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ASX Release

12 August 2024

Three shallow, high-grade Au prospects identified Lighthouse Farm-in

Highlights –

- Recent field mapping and geochemical sampling programs have confirmed high-grade, gold-bearing quartz veins at Lighthouse Farm-In tenements ("Lighthouse"), part of the Ravenswood Consolidated Project ("Ravenswood").
- The mineralised veins have been traced over 3.5km strike length with new, undrilled, mineralised trends identified.
- 13 rock chips were collected at the Double Event prospect, 7 of which reported high-grade Au/Ag results:
    - **32.7 g/t Au, 31.2 g/t Ag,** (DE24_001)
    - **25.9 g/t Au, 35.7 g/t Ag,** (DE24_011)
    - **23.5 g/t Au, 28.1 g/t Ag,** (DE24_007)
    - **22.5 g/t Au, 30.4 g/t Ag,** (DE24_008)
    - **15.95 g/t Au, 20.4 g/t Ag,** (DE24_004)
    - **6.32 g/t Au** (DE24_006)
    - **3.1 g/t Au** (DE24_010)
- In addition, soil samples were collected at Double Event to validate vein locations under shallow cover. A total of 208 samples were collected and returned highly anomalous gold with assays up to **0.352 g/t Au.**
- Preparations are underway to extend high resolution magnetic and geochemical surveys at Double Event and two other nearby prospects, Lower Lighthouse and Bluff Creek.

Sunshine Metals Limited (ASX:SHN, "Sunshine") reports that the Lighthouse farm-in tenements, part of the Ravenswood Consolidated Project near Charters Towers in Queensland, have potential for a large, shallow gold system after rock chipping and soil sampling returned encouraging results and correlated well with ground magnetics data.

Sunshine Managing Director, Dr Damien Keys, commented *"Boots on ground fieldwork has confirmed high-grade gold in mineralised quartz veins over a large area at Double Event. These veins are also evident in detailed magnetic surveys, where the veins express as linear magnetic lows.*

Anomalous gold results in rock chip and soil sampling extend for ~3.5km of strike length and multiple veins are interpreted across a ~1km section.

The high-grade gold in quartz veining, accompanied with elevated silver and lead, is similar to mineralisation at the Charters Towers Gold Mine (7M oz Au produced).

Potential exists for further shallow, high-grade mineralisation at the nearby Lower Lighthouse and Bluff Creek prospects, where limited historic drilling has 4m @ 5.81 g/t Au (from 16m) and 2m @ 6.33 g/t Au (from 12m).”

