3rd August 2026

High-Grade Silver Intercepted Beyond Current MRE

Exceptional drill results returning high-grade silver, gold and antimony, with +100 metres of cumulative mineralisation per hole, confirming extensive antimony mineralisation and validating the geological model.

Highlights:

- **MR26-240 delivers a mineralised intercept totaling 103m with key zones:**
  - **28.2m at 80g/t AgEq (47g/t Ag and 0.39g/t Au) from 150.9m**

    Including: 8.2m at 111g/t AgEq 81.2g/t Ag and 0.35g/t Au) from 162.5m; and
  - **16.2m at 88g/t AgEq (64.9g/t Ag and 0.28g/t Au) from 205.7m**
- **Hole MR26-240 also intercepted high grade silver outside the current Mineral Resource:**
  - **8.3m at 170g/t AgEq (163.6g/t Ag and 0.1g/t Au) from 266.3m**

    Including: 4.5m at 301g/t AgEq (292.8g/t Ag and 0.1gt Au) from 266.3m
- **MR25-233 delivers a mineralised intercept totaling 114m with key zones:**
  - **27.9m at 70g/t AgEq (31g/t Ag and 0.46g/t Au) from 178.3m; and**
  - **53.3m at 51g/t AgEq (17g/t Ag and 0.4g/t Au) from 217.51m**
- **Results also demonstrate consistent antimony zones throughout including:**
  - **MR25-233 – 50.3m at 0.11% Sb with individual assays up to 3.79% Sb from 178.3m;**
  - **MR26-240 – 16.1m at 0.14% Sb with individual assays up to 2.64% Sb from 119.9m**
- **Ongoing drilling continues to validate the Company's geological model by intersecting predicted mineralised zones and testing open extensions, providing increased confidence in the continuity and distribution of the mineralisation.**

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

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

"High-grade silver, gold and antimony intercepts, including 8.3 metres at 170 g/t AgEq outside the current Mineral Resource in MR26-240, and over 100 metres of cumulative mineralisation in both MR26-233 and MR26-240, validate our geological model and demonstrate the project's significant growth potential."

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Table 1 – Significant Down Hole Drilling Intercepts

Hole ID	Interval (m)	AgEq (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	From (m)
MR25-233	**114.3**	**52.6**	**17.7**	**0.41**	**178.3**
including	27.9	70	31	0.46	178.3
and	53.3	51	17	0.40	217.5
MR26-240	**103.3**	**55**	**33**	**0.26**	**118.6**
including	28.2	80	47	0.39	150.9
and	16.2	88	64.9	0.28	205.7
and	8.3	170	163.6	0.1	266.3
including	4.5	301	292.8	0.1	266.3

Table 2 –Antimony Interval Highlights

Hole ID	Interval (m)	Sb (ppm)	From (m)
MR25-233	**50.3**	**1100**	**178.3**
including	15.4	2000	181.4
Including	0.25	37900	196.5
MR26-240	**16.1**	**1400**	**119.6**
including	7.9	2300	119.6
including	1.9	7400	125.6
including	0.4	26400	127.1

Initial drill results have been received from the 2026 drill program with complete assays returned from MR25-233 and MR26-240. MR25-233 and MR26-240 were drilled in the southern infill zone to increase confidence in this area of the resource and both holes intercepted mineralisation outside the existing delineated Mineral Resource. Assays returned high grades of silver, gold, and antimony continuing to improve on the mineralisation knowledge in this area.

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

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

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

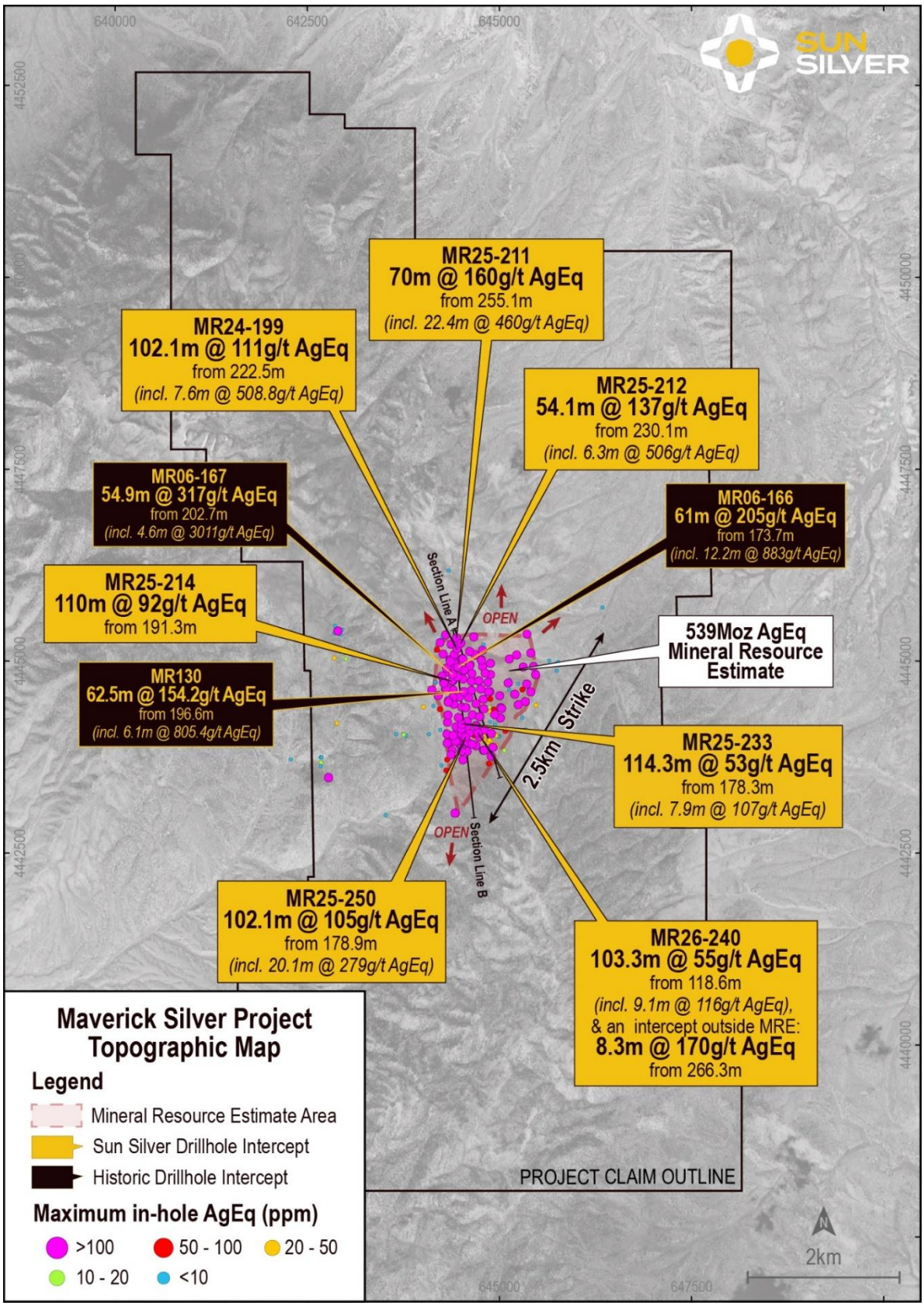

Figure 1 – Plan view of significant Silver Equivalent intercepts from new and prior drilling at Maverick Silver Project[1]

