Sunshine Metals Limited
ABN 12 063 388 821
U26,31-45 Eyre St
North Ward, Qld 4810

ASX: SHN
+61 8 6245 9828
info@shnmetals.com.au
shnmetals.com.au

ASX Release

26 November 2025

Significant upgrade in Liontown shallow gold Resource

Highlights

- The Liontown Gold Mining Study will now consider **790Kt @ 4.3g/t Au for 108Koz** – an increase of 14% contained ounces and 3% to Au grade.
- The mining study encompasses three zones – the "Shallow Gold" zone, the "Carrington Fresh" and the "Gold Panel" – which are now represented by a **76% Indicated** and 24% Inferred Resource.
- The Resource upgrade shows a **22%** increase in tonnes, a **16%** increase in grade and a **41%** increase in contained gold ounces within the Shallow Gold zone.
- Infill grade control drilling (84 holes, 3,333m) has now commenced on the Shallow Gold zone. The drilling is designed to further increase Resource confidence on the mineralisation <50m from surface and is expected to be completed in December 2025.
- The mining study continues to progress on schedule and is expected to be completed in January 2026. Geotechnical studies are underway to support preliminary pit and underground optimisation work. Environmental permitting is moving in lock step with the mining study.

Sunshine Metals Limited (ASX:SHN, "Sunshine") has increased the shallow, high grade gold Resource at its Liontown prospect by 14% to 108Koz as the Company targets first production at its Ravenswood Consolidated Project in North Queensland in 2026. The Liontown Au Study, due for completion in January 2026, will also consider the extraction of up to 803Koz Ag.

Sunshine Managing Director, Dr Damien Keys, commented *"The Resource upgrade has provided an uplift in shallow gold ounces at no expense to grade. This comes off the back of successful infill drilling in May 2025 that contained shallow, thick high-grade gold including 9m @ 6.31g/t Au from surface and 10m @ 31.91g/t Au from 42m. The drilling has also resulted in better definition of historic workings – showing that the gold miners between 1905-1911 left plenty behind!*

Our next phase of drilling has commenced today. The drilling is expected to further improve Resource confidence and bring the much of the Shallow Au Resource to Measured status. This improved confidence will serve our ongoing discussions with potential toll treatment partners.

Our mining studies are progressing well and on track for delivery in January 2026. We remain on track to becoming a gold producer in 2026."

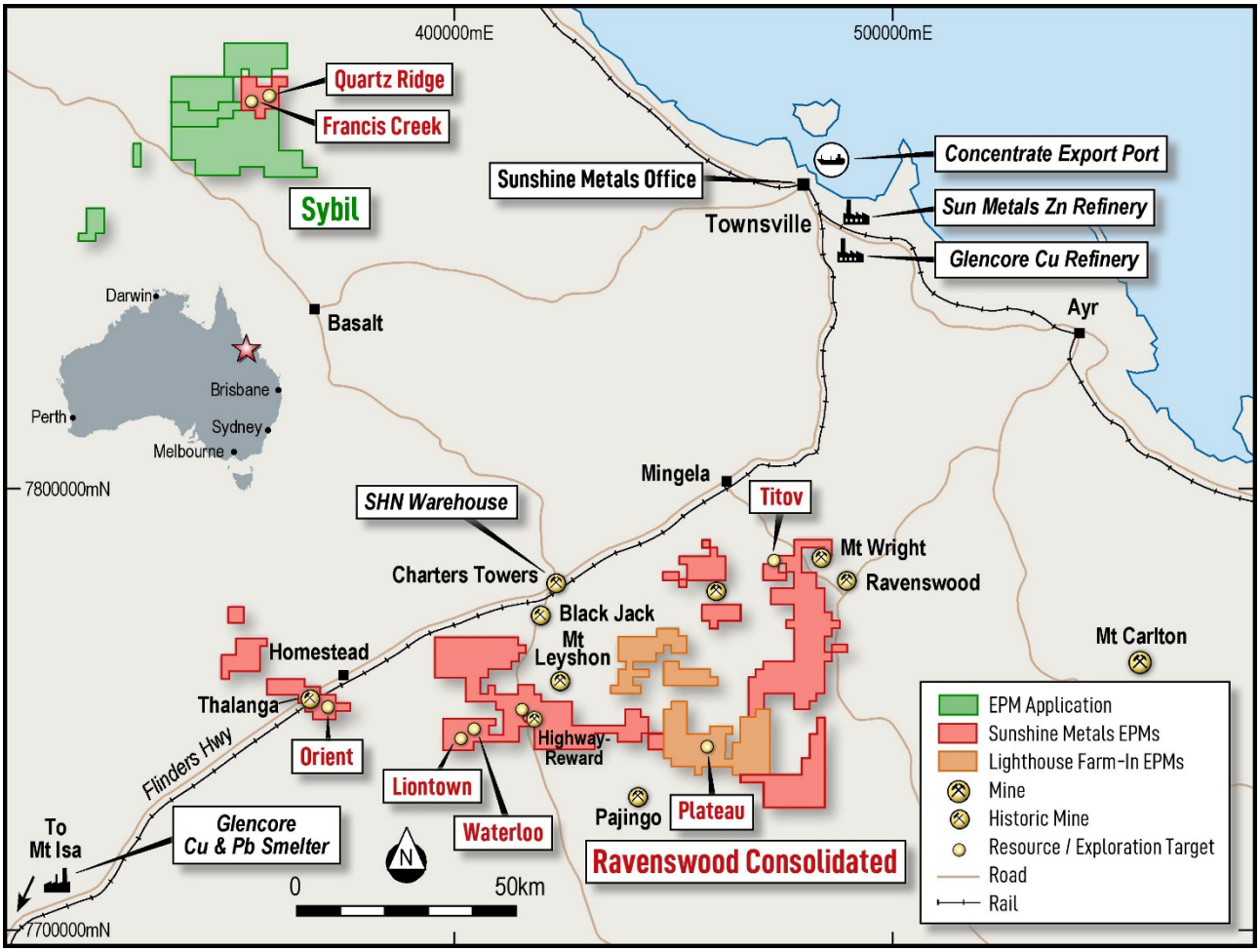


Figure 1: *Shallow oxide gold prospects at Ravenswood and proximity to established mines, infrastructure and the mining hub of Charters Towers in Queensland.*

Liontown Resource Upgrade

An upgrade of the Liontown Resource has been completed following the drilling of 29 RC holes (1,834m) in May 2025. The drilling targeted shallow Au mineralisation, tightening drill spacing to ~25m x 25m. Geological interpretation and assay data has improved grade distribution confidence and refined oxide, transitional and fresh rock horizons.

Based the drilling and refined interpretation, the Liontown Resource (including Liontown East) now stands at:

6.1Mt @ 3.6g/t AuEq[1] for 714Koz AuEq recoverable (or 10.0% ZnEq)

[1] *The metal equivalent assumptions can be found in "Recoverable Metal Equivalent calculations" (pg 7). Supporting information for the Resource is summarised in "Liontown Resource - Supporting Information" (pg 10-15) and in Sections 1, 2 & 3 (pg 20-53).*

Prospect	Lease Status	Resource Class	Tonnage (kt)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)	Zinc (%)	Silver (g/t)	Lead (%)	Zinc Eq. (%)	Gold Eq. (g/t)	Gold Eq. (oz)
Liontown Oxide	ML/MLA	Indicated	97	2.0	0.6	0.8	30	2.6	6.0	2.2	6,861
	ML/MLA	Inferred	77	1.5	0.7	0.8	18	1.0	4.6	1.7	4,209
	ML/MLA	**Total**	**174**	**1.8**	**0.6**	**0.8**	**24.7**	**1.9**	**5.4**	**2.0**	**11,070**
Liontown Trans.	ML/MLA	Indicated	207	2.2	0.8	2.2	40	2.6	7.5	2.7	17,969
	ML/MLA	Inferred	23	1.8	0.6	1.5	10	0.8	5.1	1.8	1,331
	ML/MLA	**Total**	**230**	**2.2**	**0.8**	**2.1**	**37.0**	**2.4**	**7.3**	**2.6**	**19,300**
Liontown Fresh	ML/MLA	Indicated	2,128	1.4	0.6	4.8	37	1.7	10.3	3.7	253,142
	ML/MLA	Inferred	2,319	1.9	1.1	2.3	16	0.7	9.4	3.4	253,496
		Total	**4,447**	**1.7**	**0.9**	**3.5**	**26**	**1.2**	**9.8**	**3.5**	**506,638**
Liontown East	MLA	Inferred	**1,462**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**7.4**	**29**	**2.5**	**11.1**	**4.0**	**188,266**
Liontown Total Resource			**6,139**	**1.5**	**0.8**	**4.4**	**27**	**1.6**	**10.0**	**3.6**	**714,204**

Table 1: *Resource for Liontown (including Liontown East), part of the Ravenswood Consolidated Project[2].*

Liontown Gold Mining Study

The Liontown system is strongly zoned allowing the mining study to consider the Au-only and Au-dominant mineralisation. This accounts for just ~13% of the total Liontown Resource tonnes. Future studies will encompass the remainder of the deposit.

Liontown was first mined as the Carrington Gold Mine, from which 28Koz Au @ 22g/t Au was extracted between 1905 to 1911. The Carrington lode and its strike extensions, including the Au Panel, are considered in the Au Study.

The Liontown Gold Study (currently in progress) will now consider:

0.8Mt @ 4.3g/t Au for 108Koz Au & 31.6g/t Ag for 803Koz Ag

This is comprised of the zones outlined in the table below:

Resource Zone	Resource Classification	Cut-off Applied	Tonnes (,000)	Au Grade (g/t)	Contained Au Oz (,000)	Ag Grade (g/t)	Contained Ag Oz (,000)
Shallow Au	Indicated	0.75g/t Au	240	2.53	19.5	40.5	312.5
Shallow Au	Inferred	0.75g/t Au	65	1.76	3.7	19.3	40.1
Carrington Fresh	Indicated	2.0g/t Au	208	3.21	21.5	52.7	352.8
Carrington Fresh	Inferred	2.0g/t Au	31	5.52	5.4	10.9	10.7
Au Panel Fresh	Indicated	2.0g/t Au	149	8.23	39.4	9.0	43.1
Au Panel Fresh	Inferred	2.0g/t Au	98	5.99	18.8	14.1	44.3
TOTAL			**790**	**4.27**	**108.3**	**31.6**	**803.6**

Table 2: *Liontown Gold Study Resource areas and model cut-off grade assumptions. Drilling has been completed, & metallurgy is underway to convert Inferred to Indicated Resource in the Shallow Au domain*

[2] *Differences may occur in totals due to rounding.*

Liontown Gold Mining Study – Mineralisation Zones

Shallow Gold

The oxide/transitional Resource under consideration is **23.2Koz Au & 352Koz** Ag (305Kt @ 2.37g/t Au & 36.0g/t Ag). This represents a **22%** increase in tonnes, a **16%** increase in grade and a **41%** increase in contained gold ounces.

Historical mined voids (~1-2m wide true thickness) were intersected in predicted locations in the drill program (ASX 10 Jun 2025) and were incorporated into updated void and geology models.

Carrington Fresh

Carrington Fresh is located below the base of oxidation at the oxide/transitional zone referred to above. This Resource contains **26.9Koz Au & 364Koz Ag** (238Kt @ 3.51g/t Au & 47.4g/t Ag). This represents a **7%** increase in tonnes, a **13%** increase in grade and a **14%** increase in contained gold ounces.

The Resource is extensional to historic mining. Metallurgical results are expected in Nov-Dec 2025.

Gold Panel (Indicated & Inferred)

The Au Panel is located ~200m east of the Shallow Au and comprises **58.2Koz Au & 87Koz Ag (247Kt @ 7.35g/t Au** & 11.0g/t Ag). The high-grade Resource is comprised of:

- **149Kt @ 8.23g/t Au** (& 9.0g/t Ag) **39Koz Au & 43Koz Ag** in Indicated
- **98Kt @ 5.99g/t Au** (& 14.1g/t Ag) **19Koz Au & 44Koz Ag** in Inferred

Previous metallurgical test work from the Au Panel (ASX 11 Nov 2024), considered indicative of the Au-Panel and Carrington Fresh, displayed rapid leach kinetics, with >90% of gold recovered in two hours using standard lime and cyanide consumptions. The test work returned 48-hour leach extractions of 99.4% and 98.4% (at 38µm grind size) and 97.4% and 95.0% (at 106µm grind size).

Liontown Grade Control drilling program

RC grade control drilling has commenced on the Shallow Au at Liontown. The drilling (84 holes for 3,333m), is anticipated to bring drill spacing to ~12.5m x 12.5m spacing in areas likely to be amenable to open pit mining. This tighter drilling will further improve Resource confidence and assist with potential toll treatment discussions.

The drilling is anticipated to take four weeks to complete. Assays will be received and released to market throughout December 2025 and January 2026.

