

Annual General Meeting 22 February 2024

SUNRISE
RESOURCES plc



Directors



Patrick Cheetham
Executive Chairman

A geologist with over 40 years in exploration management and 35 years as executive director of publicly traded companies. Currently Executive Chairman Tertiary Minerals plc.



James Cole
Non-Executive Director

Chartered Accountant. Director of Goal Group, Formerly CFO for Cominco Resources Ltd, AIM/TSX traded European Minerals Corporation plc and TSX/OSE traded Crew Gold Corporation.



Roger Murphy
Non-Executive Director

Formerly CEO Power Metal Resources plc and MD Investment Banking, Dundee Securities Europe Ltd. Worked as a geologist for various companies, including Anglovaal Mining and British Petroleum.



Rod Venables
Company Secretary

A qualified solicitor with extensive experience in corporate finance and broking with Greig Middleton, Old Mutual Securities, Allenby Capital and Northland Capital Partners Limited.

AGM - Order of Business

Ordinary Business. Ordinary Resolutions:

1. To receive the Accounts and Reports of the Directors and of the Auditor for the year ended 30 September 2023.
2. To re-elect Mr P L Cheetham who is retiring as a director of the Company.
3. To reappoint Crowe U.K. LLP as Auditor of the Company and authorise the directors to fix their remuneration.

Special Business

4. Ordinary Resolution to authorise the Directors to allot shares.
5. Special Resolution to empower the Directors to disapply the pre-emption rights for certain allotments of shares.

Notice of Annual General Meeting

Sunrise Resources plc
Company No. 05363956

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Sunrise Resources plc will be held at Arundel House, 6 Temple Place, London WC2R 2PG on Thursday 22 February 2024 at 10.00 a.m. for the following purposes:

Ordinary Business

1. To receive the Accounts and Reports of the Directors and of the Auditor for the year ended 30 September 2023.
2. To re-elect Mr P L Cheetham who is retiring under the Articles of Association as a director of the Company.
3. To reappoint Crowe U.K. LLP as Auditor of the Company and to authorise the directors to fix their remuneration.

Special Business

Ordinary Resolution

4. That, in accordance with section 551 of the Companies Act 2006 (the "2006 Act"), the directors be generally and unconditionally authorised to allot shares in the Company or grant rights to subscribe for or to convert any security into shares in the Company ("Rights") up to an aggregate nominal amount of £15,000 (consisting of 1,500,000,000 ordinary shares of 0.001 pence each) provided that this authority shall, unless renewed, varied or revoked by the Company, expire at the end of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held after the date on which this resolution is passed, save that the Company may, before such expiry, make an offer or agreement which would or might require shares to be allotted or Rights to be granted and the directors may allot shares or grant Rights in pursuance of such offer or agreement notwithstanding that the authority conferred by this resolution has expired.

This authority is in substitution for all previous authorities conferred on the directors in accordance with section 551 of the 2006 Act.

Special Resolution

5. That subject to the passing of resolution 4, the directors be given the general power to allot equity securities (as defined by section 560 of the 2006 Act) for cash, either pursuant to the authority conferred by resolution 4 or by way of a sale of treasury shares, as if section 561(1) of the 2006 Act did not apply to any such allotment, provided that this power shall be limited to:
 - a) the allotment of equity securities in connection with an offer by way of a rights issue to the holders of ordinary shares in proportion (as nearly as may be practicable) to their respective holdings but subject to such exclusions or other arrangements as the Board may deem necessary or expedient in relation to treasury shares, fractional entitlements, record dates, legal or practical problems in or under the laws of any territory or the requirements of any regulatory body or stock exchange; and
 - b) the allotment (otherwise than pursuant to paragraph (a) above) of equity securities up to an aggregate nominal amount of £15,000 (consisting of 1,500,000,000 ordinary shares of 0.001 pence each).

The power granted by this resolution will expire on the conclusion of the Company's next Annual General Meeting (unless renewed, varied or revoked by the Company prior to or on such date) save that the Company may, before such expiry, make offers or agreements which would or might require equity securities to be allotted after such expiry and the directors may allot equity securities in pursuance of any such offer or agreement notwithstanding that the power conferred by this resolution has expired.

This resolution revokes and replaces all unexercised powers previously granted to the directors to allot equity securities as if section 561(1) of the 2006 Act did not apply but without prejudice to any allotment of equity securities already made or agreed to be made pursuant to such authorities.

Members of the Company are entitled to appoint a proxy to exercise all or any of their rights to attend, speak and vote at a general meeting of the Company. Please refer to the Proxy Notes and Instructions on page 60.

By order of the Board.

R G Venables
Company Secretary
23 January 2024

Registered Office:
Sunrise House
Hulley Road
Macclesfield
Cheshire
SK10 2LP
United Kingdom

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This Presentation or documents referred to in it contain forward-looking statements. These statements relate to the future prospects developments and business strategies of the Company and its subsidiaries (the “Group”). Forward-looking statements are identified by the use of such terms as “believe”, “could”, “envisage”, “estimate”, “potential”, “intend”, “may”, “plan”, “will” or the negative of those, variations or comparable expressions, including references to assumptions. The forward-looking statements contained in this Presentation are based on current expectations and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by those statements. If one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialises, or if underlying assumptions prove incorrect, the Group’s actual results may vary materially from those expected, estimated or projected. Given these risks and uncertainties, potential investors should not place any reliance on forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements speak only as at the date of this Presentation.

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StockBox Interview

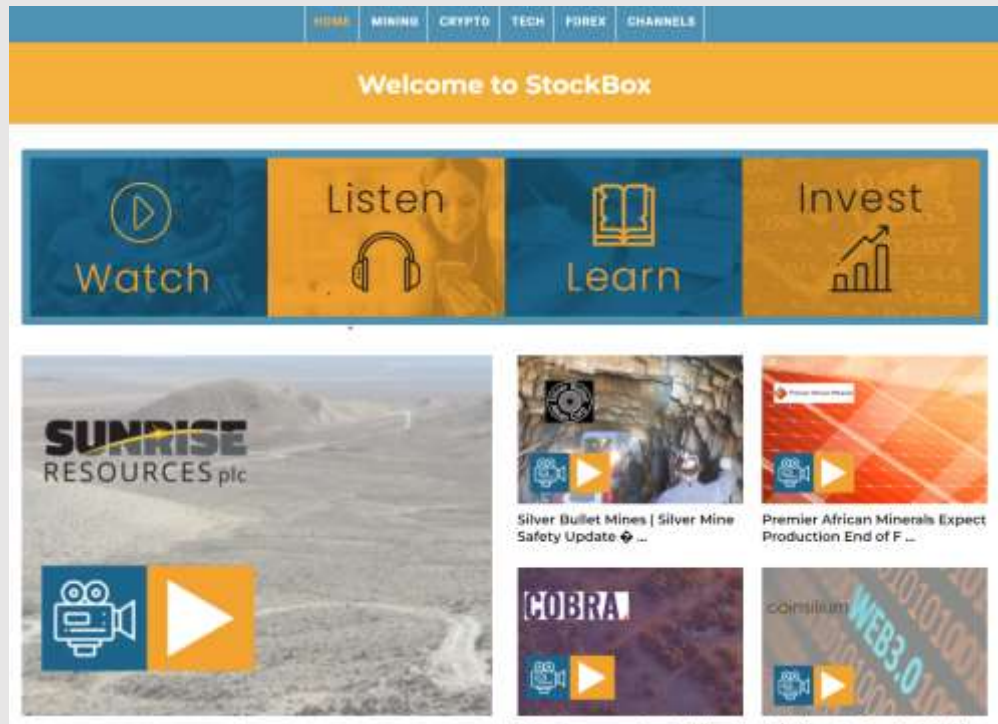
Published Monday 19 February 2022:

YouTube:

<https://youtu.be/mC2WBsg6EV4?feature=shared>

X-Twitter:

<https://x.com/StockBoxMedia/status/1759526598926033363?s=20>



Strategy

Our **Focus** is on the development of our three key industrial mineral projects and in particular on the development of our mine-ready **CS Pozzolan-Perlite Project**.

