7th November 2025

Near-Surface Antimony Intercepts Reinforce Growth Potential at Maverick Springs

Results from Ongoing Re-Assay Program Showcase Maverick Springs' Strategic Potential Amid Landmark U.S. Critical Minerals Investments

Highlights:

- **Historic drillhole re-assay program confirms near surface antimony zones:**
  - **MR013 – 4.57m at 0.16% Sb from 4.57m**
  - **MR126 – 18.4m at 0.12% Sb from 27.9m including 9.78m at 0.17% Sb from 30.3m**
  - **MR001 – 1.53m at 0.13% Sb from 27.4m**
- **Other notable intercepts from within the main silver-gold mineralisation body include:**
  - **MR050 – 29.6m at 0.1% Sb from 184m, including 4.27m @0.26% Sb from 207.3m**
- **Results continue to strengthen the potential for a maiden antimony Mineral Resource estimate at Maverick Springs, complementing the existing large-scale silver-gold system**
- **JPMorgan invests US$75 million in Perpetua Resources as the first investment from its inaugural US$1.5 trillion Security and Resiliency Fund, highlighting the rising strategic importance of U.S. antimony and reinforcing the relevance of Sun Silver's Maverick Springs project as a domestic critical minerals opportunity[1]**

Sun Silver Limited (ASX Code: **"SS1"**) ("**Sun Silver**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to provide a further update regarding the ongoing multi-element re-assay program at its Maverick Springs Silver-Gold Project in Nevada, USA ("**Maverick Springs Project**" or "**the Project**").

Re-assay Results Continue to Expand Antimony Potential

The latest re-assay results have confirmed zones of antimony mineralisation extending to near surface within the 2.4km by 1.4km silver-gold Mineral Resource footprint. Together with planned validation drilling, the program is aimed at defining the distribution of antimony across the broader Ag-Au system. The resulting

[1] Reference: https://www.reuters.com/business/finance/jpmorgan-picks-perpetua-resources-15-trillion-security-funds-first-investment-2025-10-27/

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dataset will underpin upcoming mineralisation modelling, expected to lead to a potential maiden antimony Mineral Resource estimate.

Sun Silver Managing Director, Andrew Dornan, said*:*

"The latest re-assay results from Maverick Springs confirm near-surface antimony mineralisation, further adding to our robust dataset. Maverick Springs, based in Nevada, with its widespread antimony mineralisation, is well-positioned to benefit from the growing focus on domestic critical minerals funding, highlighted by JPMorgan's recent landmark investment in Perpetua Resources from its US$1.5 trillion Security and Resiliency Fund."

Multi-Element Re-Assay Program Advancing

As part of Sun Silver's broader strategy to unlock the full multi-commodity potential of the Maverick Springs Project, the Company is nearing completion of an extensive re-assay campaign. The program targeted historical pulp samples held in storage, and where unavailable, remaining drill core and coarse rejects. These materials, previously analysed for silver and gold only, underwent comprehensive multi-element testing via four acid digest methods at American Assay Laboratories. The drill holes include some pulps from historic conventional rotary or hammer drilling (CR and CH) which will not be used in any resource work but are being used to highlight mineralisation and target areas.

Emergence of U.S. Critical Minerals Funding Highlighted by JPMorgan's Stake in Perpetua Resources

JPMorgan Chase has made its inaugural investment from its recently established US$1.5 trillion Security and Resiliency Initiative, committing US$75 million for a nearly 3% stake in Perpetua Resources. The initiative is designed to strengthen supply chain security and resilience across critical sectors, with a particular focus on domestic sources of essential minerals. The investment highlights the strategic importance of antimony, a key mineral used in defence, renewable energy, and industrial applications.

Furthermore, the investment underscores the growing recognition of antimony as a critical mineral and highlights silver's emergence on the U.S. Department of the Interior's Draft Critical Minerals List, reinforcing global efforts to diversify supply chains and reduce reliance on foreign sources. For companies like Sun Silver, advancing projects such as the Maverick Springs Project, which hosts widespread antimony mineralisation alongside silver and gold, presents a significant opportunity. The increasing focus on domestic critical minerals, including silver and antimony, is expected to strengthen investor interest and support for projects that contribute to U.S. and global mineral security.

Table 1 – Multi-element Re-assay Antimony Result Highlights

Hole	Interval (m)	Sb %	From (m)
MR001	1.53	0.13	27.43
MR013	4.57	0.16	4.57
MR016	1.53	0.11	164.59
MR050	1.22	0.17	186.84
MR050	2.74	0.14	193.7
MR050	1.99	0.13	198.42
MR050	4.27	0.27	207.26
MR054	1.83	0.68	131.98
MR054	1.53	0.38	145.69
MR054	2.74	0.11	158.5
MR060	3.05	0.34	281.94
MR061	7.62	0.14	374.9
MR061	1.52	0.12	449.58
MR061	1.52	0.11	464.82
MR062	1.22	0.20	277.37
MR090	1.53	0.42	504.44
MR090	1.52	0.11	513.59
MR090	1.52	0.11	516.64
MR126	9.78	0.17	30.3
MR126	1.22	0.15	41.76
MR126	2.98	0.20	128.69
MR126	1.59	0.11	200.13
MR126	1.52	0.13	204.22
MR126	1.13	0.55	212.38

Antimony assay results continue to reveal mineralised zones, with broad intervals exceeding 100ppm Sb closely associated with the established silver-gold mineralisation at the Project. Within these broader zones, higher-grade domains commonly exceed 500ppm and frequently reach 1,000ppm (0.1% Sb). The distribution of these high-grade zones, along with shallower intervals above the main mineralised body, is being closely investigated to better understand the controls on antimony mineralisation and identify further opportunities at Maverick Springs.

