Strong Drill Targets Take Shape at Statesman Well Gold Prospect

Highlights

- **Advanced gold opportunity generated at the Company's 100% owned Statesman Well Gold Prospect. The Prospect compliments a pipeline of quality greenfield gold targets scheduled for 2024 testing.**
- **Statesman Well extends over 1km of strike but has only been lightly tested by historical Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. Review of past drilling[1] shows impressive width and continuity of gold anomalism, and significant gold hits to 22m @ 1.14g/t Au.**
- **Multiple 10m - 20m wide gold intercepts are interpreted to remain open down plunge and offer priority targets for follow-up drilling.**
- **Statesman Well will be added to the RC drill schedule following Heritage clearance.**
- **Solstice's aircore drilling campaign continues following rain delays in March. Drilling is currently testing areas of highly prospective soil-covered geology at Edjudina Range and Boyce and will then move to follow-up and infill drilling at Bunjarra Well[2].**
- **The Company's enviable cash position of approximately $17.5m[3] (equivalent to approximately $0.175 per fully paid share) offers excellent leverage to exploration success, and flexibility to assess new projects that complement its existing asset base.**

Solstice Minerals (ASX: SLS, **Solstice**, the **Company**) is pleased to report that ongoing compilation, mapping and targeting work continues to deliver advanced gold targets to add to the list of greenfield gold targets currently being tested by aircore drilling.

The **Statesman Well Gold Prospect (Prospect)** lies within 20km of Northern Star Resources' (ASX: NST) Porphyry Mining Centre, and close to existing haul road infrastructure (Figure 1). The Prospect offers potential to build on commercial grade historical RC intercepts (Table 1) that include **22m @ 1.14g/t Au**, **10m @ 2.04g/t Au**, **10m @ 1.63g/t Au**, **13m @ 1.28g/t Au**, **9m @ 1.90g/t Au**, **24m @ 0.81g/t Au**, and **20m @ 0.73g/t Au**.

The Prospect sits in an area of outcropping geology at the southern end of the Company's large **Edjudina Range** tenement group (Figure 2) where Solstice is planning to test several high-quality

[1] Refer to Appendix 1 JORC Tables.
[2] Refer to ASX: SLS 16 April 2024 "Investor Presentation April 2024", and past releases available at https://solsticeminerals.com.au/investor-centre/asx-announcements.
[3] Refer to ASX: SLS 22 April 2024 "March 2024 Quarterly Activities Report".

structural and strike-extension gold targets, specifically where transported cover has prevented effective prior exploration.

At **Statesman Well** a series of historical gold diggings extend over 1km in strike along outcropping sedimentary, BIF and mafic rocks. Previous explorers completed shallow RC drilling in several locations along the trend which outline a zone of continuous gold anomalism (>0.20g/t Au) of significant width, that hosts multiple commercial grade gold intercepts (Figure 3).

