

31 JANUARY 2024

Limon Gold-Silver Discovery, Southern Ecuador

Latest outstanding assays show Limon is rapidly emerging as a major discovery

Trenching results of up to 16g/t gold and 376g/t silver provide further evidence that Limon hosts multiple epithermal centres across a 1.7km x 700m mineralised system

Key Points

- Outstanding results from surface trenches LM-07, LM-08, and LM-09, include:
 - 3.9m @ 8.4 g/t gold and 191.8 g/t silver in LM-07b, including 1.9m at 16.2g/t gold and 376g/t silver
 - 2.2m at 6.2g/t gold and 19.9g/t silver in LM-07
 - 39.3m at 0.3g/t gold and 14.2g/t silver in LM-08c
- Importantly, these trenches are distributed across the very large Limon system measuring 1.7km x 700m
- The latest results continue to underpin Sunstone's belief that Limon is a large discovery with multiple high-grade epithermal gold-silver centres
- Current trenching is active near the Central shoot and on the western boundary as a follow-up to results from trench LM-05 which intersected:
 - 18m at 4.8g/t gold and 6.1g/t silver, and is open to the west, north and south

Sunstone Metals Ltd (ASX: STM) is pleased to announce further outstanding gold-silver assays which continue to strengthen its view that Limon is a large discovery with multiple high-grade epithermal centres.

The latest results from surface trenching confirm the shallow, high-grade nature of mineralisation at Limon, which sits within the Bramaderos project in southern Ecuador.

There are multiple areas of epithermal gold-silver mineralisation within the 1.7km x 700m Limon system and these surround the increasingly compelling large Limon porphyry gold-copper-silver target.

Sunstone Managing Director Malcolm Norris said the latest results strongly reinforce the expectation that Limon is a large significant gold-silver deposit.

"Limon is growing with each round of sampling," Mr Norris said. "So far, the trenching program has delivered significant gold and silver mineralisation wherever we have sampled – this is an outstanding track record. We have a lot of trenching ahead of us to define the ultimate scale of this system further. This work will set us up for a very exciting drill program which will follow the trenching phase."

"We are becoming increasingly confident of growing our recently released gold-silver Exploration Target for Limon and moving closer to our stated goal of identifying a 10Moz gold-equivalent district at Bramaderos".

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Trenches LM-07 and the orthogonal LM-07b intersected multiple intervals of epithermal mineralisation, with the best-mineralised interval being 3.9m @ 8.4 g/t gold and 191.8 g/t silver in LM-07b (Figure 1). The highest grade zone appears to have a NW strike. They lie within an area of intense clay-silica alteration and some vuggy silica coinciding with a 300m-long NW gold soil anomaly and its intersection with a 300m-long NNE gold soil anomaly.

Trenches LM-08, 08c, and the orthogonal 08b are located in the far NE portion of the broader Limon system and intersected a wide zone of mineralisation grading 39.3m @ 0.3g/t gold and 14.2g/t silver in LM-08c, including narrower zones of up to 0.8g/t gold and 11.7g/t silver over 2m, and 0.45g/t gold and 39.4g/t silver over 6.5m. The distribution of mineralisation and gold soil anomalism suggest the mineralised zone is striking WNW and is open to the WNW and ESE. Follow-up trenches will also be planned in this area ahead of future drill testing.

Results from the planned extensive trenching program will be incorporated into a future Mineral Resource estimate. This work is relatively low cost and will mean a significantly lower expenditure rate going forward than in previous months.

