

16 SEPTEMBER 2021

Bramaderos Gold-Copper Project, Southern Ecuador**Three more holes intersect mineralised porphyry, paving way for maiden Resource Estimate in early 2022****Assays include 69.6m at 0.65g/t gold and 0.2% copper****Key Points**

- **Strong assay results received from the Bramaderos Project in southern Ecuador for holes BMDD009, 010, and 011 at the Brama prospect:**
 - **BMDD009; 185.3m at 0.4g/t gold, 0.15% copper, (0.64g/t AuEq¹) from 116.8m**
 - **BMDD010; 170.65m at 0.46g/t gold and 0.15% copper. (0.7g/t AuEq¹) from 311.75m, including**
 - **69.6m at 0.65g/t gold, 0.2% copper, (0.97g/t AuEq¹) from 347m**
 - **BMDD011; 404.8m at 0.32g/t gold, 0.09% copper, (0.46g/t AuEq¹) from surface, including**
 - **51.3m at 0.54g/t gold, 0.07% copper (0.65g/t AuEq¹) from surface**
- **BMDD009 and 010 have further defined the gold-copper mineralised porphyry and intrusive breccia**
- **BMDD011 has extended the gold-copper mineralised domain to the northwest, below well mineralised trench sampling**
- **A detailed 3-D geological model has been built for Brama and will underpin a Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) to be undertaken in early 2022**
- **Drilling is ongoing with six more holes planned as part of the initial Mineral Resource drill program**

Sunstone Metals Ltd (ASX: STM) is pleased to announce further strong assay results at the Brama prospect, within its Bramaderos project in southern Ecuador.

The results from holes BMDD009, 010 and 011 further highlight the potential for Brama to host a substantial gold-copper porphyry system (Figure 1).

*1 - AuEq is calculated on a gold and copper basis only using metals prices at 30th August 2021, being US\$1,814/oz gold, US\$4.36/lb copper using the formula: (gold grade in g/t) + 1.6 * (Cu grade in %).*

No metallurgical recoveries have been applied to exploration results.

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In light of these results, Sunstone has defined a drill program to continue through to December 2021, after which all data will be compiled, and an initial Mineral Resource Estimate will be undertaken in early 2022.

Sunstone Managing Director Malcolm Norris said: “We are very pleased with the latest round of results which provide more firm evidence that Brama has the potential to be a large gold-copper mineralised porphyry. Importantly we are seeing good gold-copper grades from surface.

“An initial Mineral Resource Estimate is a logical next step for the Brama target.

“Our drilling is being guided by robust 3D geological modelling to continue to define the Brama system. In parallel, we are re-visiting other targets such as Limon, Playas and Melonal with a view to defining additional resources.

“Our plan is to grow the scale of the opportunity at the Bramaderos Project via exploration and mineral resource definition across several porphyry systems”.

The Bramaderos Project is ideally located immediately adjacent to the Pan American highway, and within reasonable distance of available hydropower, supporting the economics of potential development opportunities. The project is also supported by nearby commercial airports and significant cities (Loja) and enjoys strong community support.

Discussion of Results

Drill hole BMDD009 was drilled in the east and central parts of the main Brama porphyry system (Figures 2 & 3) and intersected a veined porphyry system hosted by diorite. The drill hole further strengthened the interpretation of geology and mineralisation between holes BMDD001 and 002.

Drill hole BMDD010 (Figures 2 & 3) intersected the main Brama porphyry stockwork style mineralisation and the deeper northern part of the intrusive breccia intersected in BMDD008. The hole drilled orthogonal to previously drilled holes BMDD001, 002 and 005 and has better defined the higher-grade mineralisation reported from BMDD001 and historical hole CURI-03, and from the intrusive breccia in hole BMDD005. Hole BMDD010 was drilled at a shallow dip of -30° and therefore the intersections are between 200m and 300m below surface.

Drill hole BMDD011 was drilled towards the northwest from the collar of hole BMDD008 (Figures 2 & 3) and was sited to test the northwest up-dip continuation of the mineralised intrusive breccia body that was intersected at depth in BMDD008, and to test below well mineralised trench intervals of 70m at 0.68g/t gold and 0.16% copper, and 63m at 0.77g/t gold and minor copper.

