ASX Announcement
26 May 2022

ENCOURAGING RESULTS FROM METALLURGICAL TEST WORK & DIAMOND HOLES AT TRIUMPH

Sunshine Gold Limited (ASX:SHN, "Sunshine Gold", "the Company") is pleased to announce the results of preliminary metallurgical test work from the Triumph Au Project.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Expanded metallurgical test work program completed to assess recovery by gravity, cyanide leaching and/or float concentrate. Positive results were received for all methods tested, providing optionality to future processing.
- The test work demonstrates excellent laboratory gold recoveries for each method, and it is expected that these results can be even further improved by a combination of methods (which is typical in practice):
    - Gravity test work recovery results **up to 79.1% (averaging 66.9%)**
    - Flotation test work recovery results **up to 97.6% (averaging 92.1%)**
    - Cyanide leach gold extractions range **up to 95.9% (averaging 86.7%)**
- Assays for four diamond drill holes returned encouraging results including:
    - **3.2m @ 6.74 g/t Au** from 27.8m (22NCDD001)
    - **4.5m @ 2.16 g/t Au** from 30m (22SHDD001)
      And **10.8m @ 1.89 g/t Au** from 59m (22SHDD001)
    - **1.3m @ 12.72 g/t Au** from 58m (22SCDD001)

Figure 1. Broad altered and mineralised interval from diamond drill hole 22SHDD001 (65.9m – 69.2m).

Sunshine Gold's Managing Director, Damien Keys commented: *"Preliminary test work results are positive from a range of different extraction techniques. This allows Sunshine Gold to explore all options for on-site processing or toll treating at Triumph in the future.*
Assay results from four diamond holes drilled highlight the endowment potential of the Triumph Southern Corridor. The holes have been geologically and geotechnically logged, providing important data on vein thicknesses and orientations. The next phase of drilling, to commence in August 2022, will set out to expand on the 118koz JORC Resource released in March 2022. We are excited by the potential for growth at Triumph and look forward to a Resource update later in the year."

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Capital:
Ordinary shares: 467,822,730
Unquoted shares: 151,900,000 (24m Esc)
Deferred shares: 50,000,000 (24m Esc)
Unlisted options: 65,000,000 (24m Esc)
Unlisted plan options: 2,700,000
Perf Rights: 8,500,000 (24m Esc)

FIRST STAGE METALLURGICAL PROGRAM, TRIUMPH

Five sample locations were selected to assess metallurgical recoveries across the defined JORC Resource (Refer to ASX release dated 31 March 2022). The samples were selected from composited, RC drilled intervals within the Southern Corridor JORC Resources at Big Hans, Big Hans North, Super Hans, New Constitution and South Constitution.

A series of studies sought to determine recoveries via gravity separation, cyanide leach and flotation.

Future test work will seek to assess combinations of gravity/leach or gravity/float circuits. Future test work will also be conducted to assess grinding parameters (comminution).

Gravity Test Work

The tests were set up to simulate a gravity recovery stage as part of a milling circuit. Excellent gravity recoveries were achieved with an average gold recovery of 66.9% achieved from the five samples.

GRAVITY TESTWORK	Lowest			Highest			Average		
(80µm Grind)	*Recov Au (%)*	*Grade (g/t)*	*Mass Pull (%)*	*Recov Au (%)*	*Grade (g/t)*	*Mass Pull (%)*	*Recov Au (%)*	*Grade (g/t)*	*Mass Pull (%)*
Gemeni Table Con	*18.1*	*50.6*	*1.0*	*56.4*	*86.00*	*1.0*	*38.0*	*69.4*	*1.3*
Mids 1	*16.6*	*21.6*	*2.1*	*17.2*	*13.5*	*1.9*	*16.4*	*16.3*	*2.4*
Mids 2	*23.5*	*8.6*	*7.3*	*5.5*	*3.0*	*2.7*	*12.6*	*5.6*	*4.9*
Total Grav	**58.2**	**15.1**	**10.4**	**79.1**	**20.9**	**5.5**	**66.9**	**19.9**	**8.6**
Tail	**41.8**	**1.3**	**89.6**	**20.9**	**0.3**	**94.5**	**33.1**	**1.1**	**91.4**
Calc Feed Grade		*2.70*			*1.45*			*2.71*	

Table 1. Lowest, highest and average of all gravity test work results. Individual test results are available in Appendix 1.

Bottle Roll Test Work

Basic bottle roll tests simulate the cyanide leaching stage of a conventional gold milling circuit. Constant cyanide concentrations were used for all the bottle roll leaching tests. The results of the optimisation work are shown in the table below. For comparison, leach tests were performed on samples at two grind sizes (80µm and a fine grind 45µm). Pleasingly, recoveries and consumptions were almost identical from both grind sizes. An average of the gold recovered at an 80µm grind size is 85.3% versus a recovery at 45µm grind size of 86.7%

BOTTLE ROLL TESTWORK	Lowest			Highest			Average		
(80µm Grind)	*Recov Au (%)*	*Grade (g/t)*	*Tail Grade (g/t)*	*Recov Au (%)*	*Grade (g/t)*	*Tail Grade (g/t)*	*Recov Au (%)*	*Grade (g/t)*	*Tail Grade (g/t)*
24 Hr Au Leach Recov **(80µm Grind)**	**76.0**	1.8	0.6	**95.9**	7.1	0.3	**85.3**	2.7	0.3
24 Hr Au Leach Recov **(45µm Grind)**	**74.9**	1.7	0.6	**95.0**	6.5	0.3	**86.7**	2.8	0.3

Table 2. Lowest, highest and average of all bottle roll test work results. Individual test results are available in Appendix 2.

