

Strong Progress with Yarri Project Drill Programs

Highlights

- Target definition aircore drilling completed at Bunjarra, with samples being dispatched to the laboratory in the coming days.
- Drilling has tightened traverse spacing along kilometre-scale trends of gold anomalism in a compelling structural setting and was designed to guide a maiden Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program.
- RC drilling will test priority fresh-rock gold targets below a blanket of shallow transported cover and leached clays.
- Resampling of earlier composite samples at Bunjarra returned results of up to 2m @ 5.89g/t Au and 1m @ 1.75g/t Au at Box Soak.
- Composite assay results from recent aircore drilling at Edjudina Range have identified low-level gold anomalism at end of hole (EOH) along strike from the advanced Statesman Well Gold Prospect, and an unexpected 350m wide ultramafic unit with elevated copper values and a peak nickel result of 0.41% Ni at EOH.
- RC drilling at the advanced Bluetooth Gold Prospect scheduled to start in the coming weeks.

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

"Another fast and well-executed aircore drilling campaign by Solstice's field team, this time designed to bring RC drill targets into focus. Bunjarra is one of our key greenfield prospects, with strong indications of gold in a classic Goldfields soil-covered structural setting. This drilling infill-tested several anomalous trends where gold is distributed at or around the base of the weathering – a geochemical signal pointing to mineralised bedrock structures nearby. We look forward to reporting on the results of this program. Meanwhile, at Edjudina Range we were pleasantly surprised to discover a previously unrecognised 350m wide ultramafic unit under shallow cover. While nickel exploration is not our primary focus, we will have a close look at the elevated copper values and other nickel sulphide pathfinders. In-fill aircore holes will be drilled to examine low-level gold at the same location."

Bunjarra Follow-up Aircore

Solstice Minerals Limited (ASX: SLS, **Solstice**, the **Company**) is pleased to advise that aircore drilling has wrapped up at the Company's emerging **Bunjarra Gold Project** in WA. This round of drilling was designed to tighten line spacing to a drill density that will allow optimal placement and design of a maiden RC drill program.

The aircore program comprised approximately 60 drillholes for 5,000m, with initial composite samples being dispatched to the laboratory in coming days. Completed traverses are shown in **Figure 1** and further information is in **Appendix 1**.

