19th November 2024

Assays from 220m step-out hole MR24-198 return a 50m intercept at 70g/t AgEq

Maverick Springs drilling continues to confirm a significant mineralised extension to the north-west outside the existing Mineral Resource

Highlights:

- **Sun Silver's inaugural drill program at the Maverick Springs Silver-Gold Project returns more outstanding assay results, with hole MR24-198 intersecting 50m at 70g/t AgEq (43.9g/t Ag, 0.311g/t Au) from 248.41m down-hole, including:**
    - **3.05m at 423g/t AgEq from 294.13m (398g/t Ag, 0.293 g/t Au)**
- **Drilling continues to intersect thick, high-grade mineralisation outside the existing Mineral Resource area.**
- **Following receipt of all drill results from the program, Sun Silver will commence work to update the Mineral Resource Estimate with projections to include the north-western sector of the Property, targeting an update early next year.**
- **Antimony continues to be intercepted in drilling, adding to previous results including 3,889 ppm Sb over 1.5m from 199.63m in MR24-197[1].**

Sun Silver Limited (ASX Code: "**SS1**") ("**Sun Silver**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to advise that the inaugural drill program at its 100%-owned Maverick Springs Silver-Gold Project in Nevada, USA ("**Maverick Springs Project**" or "**the Project**") continues to deliver further wide, high-grade assays outside the existing Mineral Resource.

MR24-198 has returned a thick intercept of **50m of silver and gold mineralisation grading 70g/t AgEq** (43.9g/t Ag, 0.311g/t Au), including a high-grade zone of **3.05m at 423g/t AgEq (**398g/t Ag, 0.293 g/t Au).

This step-out drill hole sits 220m from historical drilling, confirming that thick mineralisation continues outside the existing Mineral Resource. Sun Silver's inaugural program comprises 7,500m of drilling focused on the north-western area of the Property beyond the current Mineral Resource boundary. The Company looks forward to receiving further assay results which will be incorporated into an updated Resource Estimate early next year.

[1] Refer Company Announcement dated 31 October 2024

Sun Silver Limited

1/1 Tully Road, East Perth
Western Australia 6004

info@sunsilver.com.au
www.sunsilver.com.au

Hole ID	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	AgEq (g/t)	From (m)
MR24-198	50.29	43.9	0.311	70.3	248.41
including	3.05	398	0.293	423	294.13

Table 1 – MR24-198 drill highlights (some values affected by rounding).

Antimony has continued to be intercepted in ongoing drilling with intercepts of up to 615.73 ppm Sb from 294.13m in MR24-198 adding to previous results including **3,888.9 ppm Sb from 199.63m** in MR24-197[2]. The exploration team is continuing to assess antimony throughout the historic deposit.

Hole ID	Interval (m)	Sb (ppm)	From (m)
MR24-197	13.72	1994.1	198.12
Incl.	1.52	3,888.9	199.64
MR24-197	1.52	1076.1	262.13
MR24-197	1.52	973.2	230.12
MR24-195	6.10	824.5	277.37

Table 2 – Recent Antimony (Sb) drill highlights[3] *.*

Analysis of the assay intervals compared with the previously reported pXRF analysis[4] from MR24-198 shows good correlation with minor variation. The silver grades continue to read lower in the pXRF and may be due to a loss of fines material in chip tray analysis.

pXRF intervals below include internal dilution (intervals of 0g/t Ag) for comparison purposes:

Analysis	Hole	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	From (m)
Assay	MR24-198	50	43.9	248.41
pXRF	MR24-198	40	26	257.56

Table 3 Assay vs pXRF intervals and grades

Metal equivalent factors for silver are based on in-situ resources and have not had recoveries applied. Metal equivalent AgEq uses a ratio of 85 and is calculated by Ag + (Au x 85). The equivalency ratio of 85 is selected based on a gold price of US$1,827 and a silver price of US$21.50 per ounce, which is derived from the average metal pricing from June ‘22 to June ’23.

Recent spot prices for gold at US$2,650 and silver at US$31.20 shows a ratio of 85, demonstrating continued validity of this number. 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.

Sun Silver Executive Director, Gerard O’Donovan, said*:*

“Our lab results continue to deliver consistently higher-grade and thicker intercepts than the current Mineral Resource average in the north-west zone.

