

Aircore Drilling Opens New Gold Trends at Yarri Project

Highlights

- Promising new Edjudina Range target takes shape, with an infill aircore (AC) hole delivering 6m @ 1.88g/t Au to end of hole (EOH) in composite sampling. Significantly, the hole ended in a mineralised quartz vein grading 1m @ 2.98g/t Au and is supported by gold anomalism in adjacent holes.
- The target sits in a structural position that is open and untested below transported cover for several kilometres along strike.
- Strong new AC composite sample assays at Bunjarra including 5m @ 1.58g/t Au, 5m @ 1.33g/t Au, 10m @ 0.43g/t Au, 10m @ 0.14g/t Au EOH and 20m @ 0.17g/t Au further add to the widespread gold anomalism in the weathering profile at this prospect.
- Gold anomalism extends over several kilometre-scale trends, and points to the potential for valuable mineralised structures in the underlying fresh-rock profile.
- Solstice's 2024 aircore drilling at Bunjarra has made great progress toward a first-ever Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program in this compelling geological setting. One-metre resampling is underway.
- RC drilling at the advanced Bluetooth Gold Prospect is now complete, with drilling successfully intersecting the mineralised chert, ironstone and quartz vein target horizon. Results are expected in the coming weeks.

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

"Our 2024 strategy to rapidly test soil-covered targets with aircore drilling continues to pay dividends, with a nice 6m @ 1.88g/t EOH gold hit at Edjudina Range upgrading initial low-level anomalism to a priority follow-up target. Gold at this location is associated with quartz veining in oxidised schists and is in the same geological sequence as the Company's advanced Statesman Well Prospect¹ along strike to the south, so can clearly deliver. One-metre confirmation samples are now in the lab, and we intend to get the aircore rig back in action at this target as soon as possible."

"Elsewhere, strong new aircore drilling results at Bunjarra builds our belief that mineralised bedrock structures are responsible for the >1g/t Au intercepts and gold anomalism widely distributed at or around the base of the weathering. Bunjarra is high on the list of our greenfield prospects, with a wealth of strong gold indications and space to deliver commercial scale bedrock mineralisation. Once resampling results are returned, we can turn our focus to the best locations for a first-ever RC drill test of the underlying geology."

"We can also report that the recent RC drill program completed at Bluetooth intersected a range of promising looking rock-types along this ~1km long mineralised trend, and we look forward to reporting assay results in the coming weeks".

¹ ASX:SLS 7 May 2024 "Strong Drill Targets at Statesman Well Gold Prospect".

Solstice Minerals Limited (ASX: SLS, **Solstice**, the **Company**) is pleased to report on exploration activities at its **Yarri Gold Project** in West Australia, including the results of reconnaissance scale aircore drilling at the Company's **Edjudina Range Prospect** and at the emerging **Bunjarra Gold Prospect**, as well as update on recent RC drilling at the advanced **Bluetooth Gold Prospect**.

Edjudina Range Infill

A brief three-hole infill drilling program around low-level >0.10g/t Au gold anomalism² on a first pass traverse at **Edjudina Range** has strongly upgraded this target (**Figure 1**), with EDRAC027 returning an intercept of **6m @ 1.88g/t Au** from 40m, including ending in quartz vein material grading **1m @ 2.98g/t Au** from 45m. The intercept is supported by gold anomalism to 0.23g/t Au in the oxide profile, and >0.10g/t Au anomalism in adjacent holes (**Figure 2**).

