Yarri Tenure Expanded to Secure Historical RC Gold Hits

Highlights – Yarri Tenement Update

- Strategy to refine and build on Solstice's **>1,600km^2 landholding** at the **Yarri Gold Project** progressing well, with new Exploration Licence applications secured over **three advanced gold prospects**, each with **significant drill intercepts**:
  - **Webb Find** – historical shallow Reverse Circulation (RC) results including **12m @ 3.80g/t Au**, **8m @ 2.74g/t Au** and **6m @ 3.85g/t Au[1].**
  - **Wallbrook West** – historical RC result of **23m @ 2.80g/t Au[2]**, open down-dip.
  - **Stewart Well** – wide anomalous gold zones in historical RC drilling with results up to **10m @ 1.06g/t Au[3]**.
- Compilation, interpretation and design of next work programs underway to progress these exciting emerging drill targets in advance of tenement processing and approvals process.
- The tenement additions **further strengthen Solstice's gold footprint** in the area and expand its list of **advanced gold targets**, headlined by **Bluetooth** (recent RC results up to **32m @ 1.68g/t Au[4]**), **Edjudina Range** (recent RC results up to **8m @ 3.40g/t Au[5]**) and **Statesman Well** (recent RC results up to **8m @ 7.94g/t Au[6]**).

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

"This has been another great effort by the team to secure several really interesting new gold prospects through opportunistic pegging. We have a bit of compilation work ahead of us, but we're certain that these targets add value and further demonstrate the opportunities emerging in our wider tenement holding. In the meantime, the drilling program at the new Edjudina Range gold discovery continues with an aircore rig active, and assays expected from 1m resampling from recent RC drilling both here and from the RC drill-out at our advanced Bluetooth prospect."

Solstice Minerals Limited (**Solstice** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce that strategic Exploration Licence applications have added new advanced exploration targets to the Company's regional scale **Yarri Gold Project** in Western Australia.

Solstice currently has almost 700km^2 of tenure under application, with new ground selected to extend strike extensions around existing targets, or to add new mineralised positions identified in historical data.

Importantly, applications have been secured over three advanced gold prospects (**Figure 1**), each with significant drill intercepts in historical exploration drilling.

While detailed compilation work is required, there are some compelling RC intercepts evident in WA Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration public domain ('Open File') data at each prospect.

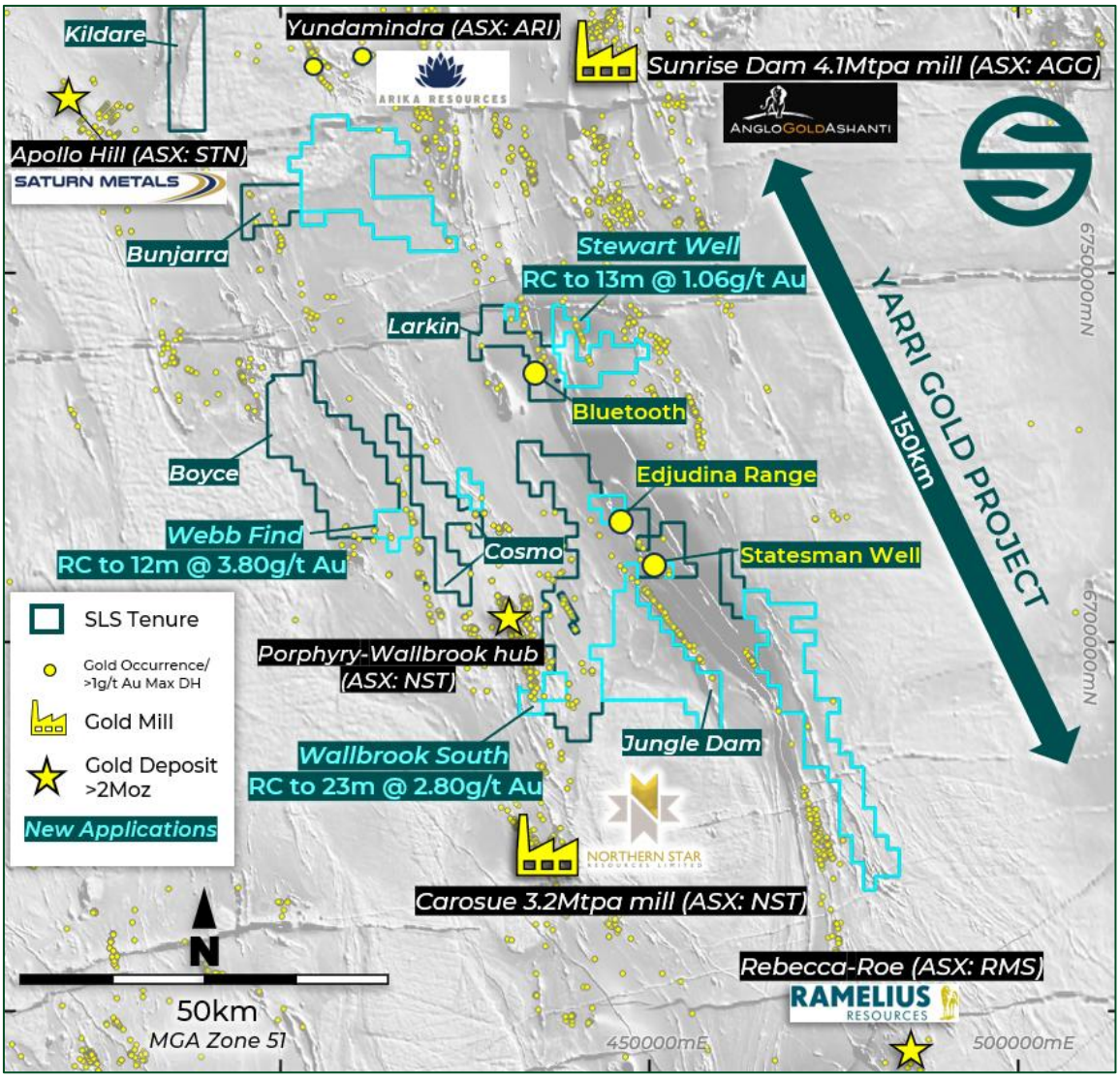

Figure 1: Solstice's Yarri Project tenement group (applications in blue) on greyscale aeromagnetic image, the location of key new targets and best RC intercepts (blue font), and regional gold developments. Yellow dots are documented gold prospects, and historical drillholes with >1g/t Au gold intercepts.