Our **Strategy** is to:

- Identify, acquire at low cost and add value to mineral opportunities.
- Partner with relevant leaders in their respective industries.
- Establish long-term cash flow through joint developments, project sales and royalty interests.

This **strategy is on track** with

- Multiple projects acquired by low-cost claim staking including, most recently the **Reese Ridge Zinc-Lead-Silver Project**.
- Option/Sale/royalty agreement with world leadings sepiolite producer, Tolsa, on our **Pioche Sepiolite Project**.
- Lease Option/Sale/royalty agreement leading gold producer Kinross Gold on **our Jacksons Wash Gold Project**.
- Royalty interests in **Garfield Copper-Gold** and **Stonewall Gold-Silver Projects**.
- Discussions and testing programmes in progress at our **CS Pozzolan Perlite Project**.

CS Pozzolan-Perlite Project, Nevada

A “mine-ready” project



Extracting 500t bulk sample of natural pozzolan from CS Project

What is ...?

Natural Pozzolan

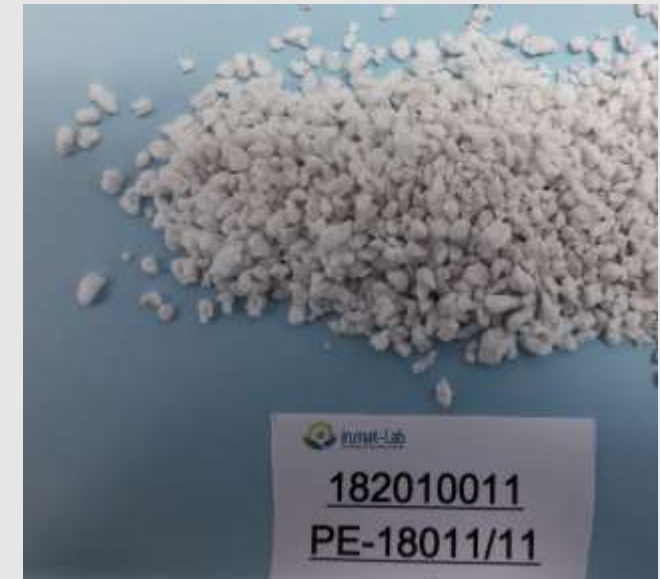
- is a naturally occurring Supplementary Cementitious Material (“SCM”)
- is used to partially replace and reduce the use of ordinary Portland cement, a major source of the greenhouse gas CO₂, in cement mixes, concrete and mortars. It increases concrete durability.
- takes the place of coal fly ash pozzolans, the supply of which is rapidly declining in the western world due to the continued closure of coal-fired power stations.

The natural pozzolan on the Company’s projects in Nevada is a pozzolanic volcanic glass that needs only to be ground to be used as an SCM.



Perlite

- is a glassy raw material which expands on heating by up to 20 times in volume into a white or pale coloured low-density material.
- is used in various industrial and household applications such as insulation, paint texturing, plaster and concrete fillers, building material fillers, formed insulation and fireproofing.
- is also used as filter aids, insulating industrial cryogenic storage vessels and as a potting medium in gardening, horticulture (in cannabis growing) to aid water retention and aeration of the soil.
- **is also a natural pozzolan in its raw form.**



Cement companies have a carbon problem

Cement production (ordinary Portland cement or OPC) is currently responsible for 7-8% of global carbon emissions from:

- Burning coal & natural gas
- Burning limestone (to produce cement clinker¹)
($\text{CaCO}_3 \Rightarrow \text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2$)

(¹Cement clinker is an intermediate product that is ground with additives to produce ordinary Portland cement).

The cement and concrete industries are committed to net zero emissions by 2050.

This is an enormous undertaking for the cement industry, requiring structural change and alternative raw materials.



Natural Pozzolan in Net Zero Strategies

Cement companies are looking to reduce the amount of embodied carbon within their cement products by using less cement clinker per ton of cement produced.

This can be achieved by making blended cements where ordinary Portland cement is extended (diluted) with limestone and so called supplementary cementitious materials (SCMs) that include coal-fired power station fly ash, blast furnace slag and natural pozzolan.

The production of fly ash and blast furnace slag is reducing whilst the production of natural pozzolan is rising.

Cement companies are currently extending cement clinker in stepwise developments by

- adding 10-15% limestone powder to make 1L blended cements.
- adding 20-25% natural pozzolan to make 1P blended cements.
- adding both 10-15% limestone and 20-25% SCMs to make 1T, ternary blended cement.

The production of 1L cement is an easy win for cement companies with large limestone reserves and 1L cements are now becoming widely established. Some companies are producing 1P cements. However, the trend is for the production of 1T cements where the clinker requirement is even lower.

Limestone and SCMs can be added by inter-grinding with clinker or by blending finished powders.

Natural Pozzolan Makes Sustainable Concrete

- Key to sustainability in the concrete industry is the building of more durable structures with longer life.
- Whereas “Roman concrete” structures made with natural pozzolan have survived for millennia, some concrete structures from parts of the 20th century made with OPC are susceptible to “concrete cancer”.
- Concrete cancer is due to the reaction of alkalis in OPC with “reactive” silica in concrete aggregates and results in expansion, cracking and spalling of the concrete (Alkali Silica Reaction or “ASR”).
- As high-quality aggregate supplies for concrete become scarcer, the concrete industry is having to use more reactive aggregates that can severely impact the quality of the resulting concrete.
- The use of high quality SCMs such as natural pozzolan will mitigate ASR by tying up and immobilising the alkalis in cement, preventing their reaction with silica in the aggregates.
- So much so that the use of pozzolans is often mandated by State Departments of Transport for public infrastructure construction work to ensure more sustainable structures.
- Sustainability, and ASR mitigation in particular, is therefore a significant factor in choosing the use of natural pozzolan in blended cements.



The Pantheon Dome (above)
43.4 m span 2,000 years old and still the world's largest concrete dome suspended without reinforcement.

“Made entirely out of concrete, without the reinforcing support of structural steel, no modern engineer would dare attempt such a feat.” Nor would modern building engineering codes allow it - today's Portland cement concrete simply isn't good enough” (David Moore, *The Roman Pantheon: The Triumph of Concrete*)



Climate Change, Legislation & Natural Pozzolan

Use of natural pozzolan in green cement is being stimulated by climate change agenda:

- In previous COP climate change conferences:
 - Most countries agree to **phase out** coal power generation.
 - China & India agree to **phase down** coal power generation.

& the “greening” of the cement & concrete industries:

- California introduced “Cement Decarbonization Legislation” requiring zero carbon emissions from cement production by 2045. Similar Federal legislation is expected to follow.
- US Portland Cement Association publishes “Roadmap to Carbon Neutrality” where one key strategy is increasing substitution of cement with SCMs like natural pozzolan.
- Concrete producers under increasing pressure from specifiers to produce concrete with less “embodied” carbon.
- US State Departments of Transport set to mandate use of SCMs in State infrastructure projects.

& US government economic stimulus:

- US Congress approved \$1trillion infrastructure bill should increase concrete demand and prioritises projects with a green advantage.



Market Forecasts Cement & Natural Pozzolan

Market forecasts provided to the Company show that, considering the US as a whole:

- The consumption of cementitious materials (including ordinary Portland cement) is forecast to increase at a 10% annualised rate from just over 129 million tonnes to over 154 million tonnes by 2030.
- The production of ordinary Portland cement will reduce, albeit marginally, as no new cement plants will be built, nor existing plants expanded, so cement clinker production will be relatively steady.
- The increased consumption of cement will come entirely from increased use of the main SCMs through the production of blended cements or by blending SCMs and cement at the ready-mix or casting plants or at various cement terminals.
- Fly ash production will reduce from over 24.3 mtpa in 2021 to 15.7 mtpa in 2030 but consumption will increase and be met from overseas imports and/or reclamation of historically ponded fly ash. US consumption and production of ground blast furnace slag will increase marginally, constrained by domestic and international availability, and changing iron and steel making technologies.
- US consumption and production of natural pozzolan will increase from 1.2 mtpa currently, to nearly 6 mtpa by 2030.