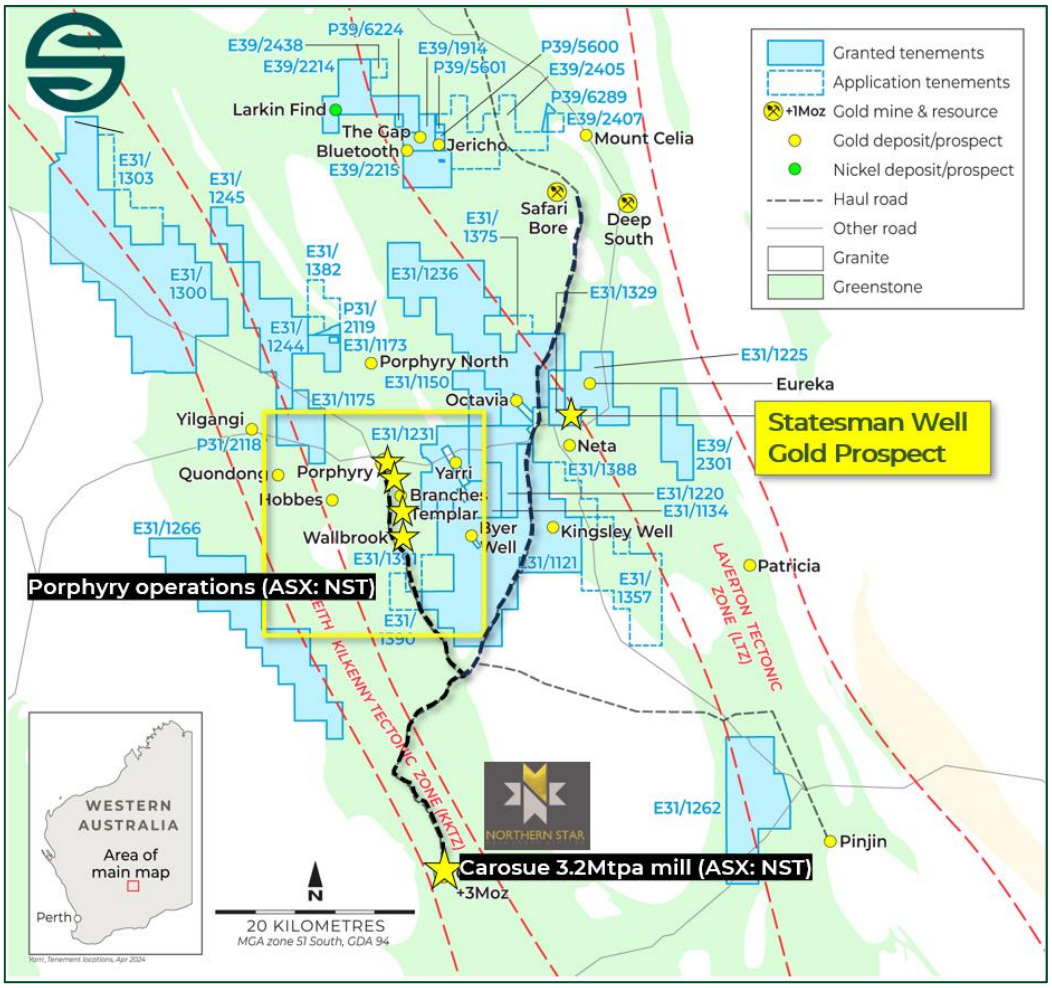

Figure 1 - Location of the Statesman Well Gold Prospect and Solstice's Yarri Project tenure on simplified geology, and active haul road routes.

Solstice's long section compilation and on-ground validation work has generated a series of follow-up drilling targets below interpreted south-plunging mineralised shoots, as well as open and untested positions (Figure 4).

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

"We are focussed on adding high-quality RC drill targets to the 2024 drill schedule to balance and complement the aircore programs testing large-scale greenfield targets. The recent sale of the Hobbes gold deposit demonstrates gold deposits of all scales can have commercial value when proximal to active mining infrastructure. The Yarri Project tenure is particularly well placed in this regard. We look forward to clearing the Statesman Well targets for drill testing and getting an RC rig going at this Prospect".

Next steps

The Statesman Well mineralised trend is scheduled for Heritage survey and environmental approvals, after which the Prospect will be RC drilled alongside other advanced gold prospects such as **Bluetooth** (at the Box Soak tenement group) and **Bunjarra**[4].

Solstice's aircore drilling campaign continues following the rain delays experienced during March. Drilling is currently underway testing areas of unexplored prospective soil-covered geology at Edjudina Range and **Boyce** and will then move to follow-up and infill drilling at Bunjarra. The Company has a significant pipeline of greenfield gold targets on its 2,140 square kilometres of wholly owned tenure scheduled for 2024 testing, each of which offers potential 'stand-alone' scale possibilities on success. Targets scheduled for aircore drilling are detailed in ASX: SLS 16 April 2024 "Investor Presentation April 2024", and past releases are available on the Company's website at https://solsticeminerals.com.au/investor-centre/asx-announcements.

