

Follow-up Drilling Confirms Large Intrusive Hosted REO Target at Leviathan



Highlights

- Follow-up reconnaissance aircore drilling at the Leviathan rare earth oxide (REO) Prospect (Solstice 80%) confirms a kilometre-scale fresh rock Rare Earth Oxides + Yttrium (TREOY¹) target.
- Leviathan is a bastnaesite-bearing syenite intrusion located in the southern part of the Hobbes Gold Project. Multiple consecutive aircore holes across the intrusion contain end of hole (EOH) results greater than 0.10% (1,000ppm) TREOY.
- Sampling of follow-up aircore holes and opportunistic resampling of historical drill spoils has returned new results to 0.72% (7,200ppm) TREOY, supporting initial EOH results to 0.97% (9,700ppm) TREOY.
- TREOY mineralisation reports to fresh or partly oxidised material at or close to EOH, often directly below shallow transported cover.
- RC drilling being considered as a next step to test the fresh rock profile and potential for a high-volume TREOY deposit in this geological setting.

Solstice Minerals' Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director, Mr Nick Castleden said:

"The Leviathan Prospect is shaping up as a significant area of elevated rare earth oxides associated with a >1km wide strongly magnetic intrusion. The extended aircore and resampling coverage, while still at a reconnaissance scale, has shown that there are widespread >0.1% TREOY values at or close to fresh rock over much of the western half of the intrusion, including new spot results to 0.72% TREOY. There is sufficient encouragement to consider a next phase of work, which may involve angled RC drilling to test deeper into the fresh rock profile. The prize here is a large-volume high-grade intrusive hosted rare earth oxide system".

¹ TREOY is defined as the sum of CeO₂ + Dy₂O₃ + Er₂O₃ + Eu₂O₃ + Gd₂O₃ + Ho₂O₃ + La₂O₃ + Lu₂O₃ + Nd₂O₃ + Pr₆O₁₁ + Sm₂O₃ + Tb₄O₇ + Tm₂O₃ + Yb₂O₃ + Y₂O₃. Note: TREOY values quoted for historical drillholes are on the basis of available analytical data and may not always be a full suite analysis.

Latest Reconnaissance Aircore Drilling

Analytical results have been returned from a 31-hole follow-up aircore drilling program at the **Leviathan Prospect** (Figure 1), designed to complete a 200m x 160m reconnaissance drill pattern over the extent of the felsic intrusion and the surrounding strongly magnetic rim. Drillholes intersected fresh syenitic and felsic porphyry intrusive rock types, and typically only penetrated a couple of metres below the transported cover profile. Despite the limited depth penetration, the drilling successfully confirmed a large area of highly anomalous TREOY values at or around EOH, that are broadly coincident with the magnetic portions of the intrusion. The results strongly support Solstice's previous results² in the same area.

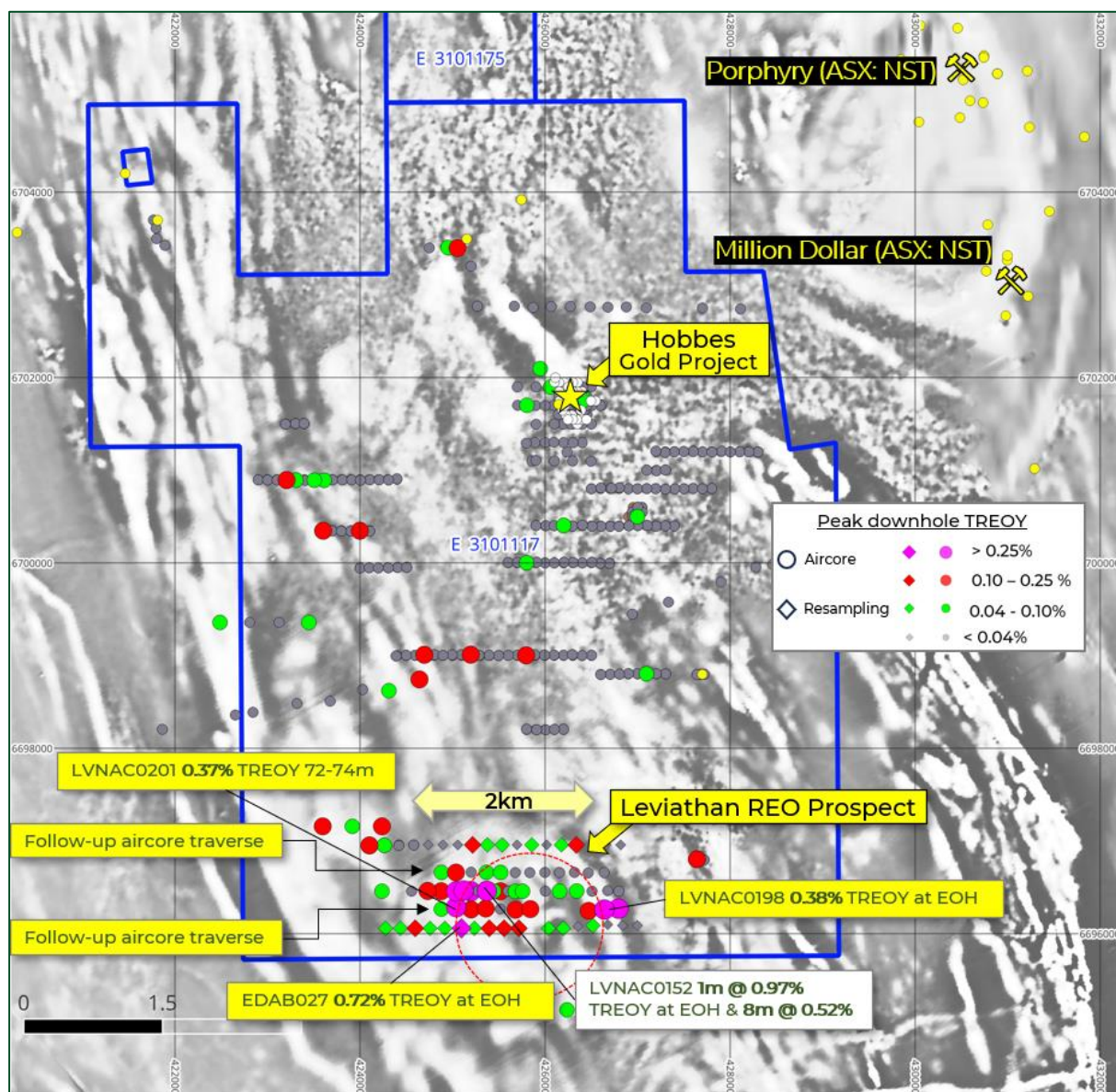


Figure 1: Leviathan Prospect peak downhole rare earth oxide (TREOY) values in Solstice aircore and historical drilling (only drillholes with full or partial suite rare earth oxide analysis are shown), on aeromagnetic imagery. Selected anomalous results from follow-up aircore drilling highlighted in yellow.