Table 1. Total US Cement & SCM Consumption 2021 & 2030

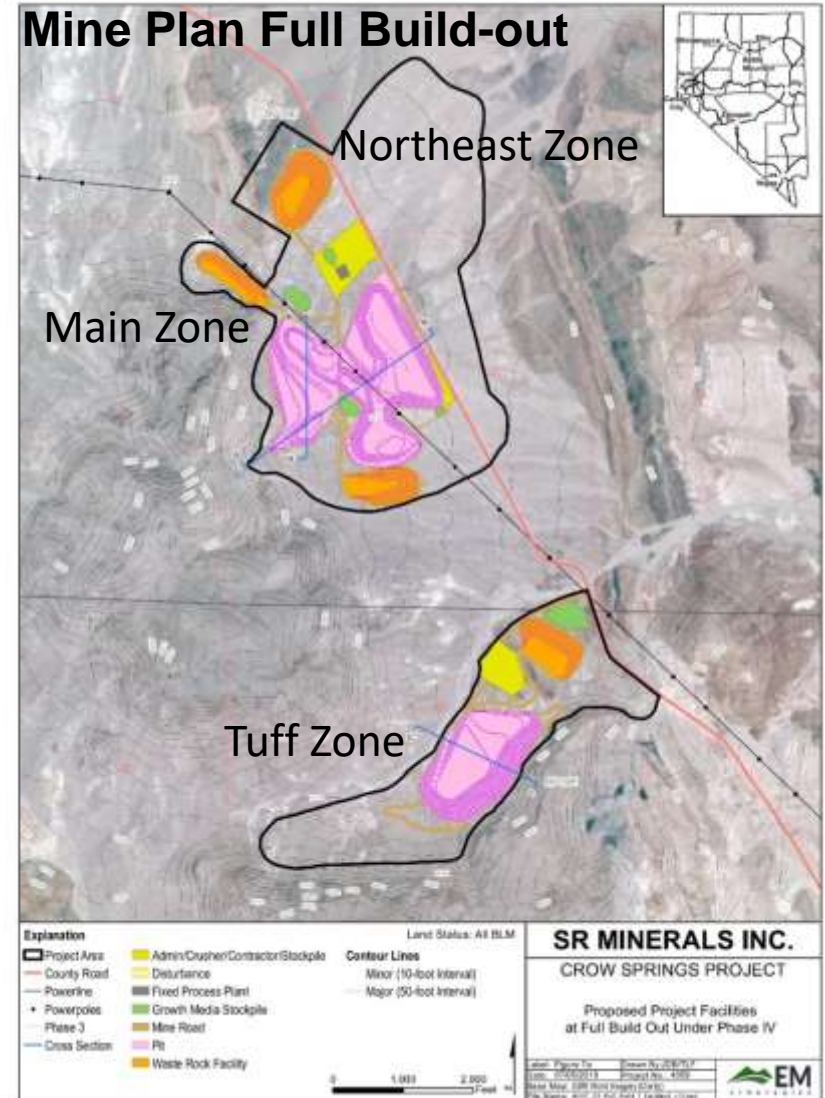
	2021	2030
Total cement + SCM consumption	129,439,000	154,692,000
Cement	109,913,000	108,284,000
SCM (all)	19,526,000	46,408,000
Fly Ash		
US Consumption	10,651,000	29,806,000
US Production	24,338,000	15,710,000
Imports or reclaimed from landfill	500,000	14,096,000
Surplus (Landfill +other)	14,187,000	-
Ground Granulated Blastfurnace Slag		
US Consumption	8,335,000	10,875,000
US Production	6,200,000	7,750,000
US Imports from overseas	2,135,000	3,125,000
Natural Pozzolan		
US Consumption	540,000	5,726,000
US Production	520,000	5,726,000
US Imports from overseas	20,000	-

California Cement & SCM Consumption 2021 & 2030

	2021	2030
Total cement + SCM consumption	12,648,571	15,116,213
Cement	10,740,530	10,581,349
SCM	1,908,041	4,534,864
Fly Ash	965,109	1,254,904
Fly Ash From Other States*	802,960	513,089
Imports	162,418	741,815
GGBS (mainly imported)	652,932	851,928
Natural Pozzolan	290,000	2,428,000
* or harvested		

CS Project - Mine Ready

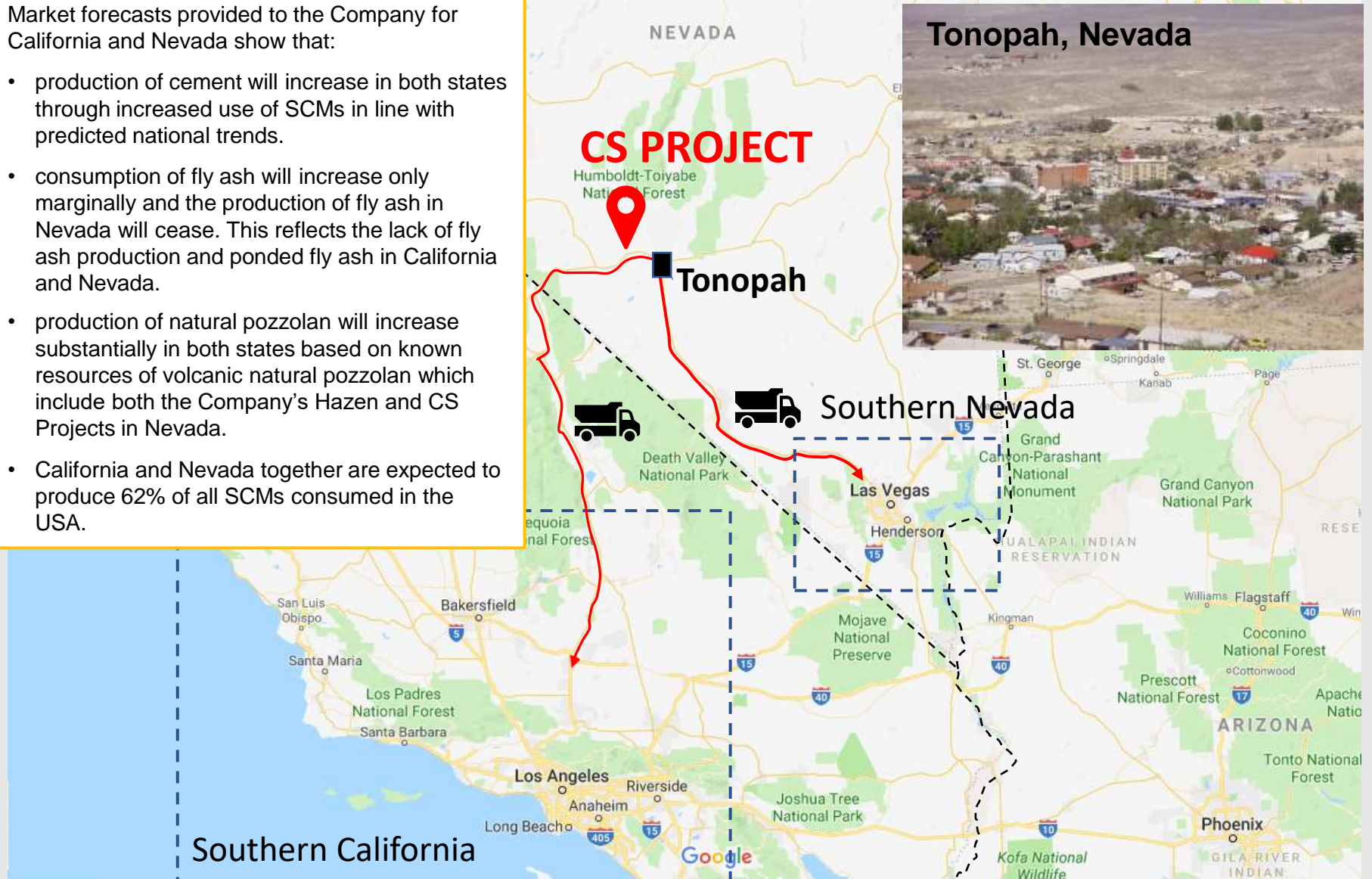
- Permitted for production – first drill hole to issue of mine permit in just 4 years.
- Long-life project – 27-year mine plan targeting production of:
 - 14.5 million tons of pozzolan at starting rate of 100,000t per year, climbing up to 500,000t per year.
 - 1.3 million tons perlite starting at minimum rate of 20,000t per year, climbing up to 100,000t per year (for 15 years).
- **Large unexplored areas can substantially increase mine life.**
- Open pit operation with low strip ratios: 0.25 tons waste per ton ore in Main Zone, 0.16 in Tuff Zone, most waste mined after Year 8.
- Adjacent to County maintained road, 120KV power line and 9 miles off Highway 6.
- 20 minutes' drive from Tonopah (regional town).
- Targeting pozzolan markets in southern California and Nevada, and raw perlite markets throughout the USA.
- **Natural Pozzolan currently sells for c. US\$100 delivered into Las Vegas and the cement price is currently around US\$140 and rising.**
- Raw perlite last published (USGS) price: US\$66 at mine gate (average all grades).



