

# New Gold Anomalism at Box Soak Spurs Follow-up Aircore Drilling

## Highlights

- Reconnaissance aircore drilling at Box Soak has identified a new gold zone, with anomalous results returned on drill lines over 800m of strike.
- Initial results of up to 5m @ 0.42g/t Au and 10m @ 0.20g/t Au returned in composite sampling of oxidised, silicified and sulphide altered felsic volcanoclastic rocks typical of other gold mineralised zones in the area.
- Gold anomalism sits below shallow transported cover that overlies a regionally extensive mineralised structural trend.
- Further aircore drilling commencing soon to infill and evaluate the gold anomalism at the Box Soak and Bunjarra<sup>1</sup> Prospects, and to test prospective first-pass targets at the Edjudina Range and Cosmo Prospects.
- Emerging mineralised targets, along with the Company's other advanced gold prospects such as Statesman Well and Bluetooth, will be followed up with Reverse Circulation (RC) drill-testing, scheduled for Q4 2024.
- The recent sale of the Company's Hobbes tenement for \$12.5 million to Northern Star Limited (ASX:NST) has demonstrated that even modest scale mineralisation in the Yarri Project area can deliver commercial outcomes.
- The Company offers excellent leverage to gold exploration success, with cash holdings of approximately \$17.5m<sup>1</sup> (equivalent to 17.5c per share), while also having the flexibility to expand its asset base beyond its current Projects.

Solstice Minerals Limited (ASX: SLS, **Solstice**, the **Company**) is pleased to advise that recent first-pass aircore drilling of new gold targets at the **Box Soak Prospect**, part of the 100%-owned **Yarri Gold Project** in WA's Eastern Goldfields, has returned broad zones of gold anomalism in initial composite sampling.

The anomalism sits at relatively shallow depths on multiple consecutive drill traverses over 800m of strike, and reports to silicified and sulphide altered rocks typical of known gold mineralised zones in the area.

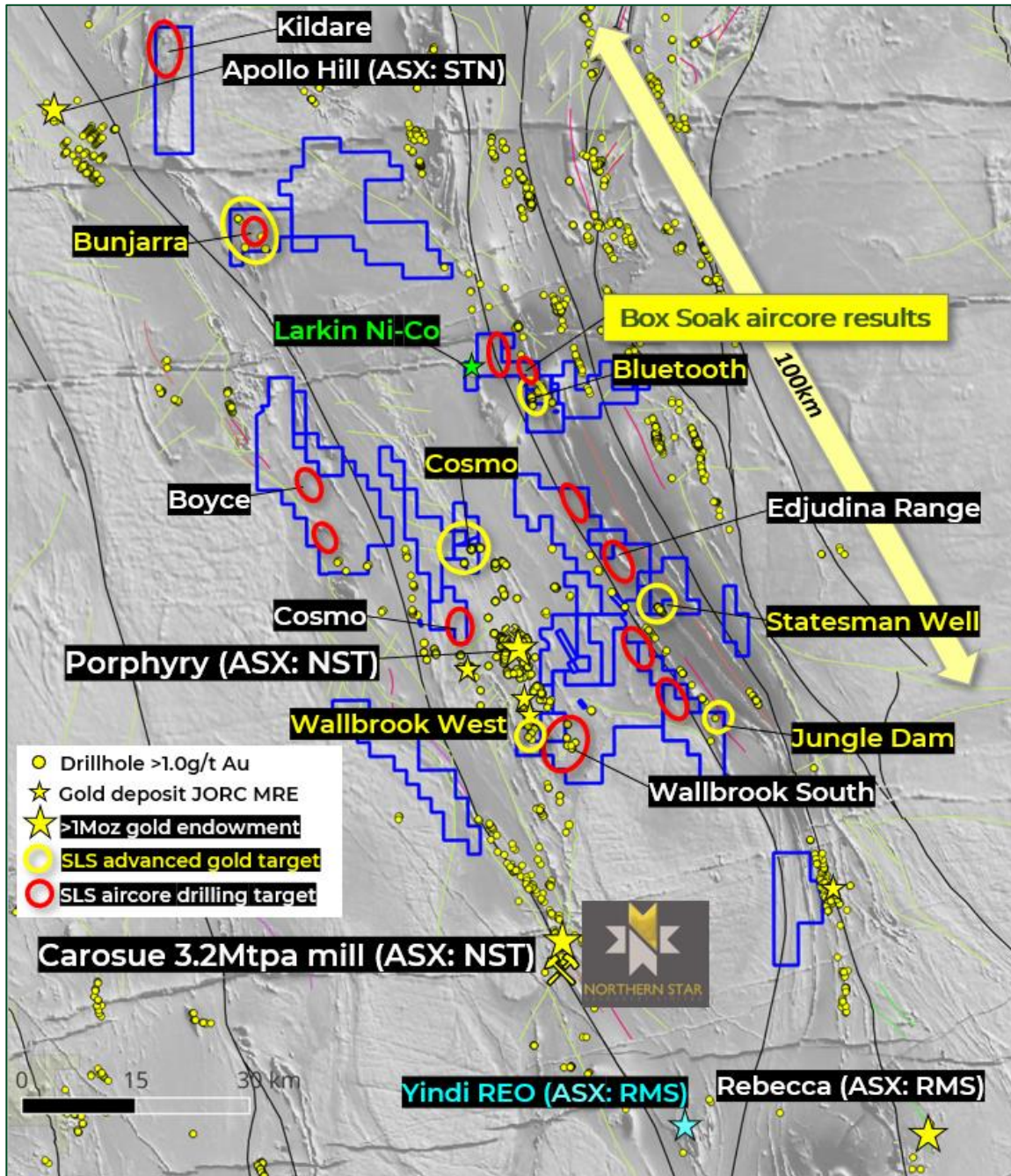
The Licence lies approximately 35km north of Northern Star Resources' (ASX: NST) **Porphyry** mining centre, 40km southwest of AngloGold Ashanti's (ASX: AGG) **Sunrise Dam** gold deposit (Figure 1) and sits in a promising regional structural setting along strike from gold mineralisation.