“This bodes well for future drilling and is expected to make a significant contribution towards a revised Mineral Resource Estimate in the near future.”

[2] Refer Company Announcement dated 31 October 2024
[3] Refer Company Announcement dated 31 October 2024
[4] Refer Company Announcement dated 8 October 2024

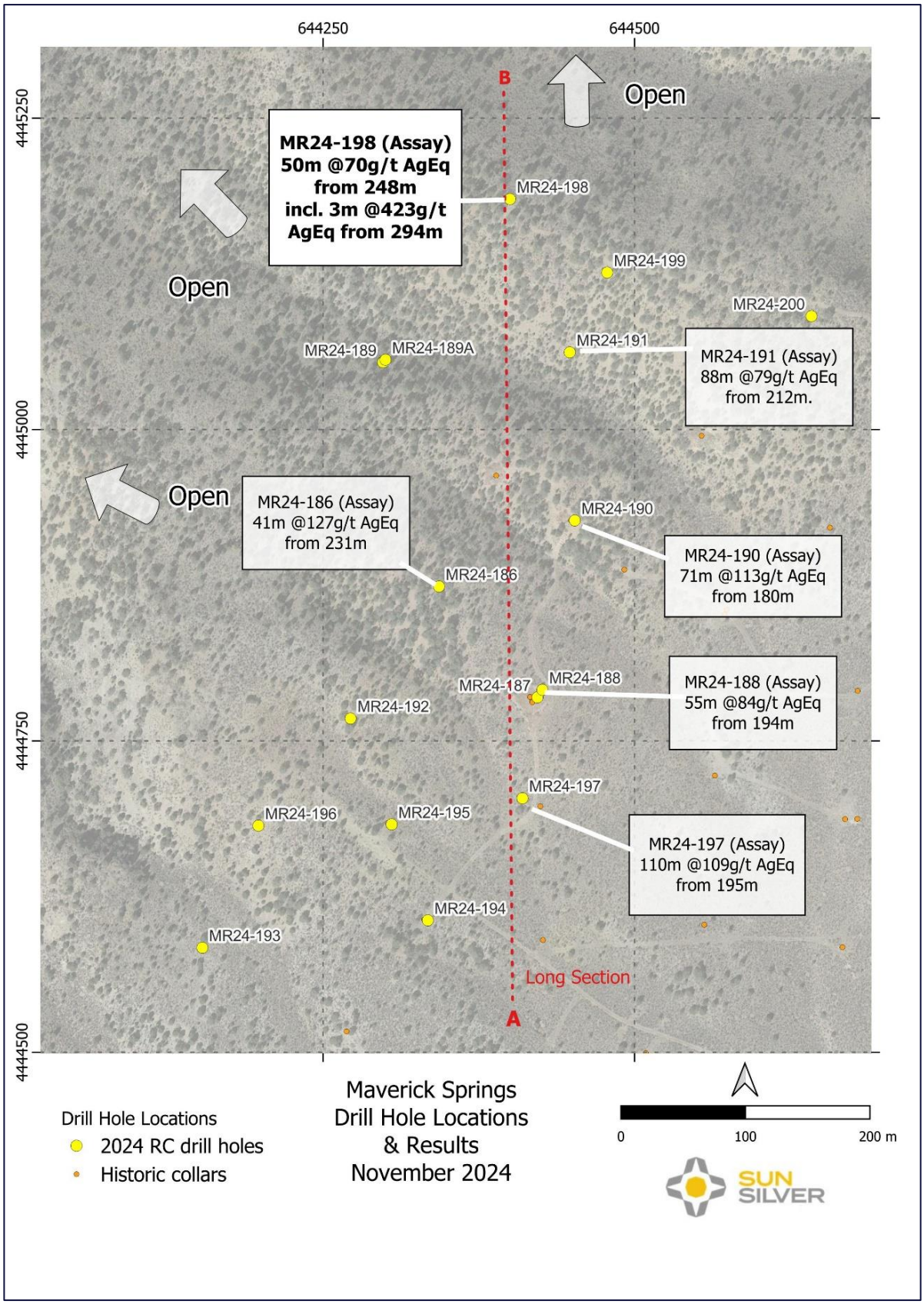

Figure 1 – Plan map of drill-hole locations [5].

