

Bramaderos Main assays extend strike length of mineralisation to 650m

Hole 7 now underway and 400m to the north-west has intersected quartz veining and visible chalcopyrite

Key Points

- Assays from drill holes BMDD004, BMDD005, and BMDD006 extend the known mineralisation at the Bramaderos Main gold-copper deposit in Ecuador
- Intervals include:
 - 127m at 0.57g/t gold and 0.1% copper from 216.8m in BMDD005, including
 - 39m at 0.72g/t gold and 0.13% copper from 295m
 - 46.2m at 0.45g/t gold and 0.18% copper from 15m, and 72.5m at 0.42g/t gold and 0.12% copper from 319.15m in BMDD006
- BMDD005 extends the known mineralisation 150m north-west of BMDD001, which intersected 172m at 0.52g/t gold and 0.16% copper from surface
- BMDD006 extends mineralisation a further 360m to the north-west of BMDD005
- BMDD007, which is in progress, has intersected zones of quartz veining and visible chalcopyrite
- The strike extent of mineralisation outlined from BMDD002 to BMDD006 is 650m and reflects the surface trench, which intersected 615m at 0.52g/t gold and 0.11% copper.
- The total strike extent of the mineralisation from BMDD002 to BMDD007 is now more than 1km
- Mineralisation remains open to the north-west and south-east
- “These latest results provide more proof that Bramaderos Main is a big gold-copper porphyry system. Drilling is now aimed at closing in on the higher-grade areas.” – Sunstone MD Malcolm Norris

Sunstone Metals Limited (ASX:STM) is pleased to announce that the latest results from its Bramaderos Main deposit in Ecuador provide more evidence that drilling is closing in on the higher-grade areas of the large gold-copper porphyry system. Sunstone holds an 87.5% interest in the Bramaderos property following a recent modification to the JV agreement (see ASX announcement dated 7th January 2020).

Assays from the latest three holes (BMDD004, 5 and 6) include grades of up to 0.93g/t gold over a 12.15m interval, 0.57g/t gold and 0.1% copper over a 127m interval, and 0.45g/t gold and 0.18% copper over a 46m interval. And BMDD007 now underway has already intersected zones of quartz veining and visible chalcopyrite.

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Assay results from drill holes BMDD004, BMDD005, and BMDD006 have now been received. All holes have intersected intervals of gold and copper.

Table 1: Significant Assays from Bramaderos Main holes BMDD004, 005, and 006

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)	Molybdenum (ppm)
BMDD004	4.80	262.55	257.75	0.25	0.10	13.9
<i>includes</i>	4.80	45.25	40.45	0.30	0.13	23.7
	73.10	95.85	22.75	0.35	0.12	12.5
	131.20	160.00	28.80	0.34	0.11	9.8
	217.35	258.00	40.65	0.21	0.12	8.2
BMDD005	4.60	47.80	43.20	0.34	0.03	14.6
<i>includes</i>	9.10	21.25	12.15	0.93	0.07	7.5
	84.00	464.00	380.00	0.33	0.08	28.5
<i>includes</i>	216.80	344.00	127.20	0.57	0.10	34.1
<i>includes</i>	295.00	334.00	39.00	0.72	0.13	42.3
BMDD006	7.40	391.64 (EOH)	384.24	0.27	0.13	9.8
<i>includes</i>	15.00	61.20	46.20	0.45	0.18	10.4
<i>includes</i>	15.00	32.15	17.15	0.56	0.14	16.5
	171.00	263.60	92.60	0.25	0.13	3.3
	319.15	391.64	72.49	0.42	0.12	25.1

Sunstone Managing Director Malcolm Norris said: “The new drilling results from Bramaderos Main strengthen our view that the area hosts a quality gold-copper porphyry system. We have intersected widespread mineralisation that now has a strike extent of over 1km. Follow-on exploration is aimed at defining the geometry of the higher-grade domains within that 1km and further extending mineralisation.

“We have delivered intervals from trenches of 615m at 0.52g/t gold and 0.11% copper and drill holes of 248m at 0.56g/t gold and 0.14% copper (CURI-03) and 172m at 0.52g/t gold and 0.16% copper (BMDD001) within 200m of surface.

