



## Strathy Project Overview and Summary of 2024 Alpha IP Survey

# Forward Looking Statements

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This presentation contains certain forward-looking statements (“FLS”) including, but not limited to the need for more prospecting and analysis, that the geological and structural setting at SGP is highly prospective for gold mineralization, the focus of follow-up efforts on promising geochemical and mineralogical anomalies, the potential for gold anomalies in samples to be high, and the extension of in-depth systematic prospecting and sampling program this year. FLS can often be identified by forward-looking words such as “approximate or (~)”, “emerging”, “goal”, “plan”, “intent”, “estimate”, “expects”, “potential”, “scheduled”, “may” and “will” or similar words suggesting future outcomes or other expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions, intentions or statements about future events or performance. In respect of the FLS, the Company has made certain assumptions that management believes are reasonable at this time. The assumptions include that the Company will have sufficient financial resources for sampling and prospecting this year, that gold discoveries will be to the level anticipated however, there can be no assurance that such assumptions and statements will prove to be accurate and actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from any FLS include, but are not limited to, limited capital or access to additional capital for prospecting, delays in obtaining or failures to obtain required TSXV, governmental, environmental or other project approvals, inflation, changes in exchange rates, fluctuations in commodity prices, delays in the development of projects, regulatory approvals and other factors. FLS are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from expected results.

Potential shareholders and prospective investors should be aware that these statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the FLS. Shareholders are cautioned not to place undue reliance on FLS. By their nature FLS involve numerous assumptions, inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific that contribute to the possibility that the predictions, forecasts, projections and various future events will not occur. Solstice undertakes no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any FLS whether as a result of new information, future events or other such factors which affect this information, except as required by law.

## **Historical Sampling and Drilling Data and Information**

The sampling and drilling data and information presented on slide 19 of this presentation (the “Historical Exploration Information”) is historical in nature. The reader is cautioned that the Historical Exploration Information is based on prior data and reports previously prepared by third parties without the involvement of Solstice. Solstice has not undertaken any independent investigation, nor has it independently analyzed the results of the Historical Exploration Information in order to verify the results. The reader is cautioned not to treat Historical Exploration Information, or any part of it, as current and that a qualified person has not done sufficient work to verify the results and that they may not form a reliable guide to future results. No independent quality assurance/quality control protocols are known for these historic samples and drill holes and therefore the Historical Exploration Information may be unreliable. Solstice considers these historical drill results relevant as the Company will use this data as a guide to plan future exploration and drilling programs. Solstice considers the data to be reliable for these purposes, however, the Company's future exploration work will include verification of the data through drilling.

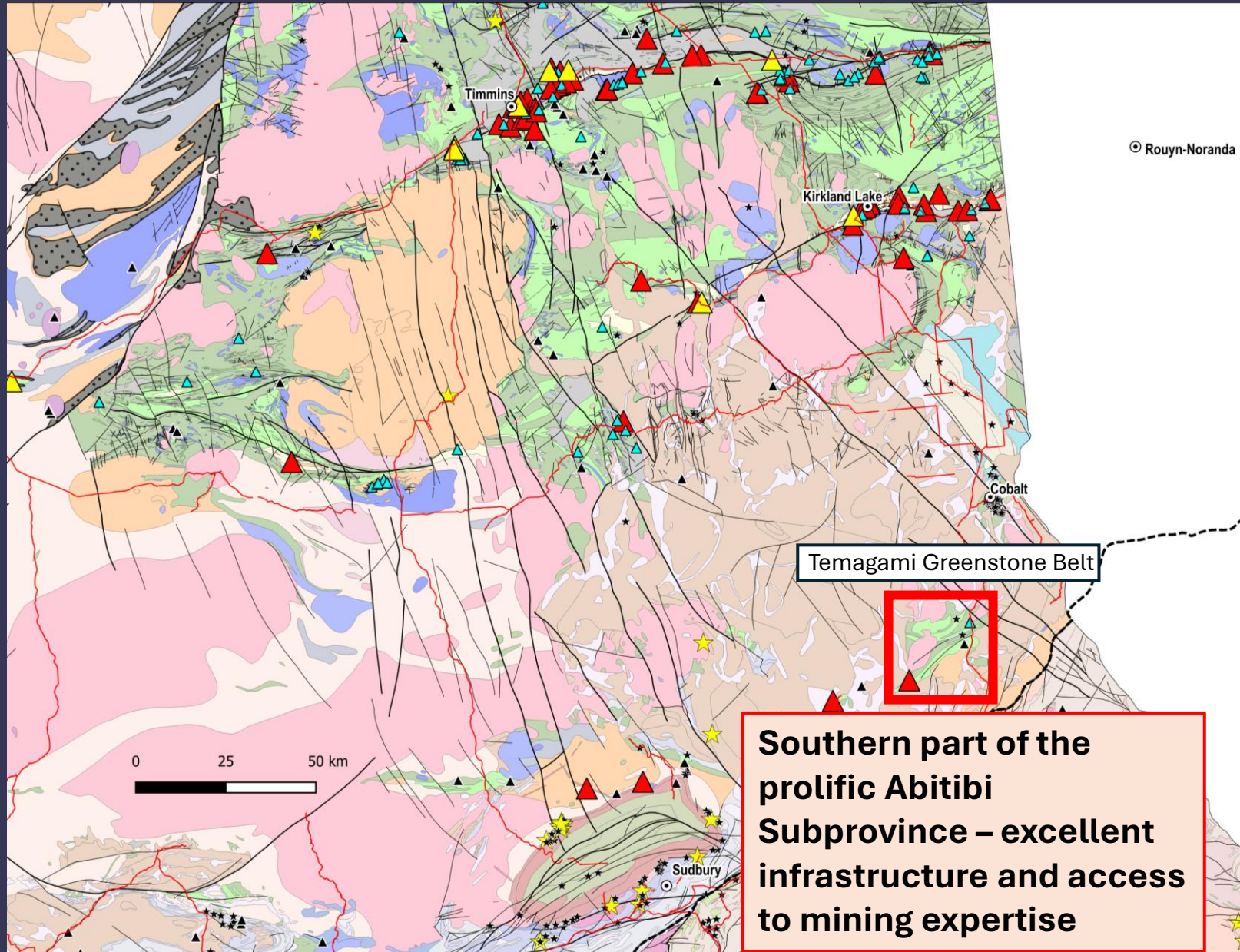
**Sandy Barham, M.Sc., P.Geo., Senior Geologist, is the Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101 standards responsible for reviewing and approving the technical disclosures of this presentation.**

# Summary – IP identifies multiple high-priority targets

- **New IP defines 46 new targets** on SGC claims – 18 are Priority 1, 20 are Priority 2 and 8 are Priority 3
- Highest priority target: the **1.34 km long Leckie Fault** – its North and South extensions have extensive undrilled chargeable zones on SGC claims
- Second highest priority: a **1.35 km long anomaly “ST-2”**. At its northern end this is associated with the northern extension of the Leckie Fault. Southwards, potential Leckie-type structures may cross-cut this large IP anomaly which, unlike the Leckie targets, is associated with high resistivity
- The ST-5 target displays high chargeabilities in an area of moderate to high resistivity which is cut by Leckie-type structures. **A picture emerges of multiple Leckie-type structures** in this, and other target areas.
- Numerous other targets can and should be developed with additional work.
- In summary, there are two end member type targets in which elevated chargeabilities are associated with low and high resistivities, respectively.
- **This is a highly unusual opportunity in the Abitibi**, or Archean of Ontario in general: to have so little drilling in an area that hosts known significant gold intercepts in the small area where it has been tested. The project targets are largely undrilled!
- Anomalies have scale and **present opportunity for a significant size discovery.**
- Significant drilling warranted on 5+ target areas.



# Introduction / Background



**Southern part of the prolific Abitibi Subprovince – excellent infrastructure and access to mining expertise**

**GOLD**

-  Producing Mine
-  Past Producer
-  Developed Prospect with Reserves

**NON-GOLD**

-  Producing Mine
-  Past Producer
-  Developed Prospect with Reserves
-  Fault: Major, Minor

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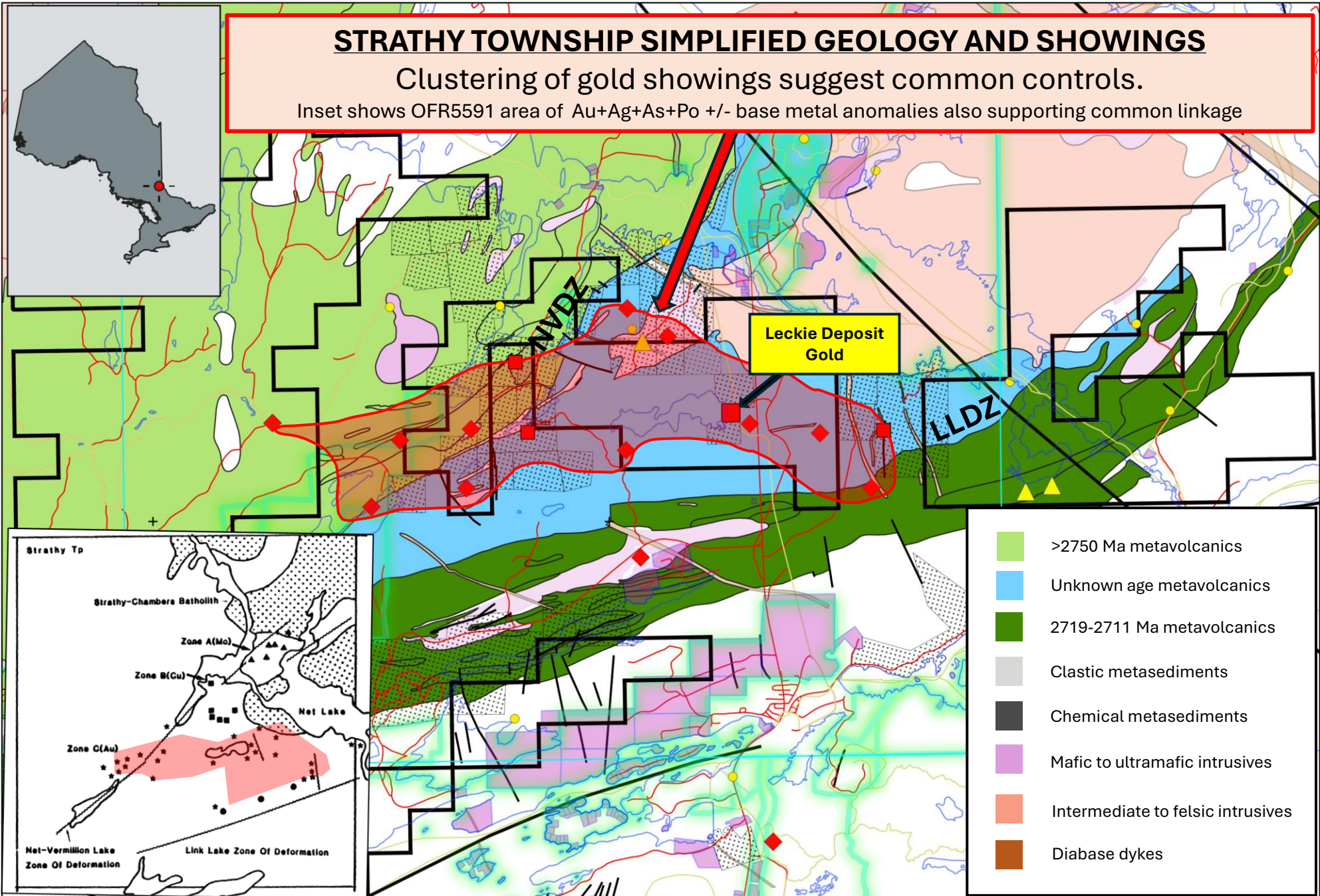
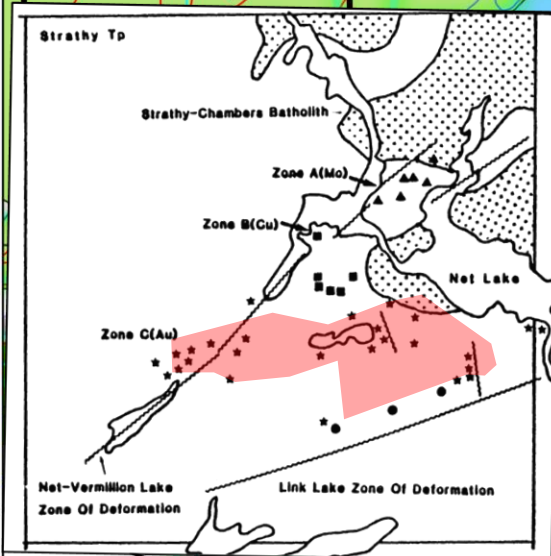
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# STRATHY TOWNSHIP SIMPLIFIED GEOLOGY AND SHOWINGS

