

Significant 10m @ 3.61g/t Gold Intercept Returned in Bunjarra Aircore Drilling

Highlights

- Follow-up aircore drilling at the Bunjarra Prospect has delivered a standout shallow high-grade gold intercept in composite sampling:
 - ❖ 10m @ 3.61g/t Au from 41m including 5m @ 6.48g/t Au
- The results are adjacent to a previously reported intercept of 2m @ 1.85g/t Au¹ and demand fast-tracked Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling to test for a potential bedrock gold source below the leached weathered profile.
- Gold intercepts of greater than 0.5g/t Au have now been returned around the saprolite/bedrock interface in multiple locations over at least 2km along strike, supporting the Company's belief that Bunjarra can deliver significant new gold mineralisation.
- This excellent intercept also strongly validates the Solstices' proof-of-concept exploration strategy to test litho-structural gold targets in soil covered terrane throughout the Yarri Project.
- Elsewhere, infill aircore drilling at the Box Soak target continues to outline an emerging zone of gold anomalism, with results including 10m @ 0.44g/t Au providing the Company with further opportunity.
- The aircore rig will shortly begin testing new soil-covered targets at both Edjudina Range and Cosmo.
- The Company remains well-funded with approximately \$17.5million², providing excellent leverage to gold exploration success.

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

"A shallow, wide aircore drill hit of 10m @ 3.61g/t Au including 5m @ 6.48g/t gold is an exciting development for the Company. This result strongly validates a nearby intercept of 2m @ 1.85g/t Au from our initial aircore program and confirms this as is a genuine bedrock target that warrants immediate RC drilling to identify the underlying fresh-rock mineralisation. The December Quarter of 2024 will be a big one for the Company, with RC drilling occurring across significant targets, leveraging these exciting results and our strong balance sheet".

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

² Refer to ASX: SLS 24 July "June 2024 Quarterly Activities Report".



Solstice Minerals Limited (ASX: SLS, **Solstice**, the **Company**) is pleased to advise that recent follow-up aircore drilling of gold targets at the **Bunjarra** (Figure 1) and **Box Soak Prospects**, part of its **Yarri Gold Project** in WA's Eastern Goldfields, has intersected highly promising new shallow gold mineralisation.

Bunjarra Results

In-fill aircore drilling was completed on five lines comprising 17 holes for 1,464 metres to follow-up down-hole gold anomalism encountered in an earlier program. A significant composite sample intercept of **10m @ 3.61g/t Au** from 41m in an in-fill drill-hole BJWAC066, including **5m @ 6.48g/t Au**, has strongly validated a prior intercept of 2m @ 1.85g/t Au in a nearby aircore drill-hole (Figure 2). The combined results point to the potential for a bedrock gold source in the immediate vicinity (Figure 3).

The standout in-fill results reinforce the Company's belief that Bunjarra has the potential to deliver significant gold mineralisation below a distinctly leached weathered profile, and the identification of high-grade gold will spur priority follow-up Reverse Circulation (RC) drill-testing.