Figure 2: *RC grade control rig setting up at Liontown.*

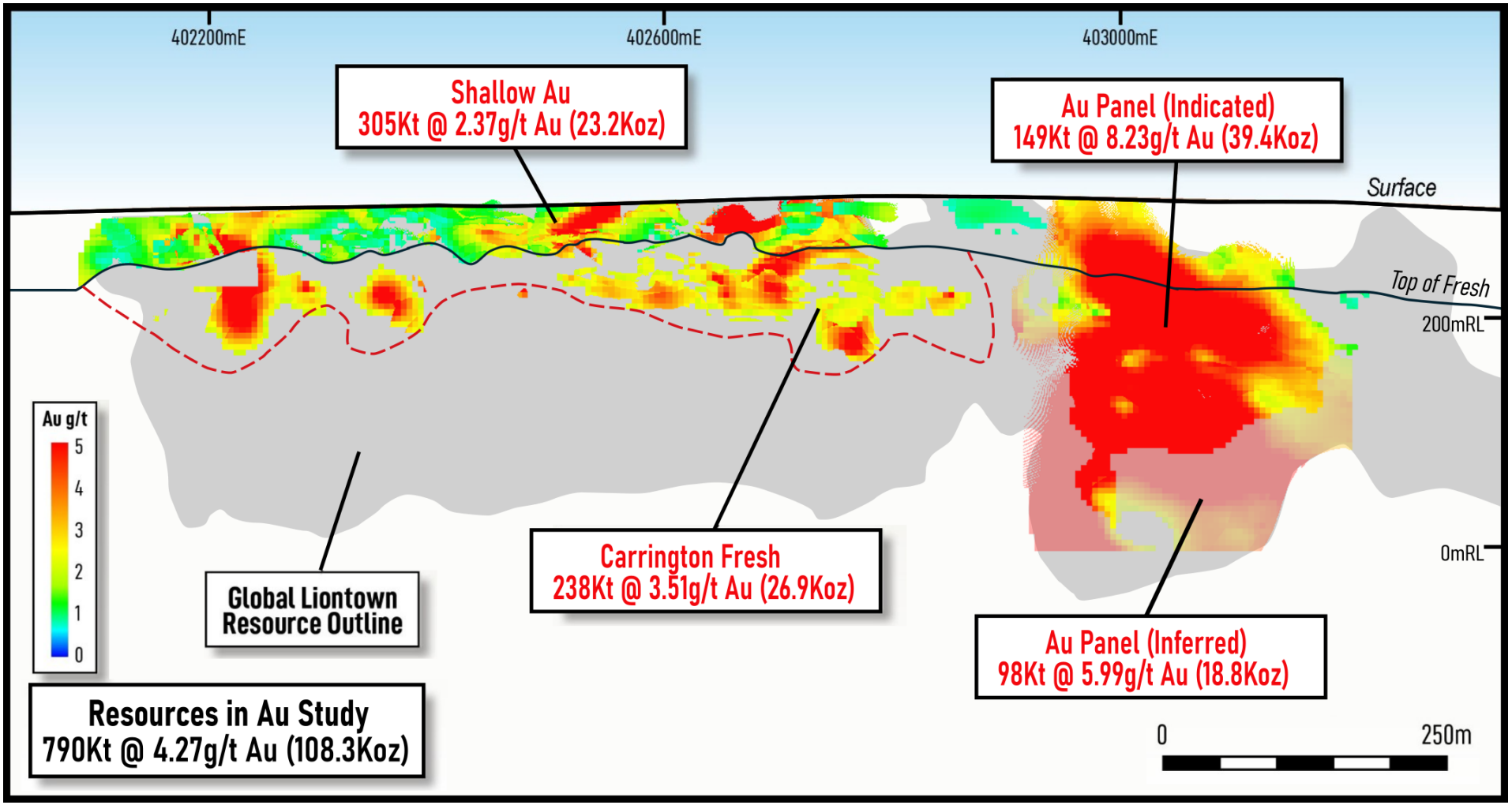


Figure 3: *Long section of the Resources under consideration in the Au Study. Block model coloured by gold content showing the Shallow Au above the Carrington Fresh and the high-grade Au Panel. No remnant Resource has been assigned around the historic Carrington workings.*

Liontown Resource - Supporting Information

Geology and Geological Information

Greater Liontown (Liontown, Liontown East, Waterloo and Orient)

The Project area is located within the Charters Towers Province which extends inland from the coast at Townsville to 150km west of Charters Towers. The rocks are typically Neoproterozoic to Palaeozoic age. It is bound in the southeast by the New England Orogen and to the north by the Broken River Province of the Mossman Orogen.

The known VMS deposits, including Liontown, are hosted within the stratigraphy of the Mt Windsor Sub-province, which encompasses the dismembered remnants of a thick volcanic and sedimentary succession predominantly of Late Cambrian and Early Ordovician age located within the northern part of the Tasman Orogenic Zone (Henderson, 1986). The succession comprises of four identified formations collectively known as the Seventy Mile Range Group, which outcrop discontinuously in an east-west belt south of the Ravenswood Batholith.

The Seventy Mile Range Group (499 – 479 Ma) ranges from Late Cambrian to Early Ordovician and is represented by the Puddler Creek Formation at the base, followed by the Mt Windsor Volcanics, the Trooper Creek Formation and the Rollston Range Formation at the top.

The Puddler Creek Formation comprises continentally derived siltstone, sandstone and greywacke and mafic dykes. The Mt Windsor Volcanics overlie the Puddler Creek Formation and are a thick succession of rhyolitic to dacitic lavas, autoclastic and reworked breccia facies, and minor andesite and sedimentary rocks (Henderson, 1986). The transition from Mt Windsor Volcanics to the overlying Trooper Creek Formation appears to represent a change from felsic to intermediate-mafic volcanism. The Trooper Creek Formation consists of intermediate lavas, volcaniclastics (including mass flow deposits), minor felsics and marine sediments (Henderson, 1986). The facies assemblage has been interpreted as being deposited proximal to submarine volcanic centres and is known to host VMS deposits, such as Thalanga, Liontown and Highway-Reward. The Rollston Range Formation consists of laminated volcaniclastic siltstones and sandstones, with rare intercalations of vitric tuff (Henderson, 1986).

The Group is invariably overlain by Tertiary and Quaternary cover sequences, including the Campaspe Formation which comprises immature and pebbly sandstone and minor siltstone interbeds and is interpreted to represent erosive channel fill and fluvial sheet deposition.

Liontown Geology

The Liontown deposit is located within the Trooper Creek Formation sediments and volcaniclastics of the Seventy Mile Range Group. The deposit stratigraphy comprises (in a general order from footwall to hangingwall) of dacite pumice breccia, siltstones, three distinct black shale units and a dacite intrusive unit.

The dacite pumice breccia and immediately overlying siltstones are the main host of mineralisation at Liontown. Mineralisation and alteration do not persist above the lower black shale, suggesting this unit may have been deposited pre/syn-mineralisation and acted as an aquiclude. The dacite pumice

breccia is interpreted as a volcaniclastic flow breccia of dacitic composition, where pumice clasts have been altered to chlorite during low-grade metamorphism.
The Seventy Mile Group units in the area have undergone tilting and deformation, leading to a general steep southerly dip to the package at about 70 degrees. The sequences are variably deformed with localised shearing and parasitic-style folding seen within both the sediments and volcanic units. It remains unclear whether these folds are related to broader-scale folding or a result of the uplift and tilting of the package, likely caused by the emplacement of the Ravenswood Batholith. The sequences are overlain to the north, south and east of the deposit by the Tertiary Campaspe Formation sediments, which comprise of poorly consolidated sandstone, claystone, conglomerate.

The Liontown deposit is considered a volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit (VMS). The mineralisation at Liontown comprises of both stratiform sulphide lenses and cross-cutting vein style sulphide. The primary mineralisation comprises of varying proportions of sphalerite, galena, with associated silver, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Gold is present as free gold and spatially associated with the sulphides.

Alteration associated with mineralisation is not particularly well-defined and comprises of chloritic to sericitic alteration assemblages. The entire package of Trooper Creek Formation has undergone weak, broad-scale metamorphism to lower greenschist facies, resulting in widespread weak chlorite development. Furthermore, localised shearing has produced strong, Fe-rich chlorite shear zones. Silica flooding is also present locally and is more commonly seen closer to the hangingwall contact between PBX and the overlying sediments and volcanics.

Mineralisation is believed to have been deposited syn-genetically at or near the seafloor. The standard genetic model for VMS deposits is that hydrothermal fluids are driven by convection around a deeper magmatic body. The mineralisation can be zoned as ascending hydrothermal fluids deposit the Cu-Au at higher temperatures (~300C) compared to the zinc, lead and silver (~250C) which can lead to a vertical zonation of the ore body. Laterally, the model suggests that still cooler temperatures deposit other gangue such as barite and silica.

Metal zonation studies by Sunshine Metals Ltd suggest that stratiform Pb-Zn-Ag dominant sulphide lenses were likely fed by the Cu-Au enriched vein style mineralisation.

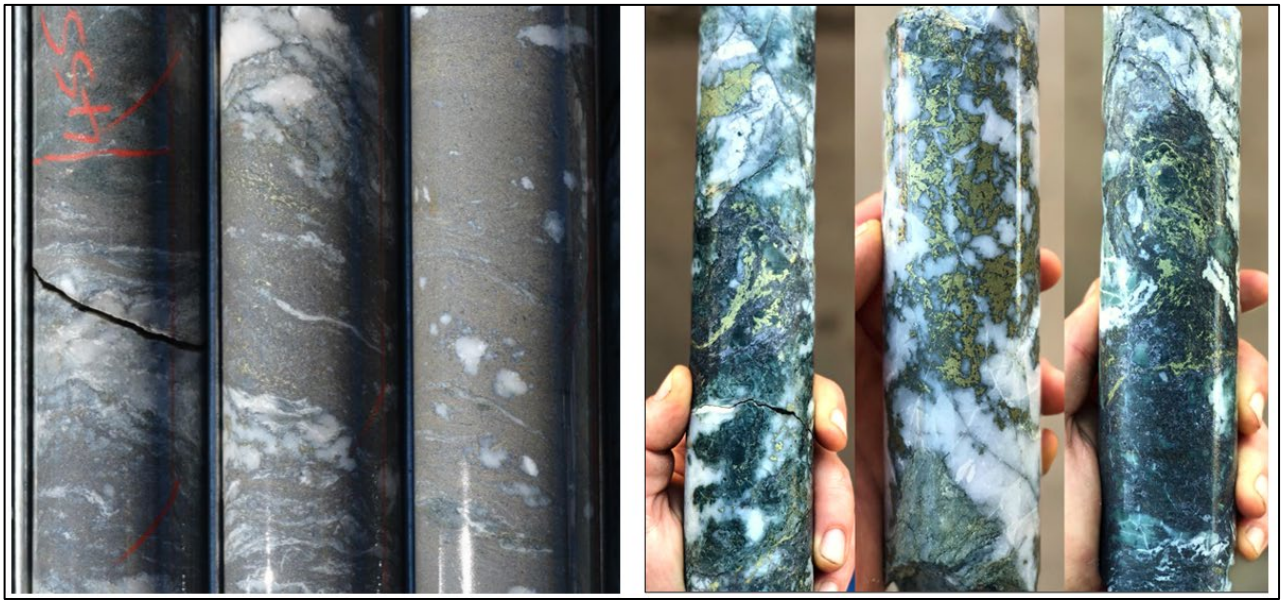


Figure 4: *Typical Stratiform Zn-Pb-Ag mineralisation (left), Typical Vein style Cu-Au mineralisation (right).*

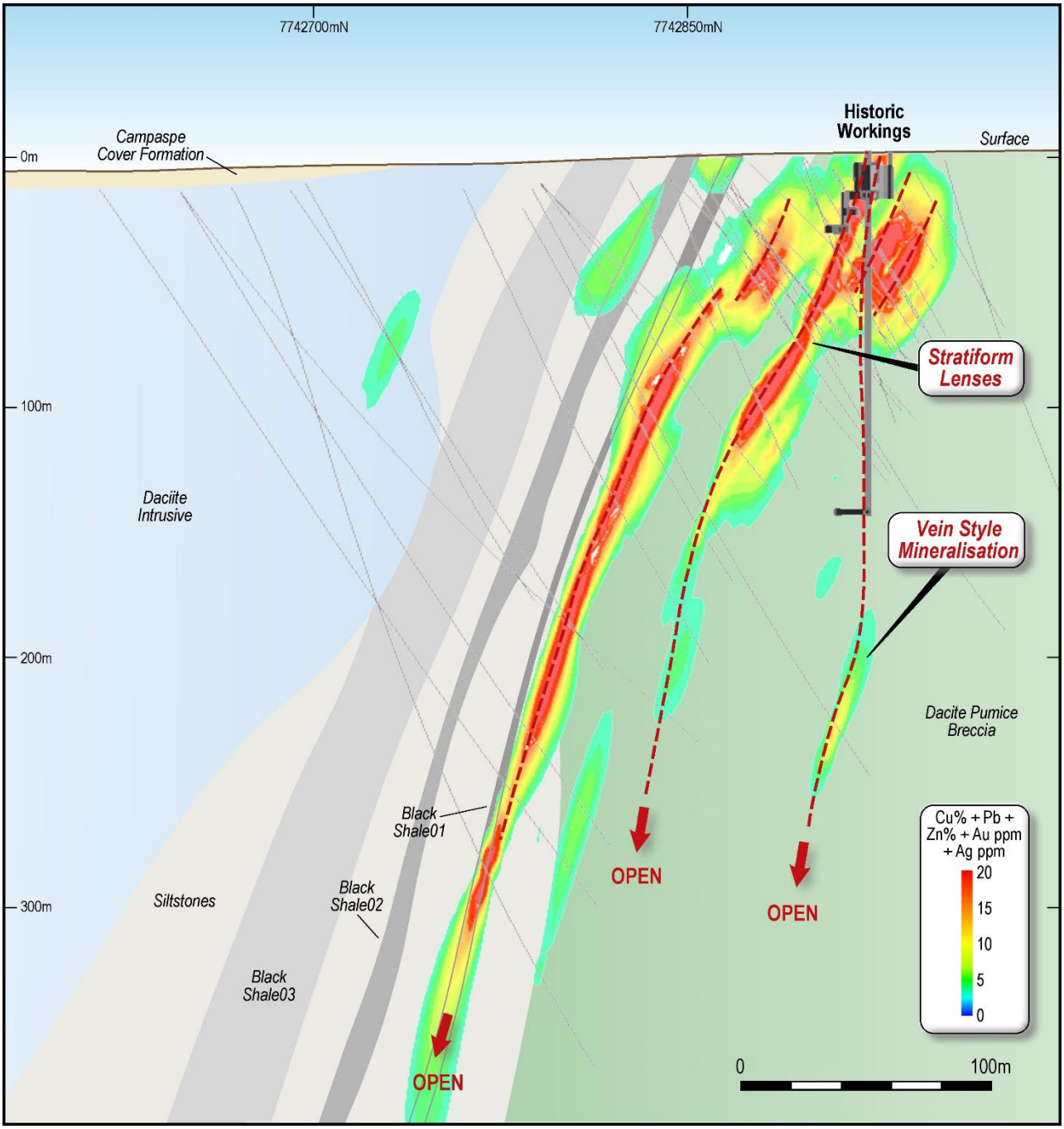


Figure 5: *Schematic cross section looking west displaying broad mineralised trends, the 3 black shale marker units and the vein style mineralisation deep in the dacite pumice breccia footwall.*

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

Geological logging was carried out applying industry standard practices. RC samples were collected on a 1m interval and split using a rig-mounted cone splitter to collect samples of 3-5kg in size. Drill core was sampled to mineralised boundaries and sawn in half longitudinally while onsite with sample lengths targeting 1m with 97.5% of sample ranging from 0.3 to 2.0m. The samples from 2016 to 2022 drilling programmes were sent to Intertek Laboratories in Townsville for analysis. Samples from 2022 to 2025 were sent to ALS Laboratories in Townsville for analysis.