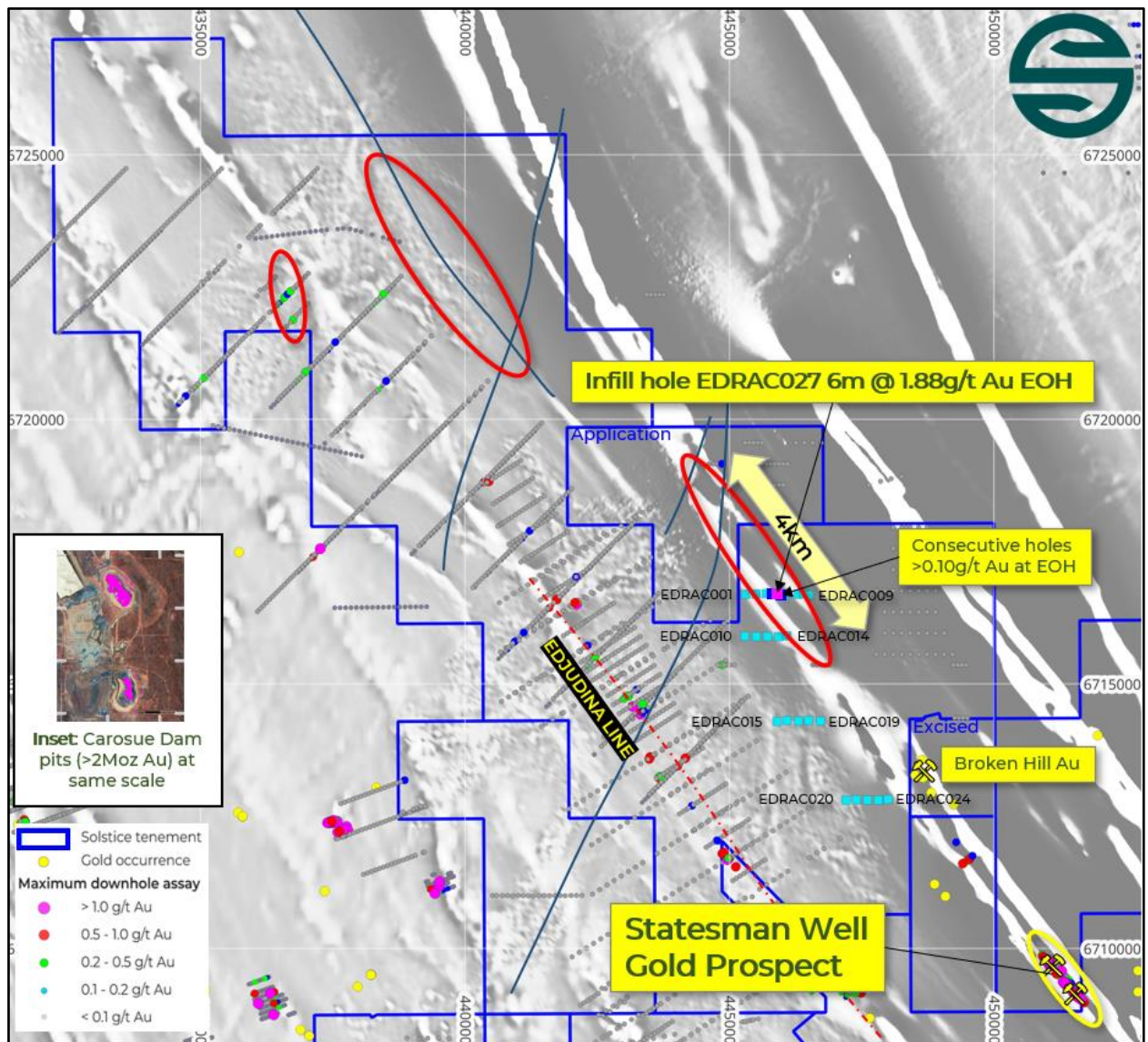


Figure 1: Edjudina Range tenement group showing Solstice's first-pass aircore drilling² (light blue squares, labelled), all historical drill collars (coloured for peak downhole gold values) and exploration targets (red ovals). Background is aeromagnetic imagery.

² ASX: SLS 28 October 2024 "Strong Progress with Yarri Project Drill Program".



The strike extensions of this structural position are unexplored below transported cover for a combined 5km in NW and SE directions (**Figure 1**). Step out aircore drilling will be fast-tracked along the approved drilling envelope.

Gold mineralisation in EDRAC027 reports to oxidised clays and quartz veining in a sequence of ultramafic schists and narrow sedimentary horizons.

Nickel, copper and chrome results in the infill holes support an earlier observation that there is an ultramafic unit in this area that is effectively 'blind' to previous exploration, as it is obscured by shallow transported cover and strong magnetic responses in the banded iron and chert formations. Elevated copper values (to 288ppm Cu) in the infill holes are consistent with possible nickel-copper pathfinder anomalism reported earlier².

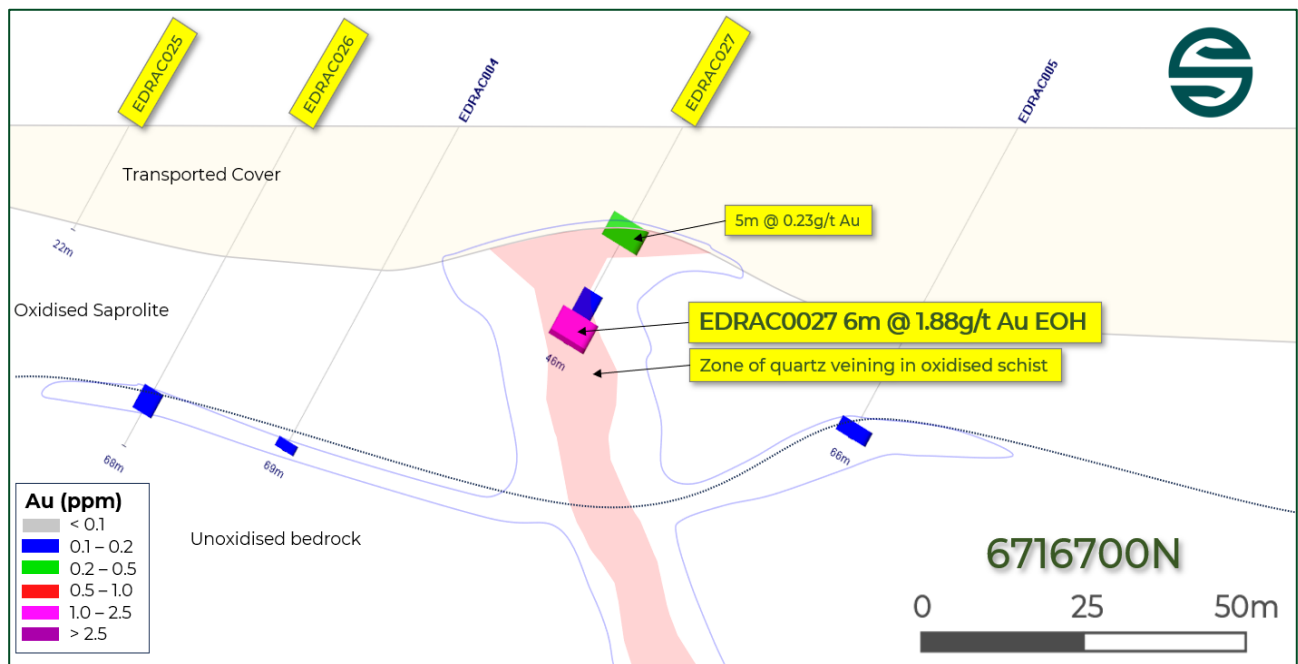


Figure 2: EDRAC027 reconnaissance aircore section 6716700N, showing infill drillholes EDRAC025-EDRAC027 and gold results in composite sampling.

