High-Grade Primary Gold Mineralisation Intersected in RC Drilling at Edjudina Range

Highlights

- **Significant results returned** from a 5-hole follow-up Reverse Circulation (**RC**) program at the **Edjudina Range** gold discovery, within the **Yarri Project WA**, with composite sampling returning:
  - **8m @ 3.40g/t Au** from 72m, including **4m @ 6.00g/t Au** in EDRRC003; and
  - **4m @ 2.89g/t Au** from 94m and **4m @ 1.04g/t Au** from 70m in EDRRC007.
- Importantly **all new >1g/t Au intercepts are in fresh rock** material, confirming potential below the shallow, predominantly oxide mineralisation drilled to date.
- The results support and build on oxide RC intercepts including **16m @ 1.13g/t Au** in EDRRC001, and previous aircore drill intercepts of up to **2m @ 3.17g/t Au** to end of hole (EOH), **2m @ 5.16g/t Au**, **4m @ 1.81g/t Au** and **4m @ 1.54g/t Au**[1]**.**
- Gold mineralisation at **Edjudina Range extends over a strike length of at least 1km**, associated with silicification, carbonate alteration, quartz veinlets and arsenic pathfinder anomalism in a mafic schist host.
- **Recent step-out aircore drilling** has **identified new gold anomalism** near the base of oxidation in the northern part of the Edjudina Range discovery, with results including **8m @ 0.46g/t Au EOH** in EDRAC075 and is open along strike to the north.
- **The new RC and aircore hits cement Edjudina Range as a discovery and further RC and aircore drilling is currently being planned**.

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

"Confirmation of primary gold mineralisation below Solstice's initial gold hits is a validation of the exciting potential of the Edjudina Range discovery and of the Company's strategy to systematically test new soil-covered structural targets in the gold and infrastructure-rich Yarri setting. The mineralised surface at Edjudina Range continues to evolve, and we will build on these results through further drilling. The team will now plan further drill programs, and we look forward to the rapid return of the rigs to this area."

Solstice Minerals Limited (**Solstice** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce further drilling results at the emerging **Edjudina Range** gold discovery, located within the Company's regional scale **Yarri Gold Project** in Western Australia.

Edjudina Range is a completely new mineralised surface discovered late 2024 via reconnaissance aircore drilling of magnetic trends below shallow transported cover and subsequent staged aircore drilling has expanded gold anomalism to over 1km strike.

Gold anomalism is associated with quartz veins, carbonate alteration and arsenic pathfinder anomalism in deformed rocks – all hallmarks of an active bedrock gold system. Similar style veining and alteration is associated with gold anomalism along the current strike length of the prospect.

Solstice recently completed five follow-up RC holes (EDRRC003 to EDRRC007) to expand upon a two-hole initial RC drill test that returned **16m @ 1.13g/t Au** from 38m in EDRRC001 (**Figure 1**). The follow-up RC holes were drilled at 50m section spacing to further scope the fresh rock geology below this hit.

This work has delivered **significant new results**, with composite sampling returning **8m @ 3.40g/t Au** from 72m down-hole in EDRRC003, including **4m @ 6.00g/t Au** from 72m, associated with quartz-carbonate veinlets and pyrite alteration. This intercept sits below overlying oxide mineralisation and suggests a steeply west dipping orientation at this location (**Figure 2**).

