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DRILL ASSAYS, MODELLING & METALLURGY – BUILDING THE BENDIGO-OPHIR GOLD ASSETS

- **Consistent & significant drillhole gold intercepts*** from final batches of reverse circulation (RC) assays at Rise and Shine Shear Zone (RSSZ) deposits which include:
    - MRC093 - Shreks (SHR)
        - **20 metres @ 2.47g/t Au from 80m (**0.18 – 23.6g/t)**
        - **Including 8 metres @ 5.27g/t Au from 85m**
    - MRC086 – Shreks-East (SRE)
        - **12 metres @ 0.60g/t Au from 53m (**0.02 – 2.02g/t)**
    - MRC080 - Rise & Shine (RAS)
        - **10 metres @ 2.00g/t Au from 78m (**0.15 – 13.2g/t)**
    - MRC083 - Rise & Shine (RAS)
        - **9 metres @ 1.18g/t Au from 47m (**0.08 – 3.10g/t)**
        - **And 8 metres @ 0.68g/t Au from 76m (**0.03 – 2.31g/t)**
    - MRC084 - Rise & Shine (RAS)
        - **10 metres @ 0.72g/t Au from 12m (**0.05 – 2.47g/t)**
        - **And 6 metres @ 1.03g/t Au from 67m (**0.20 – 2.33g/t)**

    * Au composites minimum 0.25g/t Au with 4m internal dilution **1 metre assay range

- From November 2020, **3,417 metres (33 holes) of RC and 1,851 metres (10 holes) of diamond (DD) resource extension drilling** have been completed on extensions to current JORC Inferred Resources.
- **Visible gold continues to be logged in ongoing DD drillholes at RAS** after drillhole MDD007 intersected exceptionally thick and higher-grade mineralization in April.
    - Including **19m @ 1.22g/t Au** from 164m and **12m @ 3.82g/t Au** from 234m
    - Gold is in both low-angle sheared zones and high-angle fracture fill brecciated quartz veins.
- **The 2021 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) is underway for Come-in-Time (CIT) and RAS where gold grade shells extend >300 metres north from 2019 Inferred Resources and mineralization remains open.**
- **Favourable metallurgical 10-day gold leach results** consistent with 2018 transitional / fresh rock recoveries **are being followed-up with 60-day column leach testwork**.

The Bendigo-Ophir Project is advancing as planned with results that are expected to extend the existing JORC compliant resources. Metallurgical test work underway will further determine the heap leach characteristics of the Au mineralisation.

1 July 2021 Santana Minerals Limited (ASX: SMI) ("Santana" or "the Company") is pleased to announce further exploration and resource evaluation results from the 100% owned Bendigo-Ophir Project ("the Project") where drilling is focusing on CIT, RAS, SHR and SRE deposits along the RSSZ.

These RC drill assay results follow earlier announcements on down-plunge intercepts at CIT (ASX announcement on 2nd February 2021), and DD assay results (ASX announcement on 23rd March 2021) that encouraged the large incremental step out drilling unmasking significant down-plunge RSSZ mineralization in MDD007 (ASX announcements on 22nd April 2021 and 28th April 2021).

Consistent results from the Company's >5,000m resource extension drilling (Figure 1) from November 2020 herald extensions to the existing 252Koz JORC inferred resources (ASX announcement 3rd November 2020).

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Commenting on the Bendigo-Ophir Project progress Executive Director Dick Keevers said:

"Our drilling objectives for this maiden campaign have been threefold - to define the style of the Au mineralisation by completing diamond core drill holes where only RC holes previously existed, to begin to define the along-strike limits of three of the known areas of Au mineralisation (CIT, RAS, SHR), and to begin to define and follow these shoots down the flat NE plunge of the structures. I am pleased to report we have made excellent progress on all three fronts. We now know that Au can occur in shears and stockworks together, up to 10's of meters thick where the full sequence is preserved, with overall grades which may lead to a substantial resource at a grade of around 1 g/t Au.

Our sighter metallurgical test work to-date has encouraged our belief that Au recovery by heap leach, including in the fresh sulphide bearing mineralisation, may be successful and we will continue with more definitive metallurgical testing to develop this process option."

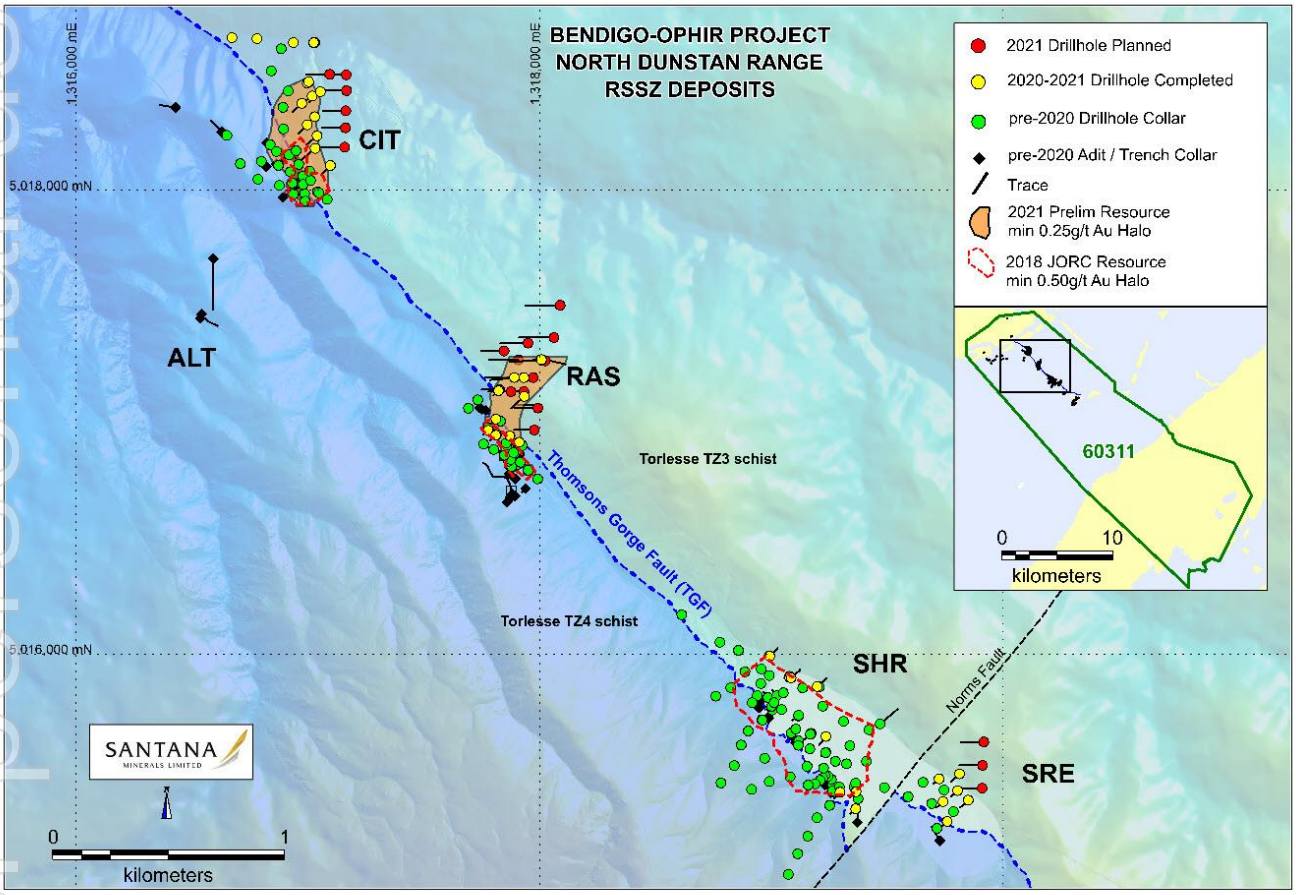

Figure 1 RSSZ mineralization & drilling locations

Final RC Drill Results

Gold assays for the last batch of RC drillholes were recently received almost 3 months after RC drilling was completed on 31st March, a delay due to third party laboratory scheduling and capacity constraints.

