

Solstice Readies for Drilling New High Priority Gold Targets

Highlights

- **Heritage and environmental approvals in place for aircore drilling over multiple new gold targets at the Company's extensive Yarri Project tenure.**
- **Gold targets at Yarri offer classic greenfield potential in soil-covered structural positions around the >3Moz Carosue Dam-Porphyry gold hub (Northern Star ASX: NST), as well as opportunities to add to a 177,000oz¹ Mineral Resource at the Company's Hobbes Gold Project.**
- **Drill targets comprise areas of open gold anomalism in historical shallow drilling (e.g. Bunjarra, Wallbrook South), strike extensions of recent competitor drilling activity (e.g. Box Soak & Bunjarra), and unexplored soil-covered structural targets (e.g. Hobbes, Box Soak, Boyce, Edjudina Range).**
- **Exciting follow-up targets are seen at Bunjarra where recent 1m resampling of 2023 first pass aircore has confirmed significant anomalism in several locations including 2m @ 1.85g/t Au in BJWAC0002, 2m @ 0.93g/t Au end of hole (EOH) in BJWAC0023, and 6m @ 0.47g/t Au in BJWAC0020.**
- **Solstice has an ongoing strategy to test new 'stand-alone scale' gold targets in gold endowed greenstone belts – typically where shallow (<40m) transported soil cover has prevented effective historical exploration. Sequential aircore drilling is planned to continue through the first half of 2024 following site preparation at each of the targets.**
- **Solstice remains well funded with approximately \$8.2m in cash at December 31 2023, and with a current EV of circa \$1.3m the Company offers shareholders excellent leverage to exploration success.**

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

"Early-stage exploration in this part of the Eastern Goldfields has a history of delivering new and exciting gold systems, and the Company's landholdings and capital places it in an excellent position to progress a suite of compelling structural and geochemical targets. Aircore drilling provides fast, cost-effective first-pass exploration of areas with space to deliver an entirely new gold system. We look forward to reporting on progress at each of these targets during the first half of this year".

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

The Company's Yarri Licences (Figure 1) surround the 177,000oz¹ **Hobbes** gold deposit and Northern Star Minerals' (ASX: NST) **Porphyry** mining centre and extend northwards to within 20km of Saturn Metals' (ASX: STN) 1.84Moz² **Apollo Hill** gold deposit. The approximately 2,500km² ground holding has been selected for promising structural settings, indications of gold mineralisation in along-strike positions, and a blanket of shallow transported alluvial material that has limited the effectiveness of previous exploration.

Field review, compilation and target validation during 2023 has opened up new high-quality targets for first pass aircore drill-testing. Drill targets comprise:

1. Areas of open >0.10g/t Au aircore anomalism in oxide horizons or around EOH pointing to the potential for a nearby fresh rock gold source (e.g. **Bunjarra**, **Wallbrook South**)
2. Strike extensions of recent competitor drilling activity (e.g. **Box Soak & Bunjarra**)
3. Under explored soil-covered structural targets (e.g. **Boyce**, **Edjudina Range**, **Hobbes**)

Current targets are shown on Figure 1 and detailed below. Many of these areas now have heritage and environmental approvals in place and can be prepared for drilling. Heritage clearances will continue over emerging targets.

