

Greenfield Gold Drilling Identifies New Gold Prospects at Bunjarra

Highlights

- Solstice Minerals Limited (Solstice or the Company) (ASX: SLS) is pleased to provide an update on first stage wide spaced aircore drilling at its Bunjarra and Kildare licences in the northern Yarri Project.
- New gold anomalism has been identified in weathered bedrock below transported soil cover in the Bunjarra area, where a series of drillholes intersected >0.10g/t Au anomalism at or close to end of hole (EOH), in places associated with altered felsic intrusive rock types.
- Significant gold results in composite sampling include 10m @ 0.22g/t Au in BJWAC0020 10m @ 0.18g/t Au in BJWAC0002, 4m @ 0.64g/t Au EOH in BJWA0024, 3m @ 0.53g/t Au EOH in BJWAC0010, and 3m @ 0.47g/t Au EOH in BJWAC0014.
- Results open up new gold prospects, next step will be targeted infill aircore drilling.
- Solstice's aircore drilling is part of an ongoing strategy to test new 'stand-alone scale' gold targets in established, highly gold endowed, greenstone belts - typical targets are structural positions that have gold mineralisation in drilling along strike, and where shallow (<40m) transported soil cover has prevented effective historical exploration.
- Pipeline of targets available for future fast, low-cost initial drilling.

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

"Early-stage drilling at Bunjarra has added further evidence that this prospect area has 'seen' a gold mineralising event, and it is pleasing that new gold anomalism is turning up in very widely spaced (800m x 200m pattern) drillholes. Anomalism lies in weathered bedrock under shallow transported cover and appears to be associated with felsic intrusive rocks; a setting typical of some of the better deposits in the Yarri district. This target can now progress to targeted infill aircore drilling, and on success - to RC bedrock testing."

"This style of fast, cost-effective first-pass exploration will continue to be applied to our list of soil-covered structural targets, particularly those where we see space to fit a stand-alone scale gold system"



The **Bunjarra** and **Kildare** Licences lie approximately 70km northwest of the Company's 177,000oz¹ **Hobbes** gold deposit and Northern Star Minerals' (ASX: NST) **Porphyry** mining centre, and 20km east of Saturn Metals' (ASX: STN) 1.84Moz² **Apollo Hill** gold deposit. Both Licences have promising structural settings, indications of gold mineralisation in on-strike positions, and are covered by a blanket of shallow transported alluvial material that has limited the effectiveness of previous exploration.



Figure 1: Aircore drilling in soil-covered terrain at Bunjarra.

During September the Company drilled 70 aircore holes at 200m spacing on traverses 800m apart (Figure 2), for a total 3,790m. Drilling at Bunjarra successfully located new gold anomalism in promising geological settings. Kildare traverses did not identify significant gold mineralisation below transported cover.

All significant gold results are shown in Table 1, and drillhole details in Table 2.

Bunjarra Results

Aircore drilling focussed on the central and south-eastern portions of the soil-covered Bunjarra licence, particularly the strike extensions of a magnetic and structural corridor that hosts gold mineralisation to the south (Saturn Metals' **Aquarius** Prospect³, and extensive drilling by Sumitomo Metal Mining – see inset in Figure 2).

Composite sampling has returned significant gold anomalism below transported cover in several locations (Figure 3) including 10m @ 0.22g/t Au from 55m in BJWAC0020, 10m @ 0.18g/t Au from 25m in BJWAC0002, 4m @ 0.64g/t Au EOH from 78m in BJWAC0024, 3m @ 0.53g/t Au EOH from 59m in BJWAC0010, and 3m @ 0.47g/t Au EOH from 74m in BJWAC0014.

Gold anomalism is typically located at or close to end of hole (EOH), where the geology becomes less weathered and oxidised, suggesting gold depletion may have occurred in the overlying

¹ Refer to ASX: SLS 22 March 2023 "Robust Maiden Gold Mineral Resource at Hobbes".

² Refer to ASX: STN 28 June 2023 "Apollo Hill Gold Resource Upgraded to 1.84Moz".

³ Refer to ASX: STN 16 June 2022 "Exciting Regional Drill Results – Apollo Hill Gold Project".



oxidised profile. Figure 4 shows an example of this gold distribution and a potential bedrock source.

Importantly, anomalous drillholes BJAC002, 0010 and 0020 ended in altered felsic intrusive rocks, an association seen at some of the better deposits in the Yarri district including at the Porphyry mining centre.

