Year End Exploration Wrap-Up

Highlights

- At the Company's 100%-owned **Nanadie Copper-Gold Project**, NW of Sandstone in the Murchison Goldfields, a **5,000m** Phase 1 Reverse Circulation (**RC**) exploration program is progressing well, with 13 RC holes now complete for an average hole depth of 278m.
- **Nanadie** has a shallow Inferred **40Mt** Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) containing **162,000t of copper** and **130,000oz of gold**[1], representing a substantial and strategic near-surface bank of copper, a metal with a strong demand and challenging supply outlook.
- Current drilling is testing the largely unconstrained margins of the deposit, and success in this initial program will pave the way for systematic RC and diamond drilling targeting a material increase to the existing MRE.
- A more comprehensive update on drilling to date is planned for early in the new year, once our team have compiled field observations. Drilling is set to continue following a short break, with first assays expected in January.
- A new **2,000m RC** drill program at the **Bluetooth Gold Prospect** (**Yarri Project**, NE of Kalgoorlie) is being prepared for Q1 2026. Drilling will further define the **thick, shallowly dipping panels of near-surface oxide gold mineralisation** discovered at the Prospect while also continuing to explore plunge positions in the underlying fresh rock profile.
- 2025 RC drilling intercepts at Bluetooth include: **18m @ 3.06g/t Au** (within a combined **30m @ 2.06g/t Au**), **29m @ 1.58g/t Au**, **20m @ 1.98g/t Au**, **23m @ 1.38g/t Au** and **12m @ 2.86g/t Au**[2], demonstrating the potential for this discovery to provide valuable near-surface gold ounces in an active mining district.
- At the **Edjudina Range** discovery (**Yarri Project**), composite samples from recent aircore drilling have returned **anomalous gold results** to **10m @ 0.47g/t Au** to end-of-hole (**EOH**) in the central 500m strike length of the discovery area, confirming and further defining zones of gold anomalism in the weathering and transported profile – firming up targets for future RC testing of the underlying fresh rock profile.
- 2025 RC drilling at Edjudina Range successfully identified >1g/t Au intercepts in five of the seven shallow RC drillholes completed to date with results including **2m @ 11.10g/t Au** (incl. **1m @ 20.90g/t Au**), and **2m @ 5.79g/t Au** (incl. **1m @ 10.87g/t Au**)[3], confirming the presence of high-grade gold structures in fresh rock and a new mineralised system with significant potential.
- The Company continues to progress its portfolio of Exploration Licence applications at both Yarri and the **Ringlock Project** near Kalgoorlie, the grant of which will unlock a new set of high-priority gold exploration targets, including untested key strike targets at **Edjudina Range** and **Statesman Well**.

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

"Solstice continues to get on with the business of exploring its portfolio of high-quality gold and copper assets in the West Australian Goldfields, and we look forward to giving shareholders further updates on the progress of current and planned RC programs, especially at Nanadie – where we are working toward expanding an already significant body of copper-gold mineralisation lying hidden and only partly defined below shallow soil cover. The Company has approximately $14M in cash, giving it excellent flexibility to progress drilling as results roll in, while also having the ability to act quickly on any compelling business development opportunities that may emerge around its current operations or offering value elsewhere.

"We thank all our field team for their safe and efficient on-ground efforts, and our investors for the interest and support over the year, and we look forward delivering exploration successes into what is shaping to be a continued buoyant gold and copper market in 2026."

Solstice Minerals Limited (**Solstice** or the **Company**) is pleased to report on ongoing exploration activities across its WA portfolio of projects (**Figure 1**) as the 2025 field season comes to an end.

