

Diamond Drilling Returns Encouraging Primary Gold Intercepts at the Hobbes Gold Prospect, Yarri Project

Highlights

Solstice Minerals Limited (**Solstice** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce that the recent diamond drilling program at the Hobbes Gold Prospect (**Hobbes**) has intersected significant zones of primary gold mineralisation beneath the shallow, horizontal supergene gold blanket.

- Broad, locally high grade downhole primary intercepts indicate both depth and strike potential.
- Better primary zone intersections (at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off) returned to date from the diamond drilling program include:
 - HOBRCDD0027: **11m @ 4.47g/t gold** from 264m
(Including 0.55m @ 19.28g/t gold from 273.35m)
4.30m @ 3.38g/t gold from 395m
 - HOBDD0002: **31m @ 1.71g/t gold** from 118m
(Including 7.0m @ 3.80g/t gold from 142m)
 - HOBDD0003: **8.43m @ 1.28g/t gold** from 134.67m
10.08m @ 1.73g/t gold from 174m
- Preliminary interpretation suggests primary mineralisation is controlled by several sub-vertical to steeply WSW dipping NNW-striking zones.
- Fine visible gold was observed in several drillholes occurring in thin quartz veins and associated with biotite, pyrrhotite +/- chalcopyrite alteration.
- HOBDD0002 also returned a significant shallow intersection of **10m @ 4.18g/t gold** from 78m within the supergene zone, including an exceptionally high-grade interval of **1m @ 33.56g/t gold** from 87m.
- Assay results have been received to date for 50% of the ten hole (2,500m) diamond drilling program completed last quarter.
- Following the receipt of remaining assay results, a comprehensive interpretation will be undertaken to support a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) anticipated for completion in Q4 2022, subject to receipt of assay results from the laboratory.



Solstice is pleased to announce the intersection of encouraging primary gold mineralisation from diamond drilling assay results received to date at the Hobbes Gold Prospect within the Hobbes Licence (E31/1117), located approximately 150km northeast of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.

The drilling was part of a larger RC and diamond drill program completed during the September quarter. The RC drilling component of the program comprised 27 RC holes for 5,884m. The diamond drilling component of the program comprised ten holes for 2,500m and was completed on five lines covering 300m of strike to a maximum down hole depth of 561.4m. The diamond drilling will provide detailed structural, lithological and density data for the MRE.

Assay results for 50% of the diamond drilling have been received to date and have returned encouraging zones of primary gold mineralisation including **31m @ 1.71g/t gold** from 118m in HOBDD0002 on section 6,701,650mN and **11m @ 4.47g/t gold** from 264m in HOBRCDD0027 on section 6,701,700mN. Mineralisation remains open at depth on most drill sections.

Preliminary interpretation suggests that primary gold mineralisation is controlled by several (possibly parallel) sub-vertical to steeply WSW dipping NNW-striking zones. These zones may represent structures, possibly developed at the margins of or within more permissive lithological host units.

Fine visible gold has been observed in holes HOBRCDD0003 and HOBRCDD0004 associated with thin quartz-carbonate veins within the sub-vertical mineralised zones. The visible gold in the quartz veins is associated with biotite, pyrrhotite +/- chalcopyrite alteration.

A maiden MRE for the Hobbes Prospect is anticipated in late Q4 2022 dependant on assay data turn-around.

Solstice's Executive Director, Mr Alastair Morrison said:

"The assay results received to date from the diamond component of the recent drilling program at Hobbes have further extended the sub-vertical to steeply dipping zones of primary gold mineralisation beneath the shallow horizontal supergene blanket. These new intercepts reinforce the potential for Hobbes to host significant primary gold mineralisation. The recent advances in the geological understanding at Hobbes, recognising discrete stratigraphic units and NE-striking bounding faults is now further progressed with the observation of gold occurring in association with thin quartz veins. Incrementally, we are advancing the interpretation at Hobbes which will assist greatly with both the upcoming MRE and future targeting."

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

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Hobbes Licence (E31/1117 – Solstice 80%), Yarri Project

The Hobbes Licence is located within the Company's Yarri Project, covers an area of 94km² (within the regional Solstice tenement holding of 2,635km²) and is situated approximately 150km northeast of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia and approximately 5km west of Northern Star Resources' Porphyry Mining Centre. Nexus Minerals' emerging Crusader-Templar gold deposit is located approximately 10km to the southeast.

The licence is favourably located close to the Keith-Kilkenny Tectonic Zone (**KKTZ**), which is associated with significant gold deposits including Thunderbox, and Carosue Dam (*Figure 1*).

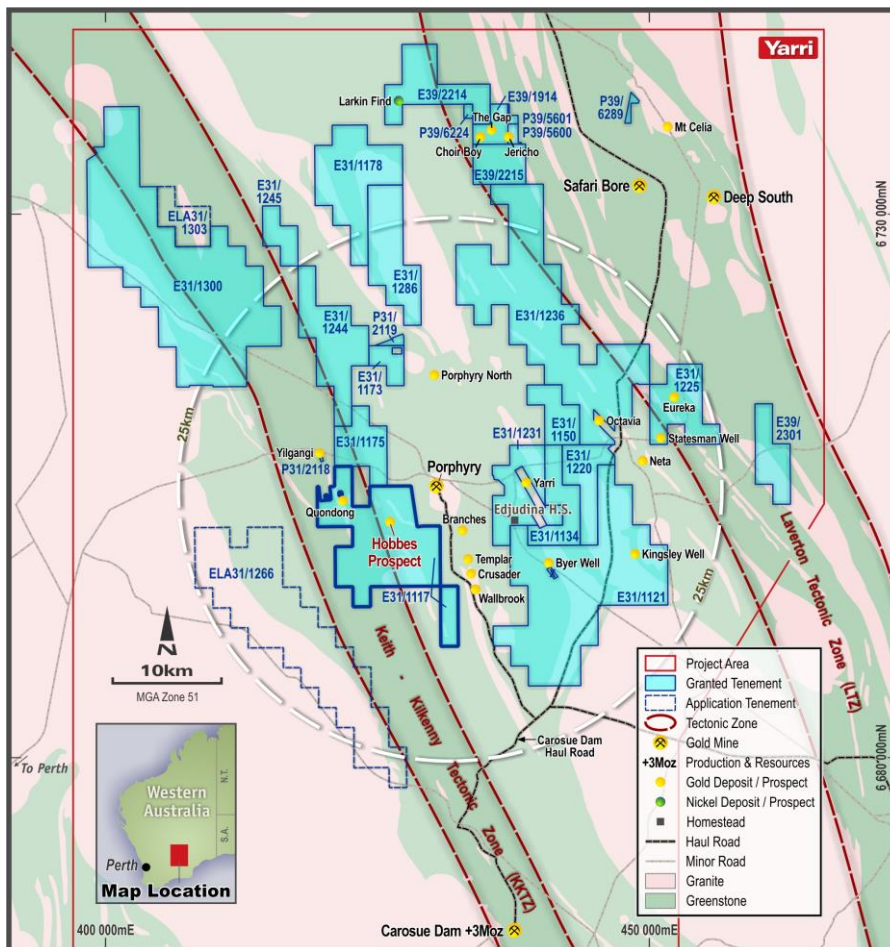


Figure 1: Location map for the Hobbes Licence (E31/1117), Yarri Project (applications in ballot are not shown)

Hobbes Prospect Geology

The Hobbes Prospect is located in an area of transported cover, including a palaeochannel draining into Lake Rebecca to the southwest. There is no outcrop in the immediate prospect area.

