

## Extensive, High Tenor Gold Anomalies Defined by Soil Sampling over the Cosmo Licence Group, Yarri Project

### Highlights

- UltraFine soil sampling completed over the Cosmo East Licences (E31/1173 & P31/2119) and Cosmo North Licence (E31/1244) has defined very promising gold-in-soil anomalism.
- A significant gold-in-soil anomaly up to 3km in strike and 0.9km in width, with a peak gold assay of **65.2ppb** has been defined at the **Granites Prospect**. Historical RAB drilling intersected 5m @ 1.94g/t gold from 9m, and 2m @ 1.18g/t gold from 68m in RC drilling within the Granites Prospect area.
- Two other important gold-in-soil anomalies with extensive >10ppb footprints have also been defined, including the **Jackknife North** (2km long and up to 0.5km wide, maximum **100ppb gold**) and **Jackknife South** (0.9km long and up to 0.6km wide, maximum **81ppb gold**) Prospects.
- Historical drilling within the Cosmo Licence Group has been very localised, with the majority of the defined anomalies untested by any drilling.
- The Cosmo Licence Group is within 15km of the Company's key Hobbes Gold Prospect where drilling is currently underway to support a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate.

Solstice Minerals Limited (**Solstice** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce very encouraging gold and multi-element assay results have been received for a recent soil sampling program over the Cosmo East (E31/1173 & P31/2119), and Cosmo North (E31/1244) Licences (which together with Cosmo (E31/1175) form the **Cosmo Licence Group** or the **Licences**), within the Yarri Project.

The Cosmo Licence Group is located approximately 150km northeast of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, within the Murrin Domain of the Kurnalpi Terrane of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton.

Encouraging initial reconnaissance UltraFine fraction (**UFF**) surface sampling in 2021 generated a significant gold-in-soil anomaly in the northwest of Cosmo (E31/1175). The recent UFF sampling extended the initial survey over the other licences within the Cosmo Licence Group.

Interpretation of the new results has defined three new significant and coherent >10ppb gold-in-soil anomalies:



- 1) The **Granites Prospect** is defined by an extensive 3km x 0.9km zone of significant gold anomalism up to 65.2ppb and correlates with nearby historical RAB drilling from the mid-1990s which returned 5m @ 1.94g/t gold from 9m. The bulk of the anomaly is not tested by any drilling.
- 2) The **Jackknife North Prospect** is defined as a zone of gold anomalism >10ppb up to 2km in strike and 0.5km in width with a peak assay of 100ppb gold. Localised historical RAB drilling completed in the mid-1990s in the area returned 4m @ 0.29g/t gold from 36m.
- 3) The **Jackknife South Prospect** is defined as a zone of gold anomalism >10ppb up to in 0.9km strike and 0.6km in width with a peak assay of 81ppb gold. Localised historical RAB drilling by BHP in the mid-1980s approximately 400m to the southwest of Jackknife South Prospect returned 2m @ 0.40g/t gold from 20m.

The Jackknife North and Jackknife South Prospects may represent a continuous anomalous zone. Less than 10% of the Prospect areas have been tested by historical drilling. The extent and tenor of the UFF gold-in-soil anomalism and the intersection of prospective structures within greenstone geology, combined with the historical drill results are extremely encouraging.

Follow-up work for the Cosmo Licence Group will include detailed geological and structural interpretation of airborne magnetic and radiometric data, as well as landform mapping. These results will assist with planning for an aircore drill program to test the gold mineralisation associated with historical drilling, as well as exploring the broader (as yet untested) areas of the UFF soil anomalies.

Solstice's Executive Director, Mr Alastair Morrison said:

*"The extensive surface soil anomalies, with up to 100ppb gold, associated with prospective lithological and structural hosts, combined with significant gold anomalism in historical drilling indicate that the Granites and Jackknife Prospects are quality exploration targets. Any gold discovery in the Cosmo Licence Group would complement and enhance the value of the Company's key Hobbes Gold Prospect, located only 15km to the south."*

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Executive Director.

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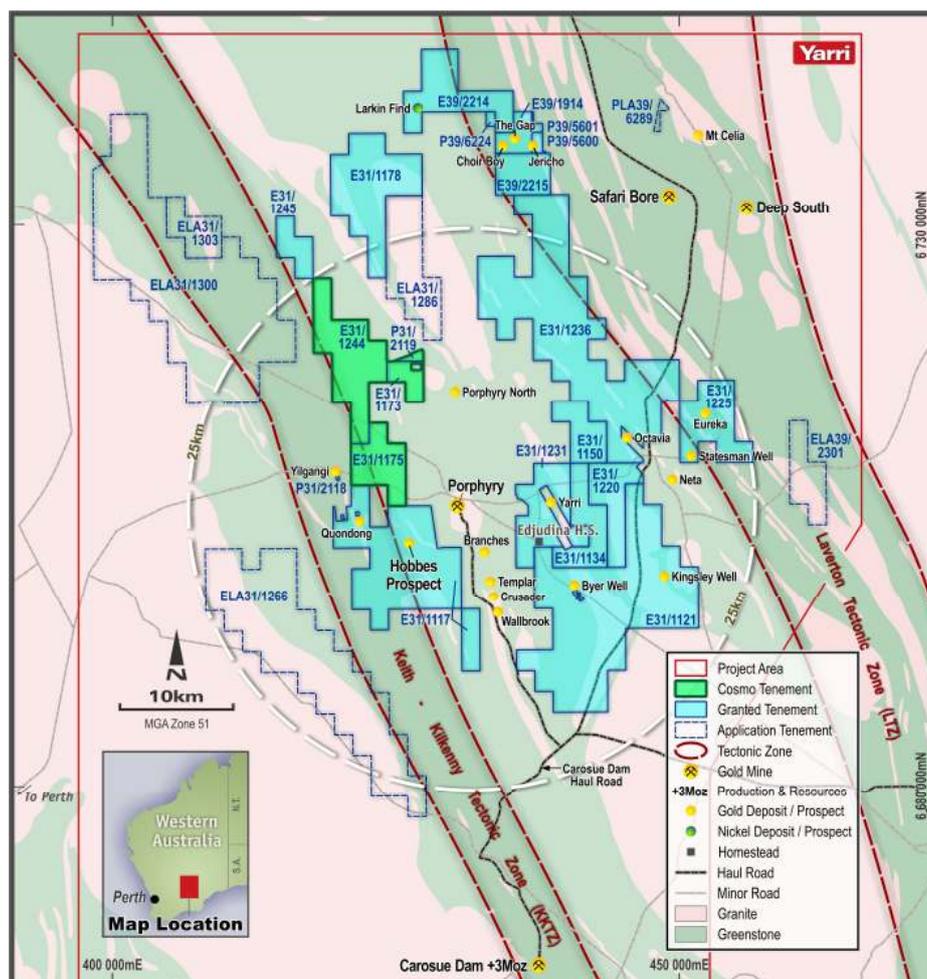
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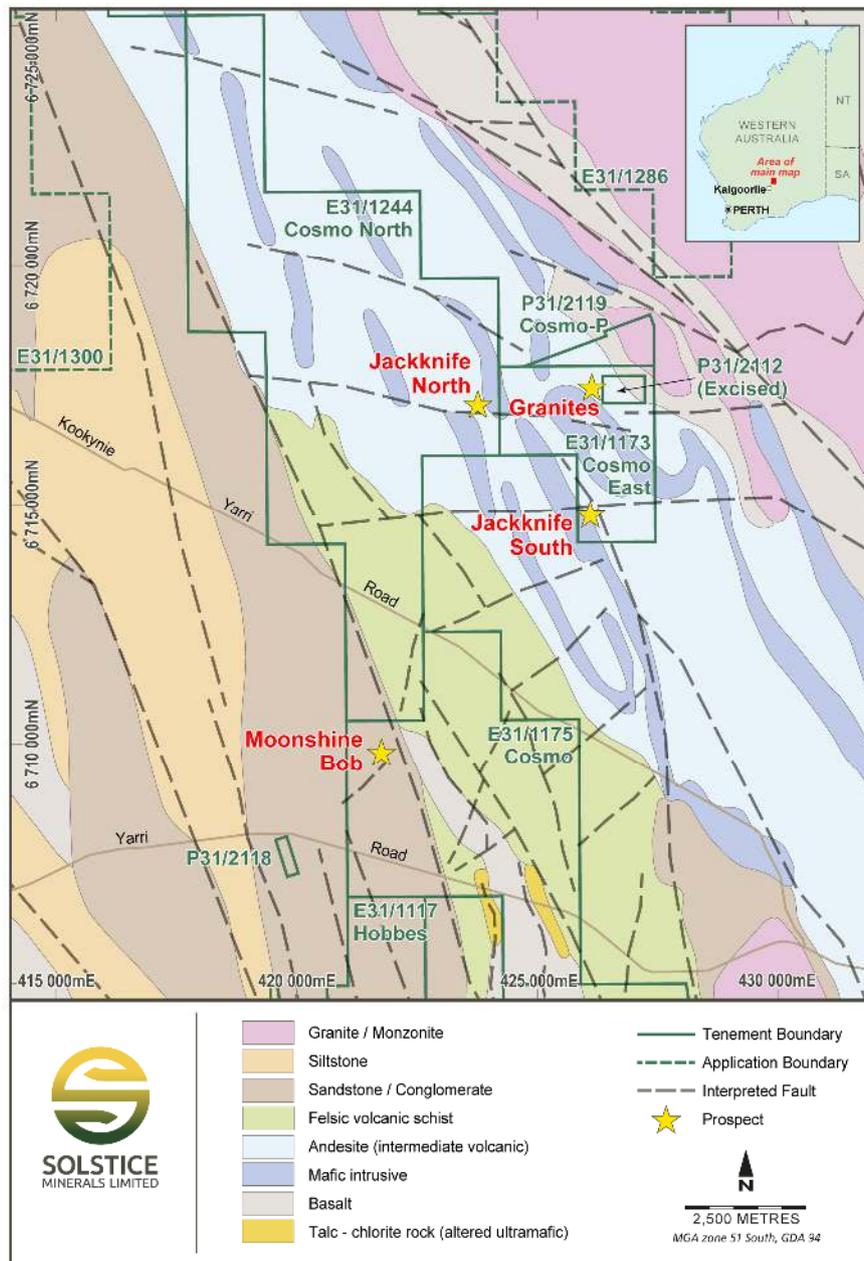
## Cosmo Licence Group (E31/1173, E31/1175, E31/1244 and P31/2119), Yarri Project