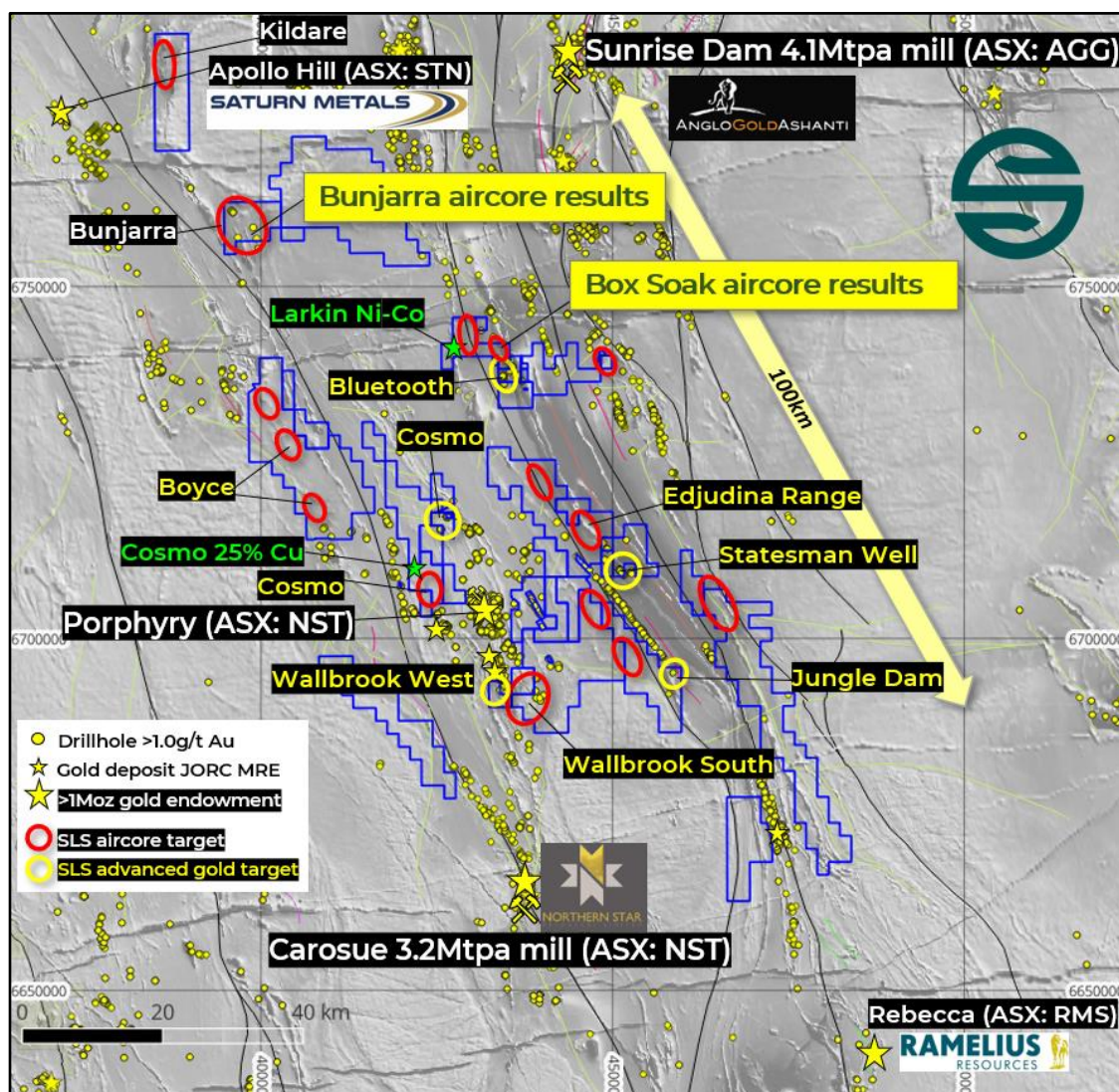


Figure 1: Solstice's Yarri Project tenement group showing the location of Bunjarra and Box Soak and all early-stage gold targets flagged for aircore drilling (red), and more advanced targets with existing >1g/t Au gold intercepts (yellow).

