ASX Announcement

19th August 2026

Further High-Grade Silver Discovered Beyond Current MRE

Drilling continues to deliver broad high-grade silver beyond the current MRE, confirm extensive antimony mineralisation and highlight further resource growth potential.

Highlights:

- **MR25-235: 98.3m at 120.3g/t AgEq (65.7g/t Ag and 0.67g/t Au) from 173.0m, including:**

  47.6m at 200.6g/t AgEq (119.6g/t Ag and 1.05g/t Au) from 176.8m

- **MR25-235 also intercepted mineralisation outside the MRE, with results up to 811.7g/t AgEq (769g/t Ag and 0.5g/t Au).**
- **Results for MR25-235 also demonstrate consistent antimony zones throughout including:**

  86.9m at 0.10% Sb from 175.3m, with individual assays up to 1.23% Sb

- **Drilling continues to increase confidence in the Company's geological and mineralisation models by intersecting predicted mineralised zones and testing open extensions.**

Sun Silver Limited (ASX: SS1; OTCQX: SSLVF) ("**Sun Silver**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to report assays from its ongoing 2026 exploration program at the Maverick Silver Project in Nevada, USA ("**Maverick**" or "**the Project**").

Sun Silver Managing Director, Andrew Dornan, said:

"Our latest drilling at the Maverick Silver Project in Nevada has delivered an exceptional 98.3m at 120g/t AgEq, including 47.6m at 201g/t AgEq, with the intercept starting outside the current Mineral Resource and highlighting significant resource growth potential. The associated 86.9m antimony zone averaging 0.1% Sb, with grades up to 1.2% Sb, further demonstrates the scale and multi-element potential of the Maverick mineralised system."

Table 1 – Significant Down Hole Drilling Intercepts

Hole ID	Interval (m)	AgEq (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	From (m)
MR25-235	**98.3**	**120.3**	**65.7**	**0.67**	**173.0**
including	47.6	200.6	119.6	1.05	176.8
and	**7.6**	**52.4**	**8.0**	**0.54**	**278.9**
and	**4.6**	**73.0**	**59.9**	**0.15**	**318.5**
Including	0.3	811.7	769	0.50	320.0
MR26-226	**26.3**	**52.6**	**22.5**	**0.35**	**249.9**
Including	2.5	100.6	28.3	0.68	271.3
and	**6.6**	**59.3**	**43.0**	**0.19**	**281.5**

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Additional drill results have been received from the Maverick Silver 2026 drill program, with complete assays returned for MR25-235 and MR26-226, drilled within the south-central zone of the Mineral Resource to increase confidence in the continuity and distribution of mineralisation in this area.

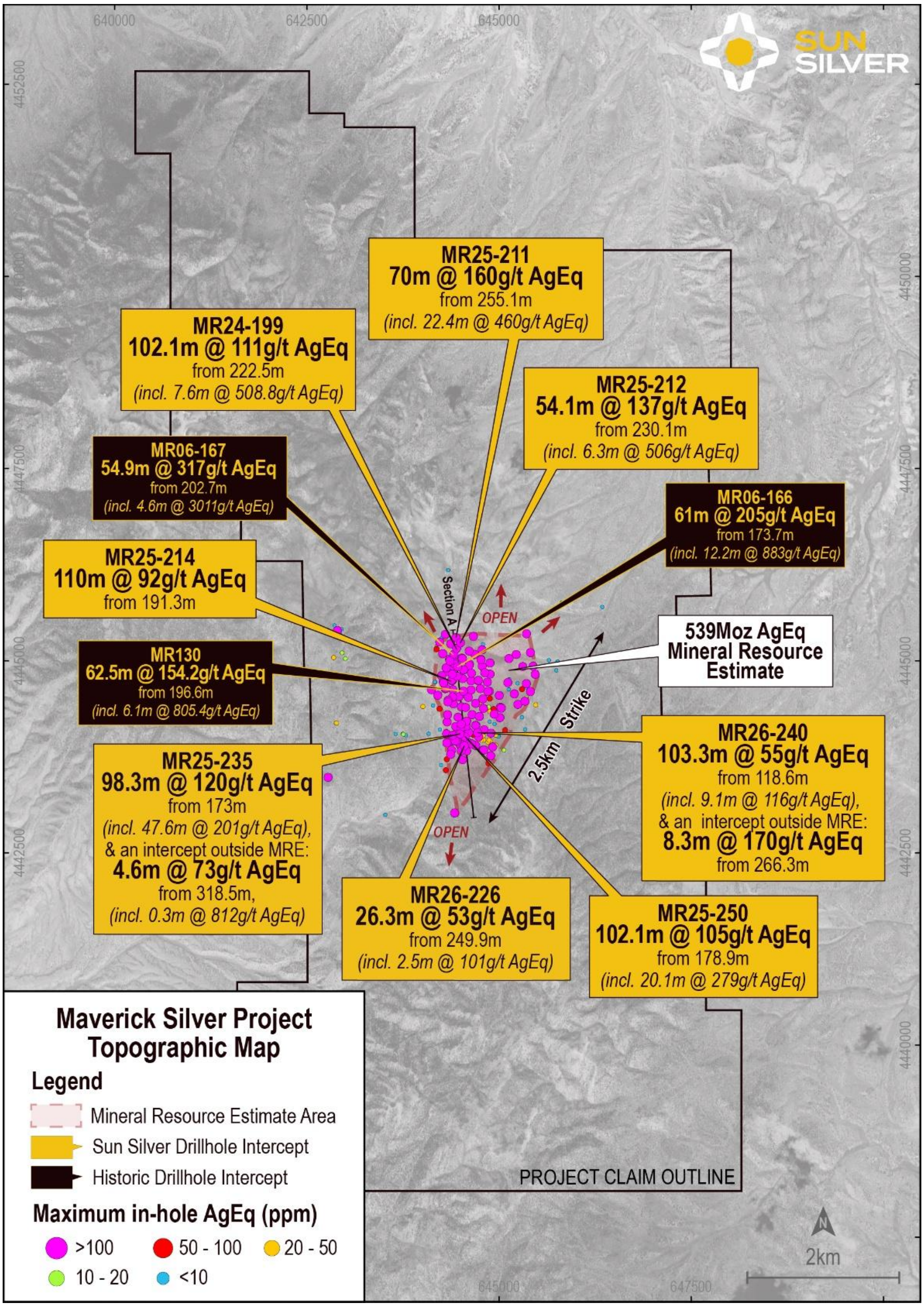


Figure 1: Plan view of existing and new drill silver-equivalent highlights[1].

[1] For previously released drill intercepts refer to the Company's ASX announcements dated 14 January 2025 (MR24-199), 26 March 2025 (MR130, MR06-166, MR06-167), 2 July 2025 (MR25-211), 3 September 2025 (MR25-212), 15 October 2025 (MR25-214), 20 November 2025 (MR25-250) and 3 August 2026 (MR26-240).

