

Bramaderos Gold-Copper Project, Ecuador

Drilling intersects 505m of mineralised porphyry

Assays include 84m at 0.8g/t gold and 0.11% copper; 216m at 0.61g/t gold and 0.11% copper; Follow-up hole hits visible mineralised veined porphyry

Key Points

- Sunstone has received final assays from holes BMDD008 and BMDD008W1 (wedge hole off BMDD008 from 347.1m) at the Brama prospect within Bramaderos
- BMDD008W1 has extended the previously reported 450m BMDD008 intersection to deliver a gold-copper mineralised porphyry from surface to a depth of ~500m and remains open at depth
- Assays from the upper part of BMDD008 to 347m and then BMDD008W1 returned:
 - 505.1m at 0.43g/t gold, 0.1% copper, (0.57g/t AuEq¹) and 25.8ppm molybdenum from surface, including
 - 113.4m at 0.37g/t gold, 0.15% copper, (0.58g/t AuEq) and 23.9ppm molybdenum, from 347.1m
 - The previously reported parent hole (BMDD008) returned 450m at 0.47g/t gold, 0.10% copper, and 27ppm molybdenum from surface, including
 - 216.9m at 0.61g/t gold, 0.11% copper, (0.77g/t AuEq) and 32ppm molybdenum, from 135.1m, including
 - 84.3m at 0.80g/t gold, 0.11% copper, (0.96g/t AuEq) and 42ppm molybdenum, from 179.7m
- Drill hole BMDD009 has been completed and BMDD010 has commenced
- Visual inspection of drill core from BMDD009 reveals it intersected a strongly and continuously veined porphyry system hosted by diorite in its upper 515m, assays expected by mid July
- Drilling at the El Palmar project in northern Ecuador is expected to start in early July. Drilling equipment and support infrastructure are currently being mobilised to site. Three drill pads have been prepared
- Sunstone remains well capitalised with ~A\$12m cash and 61m Copperstone shares valued today at ~A\$12m

1 - AuEq is calculated on a gold and copper basis only using metals prices as at 16th June 2021, being US\$1,823/oz gold, US\$4.32/lb copper using the formula: (gold grade in g/t) + 1.36 * (Cu grade in %).
No metallurgical recoveries have been applied to exploration results.

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Sunstone Metals Ltd (ASX: STM) is pleased to announce strong assay results which show drilling intersected 505m of mineralised gold-copper porphyry at the Brama prospect within its Bramaderos project in Ecuador.

The results from hole BMDD008W1 that was drilled as a wedge off hole BMDD008 commencing at 347.1m downhole (Figure 1), further highlight the potential for Brama to host a substantial gold-copper porphyry system (Figure 2).

Sunstone Managing Director Malcolm Norris said: “These latest assays and visuals provide more strong evidence that Brama has the potential to be a large gold-copper mineralised porphyry.

“We are now confident that we have a 500m vertical extent of good gold and copper grade. The porphyry plus intrusive breccia zones, at this stage, cover a surface footprint of 350m x 150m, which we expect can be expanded with more drilling.”

Holes BMDD008W1 and parent hole BMDD008 are located on the north-west side of the main Brama system (Figure 3). BMDD008 had intersected a strongly mineralised high-level intrusive breccia body located above the north-west edge of the main Brama system (see ASX announcement dated 22 April 2021). The BMDD008W1 wedge hole has extended that intersection by 50m to intersect a 505m-long intersection from surface (Figure 1). This intersection very likely extends deeper, but still remains to be further tested in the area south and east of BMDD008W1 in similarly magnetic domains (Figures 1 - 4).

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)	AuEq (g/t) ¹
BMDD008W1	347.09	505.6	158.5	0.29	0.13	23.9	0.47
<i>including</i>	347.09	460.5	113.4	0.37	0.15	23.9	0.58
Combined							
BMDD008+008W1	0.55	505.6	505.1	0.43	0.10	25.8	0.57
BMDD008	0.55	450.45	449.9	0.47	0.10	26.9	0.61
<i>including</i>	2.5	437.1	434.6	0.48	0.10	27.0	0.62
<i>including</i>	5.2	21.0	15.8	0.71	0.08	7.50	0.83
	135.1	437.1	302.0	0.54	0.12	30.4	0.71
<i>including</i>	135.1	264	128.9	0.68	0.10	36.2	0.82
<i>including</i>	179.7	264	84.3	0.80	0.11	42.1	0.96
	328	437.1	109.1	0.44	0.16	27.6	0.67

Table 1: Summary of intervals in drill hole BMDD008W1, and previously reported BMDD008 (see ASX announcement 22 April 2021).

