

ASX Release

3 December 2024

IP Survey Underway at Coronation Au-Cu Massive Sulphide targets

Highlights

- Induced polarisation (IP) surveys have commenced at Au-Cu targets at Coronation and Coronation South prospects, part of the Ravenswood Consolidated Project. Both targets are within 3km of the historic Highway Reward Mine (3.9mt @ 5.3% Cu, 1.1g/t Au mined).
- Soil sampling (assays pending) and field mapping have already been completed. A mapped gossan containing copper mineralisation at Coronation South (Figure 1) has not been effectively drill tested and presents an immediate drilling opportunity for 2025.
- The geochemical and geophysical data will provide high-quality drill targets for testing in 2025.

Sunshine Metals Limited (ASX:SHN, Sunshine) has commenced geophysical surveys at the Coronation and Coronation South prospects near Charters Towers in North Queensland. The surveys will be integrated with new soil geochemical data, to refine drill ready Au-Cu targets.



Figure 1: Remnant chalcopyrite crystals in heavily boxworked gossan sample (rock chip returned 0.59% Cu, CO24_008, 1kg sample). Photo field of view ~1cm x1.5cm.

Sunshine Managing Director, Dr Damien Keys, commented “The geophysical surveys add another layer of supporting data to assist with drill targeting at Coronation.

Coronation and Coronation South share many similarities with the 3.9mt @ 5.3% Cu, 1.1g/t Au Highway Reward Mine just ~2.7km to the north including gold-bearing barite veins, geochemical anomalism in soil and stratigraphic position.

Coronation South has a >200m long exposed gossan and limited modern exploration. The IP should assist with refining this exciting target for follow up drill testing in 2025.”