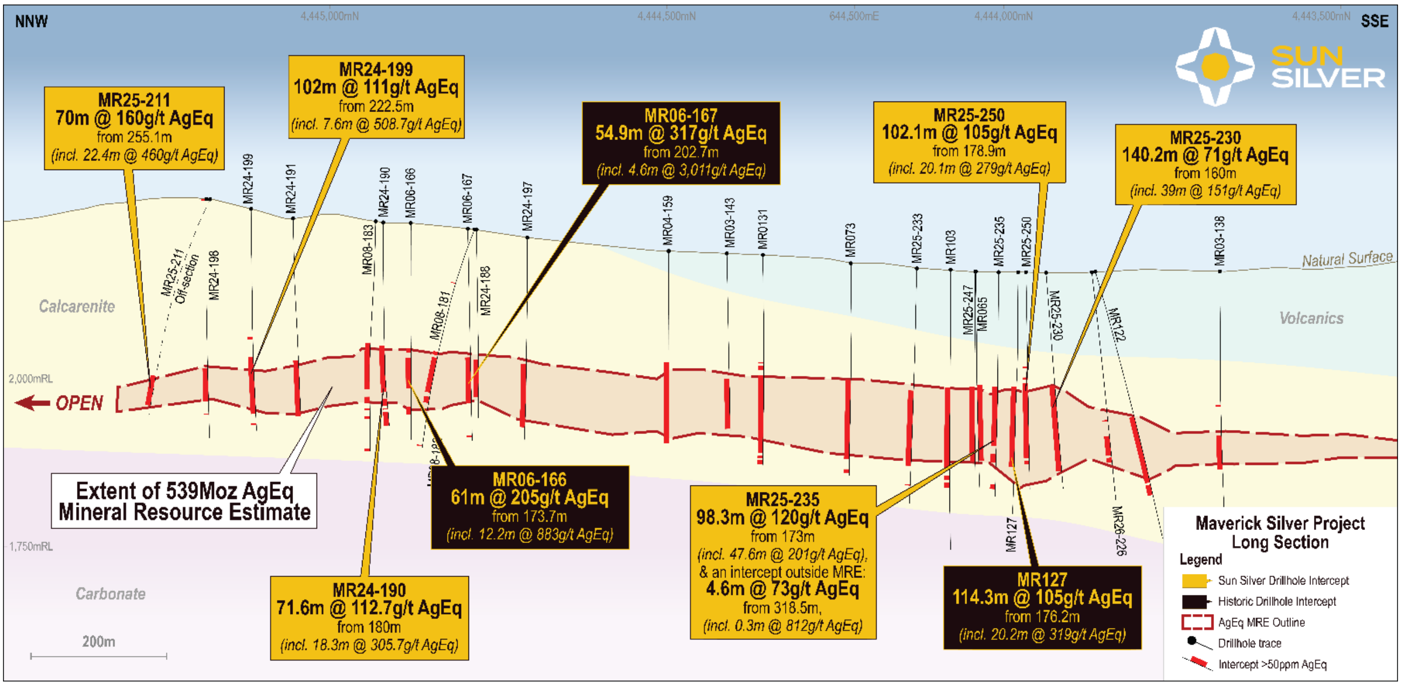


Figure 2: Long Section Line A displaying silver-equivalent intercepts as detailed within Figure 1[2].

Table 2 – Antimony Interval Highlights

Hole ID	Interval (m)	Sb (ppm)	From (m)
MR25-235	**86.9**	**1,011**	**175.3**
including	35.1	1,810	181.4
Further including	*1.0*	*12,291*	*212.8*
including	3.1	2,555	237.1

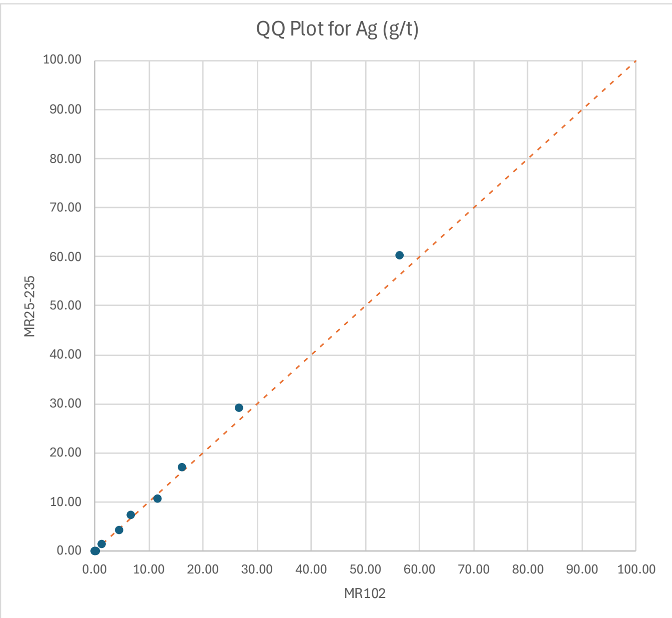
The 2026 drill program was designed to advance the Maverick Silver Project across three key priorities:

- **Priority 1 – Resource Classification Upgrade**: targeted infill drilling to improve geological confidence and support conversion of the existing Mineral Resource to the JORC Indicated category;
- **Priority 2 – Development Advancement:** collection of additional metallurgical core to support ongoing development studies and future processing pathways; and
- **Priority 3 – Resource Growth:** step-out drilling targeting the north-west extension of the high-grade hinge-zone mineralisation and other open extensions of the system.

The results reported in this announcement continue to deliver against these objectives, with drilling intersecting extensive zones of silver and gold mineralisation while validating the Company's evolving geological model. Importantly, high-grade silver mineralisation has been intersected beyond the current Mineral Resource, supporting the potential for future resource growth along the northwest structural corridor.

[2] For previously released intercepts not previously referenced refer to the Company's ASX announcements dated 24 September 2024 (MR24-190), 26 November 2025 (MR25-230) and 26 March 2025 (MR127)

Drill hole MR25-235 was drilled as a twin hole to verify the tenor of mineralisation from a historic RCD hole completed by Angst in 1990 (MR102). This was drilled as part of the company's validation work to test data in the legacy database. The two drill holes, MR102 and MR25-235, were composited to 1m intervals and plotted against each other in QQ plots to assess the grade distribution with both having a broadly similar 100m intercept starting from 173m and 175m depth respectively. The historic Angst drill hole had a portion of pulps re-analysed by Sun Silver, but majority of the drill hole assays are from the historic database. The QQ plot showed a slight bias towards a higher AgEq grade in the 2026 drill hole which has been drilled to current industry standards, with modern analytical techniques and adequate QAQC. The silver analysed separately showed a very similar distribution, with a high-grade outlier in favour of the 2026 drilling (not on graph). The gold appears to have slight bias towards higher grades in the 2026 results influencing the AgEq grade. It is important to note that the gold in the historic Angst dataset still has a ~20% regression applied due to uncertainty in the historic grades stemming from previous work by Snowden and SGS. The whole-hole multi-element analysis in MR25-235 also identified a significant antimony zone which was not apparent from the historic drill hole with only silver and gold analysed. These results provide confidence in the historic database and further enhance the Company's understanding of the mineralised system while highlighting the potential for continued resource growth.



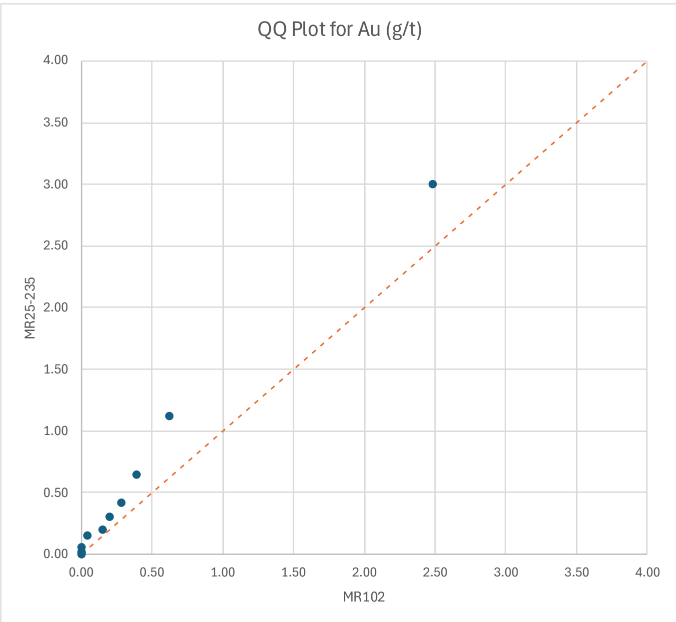


Figure 3: QQ Plots for gold and silver for twin hole MR25-235 (y) against historic drill hole MR102 (x).

2026 Development Roadmap

2026 represents a pivotal year for the advancement of the Maverick Silver Project as the Company progresses toward development through the delivery of key technical, permitting and study milestones, including:

- Advancing the Mineral Resource toward JORC Indicated classification through infill drilling;
- Expanding the Mineral Resource through targeted step-out drilling;
- Advancing metallurgical testwork to optimise heap leach processing pathways;

- Completing geotechnical, hydrogeological and geochemical programs to support future development studies;
- Progressing environmental permitting and baseline studies;
- Advancing mine planning, including pit optimisation and mine design;
- Scoping Study – Targeting release end of 2026 / early 2027 pending progress of 2026 drilling program; and
- Pre-Feasibility Study – targeted following completion of the Scoping Study and continued advancement of the Mineral Resource, currently anticipated in 2027.