Drilling techniques

Diamond drilling (DD) and reverse circulation (RC) techniques were used to obtain samples during 15 major drilling programmes between 1970-2025:

Prefix	Program	Company	Hole_Type	Year	Meters	Num. of holes
CGD	0	Pancontinental	RC	1994?	215	1
LCD	0	Esso	RC	1982?	200	1
LCP	0	Esso	RC	1982?	210	2
LCR	0	Esso	RAB	1982?	993	31
LED	0	Esso	RC	1982?	235	1
LEP	0	Esso	PC	1`982?	110	1
LER	0	Esso	RAB	1982?	2,595	53
LSR	0	Esso	RAB	1982?	179	4
LTR	0	Esso	RAB	1982?	1,161	54
TTD	0	Pancontinental	RC	1994-1996?	737	3
NS	1	Government	Unknown	Unknown	1,598	18
LLD	3	Nickel Mines	DD	1970-1973	7,669	59
	4	Esso	RC	1982	8,252	27
		Pancontinental	DD	1994	834	4
			RC	1994	1,559	6
LLR	5	Esso	RAB	1983	1,536	37
LLRC	6	Pancontinental	RC	1994-1996	10,257	100
		RGC	RC	Unknown	150	2
		Unknown	RC	Unknown	40	1
LLRCD	6	Red River Resources	DD	2022	171	1
LRC	7	Great Mines	RC	Unknown	3,302	50
LTD	8	Liontown Resources	DD	Unknown	13,439	41
LTDD18	8	Red River Resources	DD	2018	4,935	10
LTDD19	8	Red River Resources	DD	2019	5,281	34
LTDD21	8	Red River Resources	DD	2021	3,446	12
				2022	667	2
				Unknown	396	1
LTDD22	8	Red River Resources	DD	2022	8,305	37
LTCD18	9	Red River Resources	MRRC	2018	1,620	5
			MRRCDD	2018	737	2
LTED	10	Red River Resources	DD	2017	3,410	6
				2018	2,316	5
				Unknown	5,759	12
MET	12	Red River Resources	DD	2022	227	2
LLRC	13	Red River Resources	RC	2021	5,705	47
23LTRC	14	Sunshine	RC	2023	1,386	12
23LTRD	14	Sunshine	RD	2023	129	1
24LTDD	15	Sunshine	DD	2024	3,419	9
24LTRC	15	Sunshine	RC	2024	3,926	29
25LTRC	25	Sunshine	RC	2025	1,736	29
MWR	9008	Liontown Resources	AC	2008	38	1
			PC	2008	53	1
			RAB	2008	2,687	32
SCRC17	9009	Red River Resources	RC	Unknown	348	3
SCDD17	9010	Red River Resources	DD	2018	645	1
LEB	9011	Red River Resources	MR	2020	70	2
CGRC	9012	Red River Resources	RC	2021	556	4
LTWB	9015	Sunshine	RC	2024	75	1
LTB	9111	Red River Resources	MR	2020	343	6
				Total	113,657	803

Table 3: *Total Drilling completed at the Ravenswood Project.*

Classification Criteria

The fresh Resources have been reported above a 5% ZnEq cut-off, a value considered appropriate for potential economic extraction (as used for the UG mining cut-off grade at the nearby Thalanga Mine). Oxide and transitional Resources have been reported above a 0.5g/t Au cutoff.

Resources have been classified according to the sample spacing and demonstrated continuity and consistency of the mineralised thickness and grade for each lode. A higher confidence in sample data is given to more recent drilling programmes and used as Points of Observation for classification. Typically, the lodes are classified as Indicated where sufficient continuity of samples <50m spacing is present. Indicated and Inferred blocks have been reported.

At Liontown East, material considered not sufficiently defined for Inferred classification includes lesser Zn-Pb-Cu stringer sulphide mineralisation of undetermined continuity below the footwall contact of the current Resource and Cu-Au mineralisation within the footwall pumice breccia. The Cu-Au mineralisation has similarities to the Carrington Lode along strike at the Liontown deposit. Further drilling at closer spacing may provide sufficient continuity for Resource in these areas.

Due to the age of some data and the multiple project owners, complete records are not always available. In these circumstances, lower confidence is placed on the results and is reflected in the Resource classification. In general, the drilling programmes overlap spatially allowing for the comparison of programmes between each other and eliminating the dominance of one sampling programme in any specific area of the Resource.

Sample analysis method

Between 2016 and 2022, drill core samples were sent to Intertek Laboratories in Townsville. Samples from 2022 to 2025 were sent to ALS Laboratories in Townsville for analysis. Samples were crushed to sub-6mm, split and pulverised to sub-75 µm in order to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis. Analysis consisted of a four-acid digest and Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry for the following elements: Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Pb, S, Sb, Ti, Zn & Zr. Samples were assayed for Au using a 25g Fire Assay technique. Standards were submitted at an overall rate of 1 in 20 with greater than 90% of results for mineralised standards returning within 3 standard deviations of certified values for Zn, Pb, Cu and Ag.

For earlier sampling programmes, industry practices of the day were applied. In general, samples were crushed to sub-6mm, split and pulverised to sub-75 µm in order to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis. Most samples were analysed following a three or four-acid digest by either Atomic Absorption Spectrum (AAS) or Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry for the base metal analysis. For gold analysis, a Fire Assay method using either a 25g, 30g or 50g charge with an AAS finish was used.

Estimation methodology

Geological and geochemical interpretation including sectional assessment of hangingwall and footwall strata was completed and 3D wireframes of the mineralised domains were created. The mineralised domains are defined by continuous and consistent mineralisation style and grade continuity.

The New Queen domains are similar but contain a larger portion of sheared and low-grade mineralisation. The Gap, Carrington and Western Footwall domains are modelled with Au and Cu as the dominant mineralisation style. A 0.5g/t Au domain was used for estimation of the oxide Au Resource.

The Resource for Liontown was undertaken using ordinary kriging estimation methods.

The Resource for Liontown East was undertaken using inverse distance estimation methods and 3D estimation software. 3D wireframes of the mineralised envelope were filled with modelled blocks of appropriate size. Drill samples were top capped where appropriate to reduce the impact of extreme high-grade samples. Samples were composited to 1m to reduce sample size bias. Estimation of copper, zinc, lead, silver, gold, iron and barium grades in the model blocks was undertaken using sample limitations and octant requirements to reduce sample distribution bias. Multiple increasing search distances for sample selection were used. The mineralised domain envelopes were considered a hard boundary for estimation purposes.

Cut-off grades, including the basis for the selected cut-off grades

The sulphide ("fresh") Resource has been reported above a 5% ZnEq cut-off into Inferred and Indicated categories. The basis for cut-off grade is that a 5% ZnEq grade was assessed as the lower cut-off for definition of potential economic mineralisation using a proposed underground mining methodology. The 5% ZnEq cut-off grade was used as the economic cut-off at the underground Thalanga Mine (operated by Red River Resources).

The oxide Inferred Resource has been reported above a 0.5g/t Au cut off as this is assessed as appropriate for the mineralisation style and the likelihood of providing a potentially economic, shallow open pit. The oxide Inferred Resource is shallow and located above the sulphide lodes and further drilling may allow conversion of this material to an Indicated Resource.

Mining and metallurgical methods and parameters, and other material modifying factors considered

Density values were reviewed for each lode and non-mineralised waste rock across fresh, transitional, and oxide material. These density values were applied to the block model for the various zoned types. The density calculation incorporates void and porosity influences through an assigned gangue density.

The density calculation was validated by a regression assessment against empirical test work on the Liontown and Liontown East core following the Archimedes principle. The densities are reported on a dry basis.

The Resource has been estimated with the intent of being mined by selective mining methods such as underground drive development and long hole stoping techniques. For conversion to Ore Reserve, material that is sub 2m thick will require a higher cut-off grade to accommodate the additional minimum mining width dilution.

It is assumed that the Resource would be treated via crushing, milling and conventional flotation to produce concentrates containing Zn, Pb, Cu, Ag and Au. Historic metallurgical test work exists across all deposits and recoveries are used in the zinc equivalent calculation. The historical metallurgical test work was optimised for the existing Thalanga Mill. Recent metallurgical studies have focussed on the Au-Cu rich Liontown footwall mineralisation. Treatment of rougher concentrate tail via leaching has yielded significant improvements in gold recovery. Further metallurgical test work is planned and will incorporate float and leaching studies on contact lode Zn-Cu-Au-Pb-Ag resource.

Planned activities

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

- Ongoing - Jan 2026: Mining Study at Liontown Au
- December 2025: Collaborative Exploration Incentive Grant program results – Liontown North drilling and Coronation VTEM
- December 2025: Liontown Au metallurgy results
- Dec 2025 – Jan 2026: Liontown grade control drilling results
- Dec 2025 – Jan 2026: Sybil magnetic survey commences

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

For more information, please contact:

Dr Damien Keys
Managing Director
Phone: +61 428 717 466
dkeys@shnmetals.com.au

Mr Shaun Menezes
Company Secretary
Phone +61 8 6245 9828
smenezes@shnmetals.com.au

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 Lyon Barrett who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and is a Principal Geologist employed by Measured Group Pty Ltd. Mr Barrett 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 Barrett 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 Plateau is based on information compiled and reviewed by Dr Damien Keys, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Dr Keys has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources. Dr Keys consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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.

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:

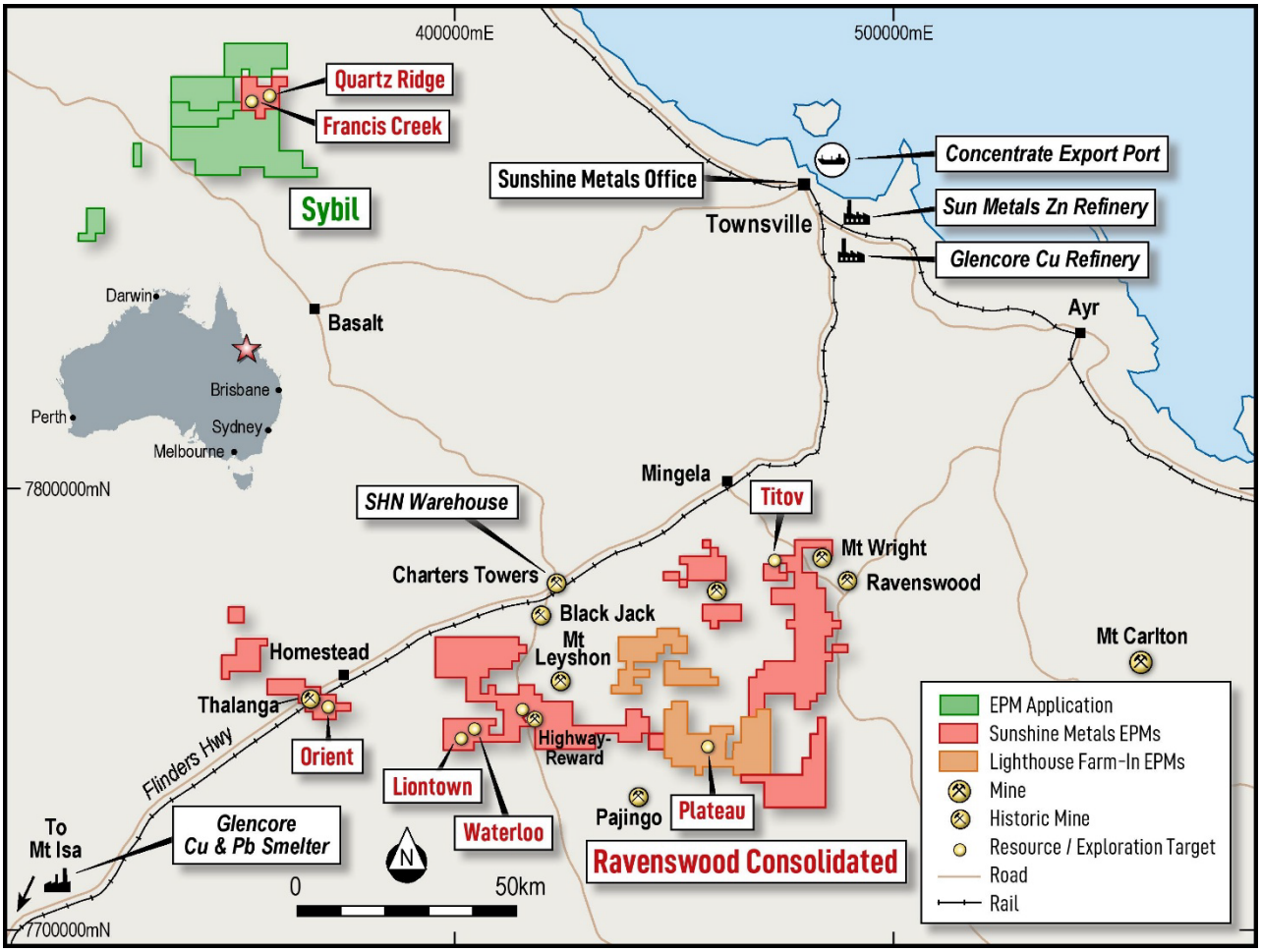
- The newly interpreted Liontown Dome, hosting multiple gold and base metal prospects;
- a Zn-Cu-Pb-Au VMS Resource of 7.4mt @ 3.9g/t Au (929koz AuEq) or 10.9% ZnEq (43% Indicated, 57% Inferred[3]);
- the under-drilled Liontown Au-rich footwall with significant intersections including:
  - **20.0m @ 18.2g/t Au** (109m, 24LTRC005)
  - **17.0m @ 22.1g/t Au** (67m, 23LTRC002)
  - **10.0m @ 31.91g/t Au** (41m, 25LTRC009)
  - **8.0m @ 11.7g/t Au & 0.9% Cu** (115m, LLRC184)
  - **8.1m @ 10.7g/t Au** (154m, LTDD22055)
  - **5.0m @ 27.9g/t Au, 1.7% Cu** (20m, LRC018)
- advanced Au-Cu VMS targets at Coronation and Highway East, analogous to the nearby Highway-Reward Mine (3.9mt @ 5.3% Cu & 1.1g/t Au mined);
- recent addition of the Sybil low sulphidation epithermal gold system, located 135km west of Townsville and ~140km north of Charters Towers.
- Sybil is analogous to the nearby Pajingo epithermal system (~4Moz Au produced) and has seen little exploration for the last 20 years.
- Sybil's most advanced prospect, Francis Creek, contains best results including:
  - **4.4m @ 57.51g/t Au** from 23.6m (25FCDD003)
  - **7.0m @ 10.6g/t Au** from 7m (FCP05)
  - **3.0m @ 23.2g/t Au** from 6m (open at end of hole, FCP04)
  - **6.0m @ 10.5g/t Au** from 7m (open at end of hole, FCP46)
  - **6.0m @ 8.4g/t Au** from 5m (FCP17)
- rock chips of **907g/t Au** and **262g/t Au** have been returned from Francis Creek and a bulk sample mined in 1991 produced **961t @ 7.6g/t Au (235oz Au).**

**Investigator Project (Cu):* Located 100km north of the Mt Isa and is hosted in the same stratigraphy and similar fault architecture as the Capricorn Copper Mine, located 12km to the 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).