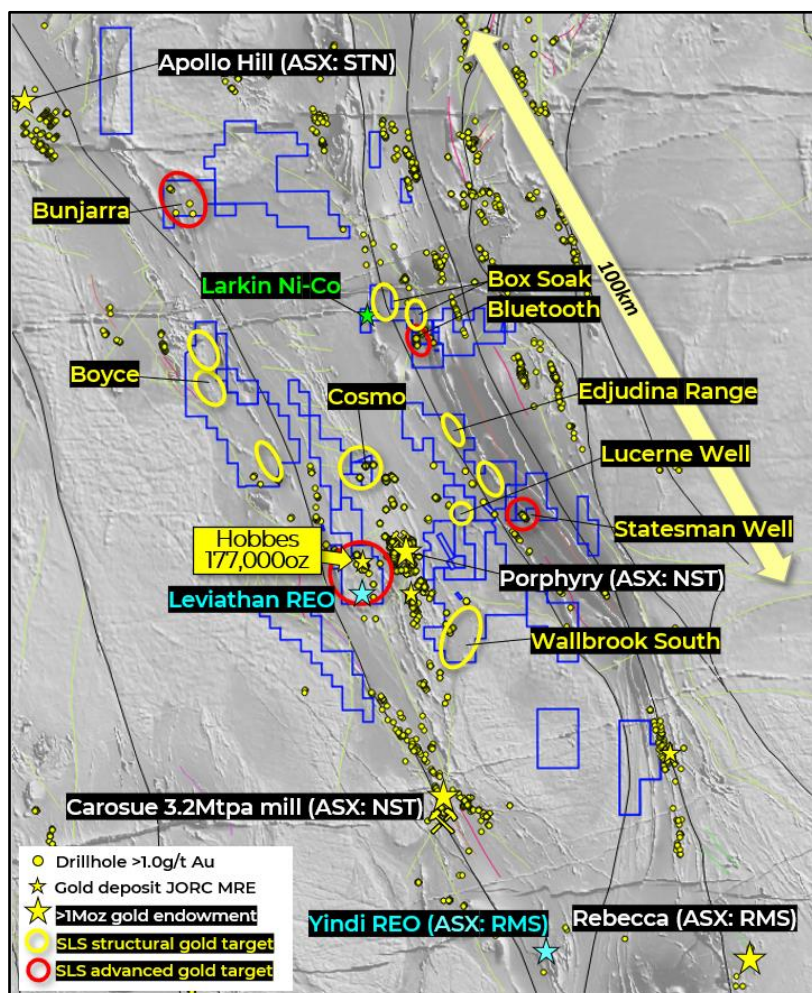


Figure 1: Yarri regional tenement group showing current high-priority gold targets.

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

Bunjarra Targets

The Company's aircore drilling during 2023 focussed on the strike extensions of a 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).

The program delivered significant new gold anomalism⁴ below transported cover in several locations (Figure 3), supported by new 1m split samples (resampling of previously reported composite intervals) returning intercepts including **2m @ 1.85g/t Au** from 32m in BJWAC0002, **2m @ 0.93g/t Au end of hole (EOH)** from 76m in BJWAC0023, **6m @ 0.47g/t Au** from 57m in BJWAC0020, **2m @ 0.65g/t Au EOH** from 76m in BJWAC0014, and **2m @ 0.63g/t Au EOH** from 60m in BJWAC0010 (Table 1).