Note: The timing of the Scoping Study and Pre-Feasibility Study is dependent on the progress and outcomes of the ongoing infill drilling program and associated technical work.

Metal Equivalents

References to metal equivalents ("**AgEq**") are based on an equivalency ratio of 85, which is derived from a gold price of USD$2,433 and a silver price of USD$28.50 per ounce, being derived from the average monthly metal pricing for the last three years, and average metallurgical recovery. Therefore:

AgEq = Silver grade + (Gold Grade x ((Gold Price * Gold Recovery) / (Silver Price * Silver Recovery))) or,

AgEq (g/t) = Ag (g/t) + (Au (g/t) x ((2433 x 0.85) / (28.50 x 0.85)))

Metallurgical recoveries of 85% have been assumed for both silver and gold. Preliminary metallurgical recoveries were disclosed in the Company's Prospectus dated 17 April 2024, which included a review of metallurgical test work completed by the prior owners of the Maverick Silver Project. Metallurgical recoveries for both gold and silver were recorded in similar ranges, with maximum metallurgical recoveries of up to 97.5% in preliminary historical metallurgical testing in respect of silver and up to 95.8% in respect of gold. Gold recoveries were commonly recorded in the range of 80% - 90%, and the midpoint of this range has been adopted at present in respect of both silver and gold. It is the Company's view that both elements referenced in the silver and gold equivalent calculations have a reasonable potential of being recovered and sold.

Surface Geochemical Anomalism

Carlin-style mineral systems are recognised worldwide by characteristic pathfinder element zoning, with arsenic-antimony anomalism commonly occurring proximal to mineralisation and mercury-thallium anomalism occurring more distally.

Surface exploration across the broader Project area has continued to delineate compelling new exploration corridors extending well beyond the current Mineral Resource footprint.

Recent regional rock-chip sampling has outlined a 2 km-long anomalous trend marked by elevated antimony and arsenic assays accompanied by favourable alteration features characteristic of Carlin-style mineralising systems. Located roughly 4.5 km north of the Maverick Mineral Resource, the 'Northern Target' is associated with silica alteration, decalcification and jasperoidal brecciation, and displays a geochemical signature comparable to surface samples above the Maverick Silver Deposit[3].

Additional sampling has been completed to the north and south of the Maverick Mineral Resource, along the axial trend of the main mineralised fold hinge, highlighting that the mineral system is open along strike in both directions from the margins of the Mineral Resource (Figure 4).

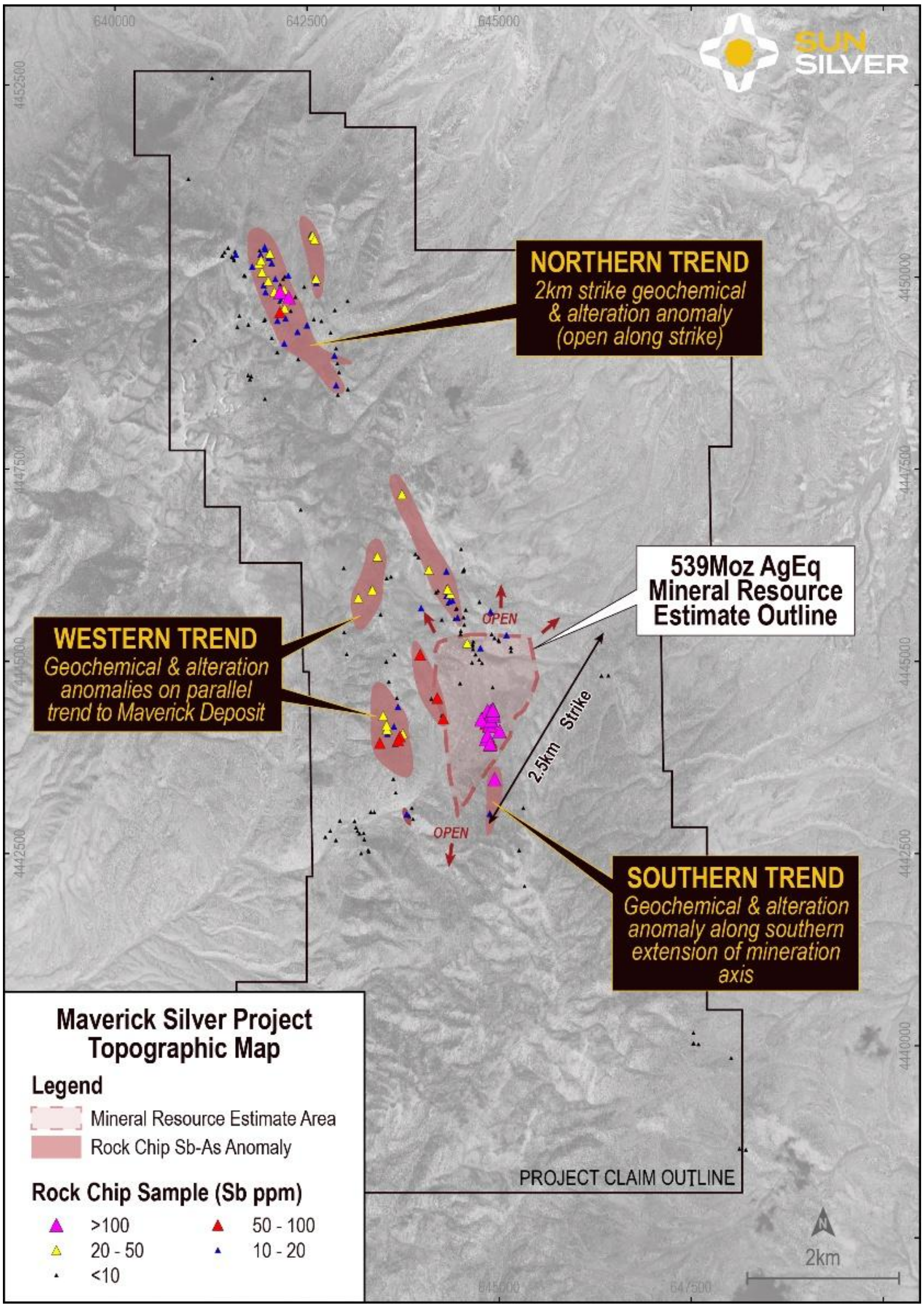


Figure 1: Maverick Silver Project surface rock chip samples coded by Sb ppm.

[3] Refer to the Company's ASX announcements dated 19 August 2025 and 23 July 2026.

Maverick Silver Project

Sun Silver's cornerstone asset, the Maverick Silver Project, is located 85km from the fully serviced mining town of Elko in Nevada and is surrounded by several world-class gold and silver mining operations including Barrick's Carlin Mine.

