Statesman Well RC Drilling Delivers Shallow High Grade Gold Intercepts

Highlights

- Solstice's **first stage Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling** at **Statesman Well Gold Prospect** in WA has **highlighted the potential of the ~1km mineralised trend** and defined targets for further drilling.
- RC drillholes have defined **significant shallow gold intercepts in several locations**, accompanied by wide anomalous zones. Results include:
  - **8m @ 7.94g/t Au** from 12m in STWRC003, incl. **1m @ 39.75g/t Au** from 13m, and **1m @ 16.10g/t Au** from 19m
  - **12m @ 1.44g/t Au** from 88m in STWRC002
  - **4m @ 2.54g/t Au** from 52m in STWRC013
  - **12m @ 0.76g/t Au** from 16m in STWRC022
- The results build on gold intercepts in historical shallow RC drilling at the Prospect[1] which included:
  - **22m @ 1.14g/t Au** in SW19
  - **24m @ 0.81g/t Au** in SW10
  - **10m @ 2.04g/t Au** in SW27
- Gold mineralisation is hosted within a strike-extensive chert +/- quartz-stockwork horizon that widens in several locations and shows evidence of a southerly plunge shoot orientation.
- **Solstice sees excellent scope for continued work at Statesman Well in conjunction with high priority follow-up RC drilling planned around significant new gold intercepts at the Bluetooth and Edjudina Range discoveries[2,3]**, located 9km and 32km to the northwest respectively.
- All three prospects are located close to haul roads in the active and infrastructure-rich **Yarri Project** area of the Eastern Goldfields, where **Solstice controls over 1,600km^2 of highly prospective geology**.

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

"It's great to see some high-grade gold emerging at the lightly drilled Statesman Well mineralised trend - these shallow RC results provide impetus for continued work, particularly on extension and down-plunge aspects of the Prospect. We're in great shape to add to excellent recent gold intercepts along the combined Statesman Well - Edjudina Range - Bluetooth mineralised trend, and the field team is back on deck getting drill access in place for a return of the RC rig ASAP. We're also looking forward to reporting the results of a large batch of 1m resamples at both Bluetooth and Edjudina Range, which will help us vector in on grade and dip targets at those key prospects."

Statesman Well RC Drilling

Solstice Minerals Limited (ASX: SLS, **Solstice**, the **Company**) is pleased to report results from its first phase of Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at the **Statesman Well Gold Prospect**, within the Company's **Yarri Gold Project** northeast of Kalgoorlie Western Australia.

The 22-hole shallow drill program was designed to add geological knowledge between irregularly distributed historical drillholes along the ~1km long Prospect, and to test down-plunge orientations.

Assay results have confirmed the strong potential of the mineralised trend and defined zones of mineralisation for further drilling, including around a new high-grade near-surface intercept of **8m @ 7.94g/t Au** in STWRC003, corresponding with quartz veins within the target zone.

Significant results (**Figure 1**) include:

- **8m @ 7.94g/t Au** from 12m in STWRC003, incl. **1m @ 39.75g/t Au** from 13m, and **1m @ 16.10g/t Au** from 19m
- **12m @ 1.44g/t Au** from 88m in STWRC002
- **4m @ 2.54g/t Au** from 52m in STWRC027
- **12m @ 0.76g/t Au** from 16m in STWRC022

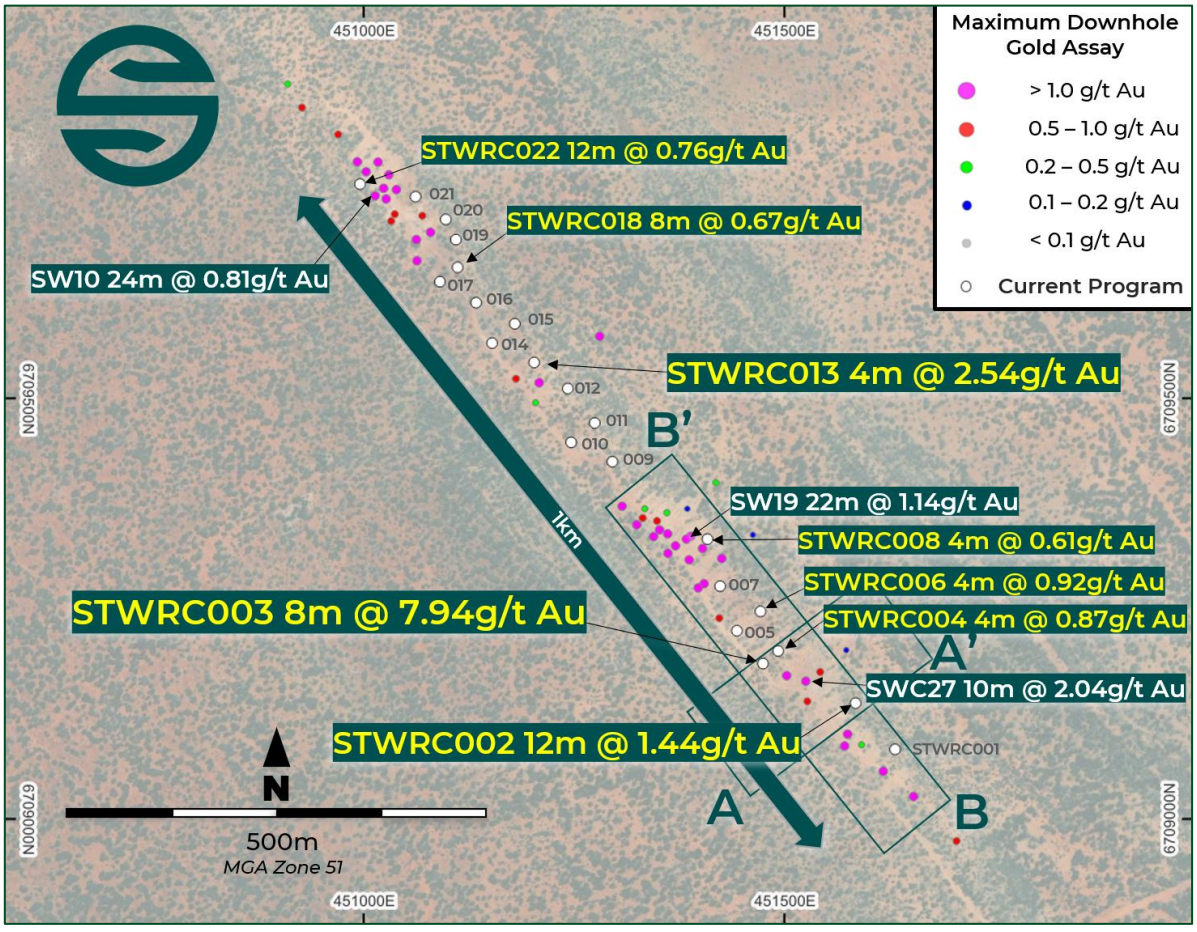


Figure 1: Statesman Well Prospect showing all RC drill collars on photo image. Significant RC gold intercepts and Solstice collars labelled, as well as historical RC intercepts (white text). All historical RC collars are coloured for peak downhole gold.