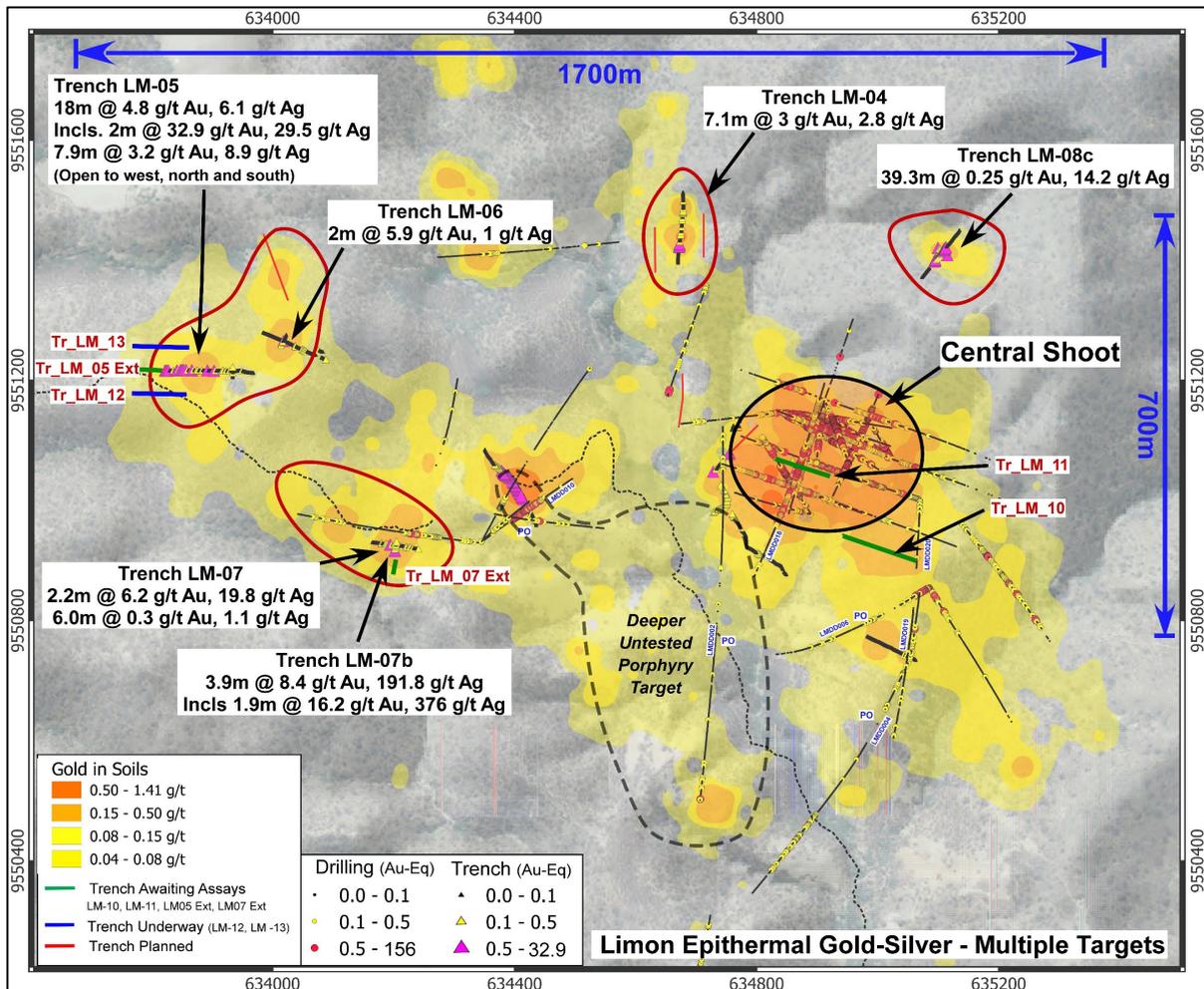


Figure 1: Limon gold in soils map showing extensive anomalous gold over an area of 1.7km x 700m. The circled areas have seen only partial testing. Trenches LM-04, 05 and 06 are shown in the northern and western parts of the large Limon system, while trenches LM-07 and 08 are shown in the south and northeast parts of the system. The black dashed line shows the Limon porphyry target outline.

