

Drilling Underway at New Gold Targets

Highlights

- **Aircore drilling now in progress at new Yarri Project gold targets, testing areas of highly prospective geology where shallow transported cover has prevented effective past exploration.**
- **Drilling will follow-up open gold anomalism in historical aircore holes at Wallbrook South and test unexplored structural targets at Edjudina Range and Boyce. Additional targets may be added following heritage surveys.**
- **Solstice has an ongoing strategy to aircore drill quality under-explored targets in the vicinity of Northern Star's (ASX: NST) >3Moz Carosue Dam-Porphry gold hub.**

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

"Early-stage exploration in soil-covered parts of the Eastern Goldfields always has the potential to reveal new and exciting gold systems, so it is pleasing to see our first aircore campaign for 2024 underway testing a series of new structural targets under shallow (<40m) transported cover. Aircore drilling this close to Kalgoorlie is both fast and cost-effective so we can plan for sequential aircore programs through the first half of this year, including rapid turnaround and follow-up should we get on to a new system. We look forward to reporting progress at each of these targets".

Solstice Minerals (ASX: SLS, Solstice, the Company) is pleased to report that the first of the 2024 greenfield drilling programs are now in progress, following compilation and target validation work during 2023 that opened up new high-quality gold targets for first pass aircore drill-testing¹.

The Company's current target pipeline comprises:

1. Areas of open >0.10g/t Au aircore anomalism in oxide horizons or around EOH pointing to the potential for a nearby fresh rock gold source (e.g. **Bunjarra, Wallbrook South**)
2. Strike extensions of recent competitor drilling activity (e.g. **Box Soak & Bunjarra**)
3. Under explored soil-covered structural targets (e.g. **Boyce, Edjudina Range, Hobbes**)

Solstice's strategy is to aircore drill under-explored targets in this highly gold endowed region, particularly where there is space to fit a completely new mineralised system. Reconnaissance drill traverses over new targets are typically drilled at 800m line intervals, with drillholes up to 200m apart. Infill targets may receive a tighter drill grid.

Targets scheduled for drilling in this approximate 5,000m initial program are shown in red on Figure 1 and detailed below.

¹ Refer to ASX: SLS 16 January 2024 "Solstice Readies for Drilling New High Priority Gold Targets".



Further heritage surveys are planned during the course of the drilling, and additional targets may be added to the program as the heritage work progresses.

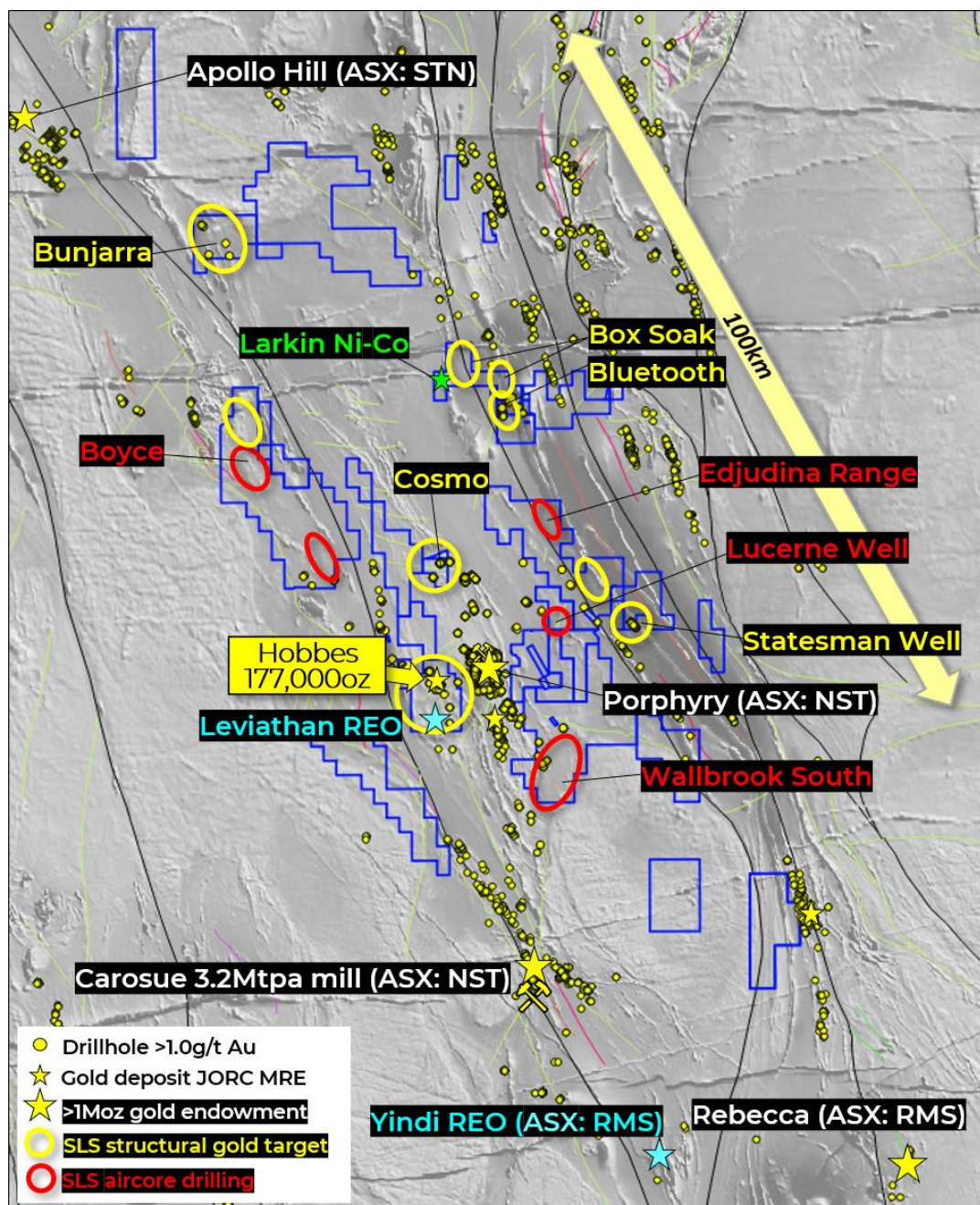


Figure 1: Yarri regional tenement group showing current high-priority gold targets.