Solstice's drilling has also identified zones of strong anomalism in the host horizon, including 24m @ 0.27g/t Au from 44m in STWRC001, 20m @ 0.35g/t Au from 48m in STWRC006, and 16m @ 0.35g/t Au from 28m in STWRC007. These thickened zones may point to grade potential nearby.

Solstice's results build on gold intercepts in historical shallow RC drilling at the Prospect[1] including **22m @ 1.14g/t Au** in SW19, **24m @ 0.81g/t Au** in SW10, and **10m @ 2.04g/t Au** in SW27.

Gold mineralisation is hosted within a strike-extensive chert +/- quartz-stockwork horizon that which dips steeply to the east (**Figure 2**), widens in several locations and shows evidence of a south plunge orientation (**Figure 3**). The host horizon is flanked by strongly foliated pelitic rocks interlayered with black shale and local mafic intrusions, and fresh rock gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veining and minor pyrite alteration. A series of small historical gold diggings extend along the host horizon.

All drillhole intercepts are calculated on the basis of 4m composite sampling, with the exception of the STWRC003 intercept which was sampled at 1m spacing. All drillhole details are shown in **Table 1** and **Appendix 1**.

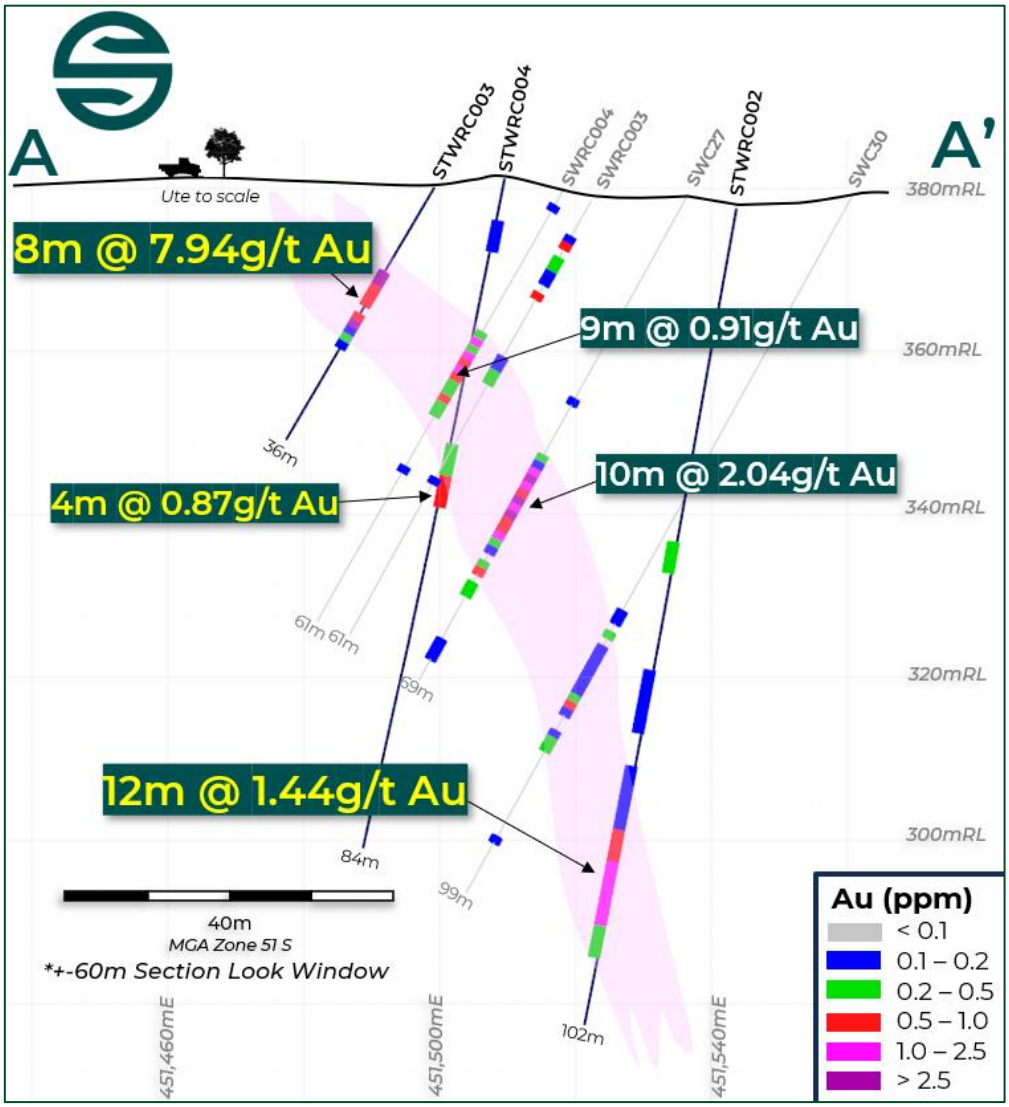


Figure 2: Cross section (+/- 60m look window) showing significant gold intercepts in Solstice's RC holes STWRC002, 003 and 004 (yellow text), as well as historical RC intercepts[1] (white text). All RC drill strings coloured for downhole gold values