[5] Refer Company Announcements dated 22 August 2024,12 & 24 September 2024 and 31 October 2024 for previous drill results.

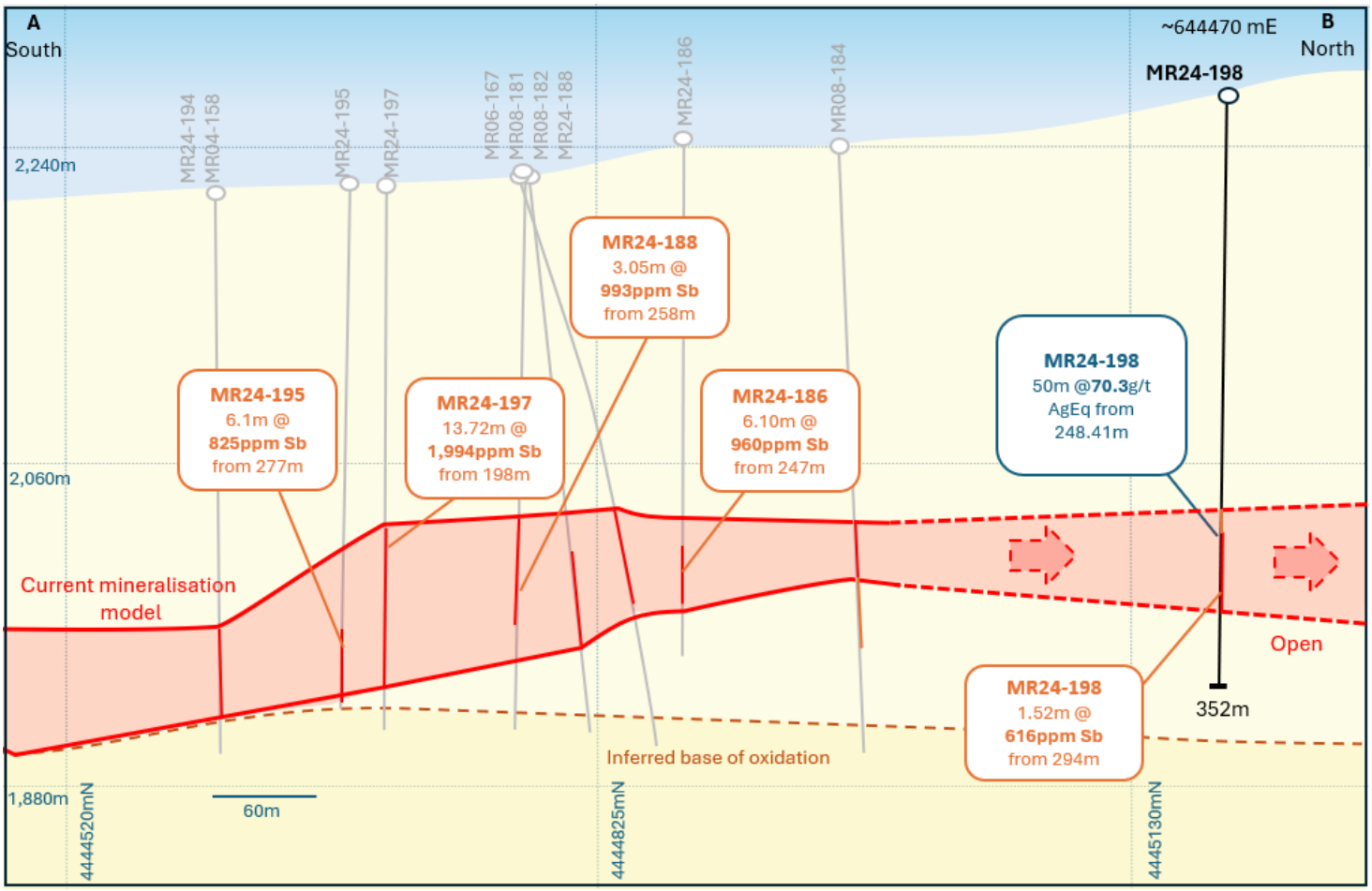

Figure 2 – Long-section of holes incl. MR24-198. [6]

[6] Refer Company Announcements dated 22 August 2024 and 31 October 2024 for previous drill results.