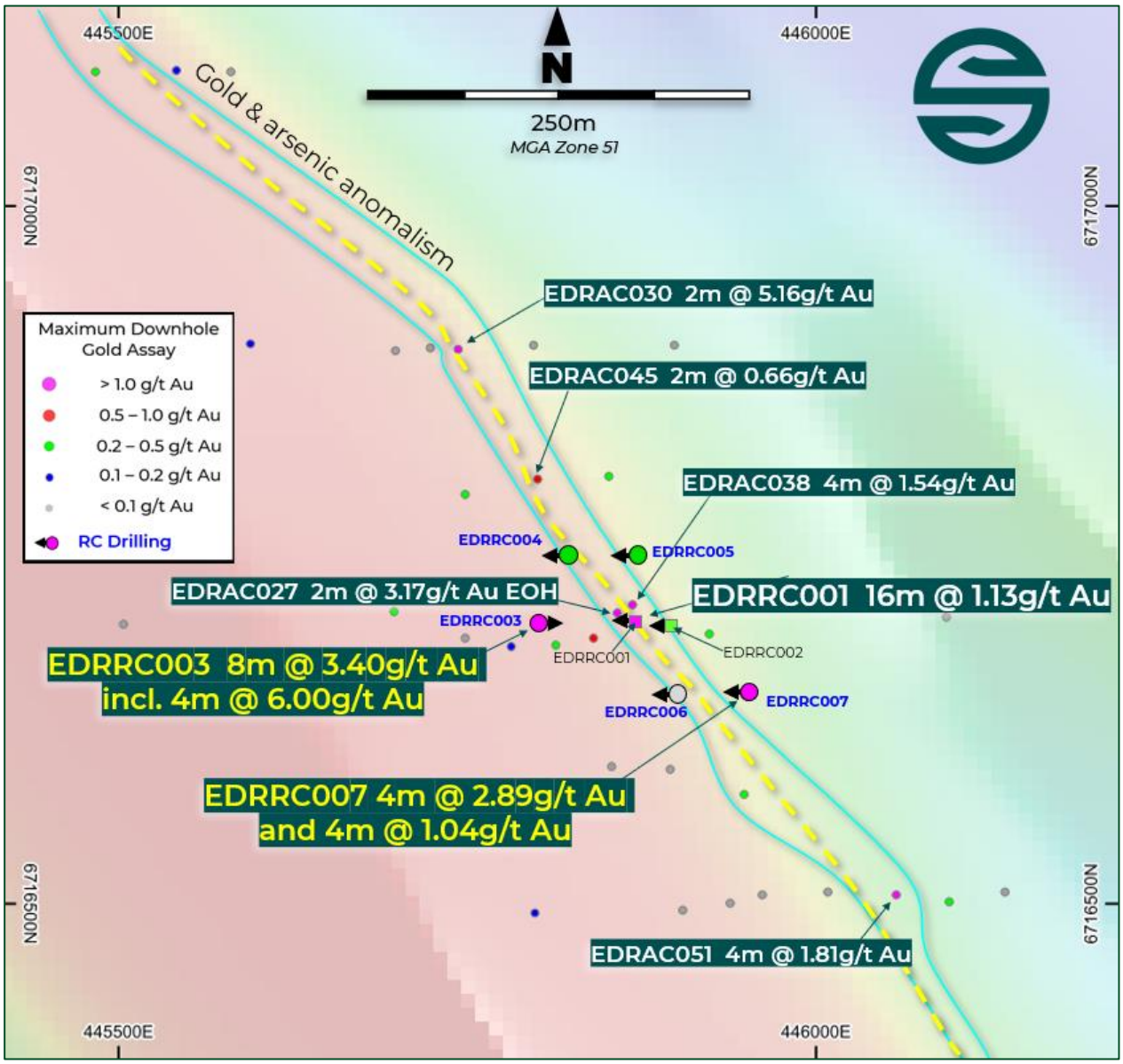


Figure 1: Central part of Edjudina Range Prospect showing Solstice's new RC drillholes coloured for peak down-hole gold values, and all collars and significant intercepts (text boxes)[1] on aeromagnetic imagery. The interpreted trend of bedrock arsenic anomalism (below transported cover) is also shown.

