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ASX Release

13 March 2024

20m @ 18.21g/t Au Extends Au-Cu Rich Footwall at Liontown

Highlights

- Assay results have been received for 6 RC holes (1,148m) targeting high-grade, footwall extensions of the pumice breccia horizon east of the Main Feeder Zone.
- Assays included another exceptional result from the Au-rich pumice breccia horizon of:
  - **20m @ 18.21g/t Au from 114m** (24LTRC005), including

    10m @ 34.79g/t Au from 115m
- The **20m @ 18.21g/t Au** intersection is 45m down dip of **17m @ 22.14g/t Au** (23LTRC002), ~30m west of **8m @ 11.74g/t Au** (LLRC184) and ~30m east of **8.1m @ 10.65g/t Au** (LTDD22055)
- Further intersections from the Au-rich pumice breccia returned:
  - **3m @ 6.81g/t Au, 1.0% Cu from 186m** (24LTRC004)
  - **2m @ 2.79g/t Au from 157m** (24LTRC006)
- This high-grade gold zone is now delineated over ~260m x ~140m and remains open down dip (*Figures 3 and 4*) with drilling currently underway to extend mineralisation into the~400m long Gap Zone.
- Hole 24LTRC003 tested a gold and copper rich zone to the west of the Au-rich pumice breccia horizon and returned:
  - **4m @ 2.11g/t Au, 2.73% Cu and 4.04% Zn from 70m (24LTRC003)**
- The ~1.6km Au-rich pumice breccia horizon aligns with historic Carrington mine (**28koz Au produced @ 22g/t Au**) to the west and east through the Gap Zone to the Liontown East footwall (*Figure 3*).

Sunshine Metals Limited (ASX:SHN, Sunshine) has intersected high-grade gold in RC drilling at its Liontown prospect near Charters Towers in North Queensland. The drilling (6 RC holes, 1,148m), followed on from successful first-pass drilling in November 2023 which intersected high-grade gold in an undertested unit on the pumice breccia horizon.

Sunshine Managing Director, Dr Damien Keys, commented:

"These exceptional results reinforce our belief that the gold-rich footwall at Liontown has the potential to be a significant standalone gold and copper system. The gold rich zone adjacent to the Main Feeder Zone now stands at ~260m x ~140m. Furthermore, the footwall zone appears to grade from gold-rich mineralisation, into more copper-rich mineralisation at depth. This is an observation consistent with those documented from miners at Carrington in the early 1900's.

Significantly, the 20m @ 18.21g/t Au intersection is 45m below the 17m @ 22.1g/t Au eliminating enrichment due to supergene processes. In addition, the intersection contained visible gold in RC chips, indicating high recovery potential from conventional gravity separation. Metallurgical studies incorporating petrology and gravity separation will commence in the June 2024 quarter.

Drilling has recommenced targeting high-grade, footwall extensions of the pumice breccia horizon east of the Main Feeder Zone and into the ~400m long Gap Zone, including around the Gap Zone Feeder. We only took control at Liontown in September 2023 and with every drill hole we are substantially building on our understanding of the gold-copper potential at Liontown. We are looking forward to an exciting year ahead as we continue to build on our success to date."

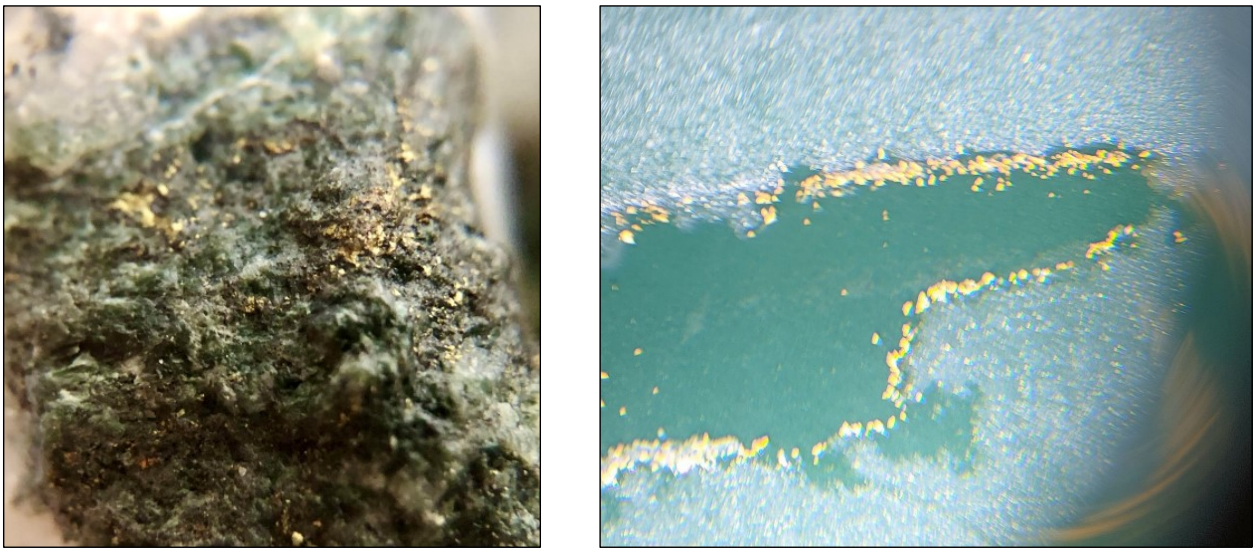

Figure 1: *(left) Visible gold in RC drilling chip from 24LTRC005 (117m, individual metre graded 71.8g/t Au). RC chip is ~8mm wide. (right) Panned gold from hole 23LTRC002 (68m, individual metre graded 106.5g/t Au), from the zone that returned 17m @ 22.1g/t Au. Field of view is ~5mm.*

