Drilling Extends New Edjudina Range Gold Prospect

Highlights

- **Infill and step out aircore drilling completed in January has confirmed and extended the emerging Edjudina Range Gold Prospect, a completely new gold surface lying under ~20m of transported cover.**
- **Infill drillhole EDRAC038 completed on the original reconnaissance drill traverse in late 2024 has intersected 10m @ 0.96g/t Au within 15m @ 0.70g/t Au to end of hole (EOH).**
- **Mineralisation is hosted in silicified iron-oxide altered schist and associated quartz veining and strongly supports the results from the discovery hole EDRAC027 (2m @ 3.17g/t Au EOH).**
- **EDRAC030, drilled 200m north of the original drill traverse, returned 5m @ 1.17g/t Au within 8m @ 0.88g/t Au EOH in similar altered material and quartz veining.**
- **Gold mineralisation sits on a magnetic contact and is supported by arsenic and copper pathfinder geochemistry in the regolith profile, allowing for focussed follow-up drill targeting.**
- **The Company sees excellent potential for significant mineralisation along this unexplored soil-covered magnetic contact. Additional 200m step-out lines are being prepared, and the aircore rig will mobilise the back to the Prospect shortly.**
- **The target contact is in a similar litho-structural position to the advanced Statesman Well Gold Prospect, located 9km to the southeast, and recent RC results of up to 36m @ 1.55g/t Au[1] at Bluetooth, 23km to the northwest.**

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

"It is great to see this new mineralised surface take shape, with >1g/t gold mineralisation now defined over at least 200m and wide open both along strike and at depth. The results sit close to the middle of a 4km long soil-covered segment of a contact that is clearly traceable in aeromagnetics and can be easily tested to the margins of granted tenure. We know that the regional geological trend is prospective and there is plenty of space to make a gold discovery. Solstice is keen to find out what lies within and beyond current drilling, so we will bring the aircore rig back as soon as sites are prepared."

[1] ASX: SLS 6 January 2025 "36m at 1.55g/t Gold in Bluetooth RC Drilling".

Aircore Drilling Results

Solstice Minerals Limited (ASX: SLS, **Solstice**, the **Company**) is pleased to advise that step-out aircore drilling has successfully extended the emerging **Edjudina Range Gold Prospect** in Western Australia.

The Edjudina Range Gold Prospect was identified late 2024 when a reconnaissance aircore drill traverse testing magnetic trends below shallow transported cover returned composite results of up to **6m @ 1.88g/t Au EOH**[2] in EDRAC027. Subsequent one-metre resampling of EDRAC027 has shown that this hole ended in **2m @ 3.17g/t Au** (**Figure 1**) in a distinctive strongly iron-oxide altered schist (**Figure 2**).

In this program, a step-back hole EDRAC038, drilled under the original EDRAC027 intercept, has confirmed significant mineralisation also in iron-oxide altered schist and associated quartz veining, with composite samples returning **10m @ 0.96g/t Au** from 45m within an anomalous zone of **15m @ 0.70g/t Au EOH** (**Figure 1**).

On a step-out traverse drilled 200m north of the original section (**Figure 3**), aircore hole EDRAC030 has returned **5m @ 1.17g/t Au** from 76m within **8m @ 0.88g/t Au EOH**. Importantly this mineralisation sits in altered rock similar to that seen on the discovery traverse.

Drilling on a section 200m to the south of the original line may not have pierced the target horizon, with a key drillhole ending prematurely in a quartz vein and associated arsenic anomalism (**Figure 3**). An infill hole will be drilled in this position.

Gold mineralisation sits on a distinct magnetic contact and is supported by arsenic and copper pathfinder geochemistry in the regolith profile. This combination of features allows for focussed follow-up drill targeting. The Company has started preparing infill and step-out drill access (**Figure 3**) and intends to mobilise the aircore rig to continue to test this exciting target as soon as possible.

