

13th January 2026

Drill Results Demonstrate Thick, High-Grade Silver-Gold Continuity and Scale at Maverick Springs

Latest drilling confirms the continuity, quality and scale of silver-gold mineralisation at Maverick Springs, underpinned by strong silver market fundamentals and emerging critical minerals tailwinds.

Highlights:

- Thick mineralised intercepts returned from multiple holes at grades consistent with and exceeding the mineral resource grade, including:
 MR25-227 - 123.94m at 81.8g/t AgEq (51g/t Ag and 0.36g/t Au) from 216.80m including 33.77m at 224.5g/t AgEq (168 g/t Ag and 0.66 g/t Au)
 MR25-229 – 45.78m at 76.7g/t AgEq (46.8g/t Ag and 0.35g/t Au) including 15.58m at 114.6 AgEq (77.2g/t Ag and 0.44g/t Au)
- Extensive gold mineralisation intercept within MR25-235:
 MR25-235 – 29.69m at 201.9g/t AgEq (85.1g/t Ag and 1.37g/t Au) with individual gold assays up to 4.80g/t Au
- Drillhole results continue to successfully intercept mineralisation in line with the existing mineralisation model providing further confidence in the model while building on mineralisation distribution knowledge of the resource.
- Silver led global commodity performance in 2025 and is currently above USD \$83/oz.
- Silver recently added to the 2025 US Department of Interior Critical Minerals List enhances both Australian federal and U.S. government interest in Maverick Springs.
- China's tightening of silver export rules, including new controls and tax changes, signals a strategic pivot toward supply-chain leverage and resource sovereignty.

Sun Silver Limited (ASX Code: “**SS1**”) (“**Sun Silver**” or “**the Company**”) is pleased to report further assays from its 2025 exploration program at the Maverick Springs Silver-Gold Project in Nevada, USA (“**Maverick Springs**” or “**the Project**”).

Sun Silver Managing Director, Andrew Dornan, said:

“Drilling at Maverick Springs continues to deliver thick, high-grade silver-gold intercepts, confirming the scale and continuity of the system. With silver trading above USD \$83/oz, its inclusion on the US Critical Minerals List, and tightening controls in China, Maverick Springs is well positioned to benefit from both strong market fundamentals and strategic supply-chain tailwinds.”



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Table 1 – Significant Down Hole Drilling Intercepts

Hole ID	Interval (m)	AgEq (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Sb (ppm)	From (m)
MR25-227	1.52	20.7	1	0.23	83	205.74
MR25-227	123.94	81.8	51.2	0.36	287.5	216.8
including	33.77	224.5	168.6	0.66	390.3	259.08
including	3.05	104.4	30.5	0.87	188.4	297.18
MR25-229	45.78	76.7	46.8	0.35	120.1	248.41
including	15.58	114.6	77.2	0.44	168.2	252.37
including	1.25	178.6	143	0.42	152	271.88
including	1.53	146.7	118	0.34	160	283.95
MR25-229	1.52	22.5	18	0.05	179	308.46
MR25-234	120.39	45.9	25.1	0.24	256	170.69
including	5.18	210.2	182.6	0.33	649.6	202.69
including	1.53	119.9	60.4	0.7	1080	210.31
including	1.98	179	149.7	0.35	482	227.08
including	1.1	107.6	50.4	0.67	136	271.39
MR25-234	2.13	11.2	3	0.1	30.8	300.23
MR25-235	29.69	201.9	85.1	1.37	1535.3	173
MR25-248A	1.53	16.1	0.6	0.18	139	126.49
MR25-249	1.53	12.5	0.6	0.14	198	88.39
MR25-249	3.05	14.5	0.6	0.16	163.6	94.49
MR25-249	13.71	16.6	1.2	0.18	122.6	102.11
MR25-249	1.52	34.9	1.7	0.39	409	140.21
MR25-249	1.53	11.1	2.4	0.1	128	146.3
MR25-249	7.62	19.1	13.5	0.07	327.8	156.97

Results continue to be received from the 2025 drilling campaign. Infill drilling which is focusing on an increased density grid pattern in the south of the mineralisation model involving RC pre-collars and diamond tails has continued to intercept anomalous gold, silver and antimony. The results include completed RCD drill holes, RC pre-collars that have yet to have a diamond tail drilled, and some collars that were abandoned early due to drill string movement or ground conditions. The RC pre-collars are generally too shallow to intercept the main mineralisation body but shallow gold and silver anomalies were intercepted within 150m from surface in MR25-248A and MR25-249, and antimony in MR25-253B which will be used for targeting work and further exploration of shallow mineralisation potential. The intercepts encountered in completed RCD holes MR25-227, 229 and 234 were well predicted by the current model and continue to build a robust dataset at the Project.