Assays are pending for holes BMDD012 and 013. Both holes have tested magnetic anomalies to the northwest of the Brama area and have intersected mineralisation.

BMDD014 has recently been completed and hole BMDD015 is in progress. Both are testing areas of limited drilling within the higher-grade intrusive breccia.

Gold equivalent values are included in Table 1 below to enable comparison, in general terms in an early-stage exploration context, to other large lower-grade gold systems, and to other porphyry systems which are often reported in metal-equivalent terms and are invariably gold and copper deposits, with both metals being targeted by exploration.

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Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq (g/t) ¹
BMDD009	49.70	546.00	496.30	0.29	0.12	6.4	1.3	0.48
	67.70	310.00	242.30	0.37	0.14	4.1	1.5	0.59
	116.80	302.10	185.30	0.4	0.15	3.2	1.6	0.64
BMDD010								
	311.75	482.40	170.65	0.46	0.15	5.0	1.4	0.70
<i>including</i>	347.00	416.60	69.60	0.65	0.20	2.0	2.3	0.97
<i>including</i>	347.00	363.00	16.00	0.98	0.24	1.2	2.6	1.36
<i>including</i>	381.70	397.30	15.60	0.77	0.24	2.1	3.1	1.15
	524.00	559.00	35.00	0.24	0.1	28.1	1.5	0.40
BMDD011								
	0.20	405.00	404.80	0.32	0.09	20.0	1.3	0.46
<i>including</i>	0.20	51.50	51.30	0.54	0.07	18.0	1.5	0.65
<i>including</i>	0.20	13.30	13.10	0.93	0.11	11.0	2.0	1.11
	102.00	166.80	64.80	0.54	0.08	57.0	1.4	0.67
	243.50	405.00	161.50	0.22	0.12	1.5	1.2	0.41

Table 1: Summary of mineralised intersections in Brama drill holes BMDD009, 010 and 011.

1 - AuEq is calculated on a gold and copper basis only using metals prices at 30th August 2021, being US\$1,814/oz gold, US\$4.36/lb copper using the formula: (gold grade in g/t) + 1.6 * (Cu grade in %). No metallurgical recoveries have been applied to exploration results.

Exploration Program at Brama for the Remainder of 2021

Drilling will continue at the Brama target with 1 drill rig through to December 2021. During that period an additional 6 holes for 2,300m will be completed.

This drilling program will form the basis for an initial Mineral Resource Estimate to be undertaken in early 2022. The goal of this MRE is to establish an initial near surface resource estimate that can then be expanded as exploration continues at Brama and the other nearby targets such as Limon and Melonal. At Brama the >0.4g/t gold equivalent domain is shown in Figure 1 extending from surface to a depth of ~500m as currently modelled and is open at depth. The domain is a plunging ovoid shape with dimensions of 460m (plunge) x 350m (long) x 220m (width).

Planning is also underway for an electrical geophysical survey over the Limon target in late 2021 to early 2022. It is expected that this program will define anomalies for further drill testing in areas where alteration has compromised the magnetic signature of the porphyry systems. The drill targets to be defined will be followed up in 2022. If the results of the survey are promising, then additional surveys may be undertaken at Brama Hill and other targets (Figures 2 - 4).