2. Refer to ASX: SLS 3 July 2023 'Aircore Drilling at Hobbes Delivers Rare Earth Oxide Results up to 0.97%, plus New Gold Anomalism' and 14 August 2023 'Follow-up Aircore Drilling in Progress at High Grade Leviathan REO Prospect'.

The current phase of drilling confirmed the eastern half of the intrusion lies under shallow sandy transported cover. Several holes in the current program did not penetrate silicified material found at the base of transported material and therefore were not an effective test at that location.

Significant analytical results from the current program are shown in **Table 1**, and in **Figure 2**. Drilling details are shown in **Table 2** and **Appendix 1**. The Company notes that higher TREOY values at EOH generally correspond to freshest (least weathered) intrusive, which is consistent with a previous X-ray diffraction (XRD) identification² of bastnaesite, a primary mineral that is prevalent in global REO deposits that is an important commercial source of REO.

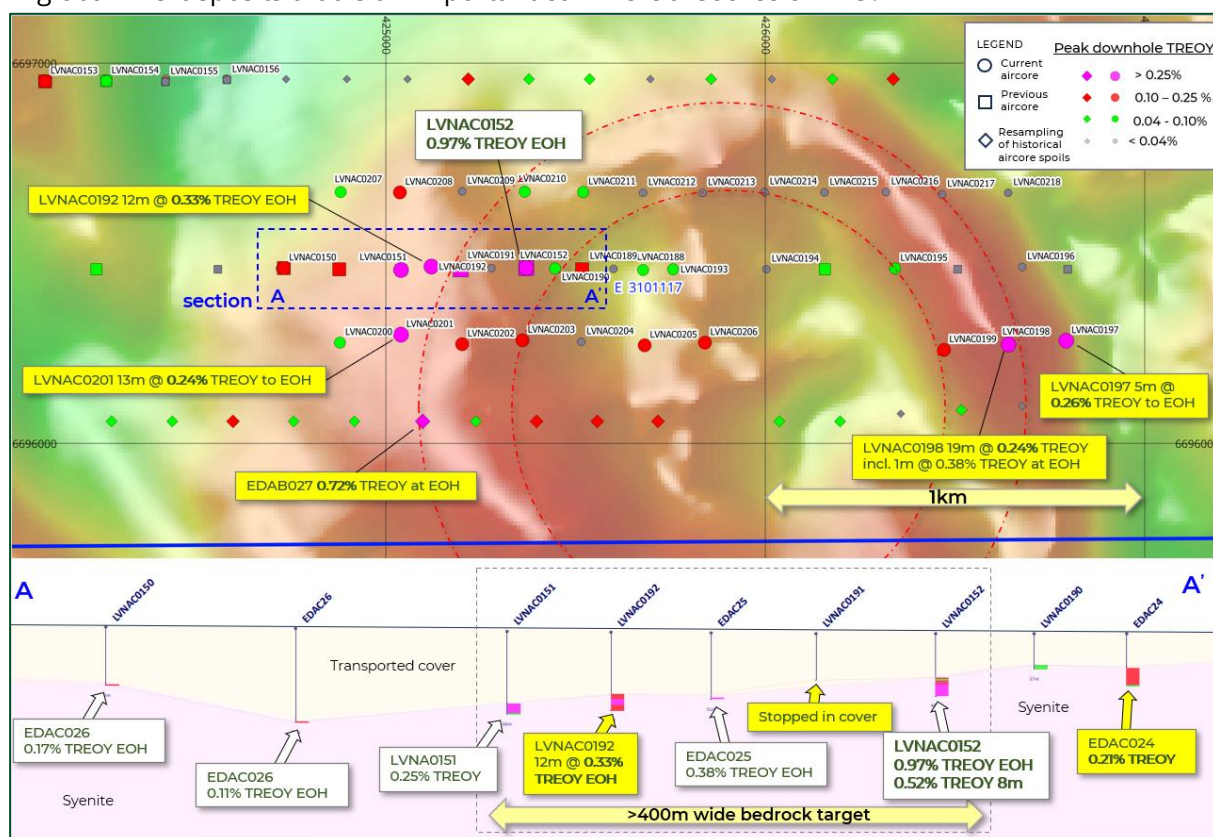


Figure 2: Aeromagnetic image and partial cross section of the Leviathan Prospect showing ringed magnetic responses and peak downhole rare earth oxide (TREOY) values in Solstice aircore and historical drilling. Follow-up aircore holes are labelled.

The Company considers that this short follow-up aircore program has delivered further evidence of an enriched primary rare earth oxide intrusion at Leviathan, and Solstice can now consider the next phase of work, which may comprise a limited angled RC drilling to assess TREOY grades deeper into the fresh rock profile.

While drilling remains at an early stage, the potential for high-grade (>1% TREOY), large-volume intrusive-hosted system cannot be discounted, and the Prospect presents as a strong candidate for additional work.



Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	TREOY Intercept	From (m)	Comment
Leviathan	LVNAC0192	425120	6696465	12m @ 0.33% EOH*	48	Follow-up aircore
			including	4m @ 0.68%*	52	Follow-up aircore
Leviathan	LVNAC0197	426793	6696270	5m @ 0.26% EOH*	24	Follow-up aircore
Leviathan	LVNAC0198	426641	6696260	19m @ 0.24% EOH*	24	Follow-up aircore
			including	1m @ 0.38% EOH	23	Follow-up aircore
Leviathan	LVNAC0199	426471	6696246	1m @ 0.17% EOH	17	Follow-up aircore
Leviathan	LVNAC0201	425040	6696286	13m @ 0.24% EOH*	64	Follow-up aircore
			including	2m @ 0.37% EOH*	72	Follow-up aircore
Leviathan	LVNAC0202	425201	6696261	5m @ 0.17% EOH*	41	Follow-up aircore
Leviathan	LVNAC0203	425360	6696271	1m @ 0.12% EOH	33	Follow-up aircore
Leviathan	LVNAC0205	425682	6696258	1m @ 0.20% EOH	19	Follow-up aircore
Leviathan	LVNAC0206	425841	6696265	1m @ 0.10% EOH	14	Follow-up aircore
Leviathan	LVNAC0208	425037	6696660	9m @ 0.13% EOH*	15	Follow-up aircore
Leviathan	EDAB23	425717	6696058	1m @ 0.12% EOH	20	Resampling
Leviathan	EDAB24	425557	6696058	1m @ 0.18% EOH	22	Resampling
Leviathan	EDAB25	425397	6696058	1m @ 0.19% EOH	38	Resampling
Leviathan	EDAB27	425097	6696058	1m @ 0.72% EOH	59	Resampling
Leviathan	EDAB30	424597	6696058	1m @ 0.15% EOH	44	Resampling
Leviathan	EDAB37	426337	6696958	1m @ 0.18% EOH	50	Resampling
Leviathan	EDAB44	425217	6696958	1m @ 0.19% EOH	59	Resampling
Leviathan	EDAC23	425837	6696458	1m @ 0.10% EOH	17	Resampling
Leviathan	EDAC24	425517	6696458	1m @ 0.21% EOH	26	Resampling

