

12 AUGUST 2020

Sunstone agrees to acquire highly promising copper-gold porphyry project in Ecuador

**Three historical drill holes returned significant copper and gold;
Plus, drilling to start at Bramaderos gold-silver target within four weeks**

Key Points

- Sunstone continues to grow its land holding in Ecuador with the addition of the El Palmar porphyry copper-gold project in northern Ecuador
- El Palmar is located on the same regional structure as the 2.7Bt Cascabel Project, and 14km west of the 1Bt Llurimagua copper deposit and is a low entry cost, drill ready opportunity
- Sunstone's strategy of adding highly prospective land holdings within Ecuador is expected to continue as we believe that the region offers significant growth opportunities
- Drilling at the Bramaderos project in Ecuador to resume early next month, commencing with diamond drilling at the Espiritu gold-silver target, then moving to Brama and Porotillo porphyry gold-copper targets, and onto El Palmar in due course
- The first drill hole at Espiritu will test the depth extent of the gold-silver polymetallic system which assayed, in trench samples:
 - 21m at 82.4g/t silver, 0.3g/t gold, 1.4% zinc and 1.2% lead, including;
 - 4m at 415g/t silver, 0.9g/t gold, 6.9% zinc and 6% lead
 - And in surface rock chip samples:
 - 4.2g/t gold and 101g/t silver, 11.9g/t gold and 175g/t silver, and 11.6g/t gold and 2,962g/t silver
- Sunstone's investment in Stockholm-listed Copperstone Resources AB is valued at ~A\$22.5M; this shareholding comes out of escrow on September 9, 2020

Sunstone Metals Ltd (ASX: STM) is pleased to announce that it has agreed to acquire the highly prospective El Palmar copper-gold porphyry project in Ecuador as part its strategy to expand its land holdings in Ecuador on projects which pass our technical and commercial hurdles and offer the potential for significant resource discoveries. El Palmar will be explored in parallel with the highly prospective Bramaderos gold-copper porphyry and gold-silver epithermal project, where drilling will resume within 4 weeks.

Three diamond drill holes at El Palmar in 2012 delivered significant intersections of copper and gold in a porphyry environment (see table below). The previous explorer withdrew soon after completion of drilling due to a decision in 2012 to cease exploration in Ecuador.

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The 800ha El Palmar property will be acquired through a Staged Acquisition Agreement, which will ultimately deliver 100 per cent ownership to Sunstone. A Binding Term Sheet has been signed and it is expected that a full Agreement will be entered into later this quarter. Agreement terms are detailed below.

The property is located 60km north-west of Ecuador's capital Quito and is well serviced by local roads. Travel time to site from Quito is approximately 2.5 hours. The property sits on the regionally-significant Toachi Fault Zone, which is considered important for localising other porphyry copper deposits such as Alpala (Cascabel) and Llurimagua (Figure 3).

Sunstone plans to undertake a two- to three-month surface exploration program before prioritising drill targets, subject to completion and signing of the formal Staged Acquisition Agreement. A valid drill permit is currently in place for the El Palmar project and drilling is planned to commence in late 2020.

Table 1: Historical trenching results from El Palmar

Trench No.	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)
1	174	0.41	0.11
<i>including</i>	42	0.72	0.05
2	126	0.39	0.05
<i>including</i>	57	0.61	0.13

Table 2: Historical drilling intersections from El Palmar

Drill Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)
EPD-01	33.0	500.2	467.2	0.18	0.10
<i>including</i>	33.0	219.0	186.0	0.33	0.16
EPD-02	51.0	124.4	73.5	0.22	0.12
<i>including</i>	51.0	85.5	34.5	0.31	0.16
EPD-03	400.5	500.2	99.7	0.09	0.05

Sunstone Managing Director Malcolm Norris said: "El Palmar is a highly promising copper-gold porphyry target, as shown by the mineralisation intersected in the three holes already drilled there. Historical broad exploration results are showing a 600m diameter area of anomalous copper and gold that has not been adequately tested with drilling.

"El Palmar adds to our portfolio in Ecuador in a geological district that we are very familiar with. This is a low entry cost, drill ready opportunity. We have been looking at a number of additional opportunities to complement our very prospective Bramaderos project, and to be able to secure a position in the broader district than includes the 2.7Bt Cascabel and 1Bt Llurimagua deposits delivers on our strategy of making discoveries through building a high quality portfolio of porphyry and epithermal projects.