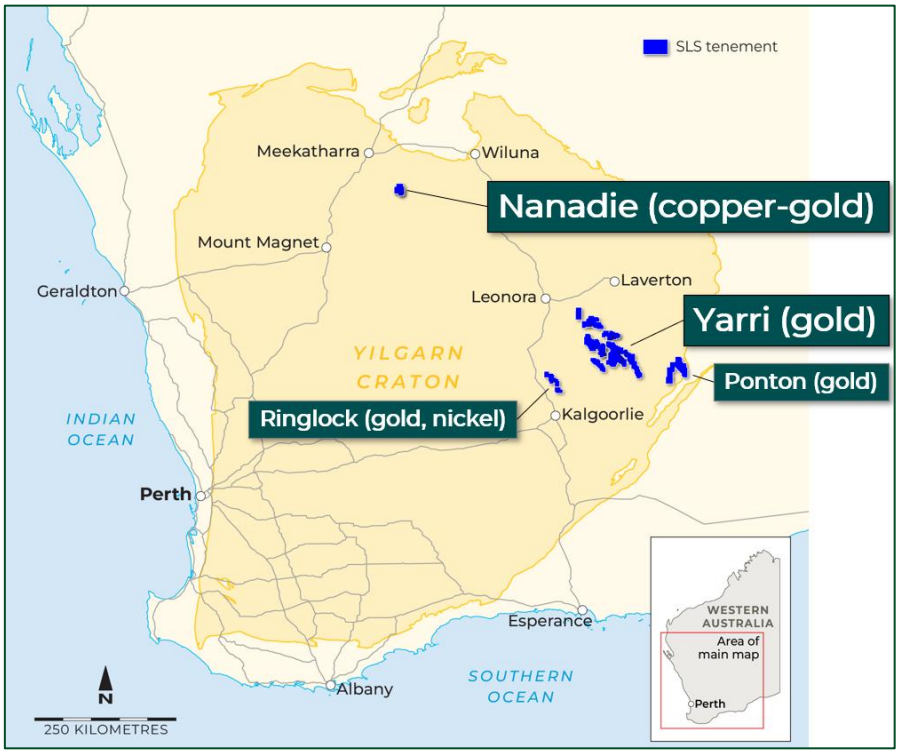

Figure 1: Location of Solstice's West Australian Projects.

Nanadie Copper-Gold Project

Solstice's advanced **Nanadie Copper-Gold Project** was acquired early 2025 and sits within 130km^2 of tenure 100km NW of Sandstone in Western Australia. Historical drilling below a shallow cover and weathering profile has defined a wide, near-surface accumulation of disseminated and sulphide veinlet style chalcopyrite (+/- pyrrhotite and pyrite) mineralisation up to 150m wide and 900m long, including an Inferred **40Mt** Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) containing **162,000t of copper** and **130,000oz of gold**[1].

Previous drilling at the deposit rarely extended beyond the host mafic intrusive package, with much of the drilling starting and ending within the mineralised system.

Following a comprehensive interpretation and targeting exercise, a 5,000m Phase 1 exploration drilling program is in progress, with 13 RC holes for 3,619m completed, testing MRE expansion targets and key areas within and below the current MRE (**Figure 2**). Four holes have also been drilled on a step-out exploration traverse 2km to the north. The program has experienced some mechanical and weather delays, but the Company is pleased to report that holes have been achieving good sample quality and EOH depths beyond 300m.

Initial logging indicates that the mineralised system has plenty of room to grow and a more comprehensive update on the work completed to date is planned for early in the new year, once field observations are compiled.

Drilling will continue following a short break and first assays are expected in late January.