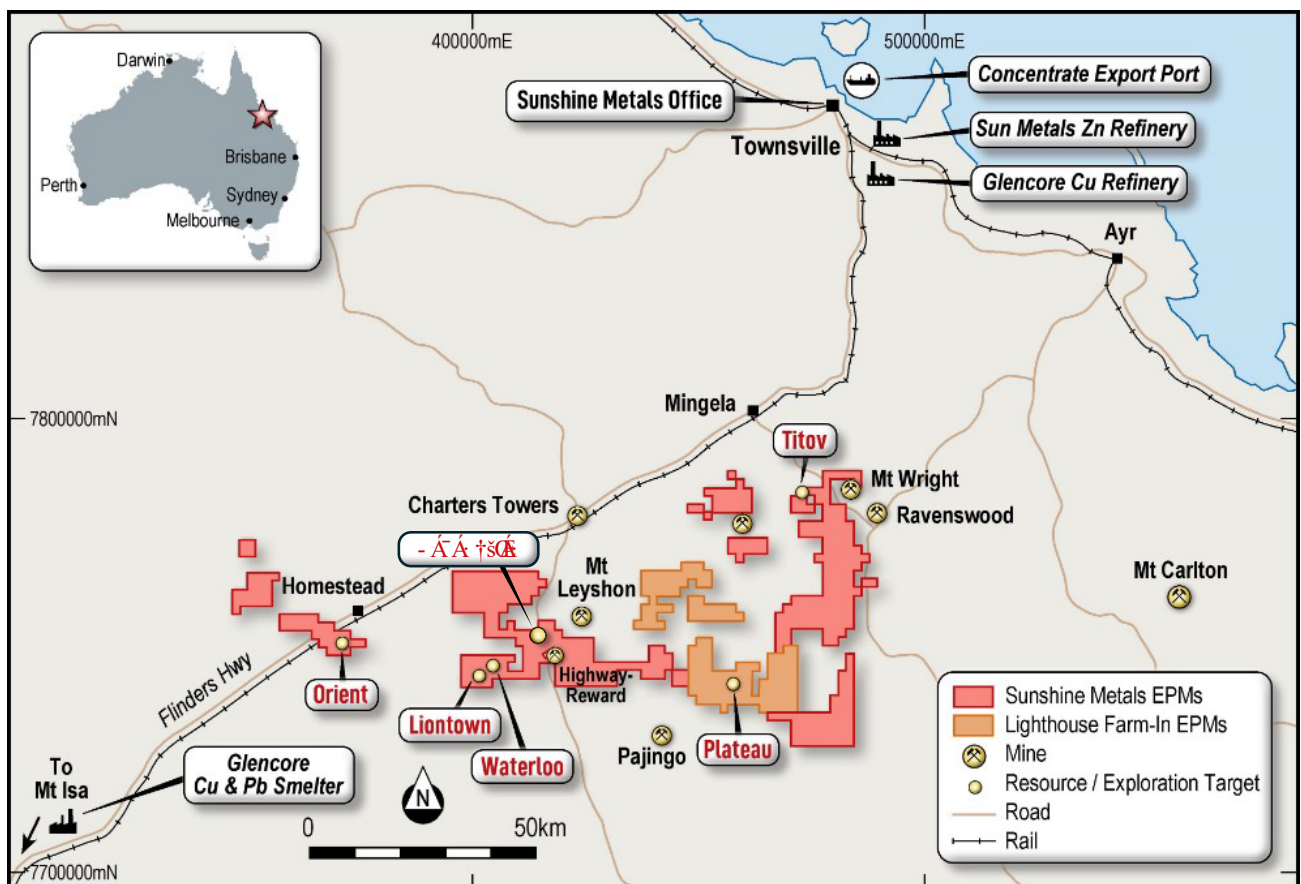


Figure 2: Sunshine’s Ravenswood Consolidated Project is near infrastructure and the mining hub of Charters Towers in Queensland. This map shows the easily accessed Coronation prospect ~30km south of Charters Towers.

IP Surveys Commence

The IP program will comprise 11 line-kms, effectively covering an area of ~2km². IP is a geophysical tool designed to identify zones of massive sulphide at depth. The program will assist in determining future drill targets at the Coronation and Coronation South VMS prospects, which are proximal to the historic Highway-Reward Mine (3.9Mt @ 5.3% Cu & 1.1 g/t Au mined, Beams, 2011¹).

¹ Beams, S.D., 2011, “Additional information to support an application for the renewal of Mining Leases ML1734 Reward and ML1739 Reward Extended, Charters Towers District, North Queensland”, Thalanga Copper Mines Pty Ltd Company Report

The Reward and Highway deposits were discovered in 1987 and 1989 respectively. Geologically, they are comprised of massive pyrite-chalcopryrite pipes situated within the margins of rhyolitic domes. The pipes were enveloped by a halo of pyrite-sphalerite-chalcopryrite-galena-barite which exhibited a significant geochemical footprint of Cu, Pb and Zn anomalism.

IP played a significant role in the discovery of the prolific Conviction Lode at Highway-Reward. Discovery hole RPHY816 (drilled by RGC Exploration, 1998) targeted a coincident low resistivity – moderate chargeability zone and intersected 86m @ 1.32g/t Au (CR_30836). IP also provided the targeting for the discovery at Lione East (current Inferred Resource of 1.47mt @ 11.0% ZnEq).

Coronation target

Coronation is located 2.7km north of the analogous Highway-Reward Mine and ~32km, by sealed road, south of the mining centre of Charters Towers.

The planned IP survey will comprise of 7 x 950m-long lines, spaced 200m apart, covering historic soil and gravity anomalies.

First pass RC drilling by Sunshine in 2023 tested six gravity anomalies (CorG1 to CorG6) with eight holes drilled (1,276m, averaging 159m depth)². Hole 23CORC004 returned a 13m zone of barite veining which assayed 8m @ 1.29 g/t Au and occurred beneath surface rock chip samples to 5.33g/t Au (CORX082). Gold mineralisation in barite veining was observed above the historic Highway-Reward deposits. The barite vein intersection in 23CORC004 is the only test of the vein system, now mapped over ~300m of strike, and remains a significant gold target.

BHID	Cut-off	From	To	Interval	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Au g/t	Ag g/t
23CORC003	1% Zn	90	92	2	0.15	0.62	1.79	0.17	1.98
23CORC004	0.5 g/t Au	10	18	8	-	0.24	-	1.29	5.68
including	1 g/t Au	10	13	3	-	0.28	-	2.23	8.30
and	1 g/t Au	16	17	1	-	0.20	-	1.51	5.38
23CORC004	0.5% Cu	120	121	1	0.59		0.68	0.07	5.05

Table 1: Significant intercepts from Coronation RC drilling (2023), Ravenswood Consolidated.