“These results clearly demonstrate that the system is capable of delivering an orebody. Our ongoing work with magnetics data and structural interpretation will further assist in unlocking the geometry.

“We also took the decision to understand and further test the Bramaderos Main system prior to embarking on a drilling program at Porotillo. We are now advancing the Porotillo exploration program so that drilling can commence over the next few months. The Porotillo magnetic anomaly is significantly larger than Bramaderos Main and is mineralised based on surface sampling and historic drill holes, such as 26m at 1.1g/t gold and 0.16% copper from 6m downhole in CURI-05.”

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High resolution ground magnetic data has been processed and has undergone further modelling including constrained 3-D modelling. This latest modelling is being integrated with ongoing geological studies. The Bramaderos Main porphyry gold-copper system has been modified by localised post mineral intrusives and faulting, and further drilling and structural studies will further refine the geometry of the system.

In ongoing activities at Bramaderos, full analysis of the West Zone target and the epithermal gold targets in the western portion of the concession is nearing completion and will be reported once that process is properly concluded.

Drilling at Limon is ongoing and hole LMDD006 is expected to be completed towards the end of January.

Surface exploration at Porotillo is continuing. Ground magnetics and geological mapping have been completed. Trenching is being planned to cover areas of partially outcropping porphyry gold-copper mineralisation.

Table 2: Drill hole details for the Bramaderos Main target to date.

Drill Hole Number	Start date	Completion date	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (PSAD56 Grid) (degrees)	EOH (m)
BMDD001	2/06/2019	20/06/2019	-45	238	669.49
BMDD002	23/06/2019	24/07/2019	-55	228	834.84
BMDD003	18/10/2019	21/10/2019	-80	238	55.25
BMDD004	23/10/2019	7/11/2019	-80	238	515.18
BMDD005	11/11/2019	24/11/2019	-45	50	510.25
BMDD006	28/11/2019	12/12/2020	-35	145	391.64
BMDD007	14/12/2019	In progress	-50	05	
					2,976.65m

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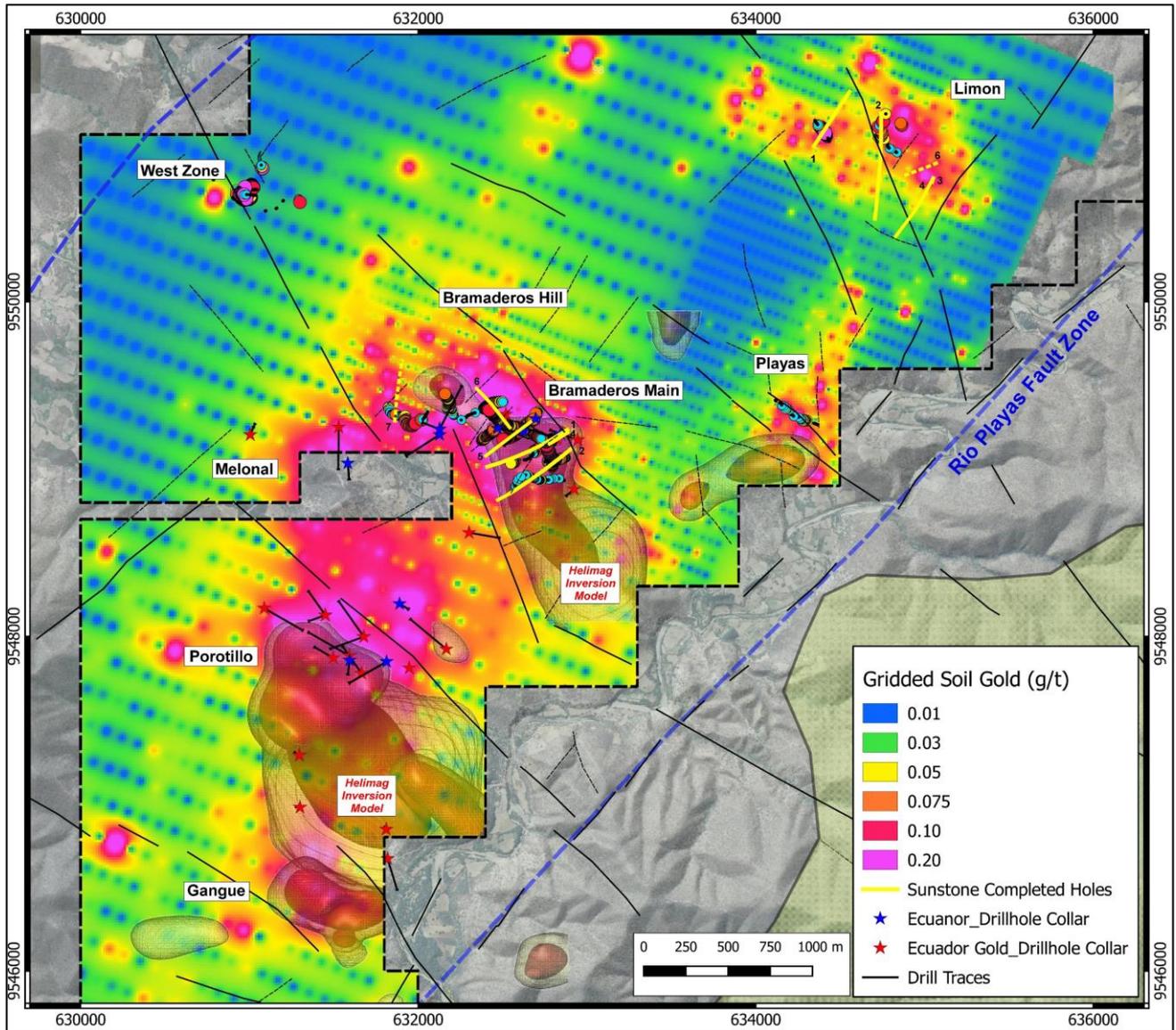


