ASX Announcement
26 February 2021

BIG HANS RETURNS 4M @ 27.1 G/T AU FROM FIRST DRILLING

Sunshine Gold Limited (ASX:SHN, "**Sunshine Gold**", "**the Company**") is pleased to announce first results from RC drilling at Big Hans and further results from Super Hans, both part of the Triumph Gold Project ("**Triumph**"). A total of 3,878m from 38 holes have been drilled in 2021.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Sunshine Gold's maiden drilling program at Big Hans has confirmed a north-south striking zone of high-grade mineralisation. Results have been returned for all five holes drilled and include:
  - **21BNRC001 4m @ 27.12 g/t Au from 43m**
    Including 2m @ 52.86 g/t Au from 43m
  - **21BNRC005 8m @ 2.59 g/t Au from 77m**
  - **21BNRC003 1m @ 12.70 g/t Au from 96m**
- The two remaining drill holes from Super Hans have also intersected shallow, high-grade mineralisation. A thick intersection in 21SHRC006 is interpreted to be a footwall lode to the main Super Hans lode. Results include:
  - **21SHRC005 5m @ 3.20 g/t Au from 31m**
    Including 2m @ 7.43 g/t Au from 31m
  - **21SHRC006 11m @ 3.23 g/t Au from 31 m**
    Including 8m @ 4.27 g/t Au from 31m
- Triumph drilling to 25 February 2021 totals 5,240m of a planned 7,500m program.

Sunshine Gold's Managing Director, Damien Keys commented: *"The high-grade results from Big Hans validate our revised structural model of a north-south orientation. Prior to our involvement, a north-west interpretation had been inferred from previous drilling, that included 17m @ 4.3 g/t Au from 1m (TDH118). Our first hole into Big Hans stepped off hole TDH118 by 30m to the north with immediate success. Further drilling is planned to test the north-south trending lode orientation which remains open in all directions.*
Super Hans continues to impress. Sunshine Gold has now drilled six holes adding to the five effective previous holes which all contain significant mineralised intersections. The system is now defined over 110 metres of strike. Further drilling is planned to assess depth and strike extensions and will commence in March 2021.
Our understanding of the structural and geochemical controls on mineralisation is rapidly improving. The Super Hans to New Constitution South corridor is firming as a high-priority target zone."

Figure 1: RC Chip tray from 21BNRC001 showing high-grade mineralisation.

SUNSHINE GOLD LIMITED (ASX:SHN)

Directors:
Mr Alec Pismiris
Dr Damien Keys
Mr Anthony Torresan
Mr Paul Chapman
Mr Les Davis

Registered Office:
5 / 16 Nicholson Road
Subiaco WA 6008
Queensland Office:
3/50 Tully Street
South Townsville QLD 4810

Contact:
T | +61 8 6245 9828
E | info@shngold.com.au
W | www.shngold.com.au
ABN 12 063 388 821

Capital:
Ordinary shares: 356,711,618
Unquoted shares: 88,000,000 (24m Esc)
Deferred shares: 100,000,000 (24m Esc)
Unlisted options:71,000,000 (24m Esc)
Unlisted plan options: 1,000,000
Perf Rights: 17,000,000 (24m Esc)

SUPER HANS

Six holes (420m) were drilled in January 2021 to follow up on previous, shallow, high-grade intersections. Results have now been received for all six holes, with every hole returning 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**
- **21SHRC005 5m @ 3.20 g/t Au from 31m**
  - **Including 2m @ 7.43 g/t Au from 31m**
- **21SHRC006 11m @ 3.23 g/t Au from 31m**
  - **Including 8m @ 4.27 g/t Au from 31m**

The recent results follow up on drilling conducted in 2018 which included:

- **TDH181 2m @ 7.57 g/t Au from 1m and 4m @ 2.27 g/t Au from 12m**
- **TDH124 3m @ 6.46 g/t Au from 6m and 3m @ 1.08 g/t Au from 25m**
- **TDH182 3m @ 5.01 g/t Au from 20m**
- **TDH192 22m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 12m**
  - **Including 6m @ 1.96 g/t Au from 17m**
- **TDH184 3m @ 2.09 g/t Au from 22m**

In addition, drill hole 21SHRC006 intersected a thick zone of mineralisation in a footwall position to the main Super Hans lode. The hole was collared just south of the main lode position and intersected 11m @ 3.23 g/t Au from 31m in what is interpreted to be part of a NW striking (Norton Fault-parallel), intersecting vein swarm.