The new results are from drillholes at RAS, SHR and SRE deposits outside of existing 2018 JORC inferred resources (Figures 1, 2, 3 & 4). Composite gold intercepts (min 0.25g/t Au, 4m internal dilution) are summarized in Table 1 with individual metre grades listed in Appendix 1.

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Table 1: Final RC drillhole composite gold intercepts with (Au range)

Deposit	Hole ID	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	From (m)		Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	From (m)	1m assay range
SHR	MRC093	20	2.44	80	incl	8	5.27	85	0.18-23.60
	MRC092	6	0.54	112					0.32-0.83
	MRC091	7	0.50	24	and	5	0.31	32	0.02-2.21
SRE	MRC089	4	1.13	62	incl	1	4.25	62	0.00-4.25
	MRC088	1	10.00	65					10
	MRC087	12	0.40	25	and	3	1.47	56	0.07-2.45
	MRC086	12	0.60	53					0.02-2.02
RAS	MRC084	10	0.72	12	and	6	1.03	67	0.11-2.47
	MRC083	9	1.18	47	and	8	0.68	76	0.11-3.10
	MRC080	10	2.00	78	incl	3	5.05	82	0.15-13.20
	MRC079	7	0.55	128	and	7	0.29	141	0.13-1.71

The RC drilling consistently intersected new mineralization outside the previously delineated gold grade halos at all deposits. Particularly noteworthy intercepts were:

Shreks (SHR)

- MRC093
  - **20 metres @ 2.47g/t Au from 80m (1m assays 0.18 – 23.6g/t)**
  - **Including 8 metres @ 5.27g/t Au from 85m**

This upper RSSZ shear intercept, in the unit termed the "Hanging Wall Shear" (HWS), immediately below Thomsons Gorge Fault (TGF), lies north of the existing 2019 resource (Figure 2) and mineralisation continuity further north is assumed due to thicknesses of mineralisation intercepted in legacy drillholes to the south. This MRC093 gold intercept was heralded in April with a thick arsenic intercept of 26m @ 2,348 ppm As from 80m (ASX announcement on 22nd April 2021).

Shreks-East (SRE)

- MRC086
  - **12 metres @ 0.60g/t Au from 53m (1m assays 0.02 – 2.02g/t)**

Three of five SRE RC drillholes intercepted HWS mineralisation (Table 1) around previous MDD003 intercepts of 19m @ 0.75g/t Au from 64m (ASX announcement on 23rd March 2021) and 2019 drillhole MRC039 (10m @ 0.95 g/t Au from 33.9m). Two drillholes, MRC088 and MRC089, intersected deeper, higher grade gold mineralisation of 1m @10g/t Au and 4m @ 1.13g/t Au respectively. The MRC089 intercept includes 1m @ 4.25g/t Au from 62m and the field replicate for this interval (a QAQC check) returned a grade of 57.0g/t Au which is undoubtedly due to a gold nugget in the fire assay charge, a reflection of the nature of the Bendigo-Ophir coarse gold mineralisation.

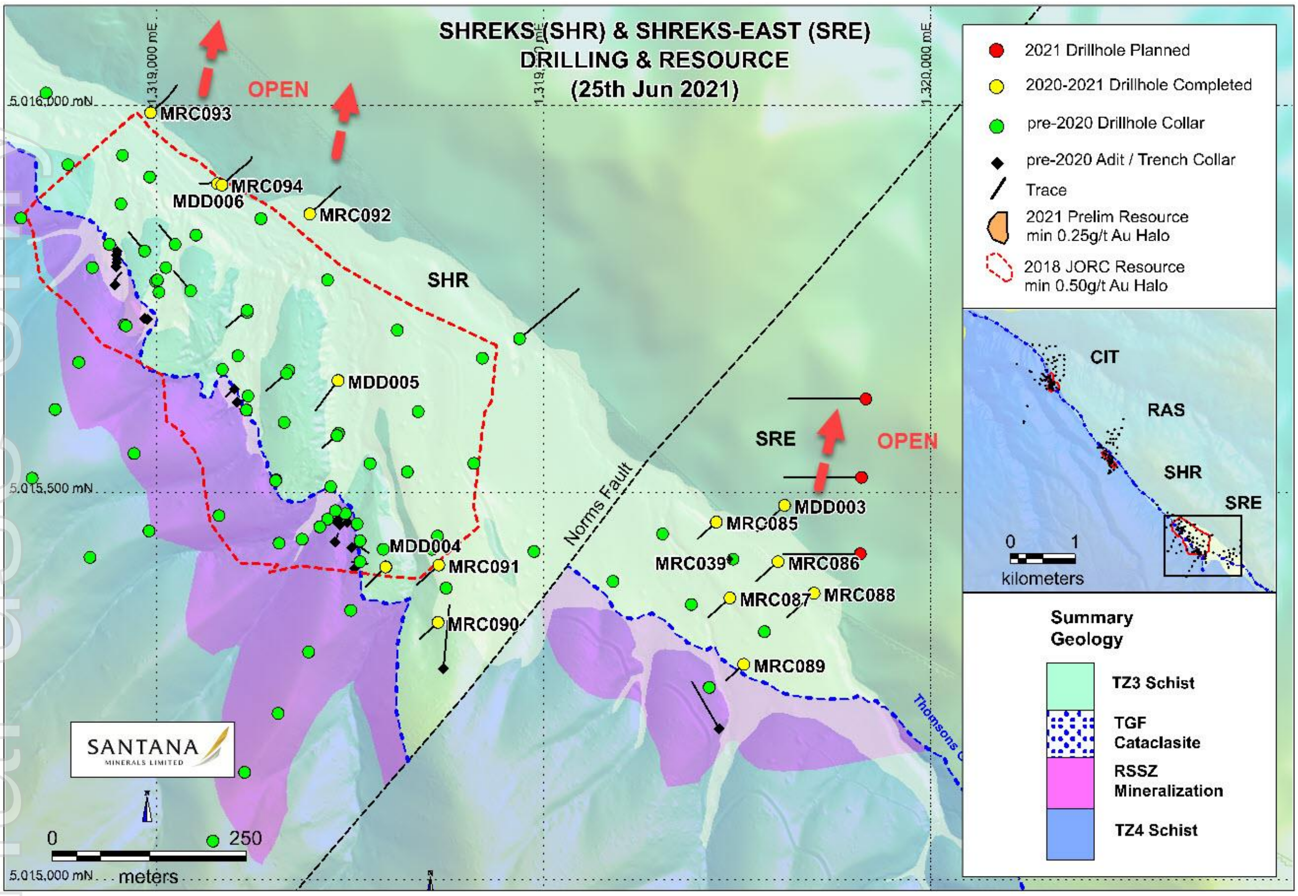

Figure 2 SHR & SRE Drilling locations and existing 2018 min050g/t grade halo

Rise & Shine (RAS)

- MRC080
  - **10 metres @ 2.00g/t Au from 78m (1m assays 0.15 – 13.2g/t)**
- MRC083
  - **9 metres @ 1.18g/t Au from 47m (1m assays 0.08 – 3.10g/t)**
  - **And 8 metres @ 0.68g/t Au from 76m (1m assays 0.03 – 2.31g/t)**
- MRC084
  - **10 metres @ 0.72g/t Au from 12m (1m assays 0.05 – 2.47g/t)**
  - **And 6 metres @ 1.03g/t Au from 67m (1m assays 0.20 – 2.33g/t)**

RAS RC drillholes MRC079 and MRC080 were the first drillholes sited on the ridge (~160m north of the 2019 resource) to intercept HWS mineralisation (Figure 3). Both holes intercepted new HWS mineralisation immediately below the TGF, ~110 metres apart across the apparent northerly shoot. These intercepts prompted the large step out drilling, ~140m further north, of MDD007 (81m @ 1.11g/t Au from 165m, **including 12m @ 3.82g/t Au from 234m** (ASX announcement on 28th April 2021) the best drill result from the project area to date.