Currently over 75 historical holes have been submitted for multi-element assay with remaining results are expected throughout Q4 2025.

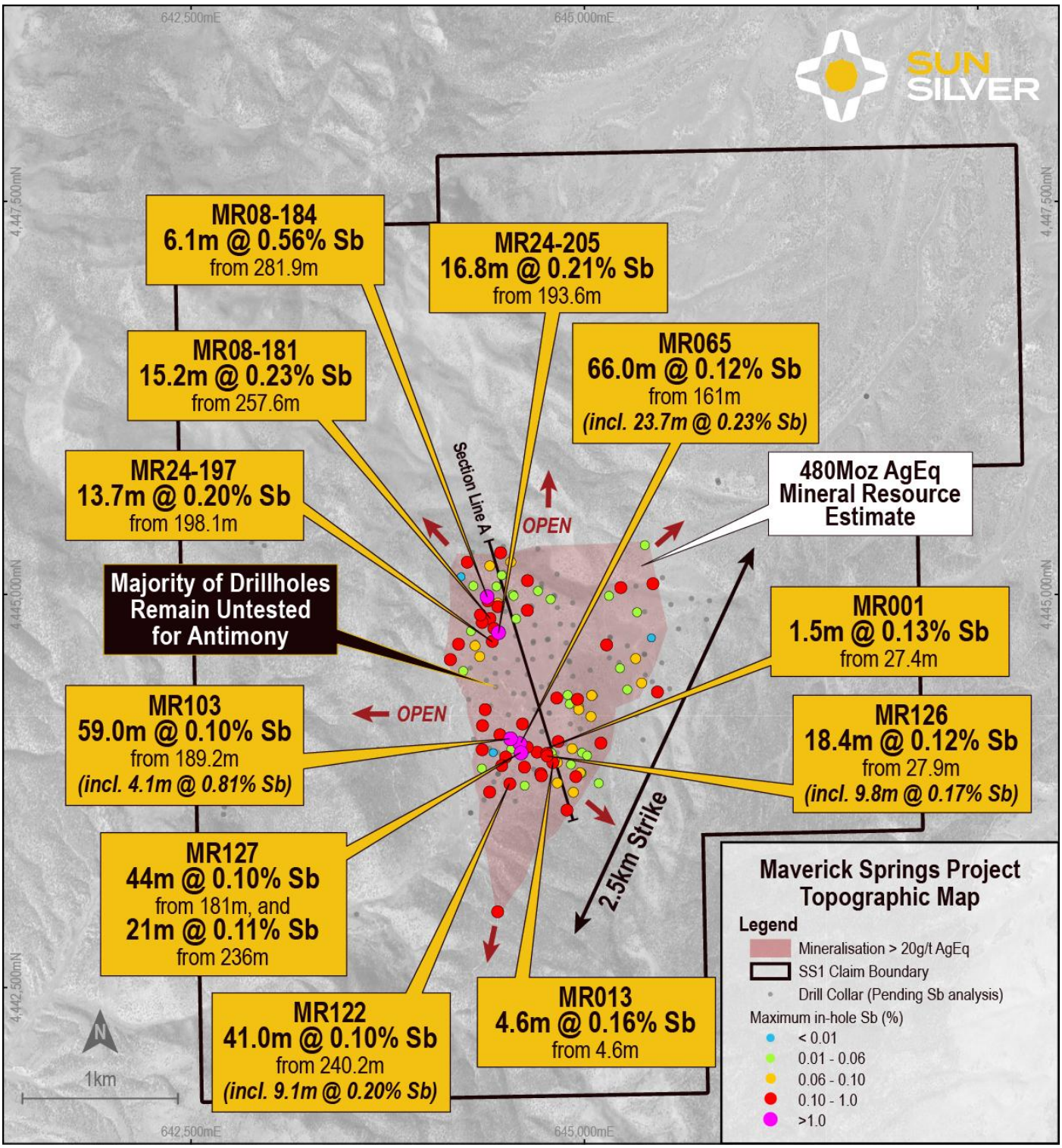

Figure 1 – Plan view detailing Antimony throughout the Maverick Springs deposit[2]

[2] For previously released drill results refer to the Company's ASX Announcements dated 22 August 2024 (MR08-181 and MR08-184), 31 October 2024 (MR24-197), 3 December 2024 (MR24-205), 16 July 2025 (MR065), 31 July 2025 (MR103), 12 August 2025 (MR122), 25 August 2025 (MR127).