The interpreted footwall has previously been intersected in three holes drilled in 2018. Results from those holes include:

- **TDH185 5m @ 2.42 g/t Au from 25m**
- **TDH124 3m @ 1.08 g/t Au from 25m**
- **TDH183 1m @ 1.96 g/t Au from 8m**

Hole 21SHRC006 shows that the under-explored footwall of Super Hans has potential to contain significant thicknesses and grades of gold mineralisation, particularly where it coincides with the main Super Hans lode. This is interpreted to be located 40m west of 21SHRC005.

Drilling has now extended the strike length of the Super Hans system to 110m. A second phase of drilling is planned to test depth and strike extensions, west towards the Big Hans lode.

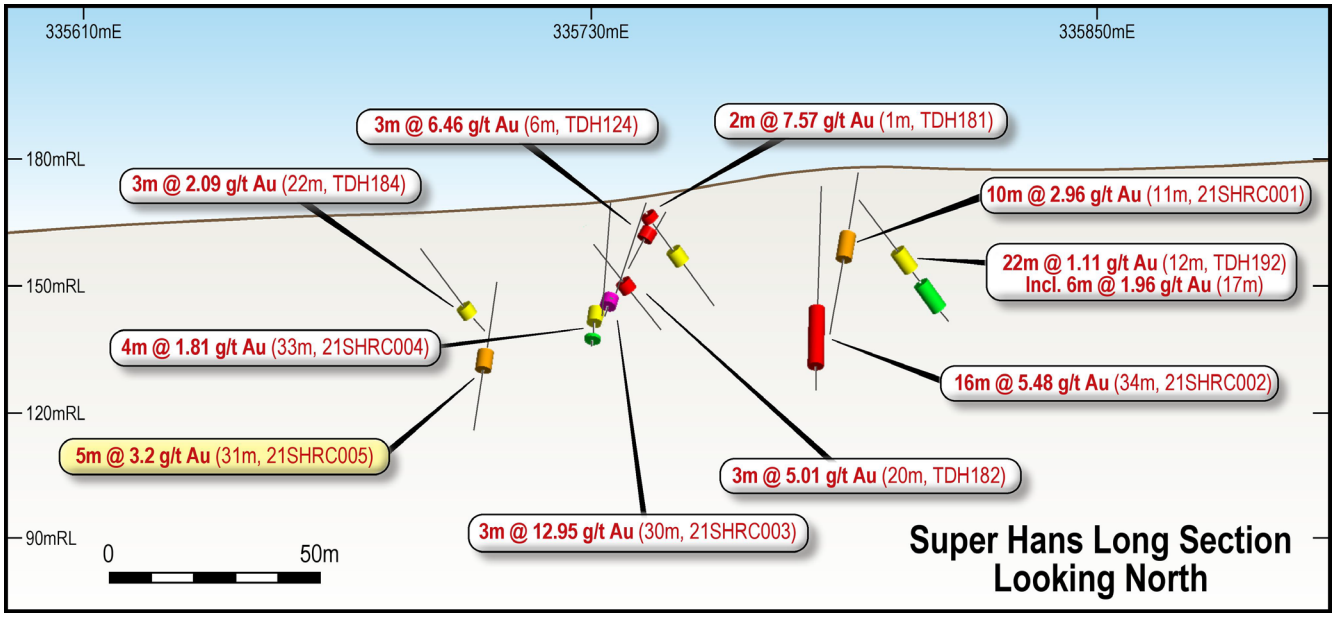


Figure 2: Long Section through Super Hans.

