ASX RELEASE

Siren Extends Mineralised Shoots at Alexander River

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Highlights

- Drillholes AXDDH034 and AXDDH035 drilled into the top of the Loftus Mckay shoot and intersected **3.1m @ 10.9 g/t Au** and **2.0m @ 6.1 g/t Au**. AX36 and AX43 have also intersected the shoot, with results awaited. Previously reported surface channel samples (15m @ 7.4 g/t Au, 8m @ 4.1 g/t Au, 5m @ 4.0 g/t Au and 2.5m @ 6.4g/t Au) and drillholes (1.8m @ 6.7g/t Au and 2.7m @ 2.5g/t) indicate an average Loftus McKay shoot thickness and grade is approximately 5m @ 6 g/t Au.

- AXDDH033 intersected **5.2m @ 5.3 g/t Au** in the Bull shoot. Previously reported drillholes include 8m @ 2.6 g/t Au (AX16) and 8m @ 2.9 g/t Au (AX18) along with Trench A; 4.5m @ 12.9 g/t Au and indicate an average Bull shoot thickness and grade of 6m @ 5 g/t Au.

- The Company has generated a combined exploration target for Alexander River of 250koz-500koz of gold at 5 to 6 g/t[1]. 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.

- Big River diamond drillhole BRDDH035 drilled below BR34 (5.9m @ 4.1g/t Au) in shoot 4 intersected 6.4m @ 3.7g/t from 375m. This is the deepest hole drilled to date at Big River project.

Exploration Activities

Alexander River

The Alexander River project (comprised of Exploration Permit 60446) is located ~26 km southeast of Reefton. The Alexander River project overlays the areas of the historic Alexander River Mine until it closed in 1943, which produced 41,089 oz of gold at an average gold recovered grade of ~26g/t.

Mapping and Soil Sampling

Structural mapping has divided the Alexander Reef system into East and West dipping domains. The East Dipping Domain (EDD) comprises the Bull-McVicar-Bruno reef track (McVicar Reef) and is an ENE striking, steeply SE dipping reef that crosscuts the anticline axis. The West Dipping Domain (WDD) comprises the Loftus-Mckay reef track that extends from Bruno into Mullocky Creek and is NNE-striking and dips 50° to the NW. The Loftus-McKay reef is subparallel to

[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.

the anticline axis. The boundary between the EDD and WDD is interpreted to lie between the Bruno and Loftus McKay shoots and between Levels 5 and 6 in the McVicar mine (Figure 1).

The EDD includes the McVicar mine which produced 41koz of gold at an average recovered grade of 26.4g/t Au. The McVicar ore shoot plunged shallowly (25º) to the NE and was mined down plunge for 500m to Level 6 (L6), approximately 250 metres below the surface (Figure 1). Historically, a 1-2m thick quartz reef was mined within a halo of disseminated gold mineralised sulphide (arsenopyrite) mineralisation.

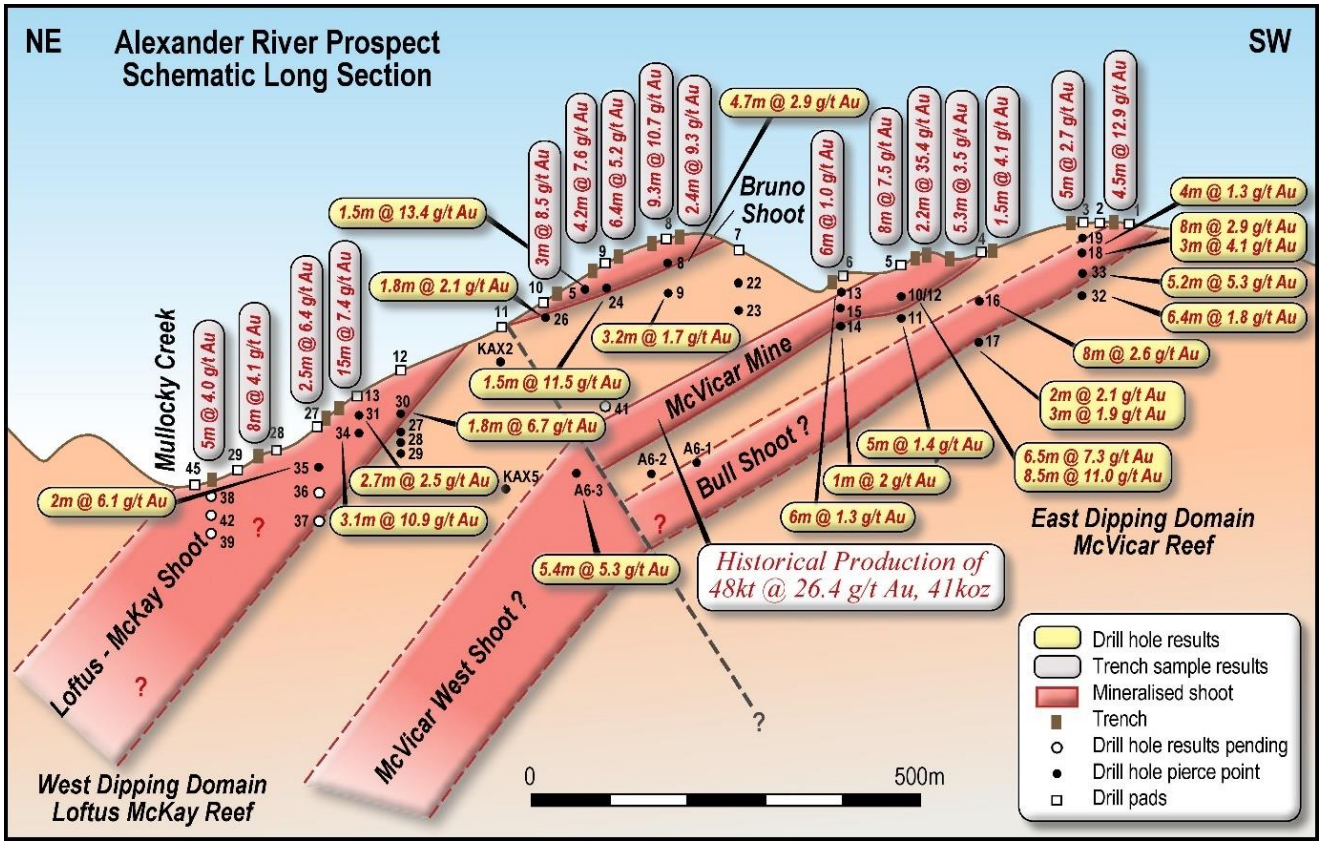

Figure 1. Schematic long section through Alexander reef system.

The Loftus McKay shoot outcrops from above Pad 12 to Mullocky Creek (Pad 45) as shown on Figure 1. Sampling across the outcrop by Siren (15m @ 7.4g/t Au and 8m @ 4.1g/t Au) (Figure 1) and partial outcrops (2.5m @ 6.4g/t Au and 5m @ 4.0g/t Au) and drillhole intersections indicate that the Loftus McKay shoot plunges around 50º to the NNE (Figure 1) and is around 200m high compared to 75m for the McVicar shoot.

A new Loftus McKay shoot outcrop was discovered in May on the north bank of Mullocky Creek (Figures 2 and 5), comprising of a strongly mineralised quartz reef consisting of hard quartz with abundant arsenopyrite and mineralised greywacke. The exposed reef is 1.3m thick but is likely to be significantly wider. This outcrop is around 30m NE of the last sampled reef (4m @ 4.0g/t Au) and dips 52º/315º, similar to the rest of the Loftus McKay reef.

Rock chip samples were analysed multiple times with the portable XRF (pXRF). Fragments of rock sample 38809 (Figure 2) were analysed 17 times and averaged 1.9% As, with a high of 4.7%.

Sample 38807 (analysed 15 times) and duplicate 38808 (analysed 21 times) averaged 7,000 and 7,600ppm As, respectively.

Macraes Mining Company Limited Alexander rock chip sample database for Au and As is graphed below, along with Siren core samples. There is a strong relationship between Au and As, with a ratio of around 500ppm As to 1ppm Au. For an As grade of 1,000 ppm the gold grade would be approximately 2g/t. These very high arsenic grades are encouraging, with assay results awaited.