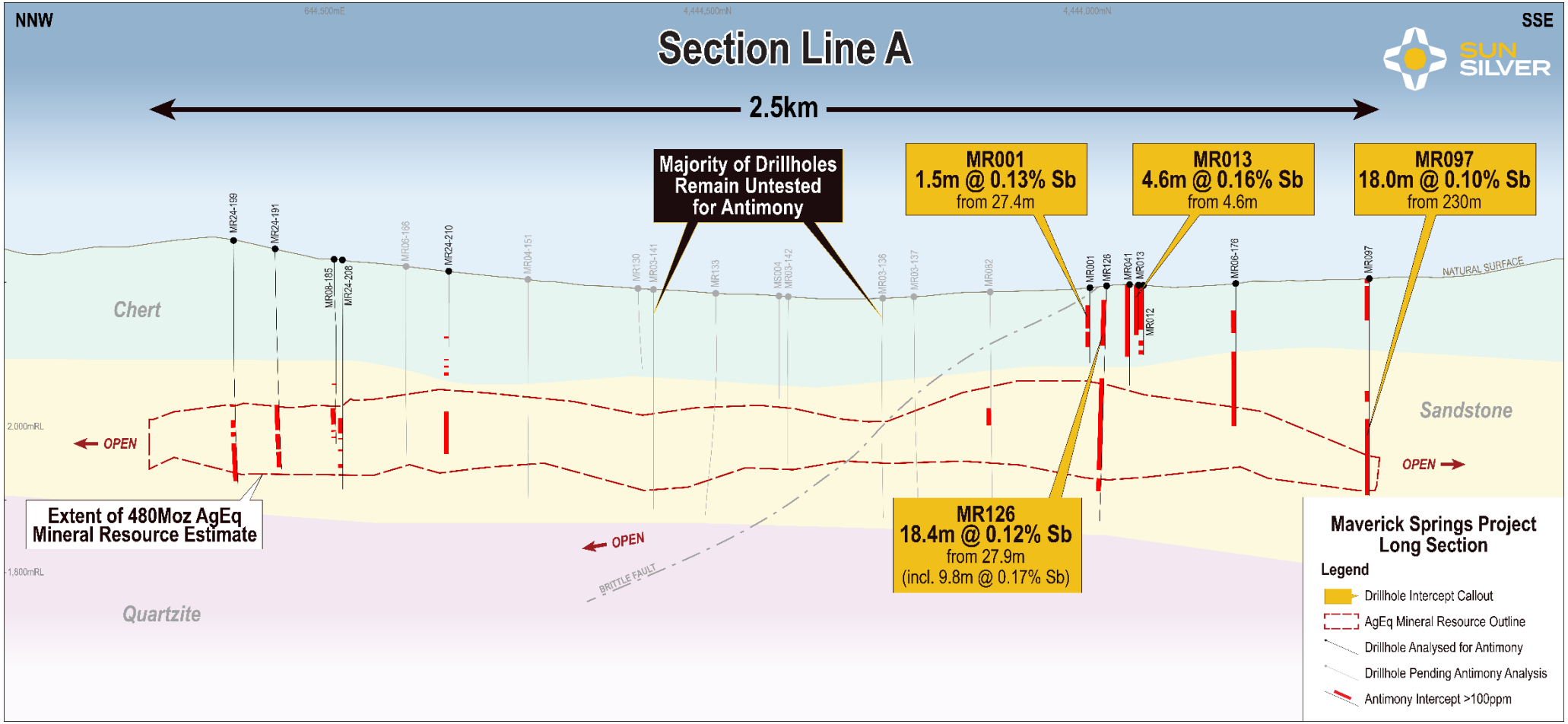

Figure 2 – Section Line A from Figure 1 detailing near surface Antimony intercepts from 2025 drill program and re-assays[3]

[3] Refer to the Annexure A and the Company's ASX Announcement dated 26 March 2025 for further information regarding the Mineral Resource Estimate.

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.