"We are also excited to resume drilling at the Espiritu gold-silver target and further testing the Brama and Porotillo porphyry targets at Bramaderos.

"We will have financial flexibility to advance these projects through strategic monetising of a portion of our holding in Stockholm listed Copperstone Resources AB once the escrow period ends on September 9th."

Bramaderos:

Drilling is planned to resume in early September at the highly promising Espiritu gold-silver target area (Figures 1 and 2). An initial 4-hole program, with optional follow-up holes, has been planned.

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This phase 1 drilling program will be completed during September with assay results expected in October.

Several other similar targets (such as E1) have been identified and will be brought to the drilling stage as soon as possible.

Drilling at the Brama and Porotillo porphyry gold-copper targets is expected to follow drilling at Espiritu.

El Palmar Staged Acquisition Agreement terms:

Sunstone to acquire a 100% interest in the company that holds the El Palmar concession through:

- An initial cash payment of US\$50,000 upon signing of the Staged Acquisition Agreement;
- Funding and managing all exploration activities on the project;
- Payments totalling US\$250,000 in stages linked to advancement through to the commencement of a phase 2 drilling program in the first two years;
- Payments totalling US\$600,000 over the 2 years from July 1st, 2022;
- Final cash payment of US\$2,000,000 on July 1st, 2024;
- The current shareholders of the company that holds El Palmar will receive a 1% net smelter royalty. Sunstone will have the right to buy back 75 per cent of the royalty (taking it to 0.25%) for US\$1 million

Investment in Copperstone Resources AB:

In Sweden, Copperstone Resources AB continues to advance work on the Viscaria Copper Project. Copperstone's share price has increased significantly recently and Sunstone's current ~25 per cent stake is valued at ~A\$22.5 million. Sunstone's shares are under escrow to 9th September 2020, after which Sunstone has greater flexibility in monetising this investment, if required. Sunstone has further exposure to success at Viscaria, with Copperstone to make a Stage 2 payment to Sunstone of 20 MSEK (~A\$3.2 million) and issue Sunstone an additional 46 million COPP B shares (valued at ~A\$6.5 million) upon issuance of an Environmental Permit for the development of Viscaria.

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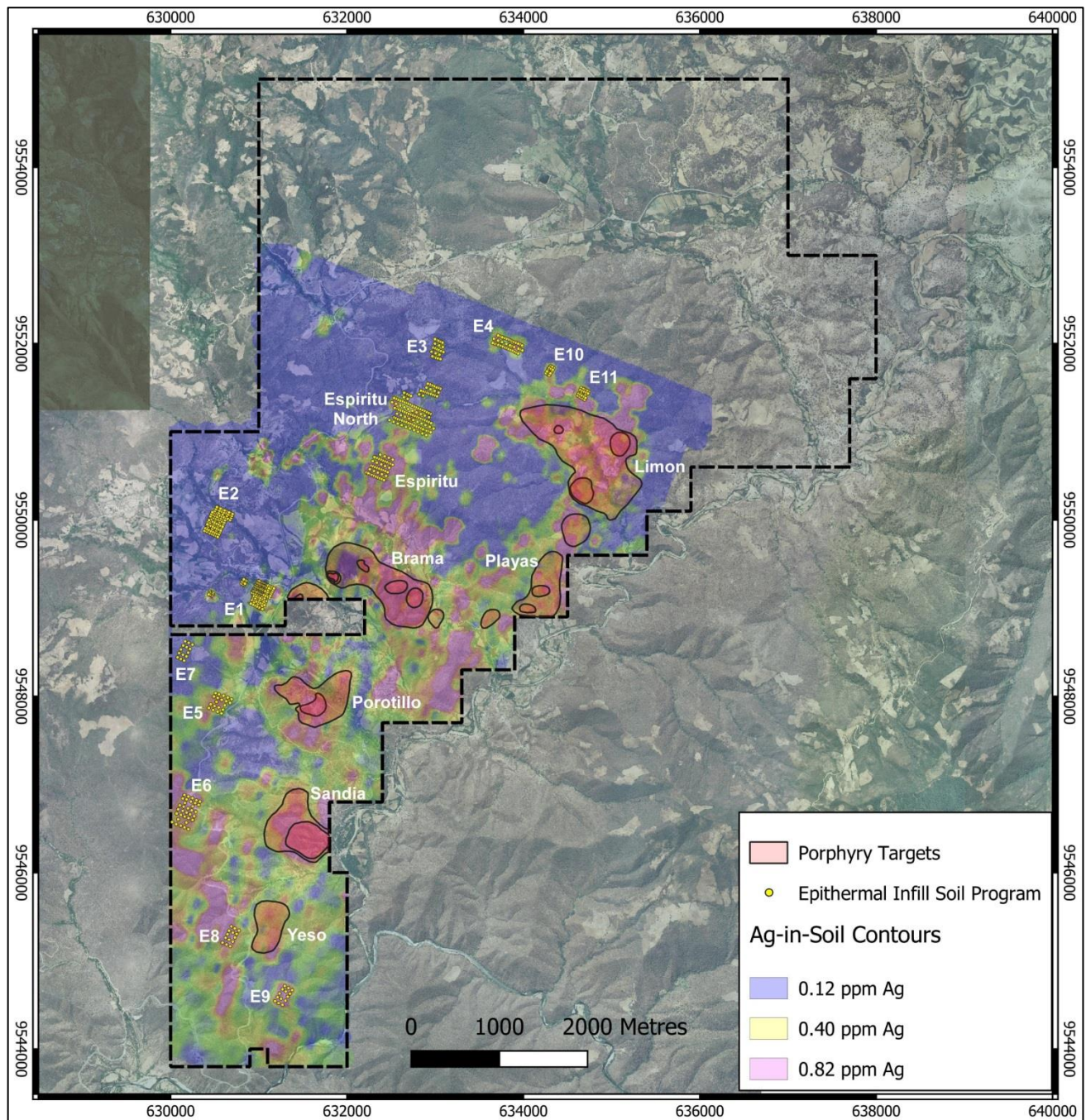