Historical drilling at Hobbes has defined a shallow, sub-horizontal supergene blanket of gold mineralisation, overlying steeply dipping zones of sparsely tested primary gold mineralisation.

Hobbes 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 (**Figure 2**).

Two bounding faults, the North Boundary Fault (**NBF**) and subparallel South Boundary Fault (**SBF**) enclose a broader, strongly altered and demagnetised zone. The NBF appears to be an important control on higher grade primary gold mineralisation at the Hobbes Prospect.

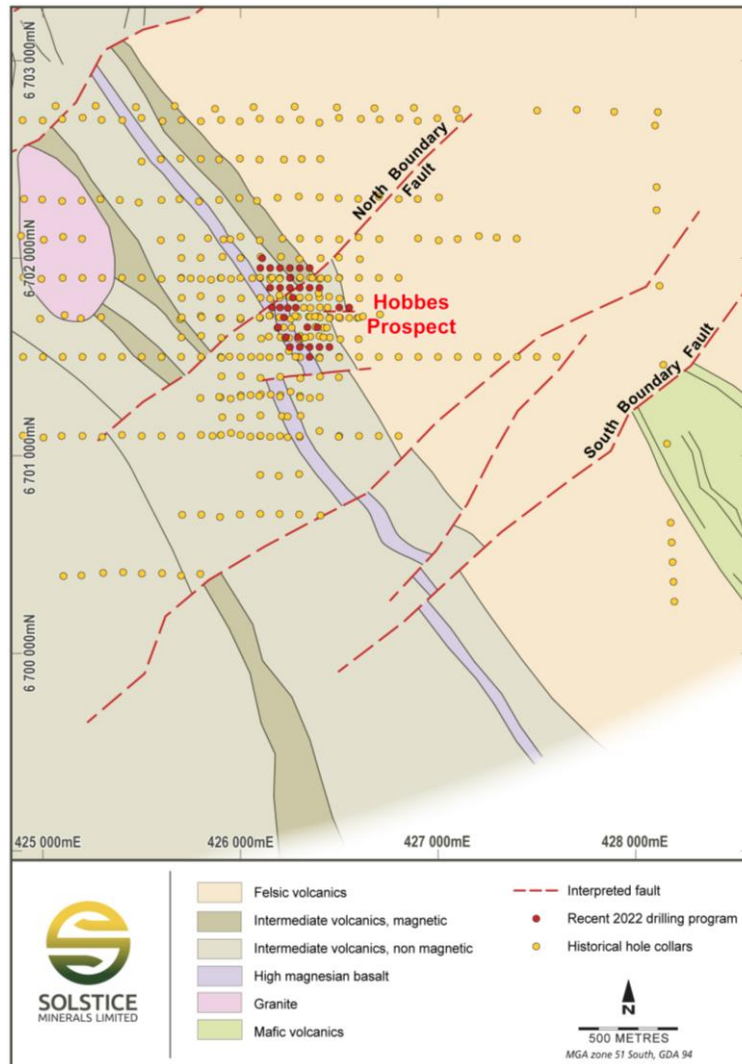


Figure 2: Geology map for the Hobbes Prospect (E31/1117), Yarri Project

Previously Reported RC Drill Program Results

As previously reported, Solstice completed a RC and diamond drill program at Hobbes during the September quarter (**Figure 3**). The RC drilling component of the program comprised 27 RC holes for 5,884m. The diamond drilling component of the program comprised ten holes for 2,500m.

The recent programs of RC and diamond drilling focussed on infilling zones of known gold mineralisation to 50m drillhole spacing to support a maiden MRE.

The RC program assay results were previously announced (ASX announcement dated 8 September 2022 *“Significant Gold Mineralisation in RC Drilling at the Hobbes Gold Prospect, Yarri Project”*).



A number of significant intercepts of supergene mineralisation were returned including: **12m @ 1.21g/t gold** from 57m (HOBRCDD0027), **13m @ 1.34/t gold** from 58m (HOBRC0037), **17m @ 1.18g/t gold** from 56m (HOBRC0032) and **20m @ 1.55g/t gold** from 53m (HOBRC0038).

The RC drilling also returned significant intercepts of primary mineralisation from interpreted steeply dipping zones beneath the supergene blanket, including: **13m @ 4.04g/t gold** from 96m (HOBRC0030), **8m @ 2.05g/t gold** from 110m (HOBRC0033) and **9m @ 1.59g/t gold** from 156m (HOBRC0031).

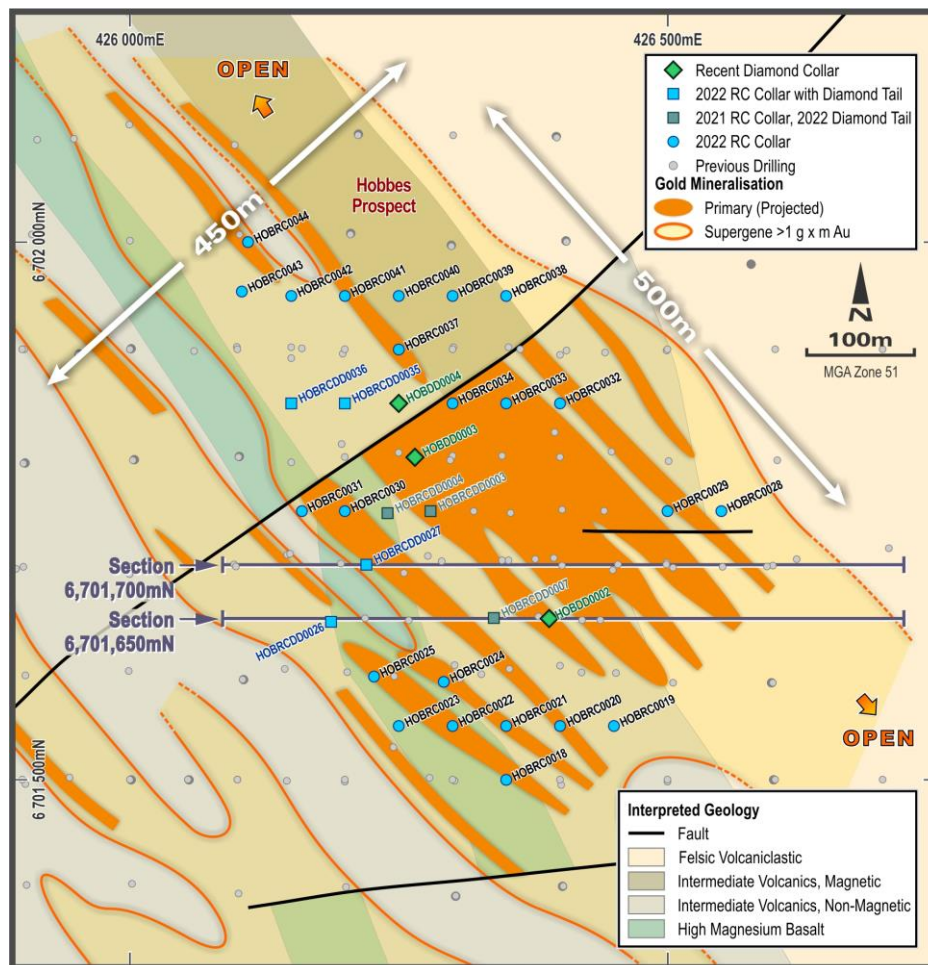


Figure 3: Hobbes Prospect with RC and diamond drill hole collar locations, interpreted solid geology and supergene and primary mineralisation.