<sup>1</sup> Refer to ASX: SLS 22 April 2024 "March 2024 Quarterly Activities Report".



Drilling focussed on the eastern portion of E39/2214, particularly targeting the strike extensions of a mineralised structural corridor in adjoining tenure. The target is covered by a blanket of shallow transported material shedding from a nearby chert and banded iron formation (BIF) ridge, which has limited the effectiveness of previous exploration. The prospectivity is supported by a recent RC and diamond drill out on adjoining tenure immediately along strike to the north (Figure 2).

Composite sampling of this initial phase of drilling has returned wide zones of shallow gold anomalism toward end of hole (EOH), including **5m @ 0.42g/t Au** from 34m in BOXAC021, **10m @ 0.20g/t Au** from 21m in BOXAC002, **5m @ 0.23g/t Au** from 44m in BOXAC024, and **5m @ 0.23g/t Au** from 36m in BOXAC029.



**Figure 1: Solstice's Yarli Project tenement group showing location of Box Soak and all early-stage gold targets flagged for aircore drilling (red), and more advanced targets with existing >1g/t Au gold intercepts (yellow).**



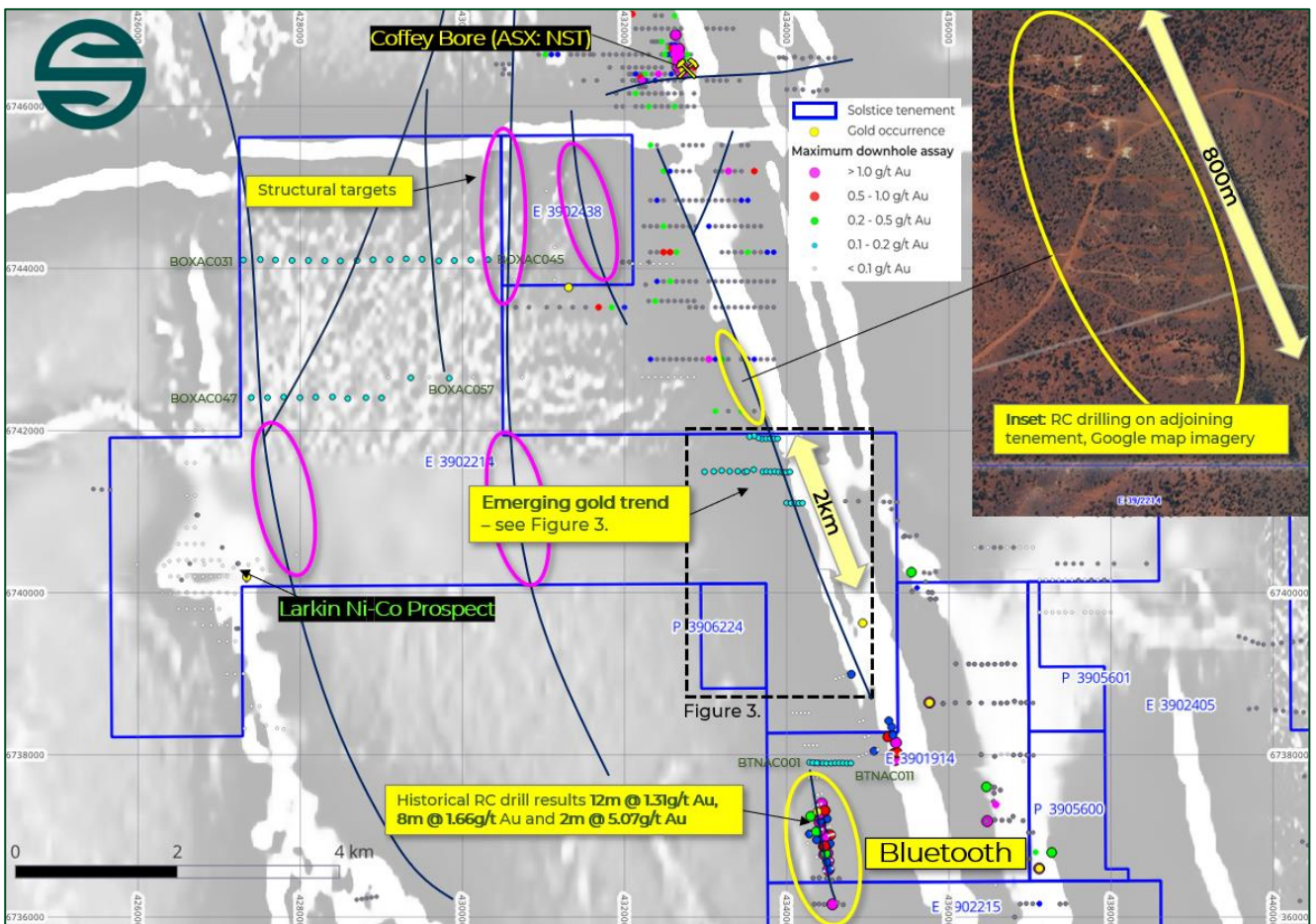


Gold anomalism is associated with an oxidised fine-grained silicified volcaniclastic rock showing iron staining after pyrite alteration and minor quartz veining. The anomalism is also coincident with a deepened oxidation profile, suggesting structural and/or alteration activity in this position.

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

*"Aircore work at Box Soak has confirmed that a regional mineralised structure extends through our tenure and hosts anomalous gold mineralisation in distinctly altered rocks over at least 800 metres. Drilling is currently at the very first stages, so we look forward to reporting on pending infill aircore drilling as well as 1 metre resampling of the broad anomalous intervals intercepted to date. We are excited to see what this new target can deliver - ideally aircore drilling will upgrade the prospect to a point where it is RC drill-ready alongside our other advanced gold prospects".*

During June 2024 the Company drilled 70 aircore holes on E39/2214 and E39/1914 at variable spacing (50-200m) over six drill lines (Figure 2), for approximately 4,900m. Targets included the structural corridor described above and reconnaissance lines over soil-covered terrain in the licences.



**Figure 2: Solstice tenure on aeromagnetic imagery showing the locations of June 2024 aircore traverses (light blue collars, labelled) and all Open File drill collars with peak downhole gold values. Google Earth inset shows RC drilling activity immediately north of Licence boundary.**