RC hole 23CORC003, tested a shallow gravity anomaly and a historic IP chargeable anomaly. The zone of IP anomalism coincided with a 140m wide alteration zone with minor chalcopryrite (copper sulphide) and galena (lead sulphide). An interval returned **2m @ 1.79% Zn, 0.62% Pb, 0.17 g/t Au, 0.15% Cu** (23CORC003), highlighting the potential for a Highway-Reward style system at depth where a Zn-Pb halo surrounded the Au/Au-Cu zones.

² SHN announcement 13 November 2023, "Shallow Gold Zone Intersected at Coronation"

Coronation South target

Coronation South is located 2km northwest of Highway-Reward and 1km south-southwest of Coronation. Recent field mapping has identified a >200m long gossan, bearing chalcopyrite. One historic RC drill hole (CSRC002) was collared on the edge of the gossan and appears to have drilled away from it. The hole returned:

- **4.0m @ 0.44% Cu** (from 4m, CSRC002)

No other historical drilling tests the Coronation South gossan.

The IP survey comprises 5 x 950m-long lines spaced 200m apart to cover the area of mapped gossans and elevated geochemistry.

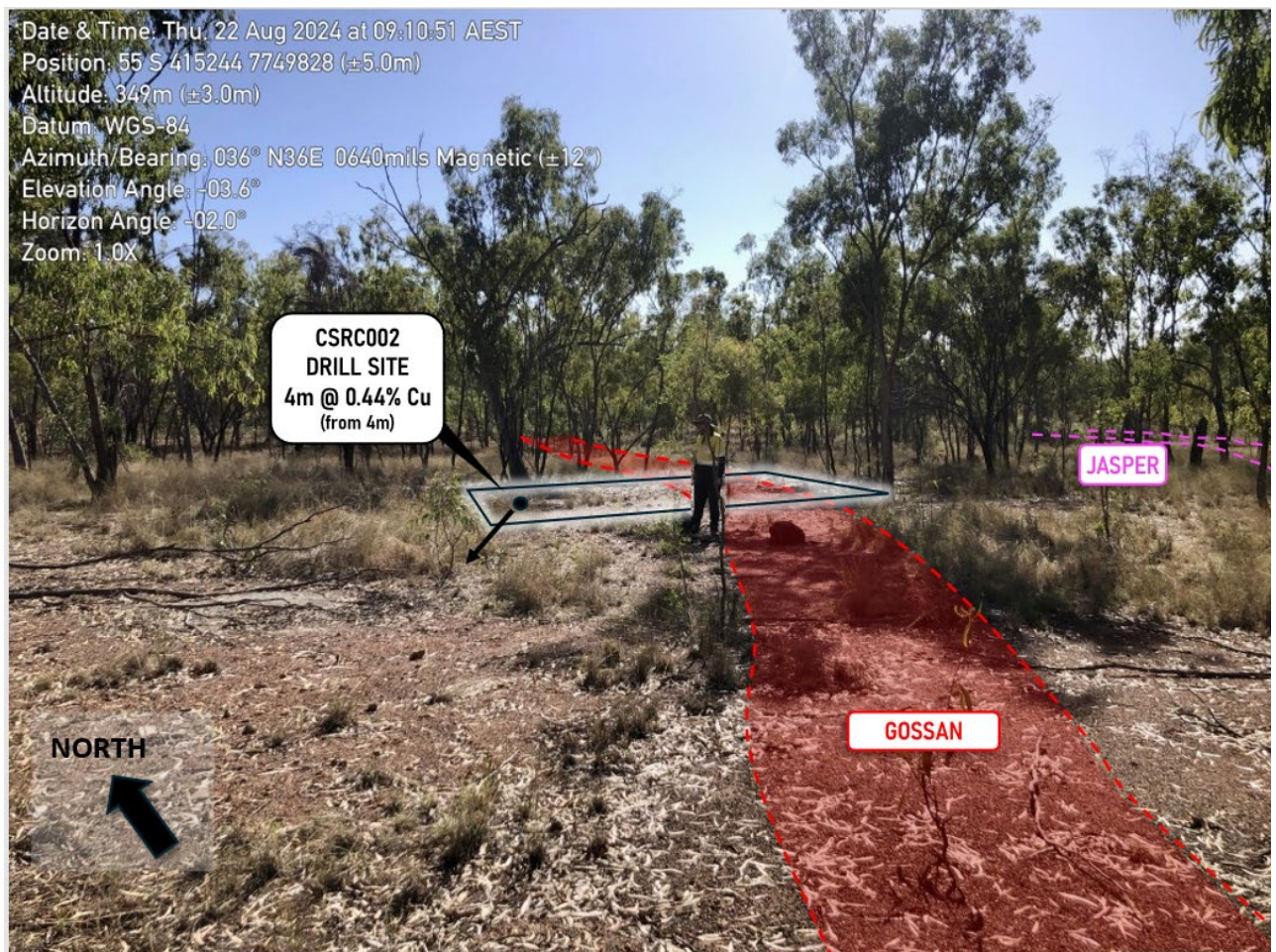


Figure 3: Field photo with schematic overlay showing trend of the Coronation South gossan, the historical drill site for RC hole CSRC002 and an overlying jasper. CSRC002 was drilled to the west (left of photo) whilst the gossan is interpreted to dip south east (right of photo).

Next Steps

A soil sampling program over Coronation South is currently being undertaken.

