

Edjudina Range Gold Discovery Ready for First RC Drilling

Highlights

- Latest campaign of infill and step-out aircore drilling has **continued to extend the newly discovered Edjudina Range Prospect**, part of Solstice's extensive **Yarri Gold Project** in WA. New gold results in composite sampling include:
 - ❖ **5m @ 1.89g/t Au** from 68m (EDRAC051) within an anomalous zone of **8m @ 1.04g/t Au** to end of hole (EOH)
 - ❖ **5m @ 0.50g/t Au** from 64m (EDRAC045)
- Further one metre resampling of composite samples in prior aircore drilling¹ indicates that significant grade gold mineralisation is present on sections 200m apart:
 - ❖ **3m @ 4.27g/t Au** from 80m (EDRAC030)
 - ❖ **4m @ 1.53g/t Au** from 48m (EDRAC038) in an anomalous zone of **12m @ 0.66g/t Au** EOH
- Commercial grade gold mineralisation has now been identified on three sections at 200m spacing and association with alteration, quartz veining and pathfinder arsenic anomalism defines an **open gold-bearing system** extending over at least 800m of strike and remains open.
- The aircore results indicate the presence of strong mineralisation at the limit of aircore penetration ('blade refusal'), further validating the discovery and will **spur initial Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling**.
- Solstice is currently undertaking a major RC drill program at the advanced **Statesman Well** and **Bluetooth** gold targets, both of which lie on the same regional gold-bearing structural and magnetic corridor, 9km to the southeast and 23km to the northwest respectively.
- Solstice aims to mobilise the RC rig to **Edjudina Range Prospect** after the current Statesman Well and Bluetooth RC campaign.
- The Prospect sits close to the middle of a 4km long soil-covered segment of host stratigraphy that will continue to be explored via further aircore drilling to the margins of granted tenure.

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

*"Our continuing work at **Edjudina Range** has again extended this completely new mineralised system, with good new gold hits and strong results returned in resampling. This is a 'live' discovery in rocks that have clearly seen a gold-bearing alteration event. Our drilling into the weathered profile has shown that the Prospect warrants RC drilling to follow gold into the fresh rock profile. In addition, further aircore drilling will be deployed into untested strike targets."*



“Aircore intercepts such as **3m @ 4.27g/t Au** and **2m @ 3.17g/t both EOH**¹ are excellent first indications that the mineralised corridor can deliver grade. We’ll design some key RC tests as we do the detailed interpretation work and aim to mobilise the RC rig here after the current **Statesman Well** and **Bluetooth** RC campaign.”

Solstice Minerals Limited (**Solstice** or the **Company**) is pleased to report that recent gold exploration activities have continued to expand the new **Edjudina Range** discovery, within the Company’s regional scale **Yarri Gold Project (Figure 1)** in Western Australia. Edjudina Range is one of a pipeline of early-stage greenfield targets being explored by the Company, and the Prospect has made excellent progress since an initial aircore drill test in late 2024.

Solstice is currently undertaking a major RC drill program at the advanced **Statesman Well** and **Bluetooth** gold targets, both of which lie on the same regional gold-bearing structural and magnetic corridor, 9km to the southeast and 23km to the northwest respectively (**Figure 1**).