## Clustering of gold showings suggest common controls.

Inset shows OFR5591 area of Au+Ag+As+Po +/- base metal anomalies also supporting common linkage



5220000  
5215000  
5210000

- OMI Developed Gold Prospect
- ◆ OMI Gold Prospect
- ★ OMI Cu-Ni-PGE Past Producer with Reserves
- ▲ OMI Non-gold Developed Prospect
- ◆ OMI Non-gold Prospect
- Third Party patented land
- Other patented land
- Solstice Mining Claims
- Alienations (including parks)
- Fault
- Deformation Zone  
NVDZ – Net-Vermillion Deformation Zone  
LLDZ - Link Lake Deformation Zone
- Utility Line
- Highway

Leckie Deposit Gold

NVDZ

LLDZ

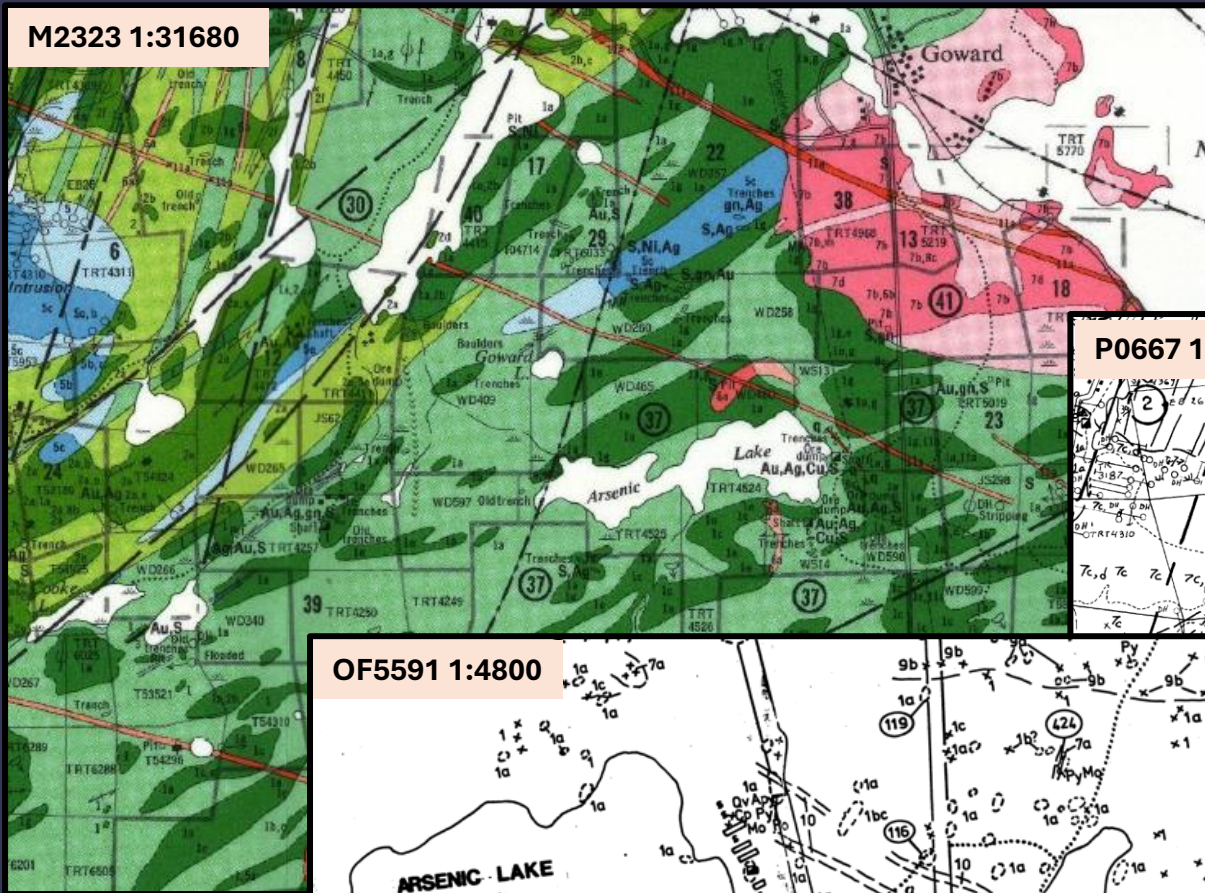
- >2750 Ma metavolcanics
- Unknown age metavolcanics
- 2719-2711 Ma metavolcanics
- Clastic metasediments
- Chemical metasediments
- Mafic to ultramafic intrusives
- Intermediate to felsic intrusives
- Diabase dykes

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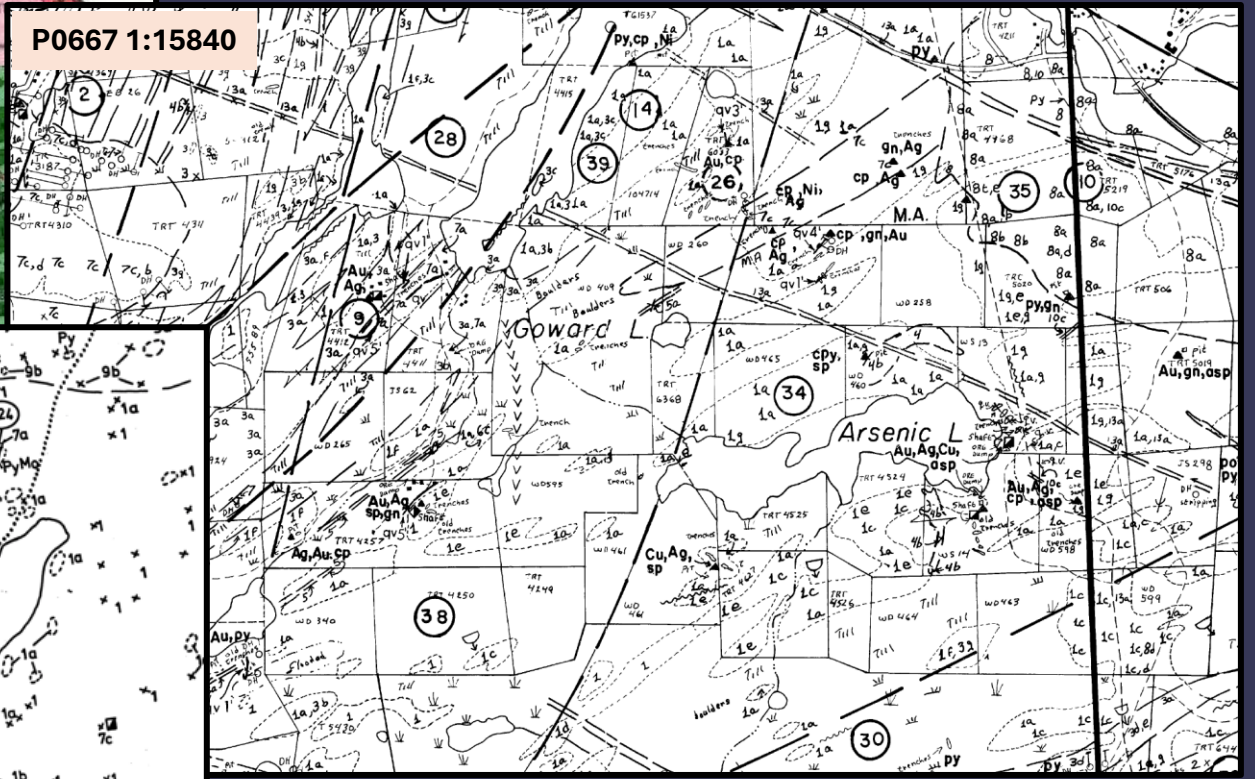
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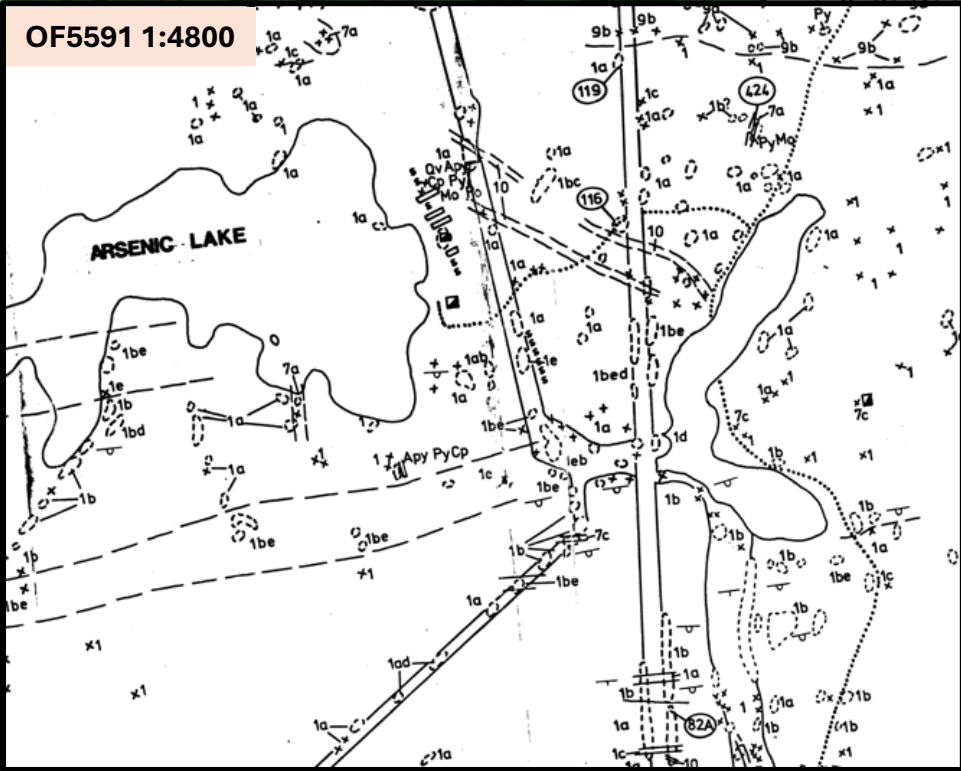


Excellent government map base at various scales  
Plus mapping from industry NW of Solstice claims