Maverick Springs Project

Sun Silver's cornerstone asset, the Maverick Springs 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.

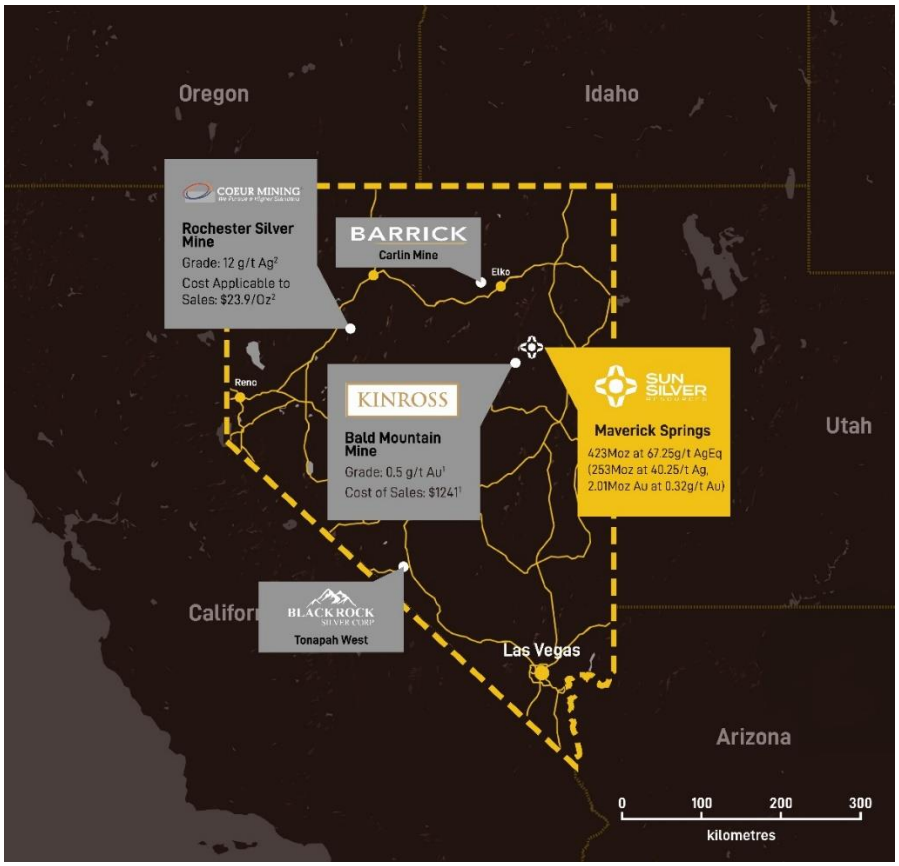

Figure 3 – Sun Silver's Maverick Springs asset location and surrounding operators.

Nevada is a globally recognised mining jurisdiction which was rated as the Number 1 mining jurisdiction in the world by the Fraser Institute in 2022.

The Project, which is proximal to the prolific Carlin Trend, hosts a JORC Inferred Mineral Resource of 195.7Mt grading 40.25g/t Ag and 0.32g/t Au for 253.3Moz of contained silver and 2.0Moz of contained gold (423Mozof contained silver equivalent)[7].

Metal equivalent factors for Silver are based on in situ resources and have not had recoveries applied. Metal equivalent AgEq uses a ratio of 85 and is calculated by Ag + Au x 85. The equivalency ratio of 85 is selected based on a gold price of $1,827USD and the silver price of $21.5USD per ounce, which is derived from the average metal pricing from June '22 to June '23. Recent spot price analysis of gold at $2650USD and silver at $31.2USD shows a ratio of 85, demonstrating continued validity of this number. It is the Company's view that all elements in the silver and gold equivalent calculations have a reasonable potential of being recovered and sold.

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

[7] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 28 August 2024.

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

ENDS

For more information:

Investors:
Gerard O' Donovan
Executive Director
Sun Silver
info@sunsilver.com.au

Media:
Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
P: +61 419 929 046
E: nicholas@readcorporate.com.au

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 geologist 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.