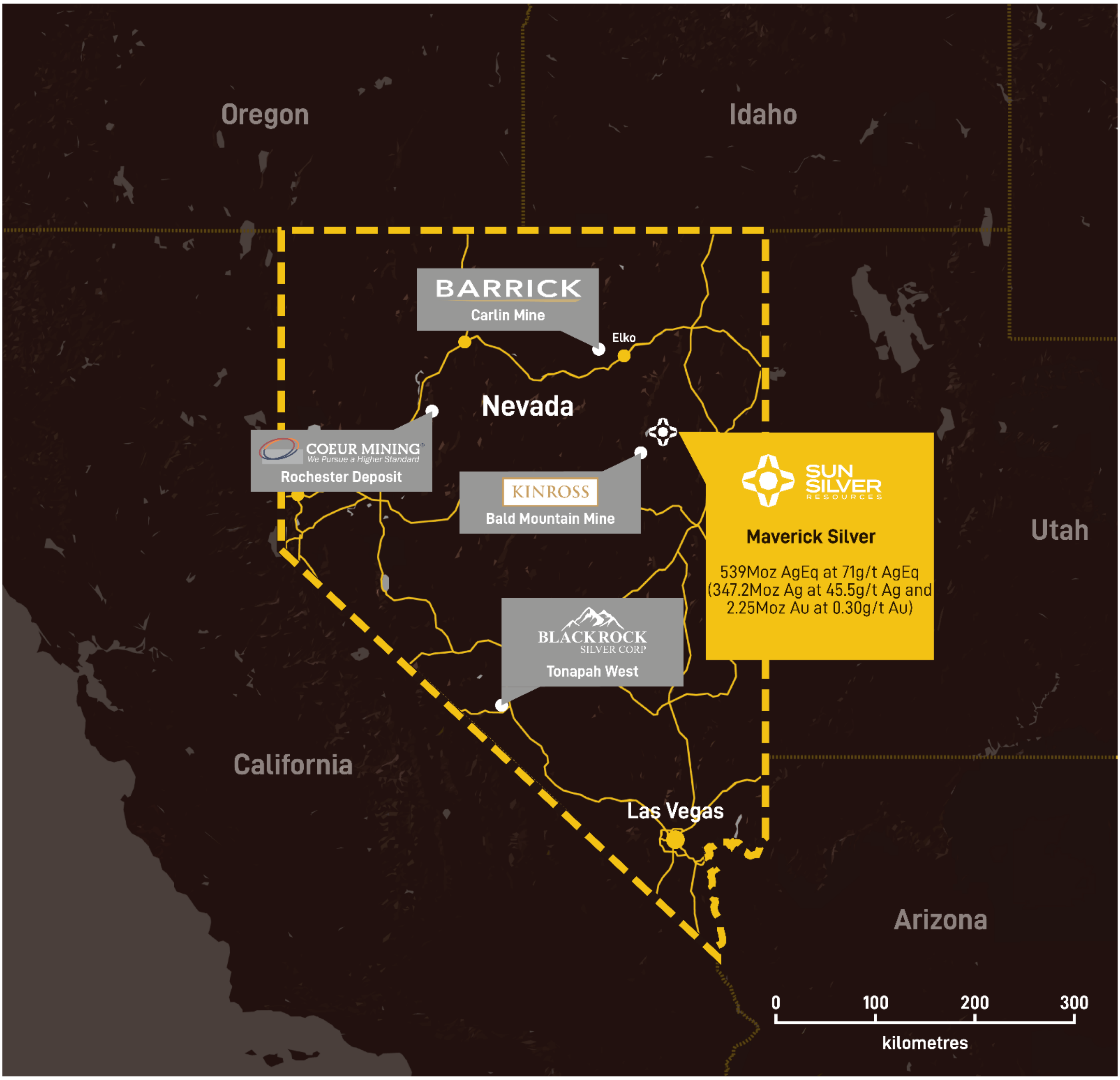


Figure 5 – Sun Silver's Maverick Silver Project location and surrounding operators.

Nevada is a globally recognised mining jurisdiction which was rated as the Number 1 mining jurisdiction in the world by the Fraser Institute in 2025.

The Project, which is proximal to the prolific Carlin Trend, hosts a JORC Inferred Mineral Resource of 237Mt grading 45.5g/t Ag and 0.30g/t Au for 347.2Moz of contained silver and 2.25Moz of contained gold (539Moz of contained silver equivalent)[4].

The deposit itself remains open along strike and at depth, with multiple mineralised intercepts located outside of the current Resource constrained model.

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board of Sun Silver Limited.

ENDS

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Forward-looking statements

*This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements, guidance, forecasts, estimates or projections in relation to future matters (**Forward Statements**) that involve risks and uncertainties, and which are provided as a general guide only. Forward Statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "anticipate", "estimate", "will", "should", "could", "may", "expects", "plans", "forecast", "target" or similar expressions and include, but are not limited to, indications of, or guidance or outlook on, future earnings or financial position or performance of the Company. The Company can give no assurance that these expectations will prove to be correct. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. None of the Company, its directors, employees, agents or advisers represent or warrant that such Forward Statements will be achieved or prove to be correct or gives any warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, completeness, likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any Forward Statement contained in this announcement. Actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements due to many important factors, risks and uncertainties. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward- looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this announcement, except as may be required under applicable laws.*

Competent Person Statement

The Exploration Results reported in this announcement are based on, and fairly represent, information and supporting documentation reviewed, and approved by Mr Brodie Box, MAIG. Mr Box is a consultant geologist at Cadre Geology and Mining and has adequate professional experience with the exploration and geology of the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Box consents to the form and context in which the Exploration Results are presented in this announcement.

*The information in this announcement that relates to previously reported Exploration Results or Estimates of Mineral Resources at the Maverick Silver Project is extracted from the Company's ASX announcements dated 24 September 2024, 14 January 2025, 26 March 2025, 2 July 2025, 19 August 2025, 3 September 2025, 15 October 2025, 20 November 2025, 26 November 2025, 9 December 2025, 23 July 2026 and 3 August 2026 (**Original Announcements**). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the relevant information contained in the Original Announcements and, in the case of Estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.*

[4] For previously reported estimates of mineral resources see Annexure A and the Company's ASX Announcement dated 9 December 2025.

Annexure A – Maverick Silver Project Mineral Resource Estimate

Classification	Cut-off (g/t AgEq)	Tonnes (Mt)	AgEq (Moz)	AgEq (g/t)	Ag (Moz)	Ag (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Au (g/t)
Inferred	**30**	**237.3**	**539**	**71**	**347.2**	**45.5**	**2.25**	**0.30**

1. Maverick Silver Mineral Resource estimated in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code).
2. Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 9 December 2025 for further details regarding the Maverick Silver Mineral Resource (**Original Announcement**). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the Original Announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the mineral resource estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

   References to metal equivalents (AgEq) are based on an equivalency ratio of 85, which is derived from a gold price of USD$2,433 and a silver price of USD$28.50 per ounce, being derived from the average monthly metal pricing for the last three years, and average metallurgical recovery. This is calculated as follows: AgEq = Silver grade + (Gold Grade x ((Gold Price * Gold Recovery) / (Silver Price * Silver Recovery))) i.e. AgEq (g/t) = Ag (g/t) + (Au (g/t) x ((2433 x 0.85) / (28.50 x 0.85))). Metallurgical recoveries of 85% have been assumed for both silver and gold. Preliminary metallurgical recoveries were disclosed in the Company's prospectus dated 17 April 2024, which included a review of metallurgical test work completed by the prior owners of Maverick Silver. Metallurgical recoveries for both gold and silver were recorded in similar ranges, with maximum metallurgical recoveries of up to 97.5% in preliminary historical metallurgical testing in respect of silver and up to 95.8% in respect of gold. Gold recoveries were commonly recorded in the range of 80% - 90%, and the midpoint of this range has been adopted at present in respect of both silver and gold. It is the Company's view that both elements referenced in the silver and gold equivalent calculations have a reasonable potential of being recovered and sold.

Appendix A – Drill hole details

Hole ID	Drill Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip/Azi	Precollar Depth (m)	Total Depth (m)
MR25-235	RCD	644528	4444008	2164	-90/000	152.4	335.28
MR26-226	DD	644543	4443872	2165	-80/120	N/A	350.52

*Coordinates in NAD83 UTM Zone 11N.

Appendix B – Drill assay results

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Type	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
MR25-235	0	137.16	NO SAMPLE				
MR25-235	137.16	170.69	HCORE	NSR	0.09		
MR25-235	170.69	171.85	HCORE	0.4	0.05	564	58
MR25-235	171.85	172.21	NO SAMPLE	NS	0		
MR25-235	172.21	173	HCORE	1.9	0	495	37
MR25-235	173	173.74	HCORE	3.4	0.01	430	229
MR25-235	173.74	175.26	HCORE	8.7	0.01	335	44
MR25-235	175.26	176.78	HCORE	8.9	0	327	133
MR25-235	176.78	177.88	HCORE	7.4	0.01	529	198
MR25-235	177.88	178.86	HCORE	92.8	0.02	576	123
MR25-235	178.86	179.83	HCORE	16.7	0.13	1636	485
MR25-235	179.83	181.36	HCORE	14.3	0.07	3759	768
MR25-235	181.36	182.58	HCORE	96.8	0.15	8431	2556
MR25-235	182.58	183.18	HCORE	69.2	0.11	10000	11687
MR25-235	183.18	184.4	HCORE	75.5	0.13	10000	5002
MR25-235	184.4	185.93	HCORE	37.6	0.01	10000	3099
MR25-235	185.93	187.45	HCORE	10.4	0.11	4487	1980
MR25-235	187.45	188.98	HCORE	7.4	0.04	1771	337
MR25-235	188.98	190.5	HCORE	8.8	0.02	1329	101
MR25-235	190.5	192.02	HCORE	6.9	0.03	1038	45
MR25-235	192.02	193.55	HCORE	4.6	0	977	34
MR25-235	193.55	195.07	HCORE	4.1	0.06	2037	50
MR25-235	195.07	195.29	HCORE	1.9	0.11	5736	290
MR25-235	195.29	196.2	HCORE	1.6	0.26	3659	105
MR25-235	196.2	196.99	HCORE	14.6	0.02	6000	113
MR25-235	196.99	197.3	HCORE	2	0.11	10000	559