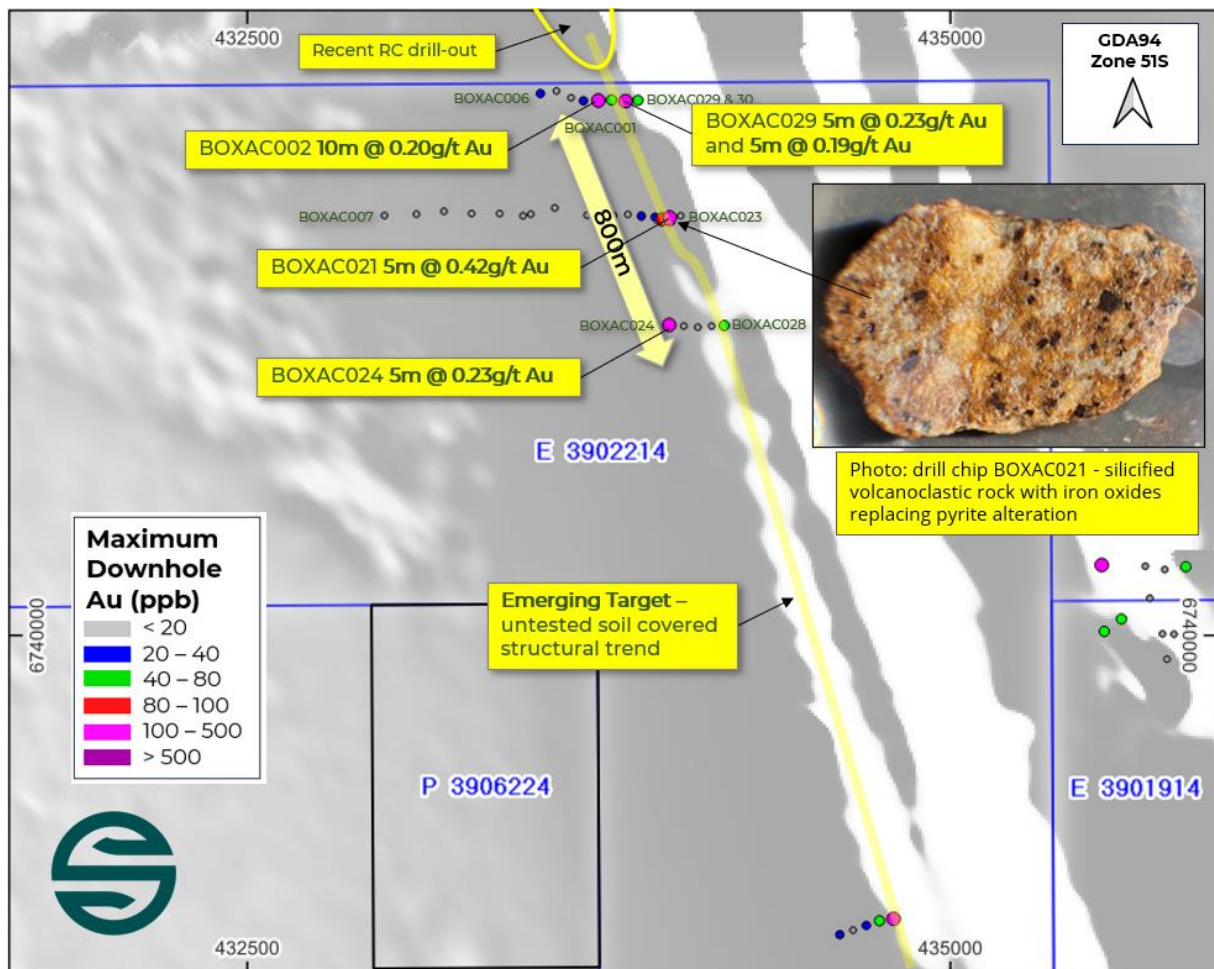
Anomalous gold results are shown in Table 1 and Figure 3, and drillhole details in Table 2 and Appendix 1.



**Table 1: Gold anomalism from the Box Soak Prospect drilling.**

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	EOH (m)	Intercept	From (m)
Box Soak	BOXAC002	433747	6741900	147	10m @ 0.20g/t Au*	21
Box Soak	BOXAC021	434001	6741484	46	5m @ 0.42g/t Au*	34
Box Soak				and	2m @ 0.20g/t Au* EOH	44
Box Soak	BOXAC024	433999	6741107	87	5m @ 0.23g/t Au*	44
Box Soak	BOXAC029	433844	6741898	36	5m @ 0.23g/t Au*	36
Box Soak				and	5m @ 0.19g/t Au*	56
Box Soak	BOXAC031	427299	6744104	81	5m @ 0.10g/t Au*	40

Note: Samples marked \* include composite samples. All composite samples will be resampled at 1m intervals.