This target is the stratigraphic equivalent of the advanced **Statesman Well Gold Prospect**, which hosts numerous significant historical RC gold intercepts including **22m @ 1.14g/t Au**, **10m @ 2.04g/t Au**, **10m @ 1.63g/t Au**, **13m @ 1.28g/t Au**, **24m @ 0.81g/t Au**, and **20m @ 0.73g/t Au**³.

Edjudina Range anomalous results are shown in **Table 1** and all drillhole details in **Table 2**.

Bunjarra Aircore Results

New composite sample assay results have been returned from the recent target definition aircore drilling program at Bunjarra which continue to build a picture of widespread gold anomalism in the weathering profile at this Prospect.

Several anomalous trends continue to take shape, each extending over at least a kilometre and combined, highlighting the potential for valuable mineralised structures in the underlying fresh-rock profile.

³ ASX:SLS 7 May 2024 "Strong Drill Targets at Statesman Well Gold Prospect".



Significant results in this campaign include; **5m @ 1.58g/t Au** from 45m in BJWAC074, **5m @ 1.33g/t Au** from 88m in BJWAC083, **10m @ 0.43g/t Au** from 69m in BJWAC104, **10m @ 0.14g/t Au** EOH from 80m in BJWAC099, and **20m @ 0.17g/t Au** from 61m in BJWAC115. Multiple other zones of gold anomalism were returned in the program (**Table 1**).

Gold mineralisation at Bunjarra generally sits at the interface between oxidised and unoxidised bedrock, a common Goldfields geochemical setting and an indicator of proximal bedrock gold mineralisation.

Solstice's combined 2024 aircore drilling at Bunjarra has made strong progress toward a first-ever RC drilling program in this compelling geological setting. Compilation and interpretation work is underway with a view to RC activity early 2025.

One-metre resampling is underway and will be reported when results become available.

The aircore program comprised 61 drillholes for 4,938m. Completed traverses are shown in **Figure 3**, anomalous results are shown in **Table 1** and all drillhole details in **Table 2**. Further information is in **Appendix 1**.