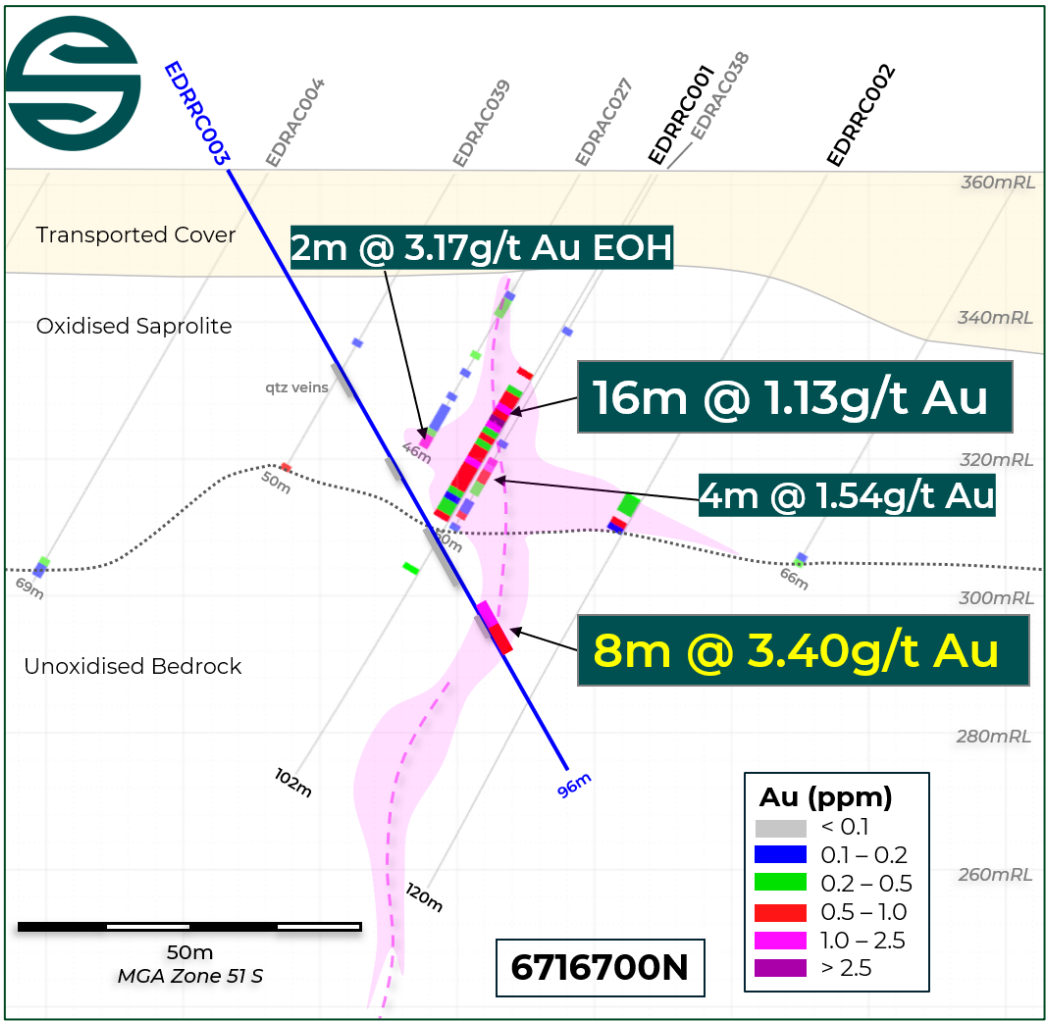


Figure 2: Edjudina Range cross section 6716700N, showing RC drillholes and new scissor hole EDRRC003 and gold results in composite sampling. Aircore drill traces and key downhole gold results also shown.

EDRRC007, located 50m to the south, intersected **4m @ 2.89g/t Au** from 94m and **4m @ 1.04g/t Au** from 70m, associated with silica-carbonate alteration and quartz veins. Again, these intercepts are primary and in unoxidised bedrock.

The RC results support and build on oxide intercepts including **16m @ 1.13g/t Au** in EDRRC001, and previous aircore drill intercepts including **2m @ 3.17g/t Au EOH**, **2m @ 5.16g/t Au**, **4m @ 1.81g/t Au** and **4m @ 1.54g/t Au**

Separately, **recent step-out aircore drilling** on four reconnaissance traverses (EDRAC056 to EDRAC075), has **identified new gold anomalism** near base of oxidation **in the northern part of the prospect**, some 700m NW of the discovery section, with results including **8m @ 0.46g/t Au EOH** from 71m in EDRAC075. This position is completely open along strike to the north (**Figure 3**).

The new RC and aircore hits confirm Edjudina Range as a significant mineralised system and will inform the next phases of RC and aircore drilling at this new gold discovery.

All drillhole details and intercepts calculated on the basis of 4m composite sampling are shown in **Table 1**, **Table 2**, and **Appendix 1**.