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Geologically, the distribution of epithermal mineralisation at Limon is somewhat predictable (Figure 1). Epithermal mineralisation typically occurs above and/or peripheral to centres of deeper porphyry mineralisation, as mineralising fluids from the porphyry centres migrate upward and out into the country rock. Sunstone is also exploring for higher grade epithermal mineralisation around the margins of the Brama, Alba, Melonal and Porotillo porphyry systems (Figure 2).

Trench ID	Length (m)	Au-Eq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Comments
Tr_LM_07	2.17	6.48	6.24	19.9	
	6.00	0.32	0.30	1.1	
Tr_LM_07b	3.92	10.76	8.42	191.8	
<i>incl.</i>	1.91	20.78	16.20	376.0	
Tr_LM_08b	0.91	0.51	0.24	21.9	Open to NW
	1.95	0.82	0.64	15.0	
	2.00	0.53	0.49	3.3	Open to SE
Tr_LM_08c	39.30	0.42	0.25	14.2	
<i>incl.</i>	11.68	0.49	0.35	11.8	
<i>incl.</i>	1.98	0.95	0.80	11.7	
<i>and</i>	6.49	0.93	0.45	39.4	
Tr_LM_09	1.97	0.11	0.10	0.4	
	2.02	0.12	0.12	0.1	

Table 1: Intersections from trenches Tr_LM07 to 09.

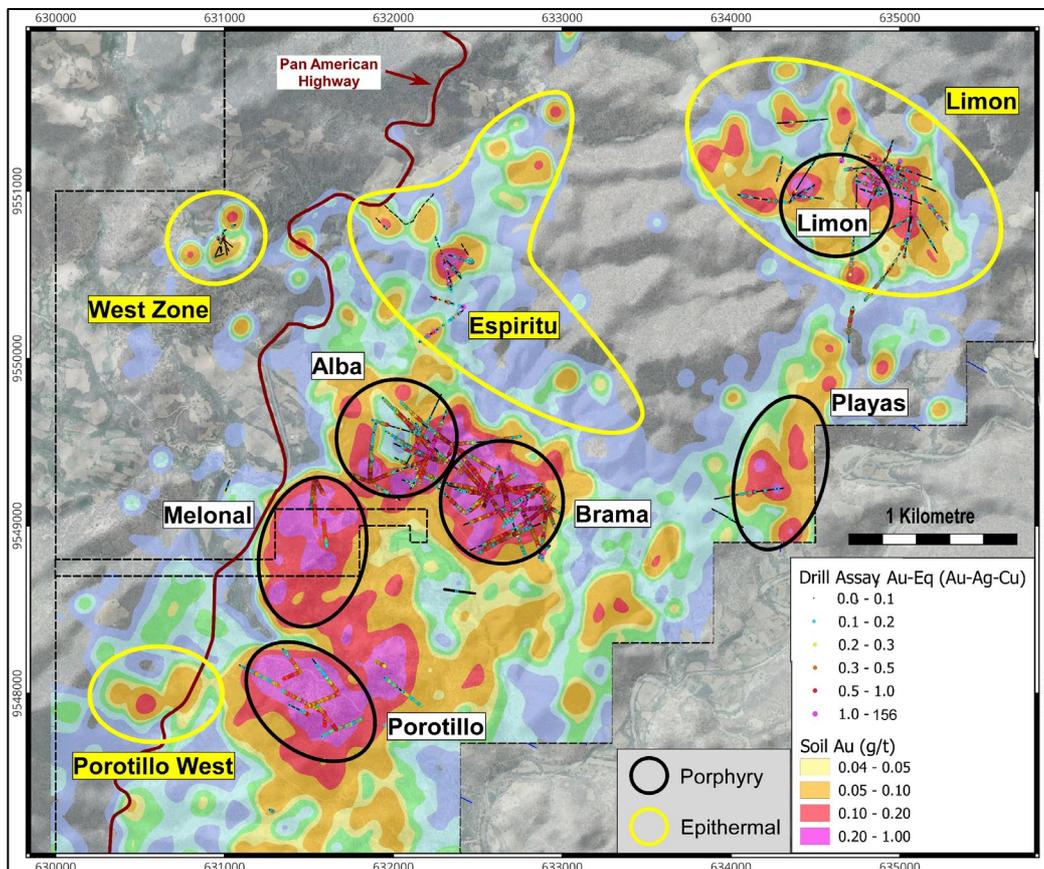


Figure 2: Gold in soil within the Bramaderos concession shows the main porphyry and epithermal domains.