Table 2 –Antimony Interval Highlights

Hole ID	Interval (m)	Sb (ppm)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	From (m)
MR25-227	4.57	1216	17.3	0.23	249.94
MR25-227	1.52	1530	690	0.78	265.18
MR25-227	1.53	1640	206	2.18	271.27
MR25-234	1.53	1080	60.4	0.7	210.31
MR25-235	21.33	2023	110.6	1.61	181.36
MR25-253B	3.05	1363	0.4	0.03	18.29

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

$\text{AgEq} = \text{Silver grade} + (\text{Gold Grade} \times ((\text{Gold Price} \times \text{Gold Recovery}) / (\text{Silver Price} \times \text{Silver Recovery})))$ or,

$\text{AgEq (g/t)} = \text{Ag (g/t)} + (\text{Au (g/t)} \times ((2433 \times 0.85) / (28.50 \times 0.85)))$

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

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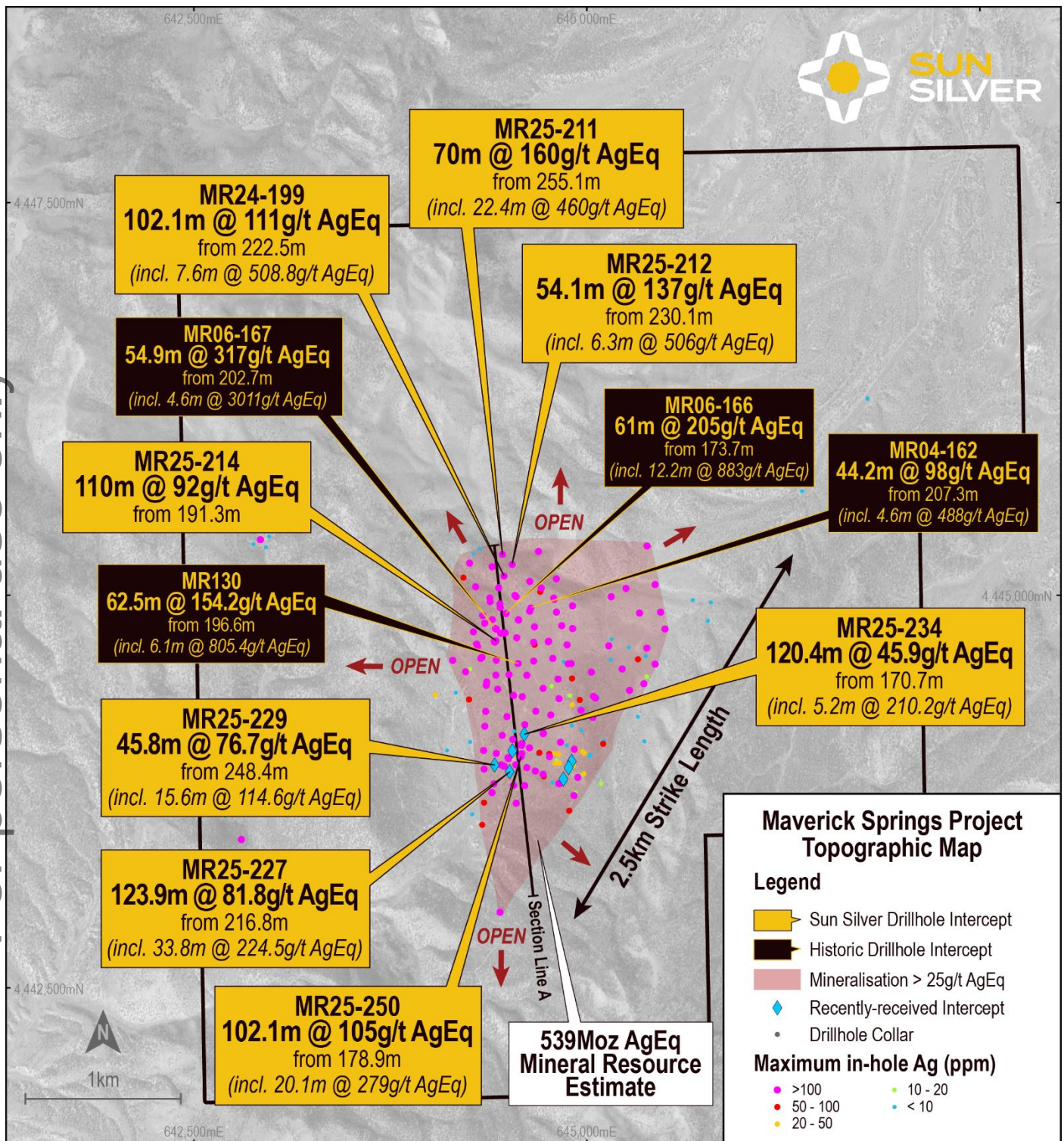


Figure 1 – Plan view of existing and new drill highlights¹

¹ For previously reported drillhole intercepts see the Company's ASX announcements dated 14 January 2025 (MR24-199), 26 March 2025 (Historic Drillhole Intercepts), 2 July 2025 (MR25-211), 3 September 2025 (MR25-212), 15 October 2025 (MR25-214) and 20 November 2025 (MR25-250).