Drillhole details are presented in **Table 1** and **Appendix 1**.

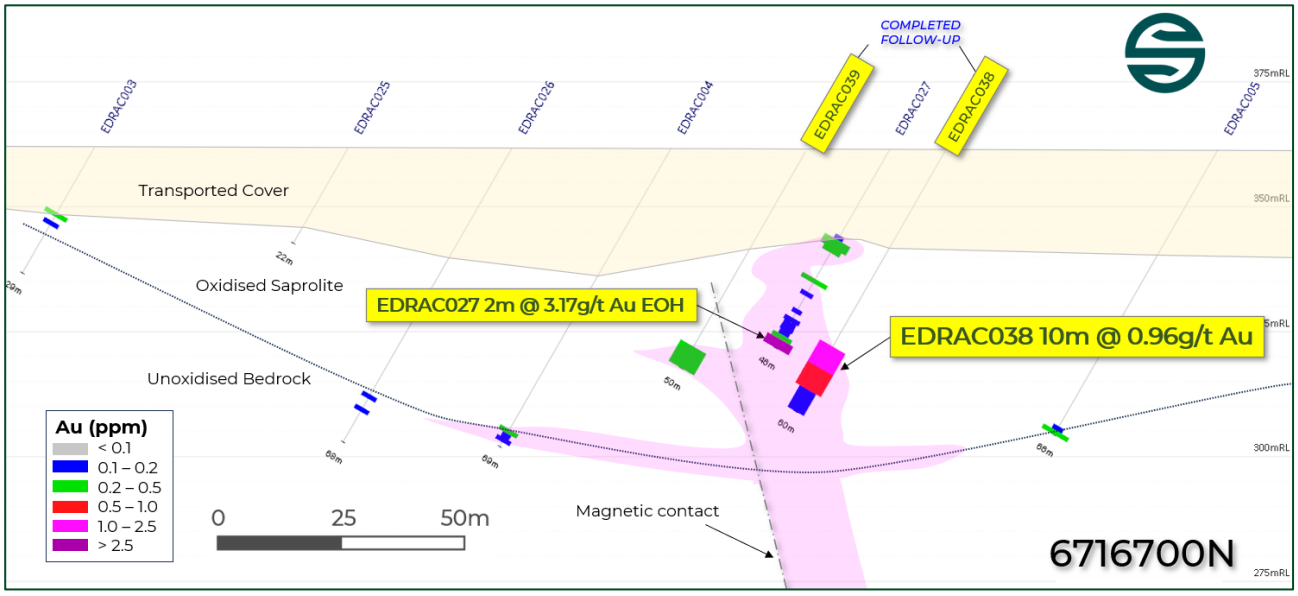

Figure 1: Edjudina Range reconnaissance aircore section 6716700N, showing completed follow-up drillholes (yellow) and gold results in composite sampling .

[2] ASX: SLS 28 November 2024 "Aircore Drilling Opens New Gold Trends at Yarri Project".

Figure 2: Photo of EDRAC027 chip tray with 1m samples 40m to 46m EOH and gold assay (g/t Au) results labelled in iron altered schist and quartz veining.

Table 1: Edjudina Range 2025 aircore drillhole details and significant gold anomalism.

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	Intercept	From (m)
Edjudina Range	EDRAC028	445595	6716901	-60	270	96	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC029	445698	6716896	-60	270	87	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC030	445743	6716897	-60	270	84	**5m @ 1.17g/t Au**	76
						within	8m @ 0.88g/t Au EOH	76
Edjudina Range	EDRAC031	445797	6716900	-60	270	83	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC032	445898	6716900	-60	270	79	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC033	445798	6716493	-60	270	74	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC034	445904	6716495	-60	270	84	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC035	445961	6716506	-60	270	72	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC036	446008	6716508	-60	270	88	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC037	446095	6716501	-60	270	75	5m @ 0.20g/t Au EOH	70
Edjudina Range	EDRAC038	445868	6716714	-60	270	60	**10m @ 0.96g/t Au**	45
						within	15m @ 0.70g/t Au EOH	45
Edjudina Range	EDRAC039	445840	6716690	-60	270	50	5m @ 0.34g/t Au EOH	45