Future bottle roll test work will optimise recovery through direct cyanidation with gravity recovery and assess the effect of oxygen or air sparged through the slurry.

Flotation Test Work

Flotation test work was completed to assess the amenability of the feed to produce a gold concentrate. The sample feed passed through a series of six rougher flotation cells to produce a concentrate. An average of the five tests completed shows a concentrate grade produced of 29.8g/t Au, recovering at 92.1% from 8.4% of feed (mass pull).

FLOAT TESTWORK	Lowest			Highest			Average		
(80um Grind)	*Recov Au (%)*	*Grade (g/t)*	*Mass Pull (%)*	*Recov Au (%)*	*Grade (g/t)*	*Mass Pull (%)*	*Recov Au (%)*	*Grade (g/t)*	*Mass Pull (%)*
Rougher 1	*66.5*	*42.0*	*4.3*	*82.5*	*82.8*	*5.3*	*67.0*	*57.9*	*3.5*
Rougher 2	*7.2*	*10.4*	*1.9*	*15.1*	*72.3*	*1.1*	*15.3*	*28.0*	*1.6*
Rougher 3	*2.1*	*4.8*	*1.2*	*0.0*	*NSS*	*0.6*	*6.3*	*11.8*	*1.1*
Rougher 4	*0.5*	*1.6*	*0.9*	*0.0*	*NSS*	*0.7*	*2.7*	*6.8*	*0.9*
Rougher 5	*0.5*	*2.3*	*0.6*	*0.0*	*NSS*	*0.7*	*0.5*	*3.5*	*0.7*
Rougher 6	*0.3*	*1.3*	*0.5*	*0.0*	*NSS*	*0.6*	*0.3*	*1.6*	*0.6*
Recoverable	**77.0**	**22.1**	**9.4**	**97.6**	**57.4**	**9.0**	**92.1**	**29.8**	**8.4**
Tail	**23.0**	**0.7**	**90.6**	**2.4**	**0.1**	**91.0**	**7.9**	**3.9**	**91.6**
Calc Feed Grade		*2.69*			*5.31*			*2.76*	

Table 3. Lowest, highest and average of all flotation test work results. Individual test results are available in Appendix 3.

TRIUMPH DIAMOND DRILL RESULTS

Four diamond core holes were completed for a total of 523.5m across the four principal areas of interest within the Southern Corridor. The average hole depth was 130.8m. The holes were drilled to characterise the mineralisation style, vein orientations and to provide specific gravity data for JORC Resource estimation.

Encouragingly, all four holes successfully intercepted mineralisation, represented by quartz-pyrite(-arsenopyrite) veining with sericite(-quartz) alteration selveges. The structural measurements confirmed the two preferential orientations for mineralisation as east-west and northwest-southeast, dipping from steep to sub-vertical. The preferred vein orientations are consistent with the overall modelled deposit orientations.

The best intersections from the diamond drill holes included:

- **3.2m @ 6.74 g/t Au** from 27.8m (22NCDD001)
- **4.5m @ 2.16 g/t Au** from 30m (22SHDD001)
  & **10.8m @ 1.89 g/t Au** from 59m (22SHDD001)
- **1.3m @ 12.72 g/t Au** from 58m (22SCDD001)

While the sericitic alteration assemblage around the veins naturally softens the host tonalite, the zones typically remain competent throughout the mineralised zone. Minor late, porphyritic basaltic dykes crosscut the tonalite but are not believed to be associated with the mineralising phase. The diamond core structural and lithological information will be used to update the current geological model, with assay results incorporated into future JORC Resource estimations.

Figure 2. Sulphide-rich mineralised position in diamond hole 22NCDD001 (28m - 29m).

NEXT STEPS TRIUMPH

Drilling will return to Triumph to extend the delineated Southern Corridor JORC Resource in August 2022. First drilling will also occur along the Northern Corridor where historic drilling intercepted 3m @ 24.96 g/t Au (17m, TDH155). An updated JORC Resource estimate is planned for December 2022.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES

- June 2022: IP/MT Survey Wilburs Hill – Smiths, Ravenswood West
- June 2022: RC drilling, Titov & Bank, Ravenswood West
- June 2022: Gagarin IP Survey, Ravenswood West
- June 14-15, 2022: Australian Gold Conference, Sydney
- June 23-24, 2022: RIU Investment Showcase Conference, Gold Coast
- July 2022: Gagarin IP Survey, Ravenswood West
- July 20-22, 2022: Noosa Mining Conference, Noosa
- July 2022: Quarterly Report
- July-August 2022: Electromagnetic & magnetic geophysical survey, Investigator
- July 2022: Results of rare earth characterisation study, Ravenswood West
- August 2022: RC drilling- Southern & Northern Corridors, Triumph

ENDS

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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 comprising a 100% interest in the Triumph, Hodgkinson, Investigator and Ravenswood West projects.

Ravenswood West Gold-Copper-Rare Earth Project

(EPM 26041, EPM 26152, EPM 26303, EPM 26304, EPM 27824, EPM 27825: 100%)

Ravenswood West is comprised of a significant holding (447 km2) of highly prospective gold-copper ground within 5 kms of the Ravenswood Mining Centre (6.6 Moz Au produced and in Resource). The Ravenswood Mining Centre was purchased by EMR Capital and Golden Energy & Resources Ltd. (SGX:AUE) in 2020 for up to $300m and is presently subject to a ~$450m upgrade. In addition, there are three other gold mills within 100 km, two of which are toll treating.