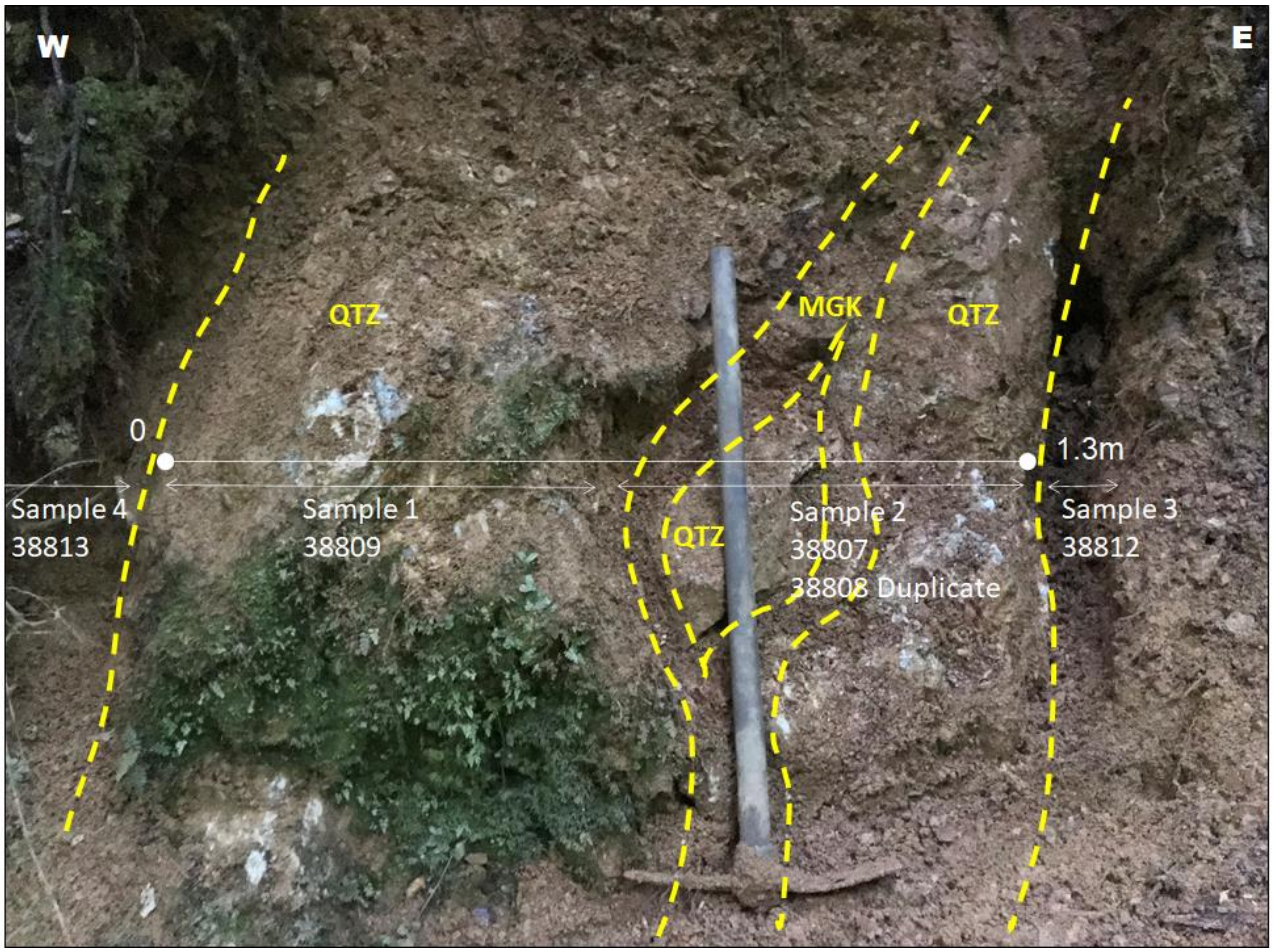

Figure 2. New Loftus McKay outcrop

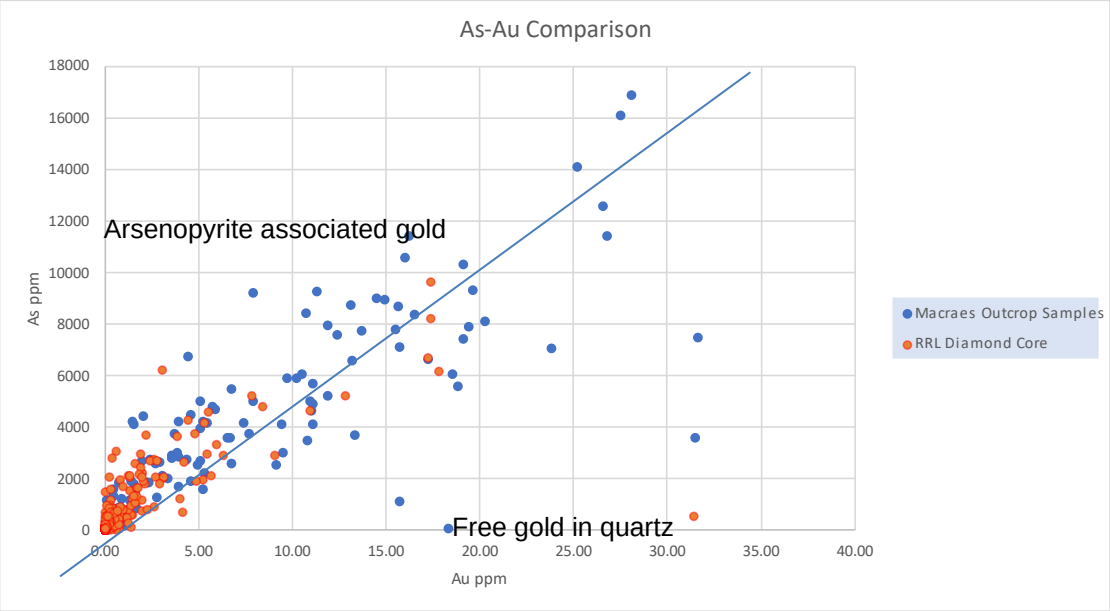

Figure 3. Arsenic vs gold for OGL's Alexander rock chip database.

A new 0.8m thick reef was also discovered to the SE of the McVicar reef adjacent to an arsenic soil anomaly (Figures 4 and 5). The reef dips 65˚/305˚, similar to the Loftus McKay reef and may represent the surface expression of the NW dipping reef located on Level 6 of the McVicar mine. Results are awaited.

Figure 4. New quartz reef discovered SE of McVicar reef. The Reef dips 65˚/305˚.

Soil sampling to the NE of Mullocky Creek indicates that the Loftus McKay reef track may continue for at least another km to the NE (Figure 5), so there may be other shoots above Loftus McKay. Gold soil results are awaited.

