



15 October 2026

SUNRISE RESOURCES PLC
("Sunrise" or the "Company")

Reese Ridge Zinc-Lead-Silver (-Gallium) Project

AI-based drill targeting work underway

Sunrise Resources plc is pleased to announce that it has commissioned Canadian Company Geotech Ltd ("Geotech") to undertake a comprehensive evaluation and interpretation of geophysical data for its Reese Ridge Zinc-Lead-Silver (-Gallium) Project in Nevada, USA using sophisticated AI based tools to refine drill targets.

This follows the Company's announcement of 14 July 2026 to increase the focus on its portfolio of precious and base metal projects in Nevada and the announcement of further high-grade surface sampling results from Reese Ridge on 6 August 2026.

"High-grade mineralisation outcrops at Reese Ridge in places over a wide area and is characteristic of the Carbonate Replacement Deposit (CRD) Style of Mineralisation which can be both large and high-grade.

"The work now commissioned will utilise Self-Organising Mapping tools based on artificial intelligence to refine drill targets with the objective of significantly increasing the chances of discovery."

Patrick Cheetham, Executive Chairman

Detailed information

The Company's wholly owned Reese Ridge Project is situated on the southern margin of the highly prospective Humboldt Structural Zone, approximately 52 miles south-southwest of Battle Mountain, Nevada. The Project covers a fault-bounded limestone horst block that is juxtaposed against younger sedimentary rocks and flanked to the east and west by Tertiary volcano-sedimentary basins.

This geological setting is considered by the Company to be highly prospective for CRD style mineralisation. Numerous iron-rich gossans developed from massive and semi-massive sulphides occur throughout the property and first attracted both historical prospectors and the Company. Sampling of these gossans has consistently returned anomalous zinc, lead and silver values, with assays of up to 6.8% zinc, 3.3% lead and 51g/t silver, while forty-three samples collected from gossans and historical workings averaged 0.86% zinc.

Subsequent exploration identified a more subtle style of mineralisation hosted within altered limestone containing only sparse visible galena. Initial sampling returned an exceptional assay of 15.9% zinc, despite the subdued visual appearance of the rock. Follow-up work subsequently identified assays of up to 29.6% zinc, together with 68ppm gallium. Unlike the iron-rich gossans, these zinc-rich zones contain oxide and carbonate minerals that are difficult

to recognise visually in the field, suggesting that significant mineralisation may previously have been overlooked. Most recently, the Company's Nevada-based geological consultant, Ivan Johnston, completed a programme of reconnaissance mapping as announced on 6 August 2026.

Geotech, a global leader in technological innovation for airborne geophysical survey mapping, interpretation and analysis, holds a proprietary geophysical database collected during exploration of the adjacent Reese River geothermal system for geothermal energy. This exploration has included a number of geophysical techniques common to the mineral exploration industry, including MT (magneto-telluric) and ZTEM (airborne electromagnetic) methods and magnetic surveys. Both ZTEM and MT surveys have independently identified a zone of low resistivity 250m below the surface mineralisation identified by the Company that may be indicative of a large body of mineralisation. Geotech has previously carried out interpretation of the ZTEM data for the Company and has now been commissioned to carry out further evaluation and integration of the magnetic survey data with electromagnetic data.

This will include:

- 3D magnetic vector inversion of magnetic data for Magnetisation Amplitude ("MVI") and Magnetic Susceptibility ("MS").
- Magnetic Structural Complexity Analysis ("CS").
- Integrated interpretation including analysis of Structural Complexities, Self-Organising Map (SOM) analysis of 3D ZTEM inversion results, 3D MVI and MS inversion results.

SOM analysis is a sophisticated tool based on artificial intelligence.

The work programme now commissioned is expected to take 6-8 weeks to complete.

Further information:

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Shares in the Company trade on AIM. EPIC: "SRES".

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Market Abuse Regulation (MAR) Disclosure

The information contained within this announcement is deemed by the Company to constitute inside information as stipulated under the Market Abuse Regulations (EU) No. 596/2014 which forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 ('MAR').

Upon the publication of this announcement via Regulatory Information Service ('RIS'), this inside information is now considered to be in the public domain.

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Qualified Person Statement

The information in this release has been compiled and reviewed by Mr. Patrick Cheetham (MIMMM, MAusIMM) who is a qualified person for the purposes of the AIM Note for Mining and Oil & Gas Companies. Mr. Cheetham is a Member of the Institute of Materials, Minerals & Mining and also a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy.

Glossary:

Carbonate Replacement Deposit (CRD): A high-temperature carbonate (limestone)-hosted silver-lead-zinc deposit formed by the replacement of carbonate rock, by metal-bearing solutions in the vicinity of igneous intrusions.

Gossan: An iron rich rock, the residual product of oxidation by weathering and leaching of rocks originally containing high levels of sulphide minerals and often representing the exposed upper part of a mineral deposit or mineral vein.

Horst: A raised fault block bounded by normal faults.

Inversion (of geophysical data): The process of using geophysical survey measurements to calculate a model of the subsurface physical properties, such as electrical resistivity or magnetic susceptibility, that could explain the observed data.

MA (Magnetisation Amplitude): A measure of the strength of a rock body's magnetisation, combining induced and remanent magnetisation, used in magnetic geophysical interpretation.

MS (Magnetic Susceptibility): A measure of how readily a material becomes magnetised in an applied magnetic field (usually the Earth's field, reflecting its magnetic mineral content) and providing a useful indicator of rock type, alteration and potential mineralisation.

MT (Magnetotellurics): A passive geophysical survey technique that measures natural variations in the Earth's electric and magnetic fields to determine subsurface electrical resistivity and map geological structures, alteration zones and potential mineral deposits.

ZTEM (Z-Axis Tipper Electromagnetic): An airborne electromagnetic geophysical survey technique that measures natural variations in the vertical magnetic field relative to the horizontal electric field to map subsurface electrical conductivity and identify potential geological structures, alteration zones and potential mineral deposits.