

Further Gold Anomalism at Bunjarra Points Toward Drill Targets

Highlights

- **Reconnaissance aircore drilling at the Bunjarra Gold Prospect has located further gold anomalism, with results to 5m @ 0.87g/t Au in composite sampling.**
- **Gold anomalism has been identified toward end of hole (EOH) in multiple locations at Bunjarra, a regional structural target lying below shallow transported soil cover.**
- **Anomalism is associated in places with altered felsic intrusive rocks typical of gold mineralised centres in the district.**
- **Aircore drilling is firming up locations for potential Reverse Circulation (RC) testing of underlying fresh rock targets.**
- **The aircore rig has moved to first pass testing of highly prospective soil-covered targets at Box Soak, to be followed by reconnaissance traverses at Edjudina Range and Cosmo.**
- **The Company's strong cash holdings of approximately \$17.5m¹ (equivalent to approximately \$0.175 per fully paid share) offers excellent leverage to exploration success, and flexibility to add advanced projects to expand its asset base.**

Solstice Minerals Limited (ASX: SLS, **Solstice**, the **Company**) is pleased to report that additional aircore drilling at the **Bunjarra Gold Prospect** has continued to return gold anomalism, further strengthening the Company's belief that the Prospect has potential to deliver significant gold mineralisation in the underlying fresh rock (un-leached) profile.

The Prospect lies approximately 70km northwest of Northern Star Minerals' (ASX: NST) **Porphyry** mining centre, 20km east of Saturn Metals' (ASX: STN) **Apollo Hill** gold deposit and sits in a promising structural setting along strike from a significant gold drill-out to the south (Figure 1). The geology is covered by a blanket of shallow transported alluvial material that has limited the effectiveness of previous exploration.

During May 2024 the Company drilled an additional 18 aircore holes at 100m spacing, for a total 1,470m focussing on the south-eastern portions of the Bunjarra Licence, particularly the strike extensions of a magnetic and structural corridor that hosts fresh rock gold mineralisation in adjoining tenure (Figure 2).

Composite sampling of this phase of drilling has returned gold anomalism close to EOH, including **5m @ 0.87g/t Au** from 77m in BJWAC0041, and 5m @ 0.10g/t Au from 95m in BJWAC00047.

¹ Refer to ASX: SLS 22 April 2024 "March 2024 Quarterly Activities Report".



Anomalism in the area continues to be found where the geology becomes less weathered, suggesting gold depletion (leaching) has occurred in the overlying oxidised profile.

Some drillholes intersected altered felsic intrusive dykes, an important host rock at the more significant deposits in the Yarri district, including at the Porphyry mining centre.

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

"Aircore work at Bunjarra has added to the evidence that this Prospect has 'seen' a gold mineralising event and warrants exploration attention. Anomalism seems to lie in the lower part of a leached weathered bedrock profile and may be associated with felsic intrusive rocks; a promising setting in the Yarri district. Whilst working in a leached oxidised profile can be challenging, once we have pinned down specific points where gold sits at or close to EOH, these positions can progress to targeted RC testing of unweathered and un-leached geology. The WA Goldfields has seen many examples of strong gold discoveries made below subtle gold anomalism in leached weathered profiles and we see the same opportunity here".

