Aircore Drilling Completed at Edjudina Range Gold Discovery

Highlights

- Solstice has successfully completed a further 20-hole aircore drilling program at the emerging **Edjudina Range gold discovery** in WA, with assay results expected in coming weeks.
- Drilling aimed to further **delineate and extend a >1km long zone of gold mineralisation** associated with quartz veins, bedrock alteration and arsenic pathfinder anomalism.
- Edjudina Range is a great example of the opportunities present in untested 'under-cover' parts of the Company's extensive **Yarri Project** landholdings in the Eastern Goldfields, with results from 1m resampling of recent composite intercepts[1] including:
  - **16m @ 1.13g/t Au** in first ever Reverse Circulation (RC) hole EDRRC001
  - **2m @ 5.16g/t Au** in EDRAC030
  - **2m @ 3.17g/t Au** to end of hole (EOH) in EDRAC027
  - **4m @ 1.81g/t Au** in EDRAC051
  - **4m @ 1.54g/t Au** in EDRAC038
- **Results from the current aircore program will inform the design of the next round of RC drilling at this exciting new gold system**.
- Edjudina Range is one of three significant prospects on the same geological trend that are scheduled for further RC drilling in coming weeks, including the advanced **Bluetooth Prospect** (recent RC results of **20m @ 2.18g/t Au**[2], 24km along strike to the northwest of Edjudina Range) and the **Statesman Well Prospect** (recent RC results of **8m @ 7.94g/t Au**[3], 9km to the southeast).
- **Significant news flow can be expected over the coming months as the RC rig is remobilised, and further results are returned from the laboratory**.

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

"We're continuing to build our knowledge of this new gold system through the use of fast and low-cost aircore drilling, with the results to help guide our next round of RC drilling following the very successful initial RC test last month[1]. We hope to be reporting more positive aircore results in the near term. Separately, 1m resampling of RC hole EDRRC001 has confirmed strong gold results in composite sampling, with a robust 16m @ 1.13g/t Au coincident with quartz veining and bedrock alteration.

Solstice now has three 'live' gold prospects under evaluation in the same patch of geology, and the financial capacity to progress all its key prospects toward Mineral Resources. Follow-up RC drilling is imminent at Edjudina Range and will dovetail into RC drilling of infill and plunge targets at the advanced Bluetooth and Statesman Well Prospects. All three prospects offer significant opportunities to define commercial Resource ounces at shallow depths."

Solstice Minerals Limited (**Solstice** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce it has completed a further 20-hole aircore drilling program for 1,520m at the emerging **Edjudina Range** gold discovery, located within the Company's regional scale **Yarri Gold Project** in Western Australia.

This phase of aircore drilling was aimed at further delineating and extending a >1km long zone of bedrock gold mineralisation (**Figure 1**) associated with quartz veins, carbonate alteration and arsenic pathfinder anomalism.

While drilling remains at wide traverse spacing, this new prospect has already delivered commercial-grade gold intercepts, with 1m resampling of the first ever Reverse Circulation (RC) hole, EDRRC001, returning **16m @ 1.13g/t Au**, and aircore holes returning **2m @ 5.16g/t Au** in EDRAC030, **2m @ 3.17g/t Au** to EOH in EDRAC027, **4m @ 1.81g/t Au** in EDRAC051 and **4m @ 1.54g/t Au** in EDRAC038.