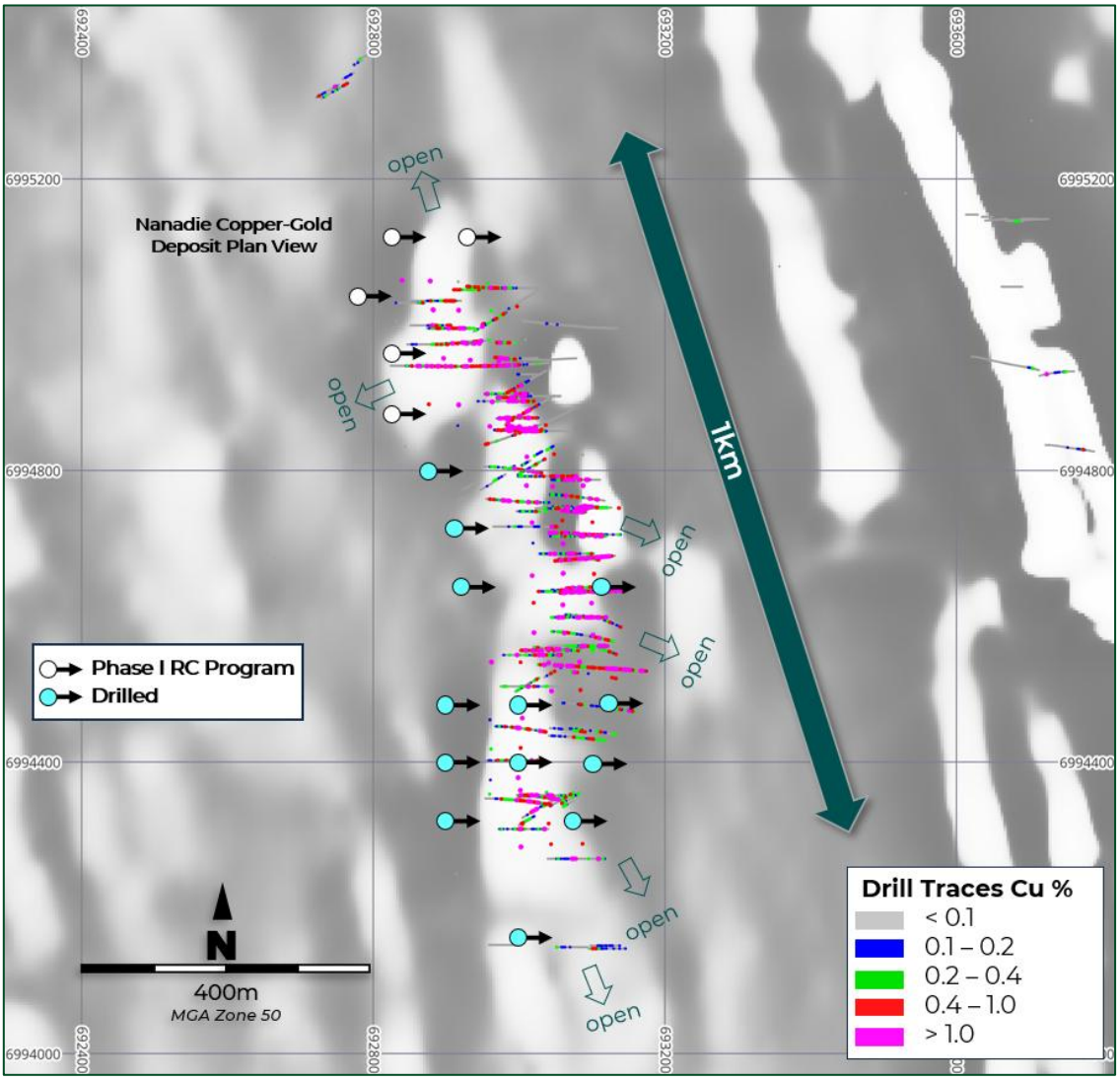

Figure 2. Nanadie Deposit aeromagnetic imagery showing planned and completed (blue) Phase 1 RC drill collars and downhole copper values in all previous drilling, projected to surface.

Yarri Project Gold Targets

The Company continues to actively explore for gold on its 1,600km^2 of exploration landholdings at the **Yarri Project**, centred in an area 150km NE of Kalgoorlie in the Eastern Goldfields (**Figure 1**). This large and highly strategic tenement group covers gold-endowed regional structures close to existing mining operations, has dedicated haul roads nearby, and large ore processing facilities typically within 100km. Solstice has maintained a high level of field activity over the year, with recent RC drilling success, especially at **Bluetooth** and **Edjudina Range**, and is developing a pipeline of advanced and early-stage targets to bring forward for testing.

Bluetooth Gold Prospect

A new phase of RC drilling is being prepared at **Bluetooth** aiming to further define **thick, shallowly dipping panels of near-surface oxide gold mineralisation** discovered at the Prospect over the course of 2025. Recent results include **18m @ 3.06g/t Au** (within a combined **30m @ 2.06g/t Au**), **29m @ 1.58g/t Au**, **20m @ 1.98g/t Au**, **23m @ 1.38g/t Au**, **15m @ 1.90g/t Au** and **12m @ 2.86g/t Au**[2].

Gold intercepts extend over a 900m long line of mineralised chert and quartz veining and are interpreted to be close to true width (**Figure 3** and **Figure 4**). The overall geometry of Bluetooth is favourable for eventual open pit extraction, and the strong intercepts to date **demonstrate the potential for this discovery to provide valuable near-surface gold ounces in an active mining district**.