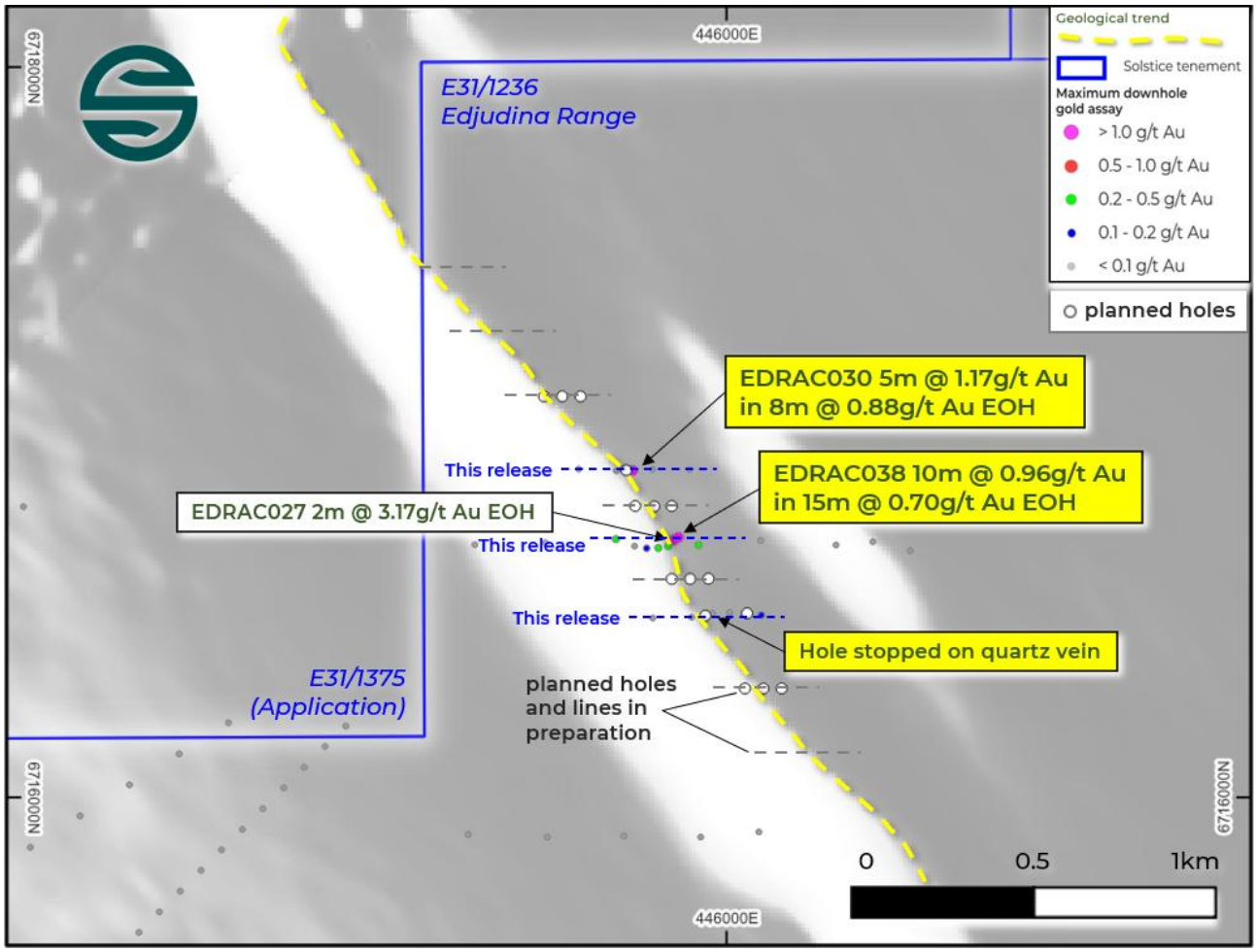

Figure 3: Edjudina Range Gold Prospect aeromagnetic image showing current aircore drilling coloured for peak downhole Au, new intercepts labelled (yellow) and drill traverses in preparation for the next phase of drilling. The soil-covered target horizon continues a further 2.5km NW through Solstice's Exploration Licence Application E31/1375, drill testing in this area is subject to the grant of tenure, heritage survey and environmental approvals.

Regionally the Edjudina Range Gold Prospect is the stratigraphic equivalent of the advanced **Statesman Well Gold Prospect**, located 9km to the southeast (**Figure 4**), which hosts numerous significant historical RC gold intercepts 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**[3].

It is also in a similar litho-structural setting to **Bluetooth**, some 23km to the NW (**Figure 4**), where Solstice's first-ever Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling in 2024 returned strong shallow RC drill intercepts including **36m @ 1.55g/t Au, 16m @ 1.85g/t Au**[4].

The Company looks forward to reporting on the results of continuing work along this emerging gold trend.

[3] ASX: SLS 7 May 2024 "Strong Drill Targets at Statesman Well Gold Prospect".
[4] ASX: SLS 6 January 2025 "36m at 1.55g/t Gold in Bluetooth RC Drilling".

