

26 March 2024

Further positive drill results from infill drilling at RAS

Subsequent to the February 2024 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE), the Company received results from a further twelve infill drill holes drilled at the Rise and Shine (RAS) deposit.

Highlights

The Company continues to track the higher grade RAS axis down plunge from the potential underground mining area. In this northern RAS area, drilling continues to reveal true-width intercepts of excellent grade including the following highlighted intercepts (above 50 grams x metres):

- MDD274 13.9m @ 7.9g/t Au from 244.1m (true width estimate of 13.0m)
- MDD276 17.7m @ 3.1g/t Au from 267.4m (true width estimate of 15.6m)
- MDD277 15.7m @ 5.7g/t Au from 296.3m (true width estimate of 12.0m)
- MDD279 19.2m @ 2.6g/t Au from 280.9m (true width estimate of 16.2m)
6.0m @ 3.7g/t Au from 303m (true width estimate of 5.1m)
- MDD281 16.0m @ 9.1g/t Au from 268.1m (true width estimate of 14.3m)

In addition, at RAS Ridge, immediately west of the main high-grade shoot, drill hole MDD283 reveals more evidence of the sub-vertical mineralised structure. This area is currently part of the Inferred resource classification and as more infill drilling occurs, its geometry is unfolding. MDD283 has returned three strong intercepts:

- 1.0m @ 30g/t Au from 198m (true width estimate of 0.8m)
- 48.0m @ 2.6g/t Au from 218m (true width estimate of 19.2m)
- 7.0m @ 4.1g/t Au from 275m (true width estimate of 2.8m)

Santana continues to infill drill at RAS focusing on upgrading Inferred resources to Indicated resources to add longevity to its future development plans.

Enquiries:

Damian Spring
Exec. Director & CEO
dspring@santanaminerals.com

Sam Smith
Exec. Director Corp Affairs & IR
ssmith@santanaminerals.com

RAS down plunge infill drilling

The RAS deposit manifests as an approximate 400m wide zone of mineralisation hosted solely within the TZ4 schists beneath un-conforming (estimated 20 million years younger) TZ3 schists, considered to have been thrust from several kilometres away.

The mineralisation below the unconformity (Thomsons Gorge Fault, or TGF) plunges flatly to the north-northeast at 24 degrees and has now been traced for 1.7km under the TZ3 schist rock.

More than 74,000m of drilling for 264 diamond core intercepts have been completed to date at RAS and a revised Mineral Resource Estimate containing 2.3 million ounces of gold was completed and advised in February 2024. This is depicted in the following Figure 1 which also shows details of metal intensity and the delineated boundaries of RAS' Indicated and Inferred resource.