Both drill holes BMDD008 and BMDD008W1 extended towards a deeper magnetic anomaly but failed to intersect that target.

Gold equivalent values are included here to enable comparison, in general terms in an early-stage exploration context, to other large lower-grade gold systems, and to other porphyry systems which are often reported in

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metal-equivalent terms and are invariably gold and copper deposits, with both metals being targeted by exploration.

Drill hole BMDD009 was drilled in the east and central parts of the main Brama porphyry system (Figure 2). It was drilled from the east and towards a modelled deep magnetic anomaly that lies central to the 0.1% Cu contour depicted in Figures 3 and 4. Visual inspection of drill core from BMDD009 reveals it intersected a strongly and continuously veined porphyry system hosted by diorite in its upper 515m, with visual chalcopyrite associated with intense stockwork veining. The drill hole continued to test the deeper magnetic domain, that corresponds to the deeper target in BMDD008 and BMDD008W1, and encountered peripheral stockwork magnetite veinlets that likely explain the magnetic anomaly in the wall rocks south of the main mineralised intrusive body.

The long and well-mineralised sections of holes BMDD001, BMDD002 and BMDD009 indicate that the main porphyry target on the eastern sector of Brama is defined by strongly veined diorite with moderate magnetic character.

The relationship between the main Brama porphyry stockwork style mineralisation and the intrusive breccia intersected in BMDD008 is still to be established, and hole BMDD010 will go some way to exploring that relationship (Figure 2).

Drill hole BMDD010 has just commenced and is testing several targets that include:

- A magnetic anomaly around the eastern rim of the system, with a magnetic character similar to the mineralised intrusive breccia to the west
- The potential southwest extension of the high-grade pod intersected in holes BMDD001, BMDD002 and CURI-03, in the strongly veined diorite
- The potential continuity of high-grade mineralisation between BMDD001 and BMDD005/BMDD008/CURI13, i.e. the relationship between the stockwork mineralisation and the intrusive breccia mineralisation.

The aim of the ongoing drilling is to further demonstrate continuity of the higher-grade zones within the extensive outer envelope of lower-grade gold-copper mineralisation at Brama. The Bramaderos project is located in southern Ecuador and is transgressed by the bitumen Pan-American highway. The project is supported by good infrastructure, including nearby commercial airports and significant cities (Loja), access to affordable hydropower, and enjoys strong community support.

El Palmar update

Logistical preparation is well advanced for the commencement of drilling at El Palmar, where three drill pads have been prepared and some equipment is on site.

In the meantime, soil sampling is continuing and is 70% complete across the main El Palmar target area. Drill targets have been defined on the basis of a classic porphyry signature in 3-D magnetic modelling and supported by strong surface sampling of up to 2.2g/t gold in rock chip samples, and re-logging and interpretation of 3 historic diamond drill holes (see ASX announcement dated 6th May 2021).

