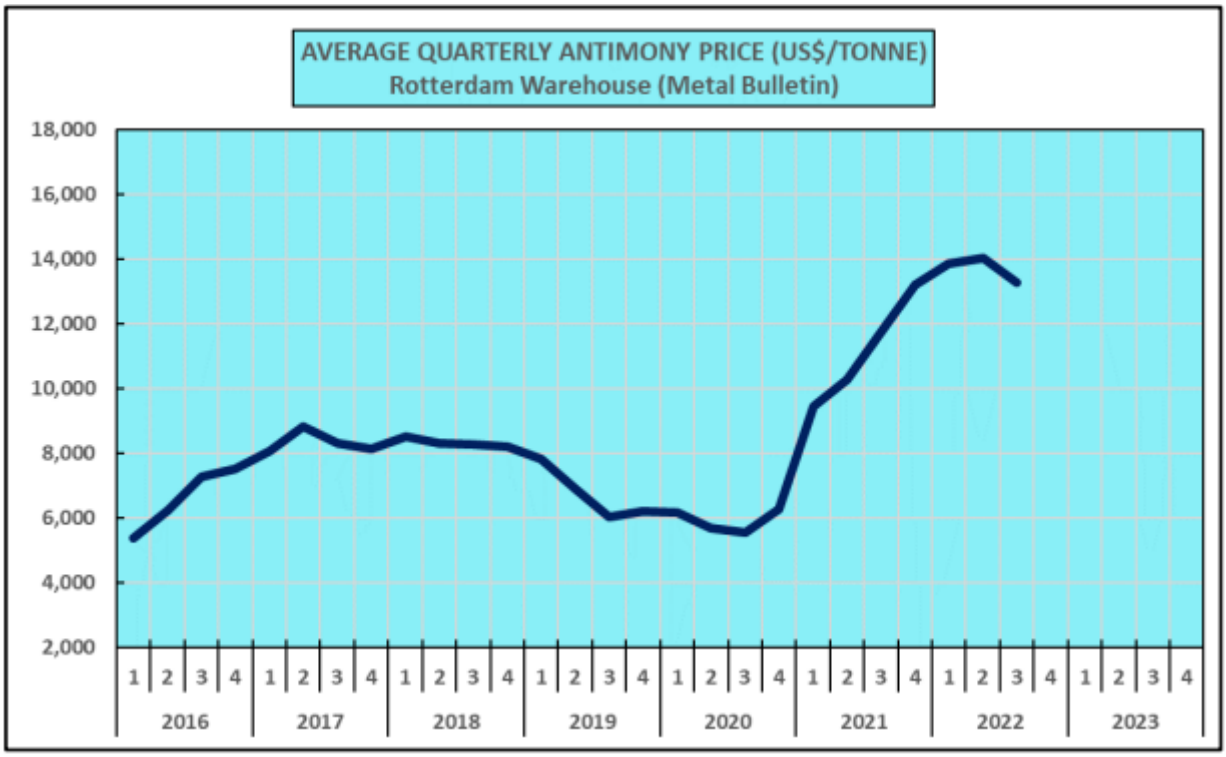

Figure 4. Quarterly antimony price between 2016 and 2022 in US$/tonne.
(Source: Nagambie Resource ASX Announcement dated 23 January 2022.)

Trenching

As previously reported, Siren has completed infill soil sampling to better define the soil anomalies *(refer to ASX announcement dated 10 October 2022)*. The arsenic soil anomaly now extends for over 700m along strike and clearly defines the Fraternal and Bonanza mineralisation (Figure 5). The Fraternal zone has been subdivided into the Fraternal and Fraternal North zones and Bonanza into the Bonanza and Bonanza West zones.

Siren has excavated six trenches across the Fraternal Shoot (FTTR001, FTTT002, FTTR003, FTTR005, FTTR010, FTTR011 and FTTR013), six trenches across the Fraternal North Shoot (FTTR004, FTTR006, FTTR007, FTTR008 FTTR009 and FTTR012) and seven trenches across the Bonanza Shoot (BZTR001 - BZTR007), as shown in Figure 5. Results are still pending for a number of the trenches.

Trench **FTTR001** in the **Fraternal Shoot** was previously reported as 6.0m @ 8.9g/t Au and 4.4% Sb for 15.8 g/t AuEq (based on the old AuEq factor of 1.58). This trench has now been extended and intersected an **additional 2.4m** of mineralisation, including a 1.0m thick stibnite rich zone that assayed **15.9% Sb,** and a 0.7m thick zone that assayed **123g/t Au**, increasing the intersection significantly to **8.4m @ 19.7g/t Au, 5.3% Sb for 32.0g/t AuEq** (based on the new AuEq factor of 2.36) as shown in Table 1.

Trench **FTTR004** in the **Fraternal North Shoot** was previously reported as 4.0m @ 4.2g/t Au, 0.36% Sb for 4.4g/t AuEq (based on a AuEq factor of 1.58). This trench has also now been extended and intersected an **additional 1.5m** of mineralisation, increasing the intersection significantly to **5.5m @ 4.5g/t Au, 0.3% Sb for 5.1g/t AuEq** (based on the new AuEq factor of 2.36) as shown in Table 2**.**

Table1. Fraternal Trench No.1 (FTTR001) assay results.

From	To	Geological Description	Au g/t	Sb %	AuEq g/t[1]
1.5	2.5	Silicified sandstone with rare arsenopyrite (AP). No visible stibnite (Sb).	0.2	0.1	0.4
2.5	3.5	Silicified sandstone, full of disseminated AP, very small Sb crystals.	0.4	0.35	0.6
3.5	4.5	Silicified sandstone with disseminated AP and a 5-10cm thick massive Sb vein. Sb vein runs parallel to outcrop orientation into the next sample.	**8.2**	**1.0**	**10.5**
4.5	5.5	Silicified sandstone with abundant AP and 5-10cm Sb vein. Gossanous textures adjacent to 10-20mm thick quartz veins.	**3.4**	**18.9**	**48.0**
5.5	6.5	Silicified sandstone with ~5% disseminated acicular AP.	**11.1**	**1.1**	**13.8**
6.5	7.5	Silicified sandstone with ~5% disseminated acicular AP.	**4.1**	0.2	**4.5**
7.5	8.5	Silicified sandstone with ~5% disseminated acicular AP	**8.7**	0.5	**9.9**
8.5	9.5	Silicified sandstone with ~5% disseminated acicular AP and a 10-20cm Sb vein.	**17.9**	**4.5**	**28.6**
9.5	10.2	Silicified sandstone with ~2% disseminated acicular AP	**3.3**	**0.04**	**3.4**
10.2	11.2	Silicified sandstone with ~5% disseminated acicular AP and a 50cm Sb vein.	**20.7**	**15.8**	**51.2**
11.2	11.9	Stibnite rich oxidised clay / fault zone on the hangingwall of the mineralisation.	**126.0**	**3.0**	**133.0**
11.9	12.6	Unmineralised sandstone	**0.04**	**0.01**	**0.1**
3.5	**11.9**	**Weighted Average 8.4m**	**19.7**	**5.3**	**32.0**

[1] Based on gold equivalent formula of AuEq = Au g/t + 2.36 x Sb%.