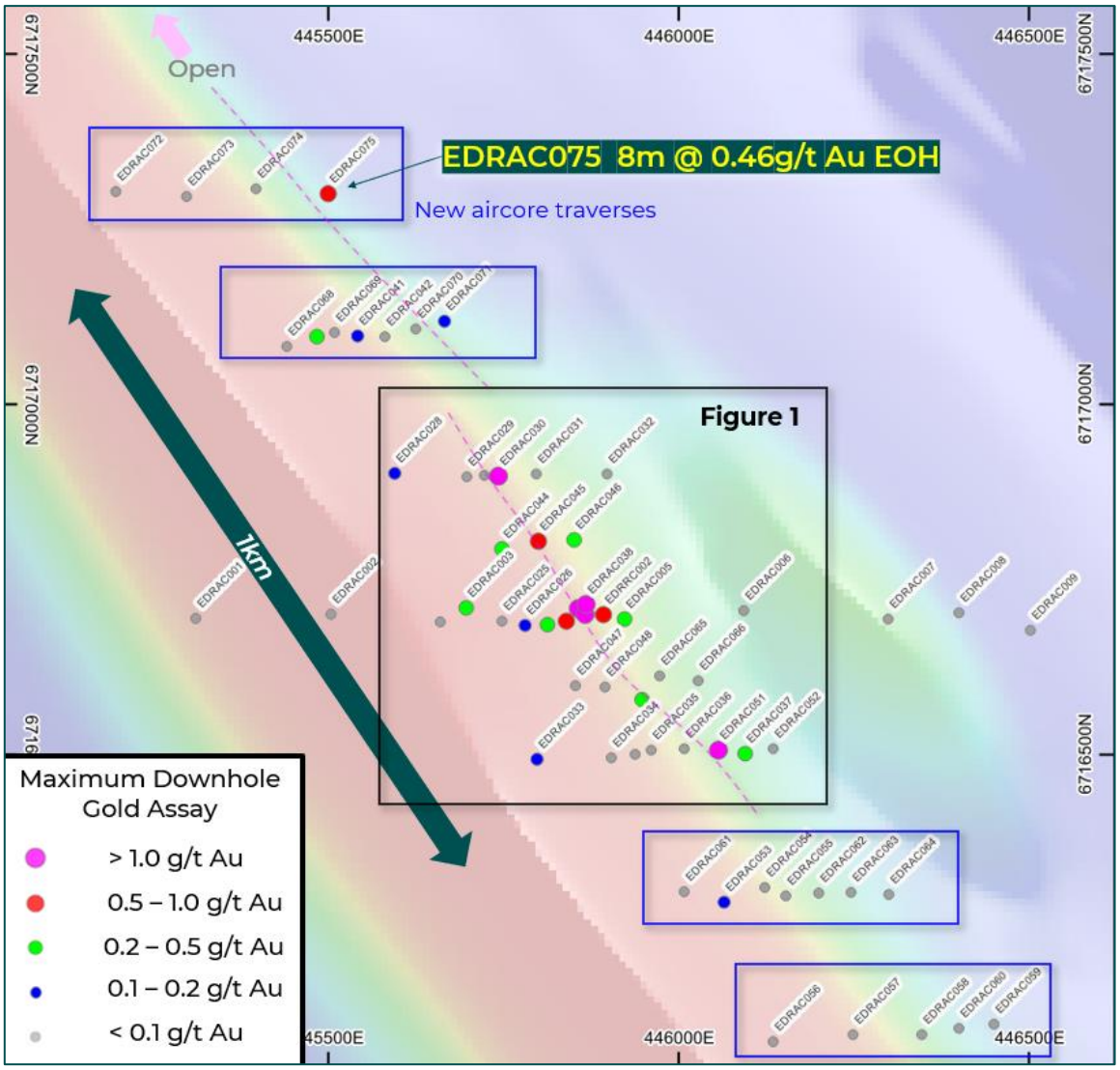


Figure 3: All aircore drilling at Edjudina Range showing the location of recent reconnaissnace traverses and peak down-hole gold values. Refer to Figure 1 for inset details.

Next Steps

Solstice's team is preparing for further drilling at Edjudina Range to further scope the mineralised system, as well as increasing the near-surface drill density at the **Bluetooth Gold Prospect**, located 24km along strike to the northwest (**Figure 4**), where recent Phase III RC drilling returned a number of strong shallow intercepts including **32m @ 1.68g/t Au**, **16m @ 1.49g/t Au**, and **12m @ 1.29g/t Au**[2].

Importantly, both Edjudina Range and Bluetooth are well serviced by access and haul road infrastructure and there are two operating mills within 100km.

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. A cash position of ~$15M as of 30 June 2025 allows us to maintain an active exploration setting and flexibility to progress key prospects toward Mineral Resources.

Table 1. Edjudina Range follow-up RC drillhole details and significant gold intercepts.

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azim	EOH Depth	Intercept*	From
EDRRC003	RC	445807	6716694	362	-60	89	96	**8m @ 3.40g/t Au**	72
							incl.	**4m @ 6.00g/t Au**	72
EDRRC004	RC	445824	6716747	361	-60	275	96	4m @ 0.25g/t Au	20
							and	4m @ 0.15g/t Au	51
							and	5m @ 0.26g/t Au EOH	91
EDRRC005	RC	445866	6716744	361	-60	273	96	10m @ 0.16g/t Au	20
							and	4m @ 0.27g/t Au	76
EDRRC006	RC	445944	6716653	362	-60	274	114	NSR	91
EDRRC007	RC	445899	6716647	362	-60	272	102	**4m @ 1.04g/t Au**	70
								4m @ 2.89g/t Au	90
								12m @ 0.20g/t Au	94

**All intercepts based on four-metre composite samples. One-metre re-sampling will be carried out and reported as results are returned. Significant intercepts are reported on the basis of a 0.5g/t Au lower-cut and NIL internal dilution. Significant gold anomalism is reported at a 0.10g/t Au lower-cut and a maximum 4m internal dilution.*

About the Yarri Project

The Company's carefully selected ~1,600km^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.