MRC083 and MRC084 were drilled in the valley north of the Eureka mine workings (Figure 3) with MRC084 intersecting HWS mineralisation (10m @ 0.72g/t Au from 12m), immediately below the TGF and the deeper 6m @ 1.03g/t Au from 67m (Table 1). The mineralisation intercepted at depth in MRC083 is likely linked to MRC084 deeper zone and stockwork veins that were mined to the 1930s in a small Eureka mine stope.

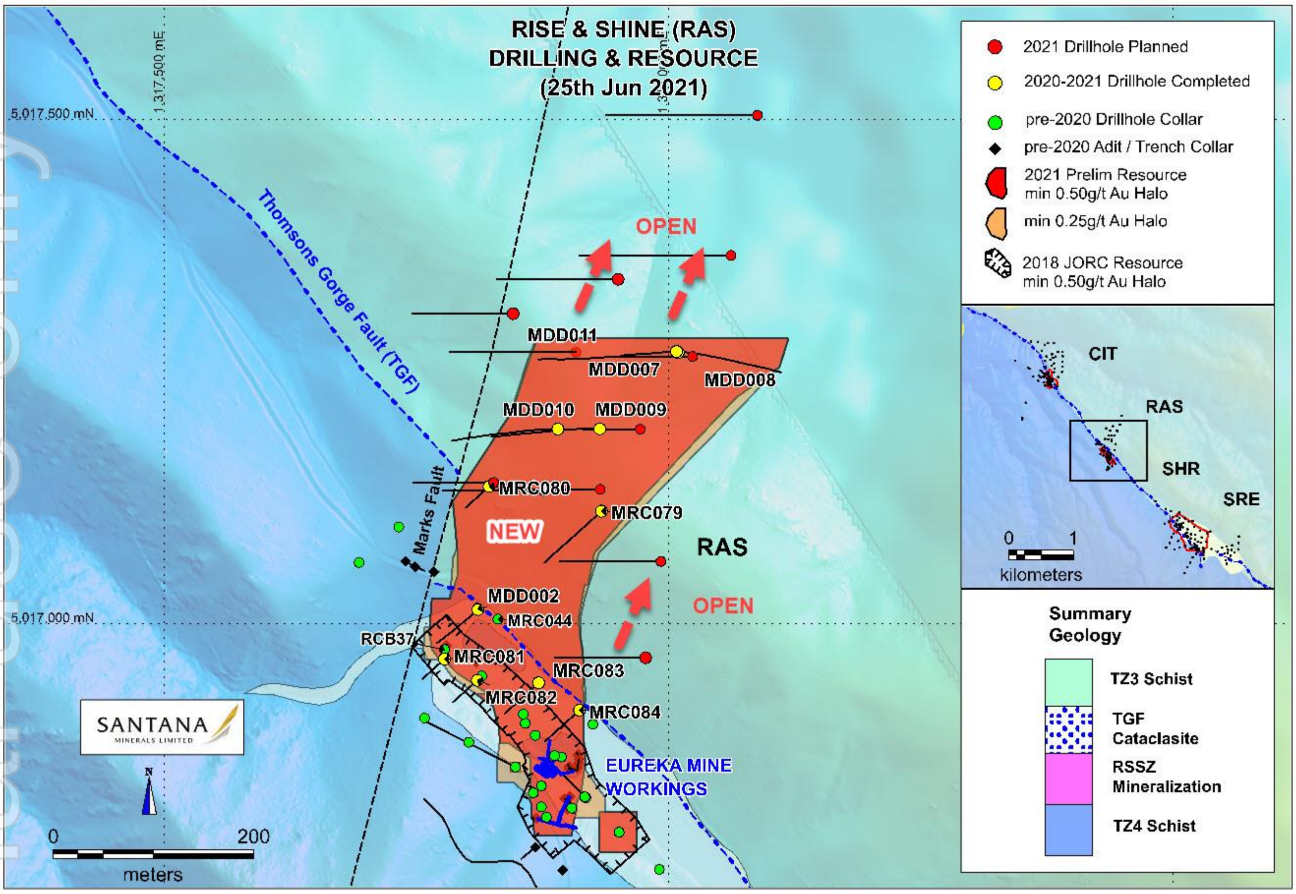

Figure 3 RAS Drilling locations and preliminary 2021 min025g/t grade halo

2021 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) Underway

The 2021 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Bendigo-Ophir Project being conducted by Wildfire Resources Pty Ltd (WRPL) of Perth WA is currently underway and will be reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code 2012 Edition).

Presently the Global Inferred MRE (2012 JORC Code Edition) completed by WRPL in February 2019 is 10.2Mt for 252,000 gold ounces @ 0.80 g/t Au (0.25 g/t Au minimum grade, uncut), (ASX Announcements on 14th September 2020 and 2nd February 2021).

The new MRE work commenced in May and involved a database upgrade to facilitate the upload of new data, particularly diamond drilling (DD) data along with new RC drilling results. To date for block-modelling guidance, preliminary (0.10, 0.25 and 0.50 g/t Au) grade halos (wireframes) have been constructed for the CIT and RAS deposits.

The new mineralised halos at CIT and RAS trend NNE (~010T), extend at least 300 metres north of the existing 2019 Inferred MRE halos (Figures 2 & 3) and remain open laterally and at depth.

Extrapolation of the resource halos beyond data points has been conservative despite the large lateral continuity now established from the new drilling. Fringe / edge extensions beyond mineralised intercepts are confined to within ~20 metres of the data points. Grade continuity down-plunge between drill sections has been assumed for up to ~80 metres at CIT and ~140 metres at RAS.

The progressive MRE halo updates, and new extents have been utilised for planning the ongoing DD drilling programme which has continued largely uninterrupted since November 2020.

Receipt of final RC results will now enable completion of the updated MRE which is expected by late July/early August 2021.