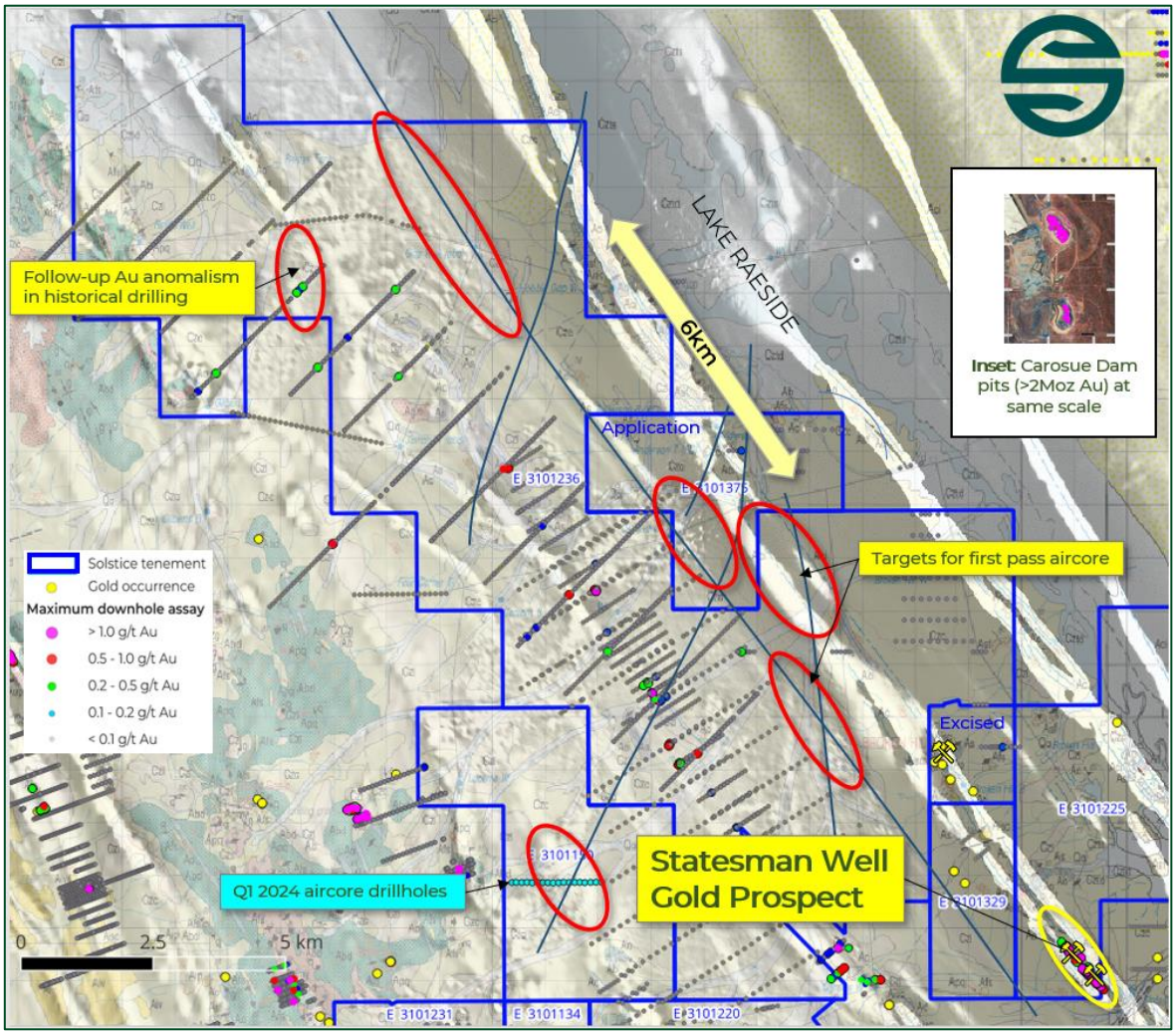

Figure 2. Edjudina Range tenement group showing the location of Statesman Well and current aircore targets on aeromagnetic imagery and all historical drilling coloured for peak downhole Au values (g/t). As a scale example Carosue Dam open pits are shown in the Inset image at same scale.

[4] Refer to ASX: SLS 10 October 2023 "Greenfield Gold Drilling Identifies New Gold Prospects at Bunjarra"