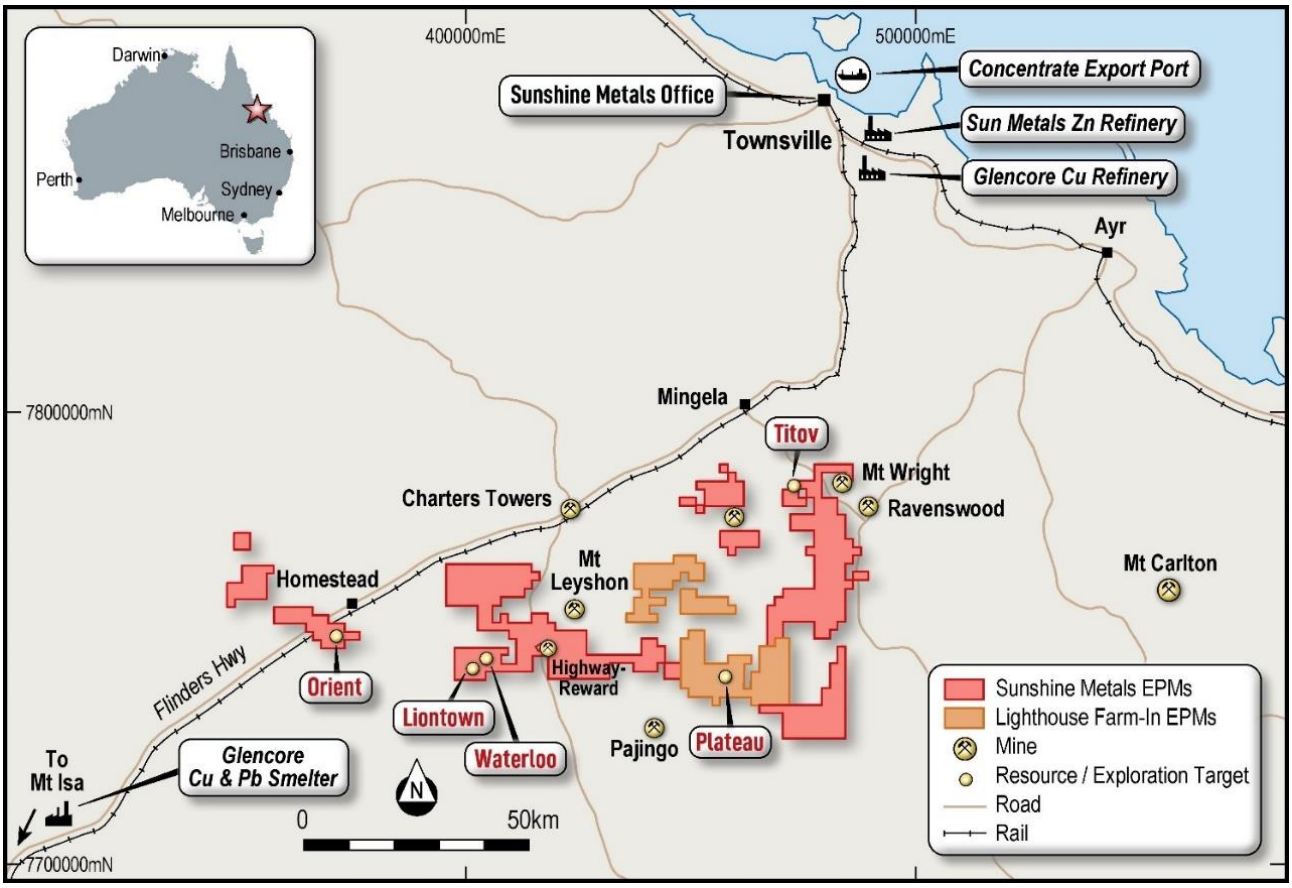

Figure 1: *Sunshine’s Ravenswood Consolidated Project is near infrastructure and the mining hub of Charters Towers in Queensland. This map shows the easily accessed Lighthouse Farm-In tenements ~20km south of Charters Towers.*

An extension to the successful ground magnetic survey at Double Event will commence in September 2024. The survey is planned to incorporate the Lower Lighthouse and Bluff Creek prospects where, soil sampling and further mapping will refine targets before drilling commences in October 2024.

Lighthouse is situated ~20kms SE of Charters Towers in North Queensland. Sunshine has the right to earn up to a 75% interest in Lighthouse by spending up to $2.2m over 3 years.

Lighthouse is highly prospective for Charters Towers style gold mineralisation with limited historic production (pre-1910) of 1,889 tonnes for 1,744oz @ 28.72 g/t Au (Levingston, 1974).

Double Event Prospect

Double Event is located within the Ravenswood Granodiorite Complex. Gold is contained within laminated quartz veins containing elevated lead and silver, similar to mineralisation at the Charters Towers Gold Mine (7M oz Au produced).

High-resolution ground magnetic surveys have identified a strong spatial association between mineralisation and linear zones of low magnetic response. The linear zones of low magnetic response likely reflect magnetite-destructive hydrothermal fluid flow during the gold mineralising event.