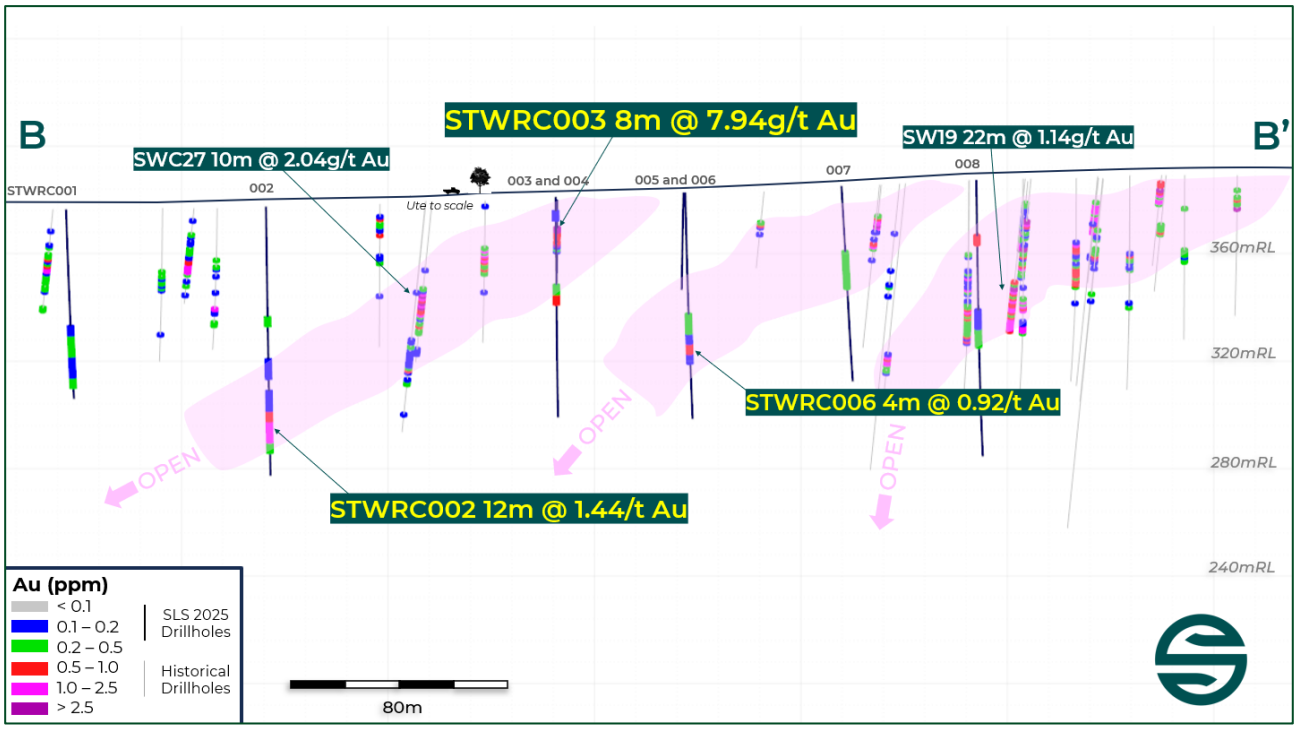


Figure 3: Long section view of the southern part of Statesman Well Prospect showing all RC drill strings, coloured for downhole gold values. Significant RC gold intercepts and Solstice collars labelled, as well as historical RC intercepts[1] (white text).

Next Steps

Solstice sees excellent opportunity for continued drilling at Statesman Well as part of an aggressive campaign of follow-up RC drilling planned around the significant new gold intercepts at the **Bluetooth** and **Edjudina Range** gold discoveries, located 9km and 32km to the northwest respectively (**Figure 4**).

Recently reported RC drilling at Bluetooth has highlighted the commercial possibilities of this prospect with multiple, shallow true-width mineralised intercepts including **20m @ 2.18g/t Au**, **20m @ 2.01g/t Au** and **16m @ 2.13g/t Au** in composite sampling[2].

Likewise, an initial two-hole RC test of extensive new gold and pathfinder anomalism at the soil-covered Edjudina Range Gold Discovery strongly demonstrated its potential, with a zone of quartz veining and alteration returning **20m @ 1.02g/t Au** in composite sampling[3].

All three prospects are located close to haul roads in the active and infrastructure-rich Yarri Project area of the Eastern Goldfields, where Solstice controls over 1,600km^2 of highly prospective geology.

Solstice's team is preparing for immediate further drilling at Bluetooth, as well as combined follow-up aircore and RC drilling at Edjudina Range.

With a belt-scale landholding in WA's most prolific gold province, near-surface mineralisation, and excellent infrastructure access, the Company offers compelling upside exposure to near-term discovery success.

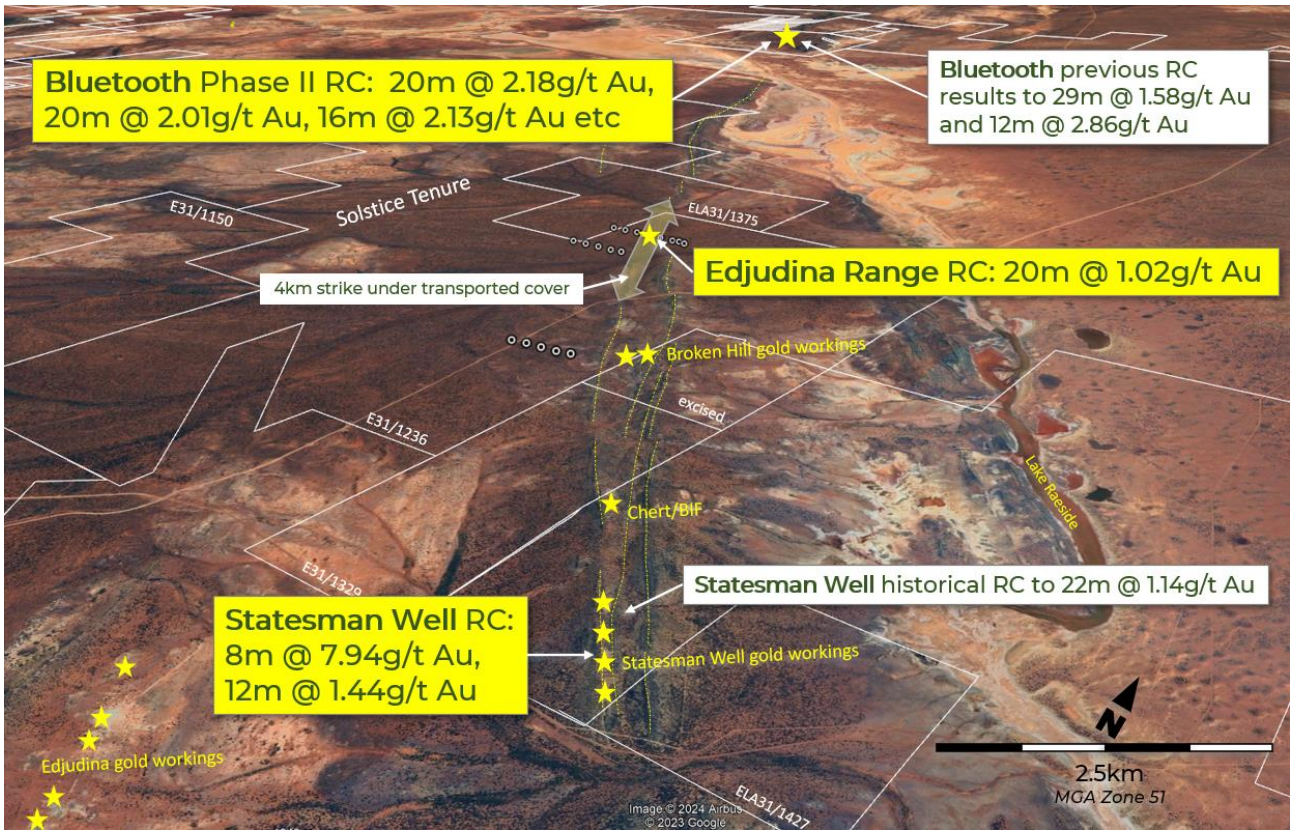


Figure 4: Oblique view looking NW showing the Bluetooth[2,4], Edjudina Range[3] and Statesman Well[1] Prospects and recent RC intercepts aligned along the same litho-structural trend.