Table 2. Fraternal North Trench No.4 (FTTR004) assay results.

From	To	Geological Description	Au g/t	Sb %	AuEq g/t[1]
0.0	0.5	Sandstone	0.01	0.0	0.02
0.5	1.3	Fault zone with minor disseminated acicular arsenopyrite (AP) in pods.	0.09	0.01	0.11
1.3	2.2	Silicified sandstone, full of disseminated AP, very small Sb crystals.	**5.17**	0.03	**5.24**
2.2	2.9	Silicified sandstone with ~5% disseminated acicular AP in quartz pods.	**6.42**	0.01	**6.45**
2.9	3.8	Quartz veins with disseminated AP and Sb.	**6.89**	0.18	**7.32**
3.8	4.8	Silicified sandstone with abundant AP and 5-10cm Sb vein. Gossanous textures adjacent to 10-20mm thick quartz veins.	2.36	0.05	2.47
4.8	5.8	Silicified sandstone with thin quartz veins with ~2% disseminated AP.	**4.50**	0.09	**4.71**
5.8	6.8	Silicified sandstone with thin quartz veins with ~2% disseminated AP and Sb.	2.26	**1.08**	**4.80**
6.8	7.8	Sandstone with weak disseminated AP.	0.74	0.04	0.84
1.3	**6.8**	**Weighted Average: 5.5m**	**4.45**	**0.26**	**5.05**

[1] Based on gold equivalent formula of AuEq = Au g/t + 2.36 x Sb%.

Significant trench intersections are summarised in Table 3.

Table 3 Significant Auld Creek trench intercepts.

Trench ID	Mineralised Zone	From	To	Interval (m)	True Width (m)	Au g/t	Sb %	AuEq g/t[1]
FTTR001	Fraternal	3.5	11.9	8.4	8.4	**19.7**	**5.3**	**32.0**
FTTR002	Fraternal	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	**17.1**	**9.0**	**38.3**
FTTR003	Fraternal	3.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	**14.2**	**13.0**	**44.9**
FTTR004	Fraternal North	1.3	6.8	5.5	5.5	**4.45**	0.26	**5.1**
FTTR005	Fraternal	1.0	9.8	8.8	8.5	2.82	0.26	**3.4**
FTTR006	Fraternal North	1.9	3.6	1.7	1.7	**3.61**	0.01	**3.6**
BZTR001	Bonanza	2.5	16.5	14.0	14.0	2.0	0.82	**3.9**
Including		10.5	16.5	6.0	6.0	2.5	**1.55**	**6.2**
BZTR002	Bonanza	0.0	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.61	0.15	**3.0**

[1] Based on gold equivalent formula of AuEq = Au g/t + 2.36 x Sb%.

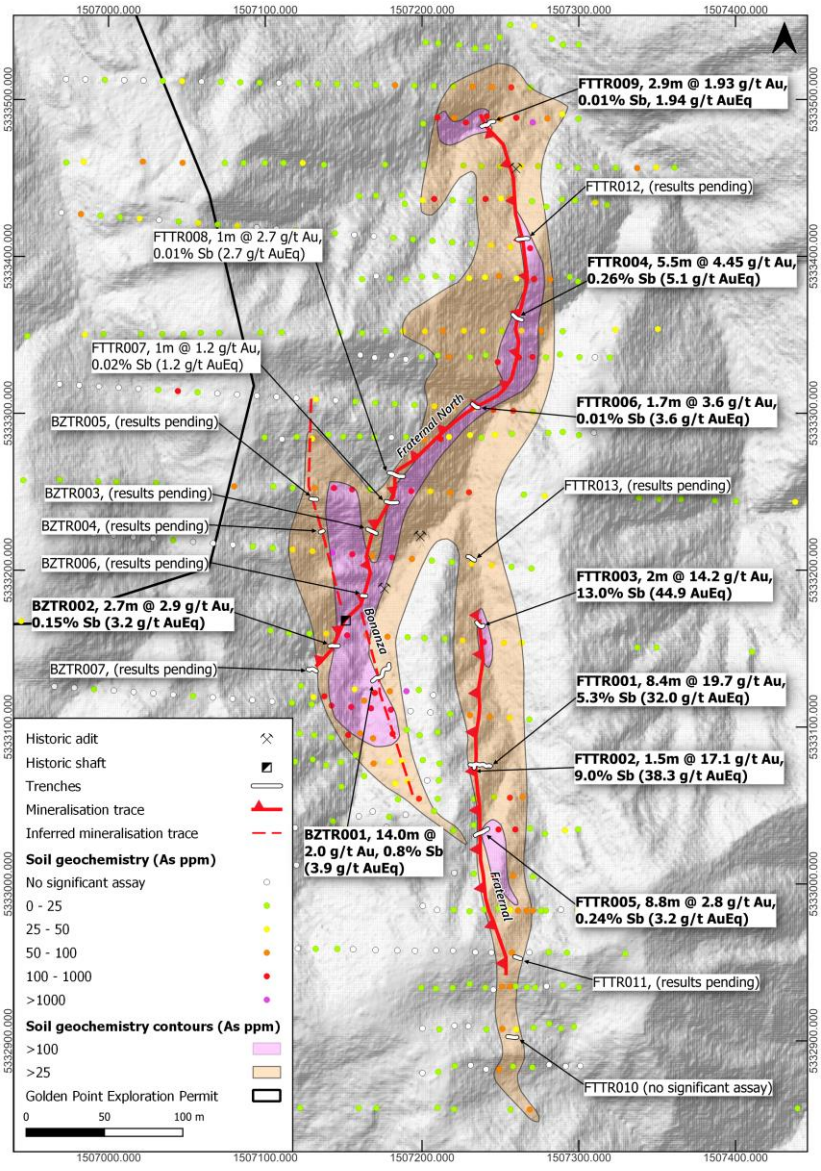

Figure 5. Auld Creek trench locations and results.