* *These projects will be divested in an orderly manner in due course.*

[3] This announcement contains references to exploration results and estimates of mineral resources that were first reported in Sunshine's ASX announcement dated 11 December 2024. Sunshine confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement. In relation to estimates of mineral resources, Sunshine confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Metal equivalent calculation on next page.



Recoverable Gold & Zinc Equivalent calculations

The gold and zinc equivalent grades for Greater Liontown (g/t AuEq, % ZnEq) are based on the following prices: US$2,900t Zn, US$9,500t Cu, US$2,000t Pb, US$2,500oz Au, US$30oz Ag.
Metallurgical metal recoveries are broken into two domains: copper-gold dominant and zinc dominant. Each domain and associated recoveries are supported by metallurgical test work and are: Copper-gold dominant – 92.3% Cu, 86.0% Au, Zinc dominant 88.8% Zn, 80% Cu, 70% Pb, 65% Au, 65% Ag.

*The AuEq calculation is as follows: AuEq = (Zn grade% * Zn recovery * (Zn price $/t * 0.01/ (Au price $/oz / 31.103))) + (Cu grade % * Cu recovery % * (Cu price $/t/ (Au price $/oz / 31.103))) + (Pb grade % * Pb recovery % * (Pb price $/t/ (Au price $/oz / 31.103))) + (Au grade g/t / 31.103 * Au recovery %) + (Ag grade g/t / 31.103 * Ag recovery % * ((Ag price $/oz / 31.103 / (Au price $/oz / 31.103)))*

*The ZnEq calculation is as follows: ZnEq = (Zn grade% * Zn recovery) + (Cu grade % * Cu recovery % * (Cu price $/t/ Zn price $/t * 0.01))) + (Pb grade % * Pb recovery % * (Pb price $/t/ Zn price $/t * 0.01)) + (Au grade g/t / 31.103 * Au recovery % * ((Au price $/oz / 31.103) / Zn price $/t * 0.01))) + (Ag grade g/t /31.103 * Ag recovery % * ((Ag price $/oz / 31.103) / Zn price $/t * 0.01)).*

For Waterloo transition material, recoveries of 76% Zn, 58% Cu and 0% Pb have been substituted into the ZnEq formula. For Liontown oxide material, recoveries of 44% Zn, 40% Cu and 35% Pb have been substituted into the ZnEq formula. Further metallurgical test work is required on the Liontown oxide domain. It is the opinion of Sunshine and the Competent Person that the metals included in the ZnEq formula have reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

The Ravenswood Consolidated VMS Resource is comprised of 7.0mt @ 1.3g/t Au, 0.9% Cu, 5.5% Zn, 1.7% Pb and 31g/t Ag (11.1% ZnEq). For further details refer to SHN ASX Release, 11 December 2024, "904koz AuEq Resource at Ravenswood Consolidated".

Sunshine Metals Mineral Resources

Prospect	Lease Status	Resource Class	Tonnage (kt)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)	Zinc (%)	Silver (g/t)	Lead (%)	Zinc Eq. (%)	Gold Eq (g/t)	Gold Eq (oz)	Contained Gold (oz)	Contained Copper (t)	Contained Zinc (t)	Contained Silver (oz)	Contained Lead (t)
Liontown Oxide	ML/MLA	Indicated	97	2.0	0.6	0.8	30	2.6	*6.0*	2.2	6,861	6,237	582	805	93,559	2,474
		Inferred	77	1.5	0.7	0.8	18	1.0	*4.6*	1.7	4,209	3,713	547	639	44,561	762
Liontown Transitional	ML/MLA	Indicated	207	2.2	0.8	2.2	40	2.6	*7.5*	2.7	17,969	14,641	1,739	4,575	266,208	5,444
		Inferred	23	1.8	0.6	1.5	10	0.8	5.1	1.8	1,331	1,331	140	343	7,395	179
	ML/MLA	**Total**	**404**	**2.0**	**0.7**	**1.6**	**32**	**2.2**	***6.5***	**2.3**	**30,370**	**25,923**	**687**	**982**	**411,722**	**942**
Liontown Fresh	ML/MLA	Indicated	2,128	1.4	0.6	4.8	37	1.7	10.3	3.7	253,142	95,784	12,981	102,357	2,531,421	37,027
	ML/MLA	Inferred	2,319	1.9	1.1	2.3	16	0.7	9.4	3.4	253,496	141,659	25,045	52,641	1,192,921	16,001
		Total	**4,447**	**1.7**	**0.9**	**3.5**	**26**	**1.2**	**9.8**	**3.5**	**506,638**	**237,443**	**38,026**	**154,998**	**3,724,342**	**53,028**
Liontown East	ML/MLA	Inferred	1,462	0.7	0.5	7.4	29	2.5	11.1	4.0	188,266	34,162	7,136	108,936	1,375,350	37,081
		Total	**1,462**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**7.4**	**29**	**2.5**	**11.1**	**4.0**	**188,266**	**34,162**	**7,136**	**108,936**	**1,375,350**	**37,081**
Waterloo	ML/MLA	Indicated	406	1.4	2.6	13.2	67	2.1	23.2	8.4	109,379	17,883	10,612	53,633	876,881	8,503
	ML/MLA	Inferred	284	0.4	0.7	6.6	33	0.7	9.0	3.3	29,747	3,642	2,095	18,651	301,215	2,109
		Total	**690**	**1.0**	**1.8**	**10.5**	**53**	**1.5**	**17.4**	**6.3**	**139,127**	**21,525**	**12,707**	**72,284**	**1,178,095**	**10,613**
Orient	EPM	Indicated	331	0.2	1.1	10.9	55	2.5	15.2	5.5	58,191	2,152	3,537	36,030	584,686	8,271
	EPM	Inferred	33	0.2	0.9	14.2	50	2.2	17.5	6.3	6,582	234	298	4,642	52,779	717
		Total	**363**	**0.2**	**1.1**	**11.2**	**55**	**2.5**	**15.4**	**5.5**	**64,773**	**2,386**	**3,836**	**40,672**	**637,464**	**8,988**
Total VMS Resource			**7,367**	**1.4**	**0.9**	**5.2**	**31**	**1.6**	**10.9**	**3.9**	**929,173**	**321,439**	**62,391**	**377,872**	**7,326,975**	**110,651**
Plateau[#]	EPM	Inferred	961	1.7	-	-	10.7	-				**49,960**	-	-	**329,435**	-
Global Resource			**8,328**							**3.7**		**371,399**	**62,391**	**377,872**	**7,656,410**	**110,651**

SHN earning 75% equity in Lighthouse Farm-In tenements. Refer to SHN ASX release, 20 January 2023 "Consolidation of High-Grade Advanced Au Prospects, RW"

The gold and zinc equivalent grades for Greater Liontown (g/t AuEq, % ZnEq) are based on the following prices:
US$2,900t Zn, US$9,500t Cu, US$2,000t Pb, US$2,500oz Au, US$30oz Ag. Metallurgical metal recoveries are broken into two domains: copper-gold dominant and zinc dominant. Each domain and associated recoveries are supported by metallurgical test work and are: Copper-gold dominant – 92.3% Cu, 86.0% Au, Zinc dominant 88.8% Zn, 80% Cu, 70% Pb, 65% Au, 65% Ag.
The AuEq calculation is as follows: AuEq = (Zn grade% * Zn recovery * (Zn price $/t * 0.01/ (Au price $/oz / 31.103))) + (Cu grade % * Cu recovery % * (Cu price $/t/ (Au price $/oz / 31.103))) + (Pb grade % * Pb recovery % * (Pb price $/t/ (Au price $/oz / 31.103))) + (Au grade g/t / 31.103 * Au recovery %) + (Ag grade g/t / 31.103 * Ag recovery % * ((Ag price $/oz / 31.103 / (Au price $/oz / 31.103)))
The ZnEq calculation is as follows: ZnEq = (Zn grade% * Zn recovery) + (Cu grade % * Cu recovery % * (Cu price $/t/ Zn price $/t * 0.01))) + (Pb grade % * Pb recovery % * (Pb price $/t/ Zn price $/t * 0.01)) + (Au grade g/t / 31.103 * Au recovery % * ((Au price $/oz / 31.103) / Zn price $/t * 0.01))) + (Ag grade g/t /31.103 * Ag recovery % * ((Ag price $/oz / 31.103) / Zn price $/t * 0.01)).
For Waterloo transition material, recoveries of 76% Zn, 58% Cu and 0% Pb have been substituted into the ZnEq formula. For Liontown oxide material, recoveries of 44% Zn, 40% Cu and 35% Pb have been substituted into the ZnEq formula. Further metallurgical test work is required on the Liontown oxide domain. It is the opinion of Sunshine and the Competent Person that the metals included in the ZnEq formula have reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.
The Ravenswood Consolidated VMS Resource is comprised of 7.36mt @ 1.4g/t Au, 0.9% Cu, 5.2% Zn, 1.6% Pb and 31g/t Ag (10.9% ZnEq).

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.*	• No new drilling was undertaken at Liontown East, Waterloo or Orient. • Diamond drilling (DD), reverse circulation (RC) and mud rotary (MR) techniques were used to obtain samples during 14 programmes of drilling undertaken between 1970 and 2024 for a total of 530 drill holes and 92,220 metres. The company, year, drilling method, hole count, and metres drilled count is outlined below:

Prefix	Program	Company	Hole_Type	Year	Meters	Num. of holes
CGD	0	Pancontinental	RC	1994?	215	1
LCD	0	Esso	RC	1982?	200	1
LCP	0	Esso	RC	1982?	210	2
LCR	0	Esso	RAB	1982?	993	31
LED	0	Esso	RC	1982?	235	1
LEP	0	Esso	PC	1`982?	110	1
LER	0	Esso	RAB	1982?	2,595	53
LSR	0	Esso	RAB	1982?	179	4
LTR	0	Esso	RAB	1982?	1,161	54
TTD	0	Pancontinental	RC	1994-1996?	737	3
NS	1	Government	Unknown	Unknown	1,598	18
LLD	3	Nickel Mines	DD	1970-1973	7,669	59
	4	Esso	RC	1982	8,252	27
		Pancontinental	DD	1994	834	4
			RC	1994	1,559	6
LLR	5	Esso	RAB	1983	1,536	37
LLRC	6	Pancontinental	RC	1994-1996	10,257	100
		RGC	RC	Unknown	150	2
		Unknown	RC	Unknown	40	1
LLRCD	6	Red River Resources	DD	2022	171	1
LRC	7	Great Mines	RC	Unknown	3,302	50
LTD	8	Liontown Resources	DD	Unknown	13,439	41
LTDD18	8	Red River Resources	DD	2018	4,935	10
LTDD19	8	Red River Resources	DD	2019	5,281	34
LTDD21	8	Red River Resources	DD	2021	3,446	12
				2022	667	2
				Unknown	396	1
LTDD22	8	Red River Resources	DD	2022	8,305	37
LTCD18	9	Red River Resources	MRRC	2018	1,620	5
			MRRCDD	2018	737	2
LTED	10	Red River Resources	DD	2017	3,410	6
				2018	2,316	5
				Unknown	5,759	12

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary

MET	12	Red River Resources	DD	2022	227	2
LLRC	13	Red River Resources	RC	2021	5,705	47
23LTRC	14	Sunshine	RC	2023	1,386	12
23LTRD	14	Sunshine	RD	2023	129	1
24LTDD	15	Sunshine	DD	2024	3,419	9
24LTRC	15	Sunshine	RC	2024	3,926	29
25LTRC	25	Sunshine	RC	2025	1,736	29
MWR	9008	Liontown Resources	AC	2008	38	1
			PC	2008	53	1
			RAB	2008	2,687	32
SCRC17	9009	Red River Resources	RC	Unknown	348	3
SCDD17	9010	Red River Resources	DD	2018	645	1
LEB	9011	Red River Resources	MR	2020	70	2
CGRC	9012	Red River Resources	RC	2021	556	4
LTWB	9015	Sunshine	RC	2024	75	1
LTB	9111	Red River Resources	MR	2020	343	6
				Total	113,657	803

Historic

- Industry standard preparation and analysis methods were used.
- RC samples were typically collected in 1m intervals with all samples sent for assay.
- Diamond core was reviewed with specific zones selected for assay by the Geologist. These zones were then sawn longitudinally in half, with the half core sample sent for analysis. Core sizes ranged from NQ to HQ.
- The majority of the samples were analysed following a three- or four- acid digest and either via Atomic Absorption Spectrum (AAS) or Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) for the analysis of base metals. Gold was analysed via Fire Assay using either 25g, 30g or 50g charge with an AAS finish.