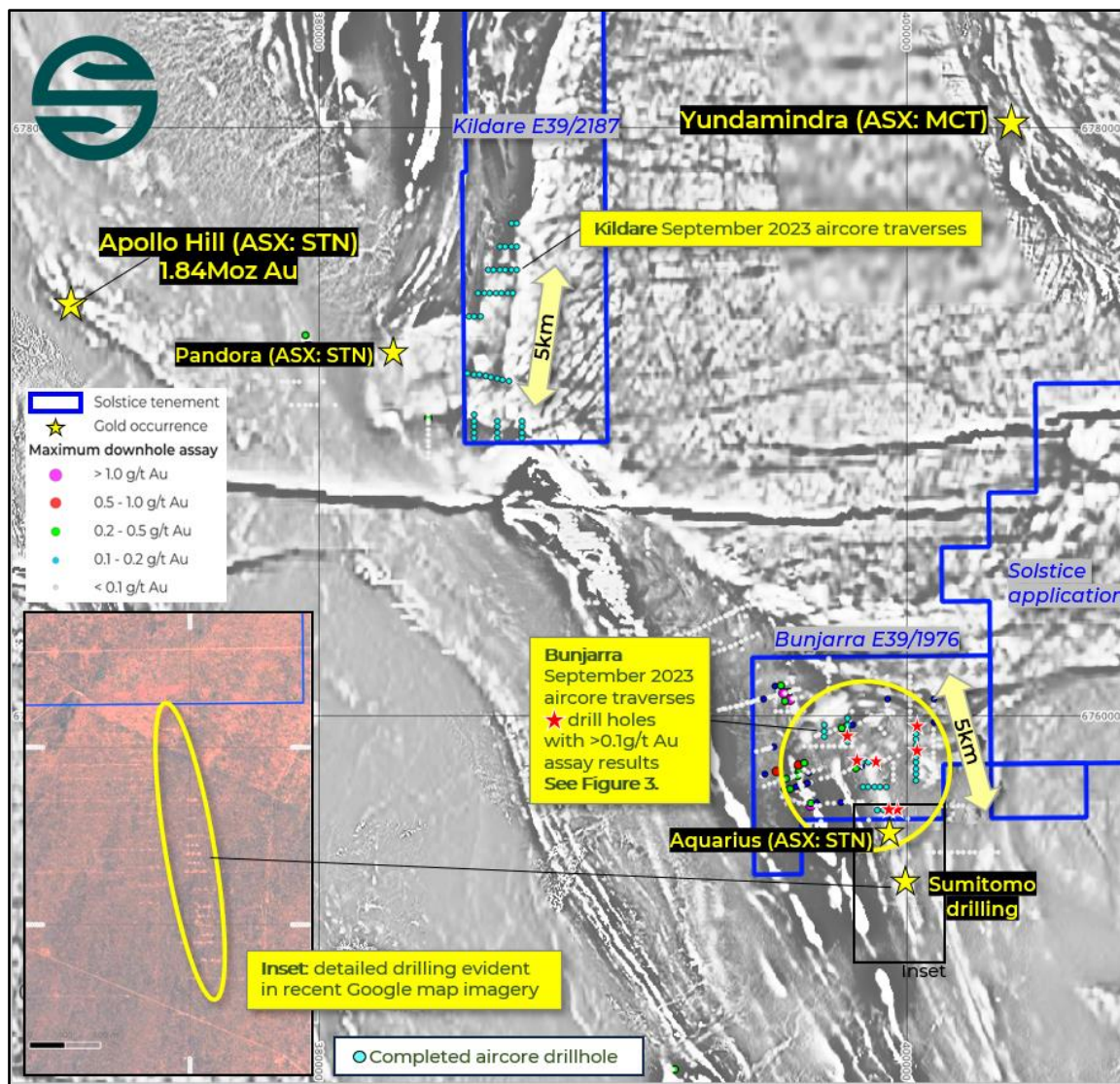


Figure 2: Completed aircore traverses at Kildare and Bunjarra on aeromagnetic imagery. Note Google Earth inset showing drilling activity by Sumitomo Metal Mining in the area along strike to the south.

Historical reconnaissance-scale drilling at Bunjarra has established gold anomalism at several other areas in this structurally complex target area, including significant historical drilling results⁴ of 1m @ 14.8g/t Au, 2m @ 2.42g/t Au and 4m @ 1.06g/t Au (Figure 3).

Solstice's geological mapping has also located previously unrecognised gold-bearing quartz veining in a small area of outcrop in the northern part of the licence, including rock-chip results⁵ to 6.67g/t Au (Figure 3).

⁴ Refer to ASX: SLS 14 March 2022 "Prospectus".

⁵ Refer to ASX: ORR 8 February 2022 "Exploration Update Eastern Goldfields Western Australia".