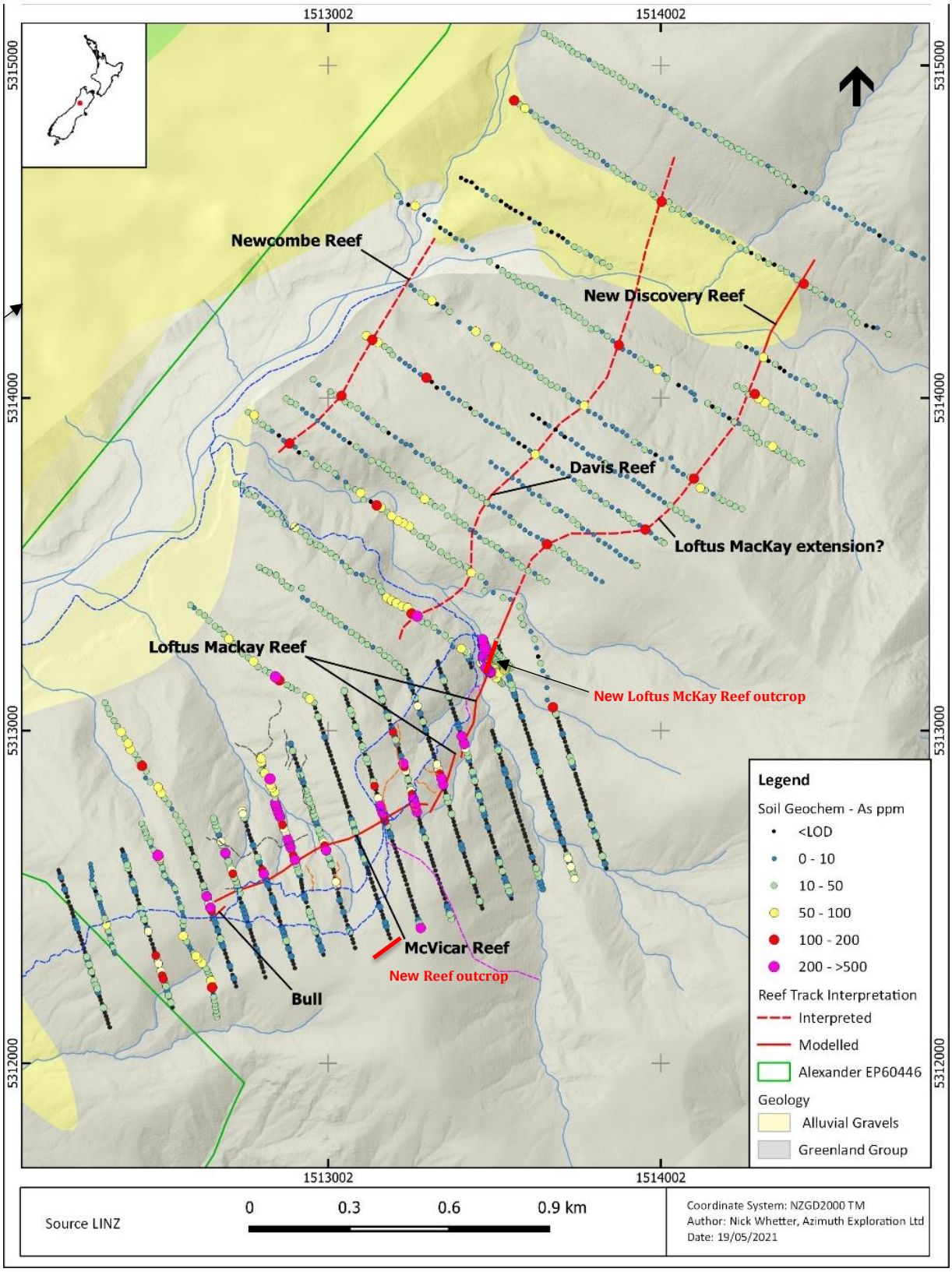

Figure 5. Alexander arsenic soil results

IP & Resistivity Survey

Zonge Engineering carried out a dipole-dipole resistivity and IP survey over part of the Alexander River tenement in March-April 2010. Dipole-dipole with 50m dipoles was used for detail and depth (cross section) information. The objectives included provision of lithological and structural information, as well as detection of massive and disseminated sulphides. The resistivity data have no obvious relationship to geological strike direction or to the known Alexander River mineralisation. 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 (Figure 6). The northern chargeability high is more extensive and has potentailly more depth extent compared with the central zone anomaly.

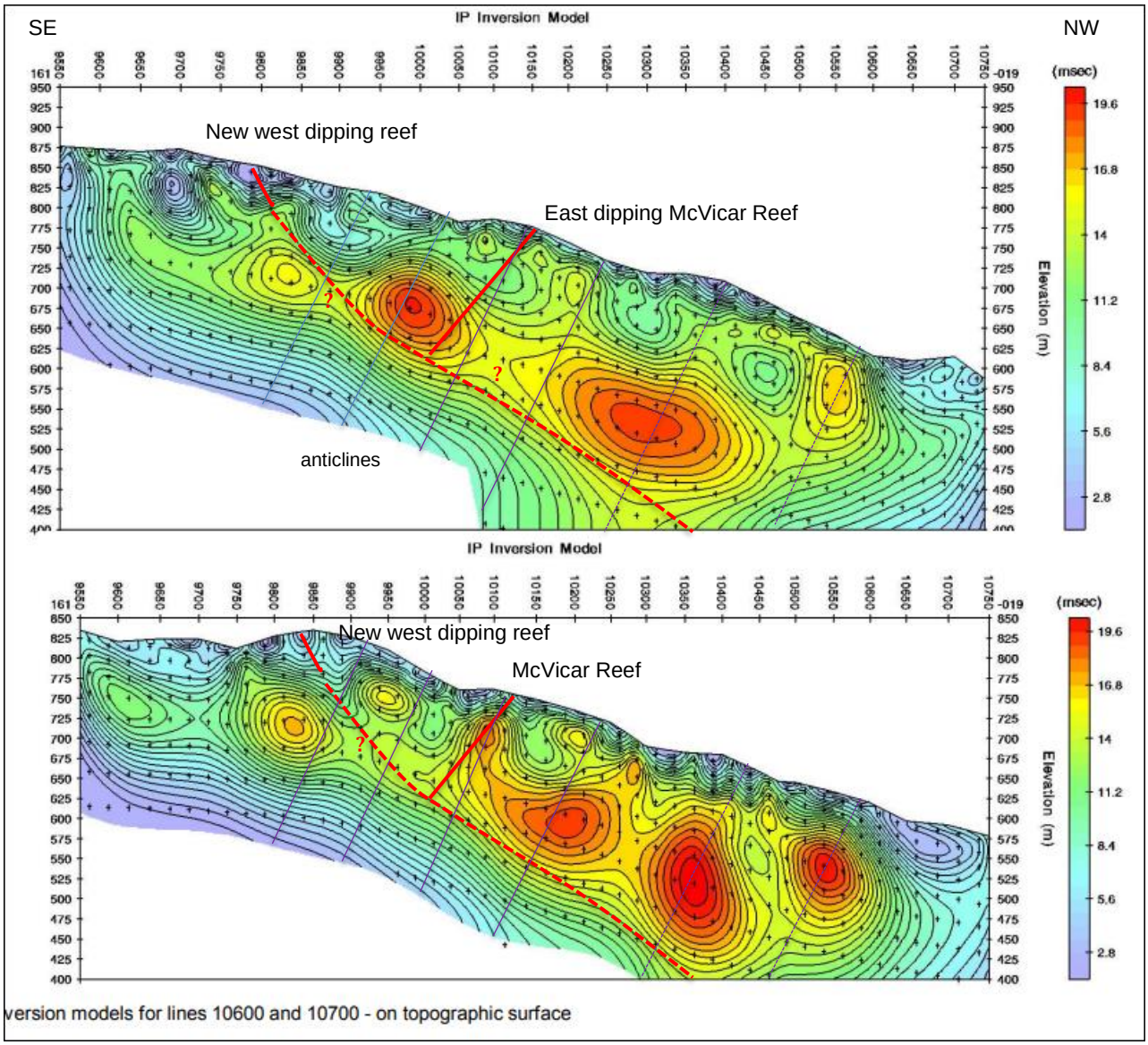

Figure 6. IP invesion model psuedo section.

The IP Resistivity data is being reprocessed by Southern Geophysical Ltd in Christchurch and once completed will be integrated into the Leapfrog structural model to see if the conductive zones are potentially related to known or interpreted mineralisation.

Diamond Drilling

Diamond drilling commenced at the Alexander River Project in September 2020, with 35 holes completed for a total of 3,382m (Table 1). Results have been received for 28 holes drilled from 13 pads (Table 2). Results have recently been received for AXDDH032 – AXDDH035.

- AXDDH032 was drilled from Pad 32 behind Pad 3. AX032 intersected 6.4m @ 1.8g/t Au from 125m and was drilled into the interpreted bottom of the Bull shoot (Figures 1 and 7). This intersection indicated that the mineralisation below the Bull shoot is still open.
- AXDDH033 was also drilled from Pad 32 and intersected **5.2m @ 5.3 g/t** Au in a broader zone of 14.2m @ 2.5 g/t Au from 117m (Figures 1 and 8). This intersection comprises silicified arsenopyrite mineralised greywacke and lacks a quartz reef similar to the core in AX18, a further 75m up dip, and AX16, a further 150m along strike.
- AXDDH034 was drilled from Pad 13 into the bottom of the Loftus McKay shoot and intersected **3.1m @ 10.9 g/t Au** (Figures 1 and 9), comprising a mineralised zone, cosisting of a 0.6m quartz reef with 2.5m of acicilar arsenopyrite mineralised greywacke in the footwall, which has higher grade in the quartz reef assaying up to 23.1g/t Au (Figure 10).
- AXDDH035 was drilled from Pad 27 (Figure 11) and intersected 2m @ 6.1g/t Au from 46m in a broad zone of mineralisation (19m @ 1.3 g/t Au).
- AXDDH036 intersected a quartz arsenopyrite mineralised zone between 62.5m and 65.0m, with assay pending (Figures 1 and 11). AXDDH037 only intersected weak mineralisation and defines the base of the Loftus McKay shoot (Figures 1).
- AXDDH043 was drilled from Pad 29 and intersected a strongly mineralised zone between 38m and 42m (Figure 12), approximately 30m below the new outcrop discovered on the north side of Mullocky Creek (Figure 2). Assays are awaited.

Figure 11 includes the interpreted folds and shows that the mineralised shoots in the West Dipping Domain are located on the NW limbs of the anticlines where the reef is parallel to bedding. When the reef cuts through the syncline it cross cuts bedding, and is weakly mineralised. The Loftus McKay shoot is eroded so only the top 100m remains in this section. However, the interpreted McVicars west shoot intersects a second anticline at depth and could extend downdip for some distance before it intersects the next syncline and cross cuts bedding.