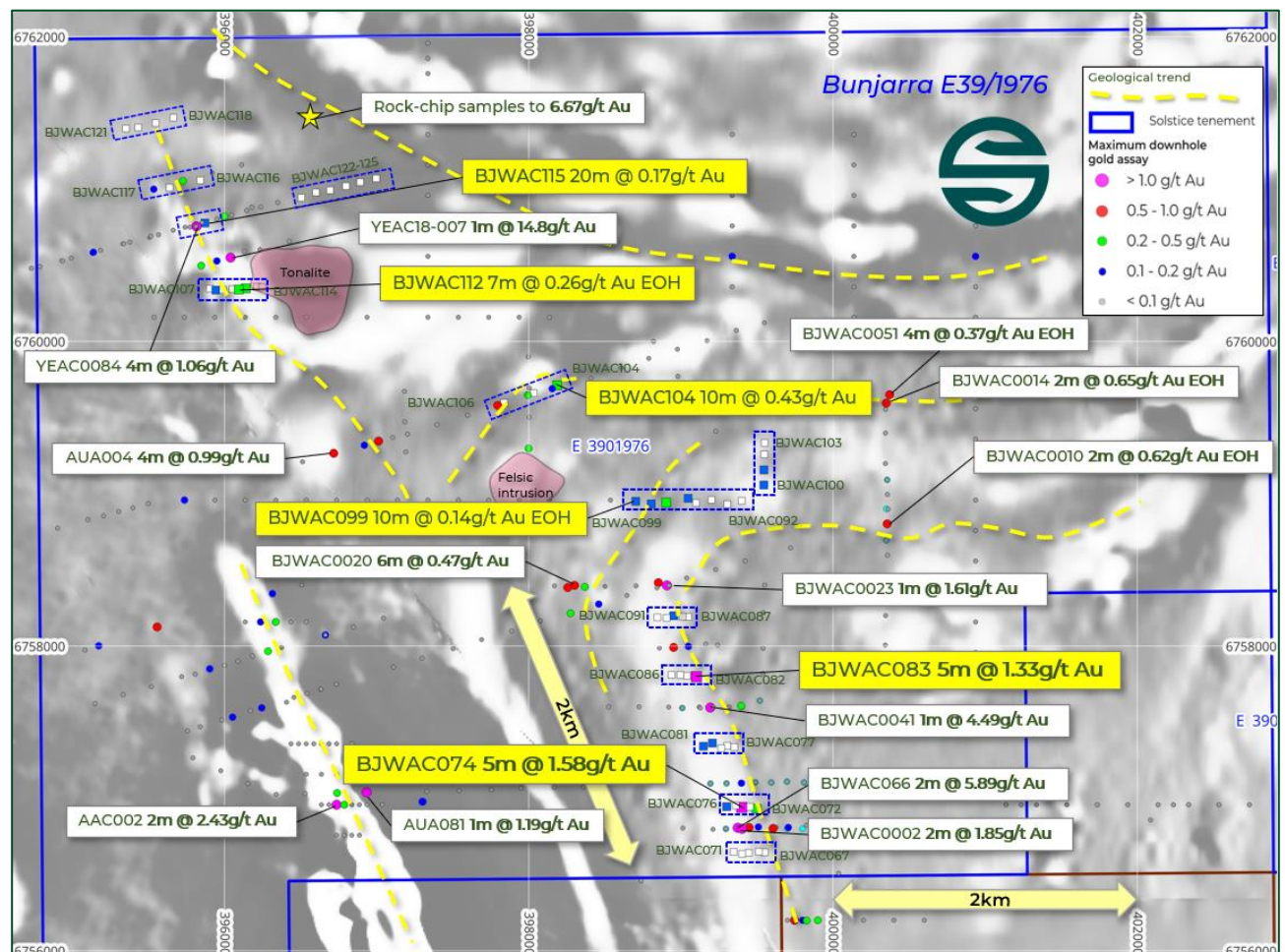


Figure 3: Bunjarra Project – recently completed aircore drilling (squares, labelled), all drill collars (coloured for peak downhole gold values), significant Solstice results (in yellow text boxes) and historical results (white text boxes). Background is aeromagnetic imagery. For previous results refer to SLS Prospectus dated 14 March 2022 and ASX announcements dated 16 January 2024 and 9 September 2024.



Bunjarra lies approximately 70km northwest of Northern Star's (ASX: NST) **Porphyry** mining centre, 20km southeast of Saturn Metals' (ASX: STN) **Apollo Hill** gold deposit and along strike from a significant gold drill-out to the south. The Licence is covered by a blanket of shallow transported alluvial material that has limited the effectiveness of previous exploration.

Table 1: Significant anomalous composite intervals in Edjudina Range and Bunjarra aircore drilling carried out during October-November 2024.

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	EOH (m)	Intercept	From (m)
Edjudina Range	EDRAC026	445781	6716684	68	5m @ 0.11g/t Au*	56
Edjudina Range	EDRAC027	445857	6716708	46	5m @ 0.23g/t Au*	20
				and	5m @ 0.11g/t Au*	35
				and	6m @ 1.88g/t Au*EOH	40
				incl.	1m @ 2.98g/t Au EOH	45

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	EOH (m)	Intercept	From (m)
Bunjarra	BJWAC072	399498	6756932	80	5m @ 0.46g/t Au*	31
Bunjarra	BJWAC074	399399	6756941	100	5m @ 1.58g/t Au*	45
Bunjarra	BJWAC076	399301	6756946	129	5m @ 0.14g/t Au*	23
				and	5m @ 0.23g/t Au*	113
Bunjarra	BJWAC080	399207	6757363	70	5m @ 0.24g/t Au*	56
Bunjarra	BJWAC081	399148	6757342	79	4m @ 0.11g/t Au* EOH	75
Bunjarra	BJWAC083	399102	6757799	125	5m @ 1.33g/t Au*	88
				in	10m @ 0.78g/t Au*	83
				and	5m @ 0.10g/t Au*	98
Bunjarra	BJWAC089	398952	6758199	103	5m @ 0.13g/t Au*	78
Bunjarra	BJWAC096	399047	6758970	108	5m @ 0.11g/t Au*	84
Bunjarra	BJWAC097	398904	6758942	103	5m @ 0.29g/t Au*	87
Bunjarra	BJWAC098	398805	6758933	90	5m @ 0.11g/t Au*	84
Bunjarra	BJWAC099	398703	6758950	90	10m @ 0.14g/t Au* EOH	80
Bunjarra	BJWAC100	399545	6759057	83	1m @ 0.17g/t Au EOH	82
Bunjarra	BJWAC101	399546	6759156	82	5m @ 0.22g/t Au*	53
Bunjarra	BJWAC104	398187	6759712	89	10m @ 0.43g/t Au*	69
Bunjarra	BJWAC108	395943	6760336	105	9m @ 0.13g/t Au* EOH	96
Bunjarra	BJWAC111	396140	6760348	78	5m @ 0.35g/t Au*	72
Bunjarra	BJWAC112	396094	6760340	78	7m @ 0.26g/t Au* EOH	71
Bunjarra	BJWAC115	395871	6760777	97	20m @ 0.17g/t Au*	61

Significant intercepts are calculated on the basis of greater than 0.10g/t Au over 1-5m sample intervals, allowing for NIL internal dilution. Samples marked include composite samples. All composite samples will be resampled at 1m intervals.*

Bluetooth RC Drilling

Solstice's first stage RC drilling at the advanced Bluetooth Gold Prospect has been completed, with 19 shallow RC holes drilled for approximately 1,830m, in a first-pass pattern covering 900m of strike (**Figure 4**).

Bluetooth is an area of shallow historical drilling within the **Box Soak** tenement group, in the northeast part of the Yarri landholdings in WA's Eastern Goldfields. Historical RAB and RC drilling was at 100m line-spacing, and in places with only one effective hole per drill section.



Historical drill intercepts⁴ include **12m @ 1.31g/t Au to end of hole (EOH)**, **15m @ 0.95g/t Au**, **8m @ 1.66g/t Au** and **2m @ 5.07g/t Au to EOH** that report to zones of silicified chert, ironstone and quartz veining extending over more than 1km of strike (**Figure 4**).

The current program was designed to improve the understanding of the geological controls at this Prospect and successfully intersected the oxidised and partly oxidised host sequence.

All composite samples are now at the assay laboratory, and it is expected that results will be reported in December. Results will guide future infill, step-out and extensional exploration drilling at this location.

Bluetooth is located approximately 35km north of the Porphyry mining centre, and 40km southwest of AngloGold Ashanti's **Sunrise Dam** gold deposit. Gold prospectivity in the area is supported by a new 800m long trend of gold anomalism identified in Solstice's recent Box Soak aircore and recent RC and diamond drilling on competitor tenure immediately along strike to the north.