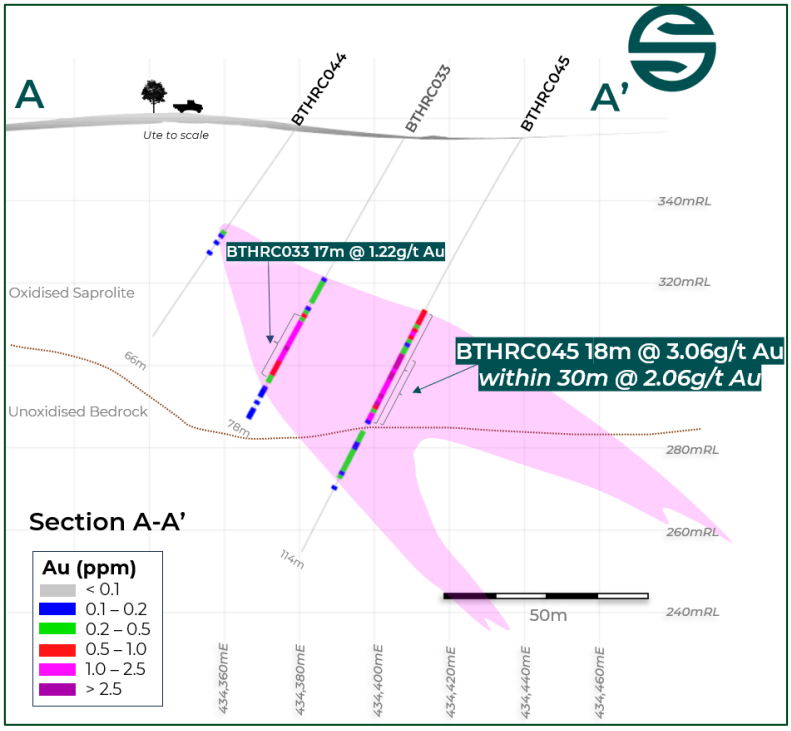

Figure 3: Bluetooth Gold Prospect cross-section A-A' (see Figure 5) showing Solstice's RC gold intercepts (white text)[2].

The Company is also pleased to see first signs of mineralisation extending into the fresh rock profile, as evidenced by an intercept of **7m @ 1.38g/t Au EOH[2]** (**Figure 4**). The next phase of drilling will continue to test down-plunge targets and scope the extent of the wide near-surface oxide mineralisation.

A fourth program comprising 22 shallow RC holes for approximately 2,000m is in preparation (**Figure 5**), with drilling scheduled for Q1 2026.

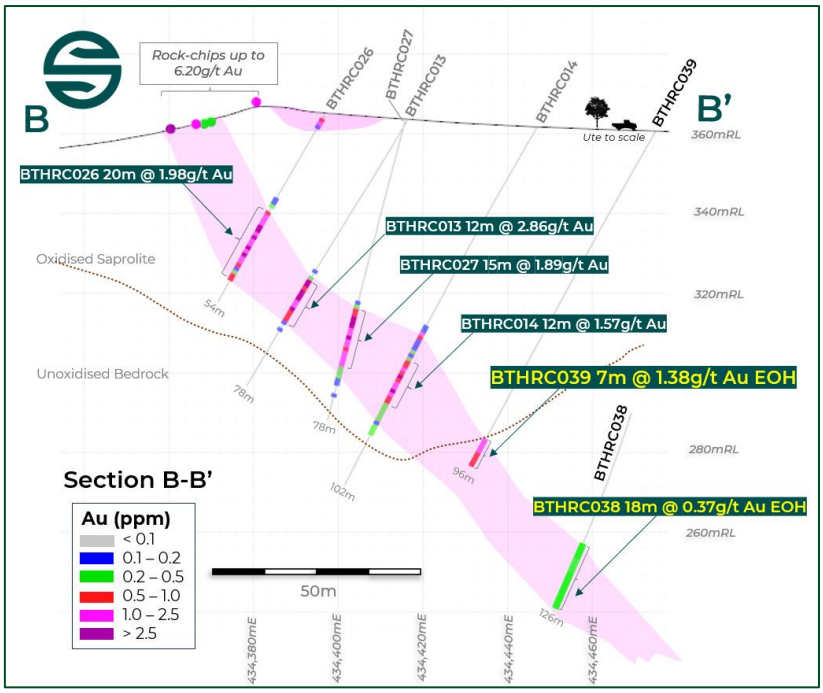

Figure 4: Bluetooth Gold Prospect cross-section B-B' (see Figure 5) showing Solstice's oxide gold intercepts (white text) and fresh rock intercepts (yellow text)[2].

