

ASX Release

27 May 2024

New, High-Grade Copper Lode - Liontown

Highlights

- A shallow RC drilling program (9 holes, 735m) recently tested for extensions to the Au-rich Liontown Footwall Lode. The program has successfully identified a new Cu-rich lode adjacent to four historic shafts (Sapindinus Lode). Sapindinus can be traced in wide-spaced historic drilling over ~200m of strike and is open in all directions. Results from recent drilling include (Figure 2):
 - **8m @ 2.73% Cu, 0.69g/t Au, 1.55% Zn, 1.79% Pb, 24g/t Ag** from 38m, 24LTRC014Including **3m @ 6.96% Cu, 0.61g/t Au, 3.95% Zn, 3.77% Pb, 60g/t Ag** from 38m, 24LTRC014
- Historic results include (Figure 2):
 - **5.6m @ 2.06% Cu, 7.45g/t Au, 2.99% Zn** (from 99.7m, LTDD19030)
 - **2m @ 6.57% Cu, 2.45g/t Au** (from 58m, LLRC186)
- Sapindinus is ~35m north of, and runs parallel to, the Au-rich Liontown Footwall Lode (intersections including 20m @ 18.21g/t Au (24LTRC002)). Sapindinus is not yet included in the current JORC Resource at Liontown.
- The RC program also intersected shallow gold and copper in the Au-rich Liontown Footwall Lode, including (Figure 2):
 - **9m @ 1.52% Cu, 0.48g/t Au** (from 38m, 24LTRC013)
 - **6m @ 1.49% Cu** (from 63m, 24LTRC017)
 - **2m @ 1.93g/t Au** (from 13m, 24LTRC015) & **6m @ 1.36g/t Au** (from 36m, 24LTRC015)
- A further shallow RC program (4 holes, 416m) drilled the western end of the historic Carrington Lode and tested a previously unrecognised change in lode orientation. Results include (Figure 4):
 - **2m @ 6.81g/t Au** (from 12m, 24LTRC023A)
- Diamond drilling has also been completed (3 holes, 1,091.43m) in the Liontown Gap Zone with assays expected in early June 2024. In addition, downhole EM commenced in late May 2024 to refine Cu-Au rich drill targets.

Sunshine Metals Limited (ASX:SHN, "Sunshine") has identified a new, significant, copper-rich lode following RC drilling at Liontown, Ravenswood Consolidated Project (100%).

Sunshine Managing Director, Dr Damien Keys, commented "The recent RC program has successfully identified a new copper lode, deeper into the footwall of the Liontown Resource. The Sapindinus Lode has now been intersected by 10 drill holes, historic and current, and extends over ~200m of strike. Sapindinus is open in all directions and is not incorporated into the current Liontown Resource.

Importantly, the program also extended the Au-rich Liontown Footwall Lode to surface, and increased the dimensions of the Au-rich zone to >300m x 140m. The program also confirmed a change in

orientation to the western end of the Au-rich Carrington Lode with 2m @ 6.58g/t Au (24LTRC023) and provides a target for follow up drilling and Resource extension.

Liontown diamond drilling has been completed and assays are expected in early June 2024.”