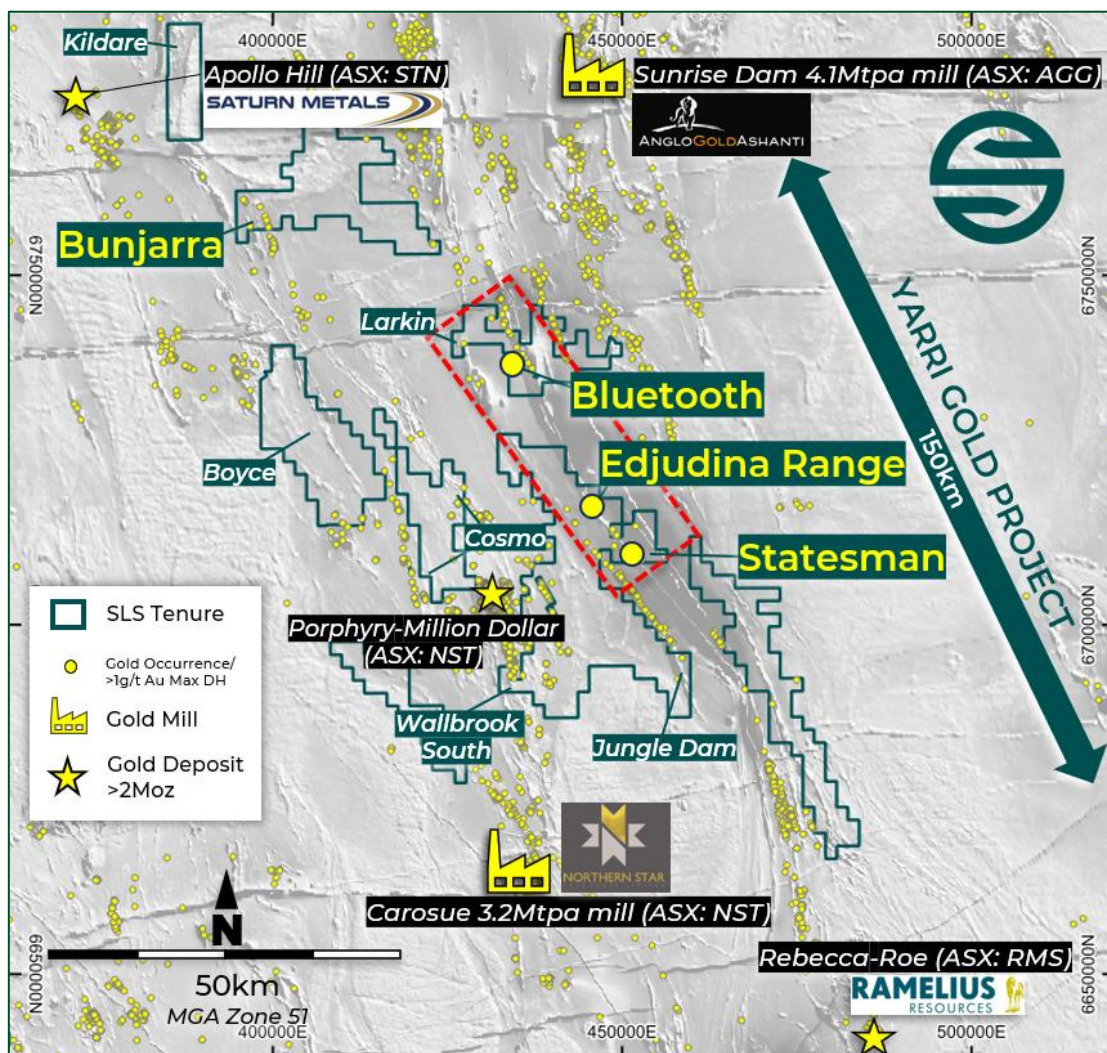


Figure 1: Solstice’s Yarri Project tenement group on greyscale aeromagnetic image showing the location of key targets and regional gold operations. Yellow dots are documented gold prospects, and historical drillholes with >1g/t Au gold intercepts.



Edjudina Range Aircore Drilling and Resampling Results

The **Edjudina Range** Gold Prospect is a completely new gold surface system identified late 2024 in a reconnaissance aircore drill traverse testing magnetic trends below shallow transported cover. This first traverse returned widespread gold anomalism including an intercept of **2m @ 3.17g/t Au EOH** in EDRAC027¹. Subsequent step-out and infill drilling **confirmed significant gold mineralisation** in the area and prompted additional follow-up aircore drilling.

The latest program totalled 16 holes for approximately 1,200 metres (EDRAC040-EDRAC055) and composite sampling has shown that this work has **further extended the system (Figure 2)**. Significant new gold results include **5m @ 1.89g/t Au** from 68m in EDRAC051, within a broader anomalous zone of **8m @ 1.04g/t Au** to EOH, and **5m @ 0.50g/t Au** from 64m in EDRAC045). These results are supported by zones of >0.10g/t Au anomalism in surrounding drillholes (**Table 1**).