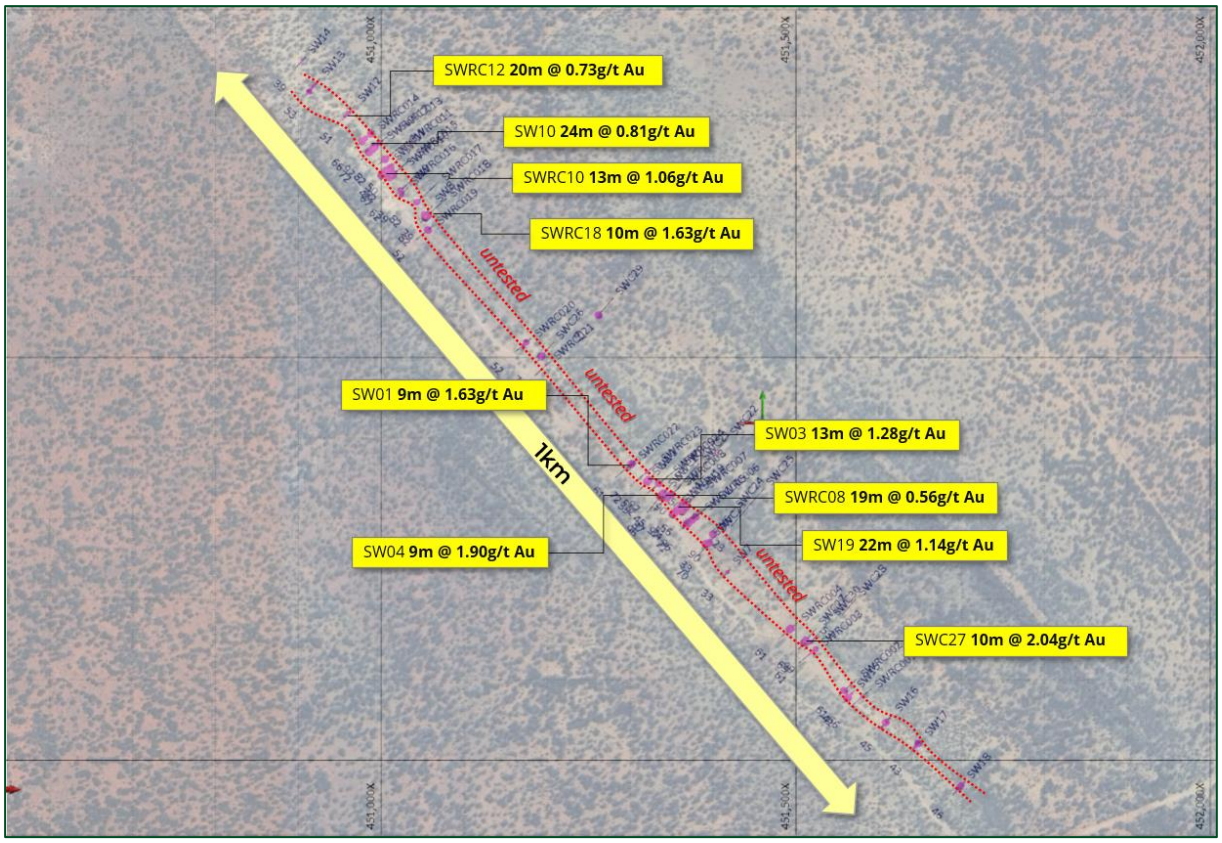

Figure 3. Statesman Well plan view showing all drillhole traces, significant results and untested segments of the mineralised surface.

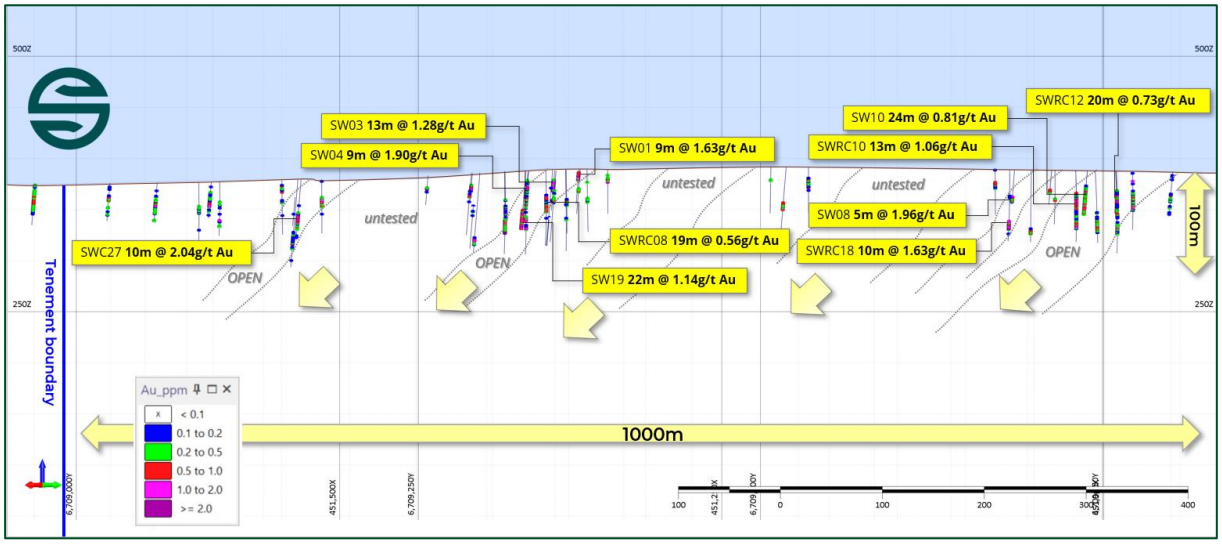

Figure 4. Statesman Well long section showing all drillhole traces, significant results, south plunging mineralised shoots and untested segments of the mineralised surface.

About Statesman Well

The Statesman Well Prospect was first drilled by Tyson Resources Limited (**Tyson**) between 1986 and 1988 (RC drillholes SW1-SW19) a number of which identified significant widths of commercial grade gold mineralisation, with the best hole SW19 returning **22m @ 1.14g/t** gold from 44m. In

1991, Pancontinental Mining Limited (**Pancontinental**) drilled a further 11 RC holes (SWC20-SWC30) and confirmed that gold mineralisation was hosted in both high-grade quartz veins and surrounding BIF and felsic schist wall rock, returning a best result of **10m @ 2.05g/t** gold from 39m in SWC27. Both previous explorers focussed on the zones immediately surrounding the historical workings and did not undertake systematic drilling beyond this. In 2012 Saracen Gold Mines Limited drilled a further 24 RC holes (SWRC001–SWRC024), reporting anomalous gold mineralisation in all holes and mineralised intercepts that included **9m at 0.91g/t Au** from 21m in hole SWRC004, **13m at 1.06g/t Au** from 31m in SWRC010, **20m at 0.73g/t Au** from 27m in SWRC012, and **10m at 1.63 g/t Au** from 58m in SWRC018.

Gold mineralisation at Statesmen Well occurs for at least 1km along strike, open to the north and south, and is hosted along a northwest trending contact between BIF, felsic schist and intercalated mafic intrusive units. Mineralisation is interpreted to be relatively tabular and dipping to the northeast, with higher grade shoots plunging southeast.

All significant gold intercepts at Statesman Well are provided in Table 1, and past drill hole details in JORC tables in Appendix 1.

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 Project gold landholding, an early-stage gold project at Ponton and the high-grade Ringlock Dam nickel sulphide project.