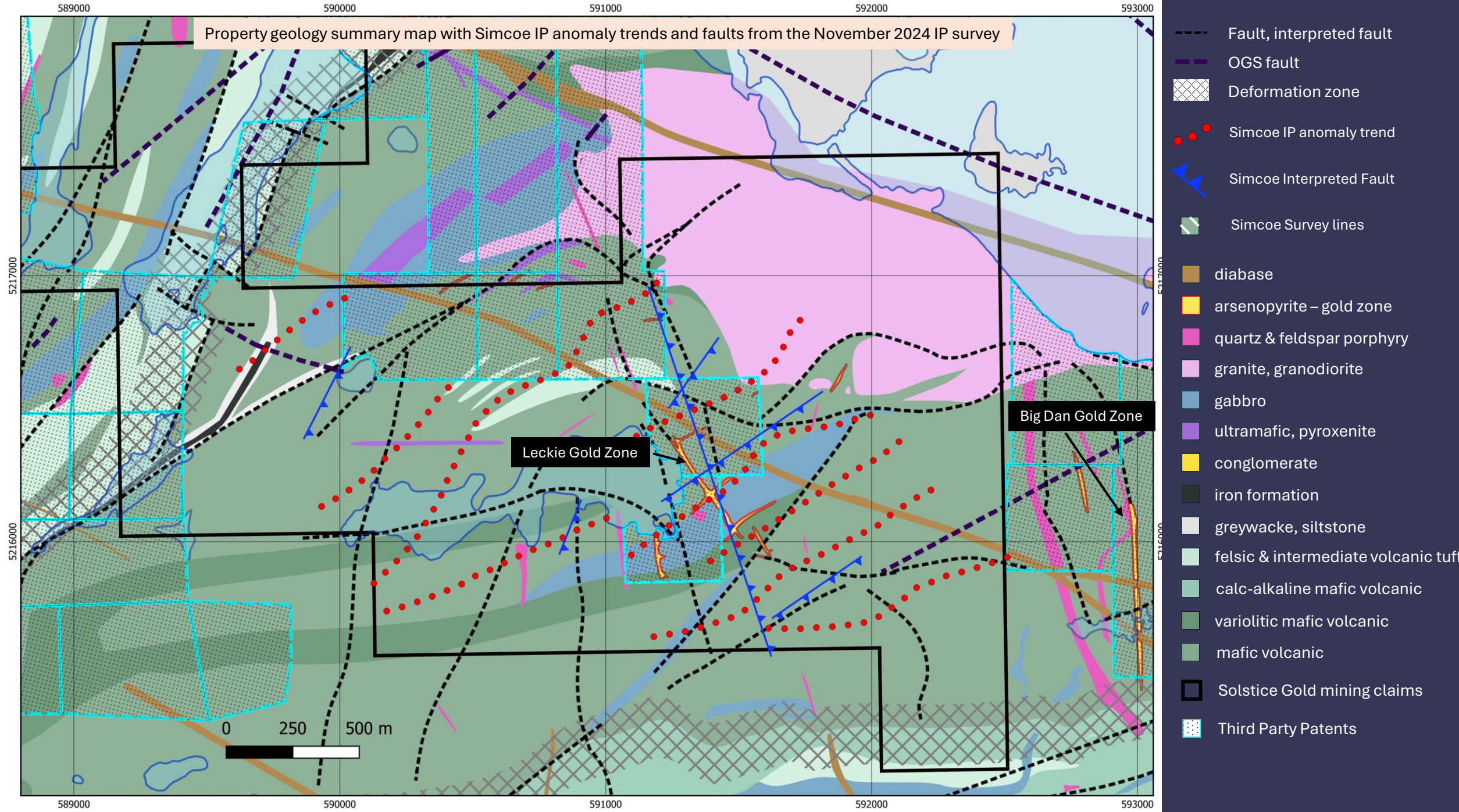
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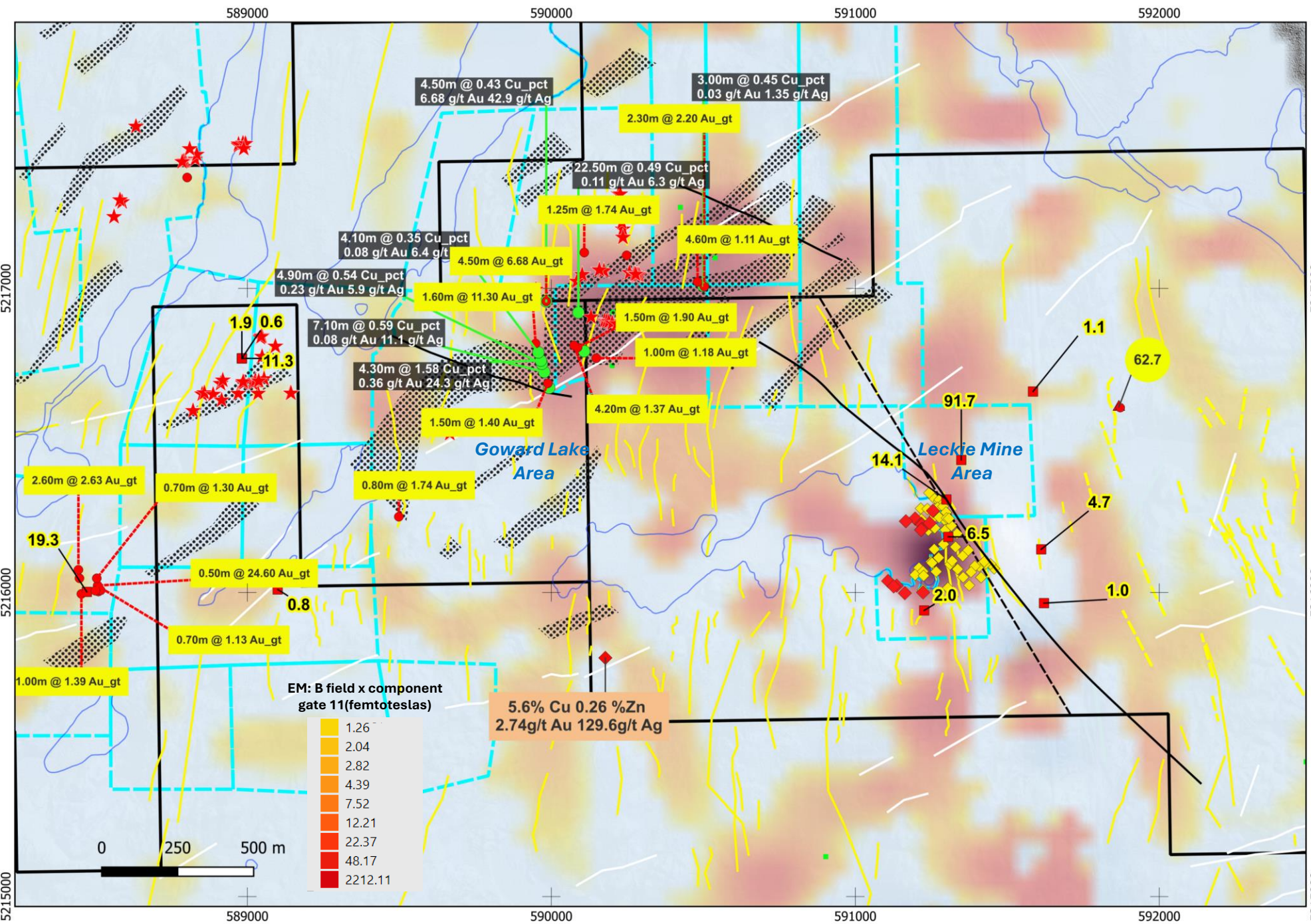


OF5591 1:4800



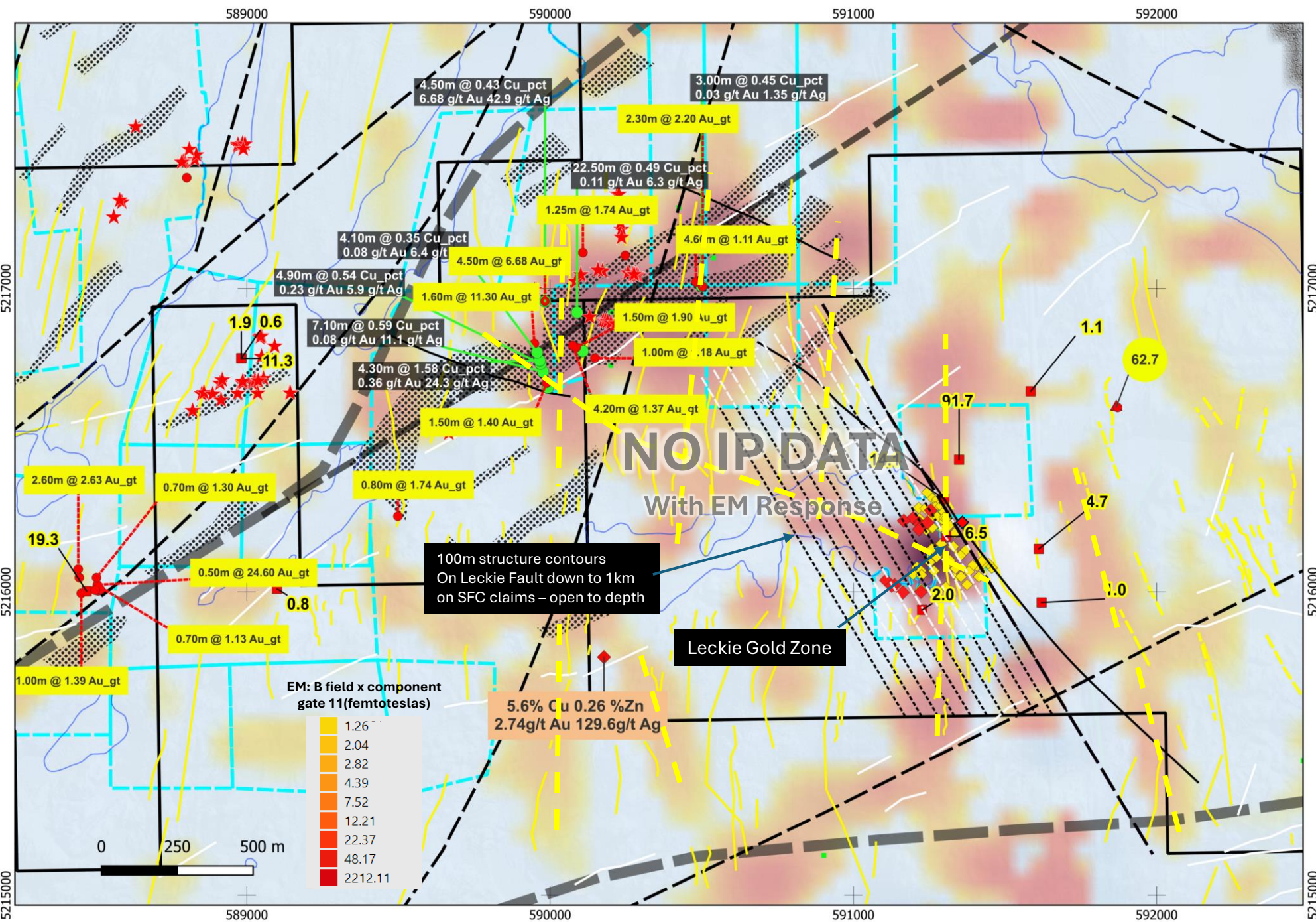
Property geology summary map with Simcoe IP anomaly trends and faults from the November 2024 IP survey





- ◆ Gold-bearing ODHD drill hole >3gt Au
- ◆ Gold-bearing ODHD drill hole 0.5-3.0g/t Au
- Other drill holes ODHD
- Drill holes located using filed Ontario assessment data
- ★ Assessment file sample >1g/t Au
- 16.0 Ontario OMI occurrence gold g/t maximum grab sample
- 4.5m @ 6.68 Au\_gt Drill intercept sourced from filed assessment data (core length)
- 22.5m @ 0.49 Cu\_pct  
0.11 g/t Au 6.3 g/t Ag Copper intercept source from filed assessment data (core length)
- 5.6% Cu 0.26% Zn  
2.74 g/t Au 129.6g/t Ag Ontario OMI occurrence gold grab sample
- IP anomaly (filed assessment data)
- Third Party patented land
- Solstice Mining Claims
- N-S DEM linear (Fault)
- Major Fault
- Utility Line
- Highway





