ROBUST MAIDEN RESOURCE AT TRIUMPH GOLD PROJECT

Sunshine Gold Limited (ASX:SHN, "Sunshine Gold", "the Company") is pleased to announce a maiden JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate ("Resource") at the 100% owned Triumph Gold Project ("Triumph") totalling 1.8 million tonnes at 2.0 g/t Au for 118 koz of contained gold.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Maiden Resource delivered in 16 months since drilling commenced in December 2020 at a discovery cost of A$20.83 /oz, plus acquisition cost of A$3.39 /oz.
- Resource independently prepared by Measured Group, Brisbane.
- Bulk of the Resource is located over ~1.25 km of strike in the Triumph Southern Corridor. Accordingly, the Resource comprises only ~25% of the >5km long Southern Corridor with significant potential to grow along strike and at depth. Further untested geophysical targets are likely to extend the Southern Corridor further still.
- All Resources are open along strike and at depth and are expected to grow steadily over 2022. The next planned Resource update will be in the December 2022 quarter following extensional drilling in mid-2022.
- Encouragingly, initial metallurgical test work indicates recoveries in excess of 96%. Further metallurgical test work on new diamond drill core is anticipated to allow for the conversion of a portion of the Inferred Resource to Indicated Resource.
- Drilling is scheduled to recommence in June 2022.

Sunshine Gold's Managing Director, Damien Keys commented: "*We are pleased to report a maiden Resource at Triumph from a modest amount of drilling. The low cost per ounce of the Resource addition is testament to the systematic nature of the exploration effort. Our team has successfully targeted and drilled a robust Resource within the first 16 months since acquisition. All this while conducting first pass exploration at Ravenswood West, Hodgkinson and Investigator.*

The maiden Resource at Triumph has initially focussed on small centres within the broader Southern Corridor – a mineralised network of coalescing faults and veins. There is certainly scope to extend the known mineralisation as the Resources remains open along strike and at depth. Mineralisation along the broader Southern Corridor, identified in previous drilling and IP geophysical data, is expected to further expand the Resource during 2022.

Drilling will recommence at Triumph in June 2022, with a focus on extending the Resource in the Southern Corridor and delineating new Resources in the Northern Corridor near historic workings."

NEXT STEPS AT TRIUMPH

Field activities, drilling and further studies will continue at Triumph through 2022. Key activities include:

- Completion of further metallurgical work on recent diamond drill core;
- Incorporation of diamond drill assay results into Resource model;
- Field mapping of Resource extensional areas and refinement of drill targets;
- Recommencement of drilling in June 2022 including: Southern Corridor extensions and testing of select targets within the Northern Corridor; and
- Resource update December 2022.

MAIDEN RESOURCE - TRIUMPH GOLD PROJECT (100%)

The Resource comprises three zones totalling ~1.25 km of strike within the >5km long Southern Corridor, with >90% of the Resource ounces at less than 100m depth. Identified mineralisation spanning >3.75 km is not yet included in the Resource and presents an opportunity for growth in future drill programs.

The Resource is presently classified as Inferred as further metallurgical studies and diamond drill hole assays have not yet been returned. It is anticipated that upon receiving the assay and metallurgical results, a moderate proportion of the Inferred Resource will be reclassified to Indicated with little further work required. The Inferred to Indicated Resource update will be assessed and reported in December 2022.

Resources are reported at a 1.0 g/t Au lower cut-off grade which is deemed acceptable based on approximate industry costings associated with open pit mining.

Triumph Gold Project	Category	Tonnes	Grade	Contained Au
		,000 tonne	(g/t)	,000 ounces
Southern Corridor	**Inferred**	**1,497**	**2.1**	**100**
• *Big Hans*	*Inferred*	*493*	*2.3*	*37*
• *New Constitution*	*Inferred*	*690*	*2.0*	*44*
• *Super Hans*	*Inferred*	*314*	*1.9*	*19*
Northern Corridor	**Inferred**	**311**	**1.8**	**18**
Total	**Inferred**	**1,808**	**2.0**	**118**

Sunshine Gold considers that Triumph has a reasonable expectation of being mined taking into account the depth, thickness, stacked nature of the veining, grades of deposits, metallurgical recoveries, proximity to toll treating mills and the presence of an operating mine. The hilly terrain also acts to reduce the potential strip ratio of any mined lodes. The Resource has been independently estimated by Measured Group (see Competent Person's Statement) based on geological information supplied by Sunshine Gold. Resources at depth are drilling constrained with strong prospects of increasing through extensional drilling. Resources have been determined by 3D modelling of the vein systems and grade estimation using ordinary kriging. A full summary of the Resource methodology and validation is included in the relevant JORC tables attached to this announcement.

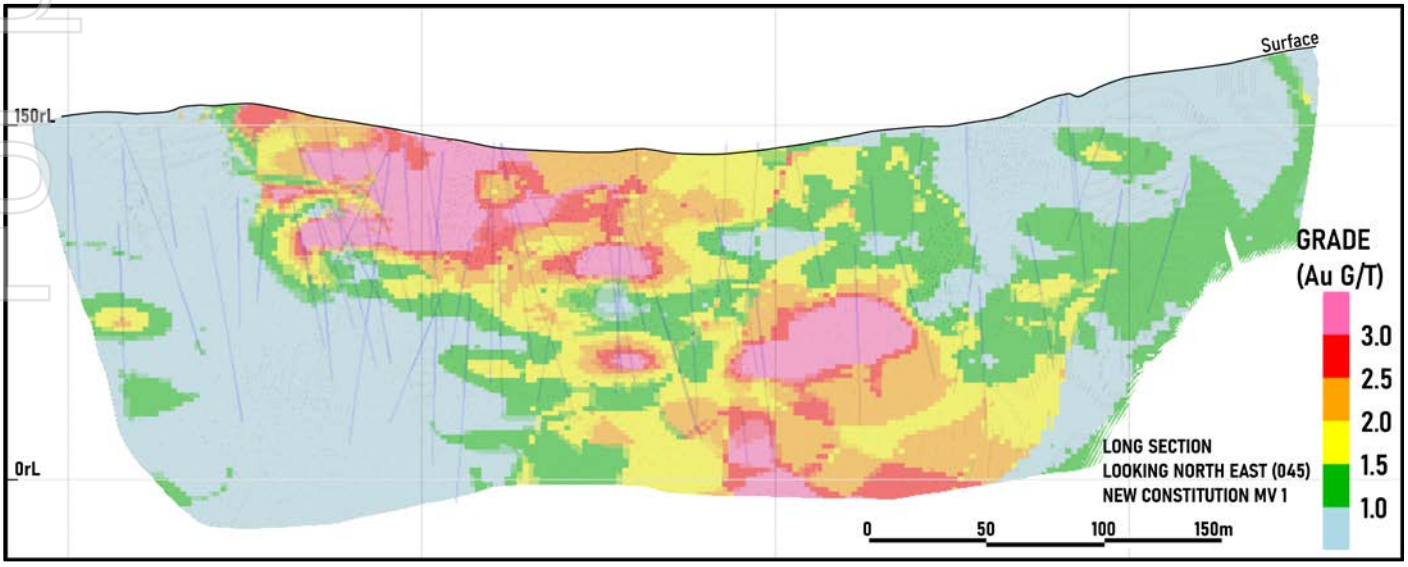

Figure 1. Long section (looking NW) of the block model, from the main mineralised surface at New Constitution, Southern Corridor. The model shows continuity of > 1g/t Au over 350m strike. The New Constitution model is comprised of 9 veins in total.

FURTHER RESOURCE GROWTH POTENTIAL

Sunshine Gold views the maiden Resource as an interim step and further Resource growth is targeted throughout 2022 with an updated Resource estimate expected in December 2022.

Given that the maiden Resource comprises only 25% of the defined mineralised Southern Corridor, which is open along strike and at depth, the potential for Resource growth is significant. Sunshine Gold will continue to systematically assess targets generated from Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical data, historic drilling, mapping, rock chip sampling and drilling.

SOUTHERN CORRIDOR GROWTH

Resource has now been delineated in three discrete positions within the Southern Corridor. Mineralisation is interpreted to continue through untested zones between the delineated Resource areas. The mineralised fracture network has been modelled using a combination of drill intercept data, surface and downhole geochemical data and historical electrical geophysical methods (IP and EM). The delineated fracture network extends for >5km of mineralised strike length, of which ~1.25km (25%) has been incorporated into the maiden Resource. Follow up work will focus on extending the Southern Corridor from the Resource westward towards the margin of the Norton Tonalite.

Rock chip sampling also highlights the contact of the Norton Tonalite and surrounding metasediments as containing anomalous gold. Further mapping will refine targets on the Norton Tonalite contact for future drill testing.

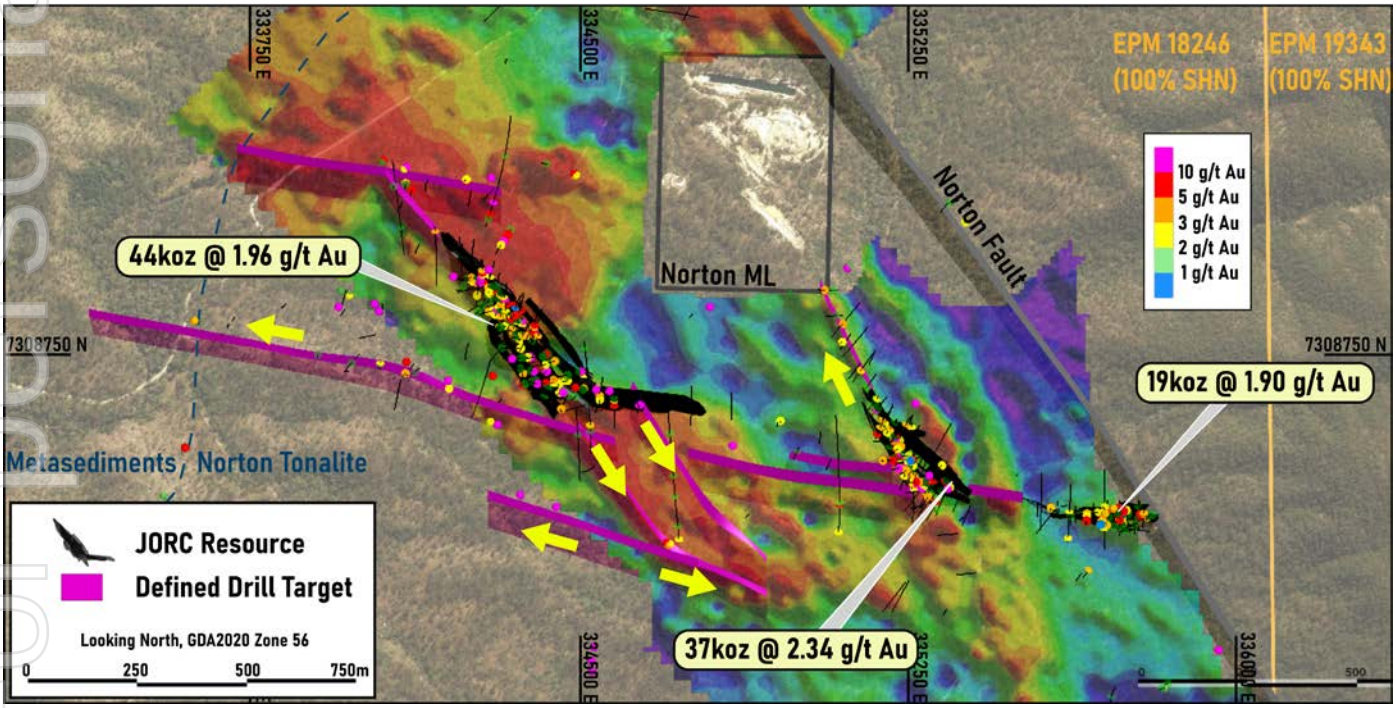

Figure 2. Current Resources (black) and projected mineralisation (pink) correlate well with elevated chargeability (2016 Gradient Array IP data). Yellow arrows highlight extensional areas to be drill tested in June 2022 campaign for Resource growth.