Results from the Diamond Drilling Program

The laboratory assay results have now been received for 50% of the recently completed diamond drillholes. The diamond drilling has intersected further primary gold mineralisation. Significant new gold mineralised intercepts are presented in **Table 1**. Refer to **Appendix 2** for JORC Table 1.

Seven diamond tails to RC drillholes were completed through the primary mineralisation. In addition, three diamond drillholes (HOBDD0002–0004) were collared from surface to provide detailed structural and geotechnical information, as well as to enable collection of density data.



Results received to date are reported below by drill line:

Line 6,701,650mN

- A strong primary gold mineralisation intersection of **31m @ 1.71g/t gold** from 118m was returned from HOBDD0002 and correlates with the good supergene mineralisation results vertically above it of **30m @ 1.08g/t gold** from 47m in HOBRC0014 (**Figure 4**). The mineralisation strikes southeast into an area that remains poorly tested.
- Hole HOBRCDD0007 was extended with a diamond tail vertically below hole HOBDD0002 to test for further down dip extension to the primary mineralisation with assay results still pending.
- Mineralisation in HOBRCDD0026 comprising **3.7m @ 1.6g/t gold** from 226m has defined a further subparallel, steeply dipping, primary gold zone which remains open at depth (**Figure 4**).
- Supergene mineralisation was also defined in new diamond hole HOBDD0002 with **10m @ 4.18g/t gold** from 78m (including a very high-grade interval of **1m @ 33.56g/t gold** from 87m).

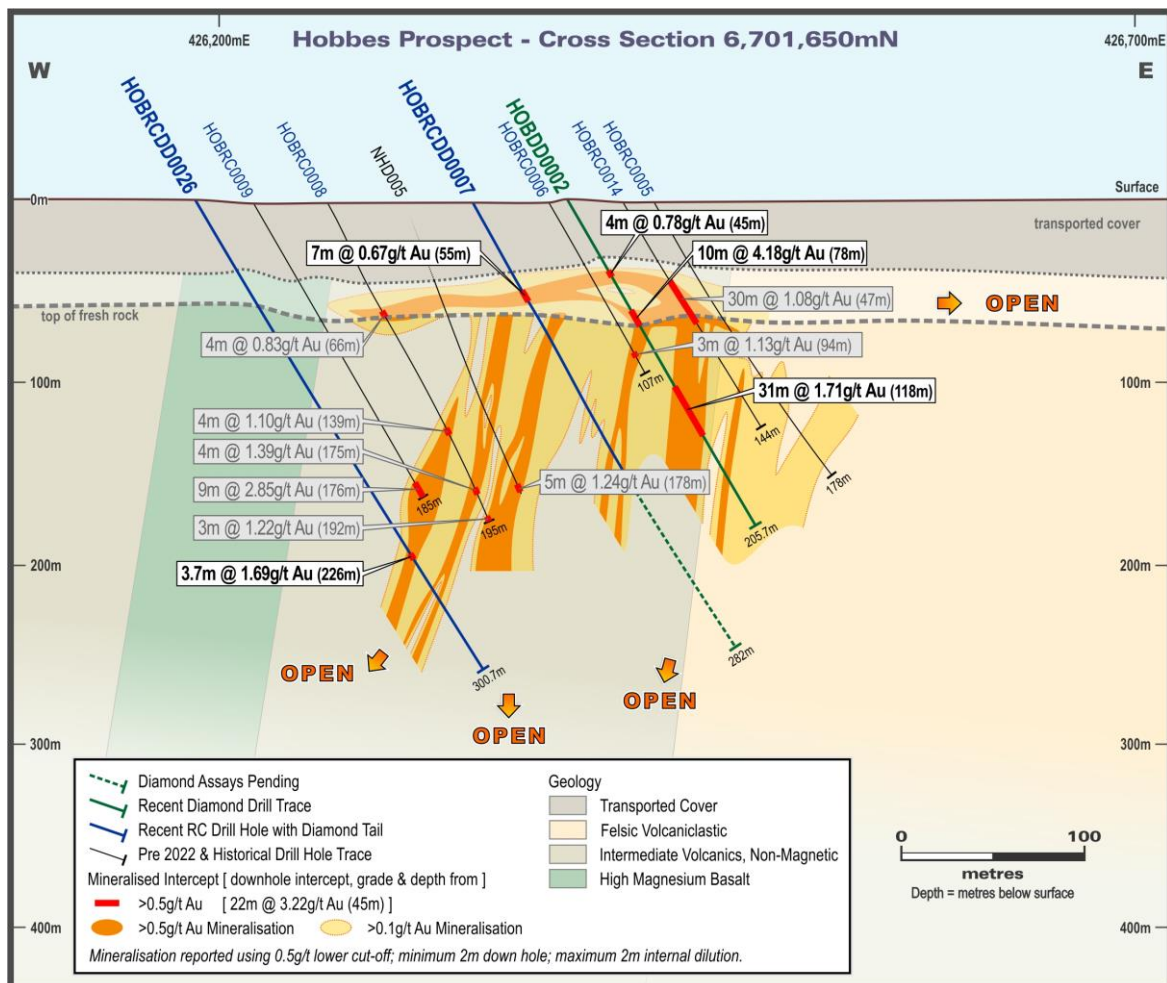


Figure 4: Hobbes Prospect, 6,701,650mN Section showing the recent DD drill results



Line 6,701,700mN

- New diamond hole HOBRCDD0027 identified high grade primary mineralisation of **11m @ 4.47g/t gold** from 264m which is interpreted to be up-dip continuity of mineralisation in historical diamond hole NHD001 (**Figure 5**).
- The broader intersection includes **1m @ 9.84g/t gold** from 270m and **0.55m @ 19.28g/t gold** from 273.35m demonstrating much higher gold grades occur within localised zones in the primary mineralisation.