The Project is highly prospective for intrusion-related and orogenic gold, porphyry gold-copper-molybdenum and rare earth elements. Ravenswood West covers 20-25 km of strike along a major fault that links Pajingo (4 Moz) and Ravenswood (6.6 Moz) and contains numerous historic gold workings.

Triumph Gold Project (EPM18486, EPM19343: 100%)

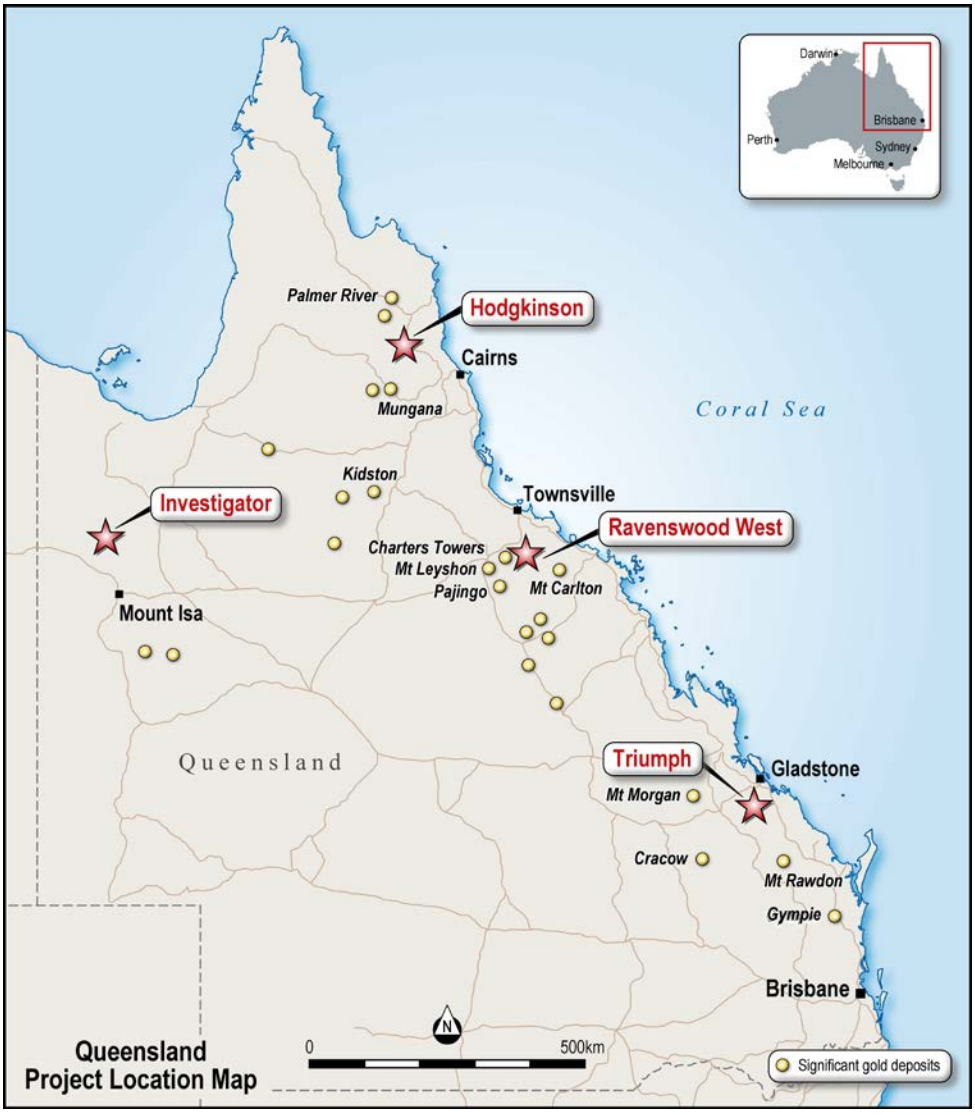
Triumph is centred around the historical Norton gold field from which ~20,000 oz of gold was extracted between 1879-1941. The project is located 50km south of the mining hub of Gladstone and comprises tenements covering 138km^2. Triumph is located within the Wandilla Province of the New England Orogen. Triumph contains 118koz of near surface Resource (March 2022). 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 northwest of Cairns in North Queensland. The project comprises tenements 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 project 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 tenements 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.


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

Appendix 1. Gravity test work results from the five individual samples collected at Triumph Southern Corridor

GRAVITY TESTWORK	Big Hans Main			Big Hans North			South Con			Super Hans			New Con		
(80µm Grind)	*Recov Au (%)*	*Grade (g/t)*	*Mass Pull (%)*	*Recov Au (%)*	*Grade (g/t)*	*Mass Pull (%)*	*Recov Au (%)*	*Grade (g/t)*	*Mass Pull (%)*	*Recov Au (%)*	*Grade (g/t)*	*Mass Pull (%)*	*Recov Au (%)*	*Grade (g/t)*	*Mass Pull (%)*
Gemeni Table Con	*44.9*	*109.0*	*2.4*	*56.4*	*86.0*	*1.0*	*18.3*	*44.1*	*0.7*	*52.0*	*57.1*	*1.7*	*18.1*	*50.6*	*1.0*
Mids 1	*9.9*	*17.7*	*3.2*	*17.2*	*13.5*	*1.8*	*21.5*	*15.7*	*2.4*	*16.9*	*13.3*	*2.4*	*16.6*	*21.6*	*2.1*
Mids 2	*3.6*	*5.1*	*4.0*	*5.5*	*3.0*	*2.7*	*22.4*	*8.8*	*4.5*	*7.9*	*2.5*	*6.0*	*23.5*	*8.6*	*7.4*
Recoverable	**58.4**	**34.9**	**9.6**	**79.1**	**20.9**	**5.5**	**62.1**	**14.4**	**7.7**	**76.8**	**14.3**	**10.0**	**58.2**	**15.1**	**10.4**
Tail	**41.6**	**2.6**	**90.4**	**20.9**	**0.3**	**94.5**	**37.9**	**0.7**	**92.3**	**23.2**	**0.5**	**90.0**	**41.8**	**1.3**	**89.6**
Calc Grade		*5.7*			*1.4*			*1.8*			*1.9*			*2.7*	