Competent Person Statement – Previous Results

*The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results or estimates of mineral resources at the Maverick Springs Project is extracted from the Company's ASX announcements dated 22 August 2024, 28 August 2024, 12 September 2024, 24 September 2024, 8 October 2024 and 31 October 2024 (**Original Announcements**). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the 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.*

Appendix 1 – Drill Collar Position

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth °	Dip °	Drill Year
MR24-186	294	644343	4444874	2245	0	-90	2024
MR24-187	178 (incomplete)	644422	4444785	2225	120	-70	2024
MR24-188	268	644426	4444791	2225	0	-90	2024
MR24-189	69m (abandoned)	644298	4445054	2253	0	-90	2024
MR24-189A	320	644300	4445056	2253	0	-90	2024
MR24-190	305	644452	4444927	2234	0	-90	2024
MR24-191	302	644448	4445062	2245	0	-90	2024
MR24-192	326	644272	4444768	2240	0	-90	2024
MR24-193	350	644153	4444584	2174	0	-90	2024
MR24-194	320	644334	4444606	2210	0	-90	2024
MR24-195	305	644305	4444683	2223	0	-90	2024
MR24-196	296	644198	4444682	2240	0	-90	2024
MR24-197	305	644410	4444704	2215	0	-90	2024
MR24-198	352	644400	4445126	2273	0	-90	2024
MR24-199	338	644478	4445091	2263	0	-90	2024
MR24-200	305	644642	4445091	2244	0	-90	2024

NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N

Appendix 2– Assay Results

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm
MR24-198	0.00	237.74	237.74	0.002	0.211	0.408	65.404
MR24-198	237.74	239.27	1.52	0.003	0.6	88.6	12.08
MR24-198	239.27	240.79	1.52	0.005	0.4	53.9	10.86
MR24-198	240.79	242.32	1.52	0.039	0.15	148.8	57.88
MR24-198	242.32	243.84	1.52	0.043	0.9	88.6	48.17
MR24-198	243.84	245.36	1.52	0.034	2	55	26.53
MR24-198	245.36	246.89	1.52	0.12	3.7	199.4	26.95
MR24-198	246.89	248.41	1.52	0.092	1.5	52.6	23.37
MR24-198	248.41	249.94	1.52	0.166	5.5	212	49.07
MR24-198	249.94	251.46	1.52	0.225	6.7	156.9	23.49
MR24-198	251.46	252.98	1.52	0.089	6.7	113.3	26.99
MR24-198	252.98	254.51	1.52	0.165	5	85.3	41.93
MR24-198	254.51	256.03	1.52	0.223	7	145.3	53.82
MR24-198	256.03	257.56	1.52	0.202	8.5	138.9	18.28
MR24-198	257.56	259.08	1.52	0.213	74.8	169.5	77.95
MR24-198	259.08	260.60	1.52	0.284	6.5	190.4	42.46
MR24-198	260.60	262.13	1.52	0.457	86.4	241.3	75
MR24-198	262.13	263.65	1.52	0.449	55.3	192.6	65.17
MR24-198	263.65	265.18	1.52	0.27	27	231.1	47.21
MR24-198	265.18	266.70	1.52	0.161	10.3	164.6	28.22