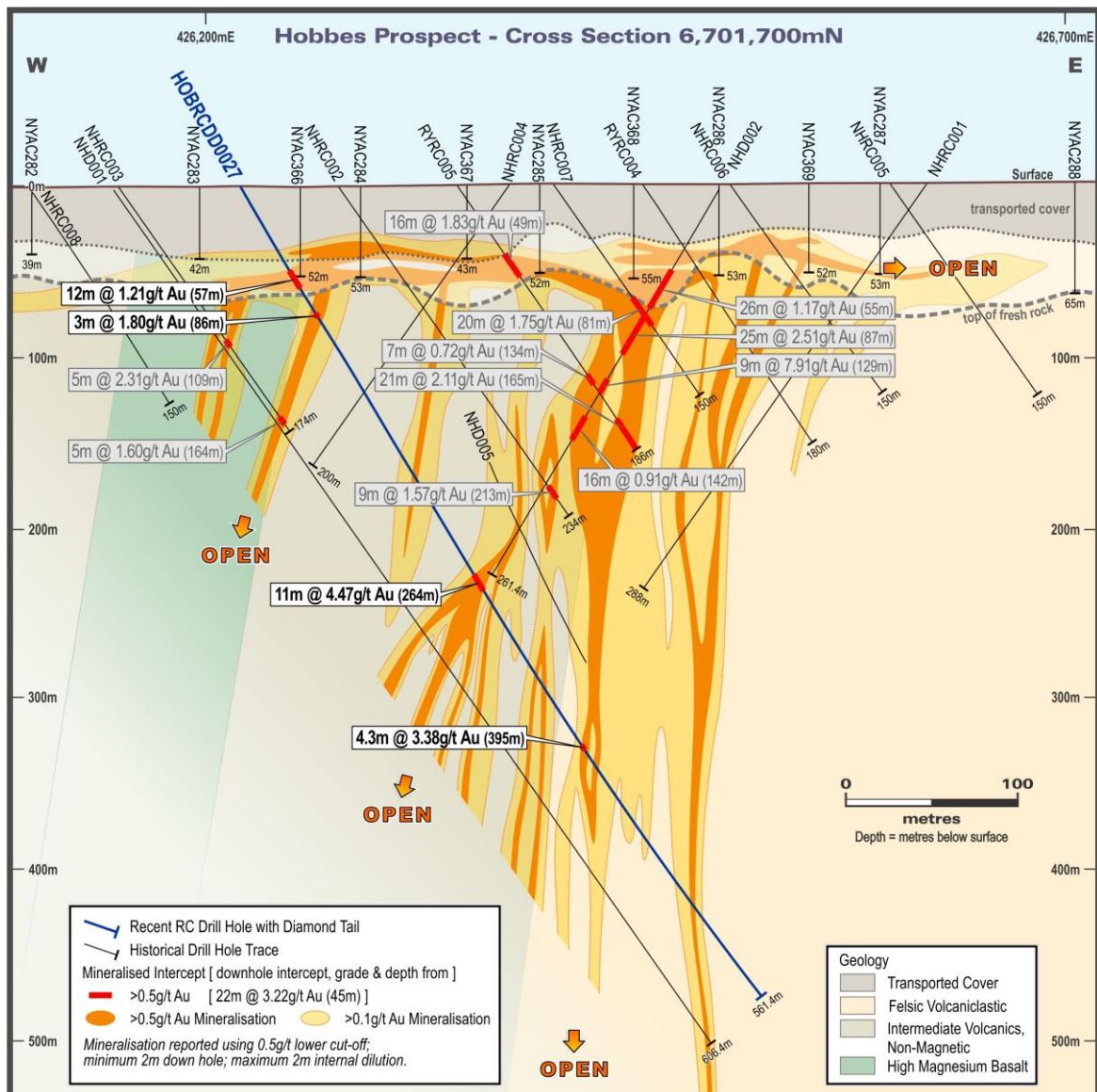


Figure 5: Hobbes Prospect, 6,701,700mN Section showing the recent DD drill results

Line 6,701,800mN

- In the north, new diamond hole HOBDD0003 intersected **8.43m @ 1.28g/t gold** from 134.67m and **10.08m @ 1.73g/t gold** from 174m, which supports strong down-dip continuity of primary gold mineralisation in this area.



- Mineralisation here is interpreted to be less steeply dipping relative to that interpreted for the lines to the south, which is possibly an influence of the NBF.
- Mineralisation remains open at depth to the southwest on this section. Further, thick supergene gold mineralisation was also intersected in HOBDD0003 comprising **11m @ 0.96g/t gold** from 55m.

Diamond core sample laboratory assays remain pending for holes HOBDD0004, HOBRCDD0003, HOBRCDD0004, HOBRCDD0007, and HOBRCDD0035.

Preliminary interpretation suggests that primary gold mineralisation is controlled by several (possibly parallel) sub-vertical to steeply WSW dipping NNW-striking zones. These zones may represent structures, possibly developed at the margins of or within more permissive lithological host units.

Fine visible gold has been observed in holes HOBRCDD0003 and HOBRCDD0004, located on line 6,701,750mN in the main, central zone of mineralisation. The visible gold which has been observed is hosted within narrow quartz-carbonate veins within the sub-vertical mineralised zones and is associated with biotite, pyrrhotite +/- chalcopyrite alteration. No assay data is yet available for samples within these holes where visible gold is observed.

Table 1: Hobbes Prospect Selected Significant Diamond Drill Intercepts

(Refer to Appendix 1 for a complete set of significant intercepts and Appendix 2 for JORC Table 1)

Hole ID	Drill basis	MGA94, Zone 51S		Elev	TDepth	Dip	Azim	Min. 2m @ 0.5g/t Au			
		East UTM	North UTM					From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)
HOBDD0002	DD	426390	6701650	345	205.66	-60.12	88.64	45.00	49.00	4.00	0.78
HOBDD0002	DD							70.00	75.00	5.00	0.67
HOBDD0002	DD							78.00	88.00	10.00	4.18
HOBDD0002	DD						<i>incl</i>	87.00	88.00	1.00	33.56
HOBDD0002	DD							110.00	113.00	3.00	1.03
HOBDD0002	DD							118.00	149.00	31.00	1.71
HOBDD0002	DD						<i>incl</i>	125.00	130.00	5.00	1.44
HOBDD0002	DD						<i>incl</i>	134.00	149.00	15.00	2.57
HOBDD0003	DD	426265	6701800	345	405.20	-59.65	97.31	55.00	66.00	11.00	0.96
HOBDD0003	DD						<i>incl</i>	59.00	65.00	6.00	1.16
HOBDD0003	DD							100.06	107.00	6.94	0.89
HOBDD0003	DD							134.67	143.10	8.43	1.28
HOBDD0003	DD						<i>incl</i>	135.32	143.10	7.78	1.32
HOBDD0003	DD							153.16	157.00	3.84	1.06
HOBDD0003	DD							174.00	184.08	10.08	1.73
HOBDD0003	DD						<i>incl</i>	176.00	183.00	7.00	2.17
HOBDD0003	DD							187.00	190.00	3.00	2.40
HOBDD0003	DD							289.00	292.00	3.00	1.23
HOBRCDD0026	DD	426187	6701647	345	300.70	-60.14	91.26	226.00	229.70	3.70	1.60
HOBRCDD0027	DD	426220	6701700	345	561.38	-60.07	94.27	264.00	275.00	11.00	4.47
HOBRCDD0027	DD						<i>incl</i>	264.00	273.90	9.90	4.91
HOBRCDD0027	DD							283.00	286.00	3.00	1.06
HOBRCDD0027	DD							395.00	399.30	4.30	3.38

Notes: East UTM, North UTM, Elev (Elevation), Tdepth (Total Depth), From, To and Interval and are recorded in metres, no upper cut applied and maximum 2m internal dilution is used. Intercepts <2m @ 0.5 g/t gold not tabled. Interval sub-sets "incl" are based on 1g/t gold cut-off with similar metrics to the lower grade cut-off.



Summary and Follow-up Plans

The results from the recent diamond drilling continue to provide the Company with encouragement that Hobbes is a significant gold mineralised system, comprising multiple zones of primary mineralisation which remain open at depth with an extensive, thick supergene gold blanket overlying the primary mineralisation.

Very thick downhole intersections (>30m) of gold mineralisation at depth in the primary zone (e.g., HOBDD0002) indicate further potential for the Hobbes Prospect, particularly where zones remain open at depth to the southwest.

Hobbes continues to represent an excellent opportunity for the Company to define a significant zone of gold mineralisation in an area of excellent mining infrastructure and numerous gold mining operations.

Follow-up plans at Hobbes include structural interpretation of the diamond core, combined with multi-element laboratory assays and further handheld XRF lithochemical analysis from the recent RC and core drilling samples that will assist in finalising the geological model to support the maiden MRE expected to be completed in late Q4 2022, subject to receipt of assay results from the laboratory.