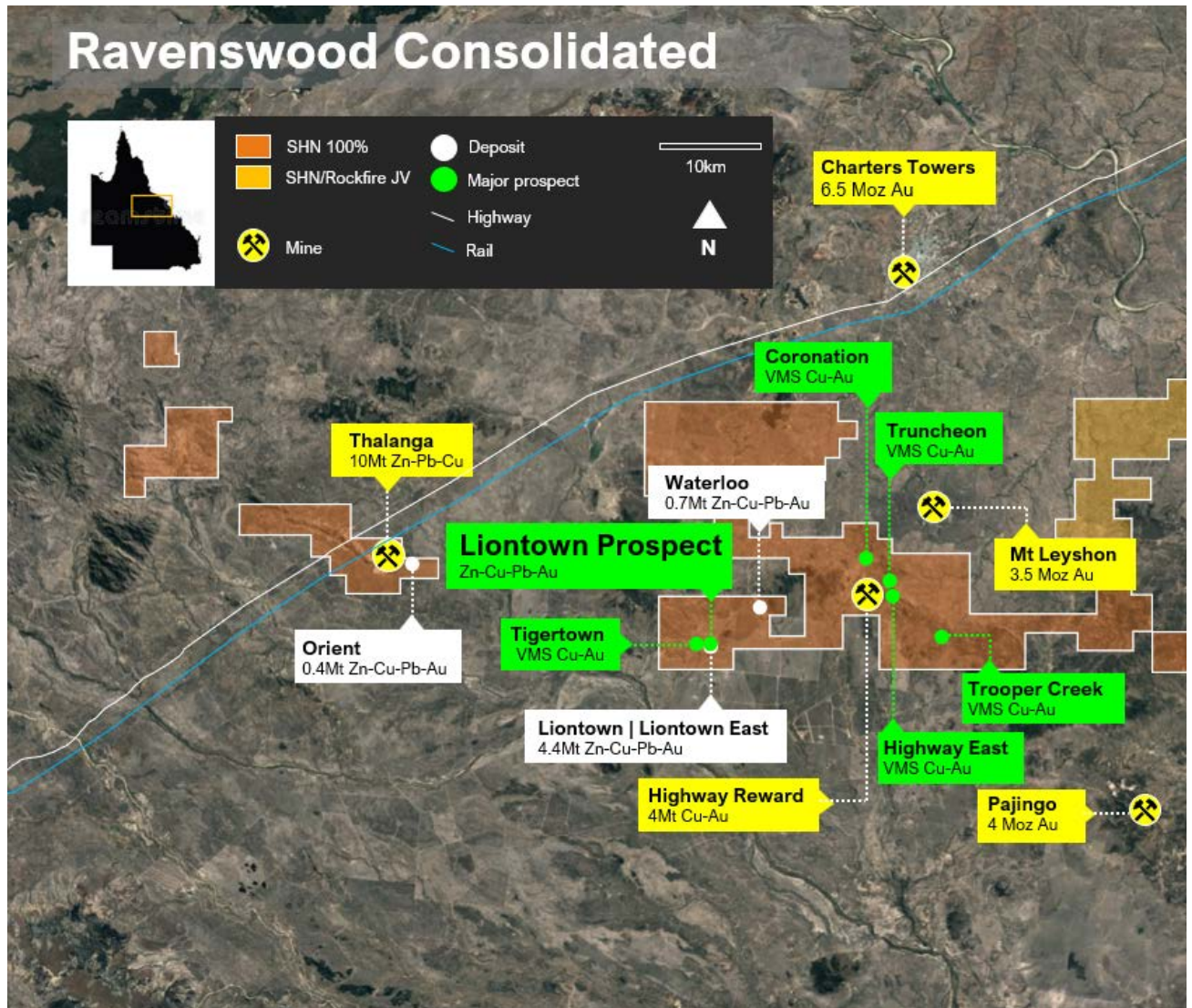


Figure 1: Sunshine's Ravenswood Consolidated Project is near the mining hub of Charters Towers in Queensland. This map shows the Project's western deposits/prospects which include Liontown.

RC Drilling Program

The RC program comprised 13 holes (1,151m). The program tested two target areas:

- Liontown Footwall Lode extensions (9 holes, 735m): Drilling tested shallow extensions to the Au-rich Footwall Lode including oxide mineralisation around four historic shafts on the eastern end of the Liontown Resource.
- Western Carrington Lode extensions (4 holes, 416m): Shallow pits to the west of the Carrington Lode indicate a potential change in orientation from the historic Carrington Lode workings. Drilling comprised 4 holes spaced ~50m apart and were designed to test this previously unrecognised change in orientation.

Results from these two target areas are discussed below.

Liontown Footwall Lode Extensions (9 holes, 735m):

A shallow RC drilling program was recently undertaken adjacent to four historic shafts to test for shallow extensions to the Au-rich Liontown Footwall Lode.

Hole 24LTRC014 was drilled under the historic Sapindinus shaft which coincides with historic Cu-rich intersections at depth. Historical and new drilling has identified a new, high grade Cu-rich lode parallel to, and 35m north of, the Au-rich Liontown Footwall Lode. The Sapindinus Lode can be traced in wide-spaced historic drilling over ~200m of strike and is open in all directions. Recent results include (Figure 2):

- **8m @ 2.73% Cu, 0.69g/t Au, 1.55% Zn, 1.79% Pb, 24g/t Ag** (from 38m, 24LTRC014)
- **Incl. 3m @ 6.96% Cu, 0.61g/t Au, 3.95% Zn, 3.77% Pb, 60g/t Ag** (from 38m, 24LTRC014)

Historic results include (Figure 2):

- **5.6m @ 2.06% Cu, 7.45g/t Au, 2.99% Zn** (from 99.7m, LTDD19030)
- **2m @ 6.57% Cu, 2.45g/t Au** (from 58m, LLRC186)
- **3m @ 2.40% Cu** (from 73m, LLRC205)
- **3m @ 2.27% Cu, 2.41% Zn** (from 33m, LRC029)

Drilling also intersected the Au-rich Liontown Footwall Lode in near surface positions. The Liontown Footwall Lode now extends to >300m x 140m in dimension. Drilling will resume on the Liontown Footwall Lode in late June 2024 where results include:

- **9m @ 1.52% Cu, 0.48g/t Au** (from 38m, 24LTRC013)
- **6m @ 1.49% Cu** (from 63m, 24LTRC017)
- **2m @ 1.93g/t Au** (from 13m, 24LTRC015) & **6m @ 1.36g/t Au** (from 36m, 24LTRC015)
- **1m @ 4.05g/t Au** (from 11m, 24LTRC019)
- **20m @ 18.2g/t Au** (from 67m, 23LTRC002)
- **17m @ 22.1g/t Au** (from 67m, 23LTRC002)