Figure 1: Plan view of the Bramaderos Project porphyry gold-copper targets as defined by gold-in-soil anomalies and magnetic anomalies.

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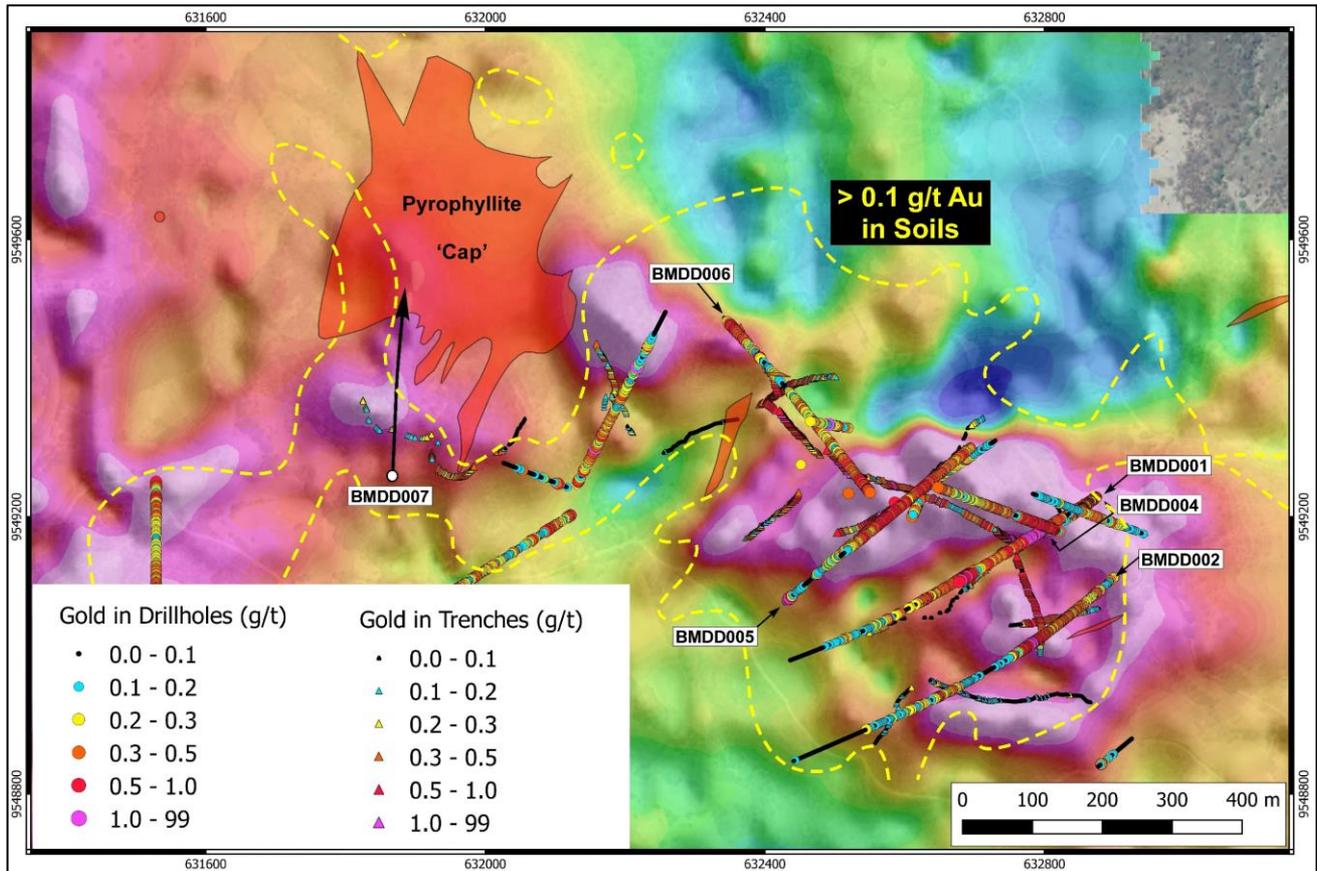