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

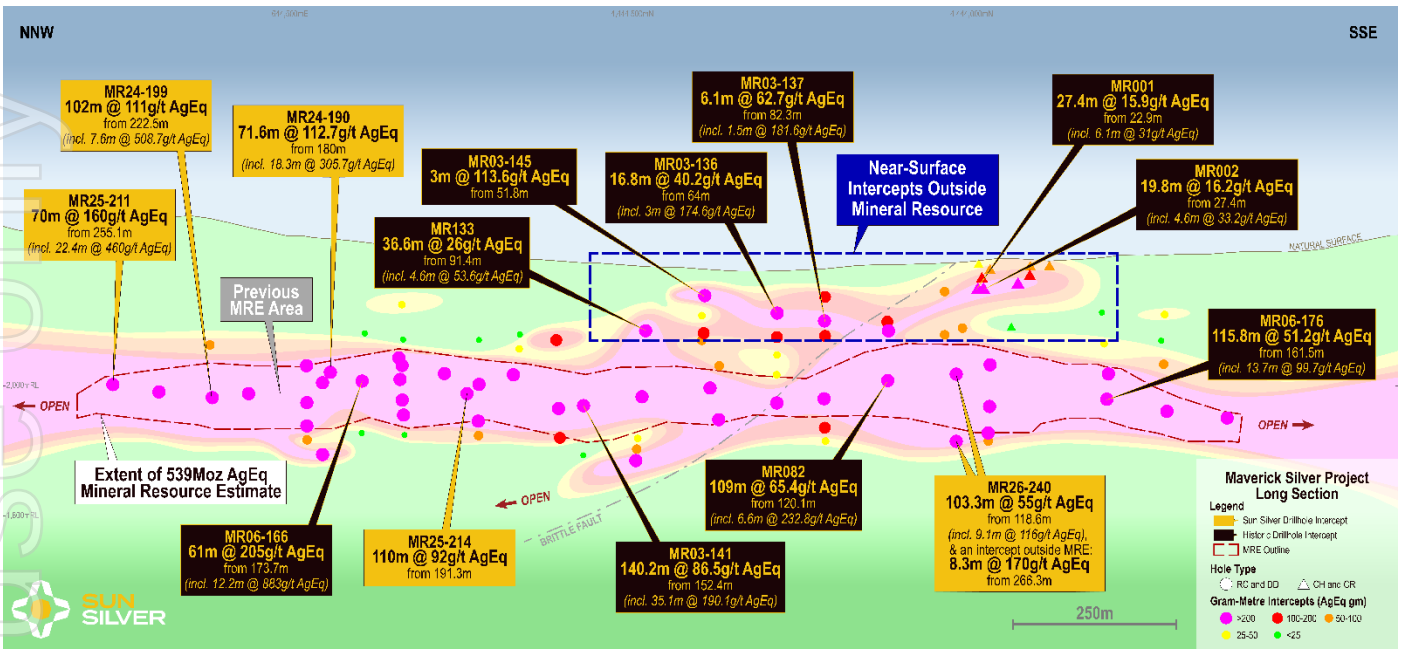

Figure 2 – Silver Equivalent Long Section Line A as detailed within Figure 1[2]

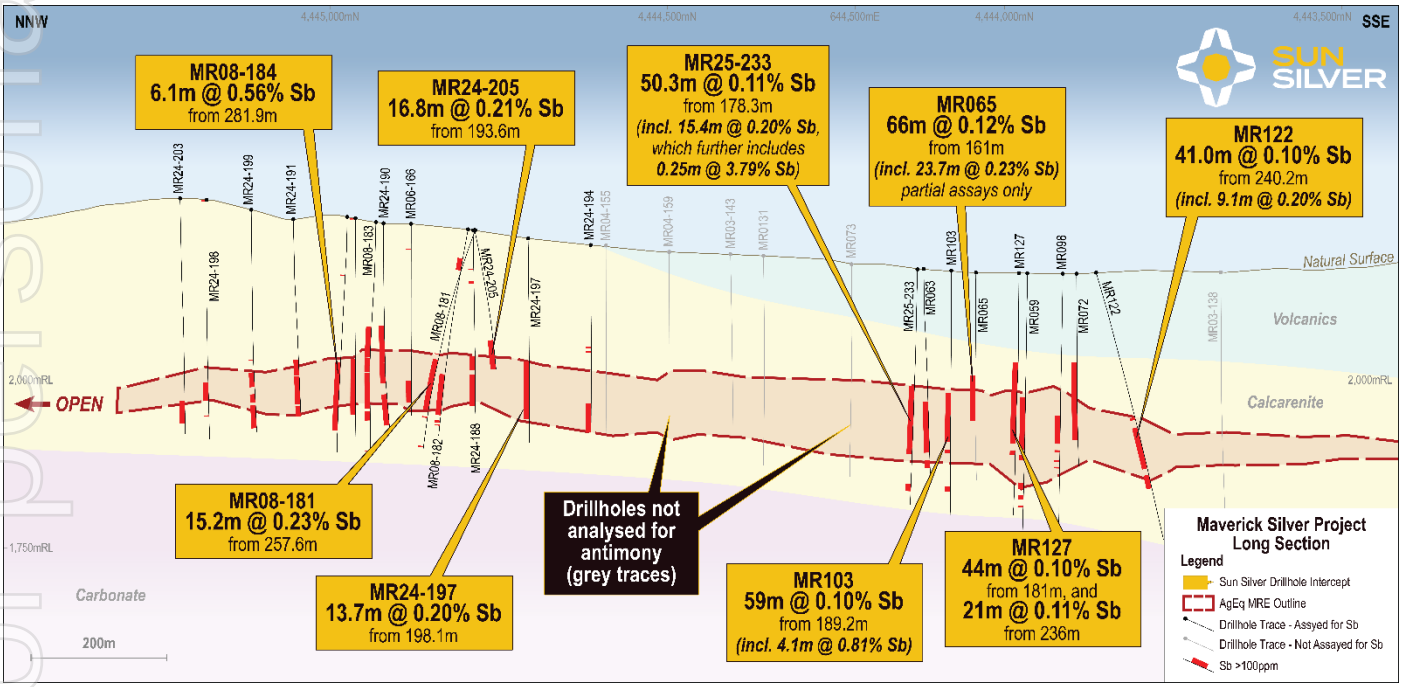

Figure 3 – Antimony Long Section Line B as detailed within Figure 1[3]

[2] For previously released intercepts not yet referenced refer to the Company's ASX announcements dated 24 September 2024 (MR24-190) and 26 March 2025 (Historic Drillhole Intercepts).
[3] For previously released intercepts 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) and 25 August 2025 (MR127).