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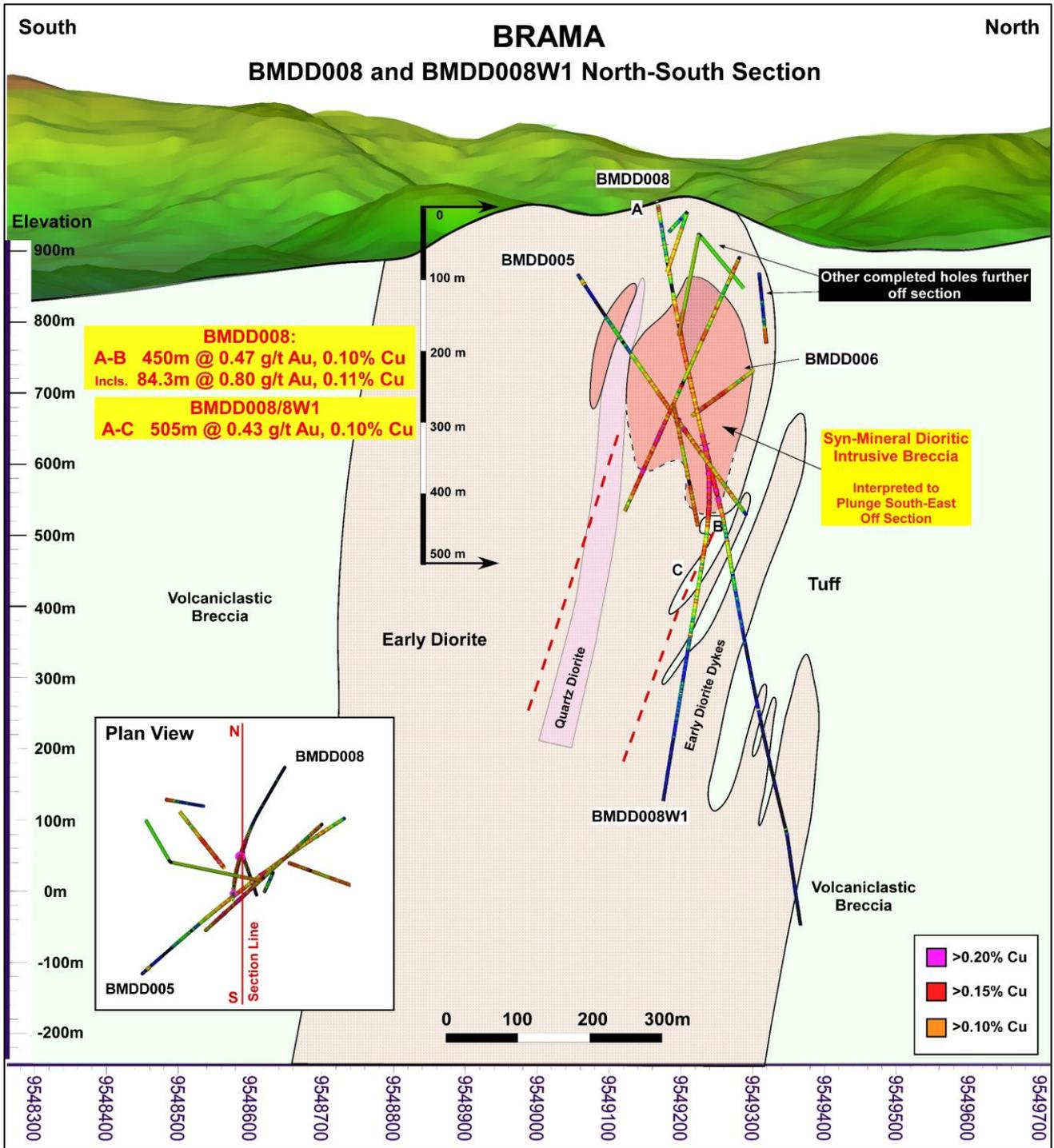


Figure 1: Brama cross section showing drill holes BMDD008 and new wedge hole BMDD008W1.