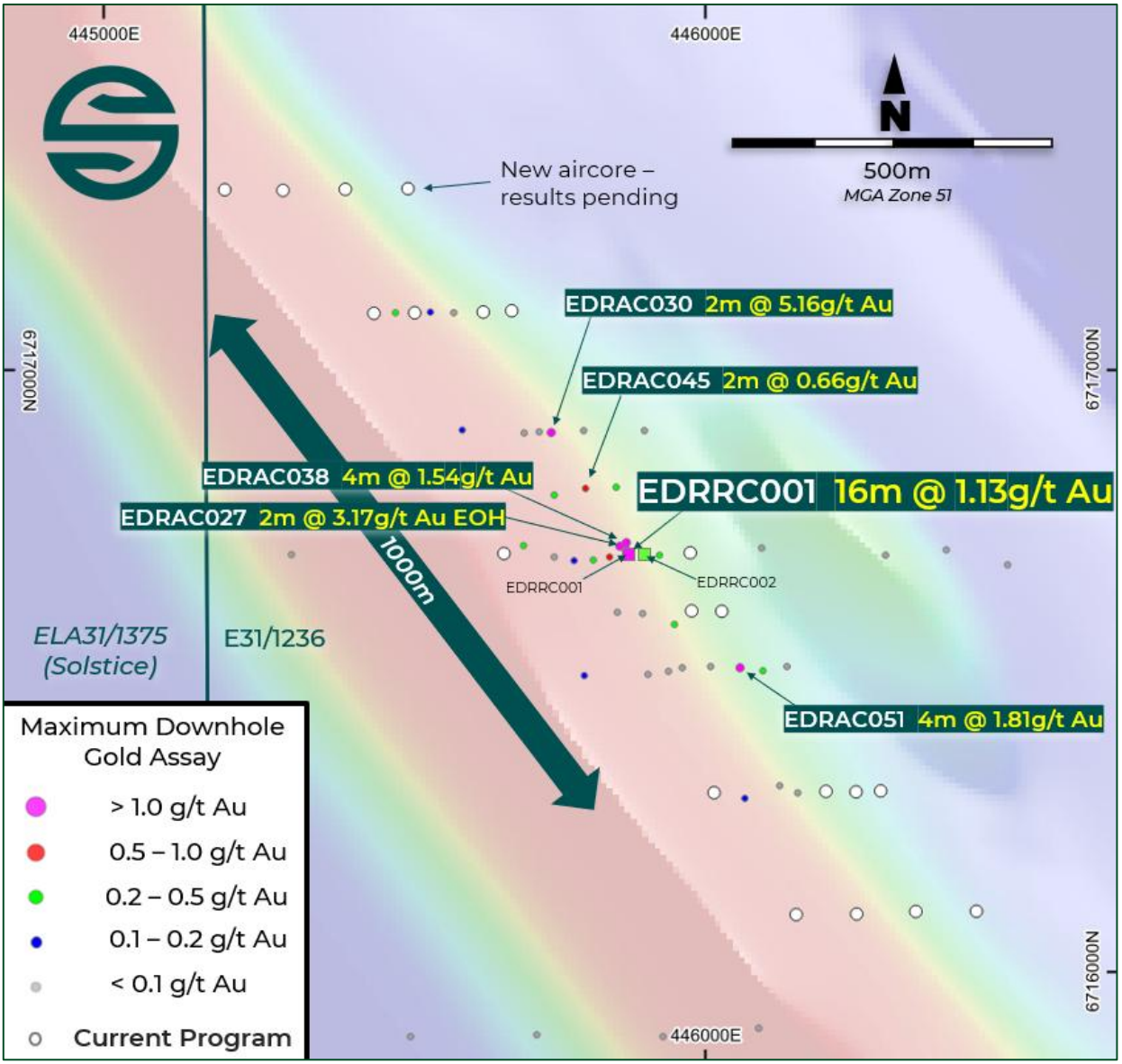

Figure 1: Edjudina Range Gold Prospect showing aircore drillholes completed in the current program (white circles) on aeromagnetic image, and all previous drillholes coloured for peak down-hole gold values. Significant gold intercepts are labelled.

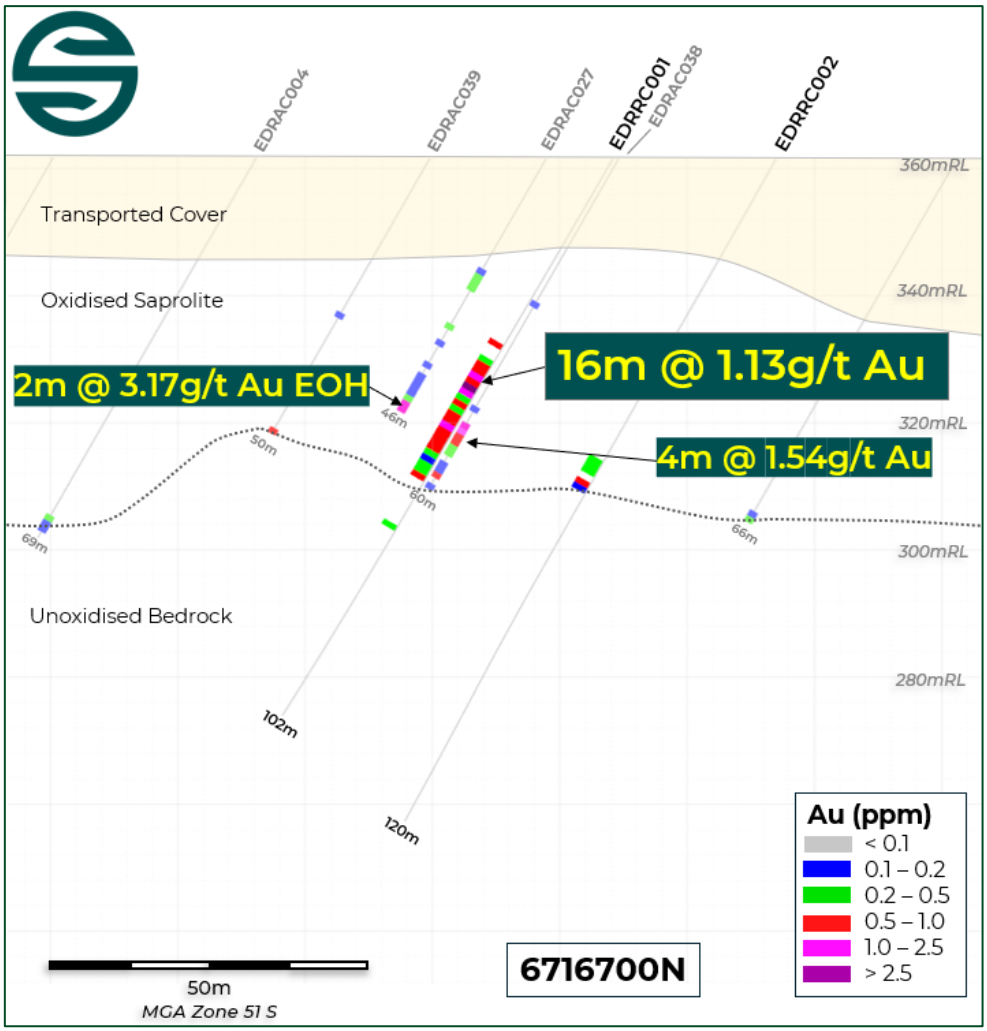

Figure 2: Edjudina Range cross section 6716700N, showing completed RC drillholes EDRRC001 & EDRRC002 and gold results in composite sampling, aircore drill traces and key downhole gold results also shown.