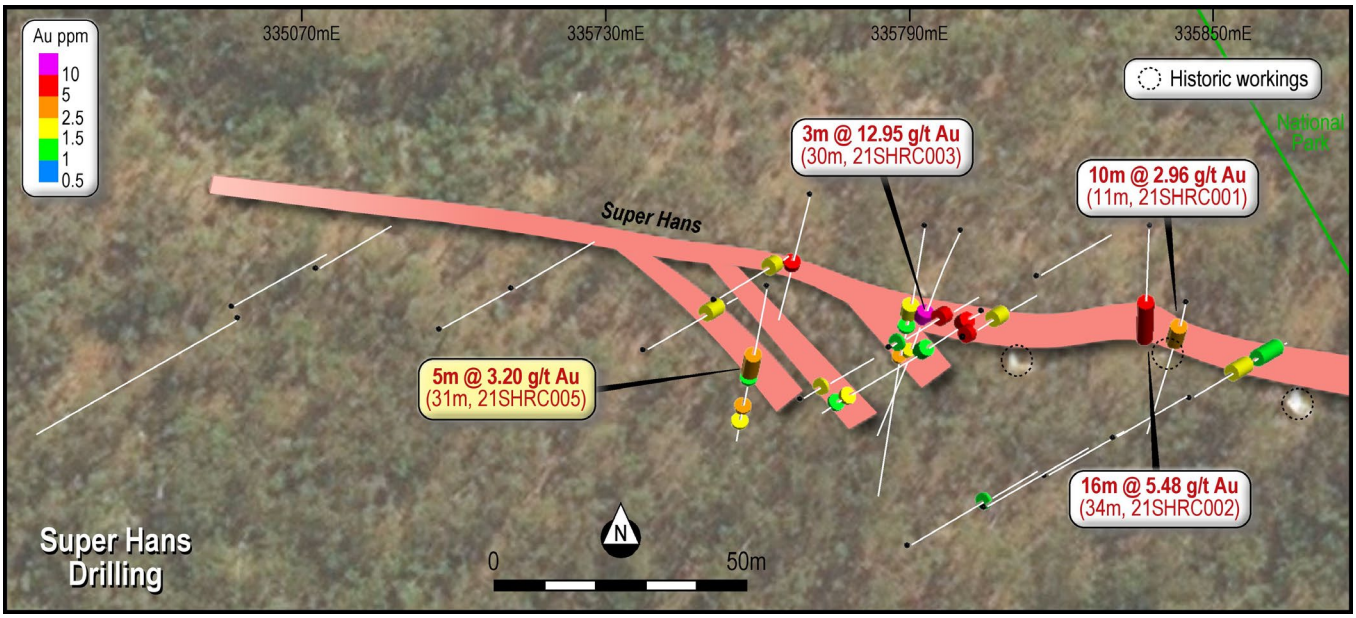


Figure 3: Plan view of drilling results from Super Hans.

BIG HANS

Sunshine Gold completed reconnaissance drilling at Big Hans in early February 2021. Five RC holes were drilled for 578m, testing continuity of previously drilled mineralisation. Previous results included: **17m @ 4.30 g/t Au** (1m, TDH118), **9m @ 4.33 g/t Au** (36m, TDH253), and **2m @ 6.41 g/t Au** (33m, TDH139).

Results from the five recent holes include:

- **21BNRC001** **4m @ 27.12 g/t Au from 43m**
  - **Including** **2m @ 52.86 g/t Au from 43m**
- **21BNRC002** **1m @ 2.51g/t Au from 117m and 1m @ 3.25 g/t Au from 129m**
- **21BNRC003** **5m @ 1.41 g/t Au from 79m**
  - **Including** **2m @ 2.94 g/t Au from 82m**
  - **And** **1m @ 12.70 g/t Au from 96m**
- **21BNRC005** **8m @ 2.59 g/t Au from 77m**

A re-interpretation of magnetic and induced polarisation (IP) outputs was integrated with field mapping to produce a revised structural model for Big Hans. Holes 21BNRC001 and 21BNRC002 were planned to test a north-south orientation to a zone of mineralisation identified by previous drilling, that included 17m @ 4.3 g/t Au from 1m (TDH118). Hole 21BNRC001 intersected a high-grade interval, 4m @ 27.12 g/t Au, 28m north of the TDH118 interval.
Hole 21BNRC002 assumed a subvertical to easterly dip on the north-south, high-grade structure and intersected two discrete mineralised zones 100m beneath the TDH118 interval.
Hole 21BNRC003 was targeting the intersection of the Super Hans and Big Hans structures. Encouragingly, two zones of mineralisation were intersected including 1m @ 12.70 g/t Au near the bottom of hole. It is anticipated that further definition of the Super Hans lode position will aid in targeting of this structural intersection.
Holes 21BNRC004 and 21BNRC005 were drilled beneath a previous intersection of 9m @ 4.33 g/t Au from 36m (TDH253). Hole 21BNRC005 intersected a zone of similar width grading 8m @ 2.59 g/t Au from 77m. Upon review, it appears that 21BNRC004 did not reach target depth and will be extended during the current drilling campaign.