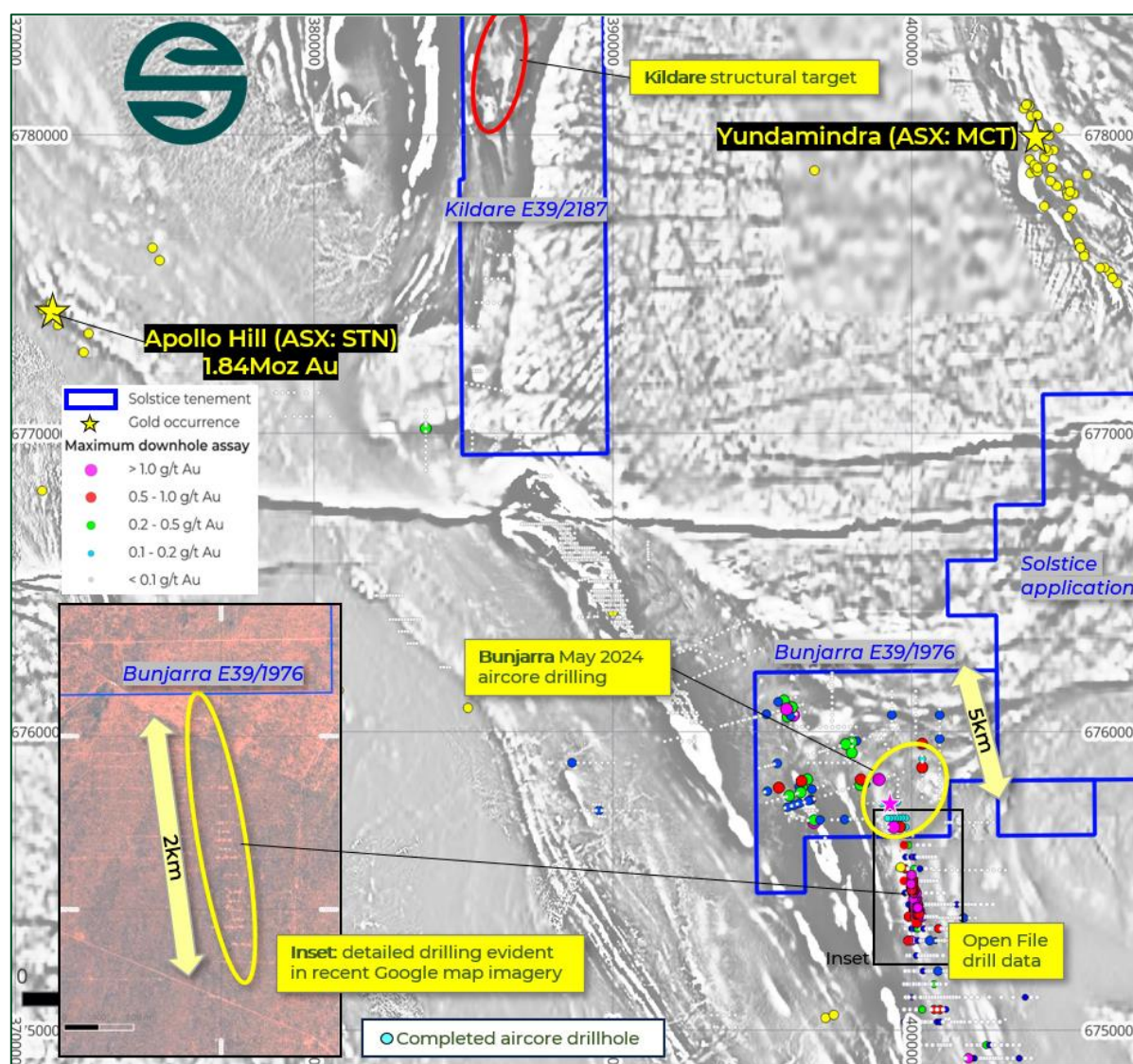


Figure 1: Bunjarra and Kildare tenure on aeromagnetic imagery and Solstice and Open File drill collars with peak downhole gold values. Google Earth inset shows drilling activity immediately south of Licence boundary.



Solstice's 2023 reconnaissance drilling at Bunjarra², and drilling by previous explorers³ has established gold anomalism throughout this structurally complex target area, including significant results of **1m @ 14.8g/t Au**, **2m @ 2.42g/t Au**, **4m @ 1.06g/t Au**, **2m @ 1.85g/t Au** and **2m @ 0.93g/t Au EOH** (Figure 2).

Geological mapping has also located gold-bearing quartz veining in a small area of outcrop in the northern part of the Licence, including rock-chip results to **6.67g/t Au**³.