The details of significant (>0.50g/t Au) RC and aircore intercepts (following 1m resampling of all previously announced composite results[1]) are shown in **Table 1** and sampling details in **Appendix 1**.

Edjudina Range is an excellent example of the gold exploration opportunities that lie in untested 'under-cover' parts of the Company's extensive **Yarri Project** landholdings (**Figure 3**), with the system now outlined for at least 1km of strike and remaining open for further exploration along strike in both directions.

Next Steps

The assay results of the current aircore program will be incorporated into the design of the next phase of RC drilling at this exciting new gold system. Samples are now at the laboratory and assay results can be expected in the coming weeks.

Follow-up RC drilling will include step-out RC drillholes on traverses to the north and south of EDRRC001 and potential scissor holes to confirm the orientation of the mineralised quartz veining and alteration.

Edjudina Range is one of three significant prospects on the same geological trend that are scheduled for further RC drilling in the coming weeks. This phase of work will also build on highly significant recent results at the Company's advanced **Bluetooth Prospect,** located 24km along strike to the northwest of Edjudina Range, where recent RC results include **20m @ 2.18g/t Au**, **20m @ 2.01g/t Au** and **29m @ 1.58g/t Au**[2], and at **Statesman Well**, 9km to the southeast, where recent RC results include **8m @ 7.94g/t Au** and **12m @ 1.44g/t Au**[3].

With a belt-scale landholding in WA's most prolific gold province, near-surface mineralisation, and excellent infrastructure access, the Company offers compelling upside exposure to near-term discovery success.

Significant news flow can be expected over the coming months as RC drilling continues, and further results are returned from the laboratory.

Table 1. Significant intercepts (>0.50g/t Au) at Edjudina Range following 1m resampling.

Prospect	Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	Intercept	From (m)
Edjudina Range	EDRRC001	RC	445868	6716702	-60	270	102	1m @ 0.58g/t Au	34
							and	**16m @ 1.13g/t Au**	38
							and	1m @ 0.60g/t Au	58
Edjudina Range	EDRRC002	RC	445894	6716699	-60	270	120	1m @ 0.82g/t Au	59
Edjudina Range	EDRAC027	AC	445857	6716708	-60	270	46	**2m @ 3.17g/t Au EOH**	44
Edjudina Range	EDRAC030	AC	445743	6716897	-60	270	84	**2m @ 5.16g/t Au**	80
Edjudina Range	EDRAC038	AC	445868	6716714	-60	270	60	**4m @ 1.54g/t Au**	48
							and	1m @ 0.56g/t Au	57
Edjudina Range	EDRAC039	AC	445840	6716690	-60	270	50	1m @ 0.84g/t Au EOH	49
Edjudina Range	EDRAC045	AC	445800	6716804	-60	270	71	2m @ 0.66g/t Au	64
Edjudina Range	EDRAC051	AC	446057	6716506	-60	270	76	**4m @ 1.81g/t Au**	69

Intercepts are reported at a minimum cutoff grade of 0.5g/t Au and a maximum of 2m internal dilution. Mineralisation is typically accompanied by zones of >0.1g/t Au gold anomalism.

About the Yarri Project

The 1,650km^2 of exploration landholdings at Yarri (**Figure 3**) are located 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, RC drilling of proven prospects to delineate near-surface mineralised material as well as testing new positions that offer potential for 'stand-alone' scale. 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.

Other Assets

The Company has assembled a strong portfolio of 100% owned projects elsewhere in WA's Goldfields, including the advanced **Nanadie Copper-Gold Project (Figure 4)**, where Solstice sees excellent opportunity 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[4]. Solstice has already identified strong MRE extensions opportunities[5] and is gearing up for first drilling in coming months.