Table 1: Anomalous rare earth oxide intercepts in this phase of aircore drilling and resampling of historical drillholes, reported at >0.10% TREOY, with NIL internal dilution. Intercepts marked * include composite samples. TREOY is defined as CeO₂ + Dy₂O₃ + Er₂O₃ + Eu₂O₃ + Gd₂O₃ + Ho₂O₃ + La₂O₃ + Lu₂O₃ + Nd₂O₃ + Pr₆O₁₁ + Sm₂O₃ + Tb₄O₇ + Tm₂O₃ + Yb₂O₃ + Y₂O₃. Note: Samples collected from historical vertical drillholes prefixed EDAB and EDAC were of the least-weathered available drill spoils, assumed to be at or close to EOH depths.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

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ABOUT SOLSTICE MINERALS LIMITED

Solstice is a minerals exploration company with gold and base metal projects in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia (Figure 3). Solstice has been listed on the Australian Securities Exchange since 2 May 2022, when Solstice demerged from OreCorp Limited, and trades under the code 'SLS'. The company is well funded with no debt.

The Company's key projects are the extensive Yarri gold landholding (which includes the 177,000oz Hobbes Gold Project³), Ringlock Dam and the Ponton early-stage gold project.

3. Refer to ASX: SLS 22 March 2023 "Robust Maiden Gold Mineral Resource at Hobbes".

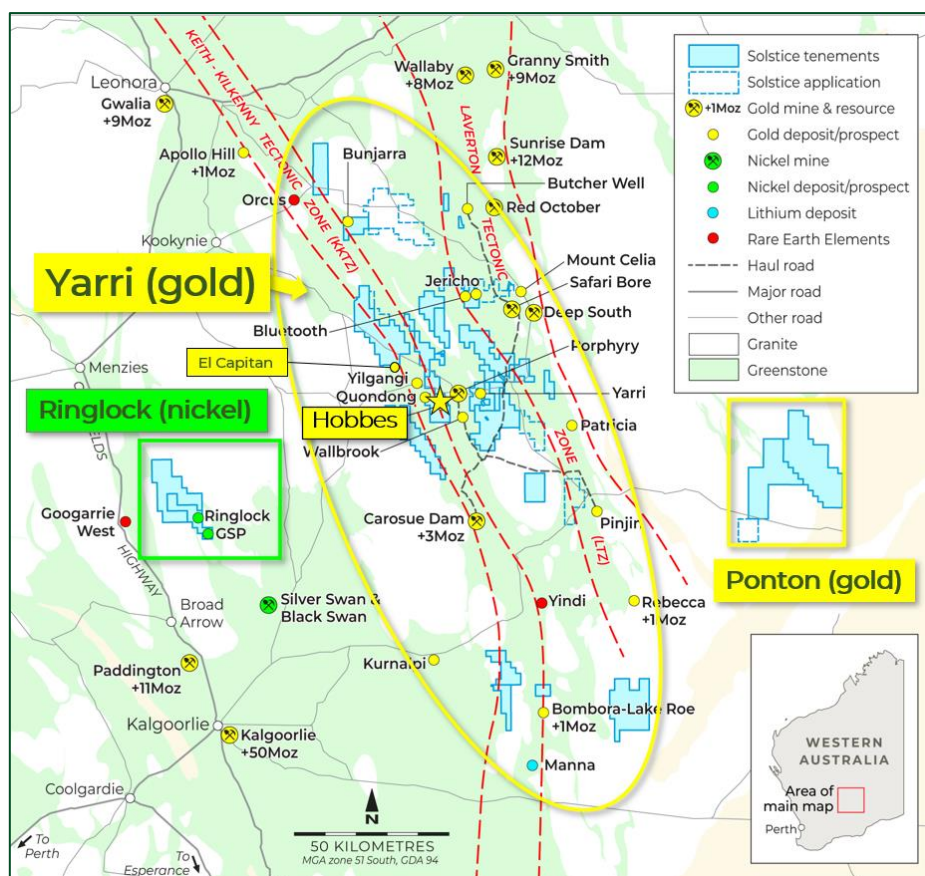


Figure 3: Solstice's Eastern Goldfields Projects

About Hobbes Gold Project

The Hobbes Gold Project is close to established mining and haul road infrastructure approximately 5km southwest of the Porphyry Mining Centre (Figure 4), where Northern Star operates open-pit and underground gold mines and is hauling material to its Carosue Dam mill located 36km to the south. The area hosts gold mineralisation in both felsic intrusive and vein settings, including Nexus Minerals' 175,000oz⁴ Crusader-Templar gold deposit approximately 10km to the southeast of Hobbes, and the Quandong and Yilgangi line of deposits to the northwest. The Company recently completed a pit-constrained Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) at the Hobbes Gold Project comprising 4.6Mt at 1.2g/t Au for 177,000 ounces of gold. High level economic criteria were applied to the resource which was reported at a 0.6g/t Au cut-off and constrained within an A\$2,500/oz optimised pit shell. The MRE has both supergene and fresh rock components, with supergene gold in a flat-lying blanket up to 1km in strike, 400m width and in places up to 30m thick. Fresh rock gold mineralisation sits in multiple west-dipping fault-controlled lodes in intermediate volcanic or metasedimentary rocks.