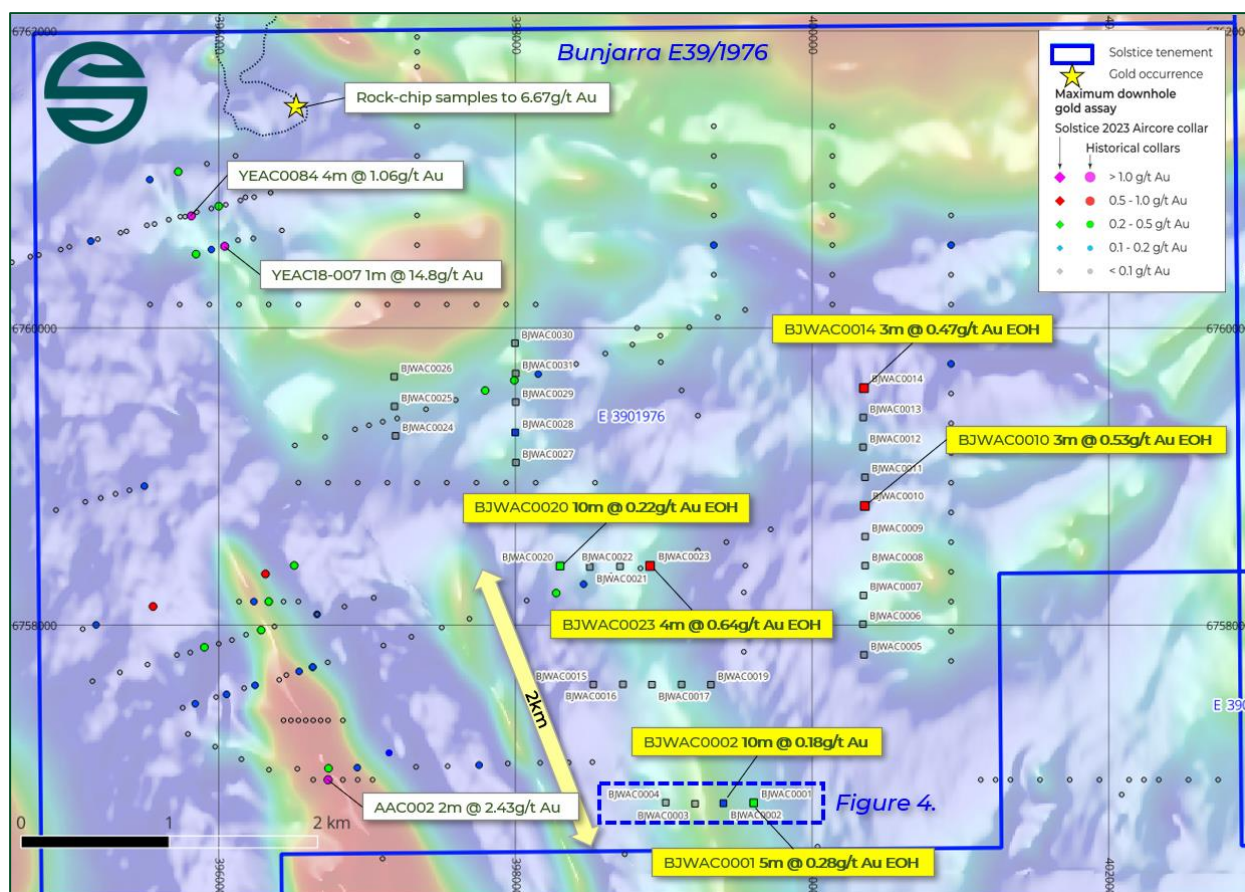


Figure 3. Bunjarra Prospect aeromagnetic imagery and September 2023 aircore drilling (labelled) and significant anomalous gold results in composite sampling (yellow text boxes). All historical drill collars⁴ shown with peak downhole gold results, and significant gold occurrences (white text boxes).

The combined results of drilling and prospecting on the Bunjarra licence points to a gold-endowed structural setting, with mineralisation now identified in a number of locations and a possible association with local felsic intrusive bodies. Aircore drilling remains at a wide spacing and no RC or diamond drilling has been carried out on the tenement to test underlying unweathered geology.

Table 1: Significant gold anomalism in current program at Bunjarra. Samples marked * include composite samples. All composite samples will now be resampled at 1m intervals.

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	EOH Depth	Intercept	From (m)
Bunjarra	BJWAC0001	399606	6756803	75	5m @ 0.28g/t Au*	69
Bunjarra	BJWAC0002	399402	6756800	40	10m @ 0.18g/t Au*	25
Bunjarra	BJWAC0010	400356	6758802	62	3m @ 0.53g/t Au EOH*	59
Bunjarra	BJWAC0014	400350	6759595	78	3m @ 0.47g/t Au EOH*	75
Bunjarra	BJWAC0020	398301	6758398	66	10m @ 0.22g/t Au*	55
Bunjarra	BJWAC0023	398908	6758398	78	4m @ 0.64g/t Au EOH*	74
Bunjarra	BJWAC0028	397999	6759297	66	1m @ 0.25g/t Au EOH	65

The next exploration step would entail local infill aircore drilling to add geological and geochemical information around anomalous gold intercepts (see example in Figure 4). Success would then lead to targeted RC testing.