NORTHERN CORRIDOR GROWTH

A series of highly encouraging drill results coincide with historic workings in the Northern Corridor. Sunshine Gold will complete RC drilling with a view to adding new Resource in the vicinity of historic workings where previous drilling has intercepted 3m @ 24.96 g/t Au. These workings were some of the deepest and highest grade workings on the Norton Gold Field with 4,044 ounces of gold at a grade of ~3.5 ounces per tonne being produced between 1895 and 1908.

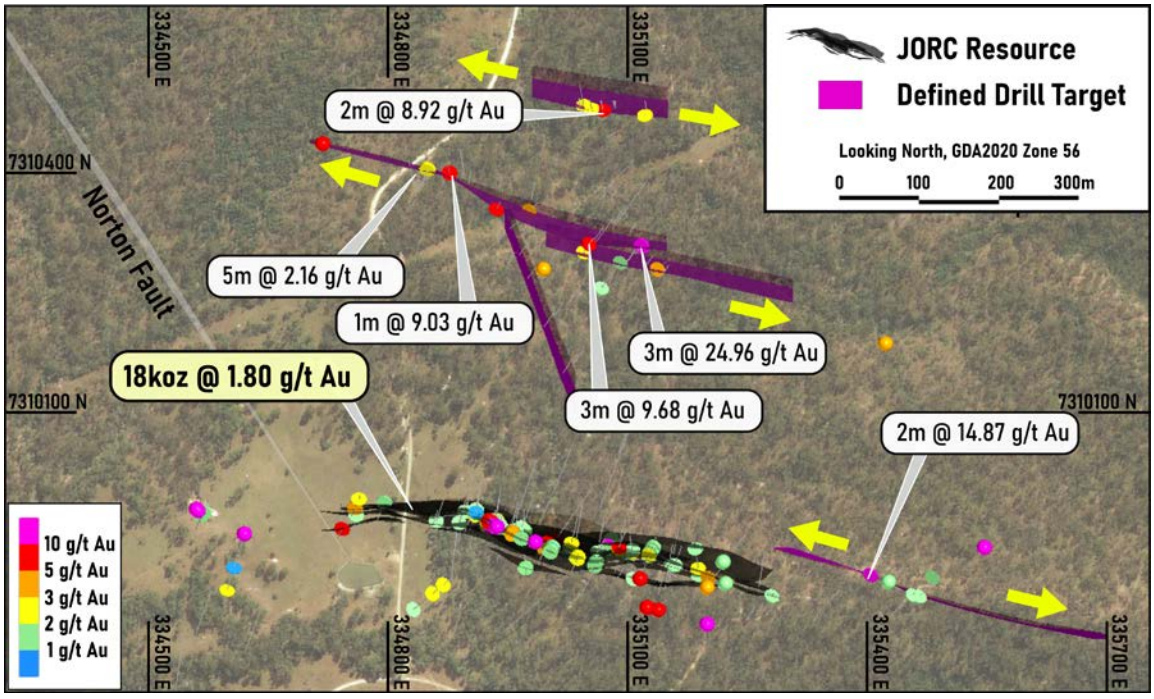

Figure 3. Current Resource (black) and projected mineralisation (pink). Yellow arrows highlight extensional areas to be drill tested in June 2022 campaign for Resource growth.

MAIDEN RESOURCE – SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Triumph Gold Project is located within Yarrol belt of the Wandilla Province (New England Orogen), where late Permian to Middle Triassic leucocratic intrusives are scattered throughout Devonian and Carboniferous sediments. It is within one of these intrusives, the Norton Tonalite, where Triumph is centred.

Lithology

The delineated Triumph Resource is located within the Norton Tonalite. The Norton Tonalite is a phaneritic intrusive primarily comprised of plagioclase and quartz, with lesser amounts of primary k-feldspar and biotite. The Tonalite is of Late Permian age to Early Triassic age and is intruded into Late Devonian sediments of the Wandilla Formation. Further Permian intrusives, such as the Many Peaks Granite and associated gabbros, are in contact with the Norton Tonalite to the south and east.

On a local scale, the Norton Tonalite is dissected by numerous brittle faults and shears, as well as common minor mafic intrusive dykes of dolerite to basaltic composition. Whilst known to be barren, the relationship between the mafic dykes and the mineralisation is yet unclear.

A distinct low magnetic signature at the core of the Norton Tonalite likely relates to a different intrusive phase, which is yet to be drill tested.

Structure

The Norton Tonalite is sinistrally offset (in plan) by ~1.8km, by the northwest-trending Norton / Yarrol Fault – a semi-regional fault which is traced for over 28km. Whilst the fault is clearly post-intrusive, it remains unclear whether the fault was active at the time of gold mineralisation.

On a local scale, the Norton Tonalite dissected by two distinct fracture orientations which are both known to host gold mineralisation. One fracture set is broadly east-west striking, the other northwest-southeast striking. Both fracture orientations are likely to have formed contemporaneously.

Alteration and Mineralisation

Gold mineralisation is hosted within quartz-sulphide veins and is broadly associated with pyrite and arsenopyrite. The veins typically show a sericite (-chlorite) alteration halo, however this appears to be more associated with the quartz veining itself rather than sulphides.

Targeted drilling during recent programs has focussed on an area known as the "Southern Corridor". The Southern Corridor comprises historical workings including Big Hans, Super Hans, New Constitution, South Constitution and Brigham Young. The Big Hans area is a mineralised trend which strikes southeast from the third-party mining lease boundary for ~650m. This trend has a number of historical workings.

Super Hans is an east-west trending zone which continues over 300m. The main zone strikes east-west whilst possible secondary trends are aligned west-northwest. It is possible that the Big Hans trend either merges into or is terminated by the Super Hans trend. To the east, it is hypothesised that the mineralisation is terminated, or more likely offset by, the Norton Fault. The New Constitution trend also consists of a number of workings in a southeast orientation. The trend largely consists of two worked zones – a southern and northern. The southern area sits at the confluence of an east-west trend known as South Constitution. The northern area is located ~320m northwest and encompasses an area also known as Brigham Young, which was also reported as an east-west trending zone.

The South Constitution area was identified during Sunshine Gold's maiden drill program at Triumph where drill hole 21NCRC001 intersected 3m @ 2.50g/t Au and subsequent hole 21NCRC008 intersected 6m @ 13.11g/t Au. Modelling of this zone indicated a steep northerly dip to the interpreted east-west trending mineralised zone.

Sampling and Sub Sampling Techniques

Drill hole data has been composited downhole prior to the geostatistical analysis, continuity modelling and grade estimation process. A 1m sample composites was used which comprises over 99% of the raw sample lengths, in order to minimise any bias due to inconsistent sample lengths.

Data used comprises Sunshine Gold's reverse circulation drilling and historical reverse circulation and diamond drilling.

Drilling Techniques

RC drill holes were collared using an 8-inch hammer bit to a depth of 10m and then reduced to 5.5-inch for the remainder of the hole. The metre samples were delivered as an 87.5% (bulk sample) to 12.5% (laboratory sample) split. The laboratory sample was collected in a calico bag, pre-numbered with a sample ID. The bulk sample was collected in plastic green bags which were pre-numbered with meterage intervals. The bulk sample was then speared, sieved and washed and then logged by the rig geologist, who recorded the lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structure and oxidation. A small representative sample of the interval was then placed into a plastic chip tray which was marked with the corresponding hole ID and metre interval. The chip trays were then stored at the Sunshine Gold office for future reference and the laboratory samples were dispatched for assay.

Criteria Used for Resource Estimation

All Resources are currently classified as Inferred. All drill hole summary data utilised in the Resource can be seen in Appendix B. Drill section fences are typically spaced 40m apart with holes spaced to 20m on section. Drilling orientations relative to the interpretation of veins is not always ideal for the deposits at Triumph due to topographic constraints. Diamond core structural measurements through mineralised vein intercepts were used to guide the vein 3D modelling interpretation.

Sample Analysis Method

All samples are crushed, dried, pulverised to a nominal 75µm to produce a 50g sub sample for analysis by Fire Assay/Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy. A further 10 elements (Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Cu, Fe, Pb, S, Sb and Zn) are routinely assayed for using a four-acid digest with an ICP-AES finish.

Estimation Methodology

Geological wireframes were produced in Leapfrog. The assay data was then hard boundary composited to limit high-grade or low-grade smearing across individual shears or veins. Variography, ordinary kriging and block model estimation was completed using Leapfrog Edge.

Cut-Off Grades

Resource wireframes were modelled to 0.25 g/t Au to maximise geological continuity of the veining.
Resources are reported at a 1.0 g/t Au lower cut-off grade which is deemed acceptable based on approximate industry costings associated with open pit mining.

Mining and Metallurgical Parameters

Over 85% of the mineral resource estimate is shallower than 100m depth making these mineral resource estimates appropriate for open-cut mining consideration. Block continuity at the 1g/t cut-off grade is good, with limited isolated "pods" where gold grade is greater than 1g/t gold. Assumptions made on mining methods for the purpose of this mineral resource were truck and shovel, open-pit mining operations. No mining dimensions or dilution were considered. Metallurgical test recovery from New Constitution and Advance cores shows high gold flotation amenability with an average flotation recovery from the two tests holes of 97.6% (99.1% and 96.1% recovery for New Constitution and Advance respectively).

PLANNED ACTIVITIES

- 5 April 2022: Brisbane Resources Industry Lunch Presentation.
- April 2022: Titov diamond drill hole and IP results, Ravenswood West.
- April 2022: Metallurgical test work results Titov, Ravenswood West.
- April 2022: Shallow RC drilling, Titov East, Ravenswood West.
- April 2022: Quarterly Activities and Financial Report.
- 3-5 May 2022: RIU Resources Round-up, Sydney.
- May 2022: IP/MT Survey Wilburs Hill – Smiths, Ravenswood West.
- May 2022: Gagarin IP results, Ravenswood West.
- June 2022: RC drilling Triumph Southern Corridor.
- 14-15 June 2022: Australian Gold Conference, Sydney.
- 23-24 June 2022: RIU Investment Showcase, Gold Coast.