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The 6 most significant centres of porphyry gold-copper mineralisation on the Bramaderos property extend from Porotillo in the south, through Melonal, Brama, Alba, Playas and to Limon in the north (Figure 2). The Brama and Alba porphyry systems have received the most drilling to date and have an Initial Mineral Resource Estimate of 2.7Moz AuEq (gold+copper+silver).

BRAMADEROS PROJECT

The Limon target area is located 2.7km north-east of the Brama-Alba-Melonal gold-copper porphyry deposits (Figure 2). The Bramaderos Project currently hosts:

- a porphyry gold-copper-silver Mineral Resource estimate of 2.7Moz AuEq at Brama-Alba, ¹
- a porphyry gold-copper-silver Exploration Target of between 3.3Moz and 8.6Moz AuEq within 255 to 360Mt at a grade between 0.40 and 0.74g/t AuEq, ¹ and
- an epithermal gold-silver Exploration Target at Limon of 0.9 – 1.7mill oz AuEq within 30 – 44mill tonnes at a grade of between 0.9 – 1.2g/t AuEq ²
- The potential tonnage, grade and quantity of an Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource for the target area reported. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.(also see ASX announcement dated 13 December 2022, and qualifying statements in the ‘About Sunstone Metals’ section on page 7 of this announcement).

¹. See ASX announcement- 13 December 2022

². see ASX announcement 9 November 2023

The Bramaderos project straddles the Pan American highway (Figure 2), and is close to available hydroelectric power, supporting the economics of potential development opportunities. Ecuador sources 93% of its power from renewables and is ideally placed to participate in the global demand for clean energy sourced metals. The project is also supported by nearby commercial airports and significant cities (Loja, population 200,000) and has strong community support. The project area is covered by three valid concessions and exploration plans are in place to continue to explore multiple gold-silver epithermal and gold-copper-silver porphyry opportunities.

ECUADOR

Sunstone notes press reports of some social unrest in Ecuador related to a significant government crackdown on the transport of drugs from neighbouring countries. This unrest has not impacted Sunstone’s activities and work continues as planned.

Of relevance, Ecuador’s largest gold producer Lundin Gold (2023 gold production in excess of 480,000 oz) announced on 11 January 2024 that the company would be undertaking its largest ever exploration program in Ecuador in 2024. Sunstone notes that other exploration companies remain active, permits to advance these projects are being issued by the new government, and more advanced projects such as Warintza (Solaris), and Cangrejos (Lumina Gold) are attracting strategic investments.

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Figure 3: Location of Sunstone’s Bramaderos and El Palmar projects, Ecuador.

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

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About Sunstone Metals

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

The Bramaderos Gold-Copper Project, where Sunstone owns an 87.5% interest, and SolGold Canada, Inc. (formerly Cornerstone Capital Resources) a subsidiary of SolGold, holding 12.5% (loan carried through to start of commercial production) (see ASX announcements dated 10 April 2017, 28 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. The Bramaderos concession is host to multiple fertile mineralised systems with significant discovery potential.

The Brama-Alba deposit, within the Bramaderos project concession, contains an initial Mineral Resource estimate of 156Mt at 0.53g/t AuEq for 2.7Moz gold-equivalent*. In addition to this is the Bramaderos project porphyry Exploration Target of between 3.3Moz and 8.6Moz AuEq within 255 to 360Mt at a grade between 0.40 and 0.74g/t AuEq (see ASX release dated 13 December 2022), and the Limon epithermal gold-silver Exploration Target of 0.9 – 1.7mill oz AuEq within 30 – 44mill tonnes at a grade of between 0.9 – 1.2g/t AuEq.