Appendix 2. Bottle Roll test work results from the five individual samples collected at Triumph Southern Corridor

BOTTLE ROLL TESTWORK	Big Hans Main			Big Hans North			South Con			Super Hans			New Con		
(80µm Grind)	*Recov Au (%)*	*Grade (g/t)*	*Tail Grade (g/t)*	*Recov Au (%)*	*Grade (g/t)*	*Tail Grade (g/t)*	*Recov Au (%)*	*Grade (g/t)*	*Tail Grade (g/t)*	*Recov Au (%)*	*Grade (g/t)*	*Tail Grade (g/t)*	*Recov Au (%)*	*Grade (g/t)*	*Tail Grade (g/t)*
24 Hr Au Leach Recov **(80µm Grind)**	**95.8**	7.1	0.3	**83.6**	1.4	0.3	**86.8**	1.6	0.2	**84.3**	1.6	0.3	**76.0**	1.8	0.6
24 Hr Au Leach Recov **(45µm Grind)**	**95.0**	6.5	0.3	**89.1**	1.6	0.2	**86.9**	2.1	0.3	**87.5**	1.9	0.3	**74.9**	1.7	0.6

Appendix 3. Flotation test work results from the five individual samples collected at Triumph Southern Corridor

FLOAT TESTWORK	Big Hans Main			Big Hans North			South Con			Super Hans			New Con		
(80µm Grind)	*Recov Au (%)*	*Grade (g/t)*	*Mass Pull (%)*	*Recov Au (%)*	*Grade (g/t)*	*Mass Pull (%)*	*Recov Au (%)*	*Grade (g/t)*	*Mass Pull (%)*	*Recov Au (%)*	*Grade (g/t)*	*Mass Pull (%)*	*Recov Au (%)*	*Grade (g/t)*	*Mass Pull (%)*
Rougher 1	*82.5*	*82.8*	*5.3*	*61.6*	*83.0*	*1.1*	*66.5*	*42.0*	*4.3*	*57.2*	*38.5*	*2.8*	*67.5*	*43.4*	*3.8*
Rougher 2	*15.1*	*72.3*	*1.1*	*11.9*	*15.1*	*1.1*	*7.2*	*10.4*	*1.9*	*28.7*	*24.9*	*2.2*	*13.6*	*17.5*	*1.9*
Rougher 3	*0.0*	*NSS*	*0.6*	*11.7*	*11.5*	*1.5*	*2.1*	*4.8*	*1.2*	*7.8*	*14.6*	*1.0*	*10.0*	*16.4*	*1.5*
Rougher 4	*0.0*	*NSS*	*0.7*	*5.9*	*8.5*	*1.0*	*0.5*	*1.6*	*0.9*	*2.9*	*6.9*	*0.8*	*4.2*	*10.2*	*1.0*
Rougher 5	*0.0*	*NSS*	*0.7*	*1.8*	*5.0*	*0.5*	*0.4*	*2.0*	*0.6*	*0.0*	*NSS*	*0.7*	*0.0*	*NSS*	*0.7*
Rougher 6	*0.0*	*NSS*	*0.6*	*1.2*	*1.9*	*0.9*	*0.3*	*1.3*	*0.6*	*0.0*	*NSS*	*0.4*	*0.0*	*NSS*	*0.6*
Total Grav	**97.6**	**57.4**	**9.0**	**94.2**	**22.1**	**6.2**	**77.0**	**22.1**	**9.3**	**96.6**	**23.0**	**7.9**	**95.2**	**24.3**	**9.6**
Tail	**2.4**	**0.1**	**91.0**	**5.8**	**18.5**	**93.8**	**23.0**	**0.7**	**90.7**	**3.4**	**0.1**	**92.1**	**4.8**	**0.1**	**90.4**
Calc Grade		*5.3*			*1.4*			*2.7*			*1.9*			*2.5*	

Appendix 4. Collar and survey information for diamond drilling at Triumph Southern Corridor

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Max Depth
22NCDD001	334281	7308900	131	-60	50	111.8
22SCDD001	334588	7308659	175	-60	185	126.7
22BNDD001	335301	7308494	169	-60	245	177.6
22SHDD001	335718	7308377	178	-60	190	107.5

Appendix 5. Significant Intercepts for diamond drilling at Triumph Southern Corridor