Wallbrook South Targets

Wallbrook South is located in a highly gold mineralised setting approximately 20km SE of Northern Star's Porphyry operations and 25km from the Company's 177,000oz² **Hobbes Gold Deposit** (Figures 1 and 2) and offers both extensions of anomalous trends in historical aircore drilling³ and

² Refer to ASX: SLS 22 March 2023 "Robust Maiden Gold Mineral Resource at Hobbes".

³ For historical maximum downhole gold drilling refer to WA DMIRS/Data and Software Centre/Statewide spatial datasets/Maximum grade in-hole drilling data 29 Sept 2021.



untested multi-kilometre structural targets below shallow sand cover. Targets have received heritage and environmental clearance and are drill ready.

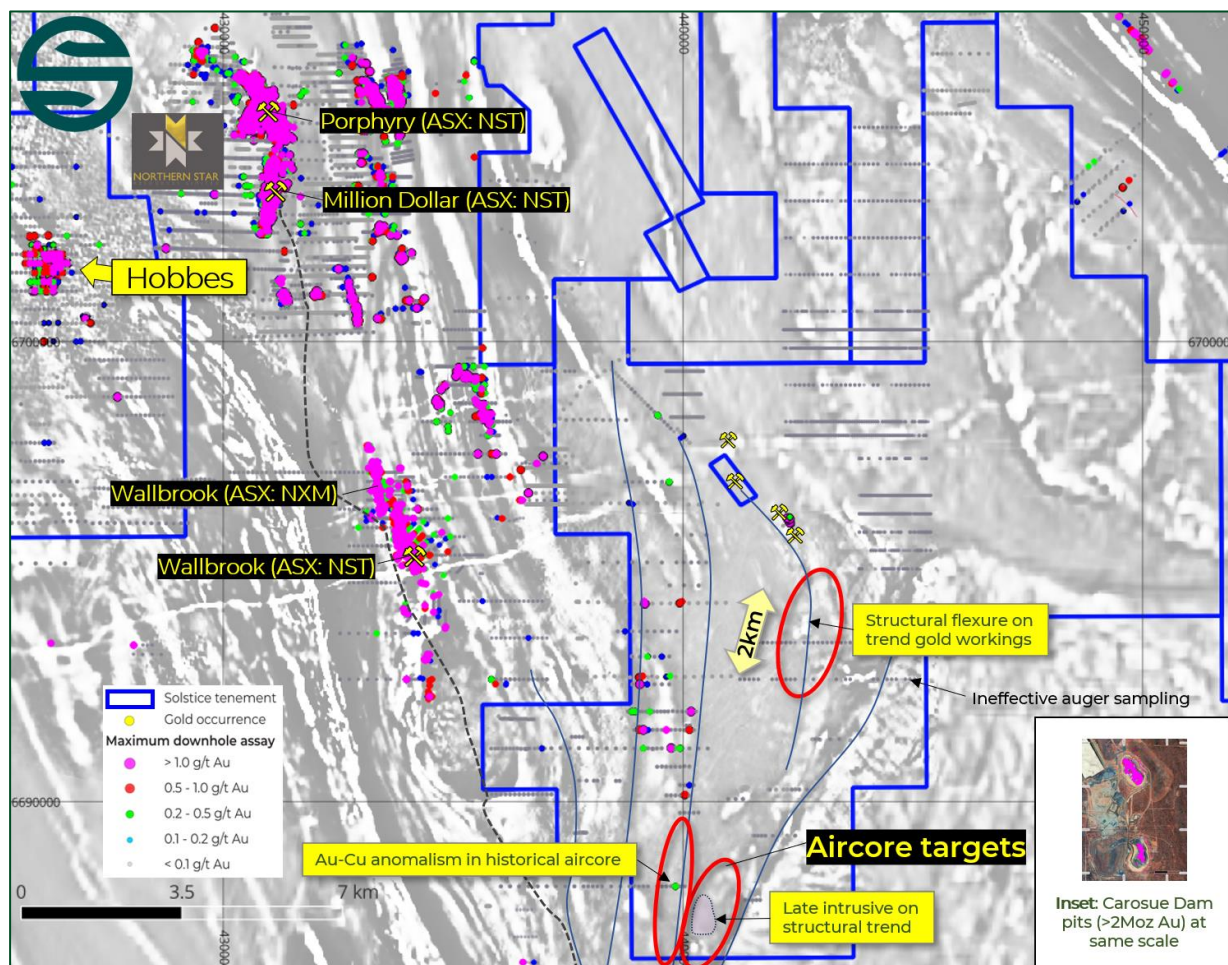


Figure 2. Wallbrook South aircore targets on aeromagnetic imagery and all historical drilling coloured for peak downhole Au values (g/t). Targets are selected for sufficient space to fit a new commercial scale mineral discovery.

Edjudina Range Targets

The large Edjudina Range licence lies 20km to the NE of Hobbes (Figure 1) and is also characterised by widespread soil cover. Solstice has two targets scheduled for drilling and has heritage clearances planned for other areas (Figure 4). Key targets include the strike continuation of banded iron formation (BIF) associated with gold mineralisation at the Company's **Statesman Well** Prospect (historical shallow RC results to **10m at 1.63 g/t Au⁴**) within the same package of rocks that hosts the **Bluetooth** and **Box Soak** targets further to the north (Figure 1).

Targets will receive wide-spaced initial aircore lines and follow-up infill traverses if gold mineralisation is returned.

⁴ Refer to ASX: SLS 14 March 2022 "Prospectus".