CS Pozzolan - Target Markets

Market forecasts provided to the Company for California and Nevada show that:

- production of cement will increase in both states through increased use of SCMs in line with predicted national trends.
- consumption of fly ash will increase only marginally and the production of fly ash in Nevada will cease. This reflects the lack of fly ash production and ponded fly ash in California and Nevada.
- production of natural pozzolan will increase substantially in both states based on known resources of volcanic natural pozzolan which include both the Company's Hazen and CS Projects in Nevada.
- California and Nevada together are expected to produce 62% of all SCMs consumed in the USA.



Hazen Pozzolan Project, Nevada

- Earlier stage project.
- Extensive surface deposits of pumice-pozzolan, yet to be drill tested.
- Preliminary samples show similar high quality to CS natural pozzolan.
- Trial mining completed.



Hazen Pozzolan Project, Nevada



Location:

- Adjacent to gravel road.
- 9 miles from highway and rail siding.
- 20 miles from nearest cement plant (Nevada Cement).
- Road and rail linked to major markets of Northern California.

- Second pozzolan project for the Company.
- Complementary to CS Project.
- Targeting northern Nevada and northern California pozzolan markets (CS Project targeting southern California and southern Nevada markets).
- Preliminary test sample results suggest Hazen pumice is high quality natural pozzolan and may also be suitable for production of lightweight aggregate.
- ASTM C618 strength testing equal to CS natural pozzolan and other commercial natural pozzolans.
- Mitigates deleterious Alkali Silica Reaction.

Pioche Sepiolite Project, Nevada

What is Sepiolite?

Sepiolite is a non-swelling, lightweight, porous hydrous magnesium silicate clay with outstanding sorption capacity used in light-weight non-clumping pet litters; extensively in agriculture as a slow-release absorbent and adsorbent carrier for chemicals and pesticides; in animal feeds as a binder and carrier for nutrients and growth promoter and as a suspending agent and viscosity modifier in drilling muds, paints, medicines, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics.

Prices for sepiolite products depend on percentage sepiolite content and the degree of processing which affects the applications and can reach over US \$1,800/t for specialist sepiolite products.

Sepiolite is a very uncommon clay because of both its unique characteristics and scarce occurrence. There are very few commercial deposits in the world.

- Outcrops of sepiolite discovered by Sunrise following regional pozzolan exploration programme.
- Currently under option to Tolsa S.A., the world's largest sepiolite producer.
- Tolsa can purchase the Pioche Project claims for US\$1.4 million by 28 December 2024.*
- Sunrise to retain a 3% revenue royalty for a 25-year period from the start of commercial production.*



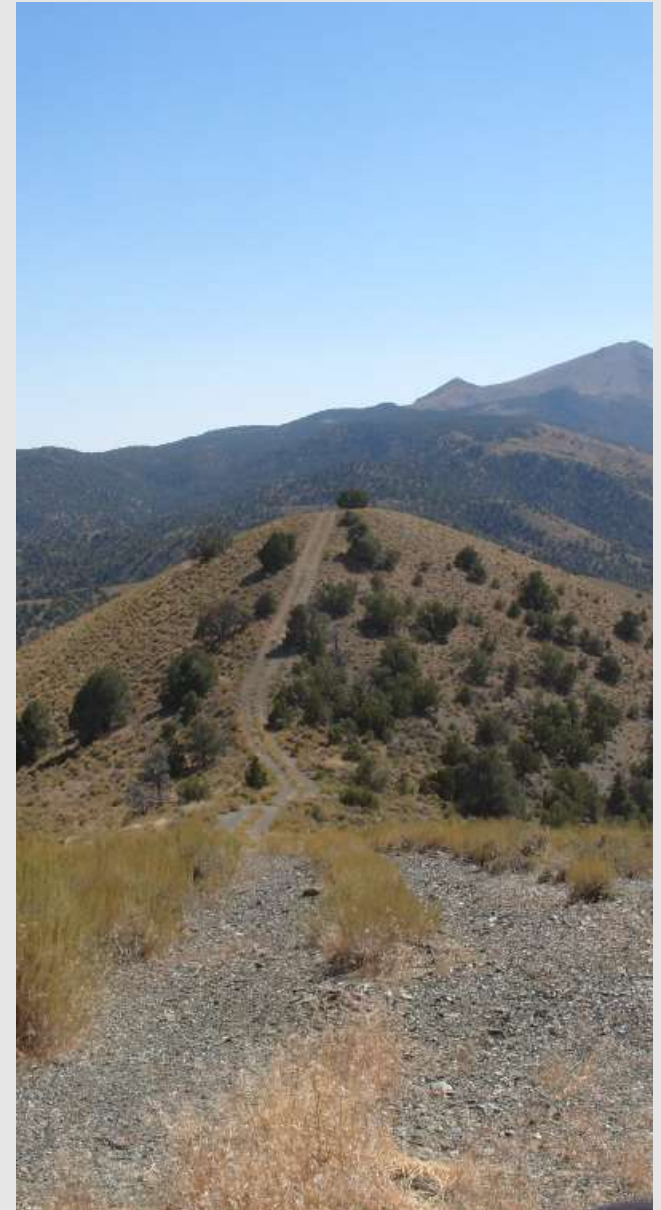
Pioche Sepiolite Project - Drilling

- Tolsa has completed trenching and drilling in 2023.
- Twenty drill holes completed over an area of 2km x 1.1km.
- **Extensive sepiolite clay beds delineated by drilling.**
- Tolsa is currently evaluating the commercial properties of the Pioche sepiolite prior to deciding on exercise of its option.