Cut off	Region	Prospect	Hole ID	From	To	Width	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	g*m
0.5 Au	Southern Corridor	Big Hans	22BNDD001	78.2	78.7	0.5	0.88	3.4	0.44
0.5 Au	Southern Corridor	Big Hans	22BNDD001	81	82	1	0.69	1.8	0.69
0.5 Au	Southern Corridor	Big Hans	22BNDD001	114	115.1	1.1	0.75	5.3	0.82
0.5 Au	Southern Corridor	Big Hans	22BNDD001	119	120.2	1.2	1.18	4.1	1.42
0.5 Au	Southern Corridor	Big Hans	22BNDD001	123	123.9	0.9	1.55	1.5	1.4
0.5 Au	Southern Corridor	Big Hans	22BNDD001	136.5	137.1	0.6	0.67	7.9	0.4
0.5 Au	Southern Corridor	Big Hans	22BNDD001	162	163	1	1.14	1.8	1.14
0.5 Au	**Southern Corridor**	**New Constitution**	**22NCDD001**	**27.8**	**31**	**3.2**	**6.74**	**51.1**	**21.56**
0.5 Au	Southern Corridor	New Constitution	22NCDD001	42	45.1	3.1	1.33	8.6	4.12
1.0 Au	Southern Corridor	New Constitution	*inc*	*42*	*43*	*1*	*3.57*	*11.4*	*3.57*
0.5 Au	Southern Corridor	New Constitution	22NCDD001	59.8	60.9	1.1	3.79	27.7	4.17
0.5 Au	Southern Corridor	New Constitution	22NCDD001	64.9	65.5	0.6	1.33	42.3	0.8
0.5 Au	Southern Corridor	New Constitution	22NCDD001	89	90	1	1.9	5.4	1.9
0.5 Au	Southern Corridor	New Constitution	22NCDD001	97	98	1	0.6	0.6	0.6
0.5 Au	Southern Corridor	Super Hans	22SHDD001	30	34.5	4.5	2.16	7.7	9.7
1.0 Au	Southern Corridor	Super Hans	*inc*	*30*	*33.5*	*3.5*	*2.58*	*9.2*	*9.02*
0.5 Au	Southern Corridor	Super Hans	22SHDD001	48	49.1	1.1	2.34	13.8	2.57
0.5 Au	Southern Corridor	Super Hans	22SHDD001	52	53	1	2.66	2.2	2.66
0.5 Au	**Southern Corridor**	**Super Hans**	**22SHDD001**	**59**	**69.8**	**10.8**	**1.89**	**5.1**	**20.43**
1.0 Au	Southern Corridor	Super Hans	*inc*	*59*	*59.8*	*0.8*	*11.95*	*21.6*	*9.56*
1.0 Au	Southern Corridor	Super Hans	*and*	*64*	*65*	*1*	*1.19*	*4.5*	*1.19*
1.0 Au	Southern Corridor	Super Hans	*and*	*67*	*69.8*	*2.8*	*2.97*	*9.8*	*8.33*
0.5 Au	**Southern Corridor**	**South Constitution**	**22SCDD001**	**58**	**59.3**	**1.3**	**12.72**	**44.5**	**16.54**
0.5 Au	Southern Corridor	South Constitution	22SCDD001	90	91	1	5.09	17.8	5.09

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	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.
		DRILLING
		- SHN diamond drill core cutting and sampling of holes was outsourced to ALS Global (ALS) due to SHN not possessing its own sampling facility. Sample length averaged 1 m but was adjusted by the Geologist due to notable geological contacts, structures or due to core loss.
		- ALS were provided with a simplified version of the cut sheet, which showed all sample intervals and location and type (STD, Dup, Blank) of QAQC samples (but not the specific STD information pertaining to its identification). Calico bags stamped with the corresponding sample IDs were provided to ALS.
		
		METALLURGICAL WORK
		- Samples were sourced from speared "green bag" samples following RC drilling.
		- Big Hans samples were sourced from RC hole 21BNRC032, with 8 x 1m intervals between 105m and 113m depth composited to form a single sample.
		- Big Hans North samples were sourced from RC hole 21BNRC008, with 7 x 1m intervals between 75m and 82m depth composited to form a single sample.
		- Super Hans samples were sourced from RC hole 21SHRC014, with 15 x 1m intervals between 44m and 59m depth composited to form a single sample.
		- South Con samples were sourced from two RC holes 21SCRC004 and 21SCRC006, with 17 x 1m intervals between (15m and 21m depth, 21SCRC004; 29m and 40m depth, 21SCRC006) composited to form a single sample.
		- ~~Super Hans~~New Constitution samples were sourced from RC hole 21NCRC018, with 13 x 1m intervals between 22m and 35m depth composited to form a single sample.
		- Samples were screened at 1.18mm and screen oversize stage rolls crushed to 100% passing 1.18mm. The combined crushed ore was rotary split to lots for cold storage.
		- Samples of fine ore (100% passing 1.18mm) were assessed by batch grinding to establish a curve for discharge p80 versus grind time for the grind conditions required for further testing.
		- Gravity tests were performed on a Gemeni Separation Table
		- Bottle Roll tests were performed under the following conditions
		  - Initial pH of 10.5 and maintain pH of 10.5 throughout. Lime added as required.
		  - Initial cyanide level at 1000ppm, maintain 1000ppm throughout via addition of NaCN.
		  - Record Au liquor levels, pH, lime added and NaCN added at 1hr, 2hr, 4hr, 8hr, 24hr intervals