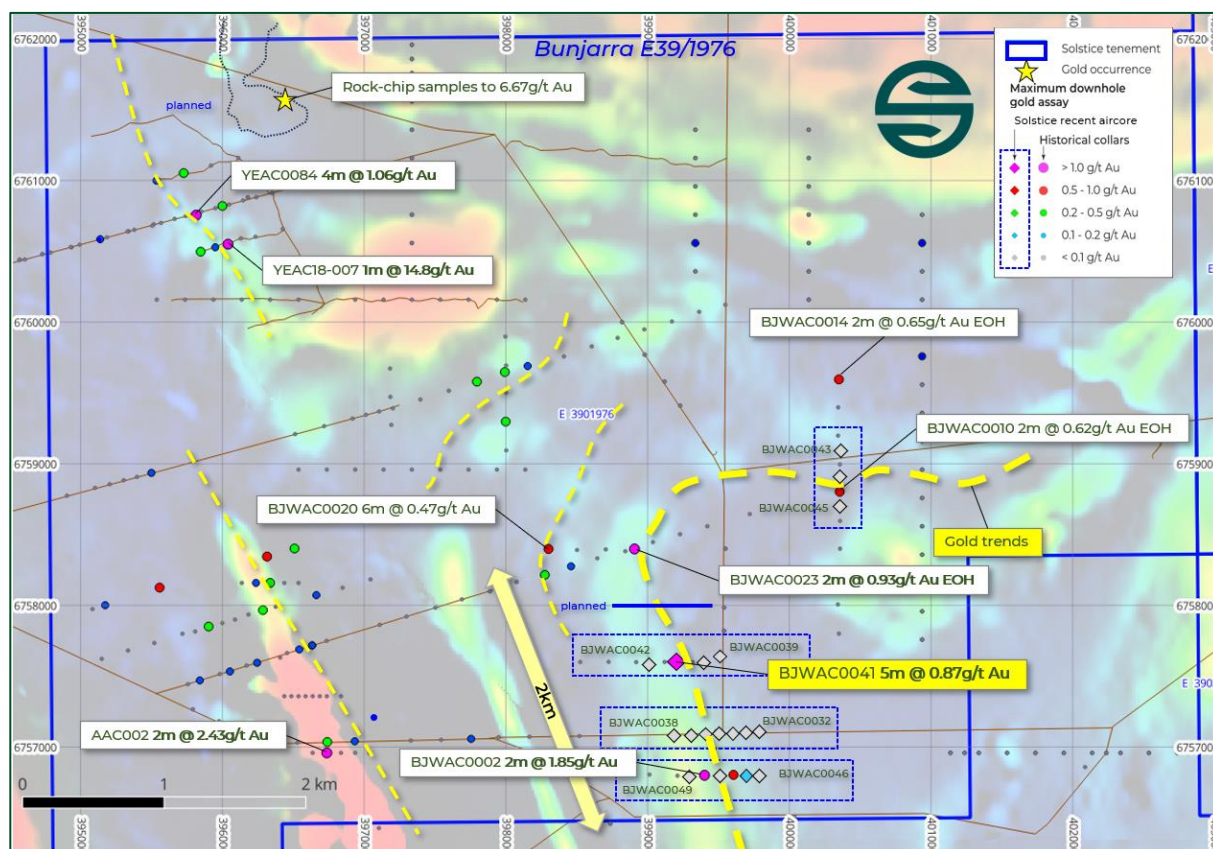


Figure 2: Bunjarra Prospect aeromagnetic imagery, May 2024 aircore drilling (labelled) and significant anomalous gold results in composite sampling (yellow text boxes). All previous drill collars⁴ shown with peak downhole gold results, and significant gold occurrences (white text boxes).

Drilling at Bunjarra remains at a wide-spacing, with reconnaissance traverses typically carried out at 800m or 1km line spacing (Figure 2), allowing space for commercially significant mineralisation to be identified between lines and in particular, in the underlying fresh rock profile. Fresh rock testing would be via targeted RC drilling.