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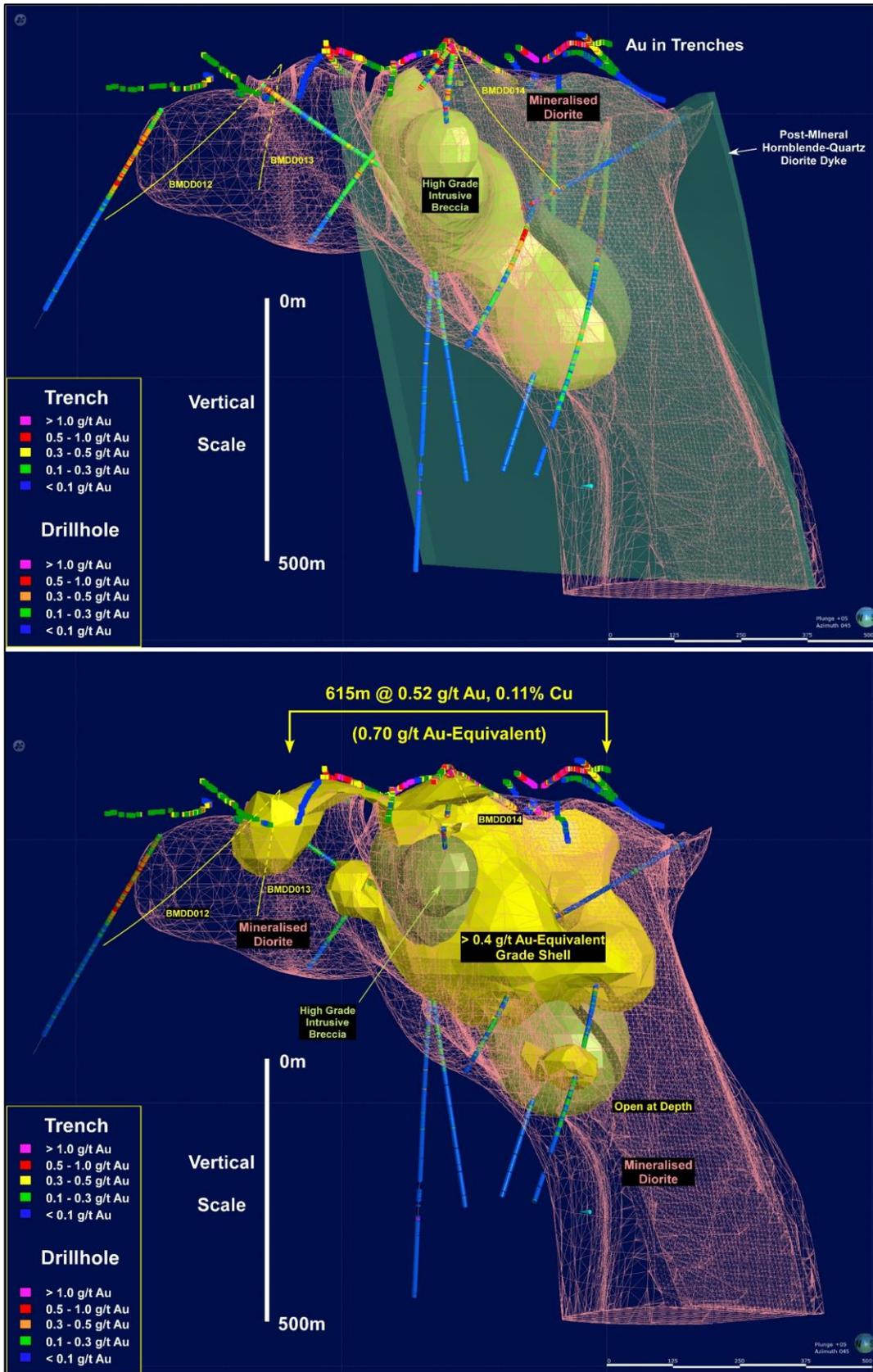


Figure 1: Brama 3-D geological model developed using Leapfrog software. The >0.4g/t gold equivalent domain is shown extending from surface to a depth of ~500m. No drilling has been undertaken to explore this domain below this depth at this stage.