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, 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.

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. 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 ASX announcements (Original Announcements) dated 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 that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Exploration Results 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 announcements.

Appendix 1: Table of Significant Intercepts for 2022 RC and Diamond Drilling

Hole ID	Drill basis	MGA94, Zone 51S		Elev	TDepth	Dip	Azim	Min. 2m @ 0.1g/t Au				Min. 2m @ 0.5g/t Au				Min. 2m @ 1.0g/t Au			
		East UTM	North UTM					From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)
HOBDD0002	DD	426390	6701650	345	205.66	-60.12	88.64	45.00	53.00	8.00	0.45	45.00	49.00	4.00	0.78				
HOBDD0002	DD							60.00	150.00	90.00	1.23	70.00	75.00	5.00	0.67				
HOBDD0002	DD											78.00	88.00	10.00	4.18	78.00	80.00	2.00	2.98
HOBDD0002	DD											101.00	103.00	2.00	0.76				
HOBDD0002	DD											110.00	113.00	3.00	1.03				
HOBDD0002	DD											118.00	149.00	31.00	1.71	125.00	130.00	5.00	1.44
HOBDD0002	DD															134.00	149.00	15.00	2.57
HOBDD0002	DD							153.00	157.00	4.00	0.25								
HOBDD0002	DD							173.46	178.00	4.54	0.32	174.12	176.39	2.27	0.55				
HOBDD0003	DD	426265	6701800	345	405.20	-59.65	97.31	34.90	42.00	7.10	0.43								
HOBDD0003	DD							45.10	76.55	31.45	0.49	55.00	66.00	11.00	0.96	59.00	65.00	6.00	1.16
HOBDD0003	DD																		
HOBDD0003	DD							79.00	95.00	16.00	0.29	88.00	90.00	2.00	0.56				
HOBDD0003	DD							98.00	107.00	9.00	0.74	100.06	107.00	6.94	0.89	105.00	107.00	2.00	1.18
HOBDD0003	DD																		
HOBDD0003	DD							133.81	145.00	11.19	1.01	134.67	143.10	8.43	1.28	135.32	143.10	7.78	1.32
HOBDD0003	DD							152.00	192.00	40.00	0.90	153.16	157.00	3.84	1.06				
HOBDD0003	DD											165.00	168.00	3.00	0.98				
HOBDD0003	DD											174.00	184.08	10.08	1.73	176.00	183.00	7.00	2.17
HOBDD0003	DD											187.00	190.00	3.00	2.40	187.00	190.00	3.00	2.40



Hole ID	Drill basis	MGA94, Zone 51S		Elev	TDepth	Dip	Azim	Min. 2m @ 0.1g/t Au				Min. 2m @ 0.5g/t Au				Min. 2m @ 1.0g/t Au			
		East UTM	North UTM					From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)
HOBDD0003	DD							202.00	205.00	3.00	0.30								
HOBDD0003	DD							228.00	235.00	7.00	0.23								
HOBDD0003	DD							250.73	253.00	2.27	0.12								
HOBDD0003	DD							286.86	293.00	6.14	0.75	289.00	292.00	3.00	1.23	289.00	292.00	3.00	1.23
HOBDD0003	DD							369.00	372.00	3.00	0.10								
HOBDD0003	DD							391.95	404.10	12.15	0.37	393.62	397.18	3.56	0.75				
HOBRCDD0026	RC	426187	6701647	345	300.70	-60.14	91.26	58.00	60.00	2.00	0.21								
HOBRCDD0026	DD							192.00	195.00	3.00	0.23								
HOBRCDD0026	DD							222.00	237.00	15.00	0.48	226.00	229.70	3.70	1.60	226.00	229.70	3.70	1.60
HOBRCDD0026	DD							243.00	250.00	7.00	0.28								
HOBRCDD0027	RC	426220	6701700	345	561.38	-60.07	94.27	49.00	70.00	21.00	0.76	57.00	69.00	12.00	1.21	58.00	68.00	10.00	1.30
HOBRCDD0027	RC							84.00	91.00	7.00	0.91	86.00	89.00	3.00	1.80				
HOBRCDD0027	RC							102.00	107.00	5.00	0.11								
HOBRCDD0027	RC							183.00	185.00	2.00	0.24								
HOBRCDD0027	RC							196.00	207.00	11.00	0.20								
HOBRCDD0027	DD							214.00	216.00	2.00	0.31								
HOBRCDD0027	DD							264.00	294.00	30.00	1.85	264.00	275.00	11.00	4.47	264.00	273.90	9.90	4.91
HOBRCDD0027	DD											283.00	286.00	3.00	1.06				
HOBRCDD0027	DD							309.00	312.00	3.00	0.20								
HOBRCDD0027	DD							333.00	342.00	9.00	0.30	340.00	342.00	2.00	0.68				
HOBRCDD0027	DD							349.00	353.00	4.00	0.11								
HOBRCDD0027	DD							381.30	385.00	3.70	0.63	382.00	384.00	2.00	0.95				
HOBRCDD0027	DD							387.40	390.00	2.60	0.54								
HOBRCDD0027	DD							395.00	406.00	11.00	1.39	395.00	399.30	4.30	3.38				



Hole ID	Drill basis	MGA94, Zone 51S		Elev	TDepth	Dip	Azim	Min. 2m @ 0.1g/t Au				Min. 2m @ 0.5g/t Au				Min. 2m @ 1.0g/t Au			
		East UTM	North UTM					From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)
HOBRCDD0027	DD							410.00	412.00	2.00	0.10								
HOBRCDD0027	DD							423.00	425.00	2.00	0.28								
HOBRCDD0027	DD							500.00	503.00	3.00	0.29								
HOBRCDD0027	DD							514.00	516.00	2.00	0.16								
HOBRCDD0036	RC	426150	6701850	346	501.80	-60.35	89.78	49.00	57.00	8.00	0.16								
HOBRCDD0036	RC							60.00	62.00	2.00	0.13								
HOBRCDD0036	RC							65.00	68.00	3.00	0.11								
HOBRCDD0036	RC							106.00	115.00	9.00	0.24								
HOBRCDD0036	RC							138.00	144.00	6.00	0.12								
HOBRCDD0036	RC							147.00	150.00	3.00	0.18								
HOBRCDD0036	RC							153.00	166.00	13.00	0.22								
HOBRCDD0036	RC							171.00	175.00	4.00	0.28								
HOBRCDD0036	DD							205.00	208.00	3.00	0.86								
HOBRCDD0036	DD							214.00	217.00	3.00	0.35								
HOBRCDD0036	DD							220.00	227.00	7.00	0.21								
HOBRCDD0036	DD							230.00	235.00	5.00	0.52								
HOBRCDD0036	DD							239.00	244.00	5.00	0.23								
HOBRCDD0036	DD							318.00	322.00	4.00	0.12								
HOBRCDD0036	DD							349.00	353.00	4.00	0.19								
HOBRCDD0036	DD							360.00	372.00	12.00	0.41	367.00	370.00	3.00	1.15	368.00	370.00	2.00	1.30
HOBRCDD0036	DD							377.00	380.00	3.00	0.20								

Notes: (i) Coordinates are in Universal Transverse Mercator, MGA 94, Zone 51S; (ii) East UTM, North UTM, Elev (Elevation), TDepth (Total Depth), To, From and Interval are recorded in metres; (iii) No upper grade cut-off was applied and maximum 2m internal dilution is used; (iv) intercepts <2m width are not tabled.