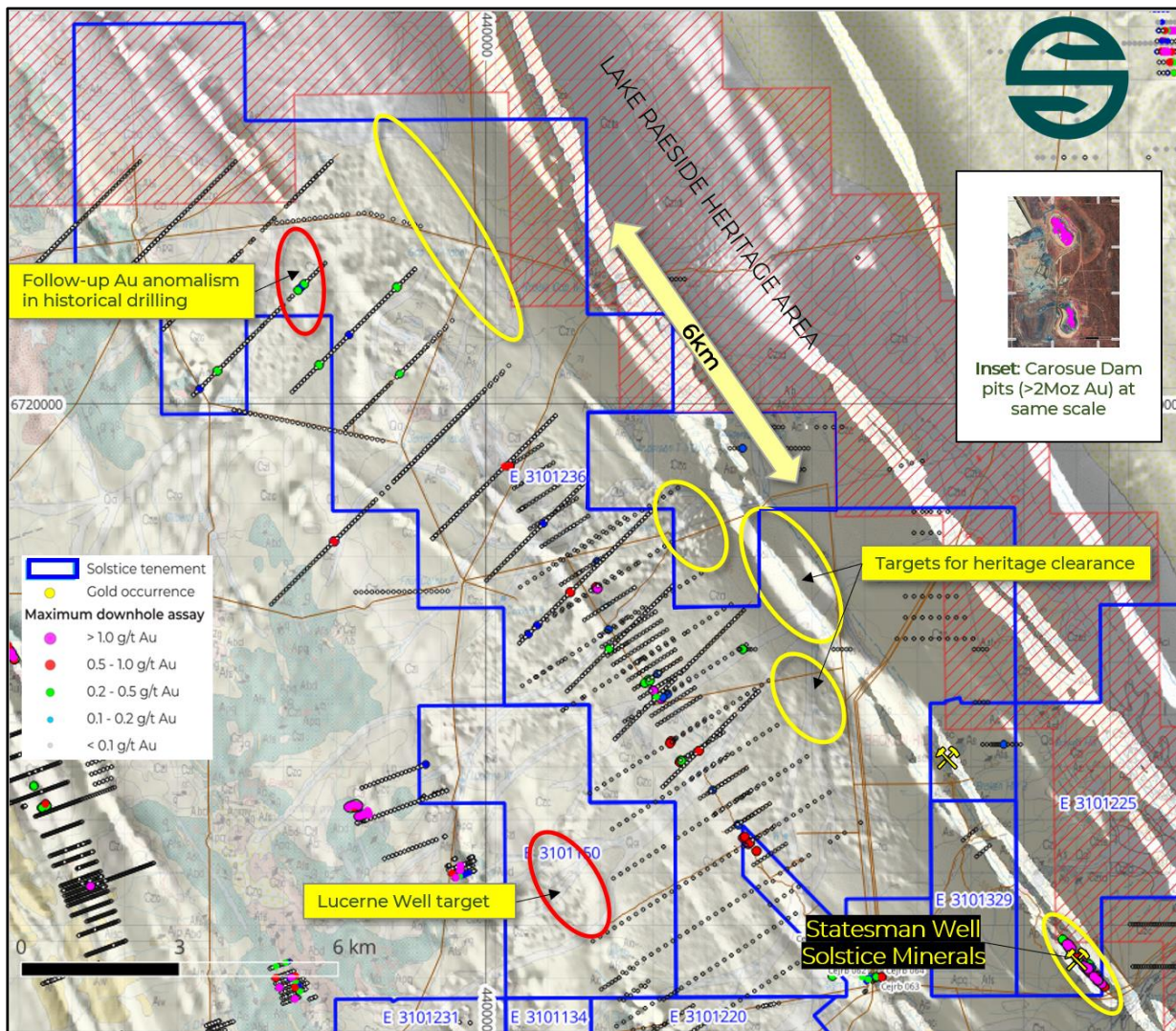


Figure 4. Edjudina Range aircore targets on aeromagnetic imagery, GSWA 1:100k geology and all historical drilling coloured for peak downhole Au values (g/t).

Boyce Targets

Boyce is a large, predominantly soil-covered tenement located 20km to the NW of Hobbes (Figure 1). The central part of licence is interpreted to cover similar geology to that at Carosue Dam, situated approximately 50km to the southeast. The Company has outlined a number of unexplored structural targets at Boyce (Figure 3), including prospective fold closures and aeromagnetic features along strike from known gold anomalism.

Boyce offers classic greenfield exploration targets of a scale suitable for initial wide-spaced aircore drilling. Several targets are being prepared for drilling, and on-ground heritage work is planned in the remaining areas.