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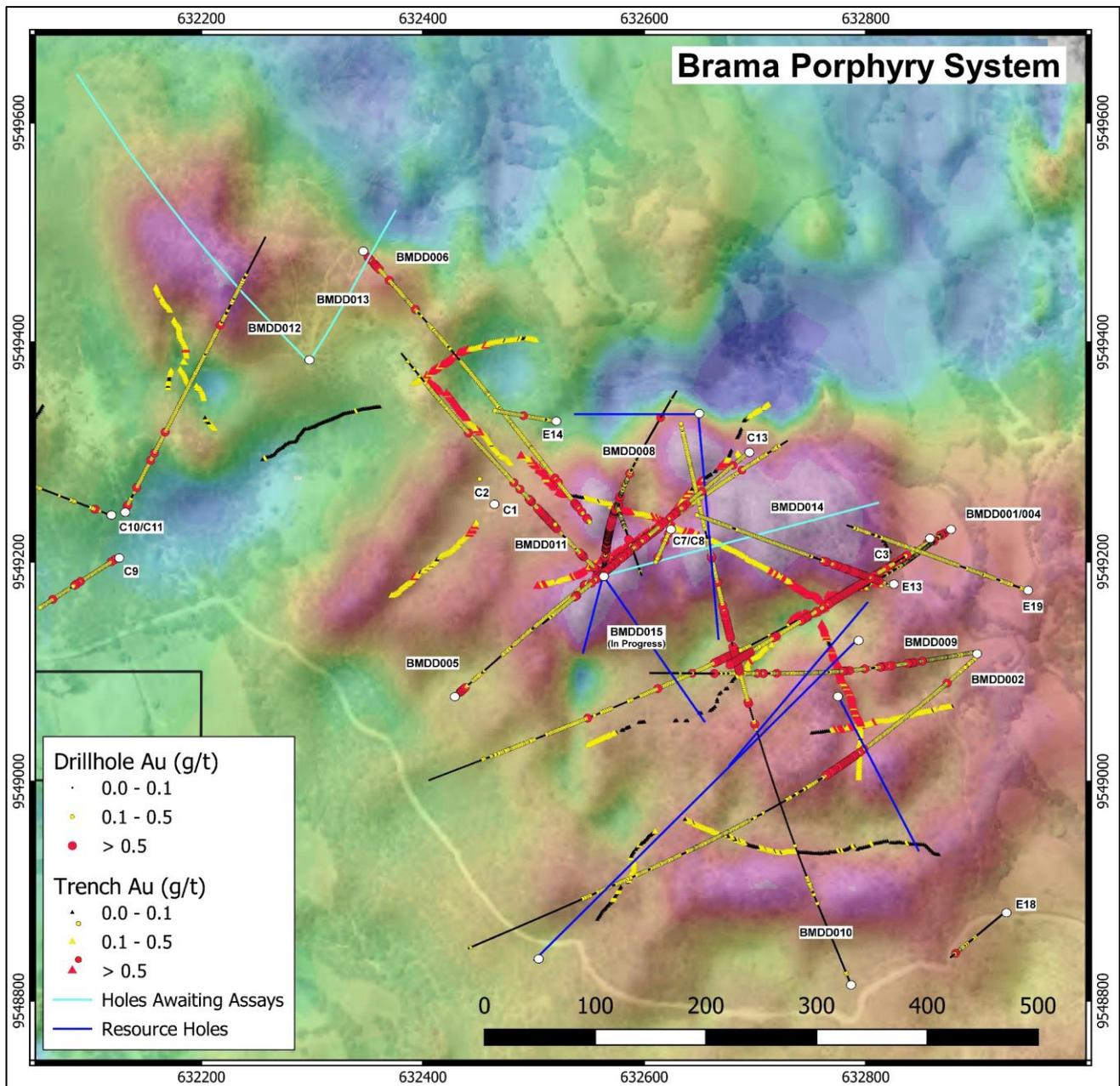


Figure 2: Brama gold-copper porphyry plan view showing the RTP magnetics as a backdrop and the circular magnetic response that is attributed to an outer and shallow mineralised intrusive breccia, and an inner and vertically extensive stockwork porphyry domain. Locations of holes BMDD009 – 015 are shown. Proposed 2021 drilling is shown as blue drill traces.