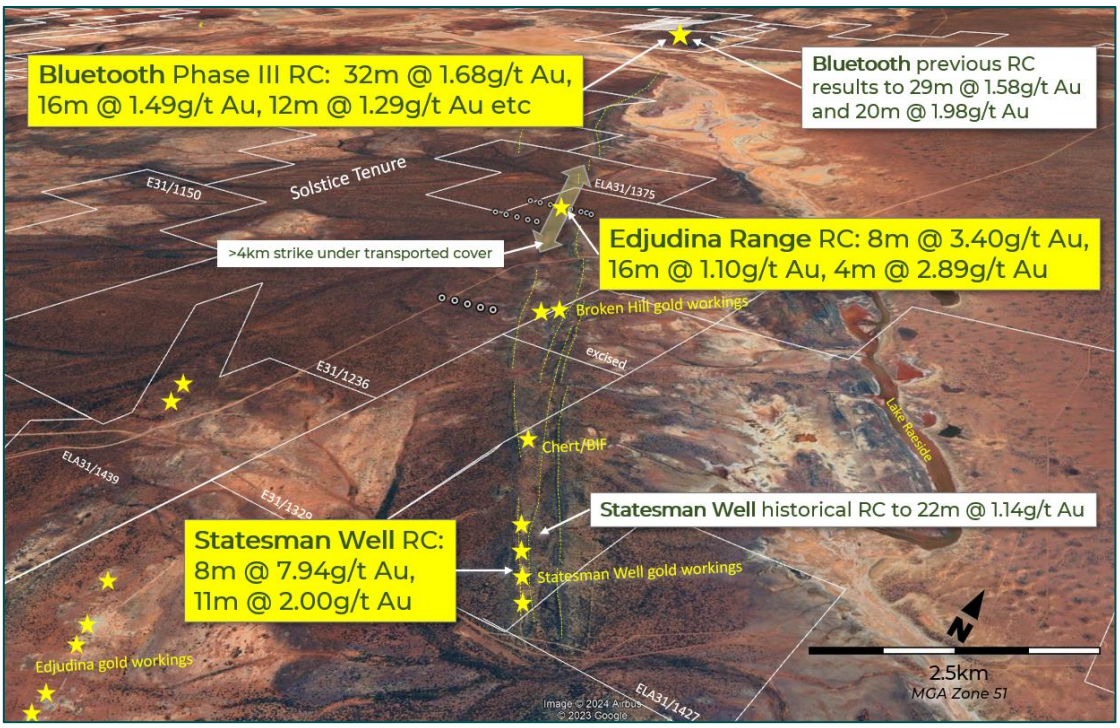


Figure 4: Oblique view looking NW showing the Bluetooth[2], Edjudina Range and Statesman Well[3] Prospects aligned along the same litho-structural trend.