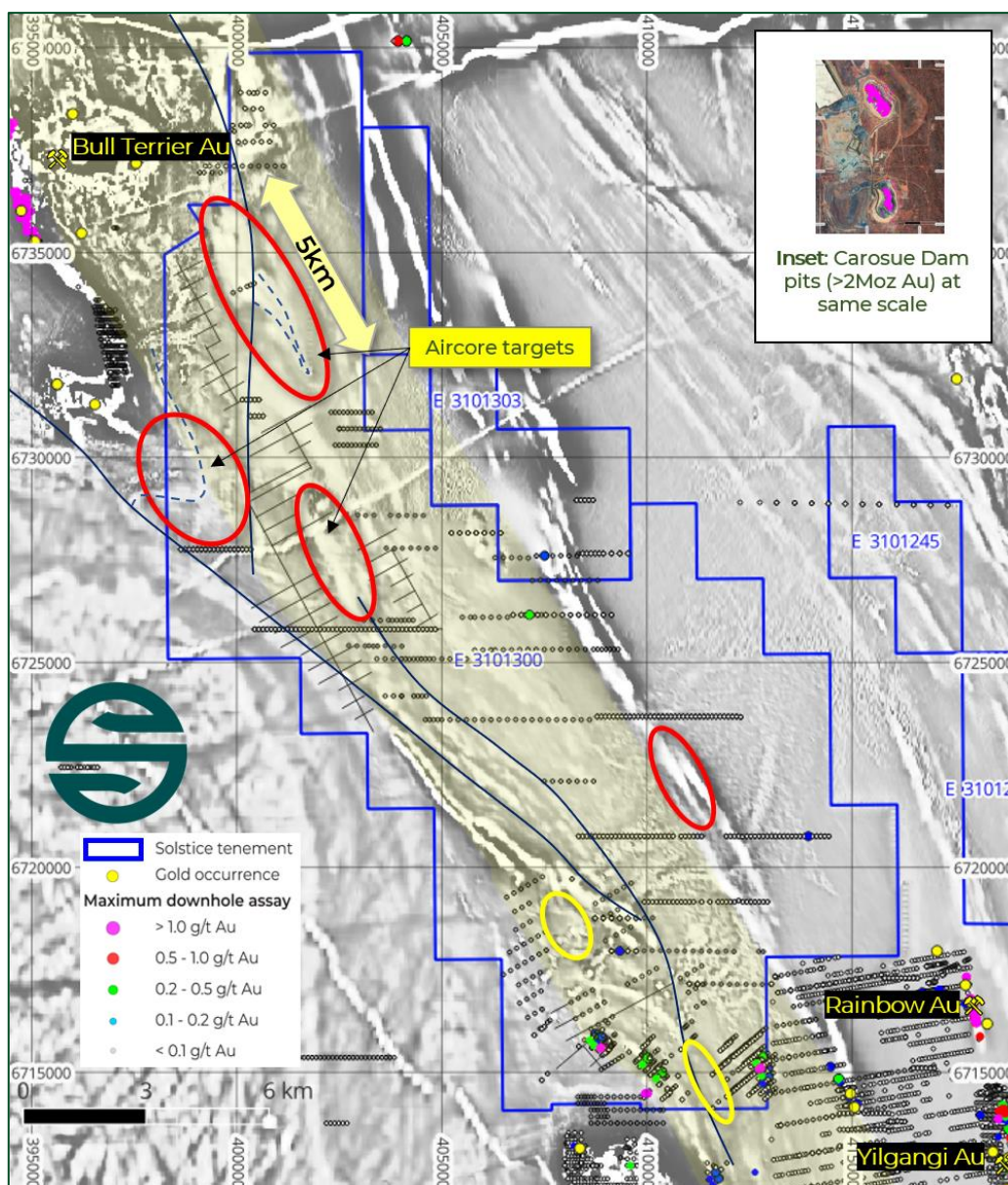


Figure 3. Boyce aircore targets on aeromagnetic imagery and all historical drilling coloured for peak downhole Au values (g/t). Yellow shaded area contains similar geology to that at Carosue Dam ~50km to the southeast.

Leviathan REO Prospect (Solstice 80%)

Assay results have been received for composite samples collected from a two-hole shallow RC program at the Leviathan REO Prospect, a soil-covered syenite intrusion located 5km south of Hobbes (Figure 1). RC holes were planned to test below high-grade TREOY⁵ results returned at EOH in reconnaissance aircore drilling^{6, 7, 8}.

⁵ TREOY is defined as the sum of CeO₂ + Dy₂O₃ + Er₂O₃ + Eu₂O₃ + Gd₂O₃ + Ho₂O₃ + La₂O₃ + Lu₂O₃ + Nd₂O₃ + Pr₆O₁₁ + Sm₂O₃ + Tb₄O₇ + Tm₂O₃ + Yb₂O₃ + Y₂O₃. Note: TREOY values quoted for historical drillholes are on the basis of available analytical data and may not always be a full suite analysis.

⁶ Refer to ASX: SLS 3 July 2023 'Aircore Drilling at Hobbes Delivers Rare Earth Oxide Results up to 0.97%, plus New Gold Anomalism'.

⁷ Refer to ASX: SLS 19 September 2023 'Follow-up Drilling Confirms Large Intrusive Hosted REO Target at Leviathan'.

⁸ Refer to ASX: SLS 14 August 2023 'Follow-up Aircore Drilling in Progress at High Grade Leviathan REO Prospect'.



Typically, the previous aircore drilling only penetrated a few metres past the completely oxidised (upper saprolite) weathering profile, however RC drilling has indicated that enriched REO clays persist for some distance beyond the depth of aircore before diminishing to <1000ppm TREOY once in fresh rock.

Both holes returned wide zones of clay-hosted REO mineralisation (Figure 5) including **35m @ 3307ppm TREOY** from 45m in LVNRC0001, and **50m @ 2410ppm TREOY** from 40m in LVNRC0002 including 10m @ 6099ppm TREOY from 45m. Neodymium and praseodymium (Nd+Pr) oxide values are around 25% of TREOY. The RC results support and extend the previous aircore EOH anomalism and point to potential for thickened zones of REO enriched clays in places over the Leviathan intrusion.

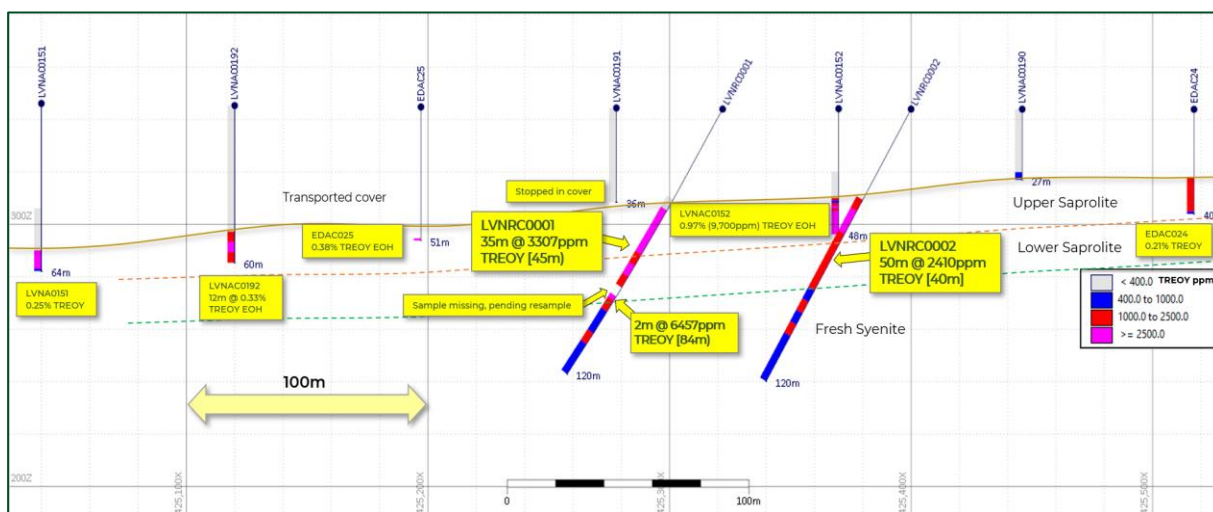


Figure 5: Cross section 6696460N Leviathan REO Prospect showing RC drill holes reported here, aircore drilling, weathering profiles and the distribution of TREOY grades downhole.

Further testing to evaluate volume potential would require extensive RC drilling, and this exercise will be considered alongside the Company's other Yarri drill priorities.

Drill details are shown in Table 1, and in Appendix 1.

Table 1: Leviathan RC drill hole details and significant REO intercepts (over 2000ppm TREOY). Both holes were drilled at 1m intervals, with 5m composite samples collected and sent for initial analysis. Selective 1m resampling may now be carried out over anomalous intervals.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azi	Depth (m)	TREOY intercept	From (m)	Nd/Pr %
LVNRC0001	425322	6696463	-60	270	120	35m @ 3307ppm	45	26
						including 5m @ 6000ppm	50	29
LVNRC0002	425400	6696460	-60	270	120	50m @ 2410ppm	40	25
						including 10m @ 6099ppm	45	26



Forward Program

The Company continues active field exploration to bring forward the next suite of gold targets for prioritisation, clearances, and first-pass aircore drill-testing. Sequential aircore drilling of new targets is planned to continue through the first half of 2024. The Company will also continue to assess new tenure and commercial opportunities that would complement the current assets and add value to shareholders.