The Licences are located approximately 150km northeast of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, and are accessed via the Yarri and the Yarri-Kookynie Roads (**Figure 1**). They are approximately 12km northwest of Northern Star Resources' Porphyry Mining Centre, where the Porphyry, Enterprise, Margaret, and Million Dollar mines are located. The Licences are only 15km north-northwest of the Company's key Hobbes Gold Prospect, where drilling is currently underway and a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate is expected to be completed in Q4, 2022.



**Figure 1: Location map for the Cosmo Group of licences (E31/1173, E31/1175, E31/1244 and P31/2119), Yarri Project.**

The geology of the area (**Figure 2**) is dominated by a sequence of north-northwest trending intermediate volcanics and volcanoclastics, basalt, and felsic volcanic schists with lesser amounts of mafic intrusive (dolerite/gabbro). Granitic rocks are dominant in the northeast and southeast. Meta-sedimentary rocks including conglomerates, sandstones and siltstones occur in the west. The major Keith-Kilkenny Tectonic Zone (**KKTZ**) lies about 5km to the west and the Claypan Fault lies about 3km to the east. Most of the area comprises thin residual soils, except for a large drainage system that flows north to Lake Raeside on the east side of Cosmo North Licence (E31/1244), where there is a thick transported cover sequence.



**Figure 2: Regional interpreted geological map for the area surrounding the Cosmo Licence Group (E32/1173, E31/1175, E31/1244 and P31/2119), Yarri Project.**

### **Historical Work**

Soil sampling programs were initially undertaken by Mount Edon Gold Mines (Australia) Limited (**Mount Edon**) in 1994, with Goldfields Exploration completing a large program around the same time to identify regional gold anomalies. Follow up drilling was undertaken in the mid to late 1990s but was restricted to localised areas and in small, non-contiguous Exploration Licences.

More than 90 RAB holes were drilled by Mount Edon in 1995 within the Cosmo East Licences, over very localised areas in the southwest corner and the northeast corner, with a further 50 RAB holes and eight RC holes drilled within the excised P31/2112 (**Figure 3**). The RC drilling by Mount Edon targeted significant gold mineralisation identified in their earlier RAB drilling at the Granites Prospect.



Goldfields Exploration drilled 210 RAB holes in the Cosmo North Licence area between 1994 and 1996. A number of reconnaissance RAB holes were drilled by BHP, within the Jackknife South Prospect area, and by Pacific Mining Corporation, in the Granites Prospect area, in 1985 and 1996 respectively.

A total of 28 historical aircore holes on two regional lines were drilled on the Cosmo Licence (E31/1175) by Gutnick Resources NL in 1994 targeting palaeochannel gold mineralisation.