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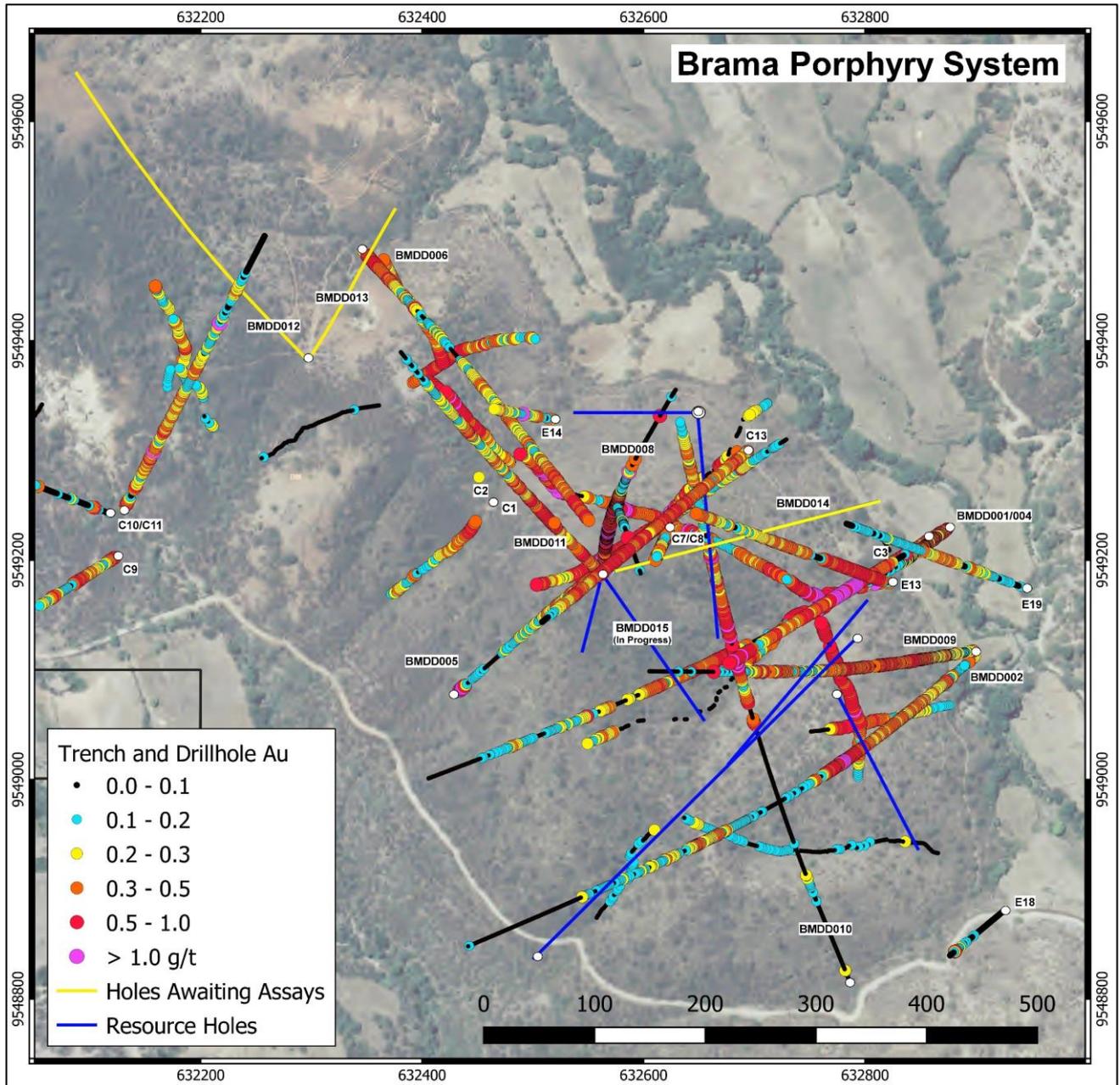


Figure 3: Same image as Figure 2 showing gold grade distribution within drill holes and surface trenching. Locations of holes BMDD009 – 015 are shown. Proposed 2021 drilling is shown as blue drill traces.