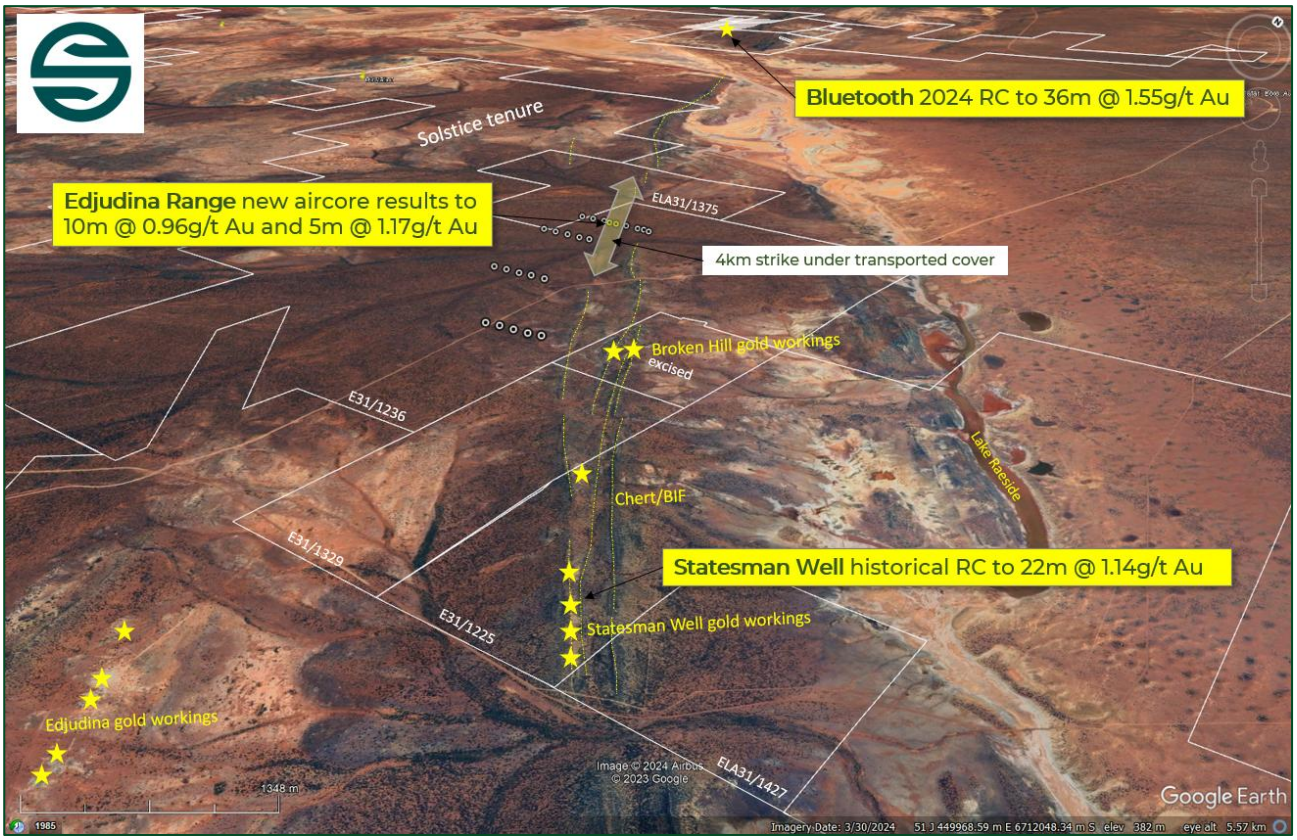

Figure 4: Oblique view of Edjudina Range, Statesman Well and Bluetooth targets along the same litho-structural trend.

About the Yarri Project

The Company's carefully selected 1,650km^2 of exploration landholdings at Yarri are close to existing mining operations with dedicated haul roads nearby, and ore processing facilities typically within 50–100km.

The Company continues to work-up further quality gold targets, with a focus on testing positions that offer potential for 'stand-alone' scale, as well as RC drilling of proven prospects to delineate near-surface mineralised material (**Figure 5**). In this infrastructure-rich area, even modest scale gold mineralisation has potential to be commercialised, as underscored by the $10M sale of the Company's Hobbes tenement in 2024.

The first-pass aircore drilling campaign is set to continue through 2025 as Exploration Licence applications are processed, and targets cleared for drilling.