Figure 1: Bramaderos concession showing grid soil sampling areas in yellow dots to be followed up during 2020. The exploration team are currently working at Espiritu and E1.

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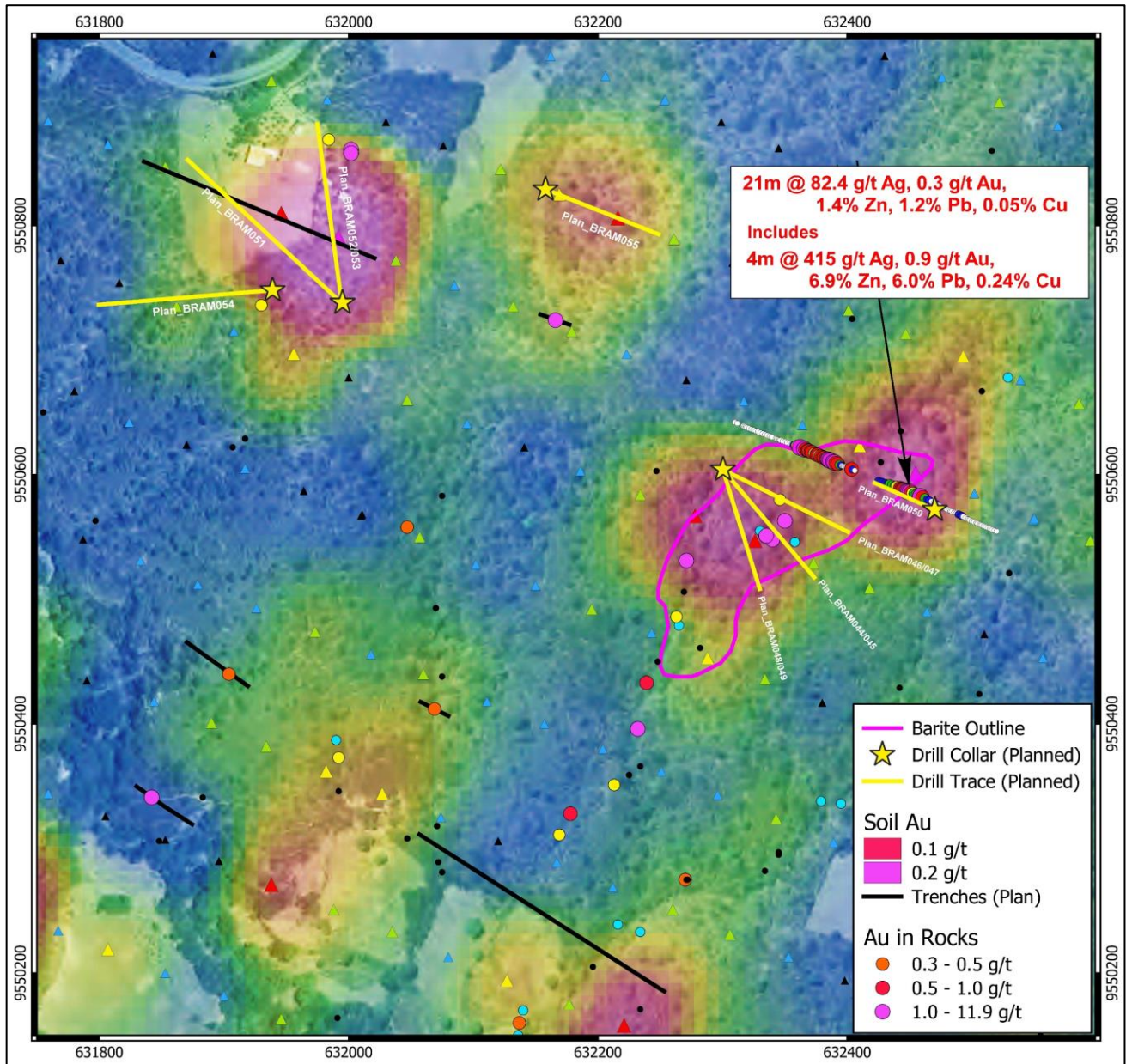