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Type	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
MR25-235	197.3	198.12	HCORE	14.7	0.05	4322	2986
MR25-235	198.12	199.64	HCORE	85.1	0	5677	375
MR25-235	199.64	201.17	HCORE	238	0.05	603	1702
MR25-235	201.17	202.69	HCORE	965	0	947	8070
MR25-235	202.69	203.61	HCORE	212	0.2	1098	1826
MR25-235	203.61	204.37	HCORE	113	0.04	3157	573
MR25-235	204.37	205.74	NO SAMPLE	NS	0.26		
MR25-235	205.74	205.92	HCORE	108	0	1628	205
MR25-235	205.92	207.26	NO SAMPLE	NS	0.16		
MR25-235	207.26	207.57	HCORE	32.1	0.06	1666	1270
MR25-235	207.57	208.18	NO SAMPLE	NS	0.07		
MR25-235	208.18	209.7	HCORE	25.6	0.01	1046	163
MR25-235	209.7	210.59	HCORE	69.9	0.03	1655	114
MR25-235	210.59	210.92	HCORE	64.1	0.04	1339	205
MR25-235	210.92	211.53	HCORE	5.5	0.01	600	84
MR25-235	211.53	212.14	HCORE	10.6	0.02	4457	256
MR25-235	212.14	212.75	HCORE	14.8	0.09	615	274
MR25-235	212.75	213.66	HCORE	91.9	0.03	5497	12291
MR25-235	213.66	214.03	HCORE	79.6	0.07	1904	6264
MR25-235	214.03	214.58	HCORE	111	0.04	1406	908
MR25-235	214.58	214.88	HCORE	169	0	822	761
MR25-235	214.88	215.25	HCORE	292	0.11	6837	4734
MR25-235	215.25	215.74	HCORE	73.7	0	5357	457
MR25-235	215.74	216.41	HCORE	19.8	0.06	1181	1114
MR25-235	216.41	217.17	HCORE	23.3	0	1108	825
MR25-235	217.17	218.48	HCORE	21.7	0.08	992	712
MR25-235	218.48	218.85	HCORE	30.5	0	1164	396
MR25-235	218.85	219.15	HCORE	24.7	0.06	2503	303
MR25-235	219.15	220.07	HCORE	12.1	0	707	314
MR25-235	220.07	220.98	HCORE	10.6	0.07	1107	281
MR25-235	220.98	221.35	HCORE	402	0.18	1617	684
MR25-235	221.35	221.65	HCORE	5304	0.27	1287	9392
MR25-235	221.65	222.5	HCORE	56.4	0.35	1016	199
MR25-235	222.5	222.69	HCORE	46	0.26	3773	128
MR25-235	222.69	222.81	NO SAMPLE	NS	0.35		
MR25-235	222.81	223.42	HCORE	40.4	0.21	2214	194
MR25-235	223.42	223.63	HCORE	70.9	0.27	10000	477
MR25-235	223.63	224.33	HCORE	51.7	0.29	1642	225
MR25-235	224.33	225.86	HCORE	19	0.23	896	306
MR25-235	225.86	226.71	HCORE	45.2	0.48	655	1982
MR25-235	226.71	227.08	NO SAMPLE	NS	0.2		
MR25-235	227.08	228.3	HCORE	44.8	0.18	1019	107
MR25-235	228.3	228.42	NO SAMPLE	NS	0.27		
MR25-235	228.42	228.6	HCORE	20.9	0.25	634	58
MR25-235	228.6	229.88	NO SAMPLE	NS	0.24		
MR25-235	229.88	230.98	HCORE	21.8	0.28	403	170
MR25-235	230.98	231.28	NO SAMPLE	NS	0.38		
MR25-235	231.28	231.53	HCORE	24.6	0.21	420	66
MR25-235	231.53	231.65	NO SAMPLE				
MR25-235	231.65	233.17	HCORE	33.2	0.15	290	298
MR25-235	233.17	234.7	HCORE	28.1	0.6	391	707
MR25-235	234.7	235.09	HCORE	35.6	1.22	475	759
MR25-235	235.09	236.37	HCORE	30.5	0.29	706	270
MR25-235	236.37	237.13	NO SAMPLE	NS	0.79		
MR25-235	237.13	238.26	HCORE	130	0.8	825	4680
MR25-235	238.26	239.33	HCORE	31.1	0.55	510	1768
MR25-235	239.33	240.18	HCORE	79.6	0.13	1482	721
MR25-235	240.18	240.49	HCORE	21.4	0.09	488	110
MR25-235	240.49	241.77	HCORE	22.9	0.08	840	123
MR25-235	241.77	242.32	NO SAMPLE	NS	0.05		
MR25-235	242.32	243.54	HCORE	34.4	0.02	564	278
MR25-235	243.54	244.6	HCORE	27.2	0.06	672	165
MR25-235	244.6	245.73	HCORE	23.9	0.08	2791	102
MR25-235	245.73	246.89	NO SAMPLE	NS	0.41		
MR25-235	246.89	247.8	HCORE	13	0.21	271	141
MR25-235	247.8	248.56	HCORE	17.4	0.14	397	199
MR25-235	248.56	249.97	HCORE	12.3	0.19	163	74
MR25-235	249.97	251.16	NO SAMPLE	NS	0.01		
MR25-235	251.16	252.16	HCORE	3.1	0.01	981	210