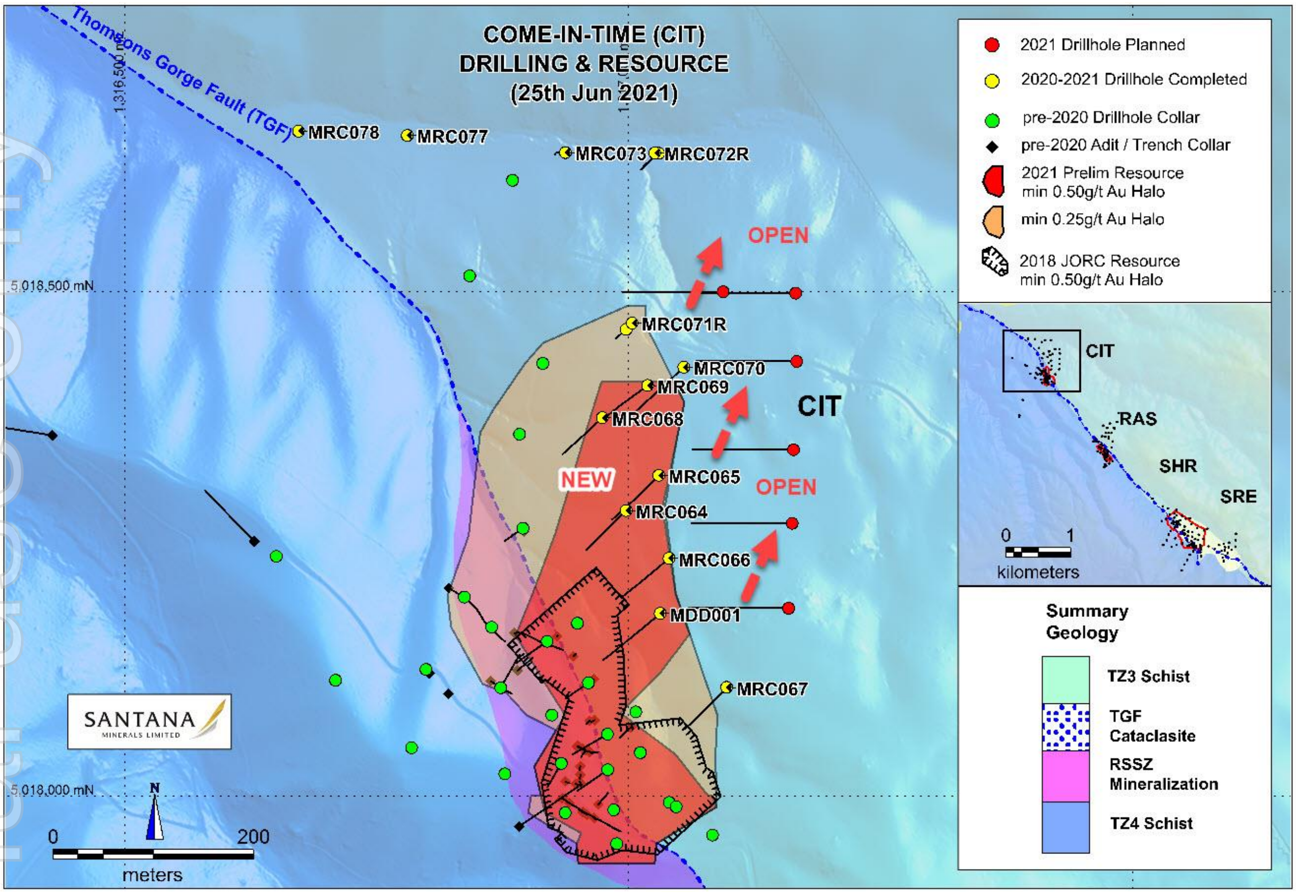

Figure 4 CIT Drilling locations and preliminary 2021 min025 & 050 g/t grade halos

Ongoing DD Drilling

DD drilling is ongoing and since November 2020 1,851 metres (10 holes) have been completed. Drilling was initially planned to continue north of the MDD007/ MDD008 drillhole section at RAS (Figure 3) however unseasonal wet weather rendered the access track north unsafe. DD drilling is now focusing on closing off open mineralization west and east of the new RAS 0.25g/t / 0.50 g/t Au halos (Figure 3) and at CIT, north-east of new mineralization also defined by 0.25 & 0.50g/t Au halos (Figure 4).

Assay results are pending for 5 of the 10 DD holes drilled to date (MDD005 & MDD006 at SHR and MDD008, MDD009 & MDD010 at RAS).

Visible gold has been logged in all RAS DD holes (Figure 3) where it is observed both in low-angle shears and high-angle brecciated quartz veinlets as brittle fracture fill (Figure 5 – MDD010 @133m). Drillhole MDD011 is currently in-progress and has intersected RSSZ mineralization from 148m.

Figure 5 RAS MDD010 PQ3 core visible gold – vein breccia (@ 133m)

Preliminary Metallurgical Fresh Ore 10-day IBRT Gold Leach Extractions

10-day intermittent bottle roll test (IBRT) gold leach results from fresh PQ3 core (crush assay rejects) range between 68.6% and 1.2% gold extractions (Table 2, Figure 6). The 2021 sample head grades ranged from 0.32 to 12.76 g/t Au with higher grade samples (>0.50g/t Au) showing continuing leaching at the end of the 10-day period, whilst the very low-grade samples proved less amenable to leaching.

The tests, supervised by Kappes Cassiday & Associates Australia (KCAA) undertaken at ALS Metallurgy Laboratory in Perth, are on sub-composites of continuous intervals of fresh sulphide bearing core 60 to 80m below surface from CIT (CSC01-03), RAS (RSC04-06) and SRE (SSC07-09) deposits where fresh sulphide bearing mineralisation will likely comprise 90% of the resource (ASX announcement on 31st March 2021).

Table 2: 2021 fresh ore 10-day IBRT gold leach results (ALS Metallurgy Perth)

TEST No (PW)	COMPOSITE	CRUSH	GOLD GRADES (g/t)				EXTRACTION	REAGENTS (kg/t)	
		SIZE (mm)	RESIDUE	EXTRACTED	CALC HEAD	ASSAY HEAD	(%)	NaCN	Lime
NS4	CSC01	AS REC	0.38	0.005	0.38	0.29	1.2	0.4	0.9
NS5	CSC02	AS REC	0.62	0.46	1.08	0.55	42.6	0.3	0.7
NS6	CSC03	AS REC	0.16	0.06	0.22	0.07	25.7	0.3	0.7
NS7	RSC04	AS REC	0.25	0.07	0.32	0.39	22.8	0.3	0.5
NS8	RSC05	AS REC	0.16	0.35	0.51	0.52	68.6	0.3	0.5
NS9	RSC06	AS REC	5.77	6.99	12.8	13.6	54.8	0.4	0.5
NS10	SSC07	AS REC	0.36	0.16	0.52	0.59	30.3	0.4	0.5
NS11	SSC08	AS REC	0.25	0.11	0.36	0.24	30.7	0.3	0.5
NS12	SSC09	AS REC	0.74	0.78	1.52	1.13	51.4	0.4	0.5

Screen analyses showed the sub-composites finer than 8mm (an average P_{80} value of 4.4mm), possibly typical of a conventional crush circuit product at top-size ~6mm.

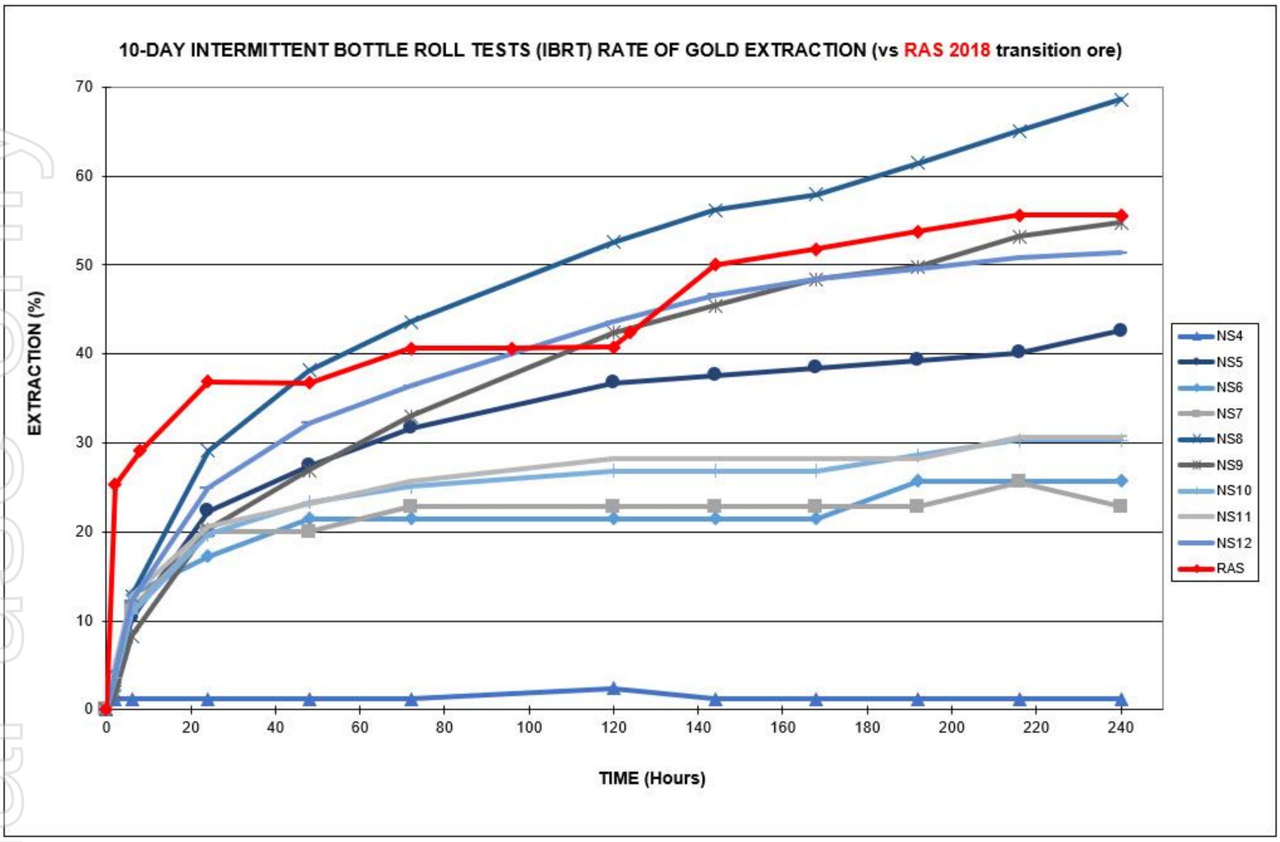

Figure 6 Preliminary 2021 10-Day IBRT Leach Results (including RAS 2018 IBRT)

The sub-composites with calculated head grades >0.50g/t Au averaged 54.4% gold extraction, similar results to 55.6% of gold extracted from comparable 2018 RAS <25mm transition ore (Table 3, Figure 6). These 2018 tests at SGS Laboratory Perth showed oxide ore recoveries of 93.8% (CIT) & 85% ([ALV] SHR).