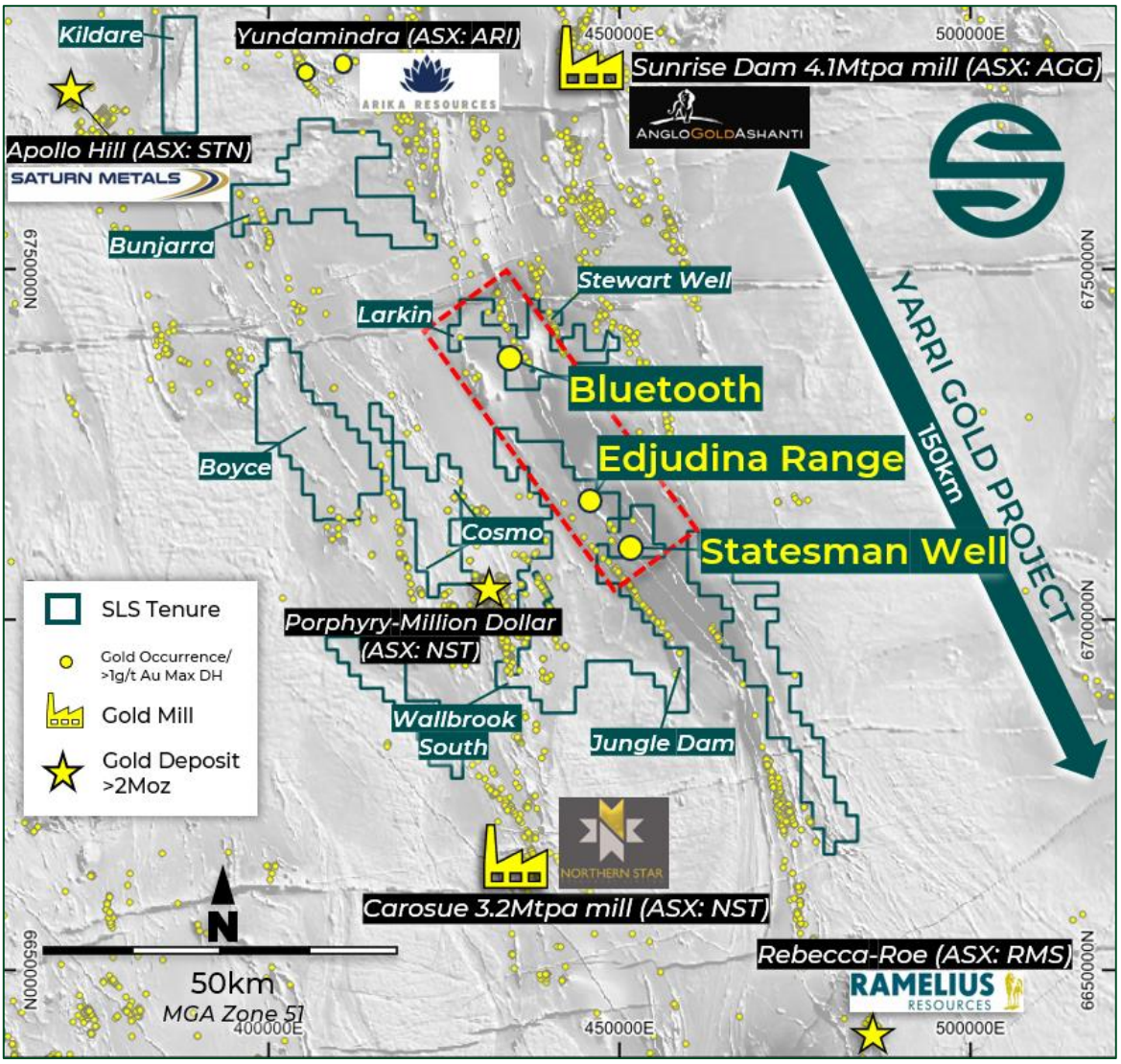


Figure 5: Solstice's Yarri Project tenement group on greyscale aeromagnetic image showing the location of key targets and regional gold developments. Yellow dots are documented gold prospects, and historical drillholes with >1g/t Au gold intercepts.

Nanadie Copper Gold Project

The Company has assembled a strong portfolio of 100% owned projects elsewhere in WA's Goldfields, including the advanced **Nanadie Copper-Gold Project** near Meekatharra **(Figure 6)**, 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 extension targets and is gearing up for first drilling in coming weeks.