ENDS

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This ASX announcement is authorised for market release by the Board of Sunshine Gold.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Dr Damien Keys, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Dr Keys has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Dr Keys consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Andrew Dawes, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is a Principal Geologist employed by Measured Group Pty Ltd. Mr Andrew Dawes has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources. Mr Andrew Dawes consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

ABOUT SUNSHINE GOLD

Sunshine Gold is focused on its high-quality gold and copper projects in Queensland comprising a 100% interest in the Triumph, Hodgkinson, Investigator and Ravenswood West projects.

Ravenswood West Gold-Copper-Rare Earth Project
(EPM 26041, EPM 26152, EPM 26303, EPM 26304, EPM 27824, EPM 27825: 100%)

Ravenswood West is comprised of a significant holding (447 km2) of highly prospective gold-copper ground within 5 kms of the Ravenswood Mining Centre (6.6 Moz Au produced and in Resource). The Ravenswood Mining Centre was purchased by EMR Capital and Golden Energy & Resources Ltd. (SGX:AUE) in 2020 for up to $300m and is presently subject to a ~$450m upgrade. In addition, there are three other gold mills within 100 km, two of which are toll treating.

The Project is highly prospective for intrusion-related and orogenic gold, porphyry gold-copper-molybdenum and rare earth elements. Ravenswood West covers 20-25 km of strike along a major fault that links Pajingo (4 Moz) and Ravenswood (6.6 Moz) and contains numerous historic gold workings.

Triumph Gold Project (EPM18486, EPM19343: 100%)

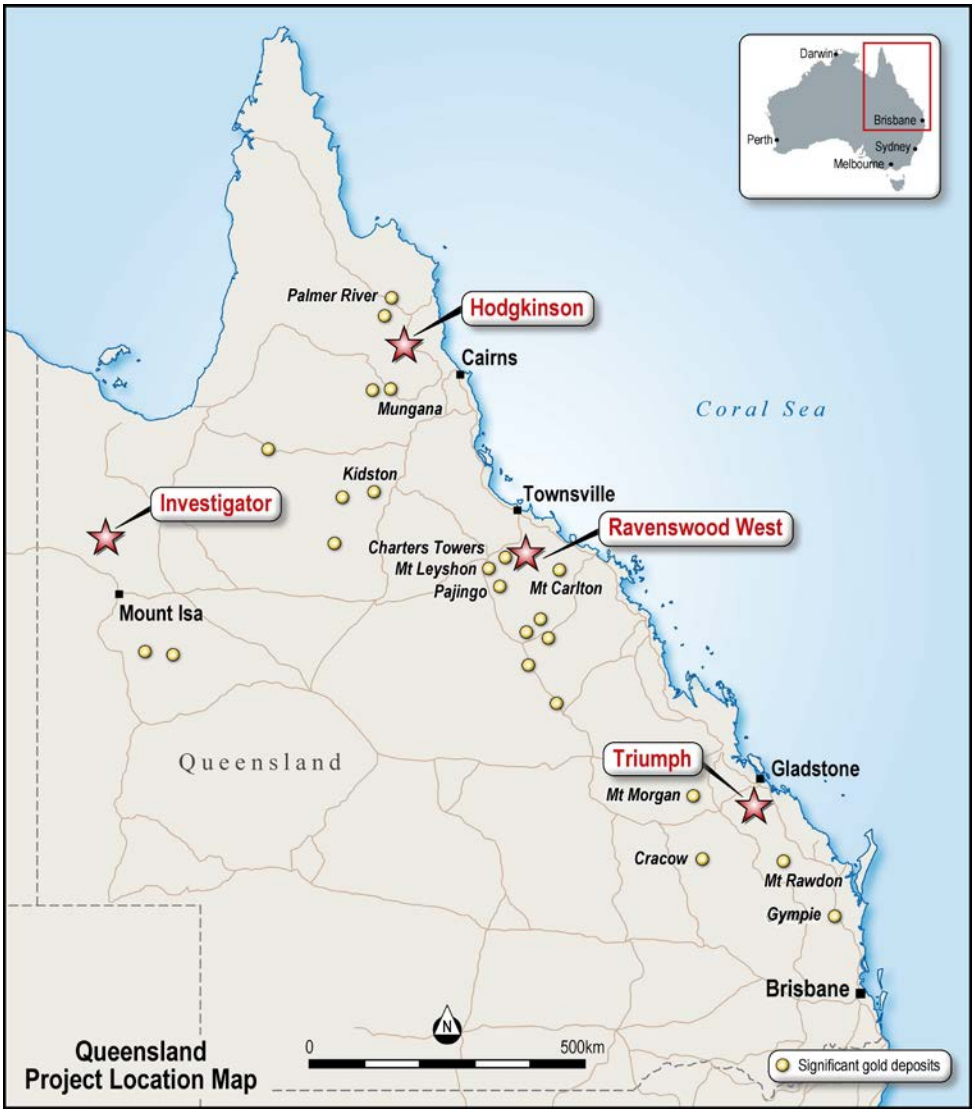
Triumph is centred around the historical Norton gold field from which ~20,000 oz of gold was extracted between 1879-1941. The project is located 50km south of the mining hub of Gladstone and comprises tenements covering 138km^2. Triumph is located within the Wandilla Province of the New England Orogen. Triumph contains 118koz of near surface Resource (March 2022). Nearby large gold deposits include Mt Rawdon (2.8 Moz Au), Mt Morgan (8 Moz Au and 0.4 Mt Cu) and Cracow (2 Moz Au). Triumph is a 15km² intrusion related gold system which has the potential to host both discrete high-grade vein deposits and large-scale, shear hosted gold deposits.

Hodgkinson Gold Copper Project (EPM18171, EPM19809, EPM25139, EPM27539, EPM27574, EPM27575: 100%)

Hodgkinson is located 100km northwest of Cairns in North Queensland. The project comprises tenements covering 365km^2. The project is situated between the Palmer River alluvial gold field (1.35 Moz Au) and the historic Hodgkinson gold field (0.3 Moz Au) and incorporates the Elephant Creek Gold, Peninsula Gold-Copper and Campbell Creek Gold prospects. Hodgkinson has been extensively explored for tungsten, owing to its proximity to the Watershed and Mt Carbine tungsten deposits, but underexplored for gold. BHP-Utah International completed stream sediment sampling across the project in the late 1980's and confirmed that the area was anomalous in gold as well as tungsten.

Investigator Copper Project (EPM27344, EPM27345: 100%)

Investigator comprises tenements covering 115km^2. It is located 110km north of Mt Isa and 12km south of the Mt Gordon Copper Mine. Investigator has seen no modern exploration and importantly, no holes have been drilled in the most prospective stratigraphic and structural positions.



Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	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.*	- Drilling has been mostly Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling with some complimentary Diamond Drilling (DD) available for the mineral resource. The drilling has been completed by two companies; Metal Bank Limited (MBK) and Sunshine Gold Limited (SHN). - Sampling procedures for RC and core drilling conducted by MBK prior to 2020 are only documented in their ASX announcements under Table 1 and a review of sample lengths for both core and RC indicate similarities with SHN 2020-2022 work. - For MBK RC holes 1m samples were collected via a cyclone mounted splitter for all samples. Where moderate to strong alteration was noted the 1m samples was collected for analysis. In less altered samples the 1m samples were split to create a 4m composite sample for analysis and the splitter cleaned with compressed air gun after each interval. - From December 2020 to March 2022, SHN RC drill holes were sampled either as individual, 1 m length samples from the rig split or as composites ranging from 2 – 4 m in length. The sample type was designated as per the Geologist's discretion – typically unaltered areas were composited, where those deemed to be altered or mineralised were individually sampled. Composite samples were collected by the Field Technician using a spear to provide a quantitative representation of the sample. Individual metre samples were collected as a 12.5% split collected from the drill rig. - Both individual and composite RC samples were collected in calico sample bags and grouped into green plastic bags for dispatch (approximately five per plastic bag). These were then taken by SHN to a local freight depot and loaded into cages for transported by freight truck to Intertek laboratory, Townsville. - Diamond drill core cutting and sampling was outsourced to ALS Global (ALS) due to SHN not possessing its own sampling facility. Sample length averaged 1 m but was adjusted by the Geologist due to notable geological contacts, structures or due to core loss. - ALS were then provided with a simplified version of the cut sheet, which showed all sample intervals and location and type (STD, Dup, Blank) of QAQC samples (but not the specific STD information pertaining to its identification). Calico bags stamped with the corresponding sample IDs were provided to ALS. Typically, sample intervals were a minimum of 20 m either side of the main mineralised zone. However, if mineralisation was sporadic, likely the majority of the drill hole was sampled.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. 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.).*	- Historical exploration at Triumph has been conducted by various companies since 1966 onwards. Drilling has included eight holes drilled by Delhi Australian Petroleum Ltd between 1966 and 1971 and nine holes by Amoco Minerals Australia Company between 1985 and 1988. No other significant drilling in the project area is known. - From 2011 to 2019, MBK conducted a substantial exploration program which included 293 RC and 33 DD holes for a total of 21,345 m of drilling. In addition, 1,155 shallow bedrock holes for a total of 6,181m of drilling was completed. - From December 2020 to March 2022, SHN drilled 146 RC and four DD at the Triumph project area, including one abandoned RC hole, for a total of 16,481.5 m. The drilling targeted a mineralised trends at the Bald Hill, Super Hans, Big Hans, New Constitution, and Galena areas and explored for possible new extensions around South Constitution and other undrilled areas. Note that the Galena prospect is not included in this mineral resource.
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.*	- During MBK programmes, RC sample recoveries of less than approximately 80% are noted in the geological/sampling log with a visual estimate of the actual recovery. Very few samples were recorded with recoveries of less than 80%. No wet RC samples were recovered. - Core recoveries for DD was recorded by measuring the total amount of core between each core block. This was then compared to the recovery noted on the core block by the driller and any errors were rectified. The Rock Quality Designation (RQD) value is calculated by summing the total length of core in the run composed of pieces of core greater than 10 cm in length. The recovery and RQD are both converted to a percentage of the recovery during the data entry phase. At this time, further geotechnical information is recorded such as Longest Unbroken Piece (LUP) and Rock Strength. The LUP is recorded as the longest piece of core within each block-to-block interval. The Rock Strength class is recorded as an average, also between core block to core block. Fracture count involved counting individual fractures within a drill run. If the core was crushed and fractures were too numerous to accurately count, it was given the designation “999” which indicated a highly fractured zone. - Core photography from the MBK era core drilling contains core blocks detailing core run recovery but this has not been verified or made available as digitised data. Core photos for MBK and SHN DD are available with “Wet” and “Dry” photos. - SHN RC drilling was drilled dry whenever possible to prevent poor recoveries. - No relationship has been observed between sample recovery and gold grade.
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 drill core and chip samples from both SHN and MBK exploration drilling has been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Core is logged both qualitatively and quantitatively. Core and chip tray photography is available. - No geological data earlier than MBK and SHN drilling has been used to support mineral resource estimation, mining studies or metallurgical studies.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	- A total of 37,826.5 m of drilling (excluding bedrock holes) are available for geological interpretation. A specific breakdown of this includes 32,280 m RC type and 5,546.5 m DD type drilling.
Sub-sampling 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 sub-sampling 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.*	- For SHN drilling from December 2020 to 2022, RC drill holes were sampled either as individual 1 m length samples from the rig splitter or as composites ranging from 2 - 4 m in length. The sample type was designated as per the Geologist's discretion - typically unaltered areas were composited, where those deemed to be altered or mineralised were individually sampled at 1m. Composite samples were collected by the Field Technician using a spear to provide a quantitative representation of the sample. Individual metre samples were collected as a 12.5% riffle splitter collected from the drill rig. - Duplicate RC samples were taken in the field using a spear to sample the 87.5% quantity bulk sample. As the sample collection methodology is different for the duplicates, there is an inherent variation which is observed in the duplicate gold grades. - For DD core, a sample cut sheet was created by the for each drillhole prior to dispatch to ALS. The cut sheet listed the Hole ID, a sample interval (From and To), a sample ID, insert points of QA/QC samples and any further comments, such as if core loss was present within the sample. SHN sampling protocols ensure that samples were to be a minimum of 0.5 m length to a maximum of 1.5 m, and that one QA/QC sample (Blank, Duplicate or Standard) is entered into the sample sequence every 10th sample. These QA/QC samples were placed into calico bags prior to dispatch. Sample preparation (drying, crushing, splitting and pulverising) was carried out by Intertek, Townsville using industry standard protocols. - Sampling and sub-sampling procedures for RC or core drilling from the MBK era are not documented. - For both MBK and SHN, the sample sizes are appropriate for the nature of mineralisation within the mineral resource area.
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.*	- Samples from SHN drilling from 2020-2021 were tested by Intertek Testing Services. ALS Global (ALS, Brisbane) tested the samples from the 2021-2022 drilling campaign. - All samples were assayed for Au using a 50g fire assay with ICP-OES determination. Drill holes in 2020 were either assayed for 2 elements (Ag, As) or 48 elements (full-suite) using ICP-MS. The number of assayed elements was standardised in 2021 to 10 elements (Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Cu, Fe, Pb, S, Sb, Zn) using ICP-MS. - If composite RC samples returned gold grades >0.1g/t Au, the individual metre samples were then assayed to provide an analytical breakdown of the composite. - The three types of QAQC samples were used were Certified Reference Material (CRM/Standards), Field Duplicates, and Blank material.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		- The Blanks consist of store-bought sand which has been shown to be barren based on previous work. The Blanks are used to provide information of any possible contamination or calibration issues during the crush, pulverisation, and analytical phases. The field duplicates utilised the spear to collect a second sample to test repeatability (precision) of the original sample. The standards samples are used to test the accuracy of the analyses. - Three CRMs were Geostats Pty Ltd – named G307-4, G312-1 and G312-4. The data for these standards is: G307-4; certified Au (ppm) 1.40 G312-1; certified Au (ppm) 0.88 G312-4; certified Au (ppm) 5.45 - QAQC samples were entered into the sample stream initially at a rate of 1 in 20 (for the 2020 drilling) and reduced to 1 in 10 for the 2021 drilling. - As an additional QAQC, a number of screen fire samples were taken to validate some of the initial sample assays and umpire samples of pulps were sent to ALS Townsville in October 2021. - Limited information is available on the MBK era QAQC or laboratory procedures. Three OREAS CRMs were used; OREAS23a, OREAS66a, OREAS68a. The expected values for these standards are: OREAS23a; certified Au (ppm) 0.003 OREAS66a; certified Au (ppm) 1.237 OREAS68a; certified Au (ppm) 3.890 - OREAS23a were used as pulp blanks, no information on the use of coarse blanks is available. - The rate of insertion of these CRMs is unknown. MBK's use of field duplicates is unknown. - Where lower detection limits were reported for assay results these were replaced by half the lower detection limit for geological interpretation and modelling purposes.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	- Several significant core intersections were inspected by the Competent Person during the Site Visit however no repeat assays were completed. - No twinned holes have been undertaken. - Data from the field log sheets is entered into a digital database, primarily an Excel spreadsheet with subsequent conversion into a DataShed SQL database maintained by Sample Data Pty Ltd at the completion of the hole. The Excel spreadsheet has been created with a series of validation criteria in the form of pulldown menus for each data entry that restricts what can be entered into each field and significantly reduces the error associated with data entry. - Assay results are received from the laboratory in electronic (via email) format onsite and sent to Sample Data importing to the DataShed database. The electronic results are provided in an CSV file.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Location of data points</td><td>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.</td><td>- Drill hole collars from the SHN drilling have been accurately surveyed by Seam Surveys contractors.
- Collar survey accuracy from the MBK era drilling is unknown for many drill holes, although an attempt to locate and accurately survey collars has been carried by SHN. In total 206 of 326 collars from the MBK era drilling have been accurately surveyed by Seam Surveys contractors. Collar survey status for the remaining 1,263 drill holes (included shallow bedrock holes) is unknown.
- All collar coordinates are in MGA94 Z56.
- Downhole survey from the SHN drilling has been surveyed using Reflex survey tool.
- MBK down hole surveys were completed using a “Pathfinder” digital survey system at a maximum interval of 30m. Measurements were taken 9m back from the RC hammer and at the mid point of a non magnetic stainless steel rod. Shallow bedrock holes were assumed to be vertical, and no downhole survey was completed.
- MG was provided a 3D elevation topography or digital terrain model (“DTM”) for the Triumph area from Sunshine Gold in the form of a .msh file.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data spacing and distribution</td><td>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.</td><td>- Drillhole spacing ranges between <20m in densely drilled areas up to 80m at the extents of the resource estimate areas. The drillhole spacing is suitable considering the mineralisation intercepts, grade continuity, and geological interpretation to support this mineral resource.
- With the limited documentation for MBK drilling, MG completed a statistical analysis of the resource area drillholes. As the SHN drilling is well documented and current, MG used this statistical method as a comparison to ensure there was no bias between the sampling of MBK and SHN. A summary of the sample length and gold grades between the two is shown in the table below.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Metal Bank Limited</th><th>Sunshine Gold Limited</th></tr>
<tr><td>Interval Count</td><td>6649</td><td>8609</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mean Interval Length (m)</td><td>1.36</td><td>1.51</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum Interval Length (m)</td><td>0.4</td><td>0.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Maximum Interval Length (m)</td><td>9.5</td><td>5.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>SD Interval Length (m)</td><td>0.9</td><td>1.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Au Sample Count</td><td>6649</td><td>7707</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mean Au grade (ppm)</td><td>0.28</td><td>0.27</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum Au grade (ppm)</td><td><0.01</td><td><0.01</td></tr>
<tr><td>Maximum Au grade (ppm)</td><td>67.20</td><td>62.89</td></tr>
<tr><td>SD Au grade (ppm)</td><td>1.72</td><td>1.78</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		- - The Competent Person is satisfied that there is no bias in gold grades or sampling methodology between MBK and SHN and that the combined database is suitable for this mineral resource estimation.
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 mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	- Drilling is typically orientated perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralisation. - No orientation-based sampling bias has been recognised. However, in some cases the drilling has been sub-parallel to mineralised structures. This has been accounted for in the geological interpretation of the mineral resources and modelled as true thickness based on the interpretation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	- MBK samples were stored in sealed polyweave bags on site and transported to the laboratory at regular intervals by MBK staff. - SHN RC samples were collected in a calico bag, pre-numbered with a Sample ID, and batched into polyweave bags containing 5 calico bag samples prior to dispatch. - SHN DD Core trays, once all geotechnical work and mark-up was completed, were stored on site prior to dispatch. - Both core trays and RC samples were dispatched from Followmont Transport in Gladstone to ALS Sample Preparation in Zillmere, Brisbane for sample preparation and core photography. - The prepared laboratory samples were then dispatched to ALS Geochemistry, located in Stafford, Brisbane for analysis.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	- Internal SHN reviews of QA/QC processes were made available to MG during the resource estimation process and are satisfactory for this level of mineral resource.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>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.</td><td>- The Triumph Gold Project comprises two tenements (EPM 18486 and 19343) covering an area of 137.6 km2 or 43 sub-blocks.
- XXXX Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sunshine Gold Limited (SHN), owns 100% of both tenements after completing the acquisition of the tenements from Roar Resources Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Metal Bank Limited (MBK), in September 2020.
<table>
<tr><td>Name:</td><td colspan="2">Triumph Gold Project</td></tr>
<tr><td>EPM No:</td><td>18486</td><td>19343</td></tr>
<tr><td>Date of Issuance:</td><td>12 October 2010</td><td>30 January 2012</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minerals:</td><td>Gold</td><td>Gold</td></tr>
<tr><td>Date of Expiry:</td><td>11 October 2025</td><td>29 January 2027</td></tr>
<tr><td>Authorised Holder Name:</td><td>XXXX Gold Pty. Ltd.</td><td>XXXX Gold Pty. Ltd.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Size (km^2)</td><td>102.4</td><td>35.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sub-block Count</td><td>32</td><td>11</td></tr>
</table>
- There is an existing Mining Lease (ML 80035) that lies within the extent of the project, covering a portion (0.22 km2) of the historical Norton goldfields area. The lease is currently held by Cleangold Pty Ltd.
<table>
<tr><td>Permit Name:</td><td>Norton</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining Lease No:</td><td>1830-3359/2008</td></tr>
<tr><td>Date of Issuance:</td><td>4 April 1996</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minerals:</td><td>Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au</td></tr>
<tr><td>Date of Expiry:</td><td>30 April 2032</td></tr>
<tr><td>Authorised Holder Name:</td><td>Cleangold Pty Ltd</td></tr>
<tr><td>Area (ha):</td><td>22.22</td></tr>
</table>
- The entire area of EPM 18486 and 19343 fall within Restricted Area 196, the Awoonga Dam Catchment Area. Exploration activities that involve significant surface or sub-surface disturbance are prohibited unless approval is granted by the Qld Department of Energy and Water Supply (DEWS). SHN and prior tenure holders MBK have sought approval from the Gladstone Area Water Board (GAWB) for exploration activities</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		and that no delays or complications have been encountered to date. SHN does not believe that the existence of RA 196 will present a limitation regarding future activities. - Portions of EPM 18486 and 19343 fall within the Bulburin National Park and are therefore excluded from these tenements. There is also an environmentally sensitive area on the southern boundary of the park (Endangered Regional Ecosystem). The Environmental Code of Compliance in Qld states that exploration cannot occur within 1 km of environmentally sensitive areas. SHN has an approved Environmental Authority that allows exploration/drilling activities up to the boundary of the National Park as well as the environmentally sensitive area. SHN does not believe there will be any significant environmental conditions applied within 1 km of the National Park.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	- The first record of modern exploration being undertaken in the area was carried out by Delhi Australian Petroleum Limited (Delhi) from 1966 to 1971. Initially Delhi undertook gridding, mapping of the old workings, dump sampling and an IP survey. The IP survey highlighted five anomalous zones in and around the old Norton workings. Three of these zones, at the Frampton, Bald Hill and Galena prospects, were drill tested with five holes by Noranda Australia Limited in 1969 in joint venture with Delhi. Following Noranda's withdrawal from the joint venture Delhi completed a further three drillholes, one at each of the Bald Hill, Frampton and New Constitution prospects. Frampton is now part of ML 80035. Significant gold intersections in drillholes outside of ML 80035 were reported, for example NCDH-1 at the New Constitution prospect that returned 1.5 m @ 5.5 g/t Au and 24.5 g/t Ag from 109.8 m depth. - A significant amount of exploration was undertaken by Amoco Minerals Australia Company, its successor Cyprus Minerals Australia Company and joint venture partners Pacific Goldmines, Astrik Resources and Climax Mining Limited on EPM 3581 between 1985 and 1988. Much of this work was focused on close-spaced drilling at the Frampton, Chandler and Never Never prospects now within the Norton Gold Fields ML – to outline ore reserves. Within the area of EPM 18486 the work on historical EPM 3581 consisted of stream sediment, rock and float sampling as well as trenching at Bald Hill and Han's Big Dyke and drilling at Bald Hill. Nine holes at the eastern end of the Frampton-Chandler prospect also lie within SHN's EPM 18486. Seven of these holes intersected narrow (0.2 m to 1 m) intervals of high-grade gold mineralisation – examples being 1 m at 16.6 g/t, 1 m at 12.0 g/t and 0.2 m at 24.6 g/t. - From 1993 to 1999 much of the area was held by Gold Exploration Pty Ltd and subsequently Coffee Gold NL under EPM 9778. MDL 130, then covering the core of the Norton goldfield, was excluded from this project. The work undertaken during this period was minimal and consisted mainly of rock chip sampling and geological reconnaissance work. - Following a hiatus of several years the Norton Goldfield and surrounding area was held under EPM 13584 and ML 80035, initially by AT Prowse and latterly by Norton Gold Fields Limited from 2002. EPM 13584 has been surrendered but ML 80035 still exists.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	- The local geology comprises the metasedimentary Wandilla Formation (part of the Devonian-Carboniferous Curtis Island Group), intruded by a series of complex Permo-Triassic granitoid units and complexes including the Many Peaks Granodiorite, Castletower Granite and Norton Tonalite. The project is positioned on the Norton Splay, a regional-scale north-west trending fault located 7km to the east of the upper Boyne rift valley (part of a major crustal dislocation of the Yarrol Fault Zone). The fault divides the Norton Tonalite complex, with a majority of the Wandilla Formation to the west and granitoids to the east. Most of the Norton Tonalite complex is recessive, forming a 25 km2 area of low relief. Approximately 90% of the tenure is concealed beneath shallow sedimentary cover rocks (<10 m thick) thus masking prospective basement rocks. - The intrusive phases include the host Norton Tonalite, interpreted as an apophysis of the Permo-Triassic (268 Ma) Many Peaks Granodiorite that intrudes and hornfelses the Wandilla Formation. The Norton Tonalite pluton is compositionally zoned from marginal gabbro and diorite to quartz diorite, tonalite, granodiorite and possibly monzogranite. The Castletower leuco-granite south of the Norton Tonalite is interpreted as Triassic (221 Ma) and therefore should cut the Norton Tonalite. A later monzodiorite/aplite phase is present as a series of dikes and is interpreted to be related to the main phase of gold mineralisation at Triumph and is interpreted as being of Triassic age. - Gold mineralisation is localised along the contact between Norton Tonalite and the monzodiorite and monzonite phases of the dikes and is inferred to be genetically related to a quartz monzonite phase in the interior of the dikes. Portions of it are sheared and heavily altered, with several of these zones hosting orebodies at the Norton Goldfield. Within this area and surrounds, gold-silver-copper-lead-zinc-arsenic mineralisation within sulphidic zones is hosted in composite intrusions of several types of dioritic and granodioritic rock. These intrusives exhibit at least two phases of alteration, which may represent at least two different distinct phases or a spatial association and fractionation between the phases. Alteration within and peripheral to mineralised sulphidic veins occurs as spatially and temporally associated strong to intense phyllic (sericite/muscovite ± pyrite-silica) alteration with predominantly narrow vein selvages. Pockets of weak to strong potassic (biotite-K feldspar) alteration associated with weak copper mineralisation occur in rare outcrop to the north of the Norton township. - Trachyandesite dikes and plugs cut the gold mineralisation and are also cut by the Norton Fault. Examples include a plug and dike swarm at the Advance prospect which cuts the mineralisation there. The trachyandesite is interpreted as Triassic by comparison with regional units. Vesicular basalt grading to dolerite dikes also cut the mineralisation, but their exact relation to the trachyandesite is unclear. The dikes are in the peripheral parts of the lode away from and not connected with the monzodiorite dikes. It is possible that all the monzodiorite, trachyandesite and basaltic dikes are all part of one Late Triassic volcanic formation, but this is not clearly established. - The mineralisation at Triumph is interpreted as an intrusion related gold system (IRGS). In these systems, metals are derived from a central mineralising granitic intrusion and generally show a strong metal zonation. Gold can be focused more distally, up to 1-3 km from the intrusion. Most IRGS show strong associations with bismuth, tungsten, tin, tellurium, arsenic, molybdenum and antimony. They are typically low in sulphide