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary

		- Rougher flotation tests were performed under the following conditions:
		  - Ore was dry jaw and rolls crushed to 100% passing 1.18mm.
		  - Grind at 66% solids in an open mild steel ball mill and charge to P80 of 75µm.
		  - Rougher float performed in a 2.7L Agitair style laboratory cell.
		  - Dilute reagents were added and conditioned for one minute prior to flotation.
		  - Air rate and time were recorded for each concentrate.
		  - Six roughers were passed through to produce a final concentrate and tail.
		  - Products were wet weighed, filtered and dried for weight and 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.).*	DRILLING - All SHN drill holes were collared with PQ sized core (85mm). 22BNDD001 to a depth of 12.1m, 22SHDD001 to a depth of 14.7m, 22NCDD001 to a depth of 15.8m, 22~~N~~SCDD00~~2~~1 to a depth of 6.3m. All holes were then cased off and drilled to completion as ~~standard~~ triple tube HQ sized core (63.5mm). - SHN rill core was oriented using an industry-standard Reflex gyroscopic orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	DRILLING - Core recoveries for DD was recorded by measuring the total amount of core between each core block. This was then compared to the recovery noted on the core block by the driller and any errors were rectified. The Rock Quality Designation (RQD) value is calculated by summing the total length of core in the run composed of pieces of core greater than 10 cm in length. The recovery and RQD are both converted to a percentage of the recovery during the data entry phase. At this time, further geotechnical information is recorded such as Longest Unbroken Piece (LUP) and Rock Strength. The LUP is recorded as the longest piece of core within each block-to-block interval. The Rock Strength class is recorded as an average, also between core block to core block. Fracture count involved counting individual fractures within a drill run. If the core was crushed and fractures were too numerous to accurately count, it was given the designation “999” which indicated a highly fractured zone. - SHN recovery for 22BNDD001 was 96.8%, with the majority of core loss occurring within the first 10m due to poor ground conditions. - SHN recovery for 22SHDD001 was 95.8%, with the majority of core loss occurring within the first 10m due to poor ground conditions. - SHN recovery for 22NCDD001 was 95.6%, with the majority of core loss occurring within the first 10m due to poor ground conditions. - SHN recovery for 22SCDD001 was 99.8%, with the majority of core loss occurring within the first 10m due to poor ground conditions.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	DRILLING - The drill core from SHN drilling has been geologically and geotechnically logged in its entirety to an industry-standard level to support future mineral resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Core is logged both qualitatively and quantitatively. Core and chip tray photography is available.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	DRILLING - A sample cut sheet was created by the for each drillhole prior to dispatch to ALS. The cut sheet listed the Hole ID, a sample interval (From and To), a sample ID, insert points of QA/QC samples and any further comments, such as if core loss was present within the sample. SHN sampling protocols ensure that samples were to be a minimum of 0.5 m length to a maximum of 1.5 m, and that one QA/QC sample (Blank, Duplicate or Standard) is entered into the sample sequence every 10th sample. These QA/QC samples were placed into calico bags prior to dispatch. - All SHN diamond holes were sampled as half core; with duplicate samples sampled as an additional quarter core.
Quality of assay data and Laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	DRILLING - Samples from SHN drilling were tested by ALS Global (ALS, Townsville & Brisbane). - These samples were assayed for Au using a 50g fire assay with AAS determination and 48 elements (full-suite) using ICP-OES & MS following a 4-acid near-total digest. - The three types of QAQC samples were used were Certified Reference Material (CRM/Standards), Field Duplicates, and Blank material and entered into the sample stream at a rate of 1 in 10.- The three types of QAQC samples were used were Certified Reference Material (CRM/Standards), Field Duplicates, and Blank material.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.*	DRILLING - Significant intersections have been validated internally. - No twinned holes have been undertaken.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	- Data from the field log sheets is entered into a digital database, primarily an Excel spreadsheet with subsequent conversion into a DataShed SQL database maintained by Sample Data Pty Ltd at the completion of the hole. The Excel spreadsheet has been created with a series of validation criteria in the form of pulldown menus for each data entry that restricts what can be entered into each field and significantly reduces the error associated with data entry. - Assay results are received from the laboratory in electronic (via email) format onsite and sent to Sample Data importing to the DataShed database. The electronic results are provided in an CSV file.
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.*	DRILLING - Drill hole collars from the SHN drilling have been surveyed by a third-party surveyor using differential GPS ~~handheld GPS using waypoint averaging only.~~ - ~~Collar location of historical hole DDH5 is quoted as an approximation.~~ - All collar coordinates are in MGA94 Z5~~5~~6. - Downhole survey from the SHN drilling has been surveyed using Reflex ~~multi-shot~~gyroscopic survey tool. - A 3D elevation topography or digital terrain model ("DTM") for the area has been compiled by Sunshine Gold collected from in-house drone data and exported in the form of a .msh file.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	- Drillhole spacing ranges between <20m in densely drilled areas up to 80m at the extents of the resource estimate areas. The drillhole spacing is suitable considering the mineralisation intercepts, grade continuity, and geological interpretation to support an Inferred mineral resource.
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 SHN DD holes were designed to be orientated perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralisation. - No orientation-based sampling bias has been recognised.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	- SHN DD Core trays were logged and marked up on site by SHN personnel. Once all geotechnical work and mark-up was completed, holes were dispatched from the ~~office~~ site via Followmont Transport to ALS ~~Townsville~~ Brisbane for sample preparation and core photography. - The gold fire assays were completed in Townsville and multi-element ICP was analysed at ALS Geochemistry, located in Stafford, Brisbane.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	- No external audits have been undertaken on sampling pertaining to these results.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	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 Gold Project comprises two tenements (EPM 18486 and 19343) covering an area of 137.6 km2 or 43 sub-blocks. - XXXX Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sunshine Gold Limited (SHN), owns 100% of both tenements after completing the acquisition of the tenements from Roar Resources Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Metal Bank Limited (MBK), in September 2020.