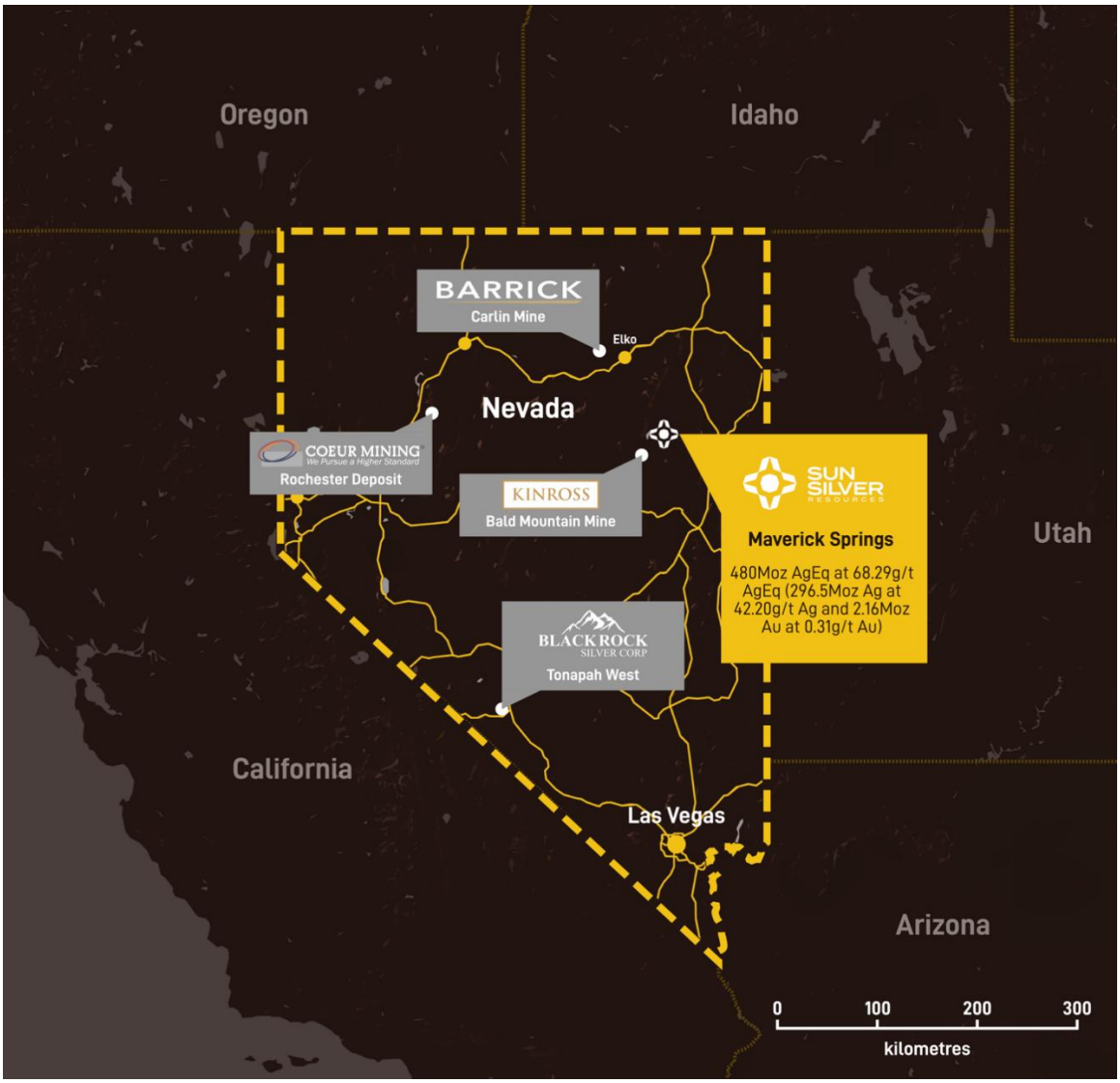

Figure 3 – Sun Silver's Maverick Springs asset location and surrounding operators.

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 218Mt grading 42.2g/t Ag and 0.31g/t Au for 296.5Moz of contained silver and 2.2Moz of contained gold (480Moz 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.

[4] Refer to the Annexure A and Sun Silver ASX Announcement dated 26 March 2025.

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

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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 released exploration results or estimates of mineral resources at the Maverick Springs Project is extracted from the Company's ASX announcements dated 22 August 2024, 31 October 2024, 3 December 2024, 26 March 2025, 16 July 2025, 31 July 2025, 12 August 2025 and 25 August 2025 (**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.*

ANNEXURE A – MAVERICK SPRINGS MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Classification	Cut-off (g/t AgEq)	Tonnes	AgEq (Moz)	AgEq (g/t)	Ag (Moz)	Ag (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Au (g/t)
Inferred	30	218,541,000	479.8	68.29	296.5	42.2	2.16	0.31

1. Maverick Springs 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 26 March 2025 for further details regarding the Maverick Springs 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 Announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the mineral resource estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

3. References to metal equivalents (AgEq) are based on an equivalency ratio of 85, which is derived from a gold price of USD$2,412.50 and a silver price of USD$28.40 per ounce, being derived from the average monthly metal pricing from Jan 2024 to Jan 2025, 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 ((2412.50 x 0.85) / (28.40 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 Springs. 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 – COLLAR INFORMATION

Hole ID	X	Y	Z	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Type	Sample
MR001	644762	4443989	2188	0	-90	74.68	CR	Pulp
MR002	644791	4443991	2195	0	-90	91.44	CR	Pulp
MR008	644983	4443864	2225	0	-90	99.06	CH	Pulp
MR011	644915	4443918	2216	0	-90	42.67	CH	Pulp
MR012	644828	4443931	2201	0	-90	99.06	CH	Pulp
MR013	644800	4443930	2195	0	-90	68.58	CH	Pulp
MR014	644690	4443986	2177	0	-90	88.39	CH	Pulp
MR015	644907	4444303	2233	0	-90	156.97	CH	Pulp
MR016	644957	4444333	2229	0	-90	167.64	CH	Pulp
MR017	644963	4444283	2232	0	-90	91.44	CH	Pulp
MR018	644894	4444360	2222	0	-90	48.77	CH	Pulp
MR041	644811	4443947	2200	0	-90	141.73	RC	Pulp
MR043	644985	4443993	2220	0	-90	195.07	RC	Pulp
MR044	645018	4443975	2218	0	-90	85.34	RC	Pulp
MR045	644973	4443866	2226	0	-90	188.98	RC	Pulp
MR050	644503	4443960	2160	0	-90	213.66	RC/DD	Pulp
MR051	644612	4443905	2173	0	-90	206.35	RC/DD	Pulp
MR053	645092	4443799	2207	0	-90	201.17	RC	Pulp
MR054	644727	4443846	2181	0	-90	162.15	DD	Pulp
MR055	644930	4443742	2211	0	-90	201.17	RC	Pulp
MR060	644391	4444017	2171	196	-90	387.71	RC/DD	Pulp
MR061	644458	4442980	2195	0	-90	609.6	RC	Pulp
MR062	644369	4444165	2186	258	-90	358.75	RC/DD	Pulp

Hole ID	X	Y	Z	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Type	Sample
MR076	644613	4444177	2169	40	-90	332.54	RC/DD	Pulp
MR077	645051	4444228	2207	214	-90	329.18	RC	Pulp
MR082	644725	4444121	2184	172	-90	281.03	DD	Pulp
MR090	645537	4444394	2174	228	-90	518.16	RC	Pulp
MR103	644533	4444081	2165	200	-89	419.16	RC/DD	Pulp
MR105	644928	4444018	2218	242	-89	396.36	DD	Pulp
MR126	644760	4443967	2187	45	-88	314.55	DD	Pulp

Coordinates in NAD83 UTM Zone 11.