Drilling

Between 1996 and 2013, OGL drilled 17 diamond holes for 2,016m, defining a mineralised zone up to 13m true width. The Fraternal mineralisation was intersected in several holes, including RDD0087, which intercepted a true width of **12m @ 4.1g/t Au and 2.9% stibnite from 63m**. The highest grades in the deposit are generally associated with strong stibnite mineralisation. The deepest drillhole intersected gold mineralisation less than 100m below surface, and mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike. Significant intersections are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Significant Auld Creek drillhole intercepts.

Hole ID	Mineralised Zone	From	To	Interval (m)	True Width (m)[1]	Au g/t	Sb %	AuEq g/t[2]
96DDAC001	Fraternal	51.9	53.1	1.2	0.6	1.0	**7.90**	**19.6**
96DDAC003	Bonanza West	34.0	35.0	1.0	0.6	**4.65**	<0.01	4.7
RDD0081	Fraternal	45.0	51.0	6.0	3.0	1.73	**1.96**	**6.4**
	Fraternal	57.0	67.0	11.0	6.0	2.24	0.11	2.5
RDD0081a	Fraternal	57.0	67.0	10.0	5.5	1.71	0.06	1.9
RDD0085	Fraternal	30.0	64.0	34.0	20.5	1.61	0.70	3.3
Incl		30.0	37.0	7.0	4.5	**3.02**	**3.20**	**10.6**
Incl		43.0	51.0	8.0	5.2	2.62	0.17	3.0
Incl		59.0	64.0	5.0	3.4	1.58	0.03	1.7
RDD0086	Fraternal	90.0	96.0	6.0	3.0	**4.14**	**4.10**	**13.8**
RDD0087	Fraternal	63.0	98.0	35.0	12.0	**4.11**	**2.90**	**11.0**
Incl		63.0	81.0	18.0	5.5	**5.74**	**4.80**	**17.1**
RDD0088	Fraternal	125.0	127.0	2.0	1.4	1.28	**2.90**	**8.1**

[1] True widths are based on a sectional interpretation of the Fraternal mineralised zone dipping steeply (~85°) to the west. This dip may vary as more data becomes available and the true widths may change.
[2] Based on gold equivalent formula of AuEq = Au g/t + 2.36 x Sb%.

Diamond hole RDD081 that was drilled by OGL was not assayed for stibnite. The core was quartered and sent to an SGS laboratory for gold analysis, and pulps were analysed by Siren using a portable XRF (Table 5). The results show high grade stibnite on the hangingwall, similar to the trenches and other drillholes. RDDH081 intersected **6m @ 2.0g/t Au, 2% Sb for 6.4g/t AuEq** from 45m.

Table 5. Stibnite analysis of RDD081 core.

From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Sb %	AuEq g/t
44	45	1	0.01	0.01	0.03
45	46	1	**3.12**	**7.98**	**21.95**
46	47	1	**3.62**	**3.35**	**11.45**
47	48	1	0.89	0.22	1.41
48	49	1	1.01	0.02	1.06
49	50	1	0.68	0.03	0.75
50	51	1	1.05	0.18	1.47
51	52	1	0.35	0.01	0.37

From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Sb %	AuEq g/t
55	56	1	0.61	0.01	0.63
56	57	1	2.04	0.02	2.09
57	58	1	2.43	0.01	2.45
58	59	1	**7.03**	0.01	**7.05**
59	60	1	1.18	0.01	1.20
60	61	1	**3.18**	0.04	**3.27**
61	62	1	1.54	**0.49**	2.67
62	63	1	2.82	**0.44**	**3.86**
63	64	1	1.48	0.01	1.50
64	65	1	0.82	0.01	0.84
65	66	1	0.57	0.01	0.59
66	67	1	1.59	0.03	1.66
67	68	1	0.05	0.00	0.05
45	**51**	**6**	**1.73**	**1.96**	**6.36**
45	**47**	**2**	**3.37**	**5.67**	**12.69**
56	**67**	**11**	**2.24**	**0.11**	**2.49**

Thirty-eight drill core pulps were sent to the ALS laboratory in Brisbane to be analysed for stibnite by XRF, so a direct comparison could be made with Siren's portable XRF (pXRF) results. The results are shown in Figure 6 and show a very good correlation between the two analytical methods.

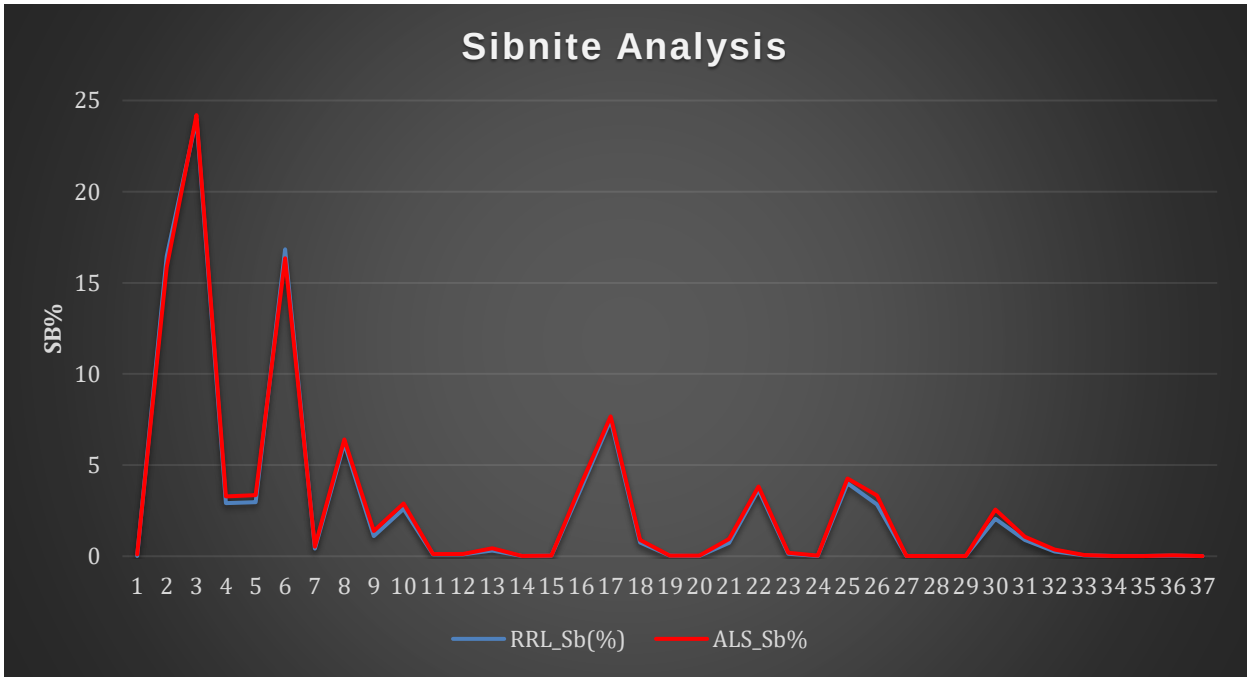

Figure 6. Comparison between ALS and portable XRF stibnite analysis.