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

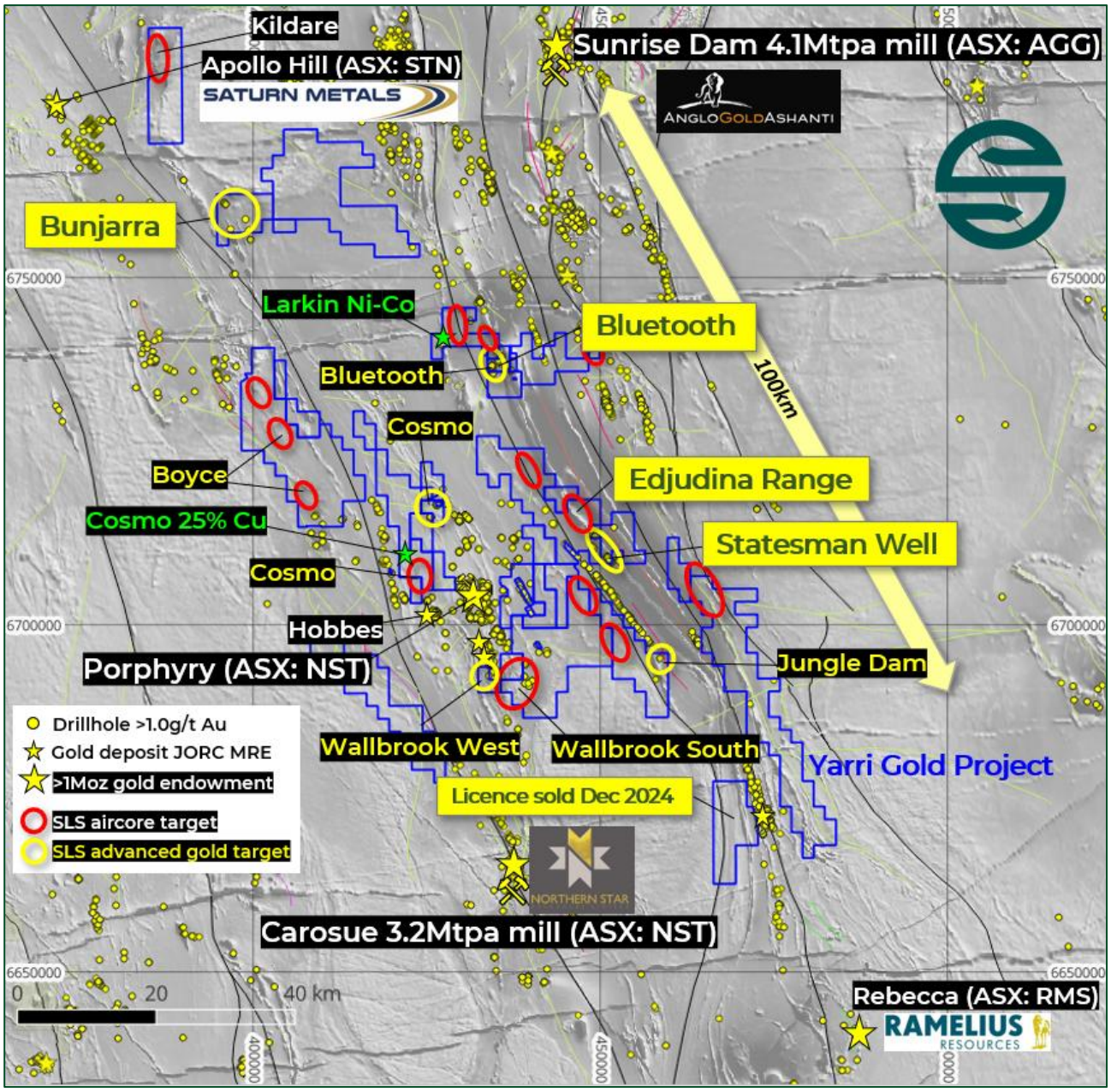

Figure 5: Solstice's Yarri Project tenement group showing the location of Edjudina Range, Statesman Well and Bluetooth targets along the same litho-structural trend. Current gold targets flagged for first-pass aircore drilling are shown as red circles and the Company's more advanced targets with existing >1g/t Au gold intercepts are shown as yellow circles.

Other Assets

The Company has assembled a strong portfolio of 100% owned projects elsewhere in WA's Goldfields, including the recently announced purchase of the advanced **Nanadie Copper-Gold Project**, where Solstice intends to build upon a robust Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of **40.4Mt @ 0.4% copper** and **0.1g/t gold** for 162kt of contained copper and 130koz gold[5]. The Company also holds greenfield gold and nickel exploration tenure at the **Ringlock** and **Ponton** Projects.

[5] ASX: SLS 5 February 2025 "Solstice Secures Strategic Copper Exposure".

A robust cash position of $15.2M as at 31 December 2024[6] (prior to the Nanadie purchase) 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.

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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[6] ASX: SLS 20 January 2025 "December 2024 Quarterly Activities Report".