Webb Find

This prospect is located 20km to the northwest of the Northern Star's (ASX: NST) **Porphyry** mining hub (**Figure 1**) and encompasses a zone of partially excavated quartz veining in sedimentary rocks where a historical 20-hole shallow RC program (**Figure 2**) returned some significant gold results in weathered bedrock. Better results include **12m @ 3.80g/t Au** from 25m in WFRC12, **8m @ 2.74g/t Au** from 28m in WFRC09, and **6m @ 3.85g/t Au** from 46m in WFRC20. The historical results appear to define a west dipping zone of mineralisation, potentially open at depth.

Solstice was recently informed by the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration that it had been drawn first in the ballot, giving it priority over the application area, and the Company will now move to progress this application toward grant. Data compilation and interpretation is underway.

Drillhole details and significant intercepts are shown in **Table 1** and detailed in **Appendix 1**.

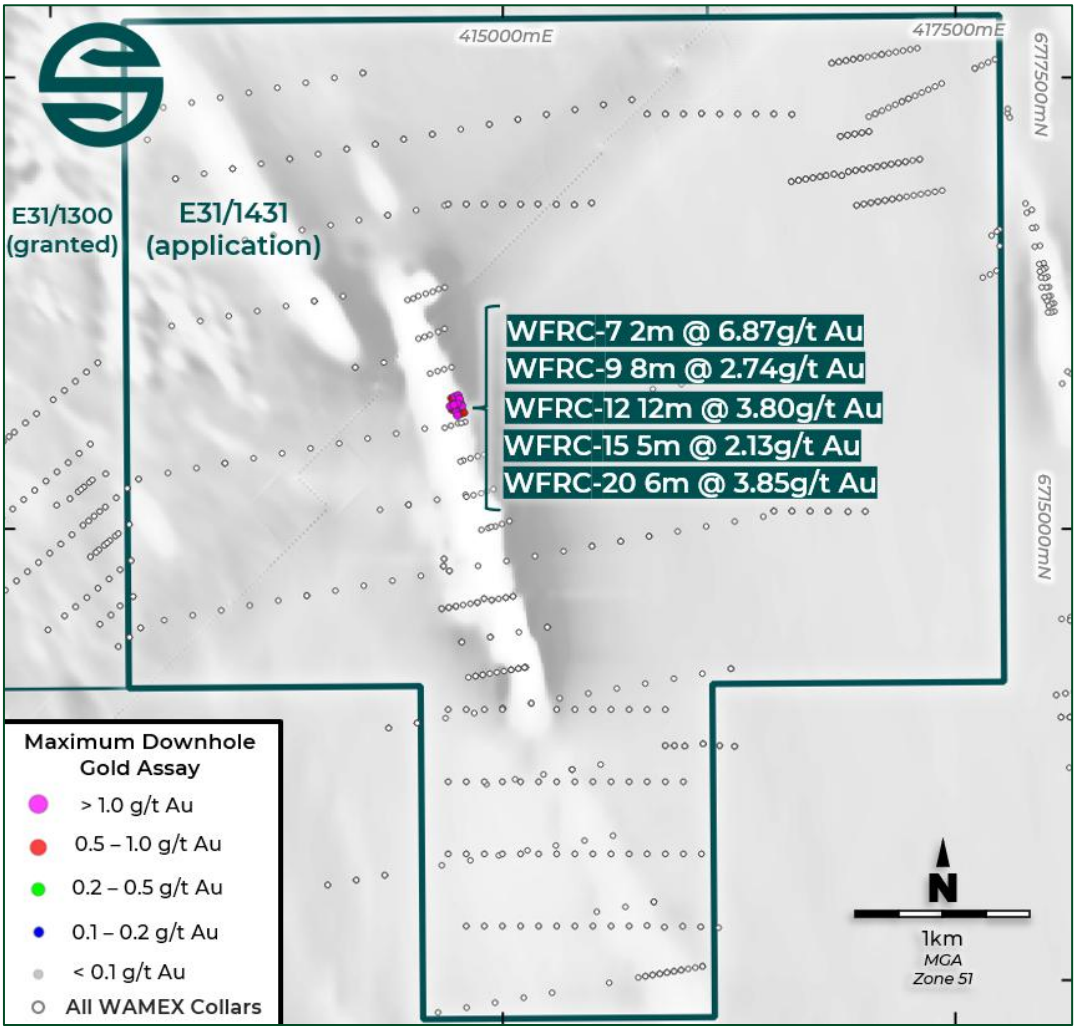

Figure 2: Webb Find application showing the location of historical RC drilling (see Table 1 for details) and maximum downhole gold values on greyscale magnetic image. All historical RAB and aircore drill collars are as downloaded from the WA Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration GEOVIEW online portal.