Figure 2: Espiritu target area showing current and planned trench locations, gold in rock chip samples and drill hole options. The background image is gold-in-soil sample results.

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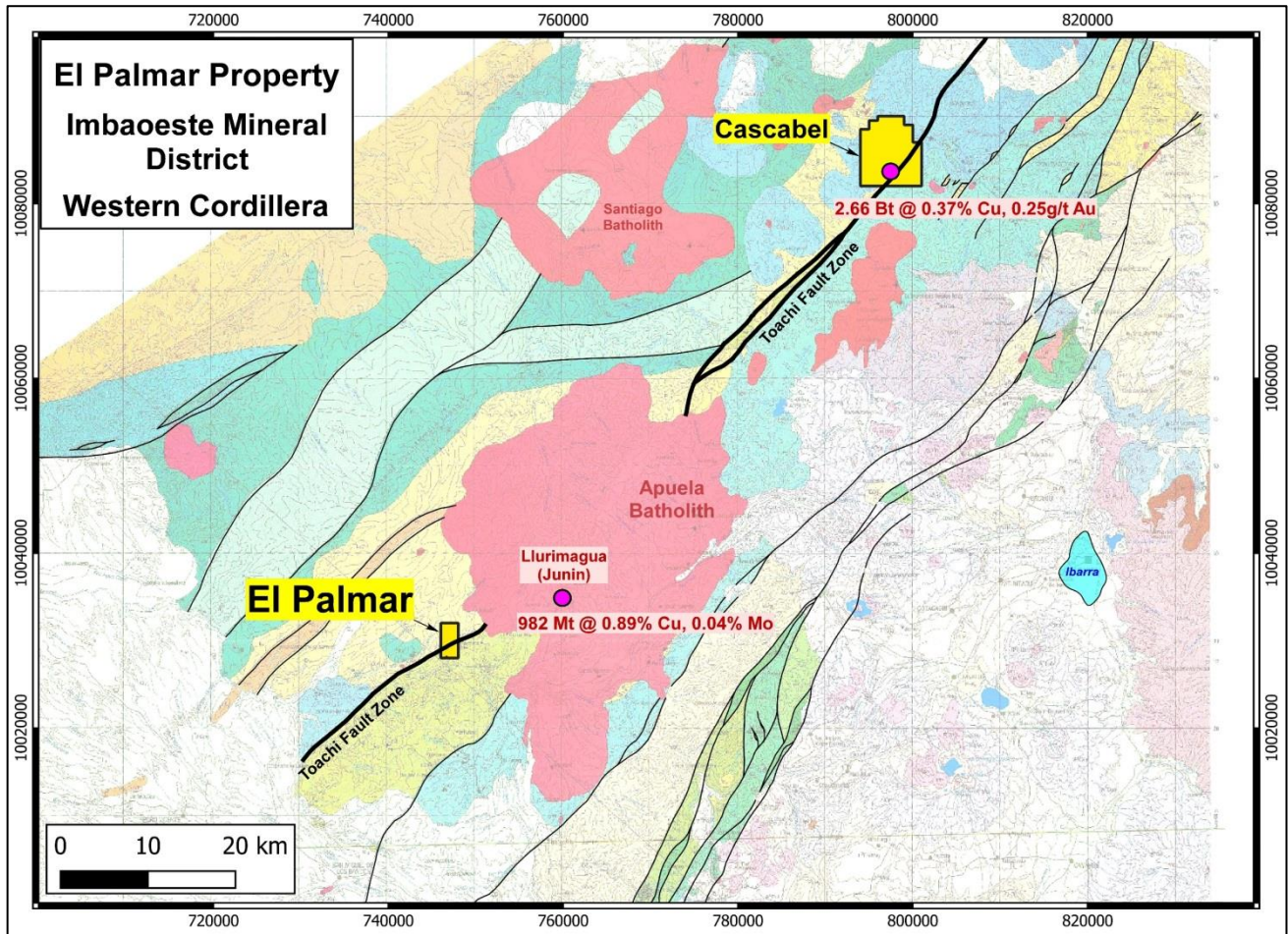