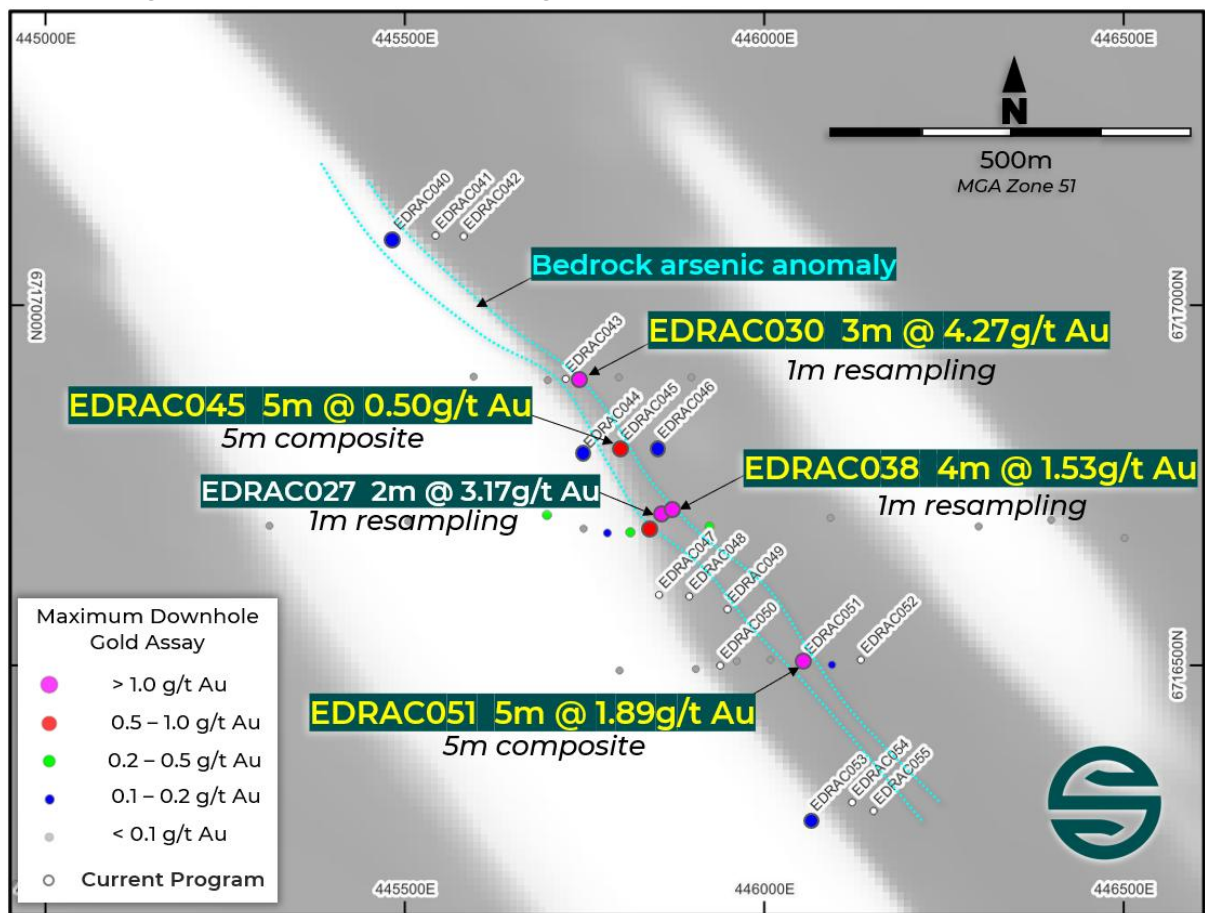


Figure 2: Edjudina Range Gold Prospect showing Solstice's drill holes coloured for peak down-hole gold values on greyscale aeromagnetic image, showing all significant intercepts (text boxes). Interpreted trend of bedrock arsenic anomalism (below transported cover) is also shown.

In addition, further one metre resampling of composite samples in prior aircore drilling¹ has confirmed the presence of gold mineralisation and shown that the system can deliver significant gold grades and widths.

New 1m composite resampling results include **3m @ 4.27g/t Au** from 80m in EDRAC030 and **4m @ 1.53g/t Au** from 48m in EDRAC038 within an anomalous zone of **12m @ 0.66g/t Au to EOH (Figure 2)**.



These intercepts indicate the presence of strong mineralisation at the limit of aircore penetration ('blade refusal') on drill sections 200m apart with many of the significant and anomalous intercepts ending in mineralisation.

Mineralisation at Edjudina Range is hosted in iron-oxide altered schists and quartz veining proximal to a distinct magnetic contact and on a structural corridor with the potential to host significant mineralisation. Pathfinder geochemistry, including arsenic (**Figure 2**) and copper enrichment, supports the interpretation of a fertile mineralised system.

Commercial grade gold mineralisation has now been identified on three sections at 200m spacing, and pathfinder geochemistry and quartz veining is seen over more than 800m and remains open along strike (**Figure 2**). The Prospect sits close to the middle of a 4km long soil-covered segment of host stratigraphy that will continue to be explored via further aircore drilling to the margins of granted tenure.