Wallbrook West

Solstice holds an application at Wallbrook West, where a four-hole historical RC drill program tested a line of small gold workings in an area 3km south of Northern Star's (ASX: NST) **Wallbrook** open pit operations (**Figure 1** and **Figure 3**). Importantly, a significant intercept of **23m @ 2.80g/t Au** from 17m in WBRC225 is interpreted to be hosted by a west-dipping felsic intrusive body, and this zone remains open and untested down dip. Regionally the application sits in a promising setting, on a structural corridor that trends through the Wallbrook and Porphyry mining centres.

Drillhole details and significant intercepts are shown in **Table 1** and detailed in **Appendix 1**.

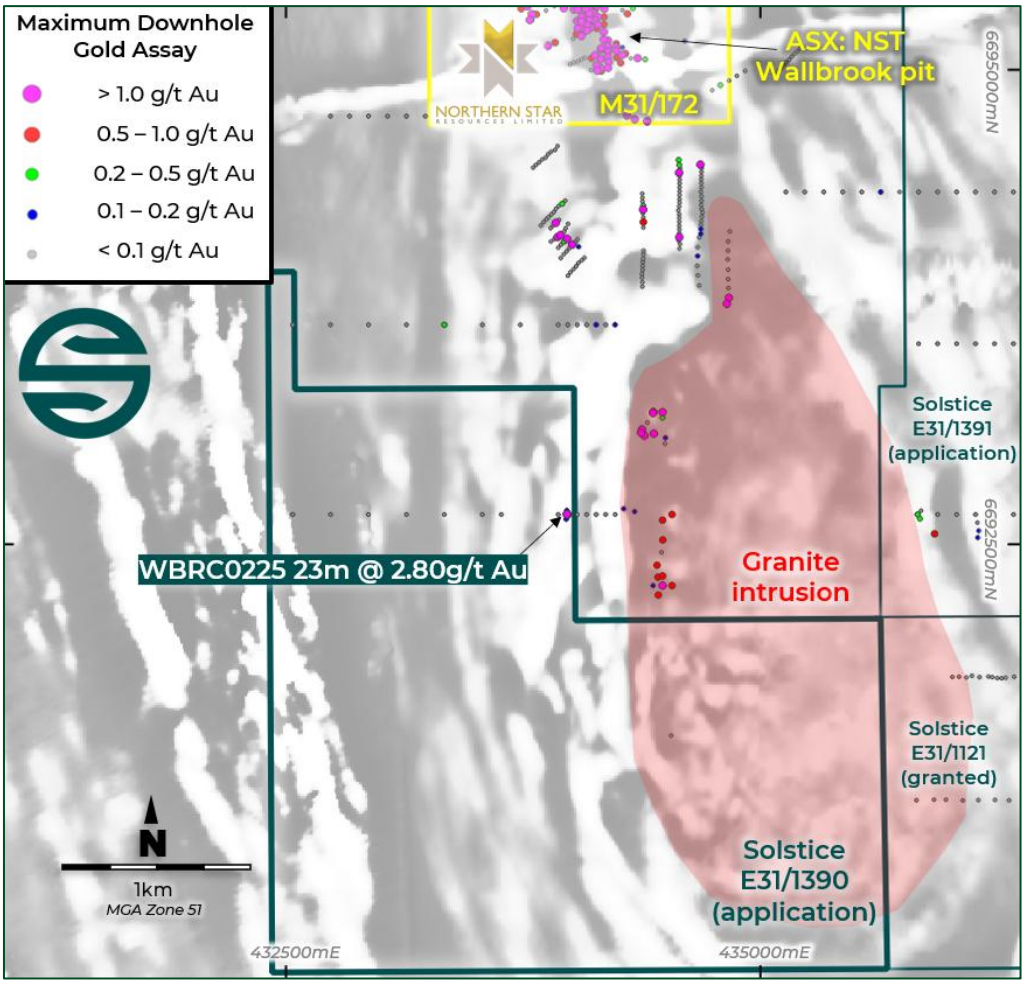

Figure 3: Wallbrook West application showing the location of historical RC drilling (see Table 1 for details) on greyscale magnetic image. All historical regional drill collars (RAB, aircore, RC and diamond) are as downloaded from the WA Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration GEOVIEW online portal and shown with peak down-hole gold values.

Stewart Well

Solstice holds contiguous applications in the Stewart Well area, located 8km to the NE of its emerging **Bluetooth Prospect**. In a key application area, a program of historical RC drilling has identified a wide zone of anomalous gold in a deep oxidation profile and associated with quartz veinlets in schists. The anomalous zone extends over at least 700m in strike (**Figure 4**) and has been drilled at a wide 320m traverse spacing.

A RC intercept of **13m @ 1.06g/t Au** from 74m in TDRC047 sits within a wide anomalous (>0.10g/t Au) zone averaging **53m @ 0.50g/t Au** (**Figure 5**). Other intercepts include **1m @ 10.0g/t Au** from 84m in TDRC035, and **5m @ 1.43g/t Au** from 41m in TDRC024, within **57m @ 0.37g/t Au** from 41m to end of hole (EOH).

Solstice sees excellent scope for additional definition drilling at this prospect once granted.

Drillhole details and significant intercepts are shown in **Table 1** and detailed in **Appendix 1**.