Compliance Statement - Previously Reported Results

The information in this announcement that relates to previously reported Exploration Results and Estimates of Mineral Resources is extracted from the ASX announcements (**Original Announcements**) dated 7 May 2024, 28 November 2024, 6 January 2025 and 5 February 2025. 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 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	*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 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 at the time, i.e. spear sampling. **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.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	**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. **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 Oreas 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.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material	**Historical Drilling**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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	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. **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, with all samples weighed as-received by the laboratory.
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).*	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.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	The aircore sample recoveries for each metre were visually assessed and estimated to be within industry acceptable standards. Moisture content was recorded qualitatively in drill logs as wet (w), moist (m) or dry (d).
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Minimal water was encountered in aircore drilling, with >90% of samples havening 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.
	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.	No relationship is apparent in the aircore data between sample recovery and grades, and therefore no bias is inferred.
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.*	The aircore drilling has been conducted as a reconnaissance phase of exploration and is not considered suitable for use in any Mineral Resource Estimation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	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.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	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.
Sub-sampling techniques and	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core is collected during aircore drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	*If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	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 (<5%) collected wet.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	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.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	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™ Pty Ltd and are of gold grade and matrix that match as close as possible to the interpreted geology. 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.
	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.	Field Duplicate samples were collected during aircore drilling and inserted into the sample batches to check and ensure representivity of Solstice sampling 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, Core Geoscience Pty Ltd, and these showed satisfactory reproducibility.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample mass for aircore drilling of nominally 1.5-3kg for each sample is considered 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.*	Laboratory assaying for all drill sample types is undertaken by Intertek, an ISO 9001 certified laboratory. 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 initial 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 cases where samples assay over-grade for gold with AR25/hMS33 they are then re-assayed by Fire Assay with an ICP-OES finish with method code FA25/OE. The nature and quality of the procedures and assaying techniques at the laboratory are considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation. Intertek holds various International Standards Organisation (ISO) certifications, and the laboratory procedures are considered standard industry practice.
	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.	For aircore samples no geophysical tools were used in the field in determining any analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	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 by the laboratory to ensure the mass percent passing 75µm is consistently high.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The assay results for significant gold intercepts have been checked by Solstice's independent database manager, Core Geoscience Pty Ltd, as well as internal Solstice geologists. Assay results have been checked against sample chip trays and geological logs.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned AC, RC or DD holes have been drilled by Solstice.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	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 are built into the log sheets. 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. 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, Core Geoscience Pty Ltd, for incorporation into a Master Database. Core Geoscience 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. Laboratory data is provided electronically to the Company and Core Geoscience Pty Ltd at the same time and is validated and imported by Core Geoscience into the Master Database. Data is supplied by Intertek as MS Excel spreadsheets and PDF certificates signed by the relevant laboratory manager.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations were made to any gold assay data for samples collected and presented by Solstice.
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.*	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. No downhole surveying is carried out in aircore drilling.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All data is reported using the grid system MGA94 Zone 51 South.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	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.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	**Historical Drilling** 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. **Solstice Drilling**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Aircore drilling was carried out on lines 200m apart and at a drillhole spacing of 50m or 100m depending on the target and existing drillholes.
	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. The data spacing of 2024 aircore drilling is not sufficient to establish a Mineral Resource Estimate.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	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.
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.*	Aircore drillholes were 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 style.
	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 manager. 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.*	Edjudina Range Licence (E31/1236) is 130 km northeast of Kalgoorlie. The licence is registered to Solstice Minerals Ltd. Solstice owns 100% legal and beneficial interest in E31/1236.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to	The licence is in good standing. No known impediments exist to prevent renewal.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	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 area has included, but is not limited to, 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 • Gold Fields Exploration – 1990-1998 • Pancontinental Mining Ltd 1991-1995 • Saracen Gold Mines Ltd 2012 • OreCorp Ltd 2018-2022 The Competent Person is satisfied that exploration done by other parties has been adequately considered.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	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 volcaniclastics, 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. Most of the larger 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. Within Solstice licences 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 320-140° 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.
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*	See Table 1 and Table 2 within the main body of the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
	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 downhole lengths only as there is not yet sufficient information available to confirm the orientation of mineralisation. 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 historical RC 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. For the reconnaissance aircore drilling at Edjudina Range significant gold assay results are reported above 100ppb and where averaged, data are uncut.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalent values are not currently being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*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').*	Significant intercepts reported are down hole lengths only as there is insufficient information available to confirm the orientation of mineralisation. True width is not known.
Diagrams	*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 main body of text for plan maps of the location of relevant sample locations.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not*	All currently known gold results are reported. All previous and historical drill assay data has been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.*	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 drillhole spacing may progress to first stage RC drilling if the Company considers it is warranted.