- Widespread gold +/- base metal occurrences in the area (see previous slide) based on filed assessment work but drilling focused in the small Leckie area.
- Significant gold +/- Cu intercepts in the NW have marked IP signature parallel to the NVDZ
- Leckie area gold zone has marked EM response
- Late time EM defines trends NW and N-S trends – includes known gold zone at Leckie
- Other trends are therefore possible targets
- This potential association led to Solstice commissioning an IP survey over the area

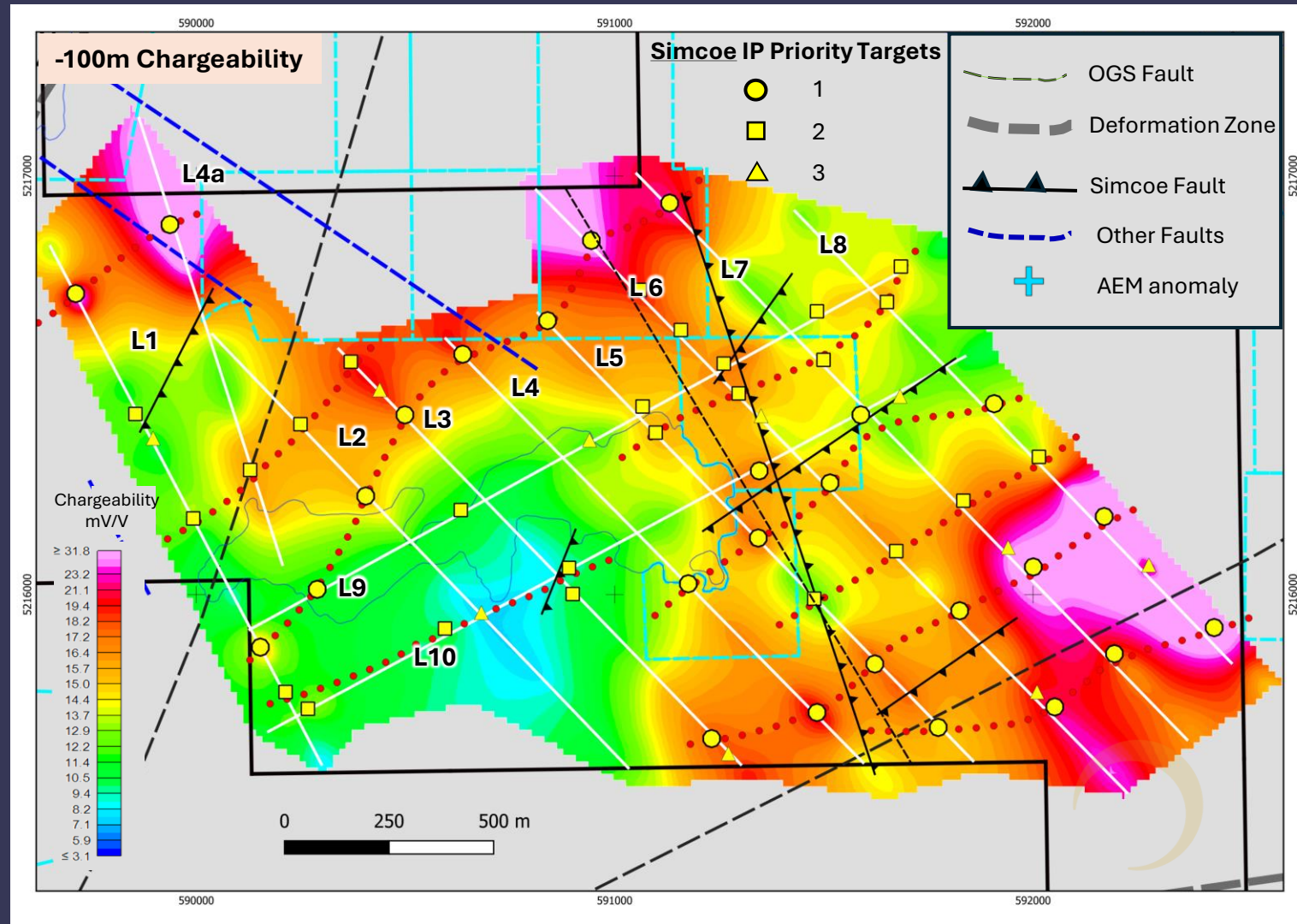
# Review of IP Survey Results

Survey by Simcoe Geosciences October 28 - November 17, 2024

The following uses Simcoe digital data. Interpretation is by Solstice unless noted as by Simcoe

## Survey Details

- 11 surveyed lines (17.5 line km) includes previously purchased line 4a.
- Lines designed to cross both major structural direction (NNW and NE)
- Tests to 300-450+ m vertical



# Chargeability I

Vox Model Chargeability  
-100m 3D view  
looking down and NE

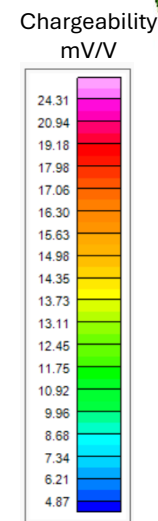
Leckie Fault      Leckie Gold Zone      Big Dan gold occurrence

Large mineralizing system  
(as suggested by EM  
data, previously reviewed)

Numerous new untested  
anomaly trends with  
extensive areas of high  
chargeability

Two Trends, Regional (NE-  
SW) and Leckie (NW-SE),  
both with documented gold  
+/- base metals.  
Intersections of the two  
trends may control plunges  
on Leckie Structures and  
may enhance  
grade/thickness

Two end member  
chargeability associations  
– low resistivity and high  
resistivity – see following  
slides

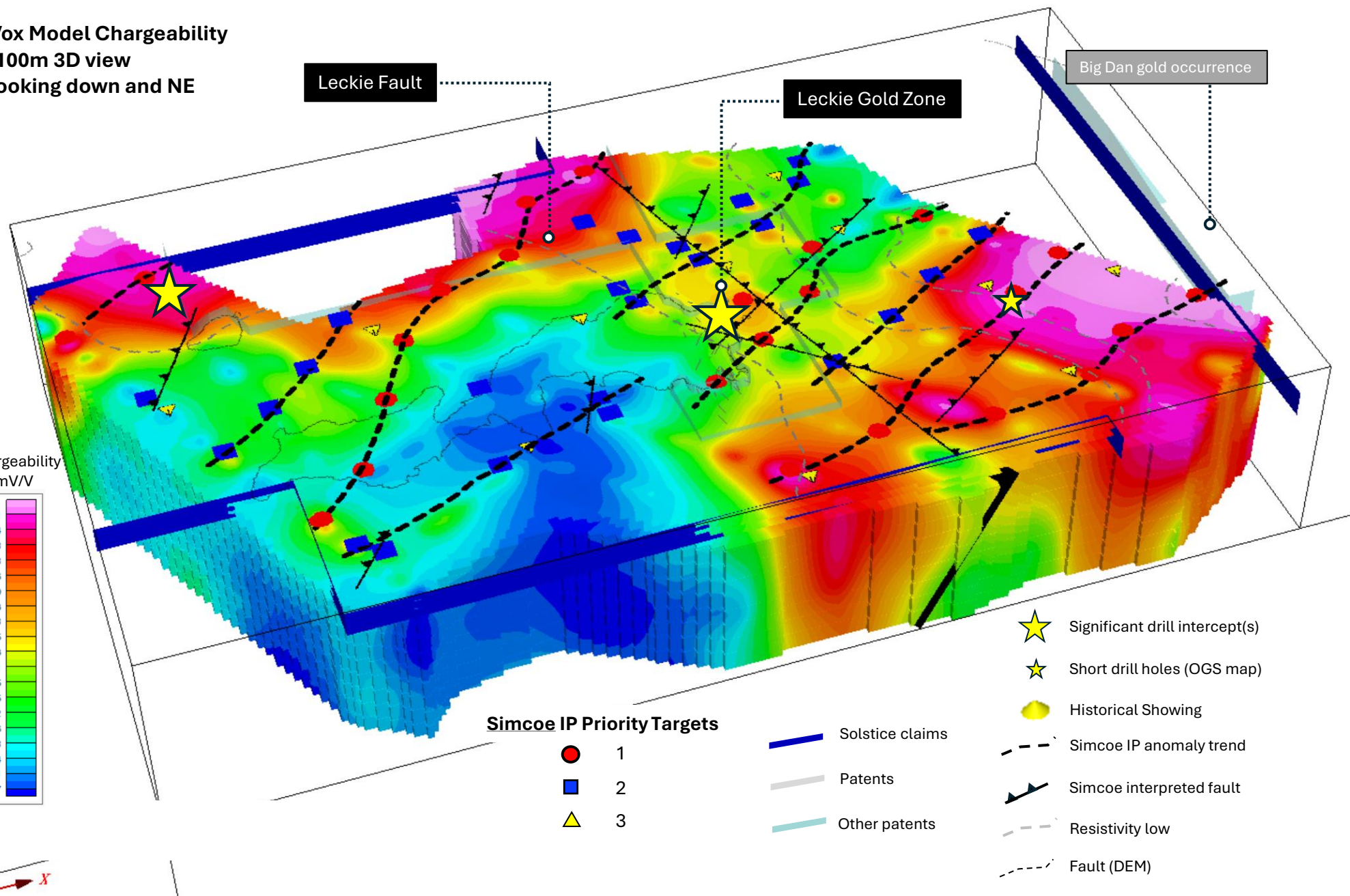
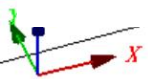