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

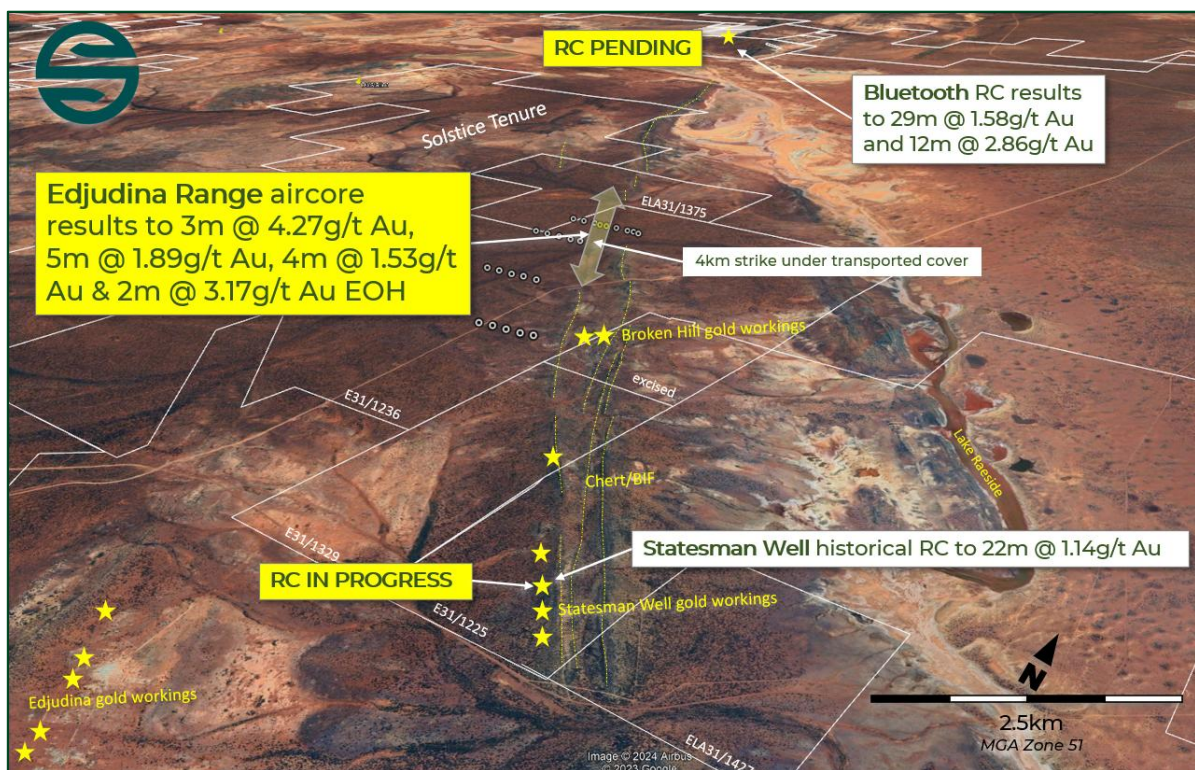


Figure 3: Oblique photo view of Edjudina Range, Statesman Well² and Bluetooth³ targets and selected gold results along the same litho-structural trend.

Next Steps – First RC Drilling

The new **gold results** have further validated the **Edjudina Range discovery** and will **spur initial Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling** to explore the fresh-rock profile below key aircore sections. The Company is undertaking detailed interpretation and RC drill program planning and will aim to mobilise the RC rig here after the current Stateman Well and Bluetooth RC drill campaign.

Solstice looks forward to reporting on the progress of this work, and seeing how this mineralisation will evolve in the underlying unweathered geological profile.



About the Yarri Project

The Company's carefully selected 1,650km² of exploration landholdings at Yarri (**Figure 1**) 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, testing positions that offer potential for 'stand-alone' scale, as well as RC drilling of proven prospects to delineate near-surface mineralised material. 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.

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

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 gold⁴ The Company also holds greenfield gold and nickel exploration tenure at the **Ringlock** and **Ponton** Projects.

A robust cash position of \$13.6M as at 31 March 2025⁵ provides Solstice with excellent flexibility to progress its key gold prospects toward Mineral Resources, as well as expand its asset base beyond its current projects.