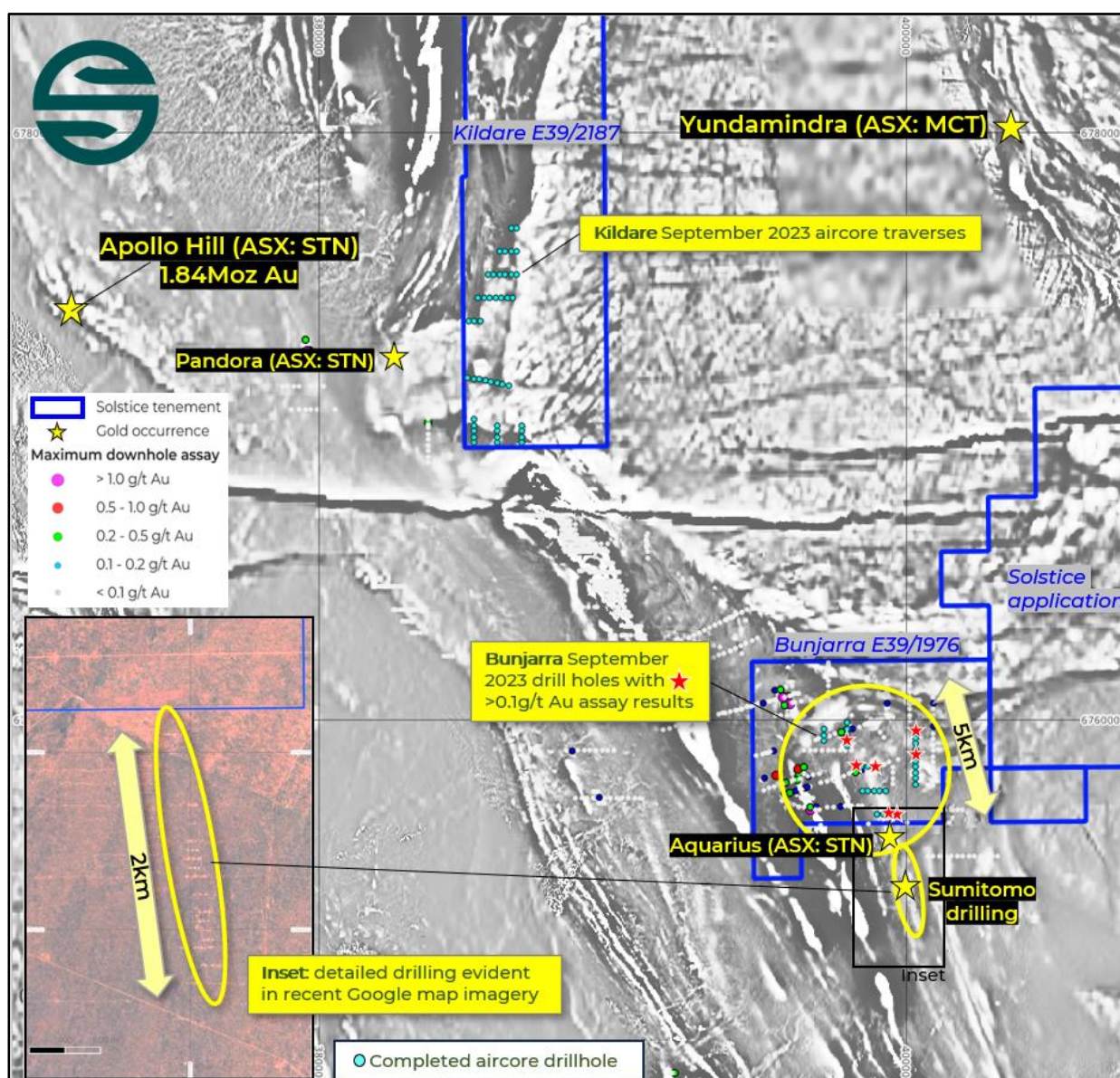


Figure 2: 2023 aircore traverses at Kildare and Bunjarra on aeromagnetic imagery. Note Google Earth inset showing drilling activity by Sumitomo Metal Mining in the area along strike to the south.

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

⁴ Refer to ASX: SLS 23 October 2023 "Greenfield Gold Drilling Identifies New Gold Prospects at Bunjarra".



Table 1: Significant gold anomalism in Solstice's 2023 drilling at Bunjarra.

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	EOH Depth	Intercept	From (m)
Bunjarra	BJWAC0001	399606	6756803	75	3m @ 0.36g/t Au	69
Bunjarra	BJWAC0002	399402	6756800	40	5m @ 0.92g/t Au	29
				<i>including</i>	2m @ 1.85g/t Au	32
Bunjarra	BJWAC0010	400356	6758802	62	2m @ 0.63g/t Au EOH	60
Bunjarra	BJWAC0014	400350	6759595	78	2m @ 0.65g/t Au EOH	76
Bunjarra	BJWAC0020	398301	6758398	66	6m @ 0.47g/t Au	57
Bunjarra	BJWAC0023	398908	6758398	78	2m @ 0.93g/t Au EOH	76
				<i>including</i>	1m @ 1.62g/t Au	76

Gold mineralisation sits at or around EOH where the geology becomes less weathered and oxidised, suggesting gold depletion in the overlying oxidised profile and potential for nearby gold bearing structures in fresh rock.

