SHALLOW, HIGH-GRADE INTERCEPTS INCLUDING 16M @ 5.48 G/T AU FROM SUPER HANS

Sunshine Gold Limited (ASX:SHN, "**Sunshine Gold**", "**the Company**") is pleased to announce first results from RC drilling at Super Hans and further results from infill drilling at Bald Hill West. A total of 3,236m from 32 holes have been drilled in 2021.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Sunshine Gold's maiden drilling program at Super Hans has intersected a thick, shallow zone of mineralisation with high grades. Results have been returned for the first four of six holes drilled and include:
  - 21SHRC002 16m @ 5.48 g/t Au from 34m
    - Including 7m @ 10.64 g/t Au from 34m
  - 21SHRC003 3m @ 12.95 g/t Au from 30m
  - 21SHRC001 10m @ 2.96 g/t Au from 11m
    - Including 7m @ 4.06 g/t Au from 11m
- Bald Hill West first pass drilling was completed in January 2021 (13 holes for 1,330m). Results include:
  - 21BHRC013 2m @ 4.65 g/t Au from 33m
    - Including 1m @ 8.77 g/t Au from 33m
  - 20BHRC015 2m @ 1.73 g/t Au from 78m
- Triumph drilling to date (16 February 2021) totals 4,598m of a planned 7,500m program.
- Extensive geochemical data review defines new geological concept at Triumph.

Sunshine Gold's Managing Director, Damien Keys commented: *"We are thrilled with the Super Hans drilling results as it has validated our new geological concept at Triumph. The thick, shallow high grade intersections are extremely encouraging and will be followed up in March 2021. The system was previously tested by five RC holes, all of which contained potentially economic-grade intersections. The results validate our new understanding of the geochemistry of the Triumph system, which highlights the Super Hans to New Constitution South corridor as a high-priority target zone. Drilling at Bald Hill West intersected mineralisation in the anticipated lode positions and the results will be incorporated into our new geological concept to plan the next steps."*

Figure 1: RC Chip tray from 21SHRC002 showing high-grade mineralisation.

SUPER HANS

Six holes (420m) were drilled in January 2021 to follow up on previous, shallow, high-grade intersections. Results have been received for four of the six holes and have returned thick intersections including:

- 21SHRC001 10m @ 2.96 g/t Au from 11m
  - Including 7m @ 4.06 g/t Au from 11m
- 21SHRC002 16m @ 5.48 g/t Au from 34m
  - Including 7m @ 10.64 g/t Au from 34m
- 21SHRC003 3m @ 12.95 g/t Au from 30m
- 21SHRC004 4m @ 1.80 g/t Au from 33m
  - and 2m @ 1.81 g/t Au from 53m

Despite several holes being drilled in the broader Super Hans area in the past, only five previous RC holes intersected the target lode position. The recent results follow up on drilling conducted in 2018 which included:

- TDH124 2m @ 7.57 g/t Au from 1m and 4m @ 2.27 g/t Au from 12m
- TDH182 3m @ 6.46 g/t Au from 6m and 3m @ 1.08 g/t Au from 25m
- TDH181 3m @ 5.01 g/t Au from 20m
- TDH192 22m @ 1.10 g/t Au from 12m
  - Including 6m @ 1.96 g/t Au from 17m
- TDH184 3m @ 2.09 g/t Au from 22m

Super Hans is located on the western side of the Norton Fault and is interpreted to be part of a broader shear zone that extends over 5km in strike length, incorporating prospects such as New Constitution South, Big Hans and Bald Hill (offset by the Norton Fault, Figures 3 & 4). The shear zone is undrilled between Super Hans and Big Hans and will be one of the priority targets for the remaining drill program.

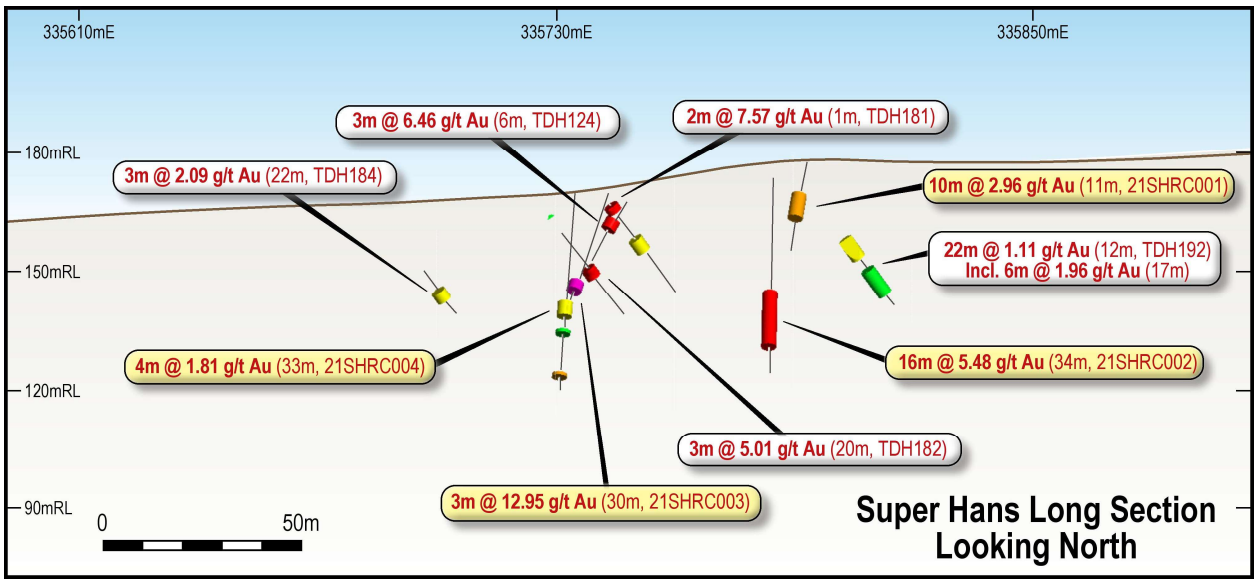


Figure 2: Long Section through Super Hans.