Figure 2: Plan view and drill status plan of the Bramaderos Main porphyry target showing recently processed ground magnetic data as Reduced-to-Pole (RTP) imagery. The anomaly shape in the area of drilling BMDD001 – 007 has been refined from the original interpretation of the heli-magnetics data and is currently undergoing detailed review.

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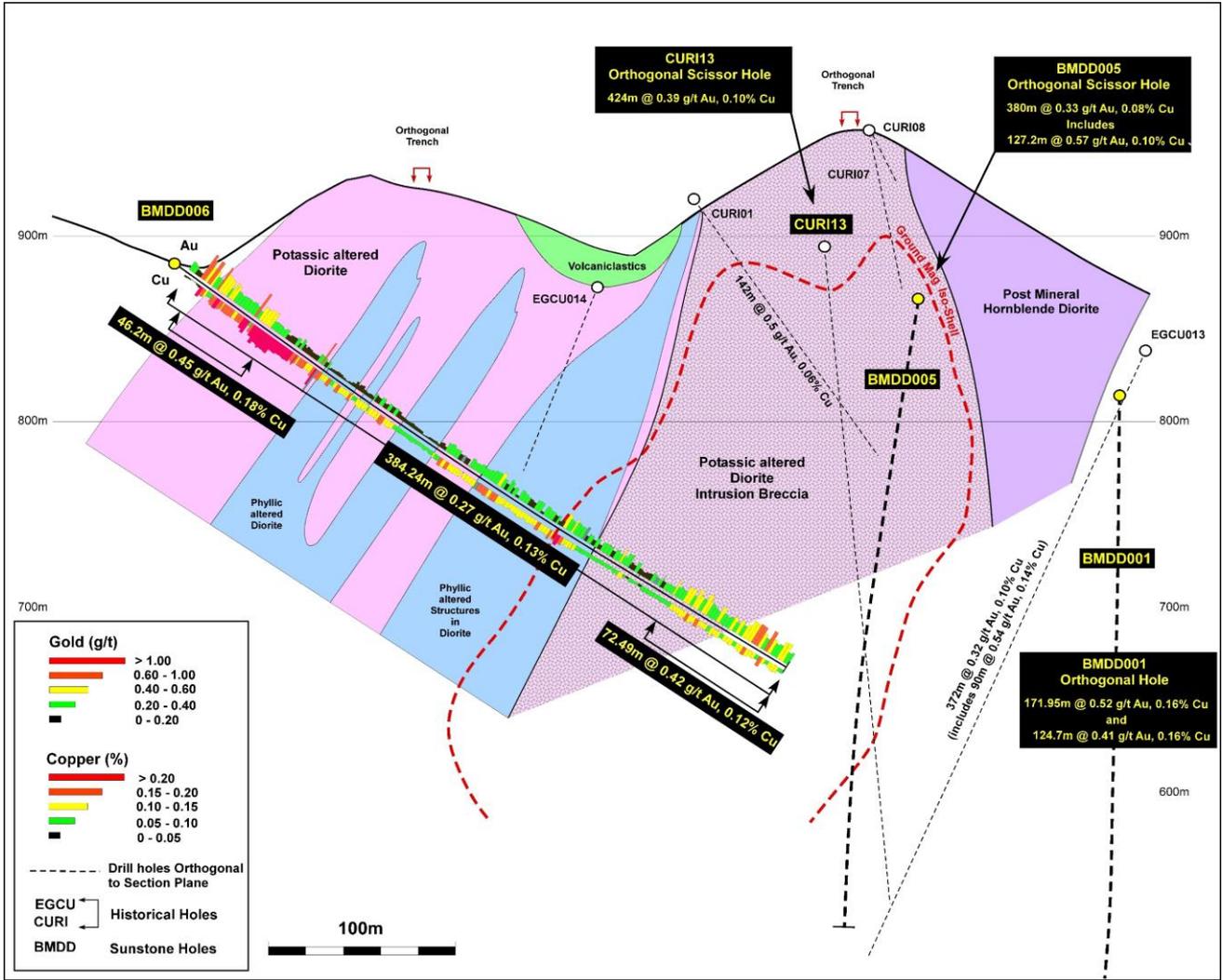