Metal Equivalents

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

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

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

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

2026 Development Roadmap

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

- Advancing the Mineral Resource toward JORC Indicated classification through infill drilling;
- Expanding the Mineral Resource through targeted step-out drilling;
- Advancing metallurgical testwork to optimise heap leach processing pathways;
- Completing geotechnical, hydrogeological and geochemical programs to support future development studies;
- Progressing environmental permitting and baseline studies;
- Advancing mine planning, including pit optimisation and mine design;
- Scoping Study – Targeting release end of 2026 / early 2027 pending progress of 2026 drilling program; and
- Pre-Feasibility Study – targeted following completion of the Scoping Study and continued advancement of the Mineral Resource, currently anticipated in 2027.

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

Maverick Silver Project

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

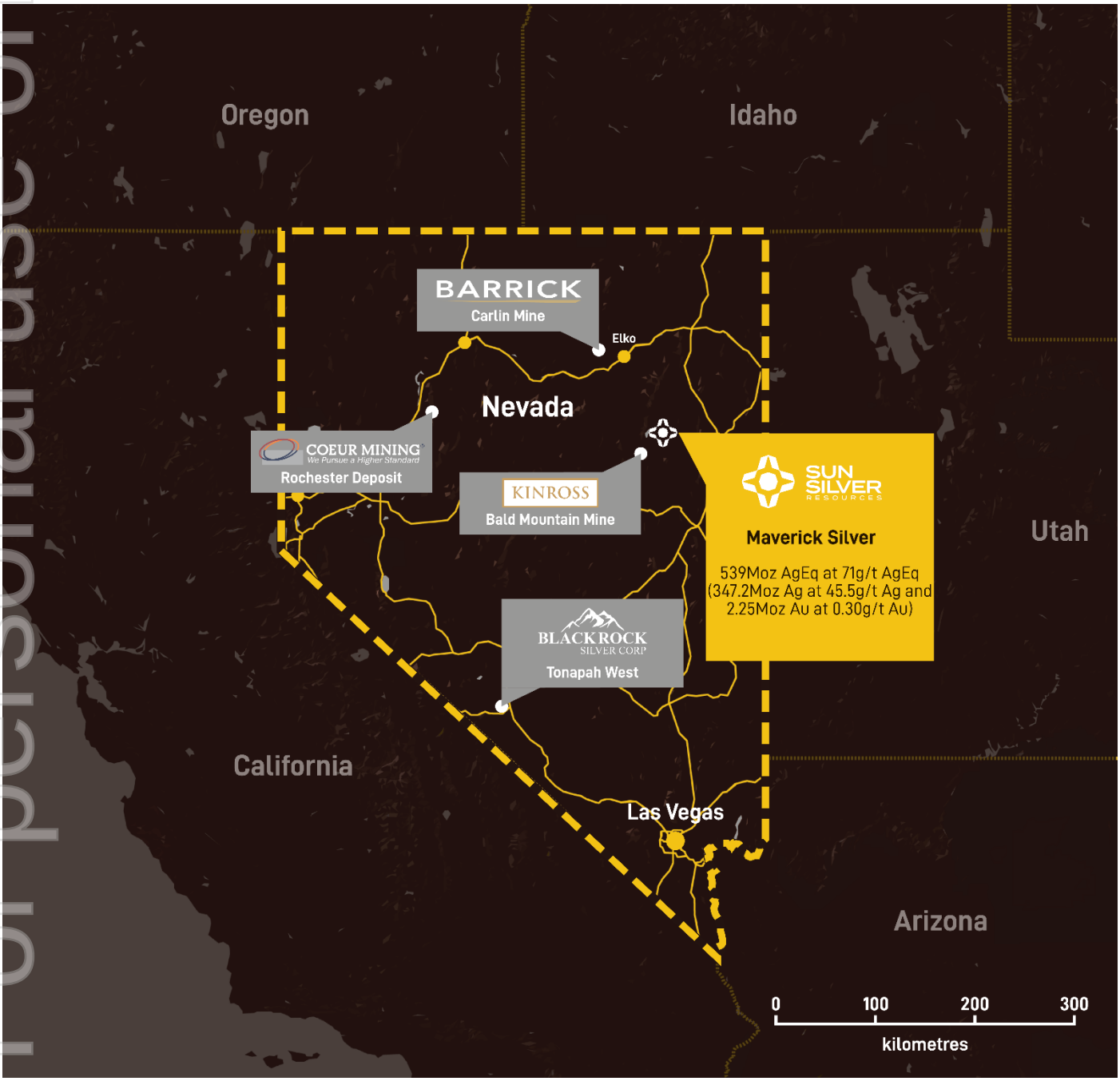

Figure 4 – Sun Silver's Maverick Silver Project location and surrounding operators.

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

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

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

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

ENDS

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Forward-looking statements

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

Competent Person Statement

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

*The information in this announcement that relates to previously reported Exploration Results or estimates of Mineral Resources at the Maverick Silver Project is extracted from the Company's ASX announcements dated 22 August 2024, 24 September 2024, 31 October 2024, 3 December 2024, 14 January 2025, 26 March 2025, 2 July 2025, 16 July 2025, 31 July 2025, 12 August 2025, 25 August 2025, 3 September 2025, 15 October 2025, 20 November 2025 and 9 December 2025 (**Original Announcements**). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the relevant information contained in the Original Announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.*

[4] For previously reported Mineral Resource estimate see Annexure A and the Company's ASX Announcement dated 9 December 2025.

Annexure A – Maverick Silver Project Mineral Resource Estimate

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

1. Maverick Silver Mineral Resource estimated in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code).

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

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

Appendix A – Drill hole details

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip/Azi	Precollar Depth (m)	Total Depth (m)
MR25-233	RCD	644538	4444134	2169	-90/000	152	350.5
MR26-240	DD	644753	4444027	2185	-90/000	NA	318

*Coordinates in NAD83 UTM Zone 11N.