**Figure 3: Box Soak gold trend on aeromagnetic image and all existing drill collars, June 2024 aircore drilling (labelled) and significant anomalous gold results in composite sampling (yellow text boxes).**

The Company is highly encouraged by these first-pass results, which validate the belief that the Box Soak Prospect has the ingredients to deliver significant gold mineralisation. The setting is known to be mineralised, with the **Moody's Reward** gold deposit located approximately 12km to the north on the same structure. Mineral Resources at Moody's were most recently quantified<sup>2</sup> by Saracen Gold Mines and reported at 110,000ozs contained gold @ 1.6g/t Au.

<sup>2</sup> Refer to ASX: SAR 10 December 2020 "Scheme Booklet registered with ASIC".





Infill drill traverses are currently being prepared ahead of further aircore drilling at Box Soak to firm up the width and continuity of the gold anomalism within the 800m long zone. Potential beyond this point is highlighted by Solstice rock chip sampling approximately 4km along strike to the south which identified gold mineralisation in BIF-quartz vein breccia grading up to 2.68g/t gold<sup>3</sup>.

In addition, recent heritage approvals at the advanced **Bluetooth Prospect** (on adjoining E39/1914 – see Figure 2) have paved the way for RC drill planning to follow-up past intercepts<sup>4</sup> that include **12m @ 1.31g/t Au, 8m @ 1.66g/t Au** and **2m @ 5.07g/t Au**.

Like most of the Company's Yarri landholding, the Box Soak Prospect area is close to existing infrastructure, with a haul road only 10km to the east. In this setting even modest scale mineralisation can deliver commercial outcomes - as evidenced by the recent sale of the Company's Hobbes tenement for \$12.5 million to Norther Star Limited (ASX: NST).

### Forward Planning

Solstice's aircore drilling campaign at Yarri is set to continue throughout Q3 2024, with the aim of bringing forward new gold targets to be ranked alongside advanced gold targets such as Statesman Well and Bluetooth. Following the Box Soak infill aircore drilling the rig will carry out follow-up work at the **Bunjarra Prospect**<sup>5</sup>, before it moves to test prospective first pass targets at the **Edjudina Range** and **Cosmo Prospects**.

The Company proposes a RC drill program during Q4 2024 to bring forward its advanced gold prospects such as **Statesman Well** and **Bluetooth**, and to test the structure and alteration zone below the oxidation profile at its emerging aircore drilling targets such as Box Soak and Bunjarra.

The Company will also continue to work up further quality greenfield gold targets on its 1,500 square kilometres of wholly owned Yarri Project tenure, with a focus on testing targets that offer potential for 'stand-alone' scale.

The Company continues to offer excellent leverage to gold exploration success, holding cash deposits of approximately \$17.5 million which is equivalent to 17.5c per share. The cash position provides Solstice with excellent flexibility to expand its asset base beyond its current Projects, and the Company continues to review a number of compelling opportunities.



**Figure 4: Reconnaissance aircore drilling in typical shallow colluvial terrain at Box Soak.**

<sup>3</sup> Refer to ASX: ORR 29 January 2021 "December 2020 Quarterly Report".

<sup>4</sup> Refer to ASX: ORR 31 October 2019 "September 2019 Quarterly Report".

<sup>5</sup> Refer to ASX: SLS 6 June 2024 "Further Gold Anomalism at Bunjarra Points Toward Drill Targets".



All exploration releases are available on the Company's website at <https://solsticeminerals.com.au/investor-centre/asx-announcements>.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

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**Table 2. Box Soak Aircore Details June 2024.**