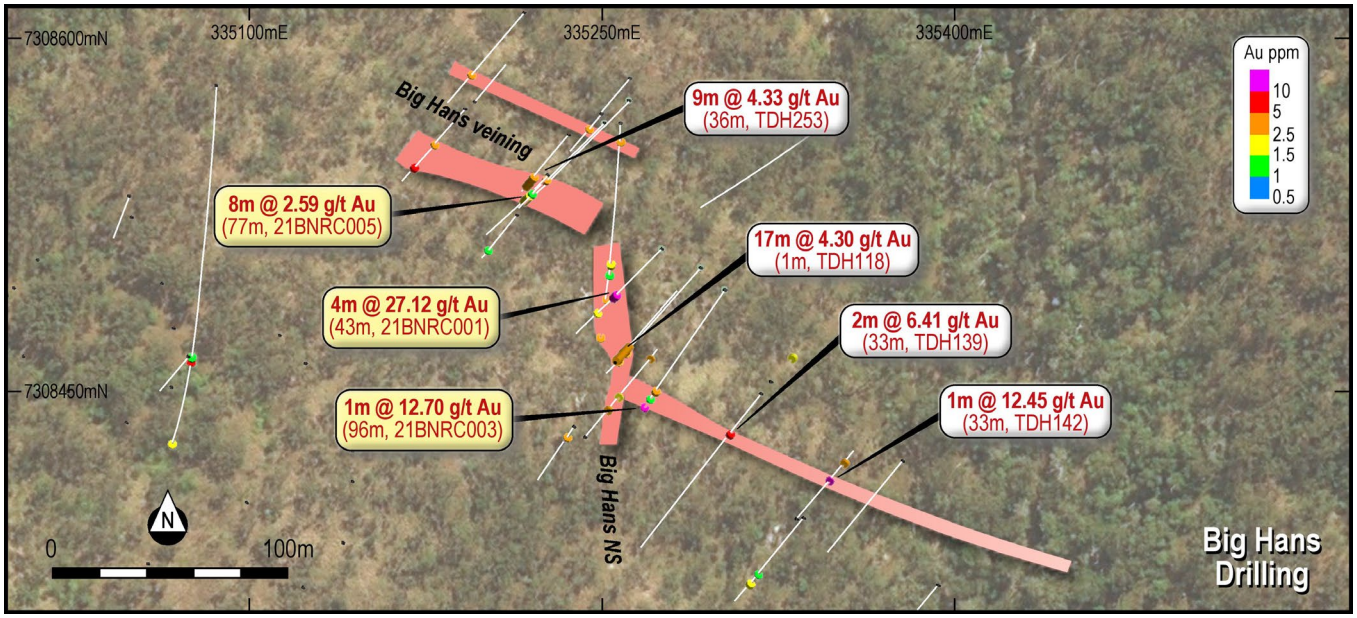


Figure 4: Plan view of drilling results from Big Hans.

UPCOMING TRIUMPH DRILLING

First pass drill testing has now been completed at Bonneville, Bald Hill West, Super Hans, Big Hans, New Constitution, Brigham Young and Galena. Approximately 2,000m remains to be drilled of the 7,500m program. Drilling is ongoing at New Constitution. Drilling pads have been prepared at Super Hans to test depth and strike extensions to the identified lode. A small reconnaissance drilling program will also test portions of the Norton Fault, especially near the intersections with known mineralisation.