Appendix B – Drill assay results

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Type	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
MR25-233	161.54	137.16	NS				
MR25-233	137.16	162.7	NSR				
MR25-233	162.7	163.28	HCORE	0.7	0.032	1292	27
MR25-233	163.28	164.59	HCORE	1.1	0.07	1526	25
MR25-233	164.59	166.12	HCORE	0.8	0.048	809	23
MR25-233	166.12	167.64	HCORE	0.5	0.056	446	28
MR25-233	167.64	169.16	HCORE	-0.3	0.023	1399	41
MR25-233	169.16	169.5	HCORE	4.3	0.153	1389	56
MR25-233	169.5	170.69	HCORE	0.7	0.073	2084	63
MR25-233	170.69	172.21	HCORE	0.6	0.007	1303	44
MR25-233	172.21	173.74	HCORE	0.8	0.012	899	27
MR25-233	173.74	175.26	HCORE	0.8	0.005	1037	179
MR25-233	175.26	176.78	HCORE	1.8	0.006	1123	54
MR25-233	176.78	178.31	HCORE	1.2	0.011	749	40
MR25-233	178.31	179.83	HCORE	2	0.311	1467	1592
MR25-233	179.83	181.36	HCORE	2.1	0.131	964	1480
MR25-233	181.36	182.88	HCORE	28.2	0.283	512	1567
MR25-233	182.88	183.03	HCORE	79	0.521	1817	8786
MR25-233	184.4	185.93	HCORE	16	0.498	966	3558
MR25-233	185.93	186.48	HCORE	9.9	0.458	777	328
MR25-233	186.48	186.72	HCORE	3.7	0.49	1451	214
MR25-233	186.72	187.91	HCORE	4.4	0.698	2253	673
MR25-233	187.91	188.43	HCORE	129	1.61	3707	902
MR25-233	188.43	188.98	HCORE	416	0.777	2321	4259

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Type	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
MR25-233	188.98	190.5	HCORE	63	0.801	4333	2057
MR25-233	190.5	190.8	HCORE	48.6	0.352	992	494
MR25-233	191.26	192.02	HCORE	8.1	0.534	836	280
MR25-233	192.02	193	HCORE	24.2	0.303	784	995
MR25-233	193	193.55	HCORE	20.8	0.381	1549	845
MR25-233	193.55	195.07	HCORE	39.8	0.291	1266	1565
MR25-233	195.07	195.99	HCORE	12.2	0.269	552	987
MR25-233	195.99	196.5	HCORE	20.3	0.529	2134	1080
MR25-233	196.5	196.75	HCORE	44.7	0.18	1745	37876
MR25-233	196.75	198.12	HCORE	25.2	0.475	890	337
MR25-233	198.12	199.06	HCORE	3.8	0.466	842	540
MR25-233	199.06	199.31	HCORE	43.7	0.719	1008	3230
MR25-233	199.31	200.56	HCORE	18.5	0.579	534	990
MR25-233	201.17	202.69	HCORE	17.8	0.341	803	441
MR25-233	202.69	204.22	HCORE	14.4	0.633	2228	204
MR25-233	204.22	204.7	HCORE	166	1	1198	376
MR25-233	204.7	206.23	HCORE	10.9	0.764	598	553
MR25-233	206.23	207.26	HCORE	5.7	0.837	797	650
MR25-233	207.26	208.79	HCORE	10.3	1.14	4182	404
MR25-233	208.79	209.06	HCORE	15.2	0.628	4534	253
MR25-233	209.06	209.4	HCORE	14.1	0.716	1353	830
MR25-233	209.4	210.31	HCORE	6.4	0.522	832	373
MR25-233	210.46	211.23	HCORE	7.2	0.501	378	217
MR25-233	211.23	211.84	HCORE	5.7	0.902	640	463
MR25-233	211.84	213.36	HCORE	12.2	0.595	671	278
MR25-233	213.36	214.21	HCORE	9.6	0.433	797	622
MR25-233	214.43	215.49	HCORE	14	0.415	577	333
MR25-233	215.49	215.98	HCORE	16	0.844	986	919
MR25-233	215.98	217.02	HCORE	7.5	0.366	746	439
MR25-233	217.02	217.51	HCORE	8.8	0.475	998	1383
MR25-233	217.51	218.54	HCORE	12.9	0.786	540	837
MR25-233	218.54	219.76	HCORE	12.4	0.203	382	526
MR25-233	219.76	221.28	HCORE	15	0.426	723	585
MR25-233	221.28	222.66	HCORE	16.8	0.281	334	512
MR25-233	223.05	223.27	HCORE	14.6	0.125	238	435
MR25-233	223.54	224.49	HCORE	26.1	0.338	405	1257
MR25-233	224.82	225.25	HCORE	37.5	0.301	713	2334
MR25-233	225.55	227.08	HCORE	19.4	0.53	530	1232
MR25-233	227.08	228.6	HCORE	31	0.329	660	1083
MR25-233	229.51	230.12	HCORE	13.5	0.153	1149	188
MR25-233	230.12	230.95	HCORE	20.9	0.158	522	223
MR25-233	231.07	232.11	HCORE	31.7	0.432	552	423
MR25-233	232.26	232.44	HCORE	39.6	0.158	669	197
MR25-233	232.78	234.18	HCORE	18.8	0.159	302	469
MR25-233	234.18	235.58	HCORE	14.6	0.171	271	274
MR25-233	235.82	237.07	HCORE	4.8	0.069	251	342
MR25-233	237.07	238.6	HCORE	6.3	0.157	279	185
MR25-233	238.75	240	HCORE	17.1	0.762	385	283
MR25-233	240	240.4	HCORE	14.2	0.39	377	374
MR25-233	240.4	240.79	HCORE	11.8	0.222	241	187
MR25-233	241.31	242.62	HCORE	17.6	0.379	432	396
MR25-233	242.62	243.23	HCORE	23.8	0.443	441	218
MR25-233	243.23	244.14	HCORE	16	0.306	292	203
MR25-233	244.14	244.45	HCORE	20.2	0.488	971	116
MR25-233	244.78	245.15	HCORE	20.7	0.34	488	95
MR25-233	245.36	245.85	HCORE	20.7	0.179	409	132
MR25-233	246.4	246.74	HCORE	27.8	0.502	2390	378
MR25-233	247.28	247.8	HCORE	72.2	0.473	2731	580
MR25-233	247.8	249.14	HCORE	101	0.597	4846	663
MR25-233	249.14	249.94	HCORE	11.8	0.3	320	321
MR25-233	249.94	250.64	HCORE	11.9	0.352	1325	163
MR25-233	250.64	251.46	HCORE	15	0.383	231	203