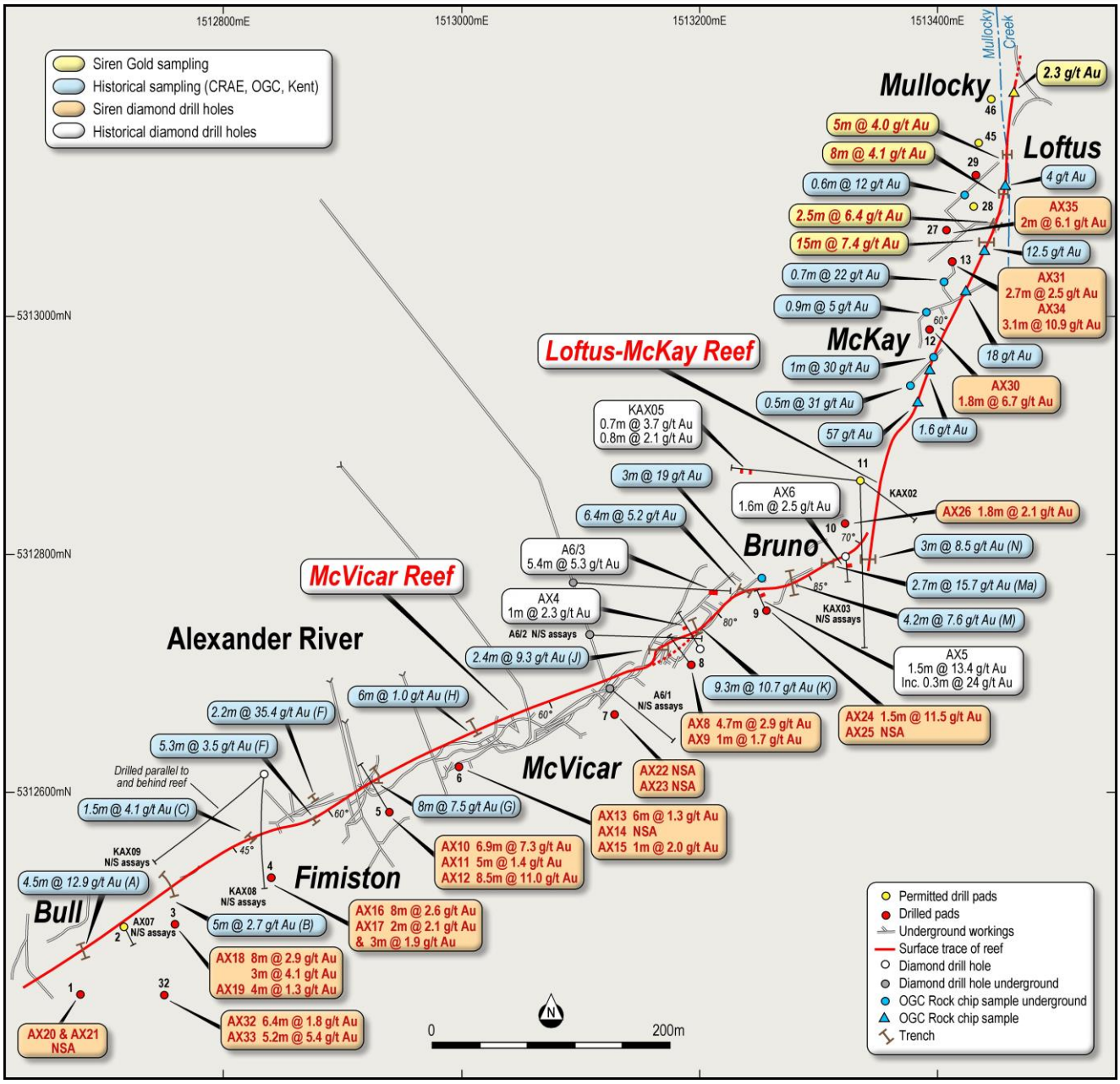

Figure 7. Plan of the trench and drillhole intersections.

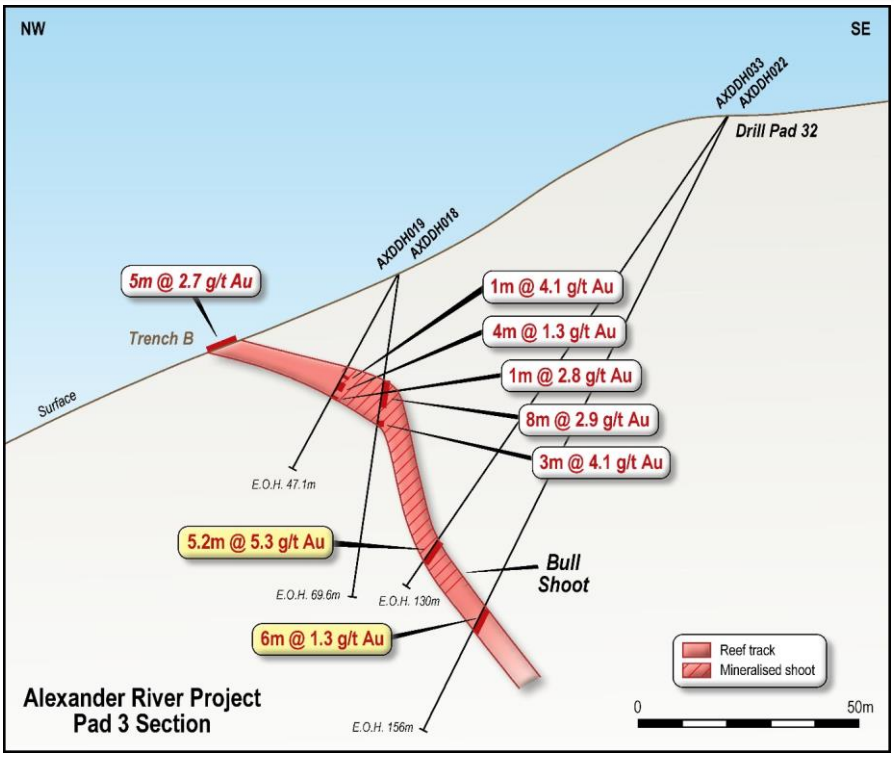

Figure 8. Cross section through AXDDH024

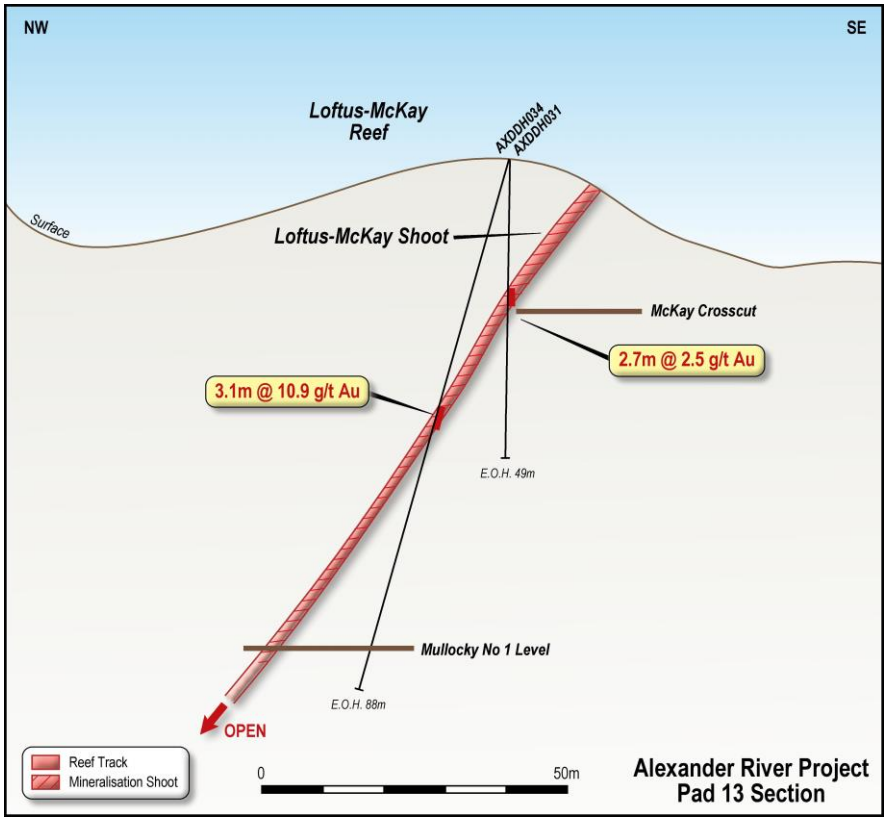

Figure 9 Cross section through AXDDH031 and AXDDH034.

Figure 10. AXDDH034 core with assay results.