References

1. Refer to ASX: SLS 13 March 2025 'Drilling Extends New Edjudina Range Gold Prospect'.
2. Refer to ASX: SLS 7 May 2024 "Strong Drill Targets at Statesman Well Gold Prospect".
3. Refer to ASX: SLS 17 March 2025 'Resampling Highlights Strong Potential at Bluetooth'.
4. Refer to ASX: SLS 5 February 2025 'Solstice Secures Strategic Copper Exposure'.
5. Refer to ASX: SLS 28 April 2025 'March 2025 Quarterly Activities Report'.

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 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	EDRAC040	445484	6717096	-60	270	75	5m @ 0.13g/t Au	63
Edjudina Range	EDRAC041	445542	6717097	-60	270	82	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC042	445581	6717096	-60	270	84	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC043	445723	6716898	-60	270	87	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC044	445748	6716793	-60	270	63	10m @ 0.11g/t Au	20
Edjudina Range	EDRAC045	445800	6716804	-60	270	71	10m @ 0.20g/t Au	20
						<i>and</i>	5m @ 0.50g/t Au	64
Edjudina Range	EDRAC046	445851	6716806	-60	270	73	10m @ 0.11g/t Au	20
Edjudina Range	EDRAC047	445853	6716598	-60	270	60	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC048	445895	6716596	-60	270	54	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC049	445948	6716578	-60	270	60	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC050	445938	6716500	-60	270	60	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC051	446057	6716506	-60	270	76	5m @ 1.89g/t Au	68
						<i>within</i>	8m @ 1.04g/t Au EOH	68
Edjudina Range	EDRAC052	446135	6716508	-60	270	85	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC053	446065	6716289	-60	270	82	1m @ 0.11g/t Au EOH	81
Edjudina Range	EDRAC054	446123	6716310	-60	270	104	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC055	446153	6716298	-60	270	97	NSR	

Forward-Looking Statements

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

Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-Looking Statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change, without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretation of current market conditions. Forward-Looking Statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance.

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

Compliance Statement

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



Compliance Statement - Previously Reported Results

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

Appendix 1: Aircore Drilling – Table 1 (JORC Code, 2012)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	<p>Historical Drilling Previous operators have sampled using Rotary Air Blast (RAB), and Aircore (AC). Drilling has been completed over a number of programs and varied spacings of holes and drill lines. Sampling is assumed to have been via conventional industry standards at the time, 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 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.</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</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.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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>	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 1 m 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.
<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 qualitatively in drill logs as wet (w), moist (m) or dry (d).
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Minimal water was encountered in aircore drilling, with >90% 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 (<5%) collected wet.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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. 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.
	<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 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.
	<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 is 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>	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.
	<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,</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.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	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	<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, Core Geoscience 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 (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<p>The primary lithological data for aircore, RC and DD drilling is collected by a Company geologist in the field recording it on a paper log sheet or directly into a database logging sheet on a Toughbook laptop. Data is entered onto pre-defined MS Excel-based log sheets following the Company's documented internal geological protocols and procedures manual. Validation measures for the field data 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, 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.</p> <p>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.</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.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	<p>The location of aircore, RC and DD drill collars is recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS-Map unit with an accuracy of +/-3m, using MGA94 Zone 51 South. This method is considered appropriate for this phase of exploration drilling.</p> <p>No downhole surveying is carried out in 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.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>Previous AC and RC drilling has been conducted on various drill spacings. 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 200m apart and at a drillhole spacing of 50m or 100m depending on the target and existing drillholes.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	The data spacing, distribution and geological understanding of mineralisation controls is not sufficient for the estimation of Mineral Resources. The data spacing of 2024 aircore drilling is not sufficient to establish a Mineral Resource Estimate.
	<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 to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	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.
	<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 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.
<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>	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.
	<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.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>The tenements in the Yarri Project area, in general, have had a long exploration history with reported gold exploration dating back to the 1970s.</p> <p>Previous exploration within the tenement area has included, but is not limited to, the following companies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>The Competent Person is satisfied that exploration done by other parties has been adequately considered.</p>
<i>Geology</i>	<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 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<p><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level –</i> 	See Table 1 and Table 2 within the main body of the release.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. 	
	<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>	<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.</p>
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>	<p>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.</p>
	<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 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.</p>
	<p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>Metal equivalent values are not currently being reported.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>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').</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>
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	<p>Refer to figures in the main body of text for plan maps of the location of relevant sample locations.</p>
Balanced reporting	<p>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high</p>	<p>All currently known gold results are reported. All previous and historical drill assay data has been reported.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	
<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 gold results at first-pass drillhole spacing may progress to first stage RC drilling if the Company considers it is warranted.