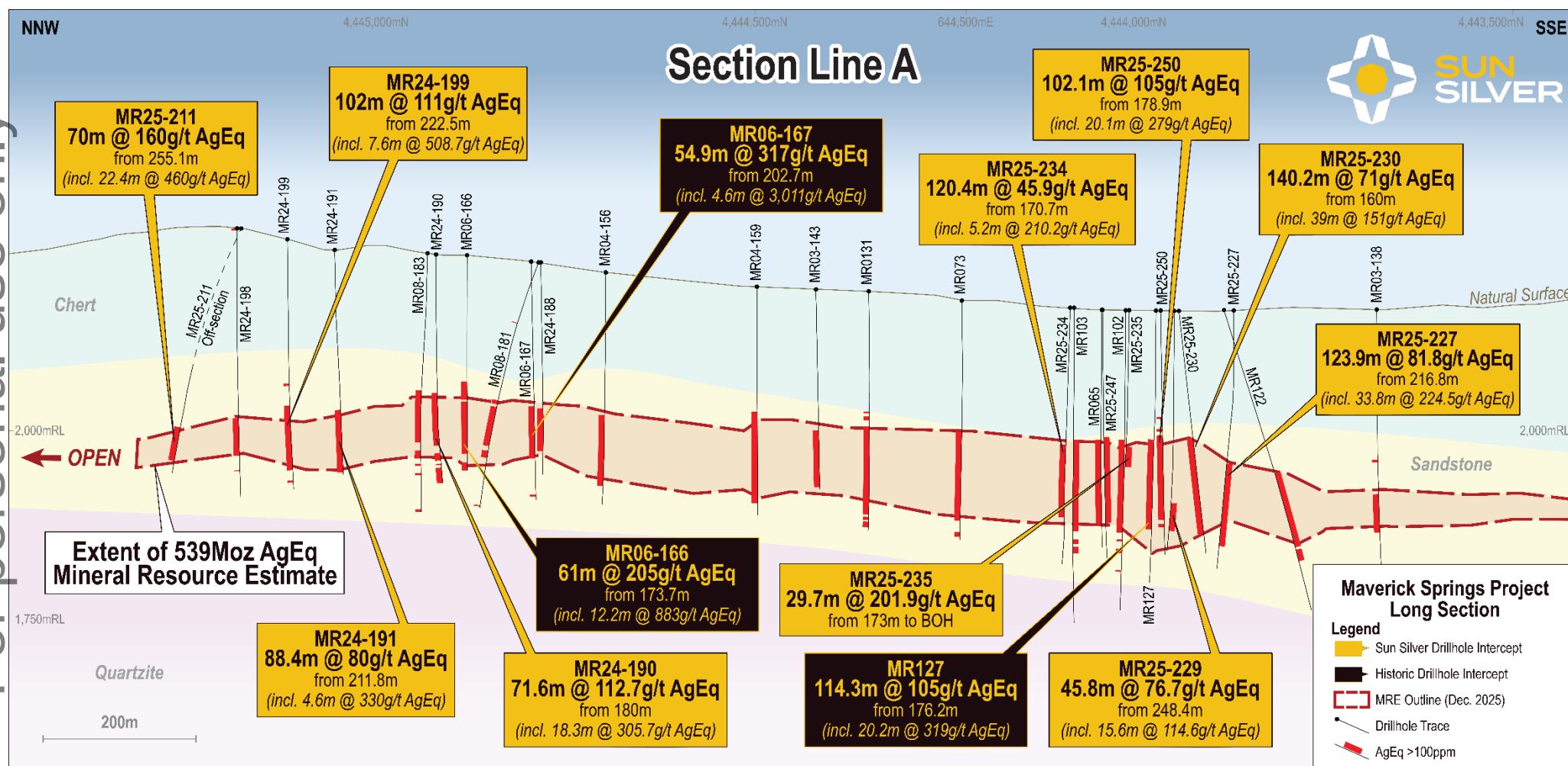


Figure 2 – Long Section Line A as detailed within Figure 1²

² For previously reported drillhole intercepts see the Company's ASX announcements dated 12 September 2024 (MR24-191), 24 September 2024 (MR24-190), 26 March 2025 (Historic Drillhole Intercepts), 26 November 2025 (MR25-230) and footnote 1.