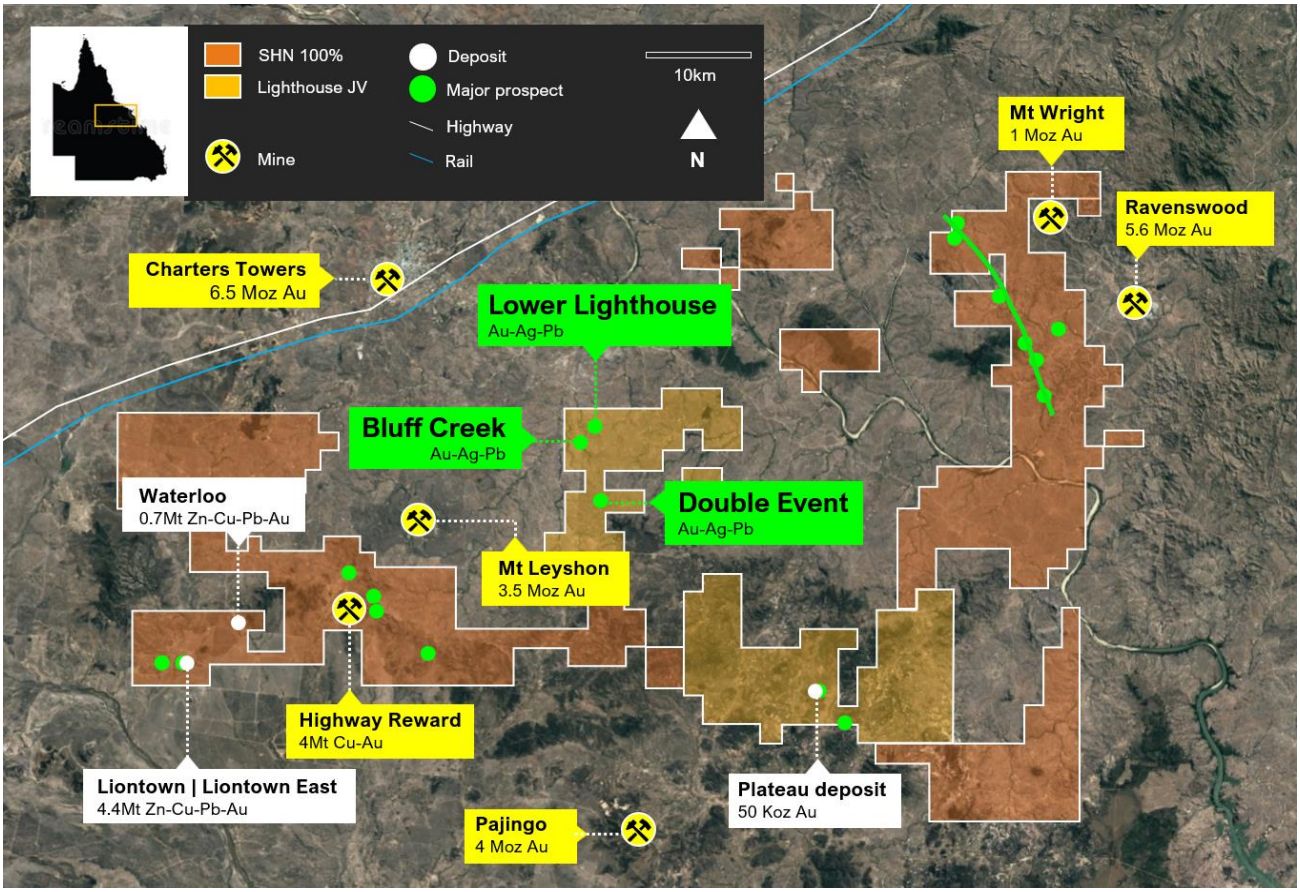

Figure 2: *Double Event, Lower Lighthouse and Bluff Creek prospects are located on the Lighthouse Farm-In tenements. The prospects are situated ~20km SE of Charters Towers.*

Sunshine recently completed field mapping and sampling programs at Double Event, assessing the zones of low magnetic response. The program returned encouraging rock chip and soil sample results with 7 of 13 samples reporting high-grade Au/Ag results (Figure 3):