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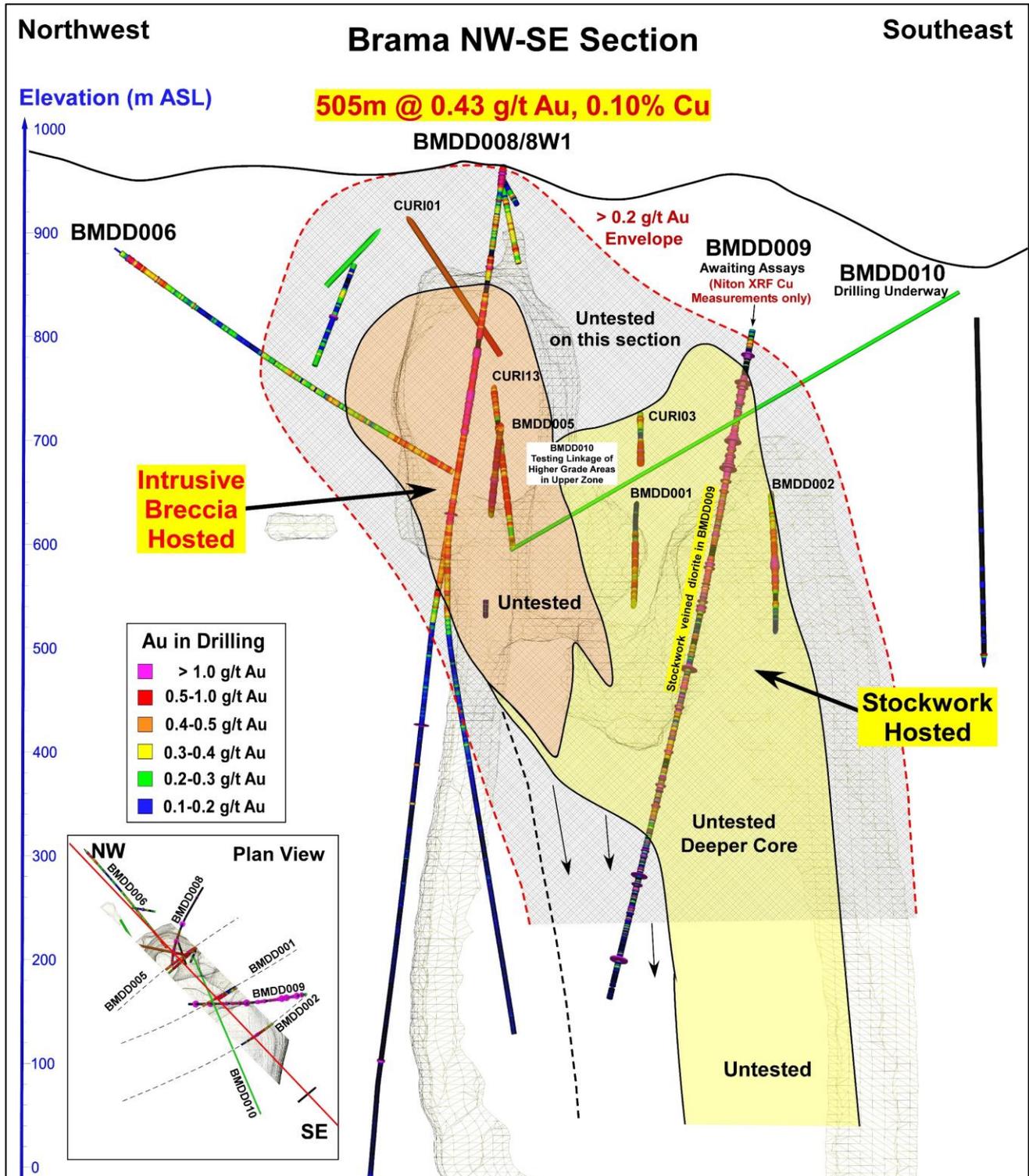


Figure 2: Brama cross section showing geological model and relationship between stockwork veined diorite mineralisation and intrusive breccia hosted mineralisation.