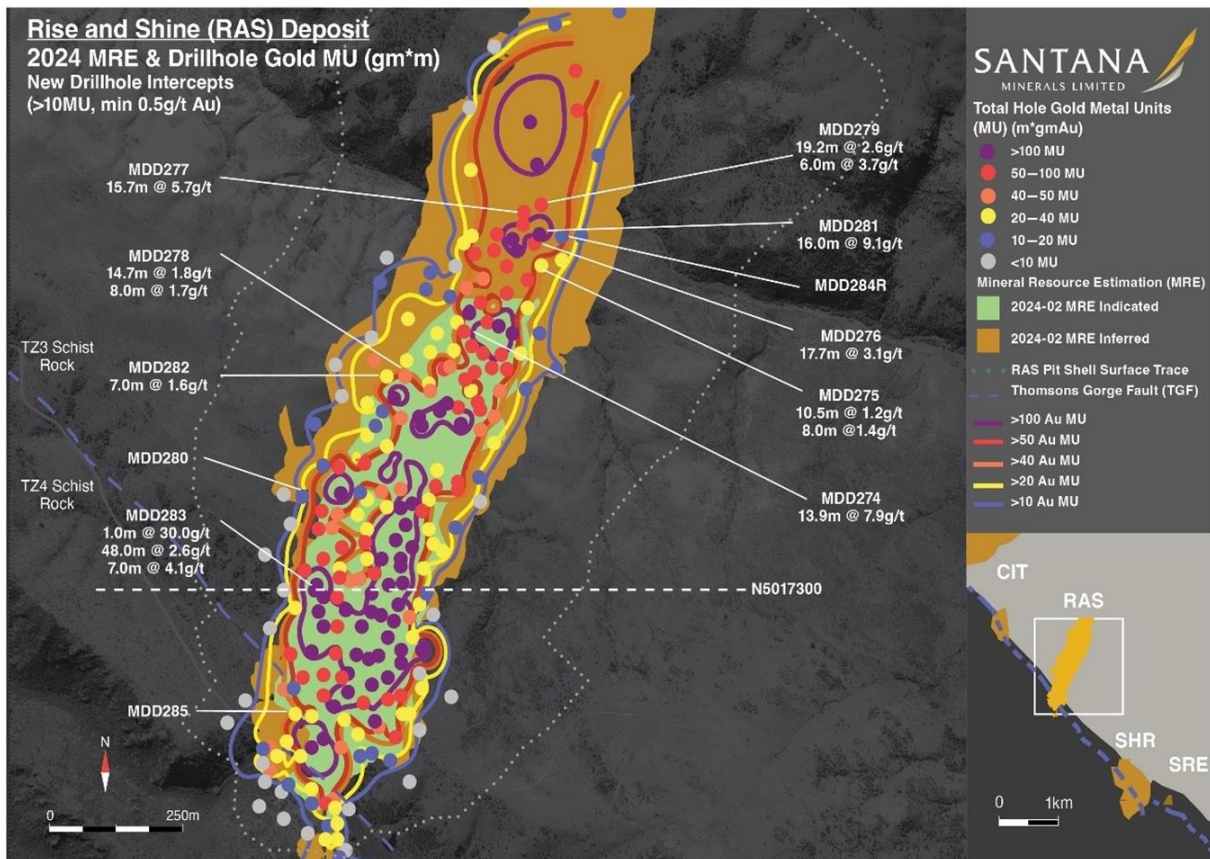


Figure 1: Latest infill drilling results on the RAS MRE.

As depicted in Figure 1, infill drilling is continuing to track the high-grade axis (>50 gram x metres) down plunge with the aim of upgrading its categorisation to Indicated resource status. In addition, infill holes into the Inferred resource on the edges of the high-grade axis are also being drilled to enable tighter classification of edges.

This RAS infill drilling into the down plunge Inferred category resource continues to successfully reveal true-width intercepts of excellent grade including the following highlighted intercepts (above 40 gram x metres):

- MDD274 13.9m @ 7.9g/t Au from 244.1m (true width estimate of 13.0m)
- MDD276 17.7m @ 3.1g/t Au from 267.4m (true width estimate of 15.6m)
- MDD277 15.7m @ 5.7g/t Au from 296.3m (true width estimate of 12.0m)
- MDD279 19.2m @ 2.6g/t Au from 280.9m (true width estimate of 16.2m)
6.0m @ 3.7g/t Au from 303m (true width estimate of 5.1m)
- MDD281 16.0m @ 9.1g/t Au from 268.1m (true width estimate of 14.3m)

Holes drilled in edge locations of the Inferred resource continue to reveal continuity of the mineralisation at lower grades on the easterly and westerly limits of the ore system. The results from within these zones have lower total metal units as also illustrated in Figure 1 by the 10-40 total metal units (grams x metres) contours. Better intercepts from the edges include:

- MDD275 10.5m @ 1.2g/t Au from 295.8m (true width estimate of 9.3m)
8.0m @ 1.4g/t Au from 318.0m (true width estimate of 7.3m)
- MDD278 14.7m @ 1.8g/t Au from 221.3m (true width estimate of 13.6m)
8.0m @ 1.7g/t Au from 245.0m (true width estimate of 7.4m)
- MDD282 7.0m @ 1.6g/t Au from 263m (true width estimate of 6.6m)

RAS – western steep zone

Previous drilling has shown emergence of a steep dipping structure on the western margins of the RAS main mineralised shoot. Further re-interpretation and a strategically placed drill hole (MDD283) shows the area shaping up to potentially be a continuous steeper zone of mineralisation or a binding structure to the RAS mineralisation. The steep zone sits parallel to the RAS main zone and would possibly fall within an open pit, or within the western wall. The previous delineated mineralisation in the area is all classified as Inferred.

The latest drill hole, MDD283 has returned 3 strong intercepts and the interpretation and proximity to the RAS main mineralisation is illustrated in Figure 2:

- 1.0m @ 30g/t Au from 198m (true width estimate of 0.8m)
- 48.0m @ 2.6g/t Au from 218m (true width estimate of 19.2m)
- 7.0m @ 4.1g/t Au from 275m (true width estimate of 2.8m)

Geological interpretation on the steep structure continues to build understanding of its geometry and to assist planning of additional drill holes in upcoming infill campaigns.