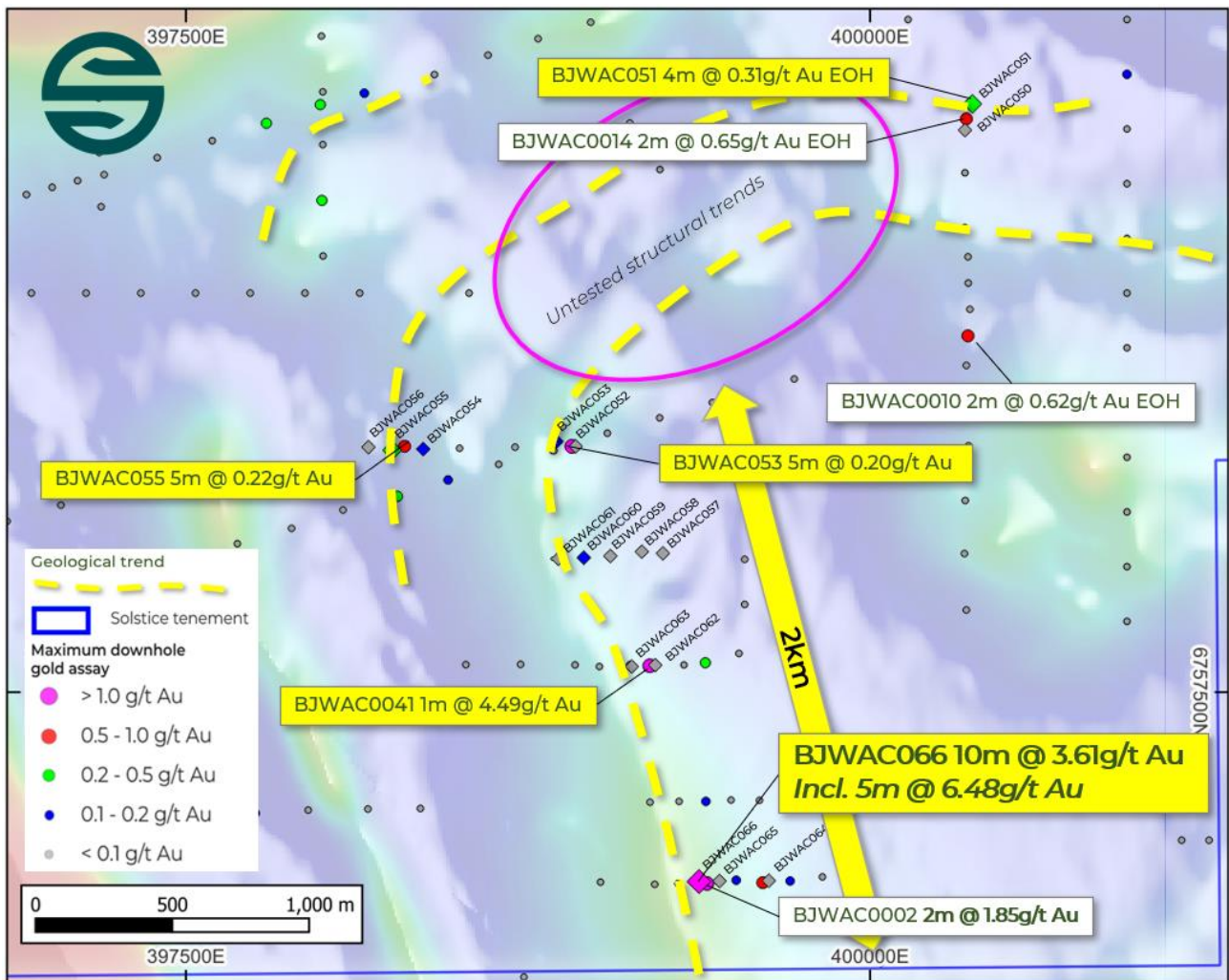


Figure 2: Location of aircore drill-holes reported in this release (diamond symbols, labelled), with all >0.10g/t gold anomalism in yellow text boxes. Previous drill collars are coloured for peak down-hole gold values, significant intercepts in white text boxes. Background is aeromagnetic imagery.

Bunjarra lies approximately 70km north-west of Northern Star Resources' (ASX: NST) **Porphyry** mining centre, 20km east of Saturn Metals' (ASX: STN) **Apollo Hill** gold deposit and sits in a promising structural setting. Solstice's aircore drilling to date has focused on the south-eastern portion of the Licence, targeting the strike extensions of a magnetic and structural corridor that has seen a significant gold drill-out in adjoining tenure immediately to the south³.

The basement geology at Bunjarra is covered by shallow transported alluvial material that in turn overlies a leached weathering profile, a combination of features that has limited the effectiveness of previous exploration. Gold mineralisation in this environment is typically only seen at the base of the weathering profile, at or close to aircore EOH.

All anomalous results are presented in Table 1, and drill-hole details are provided in Table 2.

³ Refer to Open File reporting available at <https://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Geological-Survey/Mineral-exploration-Reports-1401.aspx>



Separately, 1m re-sampling of previous previously reported gold anomalism in composite sampling has also confirmed gold mineralisation, including results to **1m @ 4.49g/t Au** in hole BJWAC0041. This hole is approximately 800m along strike from BJWAC066 on the same structure.