The results of drilling on the Bunjarra Licence continue to point to a gold-endowed structural setting. Additional infill drill traverses are being designed to firm up targets, ahead of any initial RC drilling. No previous RC or diamond drilling has been carried out on the Licence.

Anomalous gold results are shown in Table 1, and drillhole details in Table 2 and Appendix 1.

² Refer to ASX: SLS 10 October 2023 "Greenfield Gold Drilling Identifies New Prospects".

³ Refer to ASX: ORR 8 February 2022 "Exploration Update Eastern Goldfields Western Australia".

⁴ 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



Table 1: Gold anomalism in current program at Bunjarra. Samples marked * include composite samples. All composite samples will be resampled at 1m intervals.

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	EOH Depth	Intercept	From (m)
Bunjarra	BJWAC0041	399193	6757596	86	5m @ 0.87g/t Au*	77
Bunjarra	BJWAC0047	399699	6756801	105	5m @ 0.10g/t Au*	95

Aircore Drilling Update

Solstice's aircore drilling campaign at Yarri continues, with drilling starting this week over highly prospective **Box Soak** targets, following the receipt of heritage and environmental approvals. Box Soak targets include the soil-covered strike extensions of a recent RC and diamond drill-out by an adjoining tenement holder (Figure 3), indicating the presence of a nearby gold-bearing structure.