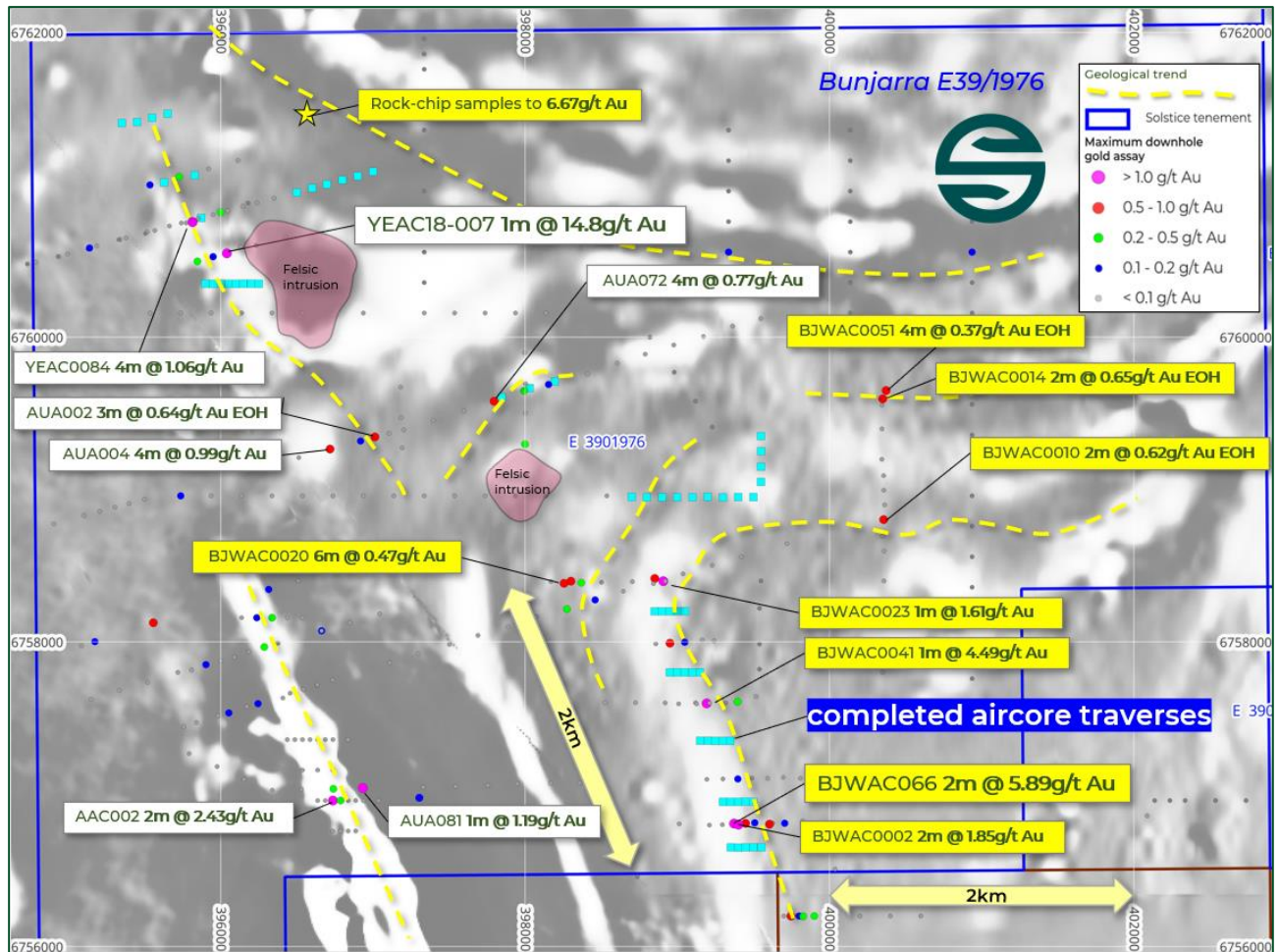


Figure 1: Bunjarra Project – recently completed aircore drilling (light blue squares), all drill collars (coloured for peak down-hole gold values), significant Solstice results (in yellow text boxes) and historical results (white text boxes). Background is aeromagnetic imagery. For previous results refer to SLS Prospectus dated 14 March 2022 and ASX announcements dated 16 January 2024 and 9 September 2024.

Gold mineralisation at Bunjarra generally sits at the interface between oxidised and unoxidised bedrock, a common Goldfields geochemical setting and an indicator of proximal bedrock gold mineralisation.

Bunjarra lies approximately 70km northwest of Northern Star's (ASX: NST) **Porphyry** mining centre, 20km southeast of Saturn Metals' (ASX: STN) **Apollo Hill** gold deposit and along strike from a significant gold drill-out to the south. The Licence is covered by a blanket of shallow transported alluvial material that has limited the effectiveness of previous exploration.

Resampling Results

Results have been returned from one-metre resampling of anomalous composite aircore results at Bunjarra and **Box Soak (Table 1)**.

Results largely supported the level of total gold anomalism seen in the earlier 5m composite samples, with local variability between composite sampling and one-metre resampling suggesting the presence of coarse gold in places (**Table 2**). Some degree of variability can be expected when resampling gold anomalism around the base of the weathered profile.

The intercept of **2m @ 5.89g/t Au** from 42m in B JWAC066 has confirmed the presence of a **sub-horizontal zone of strongly mineralised material in the weathering profile at this location**. This



particular part of the Bunjarra Prospect (**Figure 1**) presents as an exciting target, with the current 160m-200m spaced infill aircore lines designed to refine RC drill hole locations for testing the underlying fresh-rock profile.