Name:	Triumph Gold Project	
EPM No:	18486	19343
Date of Issuance:	12 October 2010	30 January 2012
Minerals:	Gold	Gold
Date of Expiry:	11 October 2025	29 January 2027
Authorised Holder Name:	XXXX Gold Pty. Ltd.	XXXX Gold Pty. Ltd.
Size (km^2)	102.4	35.2
Sub-block Count	32	11

- There is an existing Mining Lease (ML 80035) that lies within the extent of the project, covering a portion (0.22 km2) of the historical Norton goldfields area. The lease is currently held by Cleangold Pty Ltd.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Permit Name:</td><td>Norton</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining Lease No:</td><td>1830-3359/2008</td></tr>
<tr><td>Date of Issuance:</td><td>4 April 1996</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minerals:</td><td>Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au</td></tr>
<tr><td>Date of Expiry:</td><td>30 April 2032</td></tr>
<tr><td>Authorised Holder Name:</td><td>Cleangold Pty Ltd</td></tr>
<tr><td>Area (ha):</td><td>22.22</td></tr>
</table>
- The entire area of EPM 18486 and 19343 fall within Restricted Area 196, the Awoonga Dam Catchment Area. Exploration activities that involve significant surface or sub-surface disturbance are prohibited unless approval is granted by the Qld Department of Energy and Water Supply (DEWS). SHN and prior tenure holders MBK have sought approval from the Gladstone Area Water Board (GAWB) for exploration activities and that no delays or complications have been encountered to date. SHN does not believe that the existence of RA 196 will present a limitation regarding future activities.
- Portions of EPM 18486 and 19343 fall within the Bulburin National Park and are therefore excluded from these tenements. There is also an environmentally sensitive area on the southern boundary of the park (Endangered Regional Ecosystem). The Environmental Code of Compliance in Qld states that exploration cannot occur within 1 km of environmentally sensitive areas. SHN has an approved Environmental Authority that allows exploration/drilling activities up to the boundary of the National Park as well as the environmentally sensitive area. SHN does not believe there will be any significant environmental conditions applied within 1 km of the National Park.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>- The first record of modern exploration being undertaken in the area was carried out by Delhi Australian Petroleum Limited (Delhi) from 1966 to 1971. Initially Delhi undertook gridding, mapping of the old workings, dump sampling and an IP survey. The IP survey highlighted five anomalous zones in and around the old Norton workings. Three of these zones, at the Frampton, Bald Hill and Galena prospects, were drill tested with five holes by Noranda Australia Limited in 1969 in joint venture with Delhi. Following Noranda's withdrawal from the joint venture Delhi completed a further three drillholes, one at each of the Bald Hill, Frampton and New Constitution prospects. Frampton is now part of ML 80035. Significant gold intersections in drillholes outside of ML 80035 were reported, for example NCDH-1 at the New Constitution prospect that returned 1.5 m @ 5.5 g/t Au and 24.5 g/t Ag from 109.8 m depth.
- A significant amount of exploration was undertaken by Amoco Minerals Australia Company, its successor Cyprus Minerals Australia Company and joint venture partners Pacific Goldmines, Astrik Resources and Climax Mining Limited on EPM 3581 between 1985 and 1988. Much of this work was focused on close-spaced drilling at the Frampton, Chandler and Never Never prospects now within the Norton Gold Fields ML – to outline ore reserves. Within the area of EPM 18486 the work on historical EPM 3581 consisted of stream</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		sediment, rock and float sampling as well as trenching at Bald Hill and Han's Big Dyke and drilling at Bald Hill. Nine holes at the eastern end of the Frampton-Chandler prospect also lie within SHN's EPM 18486. Seven of these holes intersected narrow (0.2 m to 1 m) intervals of high-grade gold mineralisation – examples being 1 m at 16.6 g/t, 1 m at 12.0 g/t and 0.2 m at 24.6 g/t. - From 1993 to 1999 much of the area was held by Gold Exploration Pty Ltd and subsequently Coffee Gold NL under EPM 9778. MDL 130, then covering the core of the Norton goldfield, was excluded from this project. The work undertaken during this period was minimal and consisted mainly of rock chip sampling and geological reconnaissance work. - Following a hiatus of several years the Norton Goldfield and surrounding area was held under EPM 13584 and ML 80035, initially by AT Prowse and latterly by Norton Gold Fields Limited from 2002. EPM 13584 has been surrendered but ML 80035 still exists.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	- The local geology comprises the metasedimentary Wandilla Formation (part of the Devonian-Carboniferous Curtis Island Group), intruded by a series of complex Permo-Triassic granitoid units and complexes including the Many Peaks Granodiorite, Castletower Granite and Norton Tonalite. The project is positioned on the Norton Splay, a regional-scale north-west trending fault located 7km to the east of the upper Boyne rift valley (part of a major crustal dislocation of the Yarrol Fault Zone). The fault divides the Norton Tonalite complex, with a majority of the Wandilla Formation to the west and granitoids to the east. Most of the Norton Tonalite complex is recessive, forming a 25 km2 area of low relief. Approximately 90% of the tenure is concealed beneath shallow sedimentary cover rocks (<10 m thick) thus masking prospective basement rocks. - The intrusive phases include the host Norton Tonalite, interpreted as an apophysis of the Permo-Triassic (268 Ma) Many Peaks Granodiorite that intrudes and hornfelses the Wandilla Formation. The Norton Tonalite pluton is compositionally zoned from marginal gabbro and diorite to quartz diorite, tonalite, granodiorite and possibly monzogranite. The Castletower leuco-granite south of the Norton Tonalite is interpreted as Triassic (221 Ma) and therefore should cut the Norton Tonalite. A later monzodiorite/aplite phase is present as a series of dikes and is interpreted to be related to the main phase of gold mineralisation at Triumph and is interpreted as being of Triassic age. - Gold mineralisation is localised along the contact between Norton Tonalite and the monzodiorite and monzonite phases of the dikes and is inferred to be genetically related to a quartz monzonite phase in the interior of the dikes. Portions of it are sheared and heavily altered, with several of these zones hosting orebodies at the Norton Goldfield. Within this area and surrounds, gold-silver-copper-lead-zinc-arsenic mineralisation within sulphidic zones is hosted in composite intrusions of several types of dioritic and granodioritic rock. These intrusives exhibit at least two phases of alteration, which may represent at least two different distinct phases or a spatial association and fractionation between the phases. Alteration within and peripheral to mineralised sulphidic veins occurs as spatially and temporally associated strong to intense phyllic (sericite/muscovite ± pyrite-silica) alteration with predominantly narrow vein selvages. Pockets of