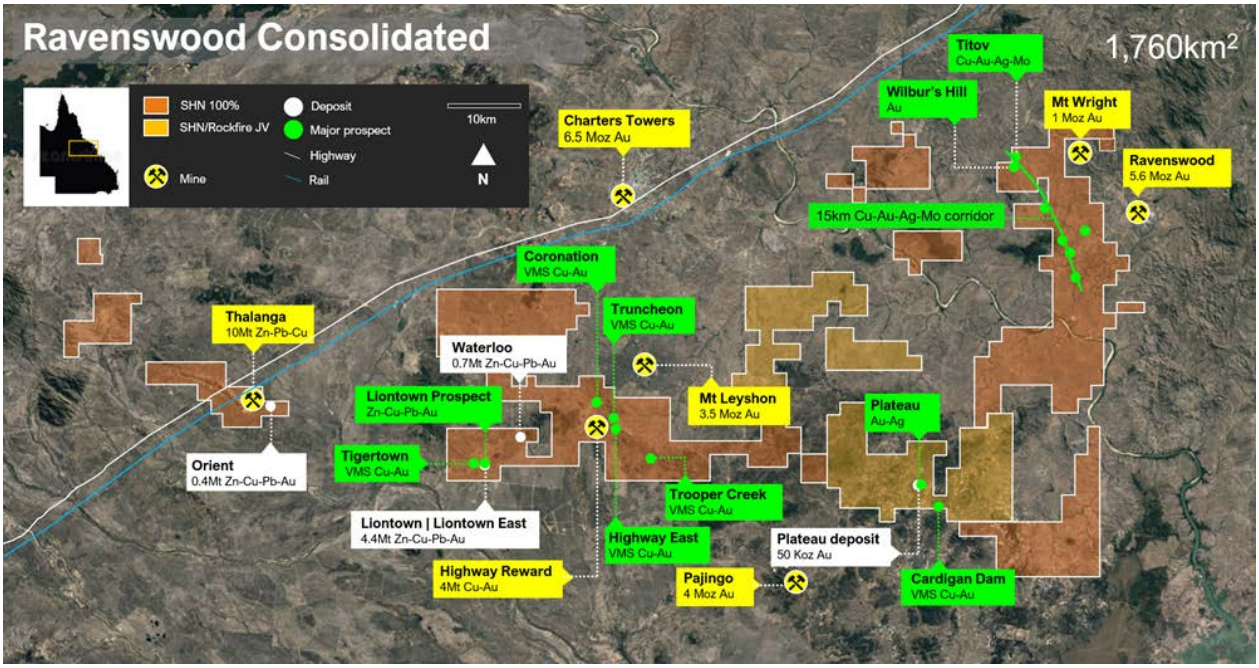

Figure 2: *Ravenswood Consolidated Project with key prospects (green) and major nearby mines (yellow).*

Background

The Carrington Gold Mine (1905-1911) is located in the Liontown footwall and produced ~28koz Au @ 22g/t Au. High-grade Zn-Pb-Ag mineralisation was identified at Liontown in the 1950's and has been the primary focus of exploration since. Sunshine has identified evidence for feeder fault zones that have localised high-grade gold and copper in favourable footwall horizons (pumice breccias). Drilling in late 2023 was the first test of the concept with hole 23LTRC002 intersecting **17m @ 22.14g/t Au** and hole 23LTRD001 intersecting the likely feeder faults.

2024 RC Drilling Program

A total of 6 RC holes (1,140m) were drilled at Liontown in February 2024. The holes were designed to test 3 distinct targets:

1. Extensions to the Au-rich pumice breccia horizon hosting **17m @ 22.14g/t Au** from 67m (23LTRC002).
2. Footwall pumice breccia extensions with the nearest intersections grading **5.6m @ 2.06% Cu, 7.45g/t Au, 2.99% Zn** from 99.7m (LTDD19030) and **5m @ 2.32g/t Au** from 162m **& 3m @ 1.40% Cu** from 171m (LLRC197).
3. A potential copper-rich lens and/or potential feeder fault zone, in the Liontown footwall. Nearest diamond drill holes grade **4.65m @ 5.48% Cu, 2.05 g/t Au** from 188m (LTDD19029).

Holes 24LTRC004, 24LTRC005 and 24LTRC006 tested extensions to the Au-rich pumice breccia horizon:

Hole 24LTRC005 tested the horizon 45m below the November 2023 intersection of 17m @ 22.14 g/t Au including 6m @ 58.74 g/t Au from 68m. 24LTRC005 intersected a zinc rich massive sulphide intersection beneath the sediment-volcanic contact (82m) and the pumice breccia horizon (114m) which included trace visible gold (117m, Figure 1). Assays returned:

- **4m @ 6.29% Zn** from 98m (24LTRC005)
- **20m @ 18.21g/t Au** from 114m (24LTRC005), including **10m @ 34.79g/t Au** from 115m

Holes 24LTRC004 and 24LTRC006 also tested extensions to the pumice breccia horizon at depth. The holes intersected:

- **3m @ 6.81g/t Au** from 186m (24LTRC004)
- **2m @ 2.79g/t Au** from 157m (24LTRC006)

Hole 24LTRC003 intersected a zone of semi-massive sulphide within pumice breccia and graded:

- **4m @ 2.11g/t Au, 2.73% Cu and 4.04% Zn** from 70m (24LTRC003)

Holes 24LTRC001 and 24LTRC002 tested a potential feeder fault concept deep into the footwall and intersected barite to 1% with no significant copper or gold.