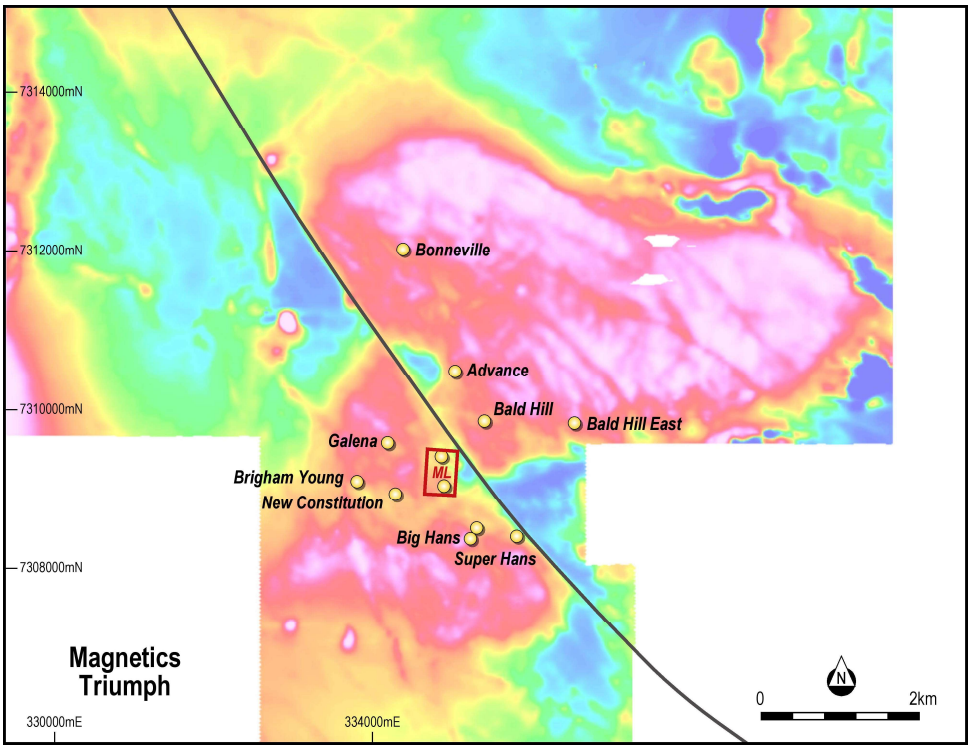


Figure 3: RTP Magnetic image showing prospect locations. Pink and red represent the Norton Tonalite.

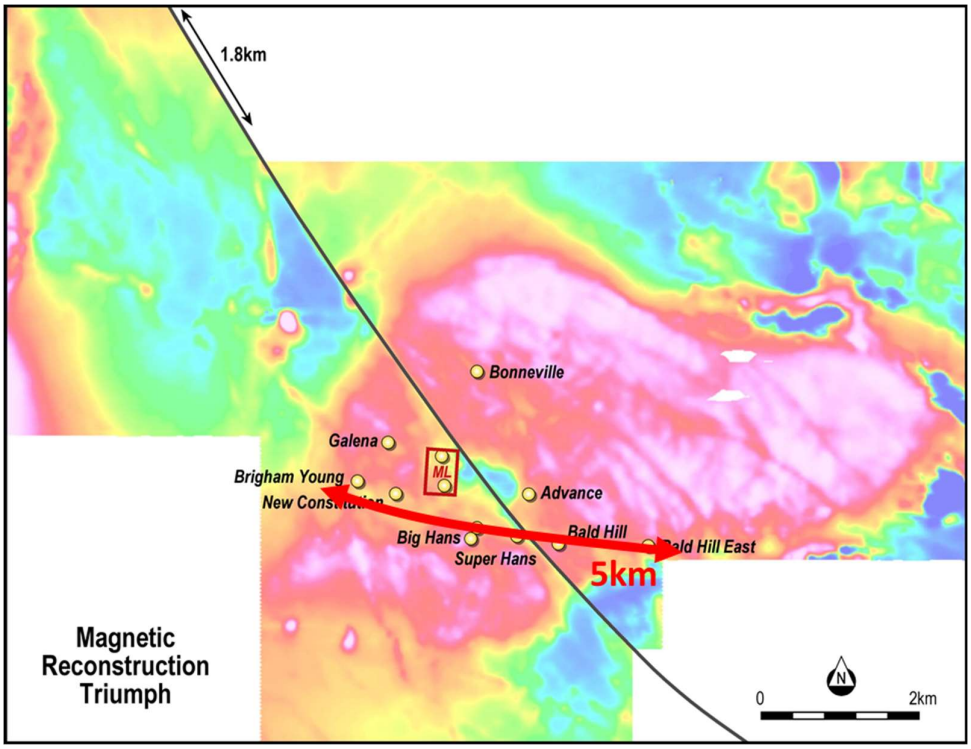


Figure 4: "Reconstructed" RTP Magnetic image showing the offset along the north-west trending Norton Fault. A demagnitised zone (orange) is evident for over 5km from New Constitution – Super Hans – Bald Hill East.

BALD HILL WEST

Sunshine Gold completed broad spaced, infill drilling at Bald Hill West in January 2021. Thirteen RC holes were drilled for 1,330m adding to the 866m drilled in late 2020. The drilling aimed to infill and extend on previous programs that have yielded results including: **12m @ 13.42 g/t Au** (9m, TDH039), **9m @ 3.59 g/t Au** (114m, TDH008), and **11m @ 3.03 g/t Au** (46m, TDH046).

Results from the thirteen holes include:

- 21BHRC013 2m @ 4.65 g/t Au from 33m
  Including 1m @ 8.77 g/t Au from 33m
- 21BHRC014 2m @ 1.35 g/t Au from 46m
- 21BHRC015 2m @ 1.73 g/t Au from 78m
- 21BHRC016 4m @ 1.11 g/t Au from 89m
- 21BHRC010 2m @ 1.30 g/t Au from 49m

Mineralisation was intersected, at or very near to, target depths for each hole drilled. A localised zone of high-grades and thicknesses exists around the 334,930mE section (Figure 6). The localised high-grade is coincident with the intersection of a NNW trending induced polarisation (IP) chargeability conductor. Further work will be undertaken on the influence of this NNW trending conductor (Figure 7). The intersection of the Bald Hill system and the Norton Fault also remains a future target.