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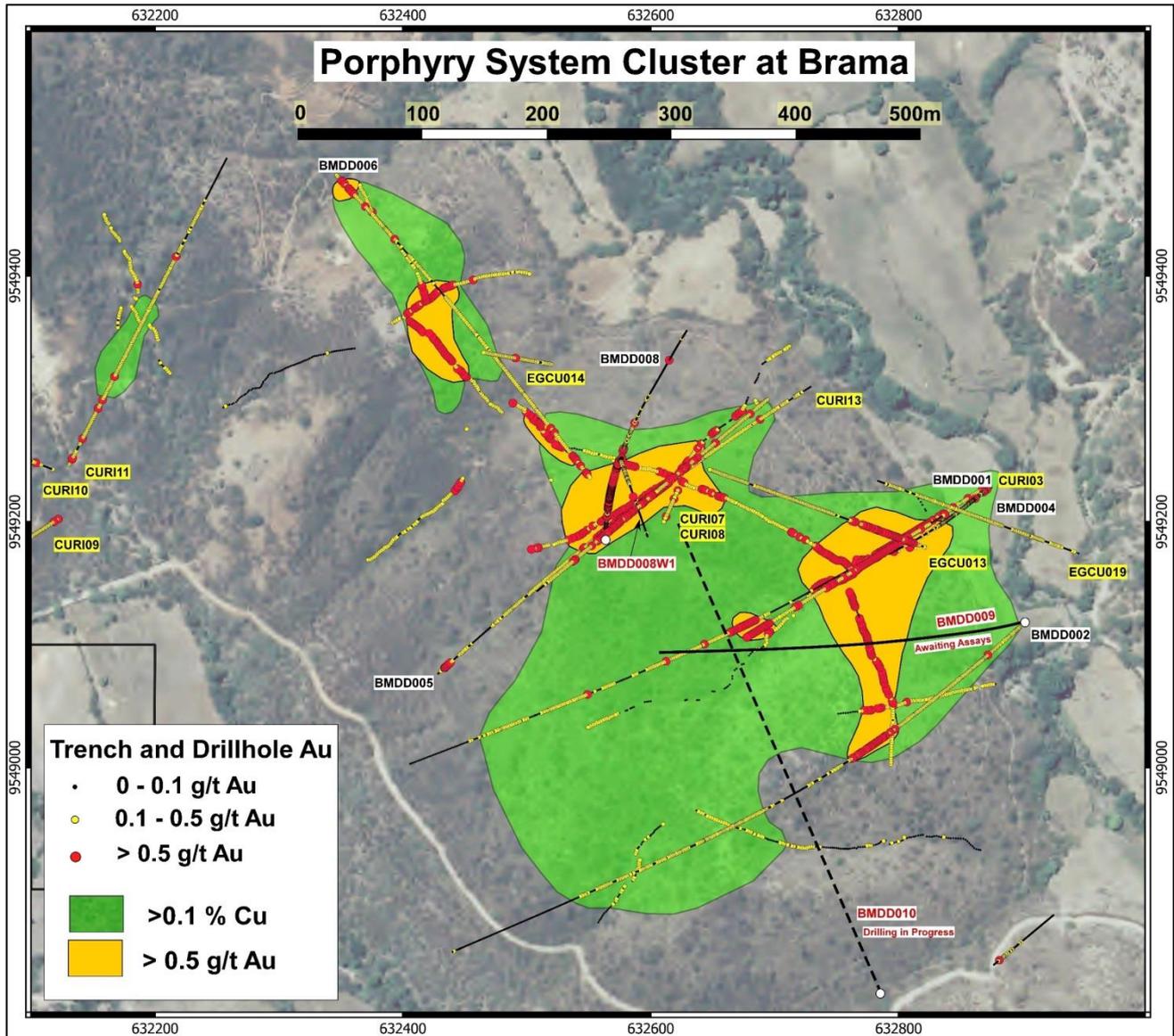


Figure 3: Brama gold-copper porphyry plan view showing higher grade gold domains within a broad lower grade copper halo covering 700m x 500m. Also showing locations and results for holes BMDD008 and W1, and locations for holes 9 and 10