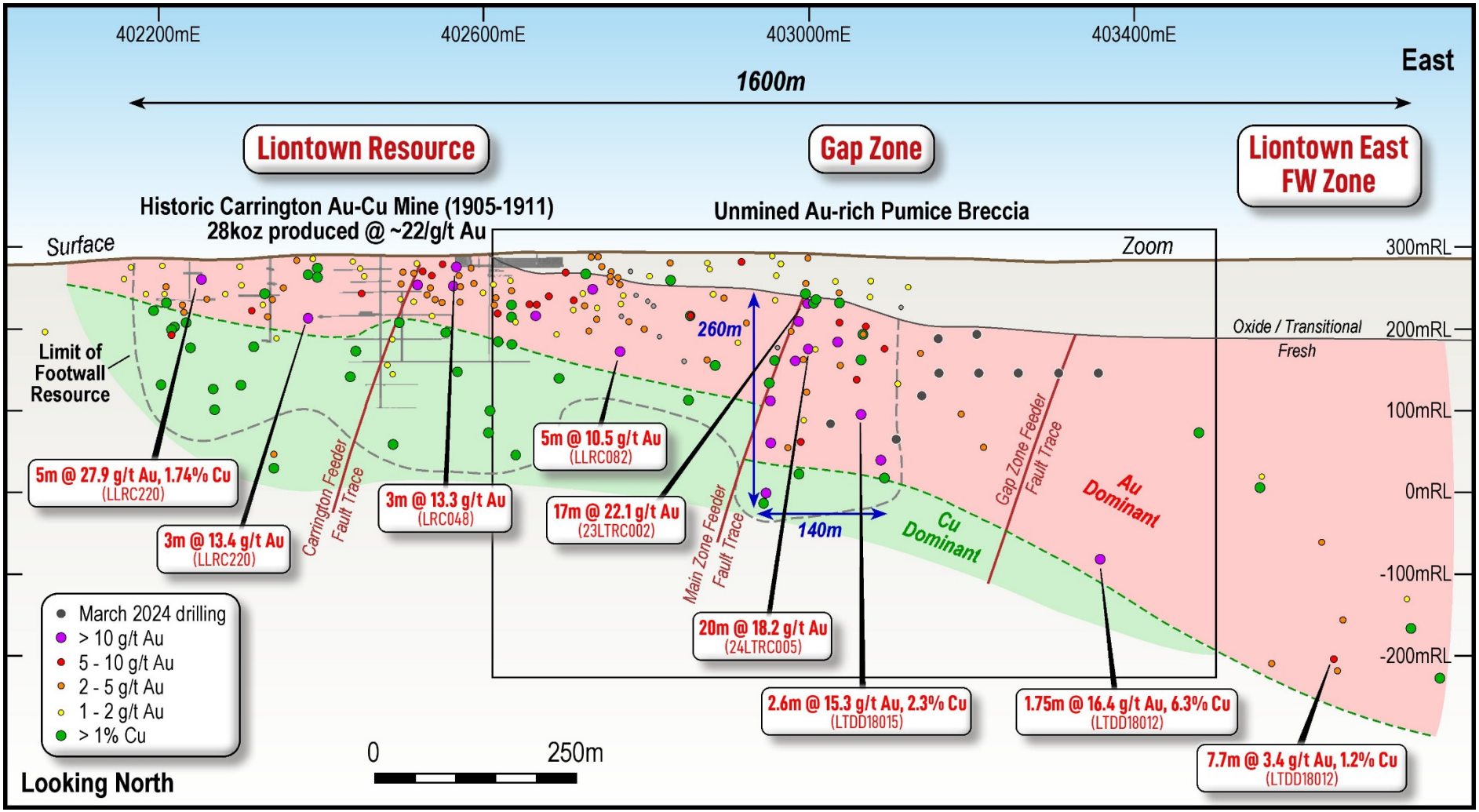

Figure 3: Long section showing gold and copper distribution along the footwall of the 1.6km long Liontown footwall. High-grade gold zones are shown at the historic Carrington Au-Cu Mine and the recently defined 260m x 140m Main Zone Feeder. Notwithstanding sparse drilling, high-grade footwall gold has been seen in the Gap Zone and at Liontown East. A zoomed in image of the high-grade Main Feeder Zone is shown in Figure 4.