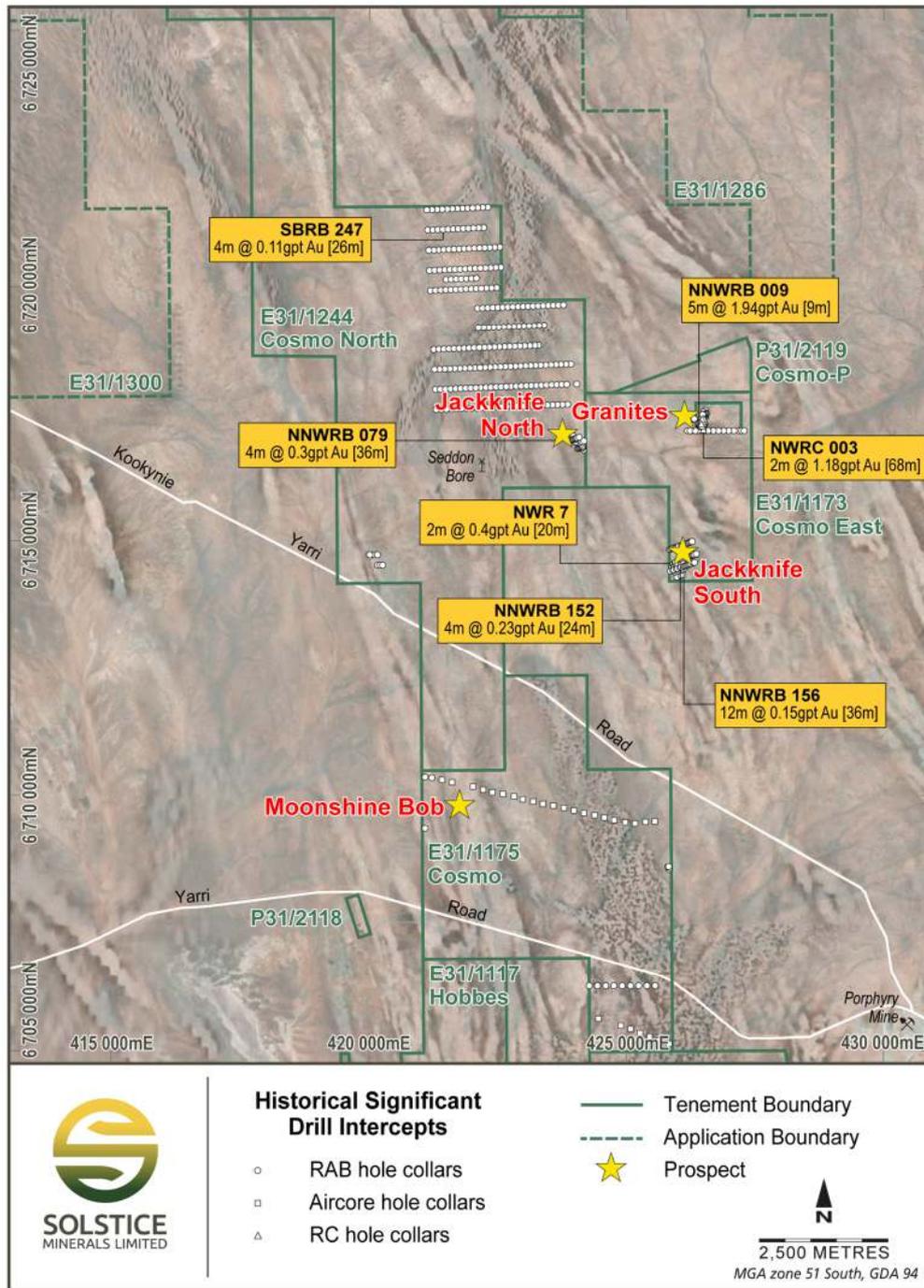
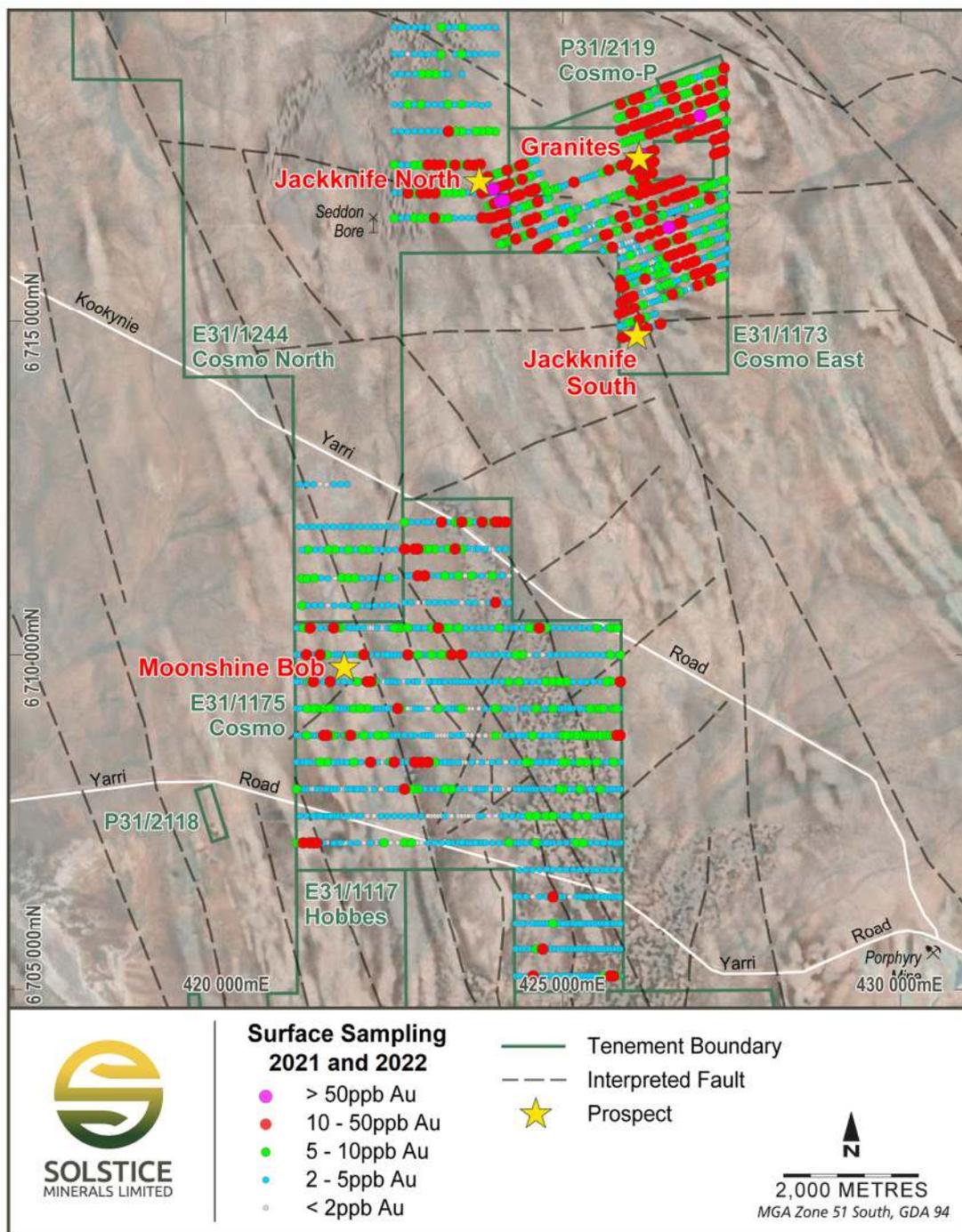


Figure 3: Location map for the significant results in historical drilling within the Cosmo Licence Group (E32/1173, E31/1175, E31/1244 and P31/2119), Yarri Project. The base layer is RTP1VD aeromagnetic data combined with satellite imagery.



### Previous Work by Solstice

During the second half of 2021 Solstice undertook systematic surface sampling of the Cosmo Licence (E31/1175) using the UFF sample methodology. This sampling typically covered areas of the Licence where the historical surface geochemistry data did not appear coherent or where there was limited and/or ineffective drilling coverage. Sampling was undertaken on a systematic grid of 400m x 100m (**Figure 4**).



**Figure 4: Map of UFF soil sample assay data for gold (ppb) for the Cosmo Licence Group overlain on RTP1VD aeromagnetic data plus satellite imagery.**



Several anomalous gold-in-soil zones in the north and west of the Licence were defined from the program (refer Solstice Prospectus dated 14 March 2022 available on the Company's website in ASX Announcements (**Prospectus**)). The peak gold value was 49.3ppb with continuous zones of gold anomalism (>10ppb) extending over multiple sample lines up to 1.8km in strike, particularly in the northwest which is now named the **Moonshine Bob Prospect**. Within the Prospect there are up to three consecutive samples >10ppb gold at 100m spacing with gold anomalism remaining open to the north and possibly extending into Solstice's Cosmo North Licence.