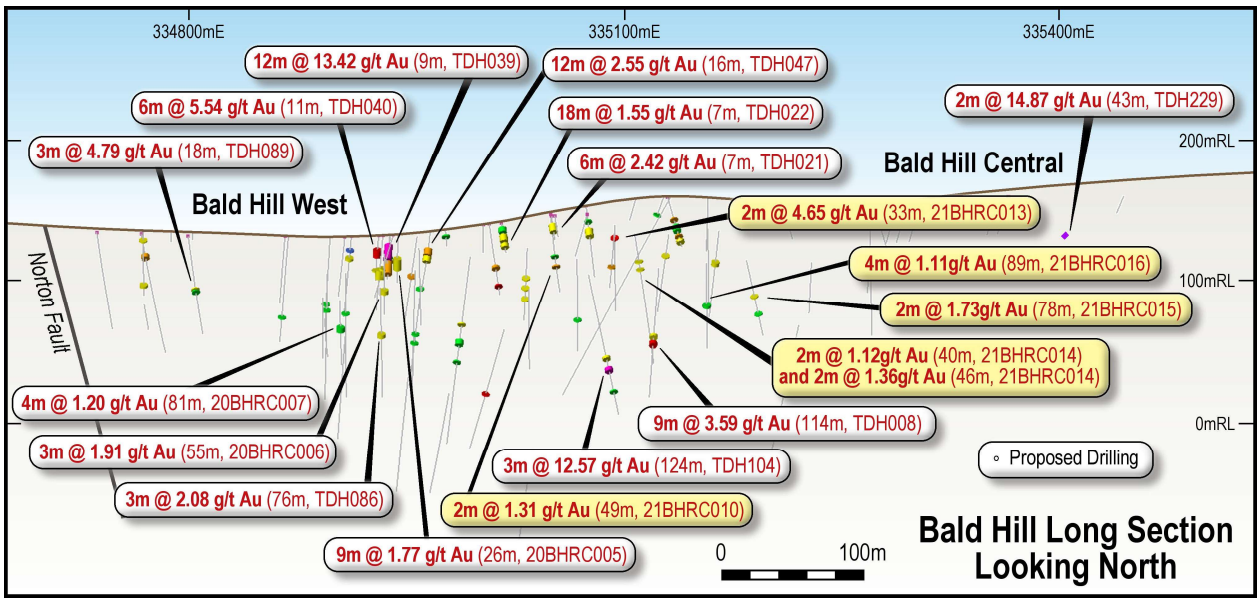


Figure 5: Long Section through Bald Hill West and Bald Hill Central.

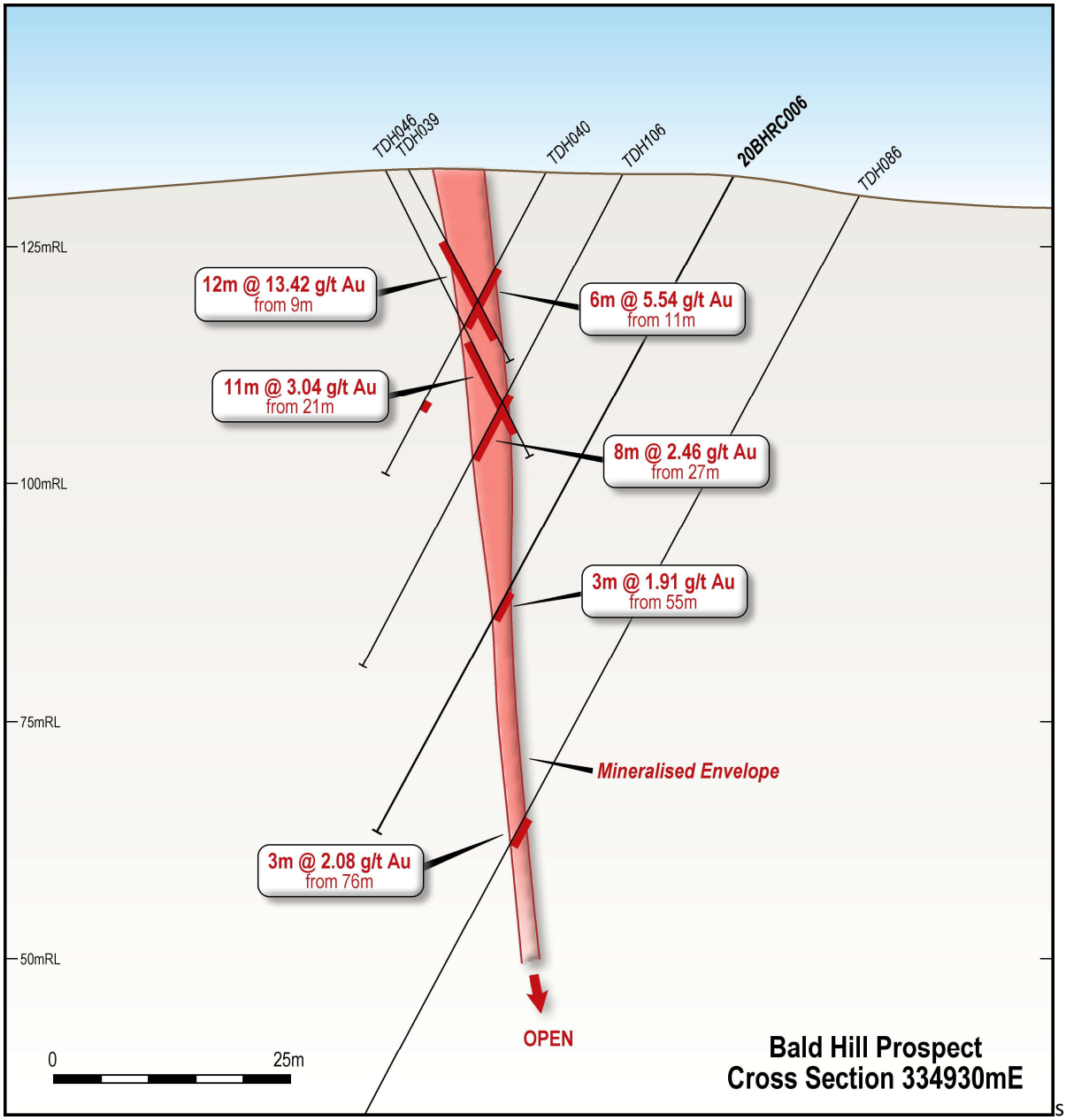


Figure 6: Cross Section through 334930mE at Bald Hill West.