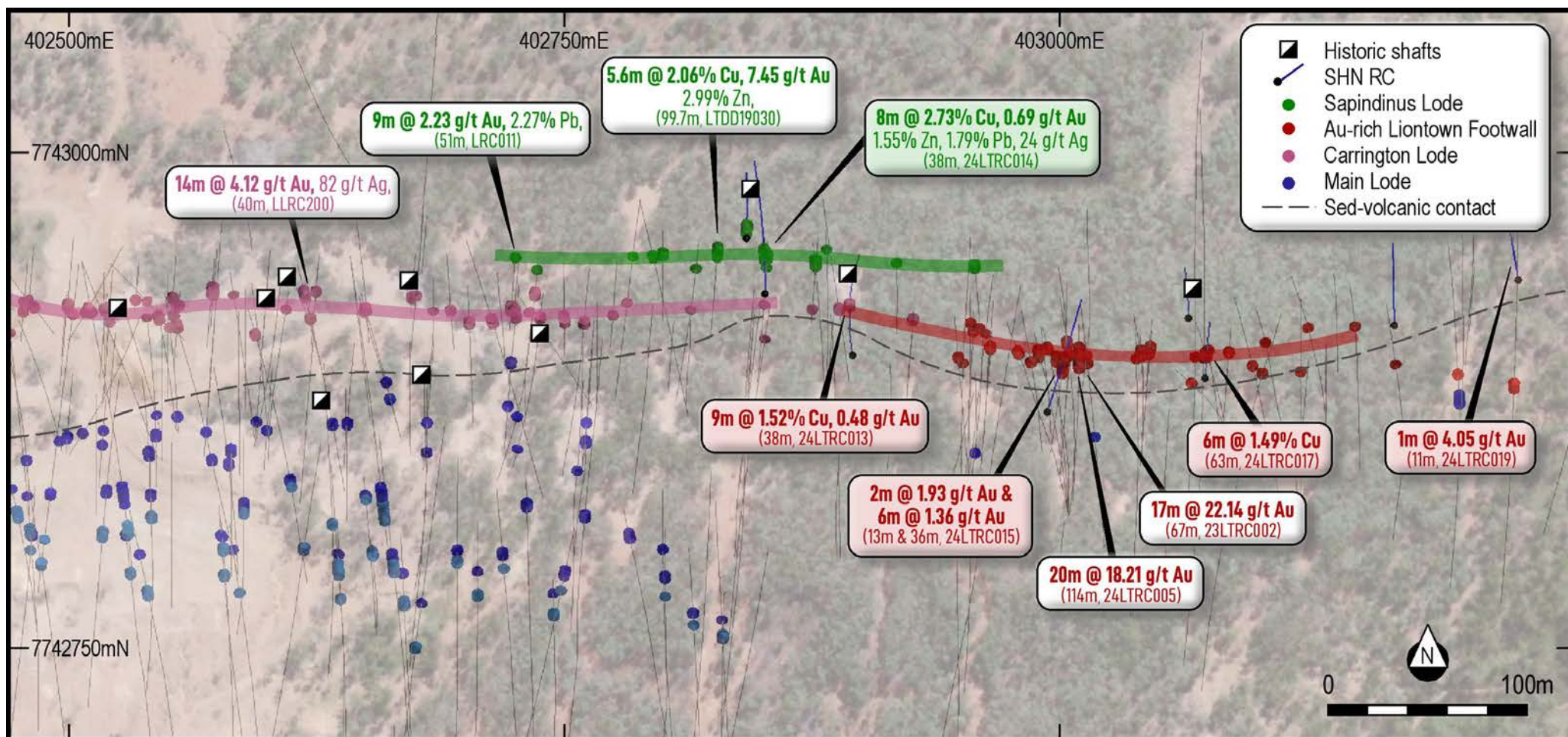


Figure 2: Map view highlighting the Cu-rich Sapindinus Lode (green), the Au-rich Lontown Footwall Lode (red) and the historic Cu-Au Carrington Lode (purple) relative to the sediment-volcanic contact. Also highlighted are significant intercepts, and historic shafts.

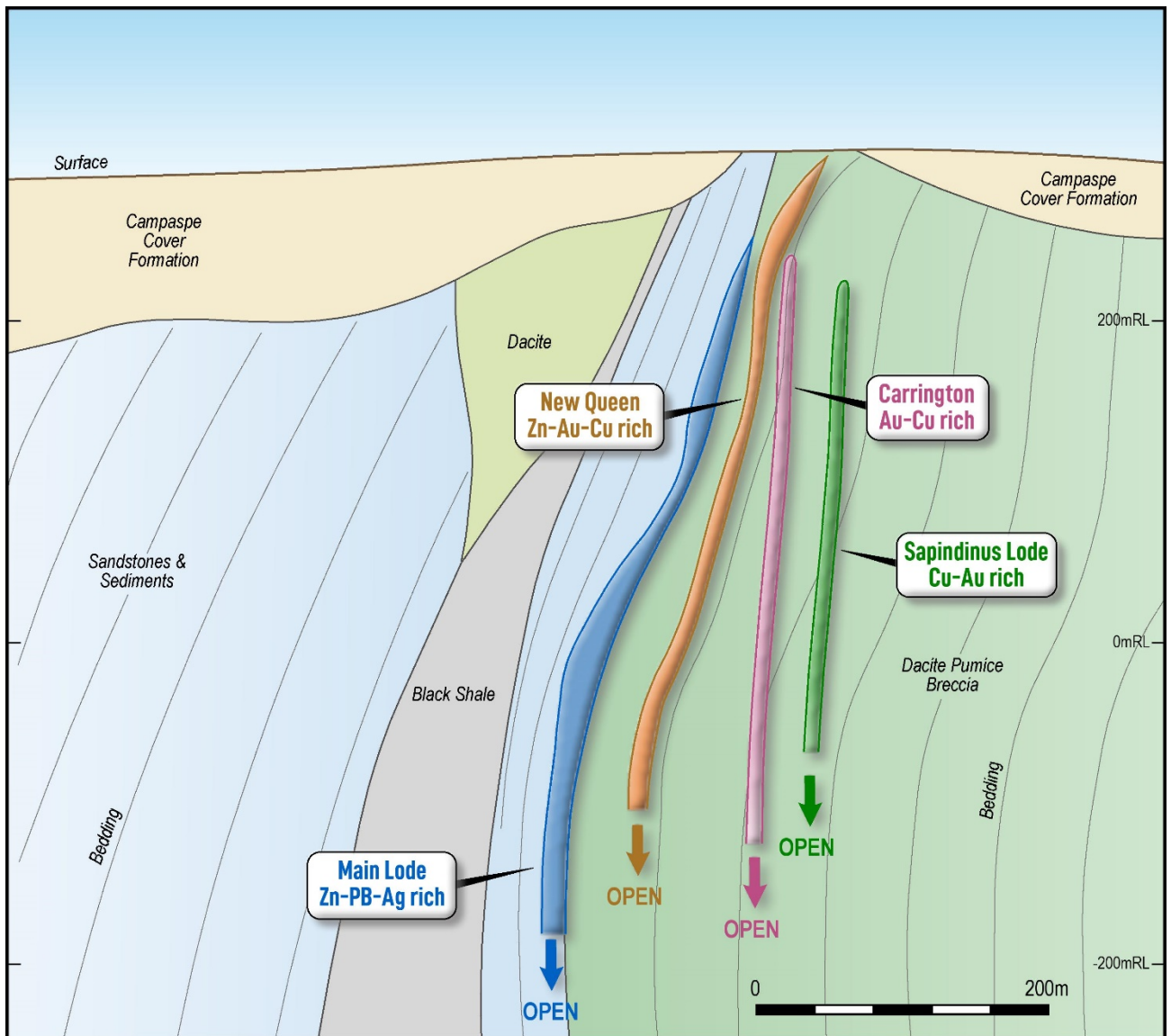


Figure 3: Schematic cross section (looking west) of the various lodes at Lontown. Highlighted are the stratigraphy parallel Main (blue) and New Queen (orange) Lodes and the sub-vertical Carrington (pink) and Sapindinus (green) Lodes.