The Company's cash position is approximately **$17.5m** as of March 31, 2024 (**equivalent to approximately $0.175 per fully paid share**) offering excellent leverage to exploration success and flexibility to assess new projects that complement its existing asset base.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

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Table 1. Statesman Well Prospect - gold intercepts in historical drilling.

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Strike	Intercept	From (m)
SW1	451324	6709350	389	-60.00	220	**9m @ 1.63g/t Au**	3
SW2	451331	6709358	389	-60.00	220	NSR	
SW3	451344	6709336	388	-60.00	220	**13m @ 1.28g/t Au**	11
SW4	451361	6709316	387	-60.00	220	**9m @ 1.90g/t Au**	21
SW5	451370	6709325	388	-60.00	220	3m @ 1.58g/t Au	18
					and	**5m @ 1.28g/t Au**	29
					and	2m @ 0.91g/t Au	37
					within anomalous	**21m @ 0.70g/t Au**	18
SW6	451397	6709275	386	-60.00	220	5m @ 1.57g/t Au	14
SW7	451422	6709239	383	-60.00	220	NSR	
SW8	451062	6709689	389	-60.00	220	**5m @ 1.96g/t Au**	30
SW9	451032	6709711	389	-60.00	220	NSR	
SW10	451013	6709741	388	-60.00	220	4m @ 0.71g/t Au	22
					and	**8m @ 1.59g/t Au**	34
					within anomalous	**24m @ 0.88g/t Au**	18
SW11	451023	6709750	388	-60.00	220	7m @ 0.76g/t Au	36
					within anomalous	**20m @ 0.51g/t Au**	29
SW12	450969	6709814	387	-60.00	220	NSR	
SW13	450926	6709846	387	-60.00	220	4m @ 0.73g/t Au	41
SW14	450909	6709874	387	-60.00	220	NSR	
SW15	451571	6709087	377	-60.00	220	**6m @ 1.20g/t Au**	22
					within anomalous	**12m @ 0.73g/t Au**	17
SW16	451617	6709057	376	-60.00	220	6m @ 0.79g/t Au	21
					within anomalous	**16m @ 0.46g/t Au**	19
SW17	451653	6709027	376	-60.00	220	5m @ 0.65g/t Au	15
SW18	451704	6708974	375	-60.00	220	10m @ 0.69g/t Au	12
					within anomalous	**24m @ 0.46g/t Au**	6
SW19	451383	6709333	388	-60.00	220	**22m @ 1.14g/t Au**	44
SWC20	451351	6709344	388	-60.00	220	2m @ 1.80g/t Au	33
SWC21	451384	6709369	389	-60.00	220	NSR	
SWC22	451418	6709400	388	-60.00	220	NSR	
SWC23	451404	6709280	386	-60.00	220	2m @ 1.04g/t Au	25
SWC24	451425	6709310	386	-60.00	220	4m @ 1.11g/t Au	74
SWC25	451462	6709338	386	-60.00	220	NSR	
SWC26	451208	6709519	392	-60.00	220	9m @ 0.70g/t Au	40
SWC27	451525	6709164	379	-60.00	220	**10m @ 2.05g/t Au**	39
SWC28	451573	6709201	380	-60.00	220	NSR	
SWC29	451280	6709574	390	-60.00	220	1m @ 1.16g/t Au	55
SWC30	451542	6709175	379	-60.00	220	NSR	
SWRC01	451591	6709088	377	-60.00	230	NSR	
SWRC02	451574	6709101	377	-60.00	230	1m @ 1.33g/t Au	43
SWRC03	451527	6709140	378	-60.00	230	NSR	
SWRC04	451502	6709171	380	-60.00	230	9m @ 0.91g/t Au	21
SWRC05	451386	6709308	387	-60.00	230	1m @ 1.42g/t Au	41
					and	1m @ 1.03g/t Au	46

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Strike	Intercept	From (m)
SWRC06	451402	6709322	387	-60.00	230	5m @ 0.88g/t Au	56
					within anomalous	**16m @ 0.56g/t Au**	55
SWRC07	451388	6709336	388	-60.00	230	5m @ 0.93g/t Au	53
					and	3m @ 1.20g/t Au	64
SWRC08	451361	6709339	388	-60.00	230	4m @ 0.93g/t Au	28
					and	8m @ 0.67g/t Au	38
					within anomalous	**19m @ 0.56g/t Au**	28
SWRC09	451348	6709355	389	-60.00	230	NSR	
SWRC10	451026	6709737	388	-60.00	230	**13m @ 1.06g/t Au**	31
SWRC11	451029	6709766	388	-60.00	230	5m @ 0.76g/t Au	62
					within anomalous	**14m @ 0.51g/t Au**	28
SWRC12	451002	6709770	388	-60.00	230	2m @ 1.38g/t Au	27
					and	4m @ 1.04g/t Au	32
					and	7m @ 0.78g/t Au	37
					within anomalous	**20m @ 0.73g/t Au**	27
SWRC13	451016	6709781	387	-60.00	230	2m @ 0.88g/t Au	62
SWRC14	450992	6709782	388	-60.00	230	4m @ 1.11g/t Au	38
					within anomalous	**20m @ 0.52g/t Au**	24
SWRC15	451038	6709748	388	-60.00	230	**7m @ 1.00g/t Au**	58
SWRC16	451036	6709719	389	-60.00	230	NSR	
SWRC17	451069	6709717	388	-60.00	230	4m @ 0.59g/t Au	68
SWRC18	451079	6709698	388	-60.00	230	**10m @ 1.63g/t Au**	58
SWRC19	451063	6709664	389	-60.00	230	3m @ 1.31g/t Au	14
SWRC20	451180	6709524	391	-60.00	230	NSR	
SWRC21	451204	6709495	392	-60.00	230	NSR	
SWRC22	451306	6709372	389	-60.00	230	**1m @ 7.18g/t Au**	14
SWRC23	451333	6709369	389	-60.00	230	NSR	
SWRC24	451360	6709364	389	-60.00	230	NSR	