The anomalous gold-in-soil zones within the Cosmo Licence occur in residual soils generally striking northwest, subparallel to the adjacent KKTZ.

### **Results of Current Work**

A follow up surface sampling program comprising 928 soil samples was undertaken in mid-2022 over an area of approximately 16km<sup>2</sup> within the Cosmo Licence Group (**Figure 4**). Samples were collected at 50m x 200m and 100m x 400m spacing and focussed on the Cosmo East and the adjoining Cosmo North licence, where there were gaps in historical surface sampling and where historical drilling had identified anomalous gold mineralisation. Samples were assayed using the UFF method at LabWest. Refer to Appendix 1 for JORC Table 1 sampling details.

Seven samples returned assay results >50ppb defining the Granites, Jackknife North and Jackknife South Prospects.

### **Granites Prospect**

The Granites Prospect anomaly has a peak UFF gold-in-soil value of **65.2ppb gold**, against background values generally <5ppb gold (**Figure 5**).

The Granites Prospect is defined by a coherent zone of elevated gold values >10ppb gold that extends at least 3km along strike north-northwest and up to 0.9km in width (**Figure 5**). Additional elevated gold-in-soil anomalism of 57.2ppb gold occurs in the northwest, immediately west of the historical drilling, and 59.3ppb gold in the northeast of the broader Granites Prospect anomaly.

Gold anomalism is also supported by strong sympathetic multi-element anomalism including silver, bismuth, tin and lead, with weaker tellurium. The gold anomalism remains open to the southeast.

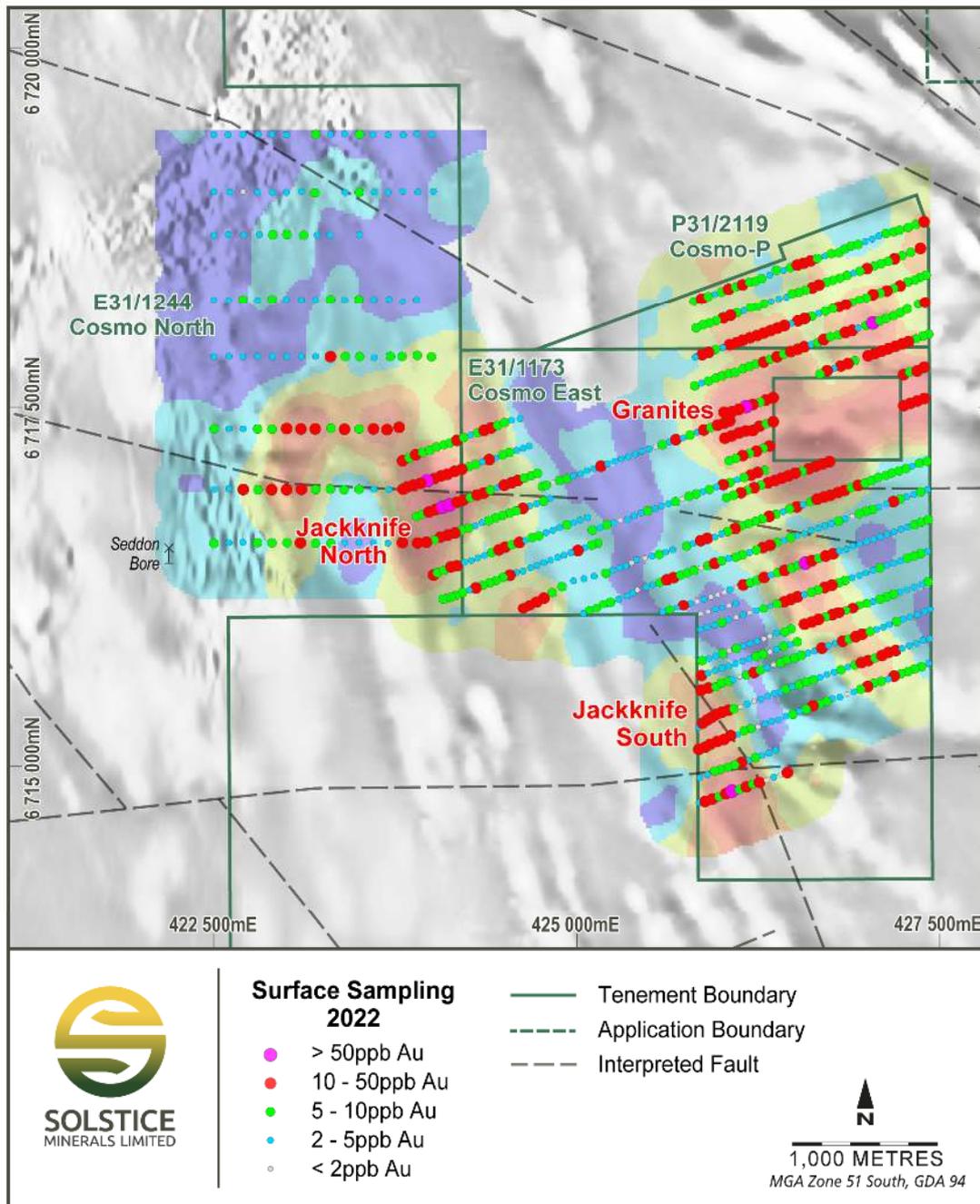
Historical surface soil sampling programs in the Granites Prospect area by Mt Edon were conducted at variable spacings of 25m x 400m and 25m x 100m comprising samples of the -6mm to +2mm soil fraction. A historical gold anomaly >10ppb gold is centred on the excised area of P31/2112 with up to 285ppb gold. Several other historical >100ppb gold soil results were also defined in the northeast and northwest of the Granites Prospect that closely correlate with the recent Solstice UFF gold assay results of 59.3ppb gold and 57.2ppb gold, respectively.

Mount Edon drilled a very localised RAB program in the Granites Prospect area with a best result of 5m @ 1.94g/t gold from 9m in NNWRB009, and followed up with an eight hole RC program in 1995 with a best result of 2m @ 1.18g/t gold from 68m in hole NWRC003. Geological mapping by Sons of Gwalia in 2001 identified a syenite intrusion coincident with the location of higher gold grades in drilling.

The gold-in-soil anomalism at the Granites Prospect is interpreted to be located along the margin of a syenite intrusion, emplaced in regional-scale north-northwest structures and adjacent to a cross-cutting east-west structure. This setting suggests the prospect holds significant potential for



economic gold mineralisation. Historical RAB and RC drilling has been limited, with the bulk of the gold anomaly defined by the Company's recent UFF work remaining untested by any drilling.



**Figure 5: Map of UFF soil sample assay data for gold (ppb) together with gridded gold (ppb) derived from ioGAS software over the Granites and Jackknife Prospects. The base layer is RTP1VD aeromagnetic data.**

### Jackknife North and Jackknife South Prospects

Significant UFF gold-in-soil anomalism defined by the Company as the Jackknife North and Jackknife South Prospects, appears to be a single anomalous zone truncated by tenement boundaries (*Figure 5*).



The Jackknife North Prospect anomaly comprises a peak assay of 100ppb gold within a 2km long by 0.5km wide envelope >10ppb gold. Several other subsidiary anomalous zones are located to the east and west of the north-northwest trending main zone.

Gold anomalism at the Jackknife North Prospect is located within andesitic volcanics and correlates with the intersection of an interpreted east-west fault offsetting a mafic intrusive. The geology typically comprises sheared intermediate volcanics with minor tourmaline bearing granitic intrusives.