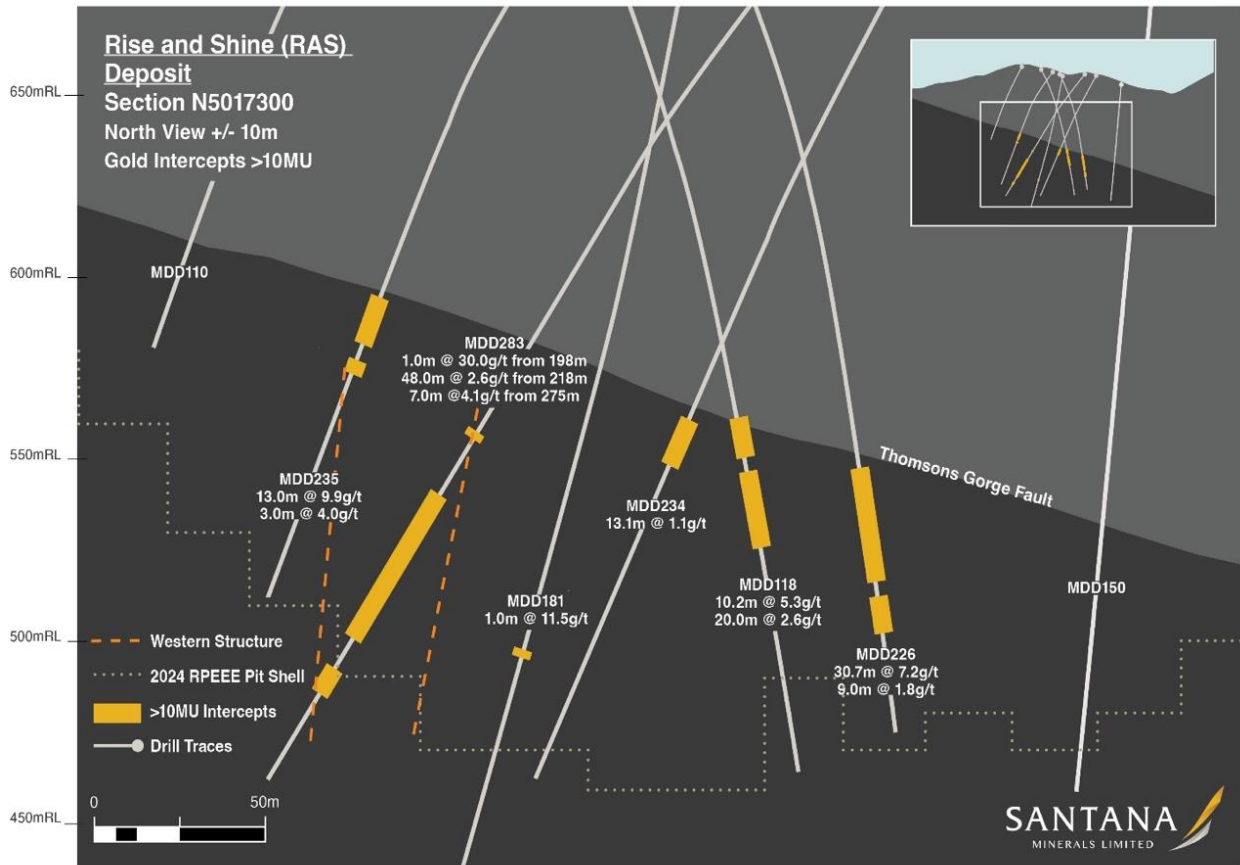


Figure 2: Cross Section 5017300mN, showing close up of new intercepts from MDD283 showing the continuation of the steeply dipping western structure in RAS.

Ends.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

Enquiries:

Damian Spring
Exec. Director & CEO
dspring@santanaminerals.com

Sam Smith
Exec. Director Corp Affairs & IR
ssmith@santanaminerals.com

Bendigo-Ophir Project Mineral Resource Estimate

The Project contains a Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) calculated at a cutoff grade of 0.5 g/t Au with top cuts applied, as at February 2024:

Deposit	Category	tonnes (Mt)	Au grade (g/t)	Contained Gold (koz)
RAS ¹	Indicated	17.1	2.4	1,293
	Inferred	13.7	2.1	923
RAS Total	Indicated and Inferred	30.8	2.2	2,216
CIT ²	Inferred	1.2	1.5	59
SHR ²	Inferred	4.7	1.1	174
SRE ²	Inferred	0.3	1.3	11
RSSZ Total	Indicated	17.1	2.4	1,293
	Inferred	21.7	1.7	1,152
RSSZ Total	Indicated and Inferred	38.8	2.0	2,445

Notes:

1. The Feb 2024 RAS Mineral Resource Estimates (MRE) is based on work completed by Mr Kerrin Allwood, a Competent Person (CP) who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Allwood is a Principal Geologist of GeoModelling Limited, Petone, New Zealand and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Refer to ASX announcement on 16 February 2024 for further detail.
2. The information in this report that relates to prior 2021 Mineral Resource Estimates (2021 MRE) for CIT, SHR and SRE deposits completed by Ms Michelle Wild (CP) continue to apply and have not materially changed. Refer to ASX announcement on 28 September 2021 for further detail.

Previous Disclosure - 2012 JORC Code

Information relating to Mineral Resources, Exploration Targets and Exploration Data associated with the Company's projects in this announcement is extracted from the following ASX Announcements:

- ASX announcement titled "Bendigo-Ophir Exploration and Project Update" dated 04 January 2024
- ASX announcement titled "High-Grade Intercepts Close out Resource Drilling at RAS" dated 24 January 2024
- ASX announcement titled "1.3m ounces upgraded to Indicated category from RAS drilling" dated 16 February 2024

A copy of such announcement is available to view on the Santana Minerals Limited website www.santanaminerals.com. The reports were issued in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the JORC Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Current Disclosure - Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Kim Bunting and Mr Hamish McLauchlan who are Fellows of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Bunting is a Director and Mr McLauchlan is a consultant and both have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.'