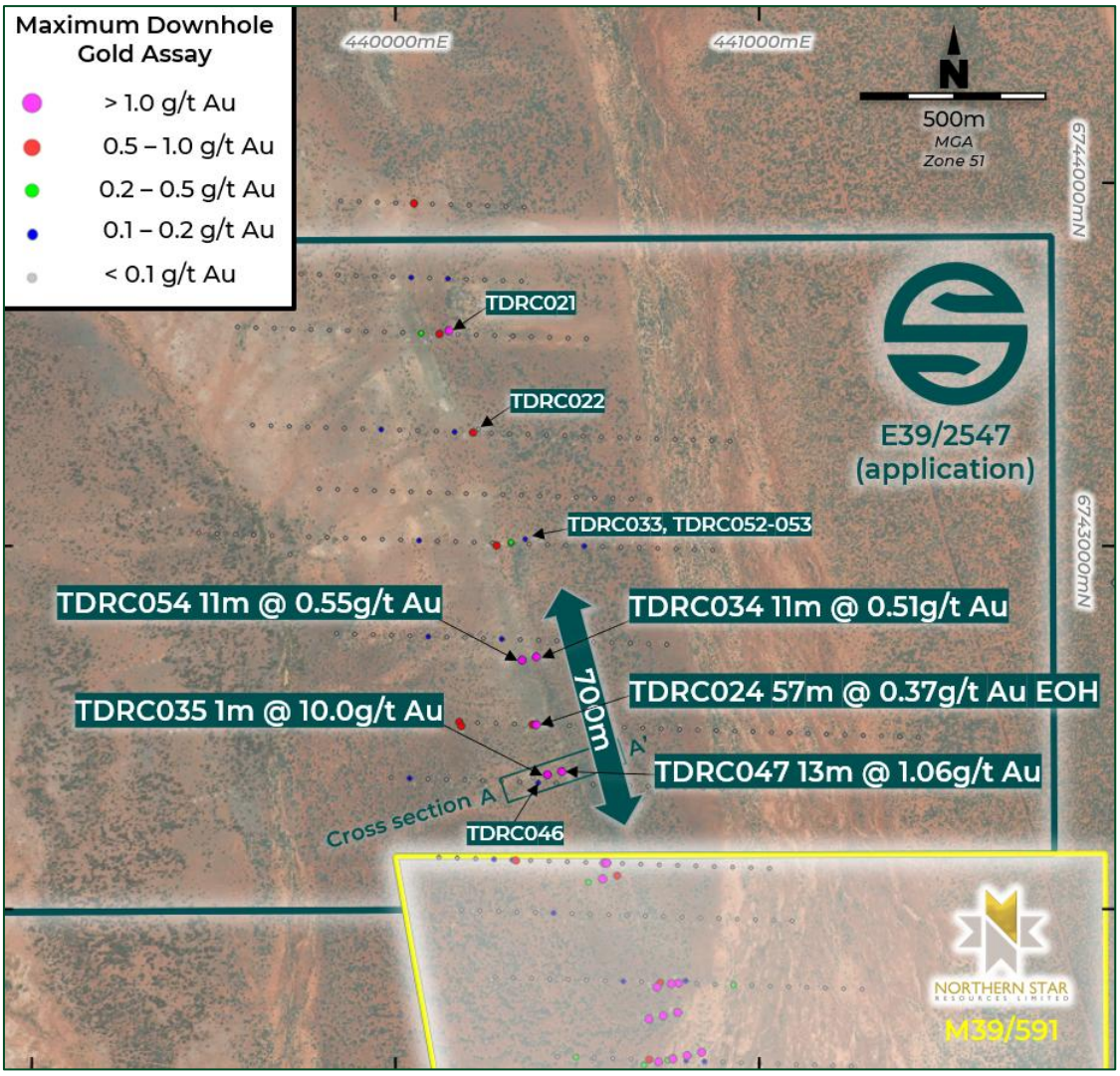

Figure 4: Stewart Well application showing the location of historical RC drilling (see Table 1 for details). All historical regional RAB or aircore drill collars are as downloaded from the WA Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration GEOVIEW online portal and shown with peak down-hole gold values.

The combined additional tenements under application further strengthen Solstice's footprint in the Yarri Project area **expanding its pipeline of current gold targets**, headlined by detailed RC drilling at **Bluetooth** (recent RC results up to **32m @ 1.68g/t Au**), promising first RC results at the **Edjudina Range** discovery (RC results up to **8m @ 3.40g/t Au**) and **Statesman Well** (recent RC results up to **8m @ 7.94g/t Au**) (**Figure 6**).

In addition, the Company has secured tenement applications over a number of promising greenfield structural targets that warrant future aircore drill-testing through transported profiles, including **compelling unexplored targets along strike to the NW of the Edjudina Range discovery**.

Solstice maintains an active gold exploration setting at Yarri, with aircore drilling currently in progress at Edjudina Range, and results expected shortly from 1m resampling of recent RC drilling at Edjudina Range and at Bluetooth. The results of these activities will inform the design of follow-up RC drilling in coming months.