Western Carrington Lode Extensions (4 holes, 416m):

Shallow pits to the west of the Carrington Lode indicate a potential change in orientation from the historic Carrington Lode workings. Drilling comprised 4 holes spaced ~50m apart and were designed to test this previously unrecognised change in orientation.

Gold was successfully intersected in 24LTRC023A and provides a target for follow up drilling:

- **2m @ 6.81g/t Au** (from 12m, 24LTRC023A)

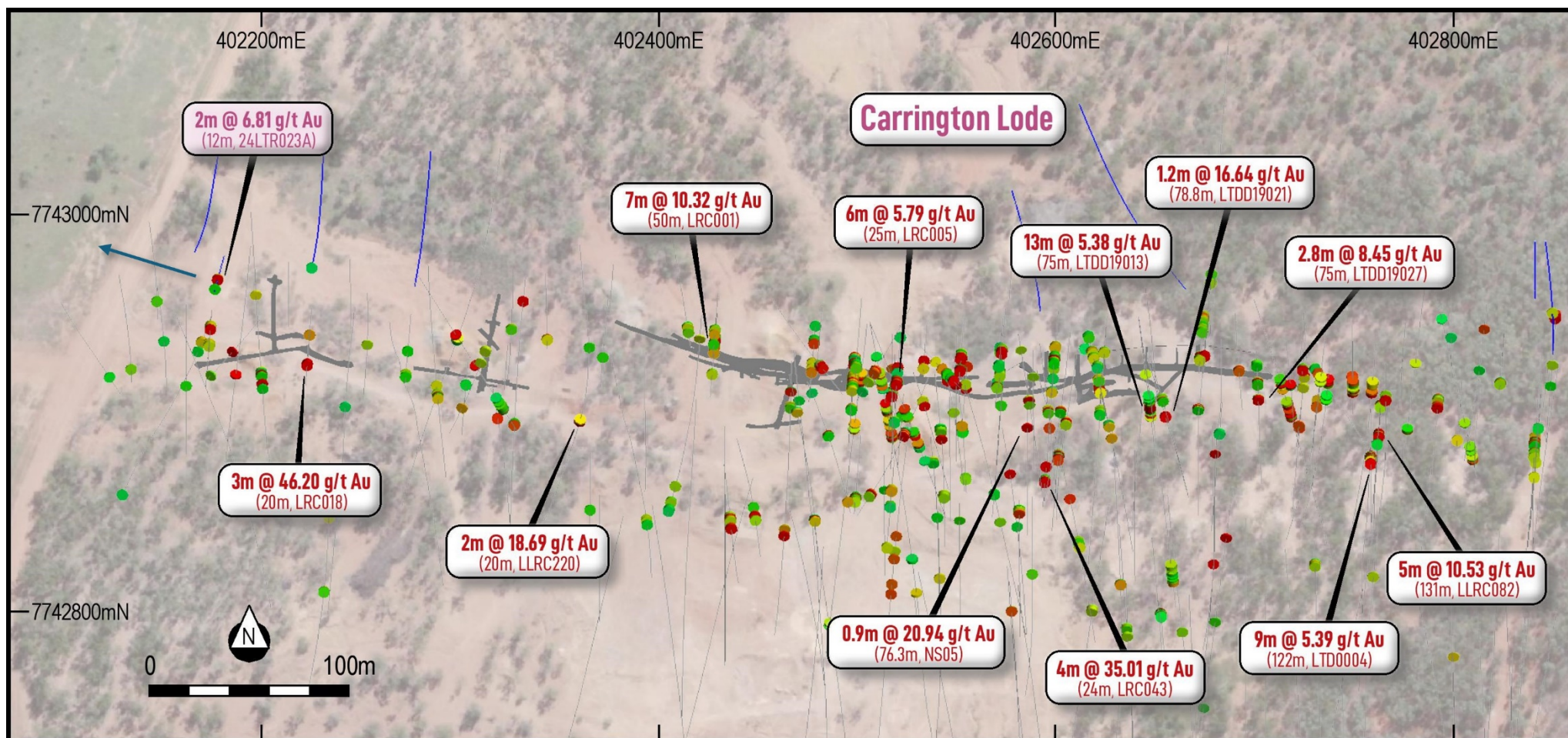


Figure 4: The western Carrington drilling tested along strike from a change in orientation of the historic Carrington workings.

Diamond Drilling Program (3 holes, 1,091.43m)

Diamond drilling has been completed at Lione town. Assays are expected in early June 2024. The drilling was targeting high-grade extensions of the Au-rich Footwall Lode into the ~400m long Gap Zone. Previous drilling has confirmed high-grade gold in the 1.6km long Lione town Footwall Lode proximal to interpreted feeder fault zones. Best results previously reported at the Au-rich Footwall Lode include (Figure 2):

- **17m @ 22.1g/t Au** (from 67m, 23LTRC002)
- **8m @ 11.7g/t Au & 0.9% Cu** (from 115.0m, LLRC184)
- **8.1m @ 10.7g/t Au** (from 154m, LTDD22055)
- **2.6m @ 15.3g/t Au & 2.3% Cu** (from 236.3m, LTDD18015)

The program covers ~250m of strike in the ~400m long Gap Zone, including around the Gap Zone Feeder. The program also tested a zone around a previous intersection of **1.75m @ 16.4g/t Au, 6.3% Cu** (from 419.05m, LTDD18012) and represents the easternmost drilling by Sunshine to date.

Downhole EM surveys commenced in late May 2024 and will be used to guide future Gap Zone drilling.