Interpretation

The cross-section shown in Figure 7 shows the Fraternal mineralisation dips steeply to the west and the Bonanza mineralisation steeply to the east and they are projected to intersect above RDD091. The Bonanza West mineralisation is interpreted to be a parallel structure 30m below Bonanza.

The N-S long section indicates that the **Fraternal Shoot** is moderately south plunging, which was drill tested for approximately 100m (Figure 8). This shoot orientation is similar to the Globe Progress shoots 1km to the south. The height of the shoot is unknown at this stage, with trench FTTR005 excavated at the point interpreted to be near the Fraternal Shoot intersecting 8.8m @ 3.2g/t AuEq. Arsenic soil geochemistry shown on Figure 5 suggests the shoot may extend for another 50m to the south. The bottom of the shoot appears to be reasonably constrained by trenching and drilling.

The **Fraternal North Shoot** is interpreted to have a similar orientation to Fraternal but has not been drill tested. The mineralisation between the two shoots is thin ~1m but still strongly mineralised i.e 0.6m @ 19.6g/t AuEq in RDD001 and 1.4m @ 8.1g/t AuEq in RDD088. There is only limited surface data on the **Bonanza Shoot,** so the plunge is not known at this stage.

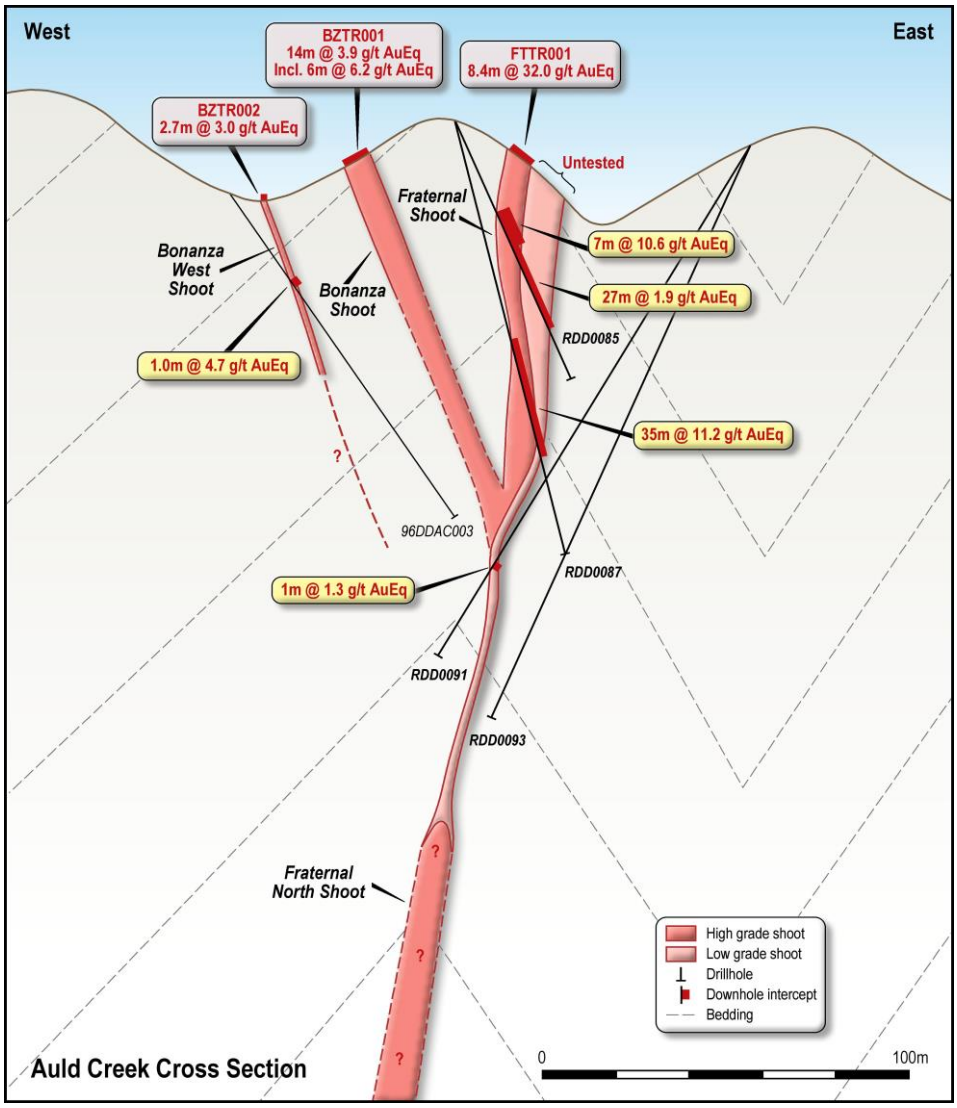

Figure 7. Auld Creek E-W schematic cross section.