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		content and show weak areal extent of hydrothermal alteration. IRGS are generally associated with felsic plutons and stocks, of intermediate oxidation states, with both magnetite and ilmenite series represented. These gold systems are generally located in continental settings in-board of convergent plate margins. - Within this area and surrounds, gold-silver-copper-lead-zinc-arsenic mineralisation within sulphidic zones is hosted in composite intrusions of several types of dioritic and granodioritic rock. These intrusives exhibit at least two phases of alteration, which may represent at least two different distinct phases or a spatial association and fractionation between the phases. Alteration within and peripheral to mineralised sulphidic veins occurs as spatially and temporally associated strong to intense phyllic (sericite/muscovite ± pyrite-silica) alteration with predominantly narrow vein selvages. Pockets of weak to strong potassic (biotite-K feldspar) alteration associated with weak copper mineralisation occur in rare outcrop to the north of the Norton township. - Gold mineralisation is hosted within quartz-sulphide veins and is associated with pyrite and arsenopyrite, with gold and silver likely contained within the pyrite, with the iron pyrite likely an associated but not host sulphide. The veins typically show a sericite(-chlorite) alteration halo, however this appears to be more associated with the quartz veining itself rather than sulphides. Considering this association, it could be hypothesised that the gold mineralisation is related to a later phase.Within this area and surrounds, gold-silver-copper-lead-zinc-arsenic mineralisation within sulphidic zones is hosted in composite intrusions of several types of dioritic and granodioritic rock. These intrusives exhibit at least two phases of alteration, which may represent at least two different distinct phases or a spatial association and fractionation between the phases. Alteration within and peripheral to mineralised sulphidic veins occurs as spatially and temporally associated strong to intense phyllic (sericite/muscovite ± pyrite-silica) alteration with predominantly narrow vein selvages. Pockets of weak to strong potassic (biotite-K feldspar) alteration associated with weak copper mineralisation occur in rare outcrop to the north of the Norton township.
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*	- A complete account of drillholes used in the geological models for the 5 prospects is outlined in APPENDIX B: Drillhole Database Summary.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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*	- Weighted average based on sample length and gold grade has been applied to compositing drill hole assay data for domain compositing. - No bottom cut-off grade has been employed but a target of 0.25g/t gold grade is targeted to defining mineralised zones. A top-cut, where required, has been applied during variography, however un capped gold grade values included during the estimation with outlier restriction clamping applied. - No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept length	*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').*	- Drilling orientations relative to the interpretation of veins is not always ideal for the deposits at Triumph due to topographic constraints. Diamond core structural measurements through mineralised vein intercepts were used to guide the vein 3D modelling interpretation. Therefore, in areas where intercepts were at a low angle relative to the interpretation, the downhole mineralisation length was taken into account in the 3D interpretation to represent true thickness. - As the veins are sub-vertical, drilling has been undertaken from both sides of the vein structures. The interpretation shows continuity along strike and at depth from the drilling results to date. The use of the core structural data, and consultation with SHN, has resulted in a representative 3D geological model that can accommodate any downhole lengths where low angle to mineralisation drilling is the only possibility.
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.*	- All relevant diagrams are reported in the body of the Triumph Mineral Resource Report.
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.*	- N/A
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.*	- N/A

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	- Exploration potential for the Triumph mineral resources areas is focused on three points: 1. Extensions to the known mineralisation intercepts and extending vein networks along strike at Big Hans, New Constitution, and South Constitution; 2. Depth extents for Big Hans, Super Hans, New Constitution, South Constitution, and Bald Hill. A review of economic viability below 150m depth of cover (DOC) will allow additional exploration potential for all 5 deposits (review includes gold grade at depth and mining scenario limitations). Greater than 85% of the mineral resources stated here are less than 100m DOC with greater than 97% of the mineral resources less than 150m DOC. All vein systems are currently interpreted to be open at depth with minor deep drilling confirming depth potential; and 3. Regional exploration work and geophysical studies completed to date show exploration potential along additionally interpreted structures and anomalies that are consistent with the orientation of the mineralisation to date. These areas, which are not included in this mineral resource, represent suitable targets for additional work.