Solstice remains well funded with approximately \$8.2m in cash at December 31 2023, and with a current EV of around \$0.8m the Company offers shareholders excellent leverage to exploration success.



Figure 6: Aircore geochemical drilling in typical soil-covered terrain at the Yarri Project. Extensive soil cover means that any previous surface geochemical sampling can be considered to be largely ineffective.

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**



ABOUT SOLSTICE MINERALS LIMITED

Solstice is a minerals exploration company with gold and base metal projects in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. Solstice has been listed on the Australian Securities Exchange since 2 May 2022, when Solstice demerged from OreCorp Limited, and trades under the code 'SLS'. The Company is well funded with no debt.

The Company's key projects are the extensive Yarri gold landholding, Ringlock Dam and the Ponton early-stage gold and base metal project.

The Company's Yarri Licences (Figure 1) surround the 177,000oz³ **Hobbes** gold deposit and Northern Star Minerals' (ASX: NST) **Porphyry** mining centre and extend northwards to within 20km of Saturn Metals' (ASX: STN) 1.84Moz⁹ **Apollo Hill** gold deposit. The approximately 2,300km² ground holding has been selected for promising structural settings, indications of gold mineralisation in along-strike positions, and a blanket of shallow transported alluvial material that has limited the effectiveness of previous exploration.

Forward-Looking Statements

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

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

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

Compliance Statement

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Nick Castleden, a competent person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Castleden is an employee of

⁹ Refer to ASX: STN 28 June 2023 "Apollo Hill Gold Resource Upgraded to 1.84Moz".



Solstice Minerals Limited. Mr Castleden has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Castleden consents to the inclusion in this release of the new Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

