RC Drill Rig Heading Back to Bluetooth Gold Prospect

Key Points

- **Drill sites prepared ahead of the imminent return of a Reverse Circulation (RC) drill rig to the emerging Bluetooth Gold Prospect in WA.**
- **Planned Phase III RC drilling will continue to scope out the thick, near surface gold lodes as well as test key down-plunge positions.**
- **Solstice's recent drilling at Bluetooth has yielded several significant RC intercepts[1] that are interpreted to be close to true width, including:**
  - **12m @ 2.86g/t Au in BTHRC013**
  - **12m @ 1.57g/t Au in BTHRC014**
  - **29m @ 1.58g/t Au and 1m @ 5.32g/t Au in BTHRC016**
  - **15m @ 1.90g/t Au in BTHRC025**
  - **20m @ 1.98g/t Au in BTHRC026**
  - **15m @ 1.89g/t Au in BTHRC027**
  - **23m @ 1.38g/t Au in BTHRC032**
  - **17m @ 1.22g/t Au in BTHRC033**
- **Intercepts have been confirmed by 1m resampling and define shallow east-dipping zones extending over at least 800m of strike.**
- **Results to date support the commercial potential of this outcropping gold system.**
- **Additional RC drilling also planned at the new Edjudina Range gold discovery, where Solstice's first-ever RC drilling has recently returned 16m @ 1.13g/t Au[2].**
- **Both prospects located close to haul roads in the active and infrastructure-rich Yarri Project area of the Eastern Goldfields, where Solstice controls over 1,650km^2 of highly prospective geology.**

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

"Bluetooth has delivered strong near-surface gold hits in recent months, so we're pleased to see an RC rig on its way back to the Prospect. We will be looking to further define and extend the broad zones of shallowly dipping oxide gold mineralisation uncovered to date and take a look at down-plunge fold targets at the northern end of the system, as well as test for underlying fresh-rock mineralisation. Bluetooth starts at surface and has a tabular geometry that appears favourable for potential open pit extraction – so it sits high in our list of advanced Yarri Project gold targets.

"We also look forward to reporting on the results of a planned follow-up RC drill test at the Edjudina Range gold discovery. This prospect is an excellent example of completely new gold mineralisation that can be discovered through considered testing of 'blind' (under soil cover) structural targets. Edjudina Range gold anomalism extends over a considerable strike and is associated with strong alteration, deformation and quartz veining – all indicators of an active bedrock gold system."

Bluetooth Phase III RC Drilling

Solstice Minerals Limited (ASX: SLS, **Solstice**, the **Company**) is pleased to announce the imminent re-commencement of Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at the **Bluetooth Gold Prospect**, located within the Company's **Yarri Gold Project** NE of Kalgoorlie Western Australia, with an RC rig on its way to site.

This **Phase III** round of drilling will comprise approximately 16 RC holes for 1,500m and will **aim to further scope the commercial potential of this emerging gold system – testing and extending near-surface gold lodes as well as testing key down-plunge positions**.

One-metre resampling of all previous drilling has confirmed the gold intercepts in initial composite samples, defining significant oxide gold mineralisation that extends over at least 800m of strike.

Drill intercepts are considered to be close to true width and form shallow east-dipping zones of gold mineralisation (**Figures 1** & **2**) associated with oxidised folded chert, ironstone and quartz veining, broadening into a fold closure toward the north (**Figure 3**).

Significant shallow intercepts to date include:

- **12m @ 2.86g/t Au** from 47m in BTHRC013
- **12m @ 1.57g/t Au** from 67m in BTHRC014
- **29m @ 1.58g/t Au** from 20m, and **1m @ 5.32g/t Au** from 55m in BTHRC016
- **15m @ 1.90g/t Au** from 22m in BTHRC025
- **20m @ 1.98g/t Au** from 28m in BTHRC026
- **15m @ 1.89g/t Au** from 49m in BTHRC027
- **23m @ 1.38g/t Au** from 18m in BTHRC032
- **17m @ 1.22g/t Au** from 51m in BTHRC033

The scale of the mineralised system and strong results reported to date suggest future commercial potential, and the geometry of the system appears favourable for shallow open pit extraction.

Importantly, the Bluetooth area is well serviced by access and haul road infrastructure and there are two operating mills within 100km.

The Company plans to continue to increase drill density to allow future Mineral Resource Estimation work, as well as scope underlying fresh-rock mineralisation and nearby structural targets.

All drillhole details and intercepts following 1m sampling are shown in **Table 1** and **Appendix 1**.