Section 3 - Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Database integrity</td><td>Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.
Data validation procedures used.</td><td>- MG completed a cross-check of the laboratory issued analytical certificates with the assay database provided for SHN data. This included checks on primary fields for the mineral resource estimate such as sample number and gold grade to ensure complete matches. No errors were found between the laboratory certificates and the provided database for the SHN holes with approximately 40% of the samples scrutinised.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Site visits</td><td>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.
If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</td><td>- The Competent Person visited the site in March 2022. The site visit included reviewing MBK core that was available on site as well as the ground over the mineral resource area and historical workings. The Competent Person inspected core from known ore grade intercepts to confirm mineralisation style as well as inspected host rock material.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geological interpretation</td><td>Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.
Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.
The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.
The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.
The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.</td><td>- Mineralised boundaries for the current resource estimate have been determined on gold grade from both RC and DD holes. Categorised box plots were used to determine the diamond core logged lithology, alteration, and mineralisation relative to gold grade to ensure a grade derived mineralisation boundary was reflective of the mineralisation. The top and bottom of mineralised intercepts have been determined by a lower grade cut-off of 0.25g/t gold (generally) to create continuity of the wireframe that represent the mineralisation boundaries. MG created 3D solid wireframes from selected intervals using the Geological Model tool in Seequent Leapfrog Geo (Leapfrog).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dimensions</td><td>The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.</td><td>- The mineral resource is split into 5 discrete vein areas; New Constitution, South Constitution, Super Hans, Big Hans, and Bald Hill. The relative wireframe dimensions, number of veins, and variability in terms of continuity of each deposit is characterised in the table below..
<table>
<tr><th>Deposit</th><th>Dimensions (LxWxD expressed in metres)</th><th>No. of Veins</th><th>Comments on variability</th></tr>
<tr><td>New Constitution</td><td>550x125x280 striking 140° and dipping 84° to 230°</td><td>9 Veins</td><td>New Constitution's Main Vein and majority of the Sub Veins show good continuity along strike and to depth. Some minor Sub Veins are shorter, disjointed vein interpretations.</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>South Constitution</td><td>250x20x100 striking 105° and dipping 85° to 195°</td><td>5 Veins</td><td>South Constitution shows good continuity from the drilling to date.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Super Hans</td><td>325x50x155 striking 100° and dipping 82° to 10°</td><td>9 Veins</td><td>Super Hans Main Vein shows good continuity while all Sub Veins are shorter, disjointed vein interpretations.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Big Hans</td><td>360x90x200 striking 145° and dipping 85° to 55°</td><td>8 Veins</td><td>Big Hans 2 Main Veins and 4 Sub Veins show good continuity while the remaining Sub Veins are shorter, disjointed associated veins with differences in orientation from the overall Big Hans strike.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bald Hill</td><td>590x40x200 striking 100° and dipping 83° to 10°</td><td>7 Veins</td><td>Bald Hill Main vein and majority of the Sub Veins show good continuity between drillholes.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Estimation and modelling techniques</td><td>The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.
The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.
The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.
Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).
In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.</td><td>- For this resource estimate, MG has completed the following:
1. Geological interpretation and wireframing in Leapfrog;
2. Hard boundary compositing in Leapfrog – Edge Module (Leapfrog Edge);
3. Variography and Ordinary Kriging in Leapfrog Edge; and
4. Block Model Estimation in Leapfrog.
- Composites were based on 1m composites. More than 95% of the drilling data within mineralised zones is sampled to 1m intervals except for rare 2m and 4m composites yet to be subsampled.
- Extreme outlier grades were identified by reviewing the composite histograms of gold grade for each individual vein hard boundary. A “top-cut” was applied based on the tail distribution of the high-grade samples. This top cut was applied to samples during variography but removed for ordinary kriging into the block model. The high outlier values within the deposits were observed to be spatially grouped and therefore included in the estimation process. To ensure the high outlier values did not significantly influence blocks between two sample points, an outlier restriction was applied in Leapfrog Edge for each vein where outliers were observed. This outlier “clamp” distance restricted blocks at a value where the composite histogram “top-cut” was applied during variography. This method allowed for lower variance during variography, did not penalise the high-grade zones (above the top-cut as these are observed to be spatially linked), and also limited the impact high grade samples have on the overall block model estimation.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	- Estimation domains were split into the discrete veins for each deposit. These were treated as "hard boundary" domains as these boundaries were picked from drilling assays at a cut-off grade. - Individual vein search distances, number of passes, minimum and maximum sample numbers, interpolator type, outlier restriction distance, and outlier restriction value are outlined in the Triumph Mineral Resource Report. - This mineral resource represents the maiden mineral resource estimate for the Triumph project and as such, no previous estimates or mine production records are available as check estimates. To confirm the appropriateness of the ordinary kriging estimator both Inverse Distance and Nearest Neighbour were estimated as comparison. Comparing these through Leapfrog's Swath Plots function it was determined that the Ordinary Kriging showed the most representative estimator for the underlying composited data. A series of swath plots for each of the veins is shown in the Triumph Mineral Resource Report. Block model validation included block statistics review, swath plots, visual inspection of grade distribution against composites, as well as sensitivities to block size and estimation variable changes were undertaken. - SHN are completing recovery test work on the recent drilling samples to compliment and confirm previous recovery work completed by MBK. Indications of good gold recoveries are shown in the MBK's work, however until SHN complete their recovery test work, no recovery factors are considered for this mineral resource. The mineral resources are classified as Inferred. - Arsenic is shown to be weakly to moderately positively correlated with gold grades and typical of refractory gold-pyrite-arsenopyrite mineralisation. No considerations were made for the estimation of deleterious elements at this stage until SHN has completed its recovery test work. However, considering the adjacent mining lease (which is interpreted to be mining an extension of the Big Hans deposit) is successfully mining and toll treating ore parcels, it is believed deleterious elements can be managed. More work on this is needed in the future with the additional data. - Block sizes for each of the five model areas are 2.5m x 2.5m x 2m with a subblock down to 0.15625m x 0.15625m x 0.125m. Each block model was rotated to align with the strike of the dominate vein orientation interpreted from the geological modelling. Each of the estimation parameters for each vein within the deposits was applied to the parent block of that block model. A detailed summary of block model variables and dimensions is outlined in the Triumph Mineral Resource Report. - As only gold is estimated in this mineral resource, no variables are correlatable. A weak correlation between gold and density is present, but on review of the core and core photography, this is more related to the abundance of massive sulphide rather than gold grade. Massive sulphide is not always indicative of predictive gold grade. - The geological modelling of the discrete veins for each deposit were used as sub-block triggers within the block model to ensure the block model estimation was representing the 3D wireframes only extents only and to a relatively fine granularity (down to 0.15m x 0.15m x 0.12m sub-blocks).
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	- Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	- Extreme outlier grades were identified by reviewing the composite histograms of gold grade for each individual vein hard boundary. A "top-cut" was applied based on the tail distribution of the high-grade samples. This top cut was applied to samples during variography but removed for ordinary kriging into the block model. - The high outlier values within the deposits were observed to be spatially grouped and therefore included in the estimation process. To ensure the high outlier values did not significantly influence blocks between two sample points, an outlier restriction was applied in Leapfrog Edge for each vein where outliers were observed. - This outlier "clamp" distance restricted blocks at a value where the composite histogram "top-cut" was applied during variography. This method allowed for lower variance during variography, did not penalise the high-grade zones (above the top-cut as these are observed to be spatially linked), and also limited the impact high grade samples have on the overall block model estimation.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	- Assumptions made on mining methods for the purpose of this mineral resource were truck and shovel, open-pit mining operations. No mining dimensions or dilution were considered. Each of the deposits typically represented at least 1, but up to 4, main grade bearing veins. While the ancillary mineralisation to these main veins is not as high (modelled as Sub Veins), together the Main and Sub Veins represent likely open cut mining packages due to their relative low overall mineralisation width as a combined vein package. The mineralisation is isolated to veins and minor alteration boundaries. The host tonalite is not mineralised. Therefore, it is assumed that the ore is discrete in nature, which is suitable for selective block extraction as well as ore sorting. To account for these assumptions prior to an economic study being completed, a moderate cut-off grade of 1g/t resulting in a +2g/t gold resource was applied. - Although some areas of the 3D geological interpretation are up to 280m below depth of cover (DOC), greater than 55% of the mineral resource estimate is within 50m DOC and greater than 85% of the mineral resource estimate is within 100m DOC averaged for all 5 deposits making these mineral resource estimates appropriate for open-cut mining consideration. Block continuity at the 1g/t cut-off grade is good, with limited isolated "pods" where gold grade is greater than 1g/t gold.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	- SHN are completing recovery test work on the recent drilling samples to compliment and confirm previous recovery work completed by MBK. Indications of good gold recoveries are shown in the MBK's work, however until SHN complete their recovery test work, no recovery factors are considered for this mineral resource. The mineral resources are classified as Inferred. - Although the MBK metallurgical test work is not solely relied upon for this mineral resource until it can be complimented with the more extensive SHN test work, test recovery from New Constitution and Advance cores shows high gold flotation amenability with an average flotation recovery from the two tests holes of 97.6% (99.1% and 96.1% recovery for New Constitution and Advance respectively). Note that the Advance prospect is not included within this resource but is within the mineral field at Triumph.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	- The recovery test work results initially indicated from MBK did not use a cyanide treatment showcasing the amenability for non-cyanide gold extraction potentials. In addition, the arsenic recovery from the MBK test work was shown to be greater than 85% arsenic to a concentrate. Therefore, the tailings material is anticipated to be low on arsenic content. Metallurgical test work that SHN are planning to complete on their current core will further assess the recovery factors and deleterious elements partitioning for the mineral resource. - The Bulburin National Park has limited the eastern boundary of the Super Hans resource estimate. No drilling has occurred under the footprint of the national park however the veins are interpretated to be open and extend towards the east with attractive gold grades intercepted on the eastern margins of Super Hans to date. No pit crest stand-off or pit batter angle considerations have been considered for this mineral resource.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	- The two eras of density measurements on core samples exist from MBK and SHN drilling programmes. The density measurements from SHN are provided in the database, however the drill core does not have corresponding assays yet (these cores were being cut and processed at the laboratory at the time of this mineral resource). Density measurements from the SHN holes were made on the drill core using Archimedes' Principle and the "Dry-Wet Immersion" method. Sample selection was based on the following sample criteria: 1. Samples typically 10 – 30cm in length (<10cm or >30cm in very rare cases); 2. Full core; 3. Selected at 20m intervals through unmineralised zones, 10m intervals through altered zones and 2m intervals through mineralised zones; and 4. Samples were not to cross assay sample boundaries. - No documentation is provided or available on the method for the MBK density data collection, however the two drilling datasets are both spatially representative of the 5 mineral resource areas. - The Competent Person has reviewed the raw statistical data and graphical data for the two sets of density data and conclude there is no material difference between the density sampling and results which gives confidence to the SHN drilling density estimates. Note that the density of MBK drilling in high-grade massive sulphide areas is higher, leading to a larger maximum density value when comparing the two datasets. Summary statistics of the density data are shown in the table below.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Metal Bank Limited Density Samples</th><th>Sunshine Gold Limited Density Samples</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sample Count</td><td>332</td><td>127</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mean Density (g/cc)</td><td>2.70</td><td>2.68</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum Density (g/cc)</td><td>2.50</td><td>2.35</td></tr>
<tr><td>Maximum Density (g/cc)</td><td>4.78</td><td>3.75</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mean Sample Length (m)</td><td>0.18</td><td>0.19</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum Sample Length (m)</td><td>0.05</td><td>0.10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Maximum Sample Length (m)</td><td>0.60</td><td>0.33</td></tr>
</table>
- The five mineral resource areas do have a varying degree of density data coverage. Density measurements from the SHN drilling were not solely relied upon in the absence of MBK density data. This is because the incomplete assays on the core data from SHN means the detailed 3D geological interpretation does not honour the diamond holes yet without the completion of the assays. As these are discrete vein interpretations and the logging of massive sulphide is not indicative of gold grade, it was concluded that the density measurements from these SHN holes were to guide density estimation only, and not be directly influencing a density estimation until such time that the assays are completed, and the 3D wireframes as can updated.
- Bald Hill has sufficient density data. A density estimation based on correlating 3D geological interpretation and density measurements which removed extreme massive sulphide density outliers of values >4.0g/cc. The resultant global density value for Bald Hill is 2.87 g/cc.
- Super Hans and Big Hans have a static density assumption based on the limited holes available. The density value used for this mineral resource estimate is 2.86 g/cc for Super Hans and Big Hans.
- New Constitution and South Constitution have a static density assumption based on the limited holes available. The density value used for this mineral resource estimate is 2.80g/cc for New Constitution and South Constitution.
- A review of the data for Bald Hill, and the distribution of data for the remaining four model areas shows that some upside in density estimation may exist with additional drilling and targeted density sampling. The strong presence of pyrite and massive sulphide gold hosting intervals should be considered in future density estimates as these vein models are discretely modelling this mineralisation and lithology but massive sulphide is not indicative of gold grades. A modest static density estimate is used for this mineral estimation (note density up to 4.78g/cc is observed) until further work is completed
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</td><td>- The mineral resource has been classified to a maximum confidence of Inferred at this stage due to the following considerations:</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	1. Drill spacing and mineralisation intercepts (including geostatistical performance such as number of samples, kriging efficiency, and slope regression); 2. Diamond core analysis from the SHN programmes is still outstanding. 3. SHN metallurgical test work outstanding; and 4. Open-pit optimisation study to determine a more suitable cut-off grade and pit depths. - The Competent Person has sufficient confidence in the database, continuity of geology and geological setting for the Triumph mineral resource and is reflected in the classification.
Audits or reviews.	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	- MG conducted internal peer reviews of the model including reviews on geological modelling practises, estimation practises and appropriateness, and resultant block model estimation. The internal reviewers included suitably Competent Persons for the purpose of reporting mineral resources as well as specialists in Leapfrog and geostatistics. - MG also reviewed the modelling process and outputs with the SHN staff. - No external audits or reviews have been completed to date.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	- The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. - The Triumph deposits are an open-pit mining target that is at a relatively early to moderate stage of drilling and geological understanding. Selective in-fill drilling from surface and updated geological interpretation and modelling in 3D will added further confidence to the local scale geometry of the mineralisation and grade distributions in the resource model. The detail captured in this mineral resource estimate maximises the data available currently on the project and the Competent Person is satisfied that the model is an accurate representation of the drilling data and geological interpretation at Triumph to date.