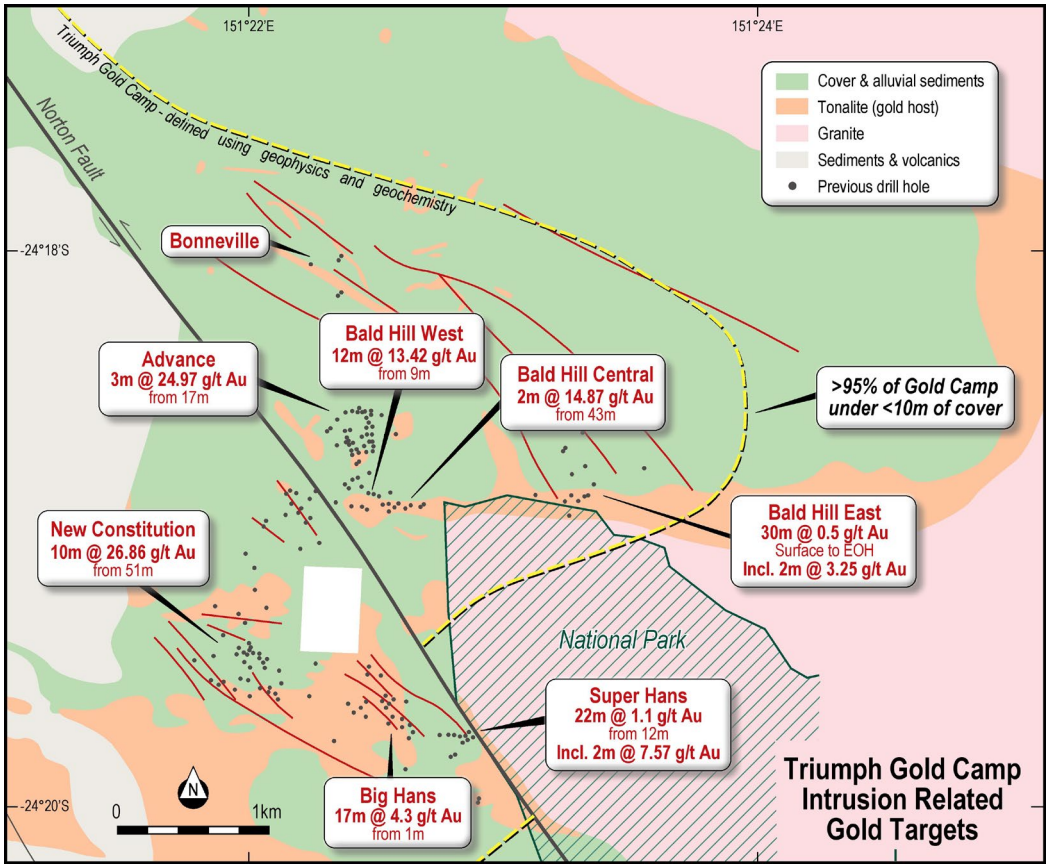


Figure 5: Prospects and key intersections from Triumph

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
21BNRC001	Big Hans	335,276	7,308,510	155	-50	225	82
21BNRC002	Big Hans	335,292	7,308,502	157	-65	218.5	148
21BNRC003	Big Hans	335,302	7,308,492	158	-50	215	100
21BNRC004	Big Hans	335,262	7,308,573	159	-60	225	124
21BNRC005	Big Hans	335,251	7,308,563	158	-55	225	124

Table 1: Collar locations for Sunshine Gold 2021 Big Hans drilling.

Prospect	Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Au_ppm
Super Hans	21SHRC005	31	36	5	3.2
	including	31	33	2	7.43
	21SHRC005	39	40	1	0.61
Super Hans	21SHRC006	16	17	1	0.57
Super Hans	21SHRC006	31	42	11	3.23
	including	31	39	8	4.27
Super Hans	21SHRC006	49	50	1	0.52
Super Hans	21SHRC006	54	55	1	2.73
Super Hans	21SHRC006	61	62	1	2.05
Big Hans	21BNRC001	43	47	4	27.12
	including	43	45	2	52.86
Big Hans	21BNRC001	61	62	1	2.17
Big Hans	21BNRC002	30	33	3	0.6
Big Hans	21BNRC002	117	118	1	2.51
Big Hans	21BNRC002	129	130	1	3.25
Big Hans	21BNRC002	140	141	1	0.5
Big Hans	21BNRC003	76	77	1	0.71
Big Hans	21BNRC003	79	84	5	1.41
	including	82	84	2	2.94
Big Hans	21BNRC003	89	90	1	1.01
Big Hans	21BNRC003	96	97	1	12.7
Big Hans	21BNRC004	38	39	1	0.53
Big Hans	21BNRC004	96	97	1	0.57
Big Hans	21BNRC004	99	100	1	0.56
Big Hans	21BNRC005	60	62	2	2.82
	including	61	62	1	4.35
Big Hans	21BNRC005	77	85	8	2.59

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 15km^2 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.