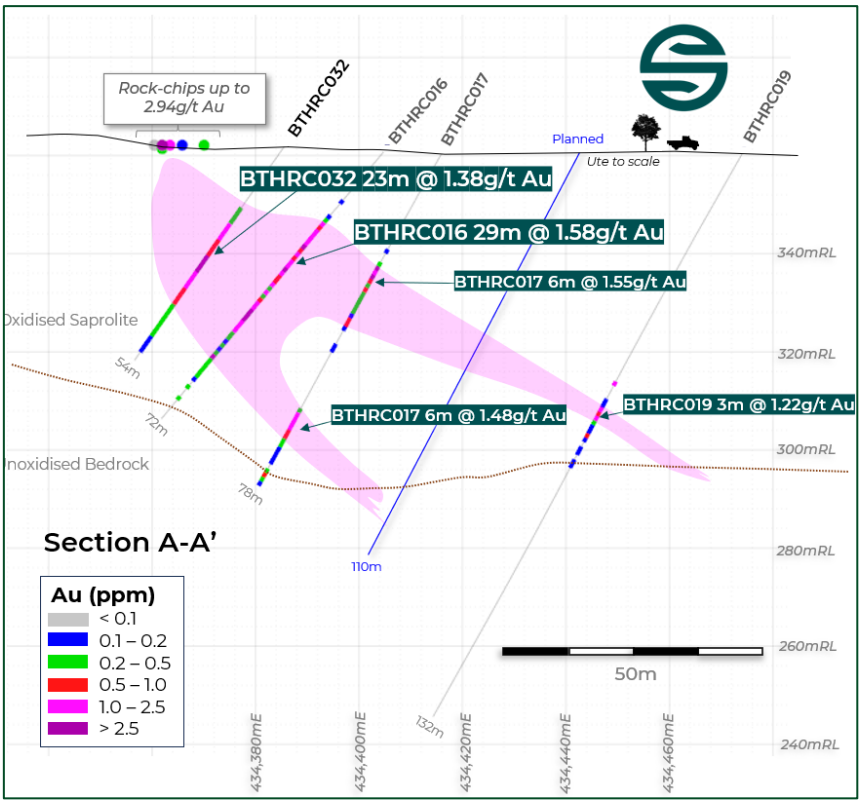

Figure 1: Bluetooth Gold Prospect cross section A-A' (see Figure 3) showing planned Phase III drilling (blue) and Solstice's RC gold intercepts to date. Rock-chip sampling[3] (circles) is coloured for gold values.

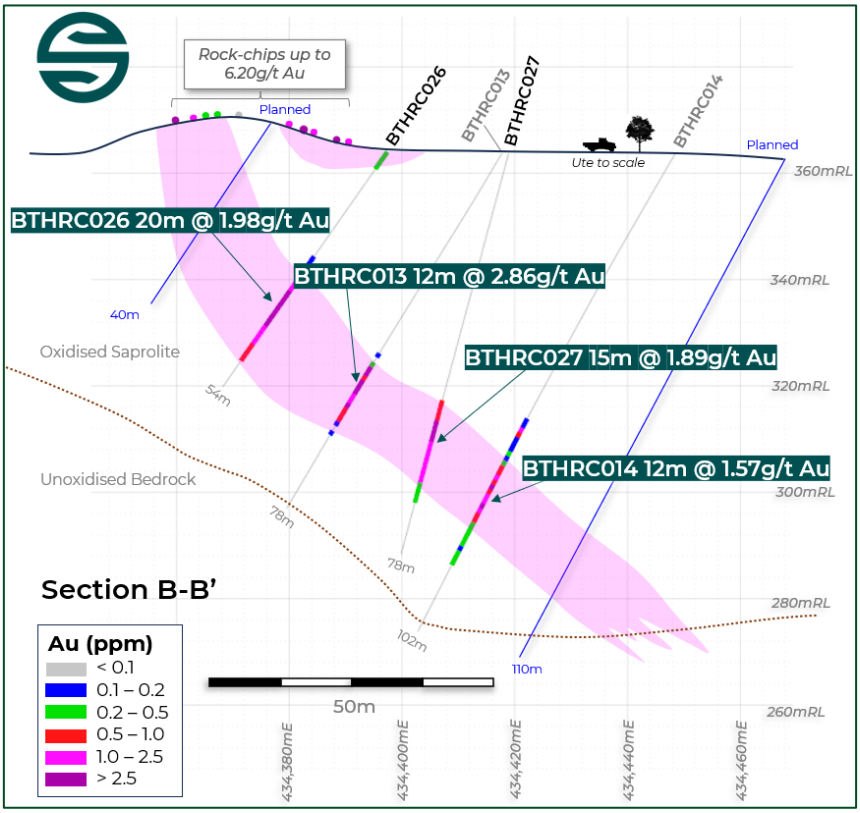

Figure 2: Bluetooth Gold Prospect cross section B-B' (see Figure 3) showing planned Phase III drilling (blue) and Solstice's RC gold intercepts to date. Rock-chip sampling[3] (circles) is coloured for gold values.