APPENDIX B: Drillhole Database Summary

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Max Depth	Dip	Azimuth	Total Mineralisation Intercept Thickness (0.25g/t gold cut-off)
New Constitution	21BYRC001	334259.9	7309009	156.15	148	-60	200	14.0
New Constitution	21BYRC002	334226.1	7309014	151.68	112	-60	180	5.0
New Constitution	21NCRC002	334365.3	7308864	141.59	142	-60	180	16.0
New Constitution	21NCRC003	334333.5	7308905	145.53	136	-60	180	19.7
New Constitution	21NCRC004	334348.9	7308692	154.2	178	-50	61	18.0
New Constitution	21NCRC005	334373.5	7308651	168.86	46	-50	55	1.9
New Constitution	21NCRC006	334438.9	7308616	167.6	160	-55	35	10.0
New Constitution	21NCRC007	334364.8	7308646	169.27	190	-55	50	6.0
New Constitution	TDH002	334511.5	7308759	155.75	360.1	-58	181	5.0
New Constitution	TDH037	334279.1	7308938	152.84	19	-60	200	16.0

New Constitution	TDH055	334309	7308914	146.95	60	-60	210	15.0
New Constitution	TDH056	334282.6	7308947	153.11	61	-60	210	25.6
New Constitution	TDH058	334365.4	7308656	167.05	78	-49	19	6.0
New Constitution	TDH059	334371.1	7308653	167.65	54	-50	63	4.0
New Constitution	TDH060	334298.1	7308943	152.46	96	-58	207	12.0
New Constitution	TDH061	334275.5	7308958	150.51	64	-55	210	9.0
New Constitution	TDH062	334224.3	7308915	139.6	96	-60	68	7.0
New Constitution	TDH063	334220.7	7308916	139.5	78	-55	31	2.0
New Constitution	TDH064	334220.9	7308885	137.65	126	-50	55	4.0
New Constitution	TDH065	334328.2	7308886	141.77	60	-55	210	16.0
New Constitution	TDH066	334306.4	7308956	153.9	126	-55	210	9.0
New Constitution	TDH067	334317.8	7308927	149.15	96	-60	210	4.0
New Constitution	TDH068	334233.1	7308997	151.49	60	-60	210	14.0

New Constitution	TDH069	334218.4	7308889	136.61	114	-60	50	2.0
New Constitution	TDH070	334363.5	7308857	139.47	96	-55	210	11.2
New Constitution	TDH072	334277.4	7308960	150.57	96	-55	185	12.0
New Constitution	TDH073	334277.7	7308962	150.53	96.8	-64	185	4.0
New Constitution	TDH075	334269.3	7308895	139.8	72.6	-55	2	10.9
New Constitution	TDH076	334269.2	7308894	139.69	127.1	-78	5	4.0
New Constitution	TDH079	334297.3	7308716	146.17	108	-50	30	9.0
New Constitution	TDH080	334409.5	7308794	144.07	78	-50	210	5.0
New Constitution	TDH098	334292.2	7308885	139.23	72	-74	26	9.4
New Constitution	TDH099	334263.6	7308827	136.94	138	-57	11	9.0
New Constitution	TDH100	334265.3	7308835	136.09	118	-50	35	8.0
New Constitution	TDH101	334265.2	7308835	136.2	172	-65	30	10.0
New Constitution	TDH121	334328.9	7308887	142.61	78	-50	184	12.0

New Constitution	TDH122	334325.8	7308888	143.03	54	-51	230	10.0
New Constitution	TDH123	334330.6	7308889	142.88	102	-65	205	14.7
New Constitution	TDH130	334335	7308898	144.04	114	-64	225	32.0
New Constitution	TDH132	334371.8	7308880	142.98	132	-55	243	10.0
New Constitution	TDH133	334373.1	7308877	142.92	126	-55	209	10.0
New Constitution	TDH134	334270	7308830	136.88	131	-57	45	6.0
New Constitution	TDH135	334308.8	7308795	140.62	149	-61	44	21.0
New Constitution	TDH136	334403.1	7308827	142.25	109	-63	210	14.0
New Constitution	TDH137	334414.7	7308842	142.94	155	-62	215	3.0
New Constitution	TDH147	334223.7	7308915	140.88	76	-50	63	2.0
New Constitution	TDH311	334518.9	7308693	160.97	18	-45	220	2.0
New Constitution	TDH312	334512.7	7308685	161.33	18	-45	220	2.0
New Constitution	TDH313	334440.2	7308662	164.08	18	-45	40	2.0

New Constitution	TDH315	334430.3	7308646	164.74	31	-45	220	4.0
New Constitution	21NCRC010	334456.4	7308585	171.97	130	-50	25	4.0
New Constitution	21NCRC011	334445.1	7308632	168.5	88	-50	20	4.0
New Constitution	21NCRC012	334390.5	7308652	166.35	166	-55	60	25.0
New Constitution	21NCRC013	334389.9	7308652	166.23	184	-58	35	12.0
New Constitution	21NCRC014	334434.9	7308652	164.53	124	-60	50	9.0
New Constitution	21NCRC015	334450.7	7308670	164.52	82	-60	50	7.0
New Constitution	21NCRC016	334385.8	7308809	142.61	100	-50	230	5.0
New Constitution	21NCRC017	334388.6	7308792	143.11	82	-60	235	2.0
New Constitution	21NCRC018	334347.9	7308825	140.91	76	-60	50	17.0
New Constitution	22NCRC019	334426.2	7308705	151.41	70	-60	45	5.0
New Constitution	22NCRC020	334415.7	7308721	148.55	76	-60	30	6.0
New Constitution	22NCRC021	334380	7308718	147.8	88	-60	50	2.0

New Constitution	22NCRC022	334359.8	7308710	150.22	148	-60	50	9.0
New Constitution	22NCRC023	334322.3	7308739	146.1	178	-60	55	30.0
New Constitution	22NCRC024	334330.5	7308766	142.97	190	-56	55	40.0
New Constitution	22NCRC025	334310.9	7308759	143.29	178	-60	49	9.0
New Constitution	22NCRC026	334240.8	7308834	134.23	196	-55	40	20.0
New Constitution	22NCRC027	334365	7308860	141.76	154	-50	200	21.1
New Constitution	22NCRC028	334363.8	7308863	141.94	154	-50	225	18.0
New Constitution	22NCRC029	334212.2	7308929	141.71	118	-50	45	4.0
New Constitution	22NCRC031	334179.2	7308997	148.23	76	-60	50	9.1
New Constitution	22NCRC032	334175.8	7308967	146.68	136	-60	50	5.0
New Constitution	22NCRC033	334195	7308981	147.44	64	-60	50	9.0
New Constitution	22NCDD001	334281.3	7308898	143.02	111.8	-60	51	7.7
South Constitution	21NCRC001	334545.9	7308594	186.95	106	-60	10	16.0

South Constitution	21NCRC008	334632.3	7308572	186.15	124	-60	10	9.0
South Constitution	TDH112	334483.9	7308610	174.88	132.4	-55	30	7.0
South Constitution	21SCRC002	334755.2	7308643	174.78	106	-50	185	2.0
South Constitution	21SCRC003	334686.7	7308582	184.89	82	-50	5	2.0
South Constitution	21SCRC004	334461.9	7308625	171.86	100	-65	10	9.0
South Constitution	21SCRC005	334631	7308625	173.81	46	-60	185	1.0
South Constitution	21SCRC006	334577.2	7308640	172.05	124	-60	185	24.0
South Constitution	21SCRC007	334554.3	7308666	173.34	100	-50	205	17.0
South Constitution	22SCDD001	334587.5	7308659	168.84	126.7	-60	186	11.9
Super Hans	21SHRC001	335790.2	7308346	172.67	58	-60	194.5	11.0
Super Hans	21SHRC002	335780.1	7308366	169.27	58	-60	184.5	21.0
Super Hans	21SHRC003	335745.4	7308367	165.56	76	-50	209.5	19.0
Super Hans	21SHRC004	335733.5	7308370	164.05	100	-55	190	10.0

Super Hans	21SHRC005	335707.5	7308373	160.61	58	-60	195	12.0
Super Hans	21SHRC006	335698.6	7308353	162.69	70	-60	190	17.0
Super Hans	21SHRC007	335623	7308413	152.77	154	-50	190	2.0
Super Hans	21SHRC008	335730.5	7308351	167.32	60	-90	341	51.0
Super Hans	21SHRC009	335753.3	7308315	163.52	88	-50	10	15.0
Super Hans	21SHRC010	335776.2	7308369	168.72	120	-75	190	24.0
Super Hans	21SHRC011	335700.7	7308447	159.96	214	-50	190	4.0
Super Hans	21SHRC012	335556.9	7308443	149.51	154	-50	190	3.0
Super Hans	TDH124	335747.3	7308349	168.56	72	-54.6	235.5	19.0
Super Hans	TDH141	335583.1	7308347	153	80	-50	239.5	4.0
Super Hans	TDH180	335759.9	7308356	168.88	30	-50	60	2.0
Super Hans	TDH181	335743.4	7308342	168.12	30	-50	60	8.0
Super Hans	TDH182	335727.1	7308340	166.67	36	-50	60	19.0

Super Hans	TDH183	335707.3	7308328	163.06	30	-50	60	2.0
Super Hans	TDH184	335688.3	7308350	162.12	30	-50	60	4.0
Super Hans	TDH185	335672.4	7308340	160.89	37	-50	60	5.0
Super Hans	TDH186	335643.3	7308353	156.54	30	-50	60	1.0
Super Hans	TDH187	335627.2	7308344	156.71	63	-50	60	3.0
Super Hans	TDH190	335748	7308304	162.88	42	-50	60	3.0
Super Hans	TDH191	335731.1	7308296	158.69	52	-50	60	3.0
Super Hans	TDH192	335794.2	7308328	171.23	39	-50	60	32.0
Super Hans	22SHRC014	335796.2	7308314	168.82	70	-60	10	28.0
Super Hans	22SHRC015	335734.5	7308315	161.79	118	-60	10	33.0
Super Hans	22SHRC016	335769.2	7308291	162.75	166	-60	10	16.0
Super Hans	22SHRC017	335738.4	7308291	159.36	160	-60	10	13.0
Super Hans	22SHRC018	335690.4	7308316	157.84	112	-60	10	38.2