Regional historical surface soil sampling over the main anomaly area defined results up to 316ppb gold, which correlate with the high-grade core identified by Solstice. Historical RAB drilling returned a best intercept of 4m @ 0.29g/t gold from 36m in hole NNWRB079. However, based on the orientation of the drill lines, it does not appear the drilling has effectively tested the anomaly.

The elevated gold values at Jackknife North Prospect are strongly supported by complementary tungsten anomalism.

The Jackknife South Prospect is defined by a peak sample assay of 81ppb gold within a 0.9km long by 0.6km wide zone of >10ppb gold, elongate along strike to the north-northwest (**Figure 5**). The gold anomaly remains open to the southeast and is associated with north-northwest and east-west oriented faults, within andesitic greenstone proximal to northwest striking mafic dolerite/gabbro intrusives.

Historical surface soil sampling results show isolated peaks of up to 112ppb gold within a >10ppb gold anomalous halo. Historical RAB drilling, approximately 350m to the southwest of the Jackknife South Prospect, returned a best result of 2m @ 0.40g/t gold from 20m in hole NWR7 and 4m @ 0.23g/t gold from 24m in hole NNWRB152 (**Figure 3**).

Less than 10% of the Jackknife North and Jackknife South Prospect areas have been drill tested and they offer significant opportunity for discovery of economic gold mineralisation.

### **Summary and Follow-up Plans**

The Company is very encouraged by the extensive, coherent and high tenor gold-in-soil anomalism identified from the UFF sampling over the Cosmo Licence Group.

Extensive gold anomalism up to 3km along strike and 0.9km wide, with multiple >50ppb gold assay results at the Jackknife North, Jackknife South and Granites Prospects indicates significant prospectivity exists in the Cosmo area. The recent results, using modern analytical techniques, correlate with the anomalous historical results and support the defined gold targets.

The favourable geological setting of the Prospects, including the confluence of north-northwest trending faults with east-west faults, granite-greenstone contacts, and mafic and syenitic intrusives highlight the inherent prospectivity for significant gold mineralisation.

Furthermore, historical shallow RAB and RC drilling in the area from the mid-1980s to mid-1990s, which defined a number of significant results, (5m @ 1.94g/t gold from 9m in RAB drilling and 2m @ 1.18g/t gold from 68m in RC drilling), supports the gold prospectivity of the area. The majority of each anomaly remains untested by drilling.

The Company will continue to evaluate the results and integrate with the historical exploration data and geology to rank the Prospects within the Company's portfolio for drill testing.



## **ABOUT SOLSTICE MINERALS LIMITED**

Solstice is a minerals exploration company with gold and base metal projects in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. Solstice has been listed on the Australian Securities Exchange since 2 May 2022 and trades under the code 'SLS'. The company is well funded with no debt. Solstice's key projects are the Yarri (including Hobbes gold prospect), Kalgoorlie (including Ringlock Dam nickel sulphide prospect), Yundamindra and Ponton projects.

### **Forward-Looking Statements**

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements, guidance, forecasts, estimates, prospects or projections 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.

### **JORC 2012 Competent Persons Statements**

The information in this release that relates to new Exploration Results for the Yarri Project is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Dr Mark Alvin, a competent person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Alvin is an employee and beneficial shareholder of Solstice Minerals Limited. Dr Alvin 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'. Dr Alvin consents to the inclusion in this release of the new Exploration Results for the Yarri Project in the form and context in which they appear.



The information in this announcement that relates to previous Exploration Results is extracted from the Solstice Prospectus dated 14 March 2022 (**Prospectus**) which is available at [www.solsticeminerals.com.au](http://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 Prospectus and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the previous Exploration Results in the Prospectus 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 Prospectus.



## Appendix 1: JORC Code Table 1 for Exploration Results – Yarri Project

### Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	<p><b>Solstice Minerals exploration</b></p> <p>Regional ultrafine fraction (UFF) soil sampling over broad areas of cover have been undertaken at Cosmo (E31/1175), Cosmo East (E31/1173 &amp; P31/2119) and Cosmo North (E31/1244) licences. Soil samples were collected in the field by removing any surface vegetation and topsoil and then digging down to a nominal depth of 10–20 cm from which the sample was taken. Samples for UFF analysis were sieved at the sample site in the field to -400 µm and approximately 250 g of material was collected. Each sample was geologically logged, and coordinates recorded.</p> <p><b>Historical drilling</b></p> <p>Previous operators in the Cosmo Licence Group area have sampled using rotary air blast (RAB), aircore (AC), and reverse circulation (RC) drilling. 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 and AC, 1/12 riffle splitting for RC.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p><b>Solstice Minerals exploration</b></p> <p>For surface UFF geochemistry sampling, a quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) sample was inserted at a rate of 1:20 primary samples, comprising a certified reference material (CRM). Appropriate CRMs were procured from Geostats Pty Ltd and Ore Research &amp; Exploration 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.</p> <p>The laboratory (LabWest) used for UFF soil sample analyses also performed its own internal checks including insertion of pulp duplicate, standard, and repeat samples as required.</p> <p><b>Historical drilling</b></p> <p>Measures taken by the previous operators to ensure sample representivity are unknown.</p>
	<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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	<p><b>Solstice Minerals exploration</b></p> <p>For UFF soil samples, approximately 250 g of -400 µm soil sample was collected and inserted in clean paper Minsam bags at the sample site. Soil samples were processed by the LabWest UFF-PE coded procedure to provide a -2 µm fraction subsample for gold and multi-element (50 elements) assay on the UFF. A 25 g subsample is analysed for gold content using aqua-regia digestion with determination by ICP-MS to achieve high recovery and low detection limits of 0.5 ppb Au. A complementary multi-element (50 elements) assay is undertaken with digestion by aqua-regia under high pressure and temperature in microwave apparatus with determination of analytes by ICP-MS/optical emission spectroscopy (OES).</p> <p><b>Historical drilling</b></p> <p>Samples were collected at various intervals ranging between 1 m and 5.0 m, although majority of the samples were taken on 1m intervals.</p>



		<p>Assaying was conducted by recognised assay laboratories, although information about assay procedures have not been provided by the previous operators.</p> <p>It is unknown whether the RC holes have been downhole surveyed.</p> <p>The Competent Person is satisfied that the aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report are appropriately assessed, and the sampling techniques are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.</p>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<p><i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i></p>	<p><b>Solstice Minerals exploration</b></p> <p>Solstice Minerals has not undertaken any drilling on the Cosmo Licence Group.</p> <p><b>Historical drilling</b></p> <p>Over the history of the Cosmo Licence Group, there has been a total of 459 holes drilled which includes 410 RAB holes, 42 AC holes, and 8 RC holes.</p> <p>The RAB drillhole depths range from 2 m to 92 m downhole, with an average depth of 19 m downhole.</p> <p>The AC drillhole depths range from 5 m to 66 m downhole, with an average depth of 40 m downhole.</p> <p>The RC drillhole depths range from 60 m to 80 m downhole, with an average depth of 60 m downhole.</p> <p>The Competent Person is satisfied that drilling techniques employed are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.</p>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p>	<p><b>Solstice Minerals exploration</b></p> <p>Solstice Minerals has not undertaken any drilling on the Cosmo Licence Group.</p> <p><b>Historical drilling</b></p> <p>Sample recoveries during the historical drilling process are unknown.</p>
	<p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p>	<p><b>Solstice Minerals exploration</b></p> <p>Solstice Minerals has not undertaken any drilling on the Cosmo Licence Group.</p> <p><b>Historical drilling</b></p> <p>Measures taken by 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.</p>
	<p><i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></p>	<p><b>Solstice Minerals exploration</b></p> <p>Solstice Minerals has not undertaken any drilling on the Cosmo Licence Group.</p> <p><b>Historical drilling</b></p> <p>No sample bias has been observed in data from historical reports reviewed by Solstice Minerals.</p> <p>The Competent Person is satisfied that the drill sample recoveries have been adequately assessed and are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.</p>
<b>Logging</b>	<p><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></p>	<p><b>Solstice Minerals exploration</b></p> <p>Soil samples collected for UFF analyses are geologically logged for regolith regime, landscape type, colour, texture, grain size, carbonate content, and quartz content.</p> <p>Geological logging is governed by Solstice's internal geological protocols and procedures governance document to ensure consistency between loggers.</p> <p>No Mineral Resource Estimation work has been undertaken.</p>