Compliance Statement - Previously Reported Results

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



Appendix 1: Leviathan REO RC Drilling – Table 1 (JORC Code, 2012)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	<p>Historical Drilling Previous operators of the Hobbes Licence have sampled using Rotary Air Blast (RAB), Aircore (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling (DD). Drilling has been completed over a number of programs and varied spacings of holes and drill lines. Sampling is assumed to have been via conventional industry standards, i.e. spear sampling for RAB, 1/8 riffle splitting for RC and half core for DD.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling For RC drilling, every 1m sample was ground-dumped and a composite sample collected with a spear and placed into a clean pre-numbered calico sample bag. Samples were ground dumped in rows of 20. For composite samples, proportional amounts of material were collected from each sample pile to create the composite. All sampling was undertaken by Solstice staff.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p>Historical Drilling Measures taken by OreCorp to ensure sample representivity are the same as Solstice. Measures taken by other previous operators are unknown.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling A QAQC sample is inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 primary samples (CRM or Blank QAQC sample), also field Duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1 in 25 Primary samples. Appropriate certified reference materials (CRMs) were supplied by Geostats Pty Ltd and suitable Blank material was also sourced from Geostats Pty Ltd. Analysis of QAQC samples inserted by the Company is undertaken to monitor sample representivity and independent laboratory conditions. The CRMs used by the Company are grade and matrix matched as close as possible to interpreted geology. The laboratory (Intertek) also performed its own internal checks including insertion of pulp duplicate, standard, and repeat samples as required. For RC drilling, Duplicate samples were collected at the drill site and inserted into the sample stream at a frequency of 1 in 25 Primary samples. The Duplicates were collected with a spear in the same fashion as the Primary samples.</p>
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to 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.</i>	<p>Historical Drilling Sample collection and assaying by OreCorp was the same as Solstice. Samples by other previous operators were collected at various intervals ranging between 0.1m–5.0m, although the majority of samples were taken on 1m intervals. Assaying is conducted by recognised assay laboratories, including Genalysis and Intertek, although information about assay procedures have not been provided by the previous operators. Only RC and DD holes have been downhole surveyed.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling For RC 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 was sampled with a spear to create 5m</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</i>	composite sample in the oxidised rock and basement. Each composite or EOH sample was approximately 1.5-2.5kg total mass.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	<p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>Over the history of the Hobbes area there has been a total of 986 holes totalling 51,810.7m of drilling which includes Rotary Air Blast (RAB), 307 holes for 9,774m, Aircore (AC), 587 holes for 28,789m, Reverse Circulation (RC), 85 holes for 10,461m, DD 7 holes for 2,786.7m</p> <p>The RAB drillhole depths range from 2m to 82m down hole, with an average depth of 31.8m down hole.</p> <p>The AC drillhole depths range from 8m to 140m down hole, with an average depth of 49.0m down hole.</p> <p>The RC drillhole depths range from 16m to 288m down hole, with an average depth of 123.1m down hole.</p> <p>For the project, DD drillhole depths range from 99.5m to 606.5m, with an average depth of 398.1m. Minor structural information was available regarding core orientation.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling</p> <p>RC drilling was undertaken by an independent contractor, Raglan Drilling, using a custom built, truck mounted drill rig. The drill string comprised 6m rods with a standard 5.5inch face sampling RC bit. Each hole was drilled to its planned depth. Each drillhole was supervised by a Solstice geologist.</p>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>Sample recoveries were estimated by OreCorp using the same methodology as Solstice. Sample recoveries during other historical drilling process are unknown, however it is assumed the operators used standard industry practices of the period to record and assess core and chip sample recovery.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling</p> <p>The RC sample recoveries for each metre were visually assessed and estimated to be within industry acceptable standards. Moisture content was recorded in drill logs.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>Measures taken by OreCorp to maximise sample recovery and ensure representivity were the same as Solstice. Measures taken by other 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.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling</p> <p>Minimal water was encountered in RC drilling, with >95% of samples having almost no moisture content. The RC drill rig utilised an onboard compressor and air pack, and a separate booster air pack which provided dry and representative samples with good recovery.</p>
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	<p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>No sample bias has been observed in data from historical reports reviewed by Solstice.</p> <p>The Competent Person is satisfied that the drill sample recoveries have been adequately assessed and are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Solstice Drilling</p> <p>No relationship is apparent in the RC data between sample recovery and grades, and therefore no bias is inferred.</p>
Logging	<p><i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p>	<p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>Drill core and chip samples have been geologically logged by previous operators. Where available, geological log data is currently limited to lithology, grain size, texture and colour only. Solstice geologists undertook re-logging of chips and core from historical drilling to improve detail of early geological logging. Collection of pXRF data from historical RC drill sample pulps is also undertaken to provide a lithochemical dataset across the Hobbes Prospect.</p> <p>The Company is actively working to import more geological information from historical reports.</p> <p>The Competent Person is satisfied that the logging detail and quality is appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling</p> <p>The RC drilling has been conducted as a reconnaissance phase of exploration and is not considered suitable for use in any Mineral Resource Estimation.</p>
	<p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p>	<p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>Logging historically was primarily qualitative.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling</p> <p>Logging of RC drill samples included lithology, alteration, sulphide mineralisation and structure fabric. Transported cover and regolith types were also defined. The logging is considered appropriate for this reconnaissance phase of exploration.</p>
	<p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>All OreCorp drillholes were fully logged. Based on inspection of reports and available log data, all drillholes by other previous explorers are believed to have been logged in full.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling</p> <p>The RC drillhole samples are logged from surface to the EOH in summary format with EHO 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.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p>	<p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>Sampling of drill core was by half core techniques where the DD core was cut in half with half core then removed from the core box for assaying.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling</p> <p>No core is collected during RC drilling.</p>
	<p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p>	<p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>RC samples were collected on the rig using riffle splitters. No information is available on sample moisture.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling</p> <p>The 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 (<2%) collected wet.</p>
	<p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and</i></p>	<p>Historical Drilling</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p>	<p>Sample preparation and methodology by OreCorp was the same as Solstice. The precise 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.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling</p> <p>For RC drilling, up to 8m composite samples were collected from the transported cover and up to 5m composite samples from oxidised and fresh basement. Where transported overburden is known to be unmineralised (per adjacent drillholes) no samples are collected. In addition, individual 1m EOH samples are routinely collected for multi-element analysis. Each sample was collected with a spear. These are standard industry practices for this reconnaissance phase of exploration. The samples were sent to independent laboratory, Intertek, where samples were oven dried at 100C, crushed and pulverised to 85% of total sample passing 75µm, using the SP03 or SP05 methods. The nature and quality of the sample preparation are considered appropriate.</p>
	<p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p>	<p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>QAQC procedures by OreCorp were the same as Solstice. Detailed QAQC procedures are unknown for other previous explorers but are assumed to have been appropriate to maximise representivity of samples collected.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p><i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p>	<p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>Sample representivity measures by OreCorp were the same as Solstice. Measures taken historically to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected is poorly documented by other previous explorers.</p> <p>Some close-spaced and scissor-hole drilling was conducted to test near surface mineralisation with results showing good continuity between holes.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling</p> <p>Field Duplicate samples were collected during RC drilling and inserted into the sample batches to check and ensure representivity of sample methods.</p> <p>Pulp repeats and element repeats for all sample types are undertaken by Intertek at the laboratory.</p> <p>The QAQC field Duplicate sample data are evaluated by Solstice's independent database manager, Geobase Pty Ltd, and these showed satisfactory reproducibility.</p>