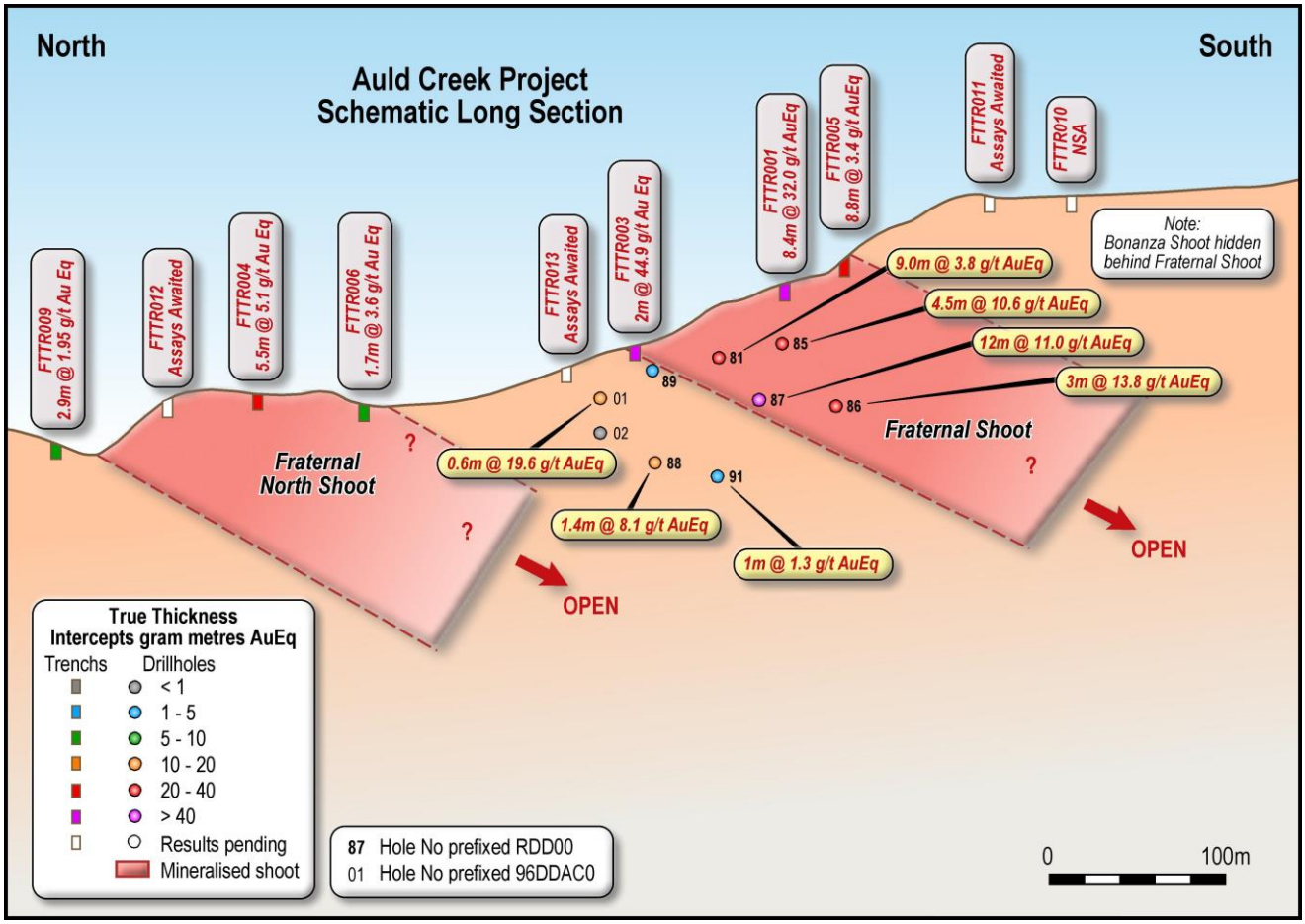

Figure 8. Auld Creek N-S schematic long section.

Comparison Au-Sb mineralisation to Victoria, Australia.

Western New Zealand was originally part of Gondwana and lay adjacent to eastern Australia until around 80 Ma ago. The NW of the South Island of New Zealand comprises an area of predominantly early Paleozoic rocks in broad northerly trending belts, which terminate at the Alpine Fault. The Paleozoic sequence is divided into the Buller Terrane, Takaka Central and Takaka Eastern Belts. These belts are interpreted to correspond with the Western, Central and Eastern belts of the Lachlan Fold Belt. The Buller and Western Lachlan belts contain orogenic gold deposits like Bendigo, Ballarat and Fosterville in Australia and the Reefton and Lyell Goldfields in New Zealand.

Gold and stibnite are currently being mined at the Mandalay Resources Costerfield mine in Victoria. The Costerfield lodes are typically anastomosing, en-echelon style, narrow-vein systems, which dip from 25° to 70° west to 70° to 90° east. Mineralised shoots are observed to plunge to the north, when structurally controlled, and south when bedding controlled. The mineralisation occurs as single lodes and vein stockworks. The mineralised lodes vary from massive stibnite with microscopic gold to quartz-stibnite, with minor visible gold, pyrite, and arsenopyrite. The average production grade since 2010 has been 8.9g/t Au, 3.6% Sb for 17.4g/t AuEq[1].

[1] Mandalay Resources - Costerfield Property Ni 43-101 Technical Report Project Completion Date: 25 March 2022

Nagambie Resources are currently exploring for gold and stibnite at the Nagambie Mine 45kms to the east of Costerfield. Nagambie has drilled number of diamond holes down to around 230m and has intersected a number of steeply west dipping zones of Au-Sb mineralisation, with massive stibnite veins up to 200mm wide, similar to that found at Auld Creek. Drillhole intersections reported by Nagambie are shown in Table 6. These intersections have an estimated horizontal thickness (EHT) or true width of 1.9m averaging 2.9g/t Au, 6.2% Sb for 17.3g/t AuEq (33-gram metres AuEq). If the same criteria are applied to Auld Creek drillhole intersections (>1.2m EHT, > 3g/t minimum cut-off grade (MCOG) AuEq, and > 1.0% Sb), then Auld Creek weighted average true widths are 4.8m @ 3.4g/t Au, 3% Sb for 10.5g/t AuEq (50-gram metre AuEq) as shown in Table 7[2].

The Auld Creek mineralisation is considerably thicker than the Costerfield and Nagambie mineralisation, with lower but still significant grades. The greater thickness at Auld Creek would allow for more favourable mechanised mining.

Table 6. Nagambie Resource, all Intersections => 1.2m EHT, => MCOG, and => 1.0% Sb.

Hole ID	Estimated Horizontal Thickness (m)	Au g/t	Sb %	AuEq g/t[1]
NPR02	2.50	4.84	7.51	22.55
NAD008 E	1.20	2.24	3.23	9.85
NAD009 E	1.20	0.02	2.47	5.85
NAD009 W	4.70	2.62	4.30	12.78
NAD010 E	1.20	13.18	17.08	53.49
NAD010 W	1.20	0.13	2.81	6.77
NAD011 E	1.20	0.10	1.48	3.60
NAD011 W	2.25	0.80	11.02	24.76
Average to date	**1.93**	**2.91**	**6.23**	**17.32**

[1] Based on gold equivalent formula of AuEq = Au g/t + 2.36 x Sb%.

Table7. Auld Creek, all Intersections => 1.2m EHT, => MCOG, and => 1.0% Sb.