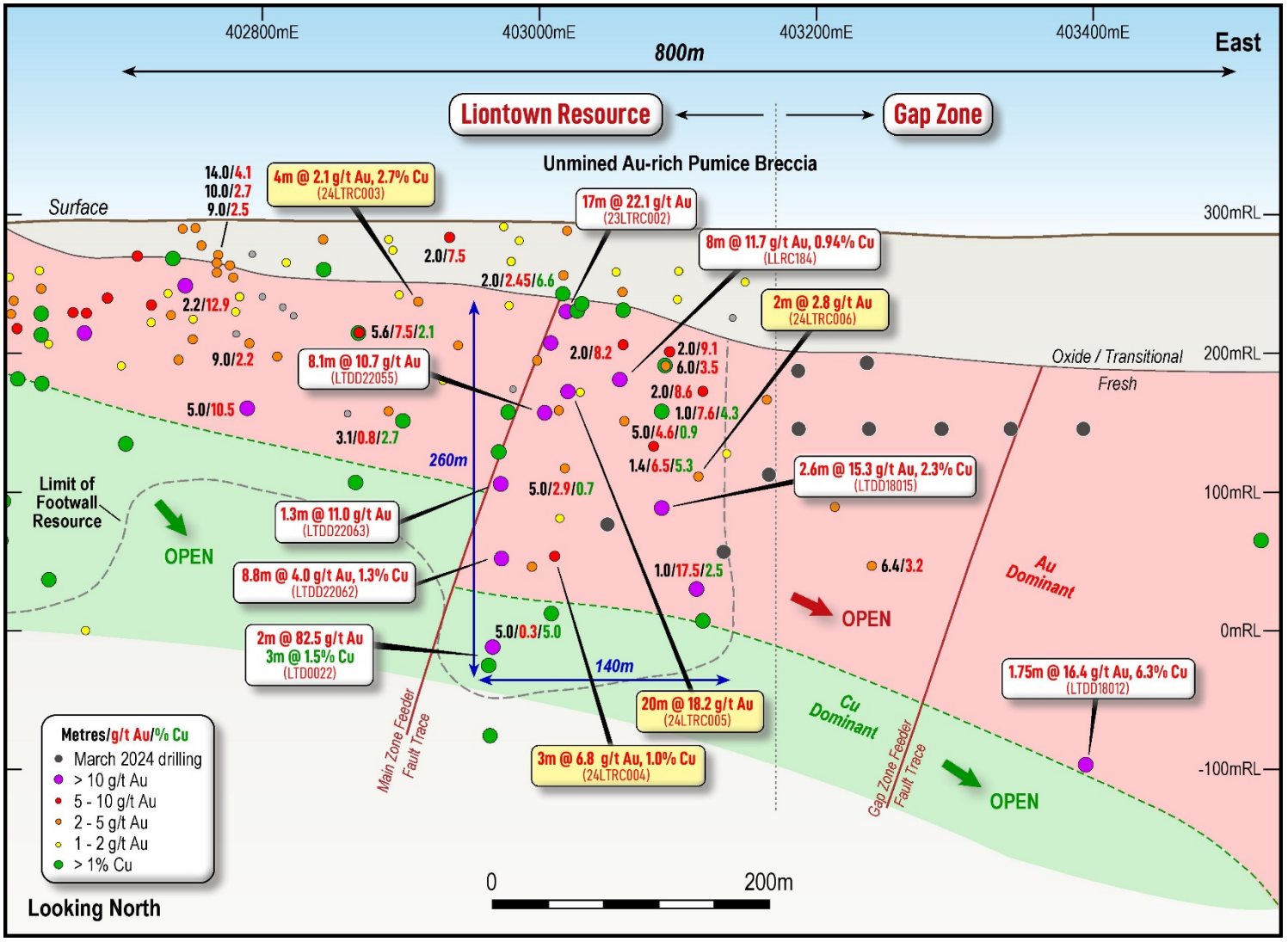

Figure 4: *Long-section looking north at the Au-rich, Liontown footwall showing new intercepts in yellow boxes and historic intercepts in white boxes. The high-grade pumice breccia horizon near the Main Feeder Zone is highlighted. Also highlighted are the 9 planned extensional holes heading east towards the Gap Zone Feeder.*

Next steps

The gold rich pumice breccia horizon contains high-grade intersections over dimensions of ~260m x ~140m. The same steeply-dipping, mineralised horizon is now tracked over 1.6km of strike, through the historic Carrington Lode to the west and to the east through the Liontown East footwall.

Drilling has recommenced at Liontown and is testing extensions to the gold-rich pumice breccia east of the Main Feeder Zone and into the ~400m long Gap Zone, including around the Gap Zone Feeder (Figure 3 & 4).

An 2km long IP survey has also been completed with results to feed into the next phase of drilling.

Planned activities

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

- March 13, 2024: Brisbane Mining Investor Conference
- March 2024: Results from geophysical surveys, Liontown & Truncheon
- March 2024: First field work Trooper Creek and Windsor North
- April 2024: Results from drilling, Liontown Au-Cu
- May 2024: RIU Resources Round-up, Sydney

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.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources at Liontown is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Andrew Dawes who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Dawes 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 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources. Mr Dawes consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources at Waterloo and Orient is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Stuart Hutchin, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and is a Principal Geologist employed by Mining One Pty Ltd. Mr Stuart Hutchin 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 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources. Mr Stuart Hutchin consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources at Liontown East is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Peter Carolan, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and was a Principal Geologist employed by Red River Resources Ltd. Mr Peter Carolan 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 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources. Mr Peter Carolan consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

Certain information in this announcement may contain references to visual results. The Company draws attention to the inherent uncertainty in reporting visual results. Laboratory assay results are referred to throughout the announcement and should be considered the most reliable technique for quantification of mineralisation.

Gold, the forgotten commodity

The Charters Towers area is a prolific minerals production centre with an endowment of over 20Moz Au and 14Mt of Zn-Au-Cu-Pb-Ag VMS ore.

Mining at Carrington was initially commenced in 1905 and was of sufficient scale that its owner, Carrington United was listed on the Charters Towers Stock Exchange. While production records are unclear, the Au-Cu mine involved the 3 shafts (Main, Carrington No 1 and East), two mills and two smelters. The Main Lode extended to ~190m while the other shafts went to ~150m. These activities supported four hotels, two stores, a school and a post office.

Mining ceased in 1911 and was later re-opened in 1936 as a Ag-Pb mine. Between 1936-61, the Liontown No 3 and 4 shafts were sunk and produced some 3,000oz Au, 54,000oz Ag and 520t Pb.

Public access historical company reports for Liontown and immediate surrounds, date back to the mid 1960's. The Carpentaria Exploration Company (Company Report 2567, 1968) completed extensive stream sediment and rock chip sampling in the Mt Windsor Volcanics from Liontown to Highway Reward. The extensive sampling campaign was only assayed for copper, zinc and lead.

Subsequent explorers followed suit. Jododex, Pennaroya and Esso Australia Ltd have been arguably the most productive explorers across the Mt Windsor Volcanics having held leases between 1972 and 1986. None of the ~6,600 stream samples collected across the Mt Windsor area during the period were assayed for Au. Esso Australia collected ~26,500 soil samples during and assayed only 640 (2.4%) for gold. Furthermore, Esso Australia drilled in excess of 2,100 holes (1,905 RAB/AC, 119 RC, 74 DD), sampled 19,022 intervals and only assayed 8,951 for Au.