Maverick Springs Project

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

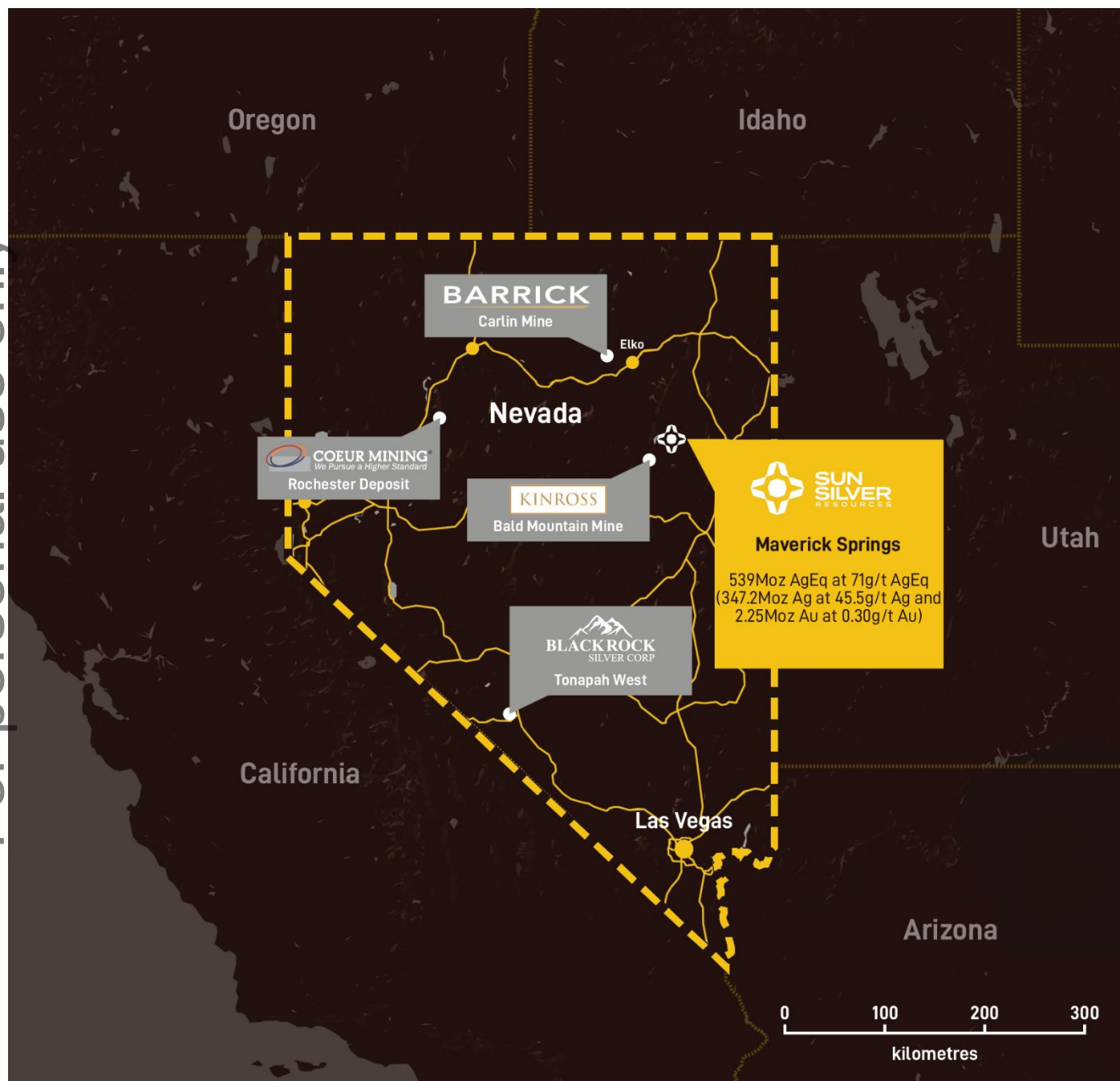


Figure 3 – Sun Silver's Maverick Springs Project location and surrounding operators.

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

The Project, which is proximal to the prolific Carlin Trend, hosts a JORC Inferred Mineral Resource of 237Mt grading 45.5g/t Ag and 0.30g/t Au for 347.2Moz of contained silver and 2.25Moz of contained gold (539Moz of contained silver equivalent)³.

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

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

ENDS

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Forward-looking statements

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

Competent Person Statement

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

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

³ For previously reported estimates of mineral resources see Annexure A and the Company’s ASX Announcement dated 9 December 2025.

ANNEXURE A – MAVERICK SPRINGS MINERAL RESOURCE

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

1. Maverick Springs Mineral Resource estimated in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code).
2. Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 9 December 2025 for further details regarding the Maverick Springs Mineral Resource (**Original Announcement**). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the Original Announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the mineral resource estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.
3. References to metal equivalents (AgEq) are based on an equivalency ratio of 85, which is derived from a gold price of USD\$2,433 and a silver price of USD\$28.50 per ounce, being derived from the average monthly metal pricing for the last three years, and average metallurgical recovery. This is calculated as follows: $\text{AgEq} = \text{Silver grade} + (\text{Gold Grade} \times ((\text{Gold Price} \times \text{Gold Recovery}) / (\text{Silver Price} \times \text{Silver Recovery})))$ i.e. $\text{AgEq (g/t)} = \text{Ag (g/t)} + (\text{Au (g/t)} \times ((2433 \times 0.85) / (28.50 \times 0.85)))$. Metallurgical recoveries of 85% have been assumed for both silver and gold. Preliminary metallurgical recoveries were disclosed in the Company's prospectus dated 17 April 2024, which included a review of metallurgical test work completed by the prior owners of Maverick Springs. Metallurgical recoveries for both gold and silver were recorded in similar ranges, with maximum metallurgical recoveries of up to 97.5% in preliminary historical metallurgical testing in respect of silver and up to 95.8% in respect of gold. Gold recoveries were commonly recorded in the range of 80% - 90%, and the midpoint of this range has been adopted at present in respect of both silver and gold. It is the Company's view that both elements referenced in the silver and gold equivalent calculations have a reasonable potential of being recovered and sold.