Box -Soak aircore drilling during the course of 2024 has opened up an 800m trend of continuous gold anomalism and is a further priority target for future infill aircore or first-pass RC drilling.

Table 1: Anomalous results in one-metre resampling of August 2024 aircore drilling at the Bunjarra and Box Soak Prospects.

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	EOH (m)	Intercept	From (m)
Bunjarra	BJWAC0051	400372	6759650	87	4m @ 0.37g/t Au EOH	83
Bunjarra	BJWAC0053	398852	6758416	87	3m @ 0.41g/t Au	77
Bunjarra	BJWAC0054	398369	6758388	81	3m @ 0.28g/t Au	75
Bunjarra	BJWAC0055	398256	6758384	84	1m @ 0.62g/t Au	69
Bunjarra	BJWAC0060	398952	6757991	80	5m @ 0.27g/t Au	71
Bunjarra	BJWAC0065	399448	6756809	110	1m @ 0.81g/t Au	72
Bunjarra	BJWAC0066	399373	6756807	56	2m @ 5.89g/t Au	42
Box Soak	BOXAC060	433901	6741706	59	2m @ 0.19g/t Au	26
				<i>and</i>	2m @ 0.21g/t Au	35
				<i>and</i>	2m @ 0.21g/t Au	38
Box Soak	BOXAC066	434049	6741305	64	6m @ 0.41g/t Au	3
				<i>including</i>	1m @ 1.75g/t Au	3

Table 2: Grade variability in aircore drillhole BJWAC066 - comparison between original composite assay results, a resample of the bulk composite material stored at the laboratory, and assays from one-metre resampling in the field.

Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Au (ppm)		
		Composite (AR25/MS)	Resample of Composite Stored at Lab (FA50/MS02)	Single Metre Resample (FA50/MS02)
36	37	0.002	-0.001	0.004
37	38			0.003
38	39			0.002
39	40			0.001
40	41			0.005
41	42	6.479	6.310	0.008
42	43			7.094
43	44			4.686
44	45			0.165
45	46			0.081
46	47	0.743	0.731	0.029
47	48			0.019
48	49			0.013
49	50			0.027
50	51			0.042
Sample Dispatch		SLS076	SLS079	SLS080



Reconnaissance Aircore Program – Edjudina Range and Cosmo

Widely spaced first-pass aircore drilling completed over soil-covered litho-structural targets at **Edjudina Range** and **Cosmo**, did not return materially anomalous gold results.

However, low-level $>0.10\text{g/t Au}$ gold anomalism was returned in EOH composite samples in consecutive aircore holes (EDRAC004 and EDRAC005) on a traverse at Edjudina Range (**Figure 2**). This soil-covered location is the stratigraphic equivalent of the advanced **Statesman Well Gold Prospect**, which hosts numerous significant historical RC gold intercepts¹ including **22m @ 1.14g/t Au, 10m @ 2.04g/t Au, 10m @ 1.63g/t Au, 13m @ 1.28g/t Au, 24m @ 0.81g/t Au, and 20m @ 0.73g/t Au.**

The strike extensions of this structural position are unexplored below cover for a combined 5km in NW and SE directions (**Figure 2**) and will be considered for future step out aircore drilling.