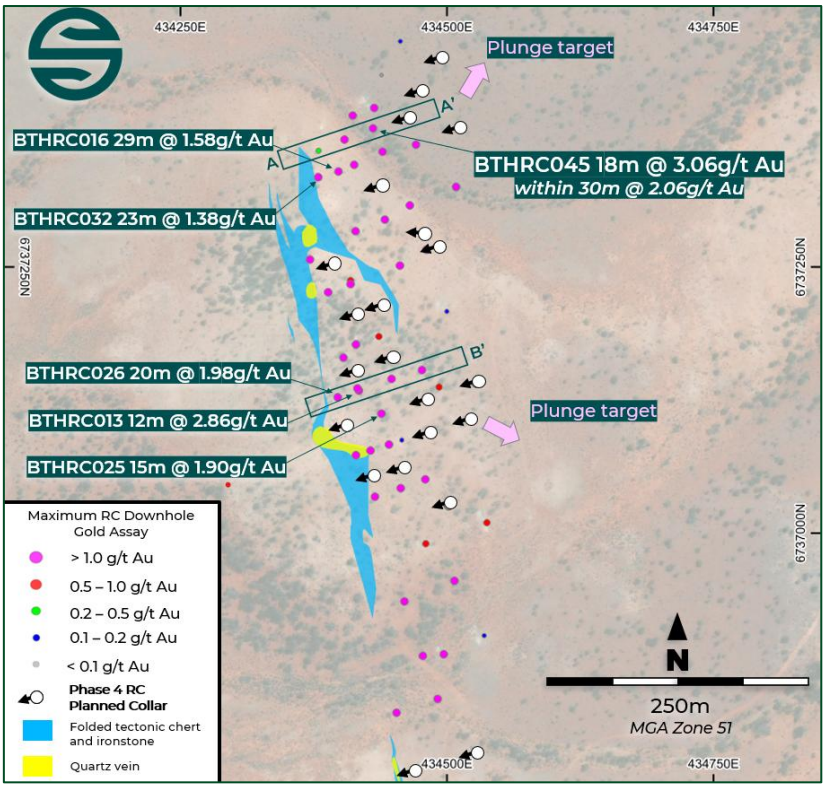

Figure 5: Bluetooth Gold Prospect showing all RC drill collars coloured for peak down-hole gold value, planned Phase 4 RC drillholes, selected gold intercepts[2], and the outcrop of the mineralised chert and ironstone horizon.

Edjudina Range Gold Prospect

At the **Edjudina** Range gold discovery, assays for composite samples collected from a recent 24-hole aircore drill program have been received, returning anomalous gold results to **10m @ 0.47g/t Au** to end-of-hole (**EOH**) in the central 500m strike of the discovery area (**Figure 6**). The results have confirmed and further defined broad zones of gold anomalism in the weathering and transported profiles in this area and have cemented northward step-out targets for future RC testing of the underlying fresh rock profile.