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Type	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
MR25-233	251.46	251.92	HCORE	21.1	0.478	259	398
MR25-233	251.92	252.98	HCORE	12.8	0.371	422	223
MR25-233	252.98	254.26	HCORE	17.6	0.292	203	272
MR25-233	254.26	254.69	HCORE	19.6	0.449	434	591
MR25-233	254.69	255.82	HCORE	8.6	0.186	326	388
MR25-233	255.82	257.13	HCORE	12.3	0.12	308	297
MR25-233	257.13	258.53	HCORE	9.1	0.484	597	764
MR25-233	258.53	259.08	HCORE	13.5	0.263	1255	694
MR25-233	259.08	259.66	HCORE	9.5	1.02	1024	1257
MR25-233	259.66	260.6	HCORE	12.6	0.796	932	626
MR25-233	260.6	261.21	HCORE	11.9	0.253	906	596
MR25-233	261.21	262.13	HCORE	9.7	0.324	528	569
MR25-233	262.13	263.65	HCORE	11.2	0.598	561	410
MR25-233	263.65	265.18	HCORE	27.2	1.76	921	1221
MR25-233	265.18	266.7	HCORE	7.9	0.492	435	302
MR25-233	266.7	268.22	HCORE	11	0.504	619	267
MR25-233	268.44	269.87	HCORE	25.6	0.442	535	359
MR25-233	269.87	270.78	HCORE	12.9	0.471	424	105
MR25-233	271.09	271.64	HCORE	11.4	0.642	494	155
MR25-233	271.64	272.31	HCORE	3.3	0.31	535	159
MR25-233	272.31	273.16	HCORE	8.3	0.235	226	64
MR25-233	273.16	274.32	HCORE	13.5	0.32	642	159
MR25-233	274.32	275.84	HCORE	5.1	0.13	515	162
MR25-233	275.84	276.45	HCORE	7.1	0.301	719	338
MR25-233	276.45	277.37	HCORE	8.7	0.133	507	211
MR25-233	277.37	278.89	HCORE	7.4	0.29	394	136
MR25-233	278.89	280.42	HCORE	5.6	0.378	694	202
MR25-233	280.42	281.94	HCORE	8.4	0.313	755	230
MR25-233	281.94	283.46	HCORE	5.9	0.197	575	207
MR25-233	283.46	283.77	HCORE	7.1	0.136	558	194
MR25-233	283.77	284.07	HCORE	5	0.181	421	140
MR25-233	284.07	285.29	HCORE	7.5	0.484	61	30
MR25-233	285.29	285.72	HCORE	4.3	0.352	160	32
MR25-233	285.72	286.51	HCORE	5.4	0.158	333	29
MR25-233	286.51	288.04	HCORE	3.8	0.149	602	37
MR25-233	288.04	289.56	HCORE	6.6	0.179	401	68
MR25-233	289.56	291.08	HCORE	7.1	0.808	329	57
MR25-233	291.08	292.61	HCORE	3.9	0.279	201	56
MR25-233	292.61	293.4	HCORE	2.9	0.076	145	56
MR25-233	293.4	294.13	HCORE	1.2	0.055	659	85
MR25-233	294.13	295.66	HCORE	0.6	0.051	588	55
MR25-233	295.66	297.18	HCORE	1.1	0.038	1334	61
MR25-233	297.18	298.7	HCORE	0.3	0.017	75	19
MR25-233	298.7	300.23	HCORE	0.4	0.024	62	18
MR25-233	300.23	301.75	HCORE	0.8	0.04	126	26
MR25-233	301.75	303.28	HCORE	1.9	0.078	444	42
MR25-233	303.28	304.8	HCORE	2.4	0.096	319	43
MR25-233	304.8	306.32	HCORE	1.4	0.038	278	40
MR25-233	306.32	307.85	HCORE	2	0.033	602	37
MR25-233	307.85	309.37	HCORE	1	0.023	1014	61
MR25-233	309.37	310.9	HCORE	0.5	0.051	539	92
MR25-233	312.42	313.94	HCORE	0.9	0.027	170	40
MR25-233	313.94	315.47	HCORE	1.7	0.043	867	83
MR25-233	315.47	316.99	HCORE	4	0.133	991	69
MR25-233	316.99	317.57	HCORE	6.9	0.077	79	22
MR25-233	317.57	318.52	HCORE	5.2	0.259	355	56
MR25-233	318.52	320.04	HCORE	4.5	0.164	292	53
MR25-233	320.04	321.56	HCORE	6.3	0.148	195	32
MR25-233	321.56	323.09	HCORE	15.8	0.448	714	73
MR25-233	323.09	324.61	HCORE	2.9	0.011	322	124
MR25-233	324.61	326.14	HCORE	0.5	-0.003	1046	152
MR25-233	326.14	327.66	HCORE	1.6	0.009	250	102