Project	Hole ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azi	Depth m
YAR	BOXAC001	Box Soak	433694	6741899	-60	270	133
YAR	BOXAC002	Box Soak	433747	6741900	-60	270	147
YAR	BOXAC003	Box Soak	433794	6741902	-60	270	79
YAR	BOXAC004	Box Soak	433650	6741910	-60	270	94
YAR	BOXAC005	Box Soak	433598	6741934	-60	270	119
YAR	BOXAC006	Box Soak	433541	6741925	-60	270	120
YAR	BOXAC007	Box Soak	432986	6741491	-60	270	136
YAR	BOXAC008	Box Soak	433100	6741496	-60	270	95
YAR	BOXAC009	Box Soak	433198	6741506	-60	270	48
YAR	BOXAC010	Box Soak	433296	6741498	-60	270	74
YAR	BOXAC011	Box Soak	433396	6741498	-60	270	74
YAR	BOXAC012	Box Soak	433479	6741490	-60	270	60
YAR	BOXAC013	Box Soak	433507	6741496	-60	270	75
YAR	BOXAC014	Box Soak	433592	6741518	-60	270	29
YAR	BOXAC015	Box Soak	433707	6741492	-60	270	83
YAR	BOXAC016	Box Soak	433750	6741495	-60	270	115
YAR	BOXAC017	Box Soak	433801	6741491	-60	270	99
YAR	BOXAC018	Box Soak	433852	6741495	-60	270	83
YAR	BOXAC019	Box Soak	433900	6741489	-60	270	108
YAR	BOXAC020	Box Soak	433949	6741485	-60	270	81
YAR	BOXAC021	Box Soak	434001	6741484	-60	270	46
YAR	BOXAC022	Box Soak	433974	6741480	-60	270	42
YAR	BOXAC023	Box Soak	434040	6741490	-60	270	26
YAR	BOXAC024	Box Soak	433999	6741107	-60	270	87
YAR	BOXAC025	Box Soak	434051	6741103	-60	270	117
YAR	BOXAC026	Box Soak	434101	6741099	-60	270	118
YAR	BOXAC027	Box Soak	434150	6741103	-60	270	22
YAR	BOXAC028	Box Soak	434195	6741105	-60	270	40
YAR	BOXAC029	Box Soak	433844	6741898	-60	270	70
YAR	BOXAC030	Box Soak	433888	6741901	-60	270	63
YAR	BOXAC031	Recce	427299	6744104	-60	270	81
YAR	BOXAC032	Recce	427508	6744109	-60	270	102
YAR	BOXAC033	Recce	427696	6744104	-60	270	87
YAR	BOXAC034	Recce	428101	6744099	-60	270	86
YAR	BOXAC035	Recce	428304	6744097	-60	270	96
YAR	BOXAC036	Recce	428495	6744092	-60	270	73
YAR	BOXAC037	Recce	428701	6744099	-60	270	68
YAR	BOXAC038	Recce	428898	6744106	-60	270	55
YAR	BOXAC039	Recce	429106	6744109	-60	270	84
YAR	BOXAC040	Recce	429308	6744119	-60	270	99



Project	Hole ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azi	Depth m
YAR	BOXAC041	Recce	429503	6744113	-90	0	97
YAR	BOXAC042	Recce	429708	6744094	-90	0	71
YAR	BOXAC043	Recce	429899	6744097	-90	0	71
YAR	BOXAC044	Recce	430103	6744104	-90	0	63
YAR	BOXAC045	Recce	430316	6744108	-90	0	59
YAR	BOXAC046	Recce	427898	6744099	-60	270	78
YAR	BOXAC047	Recce	427396	6742407	-60	270	67
YAR	BOXAC048	Recce	427796	6742414	-60	270	78
YAR	BOXAC049	Recce	427597	6742407	-60	270	81
YAR	BOXAC050	Recce	427997	6742406	-60	270	87
YAR	BOXAC051	Recce	428193	6742411	-60	270	77
YAR	BOXAC052	Recce	428399	6742414	-60	270	86
YAR	BOXAC053	Recce	428587	6742395	-60	270	87
YAR	BOXAC054	Recce	428812	6742406	-90	0	81
YAR	BOXAC055	Recce	429004	6742404	-90	0	81
YAR	BOXAC056	Recce	429363	6742651	-60	270	83
YAR	BOXAC057	Recce	429837	6742646	-60	270	53
YAR	BTNAC001	Bluetooth Nth	434280	6737906	-60	270	20
YAR	BTNAC002	Bluetooth Nth	434343	6737898	-60	270	23
YAR	BTNAC003	Bluetooth Nth	434400	6737898	-60	270	22
YAR	BTNAC004	Bluetooth Nth	434445	6737897	-60	270	19
YAR	BTNAC005	Bluetooth Nth	434490	6737895	-60	270	16
YAR	BTNAC006	Bluetooth Nth	434548	6737895	-60	270	21
YAR	BTNAC007	Bluetooth Nth	434599	6737899	-60	270	21
YAR	BTNAC008	Bluetooth Nth	434647	6737898	-60	270	24
YAR	BTNAC009	Bluetooth Nth	434695	6737898	-60	270	18
YAR	BTNAC010	Bluetooth Nth	434745	6737896	-60	270	27
YAR	BTNAC011	Bluetooth Nth	434791	6737897	-60	270	15
YAR	BTNAC012	Bluetooth Nth	434320	6737903	-60	270	31
YAR	BTNAC013	Bluetooth Nth	434372	6737899	-60	270	21