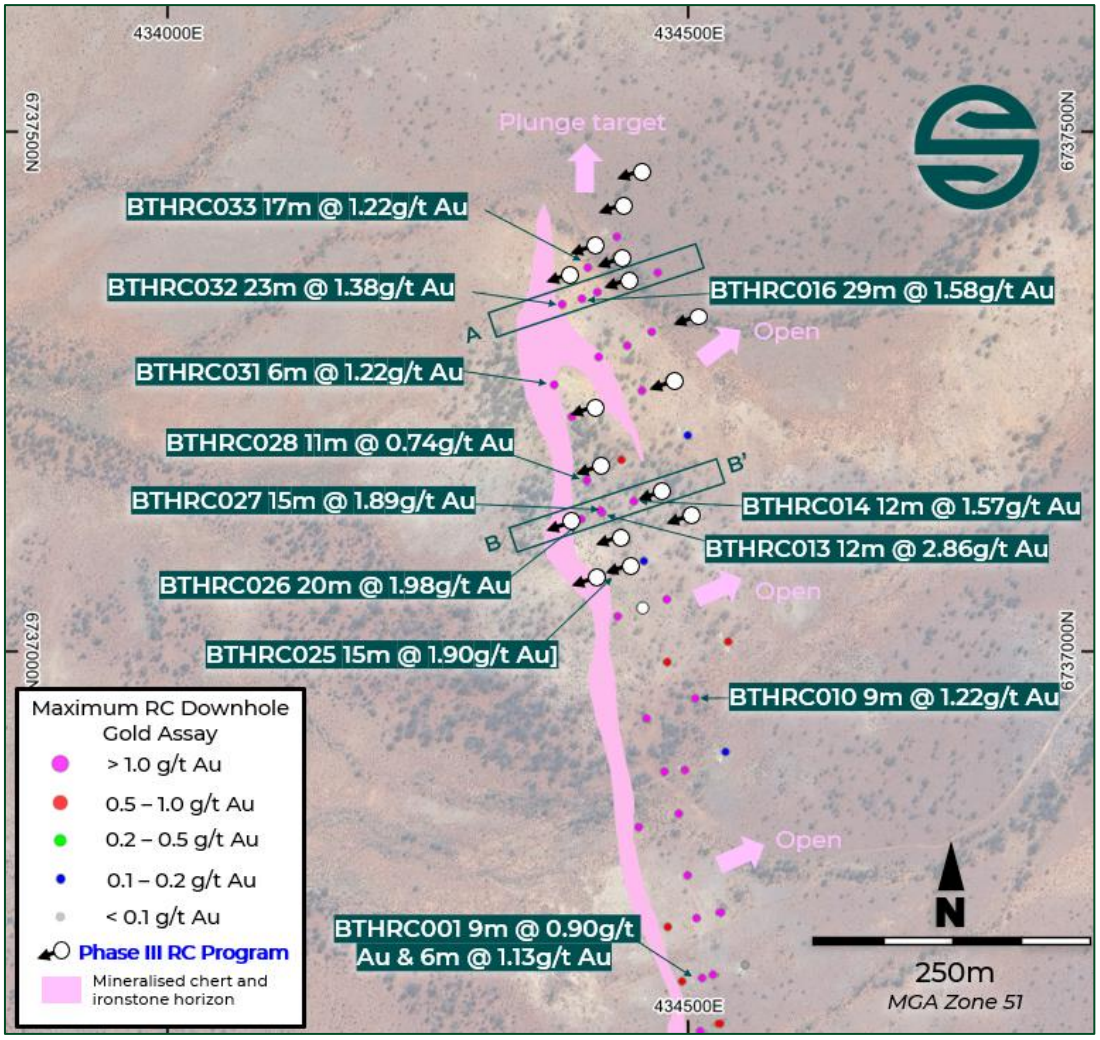

Figure 3: Bluetooth Gold Prospect showing Solstice's significant RC gold intercepts to date and planned Phase III RC drill collars on interpreted outcrop of the mineralised chert and ironstone horizon, and all RC drill collars coloured for peak downhole gold.

Edjudina Range

Additional RC drilling will also be carried out Solstice's **Edjudina Range** gold discovery, which is located on the same geological corridor 24km to the southeast. A recent first-ever RC test of extensive oxide gold anomalism identified in Solstice's aircore drilling delivered an impressive intercept of **16m @ 1.13g/t Au** from 38m in EDRRC001, prompting the design of five follow-up RC holes, including 50m step-out tests and a scissor drillhole (**Figure 4**).

Gold anomalism in aircore drilling at Edjudina Range extends over 1km of strike below shallow transported cover, and is associated with strong shearing and carbonate alteration, zones of quartz ironstone-manganese veining and arsenic pathfinder anomalism – all hallmarks of an active bedrock gold system.

Results are also pending for a recently completed step-out and infill aircore campaign at the prospect.