Significant intercepts are calculated on the basis of greater than 1g/t contained gold (gram/metres), at a 0.50g/t Au cutoff, and allowing for up to 2m of internal dilution. Anomalous intercepts are calculated on the basis of greater than 10m width at 0.40g/t Au, at a 0.20g/t Au cutoff, and allowing for up to 2m of internal dilution.

Forward-Looking Statements

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

Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-Looking Statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are

subject to change, without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretation of current market conditions. Forward-Looking Statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance.

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

Compliance Statement

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

Compliance Statement - Previously Reported Results

The information in this announcement that relates to historical Exploration Results is extracted from the ASX announcements (**Original Announcements**) as referenced. Solstice confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Original Announcements. 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: Historical Statesman Well RC 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	*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.*	**Historical Drilling** Previous operators have sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC) with 1m sample interval collected via a cyclone. Drilling has been completed over a number of programs between 1986-2012 and varied spacings of holes and drill lines have been used. Sampling for laboratory submission is indicated in Pancontinental reporting to have been via conventional industry standards, i.e. spear or 1/8 riffle splitting for RC. Drilling by Saracen Gold Mines utilised a hydraulic cone splitter attached to a cyclone.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	**Historical Drilling** Measures taken by previous operators regarding sample representivity are unknown. However, it is assumed this would have followed standard industry practice for the time and is likely to have included use of Duplicates and Certified Reference Material (CRM) inserted in the field.
	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 warrant disclosure of detailed information	**Historical Drilling** Samples by other previous operators were typically collected at 1m intervals downhole in captured in plastic bags. Sample mass for laboratory dispatch was indicated to be 2-5kg. Assaying was conducted by recognised assay laboratories, including SGS (Perth), with Pancontinental Mining using Aqua Regia digest and Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) to 0.01ppm for gold. Saracen Gold Mines used Genalysis Laboratory (Perth) and a Fire Assay method on a 50g charge. Saracen Gold Mines undertook downhole surveys using contractor Gyro Australia with an electronic multi-shot survey tool. It is unknown if RC holes have been downhole surveyed by Pancontinental or Tyson Resources.
Drilling techniques	*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).*	**Historical Drilling** Over the history of the Statesman Well Prospect there has been a total of 54 RC holes totalling 3,559m of drilling. The RC drillhole depths range from 33m to 150m downhole, with an average depth of 66m downhole. Drill contractors include Stanley Mining Services, Ausdrill and Challenge Drilling. Face sampling button bits were used, as well as auxiliary air booster and compressor.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**Historical Drilling** Sample recoveries during historical drilling process are unknown, however it is assumed the operators used standard industry practices of the period to record and assess core and chip sample recovery. The shallow nature of past drilling is unlikely to have intersected significant groundwater.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	**Historical Drilling** Measures taken by previous explorers to maximise sample recovery and ensure representivity are not recorded in historical reports. It is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		assumed that industry standard measures applicable at the time of drilling were implemented.
	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.	**Historical Drilling** No sample bias has been observed in data from historical reports reviewed by Solstice. The Competent Person is satisfied that the drill sample recoveries have been adequately assessed and are appropriate to the mineralisation being reported.
Logging	*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.*	**Historical Drilling** Drill chips from RC samples have been geologically logged by previous operators. Where available, geological log data is currently limited to lithology, grain size, texture and colour only. Logging was undertaken at 1m intervals. The Competent Person is satisfied that the logging detail and quality is appropriate to the mineralisation being reported.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	**Historical Drilling** Logging by previous operators was primarily qualitative.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	**Historical Drilling** Based on inspection of historical reports and available geological log data, all drillholes completed by previous explorers are believed to have been logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	**Historical Drilling** Not applicable. No core drilling data exists for Statesman Well Prospect.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	**Historical Drilling** The RC samples collected by Saracen Gold Mines utilised a rig-mounted hydraulic cone splitter attached to the cyclone and the rig was equipped with an auxiliary air booster and compressor. Pancontinental Mining indicate RC sampling was done via the spear method. No specific information is provided by previous operators on sample moisture. Since auxiliary air booster and compressors have been common since the 1980s, it assumed the sampling was done dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	**Historical Drilling** Where available, the historical data indicates samples collected in the field for laboratory analysis were 2-5kg. The precise laboratory sample preparation technique used by other previous explorers is unknown but is assumed to have followed appropriate industry standard techniques at the time of analysis. Laboratories reported to be used include SGS and Genalysis.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	**Historical Drilling** Detailed QAQC procedures are unknown for previous explorers but are assumed to have been appropriate for the time to maximise representivity of sub-samples collected.