RVR

- Industry standard preparation and analysis methods were used.
- Reverse circulation drill holes were sampled as individual 1m length samples derived through a rig-mounted cone splitter to create a 12.5% split weighing approximately 3 to 5kgs. Individual RC samples were collected in calico sample bags
- Drill core sample intervals were selected by company geologists based on visual mineralisation and geological boundaries with an ideal sample length of one (1) metre. Downhole sampling at 1m intervals provides comprehensive insights into mineralisation characteristics. Drill core samples were sawn longitudinally in half (or quarters for duplicates) onsite using an automatic core saw with half used for analysis and half retained.
- Independent certified assay laboratories were used for analysis. Samples were analysed at Intertek Genalysis Laboratory in Townsville where samples were crushed to <6 mm, split and pulverised to

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		<75 µm and a sub-sample was collected for analysis via four-acid digest and Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) analysis of the following elements: Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Pb, S, Sb, Ti, Zn, & Zr. Samples were assayed for Au using a 30g Fire Assay technique. **SHN** • Industry standard preparation and analysis methods were used. • Reverse circulation drill holes were sampled as individual 1m length samples derived through a rig-mounted cone splitter to create a 12.5% split weighing approximately 3-5 kgs. Individual RC samples were collected in calico sample bags and approximately five were secured in each polyweave bag for sample dispatch. • Diamond drill holes were predominantly collared with PCD drilling and changed over to HQ3 diamond drilling for completion of the hole. Drill core sample intervals were selected by company geologists based on visual mineralisation and geological boundaries with an ideal sample length of one (1) metre. Downhole sampling at 1m intervals provides comprehensive insights into mineralisation characteristics. The samples were sawn longitudinally in half (or quarters for duplicates) using a Corewise auto core saw, with half used for analysis and half retained. • Samples are analysed at Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) in Townsville where samples were crushed to <6 mm, split and pulverised to <75 µm. A sub-sample was collected for a four-acid digest and ICP-OES/MS analysis of 48 elements, including Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn. Samples were also assayed for Au using a 30 g or 50 g Fire Assay technique with AAS finish. Assays returning over 100 g/t Au from this technique were re-assayed using gravimetric analysis. Ba over 1% was re-analysed using XRF. S assays over 10% were re-assayed using induction furnace/IR.
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.).*	**Historic** • Reverse circulation drill holes utilised a 4 ¼ to 5 ½ inch hammer bit. • Conventional and wireline diamond drilling techniques were used through the various programmes. Core extraction utilised a conventional coring system. Historical core was not oriented. **RVR** • Reverse circulation drill holes were between 4 ¼ and 5 ½ inch hole diameter. • Diamond drill core sizes were NQ and HQ. Core extraction utilised a triple tube system with face-sampling bits for precise sample collection. Select holes were orientated using an industry-standard orientation tool. **SHN**

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		• Reverse circulation drilling utilised an 8-inch open-hole hammer for the first 10 m (pre-collar) and a 5 ½ inch RC hammer for the remainder of the drill hole. • Diamond drill holes were predominantly collared using PCD before switching to HQ3 core size until completion of the hole. Core extraction utilised a triple tube system with face-sampling bits for precise sample collection. All holes were orientated using a Reflex ACT tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	**Historic** • No information is available on historical drilling recoveries. **RVR** • Reverse circulation drill hole recoveries were not routinely recorded but intervals of no return were noted. • Diamond drilling recoveries were measured on 50 holes. Overall recoveries were 92.7% across the holes, with most core loss occurring near surface and at a lesser extent around structures. Below 50m depth, recoveries averaged 97.2%. **SHN** • Reverse circulation drill hole sample recoveries of less than approximately 80% were noted in the geological/sampling log with a visual estimate of the actual recovery. Very few samples were deemed to have recoveries of less than 80%. No significant mineralised intercepts had recovery <80%. • Moisture categorisation was recorded. Some wet RC samples were collected during the 2024 drill campaign. The results of the wet samples were reviewed to ensure appropriate sample recovery was achieved and no smearing of grades was evident. • Diamond drill core recoveries are recorded as part of the geological logging. All SHN diamond holes have been measured for recovery and reported an overall recovery of 99.1%.

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.
		• The following logging was completed on the drill holes:
		  ○ Qualitative logging includes lithology, alteration and textures.
		  ○ Quantitative logging includes visual estimate of sulphide and gangue mineral percentages.
		
		The logging process, encompassing both qualitative and quantitative data collection, enables a thorough understanding of the geological features present in the drill holes. This information is critical for making informed decisions regarding exploration, resource estimation, mining and metallurgical studies.
		• Almost 100% logging coverage ensures a thorough dataset, supporting accurate and reliable assessments in subsequent studies.
		• All drill hole logs are stored in a Datashed database platform. Historic data was digitised from original logs or scans of them. RVR logging was undertaken in Microsoft Excel then imported into the inhouse database. SHN personnel entered logging data directly into Geobank for Field Teams 2024 software, which has been set up and customised to SHN requirements with appropriate validation. The SHN Geobank data is then exported to CSV files and sent to an external database consultant, Sample Data Pty Ltd., for loading into the Datashed database platform.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
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Reverse circulation chip samples were sieved and placed into chip trays and are logged to a degree that facilitates robust resource estimation and comprehensive study. Chip trays are stored within the SHN core facility.
Drill holes were logged to a level of detail to support this Mineral Resource Estimation. Any inconsistencies in logging or log availability is reflected in the Mineral Resource classification.
All drill core from 2007 has been photographed – this captures essential details for further analysis.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</td><td>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.</td><td>

In both reverse circulation and diamond drilling, samples were collected following industry best practices to ensure representativeness and quality. The sampling techniques used were tailored to the specific drilling methods and to each programme:

<table>
<tr><th>Programme</th><th>Sampling Method</th></tr>
<tr><td>Nickel Mines</td><td>Longitudinal half core, size unknown (hand split) – sampled to contacts predominately 1 or 5ft in length. Imperial lengths were subsequently converted to metric for use in the database.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Esso</td><td>Longitudinal half NQ core (core saw) – non-selective samples predominantly 1m in length.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Great Mines Limited</td><td>RC split (riffle splitter) using non-selective samples predominately 1m in length.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pancontinental</td><td>4 ¼ to 5 ½ inch RC split (riffle splitter) using non-selective samples predominantly 1m in length.

Longitudinal half NQ core (core saw) – selective samples predominantly 1m in length.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Liontown Resources</td><td>Longitudinal half NQ2 core (core saw) – sampled to geological contacts predominantly 1m in length.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Red River Resources</td><td>4 ½ to 5 ½ inch RC split using a rig-mounted cone splitter, proportion 12.5%, on 1m intervals.

Longitudinal half NQ2 core, half HQ3 core and quarter HQ3 core (automatic core saw) – sampled to geological contacts predominantly 0.5m to 1m in length.</td></tr>
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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		Sunshine Metals: 5 ½ inch RC split using a rig-mounted cone splitter to produce a 12.5% sub-sample on 1m intervals and comprised approximately 3 to 5kg. Longitudinal half HQ3 core (automatic core saw) – sampled to geological contacts predominantly 0.5m to 1m length. • Sub-sampling and sample preparation documentation is available for all programmes from 2007 and is considered appropriate for the characteristics of the mineralisation and sufficient to represent the mineralisation style. Rigorous care during sample collection and handling ensures the delivered sample accurately reflects the drilled interval. Sample preparation since 2007 comprised crushing to <6mm split and pulverising to <75 µm in order to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis. Pre-2007 information is limited, however, it is considered the samples would have been prepared to industry standards of the time. • Reverse circulation drill samples since 2018 were collected via a rig-mounted cone splitter to produce a 12.5% sub-sample on 1 m intervals and comprised approximately 3 to 5kg. Previous reverse circulation drill samples were collected in 1987 by Great Mines Limited and by Pancontinential in 1994-1996. Collection data on these samples is limited but were likely collected from the cyclone and subsequently split using a separate riffle splitter, the industry standard at the time. • Diamond drill core was placed in core trays for logging and sampling. Diamond core was cut longitudinally in half using a core saw in all programmes except that of Nickel Mines (1970-1973) in which drill core was split by hand. • Diamond drill core sample intervals were to geological contacts except for in the Esso and Great Mines Limited programme. This produced a degree of smoothing in that data, as expected. • Diamond drill core sample lengths varied between 0.3m and 2m in length (98% of samples) with 78% ranging from 1m to 2m in length. Mean sample length is 0.94m and so 1m intervals are considered appropriate for mineral resource estimation at the Liontown Project. • No data is available on historical field duplicate samples. No field duplicates were utilised in RVR drill programmes. Field duplicates were collected by SHN an average rate of one (1) per thirty samples.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Various assay methods were employed at the Liontown Project in the different drill programmes. Assay methods are considered appropriate for mineral resource estimation of the style and type of mineralisation. • Various degrees of Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QAQC) procedures were implemented in the different drill programmes. Records are available from 2007. Since 2007 it is considered that acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established. Given that reputable licensed laboratories were utilised pre-2007 it is considered that acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established for the purposes of mineral resource estimation. **Historic** (pre-2007) • The majority of the samples were analysed following a three- or four- acid digest and either via Atomic Absorption Spectrum (AAS) or Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) for the analysis of base metals. Gold was analysed via Fire Assay using either 25g, 30g or 50g charge with an AAS finish. No information regarding QAQC data is available. **Historic** (post-2007) • The majority of the samples were analysed following a three- or four- acid digest and either via Atomic Absorption Spectrum (AAS) or Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) for the analysis of base metals. Gold was analysed via Fire Assay using either 25g, 30g or 50g charge with an AAS finish. • Commencing on drillhole LTD0014, blanks were inserted on either side of observed mineralised intersections and standards were inserted at the rate of about 1 in 30. In 2015 RVR conducted a review into the QAQC procedures and concluded that there were enough results to meet the JORC 2012 requirements for verification of source data. QAQC for blanks was typically good, with two samples analysing slightly high for Au and review of the CRMs suggested that Cu showed a general slight elevation in reporting and Pb showed a slight underreporting (deemed within acceptable limits), and zinc reporting was considered accurate. **RVR** • Independent certified assay laboratories were used for analysis. Samples were analysed at Intertek Genalysis Laboratory in Townsville where samples were crushed to <6 mm, split and pulverised to <75 µm and a sub-sample was collected for analysis via four-acid digest and Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) analysis of the following elements: Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Pb, S, Sb, Ti, Zn, & Zr. Samples were assayed for Au using a 30g Fire Assay technique. • The QAQC procedures involved insertion of blanks at a rate of 1 in 40 and Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) inserted at a rate of 1 in 20, before moving to 1 in 25 after Feb 2022. Banks and CRMs returned results within an acceptable range. No field duplicates were submitted for reverse circulation or diamond drilling.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		SHN • Samples are analysed at Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) in Townsville where samples were crushed to <6 mm, split and pulverised to <75 µm. A sub-sample was collected for a four-acid digest and ICP-OES/MS analysis of 48 elements, including Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn. Samples were also assayed for Au using a 30 g or 50 g Fire Assay technique with AAS finish. Assays returning over 100 g/t Au from this technique were re-assayed using gravimetric analysis. Ba over 1% was re-analysed using XRF. S assays over 10% were re-assayed using induction furnace/IR. • The QAQC procedures involved Blanks, Field Duplicates and CRMs inserted at a rate of 1 in 10 and it is considered that acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established for the purposes of mineral resource estimation. • Blank material comprised of "play sand" sourced from a local hardware store. Approximately 0.5kg was inserted into a numbered bag and entered into the sample stream. No significant contamination was reported from blank material. • All CRMs were sourced from the reputable industry suppliers OREAS and Geostats Pty Ltd. A 2024 review of CRMs concluded that data quality was "good throughout the programme", however, a limited number of zones were re-assayed due to CRMs returning results outside of three (3) standard deviations. The re-assaying of these outliers showed original assays were within acceptable levels of accuracy and precision, however, some Au-bearing zones may illustrate localised variability. • Field duplicates were collected as a second split direct from the drill rig for reverse circulation drilling and as longitudinally cut quarter drill core to be compared with the half core original drill core sample. Duplicates were found to be repeatable within acceptable limits.
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*	• Company geologists conduct meticulous reviews of mineralised intercepts observed in reverse circulation chip trays and diamond core, ensuring a thorough examination of geological features. **Historic** • Documentation and information regarding data entry procedures, data verification, and data storage (physical and electronic) protocols is very limited. Available geological logging sheets comprise originals and scanned copies were digitised into RVR's database and subsequently into SHN's Datashed database. A series of twin holes were carried out by Esso of original Nickel Mines holes. On that basis the original drill holes were considered as "likely erroneous" and excluded by Esso and future operators. **RVR** • RVR data entry procedures, data verification and data storage (physical and electronic) comprised of Microsoft Excel logs and database exports and which have been incorporated into SHN's

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		Datashed database. RVR reportedly twinned several historical drill holes, however it is unclear which holes were specifically designed as twins. **SHN** • SHN twinned one (1) historic RC drill hole also with RC drilling (LLRC187). The replication of mineralised width and grade were considered reasonable. • SHN on-site Geologist's logged directly into Geobank for Field Teams 2024 software, which has been set up and customised to SHN requirements. The Geobank data is then exported to CSV files and sent to an external database consultant for loading into the Datashed database platform. The Sunshine Metals Ravenswood Consolidated Project drillhole assay database is managed by Sample Data Pty Ltd and each sample records the laboratory analysis method ensuring that suitable methods are utilised. • Additional data validation procedures take place within the Datashed database platform and Leapfrog software. Within Datashed, this entails a meticulous process of querying and integrating multiple tables to identify any missing samples and assay results. Simultaneously, Leapfrog, upon importing the assays into the software, employs algorithms to detect and highlight any errors, overlaps, or duplications in intervals, ensuring an accurate dataset. • Assay files are received electronically from the laboratory and securely filed on the company's server. These files are then provided to the database manager who loads the data into the company's database. Rigorous validation checks are performed at this stage, ensuring that the integrity and accuracy of the assay data are maintained throughout the entire process. SHN high-grade assays are routinely re-analysed: assays returning over 100 g/t Au from Fire Assay were routinely re-assayed using gravimetric analysis, Ba over 1% was re-analysed using XRF and S assays over 10% were re-assayed using induction furnace/IR.
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.*	**Historic** • Historic drill collar locations were determined by a variety of methods in different programmes and included DGPS pickup of all 105 historical collars by Liontown Resources in 2007. • Historic down hole surveys were taken using Eastman single shot cameras. **RVR** • All survey activities were executed by an in-house certified surveyor using RTKGPS with <30mm horizontal and vertical accuracy. • Down hole surveys used an industry-standard Reflex singleshot/multishot tool. **SHN**