Figure 3: Location of the El Palmar Project relative to the Llurimagua and Cascabel deposits, on the regional geological background.

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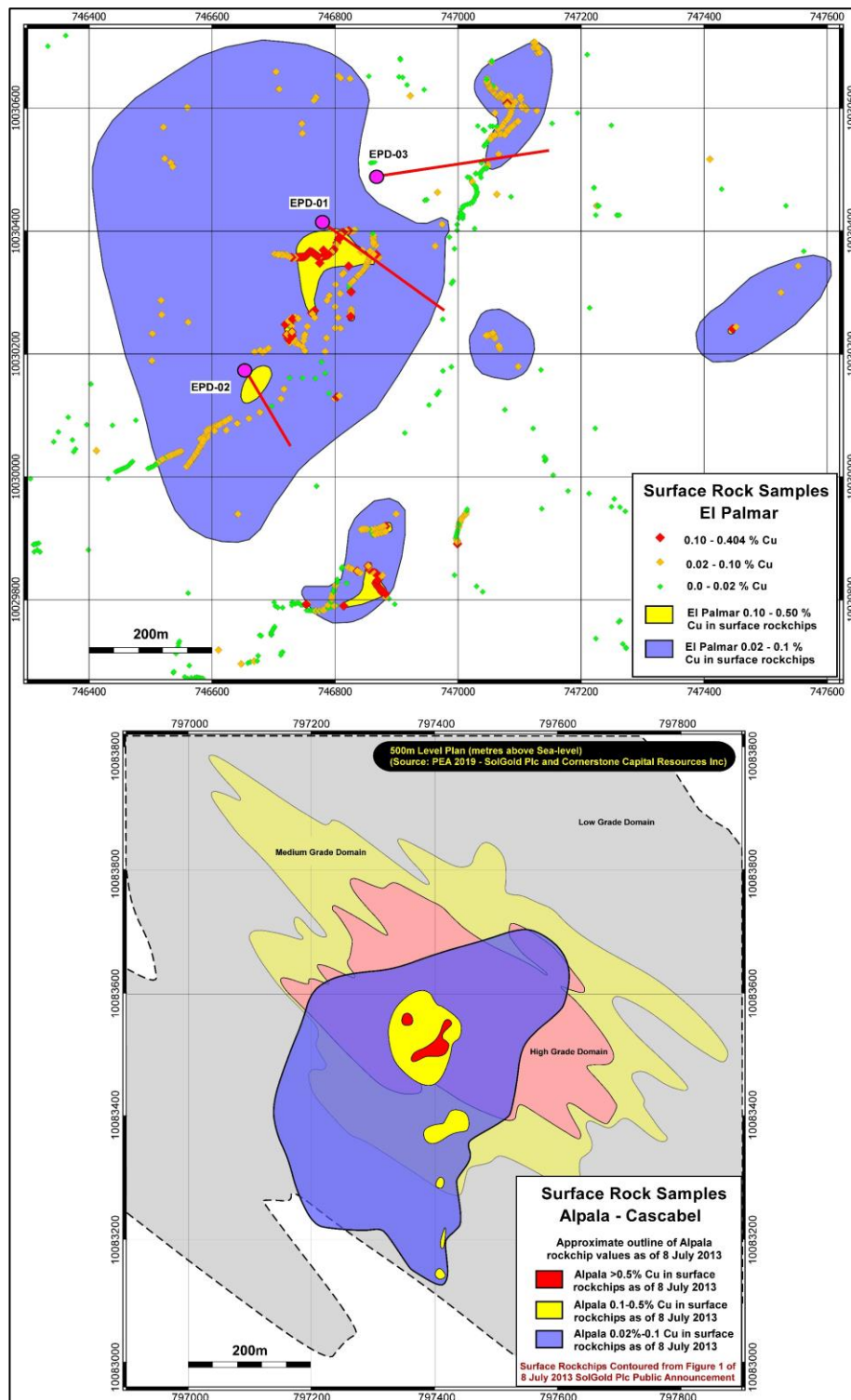