	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.	**Historical Drilling** Measures taken historically to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected is poorly documented by previous explorers. Pancontinental Mining re-sampled a significant number of the sample intervals from the Tyson Resources drill samples still available on site in 1991. It is assumed measures taken would have followed standard industry practice for the time and is likely to have included use of Duplicates and Certified Reference Material (CRM) inserted in the field. Pulp repeats and element repeats for selected samples would have been undertaken by the laboratory (SGS and Genalysis). The historical sample data are evaluated by Solstice's independent database manager, Geobase Pty Ltd.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Historical Drilling sample sizes, bulk RC and laboratory sub-samples, are assumed appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	**Historical Drilling** Information about assay laboratories has been reviewed by Solstice, and exploration reports typically indicate Genalysis and SGS laboratories in Perth were used for routine assay by Saracen Gold Mines and Pancontinental, respectively. Tyson Resources do not specify the laboratory used. Pancontinental used an Aqua Regia digest with an AAS finish with 0.01ppm detection limit (DL) for gold, and XRF analysis with 1ppm DL for arsenic. Saracen Gold Mines used a 50g lead collection Fire Assay with AAS finish for gold. The laboratory procedures and methods of analysis have been appropriate for the style of mineralisation. Arsenic is the only other element apart from gold that has been assayed.
	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.	**Historical Drilling** No geophysical, spectrometer or handheld XRF instruments were noted in reports by previous explorers as used to determine any mineral or element concentrations.
	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.	**Historical Drilling** Historical information about the nature of QAQC procedures is not detailed in reports by previous explorers which were reviewed by Solstice. It is assumed QAQC measures taken would have followed standard industry practice for the time and is likely to have included use of Duplicates and Certified Reference Material (CRM) inserted in the field. Pulp repeats and element repeats for selected samples would have been undertaken by the laboratory (SGS and Genalysis). The Competent Person is satisfied that accuracy and precision of the historical drill data is at acceptable levels.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	**Historical Drilling** Pancontinental Mining undertook re-sampling and assay in 1991 of a significant number of 1m sample intervals that were drilled by Tyson Resources in 1987 and remained on site. Gold assay results of the re-sampling by Pancontinental matched closely with the original gold assay results by Tyson Resources. Additional RC holes drilled by Pancontinental under and adjacent to the Tyson RC holes returned similar anomalous gold grades. In 2012, Saracen Gold Mines drilled in the area adjacent to Pancontinental and Tyson RC holes and received similar anomalous gold mineralisation hosted by similar rock types and similar depths downhole.
	The use of twinned holes.	**Historical Drilling** No specific twin hole drilling has been undertaken on the Statesman Well Prospect area by the same explorer.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	**Historical Drilling** Depending on the age of the drilling, previous operators have collected data either in paper form or electronically (Saracen Gold Mines). No complete historical database was available for the Statesman Well Prospect. The data available to Solstice is compiled from data extracted from the Western Australian Mineral WAMEX database, and validated by independent data management company, Geobase Pty Ltd. The subsequent compiled dataset is exported into appropriate formats (MS Access and Micromine™) supplied for use by the Company.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	**Historical Drilling** No adjustments or calibrations were made by the Company to any assay data collected by previous explorers and compiled.
Location of data points	*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.*	**Historical Drilling** The location of RC drill collars completed by Tyson and Pancontinental has been recorded by local grid. The RC holes drilled by Saracen Gold Mines were picked up using Real Time Kinetic Differential GPS. Only the Saracen Gold Mines RC holes are known from reports to have been downhole surveyed. **Solstice** The company has undertaken several field campaigns at the Statesman Well Prospect to locate historical Tyson Resources and Pancontinental Mining RC holes. All of the holes have been located and recorded using handheld GPS. No Mineral Resources Estimate work has been undertaken.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All coordinate data is reported using the grid system MGA94 Zone 51 South. The data is projected to Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate system.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	A digital terrane model (DTM) was created using elevation data collected from the Solstice proprietary geophysical survey undertaken in 2022 at 100m line spacing. Historical hole collars were then draped onto the generated surface.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	**Historical Drilling** Previous RC drilling has been conducted at various drill spacings. Reconnaissance first-pass drilling was undertaken on 50m spaced drill lines around historical workings, with infill over anomalous zones to 25m line spacing. The RC drill collars along lines varies from 15m to 25m in the areas drilled.
	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.	The data spacing, distribution and geological understanding of mineralisation controls is not sufficient for the estimation of Mineral Resources.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	**Historical Drilling** Based on historical logs, and assay data available from historical reports previous explorers do not appear to have composited sample intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	**Historical Drilling** The RC drillholes were generally collared at -60 degrees dip with azimuth grid West (220 or 230 degrees). This appears to have achieved unbiased sampling based on the known structures.