APPENDIX A – Drill hole details

Hole ID	Drill Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip/Azi	Total Depth (m)
MR25-215	RC Collar only	644794	4445140	2193	-70/30	201.17
MR25-216	RC Collar only	644278	4444769	2240	-90/0	249.94
MR25-217	RC Collar only	644341	4444870	2245	-65/300	219.46
MR25-219	RC Collar only	644199	4444681	2240	-90/0	274.32
MR25-220	RC Collar only	644450	4445059	2244	-90/0	188.98
MR25-227	RCD	644537	4443867	2170	-90/0	342.9
MR25-229	RCD	644426	4443917	2164	-89/0	340.46
MR25-232	RC Collar only	644799	4443802	2197	-82/300	140.21
MR25-233	RC Collar only	644539	4444131	2171	-90/0	152.4
MR25-234	RCD	644611	4444109	2169	-86/300	335.28
MR25-235	RCD abandoned	644528	4444008	2164	-90/0	202.69
MR25-248	RC Collar abandoned	644854	4443829	2201	-90/0	48.77
MR25-248A	RC Collar only	644854	4443828	2201	-90/0	134.11
MR25-249	RC Collar only	644908	4443893	2216	-80/300	164.59
MR25-253	DD abandoned	644915	4443916	2216	-85/300	59.28
MR25-253A	RC Collar abandoned	644916	4443922	2216	-85/300	152.4
MR25-253B	RC Collar only	644914	4443922	2216	-85/300	134.11

*Coordinates in NAD83 UTM Zone 11N.

APPENDIX B – Drill assay results (>5g/t AgEq cutoff)

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
MR25-227	205.74	340.74	135	47	0.33	699.8	269.2
incl.	205.74	207.26	1.52	1	0.23	72	83
and	216.8	340.74	123.94	51.2	0.36	748.8	287.5
incl.	259.08	292.85	33.77	168.6	0.66	1038.6	390.3
incl.	297.18	300.23	3.05	30.5	0.87	1858.8	188.4
MR25-229	248.41	294.19	45.78	46.8	0.35	1373.2	120.1
incl.	252.37	267.95	15.58	77.2	0.44	2113.3	168.2
incl.	271.88	273.13	1.25	143	0.42	1624	152
incl.	283.95	285.48	1.53	118	0.34	744	160
MR25-229	304.68	311.51	6.83	6.9	0.03	171.8	126.6
incl.	308.46	309.98	1.52	18	0.05	262	179
MR25-232	135.64	137.16	1.52	0.5	0.09	149	377
MR25-234	156.97	306.99	150.02	20.6	0.21	543	219.8
incl.	170.69	291.08	120.39	25.1	0.24	590.6	256
and	202.69	207.87	5.18	182.6	0.33	1251.1	649.6
and	210.31	211.84	1.53	60.4	0.7	1204	1080
and	227.08	229.06	1.98	149.7	0.35	3039.6	482
and	271.39	272.49	1.1	50.4	0.67	345	136
incl.	300.23	302.36	2.13	3	0.1	96	30.8
MR25-235	173	202.69	29.69	85.1	1.37	3310.3	1535.3
MR25-248A	100.58	102.11	1.53	0.7	0.05	161	57
MR25-248A	126.49	128.02	1.53	0.6	0.18	228	139
MR25-249	88.39	164.59	76.2	2.4	0.09	256.5	162.4
incl.	88.39	89.92	1.53	0.6	0.14	293	198
incl.	94.49	97.54	3.05	0.6	0.16	227.6	163.6
incl.	102.11	115.82	13.71	1.2	0.18	263.6	122.6
incl.	140.21	141.73	1.52	1.7	0.39	153	409
incl.	146.3	147.83	1.53	2.4	0.1	419	128
incl.	156.97	164.59	7.62	13.5	0.07	418	327.8
MR25-253	50.26	52.43	2.17	5.8	0.01	59.8	40.9
MR25-253	54.25	55.32	1.07	5.5	0.01	46	32
MR25-253	57.12	59.22	2.1	7.3	0.01	32.2	28.8
MR25-253B	3.05	6.1	3.05	0.2	0.07	302.6	160.4
MR25-253B	64.01	70.1	6.09	6.8	0.01	122.5	71.5
MR25-253B	79.25	80.77	1.52	5.4	0	145	107
MR25-253B	109.73	121.92	12.19	2.3	0.23	278.2	119

APPENDIX C – Drill assay results (>100ppm Sb cutoff)