About the Yarri Project

The Company's carefully selected 1,650km^2 of exploration landholdings at Yarri (**Figure 5**) are located close to existing mining operations with dedicated haul roads nearby, and ore processing facilities typically within 50–100km. The Company continues to work-up further quality gold targets, RC drilling of proven prospects to delineate near-surface mineralised material as well as testing new positions that offer potential for 'stand-alone' scale. In this infrastructure-rich area, even modest scale gold mineralisation has potential to be commercialised, as underscored by the $10M sale of the Company's Hobbes tenement in 2024.

Other Assets

The Company has assembled a strong portfolio of 100% owned projects elsewhere in WA's Goldfields, including the advanced **Nanadie Copper-Gold Project (Figure 6)**, where Solstice sees excellent opportunity to build upon a robust Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of **40.4Mt @ 0.4% copper** and **0.1g/t gold** for 162kt of contained copper and 130koz gold[5]. Solstice has already identified strong MRE extensions opportunities[6] and is gearing up for first drilling in coming months.

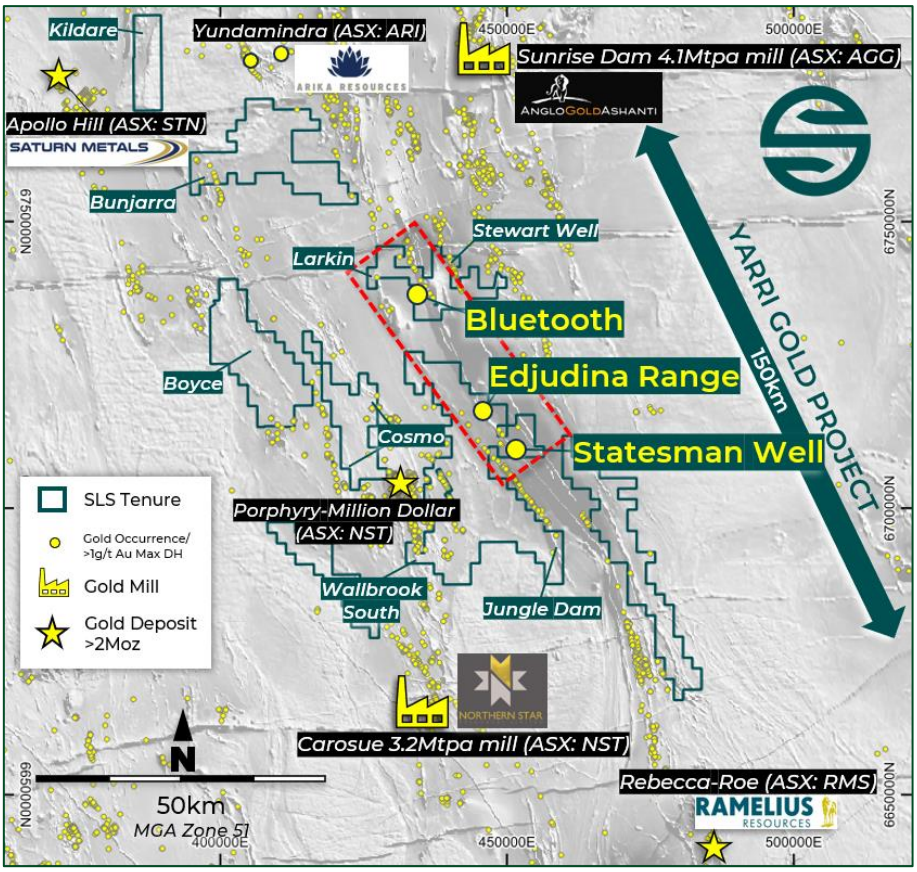


Figure 5: Solstice's Yarri Project tenement group on greyscale aeromagnetic image showing the location of key targets and regional gold developments. Yellow dots are documented gold prospects, and historical drillholes with >1g/t Au gold intercepts.

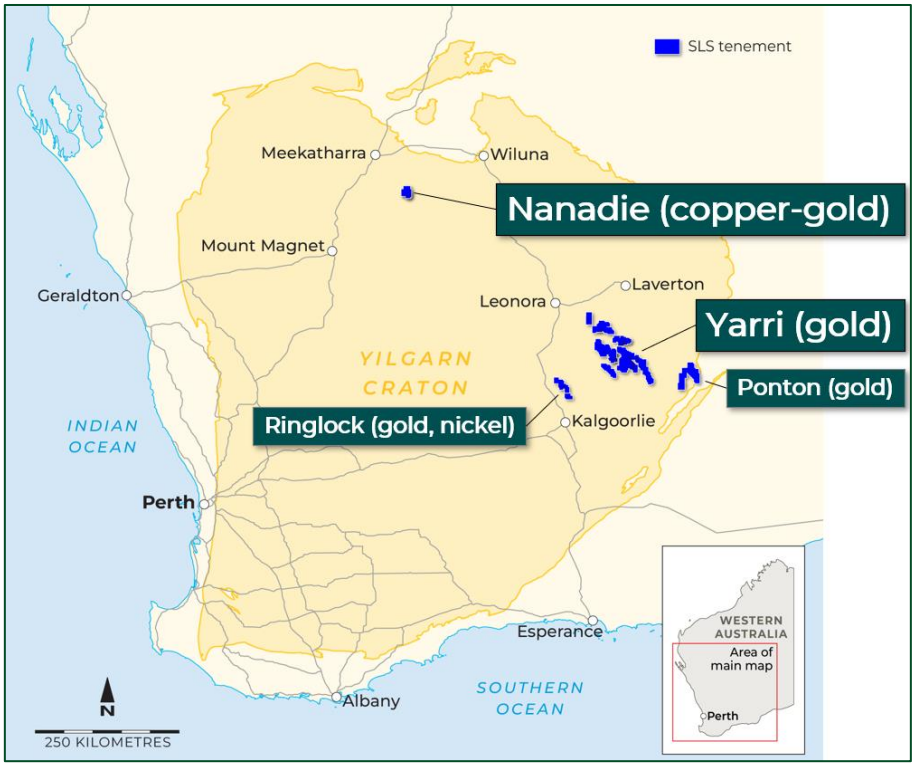


Figure 6: Location of Solstice's West Australian Projects.