Appendix 2: 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
Sampling techniques	<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>Solstice exploration</p> <p>Sampling of RC chips is undertaken using conventional industry standards. In transported regolith material (nominally 40m downhole) representative sampling is undertaken from either 1m sample interval piles or plastic bags using a scoop/spear to create nominal 1.2-3kg 4-metre composite samples which are placed in new, clean pre-numbered calico bags. In residual bedrock, every 1m RC sample is split directly into new, clean pre-numbered calico bags using a Metzke-style cone splitter attached to the drill rig to create a nominal 1.2-3kg sample.</p> <p>Diamond drill core samples are a combination of both HQ and NQ core diameter with sample intervals defined by the geologist to honour geological boundaries but with a minimum length of 0.3m and a maximum length of 1.5m. Samples of core were collected as half core for Primary samples and quarter core for Duplicate field inserted samples. All sampling was undertaken by Solstice staff.</p> <p>Historical drilling</p> <p>Previous operators of the Hobbes Project have sampled using Rotary Air Blast (RAB), Aircore (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling (DD).</p> <p>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, 1/12 riffle splitting for RC and half core for DD.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p>Solstice exploration</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 (Intertek) also performed its own internal checks including insertion of pulp duplicate, standard, and repeat samples as required.</p> <p>For RC drilling field Duplicates were taken using the same method as the primary sample i.e. scoop/spear from piles or plastic bags or using the second sample shoot from the Metzke-style cone spitter attached to the drill rig.</p> <p>For diamond drilling the field Duplicates were collected as quarter core based on the same methods as that for the Primary sample.</p> <p>Diamond drill core is aligned and measured by tape at the core yard and data is compared to drill contractor core block data consistent with normal industry practice.</p> <p>Historical drilling</p> <p>Measures taken by the previous operators to ensure sample representivity are unknown.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	<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>	<p>Solstice exploration</p> <p>Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain nominal 1.2-3kg, 1m samples. Samples were composited to 4m in transported regolith to a depth of 40m downhole. These samples were crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75µm to produce a 50g charge for gold Fire Assay with an ICP-MS finish.</p> <p>Sample preparation and assaying is conducted by Intertek at its Maddington, Perth facility, a recognised assay laboratory. Intertek has International Standards Organisation (ISO) Certification 9001 (ISO 9001) for Quality Management Systems.</p> <p>RC holes were downhole surveyed by the drilling contractor using a REFLEX SPRINT North Seeking survey tool referenced to True North, where possible.</p> <p>Diamond drilling was completed to industry standard using varying sample lengths (0.3 to 1.5m) based on geological intervals, which are then sampled and at the laboratory are crushed and pulverised to produce a ~200 gm pulp sub-sample with 85% passing 75µm to produce a 50g charge for gold Fire Assay with an ICP-MS finish.</p> <p>Visible gold was logged in diamond drillholes HOBRCDD0003 and HOBRCDD0004.</p> <p>Historical drilling</p> <p>Samples were collected at various intervals ranging between 0.1m–5.0m, although the majority of samples were taken on 1m intervals.</p> <p>Assaying is conducted by recognised assay laboratories, although information about assay procedures have not been provided by the previous operators.</p> <p>Only RC and DD holes have been downhole surveyed.</p>
<p>Drilling techniques</p>	<p><i>Drill type (e.g. diamond core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger 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>Solstice exploration</p> <p>Reverse circulation (RC) and Diamond (DD) drilling is used for all new holes reported here. The drilling contractors used was Raglan Drilling Pty Ltd (for RC) and Blue Spec Drilling Pty Ltd (for DD).</p> <p>For RC drilling a nominal 5.5" diameter face-sampling drill bit is used. The upper portion of the hole reamed out to allow a 150mm diameter PVC collar to be inserted to 6m. Hole depths range from 144m to 348m deep (HOBRC0018–0044).</p> <p>Three diamond drillholes (HOBDD0002–0004) were collared from surface as HQ3 diameter core which continued through the cover material and saprock at which point the core drilling was reduced to NQ diameter. The remainder of the diamond drillholes were undertaken as 'tails' on RC pre-collars drilled in 2021 or 2022. Drill core was routinely oriented at the end of every run using a Reflex Act III tool.</p> <p>Reverse circulation drilling at Hobbes completed by OreCorp (now Solstice) in 2021 comprised 17 holes (HOBRC0001–0017) for a total of 2,687m. At the Quondong Prospect, approximately 5km to the northwest of Hobbes, four holes (QDRC001–004) for a total of 396m were completed.</p> <p>Historical drilling</p> <p>Over the history of the project 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, Diamond Drill (DD) 7 holes for 2,786.7m</p> <p>The RAB drillhole depths range from 2m to 82m down hole, with an average depth of 31.8m down hole.</p> <p>The AC drillhole depths range from 8m to 140m down hole, with an average depth of 49.0m down hole.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		<p>The RC drillhole depths range from 16m to 288m down hole, with an average depth of 123.1m down hole.</p> <p>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.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<p>Solstice exploration</p> <p>The RC sample recoveries were estimated by Solstice geologists at the rig from the amount of sample in the green sample bag. These recoveries were estimated as percentages to the nearest 25%, recorded both on paper in the field and subsequently digitally recorded in a spreadsheet which was then uploaded into the Solstice company database.</p> <p>For diamond drilling the core recovery is measured and recorded as a percentage of measured core length versus drilled length. Core loss or gain is recorded in drill logs.</p> <p>Historical drilling</p> <p>Sample recoveries during the historical drilling process are unknown.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<p>Solstice exploration</p> <p>Every effort was taken during RC drilling to ensure full sample recovery from each interval collected. If sample weights were noted to reduce, it was recorded on the sample sheet and the RC drilling contractor was informed immediately. The RC drill system utilises a face-sampling drill bit which is industry best practice, and the drill contractor aims to maximise recovery at all times.</p> <p>In the case of missed Duplicate or missed Primary sample collection directly from the Cyclone the sample collection 'spear method' was used and that information recorded in geological logs.</p> <p>Reverse circulation drillholes are drilled dry whenever practical in order to maximise sample recovery and maintain sample integrity. Over 90% of all RC drillholes drilled in this program produced dry sample material.</p> <p>Diamond drilling typically provides high sample recovery due to the competent nature of the ground. Where diamond drillholes were collared from surface, triple tube drilling as HQ3 was used to maximise recovery in poorly consolidated material.</p> <p>Historical drilling</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>
	<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>Solstice exploration</p> <p>For this RC drill program at Hobbes Prospect the Company completed a study of sample recovery versus gold grade from 2021 and 2022 RC drilling data and preliminary analysis of the data suggests no sample bias has been observed.</p> <p>Analysis of the diamond drill assay data suggests no sample bias and relationship exists between sample recovery and gold assay grades. Diamond drill core sample recovery was extremely high.</p> <p>Historical drilling</p> <p>No sample bias has been observed in data from historical reports reviewed by Solstice.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		The Competent Person is satisfied that the drill sample recoveries have been adequately assessed and are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.
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>	<p>Solstice exploration</p> <p>Geological data for both RC and diamond drill samples is logged according to the Solstice Geology Legend which conforms to industry best practice procedures. This includes logging regolith, lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structural features. Where required the logging recorded the abundance of particular minerals or the intensity of alteration using defined ranges.</p> <p>Geological logging is governed by Solstice's internal geological protocols and procedures document to ensure consistency between loggers.</p> <p>Rock quality designation (RQD) plus alpha and beta angles of structures were collected for diamond drill core.</p> <p>The Competent Person believes geological and geotechnical data has been collected to a level of detail to support a Mineral Resource Estimation.</p> <p>Historical drilling</p> <p>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 litho-geochemical dataset across the Hobbes Prospect.</p> <p>The Company is actively working to import more geological information from historical reports.</p> <p>The Competent Person is satisfied that the logging detail and quality is appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.</p>
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography</i>	<p>Solstice exploration</p> <p>Logging of RC and diamond core samples is primarily qualitative in nature and is closely governed by Solstice standard geological protocols and procedures. Where quantitative estimations (mineral, sulphide and veining percentages) are made these are from a washed and sieved sub-sample of each 1m sample interval.</p> <p>All drill core is photographed dry and wet before cutting and sampling is undertaken for future analysis. Core photos are labelled and archived on Solstice computer servers.</p> <p>Historical drilling</p> <p>Logging historically was primarily qualitative.</p>
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<p>Solstice exploration</p> <p>All RC and diamond drillholes are logged in full from the surface (0-1m interval) to the end of hole, based on the 1m sample intervals for RC or the relevant sample intervals for diamond core samples.</p> <p>Historical drilling</p> <p>Based on inspection of reports and available log data, all drillholes are believed to have been logged in full by previous explorers.</p>
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	<p>Solstice exploration</p> <p>Sampling of historical drill core by Solstice was by half core techniques where the DD core was cut in half with half core then removed from the core box for assaying.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		<p>The 2022 diamond core samples were cut in half using an Almonté core saw based on sample intervals defined by the logging geologist. Where Duplicate field samples were defined quarter core was collected for the Duplicate and Primary samples. Half core was retained in the core trays for future reference. The mass of each core sample is typically <5kg.</p> <p>Historical drilling</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p>	<p>Solstice exploration</p> <p>The 1m RC samples were collected at the drill rig using a Metzke-style cone splitter. The 4m composite samples were collected from 1m sample piles or plastic sample bags by stainless steel scoop or plastic spear ensuring a proportional amount collected from each sample to achieve a nominal 1.2-3kg composite sample mass.</p> <p>Sample moisture is recorded for every 1m RC sample interval and <5% of samples were recorded as wet.</p> <p>Historical drilling</p> <p>RC samples were collected on 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>Solstice exploration</p> <p>For RC drilling the sampling of 4m composites (with spear/scoop) or 1m sample split (with cone) is of high quality and considered appropriate as an industry standard practice. The field sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the type of sample.</p> <p>For diamond drilling, core samples are considered to have very high sample integrity and use of half core and quarter core samples is appropriate.</p> <p>The laboratory sample preparation undertaken by Intertek follows industry best practice for accredited facilities and is considered appropriate for the sample matrix type and analysis method.</p> <p>At the laboratory, RC samples are oven dried at 100C, crushed and pulverised to 85% of total sample passing 75µm.</p> <p>Diamond core samples are all oven dried at 100C, and those <3kg are crushed and pulverised to 85% of total sample passing 75µm. Core samples >3kg are crushed to 2mm and riffle split first before pulverisation to 85% passing 75µm.</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>The precise sample preparation technique used by previous explorers is unknown but is assumed to have followed appropriate industry standard techniques at the time of analysis.</p>
	<p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p>	<p>Solstice exploration</p> <p>On site, field Duplicate samples are taken at a rate of 1 in 25 Primary samples based on the Company's QAQC procedures and advice from Cube Consulting, which requires either a CRM, Blank or Duplicate be inserted in the sample stream at least every 20th Primary sample.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Historical drilling</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		Detailed QAQC procedures are unknown for previous explorers but are assumed to have been appropriate to maximise representivity of samples collected.
	<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>Solstice exploration</p> <p>The use of a Metzke-style cone splitter attached to the RC drill rig maximises representivity of the Primary 1m RC sample intervals. This is also controlled using field Duplicate sampling. The QAQC field Duplicate sample data are evaluated by Solstice's independent database manager, Geobase Pty Ltd, and these showed satisfactory reproducibility.</p> <p>For diamond core sampling, quarter core Duplicate field samples are routinely collected after every 25th Primary sample and inserted in the sample batches.</p> <p>Pulp repeats and element repeats for all sample types are undertaken By Intertek at the laboratory.</p> <p>Historical drilling</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>Some close-spaced and scissor-hole drilling was conducted to test near surface mineralisation with results showing good continuity between holes.</p>
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<p>Solstice exploration</p> <p>Sample sizes of nominally 1.2-3kg for each 1m interval are considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation. Sample mass is recorded at the rig by Solstice field crew and by the laboratory and reported to the Company for incorporation into the database.</p> <p>For diamond drill samples with interval widths 0.3 to 1.5m in length, this is considered standard industry practice and is appropriate for greenstone-hosted gold mineralisation.</p> <p>Historical drilling</p> <p>Sample sizes, although not documented, are assumed appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation.</p>
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>	<p>Solstice exploration</p> <p>Laboratory assaying for all 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.</p> <p>Intertek holds various International Standards Organisation (ISO) certifications, and the laboratory procedures are considered standard industry practice.</p> <p>Historical drilling</p> <p>Information about assay laboratories has been reviewed by Solstice, and exploration reports typically indicate Genalysis laboratory in Maddington as the laboratory used for routine assay. The laboratory procedure and assaying are assumed to have been appropriate.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	<p><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>	<p>Solstice exploration</p> <p>Magnetic susceptibility is measured for each sample with a KT10+ S/C unit. The unit is calibrated based on manufacturer instructions.</p> <p>A handheld XRF unit was used on site to determine mineral or element concentrations of samples during the RC drilling. The data was used in determining contacts of major rock units and support development of a geological model.</p> <p>Historical drilling</p> <p>No geophysical, spectrometer or handheld XRF instruments were noted by previous explorers as used to determine any mineral or element concentrations.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<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>	<p>Solstice exploration</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 was inserted in the sample stream in the field at a rate of 1 in 20 primary samples, as either a CRM or Blank. A field Duplicate was also inserted at a frequency of 1 in 25 Primary samples as part of the QAQC protocol.</p> <p>Appropriate CRMs were procured from Geostats Pty Ltd or Oreas™ Pty Ltd and suitable Blank material was also sourced as from Geostats Pty Ltd (Bunbury Basalt). The CRM labels are removed so no information about the CRM is available to the laboratory.</p> <p>Field Duplicates were taken on site for RC samples using the same method as the primary sample i.e. scoop/spear from piles or plastic bags or using the second sample shoot from the Metzke-style cone splitter on the drill rig. This included CRM's or reference material in the top 40m of cover that were collected for laboratory submission as 4m composites.</p> <p>Field Duplicates for diamond core samples were taken on site as quarter core samples cut from the half core designated as a Primary sample.</p> <p>Analysis of QAQC and Duplicate 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 Solstice geologists. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established.</p> <p>The Intertek laboratory 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.</p> <p>Historical drilling</p> <p>Historical information about the nature of QAQC procedures is limited in reports by previous explorers reviewed by Solstice.</p>
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p>	<p>Solstice exploration</p> <p>The assay results for significant gold 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 RC sample chip trays and geological logs. Diamond drill core samples will be checked against significant intersections to verify host rock and alteration.</p> <p>Historical drilling</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		Consultants and technical personnel at Solstice have visually verified the significant intersections in chips and diamond core and results to date from the Prospect area.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	<p>Solstice exploration</p> <p>No twinned RC or diamond holes have been drilled by Solstice during this program.</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>No twin hole drilling has been undertaken on the Prospect area.</p>
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols</i>	<p>Solstice exploration</p> <p>The primary data for RC and diamond drilling is collected by a geologist in the field recording it 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.</p> <p>Sample logs are recorded on paper sheets in the field to avoid any potential electronic data malfunction between daily rig drilling events to the back up and storage of data to the database. Sample data is entered into the database from the sample sheets and provided to the database manager for alignment of assay data.</p> <p>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.</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 Intertek as MS Excel spreadsheets and PDF certificates signed by the relevant laboratory manager.</p> <p>The new diamond drill core sample gold assay results reported here for Hobbes Prospect comprise 1,434 samples from five drillholes.</p> <p>Historical drilling</p> <p>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.</p>
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	<p>Solstice exploration</p> <p>No adjustments or calibrations were made to any gold assay data for samples collected by Solstice.</p> <p>Historical drilling</p> <p>No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data collected by previous explorers and compiled by the Company.</p>
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	<p>Solstice exploration</p> <p>The location of RC and diamond drill collars is recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS-Map unit with an accuracy of +/-3m, using MGA94 Zone 51South. This method is considered appropriate for this phase of exploration drilling. Consulting surveyor, Lone Star Surveys, will undertake a DGPS survey of drillhole collars to provide data with accuracy to +/-0.01m.</p>