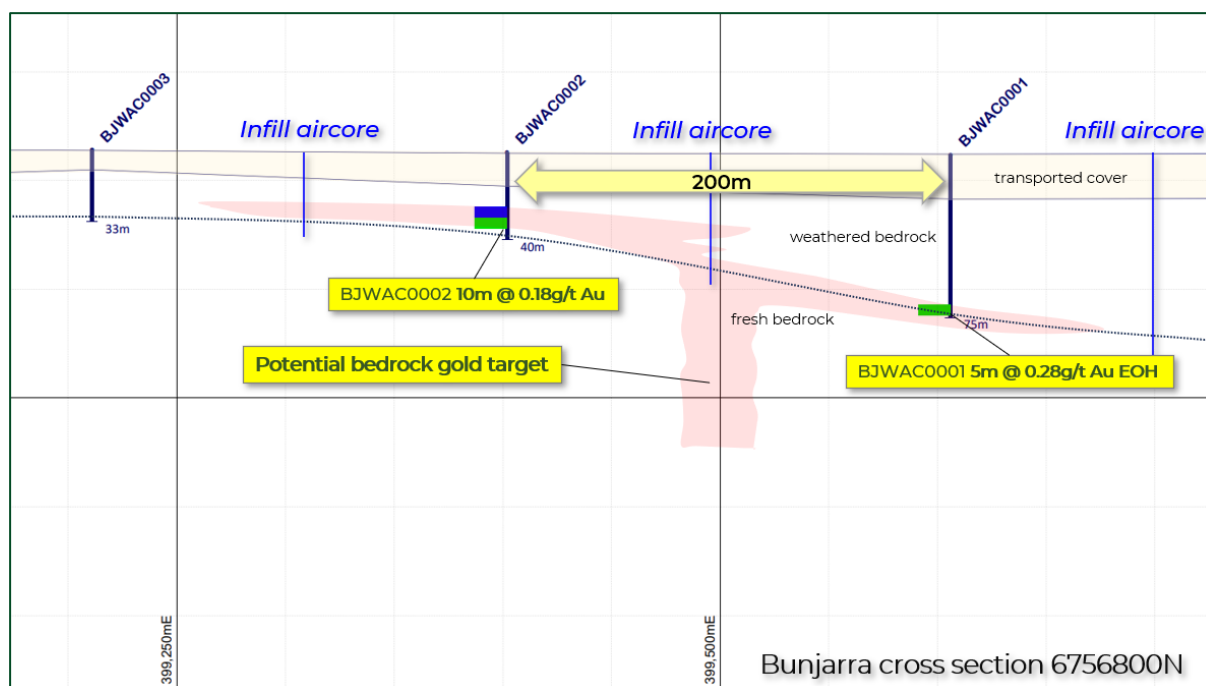


Figure 4. Cross section showing anomalous composite samples in BJWAC001 and BJWAC002, a typical gold distribution at the base of a weathered and leached oxide profile, and a possible bedrock source.

Solstice's geological team is continuing an active field exploration, compilation and target validation push to bring forward the next tier of high-quality targets for prioritisation and first-pass aircore drill-testing. The Company sees excellent potential to identify new stand-alone scale gold systems in under-explored structural and lithological target areas, particularly below the widespread transported cover at the **Boyce**, **Lake Roe**, **Ponton** and **Wallbrook East** prospect areas. Other known but under-drilled gold systems such as **Statesman Well** and **Bluetooth** offer strong potential for 'bolt-on' ounces to support the Hobbes MRE. New gold, rare earth and lithium targets will continue to emerge as the geological team works through historical data.

Further heritage clearances are planned in coming months, with aircore drilling to commence as each target area is cleared and prepared.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

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ABOUT SOLSTICE MINERALS LIMITED

Solstice is a minerals exploration company with gold and base metal projects in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia (Figure 5). Solstice has been listed on the Australian Securities Exchange since 2 May 2022, when Solstice demerged from OreCorp Limited, and trades under the code 'SLS'. The Company is well funded with no debt.