Figure 4: Same scale generalised surface rock chip contours (copper) from El Palmar (top) vs equivalent surface rock chip contours from the Cascabel Alpa deposit (bottom) in its early stages of exploration. The grey-yellow-pink background contours at Cascabel show areas of low grade (copper equivalent grade > 0.15%), medium grade (copper equivalent grade > 0.7%, and high grade mineralisation (copper equivalent grade > 1.5%) at a depth of 1,000m below surface defined from extensive drilling (and in the widest portion of the orebody as defined to date). Data source for Cascabel is 'SolGold NI 43-101 PEA Report dated November 6th, 2019' and SolGold AIM announcement dated 8 July 2013, Figure 1.

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About Sunstone Metals

Sunstone has an advanced portfolio of exploration and development projects in Scandinavia and Ecuador. The portfolio comprises:

1. **The Bramaderos Gold-Copper Project** where Sunstone owns an 87.5% interest with TSXV listed Cornerstone Capital Resources holding 12.5% (see ASX announcement dated 10th April 2017, 28th August 2019, and 7 January 2020). The Bramaderos gold-copper project is located in Loja province, southern Ecuador, and is considered to be highly prospective for the discovery of large porphyry gold-copper systems, and high-grade epithermal gold systems. Historical exploration results from drilling at Bramaderos together with recent exploration by Sunstone and joint venture partner Cornerstone Capital Resources (TSXV:CGP) indicate multiple fertile mineralised systems with significant discovery potential.
2. **Sunstone has a significant equity** interest of ~25% in Stockholm listed Copperstone Resources (COPP-B.ST) following the sale of the Viscaria Copper project to Copperstone in 2019. Sunstone has further exposure to success at Viscaria, with Copperstone to make a Stage 2 payment to Sunstone of 20 MSEK (~A\$3.2 million) and issue Sunstone an additional 46 million COPP B shares (valued at ~A\$6.5 million) upon issuance of an Environmental Permit for the development of Viscaria.
3. **The Southern Finland Gold Project** includes the Satulinmäki gold prospect. Shallow diamond drilling was completed by the Geological Survey of Finland (GTK) during the period 2000-2005 and this was followed by a 7-hole diamond drilling program by Sunstone Metals in 2016. Intersections from GTK include 18m @ 4.1g/t Au from 50m downhole, including 3m @ 9.3g/t Au, and 4m @ 10.3g/t Au in drill hole R391. Intersections by Sunstone include 23.5m at 3.3g/t in SMDD007 and 2m at 10.5g/t in SMDD005. The Satulinmäki gold prospect is part of an earn-in JV with Canadian company Nortec Minerals, where Sunstone holds an ~82% interest, is funding on-going work, and has also acquired a significant land position, in its own right, in the district.
4. **The Scandinavian Lithium Project** includes the Kietyönmäki lithium prospect. Drilling by Sunstone has delivered 24.2m at 1.4% Li₂O in a spodumene-bearing pegmatite. Kietyönmäki is also part of the JV with Nortec Minerals.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based upon information reviewed by Dr Bruce Rohrlach who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Rohrlach is a full-time employee of Sunstone Metals Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr Rohrlach consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mr Malcolm Norris, Managing Director of Sunstone Metals Ltd., has authorised this announcement to be lodged with the ASX.

For further information, please visit www.sunstonemetals.com.au

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APPENDIX 1

The following Table and Sections are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition)