Historical reconnaissance-scale drilling at Bunjarra has located gold anomalism at several other areas, including significant historical drilling results⁵ of **1m @ 14.8g/t Au**, **2m @ 2.43g/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 results⁶ to **6.67g/t Au** (Figure 3).

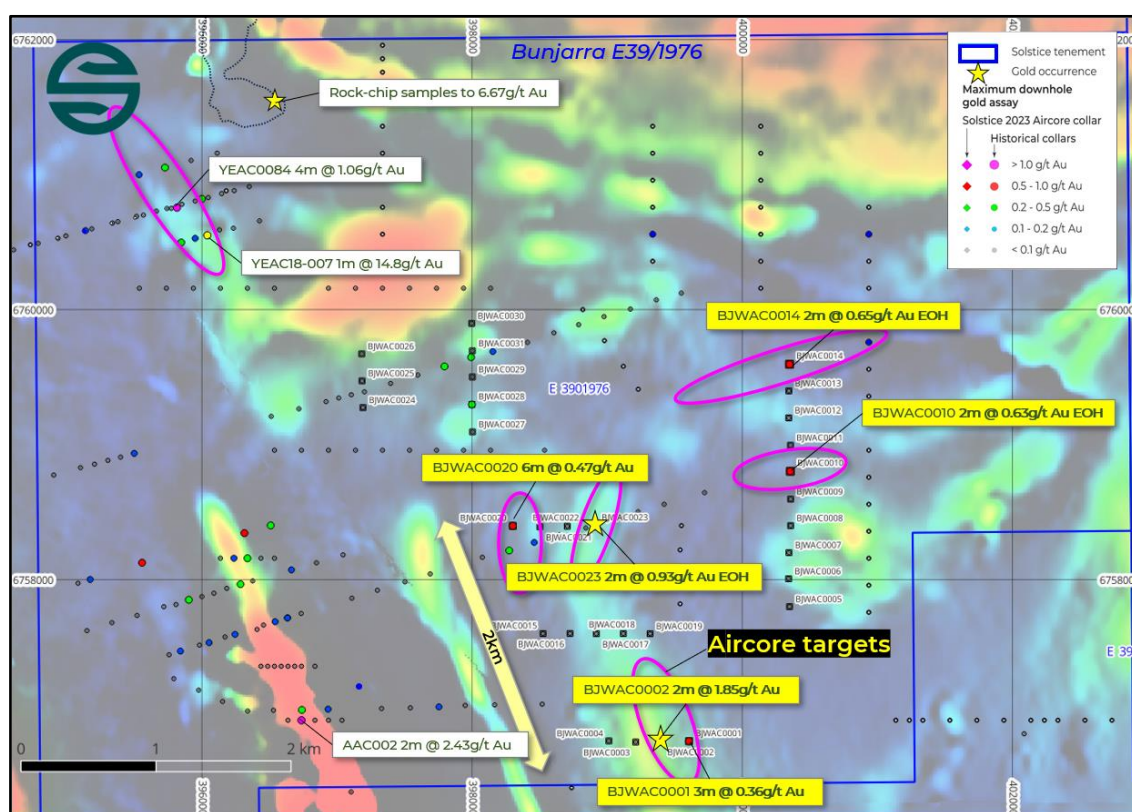


Figure 3. Bunjarra Prospect aeromagnetic imagery and current aircore drilling targets, 2023 aircore drilling (labelled) and significant anomalous gold results in 1m resampling (yellow text boxes). All historical drill collars⁴ shown with peak downhole gold results, and significant gold occurrences (white text boxes).

⁵ Refer to ASX: SLS 14 March 2022 "Prospectus".

⁶ Refer to ASX: ORR 8 February 2022 "Exploration Update Eastern Goldfields Western Australia".

Combined targets for ongoing aircore drilling are shown in Figure 3. Aircore drilling remains at a wide spacing and besides two reverse circulation (RC) drillholes in the NW part of the tenement, no deeper drilling has been carried to test underlying unweathered geology.

Results to date on the Bunjarra licence point to a possible association with local felsic intrusive bodies in an overall gold-endowed structural setting. The area forms a priority exploration target.