	<p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>Sample sizes collected by OreCorp were the same as Solstice. Historical Drilling sample sizes, although not documented by other previous explorers, are assumed appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Solstice Drilling</p> <p>Sample mass for RC drilling of nominally 1.5-3kg for each sample are considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>Information about assay laboratories has been reviewed by Solstice, and exploration reports typically indicate Genalysis and Intertek laboratories in Maddington as the laboratory used for routine assay. The laboratory procedure and assaying are assumed to have been appropriate.</p> <p>Multi-element and occasionally rare earth oxide analysis has been carried out at times by some historical operators, mostly as end of hole (EOH) analysis in reconnaissance RAB and aircore drilling.</p> <p>Historical rare earth element results are recorded in 41 samples from selected AC holes (EDAC1, 3, 5-8, 11, 13-14, 16-22, 24-31) as part of a multi-element suite. Selected samples from the top 4m of saprolite and an end-of-hole sample were collected and assayed for Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Mn, Bi, Al, Ca, K, Mg, Ni, P, S, Sr, Ti, and V by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-OES) at ALS in Perth, and for Sb, As, Ba, Br, Ce, Cs, Cr, Co, Eu, Au, Hf, Ir, Fe, La, Lu, Mo, K, Rb, Sm, Sc, Se, Ag, Na, Ta, Te,, Zn, Th, Sn, W, U, Yb, and Zr by neutron activation analysis (NAA) at Becquerel Laboratories in NSW (Refer to Geological Survey of Western Australia Open File Report A59713).</p> <p>Solstice Drilling</p> <p>Laboratory assaying for all drill sample types is undertaken by Intertek, an ISO 9001 certified laboratory. All sample types are subjected to the lead collection Fire Assay technique which uses a 50g charge with an ICP-MS finish and is considered to provide near total gold recovery. The nature and quality of the procedures and assaying techniques at the laboratory are considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation. The multi-element and Rare Earth Element analysis is done by a Four Acid digestion, considered near total dissolution of almost all mineral species, with measurement by ICP-MS or ICP-OES depending on the element.</p> <p>XRD mineral species determination is by XRDQual – a qualitative analysis method of determining the different mineral species in drilling samples.</p> <p>Intertek holds various International Standards Organisation (ISO) certifications, and the laboratory procedures are considered standard industry practice.</p>
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	<p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>No geophysical, spectrometer or handheld XRF instruments were noted by previous explorers as used to determine any mineral or element concentrations.</p> <p>Collection of handheld XRF data from historical RC drill sample pulps is being undertaken by Solstice to provide a lithogeochemical dataset across the Hobbes Prospect to be used in development of a geological model.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling</p> <p>For RC samples no geophysical tools were used in the field in determining any analysis.</p>
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels</i>	<p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>QAQC procedures by OreCorp were the same as Solstice. Historical information about the nature of QAQC procedures is limited in reports by other previous explorers reviewed by Solstice.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	<p>Solstice Drilling During RC drilling field Duplicates were taken on site for samples using the same method as the Primary sample (i.e. spear) from piles laid out on the ground. At the laboratory Intertek also performed internal checks including insertion of pulp duplicates, standards, and repeats as required. Internal screen checks are also performed to ensure the mass percent passing 75µm is consistently high.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	<p>Historical Drilling Consultants and technical personnel at Solstice have visually verified the significant intersections in chips and DD core and results to date from the Prospect area.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling The assay results for significant gold and REE intercepts have been checked by Solstice's independent database manager, Geobase Pty Ltd, as well as internal Solstice geologists. Assay results have been checked against sample chip trays and geological logs. The DD drill core samples have been checked against significant intersections to verify host rock and alteration.</p>
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	<p>Historical Drilling No twin hole drilling has been undertaken on the Prospect area.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling No twinned AC, RC or DD holes have been drilled by Solstice.</p>
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<p>Historical Drilling Data collection by OreCorp was the same as Solstice. Depending on the age of the drilling, previous operators have collected data either in paper form or electronically. No historical database is available. The data is compiled from supplied data and data extracted from the Western Australian Mineral WAMEX database, validated by independent data management company, Geobase Pty Ltd. The subsequent compiled dataset is exported into appropriate formats for use by the Company.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling The primary lithological data for aircore, RC and DD drilling is collected by a Company geologist in the field recording it on a paper log sheet or directly into a database logging sheet on a Toughbook laptop. Data is entered onto pre-defined MS Excel based log sheets following the Company's documented internal geological protocols and procedures manual. Validation measures for the field data is built into the log sheets.</p> <p>Sample logs are recorded on paper sheets in the field. Sample data is entered into the database from the sample sheets and provided to the database manager for alignment of assay data.</p> <p>Field data is backed-up each day with logs stored in the Company database hosted on a server. Field data is first verified by senior Company geologists and then sent electronically to Solstice's independent data management company, Geobase Pty Ltd, for incorporation into a Master Database. Geobase conducts several phases of field log data validation to ensure consistency and completeness. The subsequent validated and compiled dataset is exported into appropriate formats (MS Access and Micromine™) for use by the Company geologists.</p> <p>Laboratory data is provided electronically to the Company and Geobase Pty Ltd and is validated and imported by Geobase into the Master Database. Data is supplied by Intertek as MS Excel</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		spreadsheets and PDF certificates signed by the relevant laboratory manager.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	<p>Historical Drilling No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data collected by previous explorers and compiled by the Company.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling No adjustments or calibrations were made to any gold assay data for samples collected and presented by Solstice. Rare Earth Element results reported by Intertek in parts per million were converted to stoichiometric oxide (REO) using standard, publicly available element-to-oxide stoichiometric conversion factors.</p>
<i>Location of data points</i>	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	<p>Historical Drilling The location of most drill collars has been recorded using a handheld GPS unit of an unknown accuracy. It is estimated an accuracy of +/-5 to 10m dependent on the age of the survey and GPS used. The accuracy of this system is unknown. Only the RC and DD holes have been down-hole surveyed.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling The location of aircore, RC and DD drill collars is recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS-Map unit with an accuracy of +/-3m, using MGA94 Zone 51 South. This method is considered appropriate for this phase of exploration drilling. Consulting surveyor, Lone Star Surveys, has undertaken a DGPS survey of RC and DD drillhole collars to provide data with accuracy to +/-0.01m. Downhole surveys were conducted by trained Raglan and Blue Spec Drilling personnel at every 30m for DD holes and immediately after the completion of every RC and DD hole using a REFLEX Sprint, North Seeking survey tool referenced to True North.</p>
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	All data is reported using the grid system MGA94 Zone 51 South.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	A digital terrane model (DTM) was created using the DGPS collar pickups of the 2021-2022 drilling. Historical hole collars were then draped onto the generated surface. The Prospect area relief is almost flat with very little elevation change in the areas drilled and sampled.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<p>Historical Drilling Previous AC and RC drilling has been conducted on various drill spacings. Reconnaissance first-pass drilling was undertaken on 400m spaced drill lines with infill over prospective zones to 100m line spacing. The RC and DD drilling over the area of initial primary interest for Solstice was historically conducted on a nominal 100m x 50m grid.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling RC drilling was carried out on a single section at a drill hole spacing of 80m.</p>