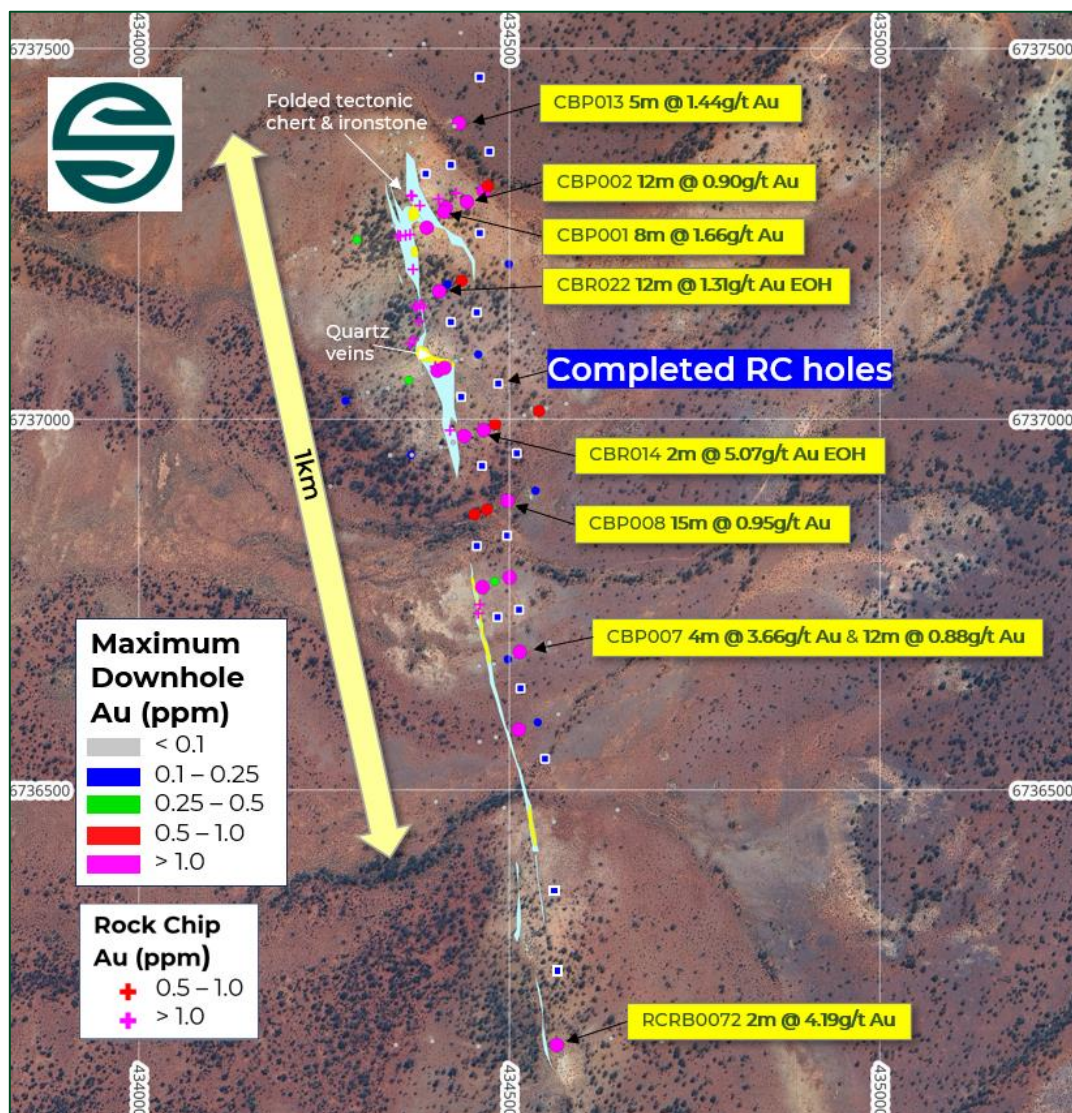


Figure 4: Bluetooth Gold Prospect showing geological trends on photo imagery and the location of completed RC drill collars (blue squares), historical RAB and RC drilling (circles coloured for peak down-hole gold values) and >0.5g/t Au rock-chip locations⁴ (crosses).

⁴ ASX: SLS 8 October 2024 "Solstice Accelerates Drilling at Yarri Gold Project".



Forward Planning

The 6m @ 1.88g/t EOH gold intercept at Edjudina Range has upgraded the soil-covered magnetic sequence in this location to a priority follow-up target. The target is untested for several kilometres in NW and SE directions and warrants fast-tracked step out aircore drilling in the approved drilling envelope. Field planning is underway.

Elsewhere, the Company continues to work-up further quality greenfield gold targets across the 1,725 square kilometres of Yarri Project tenure (**Figure 5**), with a focus on testing positions that offer potential for 'stand-alone' scale.

The first-pass aircore drilling campaign at Yarri is likely to continue into 2025 as Exploration Licence applications are granted. The overall aim is to bring forward additional high-quality targets for RC drilling.