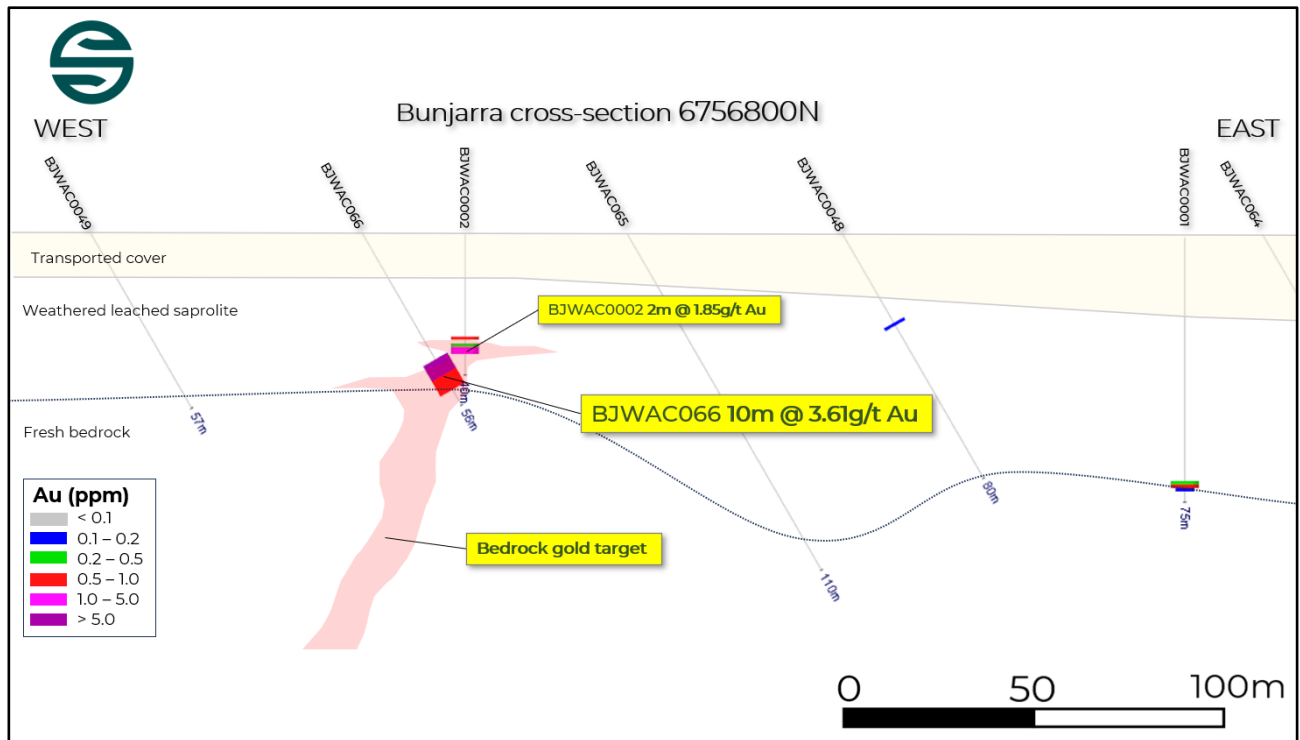


Figure 3: Cross-section of Bunjarra aircore drilling showing the BJWAC0066 intercept and interpreted proximal bedrock target to be fast-tracked for RC drilling.

Solstice's results to date have opened up a discontinuous mineralised trend over 2km length which remains open to the south and is only lightly tested to the north (Figure 2). Significantly, the best gold mineralisation intersected to date is associated with altered felsic intrusive dykes, an important host rock in the Yarri district, including at the **Porphyry** mining centre.

The BJWAC066 result has elevated Bunjarra in the Company's priorities, and the Prospect will join the advanced **Statesman Well** and **Bluetooth** Prospects in line for RC drilling in the December Quarter.

The Company notes that drilling at Bunjarra remains at a wide-spacing, with current drill traverses between 300m and 500m apart; in light of this, further aircore drilling may be considered to firm up RC drill targets.