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Sb (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)
MR25-217	21.34	24.38	3.04	115.5	0.2	0	288.5
MR25-217	25.91	27.43	1.52	217	0.2	0	507
MR25-219	62.48	65.53	3.05	114	0.2	0	285.4
MR25-219	228.6	236.22	7.62	151.2	0.2	0.01	247.5
MR25-219	265.18	274.32	9.14	151	0.2	0.01	361.3
MR25-227	189.28	201.17	11.89	159.8	1.2	0.01	116.6
MR25-227	207.26	208.79	1.53	169	1.5	0.06	40
MR25-227	222.5	304.46	81.96	403.9	74.9	0.45	862.6
incl.	224.03	227.08	3.05	655.3	7.5	0.21	588.9
incl.	230.86	232.04	1.18	587.1	22.6	0.48	1021.9
incl.	242.32	243.84	1.52	743	10	0.42	668
incl.	249.94	272.8	22.86	713.6	158.6	0.6	991.7
incl.	249.94	254.51	4.57	1215.6	17.3	0.23	516.2
incl.	265.18	266.7	1.52	1530	690	0.78	1539
incl.	271.27	272.8	1.53	1640	206	2.18	1414
incl.	288.04	291.08	3.04	599	160	0.53	774.5
incl.	294.38	295.66	1.28	510	12.3	0.34	558
MR25-227	305.1	306.32	1.22	112	3.9	0.42	302
MR25-227	309.37	312.42	3.05	132	6.7	0.32	310.7
MR25-227	326.14	327.14	1	110	11.7	0.22	486
MR25-229	236.22	237.74	1.52	117	0.2	0.05	129
MR25-229	248.41	265.79	17.38	178.6	64.6	0.37	2288.4
MR25-229	267.1	286.88	19.78	102	43.3	0.37	923
MR25-229	308.46	313.03	4.57	186.9	7.6	0.03	201.7
MR25-232	99.06	112.78	13.72	161	0.6	0.01	269.1
MR25-232	121.92	138.68	16.76	117.4	0.4	0.01	138
MR25-234	161.54	278.89	117.35	266.3	25	0.23	599.7
incl.	175.26	176.78	1.52	950	11.6	0.11	678
incl.	181.36	182.88	1.52	907	22.8	0.45	594
incl.	193.55	211.84	18.29	583.3	71.6	0.31	1100.4
and	210.31	211.84	1.53	1080	60.4	0.7	1204
incl.	225.55	228.2	2.65	603	86.7	0.34	720.4
MR25-234	280.42	282.92	2.5	138.4	14.9	0.48	520.7
MR25-234	284.99	285.99	1	107	10.8	0.29	427
MR25-234	286.51	288.04	1.53	131.6	3.9	0.17	478.6
MR25-235	173	202.69	29.69	1535.3	85.1	1.37	3310.3
incl.	179.83	202.69	22.86	1939.4	104.2	1.59	4121.9
and	181.36	202.69	21.33	2023.5	110.6	1.61	4147.9
MR25-248A	6.1	13.72	7.62	143.3	0.2	0	251
MR25-248A	35.05	134.11	99.06	165.6	0.6	0.01	189
incl.	64.01	65.53	1.52	711	0.5	0	328
MR25-249	0	3.05	3.05	168.9	0.2	0.01	475.2
MR25-249	4.57	7.62	3.05	102.5	0.2	0.01	232.5
MR25-249	10.67	13.72	3.05	105.5	0.2	0.01	226
MR25-249	38.1	164.59	126.49	162	1.8	0.05	222.1
incl.	156.97	158.5	1.53	860	6.1	0.15	576
MR25-253	6.37	10.85	4.48	141.3	0.2	0.01	205.7
MR25-253	16	42.06	26.06	177.3	0.7	0	89.9
incl.	20.42	21.73	1.31	640	0.7	0.04	330
MR25-253	44.81	46.33	1.52	175	2.9	0.01	80
MR25-253	47.4	48.52	1.12	116	2.5	0.01	79
MR25-253	48.77	50.26	1.49	103	4.2	0.01	79
MR25-253B	0	120.4	120.4	179.1	1.7	0.03	188.3
incl.	18.29	21.34	3.05	1363.1	0.4	0.03	237.1
MR25-253B	123.44	126.49	3.05	137.6	1.2	0.03	259.5
MR25-253B	132.59	134.11	1.52	123	1	0.01	146

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JORC Code, 2012 – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Maverick Springs Silver Gold Project