Box Soak Targets

Box Soak is part of a group of tenements located 40km NNE of Hobbes in the Laverton Tectonic Zone, a prolific regional gold conduit. The Company has noted a **recent competitor RC drill-out extending to within 200m of a tenement boundary** (Figure 4), on a gold mineralised corridor that includes the Moody's Reward and Coffey Bore gold deposits to the north, and historical on-tenure RC gold intercepts to **12m @ 1.31g/t Au, 8m @ 1.66g/t Au and 2m @ 5.07g/t Au** at the **Bluetooth Prospect**⁵. The strike extensions of the RC drill-out form a priority target for first pass aircore drilling. Heritage surveys are scheduled for this emerging target, as well as at Bluetooth where re-interpretation of folded host cherts has identified targets for further RC drilling.

The northern part of Box Soak is largely unexplored and covers several interpreted structural trends below widespread shallow transported cover (Figure 4). This area has received heritage clearance and can now be prepared for drilling.

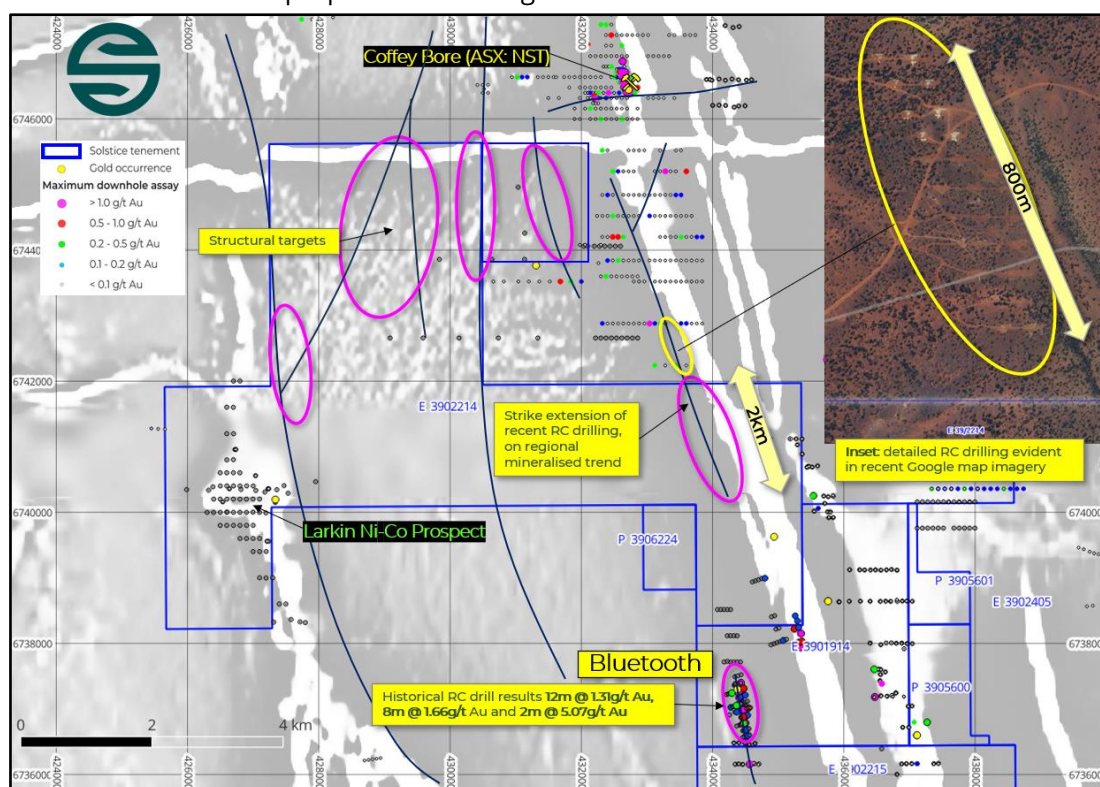


Figure 4. Box Soak aircore targets on aeromagnetic imagery and all historical drilling⁷ coloured for peak downhole Au values (g/t). Note recent RC drilling activities withing 200m of the tenement boundary.