⁴ Refer to ASX: NXM 26 April 2023

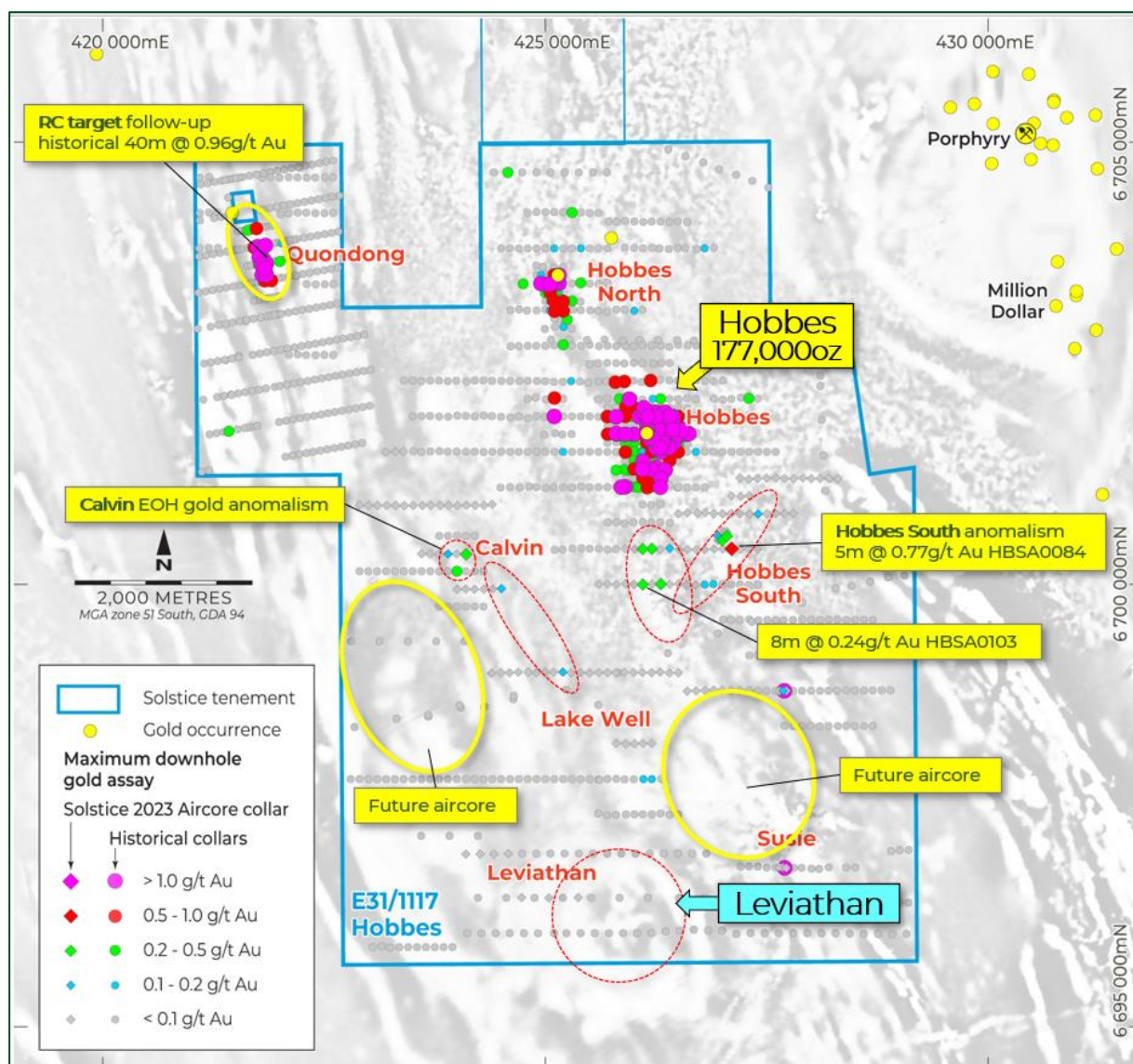


Figure 4: Location map of Hobbes Licence on aeromagnetic image, showing peak downhole gold assays², the location of the Hobbes MRE, and the Leviathan REO Prospect.

Hole ID	Drill Type	Sample Type	GDA94, Zone 51S		Elev (metres)	Total Depth (metres)	Dip (degrees)
			East UTM	North UTM			
LVNAC0188	aircore	downhole	425678	6696456	344	23	-90
LVNAC0189	aircore	downhole	425600	6696459	344	23	-90
LVNAC0190	aircore	downhole	425446	6696460	344	27	-90
LVNAC0191	aircore	downhole	425278	6696461	344	36	-90
LVNAC0192	aircore	downhole	425120	6696465	345	60	-90
LVNAC0193	aircore	downhole	425757	6696458	344	20	-90
LVNAC0194	aircore	downhole	426003	6696458	344	16	-90
LVNAC0195	aircore	downhole	426342	6696460	346	20	-90
LVNAC0196	aircore	downhole	426677	6696464	348	17	-90
LVNAC0197	aircore	downhole	426793	6696270	347	29	-90
LVNAC0198	aircore	downhole	426641	6696260	347	43	-90
LVNAC0199	aircore	downhole	426471	6696246	346	18	-90
LVNAC0200	aircore	downhole	424879	6696265	349	69	-90
LVNAC0201	aircore	downhole	425040	6696286	347	77	-90
LVNAC0202	aircore	downhole	425201	6696261	345	46	-90



Hole ID	Drill Type	Sample Type	GDA94, Zone 51S		Elev (metres)	Total Depth (metres)	Dip (degrees)
			East UTM	North UTM			
LVNAC0203	aircore	downhole	425360	6696271	344	34	-90
LVNAC0204	aircore	downhole	425515	6696267	344	25	-90
LVNAC0205	aircore	downhole	425682	6696258	344	20	-90
LVNAC0206	aircore	downhole	425841	6696265	343	15	-90
LVNAC0207	aircore	downhole	424881	6696661	345	68	-90
LVNAC0208	aircore	downhole	425037	6696660	344	68	-90
LVNAC0209	aircore	downhole	425201	6696663	345	32	-90
LVNAC0210	aircore	downhole	425366	6696662	345	31	-90
LVNAC0211	aircore	downhole	425520	6696661	344	24	-90
LVNAC0212	aircore	downhole	425678	6696659	343	22	-90
LVNAC0213	aircore	downhole	425835	6696659	344	22	-90
LVNAC0214	aircore	downhole	425998	6696661	346	20	-90
LVNAC0215	aircore	downhole	426156	6696660	346	16	-90
LVNAC0216	aircore	downhole	426318	6696661	346	16	-90
LVNAC0217	aircore	downhole	426466	6696655	346	13	-90
LVNAC0218	aircore	downhole	426640	6696659	347	17	-90
EDAB15	RAB	historical EOH	426997	6696088	347	14	-90
EDAB16	RAB	historical EOH	426837	6696088	347	26	-90
EDAB17	RAB	historical EOH	426677	6696098	347	14	-90
EDAB18	RAB	historical EOH	426517	6696088	346	42	-90
EDAB19	RAB	historical EOH	426357	6696078	345	56	-90
EDAB20	RAB	historical EOH	426197	6696058	345	31	-90
EDAB21	RAB	historical EOH	426037	6696058	344	14	-90
EDAB23	RAB	historical EOH	425717	6696058	344	21	-90
EDAB24	RAB	historical EOH	425557	6696058	344	23	-90
EDAB25	RAB	historical EOH	425397	6696058	345	39	-90
EDAB26	RAB	historical EOH	425237	6696058	346	60	-90
EDAB27	RAB	historical EOH	425097	6696058	347	60	-90
EDAB28	RAB	historical EOH	424917	6696058	348	76	-90
EDAB29	RAB	historical EOH	424757	6696058	349	65	-90
EDAB30	RAB	historical EOH	424597	6696058	348	45	-90
EDAB31	RAB	historical EOH	424437	6696058	347	70	-90
EDAB32	RAB	historical EOH	424277	6696058	347	66	-90
EDAB34	RAB	historical EOH	426817	6696958	346	33	-90
EDAB35	RAB	historical EOH	426657	6696958	346	33	-90
EDAB37	RAB	historical EOH	426337	6696958	347	51	-90
EDAB38	RAB	historical EOH	426177	6696958	347	48	-90
EDAB39	RAB	historical EOH	426017	6696958	346	24	-90
EDAB40	RAB	historical EOH	425857	6696958	344	40	-90
EDAB41	RAB	historical EOH	425697	6696958	342	26	-90
EDAB42	RAB	historical EOH	425537	6696958	343	56	-90
EDAB43	RAB	historical EOH	425377	6696958	344	41	-90
EDAB44	RAB	historical EOH	425217	6696958	344	60	-90
EDAB45	RAB	historical EOH	425057	6696958	344	66	-90
EDAB46	RAB	historical EOH	424897	6696958	345	74	-90
EDAB47	RAB	historical EOH	424737	6696958	346	66	-90
EDAC23	aircore	historical EOH	425837	6696458	344	18	-90
EDAC24	aircore	historical EOH	425517	6696458	344	40	-90

Table 2: Details of aircore drillholes completed this program, and details of selective EOH resampling of historical drillholes.



Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements, guidance, forecasts, estimates, prospects, projections or statements in relation to future matters that may involve risks or uncertainties and may involve significant items of subjective judgement and assumptions of future events that may or may not eventuate (**Forward-Looking Statements**). Forward-Looking Statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "anticipate", "estimates", "will", "should", "could", "may", "expects", "plans", "forecast", "target" or similar expressions and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production and expected costs. Indications of, and guidance on future earnings, cash flows, costs, financial position and performance are also Forward-Looking Statements.

Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-Looking Statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change, without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretation of current market conditions. Forward-Looking Statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance.

No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made by Solstice that any Forward-Looking Statement will be achieved or proved to be correct. Further, Solstice disclaims any intent or obligation to update or revise any Forward-Looking Statement whether as a result of new information, estimates or options, future events or results or otherwise, unless required to do so by law.

Compliance Statement

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Nick Castleden, a competent person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Castleden is an employee of Solstice Minerals Limited. Mr Castleden has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Castleden consents to the inclusion in this release of the new Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

Previously Reported Results

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Estimates of Mineral Resources is extracted from the ASX announcements (**Original Announcements**) 23 August 2023 ("Follow-up Drilling Underway at Leviathan REO Target"), 3 July 2023 ("Drilling Delivers REO Results up to 0.97% & New Au Anomalism"), 22 March 2023 ("Robust Maiden Gold Mineral Resource at Hobbes"), 8 December 2022 ("Final Diamond Drill Assay Results Return 20m at 3.25g/t at Hobbes Gold Prospect, Yarri Project"), 15 November 2022 ("Diamond Drilling Returns Encouraging Primary Gold Intercepts at the Hobbes Gold Prospect, Yarri Project"), 8 September 2022 ("Significant Gold Mineralisation in RC Drilling at Hobbes") and 14 March 2022 ("Prospectus") which are available at www.solsticeminerals.com.au. Solstice confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Original Announcements and, in the case of Estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the Original Announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. Solstice confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.



Appendix 1: Leviathan Aircore – Table 1 (JORC Code, 2012)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.</i>	Historical Drilling Previous operators of the Hobbes Licence have sampled using Rotary Air Blast (RAB), Aircore (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling (DD). Drilling has been completed over a number of programs and varied spacings of holes and drill lines. Sampling is assumed to have been via conventional industry standards, i.e. spear sampling for RAB, 1/8 riffle splitting for RC and half core for DD. Solstice Drilling For Aircore drilling, every 1m sample was ground-dumped and a composite or single metre sample collected with a spear and placed into a clean pre-numbered calico sample bag. Samples were ground dumped in rows of 20. For composite samples, proportional amounts of material were collected from each sample pile to create the composite. All sampling was undertaken by Solstice staff.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Historical Drilling Measures taken by OreCorp to ensure sample representivity are the same as Solstice. Measures taken by other previous operators are unknown. Solstice Drilling A QAQC sample is inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 primary samples (CRM or Blank QAQC sample), also field Duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1 in 25 Primary samples. Appropriate certified reference materials (CRMs) were supplied by Geostats Pty Ltd and suitable Blank material was also sourced from Geostats Pty Ltd. Analysis of QAQC samples inserted by the Company is undertaken to monitor sample representivity and independent laboratory conditions. The CRMs used by the Company are grade and matrix matched as close as possible to interpreted geology. The laboratory (Intertek) also performed its own internal checks including insertion of pulp duplicate, standard, and repeat samples as required. For aircore drilling, Duplicate samples were collected at the drill site and inserted into the sample stream at a frequency of 1 in 25 Primary samples. The Duplicates were collected with a spear in the same fashion as the Primary samples.
	<i>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 (eg '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.</i>	Historical Drilling Sample collection and assaying by OreCorp was the same as Solstice. Samples by other previous operators were collected at various intervals ranging between 0.1m–5.0m, although the majority of samples were taken on 1m intervals. Assaying is conducted by recognised assay laboratories, including Genalysis and Intertek, although information about assay procedures have not been provided by the previous operators. Only RC and DD holes have been downhole surveyed. Solstice Drilling For aircore drilling each 1m sample was collected from a cyclone into a plastic bucket and laid out on a cleared area of ground in rows of 20 samples. Each 1m sample was sampled with a spear to create an 8m composite within the transported cover or 4m composite sample in