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	2025 2025 RC drilling includes reverse circulation drill chips which utilise a rotary wet splitter for wet sample collection at 5ft intervals (1.52m) into large bags contained in 3 gallon buckets which are dried before dispatch in effort to reduce loss of fines and produce representative sample. 2025 diamond drilling includes HQ and PQ core drilling from surface and as diamond tails. Core is measured and cut in half for sampling intervals 0.12 to 2m in length. 2025 drill assay analysis of silver and multi-elements is by 4 acid digest with ICP-MS or OES, over limit silver (100g/t) analysed by gravimetric fire assay and gold analysed by 30g fire assay with ICP-OES. - Samples delineated by drill string and downhole surveys utilise a Reflex Omni X-42 North Seeking Gyro calibrated prior to use, with readings taken approximately every 50ft. - All samples are weighed before analysis.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	2025 2025 RC drilling is using a Foremost Apex 65 track mounted rig drilling 5" holes. Drill intervals sampled via a traditional hammer setup (2ft lead between the bit interface and the sample return) which has shown the most reliable recovery. Water injection is used to maximise sample recovery due to ground conditions and is typical to the area. - Diamond drilling utilises triple tube for HQ or PQ size core drilling by a track mounted Longyear LF 90 drill rig or Hydrocore 4000. - Diamond drilling is often as diamond tails with RC precollar depths varying based on mineralisation potential and overburden thickness. - Core is not oriented due to ground conditions.
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.	2025 - RC drilling utilizes a rotary wet splitter to maximise recovery of drill material and fines with samples in large 20x24" bags with water allowed to seep out through canvas bag before analysis. - Poor sample recovery is recorded by visual inspection and laboratory weights. - No Sample is generally due to broken ground conditions. - Sample recovery does not appear to contribute to a sample bias from results received so far. - Diamond drilling recoveries are measured on drill core and against run lengths. Core loss is recorded as no sample intervals. Core loss is typical in heavily broken ground.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	- The logging is qualitative in nature. - The historic dataset shows 50% of the total drill holes at the Project have been logged with a broad formation unit, 30% has detailed logging and 20% has not been logged. Legacy data compilation and relogging remains ongoing. 100% of 2024 and 2025 drilling has been logged by Sun Silver. - Logging intervals are in imperial units and are converted to metric. 2025 logging remains ongoing.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	2025 Drilling 5ft (1.52m) composite samples were taken during RC drilling. - RC drilling utilizes wet drilling with sampling via a rotary wet splitter. Large samples are taken in attempt to minimize loss of fines. - Diamond core is cut down the longitudinal axis with half core sampled. Sample lengths vary from 0.12m to 2m. Samples are made around intervals of core loss. - Sample sizes are considered to reflect industry standards, be appropriate for the material being sampled and show attempts made to improve recovery in broken difficult to drill ground. 2025 drilling inserted standards, blanks, and duplicates into the sample stream at approximately 1 in 20 samples near mineralisation, and ~1 in 40 in overburden. Core duplicates represent quarter core.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- Laboratory procedures are considered total (analysis of gold by fire assay, and all other elements by four-acid-digest). Overlimit samples are sent for re-assay by additional laboratory techniques. All silver over 100ppm is analysed by gravimetric fire assay. - Internal lab and field inserted QC as blanks, standards and duplicates show acceptable results. 2025 analysis is ongoing with each drill hole received. Failed QC is rectified through re-analysis of pulps.
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.	- Assay data below detection limit is reported as a negative from the lab, this has been converted to a number half the detection limit, so no negative values are in the database for future resource work. Eg. -0.05 is changed to 0.025. - Assay results have been converted between ppb, ppm and ounce/ton - Assay intervals are converted between feet and metres (x0.3048). - Drilling is logged digitally and uploaded into a database along with digital exports from pXRF and gyro devices. - Twin drilling of historic drill holes (2003-2008) showed a bias towards higher silver grades in the 2024 drilling (with adequate QAQC), but a similar grade distribution for gold. This may be due to 4 acid digest over 2 acid digest analysis and warrants further investigation. No adjustment has been made as historic data without QAQC appears conservative or lower grade than new data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		2025 twin drilling of historic Pre 2002 diamond core shows good spatial correlation with some variation in grade distribution that is still under assessment. 2025 core intervals are sampled around core loss. Core loss intervals are designated an assay result of 0 for all elements. 2025 drilling remains ongoing.
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	2024 and 2025 drilling and locatable historic collars have been surveyed by DGPS for accurate pickup. This remains ongoing with some results outstanding - Post 2002 drilling uses downhole gyro for surveys. - A 0.5m DTM is used for topographic control. - Historic data has been collected in NAD27, and transformed to the current Grid NAD 83 UTM Zone 11. All new data is recorded in NAD 83 UTM Zone 11.
Data spacing and distribution	- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. - Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	- Drill holes are generally on 60m and 120m spacing which is considered sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity for Mineral Resource classifications. - Samples have not been composited. Sample lengths reported reflect down-hole drill sample lengths and aggregates of it.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. - If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	- The drilling is predominantly conducted at or close to vertical with an average dip of -85° in historic drilling and -88 in 2024 holes and -87.5° in 2025 vertical drill holes. The dip is approximately perpendicular to the flat-lying mineralisation. - Angled drilling is being used to investigate cross-cutting mineralised structures or as extensional drilling off existing pads. 2025 angled extensional holes appear to represent true width or +95% of it. - The drill orientation is not expected to have introduced any sampling bias with analysis ongoing for each drill hole.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Assay samples are prepared on site and collected by the laboratory's transport team.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	- Sampling and drilling techniques are being refined for maximum recovery during drilling. Issues with sample recovery in fractured ground may result in missing sample intervals, and recoveries are recorded on a sample-by-sample basis into the drill logging database. Twin drilling will be compared to historic drilling. - Wet drilling of RC holes is industry standard for deep drilling in Nevada due to ground conditions and is not expected to introduce sample bias. Verification of 2024 and 2025 RC assay results against field blanks and duplicates show generally good results. Comparison to twin drilling remains ongoing. 2025 diamond core sample intervals around core loss to minimize grade spread where core has not been recovered, this may differ from historic core sampling techniques. - Wet drilling of RC holes is industry standard for deep drilling in Nevada due to ground conditions and is not expected to introduce sample bias. Verification of RC assay results against diamond core assay results remains ongoing.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Maverick Springs Silver Gold Project