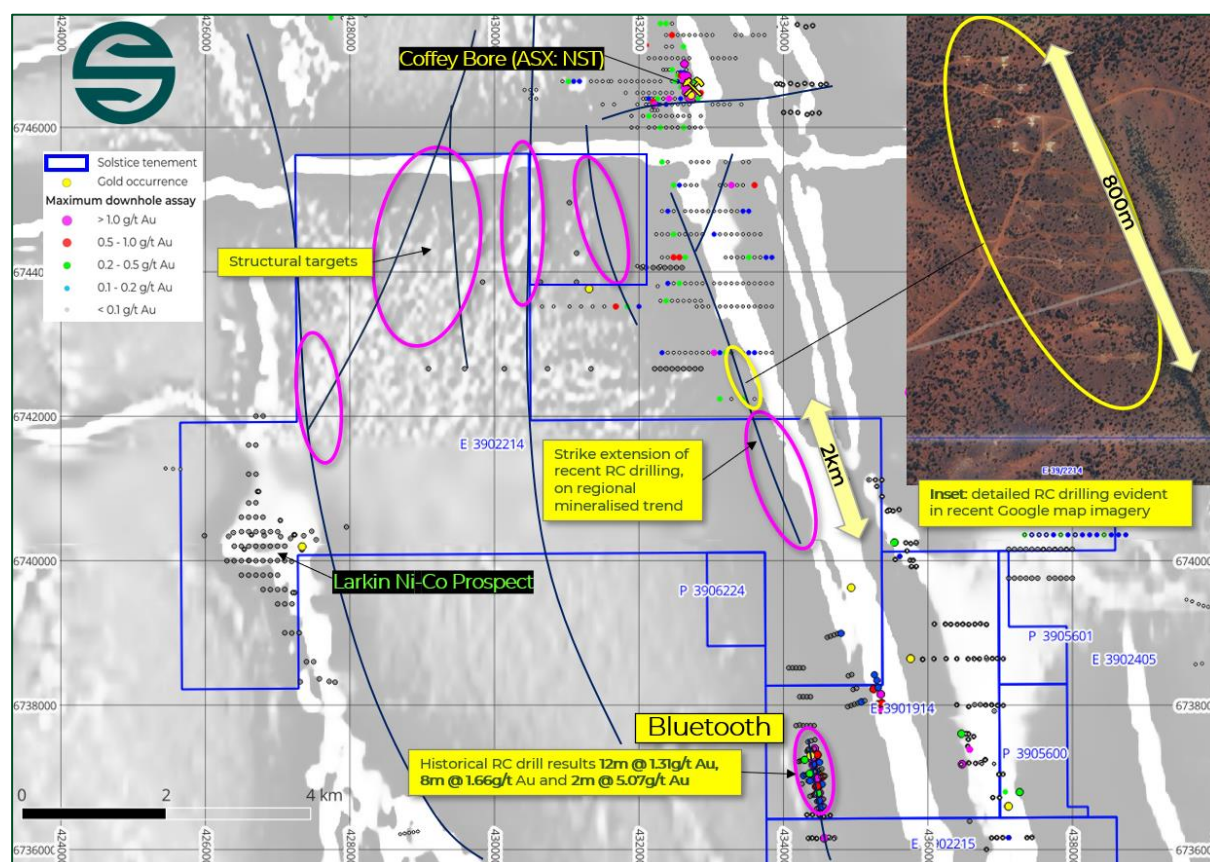


Figure 3: Box Soak targets on aeromagnetic imagery and all previous drill collars⁴ shown with peak downhole gold results. Google Earth inset shows drilling activity immediately north of Licence boundary.

Further reconnaissance or infill drill lines aircore are scheduled at **Edjudina Range**, **Kildare**, **Cosmo** and at Bunjarra as described above (Figure 4). These targets are at various stages of the heritage, environmental and line-preparation process.

Heritage approvals at Box Soak have initiated detailed targeting work at the advanced **Bluetooth Prospect**, where wide-spaced historical RC gold drilling⁵ has returned intercepts including **12m @ 1.31g/t Au**, **8m @ 1.66g/t Au** and **2m @ 5.07g/t Au**.

⁵ Refer to ASX: ORR 31 October 2019 "September 2019 Quarterly Report".