APPENDIX B – Pulp RE-ASSAY RESULTS

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Sb (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	S (%)
MR001	21.34	57.91	36.57	347	8.7	980	0.40
incl.	25.91	32	6.09	939	10.5	1159	0.74
and	27.43	28.96	1.53	1265	12.1	528	0.23
MR001	59.44	62.48	3.04	113	1.3	506	1.79
MR001	67.06	71.63	4.57	142	3.1	293	0.56
MR002	7.62	59.44	51.82	169	3.8	392	0.66
MR002	71.63	83.82	12.19	114	0.6	222	0.30
MR008	92.96	97.54	4.58	138	0.8	106	0.06
MR011	0	3.05	3.05	148	0.3	317	0.31
MR011	7.62	12.19	4.57	146	0.2	202	0.41
MR011	24.38	39.62	15.24	171	0.6	76	0.30
MR011	41.15	42.67	1.52	120	0.9	121	0.26
MR012	0	65.53	65.53	170	1.9	306	0.42
incl.	21.34	24.38	3.04	729	4.3	492	0.27
MR012	79.25	83.82	4.57	117	0.6	202	0.74
MR012	88.39	89.92	1.53	117	0.5	155	0.23
MR012	94.49	97.54	3.05	157	0.2	685	0.88
MR013	0	67.06	67.06	360	1.7	411	0.54
incl.	4.57	13.72	9.15	1161	1.2	285	0.31
and	30.48	32	1.52	665	3.0	322	0.35
and	35.05	38.1	3.05	644	2.5	432	0.24
MR014	80.77	82.3	1.53	130	0.6	936	0.05
MR014	85.34	86.87	1.53	129	2.6	416	0.12
MR015	0	32	32	124	0.4	428	0.48
MR015	51.82	53.34	1.52	104	0.6	228	0.52
MR015	57.91	79.25	21.34	137	0.9	263	0.68
MR015	96.01	99.06	3.05	133	0.6	252	0.37
MR015	100.58	103.63	3.05	105	0.7	200	0.30
MR015	106.68	109.73	3.05	130	1.9	69	0.10
MR015	121.92	128.02	6.1	176	1.3	429	0.28
MR016	0	1.52	1.52	145	4.4	200	0.62
MR016	9.14	10.67	1.53	136	2.8	400	1.16

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Sb (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	S (%)
MR016	36.58	38.1	1.52	166	1.1	200	0.41
MR016	41.15	50.29	9.14	103	0.6	140	0.27
MR016	74.68	79.25	4.57	131	0.7	195	0.31
MR016	88.39	117.35	28.96	140	0.9	212	0.26
MR016	129.54	134.11	4.57	107	0.5	156	0.20
MR016	163.07	167.64	4.57	556	48.3	216	1.03
incl.	164.59	166.12	1.53	1086	72.4	339	1.09
MR017	0	1.52	1.52	132	1.0	95	0.44
MR017	4.57	10.67	6.1	372	0.5	294	0.82
incl.	7.62	9.14	1.52	728	0.6	636	1.71
MR017	35.05	36.58	1.53	149	0.4	216	0.66
MR017	41.15	42.67	1.52	104	0.2	137	0.32
MR017	44.2	50.29	6.09	129	0.3	236	1.04
MR018	0	1.52	1.52	154	2.2	273	0.32
MR018	6.1	48.77	42.67	145	0.7	278	0.58
MR041	0	102.11	102.11	209	1.6	315	0.53
incl.	1.52	3.05	1.53	572	0.7	144	0.18
incl.	4.57	6.1	1.53	776	1.9	514	0.44
MR041	105.16	106.68	1.52	107	0.9	359	0.37
MR041	128.02	129.54	1.52	272	0.5	378	0.06
MR043	3.05	4.57	1.52	146	0.5	339	0.11
MR043	18.29	22.86	4.57	123	0.4	113	0.28
MR043	27.43	28.96	1.53	111	0.3	65	0.48
MR043	30.48	54.86	24.38	138	0.5	125	0.40
MR043	64.01	96.01	32	119	1.8	164	0.12
MR043	118.87	126.49	7.62	103	0.7	293	0.43
MR043	134.11	137.16	3.05	103	1.3	202	0.29
MR043	149.35	192.02	42.67	169	2.1	203	0.26
incl.	181.36	182.88	1.52	531	1.8	149	0.18
MR044	0	7.62	7.62	124	0.3	213	0.13
MR044	24.38	27.43	3.05	135	0.2	461	0.37
MR044	48.77	50.29	1.52	149	0.2	194	0.11
MR044	56.39	65.53	9.14	153	0.6	183	0.06
MR044	68.58	70.1	1.52	156	0.4	158	0.08
MR044	76.2	80.77	4.57	103	0.5	114	0.02
MR045	7.62	10.67	3.05	199	0.2	438	0.32
MR045	15.24	16.76	1.52	122	0.2	221	0.51
MR045	27.43	28.96	1.53	123	0.2	196	0.70
MR045	32	45.72	13.72	120	0.4	176	0.42
MR045	47.24	88.39	41.15	160	0.5	150	0.41
MR045	94.49	96.01	1.52	110	3.8	85	0.15
MR045	102.11	132.59	30.48	178	0.6	203	0.32
incl.	128.02	129.54	1.52	640	0.7	178	0.69