- **32.7 g/t Au, 31.2 g/t Ag, 1.18% Pb** (DE24_001)
- **25.9 g/t Au, 35.7 g/t Ag, 2.32% Pb** (DE24_011)
- **23.5 g/t Au, 28.1 g/t Ag** (DE24_007)
- **22.5 g/t Au, 30.4 g/t Ag, 1.61% Pb** (DE24_008)
- **15.95 g/t Au, 20.4 g/t Ag, 2.90% Pb** (DE24_004)
- **6.32 g/t Au** (DE24_006)
- **3.1 g/t Au** (DE24_010)

The sampling and mapping identified that:

- high-grade mineralisation remains open over >3.5km of strike length;
- veins show continuity beneath shallow cover;
- several veins remain untested by drilling; and
- multiple, near-surface, high-grade veins are present within a 3.5km x 1km area at Double Event.

Historic drilling at the Double Event is limited to shallow RC holes (53 holes, 2,502m, 47m avg. depth) testing only small portions of two individual quartz veins. The limited historic drilling has returned high-grade intervals, including (Figure 4):

- **2m @ 13.19g/t Au** from 24m (LTR08)
- **6m @ 5.4 g/t Au** from 27m (BDE023)
- **2m @ 3.98 g/t Au** from 39m (BDE007)
- **5m @ 3.88 g/t Au** from 31m (LTR024)

Lower Lighthouse Prospect

Lower Lighthouse consists of four principal parallel, east-west trending, narrow quartz-sulphide vein sets cutting through the granodiorite. The veins are defined by a series of old workings which run over a strike length of 600-800m.

A total of 17 reverse circulation holes have historically been drilled at Lower Lighthouse (663m, 39m avg. depth). Significant intercepts include:

- **2m @ 6.33g/t Au** from 12m (PLR-1)
- **4m @ 1.42 g/t Au** from 32m (PLR-9)

Bluff Creek Prospect

Bluff Creek features a series of shallow pits along four east-west trending vein sets. Historical rock chip samples from quartz with pyrite collected from mullock heaps showed values between 12.7 g/t Au and 47 g/t Au. In outcrop, the veins form a complex cross-cutting system over a strike length of ~100m. A detailed magnetic survey is planned to map and extend the vein network further under shallow cover.

A total of 10 reverse circulation holes have historically been drilled at Bluff Creek (402m, 40m avg. depth). Significant intercepts include:

- **4m @ 5.91 g/t Au** from 16m (BCP005)
- **4m @ 3.92 g/t Au** from 32m (BCP008)
- **4m @ 1.03 g/t Au** from 16m (BCP007)