EXTENSIVE GEOCHEMICAL DATA REVIEW DEFINES NEW GEOLOGICAL CONCEPT

Professor Nick Oliver (HCOV Consulting) was engaged to conduct a review of the existing geochemical database and advise on further geochemical data collection. The existing database is comprised of 12,629 compatible samples. The data was assessed for alteration mapping, pathfinder analysis, lithological discrimination and stoichiometrically for sulphide and calcite abundance.

As discussed below, there are three important outcomes of this review that will greatly assist future targeting, being:

a. **A relationship between high-grade gold and intense sericite or potassium feldspar (K-feldspar) alteration was displayed.** The alteration mapping broadly showed cores of intense K-feldspar alteration, rimmed by lessening amounts of sericitic alteration. The strongest zones of K-feldspar alteration were mapped in a discrete zone through Big Hans and in the corridor extending from Super Hans to New Constitution South. A short strike length with an intense localised pocket of k-feldspar alteration was also mapped at Bald Hill and coincides with a discrete IP chargeability conductor (Figure 7).

b. **A strong relationship between Au-As-Sb-Cu-Mo was identified.** This relationship was seen across all mineralised prospects and these elements are considered pathfinders to mineralisation, especially when coincidentally elevated.

c. **Sulphide percentage is considered a less reliable indicator of gold mineralisation than alteration mapping.** Sulphide abundances (arsenopyrite and pyrite) were estimated from stoichiometric calculations. A weak correlation exists between sulphide percentage and gold endowment but is considered a less reliable indicator of gold mineralisation than the alteration mapping.

Importantly, the review has highlighted the prospectivity of the under-explored south-western prospects – Super Hans, Big Hans, New Constitution and New Constitution South. This area is heavily K-feldpar altered, elevated in As, Sb and Cu with elevated sulphide calculated in sampled holes. The zone also displays strong IP chargeability which is another indicator of higher metal/sulphide abundance (Figure 8).

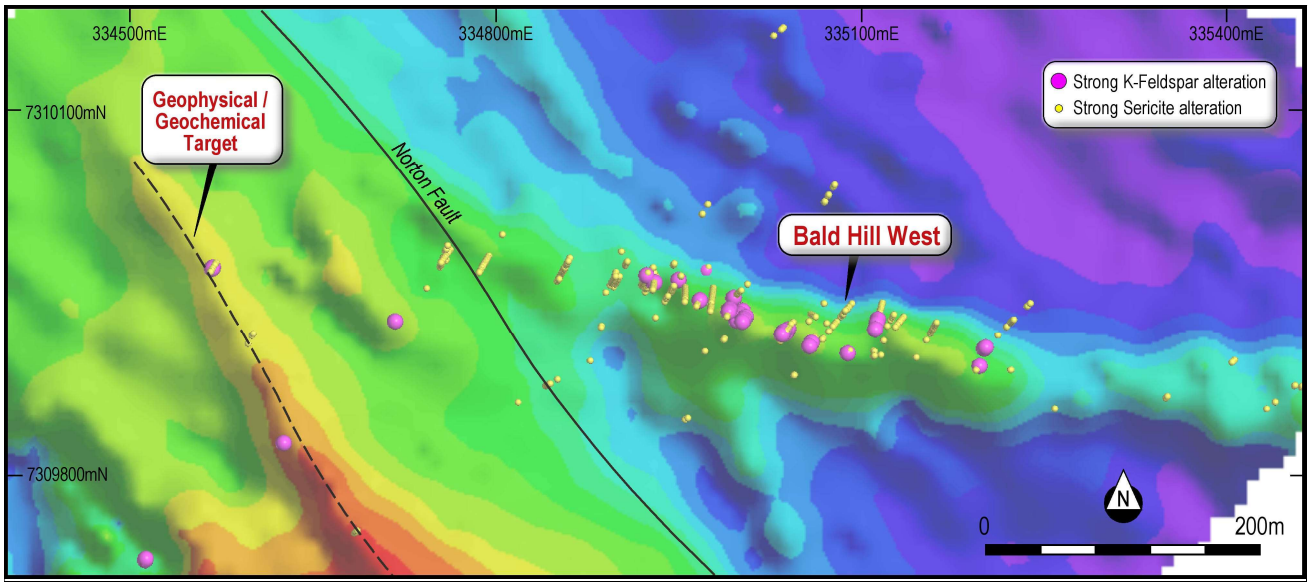


Figure 7: Bald Hill strong k-feldspar alteration (pink) and strong sericite alteration (yellow) overlaying IP chargeability.