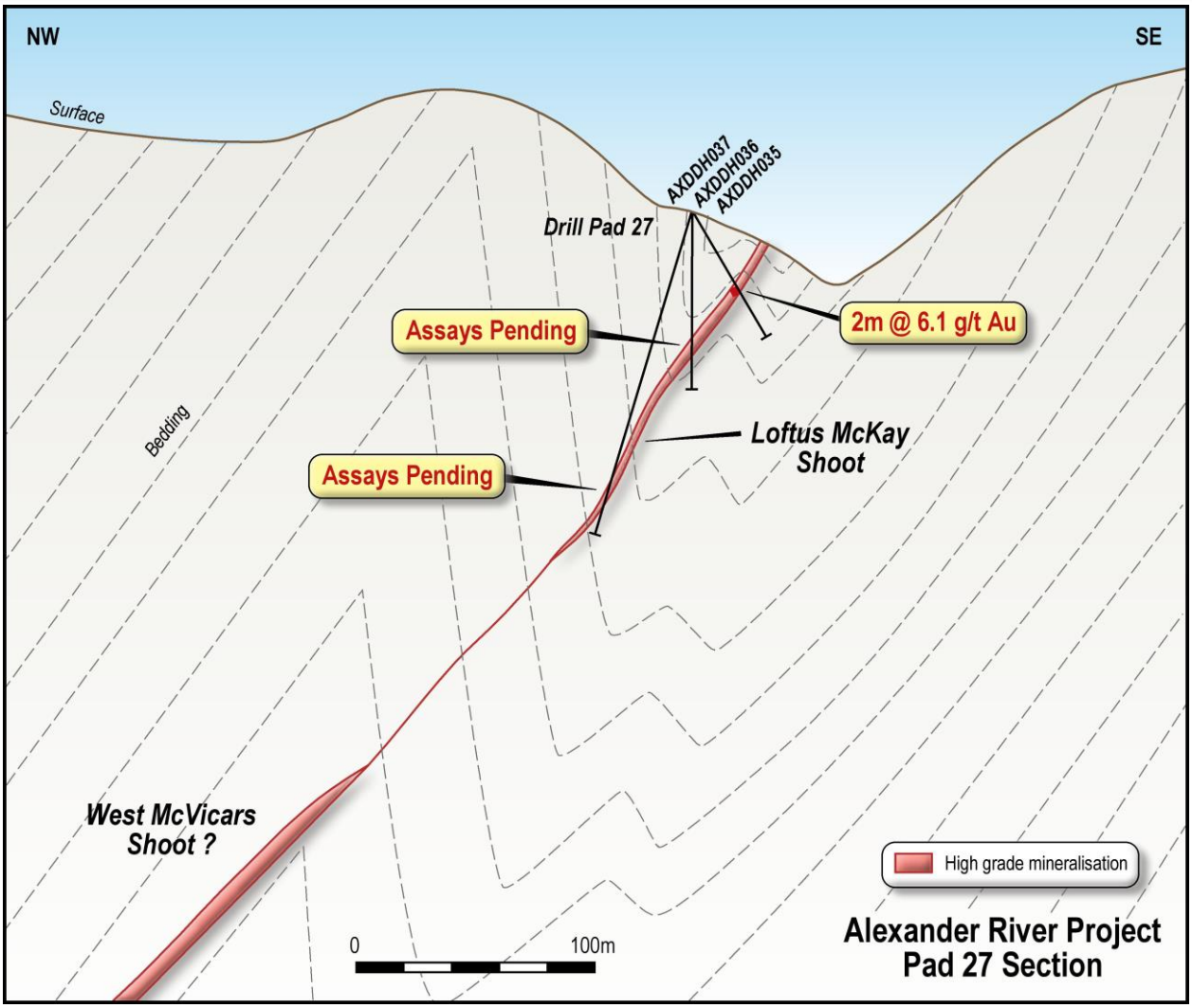

Figure 11. Cross Section through AX35, AX36 and AX37.

Figure 12. Mineralised intersection in AXDDH043 - 42.5m to 45.0m.

Exploration Targets

The Company has generated an Exploration Target for Alexander River of 250koz-500koz at 5 to 6 g/t based on the assumptions described below. The potential quantity and grade of the 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.

The three shoots will be tested down plunge by diamond drilling to around 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.

The surface of the **Loftus Mckay shoot** has been channel sampled (15m @ 7.4 g/t Au, 8m @ 4.1 g/t Au, 5m @ 4.0 g/t Au and 2.5m @ 6.4g/t Au) and intersected in drillholes AX30 (1.8m @ 6.7g/t Au), AX31 (2.7m @ 2.5g/t Au), AX34 (3.1m @ 10.9g/t Au) and AX35 (2m @ 6.1 g/t Au). The four channel samples and drillholes indicate an average shoot thickness and grade of approximately 5m @ 6 g/t Au. If the Loftus McKay shoot extends down plunge for ~500m as shown on Figure 1 (currently 250m drilled) and is 200m high, then it could contain 1.3Mt @ 5 to 6g/t Au for approximately 200koz to 300koz of Au.

At the nearby Blackwater mine the mineralised shoot plunges from surface at 60^0 for 2,000m$^+$ and is still open at depth. The Blackwater mine produced a total of 740koz of gold to 710m (equivalent to 900m down plunge) and has an inferred resource of 700koz down to 1,500m vertical (2,000m down plunge) as shown in Figure 13.

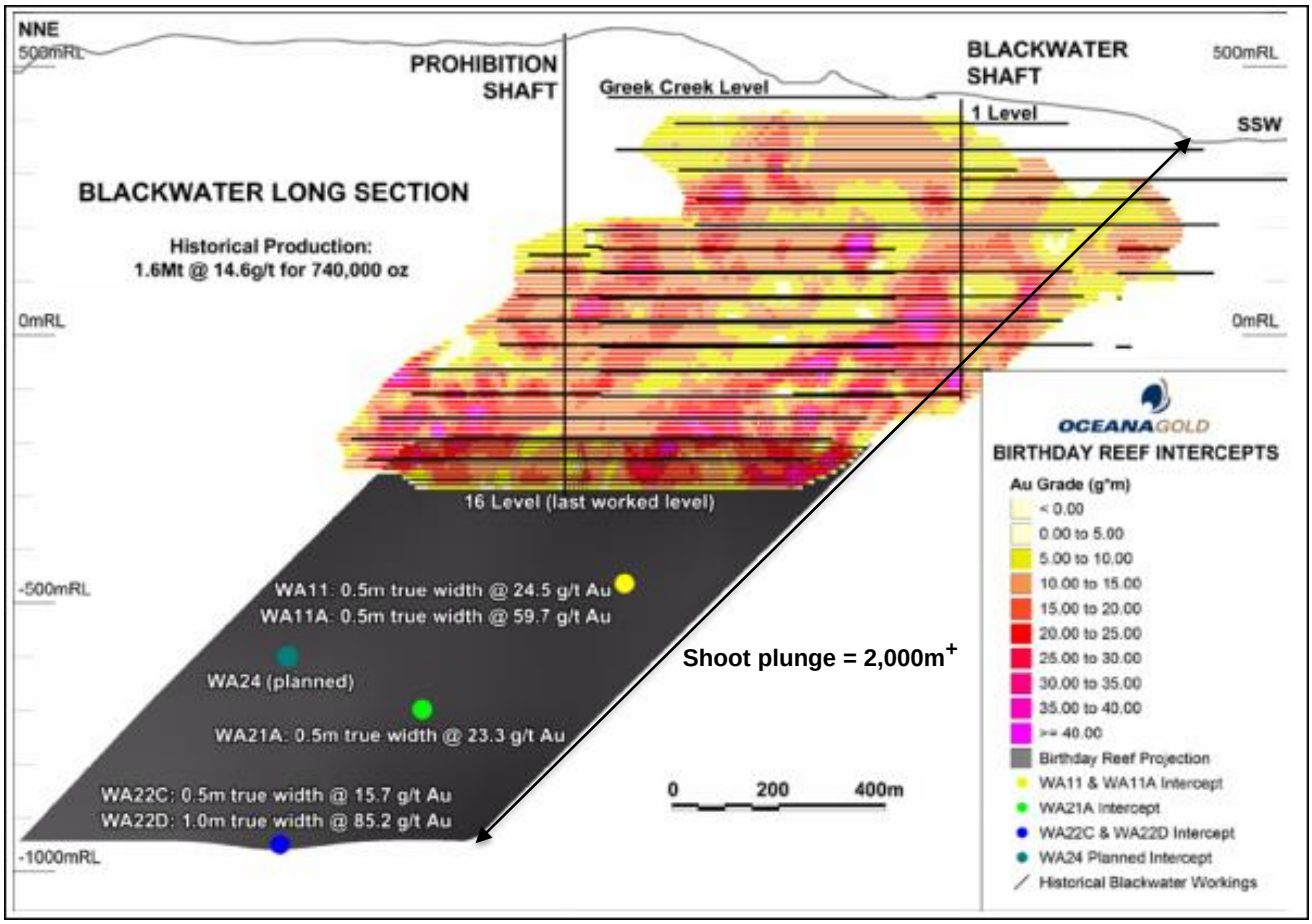

Figure 13. Blackwater mineralised shoot close to Alexander River.