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Type	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
MR25-235	252.16	252.98	NO SAMPLE	NS	0		
MR25-235	252.98	253.9	HCORE	4.2	0.02	855	66
MR25-235	253.9	255.33	HCORE	5.4	0	308	209
MR25-235	255.33	255.51	HCORE	13	0	595	493
MR25-235	255.51	256.21	HCORE	64.8	0	1798	353
MR25-235	256.21	256.76	HCORE	18.2	0	520	483
MR25-235	256.76	257.31	HCORE	20.7	0.02	409	328
MR25-235	257.31	258.41	HCORE	3.3	0.04	274	141
MR25-235	258.41	259.08	HCORE	2.9	0.05	404	185
MR25-235	259.08	260.12	HCORE	4.3	0	344	221
MR25-235	260.12	261.49	HCORE	17.3	0	328	380
MR25-235	261.49	261.67	NO SAMPLE	NS	0		
MR25-235	261.67	262.13	HCORE	24.7	0.01	264	302
MR25-235	262.13	263.65	HCORE	9.8	0	131	136
MR25-235	263.65	265.18	HCORE	7.3	0.02	121	123
MR25-235	265.18	266.4	HCORE	6.4	0.39	146	174
MR25-235	266.4	267.04	HCORE	3.9	0.33	100	80
MR25-235	267.04	267.22	NO SAMPLE	NS	0.45		
MR25-235	267.22	268.22	HCORE	6.1	0.7	215	106
MR25-235	268.22	269.75	HCORE	6.9	1.25	292	81
MR25-235	269.75	271.27	HCORE	7.2	1.11	316	98
MR25-235	271.27	272.8	HCORE	3.9	1.28	487	211
MR25-235	272.8	274.32	HCORE	3.1	2.22	491	226
MR25-235	274.32	275.84	HCORE	3	1.93	176	85
MR25-235	275.84	276.91	HCORE	3.4	1.91	131	73
MR25-235	276.91	277.37	HCORE	9.2	2.17	452	100
MR25-235	277.37	278.89	HCORE	5	3	809	75
MR25-235	278.89	280.42	HCORE	8	1.25	463	99
MR25-235	280.42	281.94	HCORE	18.1	1.83	571	905
MR25-235	281.94	283.46	HCORE	3	0.96	375	101
MR25-235	283.46	284.99	HCORE	1.7	0.93	753	85
MR25-235	284.99	285.96	HCORE	7.9	1.73	957	75
MR25-235	285.96	286.51	HCORE	11.7	1.14	272	154
MR25-235	286.51	287.43	HCORE	7.3	0.41	1358	78
MR25-235	287.43	288.34	HCORE	1.7	2.88	419	66
MR25-235	288.34	289.56	HCORE	0.8	4.8	194	26
MR25-235	289.56	291.08	HCORE	0.6	2.08	260	20
MR25-235	291.08	292.61	HCORE	-0.3	0.95	161	22
MR25-235	292.61	294.13	HCORE	-0.3	0.64	112	14
MR25-235	294.13	295.66	HCORE	-0.3	0.97	458	32
MR25-235	295.66	297.18	HCORE	-0.3	0.97	437	38
MR25-235	297.18	298.7	HCORE	-0.3	0.51	732	37
MR25-235	298.7	300.23	HCORE	-0.3	0	188	15
MR25-235	300.23	301.75	HCORE	-0.3	0.59	149	22
MR25-235	301.75	302.97	HCORE	0.8	0	283	38
MR25-235	302.97	304.5	HCORE	-0.3	0.99	1768	77
MR25-235	304.5	305.78	HCORE	-0.3	0	846	66
MR25-235	305.78	307.3	HCORE	-0.3	0.29	964	71
MR25-235	307.3	307.67	HCORE	-0.3	0.31	807	55
MR25-235	307.67	308.24	HCORE	-0.3	2.18	676	60
MR25-235	308.24	309.37	HCORE	-0.3	0.31	964	55
MR25-235	309.37	310.9	HCORE	-0.3	0.41	203	18
MR25-235	310.9	312.42	HCORE	-0.3	1.13	116	18
MR25-235	312.42	313.94	HCORE	0.4	0.78	53	12
MR25-235	313.94	315.47	HCORE	-0.3	0.16	95	27
MR25-235	315.47	316.99	HCORE	0.3	0.17	83	21
MR25-235	316.99	318.52	HCORE	0.4	0.11	52	13
MR25-235	318.52	320.04	HCORE	9.9	0.66	583	85
MR25-235	320.04	320.34	HCORE	769	0.49	386	735
MR25-235	320.34	320.83	NO SAMPLE	NS	0.45		
MR25-235	320.83	321.35	HCORE	20.1	0.57	204	66
MR25-235	321.35	321.87	NO SAMPLE	NS	0.49		
MR25-235	321.87	323.09	HCORE	14.4	0.72	174	60
MR25-235	323.09	324.61	HCORE	11.5	0.34	140	45
MR25-235	324.61	325.83	HCORE	19.2	0.31	512	112
MR25-235	325.83	326.32	HCORE	2.7	0.41	811	171
MR25-235	326.32	327.11	HCORE	1	1.02	509	126
MR25-235	327.11	327.96	HCORE	2.5	0.75	908	133
MR25-235	327.96	328.42	HCORE	-0.3	0.46	504	98

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Type	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
MR25-235	328.42	329.18	NO SAMPLE	NS	0.34		
MR25-235	329.18	330.4	HCORE	0.5	0	177	68
MR25-235	330.4	331.32	HCORE	-0.3	0.27	145	55
MR25-235	331.32	331.99	HCORE	-0.3	2.23	110	54
MR25-235	331.99	332.23	NO SAMPLE	NS	1.05		
MR25-235	332.23	333.76	HCORE	-0.3	0.47	124	61
MR25-235	333.76	335.28	HCORE	-0.3	0.63	108	55
MR26-226	0	199.19	HCORE	NSR			
MR26-226	199.19	200.35	HCORE	0.5	1.08	156	107
MR26-226	200.35	200.99	HCORE	-0.3	0	265	107
MR26-226	200.99	202.39	HCORE	1	0.12	234	86
MR26-226	202.39	202.69	HCORE	0.8	0	240	105
MR26-226	202.69	203.45	HCORE	0.3	0.25	133	113
MR26-226	203.45	204.22	HCORE	0.6	0	232	65
MR26-226	204.22	204.92	HCORE	1.5	0.26	414	140
MR26-226	204.92	205.98	HCORE	0.4	0	275	61
MR26-226	205.98	207.26	HCORE	-0.3	0.4	533	493
MR26-226	207.26	208.79	HCORE	0.3	0.14	400	665
MR26-226	208.79	210.31	HCORE	0.5	0.13	406	150
MR26-226	210.31	211.84	HCORE	0.4	0.5	440	194
MR26-226	211.84	212.57	HCORE	0.4	0	452	182
MR26-226	212.57	214.09	HCORE	1	0.78	335	151
MR26-226	214.09	214.88	HCORE	0.7	0.26	223	60
MR26-226	214.88	216.41	HCORE	0.5	0.57	316	57
MR26-226	216.41	217.93	HCORE	0.4	0.74	238	101
MR26-226	217.93	219.46	HCORE	1.1	0.44	62	28
MR26-226	219.46	220.98	HCORE	1.2	0	115	55
MR26-226	220.98	221.5	HCORE	5.2	0.71	108	28
MR26-226	221.5	222.5	HCORE	2.4	0.36	261	57
MR26-226	222.5	223.21	HCORE	2	0.39	440	133
MR26-226	223.21	224.03	HCORE	4	0	497	76
MR26-226	224.03	224.94	HCORE	5.2	0.27	489	145
MR26-226	224.94	225.55	HCORE	9.9	0.24	504	90
MR26-226	225.55	226.25	HCORE	17.2	0.2	489	111
MR26-226	226.25	226.77	NO SAMPLE	NS	0		
MR26-226	226.77	227.08	HCORE	25.2	0.31	302	63
MR26-226	227.08	227.78	NO SAMPLE	NS	0		
MR26-226	227.78	228.6	HCORE	49.7	0.23	282	82
MR26-226	228.6	230.12	HCORE	3.8	0.16	186	54
MR26-226	230.12	230.31	HCORE	5.2	0.29	468	114
MR26-226	230.31	231.04	NO SAMPLE	NS	0.34		
MR26-226	231.04	231.65	HCORE	2.2	0.32	400	87
MR26-226	231.65	233.17	HCORE	0.9	0.81	368	110
MR26-226	233.17	234.7	HCORE	1.1	0.17	270	87
MR26-226	234.7	236.22	HCORE	1.2	0.17	119	66
MR26-226	236.22	237.74	HCORE	1.1	0.12	382	141
MR26-226	237.74	239.27	HCORE	0.8	0.35	278	92
MR26-226	239.27	240.79	HCORE	1.3	0	613	143
MR26-226	240.79	242.32	HCORE	4.5	0.26	559	397
MR26-226	242.32	242.96	HCORE	7.7	0.19	587	536
MR26-226	242.96	243.63	HCORE	8.6	0.22	1204	499
MR26-226	243.63	245	HCORE	13.9	0.61	745	796
MR26-226	245	245.36	HCORE	21	0.18	314	311
MR26-226	245.36	245.61	NO SAMPLE	NS	0		
MR26-226	245.61	246.25	HCORE	24.6	0.14	482	593
MR26-226	246.25	246.28	NO SAMPLE	NS	0.19		
MR26-226	246.28	246.52	HCORE	22.1	0.23	315	457
MR26-226	246.52	246.89	NO SAMPLE	NS	0.18		
MR26-226	246.89	247.1	HCORE	22.4	0.12	354	549
MR26-226	247.1	247.5	NO SAMPLE	NS	0.13		
MR26-226	247.5	248.75	HCORE	14.2	0.12	504	817
MR26-226	248.75	249.63	NO SAMPLE	NS	0.11		
MR26-226	249.63	249.94	HCORE	10.1	0.18	292	373
MR26-226	249.94	251.46	HCORE	71.5	0.28	821	825
MR26-226	251.46	252.98	HCORE	36	1.25	986	1713
MR26-226	252.98	254.51	HCORE	17.4	0.52	762	1345
MR26-226	254.51	255.12	HCORE	43.5	0.34	869	1242
MR26-226	255.12	256.03	HCORE	23.8	0.29	646	853
MR26-226	256.03	257.56	HCORE	17.5	0.37	521	616