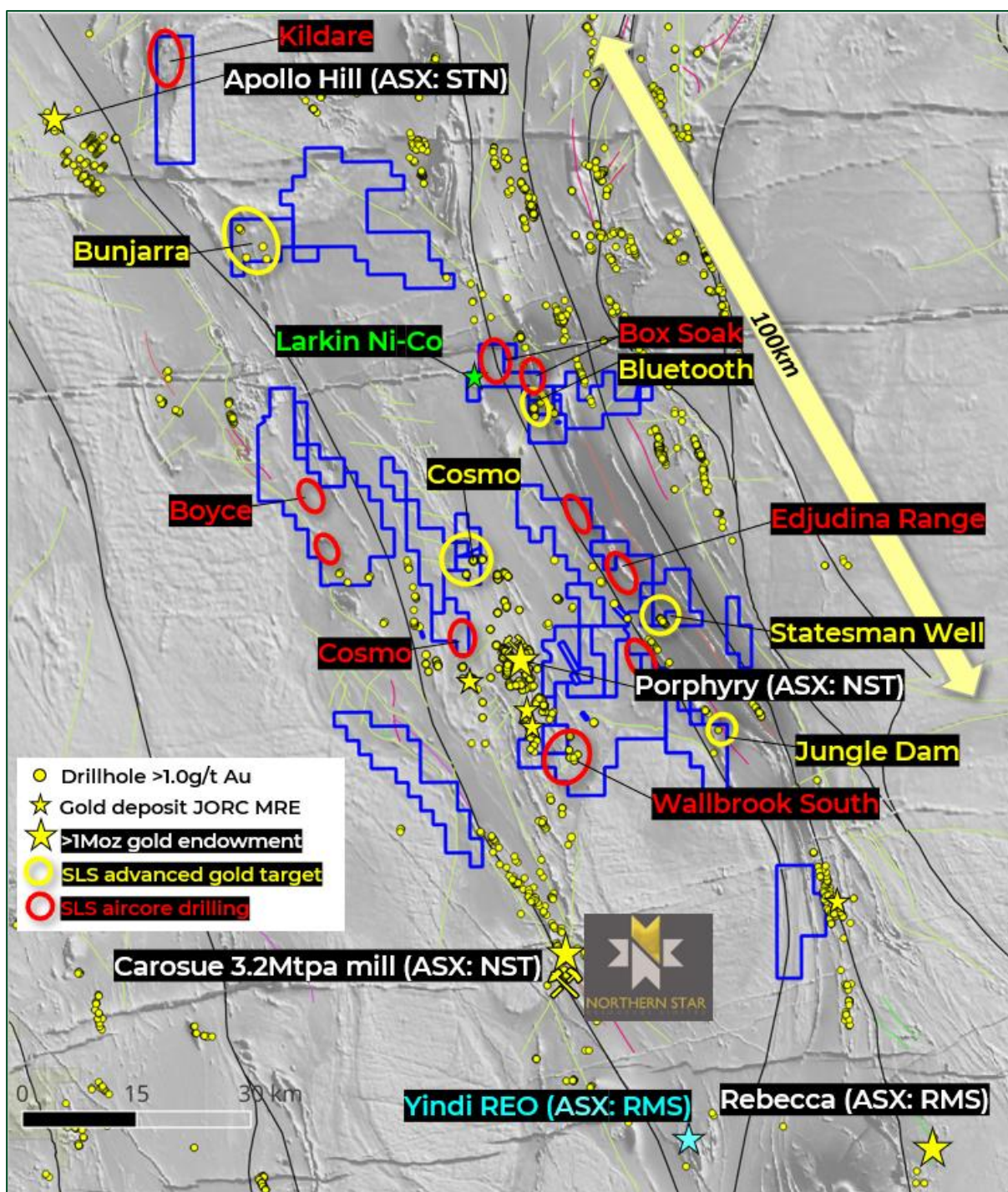


Figure 4: Yarri regional tenement group showing early-stage gold targets being considered for aircore drilling (red), and more advanced targets with existing >1g/t Au gold intercepts (yellow).

The Company aims to continue to work up and test further quality greenfield gold targets on its 1,500 square kilometres of wholly owned tenure, with a focus on areas that offer potential for ‘stand-alone’ scale. Targets flagged for aircore drilling are detailed in ASX: SLS 16 April 2024 “Investor Presentation April 2024”, and past releases are available on the Company’s website at <https://solsticeminerals.com.au/investor-centre/asx-announcements>.