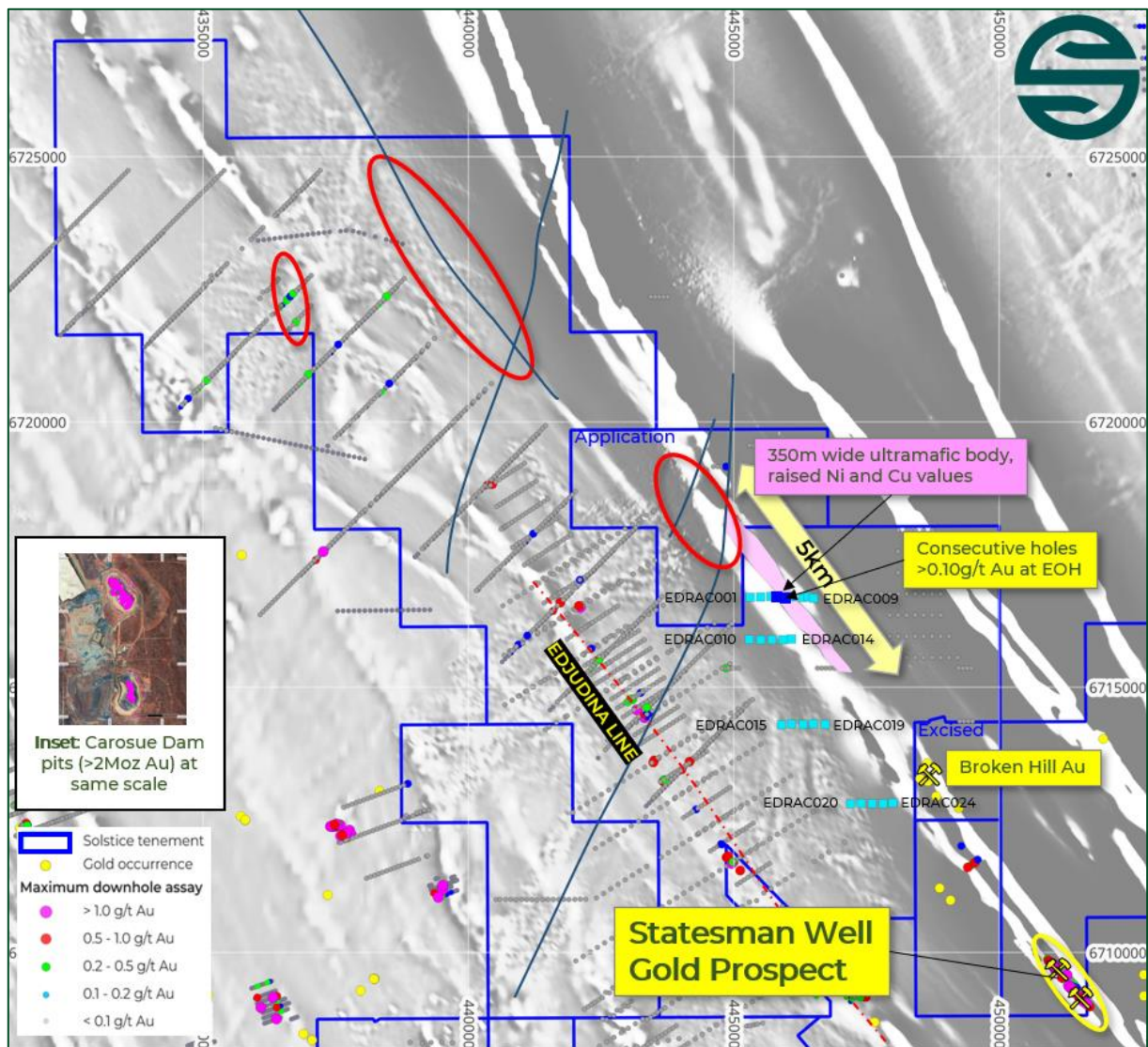


Figure 2: Edjudina Range tenement group showing recently completed aircore drilling (light blue squares, labelled), all drill collars (coloured for peak down-hole gold values) and interpreted position of previously unrecognised ultramafic unit. Background is aeromagnetic imagery.

¹ ASX:SLS 7 May 2024 "Strong Drill Targets at Statesman Well Gold Prospect".



The same drill traverse unexpectedly encountered a 350m wide ultramafic unit that is obscured by shallow transported cover and is effectively 'blind' to previous exploration. The unit has a magnetic response lower than the surrounding banded iron and chert formations, so was not recognised in previous geological compilations.