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

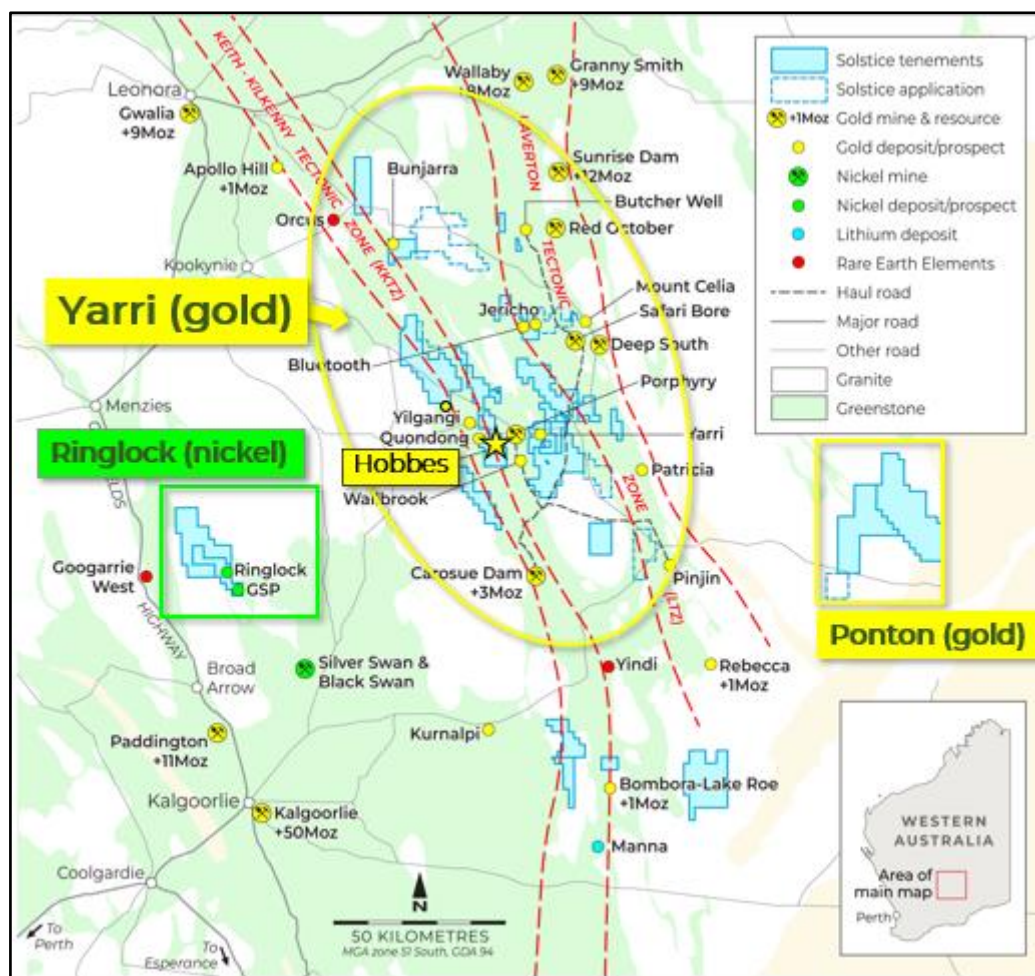


Figure 5: Solstice's Eastern Goldfields Projects

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.

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Compliance Statement

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

Compliance Statement - Previously Reported Results

The information in this announcement that relates to historical Exploration Results is extracted from the ASX announcements (**Original Announcements**) ASX: ORR 8 February 2022 "Exploration Update Eastern Goldfields Western Australia" and 14 March 2022 ("Prospectus") which are available at www.solsticeminerals.com.au. Solstice confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Original Announcements and, in the case of Estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the Original Announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. Solstice confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

Table 2: Aircore drill hole details for Bunjarra and Kildare, September 2023.

HoleID	Prospect	Lease	GDA51 East	GDA51 North	Dip	Azi	RL	EOH Depth
BJWAC0001	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	399606	6756803	-90	0	362	75
BJWAC0002	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	399402	6756800	-90	0	363	40
BJWAC0003	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	399211	6756797	-90	0	364	33
BJWAC0004	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	399013	6756805	-90	0	364	33
BJWAC0005	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	400350	6757800	-90	0	372	33
BJWAC0006	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	400343	6758006	-90	0	373	47
BJWAC0007	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	400346	6758200	-90	0	373	11
BJWAC0008	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	400358	6758400	-90	0	374	18
BJWAC0009	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	400358	6758596	-90	0	374	45
BJWAC0010	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	400356	6758802	-90	0	375	62
BJWAC0011	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	400357	6758995	-90	0	375	66
BJWAC0012	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	400344	6759198	-90	0	375	77
BJWAC0013	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	400345	6759398	-90	0	375	81
BJWAC0014	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	400350	6759595	-90	0	376	78
BJWAC0015	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	398525	6757600	-90	0	371	66
BJWAC0016	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	398725	6757601	-90	0	371	45
BJWAC0017	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	398920	6757599	-90	0	371	72
BJWAC0018	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	399120	6757600	-90	0	371	90
BJWAC0019	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	399318	6757599	-90	0	365	75
BJWAC0020	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	398301	6758398	-90	0	365	66
BJWAC0021	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	398502	6758391	-90	0	368	83
BJWAC0022	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	398705	6758395	-90	0	375	81
BJWAC0023	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	398908	6758398	-90	0	373	78
BJWAC0024	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	397192	6759274	-90	0	373	83
BJWAC0025	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	397185	6759472	-90	0	373	91
BJWAC0026	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	397183	6759672	-90	0	373	93
BJWAC0027	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	398003	6759094	-90	0	366	68
BJWAC0028	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	397999	6759297	-90	0	365	66
BJWAC0029	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	398002	6759501	-90	0	366	84
BJWAC0030	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	397997	6759898	-90	0	368	67
BJWAC0031	Bunjarra	E 39/1976	398002	6759694	-90	0	370	76