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</i>	the oxidised basement, and a single 1m sample for the end-of-hole (EOH). Each composite or EOH sample was approximately 1.5-2.5kg total mass.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<i>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).</i>	Historical Drilling Over the history of the Hobbes area there has been a total of 986 holes totalling 51,810.7m of drilling which includes Rotary Air Blast (RAB), 307 holes for 9,774m, Aircore (AC), 587 holes for 28,789m, Reverse Circulation (RC), 85 holes for 10,461m, DD 7 holes for 2,786.7m The RAB drillhole depths range from 2m to 82m down hole, with an average depth of 31.8m down hole. The AC drillhole depths range from 8m to 140m down hole, with an average depth of 49.0m down hole. The RC drillhole depths range from 16m to 288m down hole, with an average depth of 123.1m down hole. For the project, DD drillhole depths range from 99.5m to 606.5m, with an average depth of 398.1m. Minor structural information was available regarding core orientation. Solstice Drilling Aircore drilling was undertaken by an independent contractor, Raglan Drilling, using a custom built, truck mounted drill rig. The drill string comprised 6m rods with a 3.5 inch Harlsan aircore bit. Each hole was drilled to blade-refusal, and on rare occasions a hammer and face-sampling button bit were used to penetrate more indurated layers in the transported cover material. Each drillhole was supervised by a Solstice geologist.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Historical Drilling Sample recoveries were estimated by OreCorp using the same methodology as Solstice. Sample recoveries during other historical drilling process are unknown, however it is assumed the operators used standard industry practices of the period to record and assess core and chip sample recovery. Solstice Drilling The aircore sample recoveries for each metre were visually assessed and estimated to be within industry acceptable standards. Moisture content was recorded in drill logs.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Historical Drilling Measures taken by OreCorp to maximise sample recovery and ensure representivity were the same as Solstice. Measures taken by other previous explorers to maximise sample recovery and ensure representivity are not recorded in historical reports. It is assumed that industry standard measures applicable at the time of drilling were implemented. Solstice Drilling Minimal water was encountered in aircore drilling, with >95% of samples having almost no moisture content. The aircore drill rig utilised an onboard 350psi compressor with 750cfm air pack, which provided very dry and representative samples with good recovery.
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to</i>	Historical Drilling No sample bias has been observed in data from historical reports reviewed by Solstice.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	The Competent Person is satisfied that the drill sample recoveries have been adequately assessed and are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation. Solstice Drilling No relationship is apparent in the aircore data between sample recovery and grades, and therefore no bias is inferred.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	Historical Drilling Drill core and chip samples have been geologically logged by previous operators. Where available, geological log data is currently limited to lithology, grain size, texture and colour only. Solstice geologists undertook re-logging of chips and core from historical drilling to improve detail of early geological logging. Collection of pXRF data from historical RC drill sample pulps is also undertaken to provide a lithogeochemical dataset across the Hobbes Prospect. The Company is actively working to import more geological information from historical reports. The Competent Person is satisfied that the logging detail and quality is appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation. Solstice Drilling The aircore drilling has been conducted as a reconnaissance phase of exploration and is not considered suitable for use in any Mineral Resource Estimation.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Historical Drilling Logging historically was primarily qualitative. Solstice Drilling Logging of aircore drill samples included lithology, alteration, sulphide mineralisation and structure fabric. Transported cover and regolith types were also defined. The logging is considered appropriate for this reconnaissance phase of exploration.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	Historical Drilling All OreCorp drillholes were fully logged. Based on inspection of reports and available log data, all drillholes by other previous explorers are believed to have been logged in full. Solstice Drilling The aircore drillhole samples are logged from surface to the EOH in summary format with EHO chip samples collected in chip trays for archive and future reference. Geological events such as bottom of transported cover, base of complete oxidation, water table, and top of fresh rock are also recorded. The logging is considered appropriate to this phase of exploration.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Historical Drilling Sampling of drill core was by half core techniques where the DD core was cut in half with half core then removed from the core box for assaying. Solstice Drilling No core is collected during aircore drilling.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Historical Drilling RC samples were collected on the rig using riffle splitters. No information is available on sample moisture. Solstice Drilling



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The aircore drill samples were spear sampled from piles laid out on the ground at the drill site. The majority of samples were collected dry, with very few (<2%) collected wet.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Historical Drilling Sample preparation and methodology by OreCorp was the same as Solstice. The precise sample preparation technique used by other previous explorers is unknown but is assumed to have followed appropriate industry standard techniques at the time of analysis. Solstice Drilling For aircore drilling 8m and 4m composites were collected from the transported cover and oxidised basement, respectively, plus individual 1m EOH samples routinely collected. Each sample was collected with a spear. These are standard industry practices for this reconnaissance phase of exploration. The samples were sent to independent laboratory, Intertek, where samples were oven dried at 100C, crushed and pulverised to 85% of total sample passing 75µm, using the SP03 or SP05 methods. The nature and quality of the sample preparation are considered appropriate.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Historical Drilling QAQC procedures by OreCorp were the same as Solstice. Detailed QAQC procedures are unknown for other previous explorers but are assumed to have been appropriate to maximise representivity of samples collected. Solstice Drilling On site, field Duplicate samples are taken at a rate of 1 in 25 Primary samples based on the Company's QAQC procedures, which requires either a CRM, Blank or Duplicate be inserted in the sample stream at least every 20th Primary sample. The CRMs used by the Company are sourced from Geostats Pty Ltd and Oreas™ and are of gold grade and matrix that matched as close as possible to the interpreted geology. At the laboratory stage, internal QAQC pulp duplicates are taken at a rate of 1 in 28 by Intertek. Appropriate CRM material is also inserted and assessed by Intertek for internal laboratory QAQC.
	<i>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.</i>	Historical Drilling Sample representivity measures by OreCorp were the same as Solstice. Measures taken historically to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected is poorly documented by other previous explorers. Some close-spaced and scissor-hole drilling was conducted to test near surface mineralisation with results showing good continuity between holes. Solstice Drilling Field Duplicate samples were collected during aircore drilling and inserted into the sample batches to check and ensure representivity of sample methods. Pulp repeats and element repeats for all sample types are undertaken by Intertek at the laboratory. The QAQC field Duplicate sample data are evaluated by Solstice's independent database manager, Geobase Pty Ltd, and these showed satisfactory reproducibility.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes collected by OreCorp were the same as Solstice. Historical Drilling sample sizes, although not documented by other previous explorers, are assumed appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Solstice Drilling Sample mass for aircore drilling of nominally 1.5-3kg for each sample are considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Historical Drilling Information about assay laboratories has been reviewed by Solstice, and exploration reports typically indicate Genalysis and Intertek laboratories in Maddington as the laboratory used for routine assay. The laboratory procedure and assaying are assumed to have been appropriate. Multi-element and occasionally rare earth oxide analysis has been carried out at times by some historical operators, mostly as end of hole (EOH) analysis in reconnaissance RAB and aircore drilling. Historical rare earth element results are recorded in 41 samples from selected AC holes (EDAC1, 3, 5-8, 11, 13-14, 16-22, 24-31) as part of a multi-element suite. Selected samples from the top 4m of saprolite and an end-of-hole sample were collected and assayed for Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Mn, Bi, Al, Ca, K, Mg, Ni, P, S, Sr, Ti, and V by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-OES) at ALS in Perth, and for Sb, As, Ba, Br, Ce, Cs, Cr, Co, Eu, Au, Hf, Ir, Fe, La, Lu, Mo, K, Rb, Sm, Sc, Se, Ag, Na, Ta, Te, Zn, Th, Sn, W, U, Yb, and Zr by neutron activation analysis (NAA) at Becquerel Laboratories in NSW (Refer to Geological Survey of Western Australia Open File Report A59713). Solstice Drilling Laboratory assaying for all drill sample types is undertaken by Intertek, an ISO 9001 certified laboratory. All sample types are subjected to the lead collection Fire Assay technique which uses a 50g charge with an ICP-MS finish and is considered to provide near total gold recovery. The nature and quality of the procedures and assaying techniques at the laboratory are considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation. The multi-element and Rare Earth Element analysis is done by a Four Acid digestion, considered near total dissolution of almost all mineral species, with measurement by ICP-MS or ICP-OES depending on the element. XRD mineral species determination is by XRDQual – a qualitative analysis method of determining the different mineral species in drilling samples. Intertek holds various International Standards Organisation (ISO) certifications, and the laboratory procedures are considered standard industry practice.
	<i>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.</i>	Historical Drilling No geophysical, spectrometer or handheld XRF instruments were noted by previous explorers as used to determine any mineral or element concentrations. Collection of handheld XRF data from historical RC drill sample pulps is being undertaken by Solstice to provide a lithogeochemical dataset across the Hobbes Prospect to be used in development of a geological model. Solstice Drilling For aircore samples no geophysical tools were used in the field in determining any analysis.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates,</i>	Historical Drilling