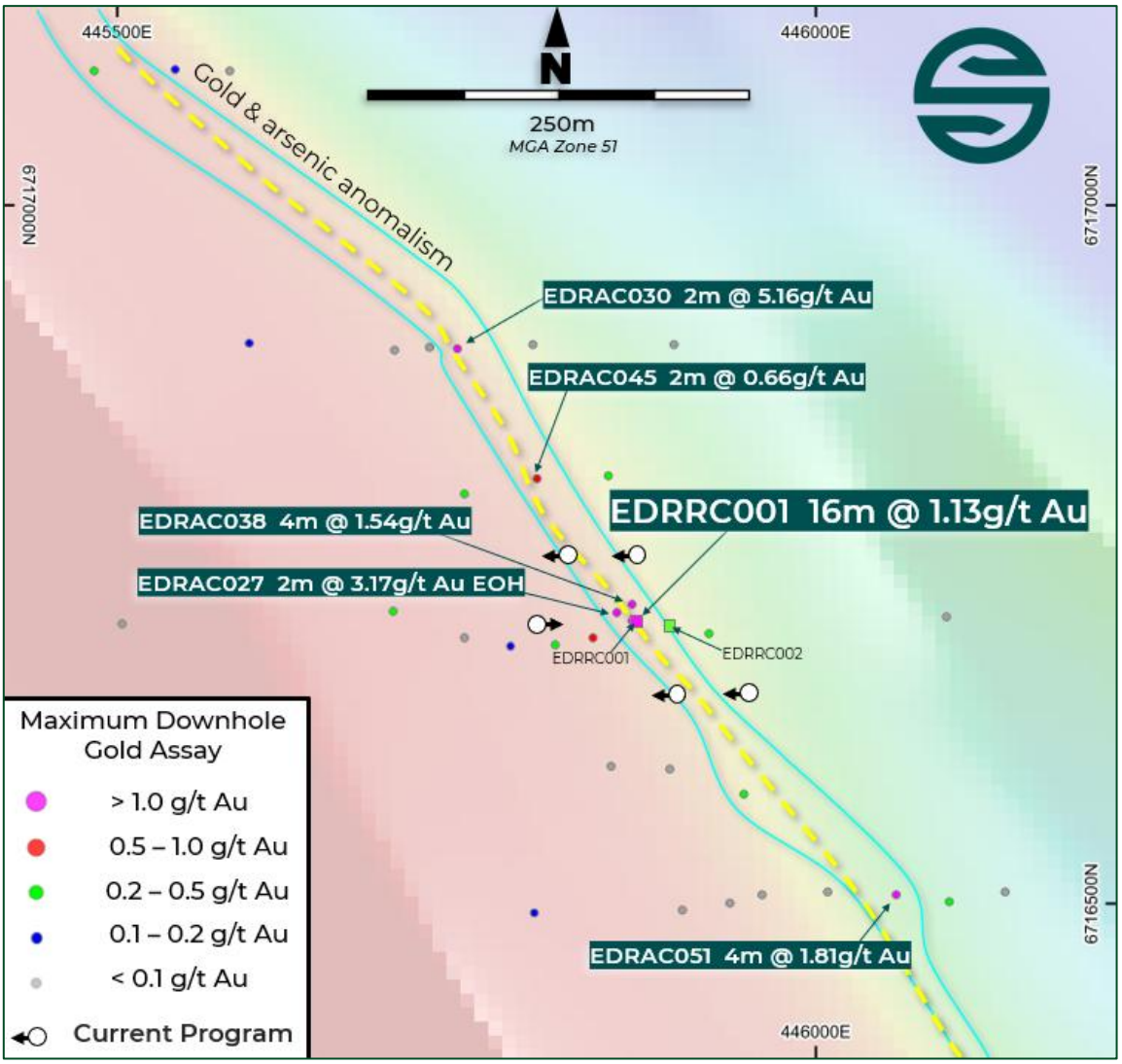

Figure 4: Aeromagnetic image at Edjudina Range discovery showing Solstice's aircore and RC drill collars coloured for peak downhole gold, anomalous gold and arsenic trend, significant gold intercepts[2] and planned follow-up RC locations.

Next Steps

Solstice looks forward to reporting on the progress and results of this stage of RC drilling, and the team continues to work up new greenfield and advanced gold targets across its Yarri Project tenure. With a belt-scale landholding in WA's most prolific gold province, near-surface mineralisation, and excellent infrastructure access, the Company offers good exposure to near-term discovery success.

The Company is also active at its advanced **Nanadie Copper-Gold Project (Figure 6)**, with an IP survey underway and first-stage RC drilling being designed ahead of first drilling in coming months.

Financial Capacity

The Company remains in a strong cash position, with **$13.6M** as of 31 March 2025[4], with an additional **$2.13M** recently received via a strategic placement to Paradice Investment Management Pty Ltd.

About the Yarri Project

The Company's carefully selected 1,650km^2 of exploration landholdings at Yarri (**Figure 5**) 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.

About the Nanadie Copper-Gold Project

The Company secured 100% ownership of the advanced **Nanadie Copper-Gold Project (Figure 6)** in February this year, after recognising 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[5] through exploration drilling. A thorough geological review and targeting process has identified strong MRE extensions opportunities[6] and the Company is gearing up for first drilling in coming months.