Aircore drilling returned a peak Ni result of **2m @ 0.41% Ni and 256ppm Cu** from 67m to EOH in EDRAC004, part of a **32m interval averaging 0.16% Ni and 322ppm Cu** to EOH. Copper is an important pathfinder with regard to nickel sulphides, so while nickel exploration is not Solstice's primary focus, the elevated geochemistry may be of future exploration interest.

Infill aircore drilling will be carried out on this combined gold and nickel target in coming days, aiming to test the weathering profile closer to the footwall (western) contact of the ultramafic body.

All Edjudina Range and Cosmo drill hole details are shown in **Table 3**.

Bluetooth RC Drilling

Preparations continue for first-stage RC drilling at the Company's advanced **Bluetooth Gold Prospect** on the **Box Soak** tenement group (**Figure 3**).

The Prospect has been shallowly drilled in the 1990's and hosts historical drill intercepts² that include **12m @ 1.31g/t Au to EOH, 15m @ 0.95g/t Au, 8m @ 1.66g/t Au** and **2m @ 5.07g/t Au EOH**. The mineralisation reports to zones of silicified chert, ironstone and quartz veining extending over more than 1km of strike. Historical RC drilling is at 100m line-spacing, and in places with only one effective hole per drill section.

Approximately 20 shallow RC holes have been designed. Drilling will improve the understanding of geological controls at this Prospect and results will guide future infill, step-out and extensional exploration drilling.

Drilling is planned to commence in coming weeks, subject to completion of drill pads.

Forward Planning

The Company continues to work-up further quality greenfield gold targets on its 1,725 square kilometres of Yarri Project tenure, with a focus on testing positions that offer potential for 'stand-alone' scale. The first-pass aircore drilling campaign at Yarri is likely to continue into 2025 as prospects evolve and Exploration Licence applications are granted. The overall aim is to bring forward high-quality targets for RC drilling.

Some recent presentations and commentary on the Company's strategy and methodology can be viewed at: <https://solsticeminerals.com.au/investor-centre/media-insights>

About the Yarri Project

The Company's Yarri landholding is close to existing infrastructure, with dedicated haul roads and ore processing facilities typically within 50–100km. In this infrastructure-rich area, even modest scale gold mineralisation has potential to be commercialised, as underscored by the sale of the Company's Hobbes tenement.

² Refer to ASX: SLS 8 October 2024 "Solstice Accelerates Drilling at Yarri Gold Project" and ASX: SLS 28 April 2022 "Prospectus"



With an extensive belt-scale footprint in WA's Eastern Goldfields, the Company continues to offer strong leverage to gold exploration success. A robust 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 business development opportunities.