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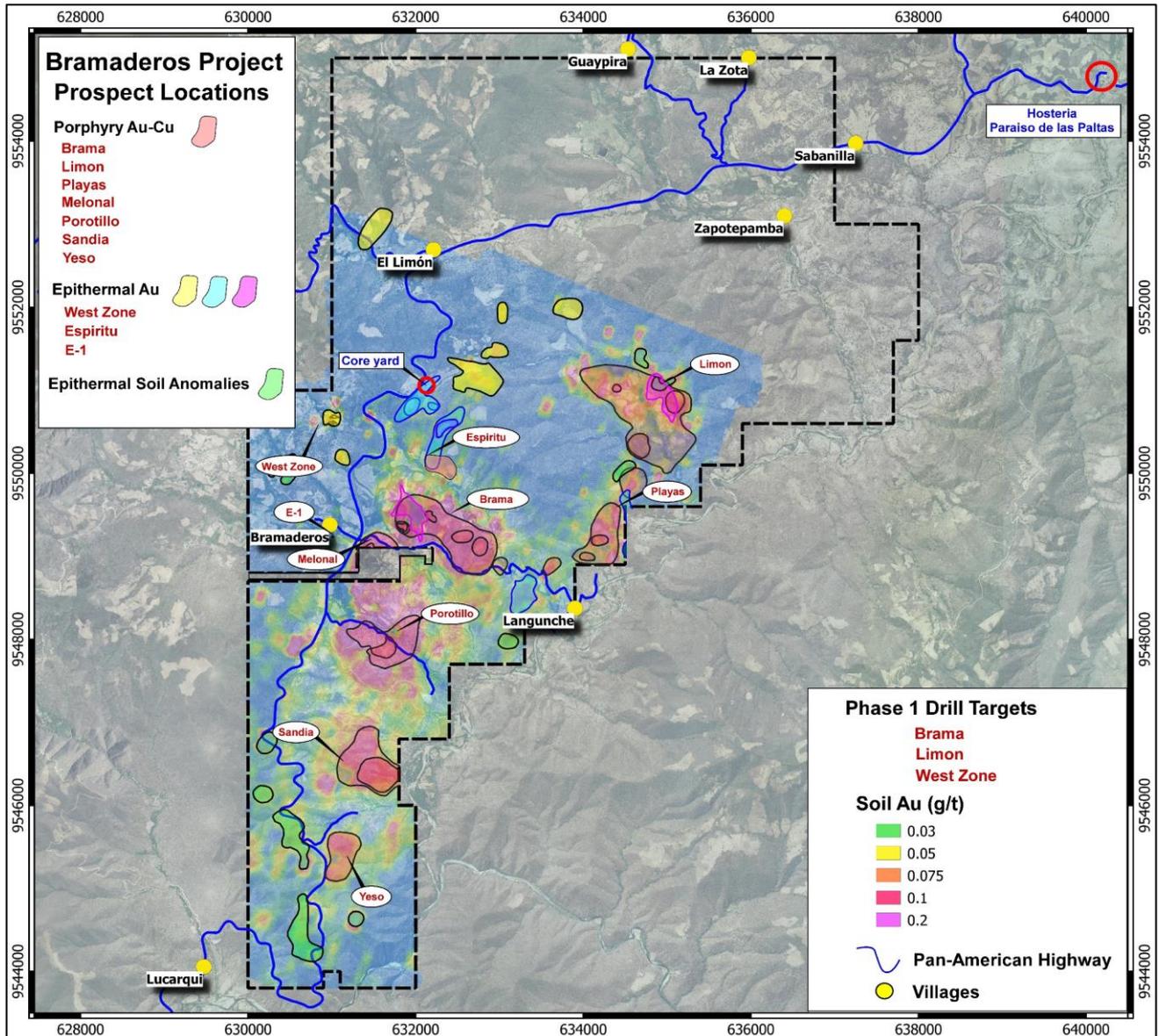


Figure 4: Location of the Brama target and the multiple gold-copper porphyry systems within the Bramaderos concession.