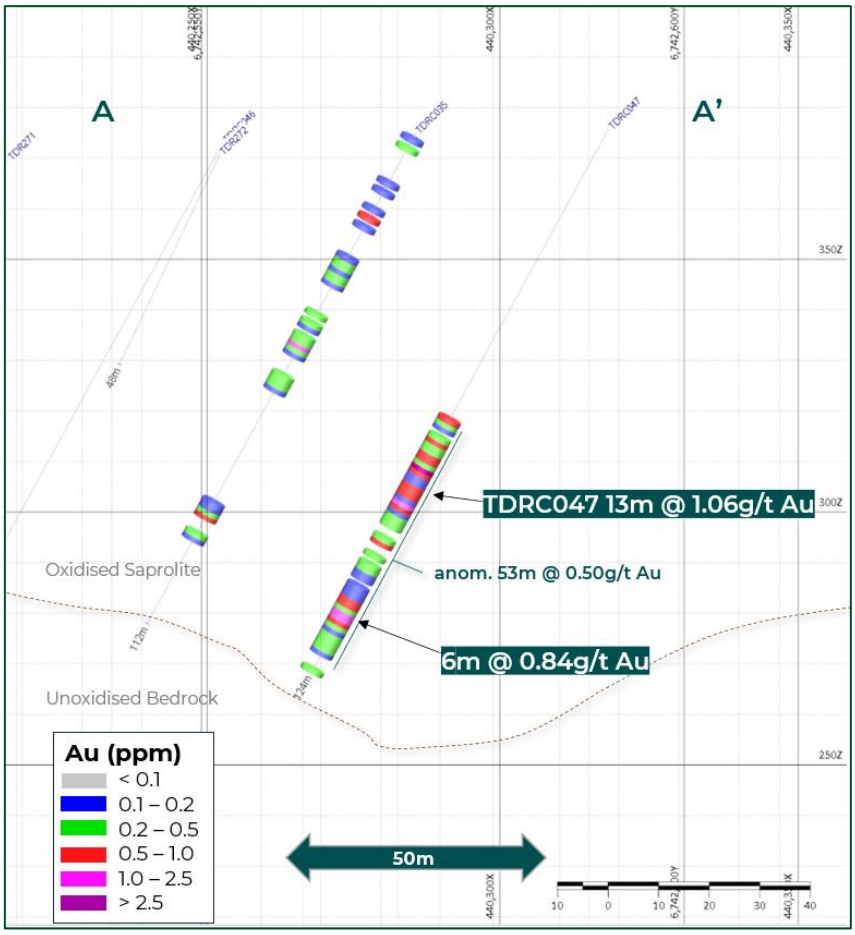

Figure 5: Stewart Well cross-section showing RC traces and wide zones of gold anomalism in the weathered profile.

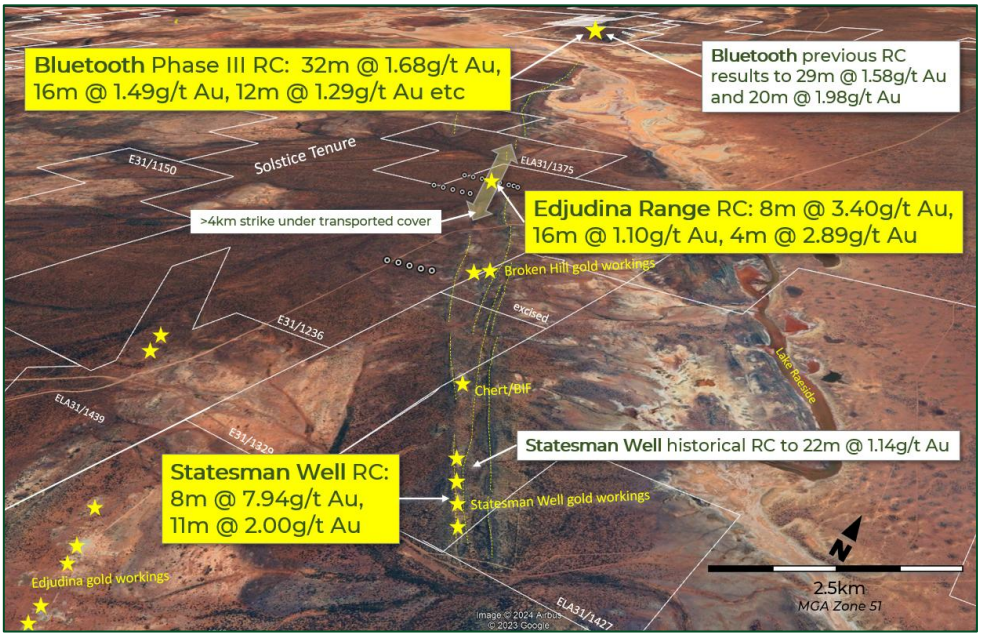

Figure 6: Oblique view looking NW showing the Bluetooth[4], Edjudina Range[5] and Statesman Well[6] Prospects aligned along the same litho-structural trend.

About the Yarri Project

The Company's carefully selected >1,600km^2 of exploration landholdings at **Yarri** (**Figure 1**) 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.

References

1. WA Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration WAMEX Open File report A53031.
2. WA Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration WAMEX Open File report A114686.
3. WA Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration WAMEX Open File report A48714.
4. Refer to ASX: SLS 25 August 2025 'More Strong, Shallow RC Gold Hits Expand Bluetooth' and ASX: SLS 17 March 2025 'Resampling Highlights Strong Potential at Bluetooth Gold Prospect'.
5. Refer to ASX: SLS 27 August 2025 'High-Grade Primary Gold Mineralisation Intersected in RC Drilling at Edjudina Range' and ASX: SLS 25 June 2025 'Aircore Drilling Competed at Edjudina Range Gold Discovery'.
6. Refer to ASX: SLS 11 June 2025 'Shallow High Grade Gold Intercepts at Statesman Well' and ASX: SLS 7 May 2024 'Strong Drill Targets Take Shape at Statesman Well Gold Prospect'.

All exploration releases are available on the Company's website at:
https://solsticeminerals.com.au/investor-centre/asx-announcements.

A recent investor presentation to the September 2025 RRS Gold Conference is available at:
https://youtu.be/bliXuz8kZas?feature=shared

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

Table 1. RC Drillhole details compiled from Open File reporting available at the WA Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration WAMEX online portal.