		<p><b>Historical drilling</b></p> <p>Drill samples have been geologically logged by previous operators. Geological data is currently limited to lithology only.</p> <p>Solstice Minerals is working to import more geological information from historical reports from the WAMEX database.</p>
	<p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography</i></p>	<p><b>Solstice Minerals exploration</b></p> <p>Logging is primarily qualitative in nature and is closely governed by Solstice Minerals standard geological protocols and procedures.</p> <p>Photographs are taken of the soil sample sites and of the relevant soil sample itself and are stored on the Solstice Minerals server.</p> <p><b>Historical drilling</b></p> <p>Historical logging by previous operators was primarily qualitative.</p>
	<p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p><b>Solstice Minerals exploration</b></p> <p>For UFF soil samples, 100% of samples are geologically logged. Every sample was logged in detail and assigned a primary (Lith1) and secondary (Lith2) lithology if required, and recorded in a database.</p> <p><b>Historical drilling</b></p> <p>All drillholes are believed to have been logged in full by previous explorers. The Competent Person is satisfied that the logging detail and quality is appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.</p>
<p><b>Subsampling techniques and sample preparation</b></p>	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p>	<p><b>Solstice Minerals exploration</b></p> <p>Not applicable, no drilling has been undertaken by Solstice Minerals.</p> <p><b>Historical drilling</b></p> <p>No diamond drilling has been undertaken in the Cosmo Licence Group.</p>
	<p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p>	<p><b>Solstice Minerals exploration</b></p> <p>Not applicable, no drilling has been undertaken by Solstice Minerals.</p> <p><b>Historical drilling</b></p> <p>Limited information is included in historical reports or drill sampling. Both RAB and AC are assumed to have been spear sampled. The RC samples are assumed to be collected at the rig using riffle splitters. No information is available on sample moisture.</p>
	<p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p>	<p><b>Solstice Minerals exploration</b></p> <p>For UFF soil samples, in the field the only preparation related to samples was screening with a sieve to -400 µm. This is considered a standard industry technique and is appropriate for this level of exploration. The UFF soil sample preparation undertaken at the laboratory by LabWest follows industry best practice for accredited facilities and is considered appropriate for the sample matrix type and analysis method. The sample preparation method has been developed in collaboration with CSIRO.</p> <p><b>Historical drilling</b></p> <p>The sample preparation technique used by previous explorers is unknown but is assumed to have followed appropriate industry standard techniques at the time of analysis. Reputable laboratories, such as Amdel and Genalysis, were used for historical sample analyses.</p>
	<p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p>	<p><b>Solstice Minerals exploration</b></p> <p>On site in the field a QAQC sample was inserted at a rate of 1:20 primary samples for soil sampling.</p> <p>The CRMs used by the Company are procured from Geostats Pty Ltd and Ore Research &amp; Exploration Pty Ltd and are grade and matrix matched as close as possible to interpreted geology.</p>