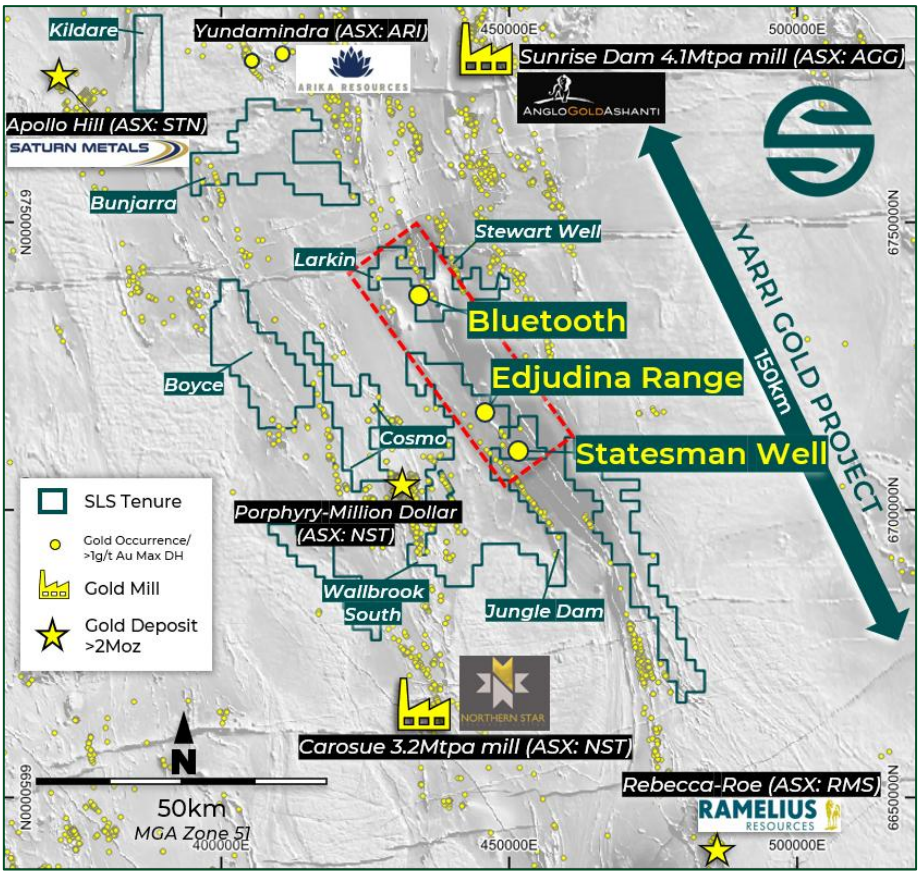

Figure 3: Solstice's Yarri Project tenement group on greyscale aeromagnetic image showing the location of key targets and regional gold developments. Yellow dots are documented gold prospects, and historical drillholes with >1g/t Au gold intercepts.

Financial Capacity

The Company remains in a strong cash position, with **$13.6M** as of 31 March 2025[6], with an additional **$2.13M** recently received via a strategic placement to Paradice Investment Management Pty Ltd.

Activity Pipeline & Newsflow

The Company anticipates steady activities and newsflow through the remainder of 2025:

Projects & Activity Timeline	2025			2026		
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Aircore Edjudina Range & New Targets						
Edjudina Range RC/aircore results						
Statesman Well & Bluetooth RC						
Bluetooth & Statesman RC results						
Nanadie targeting & drill preparation						
Nanadie copper-gold #1 and #2 RC						
Nanadie copper-gold results						
Exploration gold & copper targeting						

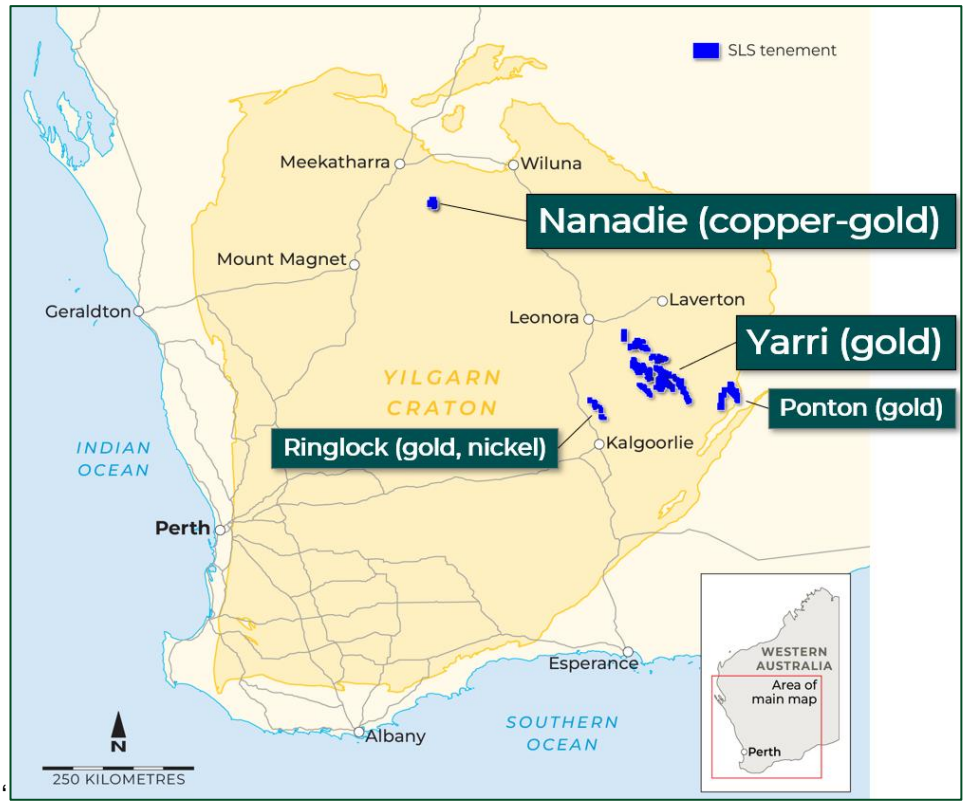

Figure 4: Location of Solstice's West Australian Projects.