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		<p>Downhole surveys were conducted by trained Raglan and Blue Spec Drilling personnel at every 30m for diamond holes and immediately after the completion of every RC and diamond hole using a REFLEX Sprint, North Seeking survey tool referenced to True North.</p> <p>No Mineral Resource Estimation (MRE) work has been undertaken at this stage, however work is currently underway to prepare a maiden MRE for Hobbes Prospect.</p> <p>Historical drilling</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Only the RC and DD holes have been down-hole surveyed.</p>
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	All data is reported using the grid system MGA94 Zone 51South.
	<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. The quality of this data control is considered adequate for this phase of exploration.</p> <p>The Prospect area relief is almost flat with very little elevation change in the areas drilled and sampled.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<p>Solstice exploration</p> <p>The 2022 diamond and RC drilling at Hobbes Prospect infills Solstice's 2021 RC drilling and the historical drilling to a nominal 50m line spacing with 40m hole spacing (east-west) between drillhole collars that spans 500m N-S and 450m E-W.</p> <p>Historical drilling</p> <p>Previous AC and RC drilling has been conducted on various drill spacings.</p> <p>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.</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 sufficient for the estimation of Mineral Resources. The results from the recent RC and diamond drilling will be used in preparation for developing a geological model, identifying mineralisation controls, and estimation of a Mineral Resource at the Hobbes Prospect.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	<p>Solstice exploration</p> <p>Four metre composite samples are collected for RC drilling in the upper portion of each hole to 40m depth. The 4m composite samples were collected from each 1m sample pile or plastic sample bags by stainless steel scoop or plastic spear ensuring a proportional amount collected from each sample to achieve a nominal 1.2-3kg composite sample mass.</p> <p>The 4m composite samples will be re-sampled at 1m intervals from the original piles or sample bags at each drill site if warranted on the basis of assay results.</p> <p>Appropriate certified reference materials (CRMs) were inserted into the 4m composite sample stream in the field, as well as Duplicate and Blank QAQC samples. The CRMs were procured from Geostats Pty Ltd or Oreas™ Pty Ltd.</p>