Mr Bunting and Mr McLauchlan consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified. Mr McLauchlan is eligible to participate in STI and LTI schemes in place as performance incentives for key personnel.

Forward Looking Statements

Forward-looking statements in this announcement include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to Santana's plans, strategy, activities, events or developments the Company believes, expects or anticipates will or may occur. By their very nature, forward-looking statements require Santana to make assumptions that may not materialize or that may not be accurate. Although Santana believes that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements in this announcement are reasonable, no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to have been correct, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements. Accordingly, viewers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Santana does not undertake to update publicly or to revise any of the included forward-looking statements, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

Appendix 1 - New Drill holes – New Mineralised Intercepts (top-cut to 100 g/t and at a 0.5 g/t lower cut-off grade)

Deposit	Drill hole	From (m)	Drill Intercept (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	Average Gold Grade (g/t) (min 0.5g/t Au)	Metal Units (metre x gram/tonne)
RAS	MDD274	244.1	13.9	13.0	7.9	109.8
		261.0	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.5
		265.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6
		271.0	2.0	1.9	0.9	1.8
		286.0	1.0	0.9	5.2	5.2
		293.0	6.0	5.6	1.6	9.6
	MDD275	295.5	10.5	9.3	1.2	12.4
		310.0	3.0	2.7	2.1	6.3
		318.0	8.0	7.3	1.4	11.2
		331.0	2.0	1.8	1.5	3.0
		353.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
	MDD276	267.4	17.7	15.6	3.1	54.9
		286.0	5.0	4.4	1.3	6.5
		296.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6
		304.0	5.0	4.4	0.6	3.0
	MDD277	296.3	15.7	12.0	5.7	89.5
		317.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
		326.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.1
		329.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5
		332.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6
	MDD278	221.3	14.7	13.6	1.8	26.5
		245.0	8.0	7.4	1.7	13.6
	MDD279	280.9	19.2	16.2	2.6	49.9
		303.0	6.0	5.1	3.7	22.2
	MDD280	234.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5
		251.0	1.0	0.8	2.6	2.6
		257.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9
		290.0	1.0	0.8	3.2	3.2
	MDD281	268.1	16.0	14.3	9.1	145.6
		289.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6
		298.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0

Deposit	Drill hole	From (m)	Drill Intercept (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	Average Gold Grade (g/t) (min 0.5g/t Au)	Metal Units (metre x gram/tonne)
RAS	MDD282	204.6	1.5	1.4	0.6	0.6
		210.0	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.6
		216.0	7.0	6.6	1.6	11.2
		224.0	2.0	1.9	1.3	2.6
		243.0	1.0	0.9	7.8	7.8
	MDD283	176.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7
		198.0	1.0	0.8	30.0	30.0
		212.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5
		218.0	48.0	19.2	2.6	124.8
		275.0	7.0	2.8	4.1	28.7
		286.0	1.0	0.4	1.5	1.5
		294.0	4.0	1.6	1.4	5.6
	MDD284R	294.0	11.0	0.8	11.0	8.9
		310.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5
		313.0	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.7
		318.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
		328.0	1.0	2.2	1.0	2.2
	MDD285	121.0	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7
		134.0	1.0	2.7	0.9	2.7
		141.0	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.5
		155.0	1.0	2.9	0.9	2.9
		162.0	4.0	0.8	3.6	0.8
		206.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.6

Appendix 2 - New Drill holes Reported (in bold)

Deposit	Hole No	East NZTM	North NZTM	RL	Azimuth (T Avg)	Dip (Avg)	Length	Method	Status	Results
RAS	MDD270	1318252.74	5017905.65	569.56	171.0	-81	340.0	OHD	Completed	Reported
RAS	MDD271	1318291.67	5017783.01	592.43	282.0	-80	330.0	OHD	Completed	Reported
RAS	MDD272	1318166.10	5017838.14	582.03	184.9	-83	305.1	OHD	Completed	Reported
RAS	MDD273	1318311.61	5017682.11	619.49	241.9	-79	332.3	OHD	Completed	Reported
RAS	MDD274	1318192.57	5017831.76	584.62	228.2	-79	314.8	OHD	Completed	Reported
RAS	MDD275	1318250.16	5017905.68	569.50	141.1	-82	357.0	OHD	Completed	Reported
RAS	MDD276	1318332.66	5017971.81	533.62	236.2	-74	313.1	OHD	Completed	Reported
RAS	MDD277	1318249.74	5017903.91	569.53	193.2	-78	337.7	OHD	Completed	Reported
RAS	MDD278	1317989.27	5017702.36	624.20	108.9	-78	265.0	OHD	Completed	Reported
RAS	MDD279	1318333.74	5017972.19	533.61	301.2	-81	318.7	OHD	Completed	Reported
RAS	MDD280	1317723.78	5017464.09	727.13	87.9	-60	374.8	OHD	Completed	Reported
RAS	MDD281	1318334.33	5017973.48	533.60	243.3	-78	314.8	OHD	Completed	Reported
RAS	MDD282	1317988.58	5017701.98	624.30	153.0	-83	250.0	OHD	Completed	Reported
RAS	MDD283	1318007.00	5017316.33	716.02	264.8	-55	308.6	OHD	Completed	Reported
RAS	MDD284	1318403.59	5017961.35	535.70	275.4	-76	299.9	OHD	Re-Drilled	No assays
RAS	MDD284R	1318405.49	5017960.82	535.71	246.4	-75	330.0	OHD	Completed	Reported
RAS	MDD285	1317752.02	5017121.84	729.06	89.1	-52	225.1	OHD	Completed	Reported