Table 3: 2018 oxide & transition ore 10-day IBRT gold leach results (SGS Metallurgy Perth, 2018)

Composite	Residue Grade (g/t)	Extracted Grade (g/t)	Calculated Head (g/t)	Assay Head (g/t)	Extraction (%)	NaCN Cons. (kg/t)	ORE
	Au	Au	Au	Au	Au		
CIT	0.05	0.75	0.80	0.60	93.8	0.34	OXIDE
RAS	0.49	0.61	1.10	0.57	55.6	0.23	TRANSITION
ALV	0.48	1.02	1.50	1.00	85.0	0.38	OXIDE

Diagnostic leach tests are underway on ground ore portions of the 9 sub-composite samples, with diagnostic leaching of the test residues to determine gold deportment and the proportion of refractory (unleachable) gold. Results are pending and are expected to establish a link between 2018 LeachWELL tests on fresh sulphide RC chips where 85% of gold was extracted (ASX announcement on 31st March 2021).

In 2018 where both 10-day IBRT and follow-on 60-day column testwork were undertaken, the 10-day IBRT RAS transition ore 55.6% recovery result (Figure 6, red trace) translated to 73.4% RAS gold extraction in longer period 60-day column leach test-work (Figure 7).

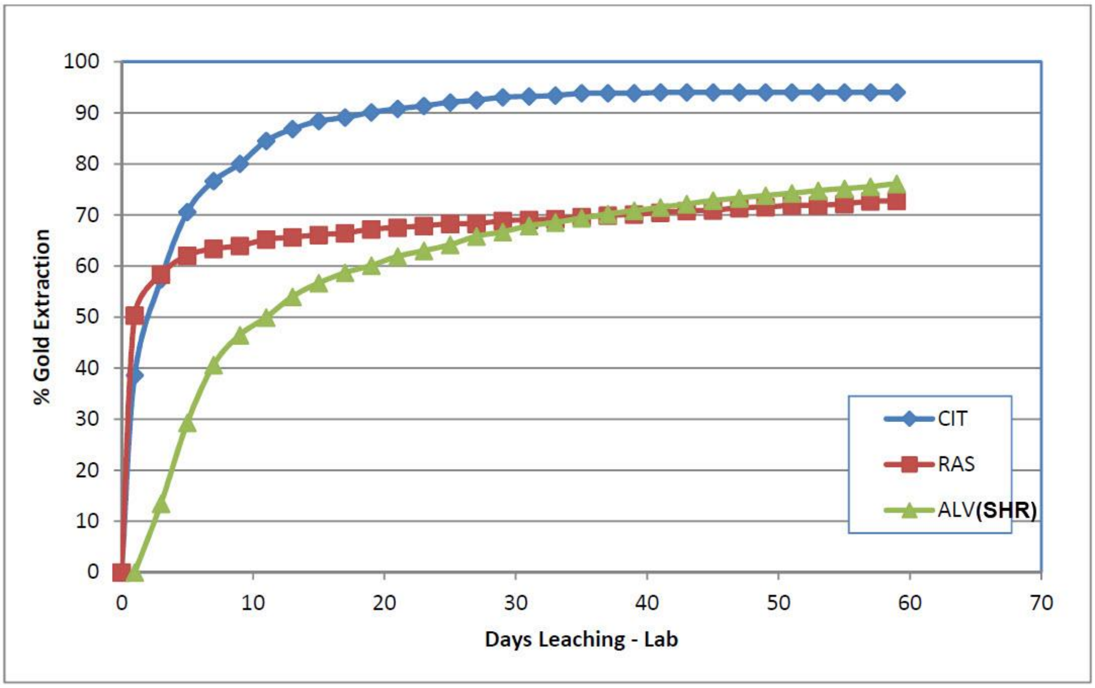

Figure 7 Final 2018 60-Day Column Leach Results (KCAA 2018, Figure 3-1)

KCAA recommended commencement of 60-day column test-work on 3 representative sub-composite samples from each of the deposits (excluding the high-grade RSC06) with ALS Metallurgy setting up and loading the 3 columns (no agglomeration) on 16th June (Figure 8) with start of irrigation the following day.

Figure 8 Commencement of 2021 60-day Column Leach Tests (CIT, RAS, SRE)

If results indicate finer grinding is required to liberate gold from deeper fresh ores, employing high pressure grinding rolls (HPGR) for tertiary crushing may be required. KCAA advise that recent projects have demonstrated that HPGR tertiary crushing is less expensive (than conventional tertiary circuits) and produces a finer product size distribution with enhanced liberation allowing (on average) a 10% improvement in gold extraction. HPGR Laboratory scale test work will be contemplated on core samples from the ongoing DD drilling once the 60-day column tests are completed and if an August review considers this necessary.

KCAA has noted that when graphing the trends of IBRT and Column test-work to date (Both 2018 and 2021), surface IBRT and Column results have indicated recoveries of 68% and 81% respectively. Whilst the results are indicative only and have no discount for field variances, the higher surface column results imply the deeper fresh sulphide ore column tests are likely to follow this pattern, though the extent of improved extraction will only be known when the column tests run their course.

Key Conclusions

The consistent flow of new mineralised intercepts over the past six months, since the RC and DD drilling campaigns commenced, flag the emergence of a major mineralised system, building on the previous exploration where only the shallow peripheral areas were tested.

The recognition of brittle fracture extensional vein structures amongst previous dominant sheared gold mineralisation has added an exciting new component to the old goldfield.

The dimensions of the northerly gold grade shells at CIT and RAS (determined to date for the 2021 MRE and expected to be completed in the 3rd Quarter) presently extend ~300 metres north of existing resources (2019) and are open both laterally and at depth.

Preliminary metallurgical IBRT test-work on deeper fresh sulphide mineralisation shows early encouragement that this mineralisation will continue to release gold freely through a longer leaching process now being assessed in test columns. Successful test work will enhance the likelihood of heap leach being the process of choice for future engineering and financial analyses of the project.

Forward Programme

DD drilling is ongoing and is to be maintained at the current single shift / single rig operation during the next three winter months. An expected 700 metres / month is planned to be completed before an anticipated acceleration from October, providing increased opportunities for resource growth towards a critical mass. With final RC results now to hand, resource modelling can be completed, with the 2021 MRE (to 2012 JORC code) to be reported in late July early August. The 60-day metallurgical column leach test-work will continue in tandem.

This announcement has been authorised for release to the ASX by the Board.

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About Santana Minerals Limited Bendigo-Ophir Project

The Bendigo-Ophir Project is located on the South Island of New Zealand within the Central Otago Goldfields. The Project is located ~90 kilometres northwest of Oceana Gold Ltd (OGC) Macraes Gold Mine (Figure 9).

The Project contains a JORC Inferred Resource of 252K ounces gold (uncut), an estimate based on drill results to 2018 which the Company interprets has the potential to be expanded and developed into a low cost per ounce heap leach operation, with ore from bulk tonnage open pits.