Planned activities

The Company has a busy period ahead including the following key activities and milestones:

- May 2024: Downhole EM surveys commence, Lione town
- Early June 2024: Results from diamond drilling, Lione town Au-Cu
- June 2024: Drilling commences, Highway East
- June-July 2024: Drilling recommences, Lione town Footwall Lode

Sunshine's Board has authorised the release of this announcement to the market.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Matt Price, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Price 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. Mr Price consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1. Collar and survey information.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Max Depth	Dip	Azimuth	Easting	Northing	RL	Grid ID
24LTRC012	RC	64	-60	000	402,841	7,742,957	306	MGA94_55
24LTRC013	RC	124	-60	000	402,851	7,742,929	306	MGA94_55
24LTRC014	RC	82	-50	350	402,895	7,742,898	303	MGA94_55
24LTRC015	RC	94	-50	020	402,993	7,742,870	301	MGA94_55
24LTRC016	RC	52	-60	000	403,064	7,742,917	301	MGA94_55
24LTRC017	RC	83	-70	005	403,072	7,742,887	299	MGA94_55
24LTRC018	RC	83	-60	000	403,167	7,742,913	297	MGA94_55
24LTRC019	RC	100	-60	350	403,230	7,742,936	296	MGA94_55
24LTRC020	RC	53	-60	000	403,228	7,742,956	297	MGA94_55
24LTRC021	RC	118	-60	010	402,277	7,742,963	294	MGA94_55
24LTRC022	RC	130	-65	010	402,225	7,742,972	291	MGA94_55
24LTRC023	RC	130	-65	025	402,166	7,742,981	290	MGA94_55
24LTRC023A	RC	38	-60	015	402,176	7,742,961	290	MGA94_55

APPENDIX 2. Significant Assays

HoleID	From	To	Interval	Au	Ag	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Cut off
24LTRC012	9	14	5	0.17	6.2	0.12	1.02	0.07	1 ZnEq
24LTRC012	43	44	1	0.03	0.9	0.04	0.09	1.96	1 ZnEq
24LTRC012	47	49	2	0.03	0.3	0.01	0.01	1.83	1 ZnEq
24LTRC012	51	52	1	0.01	0.9	0.32	0.01	0.21	1 ZnEq
24LTRC013	1	6	5	0.19	2.9	0.14	5.52	0.54	2 ZnEq
24LTRC013	14	15	1	0.93	1.5	0.06	0.74	0.07	2 ZnEq
24LTRC013	17	18	1	0.55	2.4	0.22	2.65	0.22	2 ZnEq
24LTRC013	33	35	2	0.60	8.9	1.42	0.52	1.02	5 ZnEq
24LTRC013	38	47	9	0.48	11.1	1.52	0.35	0.12	0.5 Cu
including	45	46	1	0.22	13.7	4.75	0.27	0.14	5 ZnEq
24LTRC013	64	65	1	0.04	2.0	0.07	0.18	1.86	2 ZnEq
24LTRC014	27	28	1	1.19	1.7	0.04	0.15	0.02	2 ZnEq
24LTRC014	38	46	8	0.69	24.2	2.73	1.79	1.55	2 ZnEq
including	38	41	3	0.61	59.7	6.96	3.77	3.95	5 ZnEq
alternative	39	46	7	0.73	21.2	2.01	1.92	1.48	0.5 Au
24LTRC015	13	15	2	1.93	0.6	0.07	0.62	0.06	2 ZnEq
24LTRC015	27	28	1	1.62	5.1	0.08	0.56	0.03	2 ZnEq

HoleID	From	To	Interval	Au	Ag	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Cut off
24LTRC015	36	42	6	1.36	2.8	0.17	0.46	0.03	2 ZnEq
24LTRC016				No significant intersections					2 ZnEq
24LTRC017	63	69	6	0.07	7.3	1.49	0.09	0.26	2 ZnEq
alternative	63	67	4	0.08	10.1	2.02	0.12	0.35	0.5 Cu
24LTRC017	73	74	1	0.02	5.2	0.69	0.17	0.84	2 ZnEq
24LTRC018				No significant intersections					2 ZnEq
24LTRC019	11	12	1						2 ZnEq
24LTRC020				No significant intersections					2 ZnEq
24LTRC021				No significant intersections					2 ZnEq
24LTRC022	0	1	1	1.01	2.1	0.12	3.05	0.04	2 ZnEq
24LTRC023				No significant intersections					2 ZnEq
24LTRC023A	2	3	1	1.30	2.0	0.05	0.12	0.01	2 ZnEq
24LTRC023A	5	6	1	0.95	3.0	0.25	0.35	0.12	2 ZnEq
24LTRC023A	12	14	2	6.81	3.0	0.08	0.40	0.02	2 ZnEq

About Sunshine Metals

Two projects. Big System Potential.

Ravenswood Consolidated Project (Zn-Cu-Pb-Au-Ag-Mo): Located in the Charters Towers-Ravenswood district which has produced over 20Moz Au and 14mt of VMS Zn-Cu-Pb-Au ore. The project comprises:

- a Zn-Cu-Pb-Au VMS Resource of 5.45mt @ 12.0% ZnEq (47% Indicated, 53% Inferred¹);
- 26 drill ready VMS Zn-Cu-Pb-Au IP geophysical targets where testing of a similar target has already led to the Lioneville East discovery which hosts a current Resource of 1.47mt @ 11.0% ZnEq (100% Inferred);
- the under-drilled Lioneville Au-rich footwall with significant intersections including:
 - **3.0m @ 46.2g/t Au** (20m, LRC0018)
 - **2.0m @ 68.6g/t Au** (24m, LRC0043)
 - **17.0m @ 22.1g/t Au** (67m, 23LTRC002)
 - **8.0m @ 11.7g/t Au & 0.9% Cu** (115m, LLRC184)
 - **8.1m @ 10.7g/t Au** (154m, LTDD22055)
 - **2.6m @ 15.3g/t Au & 2.3% Cu** (236.3m, LTDD18015)
- advanced Au-Cu VMS targets at Coronation analogous to the nearby Highway-Reward Mine (4mt @ 6.2% Cu & 1.0g/t Au mined);
- overlooked orogenic, epithermal and intrusion related Au potential with numerous historic gold workings and drill ready targets; and
- a Mo-Cu Exploration Target at Titov of 5-8mt @ 0.07-0.12% Mo & 0.28-0.44% Cu².

Triumph Project (Au): More than 85% of Triumph's Inferred Resource of 118,000oz @ 2.03g/t Au³ (100% Inferred) is <100m deep and largely located within 1.2km of strike within a 6km long trend. Recent drilling has confirmed Triumph's intrusion-related gold system is analogous to the large Ravenswood Mine (5.6Moz Au Resource).