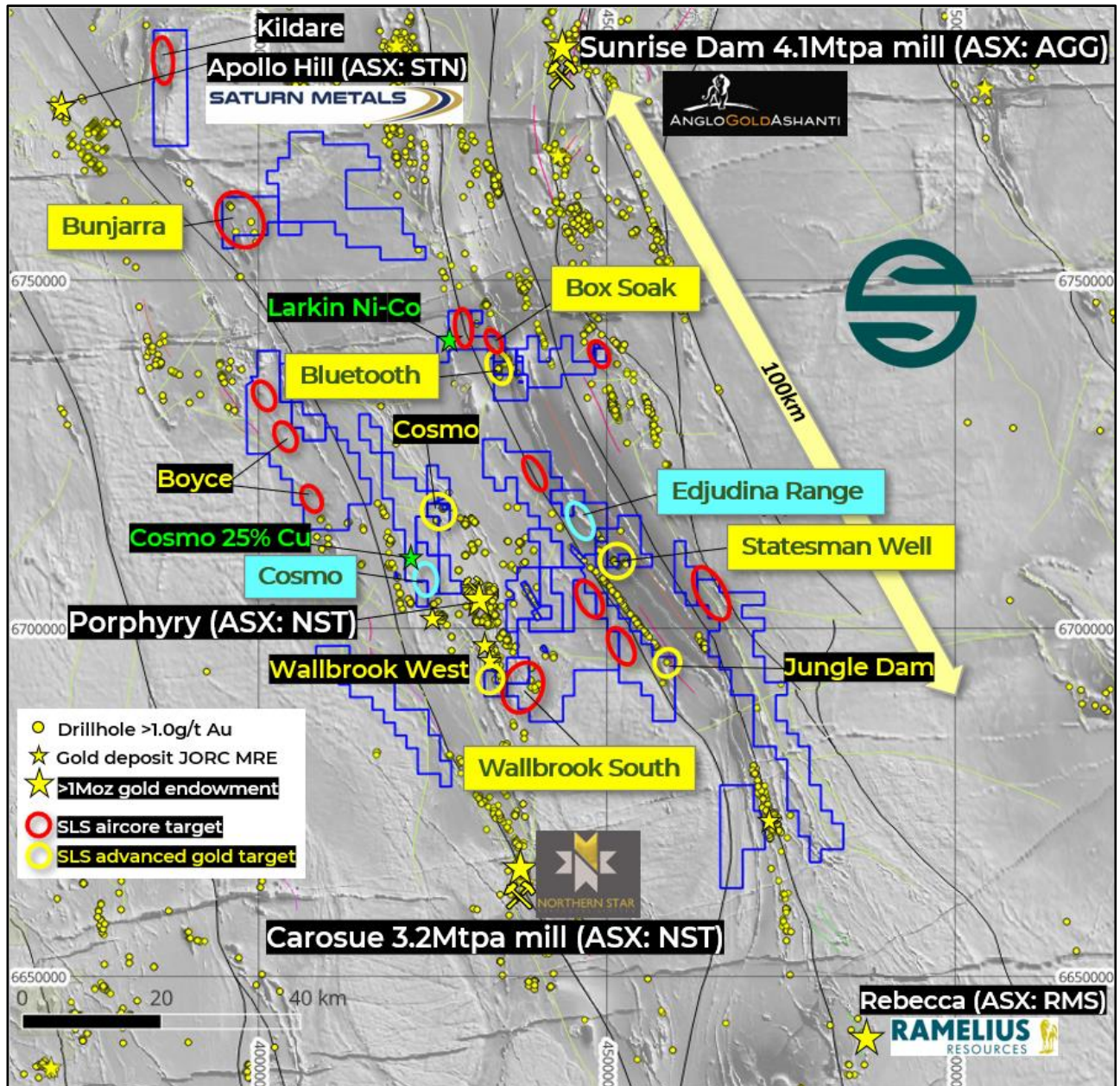


Figure 3: Solstice's Yarli Project tenement group showing the location of Bunjarra, Box Soak, Bluetooth, Edjudina Range and Cosmo target areas, and current gold targets flagged for first-pass aircore drilling (red circles). The Company's more advanced targets with existing >1g/t Au gold intercepts are shown as yellow circles.



Table 3: Drillhole details Edjudina Range and Cosmo reconnaissance aircore September 2024.