		<p>At the laboratory stage LabWest performed their own internal QAQC checks including insertion of standards, blanks and repeat samples as required.</p> <p><b>Historical drilling</b></p> <p>Detailed QAQC procedures are unknown for previous explorers but are assumed to have been appropriate to maximise representivity of samples collected.</p>																																																																																																																
	<p><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></p>	<p><b>Solstice Minerals exploration</b></p> <p>The LabWest laboratory used for UFF soil sample analyses performed checks including duplicate sub-samples, and repeat samples as required. The QAQC sample data are evaluated by Solstice's independent database manager, Geobase Pty Ltd, and these showed satisfactory reproducibility.</p> <p><b>Historical drilling</b></p> <p>Measures taken historically to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected is poorly documented by previous explorers.</p>																																																																																																																
	<p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p><b>Solstice Minerals exploration</b></p> <p>The UFF soil sample size of 250 g, collected by screening to -400 µm in the field, is considered appropriate for the -2 µm grain size of the fraction to be used for analysis at the laboratory.</p> <p><b>Historical drilling</b></p> <p>Sample sizes are not documented by previous explorers but are assumed appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation. The Competent Person is satisfied that the subsampling, sample preparation and quality control measures are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.</p>																																																																																																																
<p><b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b></p>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p>	<p><b>Solstice Minerals exploration</b></p> <p>LabWest laboratory was used for UFF soil sample assays and is a commercial, independent laboratory located in Perth, Western Australia. Soil samples were processed by the LabWest UFF-PE coded procedure to provide a -2 µm fraction subsample. A 25 g sample is analysed for gold content using aqua-regia digestion with determination by ICP-MS to achieve high recovery and low detection limits of 0.5 ppb Au. A complementary multi-element (50 elements) assay on the UFF is undertaken with digestion in aqua-regia under high pressure and temperature in microwave apparatus with determination of analytes by ICP-MS/OES.</p> <p>The LabWest multi-element analytes include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Element</th> <th>DL (ppm)</th> <th>Element</th> <th>DL (ppm)</th> <th>Element</th> <th>DL (ppm)</th> <th>Element</th> <th>DL (ppm)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ag</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>Cu</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>Na</td> <td>10</td> <td>Sr</td> <td>0.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Al</td> <td>10</td> <td>Fe</td> <td>100</td> <td>Nb</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>Ta</td> <td>0.01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>As</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>Ga</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>Ni</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>Te</td> <td>0.01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Au</td> <td>-</td> <td>Ge</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>P</td> <td>5</td> <td>Th</td> <td>0.02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ba</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>Hf</td> <td>0.02</td> <td>Pb</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>Ti</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Be</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>Hg</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>Pt</td> <td>1</td> <td>Tl</td> <td>0.02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bi</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>In</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>Rb</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>U</td> <td>0.02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ca</td> <td>10</td> <td>K</td> <td>10</td> <td>Re</td> <td>0.001</td> <td>V</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cd</td> <td>0.02</td> <td>La</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>S</td> <td>50</td> <td>W</td> <td>0.01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ce</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>Li</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>Sb</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>Y</td> <td>0.05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>Mg</td> <td>10</td> <td>Sc</td> <td>1</td> <td>Zn</td> <td>0.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cr</td> <td>2</td> <td>Mn</td> <td>2</td> <td>Se</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>Zr</td> <td>0.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cs</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>Mo</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>Sn</td> <td>0.1</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Historical drilling</b></p> <p>Information about assay laboratories has been reviewed by the Company, and exploration reports typically indicate Genalysis or Amdel laboratories in Kalgoorlie as the laboratory used for routine assay. The laboratory procedure and assaying are assumed to have been appropriate.</p>	Element	DL (ppm)	Element	DL (ppm)	Element	DL (ppm)	Element	DL (ppm)	Ag	0.01	Cu	0.2	Na	10	Sr	0.1	Al	10	Fe	100	Nb	0.05	Ta	0.01	As	0.5	Ga	0.05	Ni	0.5	Te	0.01	Au	-	Ge	0.05	P	5	Th	0.02	Ba	0.2	Hf	0.02	Pb	0.2	Ti	10	Be	0.05	Hg	0.01	Pt	1	Tl	0.02	Bi	0.01	In	0.01	Rb	0.1	U	0.02	Ca	10	K	10	Re	0.001	V	1	Cd	0.02	La	0.05	S	50	W	0.01	Ce	0.05	Li	0.5	Sb	0.01	Y	0.05	Co	0.2	Mg	10	Sc	1	Zn	0.2	Cr	2	Mn	2	Se	0.05	Zr	0.5	Cs	0.1	Mo	0.1	Sn	0.1		
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	<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>	<p><b>Solstice Minerals exploration</b></p> <p>For soil samples, no geophysical, spectrometer or handheld XRF instruments have been used to determine any element concentrations at this stage in the project.</p> <p><b>Historical drilling</b></p> <p>No geophysical, spectrometer or handheld XRF instruments were noted by previous explorers as used to determine any mineral or element concentrations.</p>
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	<p><b>Solstice Minerals exploration</b></p> <p>The Company's QAQC procedures are defined and governed by an internal geological protocol and procedure document to ensure consistency in application. A QAQC sample (CRM) was inserted in the sample stream in the field for soil sampling at a rate of 1:20 primary samples.</p> <p>Appropriate CRMs were procured from Geostats Pty Ltd and Ore Research &amp; Exploration Pty Ltd.</p> <p>Analysis of QAQC samples inserted by the Company is undertaken to monitor sample representivity and independent laboratory conditions. The analysis is undertaken by Solstice's independent database manager, Geobase Pty Ltd, and checked by the Company's geologists. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established.</p> <p>The laboratory (LabWest) also performed internal checks including insertion of pulp duplicates, standards, and repeats as required.</p> <p><b>Historical drilling</b></p> <p>Information about the nature of QAQC procedures is limited in historical reports by previous explorers reviewed by the Company.</p> <p>The Competent Person is satisfied that the quality of assay data and laboratory tests are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.</p>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	<p><b>Solstice Minerals exploration</b></p> <p>The assay results for significant gold results have been checked by the Company's independent database manager, Geobase Pty Ltd, as well as internal Company geologists.</p> <p><b>Historical drilling</b></p> <p>The Company has not been able to physically verify the significant intersections reported in historical results from the Cosmo Licence Group area. The data are available on the government website, and therefore, some independent verification and validation has been undertaken.</p>
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	<p><b>Solstice Minerals exploration</b></p> <p>The Company has not undertaken any drilling within the Cosmo Licence Group to date.</p> <p><b>Historical drilling</b></p> <p>No twin hole drilling is known to have been undertaken on the key prospects by previous explorers.</p>
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols</i>	<p><b>Solstice Minerals exploration</b></p> <p>For soil sampling, primary field data is collected on Samsung Galaxy tablet computers in the field, with QField software. Field data is exported from QField as a text file and then supplied to the independent database consultant (Geobase Pty Ltd) for validation, and if correct, uploaded to the Company's Master Database for use by technical staff. Data is stored on the Company's server and backed-up at regular intervals.</p> <p>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 the laboratory as MS Excel spreadsheets and PDF certificates signed by the relevant laboratory manager.</p>



		<p><b>Historical drilling</b></p> <p>Depending on the age of the drilling, previous operators have collected data either on paper form or electronically. No historical database is available.</p> <p>The data is compiled from supplied data and extracted from the Western Australian Mineral Exploration (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.</p>
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	<p><b>Solstice Minerals exploration</b></p> <p>No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data for samples collected by Solstice Minerals.</p> <p><b>Historical drilling</b></p> <p>No adjustments or calibrations are known to have been made to any assay data collected by previous explorers and compiled by the Company.</p> <p>The Competent Person is satisfied that the verification sampling and assaying have been completed adequately and are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.</p>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	<p><b>Solstice Minerals exploration</b></p> <p>The location of UFF soil samples has been recorded using a handheld 12-channel Garmin GPS-Map unit with an accuracy of <math>\pm 3</math> m. The GPS is connected to the Samsung Galaxy tablet and the coordinates are captured directly to QField sample spreadsheet. This method is considered appropriate for this phase of exploration sampling.</p> <p>No Mineral Resource Estimation work has been undertaken.</p> <p><b>Historical drilling</b></p> <p>The location of most drill collars is assumed to have been recorded using a handheld GPS unit of an unknown accuracy. It is estimated an accuracy of <math>\pm 5</math> m to 10 m exists in the historical data and is dependent on the age of the survey and GPS tool used.</p>
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	All geographic data is reported using the grid system MGA94 Zone 51S.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	<p>A Digital Terrain Model (DTM) was created from the Australian 1sec SRTM v1.0 DEM to provide topographic control where required. The quality of this data control is considered adequate for this phase of exploration.</p> <p>The relief over the Yarri Project area in general is almost flat with very little elevation change in the areas historically drilled and recently surface sampled.</p>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<p><b>Solstice Minerals exploration</b></p> <p>The Company's regional UFF soil sampling program has been undertaken at 400 m and 200 m line spacing and between 100 m and 50 m sample stations along lines.</p> <p><b>Historical drilling</b></p> <p>Previous drilling has been conducted on various drill spacings. Reconnaissance first-pass drilling was undertaken on 400 m spaced drill lines with 100m collar stations, with infill over prospective zones to 100 m line spacing with 40m collar spacing.</p>
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	The data spacing, distribution and geological understanding of mineralisation controls is not currently sufficient for the estimation of Mineral Resources.



	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	<p><b>Solstice Minerals exploration</b></p> <p>No sample compositing has been applied to UFF soil samples.</p> <p><b>Historical drilling</b></p> <p>Previous explorers have reported drill sample composite lengths including 1m, 2m, 4m and 5m.</p> <p>The Competent Person is satisfied that the location accuracy of data points and data spacing is adequate, and these and sample compositing are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.</p>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<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>	<p><b>Solstice Minerals exploration</b></p> <p>For UFF soil sampling the orientation of the long axis of the grid is interpreted to be broadly perpendicular to the strike of stratigraphy that is likely to host gold mineralisation.</p> <p>True mineralisation width is unknown at this time.</p> <p><b>Historical drilling</b></p> <p>Reconnaissance RAB drilling by previous explorers has typically been inclined at -60 dip and AC holes are typically vertical. The RC drillholes around the Granites Prospect were generally collared at -60° dip with azimuth grid north.</p>
	<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>	<p><b>Solstice Minerals exploration</b></p> <p>No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.</p> <p><b>Historical drilling</b></p> <p>No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the historical data at this point for historical drilling during.</p> <p>The Competent Person is satisfied that the orientation of data in relation to geological structures has been adequately considered and are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.</p>
<b>Sample security</b>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<p><b>Solstice Minerals exploration</b></p> <p>Soil samples were collected in Minsam paper bags which were then secured in numbered storage boxes. These boxes were stored onsite in the field, and then transported by Company employees from the field site to a reputable commercial transport contractor, Syke's Transport, in Kalgoorlie for subsequent transport to LabWest in Perth. The LabWest facility includes a lockable yard to maintain security prior to sample processing. Sample submission documents listing the batch number and sample number series accompany the samples at each stage. Samples are checked by LabWest to confirm receipt of all samples and check condition of the sample batch. If a discrepancy is noted, this is reported by the laboratory to the Company.</p> <p><b>Historical drilling</b></p> <p>No information on sample security has been supplied or identified by Solstice in historical reports.</p> <p>The Competent Person is satisfied that sample security has been adequately considered and is appropriate.</p>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<p><b>Solstice Minerals exploration</b></p> <p>The Company has not undertaken external audits of sampling techniques or data. Internal Company reviews of sampling techniques and data by the Chief Geologist and senior geologists confirm that sampling has been conducted to industry standards.</p> <p><b>Historical drilling</b></p> <p>Solstice's review of previous explorer's logging and sampling techniques indicate it has been conducted to industry standards applicable at the time of drilling.</p>