Super Hans	22SHRC020	335635.6	7308321	153.98	130	-60	10	12.0
Super Hans	22SHRC021	335620.9	7308316	152.45	154	-60	10	3.0
Super Hans	22SHRC023	335705.6	7308309	157.86	154	-65.2	11	55.0
Super Hans	22SHRC024	335632.1	7308359	153.52	52	-60	190	1.0
Super Hans	22SHRC026	335545.1	7308372	148.42	46	-60	190	2.0
Super Hans	22SHRC027	335551.3	7308344	150.1	94	-65	10	1.0
Super Hans	22SHRC028	335569.7	7308340	150.8	76	-60	10	13.9
Super Hans	22SHRC029	335579.2	7308333	151.17	142	-65	15	5.0
Super Hans	22SHDD001	335718.9	7308372	161.79	107.4	-60.3	191.81	16.0
Bald Hill	20BHRC001	334896.8	7309991	132.1	124	-60	200	4.0
Bald Hill	20BHRC002	334903.5	7310010	133.79	154	-60	200	7.0
Bald Hill	20BHRC003	334915.9	7310006	132.58	154	-60	200	6.0
Bald Hill	20BHRC004	334962.8	7309981	129.41	82	-60	200	9.0

Bald Hill	20BHRC005	334942.6	7309973	128.04	46	-60	200	13.0
Bald Hill	20BHRC006	334938.7	7309994	130.56	76	-60	200	8.0
Bald Hill	20BHRC007	334917.7	7310023	134.46	118	-60	200	8.0
Bald Hill	20BHRC008	334906.4	7310024	134.93	112	-60	200	6.0
Bald Hill	21BHRC009	334962.7	7309990	130.22	124	-65	200	6.0
Bald Hill	21BHRC010	335036.5	7309969	139.8	88	-50	200	9.0
Bald Hill	21BHRC011	335043	7309985	139.54	118	-60	200	5.0
Bald Hill	21BHRC012	335070.5	7309971	143.05	118	-60	200	6.0
Bald Hill	21BHRC013	335092.6	7309953	147.32	100	-50	200	14.0
Bald Hill	21BHRC014	335102.5	7309946	148.4	118	-65	180	17.0
Bald Hill	21BHRC015	335181.3	7309951	150.22	112	-55	180	11.0
Bald Hill	21BHRC016	335162.7	7309955	150.53	124	-60	200	10.0
Bald Hill	21BHRC017	335155.5	7309935	153.24	88	-50	200	3.0

Bald Hill	21BHRC018	335143.8	7309897	164.3	52	-60	200	3.0
Bald Hill	21BHRC019	335261.6	7309897	157.8	70	-60	200	3.0
Bald Hill	21BHRC020	335236.3	7309949	148.14	100	-50	200	1.0
Bald Hill	21BHRC021	335271.3	7309927	154.99	118	-60	200	1.0
Bald Hill	TDH007	334972.1	7309899	141.82	174.6	-60	7.5	24
Bald Hill	TDH008	335093.1	7309849	152.87	174.6	-50	15	13.0
Bald Hill	TDH009	334879.1	7309891	126.39	171.8	-50	15	1.3
Bald Hill	TDH011	335247	7309949	149.75	252.8	-63	225	10.0
Bald Hill	TDH013	334959.1	7309977	129.22	102	-50	210	6.0
Bald Hill	TDH015	335135.3	7309946	149.96	93	-50	210	4.0
Bald Hill	TDH016	335105.4	7310090	137.47	300.6	-50	210	2.0
Bald Hill	TDH017	335221	7309885	159.25	18	-60	61.5	4.0
Bald Hill	TDH018	335112.8	7309899	163.16	18	-59	236.5	8.0

Bald Hill	TDH019	335094.4	7309905	160.15	22	-52	221.5	1.0
Bald Hill	TDH020	335038.7	7309918	152.43	17	-60	35.5	6.0
Bald Hill	TDH021	335034.9	7309915	152.21	19	-60	34.5	8.0
Bald Hill	TDH022	335001.5	7309924	147.31	24	-59	34.5	18.0
Bald Hill	TDH023	334990.4	7309930	145.93	23	-61	20.5	12.0
Bald Hill	TDH024	334965.4	7309939	140.26	16.5	-60	29.5	5.0
Bald Hill	TDH039	334929.5	7309952	128.05	24	-59	10.5	16.0
Bald Hill	TDH040	334928.4	7309972	130.69	36	-60	210	40.0
Bald Hill	TDH041	334933.9	7309978	128.46	59.5	-61	208	13.0
Bald Hill	TDH042	334903.2	7309970	130.14	48	-60	210	3.0
Bald Hill	TDH043	334911.7	7309981	128.8	66	-60	210	12.0
Bald Hill	TDH044	334870.2	7309994	133.28	84	-60	210	12.0
Bald Hill	TDH045	334862.1	7309979	132.28	54	-60	210	5.0

Bald Hill	TDH046	334928.7	7309949	128.08	36	-60.8	14.5	15.0
Bald Hill	TDH047	334955.6	7309941	137.53	48	-65	10	18.0
Bald Hill	TDH048	334987.7	7309910	144.38	60	-55	30	19.0
Bald Hill	TDH049	335055.6	7309901	150.3	60	-55	30	14.0
Bald Hill	TDH050	335029.8	7309902	147.95	62	-60	30	11.0
Bald Hill	TDH051	335095.6	7309950	147.88	60	-60	211	6.0
Bald Hill	TDH052	335167.2	7309934	152.67	90	-55	210	9.0
Bald Hill	TDH081	334980.8	7309992	129.57	117.6	-60	209.5	11.0
Bald Hill	TDH086	334940.7	7310005	131.33	127	-59.8	196.5	7.0
Bald Hill	TDH087	334985.9	7310042	134.39	222.7	-57.9	209.5	4.0
Bald Hill	TDH088	335053	7310003	137.58	204.7	-56.1	224.9	9.0
Bald Hill	TDH089	334753.4	7309971	134.62	102	-55	34.5	7.0
Bald Hill	TDH090	334736.7	7309943	132.18	78.5	-55	34.5	5.0

Bald Hill	TDH091	335028.2	7310054	130.18	225.3	-52	210	9.0
Bald Hill	TDH092	334785.1	7309963	133.75	84	-55	29.5	5.0
Bald Hill	TDH094	334764.4	7309997	137.09	102	-55	201	11.0
Bald Hill	TDH104	335041.2	7309872	141.59	162.6	-55.8	37.3	18.0
Bald Hill	TDH105	335116.2	7309898	163.48	159.5	-60.3	300.2	8.0
Bald Hill	TDH106	334940.4	7309974	127.9	50.8	-59.6	232.5	14.0
Bald Hill	TDH222	335071.6	7309943	147.37	38	-50	220	4.0
Bald Hill	TDH223	335119.2	7309911	161.24	45	-50	40	19.0
Bald Hill	TDH224	335193.6	7309884	161.67	33	-50	40	4.0
Bald Hill	TDH225	335282.3	7309875	159.59	33	-50	220	4.0
Big Hans	21BNRC001	335273.3	7308507	155.26	82	-65	225	6.0
Big Hans	21BNRC002	335289.7	7308500	156.49	148	-65	218.5	4.0
Big Hans	21BNRC003	335298.2	7308490	157.19	100	-50	215	11.0

Big Hans	21BNRC004	335258.8	7308572	155.03	124	-60	225	9.0
Big Hans	21BNRC005	335248.4	7308560	156.1	124	-55	225	22.0
Big Hans	21BNRC006	335317.1	7308450	153.49	154	-50	240	21.0
Big Hans	21BNRC007	335274.6	7308512	155.12	112	-50	265	5.0
Big Hans	TDH006	335258	7308563	155.33	332.8	-58	180.5	10.0
Big Hans	TDH118	335256.2	7308461	177.11	81	-59.8	42	14.0
Big Hans	TDH119	335239.8	7308431	184.54	84	-54.9	39.5	10.0
Big Hans	TDH120	335244.3	7308428	184.44	48	-55.3	214.4	3.0
Big Hans	TDH139	335317.9	7308448	154.38	125	-50	219	12.0
Big Hans	TDH140	335322.3	7308454	153.06	60	-50	40	11.0
Big Hans	TDH142	335331.4	7308394	149.53	60	-50	39.5	8.0
Big Hans	TDH143	335336.1	7308396	149.07	72	-50	220	2.0
Big Hans	TDH144	335378.5	7308419	140.64	89	-55	219.5	7.0

Big Hans	TDH145	335197.5	7308572	164.02	64	-50	219.5	6.0
Big Hans	TDH146	335216.7	7308610	147.88	82	-50	219.5	7.0
Big Hans	TDH249	335193	7308571	163.81	33	-50	40	3.0
Big Hans	TDH250	335217.4	7308523	166.02	36	-50	220	2.0
Big Hans	TDH251	335250.3	7308568	155.81	33	-50	220	4.0
Big Hans	TDH252	335225.2	7308537	163.83	30	-50	220	2.0
Big Hans	TDH253	335235.8	7308558	158.26	49	-50	220	14.0
Big Hans	21BNRC016	335185.2	7308633	141.88	61	-50	245	6.0
Big Hans	21BNRC017	335201.7	7308626	143.37	76	-60	245	17.0
Big Hans	21BNRC018	335216.6	7308603	148.58	73	-60	245	5.0
Big Hans	21BNRC019	335223.9	7308568	156.61	70	-50	239.5	10.0
Big Hans	21BNRC020	335224.8	7308569	156.55	91	-65	245	8.0
Big Hans	21BNRC021	335262.9	7308578	154.18	136	-58	252	1.0

Big Hans	21BNRC022	335274.2	7308557	152.5	136	-58	220	11.0
Big Hans	21BNRC023	335172.8	7308508	177.07	124	-50	70	15.0
Big Hans	21BNRC024	335214.6	7308476	174.02	82	-50	40	5.0
Big Hans	21BNRC025	335232.8	7308470	173.66	70	-50	65	2.0
Big Hans	21BNRC026	335190.4	7308453	187.13	130	-50	65	9.3
Big Hans	21BNRC027	335189.2	7308454	187.1	154	-60	50	5.0
Big Hans	21BNRC028	335212.3	7308436	188.81	124	-55	59	12.0
Big Hans	21BNRC029	335244.8	7308402	182.87	118	-50	65	18.0
Big Hans	21BNRC032	335274.3	7308340	180.54	160	-50	30	15.0
Big Hans	22BNRC037	335334.2	7308420	152.88	124	-50	245	8.0
Big Hans	22BNRC038	335335.3	7308419	152.85	157	-65	230	3.3
Big Hans	22BNRC039	335316.2	7308451	153.66	172	-72	240	19.0
Big Hans	22BNDD001	335299	7308497	156.66	177.6	-60.3	246.2	6.3