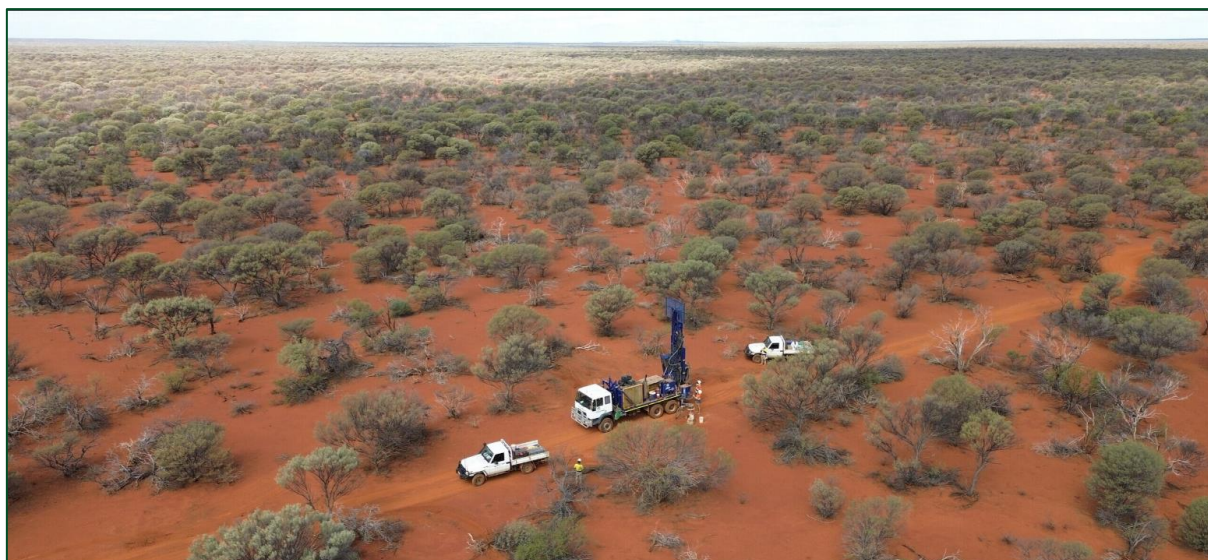


Figure 5: Reconnaissance aircore drilling in typical soil-covered terrain at Bunjarra.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

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Table 2. Bunjarra May 2024 Aircore Details

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azi	Depth
Bunjarra	BJWAC0032	399809	6757104	-60	90	108
Bunjarra	BJWAC0033	399697	6757110	-60	90	87
Bunjarra	BJWAC0034	399594	6757104	-60	90	57
Bunjarra	BJWAC0035	399490	6757105	-60	90	81
Bunjarra	BJWAC0036	399398	6757100	-60	90	60
Bunjarra	BJWAC0037	399300	6757098	-60	90	90
Bunjarra	BJWAC0038	399194	6757097	-60	90	56
Bunjarra	BJWAC0039	399519	6757641	-90	0	74
Bunjarra	BJWAC0040	399400	6757600	-90	0	113
Bunjarra	BJWAC0041	399193	6757596	-90	0	86
Bunjarra	BJWAC0042	399009	6757593	-90	0	90
Bunjarra	BJWAC0043	400356	6759091	-90	0	72
Bunjarra	BJWAC0044	400351	6758900	-90	0	77
Bunjarra	BJWAC0045	400350	6758694	-90	0	54
Bunjarra	BJWAC0046	399800	6756801	-60	90	123
Bunjarra	BJWAC0047	399699	6756801	-60	90	105
Bunjarra	BJWAC0048	399509	6756812	-60	90	80
Bunjarra	BJWAC0049	399296	6756800	-60	90	57



Forward-Looking Statements

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

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

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

Compliance Statement

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Nick Castleden, a competent person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Castleden is an employee of Solstice Minerals Limited. Mr Castleden has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Castleden consents to the inclusion in this release of the new Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

Compliance Statement - Previously Reported Results

The information in this announcement that relates to historical Exploration Results is extracted from the ASX announcements (**Original Announcements**) as footnoted. 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: Aircore 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 have sampled using Rotary Air Blast (RAB), and Aircore (AC). 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.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling For Aircore drilling, every 1m sample was ground-dumped and a composite or single metre sample collected with a spear and placed into a clean pre-numbered calico sample bag. Samples were ground dumped 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 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 aircore 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. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</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 4m 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.</p> <p>For aircore 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 an 10m composite within the transported cover or 5m composite sample in the oxidised basement. Each composite or EOH sample was approximately 1.5-2.5kg total mass.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	<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>	Aircore 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 3.5-inch Harlsan aircore bit. Each hole was drilled to blade-refusal, and on rare occasions a hammer and face-sampling button bit were used to penetrate more indurated layers in the transported cover material. Each drillhole was supervised by a Solstice geologist.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	The aircore sample recoveries for each metre were visually assessed and estimated to be within industry acceptable standards. Moisture content was recorded in drill logs.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Minimal water was encountered in aircore drilling, with >95% of samples having almost no moisture content. The aircore drill rig utilised an onboard 350psi compressor with 750cfm air pack, which provided very dry and representative samples with good recovery.
	<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>	No relationship is apparent in the aircore data between sample recovery and grades, and therefore no bias is inferred.
Logging	<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>	The aircore drilling has been conducted as a reconnaissance phase of exploration and is not considered suitable for use in any Mineral Resource Estimation.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging of aircore 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.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	The aircore 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.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No core is collected during aircore drilling.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	The aircore 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.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	For aircore drilling 10m and 5m composites were collected from transported cover and oxidised basement respectively. 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.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling</i>	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