References

1. For previously announced composite results refer to ASX: SLS 27 May 2025 'First RC Hole Hits 20m @ 1.02g/t Au at Edjudina Range Gold Discovery, WA'; ASX: SLS 2 May 2025 'Edjudina Range Gold Discovery Ready for First RC Drilling'; and ASX: SLS 13 March 2025 'Drilling Extends New Edjudina Range Gold Prospect'
2. Refer to ASX: SLS 3 June 2025 'Multiple Strong, Shallow RC Gold Hits at Bluetooth'; and ASX: SLS 17 March 2025 'Resampling Highlights Strong Potential at Bluetooth'
3. Refer to ASX: SLS 11 June 2025 'Statesman Well RC Drilling Delivers Shallow High Grade Gold Intercepts'
4. Refer to ASX: SLS 5 February 2025 'Solstice Secures Strategic Copper Exposure'
5. Refer to ASX: SLS 22 May 2025 'Significant Resource Extension Targets Identified at Nanadie'.
6. 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.

For further information please contact:
Nick Castleden - CEO & Managing Director
T: +61 (8) 9200 1838

Media inquiries:
Nicholas Read – Read Corporate
T: +61 (8) 9388 1474

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 the 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 Announcements.

Appendix 1: Edjudina Range RC Drilling – Table 1 (JORC Code, 2012)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	**Solstice Drilling** For reverse circulation (RC) drilling, every 1m sample was riffle split into clean pre-numbered calico bags from the rig-mounted cyclone/splitter and remaining sample ground-dumped in rows of 20. For each 4 x 1m samples a 4m composite sample was collected with a spear and placed into a clean pre-numbered calico sample bag. For composite samples, proportional amounts of material were collected from each sample pile to create the composite. For aircore (AC) 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. **Historical Drilling** There is no historical drilling within the Edjudina Range Prospect being reported, however, within the broader licence previous operators have sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC) with 1m sample intervals collected via a cyclone. Drill samples collected from Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling is assumed to be collected from 1m intervals placed on the ground. Drilling has been completed over a number of programs between 1991-2010 with varied drillhole hole and drill line spacing.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	**Solstice Drilling** A QAQC sample is inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 primary samples (Certified Reference Material or Blank QAQC sample), also field Duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1 in 25 Primary samples. Appropriate certified reference materials (CRM) were supplied by Geostats Pty Ltd and Blank material was commercially purchased clean builder's sand. 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. Duplicate samples for both RC and AC drilling 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. **Historical Drilling** Measures taken by previous operators regarding sample representivity are unknown. However, it is assumed this would have followed standard industry practice for the time and is likely to have included use of Duplicate and CRM samples inserted in the field.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is	**Solstice Drilling** For RC drilling each 4 x 1m sample is a 4m composite sample collected with a spear and proportional amounts placed into a pre-numbered calico sample bag to make up an approximate 2-3kg sample. For 1m samples, each sample was collected in a clean pre-numbered calico bag via a rig-mounted cyclone/splitter with the bulk sample collected into a plastic bucket and laid out on a cleared area of ground in rows of 20 samples. Each 1m split sample is approximately 2-3kg and representative of the metre drilled. For AC 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	the transported cover, or 5m composite sample in the oxidised basement. One metre resamples were subsequently collected by a spear from the original ground dumped sample. Each composite or one metre resample was approximately 1.5–2.5kg total mass, with all samples weighed as-received by the laboratory. **Historical Drilling** Samples collected from RC drilling by historical operators were typically collected at 1m intervals downhole and captured in plastic bags. The RAB samples were typically collected as composite samples between 1m and 4m intervals. Assaying was typically conducted by recognised assay laboratories, including Genalysis, SGS and ALS laboratories.
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).*	**Solstice Drilling** The RC drilling was undertaken by an independent contractor, Raglan Drilling, using a custom built, truck mounted drill rig. The drill string comprised 6m rods with a standard 5.5inch face sampling RC bit. Each hole was drilled to its planned depth. Each drillhole was supervised by a Solstice geologist. Aircore drilling was also undertaken by 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. **Historical Drilling** Within the broader Edjudina Range Licence E31/1236 there have been at least of 1,275 drillholes, totalling 41,811m of drilling. This includes 11 RC holes for 1,124m; 1,249 RAB holes for 39,618m and 15 aircore holes for 1,069m.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**Solstice Drilling** The RC and AC sample recoveries for each metre were visually assessed by the geologist on site and estimated to be within industry acceptable standards. Moisture content (wet, dry, moist) was recorded in drill logs. **Historical Drilling** Sample recoveries during historical drilling process are unknown, however it is assumed the operators used standard industry practices of the period to record and assess sample recovery.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	**Solstice Drilling** Ground water was encountered in some intervals of the RC drillholes, but most mineralised intercepts had minimal moisture content. The RC drill rig utilised an onboard 350psi compressor and 900cfm air pack, and a separate auxiliary booster air pack and compressor which typically provided dry and representative samples with good recovery. 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. **Historical Drilling** Measures taken by previous explorers to maximise sample recovery and ensure representivity are not recorded in historical reports. It is assumed that industry standard measures, applicable at the time of drilling, were implemented.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	**Solstice Drilling** No relationship is apparent in the RC or AC data between sample recovery and grades, and therefore no bias is inferred. The Competent Person is satisfied that the drill sample recoveries have been adequately assessed and are appropriate to the mineralisation being reported. **Historical Drilling**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		No sample bias has been observed in data from historical reports reviewed by Solstice.
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.*	**Solstice Drilling** The RC and AC drilling has been conducted as an early phase of exploration and is not considered to be at a density suitable for any Mineral Resource Estimation. **Historical Drilling** Drill chips from RC and RAB samples have been geologically logged by previous operators. Where available, geological log data is currently limited to lithology, grain size, texture and colour only. Logging by historical operators was typically undertaken at 1m intervals. No historical work has been undertaken to a level that will support a Mineral Resource Estimation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	**Solstice Drilling** Logging of RC and AC drill samples included lithology, alteration, sulphide mineralisation and structural fabric, and is considered qualitative in nature. Transported cover and regolith types were also defined. The logging is considered appropriate for this phase of exploration. **Historical Drilling** Logging by previous operators was primarily qualitative.