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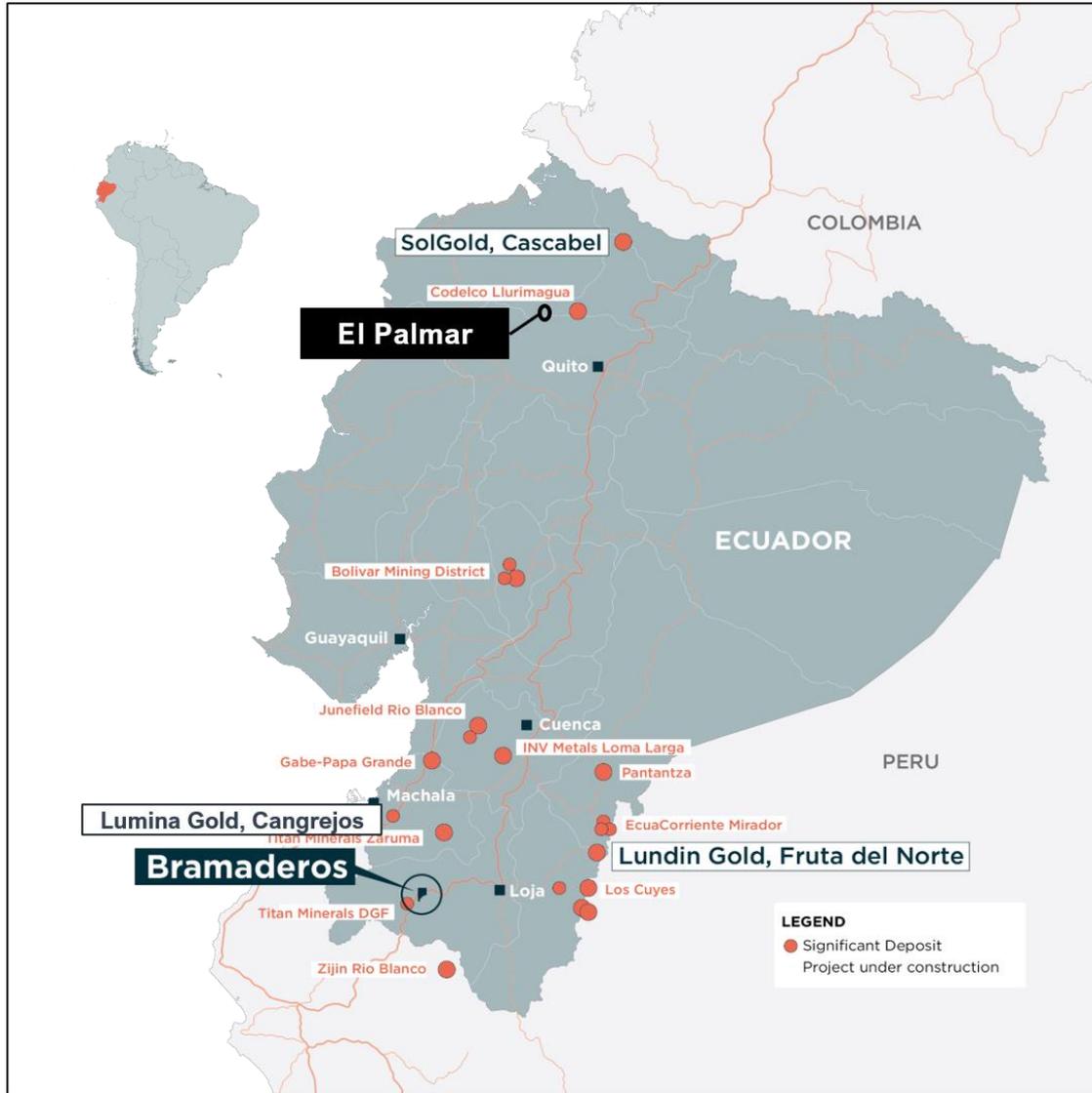


Figure 5: Location of Sunstone’s Bramaderos and El Palmar projects, Ecuador

Table 2: Brama drill hole location details for BMDD009, 010, 011

Hole ID	Easting_PSAD56	Northing_PSAD56	RL	Dip	Azimuth GRID	EOH
BMDD009	632902	9549118	807	-65	259	719.63
BMDD010	632787	9548814	845	-30	337	600.75
BMDD011	632563	9549187	967	-55	314	471.06
BMDD012	632297	9549381	930	-45	314	452.32
BMDD013	632297	9549381	930	-55	32	299.58
BMDD014	632563	9549187	967	-50	75	503.04
BMDD015	632563	9549187	967	-65	145	In Progress

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

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About Sunstone Metals

Sunstone has an advanced portfolio of exploration and development projects in Ecuador and Scandinavia. 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 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 El Palmar Copper-Gold Project** where the highly prospective 800ha El Palmar copper-gold porphyry project in Ecuador will be acquired through a Staged Acquisition Agreement, which will ultimately deliver 100 per cent ownership to Sunstone.
3. **Sunstone has a large equity interest** in Stockholm listed Copperstone Resources (COPP-B.ST) following the sale of the Viscaria Copper project to Copperstone in 2019.
4. **The Finland Lithium Project** includes the Kietyönmäki lithium prospect. Drilling by Sunstone has delivered 24.2m at 1.4% Li₂O in a spodumene-bearing pegmatite. The project is a JV with Nortec Minerals. As announced on 5 May 2021, a Letter of Intent has been signed to sell the Finland Lithium 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.