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<p>This Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) is estimated from drilling samples collected by reverse circulation and diamond drilling. ‘Blasthole’, surface trench and underground channel samples were used as an aid for geological interpretation and domaining but not for grade estimation.</p> <p>Diamond drill (DD) core samples for laboratory assay are typically 1 metre samples of diamond saw cut ½ diameter core. In the rare cases where the core was friable or unconsolidated the sample was collected from one side of the core using a scoop. Where distinct mineralisation boundaries are logged, sample lengths are adjusted to the respective geological contact. RC samples were sub-sampled at 1.0 m intervals using a rotary splitter mounted below the cyclone. The splitter produced 2 x 30% splits and 1 x 40% split. The two 30% splits were used as primary sample and field duplicate (if submitted) with the 40% split used for logging and then stored at the MGL core yard.</p> <p>Samples are crushed at the receiving laboratory to minus 2mm (85% passing) and split using a rotary splitter to provide 1kg for pulverising in a ring mill to -75µm. Pulps are fire assayed (FAA) using a 50g charge with AAS finish. Prior to 2019 only 200g of the crushed material was pulverised. 877 samples were assayed this way.</p> <p>Certified standards, blanks and field replicates are inserted with the original batches at a frequency of ~5% each for QAQC purposes.</p> <p>All pulps and crush reject (CREJ) are returned from the laboratory to MGL for storage on site. Of these returned samples, a further ~5% are re-submitted as QC check samples which involve pulp FAA re-assays by the original and an umpire laboratory and CREJ re-assayed by 500-gram (+ & -75µm) screen fire assay (SFA), 1kg BLEG (LeachWELL) and 2*500-gram Photon analysis (PHA) for gold.</p> <p>Where multiple assays exist for a single sample interval, larger samples are ranked in the database: PHA > BLEG > SFA > FAA.</p> <p>All returned pulps are analysed for a suite of 31 elements by portable XRF (pXRF).</p> <p>The sampling, sub-sampling and assaying methods are appropriate to the geology and mineralization of the RAS deposit.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	<p><i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).</i></p>	<p>Current drilling techniques are diamond coring (DD) PQ3 and HQ3 size triple tube. Where PQ3 core size (83mm diameter) is commenced this is maintained throughout the DD hole until drilling conditions dictate reduction in size to HQ3 core (61mm diameter). DD pre-collars are drilled open hole through un-mineralised TZ3 schist to within about 15 m of the mineralisation hangingwall at which point diamond coring commences.</p> <p>RC drilling is only carried out where the mineralisation target is less than about 150m downhole and used a face sample bit with sample collected in a cyclone mounted over a rotary splitter producing 2 x 30% splits and 1 x 40% split. The two 30% splits were used as primary sample and field duplicate (if submitted) with the 40% split used for logging and then stored at the MGL core yard.</p> <p>Drillholes are oriented to intersect known mineralised features in a nominally perpendicular orientation as much as is practicable.</p> <p>All drill core is oriented to assist with interpretation of mineralisation and structure using a Trucore orientation tool.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>DD core sample recoveries are recorded by the drillers at the time of drilling by measuring the actual distance of the drill run against the actual core recovered. The measurements are checked by the site geologist.</p> <p>When poor core recoveries are recorded the site geologist and driller endeavour to immediately rectify any problems to maintain maximum core recoveries. DD core logging to date indicate ~96% recoveries.</p> <p>RC sample recovery is measured as sample weight recovered. RC sample moisture for all RC drilling data was logged as dry (83.7% of RC samples), moist (12.0%) or wet (4.3%). All samples logged as wet were omitted from use in this MRE.</p> <p>The drilling contract used states for any given run, a level of recovery is required otherwise financial penalties are applied to the drill contractor to ensure sample recovery priority along with production performance.</p> <p>Sample grades were plotted against drilling recovery by drilling method and no relationship was established.</p> <p>Wet RC samples do show higher grades than dry RC samples. This may be due to wet RC samples coming from higher grade zones or sampling bias due to the loss of fines in wet samples. Whatever the cause, this bias was the reason that wet RC samples were omitted from use in</p>