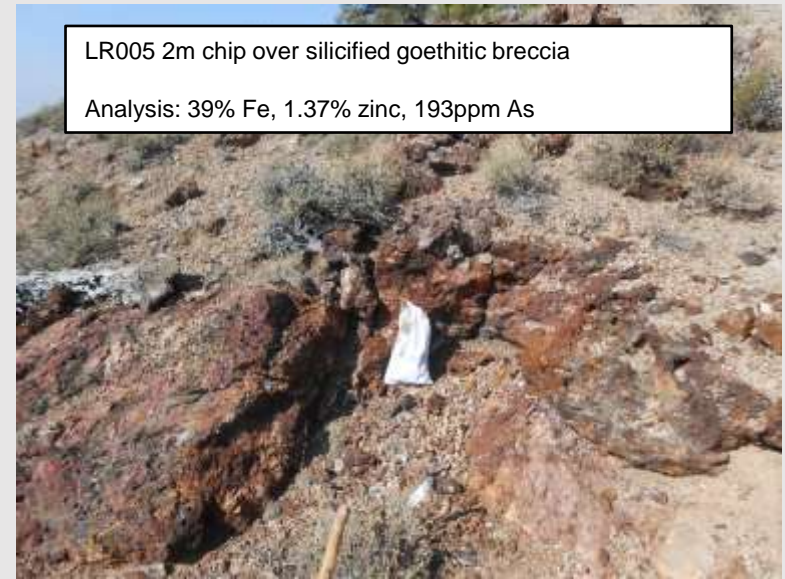
Reese Ridge Zn-Pb-Ag Project, Nevada

- Drill ready target.
- Excellent location next to highway SW of Battle Mountain. Good access over project with 4WD tracks.
- Prospective for Carbonate Replacement/skarn/porphyry Cu-Mo style mineralisation.
- High grade zinc-lead-silver values in oxidised limestone/dolomite surface samples may be distal expression and possibly more widespread as visually unremarkable and easily missed.
 - **13.6% zinc, 12.8% lead, 146 ppm silver.**
 - **29.6% zinc, 0.3% lead, 7 ppm silver.**
- Widespread gossans after massive sulphides contain exotic geochemistry including up to 0.26% molybdenum.
- Surface mineralisation overlies compelling ZTEM resistivity low forming annular zone around a high resistivity (intrusive?) core. Compelling drill target.
- Shallow intrusive suggested by ZTEM data and marble at surface.
- Secondary target for Carlin-type gold in Lower Plate limestone (exposed window). Silicification, decalcified of limestone/dolomite, anomalous gold and arsenic reported in drilling adjacent Upper Plate rocks.



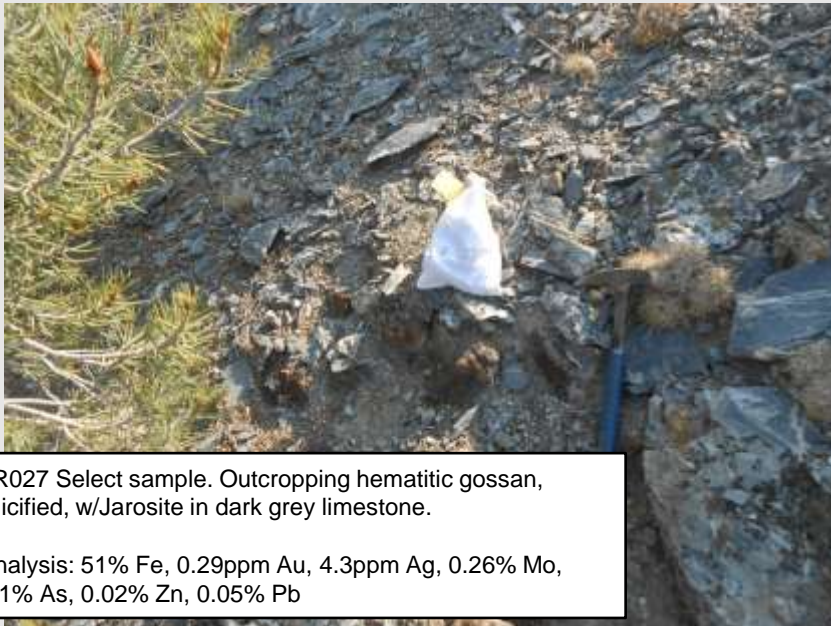
Surface Mineralisation (Type 1)

- Visually impressive, widespread gossans attracted the attention of early prospectors.
- Massive-semi massive pyrite precursors based on petrography.
- Complex, variable, and exotic geochemistry. Variably enriched in Pb-Zn-Ag-Mo-As.
- May represent CRD type distal or leakage mineralisation.



LR005 2m chip over silicified goethitic breccia

Analysis: 39% Fe, 1.37% zinc, 193ppm As



LR027 Select sample. Outcropping hematitic gossan, silicified, w/Jarosite in dark grey limestone.

Analysis: 51% Fe, 0.29ppm Au, 4.3ppm Ag, 0.26% Mo, 0.1% As, 0.02% Zn, 0.05% Pb



Oxidised semi-massive sulphides. Analysis:

LR012 – 47% Fe, 3.14% Pb, 0.19% Zn, 22ppm Ag, 388ppm Mo, 857ppm As

LR014 – 32% Fe, 0.13% Pb, 1.38% Zn, and 9% S

Resources plc

Surface Mineralisation (Type 2)

- Unexpectedly high values of zinc returned from visually indistinct altered limestone.
- Different signature to Type 1 mineralisation - low iron, no gossan formation.
- Further mapping and sampling required as this type of material could have gone unrecognised by previous explorers.