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		<p>Diamond core is sampled to geological boundaries, or a 1.5m maximum sample interval. No composite sampling is undertaken for DD sampling.</p> <p>Historical drilling</p> <p>It is not known if 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.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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>Solstice exploration</p> <p>Both the RC and diamond drillholes were collared at -60 degrees dip with grid East (090°) azimuth. The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate for the current geological interpretation of the mineralisation style.</p> <p>True mineralisation width is unknown at this time, and widths reported are downhole intersections.</p> <p>Historical drilling</p> <p>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. Diamond drillholes (5 holes) were collared at -55 to -60 degrees dip and azimuth of 038, 090 and 270 degrees.</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>Solstice exploration</p> <p>No orientation-based sampling bias from either drill type has been identified in the data at this point.</p> <p>Historical drilling</p> <p>No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the historical data at this point for drilling during reconnaissance stages on the project.</p>
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<p>Solstice exploration</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Historical drilling</p> <p>No information on sample security has been supplied or identified by Solstice in historical reports.</p>
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<p>Solstice exploration</p> <p>Solstice has not undertaken external audits, however a Cube Consulting Senior Resource Geologist visited Hobbes Prospect during the drilling program to ensure QAQC protocols are in place. Internal reviews of sampling techniques and data confirm that sampling has been conducted to industry standards. A review of Solstice's data from the 2021 RC drill campaign was undertaken by Cube Consulting with procedures and data considered adequate.</p> <p>Historical drilling</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		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.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	<p>The Hobbes Licence is located 150km northeast of Kalgoorlie and consists of a single tenement, E31/1117, owned by Solstice Ltd and Crosspick Resources Pty Ltd. 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. Upon Solstice earning its 80% interest, the parties may elect to form an unincorporated Joint Venture with respective interests as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solstice 80% • Crosspick 20% <p>There are no historical sites or environment protected areas on the tenement.</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>	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.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pennzoil 1979-1980 • Yilgarn 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 • Renaissance Minerals 2012 -2015 • Crosspick Resources 2017-2018
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The Hobbes Licence 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 volcanics and minor ultramafic units.</p> <p>Within the Hobbes Project area the Edjudina Greenstone Belt is intruded by numerous monzonites, syenite and felsic porphyries.</p> <p>The Hobbes Prospect area appears to be situated on a major dilational jog associated with a number of intrusive rock units and a demagnetised zone.</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 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 and at Carosue Dam, the gold-bearing vein systems are horizontal to shallow-dipping stacked vein sets that are commonly interpreted to be linking structures between steeply dipping</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		<p>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.</p> <p>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 Yilgangi Mining Centre.</p> <p>The Competent Person is satisfied that geological setting has been adequately considered and is appropriately described.</p>
Drillhole information	<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"> • <i>easting and northing of the drillhole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>downhole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i> 	<p>Refer to Appendix 1 for a more complete set of results pertaining to this announcement. A summary of the important significant intercepts is included in the body of the announcement.</p>
	<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>Not applicable, all information is included.</p> <p>The Competent Person is satisfied that drillhole information has been adequately considered, and material information has been appropriately described.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<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>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.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Short lengths of high-grade results use a nominal 1ppm Au lower cut-off, 2m minimum reporting length and 2m maximum internal dilution</p>
	<p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>Metal equivalent values are not currently being reported.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the 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').</i>	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.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole 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.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	All currently known new gold assay results are reported. All previous and historical drill assay data has been reported (refer to Solstice Prospectus dated 14 March 2022 available on the Company's website in ASX Announcements (Prospectus))
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	All relevant exploration data is shown on figures in the main body of text.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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 prospect area (6701550mN – 6702100mN) & (426100mE – 426550mE) would include diamond 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 is planned at other prospective areas within the broader E31/1117 tenement. This is currently under design by Solstice geologists.