TABLE 1 – Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	The results announced here are from historical rock chip samples and hand cut trench samples.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Samples were taken randomly with focus on those exhibiting alteration and mineralisation, and samples from within a hand dug trench and hand cut channel samples.
	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.	Rock chip and channel sampling points have been guided by geological mapping. The samples from Espiritu were dried, crushed to 70% passing 2mm, Split 1000g and pulverised to 85% passing 75microns. A 20g portion of this sample was used for multi-element analysis (IMS-230) and a 30g sample for Fire Assay Au (FAS-111).
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	- The Espiritu target area has not been drilled by Sunstone or during any phases of historical exploration. - The El Palmar property has had 3 diamond drill holes completed from a previous explorer.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	The Espiritu target area has not been drilled by Sunstone or during any phases of historical exploration.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Samples from rock chips are representative of a local area only. Trench samples have been taken across the geological structural trend where known.
	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.	No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been established.
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.	Trench samples and rock chips were logged for lithology, weathering, structure, mineralogy, mineralisation, colour, and other features. Logging and sampling were carried out according to Sunstone's internal protocols and QAQC procedures which comply with industry standards.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Trench and rock chip samples are logged for lithology, weathering, structure, mineralogy, mineralisation, colour, and other features.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The trenches are logged in full, from start to finish of the excavation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Standard rock chip samples and channel samples.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Standard rock chip samples and channel samples.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples from Espiritu were sent to the LAC y Asociados Cia. Ltda. Sample Preparation Facility in Cuenca, Ecuador for sample preparation. The standard sample preparation for drill core samples (Code PRP-

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		910) is: Drying the sample, crushing to size fraction 70% <2mm and splitting the sample to a 250g portion by riffle or Boyd rotary splitter. The 250g sample is then pulverised to >85% passing 75 microns and then split into two 50g pulp samples. Then one of the pulp samples was sent to the MS Analytical Laboratory in Vancouver (Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue, Langley, BC V1M 4B4, Canada) for gold and base metal analysis. • The sample preparation is carried out according to industry standard practices using highly appropriate sample preparation techniques. • Samples from El Palmar were compiled from 3 historical phases of exploration by 1) Lowell Mineral Exploration Sucursal Ecuador (2007-2008), 2) Codelco (2011-2012) and 3) GOEX SA (2012-2020). • Surface rock chips and drill core from the El Palmar property were analysed at either ALS Chemex or ACME Labs.
	• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	• Sunstone used an industry standard QAQC programme involving Certified Reference Materials “standards” and blank samples, which were introduced in the assay batches. • Standards (Certified Reference Materials) or analytical blanks were submitted at a rate of 1 in 28 samples. Field duplicates were also taken at a rate of approximately 1 in 28 samples. • The check or duplicate assay results are reported along with the sample assay values in the final analysis report.
	• <i>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.</i>	• For channel sampling within trenches, the routine sample procedure is to take consecutive samples over approximately 1m lengths
	• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	• Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the style of sampling undertaken and the grain size of the material, and correctly represent the style and type of mineralisation at the exploration stage.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	• Sunstone uses a fire assay gold technique for Au assays (FAS-111) and a four acid multi element technique (IMS-230) for a suite of 48 elements. FAS-111 involves Au by Fire Assay on a 30-gram aliquot, fusion and atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) at trace levels. IMS-20 is considered a near total 4 acid technique using a 20g aliquot followed by multi-element analysis by ICP-AES/MS at ultra-trace levels. • This analysis technique is considered suitable for this style of mineralisation. • At El Palmar most historical samples have gold assays by fire-assay, and most have ICP analysis for either 36 elements or 41 elements.
	• <i>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.</i>	• Handheld XRF data are used as a guide to areas of potential mineralisation and samples from these areas are sent for laboratory analysis as described above.
	• <i>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.</i>	• Standards, blanks and duplicates are inserted ~1/28 samples. The values of the standards range from low to high grade and are considered appropriate to monitor performance of values near cut-off and near the mean grade of the deposit.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																				
		The check sampling results are monitored, and performance issues are communicated to the laboratory if necessary.																				
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Procedure checks have been completed by the Competent Person for exploration results for this announcement.																				
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No drilling has been undertaken in this area.																				
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Sunstone sampling data were imported and validated using Excel.																				
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Assay data were not adjusted.																				
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	Sample co-ordinates are located by GPS and for trench samples measured along the length of the trench.																				
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Southern Ecuador projection parameters:<table><tr><th>Parameter</th><th>Value</th></tr><tr><td>Reference Ellipsoid</td><td>International 1924</td></tr><tr><td>Semi Major Axis</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Inverse Flattening (1/f)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Type of Projection</td><td>UTM Zone -17S (Datum PSAD56)</td></tr><tr><td>Central Meridian:</td><td>-81.0000</td></tr><tr><td>Latitude of Origin</td><td>0.0000</td></tr><tr><td>Scale on Central Meridian</td><td>0.9996</td></tr><tr><td>False Northing</td><td>10000000</td></tr><tr><td>False Easting</td><td>500000</td></tr></table>	Parameter	Value	Reference Ellipsoid	International 1924	Semi Major Axis		Inverse Flattening (1/f)		Type of Projection	UTM Zone -17S (Datum PSAD56)	Central Meridian:	-81.0000	Latitude of Origin	0.0000	Scale on Central Meridian	0.9996	False Northing	10000000	False Easting	500000
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	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	The topographic control was compared against published maps and satellite imagery and found to be good quality.																				
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The rock chip samples were collected from an area of 800m x 800m, and the channel samples within trench ES-01 collected every ~1-2m.																				
	<i>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.</i>	The data from these samples does not contribute to any resource estimate nor implies any grade continuity.																				
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sample compositing was done.																				
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Trench orientations and rock chip locations were appropriate for the interpreted geology providing representative samples.																				
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	No sampling bias is expected at this stage. There has been no historical drilling on this target.																				
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	- Sunstone sampling procedures indicate individual samples were given due attention. - Sample security was managed through sealed individual samples and sealed bags of multiple samples for secure delivery to the laboratory by permanent staff of the joint venture. - MS Analytical is an internationally accredited laboratory that has all its internal procedures heavily																				