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Sb (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	S (%)
MR045	134.11	156.97	22.86	111	0.8	201	0.42
MR045	161.54	169.16	7.62	136	0.8	316	0.24
MR045	170.69	173.74	3.05	109	1.0	199	0.27
MR050	184.1	213.66	29.56	951	37.1	1272	1.08
incl.	186.84	188.06	1.22	1698	4.4	232	0.44
and	193.7	196.44	2.74	1380	15.1	1345	0.57
and	198.42	200.41	1.99	1250	24.8	6137	5.06
and	207.26	211.53	4.27	2653	123.4	589	0.21
MR051	131.67	133.2	1.53	153	0.2	288	0.01
MR051	154.84	206.35	51.51	189	1.5	368	0.36
incl.	167.64	169.47	1.83	603	0.9	241	0.13
and	204.83	206.35	1.52	622	9.2	896	0.03
MR053	51.82	53.34	1.52	102	0.2	172	0.35
MR053	59.44	64.01	4.57	116	0.2	302	0.08
MR053	68.58	70.1	1.52	106	0.2	229	0.11
MR053	92.96	102.11	9.15	167	0.2	174	0.05
MR054	113.08	115.21	2.13	167	1.6	561	0.02
MR054	123.14	162.15	39.01	710	7.5	1078	0.39
incl.	131.98	148.74	16.76	1263	4.9	1002	0.61
and	131.98	133.81	1.83	6821	4.1	2152	1.08
incl.	145.69	147.22	1.53	3765	9.8	1039	0.66
incl.	158.5	161.24	2.74	1086	12.3	2017	0.27
MR055	15.24	68.58	53.34	182	0.2	157	0.62
MR055	71.63	73.15	1.52	116	0.3	66	0.22
MR055	85.34	91.44	6.1	109	0.3	178	0.36
MR055	96.01	102.11	6.1	109	0.6	193	0.56
MR055	106.68	112.78	6.1	110	0.7	269	0.62
MR055	114.3	115.82	1.52	115	0.7	218	0.79
MR055	150.88	153.92	3.04	106	0.6	222	0.13
MR055	155.45	156.97	1.52	117	1.0	370	0.14
MR055	161.54	195.07	33.53	267	0.8	220	0.28
incl.	166.12	167.64	1.52	529	0.5	474	0.18
and	188.98	192.02	3.04	861	1.1	213	0.11
MR060	278.89	289.56	10.67	1240	29.7	329	0.68
incl.	280.42	284.99	4.57	2478	63.6	381	0.61
and	286.51	288.04	1.53	519	6.6	236	0.69
MR060	303.28	306.32	3.04	287	129.0	1008	0.93
MR061	358.14	525.78	167.64	383	3.7	358	0.55
incl.	358.14	359.66	1.52	652	2.4	639	0.93
and	374.9	382.52	7.62	1448	13.7	788	0.68
and	387.1	388.62	1.52	655	12.5	1086	0.38
and	414.53	416.05	1.52	530	5.9	462	0.61
and	426.72	428.24	1.52	764	7.8	655	0.64

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Sb (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	S (%)
and	431.29	434.34	3.05	585	5.7	550	0.73
and	437.39	438.91	1.52	564	7.6	572	0.70
and	440.44	441.96	1.52	598	5.6	575	0.54
and	445.01	446.53	1.52	626	6.2	531	0.46
and	448.06	470.92	22.86	608	4.6	408	0.49
incl.	449.58	451.1	1.52	1216	10.0	854	0.56
incl.	464.82	466.34	1.52	1103	5.9	557	0.33
incl.	481.58	483.11	1.53	710	5.5	506	0.81
incl.	498.35	501.4	3.05	656	5.7	515	0.61
MR062	269.44	273.31	3.87	123	0.3	690	1.19
MR062	276	286.51	10.51	463	4.6	436	0.16
incl.	276	279.2	3.2	1201	3.4	523	0.20
MR062	290.47	291.94	1.47	103	2.3	818	3.18
MR062	307.85	310.29	2.44	197	16.8	108	0.34
MR076	158.68	160.26	1.58	112	0.2	558	0.42
MR076	163.43	165.2	1.77	157	0.2	345	0.85
MR076	166.73	168.25	1.52	101	0.5	242	0.70
MR076	174.41	181.78	7.37	305	7.9	201	0.21
incl.	180.5	181.78	1.28	517	15.6	261	0.13
MR076	184.77	208.18	23.41	646	45.7	539	0.04
incl.	186.35	194.16	7.81	883	58.0	680	0.05
MR077	178.31	236.22	57.91	319	21.5	513	0.11
incl.	179.83	181.36	1.53	686	36.1	489	0.29
and	192.02	198.12	6.1	631	4.6	400	0.07
and	201.17	202.69	1.52	537	10.6	514	0.11
and	214.88	216.41	1.53	695	17.8	484	0.09
MR077	239.27	240.79	1.52	115	3.8	426	0.02
MR077	254.51	259.08	4.57	173	15.6	248	0.14
MR082	160.32	174.19	13.87	372	60.0	955	0.40
incl.	160.93	162.92	1.99	901	204.9	856	0.02
MR090	501.4	518.16	16.76	702	1.0	113	0.84
incl.	504.44	505.97	1.53	4163	1.3	141	0.98
and	513.59	515.11	1.52	1090	3.8	136	0.75
and	516.64	518.16	1.52	1139	1.0	95	0.68
MR103	189.16	258.68	69.52	969	40.3	1032	0.21
incl.	196.78	206.84	10.06	4597	42.3	1474	0.48
and	211.74	226.16	14.42	580	100.2	789	0.12
and	255.51	257.13	1.62	789	9.4	555	0.03
MR103	263.07	275.05	11.98	109	15.8	254	0.10
MR103	320.89	327.29	6.4	157	4.3	509	1.08
MR103	338.94	340.55	1.61	104	0.2	176	0.89
MR105	177.58	243.81	66.23	249	23.4	507	0.04
incl.	182.33	183.79	1.46	534	28.7	707	0.26