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm
MR24-198	266.70	268.22	1.52	0.186	7.7	135.3	28.44
MR24-198	268.22	269.75	1.52	0.349	4.1	234.6	52.85
MR24-198	269.75	271.27	1.52	0.261	3.4	82.6	49.64
MR24-198	271.27	272.80	1.52	0.67	7.2	250.4	110.17
MR24-198	272.80	274.32	1.52	1.06	4.6	861.2	405.29
MR24-198	274.32	275.84	1.52	0.273	3	249.7	70.46
MR24-198	275.84	277.37	1.52	0.634	8.9	897	71.85
MR24-198	277.37	278.89	1.52	0.779	7.7	2207.2	111.68
MR24-198	278.89	280.42	1.52	0.204	4.8	1172.2	78.15
MR24-198	280.42	281.94	1.52	0.187	13.5	800.8	75.04
MR24-198	281.94	283.46	1.52	0.464	22.1	1107.5	78.97
MR24-198	283.46	284.99	1.52	0.283	9.1	898.5	93.86
MR24-198	284.99	286.51	1.52	0.26	28.1	1246.6	147.53
MR24-198	286.51	288.04	1.52	0.272	52.2	1080.8	182.89
MR24-198	288.04	289.56	1.52	0.256	51.8	621.7	461.39
MR24-198	289.56	291.08	1.52	0.153	27.4	461.9	182.11
MR24-198	291.08	292.61	1.52	0.162	25.9	259.8	155.72
MR24-198	292.61	294.13	1.52	0.141	29.9	259.2	148.65
MR24-198	294.13	295.66	1.52	0.138	566	220.5	615.73
MR24-198	295.66	297.18	1.52	0.447	230	227.3	300.09
MR24-198	297.18	298.70	1.52	0.164	40.5	166.4	173.91
MR24-198	298.70	300.23	1.52	0.017	5.3	94.3	34.59
MR24-198	300.23	301.75	1.52	0.009	2.9	76.6	25.92
MR24-198	301.75	303.28	1.52	0.027	4.6	63.5	30.2
MR24-198	303.28	304.80	1.52	0.008	0.9	32	13.23
MR24-198	304.80	306.32	1.52	0.012	1.8	42.1	18.71
MR24-198	306.32	307.85	1.52	0.009	1.5	38.6	22.7
MR24-198	307.85	309.37	1.52	0.0015	0.8	35.3	15.54
MR24-198	309.37	310.90	1.52	0.006	0.4	23.6	16.4
MR24-198	310.90	312.42	1.52	0.005	0.4	21.4	18.37
MR24-198	312.42	313.94	1.52	0.005	0.3	20.9	17.01
MR24-198	313.94	315.47	1.52	0.019	2.2	79.7	31.47
MR24-198	315.47	316.99	1.52	0.007	0.7	38.7	33.28
MR24-198	316.99	318.52	1.52	0.003	0.4	42.7	45.53
MR24-198	318.52	320.04	1.52	0.004	1	44	46.88
MR24-198	320.04	321.56	1.52	0.006	0.8	53	114.99
MR24-198	321.56	323.09	1.52	0.003	0.5	50.9	92.83
MR24-198	323.09	324.61	1.52	0.0015	0.6	45.8	69.8
MR24-198	324.61	326.14	1.52	0.0015	0.15	14.3	17.14
MR24-198	326.14	327.66	1.52	0.008	0.5	29.9	19.67
MR24-198	327.66	329.18	1.52	0.0015	0.15	16.1	14.23
MR24-198	329.18	330.71	1.52	0.0015	0.15	7	3.04
MR24-198	330.71	332.23	1.52	0.0015	0.15	4.9	2.71
MR24-198	332.23	333.76	1.52	0.006	0.15	19.1	4.48

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm
MR24-198	333.76	335.28	1.52	0.0015	0.15	14.6	10.02
MR24-198	335.28	336.80	1.52	0.0015	0.15	8.3	5.29
MR24-198	336.80	338.33	1.52	0.0015	0.15	6.6	2.69
MR24-198	338.33	339.85	1.52	0.0015	0.15	11.2	2.29
MR24-198	339.85	341.38	1.52	0.003	0.15	10.6	2.08
MR24-198	341.38	342.90	1.52	0.0015	0.15	15	2.71
MR24-198	342.90	352.04	9.14	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR

Drill intervals in feet have been converted to metres. Below Detection Limit has been converted to half the detection limit. NSR = No Sample Returned.

JORC Code, 2012 – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Maverick Springs Silver Gold Project