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azi	Depth
Edjudina Range	EDRAC001	445311	6716694	-60	270	99
Edjudina Range	EDRAC002	445504	6716700	-60	270	80
Edjudina Range	EDRAC003	445697	6716709	-60	270	29
Edjudina Range	EDRAC004	445813	6716685	-60	270	69
Edjudina Range	EDRAC005	445923	6716693	-60	270	66
Edjudina Range	EDRAC006	446093	6716705	-60	270	81
Edjudina Range	EDRAC007	446299	6716693	-60	270	58
Edjudina Range	EDRAC008	446400	6716702	-60	270	99
Edjudina Range	EDRAC009	446502	6716677	-60	270	93
Edjudina Range	EDRAC010	445293	6715900	-60	270	101
Edjudina Range	EDRAC011	445509	6715893	-60	270	116
Edjudina Range	EDRAC012	445719	6715896	-60	270	123
Edjudina Range	EDRAC013	445929	6715893	-60	270	82
Edjudina Range	EDRAC014	446088	6715907	-60	270	94
Edjudina Range	EDRAC015	445900	6714291	-60	270	114
Edjudina Range	EDRAC016	446089	6714308	-60	270	129
Edjudina Range	EDRAC017	446308	6714299	-60	270	130
Edjudina Range	EDRAC018	446498	6714309	-60	270	132
Edjudina Range	EDRAC019	446720	6714298	-60	270	62
Edjudina Range	EDRAC020	447205	6712800	-60	270	91
Edjudina Range	EDRAC021	447402	6712811	-60	270	85
Edjudina Range	EDRAC022	447609	6712805	-60	270	120
Edjudina Range	EDRAC023	447815	6712803	-60	270	82
Edjudina Range	EDRAC024	447994	6712817	-60	270	90
Cosmo	COSAC001	422895	6717199	-60	90	83
Cosmo	COSAC002	422699	6717197	-60	90	82
Cosmo	COSAC003	422498	6717199	-60	90	98
Cosmo	COSAC004	422291	6717218	-60	90	63
Cosmo	COSAC005	422101	6717196	-60	90	58
Cosmo	COSAC006	422010	6717198	-60	90	98
Cosmo	COSAC007	425493	6708442	-60	90	38
Cosmo	COSAC008	425307	6708451	-60	90	53
Cosmo	COSAC009	425116	6708450	-60	90	86
Cosmo	COSAC010	424903	6708451	-60	90	70
Cosmo	COSAC011	424714	6708439	-60	90	46
Cosmo	COSAC012	424507	6708446	-60	90	38
Cosmo	COSAC013	425504	6707450	-60	90	54
Cosmo	COSAC014	425301	6707452	-60	90	87
Cosmo	COSAC015	425087	6707428	-60	90	108
Cosmo	COSAC016	424899	6707440	-60	90	62
Cosmo	COSAC017	424695	6707436	-60	90	83
Cosmo	COSAC018	424515	6707438	-60	90	111

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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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 previously reported Exploration Results is extracted from the ASX announcements (**Original Announcements**) date 28 April 2022, 16 January 2024, 9 September 2024, 7 May 2024 and 8 October 2024. All prior Solstice ASX announcements, Investor Updates, and the Solstice Prospectus dated 14 March 2022 are available to view on the Company's website 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 Prospectus and 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 typically 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 by previous operators is assumed to be similar to Solstice. Measures taken by other previous operators to calibrate any tools 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 Blank material used was clean, washed 'Builder's Sand' purchased from a commercial supplier. 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>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 4m intervals. Assaying was conducted by recognised assay laboratories, including Genalysis and Intertek, although detailed information about assay procedures have not been provided by the previous operators.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling 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 pile was sampled with a spear to create a 10m composite within the transported cover, or 5m composite sample in the oxidised basement. Each composite or one metre sample was approximately 1.5-2.5kg total mass.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<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 3m 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 or penetrate beyond blade refusal into bedrock. 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 structural fabric. Transported cover and regolith types were also defined in logs. 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 EOH 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, initial 10m and 5m composites were collected from transported cover and oxidised basement respectively. Follow-up 1m sampling of anomalous gold zones was subsequently undertaken. Each sample was collected with a PVC 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.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<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 Solstice sampling methods.</p> <p>Pulp repeats and element repeats for all sample types are undertaken by Intertek at the laboratory.</p> <p>The QAQC field Duplicate sample data are evaluated by Solstice's independent database manager, Geobase Pty Ltd, and these showed satisfactory reproducibility.</p>
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample mass for aircore drilling of nominally 1.5-3kg for each sample are considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<p>Laboratory assaying for all drill sample types is undertaken by Intertek, an ISO 9001 certified laboratory.</p> <p>The 1m resamples are subjected to the lead collection Fire Assay technique which uses a 50g charge with an ICP-MS finish (FA50/MS02 code) and is considered to provide near total gold recovery. The 10m and 5m composite samples are assayed by an Aqua Regia digest with ICP-MS (AR25/hMS33 code) finish for a suite of 33 elements including low level gold. In hole BJWAC066 one sample assayed over-grade for gold with AR25/hMS33 and was then re-assayed by Fire Assay with an ICP-OES finish with method code FA25/OE.</p> <p>The nature and quality of the procedures and assaying techniques at the laboratory are considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation.</p> <p>Intertek holds various International Standards Organisation (ISO) certifications, and the laboratory procedures are considered standard industry practice.</p>
	<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 by the laboratory to ensure the mass percent passing 75µm is consistently high.</p>
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	The assay results for significant gold intercepts have been checked by Solstice's independent database manager, Geobase Pty Ltd, as well as internal Solstice geologists. Assay results have been checked against sample chip trays and geological logs.
	<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</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