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		• All survey activities have been executed by a certified surveyor, Burton Exploration Services, using PPKGPS with <30mm horizontal and vertical accuracy. This included all new and available historical drill collars. Any historical collars collected superseded previous collar pickups. • Downhole surveys employed an industry-standard Reflex Sprint-IQ gyroscopic survey tool under the management and calibration procedures of Eagle Drilling NQ Pty Ltd. • The grid system applied is UTM MGA 1994 Zone 55. • Drilling by Sunshine 2025 provided more certainty on the location and extensiveness of historical workings, leading to updates in the void model used. In the oxide zone, as-built shapes are used as the depleted voids and sterilised from this Resource. Within the fresh material, the 20m buffer zone around the as-builts used in the 2024 Liontown MRE has also been removed, however all all resources within the buffer zone have been downgraded to the inferred category to reflect this remaining uncertainty.
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.*	**Historic** • Drill hole spacing ranges from 15m to approximately 30m. • Most holes were angled and drilled roughly due north. Most historic holes have drilled within a 1 m east-west trend. **RVR & SHN** • Drill hole spacing ranges from 5m to approximately 25m. • Most holes were angled and drilled roughly due north. • Mean length of recorded samples is approximately 0.99 metres across all samples. • The choice of designating 1 metre as the composite length is based on the data's distribution and practicality, given the prevalence of one (1) metre samples. • The drill spacing provides evidence of mineralised zone continuity for the purposes of resource estimation and is reflected in the classification level. • Samples were composited within the mineralisation interpretation. See Section 3.
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.*	• Where possible, holes were orientated to ensure drill intersections were approximately perpendicular to the strike of the ore lenses and overall geological sequence. Dip intersections to the plane of mineralisation generally occur between 45° and 80°. • Objective of drilling was directly to intercept mineralised lenses and structures. • Drill spacing is considered regular although as expected the most well-defined zones are shallower and central to the orebody. • No potential sampling bias is expected. The drilling pattern and orientation is deemed to have appropriately intercepted the ore lenses and stratigraphy.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Historic** • Sample security for historic programmes lack information and cannot be validated. **RVR** • Samples were acquired on-site by competent geologists, each labelled with a unique sample ID, with five (5) samples grouped into a labelled polyweave big and transported securely to Intertek Genalysis Laboratory in Townsville establishing a rigorous chain of custody in accordance with industry standards. **SHN** • Samples were acquired on-site by competent geologists, each labelled with a unique sample ID, with five (5) samples grouped into a labelled polyweave big and transported securely to ALS Townsville establishing a rigorous chain of custody in accordance with industry standards.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**Historic** • Pre-2008 reviews were carried out and documented by the various previous owners of the project including: ○ A review of the assay data was completed by McDonald Speijers Consultants in 2008. ○ Data review for resource estimation was completed by Mining One Consultants in November 2015. **RVR** • Data review and due diligence reviews for previous resource estimations by RVR were completed by Mining One Consultants in November 2015. **SHN** • Sampling techniques and data processes of SHN have been reviewed by AHD Resources (2023) and Measured Group Pty Ltd (Measured Group) in 2024 and 2025.

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.*	• Ravenswood Consolidated Exploration Permits are: EPMs 10582, 12766, 14161, 16929, 18470, 18471, 18713, 25815, 25895, 26041, 26152, 26303, 26304, 26718, 27537, 27520, 27824, 27825, 28237, 28240, Mining Lease 10277 and Mining Lease Applications 100221, 100290 and 100302 for a total of 1,326km^2. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. These leases are held in their entirety by Sunshine (Ravenswood) Pty Ltd and Sunshine (Triumph) Pty Ltd, 100% owned subsidiaries of Sunshine Metals Ltd. • The Liontown Resource is located in its entirety on ML 10277 and EPM 14161 and under Mining Lease Applications MLA 100290 and MLA 100302. • 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. • Liontown exists on the recognised native land of the Jangga People #2 claim. • 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 from EPM 14161.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Liontown deposit was discovered in 1905 by William Fredrick Carrington, whilst searching for his horses “Lion and Noble”. • The Cu-Au enriched zone was mined using underground development from 1905 to 1911, producing 28,000 ounces of gold at an average grade of 22g/t Au (Levingston, 1972). • A second phase of mining occurred from 1951 to 1954 after Parsons and Jansen discovered the Pb-Zn-Ag enriched stratiform sulphide lenses, producing 54,000 ounces of silver and 9 tonnes of lead (Levingston, 1972). • 1952 – 1953: Broken Hill South Limited drilled 3 diamond drill holes at Liontown, intersecting high-grade Pb-Zn-Ag (total of 292m drilling). • 1957 - 1961: Queensland Mines Department completed 21 diamond drill holes at Liontown (1034m). In 1952 & 1959 EM surveys were carried out. 1960-1961 8 DD holes (896m) were drilled to test the EM anomalies but poor results were encountered. • 1967 - 1968: Carpentaria Exploration Company conducted geochemical and geophysical surveys. • 1970 - 1972: Jododex Australia held ground surrounding the Nickel Mines Lease with Shelley (1973) recognising that mineralisation is conformable with stratigraphy and exhibits features seen in volcanic ore deposits. • 1970 - 1971: Nickel Mines drilled 59 diamond drill holes for 7669m in total at Liontown. The programme was poorly documented and is now considered to be unreliable. As such, they have not been used within the current resource update. • 1982 - 1984: Esso Minerals carried out an extensive exploration programme across the region, under a JV agreement with Great Mines. The programme consisted of extensive RAB drilling, soil sampling,

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		geophysics, RC drilling and diamond drilling holes at Liontown. A total of 30 lines of IP and 2.1 km2 of EM were also completed over the Liontown area. • 1987: Great Mines Limited drilled 50 shallow RC drill holes • 1994 -1996: Pancontinental drilled 124 holes for 14,316m. Most of the drilling was conducted at Liontown and along the Liontown horizon looking for repeat lenses. • 2004-2009: the project was acquired by Bullion Minerals Ltd, subsequently, Uranium Equities Limited and then Liontown Resources Ltd, Uranium Equities undertook a programme of 580 soil samples and a VTEM survey within the broader Liontown area before following up with RC and Diamond Drilling at Liontown, which was continued by Liontown Resources. A JORC 2004 compliant Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) was reported in 2008 of; 1.64Mt @ 7.4% Zn, 0.49% Cu, 2.3% Pb, 0.5g/t Au & 28g/t Ag (sulphide) & 0.2Mt 7.4 % Zn, 1.12% Cu, 3.1% Pb, 0.96g/t Au & 31g/t Ag (oxide). • Limited work was conducted following this period and the project was subsequently joint ventured to Ramelius Resources (2010 – 2013) and Kagara Ltd (2013 -2014) both of which conducted desktop reviews. • The tenure was acquired by Red River Resources in 2015 who subsequently reported a JORC 2012 compliant MRE update of; 2.04Mt @ 4.60% Zn, 0.50% Cu, 1.6% Pb, 0.8g/t Au & 26g/t Ag (sulphide) & 0.22mt 4.65 % Zn, 0.95% Cu, 1.33% Pb, 0.95g/t Au & 15g/t Ag (oxide). IP reprocessing of historical data and followed up with 9-lines of dipole-dipole IP within the tenure area. The reprocessing of the historical data aided follow-up targeting at Liontown East at which mineralisation was successfully drilled in 2017. Further drilling occurred at Liontown in 2018 through to 2020 and included a second Red River Resources JORC 2012 compliant MRE update for Liontown and Liontown East combined of; 4.1Mt @ 5.9% Zn, 0.6% Cu, 1.9% Pb, 1.1g/t Au & 29g/t Ag (sulphide) & 0.1Mt @1.9g/tAu & 24g/t Ag (oxide) in 2020. • The tenure was acquired by Sunshine Metals Ltd in 2023. Sunshine reported a JORC 2012 compliant MRE update Liontown and Liontown East combined using different metal price assumptions to report; 3.9Mt @ 6.1% Zn, 0.65% Cu, 1.99% Pb, 1.2g/t Au & 31g/t Ag (sulphide) & 0.15Mt @2.1g/t Au & 30g/t Ag (oxide) in February 2024.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	<u>Regional Geology and Setting</u>: The Project area is located within the Charters Towers Province which extends inland from the coast at Townsville to 150km west of Charters Towers. The rocks are typically Neoproterozoic to Palaeozoic age. It is bound in the southeast by the New England Orogen and to the north by the Broken River Province of the Mossman Orogen. The known VMS deposits, including Liontown, are hosted within the stratigraphy of the Mt Windsor Sub-province, which encompasses the dismembered remnants of a thick volcanic and sedimentary succession predominantly of Late Cambrian and Early Ordovician age located within the northern part of the Tasman Orogenic Zone (Henderson, 1986). The succession comprises of four identified formations collectively known as the Seventy Mile Range Group, which outcrop discontinuously in an east-west belt south of the Ravenswood Batholith. The Seventy Mile Range Group (499 – 479 Ma) ranges from

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		Late Cambrian to Early Ordovician and is represented by the Puddler Creek Formation at the base, followed by the Mt Windsor Volcanics, the Trooper Creek Formation and the Rollston Range Formation at the top. The Trooper Creek Formation consists of intermediate lavas, volcaniclastics (including mass flow deposits), minor felsic rocks and marine sediments (Henderson, 1986). The facies assemblage has been interpreted as being deposited proximal to submarine volcanic centres and is known to host VMS deposits, such as Thalanga, Liontown and Highway-Reward. The Group is variably overlain by Tertiary and Quaternary cover sequences, including the Campaspe Formation which comprises immature and pebbly sandstone and minor siltstone interbeds and is interpreted to represent erosive channel fill and fluvial sheet deposition. Local Geology: The Liontown deposit mineralisation is 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. Gold is hosted as free gold and is typically seen with quartz and chalcopyrite. The main lenses are in and around the contact a sequence of marine sediments and a rhyodacite pumice breccia. SHN has identified a distinct zonation of the deposit, which broadly shows Zn-dominant hangingwall lodes and a Cu-Au dominant footwall with potential sub-vertical feeder structures.
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*	• Raw interval length varies from 0.5 m to 2m. • Drill intersections from 323 drill holes were used in the estimation, 78 of which were drilled by Sunshine Metals Ltd. •

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No reported exploration results. For all previous exploration results refer to ASX releases. • The dominant composite length is 1m. • The gold and zinc equivalent grades for Greater Liontown (g/t AuEq, % ZnEq) are based on the following prices: • US$2,900t Zn, US$9,500t Cu, US$2,000t Pb, US$2,500oz Au, US$30oz Ag. • Metallurgical metal recoveries are broken into two domains: copper-gold dominant and zinc dominant. Each domain and associated recoveries are supported by metallurgical test work and are: Copper-gold dominant – 92.3% Cu, 86.0% Au, Zinc dominant 88.8% Zn, 80% Cu, 70% Pb, 65% Au, 65% Ag. • The AuEq calculation is as follows: AuEq = (Zn grade% * Zn recovery * (Zn price $/t * 0.01/ (Au price $/oz / 31.103))) + (Cu grade % * Cu recovery % * (Cu price $/t/ (Au price $/oz / 31.103))) + (Pb grade % * Pb recovery % * (Pb price $/t/ (Au price $/oz / 31.103))) + (Au grade g/t / 31.103 * Au recovery %) + (Ag grade g/t / 31.103 * Ag recovery % * ((Ag price $/oz / 31.103 / (Au price $/oz / 31.103))) • The ZnEq calculation is as follows: ZnEq = (Zn grade% * Zn recovery) + (Cu grade % * Cu recovery % * (Cu price $/t/ Zn price $/t * 0.01))) + (Pb grade % * Pb recovery % * (Pb price $/t/ Zn price $/t * 0.01)) + (Au grade g/t / 31.103 * Au recovery % * ((Au price $/oz / 31.103) / Zn price $/t * 0.01))) + (Ag grade g/t /31.103 * Ag recovery % * ((Ag price $/oz / 31.103) / Zn price $/t * 0.01)) • No top-cut or capping was applied. Instead, a clamping method at specific search distances and value thresholds was employed to reduce statistical bias.
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 stratiform mineralisation is interpreted to be dipping at approximately 70 degrees towards a bearing of 180 degrees. • A variety of drill hole angles have been drilled with the majority intercepting the strike of mineralisation perpendicular and the plane of mineralisation at angles between 90 and 45 degrees. Interpreted feeder structures are interpreted to dip more steeply between at 80 to 90 degrees at a similar bearing of approximately 180 degrees. • True widths of intercepts are likely to be between 40% and 80% of down hole widths. • Lode mineralisation widths are generally between 0.1m and 12m true width and averaging 1.7m. • Sample lengths are most commonly 1m of downhole length. Note some smaller true widths are observes to assist in controlling mineralisation interpretation. These areas are considered in the classification.
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.*	• Maps and sections showing drill hole intercepts are contained within the body of the release and the Appendices.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The Sunshine Metals Liontown Project 2025 MRE was produced by Measured Group based on information provided by Sunshine Metals. The resource report contains summary information for all historic drilling and sampling campaigns within the Project area and provides a representative range of grades intersected in the relevant drill holes. • Exploration results from the 2025 RC drilling campaign have been incorporated into the database, model. The application of estimation reduces anomalous grade bias in the mineralisation interpretation of Liontown.
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.*	• Geological observations: Historical mapping has validated the stratigraphy in the area, although limited outcrop is present. Historical shafts have been located and sighted by SHN confirming the presence of the historical mining activities and validating the location of the workings. • Geophysical survey results: Induced Polarisation has been shown to be an effective exploration tool at Liontown and was used in targeting for the discovery of the Liontown East deposit. • Geochemical survey results: Historical mining has affected the reliability of soil sampling in the immediate Liontown area, however base metal (Cu, Pb, Zn) and Au anomalism in soil is deemed to be a useful exploration technique for VMS deposits within the region. • Bulk density: Samples were collected by SHN during its core drilling programme at a rate of 1 in 10m for unmineralised rock and 1 in 2m to 5m for mineralised rock. Future drill programmes will also collect additional bulk density data.
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 additional lenses and increase resource confidence.

Section 3 - Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary

Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*
	
	Data validation procedures used.
		LIONTOWN RESOURCE
		Measures to ensure data integrity in the Mineral Resource Estimation (MRE) for the Liontown Project in Sunshine Metals (SHN):
		• *Data supply and compilation:* Sunshine Metals initiated the MRE project in September 2024, providing raw drill data in various computerised formats, including MS Access, CSV, Excel, and PDF.
		  ○ Legacy data, including topography in DXF format, was also supplied.
		  ○ All data, including updates and legacy information, were compiled into the Access database from September to early October 2024.
		  ○ Initial database management was outsourced, revealing critical errors, and prompting the transition of data management to MG in mid-October 2024.
		  ○ Results from the 2025 RC drilling program were incorporated into the database in June 2025.
		