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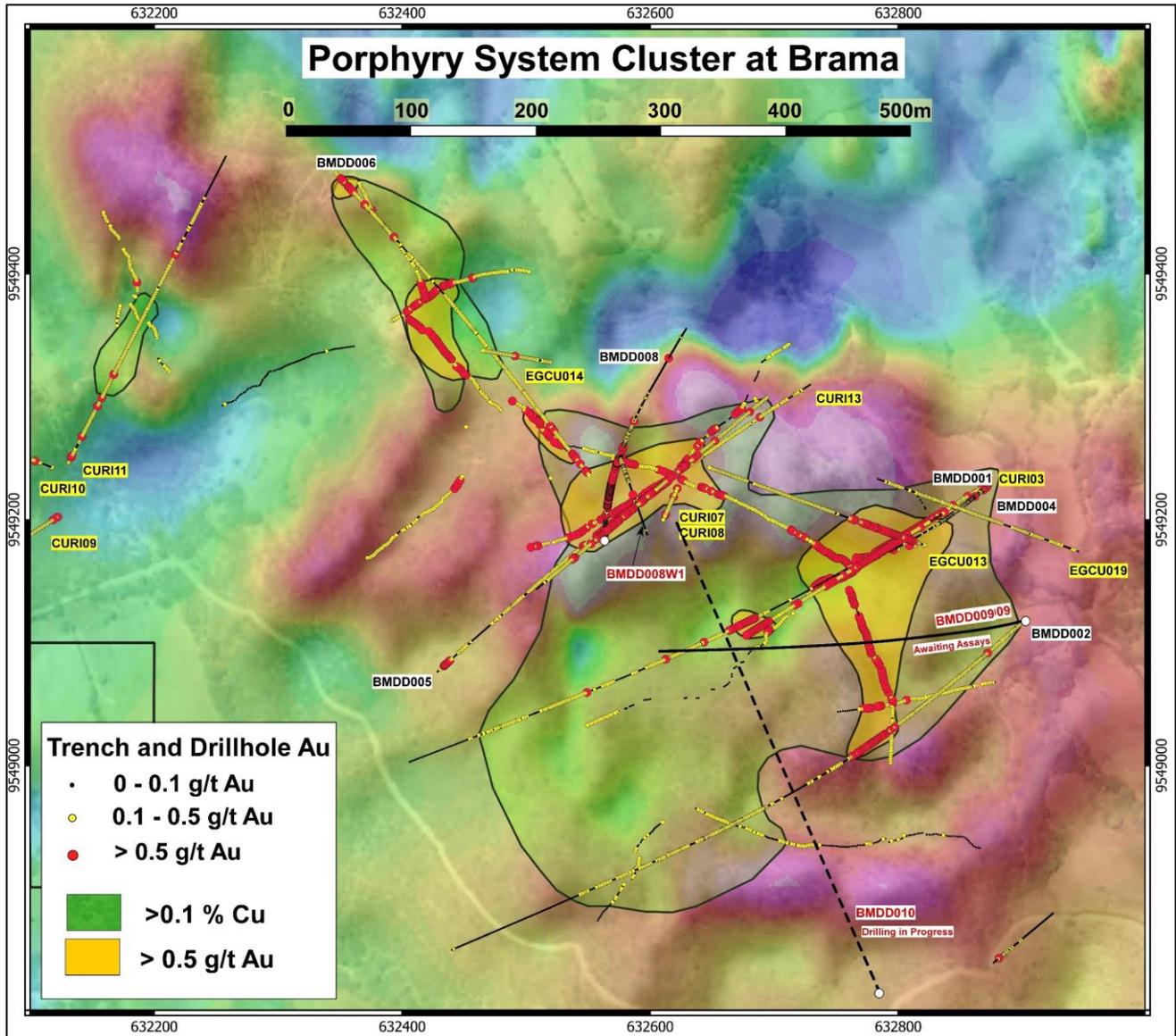


Figure 4: Same image as Figure 2 showing the RTP magnetics as a backdrop and the circular magnetic response that is attributed to an outer and shallow mineralised intrusive breccia, and an inner and vertically extensive stockwork porphyry domain.