this MRE.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>All DD holes have been logged for their entire sampled length below upper open hole drilling (nominally 0-450 metres below collar). Data is recorded directly into Acquire database with sufficient detail that supports Mineral Resource estimations (MRE).</p> <p>Logging is mostly qualitative but there are estimations of quartz and sulphide content and quantitative records of geological / structural unit, oxidation state and water table boundaries.</p> <p>Oriented DD core allows alpha / beta measurements to determine structural element detail (dip / dip direction) to supplement routine recording of lithologies / alteration / mineralisation / structure / oxidation / colour and other features for MRE reporting, geotechnical and metallurgical studies.</p> <p>All RC chips were sieved and logged for lithology, colour, oxidation, weathering, vein percentage and sulphide minerals.</p> <p>All core is photographed wet and dry before cutting. Sieved RC chips are also photographed.</p> <p>100% of all relevant (within the gold grade domains) intersections were logged. The logging is of sufficient quality and detail for resource estimation.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size</i></p>	<p>Industry standard laboratory sample preparation methods are suitable for the mineralisation style and involve oven drying, crushing and splitting of samples to 1kg for pulverising to -75um. Pulps are fire assayed (FAA) using a 50g charge.</p> <p>50g charge is considered minimum requirement for the coarse nature of the gold. Larger screen fire assays (SFA), 1kg BLEG (LeachWELL) and 2*500gm Photon Analyses (PHA) are conducted periodically as a QAQC check.</p> <p>Field duplicates of RC samples are sub-sampled by a splitter as described above at the time of sampling.</p> <p>Large diameter (83mm) PQ3 core was maintained (where conditions allow) for DD holes to MDD016 and subsequently HQ3 (61mm) for drillholes MDD017 onwards.</p> <p>DD core drill samples are sawn in ½ along the length of the core on cut lines marked by geologists' perpendicular to structure / foliation or to bisect vein mineralisation for representative samples whilst preserving the orientation line. Intervals required for QAQC</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>checks are nominated by geologists and the crushed sample being split by the laboratory with the two replicated samples then assayed.</p> <p>QA procedures used to maximise the representivity of sub-samples include the use of a cone splitter on the RC rig and cutting DD core perpendicular to the regional foliation. QC procedures to assess the representivity of sub-sampling include field replicates, standards, and blanks at a frequency of ~5% and also cross-lab assay checks at an umpire laboratory.</p> <p>The mass proportion of every 10th sample passing 75um is reported by the laboratory and monitored to ensure sample preparation quality.</p> <p>Calculations based on Pitard (1993) show that sub-sample masses are appropriate to gold particle size and grade, if the size and shape of the gold particles are reduced in the ring mill in a similar way to the gangue particles.</p>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></p>	<p>, SFA and PHA are all total gold assays and are appropriate to the RSSZ mineralization. DD core and RC chip samples for gold assays undergo sample preparation by SGS laboratory Westport and 50g fire assay with an AAS finish (SGS method FAA505 DDL 0.01ppm Au or FAD505 DDL 1ppm Au & FAD52V DDL 500ppm Au) by SGS laboratory Waihi. Other SGS laboratories at Macraes and Townsville and the ALS laboratory in Townsville, are used from time to time and follow the same processes. For laboratory QAQC, samples (3*certified standards, blanks and field replicates) are inserted into laboratory batches at a frequency of ~5% respectively. A selection of 5% of retained lab pulps across a range of grades are sent for re-assay and to an umpire laboratory for cross-lab check assays.</p> <p>Portable XRF (pXRF) instrumentation is used onsite (Olympus Innov-X Delta Professional Series model DPO-4000 equipped with a 4 W 40kV X-Ray tube) primarily to identify arsenical samples (arsenic correlates well with gold grade in these orogenic deposits). The pXRF analyses a 31-element suite (Ag, As, Bi, Ca, Cd, Cl, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, K, Mn, Mo, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Se, Sn, Sr, Th, Ti, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr) utilising 3 beam Soil mode, each beam set for 30 secs (90 secs total). pXRF QAQC checks involve regular calibration (every 20 samples) and QAQC analyses of SiO2 blank, NIST standards (NIST 2710a & NIST 2711a), & OREAS standards. pXRF QAQC checks involve regular calibration (every 20 samples) and QAQC analyses of SiO2 blank, NIST standards (NIST 2710a & NIST 2711a), & OREAS standards.</p> <p>No geophysical tools have been used in this MRE.</p>

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.

Significant gold assays and pXRF arsenic analyses are checked by alternative senior company personnel. Original lab assays are initially reported and where replicate assays and other QAQC work require re-assay or screen fire assays, the larger sample results are adopted. To date results are accurate and fit well with the mineralisation model.