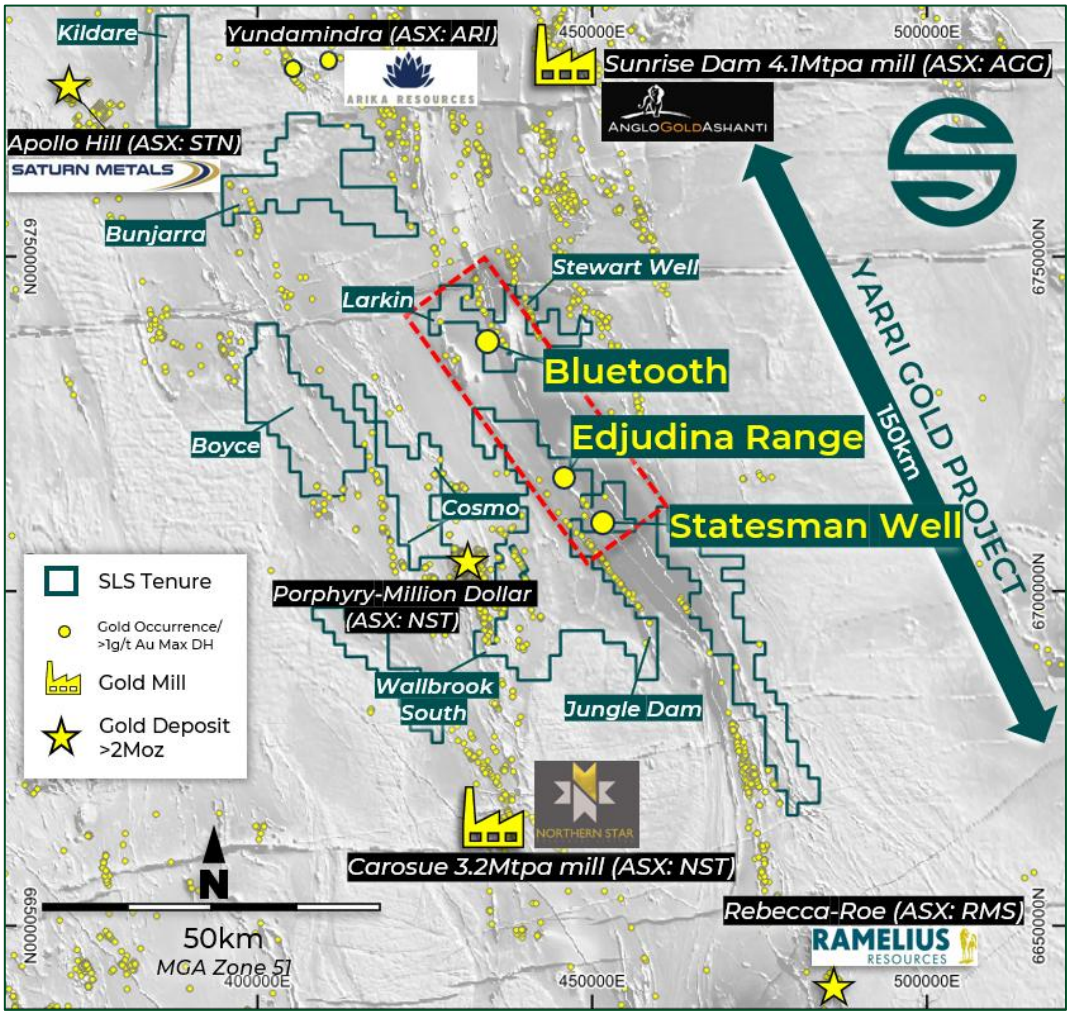

Figure 5: Solstice's Yarri Project tenement group on greyscale aeromagnetic image showing the location of key targets and regional gold developments. Yellow dots are documented gold prospects, and historical drillholes with >1g/t Au gold intercepts.

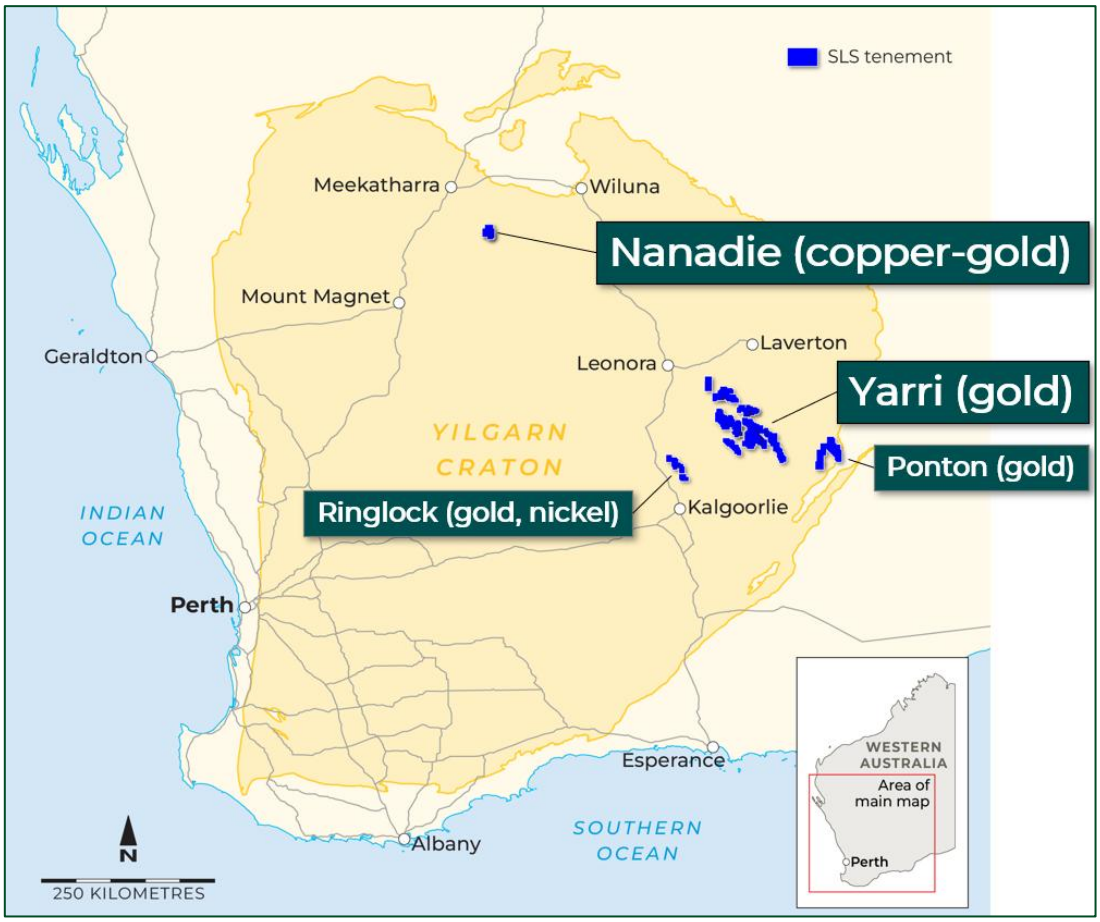

Figure 6: Location of Solstice's West Australian Projects.

Activity Pipeline and Newsflow

The Company anticipates steady exploration activities and newsflow through the remainder of 2025 and into 2026:

Projects & Activity Timeline	2025		2026		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Aircore Edjudina Range & New Targets					
Edjudina Range etc aircore results					
Bluetooth and/or advanced targets RC					
Bluetooth etc RC results					
Nanadie IP & drill planning					
Nanadie copper-gold #1 and #2 RC					
Nanadie copper-gold results					
Exploration gold & copper targeting					

Table 1: Solstice RC details and gold intercepts at the Bluetooth Prospect following 1m resampling.