***Investigator Project (Cu):** Located 100km north of the Mt Isa, home to rich copper-lead-zinc mines that have been worked for almost a century. Investigator is hosted in the same stratigraphy and similar fault architecture as the Capricorn Copper Mine, located 12km north.

***Hodgkinson Project (Au-W):** Located 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.

**A number of parties have expressed interest in our other quality projects (Investigator Cu and Hodgkinson Au-W). These projects will be divested in an orderly manner in due course.*

¹ SHN ASX Release, 7 February 2024, "Significant Increase in Lioneville Resource".

² Cautionary statement: The Exploration Target has been prepared and reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the JORC Code. The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. Exploration Target for Titov based on several factors discussed in the corresponding Table 1 which can be found with the original ASX release 21 March 2023 "Shallow High Grade Titov Cu-Mo Exploration Target".

³ SHN ASX Release, 31 March 2022, "Robust Maiden Resource at Triumph Gold Project".
No new information has been collected and all material assumptions remain unchanged.

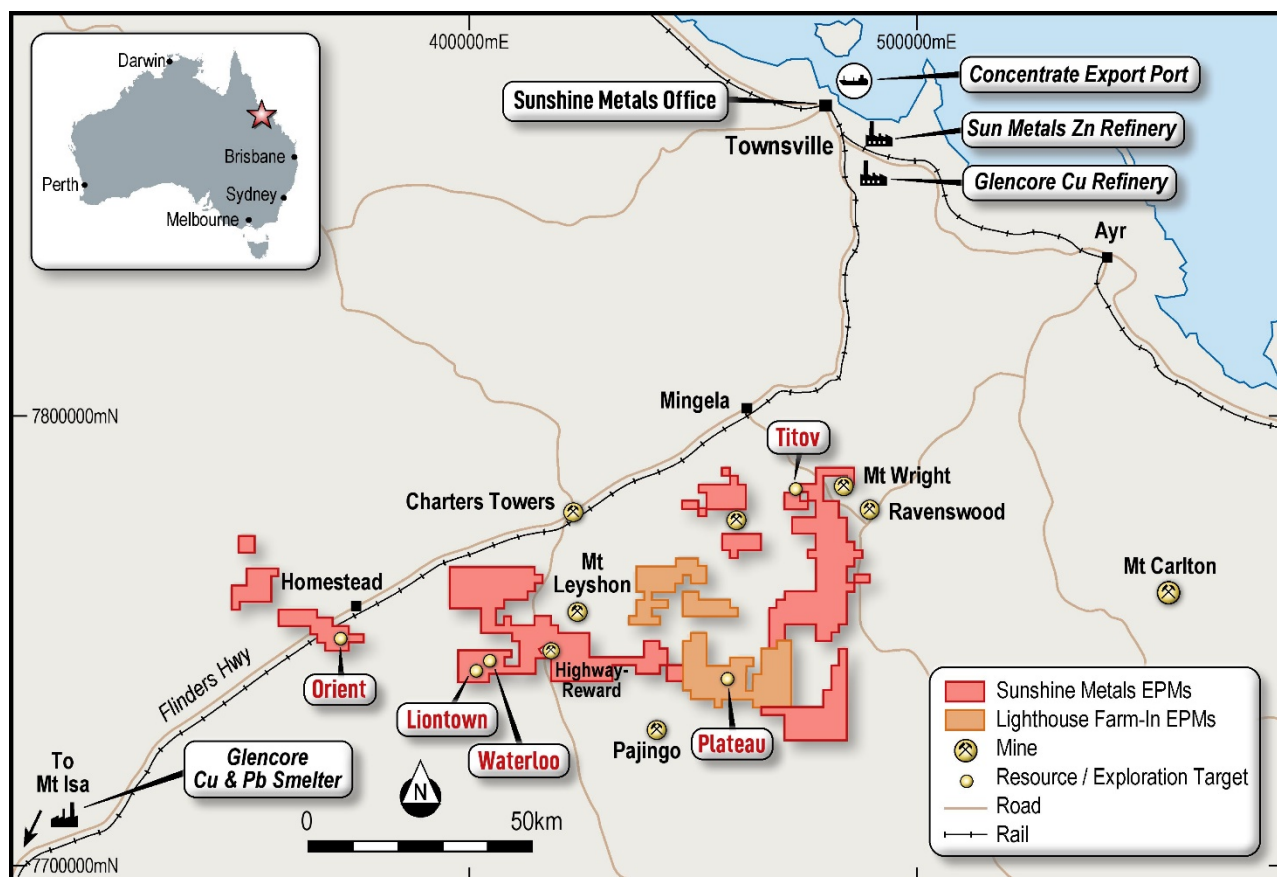


Table 1, Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>DRILLING</p> <p>SHN – RC drill holes were sampled as individual, 1 m length samples from the rig split. Individual metre samples were collected as a 12.5% split collected from the drill rig. Individual RC samples were collected in calico sample bags and grouped into green plastic bags for dispatch (approximately five per plastic bag).</p> <p>SHN samples are analysed at Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) in Townsville (Prep & Au) and Brisbane (ME) where samples were crushed to sub 6mm, split and pulverised to sub 75µm. A sub sample was collected for a four-acid digest and ICP-OES/MS analysis of 48 elements, including Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn. Samples were assayed for Au using a 50g Fire Assay technique. Assays over 100g Au using this technique were re-assayed using gravimetric analysis. Ba over 1% was re-analysed using XRF.</p> <p>Historic – Diamond core holes were sampled as half core. The sample intervals were selected by the company geologists based on visual mineralisation and geological boundaries and could range from 0.20m to 1.50m. Samples were sawn longitudinally in half using an onsite core saw and dispatched to Intertek Townsville for analysis. Samples were crushed to sub-6mm, split and pulverised to sub-75µm to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis. Analysis consisted of 30g fire assay with AAS finish for Au and 4-acid digest with ICP-OES analysis all other elements.</p> <p>RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter on 1m intervals to obtain a sample for assay. Samples were pulverised to sub-75µm to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis. Analysis consisted of 30g fire assay with AAS finish for Au and 4-acid digest with ICP-OES analysis all other elements.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><i>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.).</i></p>	<p>DRILLING</p> <p>SHN – Reverse circulation drilling utilising an 8inch open-hole hammer for first 10m (pre-collar) and a 5.5inch RC hammer for the remainder of the drill hole.</p> <p>Historic – Diamond drilling typically comprised of using a PCD bit through the cover sequence (open hole, no recovery), HQ diameter core for parent hole drilling and NQ2 diameter core for daughter holes. Reverse circulation drilling was completed using a 5.5" bit. Hole diameters for RC prior to RVR are unknown.</p>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>DRILLING</p> <p>SHN - RC sample recoveries of less than approximately 80% are noted in the geological/sampling log with a visual estimate of the actual recovery. No such samples were reported within the significant intercept zones. Moisture categorisation was also recorded. No wet samples were noted during the program.</p> <p>Historic – Diamond core sample recovery is measured and recorded by RVR Field Technicians. Negligible sample loss was reported. In RC drilling, moisture content and sample recovery were reportedly recorded for each sample, with no significant sample loss recorded. Significantly wet samples were recorded in drill hole LLRC187 and as such has not been previously reported by SHN.</p>