Hole ID	Prospect	GDA East	GDA North	RL	Dip	Azim	EOH Depth	Intercept	From
TDRC021	Stewart Well	440148	6743594	376	-59.8	236.6	110	1m @ 1.03g/t Au	36
TDRC022	Stewart Well	440229	6743322	378	-59.5	239.8	100	NSA	
TDRC023	Stewart Well	440182	6742504	369	-59.3	236.8	100	1m @ 0.72g/t Au	68
TDRC024	Stewart Well	440388	6742508	373	-59.4	238.2	100	**5m @ 1.43g/t Au**	41
							and	2m @ 1.18g/t Au	53
							and	**3m @ 1.16g/t Au EOH**	97
							within	**57m @ 0.37g/t Au EOH**	41
TDRC033	Stewart Well	440319	6743010	373	-60	255.6	118	16m @ 0.21g/t Au	96
TDRC034	Stewart Well	440389	6742695	374	-60	255.6	106	**11m @ 0.51g/t Au**	74
TDRC035	Stewart Well	440419	6742370	375	-60	255.6	112	1m @ 1.51g/t Au	48
							and	**1m @ 10.0g/t Au**	85
TDRC046	Stewart Well	440380	6742362	373	-60	255.6	100	NSA	
TDRC047	Stewart Well	440459	6742379	376	-60	255.6	124	**13m @ 1.06g/t Au**	74
							and	6m @ 0.85g/t Au	107
							within	**53m @ 0.50g/t Au**	66
TDRC052	Stewart Well	440279	6743002	372	-60	255.6	100	1m @ 0.53g/t Au	45
							and	1m @ 0.53g/t Au	53
TDRC053	Stewart Well	440358	6743019	373	-60	255.6	100	NSA	
TDRC054	Stewart Well	440349	6742686	373	-60	255.6	100	**11m @ 0.55g/t Au**	31
TDRC055	Stewart Well	440428	6742704	376	-60	255.6	100	NSA	
Hole ID	**Prospect**	**GDA East**	**GDA North**	**RL**	**Dip**	**Azim**	**EOH Depth**	**Intercept**	**From**
WFRC-01	Webb Find	414736	6715732	367	-60	250	50	2m @ 1.66g/t Au	28
WFRC-02	Webb Find	414755	6715739	366	-60	250	90	1m @ 1.70g/t Au	28
							and	1m @ 1.39g/t Au	37
WFRC-03	Webb Find	414717	6715725	367	-60	70	60	2m @ 0.72g/t Au	23
WFRC-04	Webb Find	414743	6715713	366	-60	250	50	NSA	
WFRC-05	Webb Find	414762	6715720	365	-60	250	90	1m @ 3.39g/t Au	26
WFRC-06	Webb Find	414724	6715706	366	-60	70	60	NSA	
WFRC-07	Webb Find	414750	6715694	365	-60	250	50	**2m @ 6.87g/t Au**	6
								1m @ 1.09g/t Au	15
WFRC-08	Webb Find	414769	6715701	364	-60	250	90	1m @ 0.83g/t Au	35
WFRC-09	Webb Find	414731	6715688	365	-60	70	60	**8m @ 2.74g/t Au**	27
							and	**2m @ 2.90g/t Au**	38
WFRC-10	Webb Find	414757	6715676	365	-60	250	50	1m @ 1.62g/t Au	8
WFRC-11	Webb Find	414776	6715683	364	-60	250	90	1m @ 1.43g/t Au	27
							and	2m @ 1.44g/t Au	33
WFRC-12	Webb Find	414738	6715669	365	-60	70	60	**12m @ 3.80g/t Au**	26
WFRC-13	Webb Find	414764	6715657	365	-60	250	49	NSA	
WFRC-14	Webb Find	414782	6715664	364	-60	250	90	NSA	
WFRC-15	Webb Find	414745	6715650	365	-60	70	60	**5m @ 2.13g/t Au**	28
WFRC-16	Webb Find	414770	6715638	365	-60	250	50	NSA	
WFRC-17	Webb Find	414789	6715645	365	-60	250	90	NSA	
WFRC-18	Webb Find	414752	6715631	364	-60	70	60	2m @ 1.19g/t Au	27
WFRC-19	Webb Find	414719	6715662	364	-60	70	60	1m @ 0.87g/t Au	52
WFRC-20	Webb Find	414712	6715681	365	-60	70	60	**6m @ 3.85g/t Au**	47
Hole ID	**Prospect**	**GDA East**	**GDA North**	**RL**	**Dip**	**Azim**	**EOH Depth**	**Intercept**	**From**
WBRC225	Wallbrook West	433962	6692656	365	-60	90	81	**23m @ 2.80g/t Au**	17
WBRC226	Wallbrook West	433979	6692633	365	-60	90	51	NSA	
WBRC227	Wallbrook West	433983	6692659	366	-60	90	51	**2m @ 2.48g/t Au**	28
							and	1m @ 3.35g/t Au	36
WBRC228	Wallbrook West	433983	6692678	366	-60	90	51	NSA	

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.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results from Historical RC Drilling 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 Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

Compliance Statement - Previously Reported Results

The information in this announcement that relates to the Company's previously reported Exploration Results and Estimates of Mineral Resources at Bluetooth, Edjudina Range and Statesman Well 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.