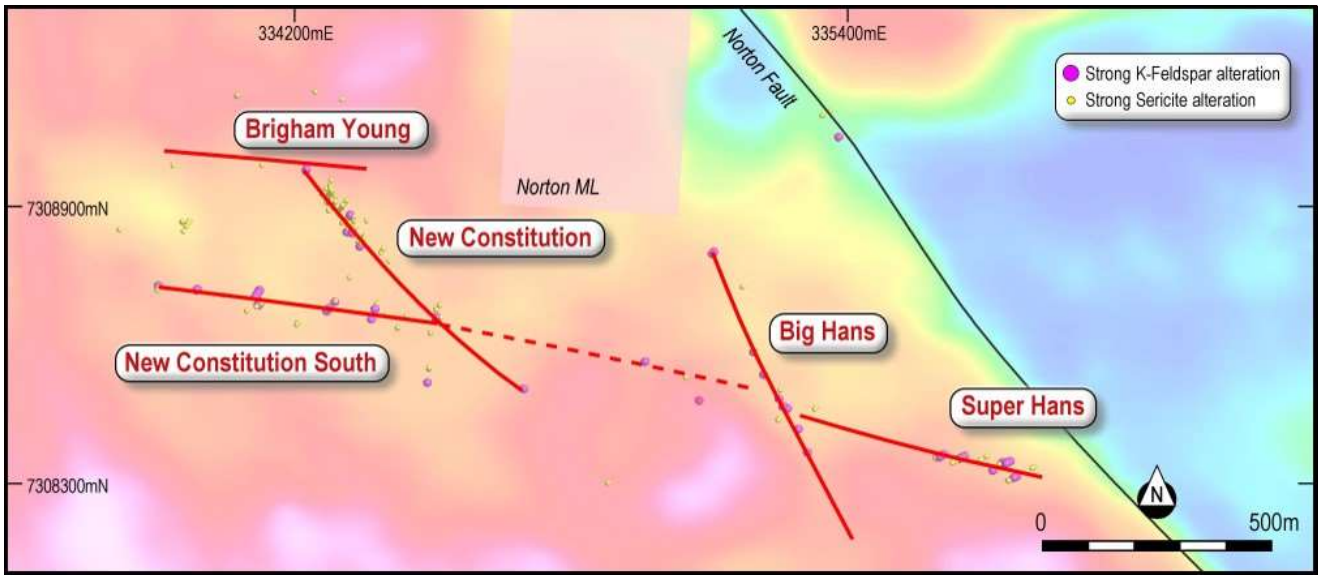


Figure 8: New Constitution South to Super Hans strong k-feldspar alteration (pink) and strong sericite alteration (yellow) overlaying IP chargeability.

UPCOMING TRIUMPH DRILLING

First pass drill testing has now been completed at Bonneville, Bald Hill West, Super Hans, Big Hans, New Constitution and Brigham Young. Approximately 3,000m remains to be drilled of the 7,500m program. In line with the new geological concept, a significant amount of drilling will be refocussed into the Super Hans, Big Hans and New Constitution systems.

Reconnaissance drilling will also test portions of the Norton Fault, especially near the intersections with known mineralisation. A small program will also test a coincident geochemical and geophysical target inferred to run parallel to the Norton Fault west of Bald Hill (as labelled in Figure 7).

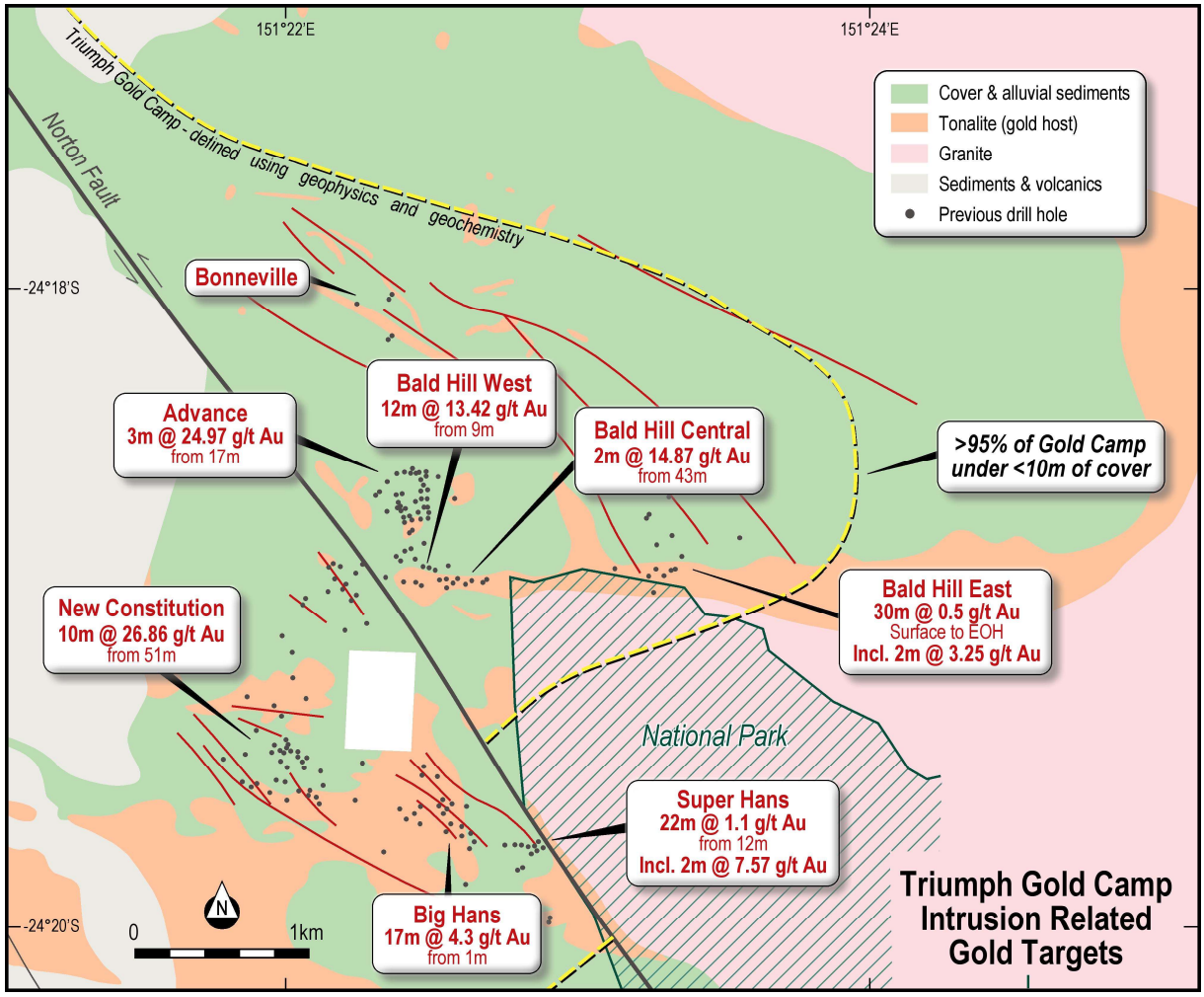


Figure 9: Prospects and key intersections from Triumph

PLANNED ACTIVITIES

- **Ongoing**: Continuation of 7,500m RC drilling program at Triumph in June 2021 quarter, including:
  - completion of 3,000m of RC drilling programs over Super Hans, Big Hans and New Constitution;
  - release of Triumph drilling results; and
  - continuation of drone surveys over the southern Triumph area.
- **February 2021:** Interpretation of airborne magnetic survey and integration into targeting models at Hodgkinson.
- **March 2021:** Audited half-year financial results.
- **March 17 - 18 2021:** Australian Energy and Minerals Investor Conference.
- **March 26 2021:** Last date for exercise of Ravenswood West Option.
- **March 2021 quarter**: Completion of detailed drone surveys over the southern Triumph prospects.
- **May 4 - 7 2021**: Sydney RIU Conference.
- **June 2021 quarter:** Commencement of RC drilling at Hodgkinson.
- **July 14 - 16 2021:** Noosa Mining & Exploration Investor Conference.