Table 1: Statesman Well RC drillhole details and significant gold intercepts.

Hole ID	Drill Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azim	Depth	Intercept	From
STWRC001	RC	451619	6709065	376	-80	239	72	*24m @ 0.27g/t Au*	44
STWRC002	RC	451564	6709116	378	-80	238	102	**12m @ 1.44g/t Au**	80
							in	*36m @ 0.60g/t Au*	60
STWRC003	RC	451475	6709183	380	-60	230	36	**8m @ 7.94g/t Au**	12
							including	**1m @ 39.75g/t Au**	13
							and	**1m @ 16.10g/t Au**	19
STWRC004	RC	451482	6709188	381	-79	232	84	**4m @ 0.87g/t Au**	36
STWRC005	RC	451446	6709220	383	-59	228	42	NSR	
STWRC006	RC	451463	6709235	383	-70	233	90	**4m @ 0.92g/t Au**	60
							in	*20m @ 0.35g/t Au*	48
STWRC007	RC	451419	6709274	385	-61	236	84	*16m @ 0.35g/t Au*	28
STWRC008	RC	451403	6709326	387	-60	232	120	**4m @ 0.61g/t Au**	24
							and	*16m @ 0.24g/t Au*	56
STWRC009	RC	451288	6709421	391	-60	228	60	NSR	
STWRC010	RC	451252	6709441	391	-60	231	42	NSR	
STWRC011	RC	451266	6709455	392	-70	232	96	NSR	
STWRC012	RC	451228	6709501	392	-80	239	96	*8m @ 0.13g/t Au*	76
STWRC013	RC	451202	6709538	391	-60	231	90	**4m @ 2.54g/t Au**	52
STWRC014	RC	451157	6709558	391	-59	227	48	NSR	
STWRC015	RC	451177	6709581	391	-60	228	96	*8m @ 0.22g/t Au*	64
STWRC016	RC	451136	6709605	390	-60	230	60	NSR	
STWRC017	RC	451093	6709639	390	-60	233	42	*12m @ 0.23g/t Au*	20
STWRC018	RC	451109	6709652	389	-59	229	84	**8m @ 0.67g/t Au**	52
STWRC019	RC	451104	6709681	389	-65	229	114	*8m @ 0.13g/t Au*	80
STWRC020	RC	451077	6709707	388	-75	226	132	*8m @ 0.26g/t Au*	96
STWRC021	RC	451055	6709732	388	-59	230	114	*12m @ 0.18g/t Au*	60
STWRC022	RC	451011	6709750	388	-51	230	42	**12m @ 0.76g/t Au**	16
							in	*20m @ 0.61g/t Au*	16

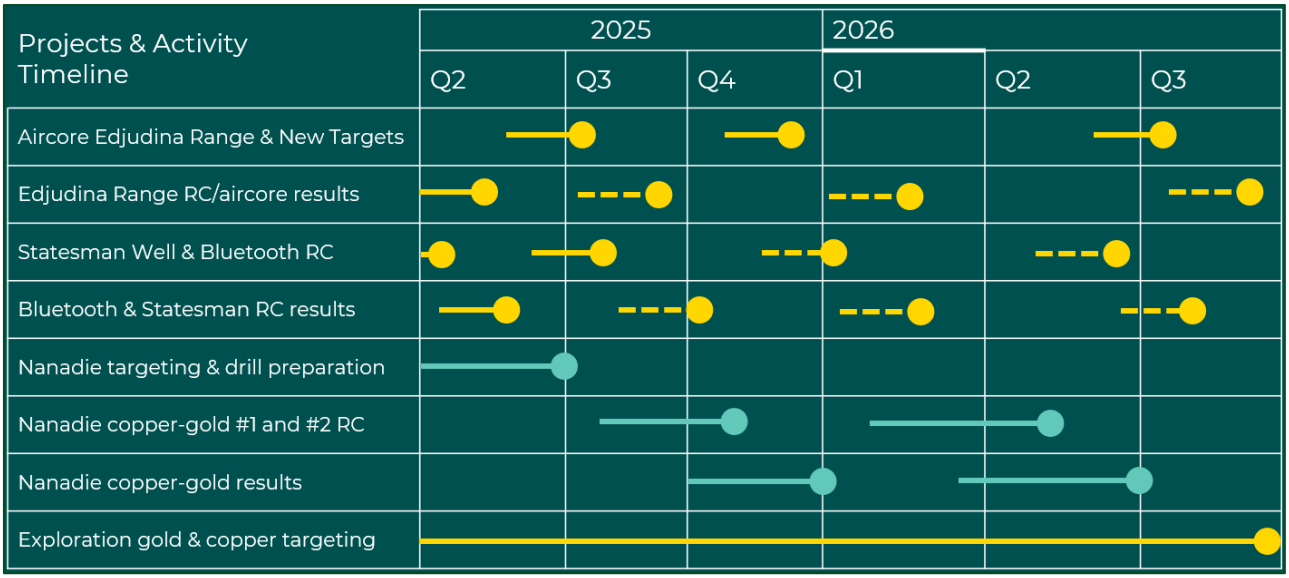
Significant intercepts are reported on the basis of greater than 1 gram/metres at a 0.5g/t Au lower-cut and NIL internal dilution. Significant gold anomalism *(in italics)* is reported at greater than 8m width at a 0.10g/t Au lower-cut and a maximum 4m internal dilution. All intercepts are reported on the basis of 4m composite sampling with the exception of STWRC003 which was sampled at 1m intervals.

References

1. Refer to ASX: SLS 7 May 2024 'Strong Drill Targets Take Shape at Statesman Well Gold Prospect'.
2. Refer to ASX: SLS 3 June 2025 'Multiple Strong, Shallow RC Gold Hits at Bluetooth'.
3. Refer to ASX: SLS 27 May 2025 'First RC Hole Hits 20m @ 1.02g/t Au at Edjudina Range'.
4. Refer to ASX: SLS 17 March 2025 'Resampling Highlights Strong Potential at Bluetooth'
5. Refer to ASX: SLS 5 February 2025 'Solstice Secures Strategic Copper Exposure'.
6. Refer to ASX: SLS 22 May 2025 'Significant Resource Extension Targets Identified at Nanadie'.

Activity Pipeline & Newsflow

The Company anticipates steady activities and newsflow through the remainder of 2025:



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.