Twinned data is available where DD core holes have been sited adjacent to previous RC drillholes and where DD redrills have occurred.

pXRF multi-element analyses are directly downloaded from the pXRF analyser as csv electronic files. These and laboratory assay csv files are imported into the database, appended and merged with previous data.

Since October 2022 all logging has been directly entered into the Acquire database using tablets. All collar surveys, downhole surveys and assay results are provided digitally and directly imported into the database. On import into the database validation checks are made for: interval overlaps, gaps, duplicate holes, duplicate samples and out of range values. The Acquire database is stored on a cloud server and is regularly backed up, updated and verified by an independent qualified person.

The only adjustment made to the data on import to the database is to convert below detection results to negative the detection limit. Samples with multiple Au results are ranked by assay method (SFA > FA > other) and on export only the highest ranked method is exported. Prior to import into Minesight software the data is further validated as above plus checks on the highest and lowest values. Negative below detection results are converted to half the detection limit on import into Minesight.

Location of data points

Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (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.

All drillhole collar locations are accurate (+/- 50mm) xyz coordinates when captured by an experienced surveyor using RTK-GPS equipment.

All drill holes reference the NZGD2000 NZTM map projection and collar RLs the NZVD2016 vertical datum.

DD down hole surveys are recorded continuously with a Precision Mining and Drilling “North-seeking” Gyro downhole survey tool. RC holes are surveyed at 12m intervals using a Reflex multi-shot camera.

There are very minor historical adits and shafts at RAS. No surveys of these voids exist, although at least one adit is still accessible. Historical production records total 630.5 tons of ore crushed.

Such small volumes are not material to this MRE.

Topographic control is provided by LiDAR topographic surveys in 2018 and 2021 covering the entire project area. These are very accurate and suitable for resource estimation.

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.

Drill collar site locations in steep terrain are dictated by best access allowed by contour tracks with gradients to allow safe working access and drill pad excavations. Drillhole designs take into account this variation to achieve evenly spaced intercepts at the hangingwall of the mineralisation.

Drillhole intersection spacing on the hangingwall of the mineralisation is typically 30 m (EW) by 30 m (NS) but varies from 20 m (EW) by 20 m (NS) in closely spaced areas to 120 m (EW) by 100 m (NS) in widely spaced (inferred) areas. This spacing is considered appropriate for determination of geological and grade continuity at the mineral resource categories reported.

Some of the RC drilling was sampled as 4m composites and later re-sampled if the composite result exceeded a threshold. There are no composited samples within the gold grade estimation domains and so no composited samples were used in this MRE.

Sampling and assaying are in one metre intervals or truncated to logged features.

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.

Drillholes are oriented to intersect known mineralised features in a nominally perpendicular orientation as much as is practicable. True widths are estimated perpendicular to mineralisation boundaries where these limits are known. As the deposits are tabular and lie at low angles, there is not anticipated to be any introduced bias for resource estimates.

Sample security

The measures taken to ensure sample security.

Company personnel manage the chain of custody from sampling site to laboratory.

DD drill core samples are transported daily from DD rig by the drilling contractor in numbered core boxes to the Company secure storage facility for logging and sample preparation. After core cutting, the core for assay is bagged, securely tied, and weighed before being placed in polyweave bags which are securely tied. Retained core is stored on racks in secure locked containers. RC samples are also placed in polyweave bags and secured with zip ties.

Polyweave bags with the calico bagged samples for assay are placed in plastic cage pallets, sealed with a wire-tied cover, photographed, and transported to local freight distributor for delivery to the laboratory. On arrival at the laboratory photographs taken of the consignment are checked against despatch condition to ensure no tampering has occurred.

Audits or reviews

The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.

An independent Competent Person (CP) conducted a site audit in January 2021 and December 2022 of all sampling techniques and data management. No major issues were identified, and recommendations have been followed.