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Type	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
MR25-233	327.66	329.18	HCORE	12.5	0.174	382	236
MR25-233	329.18	330.71	HCORE	0.5	0.003	237	87
MR25-233	330.71	332.23	HCORE	0.6	0.004	289	136
MR25-233	332.23	333.76	HCORE	1	0.005	263	140
MR25-233	333.76	335.28	HCORE	0.3	0.004	257	140
MR25-233	335.28	336.8	HCORE	1.3	-0.003	290	173
MR25-233	336.8	338.33	HCORE	1	0.005	306	126
MR25-233	338.33	339.85	HCORE	3.7	0.011	219	87
MR25-233	339.85	341.38	HCORE	3.8	0.01	225	89
MR25-233	341.38	342.9	HCORE	6.1	0.075	221	93
MR25-233	342.9	344.42	HCORE	1.3	0.016	92	30
MR25-233	344.42	345.95	HCORE	0.6	0.015	52	15
MR25-233	345.95	347.47	HCORE	1	0.012	69	26
MR25-233	347.47	349	HCORE	0.3	0.009	63	20
MR25-233	349	350.52	HCORE	-0.3	0.005	58	18
MR26-240	0	113.66	NS				
MR26-240	113.66	114.91	HCORE	1.8	0.039	432	16
MR26-240	114.91	116.43	HCORE	1.2	0.036	296	13
MR26-240	116.43	117.96	HCORE	1.4	0.04	298	20
MR26-240	117.96	118.57	HCORE	2.3	0.047	481	90
MR26-240	118.57	119.6	HCORE	14.2	0.093	116	38
MR26-240	119.6	121.1	HCORE	126	0.19	179	1939
MR26-240	121.1	121.65	HCORE	12.4	0.274	428	1115
MR26-240	121.65	122.53	HCORE	4.1	0.334	746	232
MR26-240	122.53	124.05	HCORE	4.3	0.151	492	73
MR26-240	124.05	125.58	HCORE	8.1	0.345	519	334
MR26-240	125.58	127.1	HCORE	19	0.269	967	2354
MR26-240	127.1	127.5	HCORE	200	0.202	381	26384
MR26-240	127.5	128.87	HCORE	6.8	0.194	506	650
MR26-240	128.87	129.51	HCORE	5.4	0.035	352	498
MR26-240	129.51	130.79	HCORE	4.4	0.093	363	317
MR26-240	130.79	131.43	HCORE	4.2	0.108	400	634
MR26-240	131.43	131.98	HCORE	6.4	0.163	233	356
MR26-240	131.98	132.37	HCORE	6.7	0.158	320	803
MR26-240	132.37	132.59	NS				
MR26-240	132.59	133.05	HCORE	9.6	0.133	200	293
MR26-240	133.05	134.57	HCORE	5.4	0.299	334	124
MR26-240	134.57	135.33	HCORE	28.2	0.277	448	89
MR26-240	135.33	135.7	HCORE	61.8	0.473	504	127
MR26-240	135.7	136.43	HCORE	14.2	0.274	572	74
MR26-240	136.43	136.89	HCORE	6.3	0.367	361	22
MR26-240	136.89	138.07	HCORE	3.5	0.248	533	31
MR26-240	138.07	139.6	HCORE	3	0.312	874	33
MR26-240	139.6	140.7	HCORE	4	0.375	2068	36
MR26-240	140.7	142.19	HCORE	3	0.267	2008	81
MR26-240	142.19	143.26	HCORE	5.8	0.263	1115	63
MR26-240	143.26	144.17	HCORE	4.3	0.272	1259	185
MR26-240	144.17	144.48	HCORE	2.8	0.243	1225	203
MR26-240	144.48	145.08	HCORE	4.6	0.223	936	227
MR26-240	145.08	145.54	HCORE	4.9	0.414	845	128
MR26-240	145.54	146.91	HCORE	4.6	0.243	904	82
MR26-240	146.91	147.83	HCORE	8.5	0.428	1009	44
MR26-240	147.83	149.35	HCORE	10.5	0.314	742	97
MR26-240	149.35	150.88	HCORE	14.6	0.357	584	107
MR26-240	150.88	151.79	HCORE	21.3	0.463	670	160
MR26-240	151.79	152.1	HCORE	190	0.831	860	2237
MR26-240	152.1	152.86	HCORE	128	2.94	1711	3069
MR26-240	152.86	153.31	HCORE	35.9	0.533	893	2556
MR26-240	153.31	154.84	HCORE	19.9	0.365	815	357
MR26-240	154.84	155.54	HCORE	23.7	0.472	821	158
MR26-240	155.54	156.67	HCORE	15.1	0.329	802	266
MR26-240	156.67	157.28	NS				

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Type	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
MR26-240	157.28	158.34	HCORE	18.8	0.24	869	249
MR26-240	158.34	159.41	HCORE	11.9	0.277	700	348
MR26-240	159.41	160.75	HCORE	12	0.257	654	257
MR26-240	160.75	161.09	NS				
MR26-240	161.09	162.46	HCORE	18.5	0.182	731	252
MR26-240	162.46	163.98	HCORE	131	0.439	744	391
MR26-240	163.98	165.51	HCORE	96	0.464	904	438
MR26-240	165.51	166.21	HCORE	132	0.476	831	528
MR26-240	166.21	166.57	NS				
MR26-240	166.57	167.49	HCORE	38.7	0.366	868	358
MR26-240	167.49	168.4	HCORE	55.2	0.348	933	340
MR26-240	168.4	168.62	HCORE	52.1	0.622	1174	347
MR26-240	168.62	168.86	NS				
MR26-240	168.86	169.07	HCORE	126	0.274	629	723
MR26-240	169.07	169.32	NS				
MR26-240	169.32	169.44	HCORE	133	0.557	1419	285
MR26-240	169.44	169.77	NS				
MR26-240	169.77	170.69	HCORE	98	0.312	1009	400
MR26-240	170.69	171.45	HCORE	59.2	0.272	849	688
MR26-240	171.45	172.21	HCORE	41.8	0.2	622	462
MR26-240	172.21	173.74	HCORE	28.7	0.282	667	597
MR26-240	173.74	175.26	HCORE	37.6	0.328	867	1007
MR26-240	175.26	176.02	HCORE	32	0.379	908	766
MR26-240	176.02	176.48	NS				
MR26-240	176.48	177.85	HCORE	28.6	0.376	735	588
MR26-240	177.85	179.07	HCORE	75.5	0.381	747	794
MR26-240	179.07	180.59	HCORE	24.5	0.203	763	547
MR26-240	180.59	182.12	HCORE	19.4	0.176	483	290
MR26-240	182.12	183.31	HCORE	48.3	0.15	416	543
MR26-240	183.31	183.76	HCORE	26.6	0.179	383	261
MR26-240	183.76	184.25	NS				
MR26-240	184.25	184.43	HCORE	36.3	0.003	399	3059
MR26-240	184.43	185.47	NS				
MR26-240	185.47	185.81	HCORE	62.7	0.24	357	169
MR26-240	185.81	186.23	NS				
MR26-240	186.23	186.84	HCORE	16.6	0.181	406	191
MR26-240	186.84	187.18	HCORE	28.4	0.158	213	565
MR26-240	187.18	187.45	NS				
MR26-240	187.45	187.79	HCORE	16.6	0.127	319	112
MR26-240	187.79	188.06	NS				
MR26-240	188.06	188.37	HCORE	17.8	0.055	154	110
MR26-240	188.37	189.43	HCORE	21.6	0.17	328	459
MR26-240	189.43	189.68	HCORE	25.1	0.093	438	124
MR26-240	189.68	190.2	HCORE	38.4	0.081	221	264
MR26-240	190.2	190.5	NS				
MR26-240	190.5	190.8	HCORE	149	0.431	486	291
MR26-240	190.8	191.11	HCORE	28.5	0.047	96	100
MR26-240	191.11	191.26	NS				
MR26-240	191.26	191.57	HCORE	32.4	0.094	109	108
MR26-240	191.57	191.72	NS				
MR26-240	191.72	191.87	HCORE	63.8	0.142	85	384
MR26-240	191.87	192.02	NS				
MR26-240	192.02	193.55	HCORE	47.2	0.063	65	122
MR26-240	193.55	194.46	HCORE	38.5	0.277	187	296
MR26-240	194.46	194.61	HCORE	14.3	0.43	318	162
MR26-240	194.61	194.86	HCORE	20.8	0.307	494	744
MR26-240	194.86	195.38	NS				
MR26-240	195.38	196.02	HCORE	18.9	0.063	521	849
MR26-240	196.02	196.99	HCORE	7.6	0.092	359	537
MR26-240	196.99	197.05	NS				
MR26-240	197.05	197.82	HCORE	13.6	0.161	284	1403
MR26-240	197.82	198.73	HCORE	14.4	0.032	420	696