## 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**) as footnoted. 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><b>Historical Drilling</b> 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><b>Solstice Drilling</b> 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><b>Historical Drilling</b> Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are the same as Solstice. Measures taken by other previous operators are unknown.</p> <p><b>Solstice Drilling</b> 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 warrant disclosure of detailed information</i>	<p><b>Historical Drilling</b> 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 4m 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.</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 10m composite within the transported cover or 5m composite sample in the oxidised basement. Each composite or EOH sample was approximately 1.5-2.5kg total mass.</p>
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core</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-



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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>	sampling button bit were used to penetrate more indurated layers in the transported cover material. Each drillhole was supervised by a Solstice geologist.
Drill sample recovery	<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.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	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.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<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 10m and 5m composites were collected from transported cover and oxidised basement respectively. 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, 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>	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.  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.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
	<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>	Field Duplicate samples were collected during aircore drilling and inserted into the sample batches to check and ensure representivity of sample methods. Pulp repeats and element repeats for all sample types are undertaken by Intertek at the laboratory. The QAQC field Duplicate sample data are evaluated by Solstice's independent database manager, Geobase Pty Ltd, and these showed satisfactory reproducibility.
	<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>	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. XRD mineral species determination is by XRDQual – a qualitative analysis method of determining the different mineral species in drilling samples. Intertek holds various International Standards Organisation (ISO) certifications, and the laboratory procedures are considered standard industry practice.
	<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>	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. 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.
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>	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.





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<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>
<i>Location of data points</i>	<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>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<p><b>Historical Drilling</b></p> <p>Previous AC and RC drilling has been conducted on various drill spacings. Reconnaissance first-pass drilling was undertaken on 800m spaced drill lines with infill over prospective zones to 160m line spacing.</p> <p><b>Solstice Drilling</b></p> <p>Aircore drilling was carried out on lines 800m apart and at a drill hole spacing of 100m or 200m.</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>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 and 2024 aircore drilling is not sufficient to establish a Mineral Resource Estimate.</p>
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	For aircore drilling, composite samples up to 10m were collected in the transported cover material, and composite samples up to 5m were collected in the oxidised basement material. Composite samples with >50ppb gold are subsequently re-sampled as 1m individual samples.
<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</i>	Aircore drillholes were vertical or angled as tabulated in the release. The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate for the current geological interpretation of the mineralisation styles.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>known, considering the deposit type.</i>	
	<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 land tenure status</i>	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	The Bunjarra Well (E39/1976) Licence is located approximately 190 km north-northeast of Kalgoorlie, and is registered to Solstice.  Solstice owns 95% legal and beneficial interest in E39/1976.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	The Licence is in good standing. No known impediments exist to prevent renewal. The Competent Person is satisfied that mineral tenement and land tenure status has been adequately considered.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Voyager Gold – 1999</li> <li>• Mining Project Investors – 1999</li> <li>• NiWest – 2002</li> <li>• Jindalee Resources – 2004</li> <li>• Salazar Gold – 2012</li> <li>• Chalice – 2017 to 2018.</li> </ul> The Competent Person is satisfied that exploration done by other parties has been adequately considered.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	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 volcanoclastics, volcanics, basalt, dolerite and minor ultramafic units. The greenstones bodies are intruded by



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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"> <li>• easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>• down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>• hole length.</li> </ul>	See Table 1.
	<p>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.</p>	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	<p>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.</p>	Significant intercepts reported are down hole lengths only as there is not yet sufficient information available to confirm the orientation of mineralisation. True width is not known.
	<p>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>For the aircore drilling significant gold assay results are reported above 100ppb with no averaging or dilution.</p>





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	<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 gold results are reported. All previous and historical drill assay data has been reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	All relevant exploration data is shown on figures in the main body of text.
<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 first stage RC drilling.