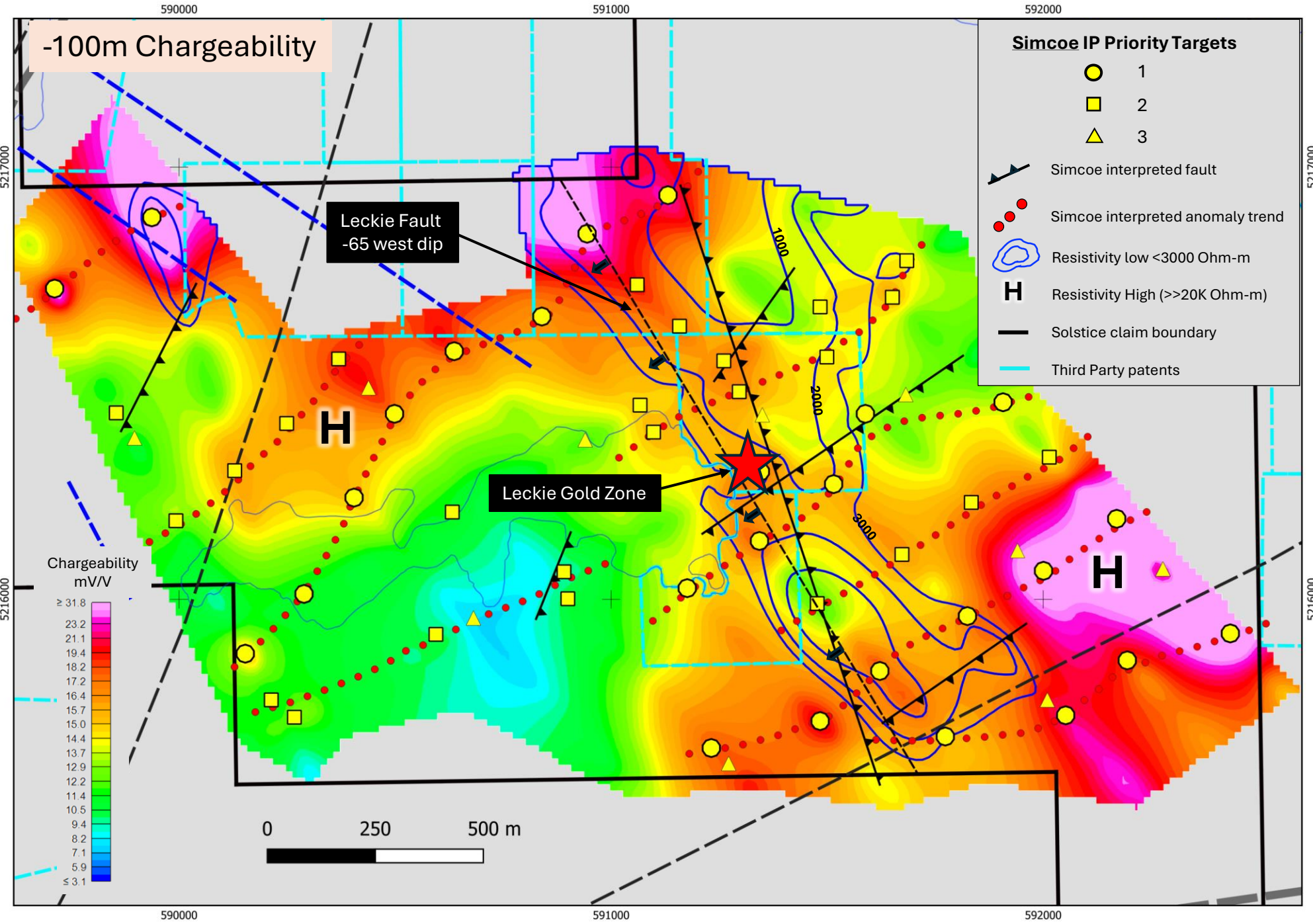
### Simcoe IP Priority Targets

- 1
- 2
- ▲ 3

- Solstice claims
- Patents
- Other patents

- ★ Significant drill intercept(s)
- ★ Short drill holes (OGS map)
- Historical Showing
- - - Simcoe IP anomaly trend
- ↘ Simcoe interpreted fault
- - - Resistivity low
- - - Fault (DEM)





# Simcoe Target Anomalies

**1** Main Target Areas (1-9)

Resistivity LOW  
>3,000 Ohm-m  
(contour interval = 1,000 Ohm-m)

Note marked low resistivity 'trough' east of the Leckie fault. Trough cross-cuts older regional NE-trending geological & structural trends

Leckie faults bounds the area of resistivity low but areas of low resistivity and high chargeability extend over a wide area outside of the known area of the Leckie Gold Zone

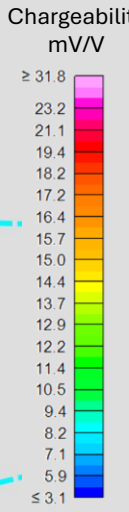
Eastern margin of the resistivity low may mark other unknown faults

Other chargeable areas are in areas of moderate to high resistivity.

**Simcoe IP Priority Targets**

- 1
- 2
- ▲ 3

- Simcoe interpreted fault
- Simcoe interpreted anomaly trend
- Resistivity low <3000 Ohm-m
- H** Resistivity High (>>20K Ohm-m)
- Solstice claim boundary
- Third Party patents



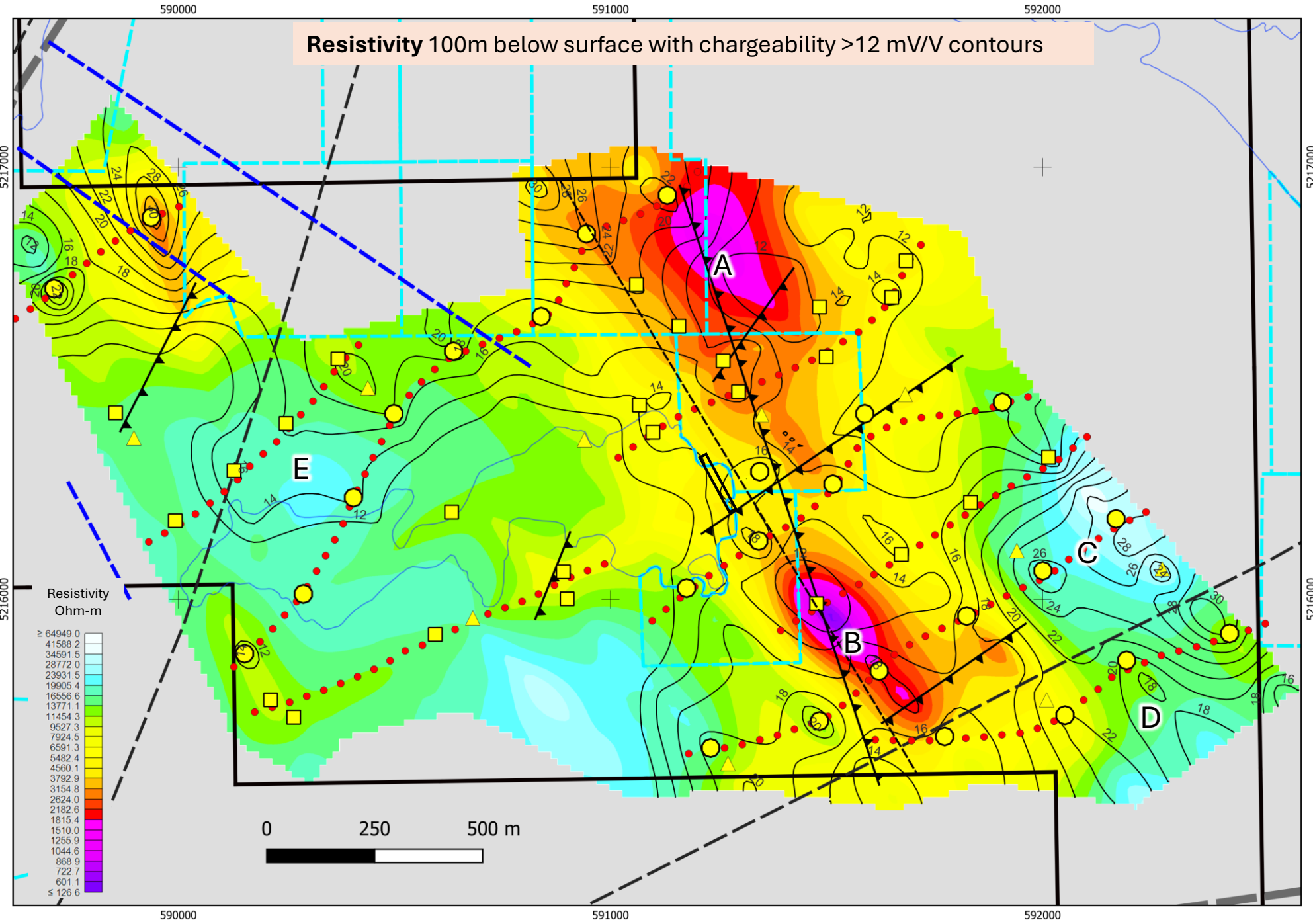
# Resistivity

Two areas of marked resistivity lows are developed within the low resistivity 'trough' (A and B). These are associated with elevated chargeability

Areas of high resistivity with associated high chargeability are also present (C, D, and E). Targets in these areas may have an association with intrusives.

Area of known Leckie intercepts is associated with moderate resistivities.

Resistivity 100m below surface with chargeability >12 mV/V contours



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# Metal Factor

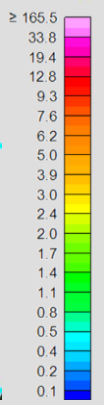
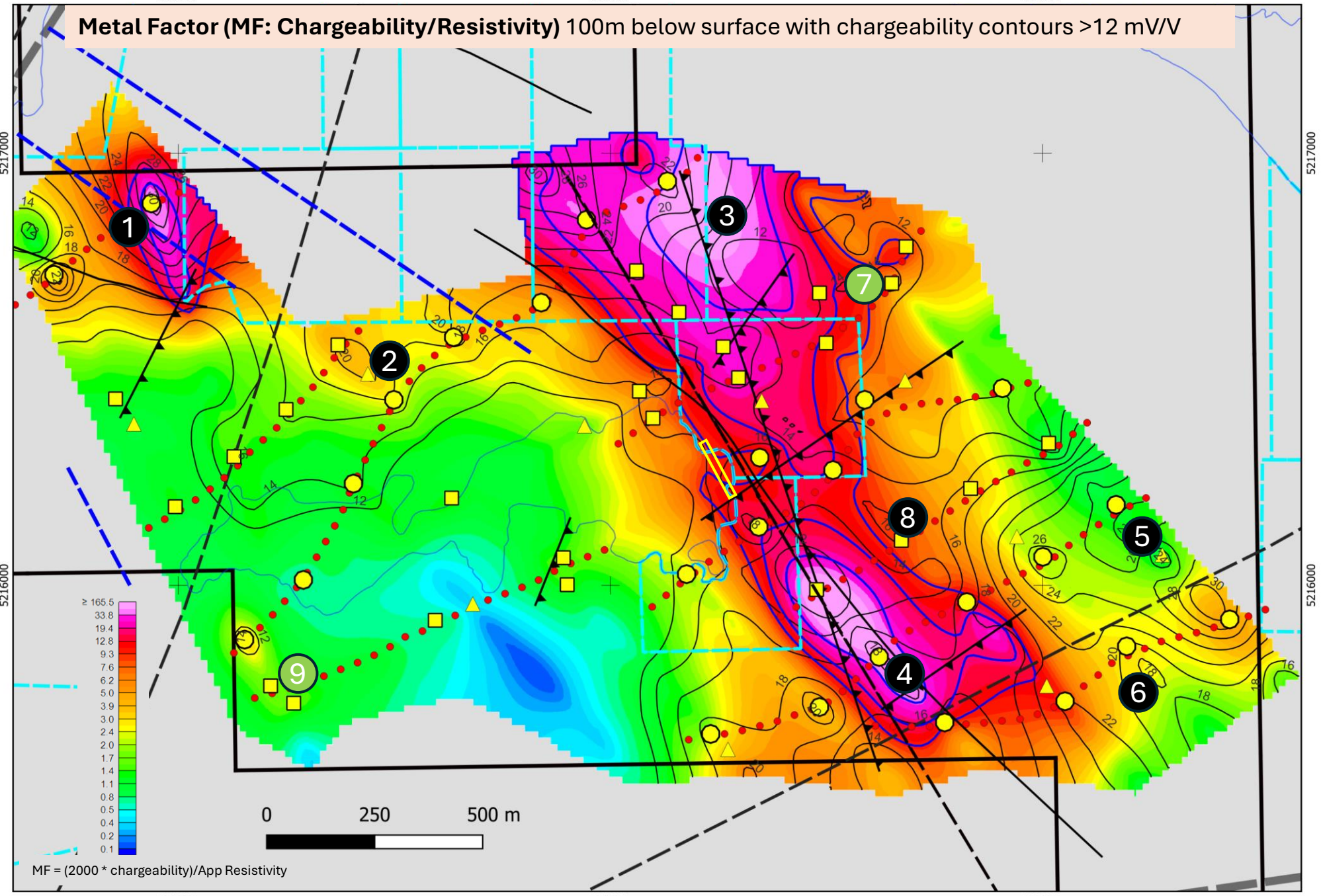
**Metal Factor (MF: Chargeability/Resistivity) 100m below surface with chargeability contours >12 mV/V**

MF at -100m emphasizes chargeable + low resistivity target areas

Marked MF anomalies occur in the areas around targets 1, 3 and 4. Targets 3 and 4 are part of a broad area of enhanced MF mostly footwall to the Leckie Fault

Other target area, especially 2, 5 and 6 are only weak MF anomalies because high chargeabilities in this area are associated with moderate to high resistivities.