Hole ID	Estimated Horizontal Thickness (m)	Au g/t	Sb %	AuEq g/t[1]
RDD0081	3.0	1.73	1.96	6.4
RDD0085	4.5	3.02	3.20	10.6
RDD0086	3.0	4.14	4.10	13.8
RDD0087	12.0	4.11	2.90	11.0
RDD0088	1.4	1.28	2.9	8.1
Average to date	**4.78**	**3.44**	**2.99**	**10.53**

[1] Based on gold equivalent formula of AuEq = Au g/t + 2.36 x Sb%.

Exploration – Next Steps

Field exploration will continue over the next quarter with additional mapping soil sampling and trenching followed by diamond drilling in Q1 2023, subject to Department of Conservation (DoC) access.

Soil Sampling
Infill soil sampling will be extended to the north and south of the Fraternal – Bonanza area.

Trenching
Trenching will continue, targeting 100m spacing along the Fraternal, Fraternal North and Bonanza mineralised zones.

[2] Nagambie Resource ASX Announcement dated 16 November 2022.

Diamond drilling
A DoC Access agreement has been submitted, which will allow drilling of the Fraternal, Fraternal North and Bonanza Shoots, initially down to around 300m. The Energetic mine to the north was mined to around 600m below surface and the Globe Progress mine to the south was mined to 420m, where the mineralisation was offset by the Chemist Shop Fault. The mineralisation on the other side of the fault has not been found.

Subject to further trench results, the initial drilling will focus on defining the extent (height) and plunge of the Fraternal, Fraternal North and Bonanza Shoots.

Enquiries

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

Competent Person Statement

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

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.*	• Oceana Gold Corporation (OGC) & Macraes Mining Co Ltd (MMCL) diamond core (DC) was used to obtain samples for geological logging and sampling. • OGC DC core samples were split in half using a core saw at 1m intervals unless determined by lithology i.e. Quartz vein contacts. • OGC completed 5m composited grind samples through barren host rock and assayed only for Au. • CRAE and MMCL channel and trench samples were based on 1m sample lengths with sample size and collection method unknown • OGC DC samples were pulverised to >95% passing 75µm to produce a 50g charge for fire assay for Au. • Soil sampling was completed by hand auger or spade by CRAE. Macraes Mining Co Ltd (MMCL) used both hand auger & wacker drill for soil sampling. OGC collected soil samples by wacker drill collecting around 300-500g sample. RRL used a hand auger to collect 300-400g sample of B-C horizon. • Reefton Resources Limited (RRL) trench samples were taken based on 1m samples unless determined by lithology or mineralisation. The trench samples were collected by geology hammer with average sample size of 2 kg.
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).*	• Diamond drilling with DC diameters included PQ (96mm), HQ (63mm and NQ (47.6mm) and OGC drilling was reported as triple tubed using CS1000 or LF70 heli-rigs. • 2013 OGC drilling trailed open holing with a Strata-Pac collar for 50.6m in RDD0091. • Drilling was helicopter supported.

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.*	• Full run and geotechnical logging with total core recoveries, RQD and core lost has be recorded by 1m for OGC 2007 & 2011 drilling. • Core recoveries for OGC were good. Highly shattered rock around puggy fault gouge zones are the areas the core loss can occur. No noticeable losses were observed by OGC
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 for OGC were logged for lithology, weathering, bedding, structure, alteration, mineralisation, jointing, colour and grain size using a standard set of inhouse logging codes and a template that was very similar to previous logging by OceanaGold (OGC) exploration programs. The logging method is quantitative. • Logging entered into an acQuire database. • OGC reported all core trays were photographed prior to core being sampled. • MMCL logging was completed on paper which was entered into OGC acquire database. Hard copies of these logs are complete. • RRL trench logging is based on RRL core logging templates with similar quantitative data captured as OGC. 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.*	**OGC DC sampling:** • DC sample intervals were marked on the core, which was sawn in half-length ways with a diamond cutting saw. The resulting core was taken for the laboratory sample and remaining core was archived. • DC sampling was based on 1m lengths as well as allowing for geology. • Laboratory duplicates and laboratory repeats were collected and assayed. • The DC (2-3kg) and channel (1-2kg) sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain and particle size for representative sampling. • OGC completed 5m composited grind samples in barren host rock. Any grind samples that returned anomalous mineralisation (equivalent to at least 1m at 0.5 g/t Au), then had the equivalent core intervals cut in half and submitted to the laboratory as one metre half core samples. • MMCL sampling SOP for DC is not recorded but DC sample lengths varied from 2m in barren rock to 1m lengths in mineralised core.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• RRL 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 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.*	• CRAE tested their soils for Au (ppb) As, Cu, Pb and Zn by Fire assay. CRAE tested their trench samples for Au, As & Sb. • MMCL stream sediment samples were analysed for for Au (>1 ppb Au detection limit), Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Cd, Co, Cu, Mo, Pb, Sb, and Zn. • 1996 MMCL DC were tested for Au, As, Sb, Cu, Pb & Zn. Their trenching & soil samples were processed by ALS for a suite that included Au (>1 ppb Au), As, Bi, Ca, Cu, Fe, Mn, Mo, Pb, Sb, and Zn. • OGC 2007 DC samples were set to Amdel Laboratories in Macraes Flat, NZ for Au, As & Sb. • 2011 OGC DC and Channel samples are sent to SGS New Zealand. SGS laboratories carry a full QAQC program and are ISO 19011 certified where they were assayed by 50g fire assay. • OGC DC & wacker submissions included at least 2 Au Rocklab standards, 1 blank, laboratory duplicates and lab repeats were recorded • 2011 Au results were completed at Reefton SGS mine lab while As and Sb were analysed at SGS Westport. Sb was analysed by XRF pressed powder pellet. Over limit method for Sb is unknown. • Sample preparation of OGC's DC at SGS comprised of drying, crushing, splitting (if required) and pulverising to obtain analytical sample of 250g with >95% passing 75 µm. • 2013 OGC included at least 1 certified standard and 2 blanks as well as at least 2 duplicates and were tested at SGS Reefton & Westport for Au, As & Sb. Sb was analysed by XRF pressed powder pellet. • OGC reviewed their results based on the performance of their certified standards results. If both standard assays from the same batch returned assay values outside two standard deviations of the actual value, the laboratory was requested to re-assay the job. • RRL re-assayed of RRD087 diamond core and trenches were assayed by SGS, New Zealand using FAM303 with 30g fire assay and AAS finish for Au. The <75µm pulps received from SGS were then analysed by an Olympus Vanta pXRF which includes Sb which has a lower detection limit of 5ppm. • RRL samples are submitted with blanks, duplicates, lab repeats and CRM for Au analysis as well as full QAQC program of blanks, standards, repeats & duplicates during pXRF multielement analysis of the pulps. • 2011 wacker soil samples were sent to ALS Brisbane for 8 elements suite while