HoleID	Prospect	Lease	GDA51 East	GDA51 North	Dip	Azi	RL	EOH Depth
KLDAC0001	Kildare	E 39/2187	386536	6776769	-90	0	397	69
KLDAC0002	Kildare	E 39/2187	386743	6776769	-90	0	395	72
KLDAC0003	Kildare	E 39/2187	386148	6775972	-90	0	389	59
KLDAC0004	Kildare	E 39/2187	386347	6775968	-90	0	388	57
KLDAC0005	Kildare	E 39/2187	386549	6775976	-90	0	388	48
KLDAC0006	Kildare	E 39/2187	386750	6775977	-90	0	390	50
KLDAC0007	Kildare	E 39/2187	385746	6775172	-90	0	385	27
KLDAC0008	Kildare	E 39/2187	385943	6775167	-90	0	388	71
KLDAC0009	Kildare	E 39/2187	386157	6775170	-90	0	390	81
KLDAC0010	Kildare	E 39/2187	386350	6775173	-90	0	391	75
KLDAC0011	Kildare	E 39/2187	385427	6774382	-90	0	388	12
KLDAC0012	Kildare	E 39/2187	385624	6774378	-90	0	390	44
KLDAC0013	Kildare	E 39/2187	385818	6774374	-90	0	333	84
KLDAC0014	Kildare	E 39/2187	386030	6774380	-90	0	374	65
KLDAC0015	Kildare	E 39/2187	386222	6774369	-90	0	392	75
KLDAC0016	Kildare	E 39/2187	385098	6773573	-90	0	387	24
KLDAC0017	Kildare	E 39/2187	385303	6773575	-90	0	392	18
KLDAC0018	Kildare	E 39/2187	385503	6773580	-90	0	389	96
KLDAC0019	Kildare	E 39/2187	385082	6771687	-90	0	382	64
KLDAC0020	Kildare	E 39/2187	385282	6771643	-90	0	382	51
KLDAC0021	Kildare	E 39/2187	385482	6771606	-90	0	382	82
KLDAC0022	Kildare	E 39/2187	385672	6771568	-90	0	382	51
KLDAC0023	Kildare	E 39/2187	385859	6771530	-90	0	382	78
KLDAC0024	Kildare	E 39/2187	386066	6771484	-90	0	382	101
KLDAC0025	Kildare	E 39/2187	386267	6771430	-90	0	382	37
KLDAC0026	Kildare	E 39/2187	386468	6771403	-90	0	382	42
KLDAC0027	Kildare	E 39/2187	385291	6769452	-90	0	381	54
KLDAC0028	Kildare	E 39/2187	385296	6769650	-90	0	383	42
KLDAC0029	Kildare	E 39/2187	385296	6769843	-90	0	375	38
KLDAC0030	Kildare	E 39/2187	385297	6770042	-90	0	372	39
KLDAC0031	Kildare	E 39/2187	385295	6770260	-90	0	370	39
KLDAC0032	Kildare	E 39/2187	386088	6769450	-90	0	369	13
KLDAC0033	Kildare	E 39/2187	386086	6769647	-90	0	363	31
KLDAC0034	Kildare	E 39/2187	386088	6769843	-90	0	371	54
KLDAC0035	Kildare	E 39/2187	386086	6770045	-90	0	372	47
KLDAC0036	Kildare	E 39/2187	386893	6769459	-90	0	372	4
KLDAC0037	Kildare	E 39/2187	386891	6769657	-90	0	375	19
KLDAC0038	Kildare	E 39/2187	386886	6769860	-90	0	376	48
KLDAC0039	Kildare	E 39/2187	386884	6770049	-90	0	379	26



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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	<p>Historical Drilling Previous operators have sampled using Rotary Air Blast (RAB), and Aircore (AC). 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.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling For Aircore drilling, every 1m sample was ground-dumped and a composite or single metre sample collected with a spear and placed into a clean pre-numbered calico sample bag. Samples were ground dumped in rows of 20. For composite samples, proportional amounts of material were collected from each sample pile to create the composite. All sampling was undertaken by Solstice staff.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p>Historical Drilling Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are the same as Solstice. Measures taken by other previous operators are unknown.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling A QAQC sample is inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 primary samples (CRM or Blank QAQC sample), also field Duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1 in 25 Primary samples. Appropriate certified reference materials (CRMs) were supplied by Geostats Pty Ltd and suitable Blank material was also sourced from Geostats Pty Ltd. Analysis of QAQC samples inserted by the Company is undertaken to monitor sample representivity and independent laboratory conditions. The CRMs used by the Company are grade and matrix matched as close as possible to interpreted geology. The laboratory (Intertek) also performed its own internal checks including insertion of pulp duplicate, standard, and repeat samples as required. For aircore drilling, Duplicate samples were collected at the drill site and inserted into the sample stream at a frequency of 1 in 25 Primary samples. The Duplicates were collected with a spear in the same fashion as the Primary samples.</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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may</i>	<p>Historical Drilling Sample collection and assaying by OreCorp was the same as Solstice. Samples by other previous operators were collected at various intervals ranging between 0.1m–5.0m, although the majority of samples were taken on 1m intervals. Assaying is conducted by recognised assay laboratories, including Genalysis and Intertek, although information about assay procedures have not been provided by the previous operators. Only RC and DD holes have been downhole surveyed.</p> <p>For aircore drilling each 1m sample was collected from a cyclone into a plastic bucket and laid out on a cleared area of ground in rows of 20 samples. Each 1m sample was sampled with a spear to create an 8m composite within the transported cover or 4m composite sample in the oxidised basement, and a single 1m sample for the end-of-hole (EOH). Each composite or EOH sample was approximately 1.5-2.5kg total mass.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>warrant disclosure of detailed information</i>	
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	Aircore drilling was undertaken by an independent contractor, Raglan Drilling, using a custom built, truck mounted drill rig. The drill string comprised 6m rods with a 3.5 inch Harlsan aircore bit. Each hole was drilled to blade-refusal, and on rare occasions a hammer and face-sampling button bit were used to penetrate more indurated layers in the transported cover material. Each drillhole was supervised by a Solstice geologist.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	The aircore sample recoveries for each metre were visually assessed and estimated to be within industry acceptable standards. Moisture content was recorded in drill logs.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Minimal water was encountered in aircore drilling, with >95% of samples having almost no moisture content. The aircore drill rig utilised an onboard 350psi compressor with 750cfm air pack, which provided very dry and representative samples with good recovery.
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	No relationship is apparent in the aircore data between sample recovery and grades, and therefore no bias is inferred.
<i>Logging</i>	<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>	The aircore drilling has been conducted as a reconnaissance phase of exploration and is not considered suitable for use in any Mineral Resource Estimation.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging of aircore drill samples included lithology, alteration, sulphide mineralisation and structure fabric. Transported cover and regolith types were also defined. The logging is considered appropriate for this reconnaissance phase of exploration.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	The aircore drillhole samples are logged from surface to the EOH in summary format with EHO chip samples collected in chip trays for archive and future reference. Geological events such as bottom of transported cover, base of complete oxidation, water table, and top of fresh rock are also recorded. The logging is considered appropriate to this phase of exploration.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No core is collected during aircore drilling.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	The aircore drill samples were spear sampled from piles laid out on the ground at the drill site. The majority of samples were collected dry, with very few (<2%) collected wet.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	For aircore drilling 8m and 4m composites were collected from the transported cover and oxidised basement, respectively, plus individual 1m EOH samples routinely collected. Each sample was collected with a spear. These are standard industry practices for this reconnaissance phase of exploration. The samples were sent to independent laboratory, Intertek, where samples were oven dried at 100C, crushed and pulverised to 85% of total sample passing 75µm,