1. Appendix 1: Yarri Project - Historical 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.*	**Historical Drilling** Previous operators have sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC) with 1m sample intervals collected via a cyclone. Drilling has been completed over several programs between 1996-2017 and varied spacings of holes and drill lines have been used. Sampling for laboratory submission is indicated in Heron Resources and Goldfields Exploration is indicated in reporting to have been via conventional industry standards, i.e. two-tier riffle splitter for dry samples and spear for wet samples. Drilling details provided by Saracen Gold Mines does not detail specific sampling techniques but is likely to have employed industry standards for 2017.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	**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 the 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	**Historical Drilling** The RC drill samples by previous operators were typically collected at 1m intervals downhole and captured in plastic bags. Sample mass for laboratory dispatch was indicated to be 2-5kg (2-3kg for Heron Resources and 4-5kg for Goldfields). Assaying was conducted by recognised assay laboratories, including Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratory for Heron Resources with a Fire Assay analysis for gold and Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) finish on a 50g charge; with Goldfields Exploration also using ALS (Kalgoorlie) and Fire Assay on a 50g charge to 0.01ppm lower detection for gold; Saracen Gold Mines used Genalysis Laboratory (Perth) and a Fire Assay method on a 50g charge with a flame AAS finish. It is unknown if RC holes have been downhole surveyed by the previous operators.
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).*	**Historical Drilling** Historical drilling reported here is RC. Drill contractors include McKay Drilling with a Schramm rig for Heron Resources and Challenge Drilling for Saracen Gold Mines. Face sampling button bits were likely used, as well as auxiliary air booster and compressor. Heron Resources report the Schramm rig had a 900cfm and 350psi air pack onboard, with a 152mm hole diameter with PVC inserted into the collar for stability.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**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 chip sample recovery. The generally shallow nature of past drilling is unlikely to have intersected significant groundwater.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	**Historical Drilling** Measures taken by previous explorers to maximise sample recovery are not recorded in historical reports.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Both Heron Resources and Goldfields Exploration indicate bulk 1m RC samples were riffle split to ensure representivity of sub-samples sent for analysis. Saracen Gold Mines do not provide details. It is assumed that industry standard measures for maximising sample recovery and representivity, 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.	**Historical Drilling** The Competent Person is satisfied that the drill sample recoveries have been adequately assessed and would have been appropriate to the mineralisation being reported. Although no detailed recovery data is available, no obvious 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.*	**Historical Drilling** Drill chips from RC samples have been geologically logged by previous operators. Where available, geological log data is currently limited to lithology, grain size, texture, colour, alteration, and sulphide percent. Logging was undertaken at 1m intervals by Goldfields Exploration but on a lithological boundary basis by Heron Resources and Saracen Gold Mines. The Competent Person is satisfied that the logging detail and quality is appropriate to the mineralisation being reported. The geology is currently not at a level to support a Mineral Resource Estimation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	**Historical Drilling** Logging by previous operators was primarily qualitative.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	**Historical Drilling** Based on inspection of historical reports and available geological log data, all drillholes completed by previous explorers 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 the prospects.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	**Historical Drilling** Both Heron Resources and Goldfields Exploration indicate a riffle splitter was used for dry samples and the spear method was used for moist and wet samples. The method of subsampling RC samples collected by Saracen Gold Mines is not described in reports, however in 2017 it is likely a rig-mounted hydraulic cone splitter attached to the rig cyclone was used. Since auxiliary air booster and compressors have been common from the 1990s, it likely the majority of sampling was done dry. Previous operators indicate sample moisture in geological logs, which shows the bulk of samples were sampled dry. Moist or wet samples are noted as such in logs.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	**Historical Drilling** Where available, the historical data indicates samples collected in the field for laboratory analysis were 2-5kg. The precise laboratory sample preparation technique used by other previous explorers is unknown but is assumed to have followed appropriate industry standard techniques at the time of analysis. All of the previous operators used a Fire Assay analysis on a 50g charge. Only Heron Resources provide details on laboratory sample preparation which notes the entire laboratory sample was pulverised to a nominal -75µm.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Laboratories reported to be used include Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratory, ALS (Kalgoorlie) and Genalysis (Perth). The nature, quality and preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the sample type.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	**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.	**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. Pulp repeats and element repeats for selected samples would have been undertaken by the laboratories (ALS and Genalysis). The historical sample data are evaluated by Solstice's independent database manager, Core Geoscience Pty Ltd.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	**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.*	**Historical Drilling** Information about assay laboratories has been reviewed by Solstice, and exploration reports indicate Genalysis and ALS laboratories were used for routine assay by Saracen Gold Mines and Goldfields Exploration, respectively. Goldfields Exploration used Fire Assay analysis with 0.01ppm lower detection limit for gold, and XRF analysis with 5ppm DL for arsenic. Saracen Gold Mines used a 50g lead collection Fire Assay with flame AAS finish for gold. Heron Resources also used Fire Assay analysis and AAS finish for gold. The Fire Assay technique is considered a total digestion and is appropriate. Only Heron Resources provide details on laboratory sample preparation which notes the entire laboratory sample was pulverised to a nominal -75µm. The laboratory procedures and methods of analysis would have been typical industry standard for the time and are appropriate for the style of mineralisation. Goldfields Exploration assayed for arsenic, and is the only other element apart from gold that has been assayed in RC samples by previous operators
	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.	**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.	**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. Pulp repeats and element repeats for selected samples would have been undertaken by the laboratory (ALS and Genalysis).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	**Historical Drilling** The assay results for significant gold intercepts have been checked by internal Solstice geologists and Solstice's independent database manager, Core Geoscience Pty Ltd.