Hole ID	Drill Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azim	Depth	Intercept	From
BTHRC001	RC	434510	6736742	358	-60	253	138	**2m @ 1.42g/t Au**	42
							and	**9m @ 0.90g/t Au**	48
							and	**6m @ 1.13g/t Au**	68
							in	*43m @ 0.57g/t Au*	*41*
BTHRC002	RC	434483	6736733	357	-60	255	54	*12m @ 0.34g/t Au*	15
BTHRC003	RC	434511	6736635	358	-60	255	114	5m @ 0.96g/t Au	49
BTHRC004	RC	434541	6736545	359	-60	251	78	NSR	
BTHRC005	RC	434565	6736368	361	-50	252	102	NSR	
BTHRC006	RC	434576	6736268	365	-52	256	102	NSR	
BTHRC007	RC	434453	6736830	357	-59	256	54	**4m @ 1.09g/t Au**	13
BTHRC008	RC	434492	6736838	358	-60	254	96	**4m @ 1.18g/t Au**	45
BTHRC009	RC	434462	6736936	360	-60	256	72	6m @ 0.65g/t Au	35
BTHRC010	RC	434506	6736955	360	-61	252	120	**9m @ 1.12g/t Au**	75
BTHRC011	RC	434434	6737032	362	-60	251	60	**2m @ 1.85g/t Au**	26
BTHRC012	RC	434480	6737049	362	-59	250	114	**2m @ 1.11g/t Au**	76
BTHRC013	RC	434419	6737135	364	-60	250	78	**12m @ 2.86g/t Au**	47
BTHRC014	RC	434450	6737145	364	-60	253	102	**2m @ 1.13g/t Au**	59
								12m @ 1.57g/t Au	67
							in	*31m @ 0.82g/t Au*	*57*
BTHRC015	RC	434452	6737249	363	-60	244	114	**4m @ 1.58g/t Au**	14
							and	**4m @ 1.92g/t Au**	89
							in	*16m @ 0.65g/t Au*	80
BTHRC016	RC	434403	6737339	362	-50	249	72	**29m @ 1.58g/t Au**	20
							and	**1m @ 5.32g/t Au**	55
							in	*46m @ 1.21g/t Au*	*18*
BTHRC017	RC	434413	6737345	361	-60	249	78	**6m @ 1.55g/t Au**	27
							in	*16m @ 0.79g/t Au*	*26*
							and	**6m @ 1.42g/t Au**	61
							in	*18m @ 0.68g/t Au EOH*	*60*
BTHRC018	RC	434464	6737472	361	-60	252	150	NSR	
BTHRC019	RC	434471	6737365	361	-61	259	132	**1m @ 2.02g/t Au**	54
							and	**3m @ 1.22g/t Au**	60
BTHRC020	RC	434531	6736644	358	-60	251	96	1m @ 0.55g/t Au	59
							in	*11m @ 0.22g/t Au*	52
BTHRC021	RC	434498	6736684	358	-60	254	54	2m @ 0.53g/t Au	19
							in	*10m @ 0.34g/t Au*	17
							and	1m @ 0.72g/t Au	30
BTHRC022	RC	434528	6736690	358	-60	254	108	**1m @ 1.78g/t Au**	17
							and	3m @ 0.75g/t Au	52
							in	*22m @ 0.27g/t Au*	46
BTHRC023	RC	434479	6736892	359	-60	251	78	**5m @ 0.78g/t Au**	45
							in	*12m @ 0.32g/t Au*	40
BTHRC024	RC	434531	6736751	358	-60	250	108	**1m @ 2.01g/t Au**	56
							and	1m @ 0.70g/t Au	60
BTHRC025	RC	434427	6737082	360	-60	254	54	**15m @ 1.90g/t Au**	22
							and	1m @ 0.70g/t Au	40
							and	1m @ 0.53g/t Au	42
BTHRC026	RC	434398	6737130	361	-60	247	54	2m @ 0.90g/t Au	0
							and	**20m @ 1.98g/t Au**	28
BTHRC027	RC	434420	6737136	361	-75	251	78	**15m @ 1.89g/t Au**	49
BTHRC028	RC	434404	6737168	361	-55	257	48	**11m @ 0.74g/t Au**	25
BTHRC029	RC	434389	6737227	361	-60	249	66	**10m @ 0.76g/t Au**	20

							and	**3m @ 3.12g/t Au**	39
BTHRC030	RC	434414	6737237	361	-60	250	72	1m @ 0.73g/t Au	43
							and	**6m @ 0.98g/t Au**	47
							in	*18m @ 0.51g/t Au*	38
BTHRC031	RC	434375	6737258	361	-80	266	54	**6m @ 1.22g/t Au**	20
							in	*19m @ 0.51g/t Au*	20
BTHRC032	RC	434382	6737337	361	-55	244	54	**23m @ 1.38g/t Au**	18
BTHRC033	RC	434398	6737368	359	-60	248	78	**17m @ 1.22g/t Au**	51
							in	*39m @ 0.64g/t Au*	39

Significant intercepts are reported on the basis of greater than 1 gram/metres at a 0.5g/t Au lower-cut and 2m of internal dilution. Significant gold anomalism *(in italics)* is reported at greater than 8m width at a 0.10g/t Au lower-cut and a maximum 4m internal dilution.

References

1. Refer to ASX: SLS 6 January 2025 '36m@1.55g/t Au in Bluetooth RC Drilling', ASX: SLS 17 March 2025 'Resampling Highlights Strong Potential at Bluetooth', and ASX: SLS 3 June 2025 'Multiple Strong Shallow RC Gold Hits at Bluetooth'.
2. Refer to ASX: SLS 25 June 2025 'Aircore Drilling Completed at Edjudina Range Gold Discovery'; 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'.
3. Refer to ASX: SLS 28 April 2022 'Prospectus'.
4. Refer to ASX: SLS 28 April 2025 'March 2025 Quarterly Activities Report'.
5. Refer to ASX: SLS 5 February 2025 'Solstice Secures Strategic Copper Exposure'.
6. Refer to ASX: SLS 22 May 2025 'Significant Resource Extension Targets Identified at Nanadie'.

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 – New Exploration Results

The information in this release that relates to the results of 1-metre resampling for RC drillholes BTHRC020 to BTHRC033 inclusive (**New 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'.