Figure 3: Cross section on trace of hole BMDD006, and showing that portion of BMDD005 that is on section

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About Sunstone Metals

Sunstone has an advanced portfolio of exploration and development projects in Scandinavia and Ecuador. The portfolio comprises:

1. **The Bramaderos Gold-Copper Project** where Sunstone owns an 87.5% interest with TSXV listed Cornerstone Capital Resources holding 12.5% (see ASX announcement dated 10th April 2017, 28th August 2019, and 7 January 2020). The Bramaderos gold-copper project is located in Loja province, southern Ecuador, and is considered to be highly prospective for the discovery of large porphyry gold-copper systems, and high-grade epithermal gold systems. Historical exploration results from drilling at Bramaderos together with recent exploration by Sunstone and joint venture partner Cornerstone Capital Resources (TSXV:CGP) indicate multiple fertile mineralised systems with significant discovery potential.
2. **The Southern Finland Gold Project** includes the Satulinmäki gold prospect. Shallow diamond drilling was completed by the Geological Survey of Finland (GTK) during the period 2000-2005 and this was followed by a 7-hole diamond drilling program by Sunstone Metals in 2016. Intersections from GTK include 18m @ 4.1g/t Au from 50m downhole, including 3m @ 9.3g/t Au, and 4m @ 10.3g/t Au in drill hole R391. Intersections by Sunstone include 23.5m at 3.3g/t in SMDD007 and 2m at 10.5g/t in SMDD005. The Satulinmäki gold prospect is part of an earn-in JV with Canadian company Nortec Minerals, where Sunstone holds an ~82% interest, is funding on-going work, and has also acquired a significant land position, in its own right, in the district.
3. **The Scandinavian Lithium Project** includes the Kietyönmäki lithium prospect. Drilling by Sunstone has delivered 24.2m at 1.4% Li₂O in a spodumene-bearing pegmatite. Kietyönmäki is also part of the JV with Nortec Minerals.
4. **Sunstone has a significant equity** interest of ~31% in Stockholm listed Copperstone Resources (COPP-B.ST) following the recent sale of the Viscaria Copper project.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based upon information reviewed by Dr Bruce Rohrlach who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Rohrlach is a full-time employee of Sunstone Metals Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr Rohrlach consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mr Malcolm Norris, Managing Director of Sunstone Metals Ltd., has authorised this announcement to be lodged with the ASX.