Historic mining of gold-copper lodes, together with high-grade results (5m @ 13.56g/t Au (LLD135); 8m @ 4.24g/t Au (LLRC003)) indicated the potential for Au mineralisation not associated with base metals in massive sulphides. Notwithstanding this potential, gold has not previously been a prime focus of exploration. This is seen as an opportunity to use fresh thinking and modern exploration techniques to define targets and to explore specifically for gold mineralisation.

Conceptual Model for Feeder/Footwall Mineralisation

VMS systems form beneath the ocean when hot, metal-rich fluids rise through cracks in the sea floor stratigraphy. These fluids cool rapidly as they encounter cold seawater causing sulphide mineralisation to precipitate and accumulate. Over time, layers of sulphide minerals build up, forming VMS deposits. These deposits often contain metals like copper, zinc and lead.

Copper and gold are often prominent components in VMS deposits, forming near the venting areas where hot hydrothermal fluids rich in metals interact with the surrounding rocks. The distribution of copper and gold is typically concentrated in the central parts of the VMS deposits.

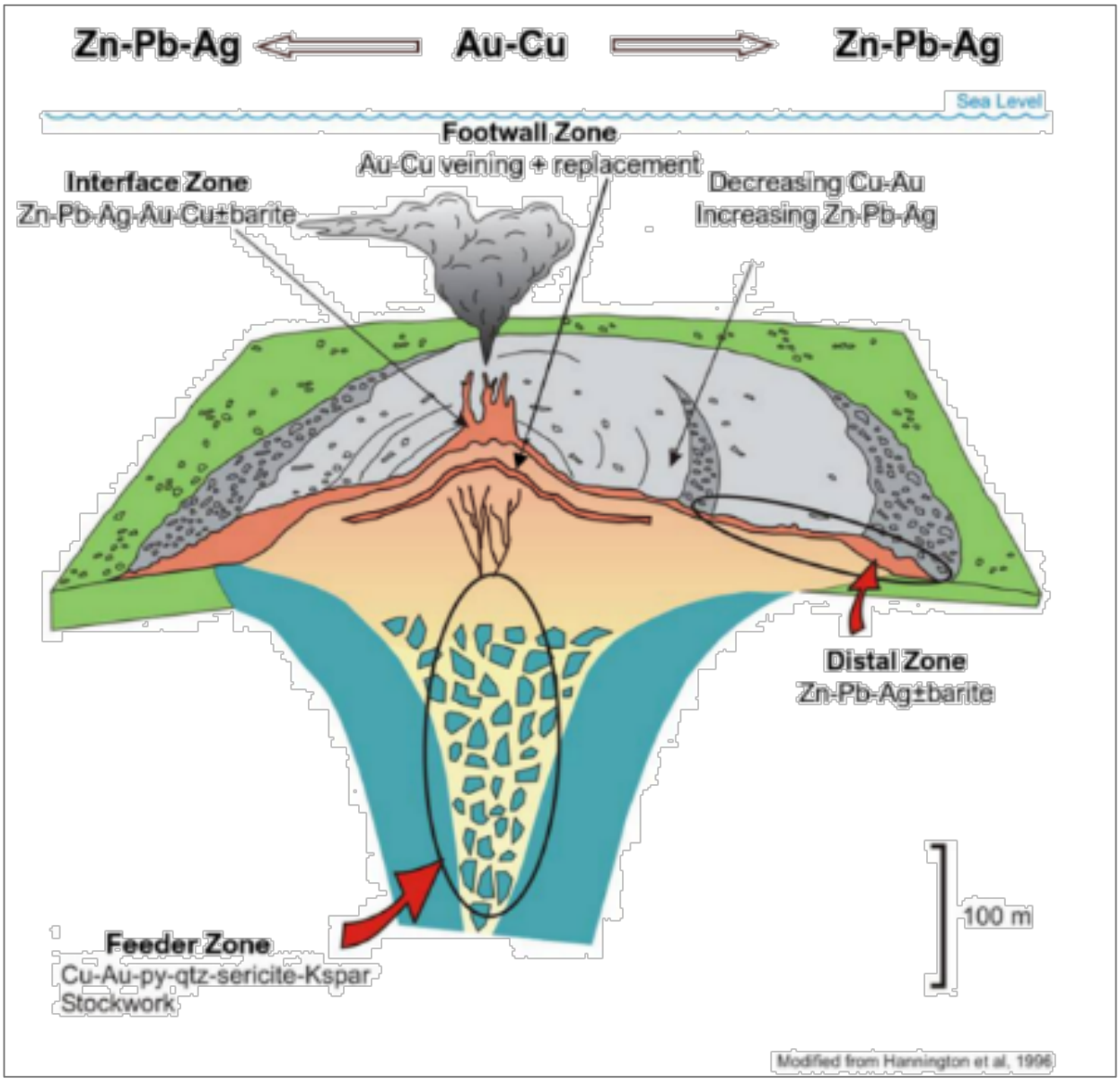

Figure 7: *VMS conceptual model cross section (modified from Hannington et al., 1996).*

Lead and zinc often show zonation within VMS deposits. Zinc is commonly found in the outer parts of the deposits, while lead may occur both in the outer zones and within the central copper-rich regions. These variations are a result of differences in the chemical conditions during mineral deposition and the relative ability of some metals to “travel” further than others.

A broad zonation in metal distribution was recognised at Liontown from Zn-Pb rich mineralisation observed on a stratigraphic contact, to Au-Cu dominated mineralisation in the footwall of the stratigraphic contact. Further investigation showed coherent, steeply plunging zones of gold dominant mineralisation that correlated with zones of low magnetic susceptibility in ground magnetic surveys. The main gold dominant zone occurs on the eastern end of the Liontown Resource in the Gap Lode. The zone has been intersected in diamond holes including LTDD22055 (80m below 23LTRC002), where 8.1m @ 10.65g/t Au was intersected (ASX 8 May 2023). The mineralised intersection manifest as a foliated volcanic with sporadic barite veining and disseminated sulphide throughout.