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>(physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<p>Company's documented internal geological protocols and procedures manual. Validation measures for the field data are 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 Company geologists.</p> <p>Laboratory data is provided electronically to the Company and Geobase Pty Ltd at the same time 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>	No adjustments or calibrations were made to any gold assay data for samples collected and presented by Solstice.
<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>	There is only minor relief variation in the areas drilled and sampled. A DTM was generated from the Company's airborne survey in 2021 that is used for checks against other data.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<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. Reconnaissance first-pass drilling was undertaken on 800m spaced drill lines with infill over prospective zones to 100m line spacing.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling</p> <p>Aircore drilling was carried out on lines varying from 200m to 800m apart and at a drillhole spacing of 50m, 100m or 200m depending on the target and existing drillholes.</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 not 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 at the drill site as 1m individual samples.
<i>Orientation of data in relation</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures</i>	Aircore drillholes were vertical or angled as tabulated in the main body of the release. The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate for the current geological interpretation of the mineralisation styles.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	
	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.	No orientation-based sampling bias from various drill types has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	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 on site and then transported by Solstice 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 are 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.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	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
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 Bunjarra Well Licence (E39/1976) is located approximately 190 km north-northeast of Kalgoorlie. Edjudina Range (E31/1236), Cosmo (E31/1175) and Cosmo North (E31/1244) Licences are 130 km northeast of Kalgoorlie. All licences are registered to Solstice Minerals Ltd. Solstice owns 95% legal and beneficial interest in E39/1976. Solstice owns 100% legal and beneficial interest in E31/1236, E31/1175 and E31/1244.
	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 Licences are 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.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The tenements in the Yarri Project area, in general, have had a long exploration history with reported gold exploration dating back to the 1970s. Previous exploration within the tenement areas has included, but is not limited to, the following companies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homestake Gold – 1993 • Goldfields Exploration – 1993-1998 • Voyager Gold – 1999 • Mining Project Investors – 1999 • NiWest – 2002 • Jindalee Resources – 2004 • Salazar Gold – 2012 • Chalice – 2017 to 2018. The Competent Person is satisfied that exploration done by other parties has been adequately considered.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 volcanoclastics, 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	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. 	See Table 1 within the main body of the release.
	<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 downhole 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</i>	For gold intercepts, weighted averages were calculated using parameters of 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, and 1m minimum reporting length.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>For the reconnaissance aircore drilling at Bunjarra, Edjudina Range and Cosmo Licences, significant gold assay results are reported above 100ppb and where averaged, data are uncut.</p> <p>Metal equivalent values are not currently being reported.</p>
<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<p><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></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><i>Diagrams</i></p>	<p><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></p>	<p>Refer to figures in the main body of text for plan maps of the location of relevant sample locations.</p>
<p><i>Balanced reporting</i></p>	<p><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></p>	<p>All currently known gold results are reported. All previous and historical drill assay data has been reported.</p>
<p><i>Other substantive exploration data</i></p>	<p><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></p>	<p>All relevant exploration data is shown on figures in the main body of text.</p>
<p><i>Further work</i></p>	<p><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></p>	<p>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 gold results at first-pass drill hole spacing may progress to first stage RC drilling.</p>