Further mapping will be completed at Coronation and Coronation South. The mapping, sampling and IP geophysics will be used to refine the next phase of drilling at Coronation, and a first pass drill program at Coronation South.

Planned activities

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

- December 2024: Completion of Triumph divestment
- December 2024: Liontown Resource update/upgrade
- December 2024: RC drilling results Highway East and Truncheon
- January 2025: Geophysical survey results from Coronation/Coronation South

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 A : Rock chip sample result

SampleID	Sample_Type	EPM	Sample Weight (kg)	Grid	Northing	Easting	RL	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)
CO24_008	Rock	18471	1.41	MGA94_55	7749852	415268	352	0.05	0.28	0.56	0.45

About Sunshine Metals

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% Inferred³);
- 26 drill ready VMS Zn-Cu-Pb-Au IP geophysical targets where testing of a similar target has already led to the Lione East discovery (1.47mt @ 11.0% ZnEq, 100% Inferred);
- the under-drilled Lione Au-rich footwall with significant intersections including:
 - **5.0m @ 27.9g/t Au, 1.7% Cu** (20m, LRC018)
 - **2.0m @ 68.6g/t Au** (24m, LRC0043)
 - **20.0m @ 18.2g/t Au** (109m, 24LTRC005)
 - **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)
 - **16.2m @ 4.54g/t Au, 1.11% Cu** (from 319m, 24LTDD024)
- advanced Au-Cu VMS targets at Coronation and Highway East, analogous to the nearby Highway-Reward Mine (4mt @ 6.2% Cu & 1.0g/t Au mined); and
- overlooked orogenic, epithermal and intrusion related Au potential with numerous historic gold workings and drill ready targets.