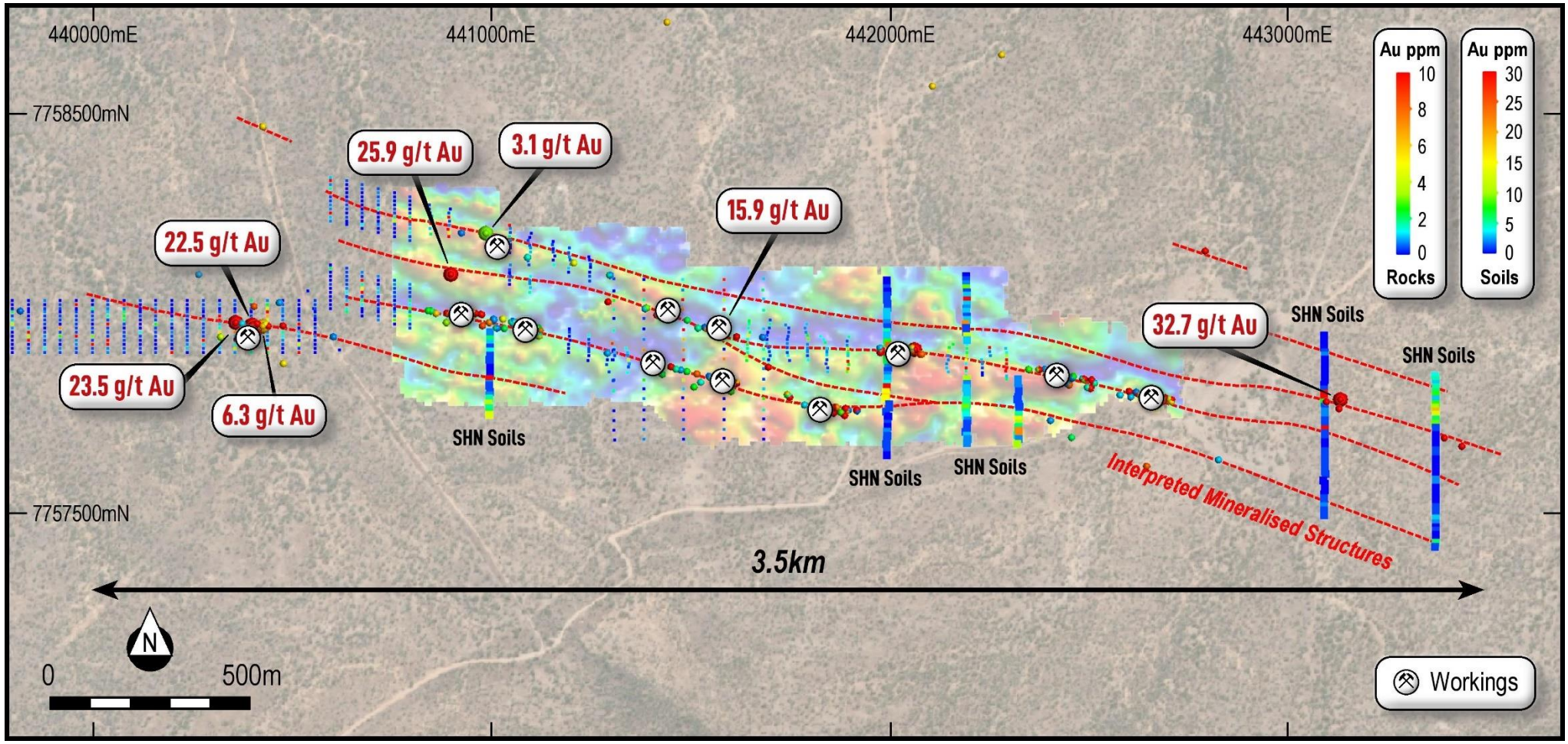

Figure 3: ***Double Event -*** *Rock chips and soil samples over high-resolution ground magnetics & interpreted extensions to mineralised structures.*