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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 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: Statesman Well RC Drilling – Table 1 (JORC Code, 2012)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*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.*	**Solstice Drilling** For RC drilling, every 1m sample was cone split directly from the rig-mounted cyclone/splitter into clean pre-numbered calico bags and remaining sample ground-dumped in rows of 20. For each 4 x 1m samples a 4m composite sample was collected with a spear from the ground dumped sample piles and placed into a clean pre-numbered calico sample bag. For composite samples, proportional amounts of material were collected from each sample pile to create the composite. All sampling was undertaken by Solstice staff. **Historical Drilling** Previous operators have sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC) with 1m sample interval collected via a cyclone. Drilling has been completed over a number of programs between 1986-2012 and varied spacings of holes and drill lines have been used. Sampling for laboratory submission is indicated in Pancontinental Mining reporting to have been via conventional industry standards, i.e. spear or 1/8 riffle splitting for RC. Drilling by Saracen Gold Mines utilised a hydraulic cone splitter attached to a cyclone.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	**Solstice Drilling** A QAQC sample is inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 primary samples (CRM or Blank QAQC sample), also field Duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1 in 25 Primary samples. Appropriate certified reference materials (CRMs) were supplied by Geostats Pty Ltd and suitable Blank material was clean Builder's sand sourced from commercial suppliers. Analysis of QAQC samples inserted by the Company is undertaken to monitor sample representivity and independent laboratory conditions. The CRMs used by the Company are grade and matrix matched as close as possible to interpreted geology. The laboratory (Intertek) also performed its own internal checks including insertion of pulp duplicate, standard, and repeat samples as required. For RC drilling, Duplicate samples were collected at the drill site and inserted into the sample stream at a frequency of 1 in 25 Primary samples. The Duplicates were collected with a spear in the same fashion as the Primary samples. **Historical Drilling** Measures taken by previous operators regarding sample representivity are unknown. However, it is assumed this would have followed standard industry practice for the time and is likely to have included use of Duplicates and Certified Reference Material (CRM) inserted in the field.
	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	**Solstice Drilling** For RC drilling each 1m sample was collected via a cyclone and cone splitter mounted to the drill rig into a plastic bucket and laid out on a cleared area of ground in rows of 20 samples. Each 1m split sample is approximately 2-3kg and representative of the metre drilled. For each 4 x 1m samples a 4m composite sample was collected with a spear from the ground dumped sample piles and proportional amounts placed into a pre-numbered calico sample bag to make up an approximate 2-3kg sample. **Historical Drilling** Samples by other previous operators were typically collected at 1m intervals downhole captured in plastic bags. Sample mass for laboratory dispatch was indicated to be 2-5kg. Assaying was conducted by recognised assay laboratories, including SGS (Perth), with Pancontinental Mining using Aqua Regia digest and Atomic

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) to 0.01ppm for gold. Saracen Gold Mines used Genalysis Laboratory (Perth) and a Fire Assay method on a 50g charge. Saracen Gold Mines undertook downhole surveys using contractor Gyro Australia with an electronic multi-shot survey tool. It is unknown if RC holes have been downhole surveyed by Pancontinental or Tyson Resources.
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).*	**Solstice Drilling** RC drilling was undertaken by an independent contractor, Raglan Drilling, using a custom built, truck mounted drill rig. The drill string comprised 6m rods with a standard 5.5inch face sampling RC bit. Each hole was drilled to its planned depth. Each drillhole was supervised by a Solstice geologist. **Historical Drilling** Over the history of the Statesman Well Prospect there has been a total of 54 RC holes comprising 3,559m of drilling. The RC drillhole depths range from 33m to 150m downhole, with an average depth of 66m downhole. Drill contractors include Stanley Mining Services, Ausdrill and Challenge Drilling. Face sampling button bits were used, as well as auxiliary air booster and compressor.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**Solstice Drilling** The RC sample recoveries for each metre were visually assessed and estimated to be typically within industry acceptable standards. Where recoveries were lower than expected, generally where water was encountered, these are noted in drill logs. Moisture content was recorded in drill logs. **Historical Drilling** Sample recoveries during historical drilling process are unknown, however it is assumed the operators used standard industry practices of the period to record and assess core and chip sample recovery. The shallow nature of past drilling is unlikely to have intersected significant groundwater.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	**Solstice Drilling** Minor groundwater was encountered in some of the RC drill holes at lower elevation, but most mineralised intercepts had minimal moisture content. The RC drill rig utilised an onboard 350psi compressor and 900cfm booster air pack, and a separate auxiliary booster air pack and compressor which typically provided dry and representative samples with good recovery. **Historical Drilling** Detailed measures taken by previous explorers to maximise sample recovery and ensure representivity are not recorded in historical reports. It is assumed that industry standard measures applicable at the time of drilling were implemented. Pancontinental Mining indicate dry samples where riffle split with a multi-tier splitter and wet samples were spear sampled to maximise representivity. Saracen indicate that a rig-mounted cyclone and cone splitter were used to ensure sample representativity.
	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.	**Solstice Drilling** No relationship is apparent in the RC data between sample recovery and grades, and therefore no bias is inferred. **Historical Drilling** No sample bias has been observed in data from historical reports reviewed by Solstice. The Competent Person is satisfied that the drill sample recoveries have been adequately assessed and are appropriate to the mineralisation being reported.
Logging	*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.*	**Solstice Drilling** The RC drilling has been conducted as an early infill phase of exploration and is not considered to be at a density suitable for any Mineral Resource Estimation. The RC chip samples are geologically logged from surface to the end of hole in 1m intervals. **Historical Drilling**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Drill chips from RC samples have been geologically logged by previous operators. Where available, geological log data is currently limited to lithology, grain size, texture and colour only. Logging was undertaken at 1m intervals. The Competent Person is satisfied that the logging detail and quality is appropriate to the mineralisation being reported.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	**Solstice Drilling** Logging of RC drill samples included lithology, alteration, sulphide mineralisation and structure fabric. The logging is qualitative in nature. Transported cover and regolith types were also defined. The logging is considered appropriate for this phase of exploration. **Historical Drilling** Logging by previous operators was primarily qualitative.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	**Solstice Drilling** The RC drillhole samples are logged from surface to the EOH in summary format with 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. **Historical Drilling** Based on inspection of historical reports and available geological log data, all RC drillholes completed by previous explorers are appear to have been logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	**Solstice and Historical Drilling** Not applicable. No core drilling data exists for Statesman Well Gold Prospect.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	**Solstice Drilling** The composite 4m RC drill samples were spear sampled from piles laid out on the ground at the drill site. The 1m RC drill samples were collected directly from the rig-mounted cone splitter. The majority of samples were collected dry, with very few collected wet and when wet this data is recorded in logs. **Historical Drilling** The RC samples collected by Saracen Gold Mines utilised a rig-mounted hydraulic cone splitter attached to the cyclone, and the rig was equipped with an auxiliary air booster and compressor. Pancontinental Mining indicate dry samples where riffle split with a multi-tier splitter and wet samples were spear sampled to maximise representivity. No specific information is provided by previous operators on sample moisture. Since auxiliary air booster and compressors have been common since the 1980s, it assumed the sampling was done dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	**Solstice Drilling** For RC drilling, 4m composite samples were collected from the from oxidised and fresh basement. Each sample was collected with a spear. The 1m samples were collected directly from the rig-mounted cone splitter into pre-numbered calico bags. These are standard industry practices for this 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. **Historical Drilling** Where available, the historical data indicates samples collected in the field for laboratory analysis were 2-5kg. The precise laboratory sample preparation technique used by other previous explorers is unknown but is assumed to have followed appropriate industry standard techniques at the time of analysis. Laboratories reported to be used include SGS and Genalysis.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling	**Solstice Drilling**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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™ and are of gold grade and matrix that matched 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. **Historical Drilling** Detailed QAQC procedures are unknown for previous explorers but are assumed to have been appropriate for the time to maximise representivity of sub-samples collected.
	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.	**Solstice Drilling** Field Duplicate samples were collected during RC drilling and inserted into the sample batches to check and ensure representivity of sample 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 staff and Solstice's independent database manager, Core Geoscience Pty Ltd, and these showed satisfactory reproducibility. **Historical Drilling** Measures taken historically to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected is poorly documented by previous explorers. Pancontinental Mining re-sampled a significant number of the sample intervals from the Tyson Resources drill samples still available on site in 1991. It is assumed measures taken would have followed standard industry practice for the time and is likely to have included use of Duplicates and Certified Reference Material (CRM) inserted in the field. Pulp repeats and element repeats for selected samples would have been undertaken by the laboratory (SGS and Genalysis). The historical sample data are evaluated by Solstice's independent database manager, Core Geoscience Pty Ltd.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	**Solstice Drilling** Sample mass for RC drilling of nominally 1.5-3kg for each sample are considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation. **Historical Drilling** The bulk RC sample sizes and laboratory sub-samples for historical operators are assumed 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.*	**Solstice Drilling** Laboratory assaying for all drill sample types is undertaken by Intertek, an ISO 9001 certified laboratory. All sample types are subjected to the lead collection Fire Assay technique which uses a 50g charge with an ICP-MS finish and is considered to provide near total gold recovery. Selected high grade gold samples returned from ICP-MS are checked with ICP-OES analysis method by the laboratory. The nature and quality of the procedures and assaying techniques at the laboratory are considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation. **Historical Drilling** Information about assay laboratories has been reviewed by Solstice, and exploration reports typically indicate Genalysis and SGS laboratories in Perth were used for routine assay by Saracen Gold Mines and Pancontinental, respectively. Tyson Resources do not specify the laboratory used in their reports. Pancontinental used Fire Assay with an AAS finish with 0.01ppm detection limit (DL) for gold, and XRF analysis with 1ppm DL for arsenic.