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		scrutinised in order to maintain their accreditation. MS Analytical is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 2005 Accredited Methods.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	- Sunstone's and Cornerstone's sampling techniques and data have been audited multiple times by independent mining consultants during various project assessments. These audits have concluded that the sampling techniques and data management are to industry standards. - All historical data has been validated to the best degree possible and migrated into a database.

TABLE 1 – Section 2: Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>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.</i>	- The Bramaderos Exploration Concession is located in the Loja Province of southern Ecuador. The concession was granted to La Plata Minerales S.A. ("PLAMIN") in January 2017. PLAMIN is a subsidiary of Sunstone Metals Ltd. The concession is subject to a Joint Venture between Cornerstone Capital Resources Inc. and Sunstone Metals Ltd. There are no wilderness areas or national parks or areas of environmental significance within or adjoining the concession area. There are no native title interests. - The El Palmar property is located in Imbabura province and is held by an Ecuadorian registered company 'Goex'. Due diligence to date show that there are no wilderness areas or national parks or areas of environmental significance within or adjoining the concession area. There are no native title interests.
	<i>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.</i>	- The Bramaderos Exploration Concession was granted to La Plata Minerales S.A. ("PLAMIN") in January 2017. PLAMIN is now a subsidiary of Sunstone Metals Ltd. The Bramaderos Concession is subject to a Joint Venture between Sunstone Metals and Cornerstone. Sunstone has an 87.5% interest in the JV. - The El Palmar exploration concession was granted in 2003 and held 100% by Goex.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	- The historic exploration at Bramaderos was completed by various groups over the period 1970-1984, 2001-2002 and 2004-2007. Most of the readily available historic data has been acquired and compiled into databases and a GIS project. Exploration by other parties has included stream sediment surveys, geological mapping, rock chip sampling (888 samples) and grid-based soil sampling (1324 samples), trenching and channel sampling (17 trenches), ground magnetic surveys (31 line kilometres), electrical IP surveys and diamond drilling (10426m). - No significant historical exploration has been undertaken in the Espiritu target area. - The El Palmar property has been historically explored by Lowell Exploration, Codelco and Goex.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The deposit style being explored for includes intrusion-related and stockwork hosted porphyry Au-Cu systems plus low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver veins. The setting at Espiritu is a volcanic arc setting of Cretaceous age intrusions.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		At El Palmar the geology is interpreted to be a Eocene to Miocene aged volcanic arc with Miocene aged intrusions
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.	- Details of the samples discussed in this announcement are in the body of the text. - See Figures 1&2 for the location of soil sampling and trenching activities at Espiritu. - See Figures 3&4 for the location of historical sampling and drill holes at El Palmar.
	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.	Information included in announcement.
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.	- Weighted averages were calculated over reported intervals according to sample length. - No grade cut-offs were applied.
	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.	No aggregating of intervals undertaken at this stage.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalents are not presented.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill-hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Figure 2 shows the interpreted strike orientation of the mineralised lodes based on mapping and interpretation of detailed magnetic data.
	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').	True widths of mineralised lodes are not known at this stage because no drilling has been undertaken on this target area.
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.	See Figures 1-4 for maps showing distribution of samples.
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.	Figures 1-4 above show the current interpretations of geology. Drill planning will follow.
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.	Figures 1 - 4 above show various datasets that are being used to identify target areas and to guide current and future drilling.
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).	The planned exploration program is outlined in the announcement.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	See Figures 1 - 4 which show areas for further exploration.