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Type	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
MR26-240	198.73	199.46	HCORE	18.6	0.278	816	398
MR26-240	199.46	200.25	NS				
MR26-240	200.25	200.41	HCORE	12	0.215	310	189
MR26-240	200.41	200.62	HCORE	6.6	0.026	700	492
MR26-240	200.62	200.86	NS				
MR26-240	200.86	201.17	HCORE	6.9	0.011	143	105
MR26-240	201.17	202.69	HCORE	6.3	0.021	132	183
MR26-240	202.69	204.22	HCORE	4.1	0.016	192	167
MR26-240	204.22	205.74	HCORE	10.1	0.079	205	638
MR26-240	205.74	207.26	HCORE	53.5	1	161	241
MR26-240	207.26	208.79	HCORE	11.6	0.084	426	124
MR26-240	208.79	210.01	HCORE	17.8	0.158	339	107
MR26-240	210.01	210.71	HCORE	21.1	0.161	213	38
MR26-240	210.71	211.23	NS				
MR26-240	211.23	212.75	HCORE	23.9	0.047	435	144
MR26-240	212.75	213.42	HCORE	99.5	0.22	222	210
MR26-240	213.42	213.88	HCORE	140	0.148	184	175
MR26-240	213.88	214.27	NS				
MR26-240	214.27	215.4	HCORE	69.2	0.083	160	289
MR26-240	215.4	216.1	HCORE	15.5	0.057	253	338
MR26-240	216.1	217.23	HCORE	5.7	0.306	515	307
MR26-240	217.23	217.32	NS				
MR26-240	217.32	217.66	HCORE	12.1	0.205	804	370
MR26-240	217.66	218.85	HCORE	16	0.212	450	157
MR26-240	218.85	220.37	HCORE	97	0.563	506	152
MR26-240	220.37	221.89	HCORE	305	0.287	938	570
MR26-240	221.89	223.42	HCORE	9	0.123	280	118
MR26-240	223.42	224.94	HCORE	9.2	0.104	264	80
MR26-240	224.94	226.47	HCORE	1.5	0.012	86	42
MR26-240	226.47	227.02	HCORE	3.5	0.029	261	148
MR26-240	227.02	227.35	HCORE	4.3	0.046	299	238
MR26-240	227.35	227.93	NS				
MR26-240	227.93	228.3	HCORE	2	0.038	181	147
MR26-240	228.3	228.63	HCORE	2	0.039	245	127
MR26-240	228.63	229.24	NS				
MR26-240	229.24	230.18	HCORE	3.9	0.066	333	288
MR26-240	230.18	230.61	NS				
MR26-240	230.61	231.4	HCORE	36.2	0.282	368	153
MR26-240	231.4	231.68	NS				
MR26-240	231.68	232.35	HCORE	13	0.085	271	192
MR26-240	232.35	233.17	NS				
MR26-240	233.17	233.35	HCORE	57.6	0.206	381	422
MR26-240	233.35	234.54	NS				
MR26-240	234.54	235.61	HCORE	16.1	0.014	311	191
MR26-240	235.61	237.13	HCORE	14.6	0.068	335	93
MR26-240	237.13	238.66	HCORE	8.5	0.092	453	65
MR26-240	238.66	240.18	HCORE	5.5	0.048	392	67
MR26-240	240.18	241.71	HCORE	5.8	0.159	423	120
MR26-240	241.71	243.23	HCORE	8.1	0.143	591	146
MR26-240	243.23	244.75	HCORE	15.4	0.135	488	160
MR26-240	244.75	246.28	HCORE	11.2	0.06	333	97
MR26-240	246.28	246.83	HCORE	11	0.064	479	73
MR26-240	246.83	247.8	HCORE	9.8	0.111	302	71
MR26-240	247.8	249.33	HCORE	7.6	0.03	92	25
MR26-240	249.33	250.12	HCORE	6.1	0.042	192	40
MR26-240	250.12	250.85	NS				
MR26-240	250.85	251.86	HCORE	3	0.017	305	42
MR26-240	251.86	253.08	HCORE	1.5	0.038	327	27
MR26-240	253.08	253.62	HCORE	-0.3	0.008	190	23
MR26-240	253.62	254.42	NS				
MR26-240	254.42	255.42	HCORE	0.3	0.005	80	12
MR26-240	255.42	256.95	HCORE	0.4	0.059	162	17

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Type	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
MR26-240	256.95	258.47	HCORE	0.7	0.027	162	20
MR26-240	258.47	259.99	HCORE	5.1	0.069	305	37
MR26-240	259.99	261.15	HCORE	0.9	0.024	459	42
MR26-240	261.15	261.52	HCORE	0.9	0.042	348	113
MR26-240	261.52	263.04	HCORE	1.5	0.007	240	109
MR26-240	263.04	263.83	HCORE	1.1	0.028	425	141
MR26-240	263.83	264.14	HCORE	0.5	0.018	280	90
MR26-240	264.14	264.57	NS				
MR26-240	264.57	265.79	HCORE	3.3	0.017	291	113
MR26-240	265.79	266.3	NS				
MR26-240	266.3	267.58	HCORE	368	0.047	221	200
MR26-240	267.58	268.62	NS				
MR26-240	268.62	269.69	HCORE	513	0.281	178	464
MR26-240	269.69	270.05	NS				
MR26-240	270.05	270.75	HCORE	404	0.144	268	146
MR26-240	270.75	271.58	NS				
MR26-240	271.58	273.1	HCORE	26.2	0.104	91	112
MR26-240	273.1	274.62	HCORE	12.4	0.026	115	41
MR26-240	274.62	276.15	HCORE	3.5	0.043	199	71
MR26-240	276.15	277.67	HCORE	7.1	0.053	228	63
MR26-240	277.67	279.2	HCORE	1.3	0.014	186	41
MR26-240	279.2	279.93	HCORE	1.3	0.004	330	61
MR26-240	279.93	280.6	NS				
MR26-240	280.6	281.42	HCORE	0.5	0.033	368	56
MR26-240	281.42	282.24	HCORE	1.2	0.059	171	33
MR26-240	282.24	283.77	HCORE	1.5	0.057	211	42
MR26-240	283.77	285.29	HCORE	0.9	0.032	148	33
MR26-240	285.29	286.82	HCORE	1	0.036	144	32
MR26-240	286.82	287.43	HCORE	0.3	0.019	75	20
MR26-240	287.43	317.91	NSR				

NS=No Sample, NSR = No Significant Result

JORC Code, 2012 – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Maverick Silver Gold Project