Box Soak

In-fill aircore drilling at the emerging Box Soak target, 40km to the south-east of Bunjarra, has continued to outline gold anomalism, with recent drilling returning composite intercepts of up to **10m @ 0.44g/t Au** from surface in BOXAC066 and **15m @ 0.11g/t Au** from 25m in BOXAC060, while re-sampling of previous composite samples has returned results including **1m @ 1.44g/t Au** from 22m in BOXAC002 and **1m @ 1.03g/t Au** from 36m in BOXAC021.

Aircore testing at Box Soak has now been completed at 200m line-spacing and has defined an anomalous trend at least 800m in strike (Figure 4).



Table 1: Summary of significant gold anomalism from the Bunjarra and Box Soak Prospects aircore drilling.

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	EOH (m)	Intercept	From (m)
Bunjarra	BJWAC0041	399193	6757596	86	1m @ 4.49g/t Au	78
Bunjarra	BJWAC051	400372	6759650	87	4m @ 0.31g/t Au* EOH	83
Bunjarra	BJWAC053	398852	6758416	87	5m @ 0.20g/t Au*	76
Bunjarra	BJWAC055	398256	6758384	84	5m @ 0.22g/t Au*	68
Bunjarra	BJWAC066	399373	6756807	56	10m @ 3.61g/t Au*	41
					incl. 5m @ 6.48g/t Au*	41
Box Soak	BOXAC002	433747	6741900	147	1m @ 1.44g/t Au	21
Box Soak	BOXAC021	434001	6741484	46	1m @ 1.03g/t Au	36
Box Soak	BOXAC060	433901	6741706	47	15m @ 0.11g/t Au*	25
Box Soak	BOXAC066	434049	6741305	51	10m @ 0.44g/t Au*	0
					incl. 5m @ 0.70g/t Au*	0

Note: Samples marked * include composite samples. All composite samples will be resampled at 1m intervals. Coordinates are presented as projected UTM GDA94, Zone 51S.

Gold anomalism at Box Soak sits at relatively shallow depths on multiple lines and reports to silicified and sulphide altered rocks typical of known gold mineralised zones in the area. Local geology is covered by a blanket of shallow transported material shedding from the nearby chert and banded iron formation (BIF) ridge, limiting the effectiveness of previous soil sampling.

The Licence lies approximately 35km north of Northern Star Resources' (ASX: NST) Porphyry mining centre, and 40km south-west of AngloGold Ashanti's (ASX: AGG) **Sunrise Dam** gold deposit (Figure 1). Gold prospectivity is supported by recent RC and diamond drilling on tenure immediately along strike to the north.

The current program comprised 14 holes for 803m (Figure 4). All >0.1g/t results are shown in Table 1 and drill-hole details are provided in Table 2.

Local prospectivity is highlighted by the **Moody's Reward** gold deposit located only 12km to the north on the same. Mineral Resources at Moody's were most recently quantified⁴ by Saracen Gold Mines and reported at 110,000oz of contained gold @ 1.6g/t.

Forward Planning

The continued success of aircore drilling at both the Bunjarra and Box Soak Prospects has upgraded their exploration priority, and the Company will fast-track approvals for RC drilling, including site specific heritage clearances where required. Additional aircore drilling may be undertaken in the near-term, aiming to refine RC drill sites.

Re-sampling at 1m intervals will be undertaken in the coming days and will be reported once available.

Solstice's aircore drilling campaign at Yarri will continue through the remainder of Q3 and into Q4 2024, with the aim of advancing existing prospects, and bringing forward more new targets for RC drilling.

⁴ Refer to ASX: SAR 10 December 2020 "Scheme Booklet registered with ASIC".