Some recent presentations and commentary on the Company's strategy and methodology can be viewed at: <https://solsticeminerals.com.au/investor-centre/media-insights>

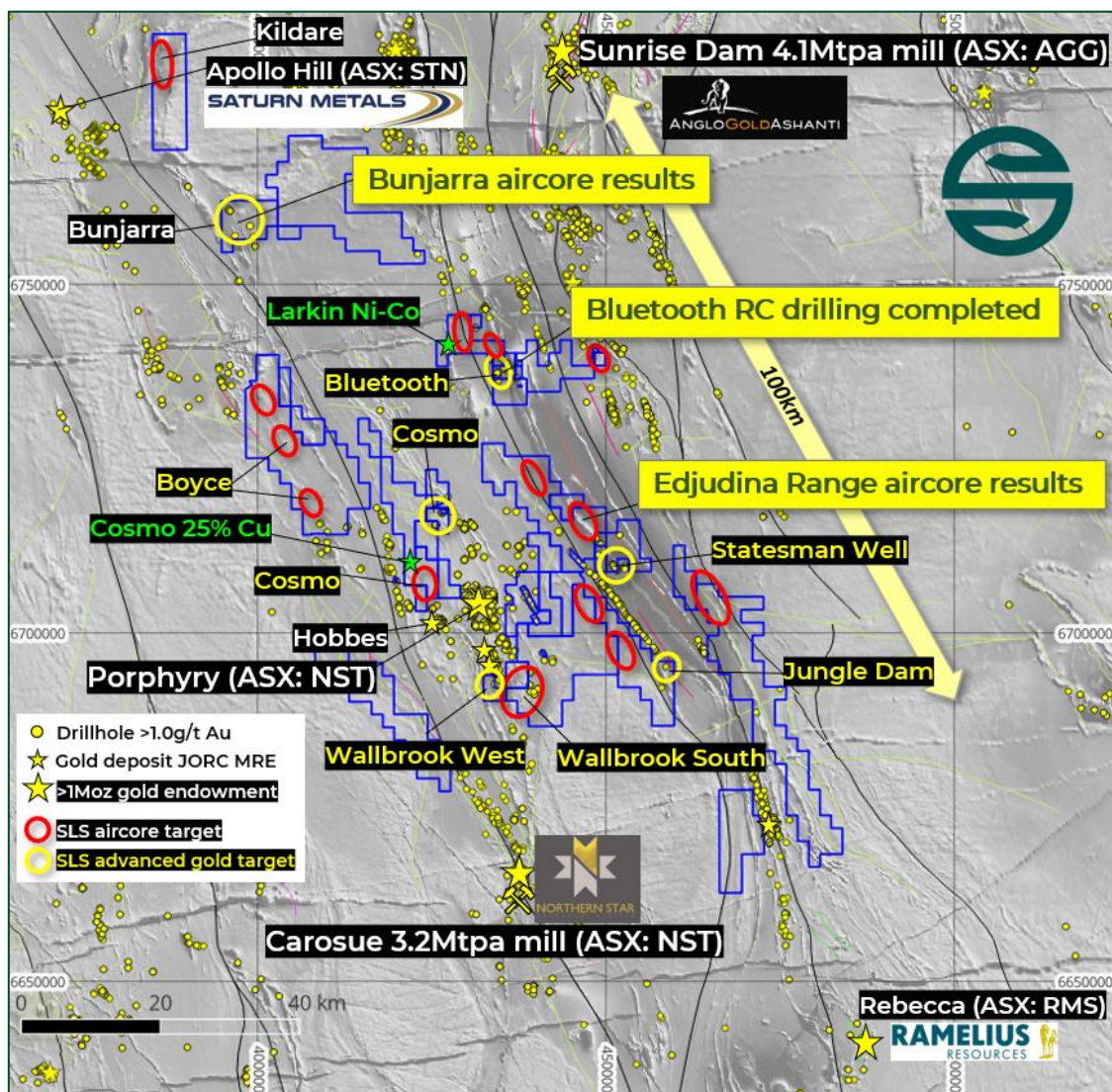


Figure 5: Solstice's Yarri Project tenement group showing the location of Bunjarra, Bluetooth and Edjudina Range areas, and current gold targets flagged for first-pass aircore drilling (red circles). The Company's more advanced targets with existing >1g/t Au gold intercepts are shown as yellow circles.



About the Yarri Project

The Company's Yarri landholding is close to existing infrastructure, with dedicated haul roads and ore processing facilities typically within 50–100km. In this infrastructure-rich area, even modest scale gold mineralisation has potential to be commercialised, as underscored by the sale of the Company's Hobbes tenement.

With an extensive belt-scale footprint in WA's Eastern Goldfields, the Company continues to offer strong leverage to gold exploration success. A robust cash position provides Solstice with excellent flexibility to expand its asset base beyond its current projects, and the Company continues to review a number of compelling business development opportunities.

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

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Table 2: Drillhole details for Edjudina Range and Bunjarra aircore October-November 2024.

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azi	Depth
Edjudina Range	EDAC025	445748	6716690	-60	270	22
Edjudina Range	EDAC026	445781	6716684	-60	270	68
Edjudina Range	EDAC027	445857	6716708	-60	270	46

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azi	Depth
Bunjarra	BJWAC067	399551	6756646	-60	90	111
Bunjarra	BJWAC068	399512	6756650	-60	90	107
Bunjarra	BJWAC069	399446	6756643	-60	90	51
Bunjarra	BJWAC070	399402	6756636	-60	90	52
Bunjarra	BJWAC071	399346	6756649	-60	90	40
Bunjarra	BJWAC072	399498	6756932	-60	90	80
Bunjarra	BJWAC073	399454	6756945	-60	90	84
Bunjarra	BJWAC074	399399	6756941	-60	90	100
Bunjarra	BJWAC075	399360	6756953	-60	90	98



Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azi	Depth
Bunjarra	BJWAC076	399301	6756946	-60	90	129
Bunjarra	BJWAC077	399351	6757337	-60	90	89
Bunjarra	BJWAC078	399305	6757346	-60	90	101
Bunjarra	BJWAC079	399265	6757329	-60	90	98
Bunjarra	BJWAC080	399207	6757363	-60	90	70
Bunjarra	BJWAC081	399148	6757342	-60	90	79
Bunjarra	BJWAC082	399155	6757777	-60	90	117
Bunjarra	BJWAC083	399102	6757799	-60	90	125
Bunjarra	BJWAC084	399042	6757805	-60	90	107
Bunjarra	BJWAC085	398996	6757810	-60	90	138
Bunjarra	BJWAC086	398938	6757811	-60	90	104
Bunjarra	BJWAC087	399048	6758192	-60	90	97
Bunjarra	BJWAC088	399010	6758194	-60	90	97
Bunjarra	BJWAC089	398952	6758199	-60	90	103
Bunjarra	BJWAC090	398906	6758185	-60	90	82
Bunjarra	BJWAC091	398846	6758188	-60	90	85
Bunjarra	BJWAC092	399400	6758954	-60	90	99
Bunjarra	BJWAC093	399305	6758931	-60	90	97
Bunjarra	BJWAC094	399201	6758960	-60	90	89
Bunjarra	BJWAC095	399100	6758940	-60	90	92
Bunjarra	BJWAC096	399047	6758970	-90	0	108
Bunjarra	BJWAC097	398904	6758942	-90	0	103
Bunjarra	BJWAC098	398805	6758933	-90	0	90
Bunjarra	BJWAC099	398703	6758950	-90	0	90
Bunjarra	BJWAC100	399545	6759057	-60	180	83
Bunjarra	BJWAC101	399546	6759156	-90	0	82
Bunjarra	BJWAC102	399548	6759258	-90	0	77
Bunjarra	BJWAC103	399550	6759334	-90	0	70
Bunjarra	BJWAC104	398187	6759712	-60	70	89
Bunjarra	BJWAC105	398032	6759660	-60	70	74
Bunjarra	BJWAC106	397838	6759597	-60	70	98
Bunjarra	BJWAC107	395904	6760346	-60	270	101
Bunjarra	BJWAC108	395943	6760336	-60	270	105
Bunjarra	BJWAC109	395990	6760338	-90	0	92
Bunjarra	BJWAC110	396052	6760343	-90	0	96
Bunjarra	BJWAC111	396140	6760348	-90	0	78
Bunjarra	BJWAC112	396094	6760340	-90	0	78
Bunjarra	BJWAC113	396212	6760358	-90	0	98
Bunjarra	BJWAC114	396247	6760355	-90	0	102
Bunjarra	BJWAC115	395871	6760777	-60	75	97
Bunjarra	BJWAC116	395841	6761057	-60	75	34
Bunjarra	BJWAC117	395639	6761009	-60	75	68
Bunjarra	BJWAC118	395664	6761468	-60	75	25
Bunjarra	BJWAC119	395547	6761433	-60	75	35
Bunjarra	BJWAC120	395433	6761404	-60	75	56
Bunjarra	BJWAC121	395352	6761397	-60	75	47
Bunjarra	BJWAC122	396505	6760943	-60	75	27
Bunjarra	BJWAC123	396601	6760978	-60	75	15
Bunjarra	BJWAC124	396694	6760992	-60	75	17
Bunjarra	BJWAC125	396799	6761019	-60	75	24
Bunjarra	BJWAC126	396892	6761045	-60	75	33
Bunjarra	BJWAC127	396997	6761070	-60	75	25



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 previously reported Exploration Results is extracted from the ASX announcements (**Original Announcements**) dated 14 March 2022, 16 January 2024, 7 May 2024, 9 September 2024, 8 October 2024 and 28 October 2024. All prior Solstice ASX announcements, Investor Updates, and the Solstice Prospectus dated 14 March 2022 are available to view on the Company's website 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 Prospectus and 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>	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 at the time, i.e. spear sampling. 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 typically in rows of 20. For composite samples, proportional amounts of material were collected from each sample pile to create the composite. All sampling was undertaken by Solstice staff.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Historical Drilling Measures taken to ensure sample representivity by previous operators is assumed to be similar to Solstice. Measures taken by other previous operators to calibrate any tools are unknown. 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 Oreas Pty Ltd and Blank material used was clean, washed 'Builder's Sand' purchased from a commercial supplier. 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.
	<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>	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 was conducted by recognised assay laboratories, including Genalysis and Intertek, although detailed information about assay procedures have not been provided by the previous operators. Solstice Drilling 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 pile was sampled with a spear to create a 10m composite within the transported cover, or 5m composite sample in the oxidised basement. Each composite or one metre sample was approximately 1.5-2.5kg total mass, with all samples weighed as-received by the laboratory.