The **Bull shoot** has been channel sampled (4.5m @ 12.9g/t Au) and intersected in drillholes AX16 (8m @ 2.6 g/t Au), AX18 (8m @ 2.9 g/t Au) and AX33 (5.2m @ 5.3 g/t Au) and indicates an average shoot thickness and grade of approximately 6m @ 5 g/t Au. If the Bull shoot extends down plunge for 500m (currently 200m) and is 75m high as shown, then it could contain between 0.6Mt @ 5g/t Au for approximately 100koz. If the Bull shoot extends down plunge for 750m, the same length as the McVicar mine, then it could contain 0.9Mt @ 5g/t Au for approximately 150koz.

The interpreted **McVicar West shoot** has only been intersected by drillhole AX6-3 (5.4 @ 5.3g/t Au). If this shoot has similar dimensions to the Loftus McKay shoot and extended down plunge for 500m (currently 50m) and is 200m high, then it could contain around 1.3Mt @ 5g/t to 6g/t Au for approximately 200koz to 300koz.

The Reefton Goldfield was originally part of the Lachlan fold belt that hosts the Bendigo and Ballarat goldfields in Victoria, Australia. The Fosterville Goldfield is located within the Bendigo Zone of the Lachlan Orogen in south-eastern Australia. The deposit is hosted by an interbedded turbidite sequence of sandstones, siltstones and shales. This sequence has been weakly metamorphosed to sub-greenschist facies and folded into a set of upright, north-northwest trending and shallowly south plunging open to closed folds, very similar to Reefton Goldfield. At Fosterville the folding resulted in the formation of a series of bedding parallel laminated quartz (LQ) veins and bedding parallel thrust faults. Gold and associated sulphide mineralisation at Fosterville is controlled by late brittle faulting and fracturing. These brittle faults are generally steeply west-dipping, reverse faults. There are also less abundant, moderately southeast and southwest-dipping faults which govern high grade visible gold mineralisation along the Eagle and Swan zones. Alexander has similar structural controls, with the west dipping Loftus McKay mineralised fault and the east dipping McVicar mineralised fault.

At Fosterville the east-dipping mineralised structures, namely the Eagle Fault and East Dipping Faults, which commonly contain quartz–stibnite vein assemblages and substantial concentrations of visible gold, which are typically enveloped by haloes of disseminated sulphide. The Eagle Fault is discordant to bedding and variably dips between 10˚ and 60° to the east. Similarly, the McVicar reef dips between 50˚ and 80˚ to the east, cross cuts bedding and was the only historically mined reef at Alexander as it contained a high-grade mineralised quartz reef with free gold form which 41koz at an average grade of 26 g/t Au was recovered.

Two main styles of gold mineralisation occur at Fosterville; gold associated with disseminated acicular arsenopyrite and gold-in-vein mineralisation style, where visible gold is hosted in quartz-carbonate veins. Antimony mineralisation, mainly in the form of stibnite, occurs with quartz. The late stibnite-quartz mineralisation occurs in favorable structural locations and is spatial, associated with visible gold. The occurrence of visible gold has become increasingly significant at Fosterville and is observed more frequently at greater depth within the system. The Alexander vein system generally lacks stibnite, at least at current levels, while the Reefton mines to the north have abundant stibnite. The Reefton North mines may represent a deeper structural level.

The mineralised shoots at Fosterville are typically 4-15m thick and show down-dip and down-plunge dimensions of 50-150m and 300-2,000m+, respectively. The shoot thickness and height are very similar to that estimated for the Loftus McKay and McVicar West shoots (thickness average 5m, but ranges from 2-15m, and 200m high) and projected down plunge for 500m to 1,000m. The Blackwater shoot at Reefton extends to 2,000m^{+}.

Table 1. Alexander River drilling data.

Hole Number	Hole ID	Pad	Easting	Northing	Dip Azimuth	Total Depth
1	AXDDH008	8	1513206	5312727	-60/320	93.0
2	AXDDH009	8	1513206	5312727	-82/320	110.0
3	AXDDH010	5	1512936	5312598	-60/320	61.0
4	AXDDH011	5	1512936	5312598	-85/320	70.3
5	AXDDH012	5	1512936	5312598	-50/320	35.5
6	AXDDH013	6	1512989	5312639	-60/320	53.8
7	AXDDH014	6	1512989	5312639	-85/320	84.6
8	AXDDH015	6	1512989	5312639	-75/320	86.0
9	AXDDH016	4	1512861	5312540	-65/290	76.5
10	AXDDH017	4	1512861	5312540	-90/290	122.5
11	AXDDH018	3	1512737	5312498	-90/300	69.6
12	AXDDH019	3	1512737	5312498	-60/300	47.1
13	AXDDH020	1	1512692	5312438	-60/300	64.2
14	AXDDH021	1	1512692	5312438	-82/300	85.6
15	AXDDH022	7	1513130	5312673	-60/320	74.2
16	AXDDH023	7	1513130	5312673	-75/320	*10.0*
17	AXDDH024	9	1513270	5312764	-90/000	45.3
18	AXDDH025	9	1513270	5312764	-60/155	70.3
19	AXDDH026	10	1513331	5312814	-90/000	51.2
2020 Total						**1,422.4**
20	AXDDH027	12	1513385	5312992	-65/110	89.4
21	AXDDH028	12	1513385	5312992	-85/110	117.6
22	AXDDH029	12	1513385	5312992	-90/000	160.0
23	AXDDH030	12	1513385	5312992	-52/110	96.5
24	AXDDH031	13	1513426	5313038	-90/000	49.0
25	AXDDH032	32	1512775	5312427	-63/320	157.7
26	AXDDH033	32	1512775	5312427	-55/320	*119.0*
27	AXDDH034	13	1513426	5313038	-72/290	88.0
28	AXDDH035	27	1513420	5313093	-60/115	68.0
29	AXDDH036	27	1513420	5313093	-90/000	82.5
30	AXDDH037	27	1513420	5313093	-74/290	156.3

31	AXDDH038	29	1513463	5313225	-70/110	33.9
32	AXDDH039	29	1513463	5313225	-70/290	165.0
33	AXDDH040	38	1513320	5312638	-66/320	120.0
32	AXDDH041	38	1513320	5312638	-50/320	238.5
33	AXDDH042	29	1513463	5313225	-90/000	85.7
34	AXDDH043	29	1513463	5313225	-60/110	45.3
35	AXDDH044	38	1513320	5312638	-70/320	*75.3*
2021 Total						**1,985.7**
Project Total						**3,381.7**

Table 2. Alexander River drilling results

Hole No.	Hole ID	Pad No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	True Thickness (m)	Au (g/t)
1	AXDDH008	8	23.3	28.0	4.7	4.5	2.9
2	AXDDH009	8	25.0	26.0	3.2	1.0	1.7
3	AXDDH010	5	28.2	35.0	**6.9**	**5.0**	**7.3**
4	AXDDH011	5	56.0	61.9	5.0	3.5	1.4
5	AXDDH012	5	24.0	32.5	**8.5**	**8.0**	**11.0**
6	AXDDH013	6	34.0	40.0	6.0	3.5	1.3
7	AXDDH014	6					nsa
8	AXDDH015	6	47.0	48.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
9	AXDDH016	4	62.0	70.0	8.0	7.0	2.6
10	AXDDH017	4	108.0	110.0	2.0	1.5	2.1
10			113.0	116.0	3.0	2.0	1.9
11	AXDDH018	3	26.0	34.0	8.0	7.0	2.9
			47.0	50.0	3.0	2.5	4.1
12	AXDDH019	3	24.0	25.0	1.0	1.0	4.1
			29.0	33.0	4.0	4.0	1.3
			38.0	39.0	1.0	1.0	2.8
13	AXDDH020	1					nsa
14	AXDDH021	1					nsa
15	AXDDH022	7					nsa
16	AXDDH023	7					nsa
17	AXDDH024	9	22.8	24.3	**1.5**	**1.2**	**11.5**
18	AXDDH025	9					nsa
19	AXDDH026	10	14.9	16.7	1.8	1.8	2.1
20	AXDDH027	12	62.0	64.0	4.0	4.0	0.7
21	AXDDH028	12					nsa
22	AXDDH029	12					nsa
23	AXDDH030	12	52.5	54.3	**1.8**	**1.8**	**6.7**
24	AXDDH031	13	23.3	26.0	2.7	2.4	2.5
25	AXDDH032	32	125.0	131.4	6.4		1.8
26	AXDDH033	32	117.0	123.0	**5.2**		**5.3**
27	AXDDH034	27	43.0	46.0	**3.0**		**10.8**
28	AXDDH035	27	46.0	48.0	**2.0**		**6.1**

Big River

The Big River project (comprised of Exploration Permit 60448) is located ~15 km southeast of Reefton. The project overlays the areas of the historic Big River Mine which produced ~136,000 oz of gold at an average recovered grade of ~34g/t between 1880 and 1942.