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% Inferred[1]);
- 26 drill ready VMS Zn-Cu-Pb-Au IP geophysical targets where testing of a similar target has already led to the Liontown East discovery which hosts a current Resource of 1.47mt @ 11.0% ZnEq (100% Inferred);
- the under-drilled Liontown 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% Cu[2].

Triumph Project (Au): More than 85% of Triumph's Inferred Resource of 118,000oz @ 2.03g/t Au[3] (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.*

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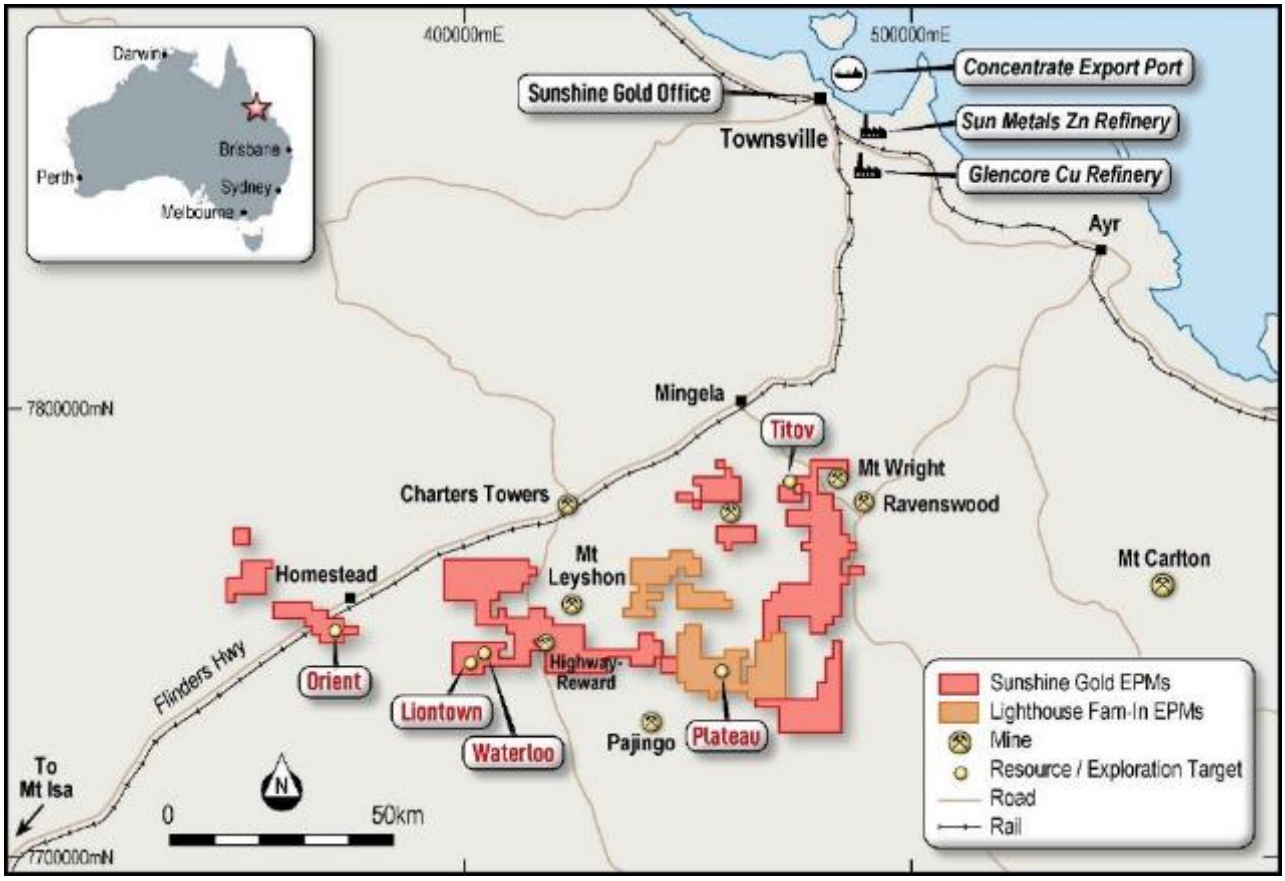
[1] SHN ASX Release, 7 February 2024, "Significant Increase in Liontown Resource".

[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.


Darwin
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Brisbane
Sydney
Melbourne
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Concentrate Export Port
Sun Metals Zn Refinery
Glencore Cu Refinery
Townsville
Ayr
7800000mN
Mingela
Titov
Mt Wright
Ravenswood
Charters Towers
Mt Leyshon
Mt Carlton
Homestead
Orient
Liontown
Waterloo
Highway-Reward
Pajingo
Plateau
Flinders Hwy
To Mt Isa
N
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Sunshine Gold EPMs
Lighthouse Farm-In EPMs
Mine
Resource / Exploration Target
Road
Rail

APPENDIX 1. Collar and survey information.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Max Depth	Dip	Azimuth	Easting	Northing	RL	Grid ID
24LTRC001	RC	184	-75	359	402,592	7,742,951	300	MGA94_55
24LTRC002	RC	184	-60	322	402,665	7,742,961	300	MGA94_55
24LTRC003	RC	160	-61	355	402,893	7,742,884	300	MGA94_55
24LTRC004	RC	244	-61	356	403,021	7,742,80	300	MGA94_55
24LTRC005	RC	150	-54	1	403,006	7,742,824	300	MGA94_55
24LTRC006	RC	226	-67	350	403,109	7,742,828	300	MGA94_55