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		rock chip samples were sent to SGS for Au, As & Sb. • RRL soil samples are sent to SGS New Zealand for Au 30g fire assay analysis for ppb detection limits. The pulp is returned for a full analysis with the Olympus Vanta pXRF with full QAQC.
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.*	• Hard copies of the results for 1996 exploration by MMCL were entered into acQuire database by OGC. • All laboratory assay results were received by OGC were stored in an acQuire database and laboratory signed PDF lab certificates for 2013 have been submitted to NZPAM. • RRL data is stored in excel, Dropbox and Leapfrog. The data storage system is basic but robust. • All SGS assay results received by RRL are signed PDF lab certificates hard copies that are stored. • The data and future work will be stored and managed on a commercial database with inbuilt validation protocols in the future. • OGC completed RDD0081 and RDD0081A which are 3m a part. • Sb results have also been adjusted for AuEq using ($AuEq = Au\ g/t + 1.58 \times Sb\ \%$). *See Section 2 - Data aggregation methods*
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.*	• Handheld GPS were used by OGC for placing and picking up the drillhole collars with series RDD00* while MMCL drillholes with the prefix of 96DDA* were picked up by Chris Coll, a registered surveyor. • OGC & MMCL used New Zealand Map Grid (NZMG). • RRL used handheld Garmin 64s to pick up trenches, check old pad sites and mapping. • The data has translated into Transverse Mercator 2000 (NZTM). • Downhole surveys were taken every 50m in 2007 and 30m in 2011 & 2103 OGC drill programs. • 1996 drilling by Macraes Limited completed a downhole survey at the end of the hole. • Relative level (RL) is calculated as above Sea Level • RRL trenches are surveyed at the collar and azimuth and dip are taken at any changes along the trench length.

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.*	• Drilling directions and distances were variable because of the terrain and orientation of the target reef system but were within 25 to 50m spacing at the Fraternal zone • Some pads had multiple drilling fanning from them.
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.*	• Drilling design was planned to intercept the mineralisation at high angles but with drilling multiple holes from a single heli-drill pad into a very steep dipping reef zone mineralisation was intercepted at a lower angle when drilling down dip.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• OGC DC, soil and trench samples taken for the purposes of laboratory analysis were securely packaged on site and transported to the relevant laboratories by OGC. • MMCL and CRAE did not record their sample security processes. • RRL samples are stored in a locked core shed until despatch. Samples are transported to SGS, Westport by RRL.
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. • Successful field checks by RRL have been completed to find OGC, MMCL & CRAE drill pad and trenching locations.

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*	• The Auld Creek Project (ACP) is within the permit EP 60-648 is a total of 4622 hectares in size and was granted to Reefton Resources Pty Limited (RRL) (a wholly owned subsidiary of Siren Gold Ltd (SNG)) for a period of 5 years, expiring in March 2026.

	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 ACP is located 4km south of the township of Reefton on the West Coast of New Zealand. The boundary of the Prospect is delineated by the catchment of Auld Creek which drains northwest into the Inangahua River. The ACP is immediately north of the rehabilitated Globe Progress Mine, which produced 418koz @ 12.2 g/t Au historically. 1km to the northeast, across the Inangahua River, the Crushington Gold Mining District historically produced 515koz @ 16.3 g/t Au. • ACP is situated within Department of Conservation administrated land.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Auld Creek mineralisation was found in 1870 where a drive was place, with further exploration by a drive and a shaft was driven in 1908 as well in 1914. • In 1930's DSIR conducted an early IP survey over the area. • In 1970-71, Lime and Marble explored primarily for Sb with a soil sample program over the old workings which delineated two zones of anomalous Sb. • CRAE explored the greater Reefton Goldfield including the Auld Creek project. In the 1980's they completed an extensive soil grid followed up by collection of 118 rock chip, float, and trench samples in Auld Creek. • CRAE completed two ground magnetic surveys over the area attempting to locate a magnetic response from the shear zone and concluded that drilling was needed. • CRAE focus and budget at the time moved more and more into drilling the Globe Progress deposit just to the south. • MMCL explored the project from 1994 to 2000 and undertook stream sediment sampling, infilled the central section of CRAE soil grid with several anomalous zones highlighted. MMCL completed wacker sampling in the southern portion where there is a thin glacial cover on the ridges. • MMCL completed 109m of trenching to help generate drilling targets in the Bonanza and Fraternal zones. • MMCL drilled 3 diamond holes with 96DDAC001 and 96DDAC002 targeting Fraternal and 96DDAC003 drilling into the Bonanza zone with a total of 324.6m • OGC begun work in the project area in 2007 with a 3 diamond drillhole program (RDD0044, 045 & 59) to test the southern areas of the permit based on soil anomalies and structures extending from Globe Progress. • From 2008 to 2010 OGC completed mapping and wacker soil sampling program into Auld Creek North extending CRAE's soil grid another 400m. • In 2010 OGC completed another wacker program into the Fraternal & Bonanza zones overlapping previous work. • OGC then completed 7 diamond holes in 2010-11 to test southern extents of

		Fraternal zone completing 801.7m into a mineralised, steep westerly dipping zone ranging from 1m to 15m thick. • OGC completed an in house inferred resource of 0.17 Mt @ 2.60 g/t Au for 14,300 oz Au using 5 drillholes at the Fraternal deposit. • OGC completed a regional exploration drill hole (RDD0084) which was drilled into the southeast of the project area testing a Au+ As wacker anomaly. It returned a 1m @ 2.54 g/t Au which has not been followed up. • In 2013 OGC completed 3 more diamond holes into the Fraternal prospect for a total of 513.1m testing the down dip extents of the northern and central zones.
`Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Gold mineralisation in the Reefton Goldfield 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 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 i.e. 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. • Auld Creek mineralisation found at Bonanza and Fraternal is interpretated as like the second structural type as listed above and associated with a major shear zone.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole 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.*	• Collar details for Auld Creek drillholes:

Hole ID	NZTM mE	NZTM_mN	RL	Total Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth (true)
96DDAC001	1507211	5333156	528	70.1	-70	60
96DDAC002	1507211	5333156	528	84.0	-75	70
96DDAC003	1507129	5333155	532	170.5	-65	70
RDD0044	1507830	5331978	612	60.6	-60	90
RDD0045	1507687	5332133	608	67.7	-60	90
RDD0059	1507705	5332243	568	100.3	-60	90
RDD0081	1507216	5333070	559	75.9	-60	35
RDD0081A	1507216	5333070	559	151.5	-60	35
RDD0084	1507782	5332707	577	148.1	-60	270
RDD0085	1507216	5333070	559	79.0	-60	110
RDD0086	1507216	5333070	559	141.5	-60	150
RDD0087	1507216	5333070	559	132.5	-75	75
RDD0088	1507290	5333147	539	159.5	-60	270
RDD0089	1507208	5333135	535	61.8	-52	90

RDD0091	1507290	5333147	539	166.5	-52	230
RDD0092	1507290	5333147	539	161.1	-62	230
RDD0093	1507290	5333147	539	185.5	-55	215
TOTAL				**2016.1**	**m**	

- Down hole intercepts for Auld Creek Project:

Hole ID	Zone	From	To	Interval (m)	True Width (m)	Au g/t	Sb %	AuEq g/t
96DDAC001	Fraternal	51.9	53.1	1.2	0.6	1.0	7.90	19.6
96DDAC002	Fraternal	72.0	74.0	2.0	1.0	0.41	<0.01	0.41
96DDAC003	Bonanza West	34.0	35.0	1.0	0.6	4.65	<0.01	4.65
RDD0044	?			nsa				
RDD0045	?			nsa				
RDD0059	?			nsa				
RDD0081	Fraternal	45.0	51.0	6.0	3.2	1.73	1.96	6.4
	Fraternal	57.0	67.0	11.0	6.0	2.24	0.11	2.5
RDD0081a	Fraternal	57.0	67.0	10.0	5.5	1.71	0.06	1.90
RDD0084	?	77.0	78.0	1.0	0.7	2.54	<0.01	2.54
RDD0085	Fraternal	30.0	64.0	34.0	18.0	1.61	0.70	3.3
Incl		30.0	37.0	7.0	4.5	3.02	3.20	10.6
Incl		43.0	51.0	8.0	5.1	2.62	0.17	3.0
Incl		59.0	64.0	5.0	3.3	1.58	0.03	1.7
RDD0086	Fraternal	90.0	96.0	6.0	3.0	4.14	4.10	13.8
RDD0087	Fraternal	63.0	98.0	35.0	12.0	4.11	2.90	11.0
Incl		63.0	81.0	18.0	6.0	5.74	4.80	17.1
RDD0088	Fraternal	125.0	127.0	2.0	1.4	1.28	2.90	8.1
RDD0089		34.0	35.0	1.0	0.7	1.43	0.87	3.48
		45.0	47.0	2.0	1.4	1.02	0.17	1.42
RDD0091	Fraternal	137.0	138.0	1.0	0.7	1.28	<0.01	1.28
RDD0092				nsa				
RDD0093				nsa				

		• RRL Trench locations: **Trench ID** | **Prospect** | **NZTM E** | **NZTM N** | **Elev** | **Length** | **Dip** | **Azimuth** FTTR001 | Fraternal | 1507244 | 5333083 | 541 | 8.0 | 0 | 281 FTTR002 | Fraternal | 1507237 | 5333081 | 543 | 1.5 | 0 | 189 FTTR003 | Fraternal | 1507235 | 5333167 | 519 | 7.0 | 0 | 273 FTTR004 | Fraternal Nth | 1507261 | 5333361 | 467 | 5.0 | 0 | 80 FTTR005 | Fraternal | 1507234 | 5333031 | 573 | 9.8 | 0 | 60 FTTR006 | Fraternal | 1507232 | 5333306 | 479 | 5.6 | -40 | 110 FTTR007 | Fraternal Nth | 1507177 | 5333243 | 577 | 7.7 | -20 | 95 FTTR008 | Fraternal Nth | 1507188 | 5333260 | 583 | 9.2 | 2 | 284 FTTR009 | Fraternal Nth | 1507238 | 5333483 | 438 | 10 | 119 | 67 FTTR010 | Fraternal | 1507260 | 5332902 | 607 | 5.7 | 0 | 274 FTTR011 | Fraternal | 1507259 | 5332953 | 608 | 4 | -5 | 109 FTTR012 | Fraternal | 1507267 | 5333411 | 468 | 7 | 0 | 265 FTTR013 | Fraternal Nth | 1507229 | 5333208 | 517 | 4.8 | 0 | 117 BZTR001 | Bonanza | 1507179 | 5333140 | 538 | 17.5 | 0 | 226 BZTR002 | Bonanza West | 1507142 | 5333146 | 542 | 2.7 | 0 | 273 BZTR003 | Bonanza | 1507165 | 5333226 | 520 | 6.6 | -23 | 116 BZTR004 | Bonanza West | 1507136 | 5333225 | 545 | 1.9 | 0 | 249 BZTR005 | Bonanza West | 1507133 | 5333245 | 556 | 4 | 0 | 277 BZTR006 | Bonanza | 1507161 | 5333183 | 513 | 3.4 | -38 | 95 BZTR007 | Bonanza West | 1507132 | 5333135 | 539 | 6 | -5 | 278
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 core is generally samples at 1 metre intervals, but slightly shorter or longer samples may be taken around geological contacts. For reporting of drill hole intercepts weighted average estimates are used based on a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off. No top cuts are applied. • In the calculation of significant intervals, no more than two metres of internal consecutive dilution (<0.5g/t Au) was included and only intercepts greater than 1.0g/t Au reported. • Grades are compiled using length weighting. • Siren has used the same gold equivalent formula ($AuEq = Au$ g/t + 2.36 × Sb %) used by Mandalay Resources Ltd for the Costerfield mine (refer Mandalay Website).

	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	The formula is based on a gold price of US$1,700 per ounce, antimony price of US$13,000 per tonne and metal recoveries of 93% for gold and 95% for antimony.
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').*	• Drillholes are reported as true widths if the geometry of the mineralisation is known or been constrained otherwise the results are reported as downhole lengths.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• A map of trench locations is presented in 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.*	• The exploration results presented were completed by previous operators and data compiled from NZPAM exploration database.
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.*	• No other exploration data 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.*	• Drilling • Structural mapping • Ongoing soil sampling to the north • Trenching along strike. • Independent Lab re analysis of trench and drill core samples.