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Type	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
MR26-226	257.56	258.17	HCORE	28	0.21	651	710
MR26-226	258.17	259.08	HCORE	19.5	0.13	635	637
MR26-226	259.08	260.6	HCORE	12	0.15	518	760
MR26-226	260.6	261.88	HCORE	18.2	0.06	640	632
MR26-226	261.88	263.04	HCORE	15.2	0.03	572	902
MR26-226	263.04	264.26	HCORE	12.4	0.01	686	1121
MR26-226	264.26	264.63	HCORE	110	0.05	581	1088
MR26-226	264.63	265.18	HCORE	13.5	0.04	615	921
MR26-226	265.18	266.7	HCORE	9.5	0.04	515	786
MR26-226	266.7	268.22	HCORE	10.7	0.02	718	1457
MR26-226	268.22	268.47	HCORE	16.5	0.04	582	989
MR26-226	268.47	268.96	HCORE	11.1	0.11	756	1816
MR26-226	268.96	269.29	HCORE	10.7	0.05	662	1536
MR26-226	269.29	270.66	HCORE	7.3	0	467	1008
MR26-226	270.66	271.27	HCORE	8.4	0.01	524	685
MR26-226	271.27	272.46	HCORE	29.7	0.01	861	422
MR26-226	272.46	273.19	HCORE	18.3	0	815	183
MR26-226	273.19	273.8	HCORE	37.7	0.01	1793	209
MR26-226	273.8	274.93	HCORE	24.6	0.01	2729	114
MR26-226	274.93	275.66	HCORE	7.9	0.02	1769	536
MR26-226	275.66	276.27	HCORE	10.1	0.01	232	87
MR26-226	276.27	277.79	HCORE	5.5	0.01	609	132
MR26-226	277.79	279.07	HCORE	3.7	0.01	113	95
MR26-226	279.07	280.42	HCORE	2.8	0.01	279	66
MR26-226	280.42	281.45	HCORE	5.8	0.17	137	56
MR26-226	281.45	282.37	HCORE	25.3	0.5	205	53
MR26-226	282.37	283.46	HCORE	5.5	0	123	41
MR26-226	283.46	284.87	HCORE	27.1	0.15	332	111
MR26-226	284.87	285.17	HCORE	8.4	0	217	69
MR26-226	285.17	286.51	HCORE	4.9	0.18	276	119
MR26-226	286.51	288.04	HCORE	135	0.1	355	207
MR26-226	288.04	288.95	HCORE	1	0.13	157	97
MR26-226	288.95	289.65	HCORE	1.1	0.06	129	66
MR26-226	289.65	290.05	HCORE	0.3	0.01	620	71
MR26-226	290.05	291.48	HCORE	0.7	0.02	338	52
MR26-226	291.48	291.94	HCORE	-0.3	0.01	181	29
MR26-226	291.94	292.3	NO SAMPLE	NS	0		
MR26-226	292.3	293.61	HCORE	-0.3	0.04	99	28
MR26-226	293.61	294.89	HCORE	0.5	0	70	34
MR26-226	294.89	295.66	HCORE	1.4	0	88	55
MR26-226	295.66	297.18	HCORE	4.2	0	108	64
MR26-226	297.18	298.7	HCORE	1.5	0	148	119
MR26-226	298.7	350.52	HCORE	NSR			

NS=No Sample, NSR = No Significant Result

JORC Code, 2012 – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Maverick Silver Gold Project

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• 2025 RC drilling includes reverse circulation drill chips which utilise a rotary wet splitter for wet sample collection at 5ft intervals (1.52m) into large bags contained in 3 gallon buckets which are dried before dispatch in effort to reduce loss of fines and produce representative sample. • 2025 and 2026 diamond drilling includes HQ and PQ core drilling from surface and as diamond tails. Core is measured and cut in half for sampling intervals 0.12 to 2m in length, averaging 1m. • 2025 and 2026 drill assay analysis of silver and multi-elements is by 4 acid digest with ICP-MS or OES, over limit silver (100g/t) analysed by gravimetric fire assay and gold analysed by 30g fire assay with ICP-OES. Overlimit Sb is reanalysed with higher grade range. • Samples delineated by drill string, downhole surveys utilise a Reflex Omni North Seeking Gyro calibrated prior to use, with readings taken approximately every 50ft. • All samples are weighed before analysis with samples averaging ~3kg.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).	• 2025 RC drilling used a Foremost Apex 65 track mounted rig drilling 5" holes. Drill intervals sampled via a traditional hammer setup (2ft lead between the bit interface and the sample return) which has shown the most reliable recovery. Water injection is used to maximise sample recovery due to ground conditions and is typical to the area. • 2025 diamond drilling used a track mounted Longyear LF 90 drill rig or Hydrocore 4000. • 2026 diamond drilling has used track mounted Hydracore 4000 and 5000 diamond rigs, a titan HD 50k and Alton HD900. • Diamond drilling is often as diamond tails with RC precollar depths varying based on mineralisation potential and overburden thickness. RC precollars from 2025 have been completed with diamond tails in 2026. • Diamond drilling is triple tubed for recovery, generally as HQ or PQ in size. • Core is not oriented due to ground conditions and most holes are drilled vertical.0.5
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.	**RC Drilling** • 2025 RC drilling utilizes a rotary wet splitter to maximise recovery of drill material and fines with samples in large 20x24" bags with water allowed to seep out through canvas bag before analysis. • Poor sample recovery is recorded by visual inspection and laboratory weights. • No Sample is generally due to broken ground conditions. • Sample recovery does not appear to contribute to a sample bias from results received so far. **DD Drilling** • Diamond drilling recoveries are measured on drill core and against run lengths. • Core loss is recorded as no sample intervals to avoid blending core loss with recovered material.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Core loss is typical in heavily broken ground, recoveries average over 85% • Engineered mud mixes and triple tubing techniques are used to maximise recovery of drill core
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 logging is qualitative in nature. • The historic dataset shows 50% of the total drill holes at the Project have been logged with a broad formation unit, 30% has detailed logging and 20% has not been logged. Legacy data compilation and relogging remains ongoing. • 100% of 2024 to 2026 drilling has been logged by Sun Silver. • Logging intervals are in imperial units and are converted to metric. • 2026 logging remains ongoing with drilling.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling 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.	**RC Drilling** • 5ft (1.52m) composite samples were taken during RC drilling. • RC drilling utilizes wet drilling with sampling via a rotary wet splitter. Large samples are taken in attempt to minimize loss of fines. **DD Drilling** • Diamond core is cut down the longitudinal axis with half core sampled. Sample lengths vary from 0.12m to 2m. Samples are made around intervals of core loss. • Sample sizes are considered to reflect industry standards, be appropriate for the material being sampled and show attempts made to improve recovery in broken difficult to drill ground. • 2025 drilling inserted standards, blanks, and duplicates into the sample stream at approximately 1 of each every 20 samples near mineralisation, and ~1 in 40 in overburden. • Core duplicates taken as quarter core,or collected as a second split from coarse crush material of the original sample.
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.	• Laboratory procedures are considered total (analysis of gold by fire assay, and all other elements by four-acid-digest). Overlimit samples are sent for re-assay by additional laboratory techniques. All silver over 100ppm is analysed by gravimetric fire assay. • Internal lab and field inserted QC as blanks, standards and duplicates show acceptable results. 2026 analysis is ongoing with each drill hole received. Failed QC is rectified through re-analysis of pulps as necessary.
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.	• Assay results have been converted between ppb,ppm and ounce/ton as required. • Assay intervals are converted between feet and metres (x0.3048). • Drilling is logged digitally and uploaded into a database along with digital exports from pXRF and gyro devices. • Historic Pre 2002 drill holes have a regression applied to the gold value of Au * 0.806 implemented by SGS from prior analysis. • 2025 twin drilling of historic Pre 2002 diamond core and 2025 RC drill holes shows good spatial correlation with some variation in grade distribution that is still under assessment. Core loss intervals are designated an assay result of 0 for all elements in core drilling which may cause differences to RC drilling. • 2026 twin drilling remains ongoing and is being used to verify historic results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• 2026 drilling is located via handheld GPS ± 5m accuracy. • 2024 and 2025 drilling and locatable historic collars have been surveyed by DGPS for accurate pickup. • Post 2002 drilling uses downhole gyro for surveys. • A 0.5m DTM is used for topographic control and is checked against DGPS elevation data on surveyed collars. • Historic data has been collected in NAD27, and transformed to the current Grid NAD 83 UTM Zone 11. All new data is recorded in NAD 83 UTM Zone 11.
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.	• Drill holes are generally on 60m and 120m spacing which is considered sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity for Mineral Resource classifications. • Sample lengths reported reflect down-hole drill sample lengths and length-weighted aggregates of it. • Samples were composited to nominal 1m intervals for QQ plot analysis only. These values are not specifically reported. Where the compositing process produced intervals shorter than 0.75m, grades were multiplied by the composite length (0.75 m or less) to convert them to gram-metre values, ensuring consistency with the 1 m composites. Composites equal to 1m retained their original grade values.
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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The drilling is predominantly conducted at or close to vertical with an average dip of -85°in historic drilling and -88 in 2024 holes and -87.5° in 2025 vertical drill holes. The dip is approximately perpendicular to the flat-lying mineralisation. • Angled drilling is being used to investigate cross-cutting mineralised structures or as extensional drilling off existing pads. • The drill orientation is not expected to have introduced any sampling bias with analysis ongoing for each drill hole.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Assay samples are prepared on site and collected by the laboratory's transport team or couriered to the laboratory by third party courier companies.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Sampling and drilling techniques are being refined for maximum recovery during drilling. Issues with sample recovery in fractured ground may result in missing sample intervals, and recoveries are recorded on a sample-by-sample basis into the drill logging database. • Twin drilling will be compared to historic drilling. • Wet drilling of RC holes is industry standard for deep drilling in Nevada due to ground conditions and is not expected to introduce sample bias. Verification of 2024 and 2025 RC assay results against field blanks and duplicates show generally good results. Comparison to twin drilling remains ongoing to investigate grade distribution. • 2025 & 2026 diamond core sample intervals around core loss to minimize grade spread where core has not been recovered, this may differ from historic core sampling techniques. • Wet drilling of RC holes is industry standard for deep drilling in Nevada due to ground conditions and is not expected to introduce sample bias. Verification of RC assay results against diamond core assay results remains ongoing. • Sample lengths are being reviewed for sample bias with short sample lgnths generally used to capture high-grade mineralised veins.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Maverick Silver Gold Project