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	<p>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>
	<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>Field Duplicate samples were collected during aircore 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>
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<p>Sample mass for aircore drilling of nominally 1.5-3kg for each sample are considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation.</p>
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<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>For aircore 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 of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	<p>During aircore 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.</p> <p>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>
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	<p>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>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned AC, RC or DD holes have been drilled by Solstice.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<p>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 spreadsheets and PDF certificates signed by the relevant laboratory manager.</p>
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	<p>No adjustments or calibrations were made to any gold assay data for samples collected and presented by Solstice.</p> <p>Where Rare Earth Element results are reported, Intertek assays 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>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.</p> <p>No downhole surveying is carried out in RAB or aircore drilling.</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>	<p>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.</p> <p>Relief is almost flat with very little elevation change in the areas drilled and sampled.</p>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>Previous AC and RC drilling has been conducted on various drill spacings.</p> <p>Reconnaissance first-pass drilling was undertaken on 800m spaced drill lines with infill over prospective zones to 160m line spacing.</p> <p>Solstice Drilling</p> <p>Aircore drilling was carried out on lines 800m apart and at a drill hole spacing of 100m or 200m.</p>
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of</i>	The data spacing, distribution and geological understanding of mineralisation controls is sufficient for the estimation of Mineral Resources.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	The data spacing of 2023 and 2024 aircore drilling is not sufficient to establish a Mineral Resource Estimate.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	For aircore drilling, composite samples up to 10m were collected in the transported cover material, and composite samples up to 5m were collected in the oxidised basement material. Composite samples with >50ppb gold are subsequently re-sampled as 1m individual samples.
<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>	Aircore drillholes were vertical or angled as tabulated in the release. The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate for the current geological interpretation of the mineralisation styles.
	<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>	No orientation-based sampling bias from various drill types has been identified in the data at this point.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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. 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.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Solstice has not undertaken external audits.

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>	The Bunjarra Well (E39/1976) Licence is located approximately 190 km north-northeast of Kalgoorlie, and is registered to Solstice. Solstice owns 95% legal and beneficial interest in E39/1976.
	<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>	The Licence is in good standing. No known impediments exist to prevent renewal. The Competent Person is satisfied that mineral tenement and land tenure status has been adequately considered.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>The tenements in the Project area in general have had a long exploration history with reported gold exploration dating back to 1971.</p> <p>Previous exploration within the tenement area included the following companies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voyager Gold – 1999 • Mining Project Investors – 1999 • NiWest – 2002 • Jindalee Resources – 2004 • Salazar Gold – 2012 • Chalice – 2017 to 2018. <p>The Competent Person is satisfied that exploration done by other parties has been adequately considered.</p>
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The Project area is located within the Eastern Goldfields of the Yilgarn Craton. Country host rocks are the Murrin Greenstone suite that consists of metasediment, felsic 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.</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 north northwest/south-southeast to north-south trending shears commonly localised along contact zones. A series of northeast-southwest trending shears/faults can also exert a control on gold mineralisation. For some deposits, such as Porphyry Mine and at Carosue Dam mine operation, 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 larger mines, have average ore grade around 1.0–2.0 g/t Au</p>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i> 	See Table 1.
	<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>	<p>Not applicable, all information is included.</p> <p>The Competent Person is satisfied that drillhole information has been adequately considered, and material information has been appropriately described.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<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 0.1ppm, 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 the aircore drilling significant gold assay results are reported above 100ppb with no averaging or dilution.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Metal equivalent values are not currently being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Refer to figures in the body of text for plan maps of the location of relevant sample locations.
Balanced reporting	<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 gold results are reported. All previous and historical drill assay data has been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<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.
Further work	<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>	Solstice plans to continue to investigate the potential for new mineralisation on the tenements, primarily led by aircore drilling through transported cover and geophysical interpretation. Anomalous results at first-pass drill hole spacing may progress to first stage RC drilling.