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		Saracen Gold Mines used a 50g lead collection Fire Assay with AAS finish for gold. The laboratory procedures and methods of analysis have been appropriate for the style of mineralisation. Arsenic is the only other element apart from gold that has been assayed.
	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.	**Solstice Drilling** For RC samples no geophysical tools were used in the field in determining any analysis **Historical Drilling** No geophysical, spectrometer or handheld XRF instruments were noted in reports by previous explorers as used to determine any mineral or element concentrations.
	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.	**Solstice Drilling** During RC drilling field Duplicates were taken on site for samples using the same method as the Primary sample (i.e. spear) from piles laid out on the ground. No field Duplicates were taken for the 1m sample batch due to limitation of the rig-mounted cone splitter. A Certified Reference Material sample or Blank sample was inserted in the field in the 4m and 1m sample streams at least every 20th Primary sample. 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. **Historical Drilling** Historical information about the nature of QAQC procedures is not detailed in reports by previous explorers which were reviewed by Solstice. It is assumed QAQC measures taken would have followed standard industry practice for the time and is likely to have included use of Duplicates and Certified Reference Material (CRM) inserted in the field. Pulp repeats and element repeats for selected samples would have been undertaken by the laboratory (SGS and Genalysis). The Competent Person is satisfied that accuracy and precision of the historical drill data is at acceptable levels.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	**Solstice Drilling** 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 samples that make up significant intersections have been checked against host rock and alteration. **Historical Drilling** Pancontinental Mining undertook re-sampling and assay in 1991 of a significant number of 1m sample intervals that were drilled by Tyson Resources in 1987 and remained on site. Gold assay results of the re-sampling by Pancontinental matched closely with the original gold assay results by Tyson Resources. Additional RC holes drilled by Pancontinental under and adjacent to the Tyson RC holes returned similar anomalous gold grades. In 2012, Saracen Gold Mines drilled in the area adjacent to Pancontinental and Tyson RC holes and received similar anomalous gold mineralisation hosted by similar rock types and similar depths downhole. Significant historical intercepts have been checked by Solstice geologists and checked for validation by independent data management company, Core Geoscience Pty Ltd.
	The use of twinned holes.	**Solstice and Historical Drilling** No specific twin hole drilling has been undertaken on the Statesman Well Gold Prospect area.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage	**Solstice Drilling** The primary lithological data for 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	(physical and electronic) protocols.	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. 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 the 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. **Historical Drilling** Depending on the age of the drilling, previous operators have collected data either in paper form (Tyson & Pancontinental Mining) or electronically (Saracen Gold Mines). No complete historical database was available for the Statesman Well Prospect. The data available to Solstice is compiled from data extracted from the Western Australian Mineral WAMEX database, and validated by independent data management company, Core Geoscience Pty Ltd. The subsequent compiled dataset is exported into appropriate formats (MS Access and Micromine™) supplied for use by the Company.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	**Solstice Drilling** No adjustments or calibrations were made to any gold assay data for samples collected and presented by Solstice. **Historical Drilling** No adjustments or calibrations were made by the Company to any assay data collected by previous explorers and compiled.
Location of data points	*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.*	**Solstice Drilling** The location of RC 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. Downhole surveys were conducted by trained Raglan Drilling personnel at every immediately after the completion of every RC using a REFLEX Sprint, North Seeking survey tool referenced to True North. No Mineral Resources Estimate work has been undertaken. **Historical Drilling** The location of RC drill collars completed by Tyson and Pancontinental has been recorded by local grid and recently picked-up with handheld GPS by Solstice Minerals using historical maps to cross-reference hole names and relative locations. The RC holes drilled by Saracen Gold Mines were picked up using Real Time Kinetic Differential GPS. Only the Saracen Gold Mines RC holes are known from reports to have been downhole surveyed.
	Specification of the grid system used.	**Solstice and Historical Drilling** All coordinate data is reported here using the grid system MGA94 Zone 51 South. The data is projected to Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate system.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	**Solstice and Historical Drilling** A digital terrane model (DTM) was created using elevation data collected from the Solstice proprietary geophysical survey undertaken in 2022 at 100m line spacing. New and historical hole collars were then draped onto the generated surface.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	**Solstice Drilling** RC drilling was carried out at 50m line spacing with between one and two angled drill holes per section. **Historical Drilling** Previous RC drilling has been conducted at various drill spacings. Reconnaissance first-pass drilling was undertaken on 50m spaced drill lines around historical workings, with infill over anomalous zones to 25m line spacing. The RC drill collars along lines varies from 15m to 25m in the areas drilled.
	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.	**Solstice and Historical Drilling** The data spacing, distribution and geological understanding of mineralisation controls is not sufficient for the estimation of Mineral Resources.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	**Solstice Drilling** For RC drilling, every 1m sample was cone split directly from the rig-mounted cyclone/splitter into clean pre-numbered calico bags. For each 4 x 1m samples a 4m composite sample was collected with a spear from ground dumped sample piles. **Historical Drilling** Based on historical logs, and assay data available from historical reports previous explorers do not appear to have composited sample intervals.
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.*	**Solstice Drilling** The RC drillholes were generally collared at -60 degrees dip with azimuth grid West (220 degrees). This appears to have achieved unbiased sampling based on the known structures. **Historical Drilling** The historical RC drillholes were collared at -60 degrees dip with azimuth grid West (220 or 230 degrees). This appears to have achieved unbiased sampling based on the known structures.
	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.	**Solstice and Historical Drilling** No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the current and historical data at this prospect.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Solstice Drilling** Chain of sample custody is maintained by Solstice personnel. Samples were collected in calico bags which were then secured in numbered polyweave bags, then inserted into Bulka bags. These were then transported directly to the Sykes Transport facility in Kalgoorlie for subsequent transportation to Perth. These facilities have lockable yards to maintain security prior to sample processing. Sample submission documents listing the batch number, sample number and order number accompany the samples at each stage and emailed directly to the laboratory managers. Samples are checked by Intertek to confirm receipt of all samples. If a discrepancy is noted, this is reported by the laboratory to Solstice. **Historical Drilling** No information on sample security or chain of custody has been supplied or identified by Solstice in historical reports. The Competent Person is satisfied there was sufficient security over the chain of custody of drill samples.