Sample 052304

**29.6% Zn, 0.34% Pb, 7 ppm Ag,
117 ppm Mo, 66 ppm Hg, 0.84 ppm As,
1.16% Fe, 68 ppm Ga**



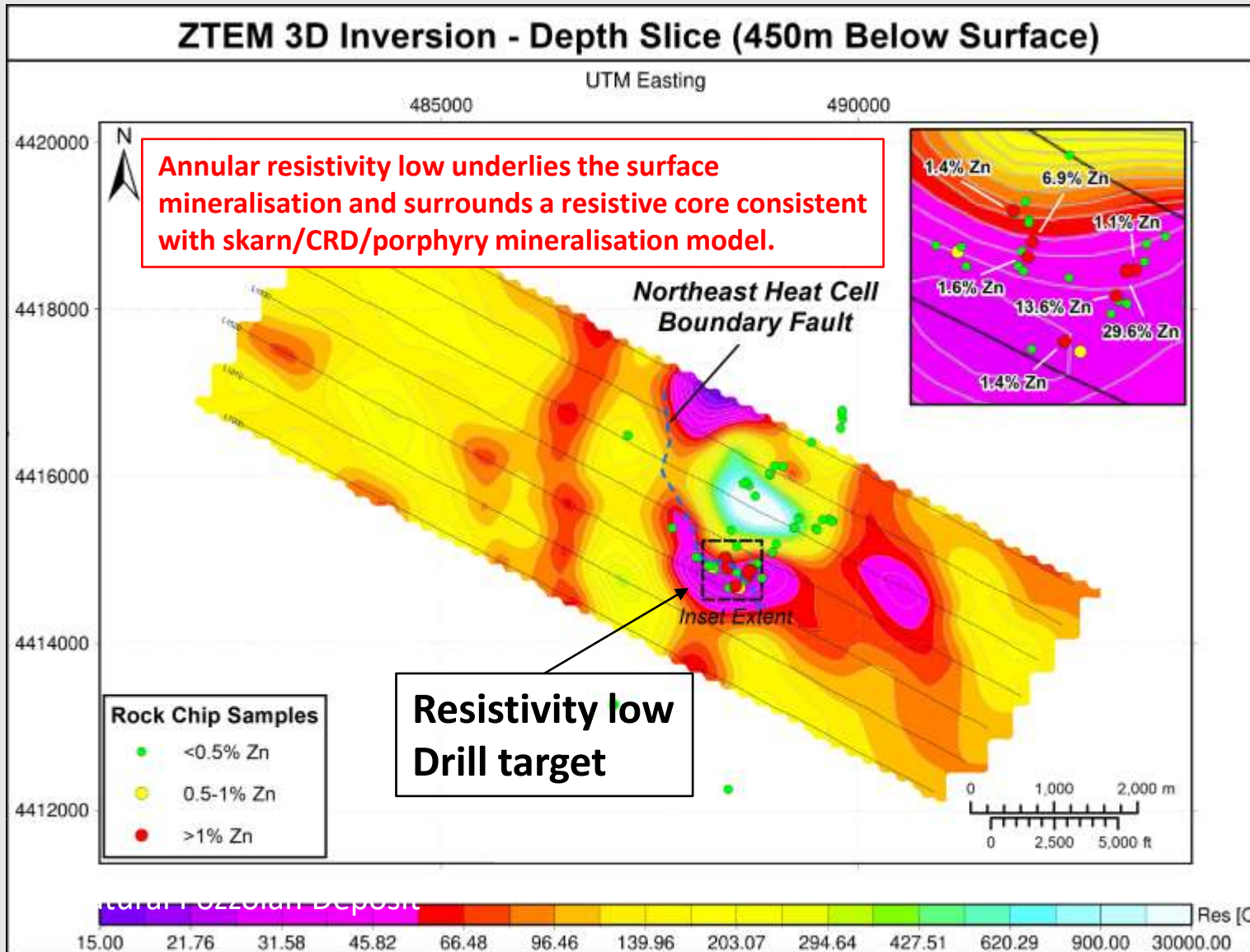
Sample 052303

**13.6% Zn, 12.8% Pb, 146 ppm Ag,
64 ppm Mo, 28 ppm Hg, 0.84 ppm
As, 0.84% Fe, 23 ppm Ga**

**Relict galena and sphalerite can be
found in thin section.**



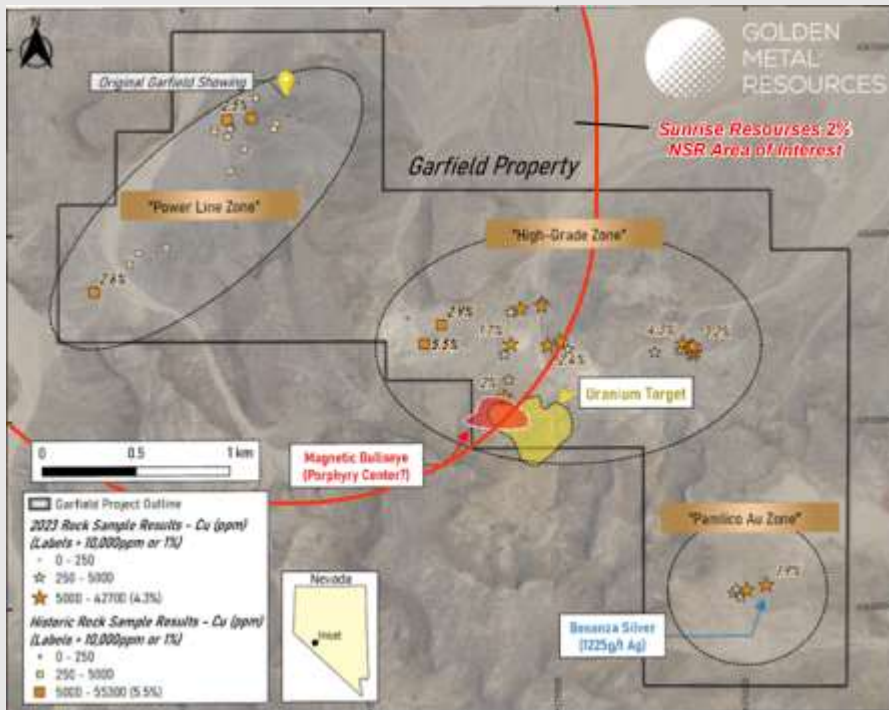
3D ZTEM Inversion – Drill Target



Garfield Royalty Interest, Nevada

Sunrise holds 2.5% net smelter return royalty on Golden Metal Resources (GMR) Garfield Project.

Original Sunrise discovery with initial rock sampling results up to 6% Cu, 3.5g/t Au and 124g/t Ag



Porphyry copper deposit target developed at Garfield by GMR.

Sunrise royalty interest (red circle) covers the Power Line Zone, and half of the High-Grade Zone and the magnetic anomaly targeted by GMR as the porphyry centre.

Overview - Other Projects

The Company also has a significant portfolio of industrial mineral and precious metal projects and royalty interests.

Other Industrial Mineral Projects (Nevada)

- NewPerl Perlite Project
- Jacksons Wash Perlite Project
- County Line Diatomite Project

Precious Metal Projects (Nevada)

- Jacksons Wash Gold Project (under option to Kinross)
- Clayton Silver Project
- Bay State Silver Project
- Newark Gold Project

Australia

- Baker's Gold Project

Royalty Interests (payable by Golden Metal Resources plc)

- Garfield Copper-Gold Project (Nevada)
- Stonewall Gold Project (Nevada)



The Investment Case

AIM: “SRES”

- Balanced portfolio of US projects and royalty interests seeks to mitigate risk from over exposure to any one single project.
- Three Key Projects in Nevada with strong fundamentals form a strong Nevada based portfolio of industrial mineral projects, each having the potential to significantly enhance shareholder value.
- CS and Hazen projects are well placed to benefit from the US Government’s commitments to carbon reductions strategies that, we believe, will inevitably lead to an increase in price and demand for natural pozzolan.

Management’s shareholdings aligned with investors’ interests

Directors Shareholdings (as at 22 February 2024)

Patrick Cheetham	255,785,026	6.25%
Roger Murphy	78,785,677	1.92%
James Cole	20,555,653	0.50%

Share Structure (as at 22 February 2024)	
Listing	AIM: SRES
Shares on issue	4,095,062,030
Warrants (0.11-0.195p)	76,000,000
Market Capitalisation (undiluted)	£1.84 million
Share Price 12-month range	0.0425-0.105 pence

Research Note and valuation available on the Company’s website:
www.sunriseresourcesplc.com/filemanager/20230425_SRES_Research%20Note.pdf

SUNRISE RESOURCES plc

Shovel Ready Industrial Minerals for the Green Economy

Key Data

AIM: SRES	AIM: SRES
Shares in issue	3,801,383,373
Share Price	0.095p
Share Price 12-month range	0.0425-0.105p
Market Cap	£3.97m
Warrants in issue	76,000,000

Author:
 Dr Ryan T. King, Managing Director
 Henry and Mathis Research Corporation Ltd.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Contact:
Sunrise Resources plc
info@sunriseresourcesplc.com

Library Slides

CS Project - Production Options

Perlite:

Low Capital Cost Start up Option (c.\$2-3m)

Produce only coarse horticultural grade raw perlite using contract mobile crushing and screening operation.

- Low risk, lower cost single perlite product with by-product pozzolan for sale to cement companies.

Investment Option (c. \$10 million) - Build a fixed perlite processing plant to produce a range of perlite products for horticulture and industrial applications. Preliminary plant design completed.

- Require higher capital investment but achieves higher utilisation of the perlite resource for perlite markets.

Mobile crushing & screening plant



Perlite screening plant Milos, Greece

CS Project - Production Options

Pozzolan:

Low Capital Cost Start up Option (c. \$1m) – Sell run of mine ore to cement companies.

- Low risk, lower cost but lower value product.

Investment Option (c.\$30m) – Build a grinding facility (off site) to produce a fine ground pozzolan for sale to the cement *and* ready-mix concrete markets.

- Requires capital investment - higher value product with larger market.