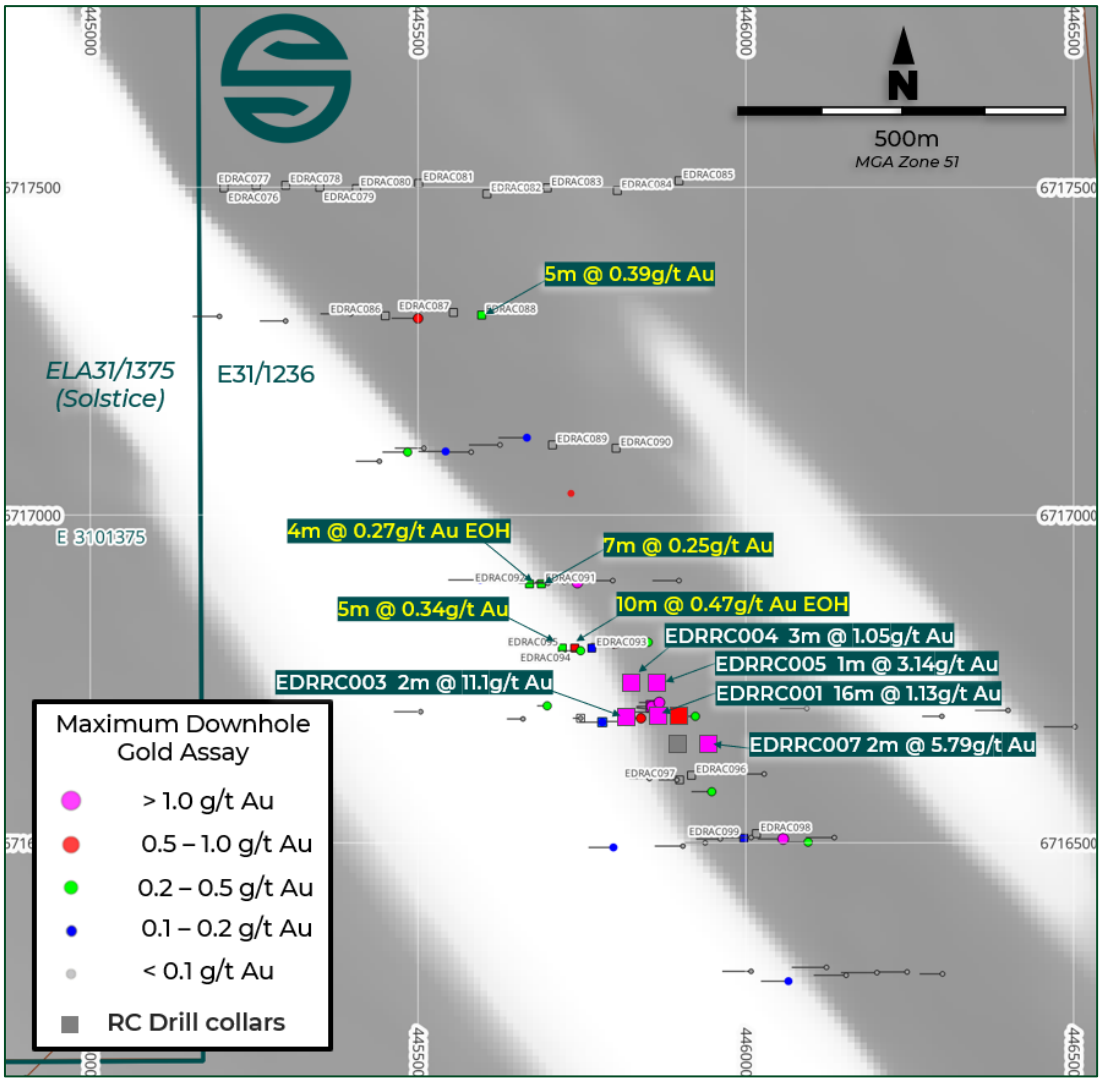

Figure 6: Edjudina Range Gold Prospect showing Solstice's drill holes coloured for peak down-hole gold values and RC intercepts (white text [3] on greyscale aeromagnetic image, showing new aircore collars (labelled) and gold intercepts (yellow text).

Edjudina Range is a new mineralised surface discovered late 2024 via reconnaissance aircore drilling of magnetic trends below shallow transported cover and subsequent staged aircore drilling has expanded gold anomalism to over 1km strike. The gold is associated with quartz veins, carbonate alteration and arsenic pathfinder anomalism in deformed rocks – all signatures of an active bedrock gold system.

Solstice's subsequent RC drilling at Edjudina Range over 2025 has successfully identified >1g/t Au mineralisation in five of the seven shallow RC drillholes completed, with results including **2m @ 11.10g/t**

Au (incl. **1m @ 20.90g/t Au**), and **2m @ 5.79g/t Au** (incl. **1m @ 10.87g/t Au**)[3], confirming the presence of high-grade gold structures in fresh rock and a regional mineralised system with significant potential.

New aircore drillhole details are presented in **Table 1** and **Appendix 1**.

The Company is planning its next stages of drilling in the central discovery area, and greenfield exploration of strike targets will continue on the grant of an adjoining Exploration Licence application that covers promising soil-covered structural targets.

Pipeline Projects

The Company continues to progress its portfolio of Exploration Licence applications at both Yarri and at the **Ringlock Project** near Kalgoorlie, the grant of which will unlock a next set of high-priority gold exploration targets, including untested strike targets at **Edjudina Range** and **Statesman Well**.

Advanced gold targets secured under application at the Yarri Project in recent months (**Figure 7**) include **Webb Find** (historical shallow RC results including **12m @ 3.80g/t Au**, **8m @ 2.74g/t Au** and **6m @ 3.85g/t Au**), **Wallbrook West** (RC results to **23m @ 2.80g/t Au**), and **Stewart Well** (wide anomalous gold zones in historical RC drilling to **10m @ 1.06g/t Au**)[4]. Each of these targets is primed for additional step-out and/or follow-up RC drilling once permitting is in place.