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Sb (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	S (%)
and	206.87	209.37	2.5	703	30.6	760	0.01
and	217.02	219.55	2.53	666	102.0	430	0.01
MR126	18.59	70.41	51.82	547	3.0	233	0.53
incl.	23.16	24.81	1.65	726	0.6	237	0.61
and	27.89	46.33	18.44	1227	4.8	192	0.31
incl.	30.3	40.08	9.78	1707	4.5	206	0.30
and	41.76	42.98	1.22	1482	4.2	138	0.27
MR126	84.43	87.48	3.05	344	0.3	126	0.20
MR126	102.72	104.33	1.61	124	0.4	241	0.67
MR126	113.48	116.62	3.14	164	0.8	568	0.30
MR126	117.96	119.48	1.52	699	1.3	980	2.28
MR126	125.58	138.38	12.8	745	43.2	426	0.25
incl.	127.1	131.67	4.57	1576	70.4	445	0.34
and	128.69	131.67	2.98	2042	94.2	409	0.17
and	133.5	134.93	1.43	853	86.7	354	0.12
MR126	143.77	161.45	17.68	269	8.2	560	0.03
MR126	163.07	175.26	12.19	623	8.7	600	0.09
MR126	176.78	187.67	10.89	682	38.5	492	0.02
MR126	189.28	197.51	8.23	245	8.5	214	0.03
MR126	198.55	201.72	3.17	729	51.9	268	0.05
incl.	200.13	201.72	1.59	1125	70.9	260	0.06
MR126	203.3	246.28	42.98	352	65.0	436	0.19
incl.	204.22	205.74	1.52	1261	28.1	172	0.04
and	212.38	213.51	1.13	5493	265.7	139	0.10
MR126	251.16	252.74	1.58	128	4.8	497	1.33
MR126	260.66	273.41	12.75	110	26.8	281	1.44

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
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.*	• Pulp re-assays are mainly based on reanalysis of stored historic pulps from legacy drilling and also include coarse reject and half core. The related holes in this release refer to pulps from HQ diamond drill core, RC and conventional rotary and hammer drill chips, drilled by Angst ('89-91) subject to 1 assay ton (AT) fire assay with AA finish for Ag and Au. Samples have been reanalysed by four acid digest (ICP-MS), over limit silver undergoes gravimetric fire assay. Gold has not been re-analysed for pulps only for half-core samples. **Historic Drilling** • Samples have been assayed at various laboratories through the history of ownership. Pre 2002 NQ core and 'five feet' (1.5m) RC and percussion composite length samples from ~94 drill holes were analysed at Angst Resources' Goldbar Mine laboratory in Beatty, Nevada. Vista's 2002-2006 also utilised 1.5m samples, including wet samples (flocculent mix) and were assayed by AAL in Sparks, Nevada. 2008 RC drilling was analysed by ALS Chemex in Reno and Vancouver. • Pre-2002 samples are reported to have been subject to 1 assay ton (AT) fire assay with AA finish, additional tests via cyanide soluble leach were not used in resource calculations. The same analysis is recorded for 2002-2006 drill samples which record typical dry, crush, split, pulverise preparation work. Routine analyses at AAL included 1 assay ton fire with an AA finish for gold and 0.4-gram aqua regia leach with AA finish for silver. Any silver value of 100 parts per million (ppm) or greater was re-run by 1 assay ton fire with a gravimetric finish. Results were reported in ppm with detection limits of 0.005 ppm for gold and 0.05 ppm for silver. 2008 RC drilling utilised fire assay for gold and a 33 element ICP-AES analysis for silver and pathfinder elements. Silver was re-analysed by fire assay if over 100ppm. • Assay certificates have not been provided for all drilling. Raw assay certificates have been viewed from AAL for 2003 and 2004 RC drilling. Snowden (2006) references checking two holes from Goldbar drilling and all AAL results from 2002-2004 drilling with no issues.
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).*	• Limited information to the details of historic drilling is recorded. The resampled assays have come from RC chips, HQ diamond drill holes or tails detailed in Appendix B. Not all pulp intervals have been recovered. Stored half core from historic drilling is sampled at the same intervals as the historic database. Core is not oriented due to ground conditions. • Drilling is via HQ and NQ diamond coring, RC drilling, conventional rotary and hammer drilling methods. **Historic Drilling** • 2002-2003 RC drilling is recorded as via 5 1/8th-5 1/4" inch face sampling hammer and 2004 via 5.5". In some instances a tri-cone bit was used to aid sample recovery. Majority of the open-hole techniques are too shallow to be utilised in the resource estimate and no issues of contamination from these methods are expected. • All core is believed to be HQ and NQ, with some RC precollars.
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.*	• Limited details exist in this regard with historic sampled core and chip samples but all sample intervals are recorded in historic database and checked against core if re-sampling. Pulp intervals have been found to have missing intervals. Pulps are labelled and stored according to sample and depths. **Historic Drilling** • Drilling recoveries are not specifically recorded in the logging database and drill recovery issues in RC drilling have been reported through broken ground. 2002-2008 drilling implemented additional procedures to enhance recovery:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• A rotary wet splitter was used to collect composites which were mixed with a flocculent and large 20-30pound samples taken to minimise loss of fines. This drilling also included using hammers with a cross-over sub and tricone bits. • Diamond drilling recovery has not been reported but 2006 reports state that viewing some of the core showed no obvious issues.
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 and relogging remains ongoing. • 100% of 2024 drilling has been logged with 2025 logging ongoing. • Logging intervals are in imperial units and are converted to metric.
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.*	• Historic split half HQ core and RC/conventional drill chips were sampled and assayed at the time of drilling (~1990) for gold and silver only. Pulps kept from this work have been re-assayed for multi-element data. • 5ft (1.5m) composite samples were taken during percussion drilling (RC, rotary) and drill core was sampled as half core cut longitudinally down its axis at various interval lengths to mineralised/geological boundaries. Core assay intervals range from 0.1 foot (3cm) to 10.7 ft (3.26m). • Limited QAQC data exists from the initial sampling. Pulp re-analysis incorporates company and lab inserted blank, standards and repeat analysis. • Re-analysis of pulps is considered appropriate for multi-element data. **Historic Drilling** • RC drilling records are minimal, but reports detail splitting samples fed from a cyclone. Vista/SS 2002-2008 drilling details the use of RC tricone bits and hammers with a cross-over sub to improve recovery. • They used wet sampling via 36" rotary wet splitter, mixed with a flocculent and collected into a sample bag before being allowed to dry. This produced ~5kg samples in an attempt to minimise loss of fines. • Field duplicates are reported to have been used since the 2002 RC drilling but have not been provided and no records exist from prior drilling. 2008 drilling showed field duplicates, blanks and standards insert every ~20 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.*	• Recent 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. • Pulps and rock chip samples utilise laboratory inserted QC in the form of blanks, standards, and pulp duplicates for fire assay and four acid digest analysis with satisfactory results received. • Resampled half core and coarse reject includes duplicates, blanks and standards inserted by Sun Silver as well as the laboratory inserted QC. **Historic Drilling** • QAQC protocols utilising Certified Reference Material (standards), blanks and duplicates have been reported in 2002-2008 drill programs under instruction from Snowden. Results from standards have been reviewed for some drilling but no blanks or duplicates have been. No issues were raised by Snowden, SRK or SGS in previous reports. • All samples from 2002-2006 were prepared and assayed by an independent commercial laboratory (AAL), and 2008 drilling by ALS Chemex whose instrumentation are regularly calibrated, utilising appropriate internal checks in QAQC.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• There is no QC data on drilling prior to 2002. Subsequently this data underwent investigative checks via re-assaying pulps by independent laboratories and resulted in a regression calculation of assay results to rectify overestimation. Pre-2002 original assays were subject to reduction by multiplication of 0.806 for Au and 0.842 for Ag. This is being further investigated through the re-sampling program currently underway.
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.*	• Silver analysis for new pulp re-assays is compared to silver assays from the legacy database. • 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 no negative values are in the database for future resource work. Eg. -0.05 is changed to 0.025. • The pulp reanalysis exercise involves recording located pulps samples into excel spreadsheets for incorporating into a database. Reconciliation is ongoing. • Missing pulp samples are currently designated assays of zero grade for all elements. • Assay results have been converted between ppb, ppm and ounce/ton • Assay intervals are converted between feet and metres (x0.3048) and rounded to two decimal places. **Historic** Significant intercepts have not specifically been verified but Snowden reviewed and re-sampled select intervals from 2002, 2003 and 2006 and reported good correlation with original assays. Bulk historic assays have been re-assayed for verification checks detailed in the Snowden and SGS reports but raw data has not been provided. Primary data and data entry details are not provided for all drill campaigns which has been passed through several operators over the years, but all compiled data has been provided in csv(digital) format which is assumed to have been collected and transcribed accurately from prior operators. Twin holes are not specifically reported but a small number of drill holes within 5-10m from each other can be observed in 3D space and show generally good correlation. Un-assayed intervals in the legacy database were given a composite value of 0.0001 oz/ton Au and Ag for Pre 2002 drilling. • Historic oz/ton has been converted to ppm if no raw lab file in ppm is available. For 2002-2008 drilling from AAL and ALS assay results for gold and silver were reported in parts per million (ppm). For samples that were assayed a second time, the mean of the two samples was used. A regression of silver and gold values for drilling prior to 2002 was implemented by SGS of: Gold = 0.806 * Au_original and Silver = 0.842 * Ag_original to account for overestimation in historic drilling outlined in the pulp re-assay investigation. Original assay columns are still preserved in the database.
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 located using handheld GPS, with accuracy to within 5m. 2024 drilling and locatable historic collars have been surveyed by DGPS for accurate pickup and efforts remain ongoing. • Post 2002 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. 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 200ft (60m) and 400ft (120m) spacing which is considered sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity for Mineral Resource classifications. • Samples have not been composited. Sample lengths reported reflect sample lengths and aggregates of it (5ft /1.5m).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key 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 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.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No review undertaken besides documentation of historic activities. • 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. Pulp samples are not always found in entirety.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Maverick Springs 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 327 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 6500 acres. • The tenements are held in the name of Artemis Exploration Company ("AEC"). Sun Silver holds a 100% interest in the Maverick Springs Project. • 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. • 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. • 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.