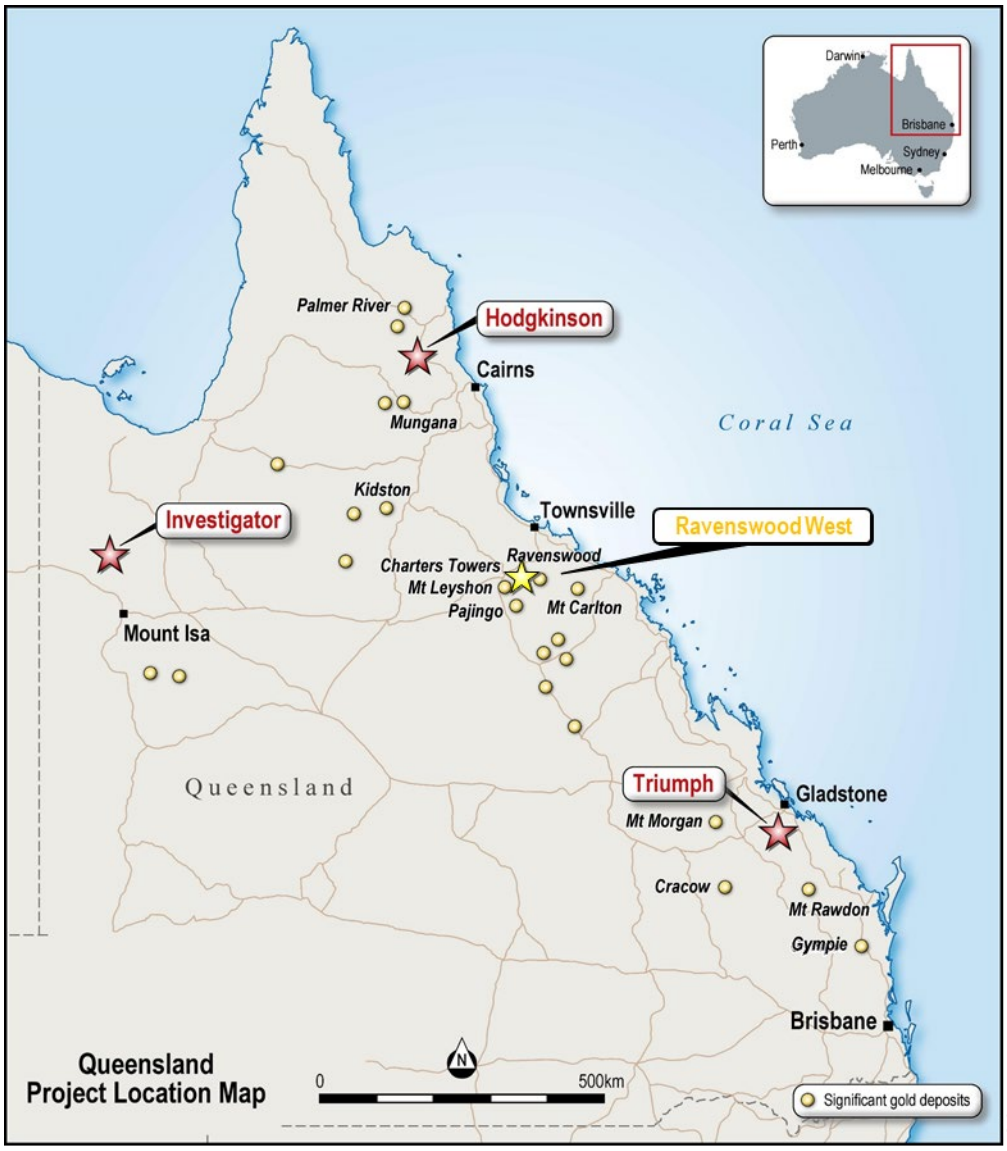
Investigator Copper Project (EPM27344, EPM27345: 100%)

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:RSG) 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 (9.8 Moz) and contains numerous historic gold workings.



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 measurementtools 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 thesamples. • 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.