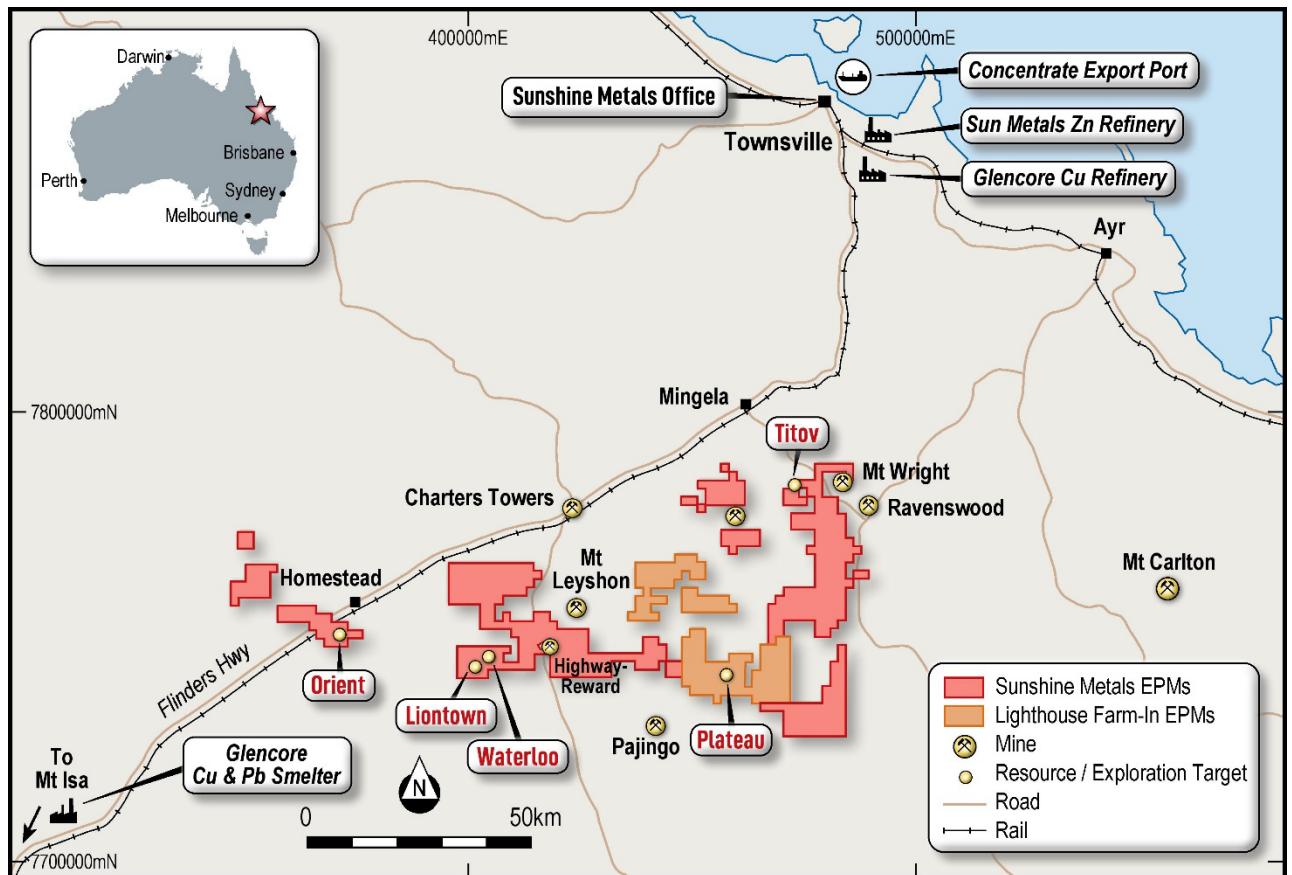
***Investigator Project (Cu):** Located 100km north of the Mt Isa, home to rich copper-lead-zinc mines that have been worked for almost a century. Investigator is hosted in the same stratigraphy and similar fault architecture as the Capricorn Copper Mine, located 12km north.

***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.

Dart Mining NL: The Triumph Gold Project was divested to Dart in August 2024. Upon completion, Sunshine will own ~14% of Dart's issued capital.

**A number of parties have expressed interest in our other quality projects. These projects will be divested in an orderly manner in due course.*

³ SHN ASX Release, 7 February 2024, "Significant Increase in Lione Resource".



Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<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> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <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>	GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING Esso (1980, Soils) – No record of sampling methodology was reported. Samples were sent to ALS and assayed for Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag, although assay methodology is unknown. SHN – Rocks were selected by the field geologist and recorded as either in situ (outcrop), float (alluvial) or from working spoil. A standard geopick hammer is utilised to collect a sample typically of 1 – 2kg size along the required outcrop ensuring care is taken to only sample the required unit. DRILLING Coronation (current) - 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). These were then taken by SHN to ALS laboratory, Townsville. Coronation (historic) – Drillholes are reported from Esso (1984) and Thalanga Copper (2002). Esso sampled in metre intervals with Thalanga Copper in 4m composites. Esso assayed for Cu, Zn, Pb and Ag (method unknown) and Thalanga Copper for Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Ag, Fe, Mg, S, Na₂O using ICP; Ba, Ti and Zr using XRF; and 30g fire assay with AAS finish for Au.
Drilling techniques	<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>	DRILLING Coronation (current) – 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. Coronation – Only RC was reported used by both Esso and Thalanga Copper.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <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>	DRILLING Coronation (current) - RC sample recoveries of less than approximately 80% are noted in the geological/sampling log with a visual estimate of the actual recovery. Very few samples were recorded with recoveries of less than 80%. No significant zones of wet RC samples were recovered.
Logging	<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> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING SHN – Rocks have been logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation and veining and recorded in the SHN Geochemistry Database. Photos are taken of all submitted samples. Esso (1980, Soils) – No geology was recorded against the samples. DRILLING Coronation (current) – 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. Coronation (historic) – Drill holes were group logged (i.e. not metre by metre) for lithology, alteration and mineralisation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING SHN: Sample size of 1 – 2kg is deemed representative as a “point sample” within a referenced outcrop or location. They are not deemed representative of the entire outcrop or prospect as a whole. No SHN QC procedures are used for rock chips. Samples have utilised the laboratory in-house QAQC protocols. Esso (1980, Soils) – No sub-sampling techniques were recorded. DRILLING Coronation (current) – The entire program was sampled using 1m intervals. Coronation (historic) – Esso sampled using 1m intervals. Thalanga Copper used 4m composites with the aim of returning for 1m individual samples if required.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	
Quality of assay data and Laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING SHN – Rock chips were 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. All other elements were assayed using an ICP-MS/OES. Esso (1980, Soils) – No assay methodology or QAQC information is known. GEOPHYSICS RVR Gravity 2020 - The data was collected by Atlas Geophysics along 16 traverses orientated at 30 degrees east of north. Data station spacing 50m with most lines spaced 50m apart and the outer survey lines collected with 100m separation. No detail on the sampling equipment has yet been located. There are no stations from this survey coincident with known observations, however the observed data reportedly sat well within the national gravity image and that repeated stations within the survey correlated well. Resultant products from processing (profile and grid) were coherent and the data was considered fit for purpose. Esso (1983, IP, EM) – No details are reported on data quality of the original survey, however subsequent review by RGC in 1998 reported that the anomalism identified in the original surveys were repeated. DRILLING Coronation – SHN samples will be 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. All other elements will be assayed using an ICP-MS/OES. No QAQC or reports on data quality have been reviewed. Highway-Reward – Some samples appear to have repeat samples for Au undertaken. No review on these values has been undertaken at this stage.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data</i>	GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING SHN – All rock chips are considered valid for that point location only if outcrop, or as an example of ore/waste material if mullock. Esso (1980, Soils) – Data utilised is open-file data only, as provided by the GSQ geochemical data. No subsequent verifications have taken place. GEOPHYSICS RVR Gravity 2020 – The raw data was reviewed for quality by Montana GIS and subsequently modelled for Bouguer Anomaly, including corrections for terrain. Esso (1983, IP, EM) – A review by RGC in 1998 reported that the anomalism identified in the original surveys were repeated.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		DRILLING Coronation – No drill holes were twinned. All data is as is historically reported. Highway-Reward – Verification of assays would have been undertaken during production of the Highway-Reward mineral deposit.