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
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.*	• Multi element assay data is received but only antimony, silver, arsenic and sulphur have been reported. Reporting all 28 elements is not practical and their exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report which focuses on antimony mineralisation. Silver grades are reported for reference only and are still under review in comparison to historic silver grades from the legacy database which have undergone different analysis methods. • Drill collar information is in Appendix A, and length-weighted assay results above a 100ppm Sb cut-off are in Appendix B. .
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 (sum of grade x width / interval) are used to report drill results to account for variation in length of diamond drill samples. • Aggregate intercepts from new pulp re-assays that include missing samples or unassayed intervals are designated a grade 0ppm for all elements. • Sb intervals are reported with a 100ppm cut-off with internal dilution up to 20m. Inclusive intercepts are generated at 500ppm or 1000ppm cutoff from 3D software. High-grade highlights include selective continuous intervals from within the broad mineralised zone with a final grade above 1000ppm to represent high-grade zones and/or potential mineralisation model boundaries. • References to metal equivalents (AgEq) are based on an equivalency ratio of 85, which is derived from a gold price of USD$2,412.50 and a silver price of USD$28.40 per ounce, being derived from the average monthly metal pricing from Jan 2024 to Jan 2025, 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 ((2412.50 x 0.85) / (28.40 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 Springs. 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.

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 may not always be true widths but generally thought to be very 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 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 holes previously reported. • Material intercepts are tabulated in the relevant Appendix.
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.*	• Length weighted assay interval aggregates over 100ppm have been reported for Antimony. Antimony results below this are not considered material. Additionally, silver, arsenic and sulphur are reported.
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.*	• Not applicable to this release.
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. • Continued analysis of historic data and drill material • Infill and twin drilling within the mineralisation and extensional drilling beyond its boundaries are observed from diagrams in the report.