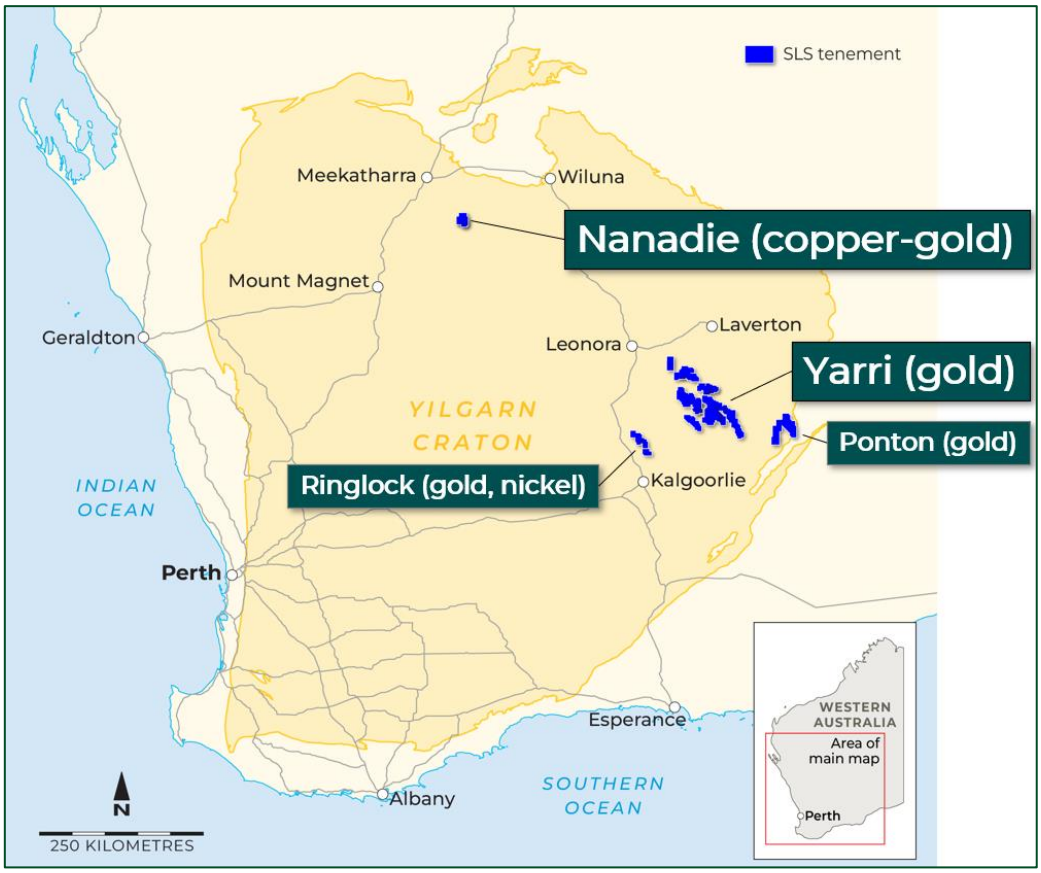
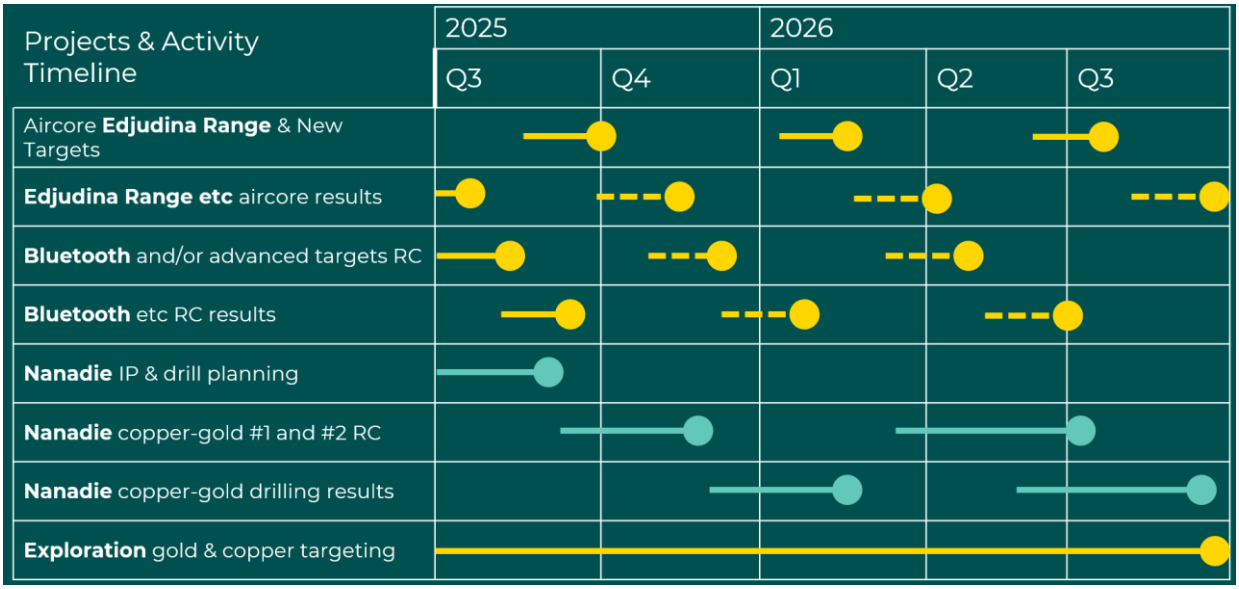


Figure 6: Location of Solstice's West Australian Projects.

Activity Pipeline & Newsflow

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



References

1. Refer to ASX: SLS 25 June 2025 'Aircore Drilling Completed at Edjudina Range Gold Discovery' and ASX: SLS 13 March 2025 'Drilling Extends New Edjudina Range Gold Prospect'.
2. Refer to ASX: SLS 8 July 2025 'RC Rig Heading Back to Bluetooth Gold Prospect' and ASX: SLS 25 August 2025 'More Strong, Shallow RC Gold Hits Expand Bluetooth'.
3. Refer to ASX: SLS 7 May 2024 'Strong Drill Targets at Statesman Well Gold Prospect' and ASX: SLS 11 June 2025 'Shallow High Grade Gold Intercepts at Statesman Well'.
4. Refer to ASX: SLS 5 February 2025 'Solstice Secures Strategic Copper Exposure'.

All exploration releases are available on the Company's website at:
https://solsticeminerals.com.au/investor-centre/asx-announcements.
This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

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Table 2. Edjudina Range reconnaissance aircore drillhole details.