	The use of twinned holes.	**Historical Drilling** No specific RC twin hole drilling has been undertaken on the prospects by the same explorer, and none appears to have been done by another operator to check previous work.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	**Historical Drilling** Depending on the age of the drilling, previous operators have collected data either in paper (Heron Resources) form or electronically (Goldfields Exploration & Saracen Gold Mines). No complete historical database was available for any of the prospects. The data available to Solstice has been compiled from data extracted from the Western Australian Mineral Exploration (WAMEX) database, and validated 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. Key WAMEX reports include A53031 (E31/1431), A48714 (E39/2547), and A114686 (E31/1390).
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	**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.*	**Historical Drilling** The location of RC drill collars completed by Heron Resources was recorded by local grid and collars have been digitised from georeferenced maps. The RC holes drilled by Goldfields Exploration were recorded with hand-held GPS with digital capture of the data. Saracen Gold Mines RC holes were picked up using Differential GPS. Only the Saracen Gold Mines RC holes are known from reports to have been downhole surveyed. No Mineral Resources Estimate work has been undertaken.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All coordinate data is reported here 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 to provide topographic control.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	**Historical Drilling** Within E39/2547 the RC drilling by Goldfields Exploration has been conducted at reconnaissance spacing of 300m between lines and 50m between holes along the lines. The RC drilling on E31/1390 by Saracen Gold Mines is on a single reconnaissance line with holes spaced 50m apart. The RC drillholes by Heron Resources on E31/1431 are located on drill lines spaced at 20m apart with holes spaced 20m apart on the lines.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore	The data spacing, distribution and geological understanding of mineralisation controls is not sufficient for the estimation of Mineral Resources.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	**Historical Drilling** Based on historical logs, and assay data available from historical reports for E39/2547 (Goldfields Exploration) and E31/1431 (Heron Resources) sample compositing was not done. Saracen Gold Mines did initial 4m composite samples and then re-split zones with anomalous gold to 1m samples and sent those samples for assay.
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.*	**Historical Drilling** On E31/1431 the RC drillholes were generally collared at -60 degrees dip with azimuth grid SW or NE (070 or 250 degrees). On E31/1390 the RC drillholes were generally collared at -60 degrees dip with azimuth grid East (090 degrees). On E39/2547 the RC drillholes were generally collared at -60 degrees dip with azimuth southwest (255 degrees). This appears to have achieved unbiased sampling based on the known structures, except for the holes with SW azimuth on E31/1431.
	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.	**Historical Drilling** Holes with SW (250 degree) azimuth on E31/1431 appear to have been drilled parallel to mineralised structure and have orientation-based bias. No other orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the historical data at this point for drilling by previous explorers on the prospects.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**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.*	**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 mining tenure is located within Solstice's Yarri Project area, and includes Licences E31/1390, E31/1431 and E39/2547 between 150km and 200km northeast of Kalgoorlie. The licences are owned 100% by Solstice Minerals Ltd. There are no historical sites, registered aboriginal sites or environment protected areas on the licences. Nyalpa Pirniku Native Title has been determined over the licences.
	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 licences are currently in the application phase. There are no known impediments to progressing the applications to grant of the licences 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 Yarri project has an established history with reported gold exploration and extraction dating back to the 19th Century. Previous modern exploration on licence E31/1431 has been carried out by the following companies: • Clackline Refractories Ltd • Capricorn Resources NL • Pennzoil of Australia Ltd • Zapopan NL • Heron Resources NL • Saracen Gold Mines Ltd • Northern Star Resources Ltd Previous modern exploration on licence E31/1390 has been carried out by the following companies: • Asarco Australia Ltd • Pennzoil of Australia Ltd • Southern Ventures NL • Ivernia West PLC • Poseidon Gold Ltd • Jackson Gold Ltd • Talon Gold Ltd • Croesus Mining NL • Saracen Gold Mines Ltd • Nexus Minerals Ltd Previous modern exploration on licence E39/2547 has been carried out by the following companies: • Pancontinental Mining Ltd • Goldfields Exploration P/L • St Barbara Mines Ltd • Sons of Gwalia Ltd • Western Mining Corporation Ltd • Union Oil Development Corporation Ltd • European Cobalt Ltd • Austmin Gold NL • Peter Gianni • ACM Gold Ltd • BHP Minerals Ltd • Billiton Australia P/L • Newcrest Mining Ltd • Rubicon Resources Ltd • Saracen Gold Mines Ltd • Northern Star Resources Ltd • Anglogold Ashanti Australia Ltd
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Yarri Project area is located within the Eastern Goldfields of the Yilgarn Craton. Country rocks are the Murrin Domain and Laverton Domain greenstone suites that variably consist of metasediment (including BIF and chert), felsic volcaniclastics, volcanics, basalt, dolerite and minor ultramafic units. The greenstones bodies are intruded by numerous monzonites, syenite and felsic porphyries. Host rocks lie below a blanket of transported soil cover that may be up to 100m thick and may be variously oxidised and weathered for up to 50m below the transported profile. Several regionally significant faults cut through the area including the Claypan Fault, Yilgangi Fault, Mt Celia Fault and Pinjin Fault, and are generally oriented NNW-SSE. The geology in the west comprises the Murrin Domain with the Keith-Kilkenny Tectonic truncating it, whereas the eastern geology comprises mainly the Laverton Domain with the extensive Laverton Tectonic Zone.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. Major gold deposits and historic mining centres proximal to the E31/1390 and E31/1431 licences include the Porphyry Gold Mine, Million Dollar, Wallbrook-Redbrook, Webb Find, Rainbow, Yilgangi Mining Centre, and Hobbes Gold Deposit. Major gold deposits and historic mining centres proximal to the E39/2547 licence include the Deep South Mine, Safari Bore Mine, Kangaroo Bore Mine, Tin Dog Flats deposit. 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 Table 1.
	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.	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 down hole lengths only. True width is not known.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such	For gold intercepts, weighted averages were calculated using parameters of a 0.5ppm Au lower cut-off, minimum reporting length of 2m, maximum length of consecutive internal waste of 2m and the minimum grade of the final composite of 0.5ppm Au. No upper cut-off

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	grade has been applied. Anomalous zone weighted averages were calculated using parameters of a 0.1ppm Au lower cut-off, minimum reporting length of 20m, and up to 4m consecutive internal waste.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalent values are not currently being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Significant intercepts reported are down hole lengths only. 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, meaningful and material 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*	The Company continues to engage with its specialist tenement advisor and the DMPE in order to process the exploration licence applications in a timely manner. Reconnaissance AC and RC drilling may be planned over the prospect areas once tenure to the licences has been secured.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	