	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.	**Historical Drilling** No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the historical data at this point for drilling by previous explorers on the prospect.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Historical Drilling**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		No information on sample security or chain of custody has been supplied or identified by Solstice in historical reports. The Competent Person is satisfied there was sufficient security over the chain of custody of drill samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**Historical Drilling** Solstice's review of previous sampling techniques and methodology presented in historical reports indicate that it appears to have been conducted to industry standards applicable at the time of drilling.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*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.*	The Statesman Well Prospect is located on Licence E31/1225 and is about 150km northeast of Kalgoorlie. The Licence E31/1225, owned by 100% Solstice Minerals Ltd. There are no historical sites or environment protected areas on the tenement. Aboriginal cultural heritage surveys are planned to be conducted over the drill sites by Nyalpa Pirniku Native Title Claimants. A registered Aboriginal Heritage Place defining Lake Raeside is located to the north of the Statesman Well Prospect.
	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.	The tenement is in good standing and there are no known impediments to renewal of the tenement or to obtaining any licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The project has an established history with reported gold extraction and exploration dating back to possibly the mid 20th century. Previous modern exploration on licence E31/1225 has been carried out by the following companies: • Western Mining Corporation 1976-1978 • Newmont and Geopeko JV 1981-1983 • Noranda 1981 • Tyson Resources Ltd 1984-1988 • Altus Corporation Pty Ltd 1987-1989 • Ruggers Pty Ltd 1987-1989 • Antico Mines NL 1987-1989 • Merrit Mining NL 1990 • Pancontinental Mining Ltd 1991-1995 • Saracen Gold Mines Ltd 2012 • OreCorp Ltd 2018-2022
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The regionally significant Mt Celia Fault and Pinjin Fault Systems are interpreted to extend NNW-SSE through E31/1225. The western edge of the licence is part of the Murrin Domain, whilst the eastern part is within the Laverton Domain (and Laverton Tectonic Zone). Transported colluvium with alluvium channels predominantly cover the geology of the lower elevations, with lacustrine deposits from Lake Raeside covering significant sections of E31/1225 to the east and north. In E31/1225 and contiguous E31/1236, Archaean rocks outcrop as a series of sedimentary and banded iron formations (BIF) with accompanying quartzofeldspathic schists and metamafic intrusions, typically striking at approximately 140° and dipping to the east. The BIF units are commonly tightly folded with fold axes plunging south. Quartz veins striking parallel with the BIF units are common.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Most of the gold deposits in the region are hosted by granitoids, intermediate volcanics or Pig Well Graben sediments. Many deposits display a direct or spatial association with granitoids and NNW-SSE to N-S trending shears commonly localised along contact zones. The NE-SW trending shears/faults can also exert a control on gold mineralisation. For some deposits, like Porphyry the gold-bearing vein systems are horizontal to shallow-dipping stacked vein sets that are commonly interpreted to be linking structures between steeply dipping shears or thrusts. Many of the deposits plunge shallowly towards the south or southeast. Most of the deposits, including the mines, grade around 1.0-2.0 g/t Au. Major gold deposits and historic mining centres proximal to the licence E31/1225 area include the Porphyry Gold Mine, Million Dollar, Wallbrook-Redbrook and the Yilgangi Mining Centre, Hobbes Gold Deposit, and Templar Gold Deposit. The Competent Person is satisfied that geological setting has been adequately considered and is appropriately described.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	See Appendix 1.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Not applicable, all information is included. The Competent Person is satisfied that drillhole information has been adequately considered, and material information has been appropriately described.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Significant intercepts reported are down hole lengths only. True width is not known.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	For gold intercepts, weighted averages were calculated using parameters of a 0.5ppm 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 0.5ppm Au. 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. Where intercepts are reported outside the above parameters, this is noted with the intercept in the text.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalent values are not currently being reported.
Relationship between	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration*	Significant intercepts reported are down hole lengths only. True width is not known.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*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').*	
Diagrams	*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.*	Refer to figures in the body of text for plan maps of the location of relevant sample or hole locations.
Balanced reporting	*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.*	All currently known significant historical drill assay data has been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*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.*	All relevant exploration data is shown on figures in the main body of text.
Further work	*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.*	The Company continues to interpret the data holistically and update the geological model to refine controls on gold mineralisation and prepare plans for drill programs. Any new drilling within the Statesman Well Prospect would include RC drilling to infill between the high-grade mineralised zones, and explore extensions of gold mineralisation down-plunge to the SE. Reconnaissance AC drilling may continue in gold prospective areas to the north within the broader E31/1225 licence and adjoining Yarri Project tenure.