Prospect	Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	Intercept	From (m)
Edjudina Range	EDRAC056	AC	446135	6716090	-60	270	75	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC057	AC	446249	6716100	-60	270	94	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC058	AC	446347	6716100	-60	270	90	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC059	AC	446450	6716115	-60	270	23	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC060	AC	446400	6716109	-60	270	61	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC061	AC	446008	6716304	-60	270	86	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC062	AC	446200	6716302	-60	270	108	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC063	AC	446246	6716303	-60	270	87	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC064	AC	446300	6716300	-60	270	68	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC065	AC	445973	6716612	-60	270	60	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC066	AC	446028	6716605	-60	270	50	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC067	AC	445660	6716689	-60	270	47	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC068	AC	445441	6717082	-60	270	70	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC069	AC	445509	6717102	-60	270	87	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC070	AC	445625	6717107	-60	270	93	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC071	AC	445666	6717118	-60	270	85	2m @ 0.14g/t Au EOH	83
Edjudina Range	EDRAC072	AC	445197	6717303	-60	270	80	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC073	AC	445298	6717296	-60	270	77	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC074	AC	445397	6717307	-60	270	90	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC075	AC	445500	6717300	-60	270	79	**8m @ 0.46g/t Au EOH**	71

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 new Exploration Results at Edjudina Range 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 and Mineral Resource Estimates

The information in this release that relates to previously reported Exploration Results and Estimates of Mineral Resources is extracted from the ASX announcements noted in the "References" section above (**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.

Appendix 1: Edjudina Range Aircore and Reverse Circulation 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 cone split into clean pre-numbered calico bags from the rig-mounted cyclone/splitter and remaining sample ground-dumped in rows of 20. Each 10m and 4m composite sample was collected from the relevant individual 1m sample piles 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 10m and 4m composite sample is collected from each 1m sample pile over the relevant interval using 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 are subsequently collected by a spear from the original ground dumped sample. Each composite or one metre resample is approximately 2–3kg 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 Schramm Rotadrill (T685W), truck mounted drill rig. The drill string comprised 6m rods with a standard 5.5inch face sampling RC bit. Each hole was drilled to or near 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 1150cfm air pack, and a separate auxiliary 350psi/1150cfm 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. 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 are collected in pre-numbered clean calico bags. Composite and one metre AC drill samples are 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 oxidised and fresh basement. Each sample was collected with a spear. These are standard industry practices for this phase of exploration. 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, 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 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 and AC drilling of nominally 1.5–3kg for each sample is 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. One metre resamples for both RC and AC are subjected to Fire Assay

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		on a 50g charge with an ICP-MS finish (FA50/MS) with a 1ppb gold lower detection limit. 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, CRMs, 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, 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 prior to uploading into the Company database 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 licence.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	**Solstice Drilling** The primary lithological data for aircore, and RC 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 into pre-defined MS Excel based log sheets following the Company's documented internal geological protocols and procedures manual. Validation measures for the field data are built into the 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.

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		Field data is backed-up each day with logs stored in the Company database hosted on a server. Field data is first verified by senior Company geologists and then sent electronically to Solstice's independent data management company, Core Geoscience Pty Ltd, for incorporation into a Master Database. Core Geoscience conducts several phases of field log data validation to ensure consistency and completeness. The subsequent validated and compiled dataset is exported into appropriate formats (MS Access and Micromine™) for use by Company geologists. Laboratory data is provided electronically to the Company and Core Geoscience Pty Ltd and is validated and imported by Core Geoscience 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 where possible 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 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 and 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. The RC collars for EDRRC001 and EDRRC002 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. Elevation for RC holes EDRRC003 to EDRRC007 have been obtained from this DTM. For the Edjudina Range RC collars EDRRC001 and EDRRC002, 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 lines spaced at about 50m with drillholes about 50m apart. Reconnaissance aircore drilling was initially at 800-2000m line spacing, with subsequent infill at 200m, 100m and 50m in selected places.

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		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.
	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** Composite samples up to 10m are collected in the transported cover material as a proportional amount from each relevant 1m sample pile. Below the base of cover, each 4m composite RC sample was collected from 4 x 1m RC samples with a spear from ground-dumped bulk sample piles. For RC drilling, every 1m sample was cone 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 reported in assays are subsequently resampled 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 typically collared at -60 degrees dip with azimuth West (270 degrees). This appears to have achieved unbiased sampling based on the known structures. Drillhole EDRRC003 was collared with an East azimuth (090). **Historical Drilling** Previous operators have typically drilled holes either -90- or -60 degrees dip with azimuth Southwest.
	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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** 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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. Summary intercepts are length-weighted averages.
	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 NIL internal dilution.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalent values are not currently being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, true width is not known.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to figures in the 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.
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 explore for extensions of gold mineralisation along strike to the NW and SE. The Company will carry out assaying of 1m resamples where composite RC and AC samples of the most recent programs 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.