		The Competent Person is satisfied that consideration of historical sampling procedures is adequate and appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.
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## Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	ORC Code explanation	Comments
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<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>	<p>The Cosmo Licence Group is located 130 km northeast of Kalgoorlie. The licences comprise E31/1173 and P31/2119 (collectively Cosmo East), E31/1175 (Cosmo), and E31/1244 (Cosmo North). All licences are owned 100% by Solstice Minerals Limited.</p> <p>Other licences in the Yarri Project include: E28/2583, E28/2650, E28/3092, E31/1121, E31/1150, E31/1178, E31/1220, E31/1225, P31/2110, E31/1231, E31/1236, E31/1245, E31/1266, E31/1286, E31/1300, E31/1303, E39/1914, E39/2214, E39/2215, E39/2301, P31/2118, P31/2134, P39/5600, P39/5601, P39/6224, P39/6289.</p> <p>There are no historical cultural sites or environment protected areas that would prevent the Company from substantially exploring the licences. Lake Raeside to the north and Lake Rebecca to the south are listed Aboriginal mythological sites.</p>
	<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>	<p>The licences are all in good standing and there are no known impediments to renewal of the licences or to obtaining any licence to operate.</p> <p>The Competent Person is satisfied that mineral tenement and land tenure status has been adequately considered.</p>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>The general licence area (Edjudina) has had a long exploration history with reported gold exploration and small-scale production dating back to the 1900s. Previous exploration within the project area has been carried out by a large number of companies and the following is a snapshot of the more recent companies who have undertaken more substantive exploration programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pennzoil Australia – 1979 to 1980</li> <li>• BHP – 1984</li> <li>• Yilgarn Gold – 1981 to 1983</li> <li>• Consolidated Resources – 1990</li> <li>• Mt Kersey Mining NL – 1991 to 1998</li> <li>• Goldfields Resources – 1993 to 1997</li> <li>• Mt Edon Gold Mines – 1994 to 1995</li> <li>• Oriole Resources – 1999 to 2000</li> <li>• Sons of Gwalia – 2000 to 2001</li> <li>• Saracen Gold Mines – 2006 to 2008</li> </ul> <p>The Competent Person is satisfied that exploration done by other parties has been adequately considered.</p>
<b>Geology</b>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The licence area lies between the Keith-Kilkenny Tectonic Zone and Leonora Tectonic Zone and comprises the Murrin Greenstone Belt of the Yilgarn Craton. The Murrin Greenstone Belt in general consists of basalt, andesite, dolerite, felsic volcanics and volcanics and minor ultramafic units.</p> <p>The Murrin Greenstone Belt is locally intruded by numerous late to post tectonic monzonites, syenite and felsic porphyries.</p>



		<p>The Company's Hobbes Prospect is located 15km south of the Cosmo Licence Group area and appears to be situated on a major structural dilational jog associated with late intrusive rocks focused within this zone. Supergene (oxide) mineralisation is modelled at Hobbes as a sub-horizontal tabular body hosted within the upper and lower saprolite zones of the regolith. The primary mineralisation is modelled as being hosted within multiple subparallel north-northwest to south-southeast oriented shear zones which are subvertical or steeply dipping to the east, with additional mineralisation hosted within relatively shallow west dipping structures. Host rock for the mineralisation is typically andesitic volcanics with intense epidote and pyrite alteration.</p> <p>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 north-northwest/south-southeast to north-south trending shears commonly localised along contact zones. Northeast-southwest trending shears/faults can also exert a control on gold mineralisation. For some deposits, like Porphyry Mine and at Carosue Dam mine operations, 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 operational mines, grade around 1.0–2.0 g/t Au.</p> <p>Major gold deposits and historical mining centres proximal to the Cosmo Licence Group area include the Porphyry, Million Dollar, and Wallbrook-Redbrook Mines and the historical Yilgangi Mining Centre.</p> <p>The Competent Person is satisfied that geological setting has been adequately considered and is appropriately described.</p>
<p><b>Drillhole information</b></p>	<p><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• easting and northing of the drillhole collar</li> <li>• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar</li> <li>• dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>• downhole length and interception depth</li> <li>• hole length.</li> </ul> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Material drillhole information is included on figures which are presented in the body of the release.</p> <p>Not applicable, all information available is reported.</p> <p>The Competent Person is satisfied that drillhole information has been adequately considered, and material information has been appropriately described.</p>
<p><b>Data aggregation methods</b></p>	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p>	<p>Where historical drill results are presented, they are presented as shown in historical reports, and it is not known if any cut-offs were used.</p>



	<p>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.</p>	<p>Where historical drill results are presented, they are presented as shown in historical reports, and it is not known if any cut-offs were used.</p>
	<p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>Metal equivalent values are not reported.</p>
<p><b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b></p>	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').</p>	<p>Significant historical intercepts presented are downhole lengths only as there is insufficient information available to confirm the orientation of mineralisation. True width is not known.</p> <p>The Competent Person is satisfied that the relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths has been adequately considered, and appropriately described.</p>
<p><b>Diagrams</b></p>	<p>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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</p>	<p>Refer to figures in the body of text for plan maps of the location of relevant drillholes.</p>
<p><b>Balanced reporting</b></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>All historical drill assay data available in digital form has been assessed. Additional historical data may still be available in open-file reports but are not yet included in the Company master database. Compilation of historical exploration data is ongoing.</p> <p>The Competent Person is satisfied that balanced reporting is adequately considered, and appropriately described.</p>
<p><b>Other substantive exploration data</b></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>All relevant exploration data is shown on figures in the main body of text.</p>
<p><b>Further work</b></p>	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</p>	<p>The Company continues to interpret various data sets holistically and update geological and exploration models for gold and base metal mineralisation within the Yarri Project and Cosmo Licence Group in particular and prepare plans for further phased exploration programs.</p> <p>Reconnaissance exploration over the Cosmo Licences, including detailed regolith mapping and detailed aeromagnetic interpretation is planned.</p>



	<p><i>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></p>	<p>Reconnaissance AC drilling will be planned at the prospects within the Cosmo Licence Group, pending results of further mapping, interpretation of newly acquired aeromagnetic data, and ranking against the Company's other drill targets.</p> <p>The Competent Person is satisfied that any further work has been adequately considered, and appropriately described.</p>
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