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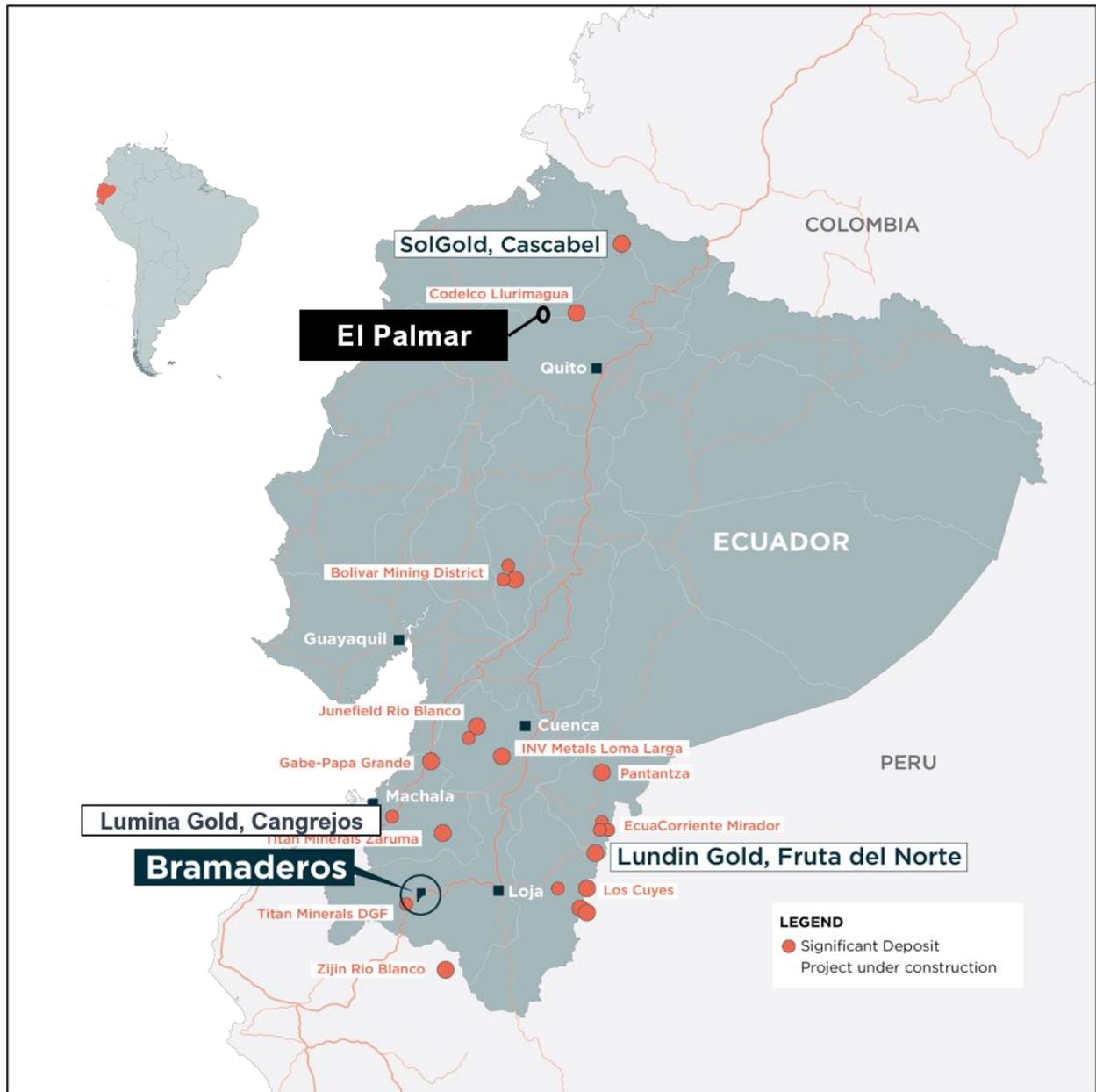


Figure 5: Location of Sunstone’s Bramaderos and El Palmar projects, Ecuador

Table 2: Brama drill hole (BMDD008 and BMDD008W1) location details

Hole ID	Easting_PSAD56	Northing_PSAD56	RL	Dip	Azimuth GRID	EOH
BMDD008	632563	9549187	967	-80	7	1039.34
BMDD008W1	632563	9549187	Wedge from 347m, directional drilling			850.61
BMDD009	632902	9549118	807	-65	259	719.63
BMDD010	632787	9548814	845	-30	337	In progress

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About Sunstone Metals

Sunstone has an advanced portfolio of exploration and development projects in Ecuador and Scandinavia. 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 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. **The El Palmar Copper-Gold Project** where the highly prospective 800ha El Palmar copper-gold porphyry project in Ecuador will be acquired through a Staged Acquisition Agreement, which will ultimately deliver 100 per cent ownership to Sunstone.
3. **Sunstone has a significant equity interest** of ~5.6% in Stockholm listed Copperstone Resources (COPP-B.ST) following the sale of the Viscaria Copper project to Copperstone in 2019.
4. **The Finland Lithium Project** includes the Kietyönmäki lithium prospect. Drilling by Sunstone has delivered 24.2m at 1.4% Li₂O in a spodumene-bearing pegmatite. The project is a JV with Nortec Minerals. As announced on 5 May 2021, a Letter of Intent has been signed to sell the Finland Lithium Project.