Diamond Drilling

Previous diamond holes drilled into Shoot 4 tested just above and below level 3 (Figure 14). BRDDH034 was deeper hole that was drilled below level 8 where mining ceased in 1942. BRDDH0034 intesected 5.9m @ 4.1 g/t Au including a 0.3m quartz reef containing visible gold that assayed 34.5g/t. BRDDH035 was drilled 50m below BRDDH034 and intesected 6.4m @ 3.7 g/t Au from 375m (Figure 15). This is the deepest hole drilled to date at Big River. Shoot 3 was mined to 600m (Level 12) and was still mineralised when the mine closed in 1942 due to shortages of labour.

The Big River drilling rig has been moved to Alexander so that project can be advanced. New dill pads are being located so targets shown in Figure 14 can be drilled. Drill pads are also being located along strike between Big River North and St George mines to target anomalies identified by mapping and soil sampling.

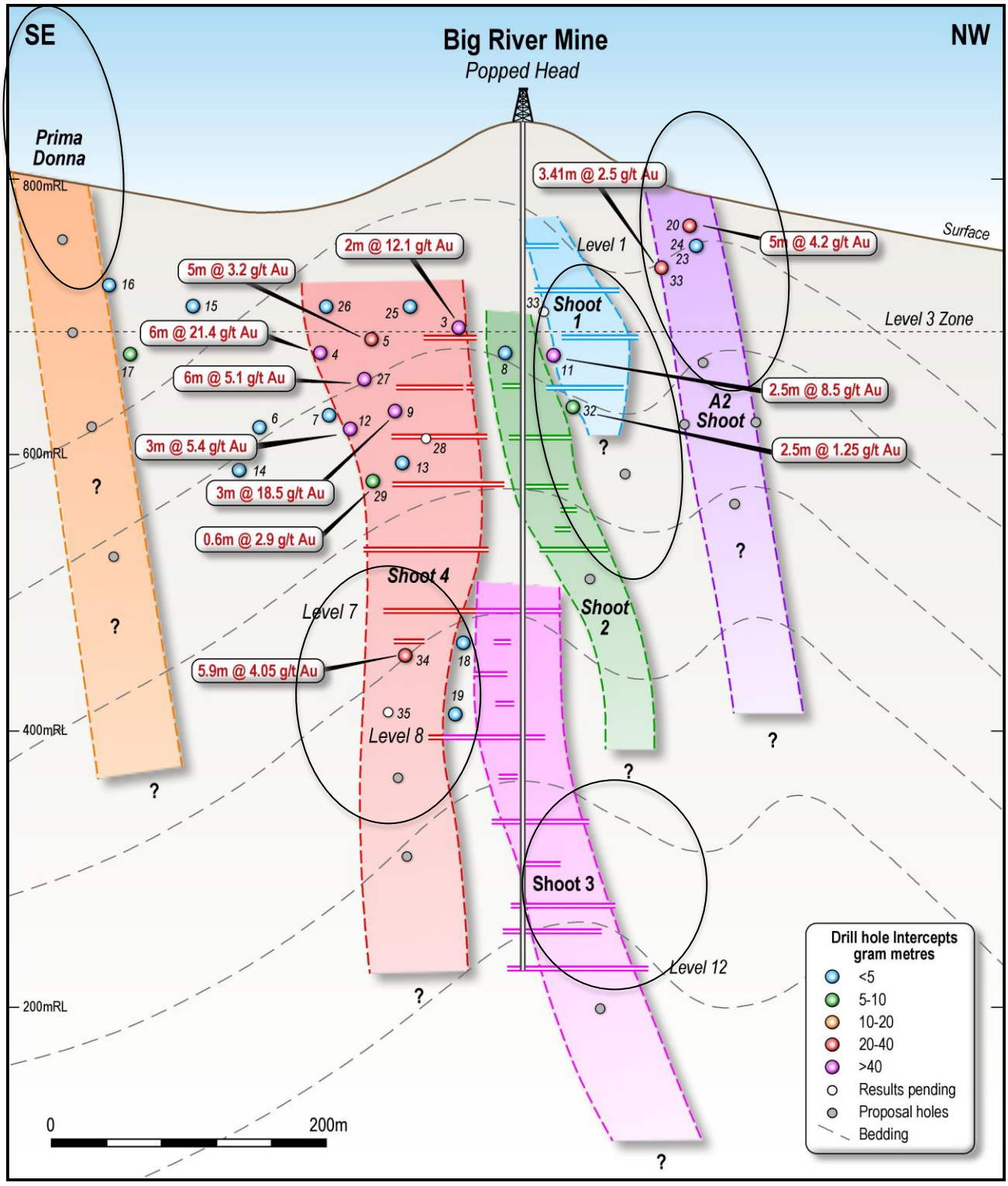

Figure 14. Big River schematic long section showing mineralised shoots with drill targets shown by the ellipses.

Figure 15. BR35 core with assays.

Table 3. Big River drilling data.

Hole Number	Hole ID	Pad	Easting	Northing	Dip Azimuth	Total Depth
1	BRDDH020	8	1509582	5322341	-60/290	50.5
2	BRDDH021	8	1509607	5322325	-60/280	122.5
3	BRDDH022	8	1509588	5322370	-60/275	68.3
4	BRDDH023	8	1509623	5322370	-60/275	82.5
5	BRDDH024	8	1509653	5322371	-60/275	113.2
6	BRDDH025	4	1509869	5322345	-55/270	148.5
7	BRDDH026	4	1509869	5322345	-45/225	135.1
8	BRDDH027	4	1509869	5322345	-69/235	163.0
2020 Total						**883.6**
9	BRDDH028	4	1509869	5322345	-82/285	150.0
10	BRDDH029	4	1509869	5322345	-90/285	281.2
11	BRDDH030	8	1509653	5322371	-60/340	83.0
12	BRDDH031	8	1509653	5322371	-60/160	89.4
13	BRDDH032	2	1509743	5322469	-76/135	257.5
14	BRDDH033	2	1509743	5322469	-55/160	146.3
15	BRDDH034	5	1510022	5322407	-68/254	407.4
16	BRDDH035	5	1510022	5322407	-60/254	444.2
2021 Total						**1,859.2**
Project Total						**2,742.8**

Table 4. Alexander River drilling results

Hole No.	Hole ID	Pad No	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
1	**BRDDH020**	**8**	**24.0**	**29.0**	**5.0**	**4.2**
2	BRDDH021	8				nsa
3	BRDDH022	8	31.0	39.5	8.5	0.6
	incl		31.0	31.7	0.7	1.4
	incl		38.0	39.5	1.5	2.0
4	BRDDH023	8	26.0	37.4	11.4	0.8
	incl		26.7	27.5	0.8	2.7
	incl		33.6	34.9	1.3	1.6
5	BRDDH024	8	38.2	99.4	1.2	1.0
6	BRDDH025	4	71.0	73.0	2.0	2.3
			88.0	89.0	1.0	1.7
7	BRDDH026	4	107.7	109.1	1.4	2.1
			112.1	113.0	0.9	2.8
8	**BRDDH027**	**4**	**142.2**	**148.2**	**6.0**	**5.1**
			153.8	155.0	1.2	3.1
9	BRDDH028	4				nsa
10	BRDDH029	4	233.8	234.6	0.8	1.6
			240.4	241.0	0.6	2.8
			251.0	251.1	0.1	5.0
11	BRDDH030	8				nsa

12	BRDDH031	8	25.9	36.5	10.6	1.3
			41.5	44.9	3.4	2.5
13	BRDDH032	2	189.5	192.0	2.5	1.3
14	BRDDH033	2	123.0	124.0	1.0	2.8
14	**BRDDH034**	5	330.5	332.5	2.0	1.2
		5	**361.7**	**367.6**	**5.9**	**4.1**
15	**BRDDH035**	**5**	**374.8**	**381.2**	**6.4**	**3.7**

Authorised by the Board of Siren Gold Limited

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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.)