Location of data points	<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> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING SHN – Sample locations are located as points using handheld GPS in GDA94, Zone 55 format Esso (1980, Soils) – Data points were reported in a historic, local grid. These have been converted by GSQ to UTM coordinates which were then imported by SHN. No further validation against these coordinates has taken place. GEOPHYSICS RVR Gravity 2020 – The data was collected utilising DGPS in GDA94, Zone 55 format, although equipment is unknown. Esso (1983, IP, EM) – Dipoles were spaced 50m apart, however no record of how sample points were measured are present. DRILLING Coronation – SHN drilled holes have been located using a handheld GPS. Esso drill hole collars were collected on a local grid and subsequently converted; Collars in later drilling by Thalanga Copper were collected in AGD84, Zone 55. Highway-Reward – Drill hole collars were collected on a local grid.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <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> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING SHN – No data spacing has been applied to the rock chip samples due to the nature of the technique Esso (1980, Soils) – Samples were spaced 200m x 25m on a NNE-trending local grid. GEOPHYSICS RVR Gravity 2020 - The data was collected by Atlas Geophysics along 16 traverses orientated at 30 degrees east of north. Data station spacing 50m with most lines spaced 50m apart and the outer survey lines collected with 100m separation. Esso (1983, IP, EM) – Two lines trending northeast were surveyed, spaced approximately 300m apart with 50m dipole spacing.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		DRILLING Coronation – Due to the exploratory nature of the drilling, spacing of holes currently varies between 70m and 350m. Highway-Reward – Drill holes reported were likely part of a mineral resource development program and likely to be closely spaced (no direct information provided).
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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> <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>	GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING SHN – Rock samples are collected as “point” samples with no bearing on overall orientation of the possible structure. Esso (1980, Soils) – Samples likely run oblique to stratigraphy, but the close sample density and pipe-like target of mineralisation implies this is less critical than if exploring for strata-bound VMS-styles. GEOPHYSICS RVR Gravity 2020 - The detailed 50m x 50m spacing over the majority of the survey area provides unbiased sampling grid. The 50m x 100m spacing in the far north of the survey area was slightly oblique to the likely stratigraphy but is not deemed material at this time. Esso (1983, IP, EM) – IP survey ran northeast and EM survey north-south, both of which are sub-parallel to interpreted stratigraphy. DRILLING Coronation (current) – Drill holes have been designed predominantly to intersect gravity anomalies. The holes are exploratory in nature. Coronation (historic) – Drill holes from both the Esso and Thalanga Copper campaigns were oriented perpendicular to interpreted vein strike to limit bias. Highway-Reward – Drill holes reported were likely part of a mineral resource development program and specifically targeting a pipe-like mineralised body, thus true widths of mineralisation may vary to apparent widths.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING SHN – Samples were numbered in the field at the time of collection. The samples are photographed at the time of collection and are then transported by SHN to the laboratory. No third party was involved with the handling of the sample between collection and drop off. Esso (1980, Soils) – No known sample security protocols are available. GEOPHYSICS RVR Gravity 2020 - The data was collected by Atlas Geophysics and stored immediately on the measuring equipment. Data was likely uploaded and transferred electronically to Montana GIS for review. Esso (1983, IP, EM) – No known methods for security of data are reported.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		DRILLING Coronation & Highway-Reward – No known methods for security of data are reported.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING SHN will continue geochemical sampling of outcrops and soils in due course. GEOPHYSICS RVR Gravity 2020 – No review on the raw data or modelling techniques has been undertaken at this stage. Esso (1983, IP, EM) – A review by RGC in 1998 reported that the anomalism identified in the original surveys were repeated. SHN has not conducted a review at this stage. DRILLING Coronation (current) - SHN – Samples were numbered in the field at the time of collection. The samples are photographed at the time of collection and are then transported by SHN to the laboratory. No third party was involved with the handling of the sample between collection and drop off. Coronation – No audit has been undertaken on historical drill data. Highway-Reward – The deposits have since been mined, off-lease and SHN does not intend to conduct auditing on this data.