APPENDIX 2. Significant Assays

Cut off	HoleID	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	ZnEq% (%)
2% ZnEq	24LTRC001	-	-		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2% ZnEq	24LTRC002	-	-		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.5g/t Au	24LTRC003	25	26	1.00	0.62	3.22	0.04	0.22	0.02	1.28
0.5g/t Au	24LTRC003	31	32	1.00	0.89	1.90	0.18	0.87	0.18	2.57
0.5g/t Au	24LTRC003	36	37	1.00	0.72	3.83	0.01	0.11	0.01	1.31
2% ZnEq	24LTRC003	65	66	1.00	0.08	7.71	0.25	0.08	1.32	2.15
2% ZnEq	24LTRC003	69	76	7.00	1.23	13.52	1.74	0.78	3.00	10.00
5% ZnEq	inc	69	73	**4.00**	**2.11**	**21.08**	**2.73**	**1.26**	**4.04**	**15.39**
1.0g/t Au	inc	70	72	**2.00**	**3.99**	**21.50**	**3.46**	**1.65**	**5.22**	**21.60**
2% ZnEq	24LTRC003	80	82	2.00	0.41	5.39	0.19	0.14	1.37	2.53
0.5g/t Au	inc	81	82	1.00	0.75	7.59	0.25	0.20	0.98	2.96
2% ZnEq	24LTRC003	87	92	5.00	0.18	5.89	0.70	0.28	0.84	3.20
5% ZnEq	inc	88	89	1.00	0.12	18.40	1.81	0.79	2.12	7.72
2% ZnEq	24LTRC003	110	111	1.00	0.02	3.64	0.86	0.05	2.69	4.83
2% ZnEq	24LTRC003	118	119	1.00	0.03	1.16	0.16	0.05	1.82	2.13
2% ZnEq	24LTRC003	123	124	1.00	0.05	6.69	0.71	0.09	1.73	3.69
2% ZnEq	24LTRC003	135	136	1.00	0.05	3.44	0.11	0.64	2.78	3.24
2% ZnEq	24LTRC004	78	82	4.00	0.01	0.46	0.06	0.00	2.94	2.77
2% ZnEq	24LTRC004	116	117	1.00	0.08	10.30	0.21	1.19	4.42	5.41
2% ZnEq	24LTRC004	173	174	**1.00**	**2.10**	**0.69**	**0.09**	**0.01**	**0.02**	**3.62**
2% ZnEq	24LTRC004	176	177	**1.00**	**2.40**	**0.72**	**0.18**	**0.02**	**0.06**	**4.36**
2% ZnEq	24LTRC004	179	181	**2.00**	**1.43**	**0.91**	**0.13**	**0.03**	**0.02**	**2.65**
2% ZnEq	24LTRC004	187	195	**8.00**	**2.49**	**6.04**	**0.69**	**0.38**	**1.24**	**7.23**
5% ZnEq	24LTRC004	187	189	**2.00**	**9.69**	**18.95**	**1.50**	**1.24**	**2.45**	**22.61**
0.5g/t Au	alternative	184	189	**5.00**	**4.27**	**7.87**	**0.66**	**0.50**	**1.03**	**9.89**
1.0g/t Au	inc	186	189	**3.00**	**6.81**	**12.74**	**1.01**	**0.83**	**1.65**	**15.69**
2% ZnEq	24LTRC004	202	203	1.00	0.03	1.63	0.58	0.02	1.45	2.94
2% ZnEq	24LTRC005	98	102	4.00	0.21	2.82	0.23	0.01	6.29	6.53
5% ZnEq	inc	99	100	1.00	0.17	2.28	0.52	0.01	14.35	14.36
2% ZnEq	24LTRC005	114	134	**20.00**	**18.21**	**2.95**	**0.33**	**0.16**	**1.59**	**31.31**

Cut off	HoleID	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	ZnEq% (%)
5% ZnEq	inc	114	129	**15.00**	**23.98**	**3.77**	**0.39**	**0.21**	**1.90**	**40.94**
10% ZnEq	inc	115	125	**10.00**	**34.79**	**5.31**	**0.55**	**0.30**	**2.72**	**59.32**
0.5g/t Au	24LTRC005	136	142	6.00	0.92	0.54	0.04	0.00	0.07	1.64
1.0g/t Au	inc	136	137	**1.00**	**3.14**	**0.59**	**0.08**	**0.01**	**0.16**	**5.36**
0.5g/t Au	24LTRC005	146	149	3.00	0.61	0.98	0.02	0.04	0.22	1.26
2% ZnEq	24LTRC006	47	48	**1.00**	**1.02**	**0.10**	**0.12**	**0.07**	**0.10**	**2.06**
0.5g/t Au	24LTRC006	57	58	1.00	0.87	0.49	0.14	0.18	0.12	1.98
2% ZnEq	24LTRC006	157	159	**2.00**	**2.79**	**2.22**	**0.38**	**0.50**	**2.55**	**8.02**
5% ZnEq	inc	158	159	**1.00**	**3.68**	**3.56**	**0.68**	**0.87**	**4.39**	**12.09**
2% ZnEq	24LTRC006	193	194	1.00	0.21	1.12	0.67	0.01	0.11	2.26
2% ZnEq	24LTRC006	215	216	1.00	0.03	1.33	0.86	0.00	0.07	2.47