In February 2023 Snowdon Optiro completed a desktop review of the assay methods and QC sample results and in its report concluded that the sampling and assaying methods are in line with standard industry procedures and that the assay data in the supplied database is suitable to be used as the basis for a Mineral Resource.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<p>Exploration is being currently conducted within Mineral Exploration Permit (MEP) 60311 (252km²) registered to Matakanui Gold Ltd (MGL) issued on 13th April 2018 for 5 years. In 2023 the term of this permit was extended for a further 5 years until 12 April 2028.</p> <p>There are no material issues with third parties.</p> <p>MGL was granted Minerals Prospecting Permit (MPP) 60882 (40km²) on 30 Nov 2023 for a term of 2 years.</p> <p>The tenure of the Permits is secure and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.</p> <p>As gold is a Crown mineral, a royalty is payable to the Crown as either the higher of an ad valorem royalty of 2% of the net sales revenue or an accounting profits royalty of 10%.</p> <p>The Project is subject to a 1.5% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) on all production from MEP 60311 (and successor permits) payable to an incorporated, private company (Rise and Shine Holdings Limited) which is owned by the prior shareholders of MGL (NSRW Agreement) before acquisition of 100% of MGL shares by Santana Minerals Limited.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<p>Access arrangements are in place with landowners that provide for current exploration and other activities, and any future decision to mine. As such, compensation is payable, including payments of up to \$1.5M on a decision to mine, plus total royalties starting at 1% on the net value of gold produced, increasing to 1.5% and ultimately 2% dependent on location and total gold produced over the life of the mine. The royalties are also subject to pre-payment of up to \$3M upon commencement of mining operations.</p> <p>Early exploration in the late 1800's and early 1900's included small pits, adits and cross-cuts and alluvial mining.</p> <p>Exploration has included soil and rock chip sampling by numerous companies since 1983 with drilling starting in 1986. Exploration in the 1990's commenced with a search for Macraes style gold deposits along the RSSZ. Drilling included 13 RC holes by Homestake NZ Exploration Ltd in 1986, 20 RC holes by BHP Gold Mines NZ Ltd in 1988 (10 of these holes were in the Bendigo Reefs area which is not part of the MRE area), 5 RC holes by Macraes Mining Company Ltd in 1991, 22 shallow (probably blasthole) holes by Aurum Reef Resources (NZ) Ltd in 1996, 30 RC holes by CanAlaska Ventures Ltd from 2005-2007, 35 RC holes by MGL in 2018 and a further 18 RC holes by MGL in 2019.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<p>The RSSZ is a low-angle late-metamorphic shear-zone, presently known to be up to 120m thick. It is sub-parallel to the metamorphic foliation and dips gently to the north-east. It occurs within psammitic, pelitic and meta-volcanic rocks.</p> <p>The hangingwall of the RSSZ is truncated by the post metamorphic and post mineralisation Thomsons Gorge Fault (TGF). The TGF is a regional low-angle fault that separates upper barren chlorite (TZ3) schist from underlying mineralised biotite (TZ4) schists.</p> <p>Gold mineralisation occurs in the RSSZ as 4 known deposits with Mineral Resource Estimates (MRE) – Come-in-Time (CIT), Rise and Shine (RAS), Shreks (SHR) and Shreks-East (SRE). The gold and associated pyrite/arsenopyrite mineralisation at all deposits occur along micro-shears, and in brecciated / laminar quartz veinlets within the highly-sheared schist. There are several controls on mineralisation with apparent NNW, N and NNE trending structures all influencing gold distribution. Shear dominated mineralisation within the top 20-40m of the shear zone immediately below the Thomsons Gorge Fault (TGF). Stacked stockwork vein swarms (SVS)</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>occur deeper in the RSSZ.</p> <p>Unlike Macraes, the gold mineralisation in the oxide, transition and fresh zones is characterised by coarse free gold.</p>
<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Refer to the body of text.</p> <p>No material information has been excluded.</p>
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> • <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer</i> 	<p>Significant gold intercepts are reported using 0.25g/t Au and 0.50g/t Au lower grade cut-offs with a maximum of 4m of internal dilution included. Broad zonation is:</p> <p>0.10g/t Au cut-off defines the wider low-grade halo of mineralisation, 0.25g/t Au cut-off represents possible economic mineralisation, with 0.50g/t Au defining high-grade axes / envelopes.</p> <p>1.50g/t Au cut-off is possible economically underground exploitable</p> <p>Metal unit (MU) distribution, where shown on maps and in tables are calculated from total drill</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<p>hole Au * associated drill hole interval metres.</p> <p>pXRF analytical results reported for laboratory pulp returns are considered accurate for the suite of elements analysed.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<p>All intercepts quoted are downhole widths. True widths are estimated perpendicular to mineralisation boundaries where these limits are known.</p> <p>Intercepts are associated with a major 20-120m thick low-angle mineralised shear that is largely perpendicular to the drillhole traces.</p> <p>Aggregate widths of mineralisation reported up until 2nd June 2023 are drillhole intervals >0.50g/t Au occurring in apparent low angle stacked zones. Subsequent reporting is on a continuous basis.</p> <p>There are steeply dipping narrow (1-5m) structures deeper in the footwall and the appropriateness of the current drillhole orientation will become evident and modified as additional drill results dictate.</p>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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 drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<p>All significant intercepts have been reported.</p>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>All significant intercepts have been reported.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	Not applicable; meaningful and material results are reported in the body of the text.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<p>DD infill drilling of existing inferred resources is continuing at RAS on 60*40m metre spacing and deeper sub-vertical structures.</p> <p>A review of field mapping, soil sampling and geophysical surveys is in progress to determine new targets for drilling in the project area.</p> <p>Concurrent to the planned drilling outlined above, additional metallurgical test work, environmental, geotechnical and hydrological investigations are on-going to allow scoping and pre-feasibility studies into a gold mining and processing operation.</p>