Known Leckie gold values are developed at the margin of the MF anomalies. High MFs in the areas around 3 and 4 are this priority. Both target areas may lie on extension of the Leckie Fault but they extend considerably further east and probably are related to new targets charge abilities (See Slide 12)



$MF = (2000 * \text{chargeability}) / \text{App Resistivity}$

590000

591000

592000

5217000

5216000

590000

591000

592000

## Resistivity Scale Chargeability (RSC), 100m below surface with chargeability contours >12 mV/V

## Resistivity Scale Chargeability (RSC)

RSC enhances chargeable features associated with high resistivity (A-D)

These contrast with the MF anomalies in the previous slide which are chiefly associated with the Leckie low resistivity corridor

The host for mineralization in the high RSC areas may include a resistive, intrusive component or possibly intense silicification

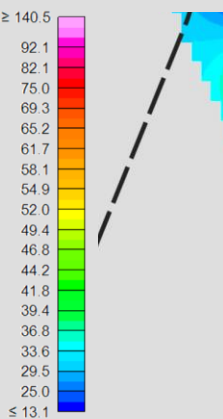
5217000

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5216000

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RSC= charge \* log(10) Res



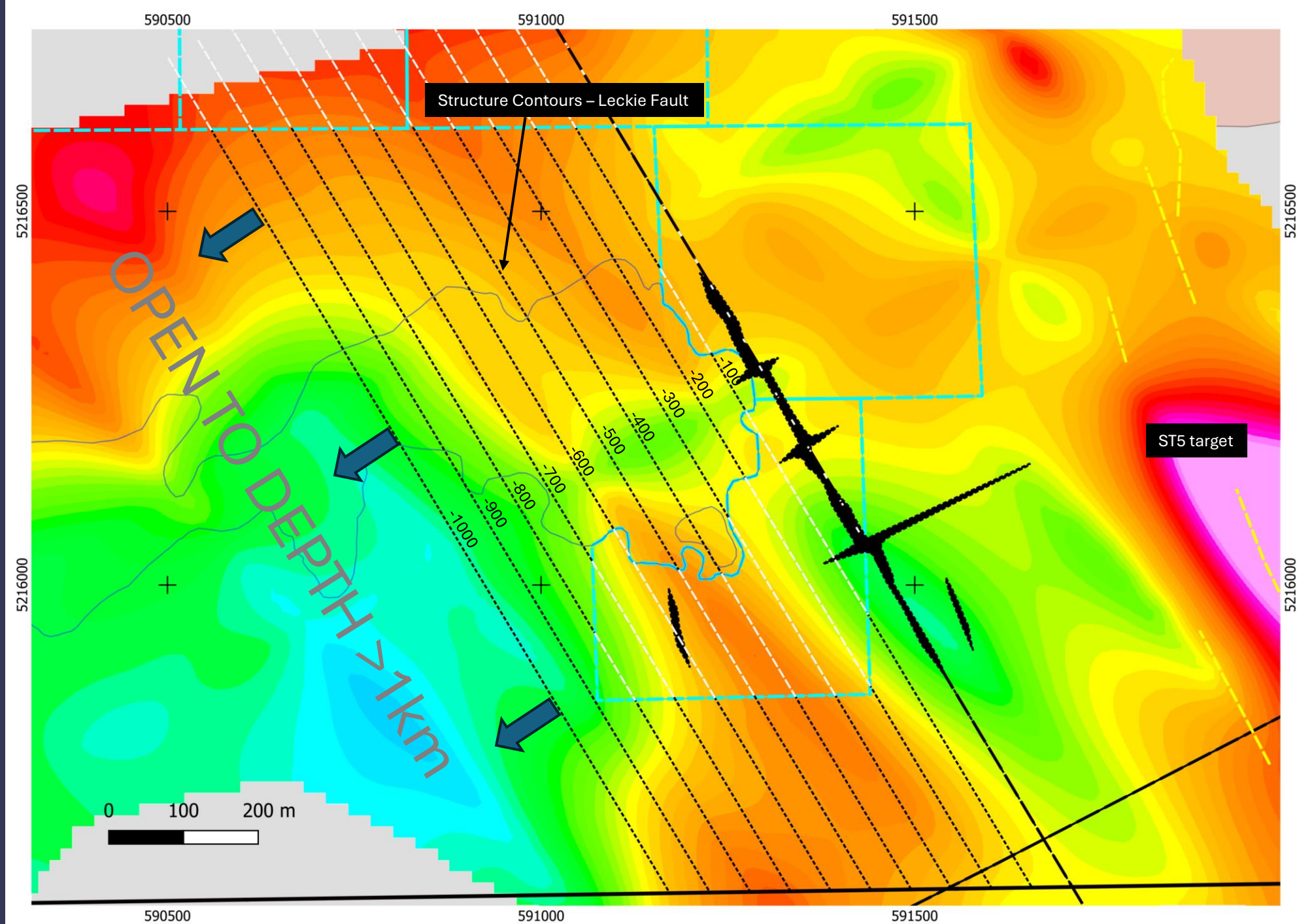
0 250 500 m



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Structure Contours – Leckie Fault

ST5 target

OPEN TO DEPTH >1km



Solstice controls the down-dip of Leckie-Fault potential to >>1km vertical depth

The dip of the LF is well constrained by former UG sampling. It is -65 deg (west), with a strike of ~150 deg

Additional LF-type faults are present on the property , e.g. ST-5 and ST-2 (see later slides)



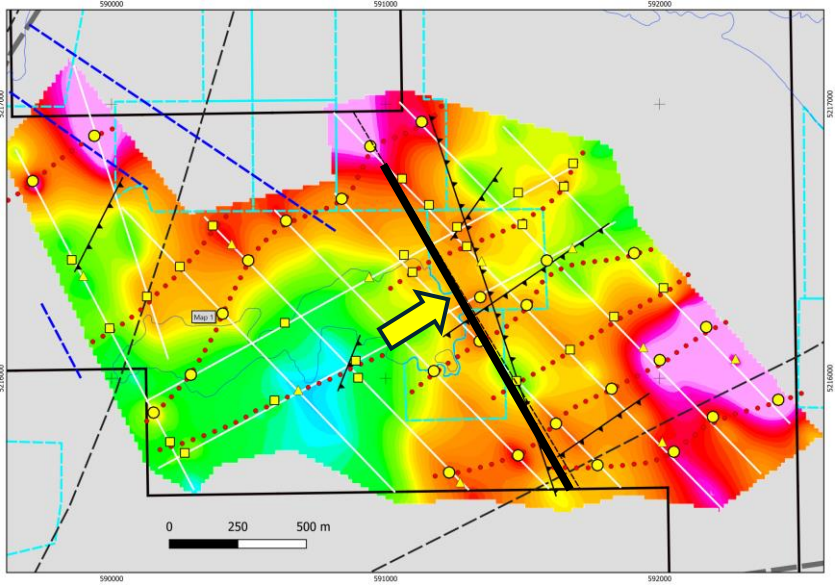
# Examples from three Target Areas

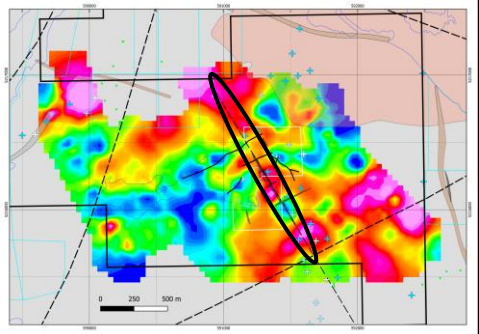
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- 1) Leckie Fault and its Extension
- 2) Target 2
- 3) Target 5



# Leckie Fault inclined long section





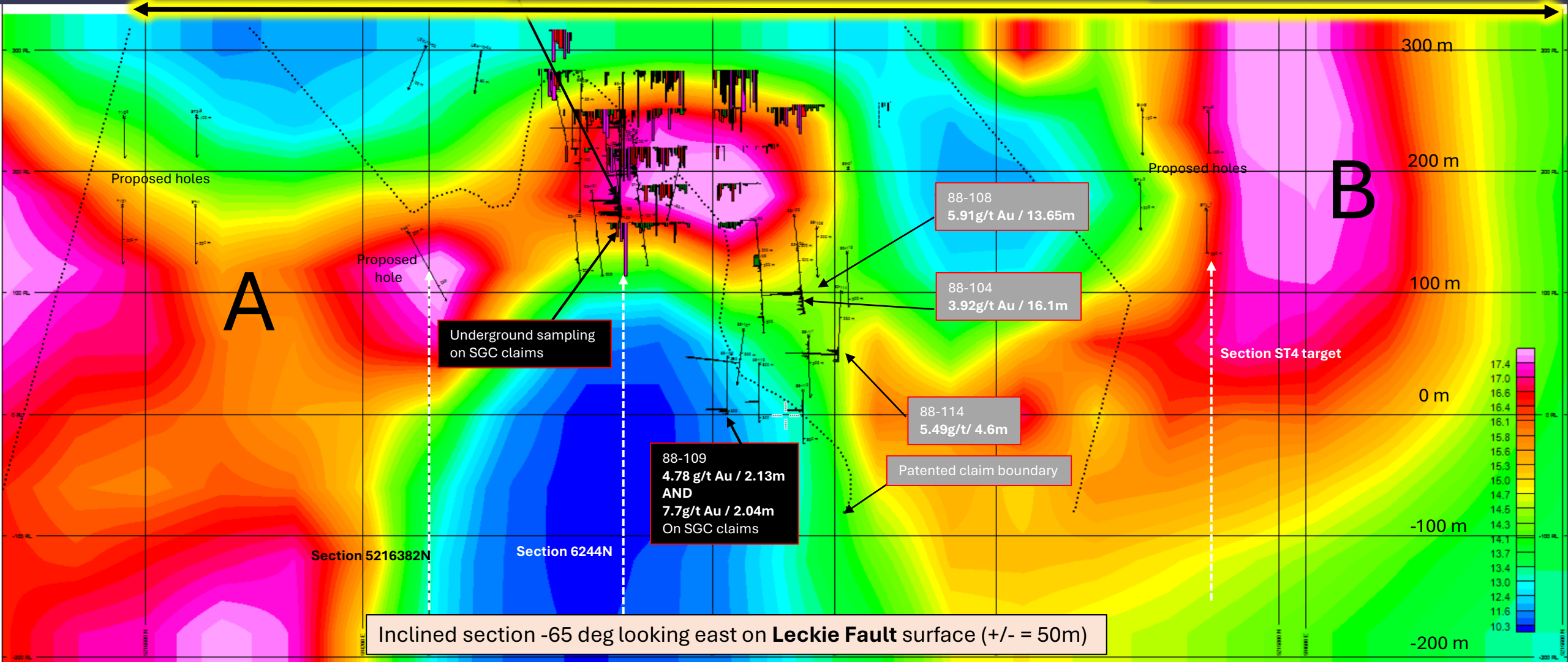
**Intercept on SGC Claims**

86-20  
**4.68g/t Au/6.7m**  
**Plus**  
**8.83g/t Au/5.49m**  
 OR  
**5.08 g/t Au/17.2m**  
 OR  
**6.03g/t Au/13.26m**