Hole ID	Area	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth
21BHRC009	Bald Hill West	334,963	7,309,992	138	-65	200	124
21BHRC010	Bald Hill West	335,038	7,309,971	141	-50	200	88
21BHRC011	Bald Hill West	335,045	7,309,987	142	-60	200	118
21BHRC012	Bald Hill West	335,074	7,309,971	154	-60	200	118
21BHRC013	Bald Hill West	335,096	7,309,955	156	-50	200	100
21BHRC014	Bald Hill West	335,105	7,309,947	151	-65	180	118
21BHRC015	Bald Hill West	335,183	7,309,952	154	-55	180	112
21BHRC016	Bald Hill West	335,165	7,309,957	161	-60	200	124
21BHRC017	Bald Hill West	335,158	7,309,937	150	-50	200	88
21BHRC018	Bald Hill West	335,144	7,309,897	167	-60	200	52
21BHRC019	Bald Hill West	335,264	7,309,897	154	-60	200	70
21BHRC020	Bald Hill West	335,239	7,309,945	155	-50	200	100
21BHRC021	Bald Hill West	335,277	7,309,935	167	-60	200	118
21SHRC001	Super Hans	335,793	7,308,350	179	-60	195	58
21SHRC002	Super Hans	335,785	7,308,367	174	-60	185	58
21SHRC003	Super Hans	335,737	7,308,374	170	-50	200	76
21SHRC004	Super Hans	335,735	7,308,367	172	-65	190	100
21SHRC005	Super Hans	335,711	7,308,370	168	-60	190	58
21SHRC006	Super Hans	335,699	7,308,356	161	-60	190	70

Table 1: Collar locations for Sunshine Gold 2021 Bald Hill and Super Hans drilling.

	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval width (m)	Intercept (g/t Au)
Bald Hill	21BHRC009	75	76	1	0.92
Bald Hill	21BHRC010	49	51	2	1.30
Bald Hill	21BHRC010	58	59	1	1.51
Bald Hill	21BHRC010	67	70	3	0.98
Bald Hill	21BHRC011	103	104	1	0.56
Bald Hill	21BHRC012	66	67	1	0.99
Bald Hill	21BHRC012	92	93	1	1.20
Bald Hill	21BHRC012	102	103	1	0.56
Bald Hill	21BHRC012	105	106	1	0.81
Bald Hill	21BHRC013	28	29	1	0.84
Bald Hill	21BHRC013	33	35	2	4.65
	Incl.	33	34	1	8.77
Bald Hill	21BHRC013	39	42	3	0.51
Bald Hill	21BHRC014	40	42	2	1.12
Bald Hill	21BHRC014	46	48	2	1.35
Bald Hill	21BHRC014	52	54	2	0.74
Bald Hill	21BHRC015	35	36	1	1.38
Bald Hill	21BHRC015	78	80	2	1.73
Bald Hill	21BHRC015	93	94	1	1.08
Bald Hill	21BHRC016	81	82	1	0.85

	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval width (m)	Intercept (g/t Au)
Bald Hill	21BHRC016	89	93	4	1.11
Bald Hill	21BHRC017	No significant intercepts			
Bald Hill	21BHRC018	No significant intercepts			
Bald Hill	21BHRC019	30	31	1	0.51
Bald Hill	21BHRC020	44	45	1	1.71
Bald Hill	21BHRC021	No significant intercepts			
Super Hans	21SHRC001	11	21	10	2.96
	Incl.	11	18	7	4.06
Super Hans	21SHRC002	34	50	16	5.48
	Incl.	34	41	7	10.64
Super Hans	21SHRC002	54	55	1	0.60
Super Hans	21SHRC003	2	6	4	0.58
Super Hans	21SHRC003	30	33	3	12.95
Super Hans	21SHRC003	43	45	2	1.29
Super Hans	21SHRC003	59	60	1	0.66
Super Hans	21SHRC003	69	70	1	0.86

Table 2: Significant results from Sunshine Gold 2021 Bald Hill and Super Hans drilling.

ENDS

For further information:

Dr Damien Keys
Managing Director
Telephone: +61 428 717 466
E-mail: dkeys@shngold.com.au

Mr Alec Pismiris
Director & Company Secretary
Telephone: +61 402 212 532
E-mail:alec@lexconservices.com.au

This ASX announcement is authorised for market release by the Board of Sunshine Gold.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Dr Damien Keys, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Dr Keys has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Dr Keys consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

ABOUT SUNSHINE GOLD

Sunshine Gold is focused on its high-quality gold and copper projects in Queensland. Following the recent acquisition of XXXX Gold Pty Ltd, Sunshine Gold has secured 100% interest in the Triumph, Hodgkinson and Investigator projects.

Triumph Gold Project (EPM18486, EPM19343: 100%)

Triumph is centred around the historical Norton gold field from which ~20,000 oz of gold was extracted between 1879-1941. The project is located 50km south of the mining hub of Gladstone and comprises two exploration permits covering 138km^2. Triumph is located within the Wandilla Province of the New England Orogen. Nearby large gold deposits include Mt Rawdon (2.8 Moz Au), Mt Morgan (8 Moz Au and 0.4 Mt Cu) and Cracow (2 Moz Au). Triumph is a 15km² intrusion related gold system which has the potential to host both discrete high-grade vein deposits and large-scale, shear hosted gold deposits.