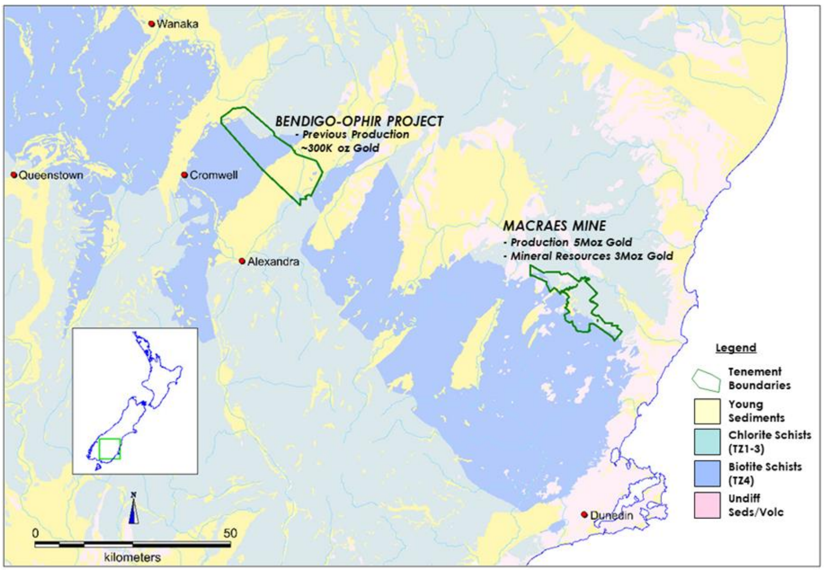

Figure 9 Bendigo-Ophir Project in the Otago Goldfield, ~90km NW of Macraes

The Bendigo-Ophir resources occur in 3 deposits (Figure 1) that are inferred to extend in a northerly direction within the RSSZ which hosts gold mineralization over a recognised strike length of >20km.

The RSSZ occurs at the contact with TZ3 and TZ4 schist units separated by a regional fault (Thomsons Gorge Fault-TGF) and dips at a low angle (25°) to the north-east. The RSSZ is currently interpreted to have upper shear hosted gold mineralization (HWS) 10-40 metres in width above quartz vein and stockwork related gold mineralization extending >100 metres below the HWS which is largely untested down-plunge and at depth.

The Company embarked on diamond drilling (DD) and reverse circulation (RC) drilling programmes in November 2020 with the immediate objective to increase the existing resources by drill testing the down plunge extensions of known mineralisation. The Company is focusing on advanced precious metals opportunities in New Zealand and Mexico and with the NZ database updated and resource modelling having commenced an upgrade of the Bendigo-Ophir Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE to 2012 JORC code) is expected July/ August.

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 "Acquisition of Bendigo-Ophir Gold Project, New Zealand" dated 14th September 2020.
- ASX announcement titled "Early drilling at the Bendigo-Ophir Project intersects significant widths of mineralization down-plunge from known resource" dated 21 December 2020.
- ASX announcement titled "Strong Gold Mineralisation from Drilling at Bendigo-Ophir" dated 2 February 2021.
- ASX announcement titled "Diamond Drilling reveals Material Gold at Bendigo-Ophir" dated 23 March 2021.
- ASX announcement titled "Metallurgical Test-work Initiated at Bendigo-Ophir Project" dated 31 March 2021.
- ASX announcement titled "Initial RC Drilling Program Completed at Bendigo-Ophir" dated 22 April 2021.
- ASX announcement titled "Gold Assays Confirm Thickened Mineralization at Rise & Shine" dated 28 April 2021.

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 Richard Keevers, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Keevers is a Director of Santana Minerals Limited 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.' Mr Keevers consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his 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.

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.

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Appendix 1(a): RC Drillhole Coordinates and downhole survey details.

Hole ID	East (NZTM)	North (NZTM)	RL (m)	Azimuth (T Avg)	Dip (Avg)	Length (m)	Method	Status
MRC079	1317934	5017111	769.2	228	-63	172	RC	Completed
MRC080	1317822	5017136	751.3	228	-75	120	RC	Completed
MRC081	1317778	5016965	701.8	228	-63	66	RC	Completed
MRC082	1317810	5016944	703.3	228	-63	72	RC	Completed
MRC083	1317871	5016941	702.9	228	-65	108	RC	Completed
MRC084	1317912	5016914	705.4	228	-67	120	RC	Completed
MRC085	1319723	5015462	793.7	228	-64	72	RC	Completed
MRC086	1319803	5015411	804.9	228	-63	84	RC	Completed
MRC087	1319741	5015364	813.2	228	-61	78	RC	Completed
MRC088	1319849	5015370	807.8	228	-61	96	RC	Completed
MRC089	1319759	5015278	823.0	228	-62	66	RC	Completed
MRC090	1319364	5015333	838.2	228	-61	66	RC	Completed
MRC091	1319365	5015407	821.6	228	-61	78	RC	Completed
MRC092	1319198	5015860	763.6	49	-70	162	RC	Completed
MRC093	1318992	5015991	751.6	42	-74	168	RC	Completed
MRC094	1319084	5015898	756.5	44	-70	162	RC	Completed
Total						1690		

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Appendix 1(b): RC 1m gold assays / field pXRF arsenic analyses and composite intercepts.

Deposit	Hole ID	from (m)	to (m)	Sample ID	Au g/t (FAA505)	As ppm (pXRF)	Composite Au g/t (min0.25)	Composite Metres (min 4m)
RAS	MRC079	128	129	MG06845	0.48	659	0.55	7
	MRC079	129	130	MG06846	0.24	1,682		
	MRC079	130	131	MG06847	0.33	934		
	MRC079	131	132	MG06848	0.13	805		
	MRC079	132	133	MG06849	0.18	5,037		
	MRC079	133	134	MG06850	1.71	1,480		
	MRC079	134	135	MG06851	0.79	404		
	MRC079	141	142	MG06858	0.28	456	0.29	7
	MRC079	142	143	MG06859	0.07	37		
	MRC079	143	144	MG06860	0.25	1,418		
	MRC079	144	145	MG06861	0.16	301		
	MRC079	145	146	MG06862	0.33	1,112		
	MRC079	146	147	MG06863	0.24	1,020		
	MRC079	147	148	MG06864	0.69	2,755		
RAS	MRC080	78	79	MG06931	1.17	2,735	2.00	10
	MRC080	79	80	MG06932	1.50	2,114		
	MRC080	80	81	MG06933	0.58	940		
	MRC080	81	82	MG06934	0.23	311		
	MRC080	82	83	MG06935	13.20	3,337		
	MRC080	83	84	MG06936	0.17	749		
	MRC080	84	85	MG06937	1.79	3,732		
	MRC080	85	86	MG06938	0.74	2,203		
	MRC080	86	87	MG06939	0.15	502		
	MRC080	87	88	MG06940	0.45	2,816		
RAS	MRC081	18	19	MG06991	0.35	366		
	MRC081	33	34	MG07006	1.34	69		
	MRC081	63	64	MG07036	0.42	80		
RAS	MRC082	17	18	MG07056	0.18	618		
	MRC082	18	19	MG07057	0.20	398		
	MRC082	21	22	MG07060	0.13	592		
	MRC082	22	23	MG07061	0.11	434		
	MRC082	26	27	MG07065	0.12	89		
	MRC082	27	28	MG07066	0.18	86		
	MRC082	60	61	MG07099	0.22	33		
	MRC082	61	62	MG07100	0.23	764		
RAS	MRC083	47	48	MG07158	2.93	1,658	1.18	9
	MRC083	48	49	MG07159	3.10	989		
	MRC083	49	50	MG07160	0.27	120		
	MRC083	50	51	MG07161	0.08	66		
	MRC083	51	52	MG07162	0.27	397		
	MRC083	52	53	MG07163	2.67	5,446		
	MRC083	53	54	MG07164	0.26	239		
	MRC083	54	55	MG07165	0.46	93		
	MRC083	55	56	MG07166	0.54	1,030		
	MRC083	76	77	MG07187	0.30	65	0.68	8
	MRC083	77	78	MG07188	1.33	208		
	MRC083	78	79	MG07189	0.69	1,111		
	MRC083	79	80	MG07190	0.42	298		
	MRC083	80	81	MG07191	0.24	830		
	MRC083	81	82	MG07192	0.08	231		
	MRC083	82	83	MG07193	0.03	53		
	MRC083	83	84	MG07194	2.31	101		