⁷ For historical maximum downhole gold drilling refer to WA DMIRS/Data and Software Centre/Statewide spatial datasets/Maximum grade in-hole drilling data 29 Sept 2021.



Wallbrook South Targets

Wallbrook South is located in a highly gold mineralised setting 20km SE of Northern Star's Porphyry operations (Figure 5) and offers both extensions of anomalous trends in historical aircore drilling⁷ and untested multi-kilometre structural targets below shallow sand cover. Targets have received heritage and environmental clearance and ready for drill preparation.

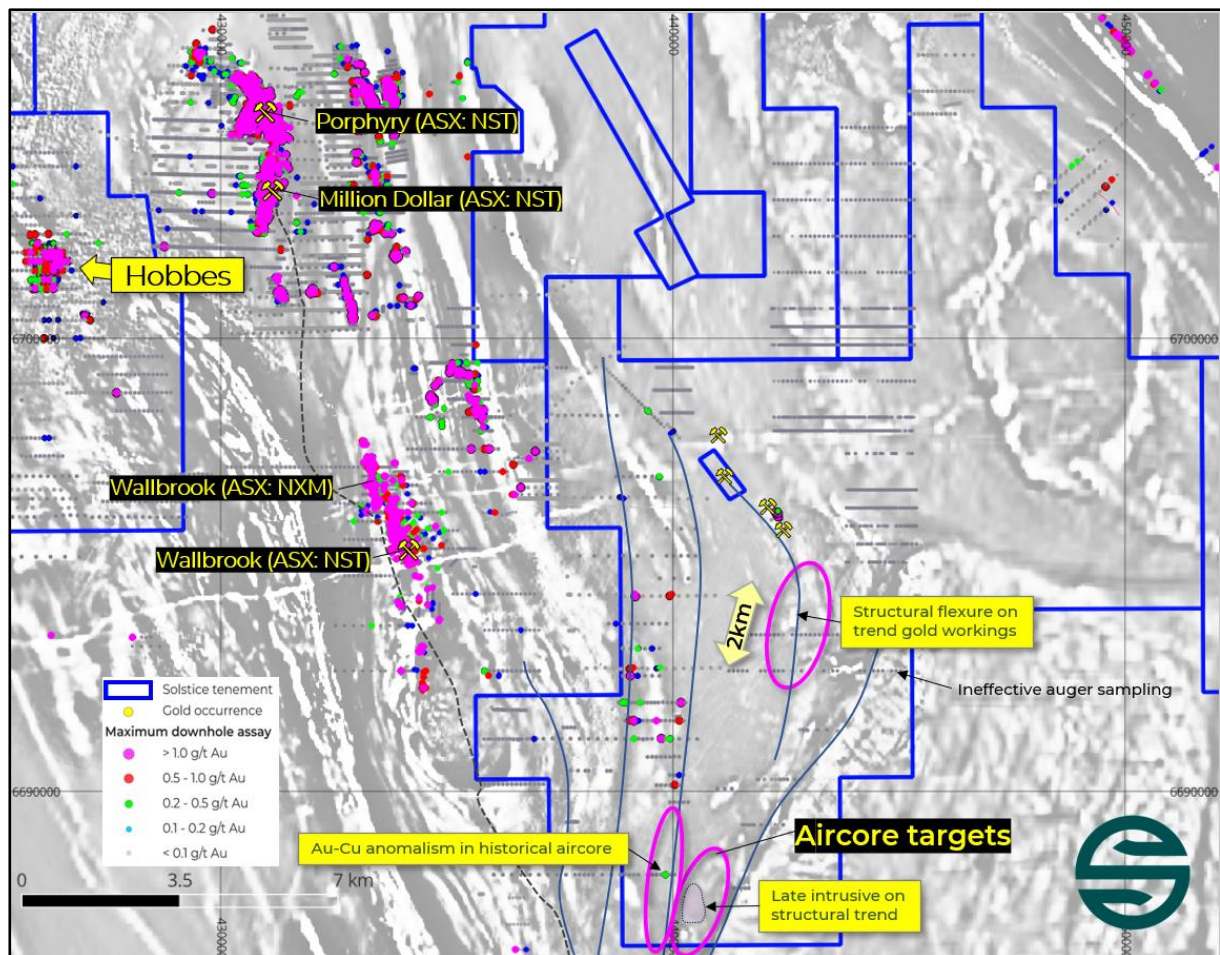


Figure 5. Wallbrook South aircore targets on aeromagnetic imagery and all historical drilling coloured for peak downhole Au values (g/t).