Hodgkinson Gold Copper Project (EPM18171, EPM19809, EPM25139, EPM27539, EPM27574, EPM27575: 100%)

Hodgkinson is located 100km north east of Cairns in North Queensland. The project comprises four exploration permits and two exploration lease applications covering 365km^2. The project is situated between the Palmer River alluvial gold field (1.35 Moz Au) and the historic Hodgkinson gold field (0.3 Moz Au) and incorporates the Elephant Creek Gold, Peninsula Gold-Copper and Campbell Creek Gold prospects. Hodgkinson has been extensively explored for tungsten, owing to its proximity to the Watershed and Mt Carbine tungsten deposits, but underexplored for gold. BHP-Utah International completed stream sediment sampling across the entire tenure in the late 1980's and confirmed that the area was anomalous in gold as well as tungsten.

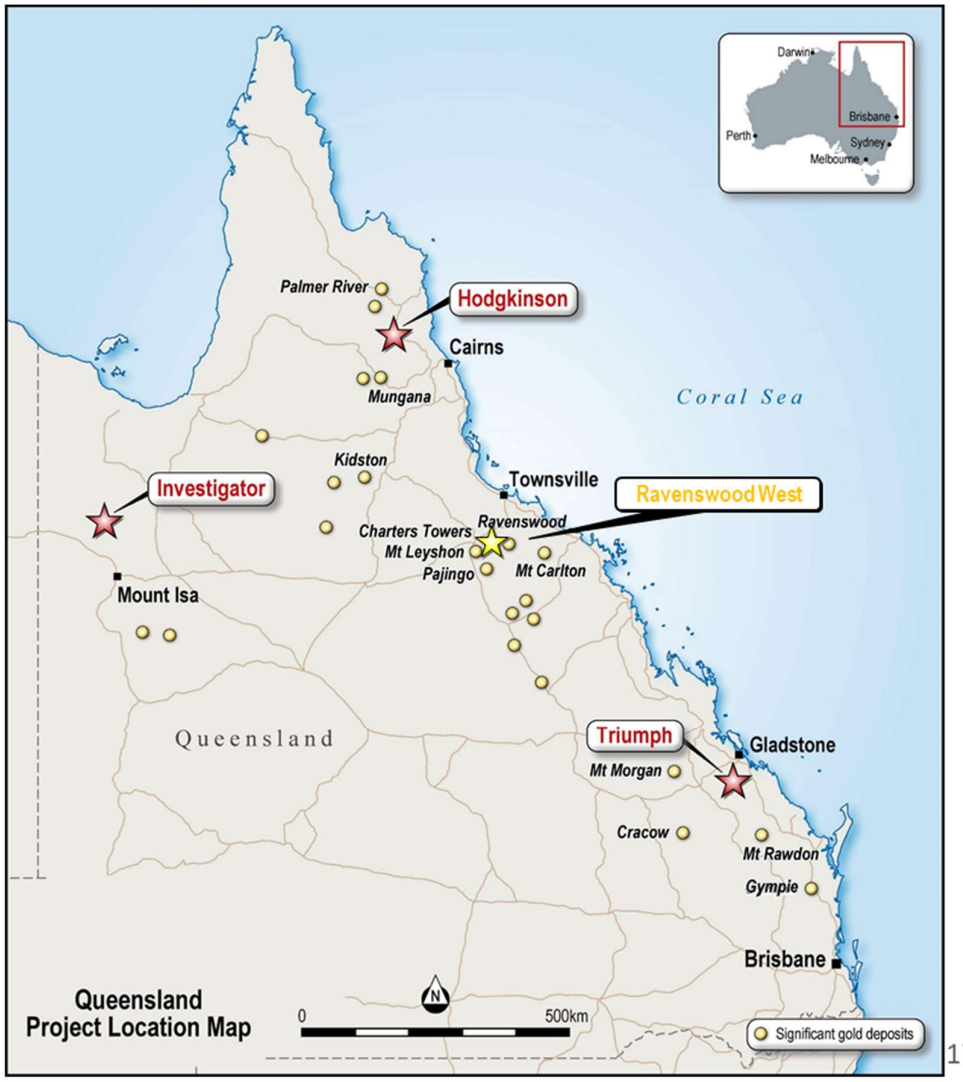
Investigator Copper Project (EPM27344, EPM27345: 100%)

Investigator comprises two exploration permits covering 115km^2. It is located 110km north of Mt Isa and 12km south of the Mt Gordon Copper Mine. Investigator has seen no modern exploration and importantly, no holes have been drilled in the most prospective stratigraphic and structural positions.

Ravenswood West Gold-Copper-Rare Earths Project (EPM 26041, EPM 26152, EPM 26303, EPM 26304, 100% Under Option)

Ravenswood West is comprised of a significant holding (392 km2) of highly prospective gold-copper ground within 5 kms of the Ravenswood Mining Centre (4 Moz Au produced, a further 4.3 Moz Au in Resource and 1.8 Moz in Ore Reserves). The Ravenswood Mining Centre was purchased by EMR Capital and Golden Energy & Resources Ltd. (SGX:AUE) from Resolute Mining Ltd. (ASX:RSL) in 2020 for up to $300m and is presently subject to a ~$200m upgrade. In addition, there are three other gold mills within 100km, two of which are toll treating (Figure 2).

The Project is highly prospective for intrusion-related and orogenic gold, porphyry gold-copper-molybdenum and rare earth elements. Ravenswood West covers 20-25km of strike along a major fault that links Pajingo (4 Moz) and Ravenswood (8.39.8 Moz) and contains numerous historic gold workings.