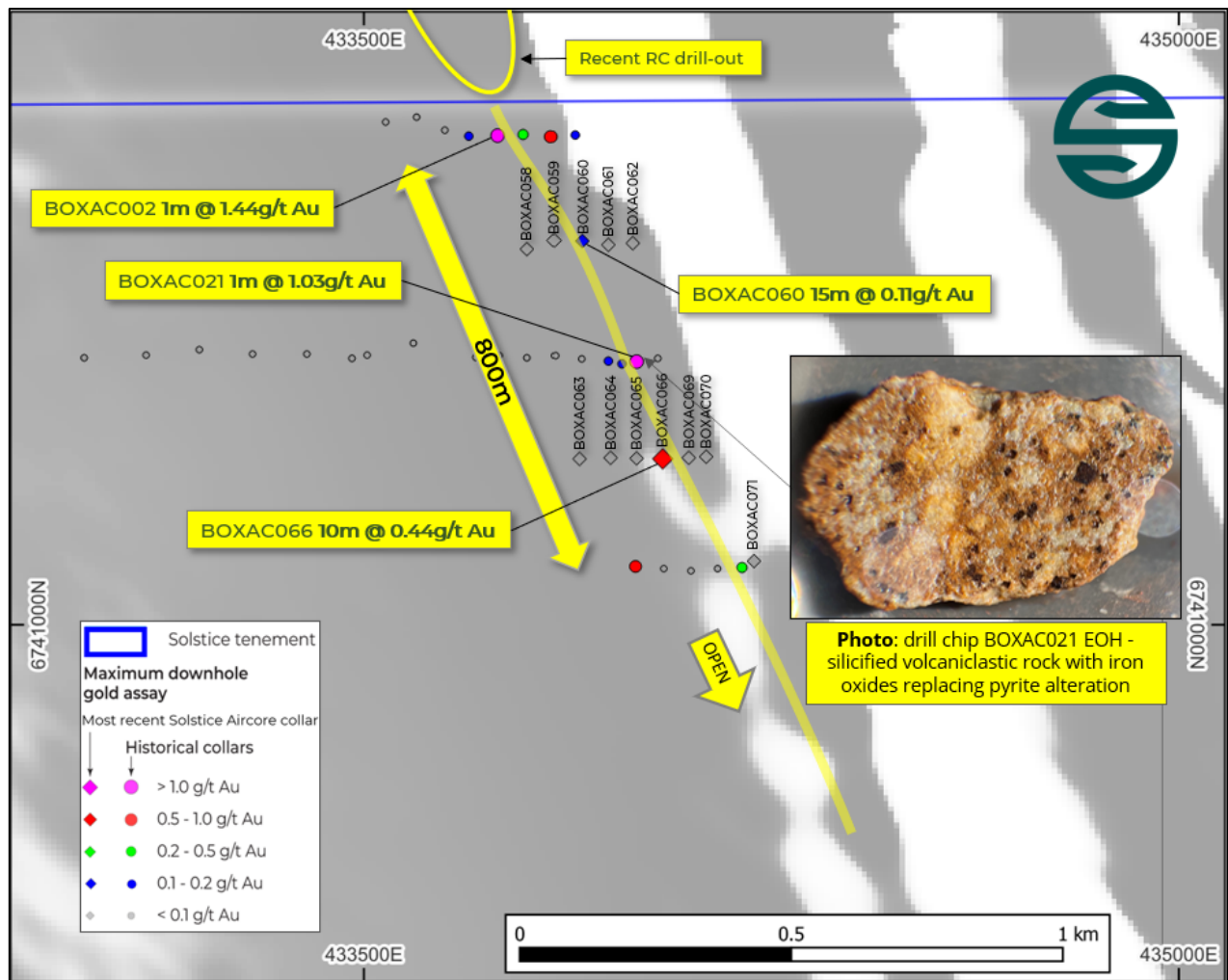


Figure 1: Box Soak gold trend on aeromagnetic image and all existing drill collars, August 2024 aircore drilling (labelled) and significant anomalous gold results (yellow text boxes).

First-pass aircore drilling has now moved on to prospective soil-covered geological targets at the **Edjudina Range** (on same geological trend as Statesman Well), and **Cosmo** (Figure 2).

Separately, preparations are underway at the Company's advanced Statesman Well and Bluetooth prospects, both of which are earmarked for RC drilling Q4 2024. Prospect-specific heritage clearance is being undertaken at Statesman Well.

In parallel to drill testing, the Company continues to work-up further quality greenfield gold targets on its 1,730 square kilometres of Yarri Project tenure, with a focus on testing targets that offer potential for 'stand-alone' scale.

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 recent sale of the Company's Hobbes tenement to Northern Star Resources (ASX: NST) for \$12.5 million.



With an extensive belt-scale footprint in WA's Eastern Goldfields, the Company continues to offer excellent leverage to gold exploration success. The robust cash position of \$17.5 million at 30 June 2024 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.