Logging	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>DRILLING</p> <p>SHN – The drill core and chip samples from SHN exploration drilling has been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Core is logged both qualitatively and quantitatively. Core and chip tray photography is available.</p> <p>Historic – Qualitative logging included lithology, alteration and textures; and Quantitative logging includes sulphide and gangue mineral percentages. All drill core was reportedly fully logged and photographed, although each hole has not yet been individually validated by SHN.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>DRILLING</p> <p>SHN & Historic – RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter on 1m intervals to obtain a sample for assay, of approximate weight 3 – 5kg. Samples were pulverised to sub-75µm to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis. Core samples were sawn longitudinally in half using an automated core saw and dispatched to the laboratory for analysis. Samples were crushed to sub-6mm, split and pulverised to sub-75µm to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis.</p>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and Laboratory tests	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <p><i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></p>	<p>DRILLING</p> <p>SHN – Samples are assayed using a 50g fire assay for gold with AAS finish, which is considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Fire assay is considered total assay for gold. Assays reporting over 100g/t Au were re-assayed using gravimetric methods to report a final assay. All other elements are assayed using an ICP-MS/OES, with overrange Ba reported by XRF.</p> <p>Initial QAQC review indicates that all CRMs in and around the major mineralised intersections returned results within acceptable limits.</p> <p>Historic – Only certified reference material (CRMs) were used in the QAQC program during the RVR diamond drilling. All reportedly returned results within an acceptable range. SHN has not validated this statement to date. There is no report of Blanks material or field duplicates used in the program. RC drilling used CRMs which reportedly returned results within an acceptable range. Field duplicates were taken as 1 in 40 samples. No sample method or review of these duplicates is reported. No information has been provided or located on historical QAQC programs.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data</i></p>	<p>DRILLING</p> <p>SHN – No new drill holes reported within this document have been twinned or were designed as twinned holes. Verification of significant intercepts has been undertaken internally by alternative company personnel.</p> <p>Historic – Laboratory results were reviewed by RVR Geologists. Raw assay files were stored on the Company Server and no adjustments were made to assay data.</p>
Location of data points	<p><i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p>DRILLING</p> <p>SHN – Drilled holes have been accurately surveyed using GNSS surveying with PPK processing to centimetre-scale accuracy. Coordinates are displayed within GDA94, Zone 55 format. Downhole surveys were conducted with an industry-standard gyroscopic survey tool.</p> <p>Historic – Drill hole collar coordinates were captured using RTK GPS in GDA94, Zone 55 format. Downhole surveys were conducted with a digital magnetic multi-shot camera, typically every 20 – 40m. Topographic control was based on a detailed 3d Digital Elevation Model. The basis of this model is not currently known.</p>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<p>DRILLING</p> <p>Drill holes were spaced approximately 50m apart on the western Carrington drill holes. Eastern holes were sporadically spaced to target located shafts but ranged from 20m – 50m from proximal drill holes.</p> <p>No samples compositing has been applied to the intersections reported.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <p><i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i></p>	<p>DRILLING</p> <p>SHN – Drill holes have been designed predominantly to intersect the approximate east-west trend of the known lenses at Lione town at an optimal angle as possible (i.e. perpendicular).</p> <p>Historic – Drill holes were oriented perpendicular to the perceived strike of the host lithologies. Drill holes were drilled at a dip based on the logistics and dip of target to be tested. Orientation of drilling was designed to not bias sampling. Orientation of drill core was determined using a digital orientation tool.</p>
Sample security	<p><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></p>	<p>DRILLING</p> <p>SHN – RC drill samples were collected by the Drill Contractor and then collected on site by the SHN Field Technician. The sample was then validated against a pre-prepared sample sheet to ensure the sample matched the correct interval. Samples were then collected into groups of five and placed in a labelled polyweave bag. The samples were then dispatched from site directly to the lab by SHN field personnel. Diamond core samples are collected at the time of cutting by the SHN Field Technician and validated against a pre-prepared sample sheet. In both cases, samples were then collected into groups of five and placed in a labelled polyweave bag. The samples were then dispatched from site directly to the lab by SHN field personnel.</p> <p>Historic - Drill samples were reportedly overseen by RVR staff during transport from site to the laboratory.</p>
Audits or reviews	<p><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></p>	<p>DRILLING</p> <p>No audits have been carried out on the newly reported drill results herein.</p>