CS Perlite - Markets

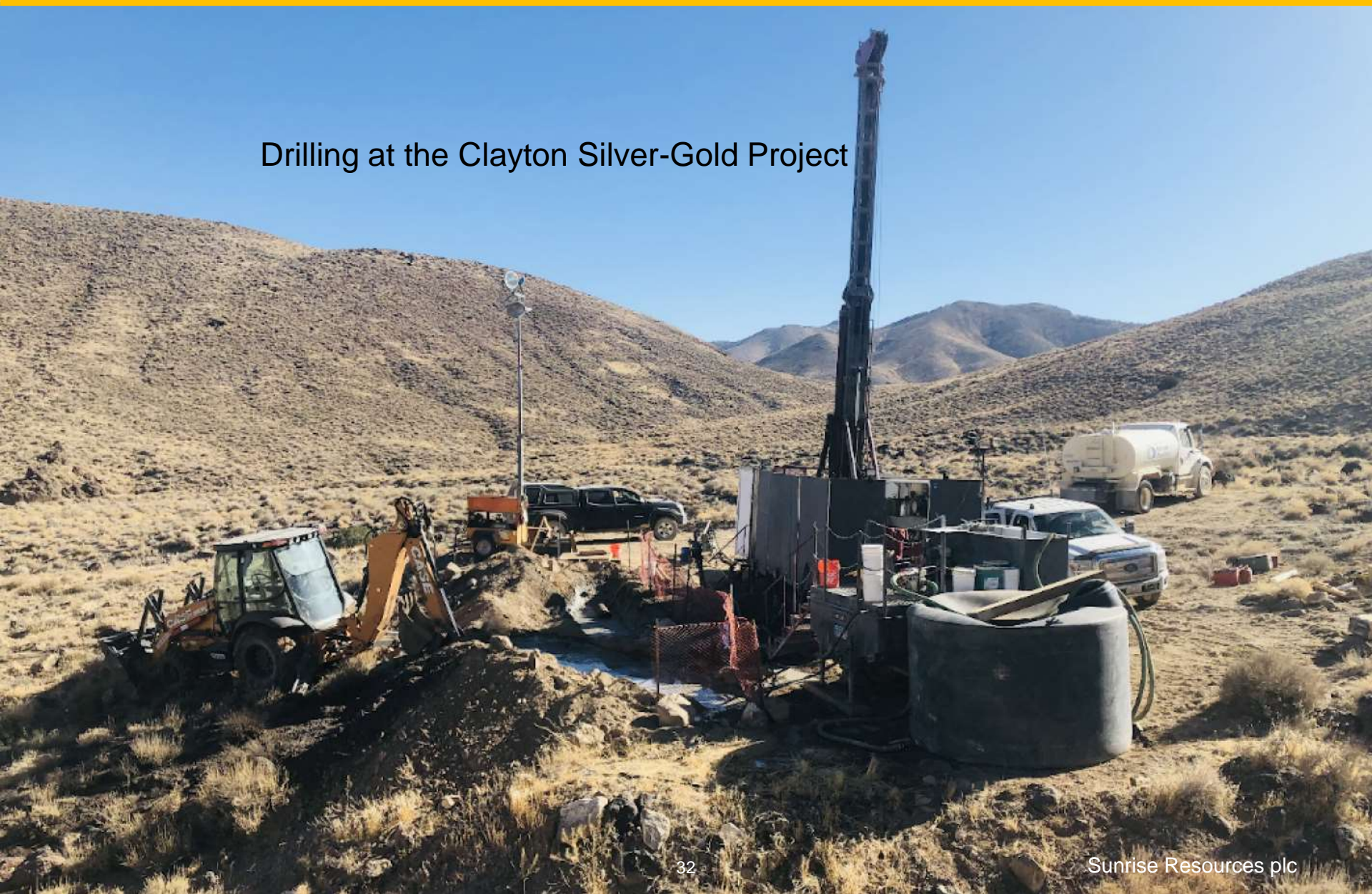
- World production 3.4 million tonnes (USGS2020) : China 38%, Turkey 19%, Greece 21%, USA 15%
- US Consumption 610,000 tons consumed, 31% imported (USGS 2020)
- Only three large perlite mines – all now downstream integrated with their own expansion plants
- Numerous expansion plants in 27 states. Many are independent with no captive mine supply
- Last independent mining company now taken over by multinational and moving down stream to compete with its customers
- Opportunity to supply raw perlite to independent expanders
- Raw perlite (horticultural grade) : c \$90-100/ton ex-mine
- Expanded Perlite average \$350/t >\$850/t for filter grade



Imports into eastern states from Greece

Clayton Silver-Gold Project, Nevada

Drilling at the Clayton Silver-Gold Project



Clayton Silver-Gold Project, Nevada

- Drill Hole results from first drill hole completed to twin historical hole CL-15.
- Massive quartz vein and quartz breccia intersected in target zone between 83.52m and 91.44m downhole (true thickness unknown) containing fine grained disseminated sulphides including mineral logged as the silver sulphide mineral acanthite.
- Recovered core from a **7.92m mineralised interval graded 303 g/t (8.84 ounces/ton) silver** and 0.2 g/t gold (from 82.30m down hole, 1.98m of no core recovery in this interval).
- Includes **4.27m interval grading 408 g/t (11.89 ounces/ton) silver** and 0.23 g/t gold from 83.82m depth.
- **84% higher silver grade in hole 20CLDD001** compared to twinned 1980s-hole CL-15 which reported 7.62m grading 165 g/t silver (4.8 ounces/ton) and 0.4 g/t gold.

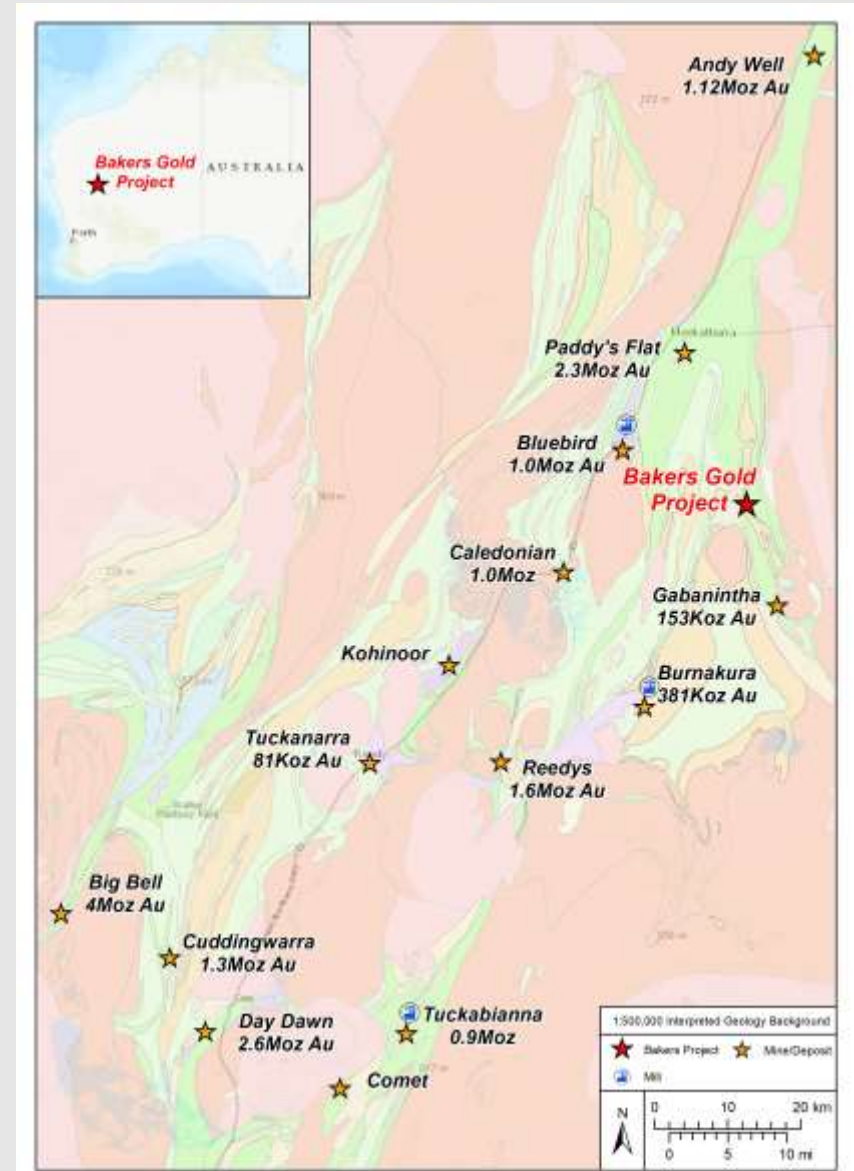
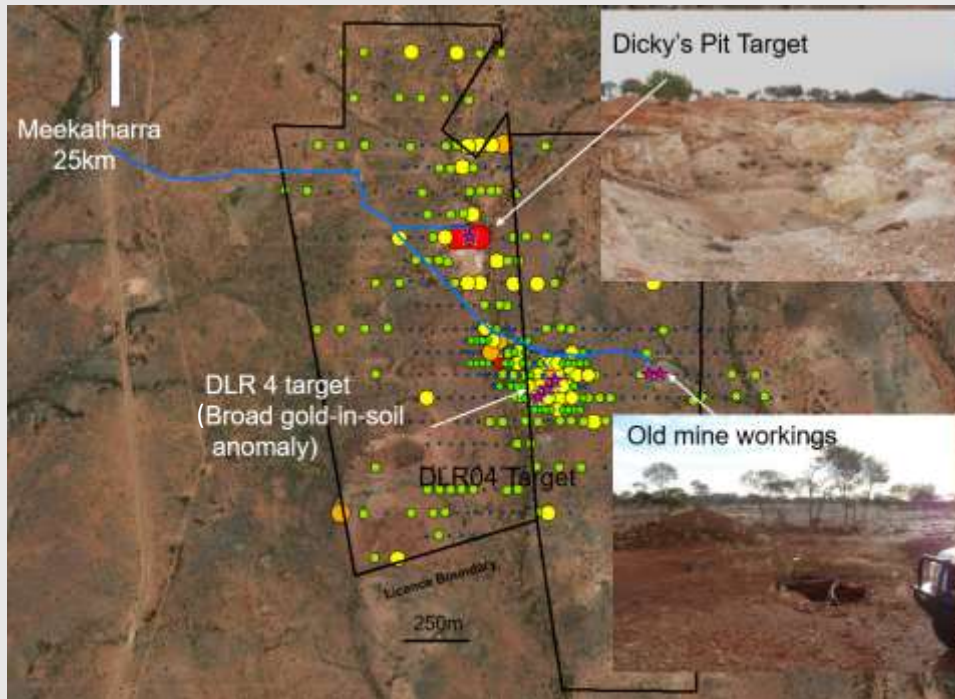