Figure 2: Reconnaissance aircore drilling during August in typical shallow colluvial terrain at Box Soak.

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. Bunjarra and Box Soak Aircore Drillhole Details for August 2024.**

Project	Hole ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azi	Depth m
YAR	BOXAC058	Box Soak	433801	6741691	-60	270	81
YAR	BOXAC059	Box Soak	433850	6741707	-60	270	57
YAR	BOXAC060	Box Soak	433901	6741706	-60	270	47
YAR	BOXAC061	Box Soak	433949	6741699	-60	270	59
YAR	BOXAC062	Box Soak	433994	6741702	-60	270	81
YAR	BOXAC063	Box Soak	433896	6741305	-60	270	63
YAR	BOXAC064	Box Soak	433953	6741307	-60	270	51
YAR	BOXAC065	Box Soak	434001	6741306	-60	270	42
YAR	BOXAC066	Box Soak	434049	6741305	-60	270	51
YAR	BOXAC067	Box Soak	430042	6744106	-60	270	64
YAR	BOXAC068	Box Soak	430243	6744099	-60	270	69
YAR	BOXAC069	Box Soak	434097	6741307	-60	270	30
YAR	BOXAC070	Box Soak	434129	6741309	-60	270	39
YAR	BOXAC071	Box Soak	434217	6741117	-60	270	69
YUN	BJWAC050	Bunjarra	400345	6759554	-60	180	97
YUN	BJWAC051	Bunjarra	400372	6759650	-60	180	87
YUN	BJWAC052	Bunjarra	398922	6758398	-60	90	93
YUN	BJWAC053	Bunjarra	398852	6758416	-60	90	87
YUN	BJWAC054	Bunjarra	398369	6758388	-60	90	81
YUN	BJWAC055	Bunjarra	398256	6758384	-60	90	84
YUN	BJWAC056	Bunjarra	398169	6758395	-60	90	80
YUN	BJWAC057	Bunjarra	399241	6758007	-60	90	87
YUN	BJWAC058	Bunjarra	399164	6758013	-60	90	83
YUN	BJWAC059	Bunjarra	399049	6757997	-60	90	93
YUN	BJWAC060	Bunjarra	398952	6757991	-60	90	80
YUN	BJWAC061	Bunjarra	398859	6757987	-60	90	96
YUN	BJWAC062	Bunjarra	399213	6757598	-60	90	78
YUN	BJWAC063	Bunjarra	399127	6757593	-60	90	91
YUN	BJWAC064	Bunjarra	399628	6756810	-60	90	81
YUN	BJWAC065	Bunjarra	399448	6756809	-60	90	110
YUN	BJWAC066	Bunjarra	399373	6756807	-60	90	56

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.



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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>	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. 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 are the same as Solstice. Measures taken by other previous operators 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 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 is 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 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.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core</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-



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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>	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 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 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 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 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. 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.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 are 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 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 BJWAC066 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 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 (physical and electronic) protocols.</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 Company's documented internal geological protocols and procedures manual. Validation measures for the field data is built into the log sheets.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 RAB or 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 160m 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 as 1m individual samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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 main body of the release. The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate for the current geological interpretation of the mineralisation styles.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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.
Sample security	<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 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	<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
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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) and Box Soak (E39/2214) Licences are located approximately 190 km north-northeast and 170 km northeast of Kalgoorlie, respectively, and are registered to Solstice Minerals Ltd. Solstice owns 95% legal and beneficial interest in E39/1976. Solstice owns 100% legal and beneficial interest in E39/2214.
	<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 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	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The tenements in the Project area in general have had a long exploration history with reported gold exploration dating back to the 1970s. Previous exploration within the tenement area included the following companies: • 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.
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



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length.	See Table 1 within the main body of the release.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Not applicable, all information is included. The Competent Person is satisfied that drillhole information has been adequately considered, and material information has been appropriately described.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	Significant intercepts reported are downhole lengths only as there is not yet sufficient information available to confirm the orientation of mineralisation. True width is not known.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	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 and where averaged, data are uncut.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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 results at first-pass drill hole spacing may progress to first stage RC drilling.