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation</i>	<p>The data spacing, distribution and geological understanding of mineralisation controls is sufficient for the estimation of Mineral Resources.</p> <p>The data spacing of RC drilling is not sufficient to establish a Mineral Resource Estimate.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	<p>Historical Drilling Sample compositing by OreCorp used the same methodology as Solstice. It is not known if other previous explorers utilised composite sampling methods, but it is likely they did in the upper portion of RC holes, using the industry standard of 4m.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling For RC drilling, up to 8m composite samples were collected from the transported cover and up to 5m composite samples from oxidised and fresh basement. Where transported overburden is known to be unmineralised (per adjacent drillholes) no samples are collected.</p>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	<p>Historical Drilling Reconnaissance aircore drilling by previous explorers was vertical. The RC drillholes at Hobbes were generally collared at -60 degrees dip with azimuth grid East, with only one historical RC (NHRC004) collared with an azimuth to grid West. DD drillholes (5 holes) were collared at -55 to -60 degrees dip and azimuth of 038, 090 and 270 degrees.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling All RC drillholes were drilled at -60 degrees dip with azimuth grid West. The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate for the current geological interpretation of the mineralisation styles. See Figure in report. Appendix 1.</p>
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	<p>Historical Drilling No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the historical data at this point for drilling during reconnaissance stages on the project.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling No orientation-based sampling bias from various drill types has been identified in the data at this point.</p>
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<p>Historical Drilling Chain of sample custody procedures by OreCorp were the same as Solstice. No information on sample security or chain of custody has been supplied or identified by Solstice in other historical reports.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling Chain of sample custody is maintained by Solstice personnel. Samples were collected in calico bags which were then secured in numbered polyweave bags. These were stored in Bulka bags at Edjudina Station homestead and then transported by a reputable commercial contractor, Hampton's Transport, directly to the Sykes Transport facility in Kalgoorlie for subsequent transportation to Perth. These facilities have lockable yards to maintain security prior to sample processing.</p> <p>Sample submission documents listing the batch number, sample number and order number accompany the samples at each stage and emailed directly to the laboratory managers. Samples are checked by Intertek to confirm receipt of all samples. If a discrepancy is noted, this is reported by the laboratory to Solstice.</p>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<p>Historical Drilling Solstice's review of previous sampling techniques and methodology indicate that it appears to have been conducted to industry standards applicable at the time of drilling.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Solstice has not undertaken external audits, however a Cube Consulting Senior Geological Consultant visited Hobbes Prospect during the RC and DD drilling program in July 2022 to ensure appropriate QAQC protocols are in place.</p> <p>A review of Solstice's data from the 2021 and 2022 drill campaigns at Hobbes was undertaken by Cube Consulting with procedures and data considered adequate.</p> <p>Internal reviews by experienced senior geologists of sampling techniques and data confirm that sampling has been conducted to industry standards.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	<p>The Hobbes Licence is located 150km northeast of Kalgoorlie and consists of a single tenement, E31/1117, owned by Solstice Minerals Ltd and Garry Warren Pty Ltd (GW). Solstice has earned an 80% equity in the tenement via sole funding \$500,000 (Phase 1 and 2) of expenditure over a 24-month period. Solstice must commence good faith negotiations with a view to executing a Joint Venture agreement with GW within 90 days from completion of a definitive feasibility study with respective interests as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solstice 80% • GW 20% <p>There are no historical sites or environment protected areas on the tenement.</p> <p>Aboriginal cultural heritage surveys have been conducted over the drill sites by Nyalpa Pirniku Native Title Claimants.</p>
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	<p>The tenement is in good standing and there are no known impediments to renewal of the tenement or to obtaining any licence to operate. An Extension application was granted to Solstice in early 2022 and the licence is valid to April 2027.</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>The project has an established exploration history with reported gold exploration dating back to 1979. Previous exploration within the area of historical tenement E31/597 was carried out by the following companies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pennzoil 1979-1980 • Yilgangi Gold 1981-1983 • Clackline Refractories Ltd 1984-1986 • Tectonic Resources 1987-1988 • Mt Kersey Mining NL 1991-1998 • Capricorn Resources 1992-1993 and 1997-1998 • Goldfields Resources 1993-1997 • Jindalee Resources 2002-2003 • Newcrest Mining 2003-2011 • Renaissance Minerals 2012 -2015 • Crosspick Resources 2017-2018 • OreCorp Ltd 2018-2022
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The Hobbes tenure straddles the Keith-Kilkenny Fault within the Edjudina Greenstone Belt of the Yilgarn Craton. The Edjudina Greenstone Belt within the vicinity of the</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>licence area consists of basalt, dolerite, felsic-intermediate volcanics and volcanics and minor ultramafic units. Within the Hobbes Licence area the Edjudina Greenstone Belt is intruded by numerous monzonites, syenite and felsic porphyries.</p> <p>The Leviathan REO prospect is hosted by a syenite and porphyritic granite complex that appears to have intruded an earlier monzonite body. Drilling is not sufficiently advanced to determine the boundaries of respective intrusions, although there are arcuate magnetic responses that may reflect intrusive margins.</p> <p>The Hobbes gold deposit appears to be situated on a major dilational jog associated with a number of volcanic and volcanoclastic rock units and a demagnetised zone. Hobbes gold mineralisation is interpreted to be located within a north-northwest trending package of intermediate volcanic rocks sandwiched between a high magnesian basalt hanging wall and rhyodacitic volcanic to volcanoclastic footwall package. The stratigraphic sequence dips steeply to the west and is offset by a series of broadly northeast trending, apparently strike-slip faults and a northwest striking internal fault. Gold mineralisation occurs as a shallow, sub-horizontal supergene blanket typically within the lower saprolite, overlying steeply dipping zones of primary gold mineralisation mainly hosted within the intermediate volcanic rocks.</p> <p>Two bounding faults, the North Boundary Fault (NBF) and subparallel South Boundary Fault (SBF) enclose a broader, strongly altered and demagnetised zone. The NBF and the smaller internal northwest striking fault appear to be an important control on higher grade primary gold mineralisation at the Hobbes Prospect.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Major gold deposits and historic mining centres proximal to the E31/1117 tenement area include the Porphyry Gold Mine, Million Dollar, Wallbrook-Redbrook and the Yilgangi Mining Centre.</p> <p>The Competent Person is satisfied that geological setting has been adequately considered and is appropriately described.</p>
<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<p><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i></p>	<p>See Appendix 1.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
	<i>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.</i>	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.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<i>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.</i>	Significant intercepts reported are down hole lengths only as there is not yet sufficient information available to confirm the orientation of mineralisation. True width is not known.
	<i>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.</i>	For gold intercepts, weighted averages were calculated using parameters of a 0.1ppm, 0.5ppm and 1.0ppm 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 0.1 ppm, 0.5ppm and 1.0ppm Au respectively. No upper cut-off grade has been applied. Short lengths of high-grade results use a nominal 1ppm Au lower cut-off, 2m minimum reporting length and 2m maximum internal dilution. For REO intercepts drilling significant intervals are reported above 2000ppm, allowing for 5m of >1000ppm dilution. The Rare Earth Element results reported by Intertek in parts per million were converted to stoichiometric oxide (REO) using standard, publicly available element-to-oxide stoichiometric conversion factors. Significant Rare Earth Element assays in reporting have included grades above 0.1% total Rare Earth oxide plus yttrium (TREOY). The TREOY is defined as CeO ₂ + Dy ₂ O ₃ + Er ₂ O ₃ + Eu ₂ O ₃ + Gd ₂ O ₃ + Ho ₂ O ₃ + La ₂ O ₃ + Lu ₂ O ₃ + Nd ₂ O ₃ + Pr ₆ O ₁₁ + Sm ₂ O ₃ + Tb ₄ O ₇ + Tm ₂ O ₃ + Yb ₂ O ₃ + Y ₂ O ₃ .
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Metal equivalent values are not currently being reported.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<i>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').</i>	Significant intercepts reported are down hole lengths only as there is insufficient information available to confirm the orientation of mineralisation. True width is not known.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant</i>	Refer to figures in the body of text for plan maps of the location of relevant sample locations.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>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.</i>	All currently known new gold and REE assay results are reported. All previous and historical drill assay data has been reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	All relevant exploration data is shown on figures in the main body of text.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	<p>The Company continues to interpret the data holistically and update the geological model to refine controls on gold mineralisation and prepare plans for further phased drill programs. Any further drilling within the Hobbes MRE area would include DD drill core and RC drilling to infill the high-grade mineralised zone, explore extensions of supergene mineralisation to the northeast and primary mineralisation to the northwest.</p> <p>Reconnaissance RC drilling may continue in gold and REE prospective areas within the broader E31/1117 tenement and adjoining Yarri Project tenure.</p>