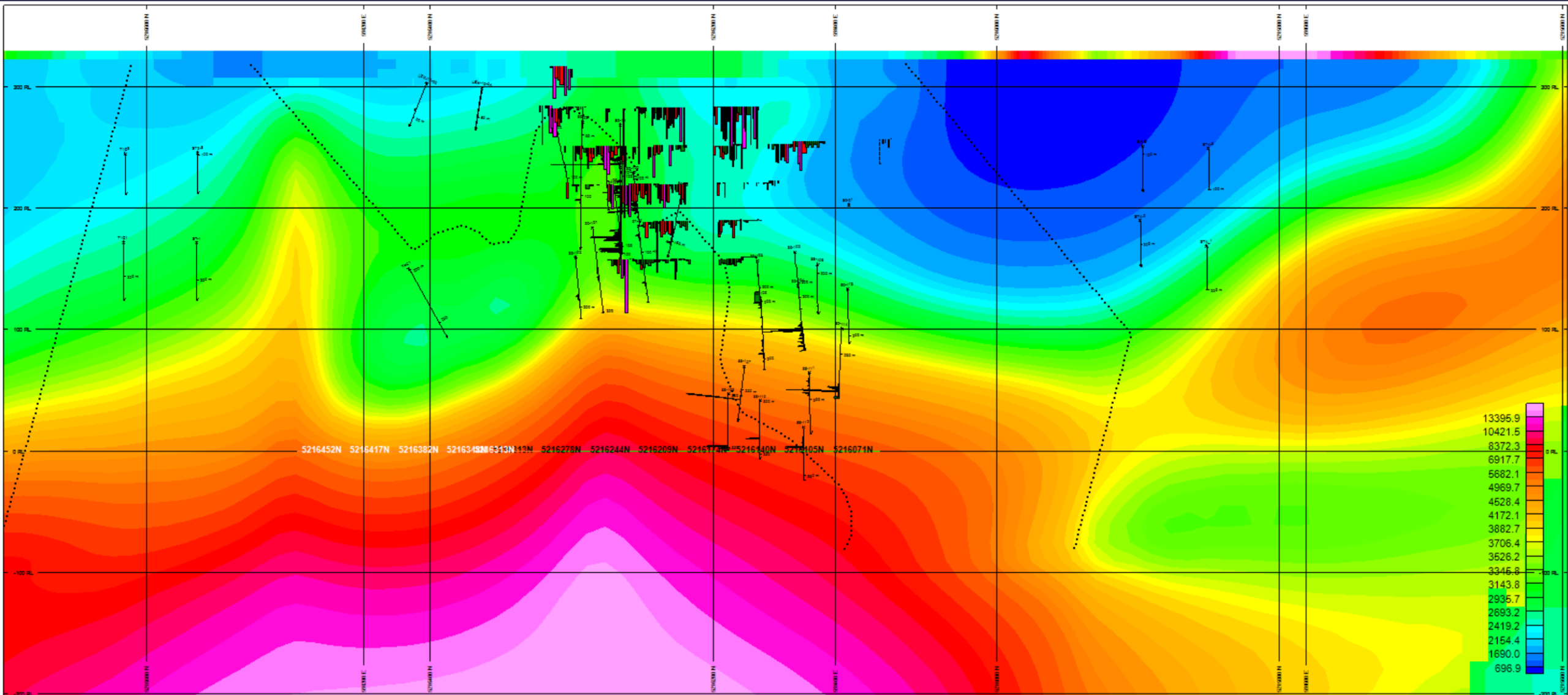
- Section is 1.35 km long (600 m depth)
- Extensive Target areas with similar or stronger responses to known gold intercepts lie on SGC claims (A and B). No drilling.
- Open to depth

**1.2km**

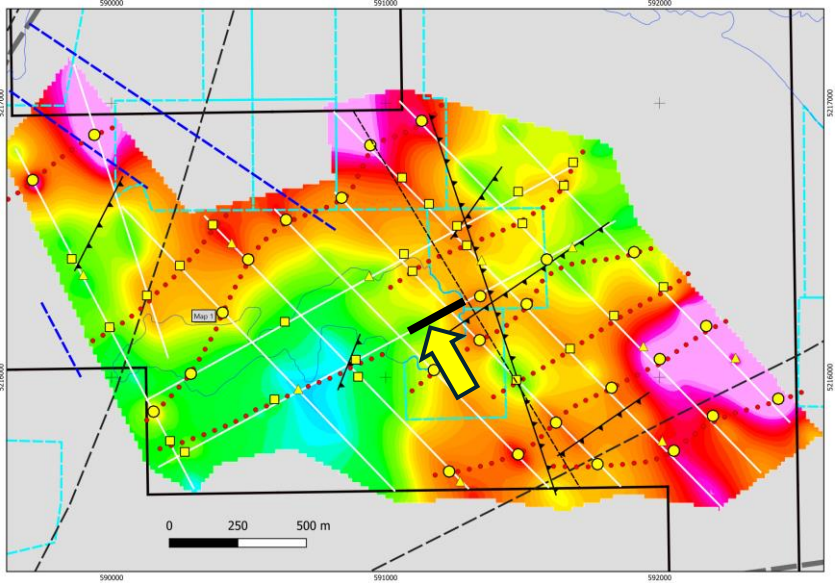
Significant gold associated with >~10mv/v responses



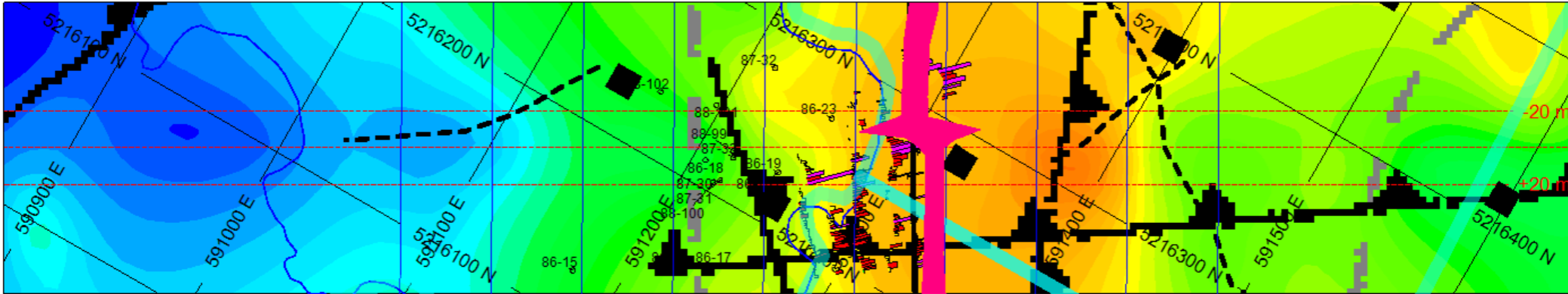
# Inclined section -65 deg looking east on **Leckie Fault** surface Resistivity



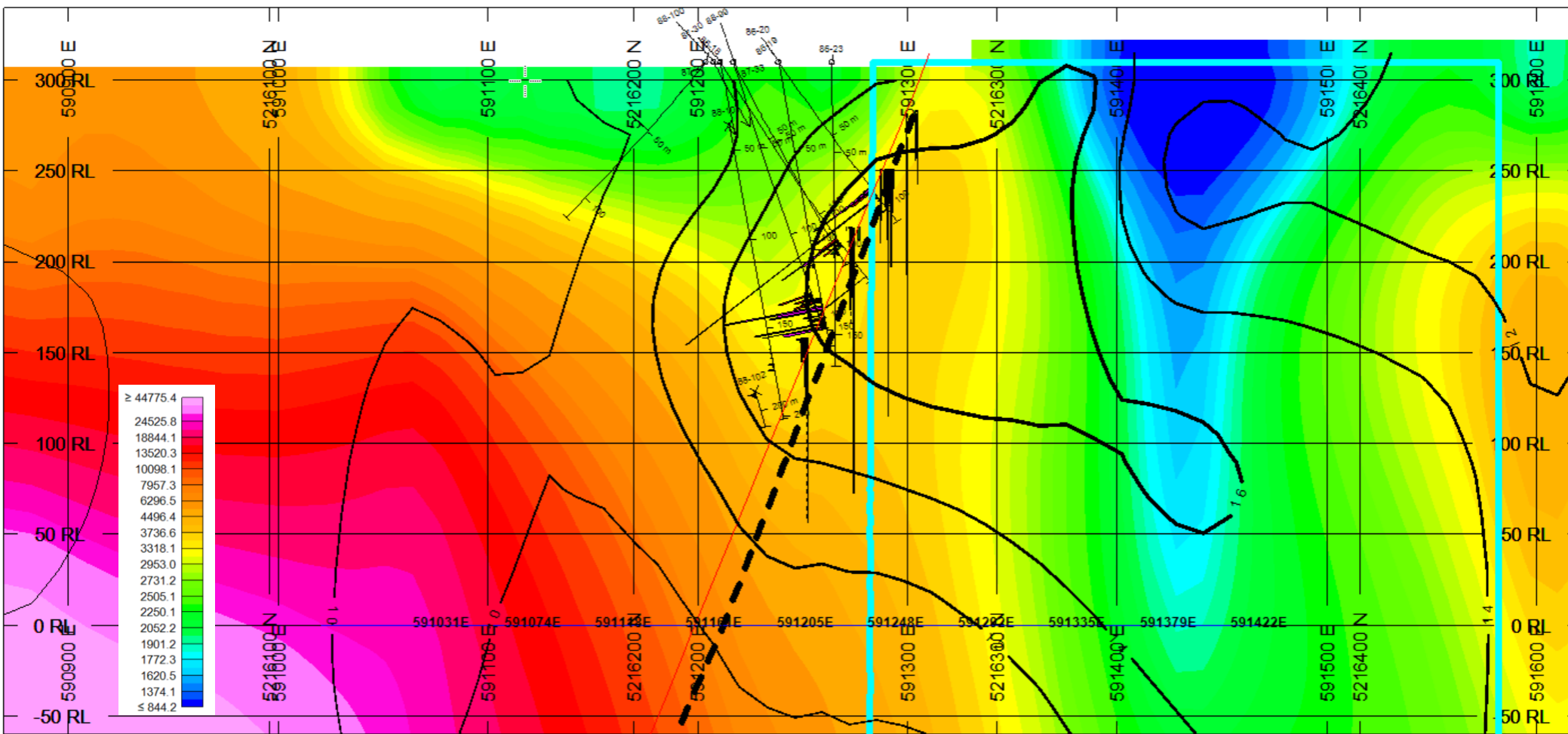
# Section through Leckie Gold Zone (6244N)