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• 2024 RC drilling has used 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. • 2024 drill assay analysis of silver and multi-elements is by 4 acid digest with ICP-MS finish, over limit silver (100g/t) analysed by gravimetric fire assay and gold analysed by fire assay with ICP-OES finish. • Samples delineated by drill string and downhole surveys utilise a Reflex Omni X-42 North Seeking Gyro calibrated prior to use, with readings taken every 50ft.
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).	• 2024 RC drilling is using a 2013 Foremost MPD Explorer track mounted rig. A combination of a traditional or center face sampling hammer and a tricone bit have been used to maximise sample recovery in broken ground.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• 2024 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 recovery issues or relationships are known to exist at this stage.
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 55% of the total drill holes at the Project have been logged. Legacy data compilation remains ongoing. • 2024 drill logging is ongoing.
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.	• 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. • Sample sizes are considered to reflect industry standards, be appropriate for the material being sampled and show attempts made to improve recovery. • 2024 drilling is inserting standards, blanks, and duplicates into the sample stream at approximately 1 in 25 samples.
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.	• Internal lab QAQC and field inserted blanks, standards and duplicates inserted into the 2024 sample stream show acceptable results so far with only 4 drill holes analysed.
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.	• 2024 drilling is logged digitally and uploaded into a database along with digital exports from pXRF and gyro devices. • 2024 drilling includes twin drilling of historic drill holes with positive correlations so far and analysis ongoing. • Assay data below detection limit is reported as a negative from the lab, this has been converted to a number half the detection limit, so

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		no negative values are in the database for future resource work. Eg. --0.05 is changed to 0.025. • Assay results have been converted between ppb,ppm and ounce/ton • Assay intervals are converted between feet and metres (x0.3048).
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.	• Drill holes were located using handheld GPS, with accuracy to within 5m. 2024 drilling and any locatable historic collars will be surveyed by DGPS in the future. • 2024 drilling uses downhole gyro for surveys. • A 0.5m DTM is used for topographic control. • Historic data has been collected in NAD27, and transformed to the current Grid 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.	• Samples have not been composited. Sample lengths reported reflect down hole drill sample lengths and aggregates of it (5ft /1.5m).
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. The dip is approximately perpendicular to the flat-lying mineralisation. • Angled drilling is being used to investigate cross-cutting mineralised structures, with assessment ongoing. • The drill orientation is not expected to have introduced any sampling bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• 2024 samples are prepared on site and collected by the laboratory's transport team.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No review for 2024 drilling. • 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.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Maverick Springs Silver Gold Project

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Maverick Springs property is in northeast Nevada, USA, ~85 km SE of the town of Elko, Nevada. The property currently consists of 247 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 approximately 4800 acres. • The tenements are held in the name of Artemis Exploration Company ("AEC"). Sun Silver acquired a 100% interest in the Maverick Springs Project properties from Element79 in early 2024. • 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%. Additional NSR of 2.9% exists for all other metals. • 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 and silver exploration at the Project area has been carried out by previous explorers – Angst, Inc from 1986-1992, Harrison Western Mining L.LC.(Harrison) 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 RC and diamond 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 drill 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. Carbonate replacement deposits also have similar settings and characteristics. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • 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.
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o 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	• Drill information relevant to this release has been provided above. • Down hole lengths are recorded in feet locally and have been converted to metres by multiplication by 0.3048.
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	• Intersection calculations are averages weighted to standard sample length (5ft, or 1.52m) • Metal equivalent factors for Silver are based on in situ resources and have not had recoveries applied. Metal equivalent AgEq uses a ratio of 85 and is calculated by Ag + Au x 85. The equivalency ratio of 85 is selected based on a gold price of $1,827USD and the silver price of $21.5USD per ounce, which is derived from the average metal pricing from June ‘22 to June ’23. Recent spot price analysis of gold at $2650USD and silver at $31.2USD shows a ratio of 85, demonstrating continued validity of this number. It is the Company’s view that all elements in the silver and gold equivalent calculations have a reasonable potential of being recovered and sold..

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 may not always be true widths but generally thought to be close to based on the flat-lying mineralisation and near to vertical drill holes. Review of drill strings in 3D is used to verify this.
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.	• Appropriate maps and figures have been included in this announcement.
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	• Relevant assay data for Ag, Au, As and Sb has been included with additional elements received from analysis not deemed necessary. The top unmineralised section of each hole has been reported as length weighted averages to improve practicality of reporting as they are typically low grade.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances	• All relevant and material exploration data for the target areas discussed, have been reported or referenced.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Further work will include but not limited to systematic geological mapping, channel and rock chip sampling, soil sampling, pXRF and/or LIBS measurements, geophysics, structural interpretation, historic data compilation, and drilling to identify suitable host rock geology and structural architecture for silver/gold mineralisation • Diagrams are included in the release.