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

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	- The Maverick Springs property is in northeast Nevada, USA, ~85 km SE of the town of Elko, Nevada. The property currently consists of 327 Maverick, Willow and NMS unpatented lode mining claims registered with the US Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") with a total area of approximately 6500 acres. - The tenements are held in the name of Artemis Exploration Company ("AEC"). Sun Silver holds a 100% interest in the Maverick Springs Project. - Gold and Silver Net Smelter Royalties (NSR) to tenement owner AEC of 5.9% which include ongoing advance royalty payments, and to Maverix Metals of 1.5% exists. AEC has additional NSR of 2.9% for all other metals. - Archaeological surveys have been undertaken on certain areas of the Project to allow drilling activities. - All claims are in good standing and have been legally validated by a US based lawyer specialising in the field
<i>Exploration done by other parties.</i>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Gold exploration at the Project area has been carried out by three previous explorers – Angst, Inc from 1986-1992, Harrison Western Mining L.L.(Harrison) C in 1996, Newmont in 2001, Vista Gold Corp (Vista) and Silver Standard in 2002-2016. - Angst undertook first stage exploration with geochemical surveys, mapping, and drilling 128 drill holes for 39,625m outlining initial mineralisation at the project. - Harrison drilled 2 exploration holes in 1998 for 247m. - Vista advanced the project significantly drilling 54, mostly deep, RC holes over several years until 2006 which equated to ~15,267m. - Silver Standard completed 5 deep RC holes for 1,625m in 2008. - Reviews of the historic exploration show it was carried out to industry standards to produce data sufficient for mineral resource calculations.
<i>Geology</i>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- Previous Technical Reports have identified the Maverick Springs mineralisation as a Carlin-type or sediment/carbonate-hosted disseminated silver-gold deposit. However, the 2022 review by SGS is of the opinion that the deposit has more affinity with a low-sulphidation, epithermal Au-Ag deposit. Recent fieldwork notes similarities to a Carbonate Replacement Deposit (CRD). The definition may be in conjecture, but the geological setting remains the same. The mineralisation is hosted in Permian sediments (limestones, dolomites). The sediments have been intruded locally by Cretaceous acidic to intermediate igneous rocks and overlain by Tertiary volcanics, tuffs and sediments and underlain by Paleozoic sediments. - Mineralisation in the silty limestones and calcareous clastic sediments is characterised by pervasive decalcification, weak to intense silicification and weak alunitic argillisation alteration, dominated by micron-sized silver and gold with related pyrite, stibnite and arsenic sulphides associated with intense fracturing and brecciation.

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
		- The mineralisation has formed a large sub-horizontal gently folded (antiformal) shaped zone with a shallow plunge to the south with the limbs of the arch dipping shallowly to moderately at 10-30° to the east and west from approximately 120m below surface to depths of over 500m below surface. - Horst and Graben features including faults and offsets appear to be present at the Project with the effect on mineralization yet to be fully understood.
Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	- Relevant criteria is reported in the Appendix of this release. - Multi element assay data is received but only select elements that are material or have relationships have been reported. Reporting all 28 elements is not practical and their exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report. - Drill results are reported at an AgEq cutoff of 5g/t AgEq, and results below this are not considered material at this stage. Whole hole assays are not practical to report given the amount of data being reported. - Antimony drill results are reported separately at a cutoff of 100ppm Sb, with results below this not considered material at this stage.
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	- Length weighted averages are used to report drill results to account for variation in length of diamond drill samples. (sum of gram-meter assays divided by total interval length). - Aggregate intercepts that include missing samples or unassayed intervals are designated a grade of 0.0015 g/t Au and 0.0034ppm Ag (half detection limit) in historic database, and zero in current results. - AgEq intervals are reported with a 10g/t AgEq cut off and internal dilution up to 25m to take into account core loss intervals and to better represent total intervals consistent with the mineralisation model. Higher grade zones within the broad mineralisation are reported at 50 or 100g/t AgEq cutoff. Antimony interval highlights are reported to 1000ppm cutoff with internal dilution up to 25m. - For the drill results appendix AgEq intervals are reported above 5g/t AgEq and antimony above 100ppm to include all material results. - Ag and Au metal equivalents have been used. Gold price of \$USD 2433/oz and Silver price of \$USD 28.5/oz for a ratio of 85 based on average monthly metal pricing for the last 3 years. - Metallurgical recoveries are assumed at 85% for both Gold and Silver from historic test work. and therefore negate each other in the equivalent calculations. The resource is reported as an AgEq grade where AgEq = Ag+Au*85.

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Drill hole intersections and reported as downhole drill intercepts and generally reflect true widths based on the flat-lying mineralisation and near to vertical drill holes. Long, angled holes often drop during drilling and represent true width with undulating mineralisation. Review of drill strings in 3D is used to verify this with any anomalies stated in the report.
<i>Diagrams</i>	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	- Figures are included in the report. Figures include data from historic holes previously reported. - Material intercepts are tabulated in the relevant Appendix.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All assay intervals received have been reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	- Drilling and interpretation remains ongoing. - Metallurgical sample results are pending.
<i>Further work</i>	- The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	- Further work to include drill testing shallow targets for antimony, silver and gold. - Drilling additional extensional holes to the northwest and southeast along the hinge. - Infill drilling areas of interest.