Darwin
Brisbane
Perth
Sydney
Melbourne
Palmer River
Hodgkinson
Cairns
Mungana
Coral Sea
Kidston
Townsville
Investigator
Ravenswood West
Charters Towers
Ravenswood
Mt Leyshon
Pajingo
Mt Carlton
Mount Isa
Queensland
Triumph
Gladstone
Mt Morgan
Cracow
Mt Rawdon
Gympie
Brisbane
Queensland
Project Location Map
0
500km
N
Significant gold deposits

17

.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition TABLE 1 – TRIUMPH GOLD PROJECT

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. Drill holes were sited to test geological interpretation utilising previous drilling results and geophysical & geochemical targets. Individual 1m samples were assayed in altered or mineralised rock, and composites between 2 to 4m in unaltered rock. Composite RC samples were collected by spearing equal amounts of the bulk sample for each metre interval. Care is taken to ensure the spear transects the bulk sample fully to provide a representative cross-section sample of each metre within the composite. Individual samples were collected from the cyclone using an 87.5/12.5 rig-mounted splitter. Once received by the laboratory, sample preparation consisted of the drying of the sample, the entire sample being crushed to 70% passing 6mm and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns in a ring and puck pulveriser. RC samples were assayed for gold by 50g fire assay with OES finish and multielement analysis of Ag and As completed using an ICP-MS analysis.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	All holes were drilled using Reverse Circulation utilising a 5.5" face sampling RC hammer.
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.	For RC sample recoveries of less than approximately 80% are noted in the geological/sampling log. No such samples were recorded during this drill program. Wet samples are also recorded in the geological/sampling log. Any significant wet zones (>6m) were to be flagged; however no such zones were identified in the drilling. No relationship has been observed between sample recovery and grade.

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 drill holes are geologically logged in full. Geology logs include lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining and weathering types, styles and intensities. All RC chip trays are photographed.
Sub- sampling techniques, 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.	1m primary RC samples were obtained using a cyclone mounted 87.5:12.5 riffle splitter. Compressed air was used to clean the splitter after each drill rod. 2 to 4m composite samples were obtained manually by spearing bulk samples to approximately 1kg weight per interval. Duplicate samples were taken routinely by spearing the bulk sample for the selected interval. Samples are recorded if dry or wet when collected from the cyclone. QAQC samples (Standards, Duplicates, Blanks) were submitted at a frequency of at least 1 in 10. Sample sizes and preparation techniques are considered appropriate. The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the nature of mineralisation within the project area.
Quality of data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	RC samples were assayed using 50g fire assay for gold which is considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Fire assay is considered total assay for gold. No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments have been used to determine assay results for any elements. Monitoring of results of blanks and standards is conducted regularly. QAQC data is reviewed for bias prior to inclusion in any subsequent Mineral Resource estimate. Au assays were completed as fire assay analysis and screen fire analysis will be contemplated on a suite of high-grade samples at the end of the drill programme.

Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative companypersonnel. • 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 intersections are routinely monitored through review of drill chip and by site visits by the Exploration Manager. Data is verified and checked in Leapfrog software. No drill holes were twinned. Primary data is collected via hard copy documentation and subsequently entered into spreadsheet format. This is then validated and uploaded to a secure external database, which in turn has further validation checks. No adjustments have been applied to assay data. The assay laboratory is requested to re-split and re- assay high grade intervals as part of our verification where any concern on results is present with results reported in the relevant table.
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.	Drill hole collar locations are initially set out (and reported) using a hand-held GPS with a location error of +/- 3m. All completed holes are capped and marked and will be accurately surveyed via DGPS at a later date. The drill rig was aligned at the collar location by the site Geologist using a sighting compass. Down hole surveys were completed using a Reflex digital survey system routinely at intervals of 15m hole depth, 30m hole depth, and every 30m thereafter to end of hole. Measurements were taken as a pull back from the RC hammer at the midpoint of a non-magnetic stainless-steel rod. All drilling is conducted on MGA94 Zone 56 grid system. A topographic survey of the project area has partially been conducted using an in-house drone survey. Collar elevations have not been adjusted to this surface and use the elevation as stated on the GPS device.
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.	The drill holes were sited to test surface geological, geophysical, geochemical and structural targets within a nominal 20m to 40m spaced grid. Drill hole spacing may vary due to logistical reasons, such as available pad locations, and drill hole deviation. The current drill hole spacing in some locations is of sufficient density to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource. A mineral resource estimate will be considered once further drilling is completed. No subsequent sample compositing has been applied on the raw assay results for the reported 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.	The drill holes were orientated in order to intersect the interpreted mineralisation trends as orthogonal (perpendicular) as possible. These trends were determined using surface geology and historical drill hole results. Future drilling is likely to include diamond core to further assess structural relationships.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were collected daily in pre-numbered Calico sample bags by the on-site Field Technician and subsequently stored in sealed plastic bags. These were then transported to laboratory upon the completion of 2 – 5 drill holes via a freight company. The samples were stored within a secure freight cage and delivered directly from point of shipping to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The sampling techniques are regularly reviewed during the program and further review will take place prior to future drilling.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Triumph project is within EPM18486 and EPM19343, both 100% owned by XXXX Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sunshine Gold Limited. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. ML80035 (covering an area of 0.2km) is located within the project area and is excluded from the tenure. Exploration is prohibited within a small area of Category B environmentally protected area as well as a National Park shown in Figure 1. The current approved Environmental Authority (EA) allows for advanced exploration activities to occur up to the National Park (NP) boundary.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	AMOCO conducted limited exploration focussing on the Bald Hill vein in 1987. Seven RC holes were drilled at Bald Hill. The bulk of exploration across the tenure has been conducted by Metal Bank Limited and subsidiary Roar Resources between 2012 – 2020). Historical Exploration data and production records were compiled via open file reports accessible via the QLD Geological Survey QDEX system (notably Ball. L.C. 1906. Report on the Norton Goldfields, Queensland Geological Survey Publication 208).
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	EPM18486 and EPM19343 overlaps the Calliope and Miriam Vale 1:100,000 map sheets. The style of mineralisation intersected is intrusion related gold mineralisation within the northern New England Orogen.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and intercept depth • hole length.	Refer Table 1
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high- grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Unless specified otherwise, a nominal 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off has been applied incorporating up to 3m of internal dilution below the reporting cut-off grade to highlight zones of gold mineralisation. Refer Table 2. High grade gold intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. No metal equivalent values have been used for reporting exploration results.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	The geometry of the mineralisation is subject to ongoing interpretation and as such intervals are reported in downhole length only. Refer Table 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 contained within this report.
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 results are presented in figures and tables contained within this report.
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.	No other material data is presented in this report.