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	QAQC procedures by OreCorp were the same as Solstice. Historical information about the nature of QAQC procedures is limited in reports by other previous explorers reviewed by Solstice. Solstice Drilling During aircore drilling field Duplicates were taken on site for samples using the same method as the Primary sample (i.e. spear) from piles laid out on the ground. At the laboratory Intertek also performed internal checks including insertion of pulp duplicates, standards, and repeats as required. Internal screen checks are also performed to ensure the mass percent passing 75µm is consistently high.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Historical Drilling Consultants and technical personnel at Solstice have visually verified the significant intersections in chips and DD core and results to date from the Prospect area. Solstice Drilling The assay results for significant gold and REE intercepts have been checked by Solstice's independent database manager, Geobase Pty Ltd, as well as internal Solstice geologists. Assay results have been checked against sample chip trays and geological logs. The DD drill core samples have been checked against significant intersections to verify host rock and alteration.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Historical Drilling No twin hole drilling has been undertaken on the Prospect area. Solstice Drilling No twinned AC, RC or DD holes have been drilled by Solstice.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Historical Drilling Data collection by OreCorp was the same as Solstice. Depending on the age of the drilling, previous operators have collected data either in paper form or electronically. No historical database is available. The data is compiled from supplied data and data extracted from the Western Australian Mineral WAMEX database, validated by independent data management company, Geobase Pty Ltd. The subsequent compiled dataset is exported into appropriate formats for use by the Company. Solstice Drilling The primary lithological data for aircore, RC and DD drilling is collected by a Company geologist in the field recording it on a paper log sheet or directly into a database logging sheet on a Toughbook laptop. Data is entered onto pre-defined MS Excel based log sheets following the Company's documented internal geological protocols and procedures manual. Validation measures for the field data is built into the log sheets. Sample logs are recorded on paper sheets in the field. Sample data is entered into the database from the sample sheets and provided to the database manager for alignment of assay data. Field data is backed-up each day with logs stored in the Company database hosted on a server. Field data is first verified by senior Company geologists and then sent electronically to Solstice's independent data management company, Geobase Pty Ltd, for incorporation into a Master Database. Geobase conducts several phases of field log data validation to ensure consistency and completeness. The subsequent validated and compiled dataset is exported into appropriate formats (MS Access and Micromine™) for use by the Company geologists.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Laboratory data is provided electronically to the Company and Geobase Pty Ltd and is validated and imported by Geobase into the Master Database. Data is supplied by Intertek as MS Excel spreadsheets and PDF certificates signed by the relevant laboratory manager.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Historical Drilling No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data collected by previous explorers and compiled by the Company. Solstice Drilling No adjustments or calibrations were made to any gold assay data for samples collected and presented by Solstice. Rare Earth Element results reported by Intertek in parts per million were converted to stoichiometric oxide (REO) using standard, publicly available element-to-oxide stoichiometric conversion factors.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<i>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.</i>	Historical Drilling The location of most drill collars has been recorded using a handheld GPS unit of an unknown accuracy. It is estimated an accuracy of +/-5 to 10m dependent on the age of the survey and GPS used. The accuracy of this system is unknown. Only the RC and DD holes have been down-hole surveyed. Solstice Drilling The location of aircore, RC and DD drill collars is recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS-Map unit with an accuracy of +/-3m, using MGA94 Zone 51 South. This method is considered appropriate for this phase of exploration drilling. Consulting surveyor, Lone Star Surveys, has undertaken a DGPS survey of RC and DD drillhole collars to provide data with accuracy to +/-0.01m. Downhole surveys were conducted by trained Raglan and Blue Spec Drilling personnel at every 30m for DD holes and immediately after the completion of every RC and DD hole using a REFLEX Sprint, North Seeking survey tool referenced to True North.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	All data is reported using the grid system MGA94 Zone 51 South.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	A digital terrane model (DTM) was created using the DGPS collar pickups of the 2021-2022 drilling. Historical hole collars were then draped onto the generated surface. The Prospect area relief is almost flat with very little elevation change in the areas drilled and sampled.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Historical Drilling Previous AC and RC drilling has been conducted on various drill spacings. Reconnaissance first-pass drilling was undertaken on 400m spaced drill lines with infill over prospective zones to 100m line spacing. The RC and DD drilling over the area of initial primary interest for Solstice was historically conducted on a nominal 100m x 50m grid. Solstice Drilling Aircore drilling was carried out on lines 200m apart and at a drill hole spacing of 160m. Local infill drilling to 80m spacing was carried out.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade</i>	The data spacing, distribution and geological understanding of mineralisation controls is sufficient for the estimation of Mineral Resources.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	The data spacing of 2023 aircore drilling is not sufficient to establish a Mineral Resource Estimate.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Historical Drilling Sample compositing by OreCorp used the same methodology as Solstice. It is not known if other previous explorers utilised composite sampling methods, but it is likely they did in the upper portion of RC holes, using the industry standard of 4m. Solstice Drilling For aircore drilling, 8m composites were collected in the transported cover material, then 4m composites were collected in the oxidised basement material. The 4m composite samples with >100ppb gold are subsequently re-sampled as 1m individual samples. Aircore drillholes with thick oxidised profiles over granitic or syenitic basement were also sampled as 8m composites for Four Acid multi-element and REE analysis.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Historical Drilling Reconnaissance aircore drilling by previous explorers was vertical. The RC drillholes were generally collared at -60 degrees dip with azimuth grid East, with only one historical RC (NHRC004) collared with an azimuth to grid West. DD drillholes (5 holes) were collared at -55 to -60 degrees dip and azimuth of 038, 090 and 270 degrees. Solstice Drilling All Aircore drillholes were vertical. The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate for the current geological interpretation of the mineralisation styles. See Appendix 1.
	<i>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.</i>	Historical Drilling No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the historical data at this point for drilling during reconnaissance stages on the project. Solstice Drilling No orientation-based sampling bias from various drill types has been identified in the data at this point.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Historical Drilling Chain of sample custody procedures by OreCorp were the same as Solstice. No information on sample security or chain of custody has been supplied or identified by Solstice in other historical reports. Solstice Drilling Chain of sample custody is maintained by Solstice personnel. Samples were collected in calico bags which were then secured in numbered polyweave bags. These were stored in Bulka bags at Edjudina Station homestead and then transported by a reputable commercial contractor, Hampton's Transport, directly to the Sykes Transport facility in Kalgoorlie for subsequent transportation to Perth. These facilities have lockable yards to maintain security prior to sample processing. Sample submission documents listing the batch number, sample number and order number accompany the samples at each stage and emailed directly to the laboratory managers. Samples are checked by Intertek to confirm receipt of all samples. If a discrepancy is noted, this is reported by the laboratory to Solstice.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Historical Drilling Solstice's review of previous sampling techniques and methodology indicate that it appears to have been conducted to industry standards applicable at the time of drilling. Solstice Drilling Solstice has not undertaken external audits, however a Cube Consulting Senior Geological Consultant visited Hobbes Prospect during the RC and DD drilling program in July 2022 to ensure appropriate QAQC protocols are in place. A review of Solstice's data from the 2021 and 2022 drill campaigns at Hobbes was undertaken by Cube Consulting with procedures and data considered adequate. Internal reviews by experienced senior geologists of sampling techniques and data confirm that sampling has been conducted to industry standards.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<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.</i>	The Hobbes Licence is located 150km northeast of Kalgoorlie and consists of a single tenement, E31/1117, owned by Solstice Minerals Ltd and Garry Warren Pty Ltd (GW). Solstice has earned an 80% equity in the tenement via sole funding \$500,000 (Phase 1 and 2) of expenditure over a 24-month period. Solstice must commence good faith negotiations with a view to executing a Joint Venture agreement with GW within 90 days from completion of a definitive feasibility study with respective interests as follows: • Solstice 80% • GW 20% There are no historical sites or environment protected areas on the tenement. Aboriginal cultural heritage surveys have been conducted over the drill sites by Nyalpa Pirniku Native Title Claimaints.
	<i>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.</i>	The tenement is in good standing and there are no known impediments to renewal of the tenement or to obtaining any licence to operate. An Extension application was granted to Solstice in early 2022 and the licence is valid to April 2027.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The project has an established exploration history with reported gold exploration dating back to 1979. Previous exploration within the area of historical tenement E31/597 was carried out by the following companies: • Pennzoil 1979-1980 • Yilgangi Gold 1981-1983 • Clackline Refractories Ltd 1984-1986 • Tectonic Resources 1987-1988 • Mt Kersey Mining NL 1991-1998 • Capricorn Resources 1992-1993 and 1997-1998 • Goldfields Resources 1993-1997 • Jindalee Resources 2002-2003 • Newcrest Mining 2003-2011