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: Bluetooth 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 RC drilling, every 1m sample was cone split directly from the rig-mounted cyclone/splitter into clean pre-numbered calico bags 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. All sampling was undertaken by Solstice staff. **Historical Drilling** Previous operators have sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC) with 1m sample interval 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 1992-2012 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 (CRM or Blank QAQC sample), also field Duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1 in 25 Primary samples. Appropriate certified reference materials (CRMs) were supplied by Geostats Pty Ltd and suitable Blank material was clean Builder's sand sourced from commercial suppliers. 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 RC 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. **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 Duplicates and Certified Reference Material (CRM) 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 coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	**Solstice Drilling** For RC drilling each 1m sample was collected via a cyclone and cone splitter mounted to the drill rig 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 each 4 x 1m samples a 4m composite sample was collected with a spear and proportional amounts placed into a pre-numbered calico sample bag to make up an approximate 2-3kg sample. **Historical Drilling** Samples collected from RC drilling by Delta Gold were typically collected at 1m intervals downhole and captured in plastic bags and RAB samples were collected as composite samples between 1m and 4m intervals. Rubicon indicate RAB samples were typically 4m composites and a 1m end-of-hole sample. Assaying was conducted by recognised assay laboratories, including Genalysis and LabWest, with Delta Gold using Fire Assay for gold with a 50g charge with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) finish.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Rubicon report an Aqua Regia analysis on a 25g charge with ICP-MS finish for gold plus a multi-element suite.
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** 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. **Historical Drilling** Over the history of the Bluetooth Prospect there has been at least of 84 drillholes in the general area, totalling 3,916m of drilling. This includes 14 RC holes for 1,443m and 70 RAB holes for 2,473m. The RAB holes range from 2-68m depth with 35m average depth. The RC drillhole depths range from 70m to 142m downhole, with an average depth of 103m downhole. Drill contractors include Stanley Mining Services, Grimwood and Raglan Drilling. Face sampling button bits were used for RC, as well as an auxiliary air booster and compressor.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**Solstice Drilling** The RC sample recoveries for each metre were visually assessed and estimated to be typically within industry acceptable standards. Where recoveries were lower than expected, generally where water was encountered, these are noted in drill logs. Moisture content 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** Saline ground water was encountered in some of the deeper RC drill holes, but most mineralised intercepts had minimal moisture content. The RC drill rig utilised an onboard 350psi compressor and 900cfm booster air pack, and a separate auxiliary booster air pack and compressor which typically provided 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 data between sample recovery and grades, and therefore no bias is inferred. **Historical Drilling** No sample bias has been observed in data from historical reports reviewed by Solstice. The Competent Person is satisfied that the drill sample recoveries have been adequately assessed and are appropriate to the mineralisation being reported.
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 drilling has been conducted as an early infill phase of exploration and is not considered to be at a density suitable for any Mineral Resource Estimation. The RC chip samples are geologically logged from surface to the end of hole. **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 was typically undertaken at 1m intervals. The Competent Person is satisfied that the logging detail and quality is appropriate to the mineralisation being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Work has not 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 drill samples included lithology, alteration, sulphide mineralisation and structure fabric. The logging is 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 from surface to the EOH in summary format with 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 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.*	**Historical Drilling** Not applicable. No core drilling data exists for Bluetooth Prospect.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	**Solstice Drilling** The composite 4m RC drill samples were spear sampled from piles laid out on the ground at the drill site. The 1m RC drill samples were collected directly from the rig-mounted cone splitter. The majority of samples were collected dry, with very few collected wet and when wet this data is recorded in logs. **Historical Drilling** The RC samples collected by Delta Gold 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. The 1m samples were collected directly from the rig-mounted cone splitter into pre-numbered calico bags. These are standard industry practices for this 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. **Historical Drilling** Details are not provided by previous explorers, but it is assumed samples collected in the field for laboratory analysis would have been 2-5kg. 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 and LabWest which 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. Delta Gold RC and RAB drill logs record Duplicate samples and Standard samples inserted in the field sample streams.
	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 RC drilling and inserted into the sample batches to check and ensure representivity of sample methods. Pulp repeats and element repeats for all sample types are undertaken by Intertek at the laboratory. The QAQC field Duplicate sample data are evaluated by Solstice staff and Solstice's independent database manager, Core Geoscience 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 Certified Reference Material (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, Core Geoscience 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 drilling of nominally 1.5-3kg for each sample are considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation. **Historical Drilling** The bulk RC sample sizes and laboratory sub-samples for historical operators 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. All sample types are subjected to the lead collection Fire Assay technique which uses a 50g charge with an ICP-MS finish and is considered to provide near total gold recovery. Selected high grade gold samples returned from ICP-MS are checked with ICP-OES analysis method by the laboratory. 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 was used by Delta Gold and LabWest used by Rubicon for routine assay. Rubicon used an Aqua Regia digest on a 25g charge with an ICP-MS finish with 0.005ppm detection limit for gold. Delta Gold used a 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish for gold with a 0.01ppm detection limit. This method is considered a total digest. The laboratory procedures and methods of analysis have been appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
	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** For RC samples no geophysical tools were used in the field in determining any analysis **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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	**Solstice Drilling** During RC 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. No field Duplicates were taken for the 1m sample batch due to limitation of the rig-mounted cone splitter. A Certified Reference Material sample or Blank sample was inserted in the field in the 4m and 1m sample streams at least every 20th Primary sample. 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. **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 Certified Reference Material (CRM) 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, Core Geoscience 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 by independent data management company, Core Geoscience Pty Ltd.