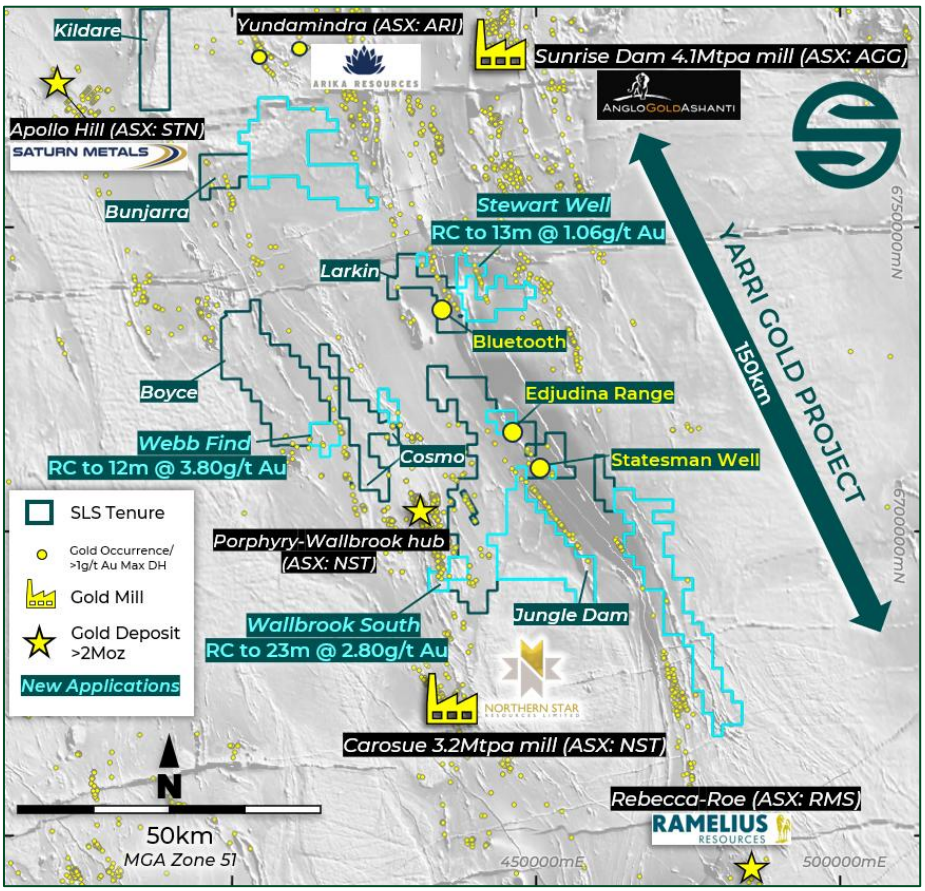

Figure 7: Solstice's Yarri Project tenement group (applications in blue) on greyscale aeromagnetic image, the location of key new targets and best RC intercepts (blue font)[4], and regional gold developments. Yellow dots are documented gold prospects, and historical drillholes with >1g/t Au gold intercepts.

Solstice holds approximately $14M in cash (as at September 30, 2025) and no debt, allowing it operational flexibility to progress drilling as results are delivered from the current program at Nanadie and as new tenements are granted. The Company will also continue to review complementary new business development opportunities that may emerge around its current operations or offer significant shareholder value elsewhere.

Next Steps – Q1 2026

The Company's geologists and field crews plan to be back on site early in the new year, with first works to be led by continued Phase 1 exploration drilling around the Nanadie copper-gold system, followed by gold drilling at Bluetooth.

Table 1: Edjudina Range 2025 aircore drillhole details and significant gold anomalism

Prospect	Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	Intercept	From (m)
Edjudina Range	EDRAC076	AC	445204	6717499	-60	270	78	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC077	AC	445253	6717503	-60	270	87	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC078	AC	445298	6717503	-60	270	96	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC079	AC	445350	6717500	-60	270	80	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC080	AC	445406	6717498	-60	270	93	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC081	AC	445501	6717506	-60	270	65	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC082	AC	445605	6717490	-60	270	72	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC083	AC	445697	6717499	-60	270	31	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC084	AC	445804	6717495	-60	270	70	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC085	AC	445898	6717510	-60	270	102	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC086	AC	445450	6717304	-60	270	90	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC087	AC	445554	6717309	-60	270	82	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC088	AC	445597	6717305	-60	270	85	5m @ 0.39g/t Au	70
Edjudina Range	EDRAC089	AC	445705	6717107	-60	270	79	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC090	AC	445802	6717102	-60	270	74	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC091	AC	445688	6716895	-60	90	84	7m @ 0.25g/t Au	71
Edjudina Range	EDRAC092	AC	445670	6716895	-60	90	85	4m @ 0.27g/t Au EOH	81
Edjudina Range	EDRAC093	AC	445765	6716797	-60	90	74	10m @ 0.14g/t Au	20
							and	5m @ 0.12g/t Au	54
Edjudina Range	EDRAC094	AC	445739	6716797	-60	90	60	**10m @ 0.47g/t Au EOH**	50
Edjudina Range	EDRAC095	AC	445720	6716797	-60	90	67	5m @ 0.27g/t Au	25
							and	5m @ 0.34g/t Au	55
Edjudina Range	EDRAC096	AC	445917	6716603	-60	90	63	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC097	AC	445899	6716596	-60	90	57	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC098	AC	446016	6716514	-60	90	75	NSR	
Edjudina Range	EDRAC099	AC	445997	6716507	-60	90	72	4m @ 0.11g/t Au EOH	68

References

1. Refer to ASX: SLS 5 February 2025 'Solstice Secures Strategic Copper Exposure'.
2. For drill intercepts and rock chip samples from the Bluetooth Gold Prospect refer to ASX: SLS 8 July 2025 'RC Rig Heading Back to Bluetooth Gold Prospect', ASX: SLS 9 October 2025 'Strong Gold Hits at Bluetooth Upgraded by Resampling' and ASX: SLS 28 April 2022 'Prospectus' (rock chip samples).