Table 1, Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

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 'in dustry 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** – 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). One diamond tail hole has been completed in the previous campaign. The drill hole collared as an RC drill hole, before switching to HQ3 diamond drilling for completion of the hole. The hole was sampled in full as half core, with sample intervals selected by the SHN Geologist. The samples were sawn longitudinally in half using the onsite core saw. SHN samples are analysed at Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) in Townsville 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 61 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. A number of batches were sent to Adelaide for full processing and analyses due to capacity limits in Townsville. **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. 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.
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** **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. Diamond tail holes are drilled as per RC, before switching to HQ3 sized drill core until end of hole. **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.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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** **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. Wet samples were noted in 24LTRC005 between 112m – 118m, which overlaps with the first 4m of a significant 20m gold intercept. Sample recoveries and weights within this zone remained consistent with expected sample sizes. The remaining 16m of samples within this significant interval were dry. The potential for contamination between samples is considered higher within the initial 4m, however the presence of significant gold within the remaining 16m suggests the interval is consistent. It is recommended that this drill hole be twinned for validation of this gold zone. **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.
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** **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. **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.
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.*	**DRILLING** **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.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	
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** **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. QAQC review indicates that all CRMs in and around the major mineralised intersections returned results within acceptable limits. Three CRMs have returned Au values outside 3SDs of the certified value. Two of these were located within 24LTRC002 and assayed above 3SDs, suggesting an overreporting of Au within this zone. No significant intervals are reported within this zone. A third CRM assayed below 3SD for Au within drill hole 24LTRC006. The CRM was located near minor intervals reporting 1m @ 1.02g/t Au from 42m; and 1m @ 0.87g/t Au from 57m. It is possible these Au grades were underreported and should be re-assayed in due course. All base metal CRM assays reported within acceptable limits. **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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	**DRILLING** **SHN** – No new drill holes reported within this document have been twinned or were designed as twinned holes. All holes within are considered resource infill drill holes. Verification of significant intercepts has been undertaken internally by alternative company personnel. **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.
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** **SHN** – Drilled holes have been located using a handheld GPS within GDA94, Zone 55 format. Downhole surveys were conducted with an industry-standard gyroscopic survey tool. Collar locations will be digitally surveyed by DGPS at a later date. **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.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.*	**DRILLING** Drilling within the reported program is considered resource infill drilling with spacing of intercepts 20 – 40m from adjacent drill holes. One hole, 24LTRC003, deviated significantly from plan and upon completion was located approximately 10m from historical drill hole LLRC196. No samples compositing has been applied to the intersections reported.
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.*	**DRILLING** **SHN** – Drill holes have been designed predominantly to intersect the approximate east-west trend of the known lenses at Liontown at an optimal angle as possible (i.e. perpendicular). One drill hole, 24LTRC002, was drilled at a northwest orientation to test a potential northeast trending structure. **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.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**DRILLING** **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. **Historic** - Drill samples were reportedly overseen by RVR staff during transport from site to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**DRILLING** No audits have been carried out on the newly reported drill results herein.

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.*	Greater Liontown 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. 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 these Exploration Permits – named MLs 1571, 1734, 1739 and 10028 (Thalanga Copper Mines Pty Ltd) and 100021 (Clyde Ian Doxford). Liontown, 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. 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 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. 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 Metals has the option to earn 75% of the project.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration activities have been carried out by Nickel Mines (1970-1973), Esso (1982-1983), Great Mines (1987), Pancontinental (1994-1995), and Liontown Resources (2007). Work programs included surface mapping, and sampling, costeans, drilling and geophysics. Historic exploration was carried out by Esso Exploration and Pancontinental Mining. This included drilling and geophysics. Historic drilling over the Liontown East area is shallow and did not intercept the current Mineral Resource mineralisation.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	**LIONTOWN AND LIONTOWN EAST RESOURCE** The Liontown and Liontown East deposits are hosted within Cambro-Ordovician marine volcanic and volcano-sedimentary sequences of the Mt Windsor Volcanic sub-province. The Liontown and Liontown East deposits are volcanogenic massive 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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>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</td><td>All new drill hole information pertaining to this release is as follows (GDA94, Z55):

<table><tr><th>HoleID</th><th>Max_Depth (m)</th><th>Easting</th><th>Northing</th><th>RL</th><th>Dip</th><th>Azi Grid</th></tr><tr><td>24LTRC001</td><td>184</td><td>402,592</td><td>7,742,951</td><td>300</td><td>-75</td><td>359</td></tr><tr><td>24LTRC002</td><td>184</td><td>402,666</td><td>7,742,962</td><td>300</td><td>-60</td><td>322</td></tr><tr><td>24LTRC003</td><td>160</td><td>402,893</td><td>7,742,884</td><td>300</td><td>-61</td><td>355</td></tr><tr><td>24LTRC004</td><td>244</td><td>403,021</td><td>7,742,802</td><td>300</td><td>-61</td><td>356</td></tr><tr><td>24LTRC005</td><td>150</td><td>403,006</td><td>7,742,825</td><td>300</td><td>-54</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>24LTRC006</td><td>226</td><td>403,109</td><td>7,742,829</td><td>300</td><td>-67</td><td>350</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>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.</td><td>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.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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').*	At Liontown, the mineralisation is largely stratabound and interpreted to be dipping at ~70 degrees within the main Liontown area and steepening to the east. The exact orientation of any feeder structures to the VMS lenses remain under interpretation, but are proposed to originate north of the main lenses and potentially strike NNE-SSW. 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 Liontown East the average downhole thickness of the mineralised zone is 8.2m.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	All diagrams are located within the body of this report
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All drill intercepts are recorded within the body of this report
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All meaningful and material data is reported within the body of the report. For the latest resource update at the Liontown deposit, please refer to: • ASX: SHN, 7th February 2024, Significant Increase in Liontown Resource For the previous release outlining SHN 2023 drill assay results please refer to: • ASX: SHN, 24th November 2023, 17m @ 22.1g/t Au Confirms Liontown Feeder Zone For a detailed summary on the Liontown and Liontown East Mineral Resource Estimates, please refer to: • ASX: SHN, 8th May 2023, Fully Funded Acquisition of Greater Liontown

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.*	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 for future resource definition. A Mineral Resource Estimate update is currently in progress.