For further information, please visit www.sunstonemetals.com.au

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APPENDIX 1

The following Table and Sections are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition)

TABLE 1 – Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results announced here are from diamond drill core samples. The sampling was carried out using half core, generally at 2m intervals and where appropriate sampled to 1m intervals.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core recovery was good, and core aligned prior to splitting.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling was used to obtain samples (see first point above) from which the samples were dried, crushed to 70% passing 2mm, Split 1000g and pulverised to 85% passing 75microns. A 20g portion of this sample was used for multi-element analysis (IMS-230) and a 30g sample for Fire Assay Au (FAS-111).
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The diamond core was drilled delivering either HTW (70.9mm) or NTW (56mm) core. Drill core is oriented using a Reflex ACT II tool for bottom of hole.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core recovery data for this drilling was measured for each drill run and captured in a digital logging software package. The data has been reviewed and core recovery was approximately 100% throughout.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core recovery was good, no extra measures were taken to maximise sample recovery.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been established.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill samples were logged for lithology, weathering, structure, mineralogy, mineralisation, colour, geotechnical attributes, and other features. Logging and sampling were carried out according to Sunstone's internal protocols and QAQC procedures which comply with industry standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill samples are logged for lithology, weathering, structure, mineralogy, mineralisation, colour, geotechnical attributes and other features. Core is photographed both wet and dry.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes are logged in full, from start to finish of the hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Half core was used to provide the samples that were assayed and reported here. Quarter core samples were taken ~1 in every 28 samples for duplicate sampling. The remaining core is left in the core trays.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core samples collected.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were sent to the LAC y Asociados Cia. Ltda. Sample Preparation Facility in Cuenca, Ecuador for sample preparation. The standard sample preparation for drill core samples (Code PRP-910) is: Drying the sample, crushing to size fraction 70% <2mm and splitting the sample to a 250g portion by riffle or Boyd rotary splitter. The 250g sample is then pulverised to >85% passing 75 microns and then split into two 50g pulp samples. Then one of the pulp samples was sent to the MS Analytical Laboratory in Vancouver (Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue, Langley, BC V1M 4B4, Canada) for gold and base metal analysis. The sample preparation is carried out according to industry standard practices using highly appropriate sample preparation techniques.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sunstone used an industry standard QAQC programme involving Certified Reference Materials “standards” and blank samples, which were introduced in the assay batches. Standards (Certified Reference Materials) or analytical blanks were submitted at a rate of 1 in 28 samples. Field duplicates were also taken at a rate of approximately 1 in 28 samples. The check or duplicate assay results are reported along with the sample assay values in the final analysis report.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For diamond core, the routine sample procedure is to always take the half/quarter core to the right of the orientation line (looking down hole) or the cut line (in cases where the orientation line was not reliable). Once assay results are received the results from duplicate samples are compared with the corresponding routine sample to ascertain whether the sampling is representative.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the style of sampling undertaken and the grain size of the material, and correctly represent the style and type of mineralisation at the exploration stage.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sunstone uses a fire assay gold technique for Au assays (FAS-111) and a four acid multi element technique (IMS-230) for a suite of 48 elements. FAS-111 involves Au by Fire Assay on a 30-gram aliquot, fusion and atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) at trace levels. IMS-20 is considered a near total 4 acid technique using a 20g aliquot followed by multi-element analysis by ICP-AES/MS at ultra-trace levels. This analysis technique is considered suitable for this style of mineralisation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data from other measurement tools/instruments are not reported here.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards, blanks and duplicates are inserted ~1/28 samples. The values of the standards range from low to high grade and are considered appropriate to