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 or auger. The C-zone was targeted with around 300gms collected. Samples were stored in waxed paper bags. • Outcrop channel samples were generally collected at 1m intervals across the structure to get a true thickness. Samples were collected with a geological hammer and stored in calico bags. • Diamond core (DC) was used to obtain samples for geological logging and sampling. • DC core samples were spilt in half using a core saw at 1m intervals unless determined by lithology i.e. Quartz vein contacts. • Channel samples were taken on 1m sample lengths with 1-2 kg sample size using a geological hammer. • Core and channel samples were pulverised to >95% passing 75µm to produce a 30g charge for fire assay for Au. • Multi-element is now undertaken by pXRF on the returned Au pulps from SGSAll core is rolled into plastic splits from the triple tube spilt at the drill rig and then placed into the core trays. This provides a far better quality of core with preservation of structures and broken core with less handling of the core.
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 are tripled tubed. • Drilling is helicopter supported. • The HQ and PQ core are orientated using Reflex orientation gear
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*	• 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 for the program so far around 91 to 93%. Highly shattered rock around puggy fault gouge zones are the areas where core loss can occur. No

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	noticeable basis has been observed thus far in the mineralisation.
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 template that is very similar to previous logging by OceanaGold Limited (OGL) exploration programs. The logging method is quantitative. • All core trays were photographed prior to core being sampled. • Channel samples were logged on the same lithological categories as DC.
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. • Channel samples are chipped along 1m length into a sample bag. • Field duplicates as quarter core, laboratory duplicates and laboratory repeats were collected and assayed. • The field duplicates are DC quarter cuts taken every 25 samples. • The DC (2-3 kg) and channel (1-2kg) sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain and particle size for representative sampling. • Field duplicates of the channel samples have been taken in some mineralised sections. • Sample preparation of DC and Channel 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. 48 element suite completed by SGS Australia is undertaken using ICP-MS up to drillholes AX23 and BR24. For later drillholes and channel samples the pulps returned from the lab were analysed by Siren with a portable XRF(pXRF).
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.*	• Soil samples were sent to SGS in Westport to be analysed by low detection gold • DC and Channel samples are sent to SGS Westport and Waihi, New Zealand. SGS laboratories carry a full QAQC program and are ISO 19011 certified. • Multielement are sent to SGS Townsville, Australia for IMS40Q which is ICP-MS analysis after DIG40Q four acid digest. Holes drilled after AX232 and BR24 were analysed by pXRF. • For each DC drillhole the sampling includes: • At least two Au certified Rocklab standards

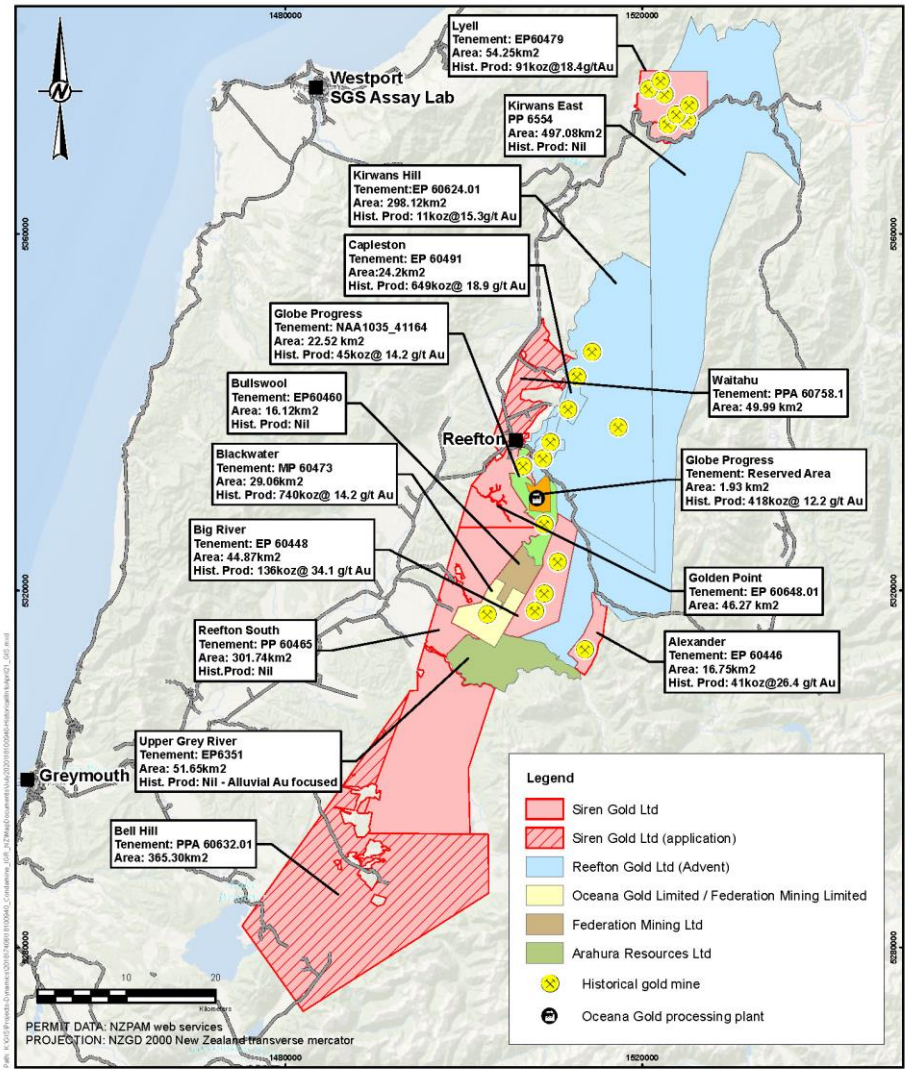
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Two blanks. At least one field duplicate and laboratory duplicate per drill holes or taken every 25 samples. • Lab repeats are recorded. • Standards, duplicates and blanks are checked after receiving the results. The QAQC results so far has been acceptable The QAQC populations for the exploration program to date have is not large enough to measure accuracy and precision of the sampling program. • RRL has a full working pXRF protocol and QAQC procedures for operation of the pXRF for analysis of pulps and samples. PXRF standards and blanks for used as well duplicate data being taken every 25 samples.
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 RRL stored in both CSV and laboratory signed PDF lab certificates. • Data is stored in excel, GIS, Dropbox and Leapfrog. The data storage system is basic but robust. • A logging and QAQC standard operating procedure are being constructed. • No adjustments have occurred to the assay data.
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 units (Garmin 62s and 64) were used for placing and picking up the drillhole collars as well as channel and rock chip sampling in New Zealand Transverse Mercator 2000 (NZTM). • GPS accuracy was recorded. • Reconciliation in GIS using NZ 50 topography map series and LINZ aerial (0.3m) series were also undertaken. • LiDAR has been flown but the data and DTM have not yet been received. • All drillhole collars will be picked by a surveyor at the end of the program.
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.*	• Channel sampling was taken on 1m intervals where clean exposure was found. • Drilling is occurring on 100 to 150m centres with drilling directions and distances being variable because of the terrain and orientation of the target reef. • Multiple drill holes are drilled off each drill pad. A moderate dipping hole is drilled first then followed by a steeper drill holes to target down dip. The drill spacing down dip is around 50m.
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*	• Channel samples were taken across the mineralisation to sample as true thickness. • Drilling design is planned to intercept the mineralisation at high angles but steeper angled drilling with drilling multiple holes from a single heli-drill pad does intercepted the mineralisation at a lower angle. Oriented core and intact DC

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	around mineralisation assists in understanding contacts, thickness and mineralisation orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• DC and Channel samples taken for the purposes of laboratory analysis were securely packaged on site and transported to the relevant laboratories by Reefton Resources Limited staff. • Samples were stored in a locked coreshed until despatch.
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 Companies tenements both granted (5), and applications (2) are shown in the map below. All RRL tenements or applications are 100% owned by RRL. Al 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 and Lyel and Reefton South. DoC Access Agreements (AA) that allow drilling have been granted for Alexander River (47 drill pads) and Big River (12 drill pads). Variations to the AA's are require for additional drill sites. An AA for Golden Point has been applied for and is being processed by DoC.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Please refer to Table 1 of the Siren Gold Ltd IPO Prospectus. • Zonge Engineering carried out a dipole-dipole resistivity and IP survey over part of the Alexander River tenement in March-April 2010. The survey was carried out using time domain IP equipment, using a GDD GRX-32 receiver with a TXII-1800 transmitter. Dipole-dipole with 50 m dipoles was used for detail and depth information.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

Drillhole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drillhole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		See Table 1-4 in this announcement.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Drilling results presented have used a weighted average when presenting drilling intercepts, hence, any potential sample length bias has been accounted for. • When reporting drillhole intercepts generally a 2g/t cut-off is used.
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').*	• The true drillhole intercept thickness has estimated from sectional interpretation of the mineralised zone.
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.*	• Included in this press release Figures 1, 7, 8, 9 and 11.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 assay results presented in this Press Release represent the results from the AXDDH033 to AXDDH035 drillholes completed at the Alexander project by Siren Gold Limited.
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.*	• Diamond drilling is currently being undertaken at Alexander project with two heli-support drilling rigs. Drilling is planned to continue to the end of 2021 and beyond. 5,000m of diamond core is budgeted for Alexander and Big River projects in 2021, and 500m for Golden Point, at total 10,500m. Year to date 1,859m have been drilled at Alexander and 1,986m at Big River for a total of 3,845m. A budget for 6,655m remains. • Drilling at Alexander will continue to target down dip extensions of the Loftus McKay, Bull and McVicar West shoots (see Figure 1).