Baker's Gold Project, Western Australia

The Project is located:

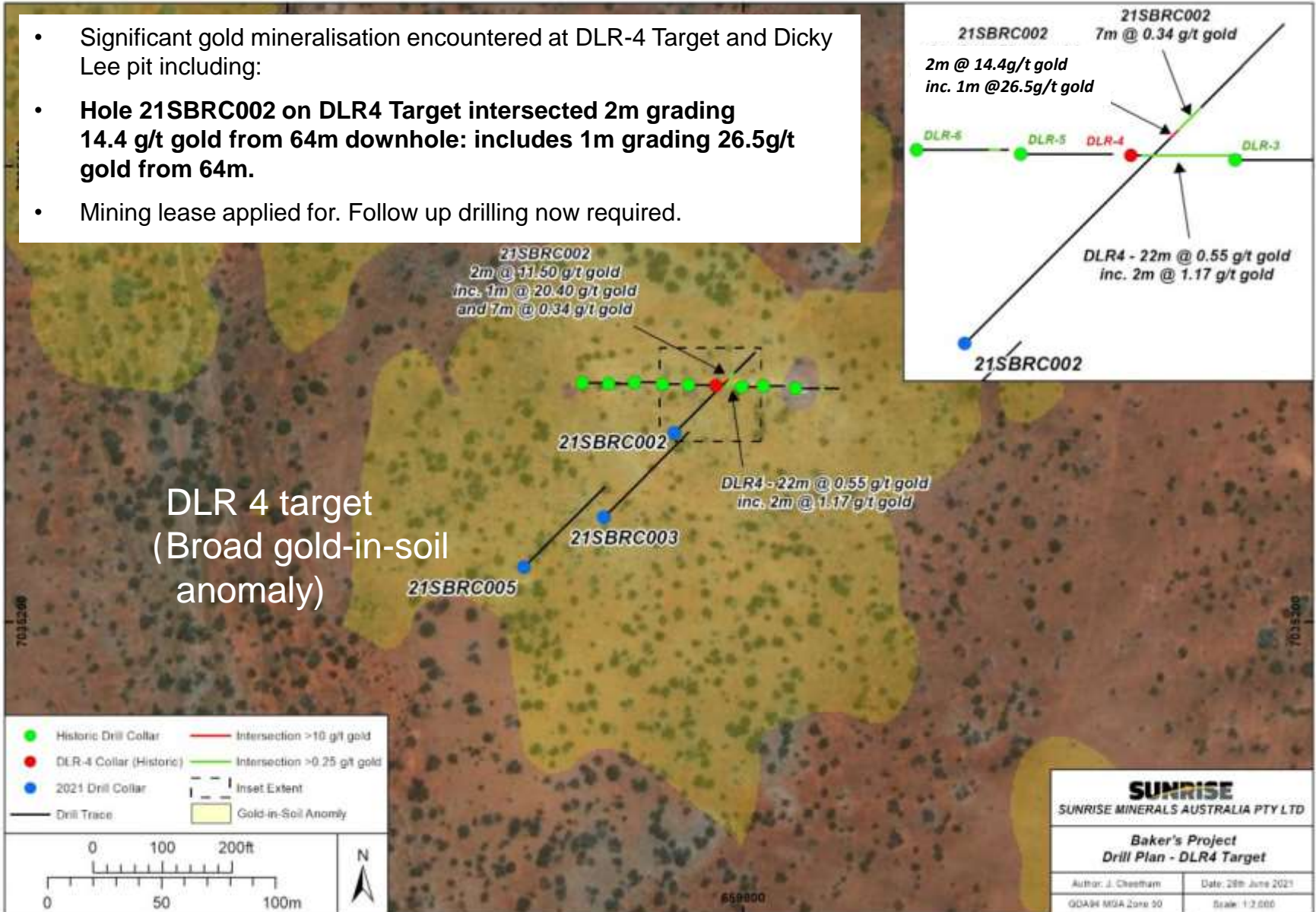
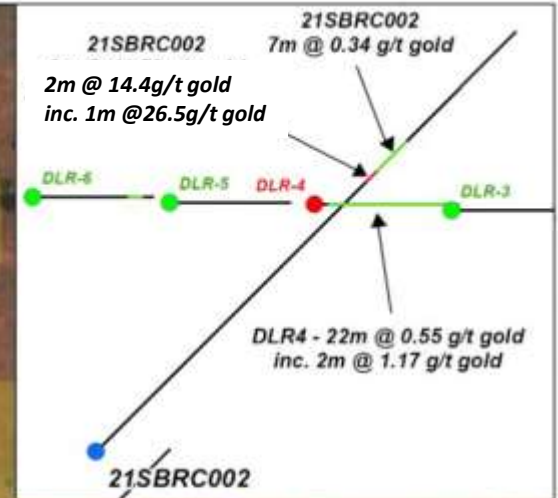
- 25 kilometres south-east of Meekatharra in the Murchison Goldfield of Western Australia.
- On the eastern limb of the Meekatharra Greenstone Belt which has yielded several million ounces of gold from present and past producing gold mines.

Sunrise has carried out mapping, soil sampling and a first round of drilling.



Baker's Gold Project – High Grade Gold

- Significant gold mineralisation encountered at DLR-4 Target and Dicky Lee pit including:
- **Hole 21SBRC002 on DLR4 Target intersected 2m grading 14.4 g/t gold from 64m downhole: includes 1m grading 26.5g/t gold from 64m.**
- Mining lease applied for. Follow up drilling now required.



SUNRISE	
SUNRISE MINERALS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	
Baker's Project	
Drill Plan - DLR4 Target	
Author: J. Cheatham	Date: 28th June 2021
GDAR MGA Zone 50	Scale: 1:2,000