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																				
	<i>lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> monitor performance of values near cut-off and near the mean grade of the deposit. The check sampling results are monitored, and performance issues are communicated to the laboratory if necessary. 																				
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procedure checks have been completed by the Competent Person for exploration results for this announcement. 																				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twin holes have not been drilled in this area. 																				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sunstone sampling data were imported and validated using Excel. 																				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay data were not adjusted. Core loss intervals are assigned assay values of zero where present. 																				
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample co-ordinates are located by GPS and measured along the length of the trench. 																				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Southern Ecuador projection parameters: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Parameter</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Reference Ellipsoid</td> <td>International 1924</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Semi Major Axis</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inverse Flattening (1/f)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type of Projection</td> <td>UTM Zone -17S (Datum PSAD56)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Central Meridian:</td> <td>-81.0000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Latitude of Origin</td> <td>0.0000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scale on Central Meridian</td> <td>0.9996</td> </tr> <tr> <td>False Northing</td> <td>10000000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>False Easting</td> <td>500000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Parameter	Value	Reference Ellipsoid	International 1924	Semi Major Axis		Inverse Flattening (1/f)		Type of Projection	UTM Zone -17S (Datum PSAD56)	Central Meridian:	-81.0000	Latitude of Origin	0.0000	Scale on Central Meridian	0.9996	False Northing	10000000	False Easting	500000
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The topographic control was compared against published maps and satellite imagery and found to be good quality. 																					
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The samples were collected from three diamond drill holes from the Bramaderos Main target, and with sample length generally ranging between 1-2m. 																				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data from these samples does not contribute to any resource estimate nor implies any grade continuity. 																				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sample compositing was done. 																				
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling orientations were appropriate for the interpreted geology providing representative samples. 																				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sampling bias is expected at this stage. Drilling is at an early stage and there has been no historical drilling on this target. 																				
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sunstone sampling procedures indicate individual samples were given due attention. Sample security was managed through sealed 																				

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>individual samples and sealed bags of multiple samples for secure delivery to the laboratory by permanent staff of the joint-venture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MS Analytical is an internationally accredited laboratory that has all its internal procedures heavily scrutinised in order to maintain their accreditation. MS Analytical is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 2005 Accredited Methods.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sunstone's and Cornerstone's sampling techniques and data have been audited multiple times by independent mining consultants during various project assessments. These audits have concluded that the sampling techniques and data management are to industry standards. All historical data has been validated to the best degree possible and migrated into a database.

TABLE 1 – Section 2: 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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bramaderos Exploration Concession is located in the Loja Province of southern Ecuador. The concession was granted to La Plata Minerales S.A. ("PLAMIN") in January 2017. PLAMIN is a subsidiary of Cornerstone Capital Resources Inc ("Cornerstone"). The concession is subject to a Joint Venture between Cornerstone Capital Resources Inc. and Sunstone Metals Ltd. There are no wilderness areas or national parks or areas of environmental significance within or adjoining the concession area. There are no native title interests.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bramaderos Exploration Concession was granted to La Plata Minerales S.A. ("PLAMIN") in January 2017. PLAMIN is a subsidiary of Cornerstone Capital Resources Inc ("Cornerstone"). The Bramaderos Concession is subject to a Joint Venture between Sunstone Metals and Cornerstone. Sunstone has earned a 51% interest in the JV.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The historic exploration was completed by various groups over the period 1970-1984, 2001-2002 and 2004-2007. Most of the readily available historic data has been acquired and compiled into databases and a GIS project. Exploration by other parties has included stream sediment surveys, geological mapping, rock chip sampling (888 samples) and grid-based soil sampling (1324 samples), trenching and channel sampling (17 trenches), ground magnetic surveys (31 line kilometres), electrical IP surveys and diamond drilling (10426m).
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deposit style being explored for includes intrusion-related and stockwork hosted porphyry Au-Cu systems plus low sulphidation epithermal veins and bulk-tonnage breccia-hosted epithermal gold mineralisation. The setting is a volcanic arc setting of Cretaceous age intrusions.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of the samples discussed in this announcement are in the body of the text. Details of historical drill holes are included here and are taken from publicly available NI 43-101 technical reports. See Tables 1 and 2 and Figures 1 - 3 for the location of drill holes.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information included in announcement.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weighted averages were calculated over reported intervals according to sample length. No grade cut-offs were applied.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervals were calculated based on interval length multiplied by the metal grade, and then composited over appropriate intervals and averaged over the length.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metal equivalents are not presented.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill-hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the first phase of drilling at this target and the geometry of mineralisation is poorly understood at this stage.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The intervals quoted for all drill holes are down hole lengths.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Figures for maps showing distribution of samples.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures 1-3 above show the current interpretations of geology and the location of drill holes.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures 1 -3 above show various datasets that are being used to identify target areas and to guide current and future drilling.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The planned exploration program is outlined in the announcement.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Figures 1-3 which show areas for further exploration.