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Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	A Cube Consulting review of Solstice's data from its 2021 and 2022 RC drill campaigns determined that procedures and data applied by the Company can be considered adequate. Internal reviews by experienced senior geologists of sampling techniques and data confirm that sampling has been conducted to industry standards. **Historical Drilling** Solstice's review of previous sampling techniques and methodology presented in historical reports indicate that it appears to have been conducted to industry standards applicable at the time of drilling.

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 Statesman Well Prospect is located on Licence E31/1225 and is about 150km northeast of Kalgoorlie. The Licence E31/1225, is owned 100% by Solstice Minerals Ltd. There are no historical sites or environment protected areas on the tenement. Aboriginal cultural heritage surveys have been conducted over the drill sites by Nyalpa Pirniku Native Title Holders. A registered Aboriginal Heritage Place defining Lake Raeside is located to the north of the Statesman Well Prospect.
	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 tenement is in good standing and there are no known impediments to renewal of the tenement or to obtaining any licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The project has an established history with reported gold extraction and exploration dating back to possibly the early 20th century. Previous modern exploration on licence E31/1225 has been carried out by 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 • Pancontinental Mining Ltd 1991-1995 • Saracen Gold Mines Ltd 2012 • OreCorp Ltd 2018-2022
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The regionally significant Mt Celia Fault and Pinjin Fault Systems are interpreted to extend NNW-SSE through E31/1225. The western edge of the licence is part of the Murrin Domain, whilst the eastern part is within the Laverton Domain (and Laverton Tectonic Zone). Transported colluvium with alluvium channels predominantly cover the geology of the lower elevations, with lacustrine deposits from Lake Raeside covering significant sections of E31/1225 to the east and north. In E31/1225 and contiguous E31/1236, Archaean rocks outcrop as a series of sedimentary and banded iron formations (BIF) with accompanying quartzofeldspathic schists and metamorphosed mafic intrusions, typically striking at approximately 140° and dipping

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		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. Most of the gold deposits in the region are hosted by granitoids, intermediate volcanics or Pig Well Graben sediments. Many deposits display a direct or spatial association with granitoids and NNW-SSE to N-S trending shears commonly localised along contact zones. The NE-SW trending shears/faults can also exert a control on gold mineralisation. For some deposits, like Porphyry the gold-bearing vein systems are horizontal to shallow-dipping stacked vein sets that are commonly interpreted to be linking structures between steeply dipping shears or thrusts. Many of the deposits plunge shallowly towards the south or southeast. Most of the deposits, including the mines, grade around 1.0-2.0 g/t Au. Major gold deposits and historic mining centres proximal to the licence E31/1225 area include the Porphyry Gold Mine, Million Dollar, Wallbrook-Redbrook and the Yilgangi Mining Centre, Hobbes Gold Deposit, and Templar Gold Deposit. The Competent Person is satisfied that geological setting has been adequately considered and is appropriately described.
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 the main body of text for relevant information.
	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 down hole lengths only. No upper cut has been used. Average gold grades over significant intercepts are length weighted.
	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.	**Solstice Drilling** Intercepts comprise 4m composite samples which will be resampled at 1m intervals. Significant 4m intercepts are reported here on the basis of greater than 1g/t gram/metres at a 0.50g/t Au lower-cut and NIL internal dilution. Significant gold anomalism is reported at minimum 8m width at a 0.10g/t Au lower-cut and a maximum 4m internal dilution. Anomalism is reported to demonstrate where there is evidence of broad mineralising system. **Historical Drilling** For gold intercepts, weighted averages were calculated using parameters of a 0.5g/t 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 0.5g/t Au. No upper cut-off

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		grade has been applied. Short lengths of high-grade results use a nominal 1g/t Au lower cut-off, 2m minimum reporting length and 2m maximum internal dilution.
	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 intercept lengths	*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').*	Historical drillholes were correctly oriented to pierce the east-dipping prospect geology. Significant intercepts reported are downhole lengths only.
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 body of text for plan maps of the location of relevant sample or hole 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 significant 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.*	The Company continues to interpret the data holistically and update the Statesman geological model to refine controls on gold mineralisation and prepare plans for further drill programs. Any new drilling within the Statesman Well Prospect would include RC drilling to infill between the high-grade mineralised zones, and explore extensions of gold mineralisation down-plunge to the southeast. Reconnaissance AC drilling may continue in gold prospective areas to the north within the broader E31/1225 licence and adjoining Yarri Project tenure.