		• *Data management transition:* SHN's database used in the MRE contains:
		  ○ All standard samples from the recent drilling and their assay results
		  ○ All available historical and assay results obtained from the recent drilling campaign
		  ○ Available Geological logging data
		  ○ Historical drilling data and assays
		  ○ Other pertinent data essential for the MRE process
		• *Data processing:* MG imported all data into Leapfrog (LF) software, including historical and recent data. DXF topo data underwent pre-processing and was loaded into LF in DXF format.
		• *Data integrity and validation:* MG relied on the basic integrity of the supplied data, particularly on the legacy data. MG conducted comprehensive data checking and validation of the drilling data collected from the recent drilling campaign to ensure its integrity.
		• *Surveys:* MG plotted the holes in LF and validated their locations by comparison with various historical collar plots.
		• *Assays:* Assay values were checked for downhole interval integrity and statistical errors.
		• Additional verification processes performed on the database include:
		  ○ Loading error-checking identified depth errors, nonnumerics, and missing intervals, resolving minor discrepancies attributed to typographic errors.
		  ○ Simple statistics revealed some errors, which were easily fixed.
		  ○ Verification included reporting, visual inspection, plan and section plotting, and comparisons with historical plans and sections.
		  ○ Continuous checks during geological interpretation confirmed broad data integrity, particularly in continuity in assay patterns.
		  ○ Topographic data underwent thorough validation through comparison with ground observations and limited GPS checks, with MG consultants verifying its adequacy.
		
		• The measures undertaken by MG encompass comprehensive data validation, systematic error-checking, and thorough verification processes, ensuring the integrity of the data throughout its journey from initial collection to

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		use in the Mineral Resource Estimation project. **LIONTOWN EAST RESOURCE** • The survey, sampling and logging data was electronically imported into the resource database. Checks were made of the original lab sample sheets and the database to ensure that transcription errors were not present. A visual check was made of the drill traces, assay and logging data in the 3D environment of Datamine to ensure that results correlated between drill holes and were in line with the geological interpretation. • Exclusion of Au and Ag assays from the first drill programme by Nickel Mines was carried out due to uncertainty of their recorded values. Three other drill holes were excluded from the resource estimate due to suspect location and/or assay records. **WATERLOO RESOURCE** • The survey, sampling and logging data was electronically imported into the resource database. Checks were also made of the original lab sample sheets and the database to ensure that transcription errors were not present. A visual check was also made of the drill traces, assay and logging data in the 3D environment of Surpac to ensure that results correlated between drill holes and were in line with the geological interpretation and mineralisation continuity. **ORIENT RESOURCE** • The survey, sampling and logging data was electronically imported into the resource database. Checks were also made of the original lab sample sheets and the database to ensure that transcription errors were not present. A visual check was also made of the drill traces, assay and logging data in the 3D environment of Surpac to ensure that results correlated between drill holes and were in line with the geological interpretation and mineralisation continuity.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	**LIONTOWN RESOURCE** A site visit was undertaken by the Competent Person Lyon Barrett in August 2025. The purpose of this visit was to ensure that his exploration procedures were conducted in the correct scientific method. This included all aspects of the exploration process from initial drill hole planning to database consolidations. The outcomes of this visit proved highly valuable and operations on site were deemed by Lyon to have been conducted in the professional nature required. Activities on the site visit included: • Siting of drillhole collars and cross checking with the database locations • Inspection of core and chips at storage facility in Charters Towers. • Laboratory visit at the ALS facility in Townsville **LIONTOWN EAST RESOURCE**

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		• Site visits to Liontown, Liontown East and Thalanga Mine Site Core Facility were undertaken by the competent person in April and June 2018. • A review of the data collection processes was undertaken • No material issues were identified. **WATERLOO RESOURCE** • A site visit was completed by Stuart Hutchin during 2013 where the Waterloo prospect and core samples were inspected. **ORIENT RESOURCE** • A site visit was completed by Stuart Hutchin on 16/10/2013 where Orient core samples were inspected.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology*	**LIONTOWN RESOURCE** • Mineralised boundaries for the current resource estimate have been determined on mineral grades from both RC and DD holes. Exploratory data analysis was carried out to ensure that the observed grade-derived mineralisation was reflective of the lithology, alteration and mineralogy. • A First-pass interpretation of Zn + Pb dominate zones was completed and followed up by Cu + Au zones. These were then compared and combined appropriately to reflect the interpretation of stacked mineralised lodes. A final check on boundary domains was completed on the Zn Eq value, calculated on the drilling samples (Zn Eq outlined below). This was to ensure that no excessive waste was included internally in the wireframes. • Mineralised intercepts from drill holes were spatially correlated, considering the stratigraphic sequence and the structural characteristics of the deposit. 3D solid wireframes (lodes) were created from selected intervals using the Geological Model tool in Seequent Leapfrog Geo (Leapfrog). Wireframes were snapped into the boundaries of the mineralised intercepts. • Factors affecting the continuity of grade and mineralisation are related to the pinching nature of the VMS lenses. In some cases, the continuity of structures can be observed in the drilling, but is not supported by assay results, leading to the termination of one lode and the development of another along strike, in line with results in the assay database **LIONTOWN EAST RESOURCE** • Confidence in the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit as a VMS is high based on its characteristics and their affinities with other well-known deposits within the Seventy Mile Range Group • Consistency of the host sequence between holes through and around the Mineral Resource is high. The sequence continues along strike and is well drilled in both Liontown and Liontown East where mineralisation is located within the same horizons. This repetition is a function of contemporaneous deposition. • The assumption that mineralisation is continuous between holes within the resource area is fair considering the

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		consistency of host and mineralisation and the drill hole spacing defining them. • There is moderate potential for local discontinuities of the mineralised system from depositional facies variations, faulting and dykes interruptions. There is a low potential for these to have a major impact on the global Mineral Resource. • The main lens of mineralisation is contained between a fine-grained siltstone and a thick package of rhyodacite pumice breccia. • A mineralised envelope containing massive, banded and network stringer sulphide mineralisation (sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite) was used to constrain the resource estimate. • At Liontown East, within the immediate footwall lesser Zn Pb Cu stringer sulphide mineralisation of undetermined continuity has been excluded from this resource estimate. Similarly, Cu-Au mineralisation within the footwall pumice breccia below the defined resource has not been included in the estimate. This Cu-Au mineralisation has similarities to the Carrington Lode mined at the Liontown deposit. Further drilling at closer spacing may prove the continuity of these areas. • Little recent data has been collected in the Oxide domain and the Western Footwall domain of the Resource and as such a lower confidence in the interpretation of these areas exists. **WATERLOO RESOURCE** • The confidence in the overall geological interpretation is high given the continuity of the mineralised zone defined at the 40m x 40m drill spacing. • The dacite, quartz-eye volcaniclastics and rhyolite geological units have been modelled to define general areas of rock types within the deposit. The mineralised zones typically occur within the quartz eye volcaniclastics. • The mineralised lenses occur within the quartz-eye volcaniclastic package, they are discrete pods of massive sulphide and stringer mineralisation. **ORIENT RESOURCE** • The confidence in the overall geological interpretation is high given the continuity of the mineralised zone defined at the 40m x 40m drill spacing. • The dacite, quartz-eye volcaniclastics and rhyolite geological units have been modelled and are used to define general areas of rock types within the deposit. The mineralised zones typically occur within the quartz-eye volcaniclastics. • The mineralised lenses occur within the quartz eye volcaniclastic package, they are discrete pods of massive sulphide and stringer mineralisation.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	**LIONTOWN RESOURCE** • An East-West striking and moderately (70°) south dipping mineralised sequence is interpreted as 18 separate lodes. • The Zn-Pb-Ag dominant mineralisation consists of 3 individual stacked narrow sulphide lenses (domains HW 01, HW02, HW03, LTE HW01) hosted within sediments, comfortably overlying a pumice breccia unit. • The Zn-Au dominant mineralisation consists of 2 individual sulphide lenses (domains FW 04 & FW 14) situated entirely within the pumice breccia unit but displaying a geometry conforming to the overall dip of the sequence (~70degrees towards 180). The remaining 13 wireframes represent Cu-Au and or Au-only dominant mineralisation occurring as subvertical, quartz-sulphide veins/lodes, cutting across the stratigraphy at a high angle, interpreted as the feeder structures to the stratiform mineralisation (domains FW 02, FW 03, FW 05, FW 07, FW 10, FW 11, FW 12, FW 13, FW 15, FW 17, FW 18, FW 19, FW22 & FW 23). • Thickness of the mineralisation zones range between 0.65m and 2.9m wide. **LIONTOWN EAST RESOURCE** • The defined Mineral Resource has dimensions of a narrow lens that strikes at a bearing of 075 and dips at 60 degrees to the southeast. • The extent of the Mineral Resource span 250m in strike and 480m down plunge • The Mineral Resource ranges from 0.5m to 14m in true thickness with an area-weighted average true thickness of 5.1m. • The Mineral Resource is defined between 170m and 570m below surface level. • The Resource is open at depth. **WATERLOO RESOURCE** • The strike length of the overall mineralised zone is 600m, the thickness of the zones ranges from 5m to 10m. The resource domains are located from 50m below the surface topography and extend to a depth of 200m below the surface. **ORIENT RESOURCE** • The strike length of the overall mineralised zone is 340m, the thickness of the zones ranges from 5m to 10m. The resource domains are located from 150m below the surface topography and extend to a depth of 500m below the surface.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data*	**LIONTOWN RESOURCE** • The mode of the original sampling interval for the geochemistry assaying corresponds to 1m (77.3% of the samples). Thus, compositing was carried out at 1 m interval considering mineralised model boundary breaks. • To increase the coverage of the specific gravity (SG) dataset, a regression model using the multielement geochemistry plus the spatial coordinates was fitted to predict SG in the absence of experimental data. A gradient boosting model was used, considering a 5-fold cross validation to prevent overfitting and to calculate the performance of the model on a test dataset. The performance of this model was measured by the root mean squared error (RMSE=0.18) and the coefficient of determination (R2 = 0.65). Considering the different sample support between the two datasets (1m interval for geochemistry and ~0.3m for SG), the performance of the model was considered appropriate. • Declustering scenarios by varying the cell size were calculated using the cell method, oriented accordingly to the global geometry of the mineralised system. The optimal declustering mesh size was obtained at 86 m x 86 m x 4m. These declustered weights were used to calculate the experimental distribution of the grades. Subsequently, to evaluate outliers, declustered probability plots were examined per analyte/domain to determine population breaks around the 98th percentile, in cases where no clear break was observed the value of the 98th percentile was used. • Interpolation was performed using ordinary kriging for the following analytes; Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn and specific gravity. Due to the large number of domains (18) and the narrow width (~2m) of the mineralised structures, some domains lacked a sufficient number of samples (<50) to produce robust variogram estimates. To address this, the lenses were grouped into five clusters based on their geochemical signatures and their structural orientation. Directional variograms were then calculated for each group, and subsequently, each unit was estimated individually using the variogram model corresponding to its group. • During variogram modelling, the minor axis (across the width of the lodes) was modelled considering a range equal to the semi-major, after the pair count was zero (generally after a lag of 5m). This was done to avoid interpolation artifacts caused by short-ranged variogram structures under local variations in dip and strike. **LIONTOWN EAST RESOURCE** • The resource model was constructed using Datamine Studio RM software. • A mineralised envelope containing continuity of massive, banded and network stringer sulphide mineralisation (sphalerite galena chalcopyrite and pyrite) was used to constrain the resource estimate. This envelope equates to ~ 5% ZnEq cut-off. • Extrapolation of mineralised envelope beyond the extent of the drill hole confirmed mineralisation was ~1/3 of drill spacing. • Top capping of high-grade Cu, Pb, Ag and Au samples was applied to raw assay data. 9 Cu samples (>2% Cu), 7 Pb composites (>10% Pb), 5 Ag samples (>140ppm Ag) and 5 Au samples (>4ppm Au) were top capped to their population means. • The sample data was composited to a length of ~1m.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• An inverse distance squared estimate was carried out using a multiple pass method with sample limitations and octant requirements and increasing search distances. A block size 1/3 of the sample spacing was used. • This method is suitable for an Inferred Resource estimation at Liontown East given the style and orientation of the mineralisation and the current drill spacing. • The estimation process was validated by comparing global block grades with the average composite grades, visual checks comparing block grades with raw assay data, volume checks of the ore domain wireframe vs the block model volume and comparison of composites and block grades by RL. • The validation steps taken indicated that the block estimates are a realistic representation of the source assay data and that the block model volumes are valid in comparison to the modelled interpretation. **WATERLOO RESOURCE** • The resource model was constructed using Surpac software. Mineralised domain wireframes were constructed by modelling the geological cut-off seen in the logging for both the massive sulphide zone and the stringer zone. A minimum domain thickness of 2m was used, this corresponds to the minimum practical mining width within an underground operation. • High-grade Zn, Cu, Pb, Ag and Au were top cuts were applied using the 95th percentile method. For the Central massive sulphide zone, a total of 8 copper assay values were cut and 7 for lead and zinc. • A composite file was created using an average composite length of 1m. The average sample length within the assay dataset is also 1m. • Variograms were not created due insufficient quantity of sample pairs within the relatively small dataset, meaningful variograms were not created. • An inverse distance estimate was run given the lack of variograms. This method is however deemed to be suitable given the style and orientation of the mineralization. • A 12.5m x 12.5m x 2.5m (RL) parent block size was used with sub-blocking to 0.78125m x 0.78125m x 0.15625m (RL) used. **ORIENT RESOURCE** • The resource model was constructed using Surpac software. Mineralised domain wireframes were constructed by modelling the geological cut-off seen in the logging for both the massive sulphide zone and the stringer zone. A minimum domain thickness of 2m was used, this corresponds to the minimum practical mining width within an underground operation. • High-grade Zn, Cu, Pb, Ag and Au were applied using the 95th percentile method. For the massive sulphide zone, a total of 8 assay values were cut for all metals except zinc where 7 were cut. For the stringer zone, a total of eight samples were cut for all metals. • A composite file was created using an average composite length of 1m. The average sample length within the assay dataset is also 1m. • Variograms were not created due insufficient quantity of sample pairs within the relatively small dataset, meaningful variograms were not created.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		• An inverse distance estimate was run given the lack of variograms. This method is however deemed to be suitable given the style and orientation of the mineralization. • A 10m x 10m x 5m (RL) parent block size was used with sub blocking to 1.25m x 1.25m x 0.625m (RL) used. This is deemed appropriate in relation to the style of mineralization, ore zone geometry and potential future mining methods
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	**ALL RESOURCES** • The resource tonnages have been estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	**ALL RESOURCES** • The sulphide ("fresh") Resource has been reported above a 5% ZnEq cut-off into Inferred and Indicated categories. The basis for cut-off grade is that a 5% ZnEq grade was assessed as the lower cut-off for definition of potential economic mineralisation using a proposed underground mining methodology. The 5% ZnEq cut-off grade was used as the economic cut-off at the underground Thalanga Mine (previously operated by Red River Resources). • The oxide Inferred Resource has been reported above a 0.5g/t Au cut off as this is assessed as appropriate for the mineralisation style and the likelihood of providing a potentially economic, shallow open pit. The oxide Inferred Resource is shallow and located above the sulphide lodes and further drilling may allow conversion of this material to an Indicated Resource. • The gold and zinc equivalent grades for Greater Liontown (g/t AuEq, % ZnEq) are based on the following prices: • US$2,900t Zn, US$9,500t Cu, US$2,000t Pb, US$2,500oz Au, US$30oz Ag. • Metallurgical metal recoveries are broken into two domains: copper-gold dominant and zinc dominant. Each domain and associated recoveries are supported by metallurgical test work and are: Copper-gold dominant – 92.3% Cu, 86.0% Au, Zinc dominant 88.8% Zn, 80% Cu, 70% Pb, 65% Au, 65% Ag. • The AuEq calculation is as follows: AuEq = (Zn grade% * Zn recovery * (Zn price $/t * 0.01/ (Au price $/oz / 31.103))) + (Cu grade % * Cu recovery % * (Cu price $/t/ (Au price $/oz / 31.103))) + (Pb grade % * Pb recovery % * (Pb price $/t/ (Au price $/oz / 31.103))) + (Au grade g/t / 31.103 * Au recovery %) + (Ag grade g/t / 31.103 * Ag recovery % * ((Ag price $/oz / 31.103 / (Au price $/oz / 31.103))) • The ZnEq calculation is as follows: ZnEq = (Zn grade% * Zn recovery) + (Cu grade % * Cu recovery % * (Cu price $/t/ Zn price $/t * 0.01))) + (Pb grade % * Pb recovery % * (Pb price $/t/ Zn price $/t * 0.01)) + (Au grade g/t / 31.103 * Au recovery % * ((Au price $/oz / 31.103) / Zn price $/t * 0.01))) + (Ag grade g/t /31.103 * Ag recovery % * ((Ag price $/oz / 31.103) / Zn price $/t * 0.01))