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		weak to strong potassic (biotite-K feldspar) alteration associated with weak copper mineralisation occur in rare outcrop to the north of the Norton township. - Trachyandesite dikes and plugs cut the gold mineralisation and are also cut by the Norton Fault. Examples include a plug and dike swarm at the Advance prospect which cuts the mineralisation there. The trachyandesite is interpreted as Triassic by comparison with regional units. Vesicular basalt grading to dolerite dikes also cut the mineralisation, but their exact relation to the trachyandesite is unclear. The dikes are in the peripheral parts of the lode away from and not connected with the monzodiorite dikes. It is possible that all the monzodiorite, trachyandesite and basaltic dikes are all part of one Late Triassic volcanic formation, but this is not clearly established. - The mineralisation at Triumph is interpreted as an intrusion related gold system (IRGS). In these systems, metals are derived from a central mineralising granitic intrusion and generally show a strong metal zonation. Gold can be focused more distally, up to 1-3 km from the intrusion. Most IRGS show strong associations with bismuth, tungsten, tin, tellurium, arsenic, molybdenum and antimony. They are typically low in sulphide content and show weak areal extent of hydrothermal alteration. IRGS are generally associated with felsic plutons and stocks, of intermediate oxidation states, with both magnetite and ilmenite series represented. These gold systems are generally located in continental settings in-board of convergent plate margins. - Within this area and surrounds, gold-silver-copper-lead-zinc-arsenic mineralisation within sulphidic zones is hosted in composite intrusions of several types of dioritic and granodioritic rock. These intrusives exhibit at least two phases of alteration, which may represent at least two different distinct phases or a spatial association and fractionation between the phases. Alteration within and peripheral to mineralised sulphidic veins occurs as spatially and temporally associated strong to intense phyllic (sericite/muscovite ± pyrite-silica) alteration with predominantly narrow vein selvages. Pockets of weak to strong potassic (biotite-K feldspar) alteration associated with weak copper mineralisation occur in rare outcrop to the north of the Norton township. - Gold mineralisation is hosted within quartz-sulphide veins and is associated with pyrite and arsenopyrite, with gold and silver likely contained within the pyrite, with the iron pyrite likely an associated but not host sulphide. The veins typically show a sericite(-chlorite) alteration halo, however this appears to be more associated with the quartz veining itself rather than sulphides. Considering this association, it could be hypothesised that the gold mineralisation is related to a later phase.Within this area and surrounds, gold-silver-copper-lead-zinc-arsenic mineralisation within sulphidic zones is hosted in composite intrusions of several types of dioritic and granodioritic rock. These intrusives exhibit at least two phases of alteration, which may represent at least two different distinct phases or a spatial association and fractionation between the phases. Alteration within and peripheral to mineralised sulphidic veins occurs as spatially and temporally associated strong to intense phyllic (sericite/muscovite ± pyrite-silica) alteration with predominantly narrow vein selvages. Pockets of weak to strong potassic (biotite-K feldspar) alteration associated with weak copper mineralisation occur in rare outcrop to the north of the Norton township.

Criteria	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:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth* *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case*	DRILLING - Information pertaining to drilling is provided in previous ASX releases
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*	- Weighted average based on sample length and gold grade has been applied to compositing drill hole assay data for domain compositing. - No bottom cut-off grade has been employed but a target of 0.25g/t gold grade is targeted to defining mineralised zones. A top-cut, where required, has been applied during variography, however un capped gold grade values included during the estimation with outlier restriction clamping applied. - - No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept length	*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').*	- Drilling orientations relative to the interpretation of veins is not always ideal for the deposits at Triumph due to topographic constraints. Diamond core structural measurements through mineralised vein intercepts were used to guide the vein 3D modelling interpretation. Therefore, in areas where intercepts were at a low angle relative to the interpretation, the downhole mineralisation length was taken into account in the 3D interpretation to represent true thickness. - As the veins are sub-vertical, drilling has been undertaken from both sides of the vein structures. The interpretation shows continuity along strike and at depth from the drilling results to date. The use of the core structural data, and consultation with SHN, has resulted in a representative 3D geological model that can accommodate any downhole lengths where low angle to mineralisation drilling is the only possibility.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should*	- All relevant diagrams are reported in the body of the Triumph Mineral Resource Report.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	- N/A
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.*	- N/A
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	DRILLING - Exploration potential for the Triumph mineral resources areas is focused on three points: 1. Extensions to the known mineralisation intercepts and extending vein networks along strike at Big Hans, New Constitution, and South Constitution; 2. Depth extents for Big Hans, Super Hans, New Constitution, South Constitution, and Bald Hill. A review of economic viability below 150m depth of cover (DOC) will allow additional exploration potential for all 5 deposits (review includes gold grade at depth and mining scenario limitations). Greater than 85% of the mineral resources stated here are less than 100m DOC with greater than 97% of the mineral resources less than 150m DOC. All vein systems are currently interpreted to be open at depth with minor deep drilling confirming depth potential; and 3. Regional exploration work and geophysical studies completed to date show exploration potential along additionally interpreted structures and anomalies that are consistent with the orientation of the mineralisation to date. These areas, which are not included in this mineral resource, represent suitable targets for additional work.