3. For drill intercepts from the Edjudina Range Gold Discovery refer to ASX: SLS 25 June 2025 'Aircore Drilling Completed at Edjudina Range Gold Discovery' and ASX: SLS 6 October 2025 'High-Grade Gold Confirmed in Fresh Rock at Edjudina Range'.
4. Refer to ASX: SLS 25 September 2025 'Yarri Tenure Expanded to Secure Historical RC Gold Hits'.

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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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 - New Results

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

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	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	**Historical Drilling** Previous operators have sampled using 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.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	**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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	**Historical Drilling** 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.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	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	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	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).
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	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.
	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.	No relationship is apparent in the aircore data between sample recovery and grades, and therefore no bias is inferred.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation,*	The aircore drilling has been conducted as a reconnaissance phase of exploration and is not considered suitable for use in any Mineral Resource Estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	mining studies and metallurgical studies.	
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	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.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	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	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core is collected during aircore drilling.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	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.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	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.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	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™ 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.
	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.	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, Core Geoscience Pty Ltd, and these showed satisfactory reproducibility.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	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	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	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 cases where samples assay over-grade for gold with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		AR25/hMS33 they are 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.
	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.	For aircore samples no geophysical tools were used in the field in determining any analysis.
	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.	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	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The assay results for significant gold intercepts have been checked by Solstice's independent database manager, Core Geoscience Pty Ltd, as well as internal Solstice geologists. Assay results have been checked against sample chip trays and geological logs.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned AC, RC or DD holes have been drilled by Solstice.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	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 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, Core Geoscience Pty Ltd, for incorporation into a Master Database. Core Geoscience 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 Core Geoscience Pty Ltd at the same time and is validated and imported by Core Geoscience into the Master Database. Data is supplied by Intertek as MS Excel spreadsheets and PDF certificates signed by the relevant laboratory manager.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations were made to any gold assay data for samples collected and presented by Solstice.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys),*	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Zone 51 South. This method is considered appropriate for this phase of exploration drilling. No downhole surveying is carried out in aircore drilling.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All data is reported using the grid system MGA94 Zone 51 South.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	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	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	**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 200m apart and at a drillhole spacing of 50m or 100m depending on the target and existing drillholes.
	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.	The data spacing, distribution and geological understanding of mineralisation controls is not sufficient for the estimation of Mineral Resources. The data spacing of 2024 aircore drilling is not sufficient to establish a Mineral Resource Estimate.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	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 to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Aircore drillholes were 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 style.
	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 manager. 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.*	Edjudina Range Licence (E31/1236) is 130 km northeast of Kalgoorlie. The licence is registered to Solstice Minerals Ltd. 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 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.
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 area has included, but is not limited to, the following companies: • Western Mining Corporation 1976-1978 • Newmont and Geopeko JV 1981-1983 • Noranda 1981 • Tyson Resources Ltd 1984-1988 • Altus Corporation Pty Ltd 1987-1989 • Ruggers Pty Ltd 1987-1989 • Antico Mines NL 1987-1989 • Merrit Mining NL 1990 • Gold Fields Exploration – 1990-1998 • Pancontinental Mining Ltd 1991-1995 • Saracen Gold Mines Ltd 2012 • OreCorp Ltd 2018-2022 The Competent Person is satisfied that exploration done by other parties has been adequately considered.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	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 volcaniclastics, volcanics, basalt, dolerite and minor ultramafic units. The greenstones bodies are intruded by numerous monzonites, syenite and felsic porphyries. Host rocks lie below a blanket of transported soil cover that may be up to 100m thick and may be variously oxidised and weathered for up to 50m below the transported profile. Most of the larger 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Within Solstice licences E31/1225 and contiguous E31/1236, Archaean rocks outcrop as a series of sedimentary and banded iron formations (BIF) with accompanying quartzofeldspathic schists and metamafic intrusions, typically striking at approximately 320-140° and dipping to the east. The BIF units are commonly tightly folded with fold axes plunging south. Quartz veins striking parallel with the BIF units are common.
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 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. For the reconnaissance aircore drilling at Edjudina Range significant gold assay results are reported above 100ppb and where averaged, data are uncut.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalent values are not currently being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	*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*	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	*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').*	
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to figures in the main body of text for plan maps of the location of relevant sample locations.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All currently known gold results are reported. All previous and historical drill assay data has been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All relevant exploration data is shown on figures in the main body of text.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	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.