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	**Solstice Drilling** The RC drillhole samples are logged 100% from surface to the end of hole (EOH) in detail with chip samples collected for every metre in chip trays for archive and future reference. The AC drillhole samples are logged 100% from surface to the EOH in summary format with only 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. **Historical Drilling** Based on inspection of historical reports and available geological log data, all RC, aircore and RAB drillholes completed by previous explorers are believed to have been logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable. No core drilling data exists for the licence.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	**Solstice Drilling** The composite RC 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 collected wet or moist. The one metre resamples are from samples collected directly from the rig-mounted cyclone/splitter and laid out with the relevant ground dumped sample. The one metre samples were collected in pre-numbered clean calico bags. The composite and one metre AC 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. **Historical Drilling** The samples collected by previous explorers are assumed to have been collected by the spear method from bulk 1m samples collected in plastic bags. Drill logs indicate some samples were wet with those intervals noted in the logs.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	**Solstice Drilling** For RC drilling, 4m composite samples were collected from the from oxidised and fresh basement. Each sample was collected with a spear. These are standard industry practices for this phase of exploration. The one metre resamples are from samples collected directly from the rig-mounted cyclone/splitter and laid out with the relevant ground dumped sample. For AC drilling, initial 10m and 5m composites were collected from transported cover and oxidised basement respectively. Each sample was collected with a PVC spear.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. **Historical Drilling** Details are not provided by previous explorers, but it is assumed samples collected in the field for laboratory analysis would have been 2-3kg. The precise laboratory sample preparation technique used by previous explorers is unknown but is assumed to have followed appropriate industry standard techniques at the time of analysis. Laboratories reported to be used include Genalysis, ALS and SGS which were, and are, well established independent laboratories.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	**Solstice Drilling** On site, field Duplicate samples are taken at a rate of 1 in 25 Primary samples based on the Company's QAQC procedures, which requires either a CRM, Blank or Duplicate be inserted in the sample stream at least every 20th Primary sample. The CRMs used by the Company are sourced from Geostats Pty Ltd and Oreas™ and are of gold grade and matrix that matched as close as possible to the interpreted geology. 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. **Historical Drilling** Detailed QAQC procedures are unknown for previous explorers but are assumed to have been appropriate for the time to maximise representivity of sub-samples collected.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	**Solstice Drilling** Field Duplicate samples were collected during both RC and AC drilling and inserted into the sample batches to check and ensure representivity of sample methods. Pulp repeats and element repeats for all sample types are undertaken by Intertek at the laboratory. The QAQC field inserted sample data are evaluated by Solstice's independent database manager, CoreGeoscience Pty Ltd, and these showed satisfactory reproducibility. **Historical Drilling** Measures taken historically to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected is poorly documented by previous explorers. It is assumed measures taken would have followed standard industry practice for the time and is likely to have included use of Duplicates and CRM inserted in the field at prescribed intervals. Pulp repeats and element repeats for selected samples would have been undertaken by the independent laboratories used. The historical sample data have been evaluated by Solstice's independent database manager, CoreGeoscience Pty Ltd, as well as Company geologists.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	**Solstice Drilling** Sample mass for RC and AC drilling of nominally 1.5–3kg for each sample are considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation. **Historical Drilling** Sample sizes, bulk RC and laboratory sub-samples, are assumed appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	**Solstice Drilling** Laboratory assaying for all drill sample types is undertaken by Intertek, an ISO 9001 certified laboratory. Both RC and AC composite samples were subjected to an Aqua Regia digest on a 25g charge with an ICP-MS finish with 1ppb detection limit for gold. Additionally, a suite of 33 elements was also assayed using the Aqua Regia digest on a 25g charge with an ICP-MS finish. The one metre resamples for both RC and AC were subjected to Fire Assay on a 50g charge with an ICP-MS finish (FA50/MS) with a 1ppb gold lower detection limit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The nature and quality of the procedures and assaying techniques at the laboratory are considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation. **Historical Drilling** Information about assay laboratories has been reviewed by Solstice, and exploration reports typically indicate Genalysis, SGS and ALS were used for routine sample assays.
	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.	**Solstice Drilling** No geophysical tools were used in the field in determining any element analysis for either RC or AC samples. **Historical Drilling** No geophysical, spectrometer or handheld XRF instruments were noted in reports by previous explorers as used to determine any mineral or element concentrations.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	**Solstice Drilling** During drilling and subsequent resampling field Duplicates are taken on site for samples using the same method as the Primary sample (i.e. spear) from piles laid out on the ground. At the laboratory Intertek also performed internal checks including insertion of pulp duplicates, standards, and repeats as required. Internal screen checks are also performed to ensure the mass percent passing 75µm is consistently high. The Competent Person is satisfied acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established. **Historical Drilling** Historical information about the nature of QAQC procedures is not detailed in reports by previous explorers, which were reviewed by Solstice. It is assumed QAQC measures taken would have followed standard industry practice for the time and is likely to have included use of Duplicates and CRMs inserted in the field at a prescribed frequency. Pulp repeats and element repeats for selected samples would have been undertaken by the laboratories used. The Competent Person is satisfied that accuracy and precision of the historical drill data is at acceptable levels.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	**Solstice Drilling** The assay results for significant gold intercepts have been checked by Solstice's independent database manager, CoreGeoscience Pty Ltd, as well as internal Solstice geologists. Assay results have been checked against sample chip trays and geological logs. The samples that make up significant intersections have been checked against host rock and alteration. **Historical Drilling** Significant intercepts have been checked by Solstice geologists and checked for validation prior to uploading into the Company database by independent data management company, CoreGeoscience Pty Ltd.