Deposit	Hole ID	from (m)	to (m)	Sample ID	Au g/t (FAA505)	As ppm (pXRF)	Composite Au g/t (min0.25)	Composite Metres (min 4m)
RAS	MRC084	12	13	MG07231	0.76	2,045	**0.72**	**10**
	MRC084	13	14	MG07232	2.47	449		
	MRC084	14	15	MG07233	0.87	82		
	MRC084	15	16	MG07234	0.05	88		
	MRC084	16	17	MG07235	0.11	423		
	MRC084	17	18	MG07236	0.29	307		
	MRC084	18	19	MG07237	0.16	119		
	MRC084	19	20	MG07238	1.09	85		
	MRC084	20	21	MG07239	1.08	111		
	MRC084	21	22	MG07240	0.34	39		
	MRC084	50	51	MG07269	0.74	1,337	**0.76**	**6**
	MRC084	51	52	MG07270	0.15	410		
	MRC084	52	53	MG07271	0.61	631		
	MRC084	53	54	MG07272	0.89	1,025		
	MRC084	54	55	MG07273	1.61	2,760		
	MRC084	55	56	MG07274	0.58	747		
	MRC084	67	68	MG07286	2.16	198	**1.03**	**6**
	MRC084	68	69	MG07287	0.80	96		
	MRC084	69	70	MG07288	0.20	65		
	MRC084	70	71	MG07289	0.41	485		
	MRC084	71	72	MG07290	2.33	441		
	MRC084	72	73	MG07291	0.26	399		
SRE	MRC085	39	40	MG07378	0.27	1,551		
	MRC085	46	47	MG07385	0.36	989		
SRE	MRC086	53	54	MG07464	0.48	24	**0.60**	**12**
	MRC086	54	55	MG07465	0.49	85		
	MRC086	55	56	MG07466	0.02	32		
	MRC086	56	57	MG07467	0.04	116		
	MRC086	57	58	MG07468	1.06	345		
	MRC086	58	59	MG07469	0.27	82		
	MRC086	59	60	MG07470	0.06	55		
	MRC086	60	61	MG07471	2.02	3,086		
	MRC086	61	62	MG07472	0.97	2,309		
	MRC086	62	63	MG07473	0.58	2,928		
	MRC086	63	64	MG07474	0.64	653		
	MRC086	64	65	MG07475	0.56	1,153		
SRE	MRC087	25	26	MG07520	0.26	1,006	**0.40**	**12**
	MRC087	26	27	MG07521	0.32	418		
	MRC087	27	28	MG07522	0.63	362		
	MRC087	28	29	MG07523	0.40	831		
	MRC087	29	30	MG07524	0.34	434		
	MRC087	30	31	MG07525	0.86	320		
	MRC087	31	32	MG07526	0.42	1,278		
	MRC087	32	33	MG07527	0.56	1,890		
	MRC087	33	34	MG07528	0.07	233		
	MRC087	34	35	MG07529	0.18	447		
	MRC087	35	36	MG07530	0.21	337		
	MRC087	36	37	MG07531	0.52	1,860		
SRE	MRC087	56	57	MG07551	1.63	83	**1.47**	**3**
	MRC087	57	58	MG07552	0.32	60		
	MRC087	58	59	MG07553	2.45	543		
SRE	MRC088	65	66	MG07638	10.00	115	**10.00**	**1**

Deposit	Hole ID	from (m)	to (m)	Sample ID	Au g/t (FAA505)	As ppm (pXRF)	Composite Au g/t (min0.25)	Composite Metres (min 4m)
SRE	MRC089	62	63	MG07731	4.25	780	**1.13**	**4**
	MRC089	63	64	MG07732	0.02	121		
	MRC089	64	65	MG07733	-0.01	24		
	MRC089	65	66	MG07734	0.26	19		
SHR	MRC090	39	40	MG07774	0.36	149		
	MRC090	40	41	MG07775	0.13	162		
SHR	MRC091	24	25	MG07825	0.36	191	**0.50**	**7**
	MRC091	25	26	MG07826	0.12	63		
	MRC091	26	27	MG07827	0.17	53		
	MRC091	27	28	MG07828	0.15	53		
	MRC091	28	29	MG07829	0.08	70		
	MRC091	29	30	MG07830	0.43	66		
	MRC091	30	31	MG07831	2.21	42		
SHR	MRC091	32	33	MG07833	0.28	26	**0.31**	**5**
	MRC091	33	34	MG07834	0.15	251		
	MRC091	34	35	MG07835	0.76	78		
	MRC091	35	36	MG07836	0.02	29		
	MRC091	36	37	MG07837	0.33	42		
SHR	MRC091	44	45	MG07845	1.12	125		
SHR	MRC092	112	113	MG07931	0.45	1,371	**0.54**	**6**
	MRC092	113	114	MG07932	0.83	1,399		
	MRC092	114	115	MG07933	0.51	1,580		
	MRC092	115	116	MG07934	0.75	190		
	MRC092	116	117	MG07935	0.32	513		
	MRC092	117	118	MG07936	0.37	181		
SHR	MRC093	80	81	MG08001	0.47	3,138	**2.44**	**20**
	MRC093	81	82	MG08002	0.72	2,770		
	MRC093	82	83	MG08003	0.47	2,745		
	MRC093	83	84	MG08004	0.18	1,695		
	MRC093	84	85	MG08005	0.53	5,402		
	MRC093	85	86	MG08006	1.09	6,630		
	MRC093	86	87	MG08007	23.60	8,827		
	MRC093	87	88	MG08008	2.00	2,784		
	MRC093	88	89	MG08009	4.78	3,565		
	MRC093	89	90	MG08010	1.59	2,563		
	MRC093	90	91	MG08011	7.20	1,498		
	MRC093	91	92	MG08012	0.52	1,961		
	MRC093	92	93	MG08013	1.41	2,131		
	MRC093	93	94	MG08014	0.88	3,190		
	MRC093	94	95	MG08015	0.94	1,742		
	MRC093	95	96	MG08016	0.86	1,975		
	MRC093	96	97	MG08017	0.49	1,725		
	MRC093	97	98	MG08018	0.42	2,151		
	MRC093	98	99	MG08019	0.21	538		
	MRC093	99	100	MG08020	0.43	1,170		
SHR	MRC094	86	87	MG08115	0.40	1,915	**0.45**	**3**
	MRC094	87	88	MG08116	0.61	393		
	MRC094	88	89	MG08117	0.34	88		