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Core loss is typical in heavily broken ground, recoveries average over 85% • Engineered mud mixes and triple tubing techniques are used to maximise recovery of drill core
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• The logging is qualitative in nature. • The historic dataset shows 50% of the total drill holes at the Project have been logged with a broad formation unit, 30% has detailed logging and 20% has not been logged. Legacy data compilation and relogging remains ongoing. • 100% of 2024 to 2026 drilling has been logged by Sun Silver. • Logging intervals are in imperial units and are converted to metric. • 2026 logging remains ongoing with drilling.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	**RC Drilling** • 5ft (1.52m) composite samples were taken during RC drilling. • RC drilling utilizes wet drilling with sampling via a rotary wet splitter. Large samples are taken in attempt to minimize loss of fines. **DD Drilling** • Diamond core is cut down the longitudinal axis with half core sampled. Sample lengths vary from 0.12m to 2m. Samples are made around intervals of core loss. • Sample sizes are considered to reflect industry standards, be appropriate for the material being sampled and show attempts made to improve recovery in broken difficult to drill ground. • 2025 drilling inserted standards, blanks, and duplicates into the sample stream at approximately 1 of each every 20 samples near mineralisation, and ~1 in 40 in overburden. • Core duplicates taken as quarter core,or collected as a second split from coarse crush material of the original sample.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Laboratory procedures are considered total (analysis of gold by fire assay, and all other elements by four-acid-digest). Overlimit samples are sent for re-assay by additional laboratory techniques. All silver over 100ppm is analysed by gravimetric fire assay. • Internal lab and field inserted QC as blanks, standards and duplicates show acceptable results. 2026 analysis is ongoing with each drill hole received. Failed QC is rectified through re-analysis of pulps if deemed necessary.
Verification of sampling and assayin	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Assay results have been converted between ppb,ppm and ounce/ton as required. • Assay intervals are converted between feet and metres (x0.3048). • Drilling is logged digitally and uploaded into a database along with digital exports from pXRF and gyro devices. • 2025 twin drilling of historic Pre 2002 diamond core and 2025 RC drill holes shows good spatial correlation with some variation in grade distribution that is still under assessment. Core loss intervals are designated an assay result of 0 for all elements in core drilling which may cause differences to RC drilling. • 2026 twin drilling remains ongoing and is being used to verify historic results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• 2026 drilling is located via handheld GPS ± 5m accuracy. • 2024 and 2025 drilling and locatable historic collars have been surveyed by DGPS for accurate pickup. • Post 2002 drilling uses downhole gyro for surveys. • A 0.5m DTM is used for topographic control and is checked against DGPS elevation data on surveyed collars. • Historic data has been collected in NAD27, and transformed to the current Grid NAD 83 UTM Zone 11. All new data is recorded in NAD 83 UTM Zone 11.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill holes are generally on 60m and 120m spacing which is considered sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity for Mineral Resource classifications. • Samples have not been composited. Sample lengths reported reflect down-hole drill sample lengths and length-weighted aggregates of it.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The drilling is predominantly conducted at or close to vertical with an average dip of -85°in historic drilling and -88 in 2024 holes and -87.5° in 2025 vertical drill holes. The dip is approximately perpendicular to the flat-lying mineralisation. • Angled drilling is being used to investigate cross-cutting mineralised structures or as extensional drilling off existing pads. • The drill orientation is not expected to have introduced any sampling bias with analysis ongoing for each drill hole.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Assay samples are prepared on site and collected by the laboratory's transport team.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Sampling and drilling techniques are being refined for maximum recovery during drilling. Issues with sample recovery in fractured ground may result in missing sample intervals, and recoveries are recorded on a sample-by-sample basis into the drill logging database. • Twin drilling will be compared to historic drilling. • Wet drilling of RC holes is industry standard for deep drilling in Nevada due to ground conditions and is not expected to introduce sample bias. Verification of 2024 and 2025 RC assay results against field blanks and duplicates show generally good results. Comparison to twin drilling remains ongoing to investigate grade distribution. • 2025 & 2026 diamond core sample intervals around core loss to minimize grade spread where core has not been recovered, this may differ from historic core sampling techniques. • Wet drilling of RC holes is industry standard for deep drilling in Nevada due to ground conditions and is not expected to introduce sample bias. Verification of RC assay results against diamond core assay results remains ongoing. • Sample lengths are being reviewed for sample bias with short sample lgnths generally used to capture high-grade mineralised veins.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Maverick Silver Gold Project

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

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

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
		• Horst and Graben features including faults and offsets appear to be present at the Project with the effect on mineralization yet to be fully understood.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Relevant criteria is reported in the Appendix tables of this release. • Multi element assay data is received but only select elements that are material or have relationships have been reported. Reporting all 28 elements is not practical and their exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report. • Assay results are reported as received. Intervals outside of the mineralised zone are reported as Not Sampled or No Significant Result and deemed immaterial to the project at this stage.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Length weighted averages are used to report drill results to account for variation in length of diamond drill samples. (sum of gram-meter assays divided by total interval length). • Aggregate intercepts that include missing samples or unassayed intervals (core loss) are designated a grade of 0.0015 g/t Au and 0.0034ppm Ag (half detection limit) in historic database, and zero in current results. • AgEq intervals are reported with a 20g/t AgEq cut off and internal dilution up to 20m to take into account core loss intervals and to better represent total intervals consistent with the mineralisation model. Higher grade zones within the broad mineralisation are reported at higher cutoffs between 50 to100g/t AgEq. Antimony interval highlights are reported to 1000ppm cutoff with internal dilution up to 20m. • References to metal equivalents (AgEq) only relate to previously reported resources and are based on an equivalency ratio of 85, which is derived from a gold price of USD$2,433 and a silver price of USD$28.50 per ounce, being derived from the average monthly metal pricing for the last three years, and average metallurgical recovery. This is calculated as follows: AgEq = Silver grade + (Gold Grade x ((Gold Price * Gold Recovery) / (Silver Price * Silver Recovery))) i.e. AgEq (g/t) = Ag (g/t) + (Au (g/t) x ((2433 x 0.85) / (28.50 x 0.85))). Metallurgical recoveries of 85% have been assumed for both silver and gold
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drill hole intersections and reported as downhole drill intercepts and generally reflect true widths based on the flat-lying mineralisation and near to vertical drill holes. Long, angled holes often drop dip during drilling and represent true width with undulating mineralisation. Review of drill strings in 3D is used to verify this with any anomalies stated in the report.

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Figures are included in the report. Figures include data from historic holes previously reported and have not materially changed.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All assay intervals received have been reported for select elements material to this release Reporting all multi-elements is not practical and their exclusion is not considered material. • Low grades not considered material to the project are included as intervals in the appendix of results labeled No Significant Result. • Length-weighted intervals at silver equivalent cut-offs from 20 to 100g/t AgEq highlight the grade changes relevant to interval length in mineralised zones.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Drilling and interpretation remain ongoing. • Metallurgical sample results are pending.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work to include drill testing shallow targets for antimony, silver and gold. • Drilling additional extensional holes to the northwest and southeast along the hinge. • Infill drilling areas of interest.