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions.*	**LIONTOWN RESOURCE** • The anticipated Liontown mining method for extraction of the majority of the Mineral Resource is via underground long hole stoping techniques on 20m level spacing. Potential for an initial Open cut, mining the Oxide Au and shallow parts of the sulphide Resource to a limited depth is also an option. • The minimum mining width is approximately 2m and while some lodes present thin interpretations, they are considered a potential for extraction with their proximity to adjacent lodes reducing development costs to access potential ore. • The mining process would involve level development at which time, geological mapping, face sampling and underground drilling would be required for grade control. This data would be used to refine the mineralised domains and to create a grade control/short term mining model from which final stope designs could be generated. **LIONTOWN EAST RESOURCE** • The Resource has been estimated with the intent of being mined by selective mining methods such as underground drive development and long hole stoping techniques. A minimum mining extraction thickness of 2m would be likely. • For conversion to Reserve, material that is sub-2m thick will require a higher cutoff to accommodate the additional minimum mining width dilution. • ~5% of the reported resource is of sub-2m thickness and no exclusion of this material has been made. • Potential for an initial open cut mining the Oxide Au and shallow parts of the sulphide Resource to a limited depth exists. **WATERLOO RESOURCE** • The resources have been estimated using a minimum thickness of 2m for each of the domain shapes, this minimum thickness therefore accounts for any dilution in zones that are less than this thickness. The proposed mining method is via underground long hole stoping techniques, the model parameters are therefore deemed to be suitable for this type of potential mining operation. **ORIENT RESOURCE** • The resources have been estimated using a minimum thickness of 2m for each of the domain shapes, this minimum thickness therefore accounts for any dilution in zones that are less than this thickness. The proposed mining method is via underground long hole stoping techniques, the model parameters are therefore deemed to be suitable for this type of potential mining operation.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	**LIONTOWN RESOURCE** • The assumed processing is via crushing and milling and conventional flotation for base metals to produce a Zn-rich or Cu-rich concentrate, and gravity and leaching of oxide ore and fresh "gold-only" domains. • Previous production has shown that a saleable concentrate can be produced from the Greater Liontown style ores. • Metallurgical Recoveries are derived from test work on Liontown samples and the known metallurgical recoveries of ores in the area. Recent metallurgical test work recoveries by Independent Metallurgical Operations for SHN on Cu-Au and Au-only domains have been incorporated into this resource and its recoverable metal equivalencies. • Further metallurgical test work will be required on Zn-dominant domains and to confirm the processing metrics of the ore material. **LIONTOWN EAST RESOURCE** • The assumed processing is via crushing and milling and conventional flotation to produce concentrates containing Zn, Pb, Cu, Au and Ag. • Further metallurgical test work will be required to confirm the processing metrics of the ore material. • Ore sorting may be applicable **WATERLOO RESOURCE** • The ore is planned to be crushed and a concentrate containing Zn, Pb, Ag and Cu produced. • Metallurgical test work has shown that a saleable concentrate can be produced from the Waterloo ore. **ORIENT RESOURCE** • The ore is planned to be crushed and a concentrate containing Zn, Pb, Ag and Cu produced. • Metallurgical test work has shown that a saleable concentrate can be produced from the Orient ore.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project,*	**LIONTOWN RESOURCE** • Government approvals would need to be obtained for mining at Liontown. Department of Environment approvals will also need to be sort for mine waste rock storage. • Provision is made for the disturbance of <5ha under the standard Environmental authority currently in place at Liontown. An Environmental Authority amendment is in preparation for larger scale mining activities at Liontown. • Mining Lease applications have been submitted over the Liontown deposits and a Mining Lease renewal has been lodged for ML10277. • Note that this is a previously disturbed site with contemporary mining of the Liontown deposits by previous

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	operators and as such provides a precedent to mining over the existing disturbance footprint. **LIONTOWN EAST RESOURCE** • Government approvals would need to be obtained for mining at Liontown and Liontown East. • Department of Environment approvals will also need to be sought for tailings storage and mine waste rock storage. Waste rock would likely be required as stope fill following ore extraction. • Mining Lease applications have been submitted over the Liontown and Liontown East deposits. **WATERLOO RESOURCE** • Government approvals would need to be obtained for mining at Waterloo. • Department of Environment approvals will also need to be sort for tailings storage and mine waste rock storage. Waste rock would likely be required as stope fill following ore extraction. • A Mining Lease application has been submitted over the Waterloo deposit. **ORIENT RESOURCE** • Government approvals would need to be obtained for mining at Orient. • Department of Environment approvals will also need to be sort for tailings storage and mine waste rock storage. Waste rock would likely be required as stope fill following ore extraction
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	**LIONTOWN RESOURCE** • The bulk densities of samples representative of the ore and waste rock types were measured using the Archimedes method, that is (Dry Weight / (Dry Weight – Wet Weight)). • Samples were selected on average at a rate of 1 in 10m for unmineralised samples, 1 in 5m for low grade samples and 1 in 2m for well-mineralised samples. • A review was conducted on historic bulk density measurements and samples were omitted if deemed erroneous. **LIONTOWN EAST RESOURCE** • The bulk density of the Mineral Resource was calculated from content estimates of dense minerals based on modelled block grades of Zn, Pb, Cu, Fe and Ba and measured gangue densities. The density calculation incorporates void and porosity influences through an assigned (and validated) gangue density. • The density calculation was validated by empirical test work on the Liontown East core following the Archimedes principle. 16% of samples within the resource area were tested. • Oxide Resource blocks were allocated a density of 2.3 as supported by limited sampling.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		• The densities are reported on a dry basis. **WATERLOO RESOURCE** • The bulk densities for the ore and waste rock types were estimated using the Archimedes method, that is (Dry Weight / (Dry Weight – Wet Weight). Bulk density measurements were obtained for all sample intervals within the diamond drill holes with a total 1,174 samples collected. **ORIENT RESOURCE** • The bulk densities for the ore and waste rock types were estimated using the Archimedes method, that is (Dry Weight / (Dry Weight – Wet Weight). Bulk density measurements were obtained for all sample intervals submitted for assays within the diamond drill holes.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	**LIONTOWN RESOURCE** • The resources have been classified according to the sample spacing and confidence in the modelled continuity of both the thickness and grade of the mineralised. Both Indicated and Inferred blocks have been reported. No Measured is classified within this resource. There is additional unclassified inventory that can be upgraded with additional drilling. • 2025 drilling has confirmed the locations of previously mined out stopes in the oxide zone. The location of previously mined surveys in the fresh zone is less certain, and for that reason a buffer zone of approximately 40m around previously mined surveys has been downgraded to the inferred category. All previously mined shapes have been excluded from the resource. • The resource classification is deemed appropriate in relation to the drill spacing and geological continuity of the mineralised domains. Each of the lodes was assessed for drill hole spacing, and the Competent Person delineated the boundary of sufficient geological continuity (confidence) to classify blocks as Indicated. • Typically, the drill hole spacing for the classification of Indicated is 50m across the lodes but was reviewed on a lode-by-lode basis. • Classification is applied to the ore blocks only. No waste is classified. • The classification appropriately reflects the Competent Persons confidence of the estimate of the ore body, that being that there is sufficient geological evidence to support and verify tonnes and grade for Indicated classification. And that there is sufficient geological evidence to imply grade and tonnes for Inferred classification. **LIONTOWN EAST RESOURCE** • The resources have been classified according to the drill density and the modelled continuity of both the thickness

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		and grade of the mineralised zones in the view of the competent geologist. • The Liontown East Resource classification of Inferred is deemed appropriate in relation to the drill spacing, likely geological continuity of the mineralised domains and the reliability of supporting data. With the reliability being demonstrated through quality assessment processes. **WATERLOO RESOURCE** • The resources have been classified according to the drill density and the modelled continuity of both the thickness and grade of the mineralised zones in the view of the resource geologist. Only indicated and inferred blocks have reported for the resource, no measured blocks are reported. • The resource classification is deemed appropriate in relation to the drill spacing and geological continuity of the mineralised domains. **ORIENT RESOURCE** • The resources have been classified according to the drill density and the modelled continuity of both the thickness and grade of the mineralised zones in the view of the resource geologist. Only indicated and inferred blocks have reported for the resource, no measured blocks are reported. • The resource classification is deemed appropriate in relation to the drill spacing and geological continuity of the mineralised domains.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	**LIONTOWN RESOURCE** • The Liontown Resource is an updated Resource, previously estimated by various parties. Recently collected additional data has been incorporated into the estimate which has increased the area of definition, Resource size and refined the accuracy of the estimate. • The estimate includes new drill hole data and a revised geological interpretation but has not drastically changed the fundamentals (e.g. orientation, mineralisation type) of the deposit. A cross check of this updated interpretation and grade estimate basis was completed against the previous estimate and deemed to be comparable. No material change (<10%) in tonnes and grade between this current and previous resource. • The Mineral Resource Estimation process has been overseen by Measured Group, however no further external reviews or audits have been carried out on this MRE. However, previous Mineral Resources were subject to review. **LIONTOWN EAST RESOURCE** • The Liontown Resource is an updated Resource, previously estimated by various parties.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		• The Liontown East Resource has not been externally reviewed or audited. **WATERLOO RESOURCE** • Mining One consultants completed a review of the Waterloo resource as part of a due diligence programme. No critical flaws were highlighted with the source data set or the modelling methodology. **ORIENT RESOURCE** • Mining One consultants completed a review of the Orient resource as part of a due diligence programme. No critical flaws were highlighted with the source data set or the modelling methodology.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	**LIONTOWN RESOURCE** • The estimates included in this report are global estimates. Predicted tonnages and grades made from such block estimates are useful for feasibility studies, and long-, medium- and short-term mine planning. • Variography was completed for all elements. Directional anisotropies for variable and domain were identified on variogram maps. Variogram maps showing the directional anisotropies on the horizontal plane are included. • Validation checks have been completed on raw data, composited data, model data and Resource estimates. • The model is checked to ensure it honours the validated data and no obvious anomalies exist which are not geologically sound. • The mineralised zones are based on actual intersections. These intersections are checked against the drill hole data. The competent person has independently checked laboratory sample data. The picks are sound and suitable to be used in the modelling and estimation process. • The global resource estimate is deemed to be an accurate reflection, to the precision allowable via the current data spacing of both the geological interpretation and the deposits' potential economic tonnage and grade distribution at a reported cut-off grade of 5% ZnEq. • Within the Resource model, local smoothing of grade occurs with the estimation process. Comparison between the input composites and resultant blocks was reviewed as part of the modelling process and deemed appropriate. • Selective infill drilling from surface and updated geological interpretation and modelling in 3D will add further confidence to the local scale geometry of the mineralisation and grade distributions in the resource model. • The detail captured in this mineral resource estimate maximises the data available currently on the project and the Competent Person is satisfied that the model is representative of the drilling data available to date. **LIONTOWN EAST RESOURCE** • The Resource estimate is deemed to be an accurate reflection, to the precision allowable via the current data spacing of both the geological interpretation and the deposits potentially economic tonnage and grade distribution.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		• The Resource is reported at a 5% ZnEq cutoff. • Within the Resource model local smoothing of grade occurs • The Resource area is open at depth and footwall mineralisation has been excluded from the Liontown East Resource estimate. Further drilling will allow inclusion of Resources from these areas. • No production history occurs at Liontown East. **WATERLOO RESOURCE** • The resource estimate is deemed to be an accurate reflection of both the geological interpretation and tenure of mineralization within the deposit. **ORIENT RESOURCE** • The resource estimate is deemed to be an accurate reflection of both the geological interpretation and tenure of mineralization within the deposit.