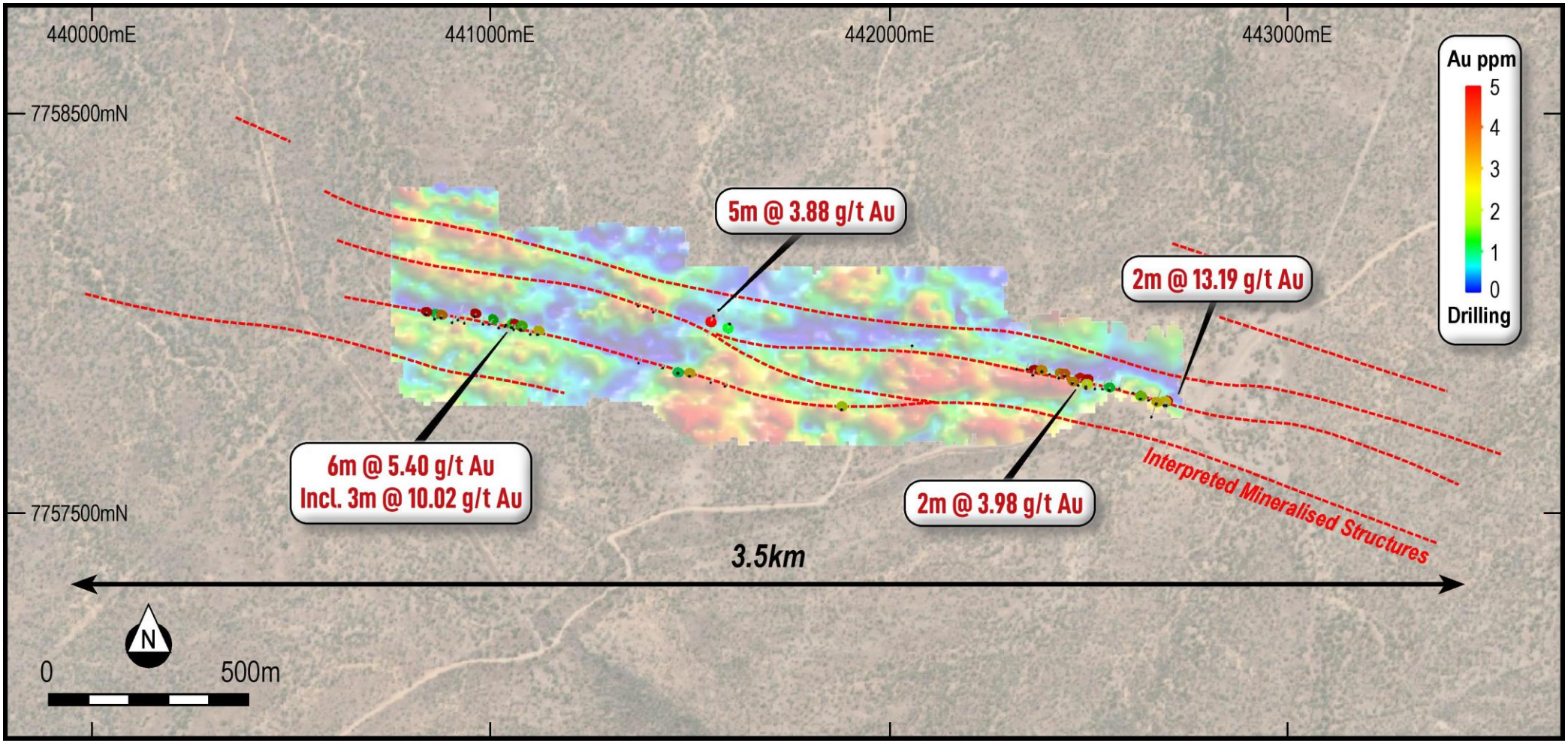

Figure 4: ***Double Event -*** *Historic drilling over high-resolution ground magnetics & interpreted extensions to mineralised structure.*

Next steps

High-resolution magnetic surveys are planned at Double Event, Lower Lighthouse and Bluff Creek. The surveys will delineate mineralised structures in areas under shallow cover looking to identify previously unrecognised mineralised veins.

Surface geochemical surveys will target linear zones of low magnetic response to determine potential gold bearing veins. The strongest anomalies will be ranked ahead of shallow RC drilling, scheduled for October 2024.

Planned activities

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

- August 2024: Assay results Liontown West RC drilling
- August 2024: First assay results Liontown East historic core sampling
- August 2024: First assay results for the Gap Zone drilling
- August 2024: Australian Gold Conference, Sydney
- August-Sept 2024: Drilling commences Highway East
- September 2024: Drilling results Liontown Gap Zone
- September 2024: Magnetic surveys at Double Event, Bluff Creek and Lower Lighthouse
- September 2024: Audited Financial Statements
- October 2024: Metallurgical testwork results for Gap Zone
- October 2024: Drilling results Highway East
- October 2024: Quarterly Report
- November 2024 Annual General Meeting
- December 2024: Liontown Resource upgrade and update

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: Rock Chip Sample Location and Assay