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	<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> <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>	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 (Cromarty) for a total of 463km ² ; and EPMs 18470, 18471, 18713, 25815 and 25895 (Hebrides) for a total of 221km ² . The tenements are in believed to be in good standing and no known impediments exist. 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. Five third-party Mining Leases are present exist on the Exploration Permits – named MLs 1571, 1734, 1739 and 10028 (Thalanga Copper Mines Pty Ltd) and 100021 (Clyde Ian Doxford). 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.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary																																																															
		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. The Ravenswood West Project consists of EPMs 26041, 26152, 26303,26404, 27824 and 27825. The latter two EPMs are operated by Sunshine (Ravenswood) Pty Ltd and the remainder are owned 100% by Ukalunda Pty Ltd, both of which are wholly owned subsidiaries of Sunshine Gold Limited. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. 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). All of EPM 26303 and part of EPM 26041 are situated within the Burdekin Falls Dam catchment area. 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 Gold has the option to earn 75% of the project.																																																															
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	CORONATION Exploration activities have been carried out in the area by Carpentaria, Esso, Electrolytic Zinc, Barrack / Nede, Aberfoyle, RGC Exploration, Thalanga Copper Mines and Red River Resources. Work programs included surface mapping, and sampling, drilling and geophysics. The most detailed exploration activities at the prospect have been referred to in the body of this report.																																																															
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	CORONATION The Coronation prospect is an exploration prospect with many unknowns. Current geological interpretation suggests mineralisation present could take the form of a pipe-like volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit, similar to the nearby Highway – Reward deposit, hosted by Cambro-Ordovician volcanic and volcano-sedimentary sequences.																																																															
Drill hole Information	<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> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i>	CORONATION All drill hole information pertaining to Coronation and Highway Reward is listed as follows (MGA94, Z55): <table><tr><th>Hole ID</th><th>East</th><th>North</th><th>RL</th><th>Dip</th><th>Azi_Grid</th><th>Max Depth</th></tr><tr><td>23CORC001</td><td>416014</td><td>7750423</td><td>345.0</td><td>-60.0</td><td>295</td><td>227</td></tr><tr><td>23CORC002</td><td>416018</td><td>7750427</td><td>339.0</td><td>-60.0</td><td>10</td><td>179</td></tr><tr><td>23CORC003</td><td>415888</td><td>7750640</td><td>358.0</td><td>-50.0</td><td>205</td><td>215</td></tr><tr><td>23CORC004</td><td>415758</td><td>7750816</td><td>335.0</td><td>-50.0</td><td>240</td><td>197</td></tr><tr><td>23CORC005</td><td>415856</td><td>7751091</td><td>366.0</td><td>-60.0</td><td>295</td><td>119</td></tr><tr><td>23CORC006</td><td>416033</td><td>7750787</td><td>270.0</td><td>-60.0</td><td>270</td><td>149</td></tr><tr><td>23CORC007</td><td>416036</td><td>7750783</td><td>270.0</td><td>-60.0</td><td>17</td><td>41</td></tr><tr><td>23CORC008</td><td>416278</td><td>7750639</td><td>389.0</td><td>-60.0</td><td>270</td><td>149</td></tr></table>	Hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi_Grid	Max Depth	23CORC001	416014	7750423	345.0	-60.0	295	227	23CORC002	416018	7750427	339.0	-60.0	10	179	23CORC003	415888	7750640	358.0	-50.0	205	215	23CORC004	415758	7750816	335.0	-50.0	240	197	23CORC005	415856	7751091	366.0	-60.0	295	119	23CORC006	416033	7750787	270.0	-60.0	270	149	23CORC007	416036	7750783	270.0	-60.0	17	41	23CORC008	416278	7750639	389.0	-60.0	270	149
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	<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>	<table><tr><td>CSRC002 (RGC Exploration)</td><td>415253</td><td>7749836</td><td>322</td><td>-60.0</td><td>326</td><td>179</td></tr><tr><td>RPHY816</td><td>416674</td><td>7747700</td><td>278</td><td>-80.0</td><td>329</td><td>288</td></tr></table>	CSRC002 (RGC Exploration)	415253	7749836	322	-60.0	326	179	RPHY816	416674	7747700	278	-80.0	329	288
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Data aggregation methods	<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> <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> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	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. The zinc equivalent grades for Greater Liontown (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. 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)). 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.</i> <i>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>	Geometry of mineralisation to any reported historic intervals within this document are unknown, and all intersections should be considered as down-hole length only, as true width is not known.														
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</i>	All drill intercepts are recorded within the body of this report														

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	<i>high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	
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; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	All meaningful and material data is reported within the body of the report. For further reading on historic data results referred to in the report, open-file reports are listed here: - CR 7957, CR 12381, CR 14497, CR 19167, CR 30386, CR 33969 Further reading on Highway-Reward includes: - Beams et al., 1998, The Exploration History, geology and geochemistry of the polymetallic Highway-Reward deposit, Mt Windsor Subprovince, 14th Australian Geological Convention, Townsville, 1998
Further work	<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> <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>	Further drilling will be required to test possible extensions to mineralisation. Exploration will continue within the target VMS horizons