Boyce Targets

Boyce is a large predominantly soil-covered tenement 20km to the NW of Hobbes where the Company has outlined a number of extensive and unexplored structural targets, either around fold closures or on aeromagnetic features along strike from known gold anomalism (Figure 6). Several of the key structural targets have received heritage and environmental clearances, and on-ground heritage work is planned in the remaining areas.

Boyce offers classic greenfield exploration targets suitable for initial wide-spaced aircore drilling.



Yarri Regional

With its funding and comprehensive regional database, Solstice is in an excellent position to search for new commercial gold systems and will further refine its tenure holding as 2024 progresses. The strategy is to test new 'stand-alone scale' gold targets in gold endowed greenstone belts – particularly where shallow (<40m) transported soil cover has prevented effective historical exploration.

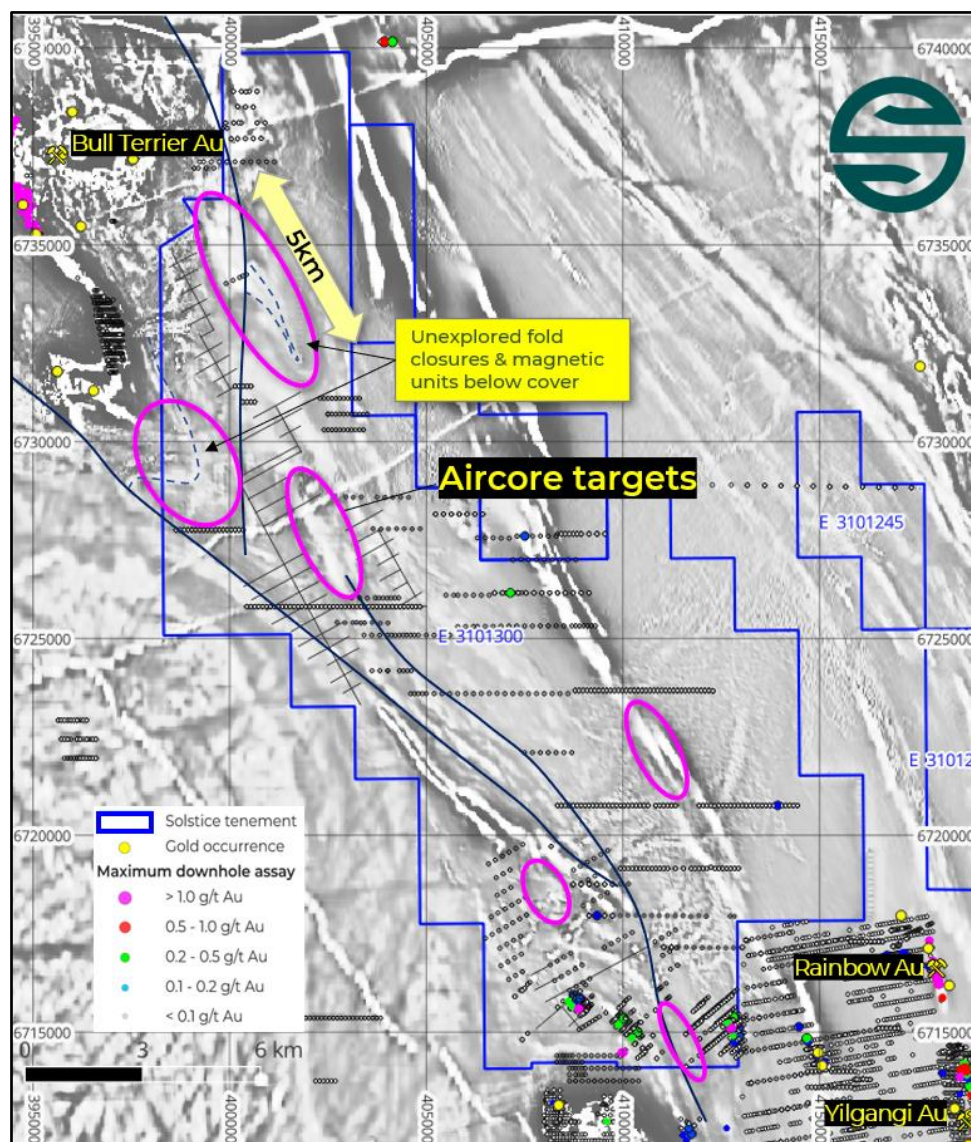


Figure 6. Boyce aircore targets on aeromagnetic imagery and all historical drilling coloured for peak downhole Au values (g/t).

The Company continues active field exploration, compilation and target validation to bring forward the next batch of high-quality targets for prioritisation, clearances and first-pass aircore drill-testing. Sequential aircore drilling is planned to continue through first half 2024.

Solstice remains well funded with approximately \$8.2m in cash at December 31 2023, and with a current EV of around \$1.3m the Company offers shareholders excellent leverage to exploration success.



Figure 7: Aircore geochemical drilling in typical soil-covered terrain at the Yarri Project. Extensive soil cover means that any previous surface geochemical sampling can be considered to be largely ineffective.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

For further information please contact:
Nick Castleden - CEO & Managing Director
T: +61 (8) 9200 1838

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, 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 and base metal project.

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.

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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 Exploration Results and Estimates of Mineral Resources is extracted from the ASX announcements (**Original Announcements**), as referenced, which are available at www.solsticeminerals.com.au. Solstice confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Original Announcements and, in the case of Estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the Original Announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. Solstice confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.



Appendix 1: 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.
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>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 terrane model (DTM) was created using the DGPS collar pickups of the 2021-2022 drilling. Historical hole collars were then draped onto the generated surface.</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
		Solstice Drilling Aircore drilling was carried out on lines 800m apart and at a drill hole spacing of 200m.