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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 drilling samples. The drill core sampling was carried out using half core, generally at 1-2m 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, rock chip and channel sampling points have been guided by geological mapping. The drill samples from Brama 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 Brama target area is now undergoing Phase 2 exploration. Current drilling by Sunstone is diamond core drilling and has drilled to various depths up to 720m. 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 the Brama 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 at Brama 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, trench samples and rock chips were logged for lithology, weathering, structure, mineralogy, mineralisation, colour, 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, and trench and rock chip samples are logged for lithology, weathering, structure, mineralogy, mineralisation, colour, and other features.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill holes and trenches are logged in full, from start to finish of the excavation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<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 submitted for assay. Quarter core samples were taken ~1 in every 28 samples for duplicate sampling. The remaining core is left in the core trays.
	<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"> N/A.
	<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"> Surface and drill core samples from Brama were sent to the LAC y Asociados Cia. Ltda. Sample Preparation Facility in Cuenca, Ecuador for sample preparation.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <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> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample preparation is carried out according to industry standard practices using highly appropriate sample preparation techniques. 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. 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. 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.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <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> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<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. Handheld XRF data, together with detailed geological logging, are used as a guide to areas of potential mineralisation and samples from these areas are sent for laboratory analysis as described above. 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 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																				
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. 	<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"> The use of twinned holes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twin holes have not been drilled in these areas. 																				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sunstone sampling data were imported and validated using Excel. 																				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<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"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample co-ordinates are located by GPS and for trench samples measured along the length of the trench. 																				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specification of the grid system used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecuador projection parameters: <table border="1" data-bbox="917 757 1481 1205"> <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"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<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"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill core samples were collected from diamond drill holes from the Brama target, and with sample length generally ranging between 1.0 – 2.0m. 																				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<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"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling orientations were appropriate for the interpreted geology providing representative samples. Trench orientations and rock chip locations were appropriate for the interpreted geology providing representative samples. 																				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sampling bias is expected at this stage. 																				
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sunstone sampling procedures indicate individual samples were given due attention. Sample security was managed through sealed individual samples and sealed bags of multiple samples for secure delivery to the laboratory by permanent staff of the joint venture. 																				

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<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"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sunstone'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"> 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. 	<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 Sunstone Metals Ltd. The concession is subject to a Joint Venture between Cornerstone Capital Resources Inc. (12.5%) and Sunstone Metals Ltd. (87.5%). There are no declared wilderness areas or national parks within or adjoining the concession area. There are no established native title interests.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bramaderos Exploration Concession was granted to La Plata Minerales S.A. ("PLAMIN") in January 2017. PLAMIN is now a subsidiary of Sunstone Metals Ltd. The Bramaderos Concession is subject to a Joint Venture between Sunstone Metals and Cornerstone. Sunstone has an 87.5% interest in the JV.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The historic exploration at Bramaderos 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"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deposit style being explored for includes intrusion-related and stockwork hosted porphyry Au-Cu systems plus epithermal gold-silver-polymetallic veins. The setting at Brama is a volcanic arc setting of Cretaceous age intrusions.
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. See Figures 1-4 for the location of soil sampling, drilling, and trenching activities at Brama, and nearby areas.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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"> No aggregating of intervals undertaken at this stage.
	<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"> Gold equivalent ('AuEq') is presented in the summary notes and table of results in this announcement. The assumptions used in calculating the AuEq value are included in a footnote on page 1. It is considered appropriate to include a AuEq value, with assumptions to enable interested parties to compare these results with other exploration projects that are also often reported in metal equivalents. Individual gold and copper assays are also included. AuEq is only calculated from gold and copper and does not include any other metals.
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"> Figures 1-4 show the interpreted strike orientation of the mineralised lodes based on mapping and interpretation of detailed magnetic data.
	<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"> True widths of mineralised lodes are not known at this stage.
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 1-4 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 1-4 show the current interpretations of geology.
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 1-4 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.
	<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 1-4 which show areas for further exploration.