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 3m rods with a 3.5-inch Harlsan aircore bit. Each hole was drilled to blade-refusal, and on rare occasions a hammer and face-sampling button bit were used to penetrate more indurated layers in the transported cover material or penetrate beyond blade refusal into bedrock. Each drillhole was supervised by a Solstice geologist.
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 qualitatively in drill logs as wet (w), moist (m) or dry (d).
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Minimal water was encountered in aircore drilling, with >90% 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 structural fabric. Transported cover and regolith types were also defined in logs. 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 EOH chip samples collected in chip trays for archive and future reference. Geological events such as bottom of transported cover, base of complete oxidation, water table, and top of fresh rock are also recorded. The logging is considered appropriate to this phase of exploration.
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 (<5%) collected wet.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	For aircore drilling, initial 10m and 5m composites were collected from transported cover and oxidised basement respectively. Follow-up 1m sampling of anomalous gold zones was subsequently undertaken. Each sample was collected with a PVC 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 stages to maximise representivity of samples.</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 either a CRM, Blank or Duplicate be inserted in the sample stream at least every 20th Primary sample.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The CRMs used by the Company are sourced from Geostats Pty Ltd and Oreas™ Pty Ltd and are of gold grade and matrix that match as close as possible to the interpreted geology. At the laboratory stage, internal QAQC pulp duplicates are taken at a rate of 1 in 28 by Intertek. Appropriate CRM material is also inserted and assessed by Intertek for internal laboratory QAQC.
	<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>	Field Duplicate samples were collected during aircore drilling and inserted into the sample batches to check and ensure representivity of Solstice sampling methods. Pulp repeats and element repeats for all sample types are undertaken by Intertek at the laboratory. The QAQC field Duplicate sample data are evaluated by Solstice's independent database manager, Geobase Pty Ltd, and these showed satisfactory reproducibility.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample mass for aircore drilling of nominally 1.5-3kg for each sample is considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation.
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>	Laboratory assaying for all drill sample types is undertaken by Intertek, an ISO 9001 certified laboratory. The 1m resamples are subjected to the lead collection Fire Assay technique which uses a 50g charge with an ICP-MS finish (FA50/MS02 code) and is considered to provide near total gold recovery. The initial 10m and 5m composite samples are assayed by an Aqua Regia digest with ICP-MS (AR25/hMS33 code) finish for a suite of 33 elements including low level gold. In hole EDRAC027 one sample assayed over-grade for gold with AR25/hMS33 and was then re-assayed by Fire Assay with an ICP-OES finish with method code FA25/OE. The nature and quality of the procedures and assaying techniques at the laboratory are considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation. Intertek holds various International Standards Organisation (ISO) certifications, and the laboratory procedures are considered standard industry practice.
	<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>	For aircore samples no geophysical tools were used in the field in determining any analysis.
	<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>	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. At the laboratory, Intertek also performed internal checks including insertion of pulp duplicates, standards, and repeats as required. Internal screen checks are also performed by the laboratory to ensure the mass percent passing 75µm is consistently high.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	The assay results for significant gold 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.
	<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</i>	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



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>(physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Company's documented internal geological protocols and procedures manual. Validation measures for the field data are built into the log sheets. Sample logs are recorded on paper sheets in the field. Sample data is entered into the database from the sample sheets and provided to the database manager for alignment of assay data. Field data is backed-up each day with logs stored in the Company database hosted on a server. Field data is first verified by senior Company geologists and then sent electronically to Solstice's independent data management company, 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 Company geologists. Laboratory data is provided electronically to the Company and Geobase Pty Ltd at the same time 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.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments or calibrations were made to any gold assay data for samples collected and presented by Solstice.
Location of data points	<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>	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. No downhole surveying is carried out in aircore drilling.
	<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>	There is only minor relief variation in the areas drilled and sampled. A DTM was generated from the Company's airborne survey in 2021 that is used for checks against other data.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Historical Drilling Previous AC and RC drilling has been conducted on various drill spacings. Reconnaissance first-pass drilling was undertaken on 800m spaced drill lines with infill over prospective zones to 100m line spacing. Solstice Drilling Aircore drilling was carried out on lines varying from 200m to 800m apart and at a drillhole spacing of 50m, 100m or 200m depending on the target and existing drillholes.
	<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 procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	The data spacing, distribution and geological understanding of mineralisation controls is not sufficient for the estimation of Mineral Resources. 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 at the drill site as 1m individual samples.
Orientation of data in relation	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures</i>	Aircore drillholes were vertical or angled as tabulated in the main body of the release. The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate for the current geological interpretation of the mineralisation styles.



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to geological structure	and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	
	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.	No orientation-based sampling bias from various drill types has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	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 on site and then transported by Solstice 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 are emailed directly to the laboratory managers. Samples are checked by Intertek to confirm receipt of all samples. If a discrepancy is noted, this is reported by the laboratory to Solstice.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	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
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Bunjarra Well Licence (E39/1976) is located approximately 190 km north-northeast of Kalgoorlie. Edjudina Range Licence (E31/1236) is 130 km northeast of Kalgoorlie. All licences are registered to Solstice Minerals Ltd. Solstice owns 95% legal and beneficial interest in E39/1976. Solstice owns 100% legal and beneficial interest in E31/1236.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Licences are 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.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The tenements in the Yarri Project area, in general, have had a long exploration history with reported gold exploration dating back to the 1970s. Previous exploration within the tenement areas has included, but is not limited to, the following companies: • Homestake Gold – 1993 • Goldfields Exploration – 1993-1998 • Voyager Gold – 1999 • Mining Project Investors – 1999 • NiWest – 2002 • Jindalee Resources – 2004 • Salazar Gold – 2012 • Chalice – 2017 to 2018. The Competent Person is satisfied that exploration done by other parties has been adequately considered.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	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 volcanoclastics, 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. 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
Drill hole Information	<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> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length.	See Table 1 and Table 2 within the main body of the release.
	<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.
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 downhole 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</i>	For historical RC gold intercepts, weighted averages were calculated using parameters of 0.5ppm Au lower cut-off, minimum reporting length of 2m, maximum length of consecutive internal waste of 2m and the minimum grade of the final composite of 0.5ppm Au. No upper cut-off grade has been applied. Short lengths of high-grade results use a nominal 1ppm Au lower cut-off, and 1m minimum reporting length.



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	<i>and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	For the reconnaissance aircore drilling at Bunjarra and Edjudina Range significant gold assay results are reported above 100ppb and where averaged, data are uncut.
	<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 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 main body of text for plan maps of the location of relevant sample locations.
<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 gold 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>	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 gold results at first-pass drillhole spacing may progress to first stage RC drilling if the Company considers it is warranted.