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Maverick Springs property is in northeast Nevada, USA, ~85 km SE of the town of Elko, Nevada. The property currently consists of 989 Maverick, Willow and NMS unpatented lode mining claims registered with the US Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") with a total area of nearly 70sq km. • The tenements are held in the name of Artemis Exploration Company ("AEC") and Sun Silver. Sun Silver holds a 100% interest in the Maverick Springs Project. Bayan Springs North claims are being processed for transfer. • Gold and Silver Net Smelter Royalties (NSR) to tenement owner AEC of 5.9% which include ongoing advance royalty payments, and to Maverix Metals of 1.5% exists. AEC has additional NSR of 2.9% for all other metals. • The Bayan Springs North Project tenements have a 1.0% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty over the acquired claims, with Sun Silver retaining the right to repurchase 0.5% of the NSR royalty. • Archaeological surveys have been undertaken on certain areas of the Project to allow drilling activities. • All claims are in good standing and have been legally validated by a US based lawyer specialising in the field
Exploration done by other parties.	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gold exploration at the Project area has been carried out by three previous explorers – Angst, Inc from 1986-1992, Harrison Western Mining L.L.(Harrison) C in 1996, Newmont in 2001, Vista Gold Corp (Vista) and Silver Standard in 2002-2016. • Angst undertook first stage exploration with geochemical surveys, mapping, and drilling 128 drill holes for 39,625m outlining initial mineralisation at the project. • Harrison drilled 2 exploration holes in 1998 for 247m. • Vista advanced the project significantly drilling 54, mostly deep, RC holes over several years until 2006 which equated to ~15,267m. • Silver Standard completed 5 deep RC holes for 1,625m in 2008. • Reviews of the historic exploration show it was carried out to industry standards to produce data sufficient for mineral resource calculations.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Previous Technical Reports have identified the Maverick Springs mineralisation as a Carlin-type or sediment/carbonate-hosted disseminated silver-gold deposit. However, the 2022 review by SGS is of the opinion that the deposit has more affinity with a low-sulphidation, epithermal Au-Ag deposit. Recent fieldwork notes similarities to a Carbonate Replacement Deposit (CRD). The definition may be in conjecture, but the geological setting remains the same. The mineralisation is hosted in Permian sediments (limestones, dolomites). The sediments have been intruded locally by Cretaceous acidic to intermediate igneous rocks and overlain by Tertiary volcanics, tuffs and sediments and underlain by Paleozoic sediments.

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
		• Mineralisation in the silty limestones and calcareous clastic sediments is characterised by pervasive decalcification, weak to intense silicification and weak alunitic argillisation alteration, dominated by micron-sized silver and gold with related pyrite, stibnite and arsenic sulphides associated with intense fracturing and brecciation. • The mineralisation has formed a large sub-horizontal gently folded (antiformal) shaped zone with a shallow plunge to the south with the limbs of the arch dipping shallowly to moderately at 10-30° to the east and west from approximately 120m below surface to depths of over 500m below surface. • Horst and Graben features including faults and offsets appear to be present at the Project with the effect on mineralization yet to be fully understood.
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.*	• Relevant criteria is reported in the Appendix tables of this release. • Multi element assay data is received but only select elements that are material or have relationships have been reported. Reporting all 28 elements is not practical and their exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report. • Assay results are reported as received. Intervals outside of the mineralised zone are reported as Not Sampled or No Significant Result and deemed immaterial to the project at this stage.
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.*	• Length weighted averages are used to report drill results to account for variation in length of diamond drill samples. (sum of gram-meter assays divided by total interval length). • Aggregate intercepts that include missing samples or unassayed intervals (core loss) are designated a grade of 0.0015 g/t Au and 0.0034ppm Ag (half detection limit) in historic database, and zero in current results. • AgEq intervals are reported with a 20g/t AgEq cut off and internal dilution up to 20m to take into account core loss intervals and to better represent total intervals consistent with the broad mineralisation model. Higher grade zones within the broad mineralisation, or outside of it are reported at higher cutoffs between 50 to100g/t AgEq and reduced internal dilution. Antimony interval highlights are reported to 1000ppm cutoff with internal dilution up to 20m. • References to metal equivalents (AgEq) only relate to previously reported resources and are based on an equivalency ratio of 85, which is derived from a gold price of USD$2,433 and a silver price of USD$28.50 per ounce, being derived from the average monthly metal pricing for the last three years, and average metallurgical recovery. This is calculated as follows: AgEq = Silver grade + (Gold Grade x ((Gold Price * Gold Recovery) / (Silver Price * Silver Recovery))) i.e. AgEq (g/t) = Ag (g/t) + (Au (g/t) x ((2433 x 0.85) / (28.50 x 0.85))). Metallurgical recoveries of 85% have been assumed for both silver and gold

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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').*	• Drill hole intersections and reported as downhole drill intercepts and generally reflect true widths based on the flat-lying mineralisation and near to vertical drill holes. Long, angled holes often drop dip during drilling and represent true width with undulating mineralisation. Review of drill strings in 3D is used to verify this with any anomalies stated in the report.
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.*	• Figures are included in the report. Figures include data from historic holes previously reported and have not materially changed.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All assay intervals received have been reported for select elements material to this release Reporting all multi-elements is not practical and their exclusion is not considered material. • Low grades not considered material to the project are included as intervals in the appendix of results labeled No Significant Result. • Length-weighted intervals at silver equivalent cut-offs from 20 to 100g/t AgEq highlight the grade changes relevant to interval length in mineralised zones.
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.*	• Drilling and interpretation remain ongoing. • Metallurgical sample results are pending.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work to include drill testing shallow targets for antimony, silver and gold. • Drilling additional extensional holes to the northwest and southeast along the hinge. • Infill drilling areas of interest.