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*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.* *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 (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.*	Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling samples were collected in calico bags (for laboratory assays) every metre (1 metre intervals) and at the same time in duplicate as a split from the rig cyclone, dropbox and riffle splitter. Samples are typically 2.5kg in weight and one duplicate in 25 is inserted as replicate samples to the laboratory with the balance retained to address any coarse gold issues that arise. RC drillhole sampling commenced at pre-determined depths below collar in holes with upper barren schist units as modelled from previous drilling. Samples for assay were selected to include 5 metres of barren schist above mineralisation. Samples are crushed at the receiving laboratory to minus 2mm (80% passing) and split to provide 1kg for pulverising to -75um. Pulps are fire assayed using a 50g charge. Routine portable XRF (pXRF) multielement analyses have been conducted on the RC calico bag 1 metre samples using an Olympus Delta instrument (model DPO-4000) with daily calibration and QAQC analyses of SiO2 blank and NIST standards (NIST 2710a & NIST2711a). The field pXRF analyses are a preliminary routine procedure to determine indicative levels of arsenic (as a gold pathfinder element) to aid in sample selection for gold assays, chip logging, assist early modelling and follow-on drillhole planning. Diamond drill (DD) core samples for laboratory assays are typically 1 metre samples of diamond saw cut half diameter core. Where distinct mineralisation boundaries are logged, sample lengths are adjusted to the respective geological contact. DD core gold assays are pending and not reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	*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).*	Current drilling techniques are reverse circulation (RC) with a 5.25" face sampling bit and diamond core (DD) PQ and HQ size triple tube. PQ core size is maintained throughout the DD hole until drilling conditions dictate reduction in size to HQ. All drillholes reporting gold assays in this announcement are inclined (-60° to 228T or 048T) to intersect known mineralised features in an orientation aligned with the interpreted plunge of the mineralisation as much as is practicable. All DD drill core is oriented to assist with interpretation of mineralisation and structure using a Trucore orientation tool.
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.*	RC sample recoveries are visual estimates by the site geologist from assessment of cuttings volumes in bulk residue bags from the splitter as a methodology conducted in the past and considered sufficient. The RC drilling equipment is identical to that used since 2005 and no relationship between sample recovery and grade has been noted. No preferential losses of sample have occurred except in wet drilling sampling cases which in the past have been inspected and found to have no influence on the grade estimation. 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. 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 >97% recoveries. Grade / recovery relationships will be made once DD core assays are received. The drilling contracts used state 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 RC and DD holes have been logged for their entire sampled length below upper open hole drilling in barren schists. Data is transcribed from paper logs into spreadsheets and then imported into an Access database with sufficient detail that supports Mineral Resource estimations to be made at the completion of drilling campaigns. 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. Oriented DD core allows alpha / beta measurements to determine structural element detail (dip / dip direction) to supplement routine recording of lithologies / alteration / mineralisation / structure / weathering / colour and other features for mineral resource reporting. All DD core is photographed wet and dry before cutting.
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 representivity 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.*	RC drill samples are riffle split below the rig cyclone to produce two samples at one metre intervals of ~3kg each and a large ~30-40kg reject collected in appropriate bags. Most samples are dry, with wet sample intervals recorded in the database. 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 using a 50g charge. 50g charge is considered minimum requirement for the coarse nature of the gold. Larger screen fire assays have been conducted periodically as a QAQC check against 50g fire assay results. DD core drill samples are sawn in ½ along the length of the core perpendicular to structure / foliation. Intervals required for QAQC checks are ¼ core from ½ sections of core to be sent for assay. QAQC procedures include inclusion of field replicates, standards, and blanks at a frequency of ~4%. Cross-lab assay checks are conducted at completion of drilling campaigns with submission of samples to an umpire laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	RC samples and DD core 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) by SGS laboratory Waihi. 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 seconds (90 seconds total). pXRF QAQC checks involve 2x daily calibration and QAQC analyses of SiO2 blank and NIST standards (NIST 2710a & NIST 2711a). For laboratory QAQC, samples (3*certified standards, blanks, and field replicates) are inserted into laboratory batches at a frequency of ~4% and ~5% respectively. Samples are selected at the end of each drilling campaign to be sent to an umpire laboratory for cross-lab check assays.
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, larger sample results will be adopted. To date results are accurate and fit well with the mineralisation model. DD core holes have been sited adjacent to previous RC drillholes to provide twinned data. 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. The database master is stored off-site and periodically updated and verified by an independent qualified person. There have been no adjustments to analytical data presented.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	DD and RC drill hole collar locations are initially captured by Santana field crew using a Garmin GPSmap78sc handheld GPS with an accuracy of 2-3 metres. RL control for the GPS locations is excellent with 2018 and 2021 LiDAR Survey data of 0.5 metre accuracy. At completion of drilling campaigns fully accurate (+/- 50mm) xyz coordinates are captured by a licensed surveyor using RTK-GPS equipment. RC collar coordinates in this report are from an RTK-GPS survey. All drill holes reference the NZTM map projection and collar RLs the NZVD2016 vertical datum. RC down hole surveys are recorded at maximum 30m intervals by using a Reflex digital downhole survey camera tool. DD down hole surveys are recorded at 6m intervals using a Reflex multi-shot camera.
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.*	Drillhole collar spacing is variable and considered appropriate for determination of geological and grade continuity during this phase of the extension drilling programme. Site locations are dictated by availability of existing access tracks and gentler topography to allow safe working drill pad excavations in otherwise steep terrain. No compositing of samples is being undertaken for analysis. All sampling and assaying are in one metre intervals.
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.*	All drillholes in this campaign are inclined to intercept mineralisation at a reasonable angle. There is not anticipated to be any introduced bias for future resource estimates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Company personnel manage the chain of custody from sampling site to laboratory. RC drill samples are tied securely by drilling personnel after removal from the splitter and placed in numerical order supervised by Santana field crew who transport samples from site to the nearby secure Company Field Base and sample despatch / storage facility. At the Field Base pXRF analyses are undertaken on the calico bags (1 metre samples) and the bags weighed. The calico bags and QAQC laboratory control samples (blanks, standards, and replicates) are inserted into large polyweave bags to a desired despatch weight of ~23kg. The polyweave bags are then securely wire tied and numbered. 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. Both RC and DD polyweave bags are placed in steel cage pallets which are transported to local freight distributer for delivery to the laboratory.
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 of all sampling techniques and data management. No major issues were identified, and recommendations have been followed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	Exploration is being conducted within Exploration Permit 60311 registered to Matakanui Gold Ltd (MGL) issued on 13th April 2018 for 5 years with renewal date on 12th April 2023. MGL has the gold rights for this tenement. There are no material issues with third parties. The tenure is secure and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate. The Project is subject to a 1.5% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) on all production from EP60311 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.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Early exploration in the late 1800's and early 1900's included small pits, adits, crosscuts, and alluvial mining. 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 has 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 Inferred Resource area), 5 RC holes by Macraes Mining Company Ltd in 1991, 22 shallow holes probably blasthole style 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 holes by MGL in 2019.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The RSSZ is a low-angle late-metamorphic shear-zone ~100m 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. Gold mineralisation is concentrated in multiple deposits along the shear zone. In the Project area there are 3 deposits with Mineral Resource Estimates (MRE) – Come-in-Time (CIT), Rise and Shine (RAS) and Shreks (SHR). The gold and associated pyrite/arsenopyrite mineralisation at CIT, RAS and SHR occur along micro-shears, and in brecciated / laminar quartz veinlets within the highly- sheared schist. There are several structural controls on mineralisation with apparent NNW, north and north-east trending structures all influencing gold distribution. Mineralisation is generally strongest within the top 20m of the shear zone in a unit termed the "Hanging Wall Shear" (HWS). The HWS lies immediately below the 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. Unlike Macraes, the gold mineralisation in the oxide and transition zones is characterised by free gold and silica- poor but extensive ankerite alteration.
Drill hole Information	• *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:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole 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.*	Refer to Table 1 and Appendix 1(a) & 1(b) in the body of text. No material information has been excluded.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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.*	Significant gold intercepts are reported using 0.10, 0.25 and 0.50g/t Au lower grade cut-offs with 4m of internal dilution included. 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. Metal unit (MU) distribution, when shown on maps are calculated from drill hole Au (>0.25g/t) * associated total drill hole interval metres. The pXRF arsenic RC drill chip analytical results when reported without gold assays are indicative only of potential for associated gold values. Minimum 1,000 ppm composited arsenic values are a preliminary representation of potential mineralised zones and 4m <1,000 ppm internal dilution is included.
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 drill hole 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	All intercepts quoted are downhole widths. Intercepts are associated with a major 20-100m thick low-angle mineralised shear that is largely perpendicular to the drillhole traces. There are steeper dipping narrow (1-5m) structures deep in the RSSZ / TZ4 footwall and the appropriateness of the current drillhole orientation for these will become evident and modified as additional drill results dictate.
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 drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to figures in the body of the text.
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.*	All significant intercepts have been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, meaningful, and material results are reported in the body of the text.
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.*	The current programme of extension RC drilling down dip / down plunge to the north of existing resources was completed in March 2021 having progressively moved south-east from Come-in-Time to Rise and Shine, Shreks and Shreks East prospects. 3,417m (33 holes) were drilled in this programme. The DD drilling programme is ongoing with 1,851m (10 holes) completed to date. Further work will follow as results dictate, which may include infill RC, further DD core drilling, and metallurgical test-work. Potential extensions to mineralisation and resources are shown in figures in the body of the text.