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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TABLE 1 – Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results announced here are from diamond drilling samples. The drill core sampling was carried out using half core, generally at 1-2m intervals.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core recovery was good, and core aligned prior to splitting.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling, rock chip and channel sampling points have been guided by geological mapping. The drill samples from Brama 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Brama target area is now undergoing Phase 2 exploration. Current drilling by Sunstone is diamond core drilling and has drilled to various depths up to 1,000m. The diamond core was drilled delivering either HTW (70.9mm) or NTW (56mm) core. Drill core is oriented using a Reflex ACT II tool for bottom of hole.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core recovery data for the Brama drilling was measured for each drill run and captured in a digital logging software package. The data has been reviewed and core recovery was approximately 100% throughout.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core recovery at Brama was good, no extra measures were taken to maximise sample recovery.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been established.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill samples, 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill samples, and trench and rock chip samples are logged for lithology, weathering, structure, mineralogy, mineralisation, colour, and other features.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill holes and trenches are logged in full, from start to finish of the excavation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Half core was used to provide the samples that were submitted for assay. Quarter core samples were taken ~1 in every 28 samples for duplicate sampling. The remaining core is left in the core trays.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface and drill core samples from Brama were sent to the LAC y Asociados Cia. Ltda. Sample Preparation Facility in Cuenca, Ecuador for sample preparation.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <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> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>The standard sample preparation for drill core samples (Code PRP-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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample preparation is carried out according to industry standard practices using highly appropriate sample preparation techniques. 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. For diamond core, the routine sample procedure is to always take the half/quarter core to the right of the orientation line (looking down hole) or the cut line (in cases where the orientation line was not reliable). Once assay results are received the results from duplicate samples are compared with the corresponding routine sample to ascertain whether the sampling is representative. 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.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <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> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Handheld XRF data, together with detailed geological logging, are used as a guide to areas of potential mineralisation and samples from these areas are sent for laboratory analysis as described above. 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. The check sampling results are monitored, and performance issues are communicated to the laboratory if necessary.

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Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procedure checks have been completed by the Competent Person for exploration results for this announcement. 																				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of twinned holes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twin holes have not been drilled in these areas. 																				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sunstone sampling data were imported and validated using Excel. 																				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay data were not adjusted. Core loss intervals are assigned assay values of zero where present. 																				
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample co-ordinates are located by GPS and for trench samples measured along the length of the trench. 																				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specification of the grid system used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecuador projection parameters: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Parameter</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </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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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The topographic control was compared against published maps and satellite imagery and found to be good quality. 																					
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill core samples were collected from diamond drill holes from the Brama target, and with sample length generally ranging between 1.0 – 2.0m. 																				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data from these samples does not contribute to any resource estimate nor implies any grade continuity. 																				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sample compositing was done. 																				
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling orientations were appropriate for the interpreted geology providing representative samples. Trench orientations and rock chip locations were appropriate for the interpreted geology providing representative samples. 																				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sampling bias is expected at this stage. 																				
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 																				

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MS Analytical is an internationally accredited laboratory that has all its internal procedures heavily scrutinised in order to maintain their accreditation. MS Analytical is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 2005 Accredited Methods.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sunstone'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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. (12.5%) and Sunstone Metals Ltd. (87.5%). There are no declared wilderness areas or national parks within or adjoining the concession area. There are no established native title interests.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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).
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deposit style being explored for includes intrusion-related and stockwork hosted porphyry Au-Cu systems plus epithermal gold-silver-polymetallic veins. The setting at Brama is a volcanic arc setting of Cretaceous age intrusions.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of the samples discussed in this announcement are in the body of the text. See Figures 1-4 for the location of soil sampling, drilling, and trenching activities at Brama, and nearby areas.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information included in announcement.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weighted averages were calculated over reported intervals according to sample length. No grade cut-offs were applied.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No aggregating of intervals undertaken at this stage.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold equivalent ('AuEq') is presented in the summary notes and table of results in this announcement. The assumptions used in calculating the AuEq value are included in a footnote on page 1. It is considered appropriate to include a AuEq value, with assumptions to enable interested parties to compare these results with other exploration projects that are also often reported in metal equivalents. Individual gold and copper assays are also included. AuEq is only calculated from gold and copper, and does not include any other metals.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill-hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures 1-4 show the interpreted strike orientation of the mineralised lodes based on mapping and interpretation of detailed magnetic data.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> True widths of mineralised lodes are not known at this stage.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Figures 1-4 for maps showing distribution of samples.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures 1-4 show the current interpretations of geology.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures 1-4 above show various datasets that are being used to identify target areas and to guide current and future drilling.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The planned exploration program is outlined in the announcement.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Figures 1-4 which show areas for further exploration.