Sample ID	East	North	RL	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Pb %
DE24_001	443,140	7,757,791	362	**32.70**	**31.20**	**1.18**
DE24_002	443,377	7,757,708	360	0.02	0.01	0.00
DE24_003	442,377	7,757,767	370	0.03	0.01	0.00
DE24_004	442,069	7,757,916	364	**15.95**	**20.40**	**2.90**
DE24_005	440,958	7,757,836	352	0.02	0.03	0.00
DE24_006	440,429	7,757,975	345	**6.32**	**9.00**	0.32
DE24_007	440,403	7,757,978	355	**23.50**	**28.10**	0.94
DE24_008	440,361	7,757,984	351	**22.50**	**30.40**	**1.61**
DE24_009	440,989	7,758,206	352	0.08	0.27	0.00
DE24_010	440,990	7,758,209	352	**3.10**	**5.11**	0.31
DE24_011	440,902	7,758,105	349	**25.90**	**35.70**	**2.32**
DE24_012	440,930	7,758,103	351	0.24	1.97	0.06
DE24_013	440,967	7,758,081	354	0.08	0.14	0.01

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 (1.47mt @ 11.0% ZnEq, 100% Inferred);
- the under-drilled Liontown 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);
- 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. 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.

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 '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.*	**GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING** 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 (EXPLORATION)** **BGM:** RC drilling, with samples taken every metre. Au was analysed using fire assay, and multi-element using ICP-OES/MS. **Battle Mountain**: RC drilling, with samples taken at one or two metre combined intervals. Au and Ag analytical method unknown. **Pan Australian Mining Ltd:** RC drilling, with samples combined at two metre intervals. Au was analysed by 50g fire assay; base metals, AAS. **Mt Leyshon Gold Mines Ltd:** RC drilling, with samples taken at either one or four metre combined intervals. Au was analysed by 50g fire assay; base metals, AAS **GEOPHYSICS** BGM: High resolution magnetics undertaken in 2020. Instrumentation unknown. Data collected on approximate 40m spaced, North-South oriented lines with readings taken at 2.5m spacings.
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 (EXPLORATION)** **BGM:** 26 RC holes were drilled at Double Event for 1,319m: BDE007, BDE023 referenced **Battle Mountain:** 25 RC holes were drilled across Double Event for 881m: LTR08 referenced **Pan Australian Mining Ltd:** 17 RC holes were drilled at Lower Lighthouse for 663m: PLR-1, PLR-9 referenced **Mt Leyshon Gold Mines Ltd:** 10 RC holes were drilled at Bluff Creek for 402m: BCP005, BCP007, BCP008 referenced
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.*	**DRILLING (EXPLORATION)** No reference is made to sample recoveries within the historical reports.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.*	**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. **DRILLING (EXPLORATION)** All drill holes quoted within were geologically logged with digitised scans provided in the open-file company reports
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	**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. **DRILLING (EXPLORATION)** All drill holes quoted were sampled in 1m intervals unless specified otherwise. **GEOPHYSICS** BGM: High resolution magnetics undertaken in 2020. Instrumentation unknown. Data collected on approximate 40m spaced, North-South oriented lines with readings taken at 2.5m spacings.
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.*	**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. **DRILLING (EXPLORATION)** It is not believed that routine QAQC samples were used during historical drilling. **GEOPHYSICS** BGM: Data was reportedly cleaned, diurnally adjusted and processed by a third-party Geophysicist.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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*	**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. **DRILLING (EXPLORATION)** No validation of historical assays from exploration targets has occurred. As such, historical intercepts should be considered of lesser confidence than modern exploration where reporting is more thorough and well-documented. **GEOPHYSICS** BGM: Detailed sampling and validation not verified. Future surveys by SHN will likely include validating part of the BGM survey.
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.*	**GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING** SHN – Sample locations are located as points using handheld GPS in GDA94, Zone 55 format. **DRILLING (EXPLORATION)** Drilling BGM used GDA94, Zone 55 as standard. Remaining drill data used local grid and have been digitised and converted to GDA94, Zone 55. **GEOPHYSICS** BGM: Coordinates recorded in GDA94, Zone 55.
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.*	**GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING** No data spacing has been applied to the rock chip samples due to the nature of the technique. **DRILLING (EXPLORATION)** Due to the nature of the initial exploratory drill phase, no specific drill spacings were attributed to early-stage programs. **GEOPHYSICS** BGM: Data collected on approximate 40m spaced, North-South oriented lines with readings taken at 2.5m spacings.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.*	**GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING** Rock chip samples are taken relative to the overall outcrop on which they are sampling. Soil sampling at Cardigan Dam was oriented with closely-spaced north-south sample centres to perpendicularly cover the east-west trending structural / lithological grain. **DRILLING (EXPLORATION)** All exploratory drill holes were designed to test their targets as perpendicular as possible. As the dip of the structure is often unknown, it is possible that some drill holes were drilled in a less optimal orientation upon completion. **GEOPHYSICS** BGM: Lines are oriented North-South, perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralised structures based on geological mapping
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**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. **DRILLING (EXPLORATION)** No sample security information is available in the historic reports.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Historical Datasets – Sampling techniques and data are considered standard for the time at which they were collected. As with all historical datasets, there is an acknowledged gap in the available information and as such should be treated with caution. Sunshine Metals: The sampling techniques are regularly reviewed during the program and further review will take place prior to future drilling.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The 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.*	Several exploration companies have explored within the Lighthouse tenure, most notably Cormepar Minerals, Penarroya, Pan Australian, Esso Australia, Battle Mountain, CRA Exploration, Western Mining Corporation, Aberfoyle Resources, Mt Leyshon Gold Mines, Liontown Resources, Ramelius Resources and most recently Rockfire Resources.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Lighthouse tenure is dominated by the Seventy Mile Range Group, which is considered prospective for VHMS deposits. These rocks have been intruded by younger felsics (and lesser mafics) including those of Ordovician, Silurian and Late Carboniferous-Early Permian age, the latter being prospective for breccia pipe style gold mineralisation.

Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth* *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case*	Drilling at the Double Event, Lower Lighthouse and Bluff Creek (EPM 25617 Annual Repot 2019, CR 16890, CR 22509, CR 23949). Coordinates reported in GDA94, Z55
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated*	Assay results reported within are raw assays directly reported by the laboratory with no subsequent modification of the data.

Prospect	Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Max_Depth (m)	NAT_ East	NAT_ North	NAT_ RL	Dip	Grid Azi	Company
Double Event	**LTR08**	RC	42	442703	7757775	329	-60	15	Battle Mountain
Double Event	**LTR024**	RC	37	441565	7758001	352	-60	202	Battle Mountain
Double Event	**BDE023**	RC	52	441058	7757971	353	-70	18	BGM
Double Event	**BDE007**	RC	60	442501	7757822	341	-60	8	BGM
Lower Lighthouse	**PLR-1**	RC	50	439378	7764633	288	-60	146	Pan Aus
Lower Lighthouse	**PLR-9**	RC	50	439712	7764527	297	-60	131	Pan Aus
Bluff Creek	**BCP005**	RC	33	438276	7762817	290	-60	160	Mt Leyshon
Bluff Creek	**BCP008**	RC	51	438229	7762830	290	-60	160	Mt Leyshon
Bluff Creek	**BCD007**	RC	33	438061	7762829	290	-60	160	Mt Leyshon

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').*	The rock chip samples are designated as point samples only and do not pronounce dimensions or orientations of the outcrop from which they are sourced.
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 relevant diagrams are reported in 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 relevant results are provided within this report
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Relevant rock chip sample data is tabulated within this report. Coordinates in GDA94, Zone 55.
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 work is addressed in the body of this report but will include drilling of the Cardigan Dam gossans and target development using geophysics and geological mapping at the Cardigan Dam Breccia Pipe.