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- Renaissance Minerals 2012 -2015 - Crosspick Resources 2017-2018 - OreCorp Ltd 2018-2022
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Hobbes tenure straddles the Keith-Kilkenny Fault within the Edjudina Greenstone Belt of the Yilgarn Craton. The Edjudina Greenstone Belt within the vicinity of the licence area consists of basalt, dolerite, felsic-intermediate volcanics and minor ultramafic units. Within the Hobbes Licence area the Edjudina Greenstone Belt is intruded by numerous monzonites, syenite and felsic porphyries. The Leviathan REO prospect is hosted by a syenite and porphyritic granite complex that appears to have intruded an earlier monzonite body. Drilling is not sufficiently advanced to determine the boundaries of respective intrusions, although there are arcuate magnetic responses that may reflect intrusive margins. The Hobbes gold deposit appears to be situated on a major dilational jog associated with a number of volcanic and volcanoclastic rock units and a demagnetised zone. Hobbes gold mineralisation is interpreted to be located within a north-northwest trending package of intermediate volcanic rocks sandwiched between a high magnesian basalt hanging wall and rhyodacitic volcanic to volcanoclastic footwall package. The stratigraphic sequence dips steeply to the west and is offset by a series of broadly northeast trending, apparently strike-slip faults and a northwest striking internal fault. Gold mineralisation occurs as a shallow, sub-horizontal supergene blanket typically within the lower saprolite, overlying steeply dipping zones of primary gold mineralisation mainly hosted within the intermediate volcanic rocks. Two bounding faults, the North Boundary Fault (NBF) and subparallel South Boundary Fault (SBF) enclose a broader, strongly altered and demagnetised zone. The NBF and the smaller internal northwest striking fault appear to be an important control on higher grade primary gold mineralisation at the Hobbes Prospect. Most of the gold deposits in the region are hosted by granitoids, intermediate volcanics or Pig Well Graben sediments. Many deposits display a direct or spatial association with granitoids and NNW-SSE to N-S trending shears commonly localised along contact zones. The NE-SW trending shears/faults can also exert a control on gold mineralisation. For some deposits, like Porphyry the gold-bearing vein systems are horizontal to shallow-dipping stacked vein sets that are commonly interpreted to be linking structures between steeply dipping shears or thrusts. Many of the deposits plunge shallowly towards the south or southeast. Most of the deposits, including the mines, grade around 1.0-2.0 g/t Au. Major gold deposits and historic mining centres proximal to the E31/1117 tenement area include the Porphyry Gold Mine, Million Dollar, Wallbrook-Redbrook and the Yilgarn Mining Centre.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The Competent Person is satisfied that geological setting has been adequately considered and is appropriately described.
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.	See Appendix 1.
	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.	Not applicable, all information is included. The Competent Person is satisfied that drillhole information has been adequately considered, and material information has been appropriately described.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	Significant intercepts reported are down hole lengths only as there is not yet sufficient information available to confirm the orientation of mineralisation. True width is not known.
	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.	For gold intercepts, weighted averages were calculated using parameters of a 0.1ppm, 0.5ppm and 1.0ppm Au lower cut-off, minimum reporting length of 2m, maximum length of consecutive internal waste of 2m and the minimum grade of the final composite of 0.1ppm, 0.5ppm and 1.0ppm Au respectively. No upper cut-off grade has been applied. Short lengths of high-grade results use a nominal 1ppm Au lower cut-off, 2m minimum reporting length and 2m maximum internal dilution. For the aircore drilling significant gold assay results are reported above 100ppb with no averaging or dilution. The Rare Earth Element results reported by Intertek in parts per million were converted to stoichiometric oxide (REO) using standard, publicly available element-to-oxide stoichiometric conversion factors. Significant Rare Earth Element assays in reporting have included grades above 0.1% total Rare Earth oxide plus yttrium (TREOY). The TREOY is defined as CeO ₂ + Dy ₂ O ₃ + Er ₂ O ₃ + Eu ₂ O ₃ + Gd ₂ O ₃ + Ho ₂ O ₃ + La ₂ O ₃ + Lu ₂ O ₃ + Nd ₂ O ₃ + Pr ₆ O ₁₁ + Sm ₂ O ₃ + Tb ₄ O ₇ + Tm ₂ O ₃ + Yb ₂ O ₃ + Y ₂ O ₃ .
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalent values are not currently being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	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	Significant intercepts reported are down hole lengths only as there is insufficient information available to confirm the orientation of mineralisation. True width is not known.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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.</i>	Refer to figures in the body of text for plan maps of the location of relevant sample locations.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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.</i>	All currently known new gold and REE assay results are reported. All previous and historical drill assay data has been reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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.</i>	All relevant exploration data is shown on figures in the main body of text.
<i>Further work</i>	<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.</i>	The Company continues to interpret the data holistically and update the geological model to refine controls on gold mineralisation and prepare plans for further phased drill programs. Any further drilling within the Hobbes MRE area would include DD drill core and RC drilling to infill the high-grade mineralised zone, explore extensions of supergene mineralisation to the northeast and primary mineralisation to the northwest. Reconnaissance aircore drilling may continue in gold and REE prospective areas within the broader E31/1117 tenement and adjoining Yarri Project tenure.