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		using the SP03 or SP05 methods. The nature and quality of the sample preparation are considered appropriate.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	<p>On site, field Duplicate samples are taken at a rate of 1 in 25 Primary samples based on the Company's QAQC procedures, which requires either a CRM, Blank or Duplicate be inserted in the sample stream at least every 20th Primary sample.</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>
	<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>Field Duplicate samples were collected during aircore drilling and inserted into the sample batches to check and ensure representivity of sample methods.</p> <p>Pulp repeats and element repeats for all sample types are undertaken by Intertek at the laboratory.</p> <p>The QAQC field Duplicate sample data are evaluated by Solstice's independent database manager, Geobase Pty Ltd, and these showed satisfactory reproducibility.</p>
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample mass for aircore drilling of nominally 1.5-3kg for each sample are considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<p>Laboratory assaying for all drill sample types is undertaken by Intertek, an ISO 9001 certified laboratory. All sample types are subjected to the lead collection Fire Assay technique which uses a 50g charge with an ICP-MS finish and is considered to provide near total gold recovery. The nature and quality of the procedures and assaying techniques at the laboratory are considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation. The multi-element and Rare Earth Element analysis is done by a Four Acid digestion, considered near total dissolution of almost all mineral species, with measurement by ICP-MS or ICP-OES depending on the element.</p> <p>XRD mineral species determination is by XRDQual – a qualitative analysis method of determining the different mineral species in drilling samples.</p> <p>Intertek holds various International Standards Organisation (ISO) certifications, and the laboratory procedures are considered standard industry practice.</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>	For aircore samples no geophysical tools were used in the field in determining any analysis.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	<p>During aircore drilling field Duplicates were taken on site for samples using the same method as the Primary sample (i.e. spear) from piles laid out on the ground.</p> <p>At the laboratory Intertek also performed internal checks including insertion of pulp duplicates, standards, and repeats as required. Internal screen checks are also performed to ensure the mass percent passing 75µm is consistently high.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	The assay results for significant gold and REE intercepts have been checked by Solstice's independent database manager, Geobase Pty Ltd, as well as internal Solstice geologists. Assay results have been checked against sample chip trays and geological logs. The DD drill core samples have been checked against significant intersections to verify host rock and alteration.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned AC, RC or DD holes have been drilled by Solstice.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<p>The primary lithological data for aircore, RC and DD drilling is collected by a Company geologist in the field recording it on a paper log sheet or directly into a database logging sheet on a Toughbook laptop. Data is entered onto pre-defined MS Excel based log sheets following the Company's documented internal geological protocols and procedures manual. Validation measures for the field data is built into the log sheets.</p> <p>Sample logs are recorded on paper sheets in the field. Sample data is entered into the database from the sample sheets and provided to the database manager for alignment of assay data.</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>
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	<p>No adjustments or calibrations were made to any gold assay data for samples collected and presented by Solstice.</p> <p>Where Rare Earth Element results are reported, Intertek assays in parts per million were converted to stoichiometric oxide (REO) using standard, publicly available element-to-oxide stoichiometric conversion factors.</p>
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	<p>The location of aircore, RC and DD drill collars is recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS-Map unit with an accuracy of +/-3m, using MGA94 Zone 51 South. This method is considered appropriate for this phase of exploration drilling.</p> <p>No downhole surveying is carried out in RAB or aircore drilling.</p>
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	All data is reported using the grid system MGA94 Zone 51 South.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	<p>A digital terrain model (DTM) was created using the DGPS collar pickups of the 2021-2022 drilling. Historical hole collars were then draped onto the generated surface.</p> <p>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>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 800m spaced drill lines with infill over prospective zones to 160m line spacing.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Solstice Drilling</p> <p>Aircore drilling was carried out on lines 800m apart and at a drill hole spacing of 200m.</p>
	<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></p>	<p>The data spacing, distribution and geological understanding of mineralisation controls is sufficient for the estimation of Mineral Resources.</p> <p>The data spacing of 2023 aircore drilling is not sufficient to establish a Mineral Resource Estimate.</p>
	<p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<p>For aircore drilling, 8m composites were collected in the transported cover material, then 4m composites were collected in the oxidised basement material. The 4m composite samples with >100ppb gold are subsequently re-sampled as 1m individual samples. Aircore drillholes with thick oxidised profiles over granitic or syenitic basement were also sampled as 8m composites for Four Acid multi-element and REE analysis.</p>