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	<p><i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></p> <p><i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i></p>	<p>Greater Lione town Exploration Permits are: EPMs 10582, 12766, 14161, 16929, 26718, 27168, 27221, 27223, 27357, 27520 and 27731 and Mining Lease Applications 100221, 100290 and 100302 (previously Cromarty) for a total of 463km²; and EPMs 18470, 18471, 18713, 25815 and 25895 (previously Hebrides) for a total of 221km². The tenements are in believed to be in good standing and no known impediments exist. These leases are now held in their entirety by Sunshine (Ravenswood) Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Sunshine Metals Ltd.</p> <p>The Thalanga mill and mining operation was abandoned by administrators to Red River Resources. A restricted area has been placed over the mill, dumps and tailings facilities. The Queensland Department of Environment is now responsible for the rehabilitation of the aforementioned facilities. There are no known other Restricted Areas located within the tenure.</p> <p>Five third-party Mining Leases are present exist on these Exploration Permits – named MLs 1571, 1734, 1739 and 10028 (Thalanga Copper Mines Pty Ltd) and 100021 (Clyde Ian Doxford).</p> <p>Lione town, Waterloo and the majority of tenure exist on the native land of the Jangga People #2 claim, with northwestern tenure located on the native land of the Gudjala People.</p> <p>A 0.8% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty is payable to Osisko Ventures Ltd and a 0.7% NSR royalty payable to the Guandong Guangxin Mine Resources Group Co Ltd (GMRG) on sale proceeds of product extracted form EPM 14161.</p> <p>The Ravenswood West area consists of EPMs 26041, 26152, 26303, 26404, 27824 and 27825, owned by wholly owned subsidiaries of Sunshine Metals Limited. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.</p> <p>Two current, third party Mining Leases exist on EPM 26041 – named ML 10243 (Delour) and ML 10315 (Podosky). One further current, third party Mining Lease exists partially on EPM 26152 – named ML 1529 (Waterloo).</p> <p>All of EPM 26303 and part of EPM 26041 are situated within the Burdekin Falls Dam catchment area.</p> <p>The Lighthouse Project consists of EPMs 25617 and 26705. All EPMs are owned 100% by BGM Investments Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Rockfire Resources Limited. No current Mining Leases exist on the tenure. South-eastern blocks on EPM 26705 are situated within the Burdekin Falls Dam catchment area. Sunshine Metals has the option to earn 75% of the project.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Exploration activities have been carried out by Nickel Mines (1970-1973), Esso (1982-1983), Great Mines (1987), Pancontinental (1994-1995), and Lione town Resources (2007). Work programs included surface mapping, and sampling, costeans, drilling and geophysics.</p> <p>Historic exploration was carried out by Esso Exploration and Pancontinental Mining. This included drilling and geophysics. Historic drilling over the Lione town East area is shallow and did not intercept the current Mineral Resource mineralisation.</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>LIONTOWN AND LIONTOWN EAST RESOURCE</p> <p>The Lione town and Lione town East deposits are hosted within Cambro-Ordovician marine volcanic and volcano-sedimentary sequences of the Mt Windsor Volcanic sub-province. The Lione town and Lione town East deposits are volcanogenic massive</p>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		sulphide (VMS) base metal style deposits, which typically are exhibited as lense-like massive to stringer sulphides comprised of sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite. The main lenses are in and around the contact a sequence of marine sediments and a rhyodacite pumice breccia. SHN is currently focussing on the zonation of the deposit, with aim of identifying potential Cu-Au rich zones which could represent feeder zones to the overlying stratiform sulphide lenses.
Drill hole Information	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. <p><i>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</i></p>	All new drill hole information pertaining to this release is listed in Appendix 1.
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>All grades and intercepts referred to in this document are as reported in their associated historical documents. No further adjustments or assumptions have been made.</p> <p>The zinc equivalent grades for Greater Lontown (Zn Eq) are based on zinc, copper, lead, gold and silver prices of US\$2500/t Zinc, US\$8500/t Copper, US\$2000/t Lead, US\$1900/oz Gold and US\$20/oz Silver with metallurgical metal recoveries of 88.8% Zn, 80% Cu, 70% Pb, 65% Au and 65% Ag and are supported by metallurgical test work undertaken.</p> <p>The zinc equivalent calculation is as follows: $Zn\ Eq = Zn\ grade\% * Zn\ recovery + (Cu\ grade\% * Cu\ recovery\% * (Cu\ price\ \\$/t / Zn\ price\ \\$/t)) + (Pb\ grade\% * Pb\ recovery\% * (Pb\ price\ \\$/t / Zn\ price\ \\$/t)) + (Au\ grade\ g/t / 31.103 * Au\ recovery\% * (Au\ price\ \\$/oz / Zn\ price\ \\$/t * 0.01)) + (Ag\ grade\ g/t / 31.103 * Ag\ recovery\% * (Ag\ price\ \\$/oz / Zn\ price\ \\$/t * 0.01))$.</p>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	It is the opinion of Sunshine Metals and the Competent Person that all elements and products included in the metal equivalent formula have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept length	<i>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').</i>	At Lontown, the mineralisation is typically east-west and either stratabound and interpreted to be dipping at ~70 degrees roughly south or potentially related to feeder structures exhibiting a sub-vertical dip. . The exact orientation of any feeder structures to the VMS lenses remain under interpretation. Geological and structural understanding is an ongoing process and observations and interpretations within may be modified over time. Drill holes have been designed to intercept the mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible and where down hole intercepts are reported, true widths are likely to be ~75%. The typical drill sample interval is 1m in length. At Lontown East the average downhole thickness of the mineralised zone is 8.2m.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	All diagrams are located within the body of this report
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	All drill intercepts are recorded within the body of this report
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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;</i>	A All meaningful and material data is reported within the body of the report. For the latest resource update at the Lontown deposit, please refer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASX: SHN, 7th February 2024, Significant Increase in Lontown Resource For the most recent previous releases outlining SHN drill assay results please refer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASX: SHN, 24th November 2023, 17m @ 22.1g/t Au Confirms Lontown Feeder Zone ASX: SHN, 13th March 2024, 20m @ 18.21g/t Au Extends Au-Cu Rich Footwall at Lontown For a detailed summary on the historical Lontown and Lontown East Mineral Resource Estimates, please refer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASX: SHN, 8th May 2023, Fully Funded Acquisition of Greater Lontown

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	<i>potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	Further drilling will be required to test geological interpretation and targeting of potential Au-rich feeder structures and to provide more data within the Gap Zone and Sapidinus Lode for future resource definition.