	The use of twinned holes.	**Solstice and Historical Drilling** No specific twin hole drilling has been undertaken on the licence.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	**Solstice Drilling** The primary lithological data for aircore, RC and DD drilling is collected by a Company geologist in the field recording it on a paper log sheet or directly into a database logging sheet on a Toughbook laptop. Data is entered onto pre-defined MS Excel based log sheets following the Company's documented internal geological protocols and procedures manual. Validation measures for the field data is built into the MS Excel based 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and then sent electronically to Solstice's independent data management company, CoreGeoscience Pty Ltd, for incorporation into a Master Database. CoreGeoscience 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 CoreGeoscience Pty Ltd and is validated and imported by CoreGeoscience into the Master Database. Data is supplied by Intertek as ASCII text file spreadsheets and PDF certificates signed by the relevant laboratory manager. **Historical Drilling** The data available to Solstice is compiled from data extracted from the Western Australian Mineral Exploration WAMEX database, and validated in the field and by independent data management company, CoreGeoscience Pty Ltd. The subsequent compiled dataset is exported into appropriate formats (MS Access and Micromine™) supplied for use by the Company.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	**Solstice Drilling** No adjustments or calibrations were made to any gold assay data for samples collected and presented by Solstice. **Historical Drilling** No adjustments or calibrations were made by the Company to any historical assay data collected by previous explorers and compiled.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	**Solstice Drilling** The initial 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. The RC collars at Edjudina Range Prospect have been picked up by an independent licenced surveyor, Lone Star Surveys, using a Trimble RTK DGPS with +/- 20mm horizontal and +/- 35mm vertical accuracy and reported relative to MGA94 Zone 51 South and AHD71. Downhole surveys were conducted by trained Raglan Drilling personnel immediately after the completion of every RC hole using a REFLEX Sprint, North Seeking survey tool referenced to True North. No Mineral Resources Estimate work has been undertaken. **Historical Drilling** The location of historical RC, aircore and RAB drill collars completed by previous operators was recorded by local grid and more recently (post 2000) by handheld GPS.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All coordinate data is reported using the grid system MGA94 Zone 51 South. The data is projected to Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate system.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	A digital terrane model (DTM) was created using elevation data collected from the Solstice proprietary geophysical survey undertaken in 2022 at 100m line spacing. For the Edjudina Range RC collars reported here, the topographic control is +/- 20mm horizontal and +/- 35mm vertical accuracy. Data was collected by Lone Star Surveys, and independent licenced surveyor. Historical hole collars have been draped onto the generated DTM surface.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	**Solstice Drilling** The RC drilling reported here was carried out on one line with a spacing between the holes of about 30m. Reconnaissance aircore drilling was initially at 800-2000m line spacing, with subsequent infill at 200 and 100m. **Historical Drilling** Previous historical drilling has been conducted at various drill spacings. Reconnaissance first-pass drilling was undertaken on 800m spaced drill lines, with infill over anomalous zones to 400m and 200 line spacing. The RC drill lines are 400-800m apart with collars from 50m to 100m apart in areas drilled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The data spacing, distribution and geological understanding of mineralisation controls is not sufficient for the estimation of Mineral Resources.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	**Solstice Drilling** For each 4 x 1m RC sample a 4m composite sample was collected with a spear from ground-dumped bulk sample piles. For RC drilling, every 1m sample was riffle split from the rig-mounted cyclone/splitter into clean pre-numbered calico bags which were collected as resamples over anomalous gold zones. For AC 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. **Historical Drilling** Based on historical logs from reports, previous explorers appear to have typically composited 4 sample intervals in RAB drilling. Historical RC drilling has been sampled at 1m intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	**Solstice Drilling** The RC and AC drillholes were collared at -60 degrees dip with azimuth West (270 degrees). This appears to have achieved unbiased sampling based on the known structures. **Historical Drilling** Previous operators have typically drilled holes either -90- or -60 degrees dip with azimuth SW.
	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.	**Solstice Drilling** No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the current drilling at the Edjudina Range prospect. **Historical Drilling** No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data from historical reports.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Solstice Drilling** Chain of sample custody is maintained by Solstice personnel. Samples were collected in calico bags which were then secured in numbered polyweave bags at the drill site. These polyweave bags were inserted into Bulka bags and then transported by Solstice staff directly to the Sykes Transport facility in Kalgoorlie for subsequent transportation to Intertek in 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. **Historical Drilling** No information on sample security or chain of custody has been supplied or identified by Solstice in historical reports. The Competent Person is satisfied there was sufficient security over the chain of custody of drill samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**Solstice Drilling** A Cube Consulting review of Solstice's data from the 2021 and 2022 drill campaigns at the Hobbes gold prospect determined that procedures and data applied by the Company can be considered adequate. Internal reviews by experienced senior geologists of sampling techniques and data confirm that sampling has been conducted to industry standards. **Historical Drilling**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Solstice's review of previous sampling techniques and methodology presented in historical reports indicate that it appears to have been conducted to industry standards applicable at the time of drilling.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Edjudina Range Prospect is located on licence E31/1236 and is about 150km northeast of Kalgoorlie. The licence is 100% owned by Solstice Minerals Ltd. There are no historical sites or environment protected areas on the licence. Aboriginal cultural heritage surveys have been conducted over the drill sites by Nyalpa Pirniku Native Title Claimants.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement is in good standing and there are no known impediments to renewal of the tenement or to obtaining any licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Company's Yarri Project area has an established history with reported gold extraction and exploration dating back to the nineteenth century. Previous modern exploration on, and nearby, the licence E31/1236 has been carried out by the following companies: • Western Mining Corporation • Sons of Gwalia Ltd • Cove Mining NL • Great Gold Mines NL • Hawthorn Resources Ltd • Homestake Australia Ltd • Saracen Gold Mines Ltd • Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd • Newcrest Mining Ltd • Tyson Resources Ltd • RGC Exploration Pty Ltd • Pancontinental Mining Ltd
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The regionally significant Mt Celia Fault and Pinjin Fault Systems are interpreted to extend NNW-SSE through the Edjudina Range licence area. The western edge of the licence is part of the Murrin Domain, whilst the eastern part is within the Laverton Domain (and Laverton Tectonic Zone). Transported colluvium with alluvium channels predominantly cover the geology of the lower elevations, with lacustrine deposits from Lake Raeside covering significant sections bedrock geology to the northeast. In E31/1236 and contiguous E31/1225, Archaean rocks outcrop as a series of sedimentary and banded iron formations (BIF) with accompanying quartzofeldspathic schists and metamafic intrusions, typically striking at approximately 140° and dipping to the east. The BIF units are commonly tightly folded with fold axes plunging south. Quartz veins striking parallel with the BIF units are common. Most of the gold deposits in the region are hosted by granitoids, intermediate volcanics or Pig Well Graben sediments. Many deposits display a direct or spatial association with granitoids and NNW-SSE to N-S trending