<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<p><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>	<p>All Aircore drillholes were vertical. The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate for the current geological interpretation of the mineralisation styles. See Appendix 1.</p>
	<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>	<p>No orientation-based sampling bias from various drill types has been identified in the data at this point.</p>
<p><i>Sample security</i></p>	<p><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></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><i>Audits or reviews</i></p>	<p><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></p>	<p>Solstice has not undertaken external audits.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Mineral tenement and</i></p>	<p><i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding</i></p>	<p>The Bunjarra Well (E39/1976) and Kildare (E39/2187) licences are located approximately 190 km north-northeast of Kalgoorlie. Both licences are registered to Solstice.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	Solstice owns 95% legal and beneficial interest in E39/1976 and 100% legal and beneficial interest in E39/2187
	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.	Both tenements are in good standing. No known impediments exist to prevent renewal of the tenements. The Competent Person is satisfied that mineral tenement and land tenure status has been adequately considered.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<p>The tenements in the Project area in general have had a long exploration history with reported gold exploration dating back to 1971. Previous exploration within the tenement area included the following companies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voyager Gold – 1999 • Mining Project Investors – 1999 • NiWest – 2002 • Jindalee Resources – 2004 • Salazar Gold – 2012 • Chalice – 2017 to 2018. <p>The Competent Person is satisfied that exploration done by other parties has been adequately considered.</p>
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<p>The Project area is located within the Eastern Goldfields of the Yilgarn Craton. Country host rocks are the Murrin Greenstone suite that consists of metasediment, felsic volcanics, basalt, dolerite and minor ultramafic units. The greenstones bodies are intruded by numerous monzonites, syenite and felsic porphyries. Host rocks lie below a blanket of transported soil cover that may be up to 100m thick and may be variously oxidised and weathered for up to 50m below the transported profile.</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. A series of northeast-southwest trending shears/faults can also exert a control on gold mineralisation. For some deposits, such as Porphyry Mine and at Carosue Dam mine operation, 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 larger mines, have average ore grade around 1.0–2.0 g/t Au</p>
Drill hole Information	<p>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. 	See Table 2.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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>	Not applicable, all information is included. The Competent Person is satisfied that drillhole information has been adequately considered, and material information has been appropriately described.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	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.
	<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>	For gold intercepts, weighted averages were calculated using parameters of a 0.1ppm, 0.5ppm and 1.0ppm Au lower cut-off, minimum reporting length of 2m, maximum length of consecutive internal waste of 2m and the minimum grade of the final composite of 0.1ppm, 0.5ppm and 1.0ppm Au respectively. No upper cut-off grade has been applied. Short lengths of high-grade results use a nominal 1ppm Au lower cut-off, 2m minimum reporting length and 2m maximum internal dilution. For the aircore drilling significant gold assay results are reported above 100ppb with no averaging or dilution. The Rare Earth Element results reported by Intertek in parts per million were converted to stoichiometric oxide (REO) using standard, publicly available element-to-oxide stoichiometric conversion factors. Significant Rare Earth Element assays in reporting have included grades above 0.1% total Rare Earth oxide plus yttrium (TREOY). The TREOY is defined as CeO ₂ + Dy ₂ O ₃ + Er ₂ O ₃ + Eu ₂ O ₃ + Gd ₂ O ₃ + Ho ₂ O ₃ + La ₂ O ₃ + Lu ₂ O ₃ + Nd ₂ O ₃ + Pr ₆ O ₁₁ + Sm ₂ O ₃ + Tb ₄ O ₇ + Tm ₂ O ₃ + Yb ₂ O ₃ + Y ₂ O ₃ .
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Metal equivalent values are not currently being reported.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole 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.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to figures in the body of text for plan maps of the location of relevant sample locations.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	All currently known new gold and REE assay results are reported. All previous and historical drill assay data has been reported.
<i>Other substantive</i>	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported</i>	All relevant exploration data is shown on figures in the main body of text.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>exploration data</i>	<i>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>	
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Solstice plans to continue to investigate the potential for new mineralisation on the tenements, primarily led by aircore drilling through transported cover and geophysical interpretation. Anomalous results at first-pass drill hole spacing may progress to infill drilling, and completion of local infill drill traverses.