	The use of twinned holes.	**Solstice and Historical Drilling** No specific twin hole drilling has been undertaken on the Bluetooth Prospect area.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	**Solstice Drilling** The primary lithological data for drilling is collected by a Company geologist in the field recording it on a paper log sheet or directly into a database logging sheet on a Toughbook laptop. Data is entered onto pre-defined MS Excel based log sheets following the Company's documented internal geological protocols and procedures manual. Validation measures for the field data is built into the log sheets. Sample logs are recorded on paper sheets in the field. Sample data is entered into the database from the sample sheets and provided to the database manager for alignment of assay data. Field data is backed-up each day with logs stored in the Company database hosted on a server. Field data is first verified by senior Company geologists and then sent electronically to Solstice's independent data management company, Core Geoscience Pty Ltd, for incorporation into a Master Database. Core Geoscience conducts several phases of field log data validation to ensure consistency and completeness. The subsequent validated and compiled dataset is exported into appropriate formats (MS Access and Micromine™) for use by the Company geologists. Laboratory data is provided electronically to the Company and Core Geoscience Pty Ltd at the same time and is validated and imported by Core Geoscience into the Master Database. Data is supplied by Intertek as MS Excel spreadsheets and PDF certificates signed by the relevant laboratory manager. **Historical Drilling**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Depending on the age of the drilling, previous operators have collected data either in paper form (Delta Gold) or electronically (Rubicon). No complete historical database was available for the Bluetooth Prospect. The data available to Solstice is compiled from data extracted from the Western Australian Mineral WAMEX database, and validated in the field and by independent data management company, Core Geoscience 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 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 location of RC 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. Downhole surveys were conducted by trained Raglan Drilling personnel at every immediately after the completion of every RC 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 RC and RAB drill collars completed by Delta Gold and was recorded by local grid. The Delta Gold RC holes do not appear to have been downhole surveyed.
	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. Historical hole collars were then draped onto the generated surface.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	**Solstice Drilling** RC drilling was carried out at 50m line spacing with between one and three angled drill holes per section. **Historical Drilling** Previous RC drilling has been conducted at various drill spacings. Reconnaissance first-pass drilling was undertaken on 200m spaced drill lines, with infill over anomalous zones to 100m line spacing. The RC drill lines are 100m apart with collars from 30m to 50m apart in areas drilled.
	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 RC drilling, every 1m sample was cone split directly from the rig-mounted cyclone/splitter into clean pre-numbered calico bags. For each 4 x 1m samples a 4m composite sample was collected with a spear. **Historical Drilling** Based on historical logs from reports previous explorers appear to have composited sample intervals in RAB drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	The RC drillholes were generally collared at -60 degrees dip with azimuth grid West (252 degrees). This appears to have achieved unbiased sampling based on the known structures.
	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 and Historical Drilling** No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the current and historical data at this prospect.
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. These were then transported directly to the Sykes Transport facility in Kalgoorlie for subsequent transportation to Perth. These facilities have lockable yards to maintain security prior to sample processing. Sample submission documents listing the batch number, sample number and order number accompany the samples at each stage and emailed directly to the laboratory managers. Samples are checked by Intertek to confirm receipt of all samples. If a discrepancy is noted, this is reported by the laboratory to Solstice. **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.*	A Cube Consulting review of Solstice's data from its 2021 and 2022 RC drill campaigns 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** 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 Bluetooth Prospect is located on Licence E39/1914 and is about 170km northeast of Kalgoorlie. The Licence is 95% owned by Solstice Minerals Ltd. There are no historical sites or environment protected areas on the tenement. Aboriginal cultural heritage surveys have been conducted over the drill sites by Nyalpa Pirniku Native Title Claimants. A registered Aboriginal Heritage Place defining Lake Raeside is located to the west of the Bluetooth Prospect.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 possibly the nineteenth century. Previous modern exploration on and nearby licence E39/1914 has been carried out by the following companies: • Western Mining Corporation • Pathfinder Gold NL • Delta Gold NL • Rubicon Resources Ltd • Anglo Australian Resources NL • Hawthorn Resources Ltd • Saracen Gold Mines Ltd • Resource Exploration Ltd • Croesus Mining NL • Newcrest Mining Ltd • Apollo Consolidated 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 Bluetooth Prospect 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 of E39/1914 to the west. Archaean rocks outcrop as a series of sedimentary and banded iron formations (BIF) with accompanying quartzo-feldspathic schists and metamorphosed mafic 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. Prospect geology is dominated by a low rise of grey and brown cherts and ironstone (after pyritic sedimentary rocks), and later stage oblique quartz veins and blows. The surrounding geology is scree-covered and not well exposed, but drilling has intersected fine grained sedimentary rocks and intermediate schists. The host horizon becomes pyritic below the oxidation profile. Major gold deposits and historic mining centres proximal to the licence E39/1914 area include the Deep South Mine, Safari Bore Mine, Kangaroo Bore Mine and Porphyry Gold Mine. 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 the main body of text for relevant information.
	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	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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 down hole lengths only and historically reported at either 1g/t Au or 0.4g/t Au cutoff
	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.	Intercepts comprise 4m composite samples which will be resampled at 1m intervals. Significant 4m intercepts are reported here on the basis of greater than 1g/t gram/metres at a 0.50g/t Au lower-cut and NIL internal dilution. Significant gold anomalism is reported at greater than 8m width at a 0.10g/t Au lower-cut and a maximum 4m internal dilution. Anomalism is reported to demonstrate where there is evidence of broad mineralising system.
	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').*	Historical drillholes were correctly oriented to pierce the east-dipping prospect geology. Significant intercepts reported are downhole lengths only but mineralisation is interpreted to be largely strata-bound and therefore close to true-width.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to figures in the body of text for plan maps of the location of relevant sample or hole locations.
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.