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		shears commonly localised along contact zones. The NE-SW trending shears/faults can also exert a control on gold mineralisation. For some deposits, like Porphyry the gold-bearing vein systems are horizontal to shallow-dipping stacked vein sets that are commonly interpreted to be linking structures between steeply dipping shears or thrusts. Many of the deposits plunge shallowly towards the south or southeast. Most of the deposits, including the mines, grade around 1.0-2.0 g/t Au. The Competent Person is satisfied that geological setting has been adequately considered and is appropriately described.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	See main body of text.
	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.
	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.	Significant intercepts are reported on the basis of greater than 0.5g/t gram/metres at a 0.50g/t Au lower-cut and 2m internal dilution.
	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 downhole lengths only.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts*	Refer to figures in the body of text for plan maps of the location of relevant sample or hole locations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All currently known significant historical drill assay data has been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All relevant exploration data is shown on figures in the main body of text.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Future RC drilling at the Edjudina Range Prospect will include drilling to scissor mineralised zones, and explore extensions of gold mineralisation along strike to the NW and SE. The Company will carry out assaying of 1m resamples where composite AC samples of the most recent program indicate significant mineralisation and continue to interpret the data and update the geological model to refine controls on gold mineralisation. More reconnaissance AC drilling may continue in gold prospective areas along strike and lateral to the discovery zone, as well as within the broader E31/1236 licence and adjoining Yarri Project licences.