	<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 data spacing of 2023 aircore drilling is not sufficient to establish a Mineral Resource Estimate.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	For aircore drilling, 8m composites were collected in the transported cover material, then 4m composites were collected in the oxidised basement material. The 4m composite samples with >100ppb gold are subsequently re-sampled as 1m individual samples. Aircore drillholes with thick oxidised profiles over granitic or syenitic basement were also sampled as 8m composites for Four Acid multi-element and REE analysis.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	All Aircore drillholes were vertical. The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate for the current geological interpretation of the mineralisation styles. See Appendix 1.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	No orientation-based sampling bias from various drill types has been identified in the data at this point.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Chain of sample custody is maintained by Solstice personnel. Samples were collected in calico bags which were then secured in numbered polyweave bags. These were stored in Bulka bags at Edjudina Station homestead and then transported by a reputable commercial contractor, Hampton's Transport, directly to the Sykes Transport facility in Kalgoorlie for subsequent transportation to Perth. These facilities have lockable yards to maintain security prior to sample processing. Sample submission documents listing the batch number, sample number and order number accompany the samples at each stage and emailed directly to the laboratory managers. Samples are checked by Intertek to confirm receipt of all samples. If a discrepancy is noted, this is reported by the laboratory to Solstice.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Solstice has not undertaken external audits.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and</i>	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding</i>	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.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	<i>royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	Solstice owns 95% legal and beneficial interest in E39/1976 and 100% legal and beneficial interest in E39/2187
	<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>	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	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<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	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<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><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i> 	See Table 1.



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.
Data aggregation methods	<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.
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 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.
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 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.
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 and REE assay results are reported. All previous and historical drill assay data has been reported.
Other substantive	<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.