JORC Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq (g/t)	AuEq (Mozs)
Indicated	9	0.38	0.09	1.1	0.53	0.2
Inferred	147	0.35	0.11	1.3	0.53	2.5
Total	156	0.35	0.11	1.3	0.53	2.7

The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement for the Mineral Resource estimate and Exploration Target referred to above and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource for the target area reported. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

*The porphyry gold equivalent calculation formula is $AuEq(g/t) = (Au\ grade \times Au\ price \times Au\ recov / 31.1035) + (Ag\ grade \times Ag\ price \times Ag\ recov / 31.1035) + (Cu\ grade \times Cu\ price \times Cu\ recov / 100) / (Au\ price \times Au\ recov / 31.1035)$. The prices used were US\$1,800/oz gold, US\$9,500/t copper and US\$22/oz silver. Recoveries are estimated at 89% for gold, 85% for copper, and 60% for silver based on metallurgical studies. In Sunstone's opinion all the elements included in the calculation of metal equivalents have reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

The El Palmar Copper-Gold Project, where Sunstone holds 70% of the highly prospective 800ha El Palmar gold-copper porphyry project, is located in northern Ecuador. Sunstone can acquire 100% through a Staged Acquisition Agreement. A Staged Acquisition Agreement to acquire the nearby Verde Chico Project has also been signed. The El Palmar and Verde Chico gold-copper projects are located in Imbabura province, northern Ecuador, within the same geological belt that includes the giant Alpala, Tandayama-America and Llurimagua porphyry copper-gold and copper-molybdenum deposits.

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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.

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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 trench samples. The trench sampling was carried along ~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"> Sample recovery was good.
	<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"> Rock chip and channel sampling points have been guided by geological mapping. The samples from Limon 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"> Current drilling by Sunstone at the Limon epithermal target is diamond core drilling and has drilled to various depths up to 700m. 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 Limon 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 Limon 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"> 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"> 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"> 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"> Trench sampling only reported in this announcement.
	<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 Limon were sent to the LAC y Asociados Cia. Ltda. Sample Preparation Facility in Cuenca, Ecuador for sample preparation. The standard sample preparation for drill core samples (Code PRP-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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the style of sampling undertaken and the grain size of the material, and correctly represent the style and type of mineralisation at the exploration stage.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 	<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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
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) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sunstone sampling data were imported and validated using Excel.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																				
	<p>protocols.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay data were not adjusted. 																				
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. Specification of the grid system used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample co-ordinates are located by GPS and for trench samples measured along the length of the trench. Ecuador projection parameters: <table border="1" data-bbox="917 577 1476 1019"> <thead> <tr> <th>Parameter</th> <th>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 trench samples were collected along hand dug trenches from the Limon target, and with sample length generally around 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"> 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. 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 																				

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>and data management are to industry standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 SolGold Canada Inc. (12.5%, loan carried) 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 SolGold. Sunstone has an 87.5% interest in the JV. SolGold’s 12.5% interest is loan carried.
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 Limon 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 1-2 for the location of soil sampling and drilling activities at Limon, and nearby areas.
	<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.

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<i>Criteria</i>	<i>JORC Code explanation</i>	<i>Commentary</i>
	<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. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No aggregating of intervals undertaken at this stage. Preliminary metallurgical studies for porphyry gold-copper-silver mineralisation are indicating a standard grind with a flotation circuit. Stage one will recover copper and the majority of gold as a saleable concentrate. Stage two is a finer grind with a cyanide leach for gold on site. Current, overall estimated recoveries for the combined process are 86% for copper and 89% for gold. For epithermal gold-silver mineralisation recoveries of 90% for both gold and silver are estimated based on initial metallurgical studies with samples from Limon.
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 1-2 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 1-2 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 1-2 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 1-2 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 1-2 which show areas for further exploration.