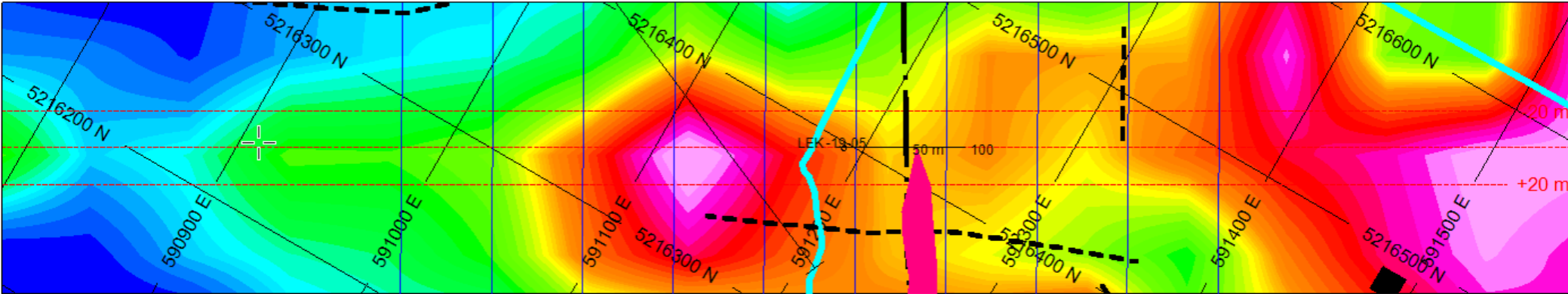




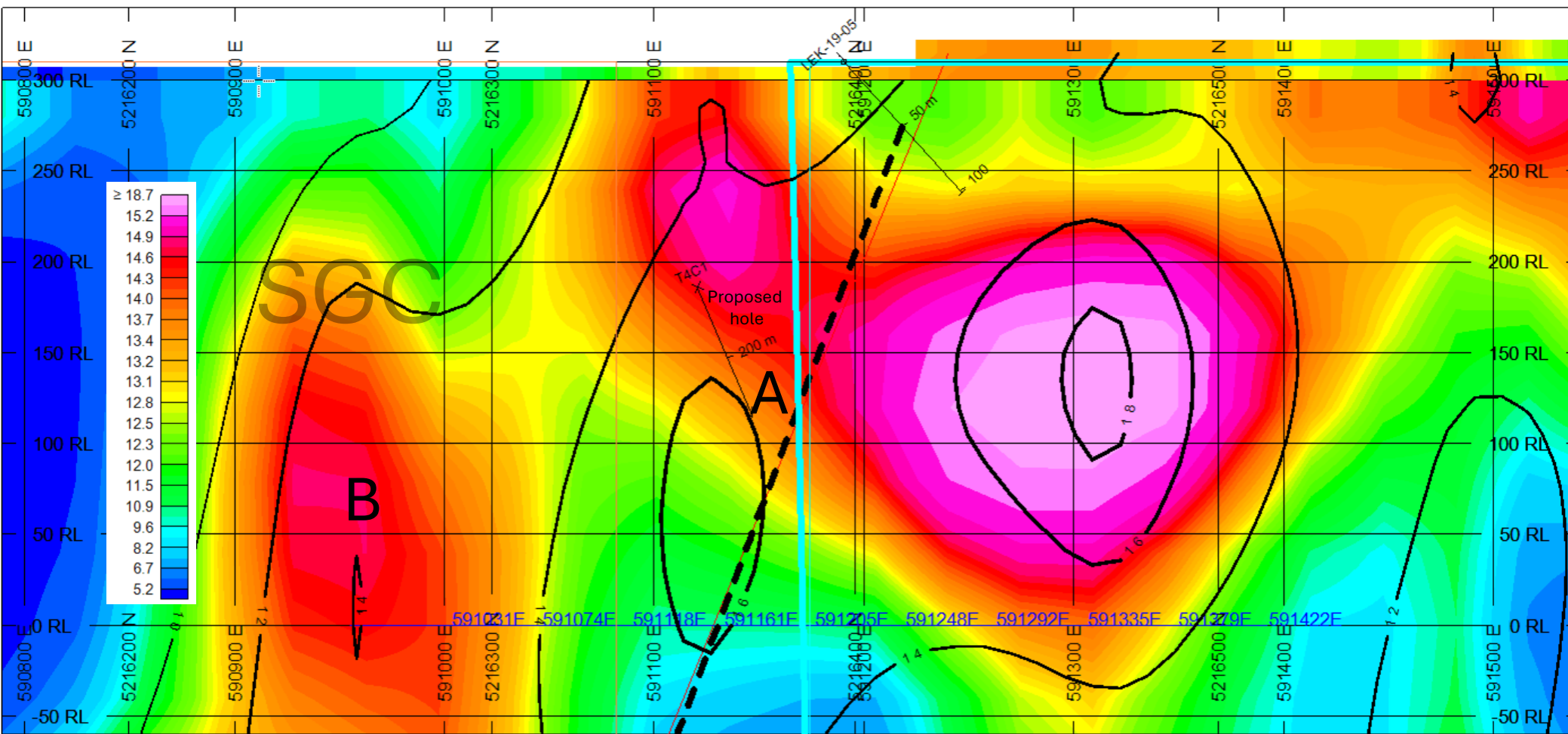


- Section 6244E looking North – Resistivity
- Leckie fault and mineralized zone appears to be marked by moderate resistivity which may relate to the veining and silicification noted in drill logs.
- Markedly increased resistivity westward on the section

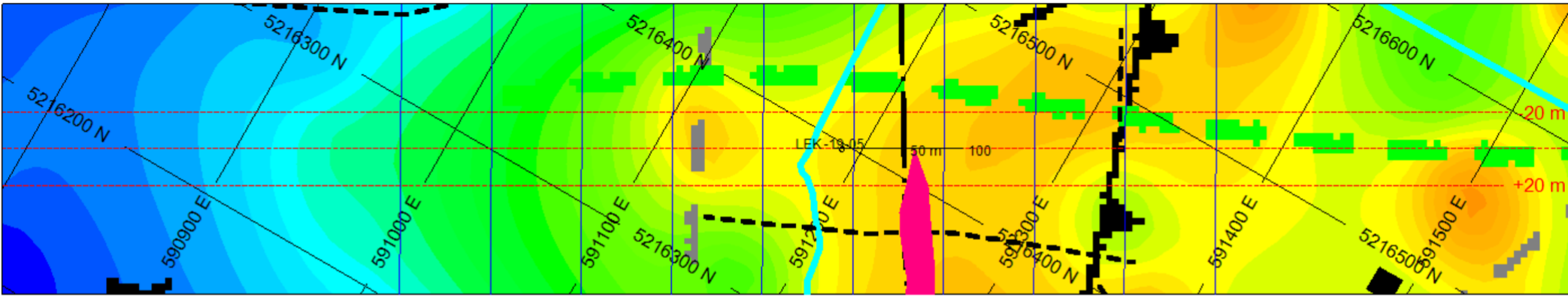




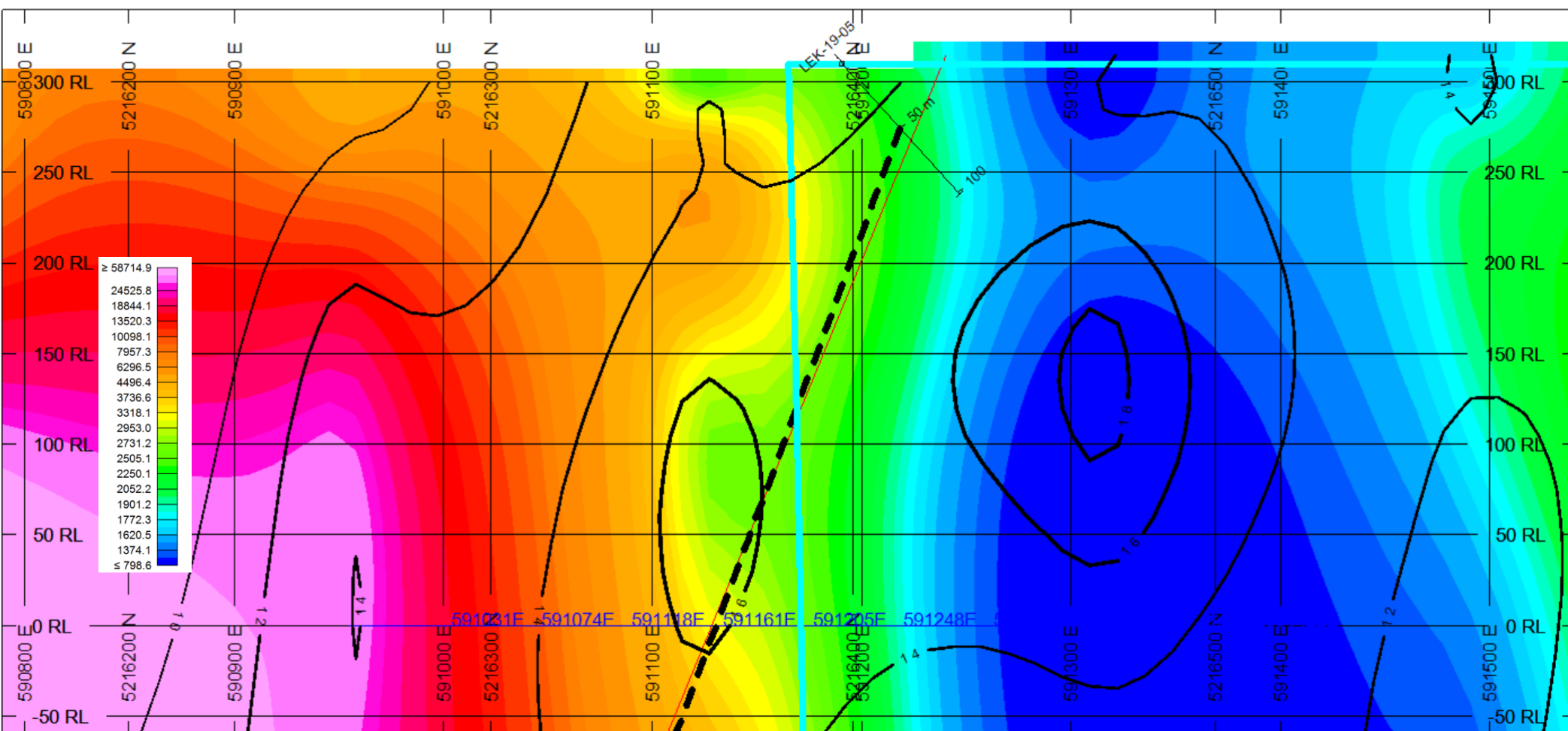
- Section 5216382N (see inclined long section slide for location) looking East – Chargeability
- North of main drilled gold zone
- Strong response and good correlation with the interpreted Leckie Fault – target at ‘A’
- **Potential new LF type target at ‘B’**





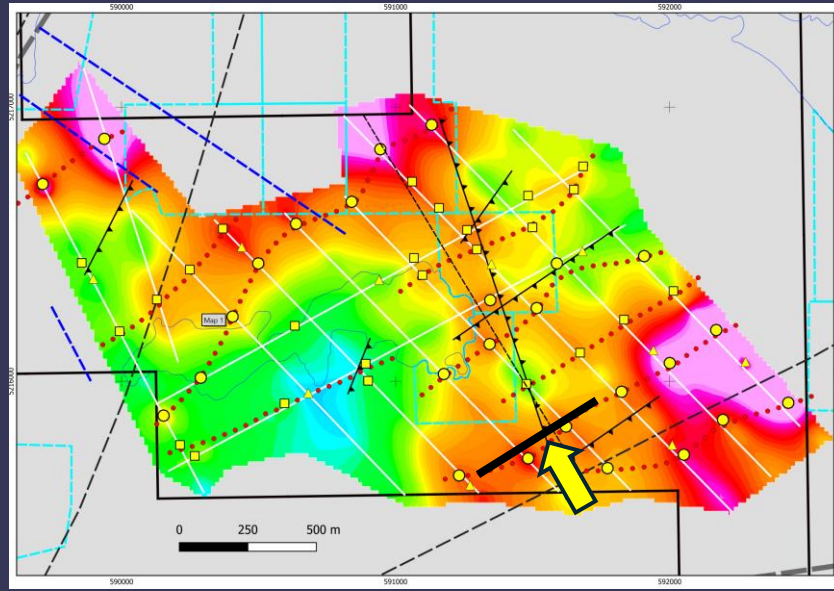


- Section 5216382N looking North – Resistivity
- Fault marks low/high resistivity boundary
- Resistivities increase westwards
- Simcoe fault is marked resistivity low
- Leckie Fault bounds this low.

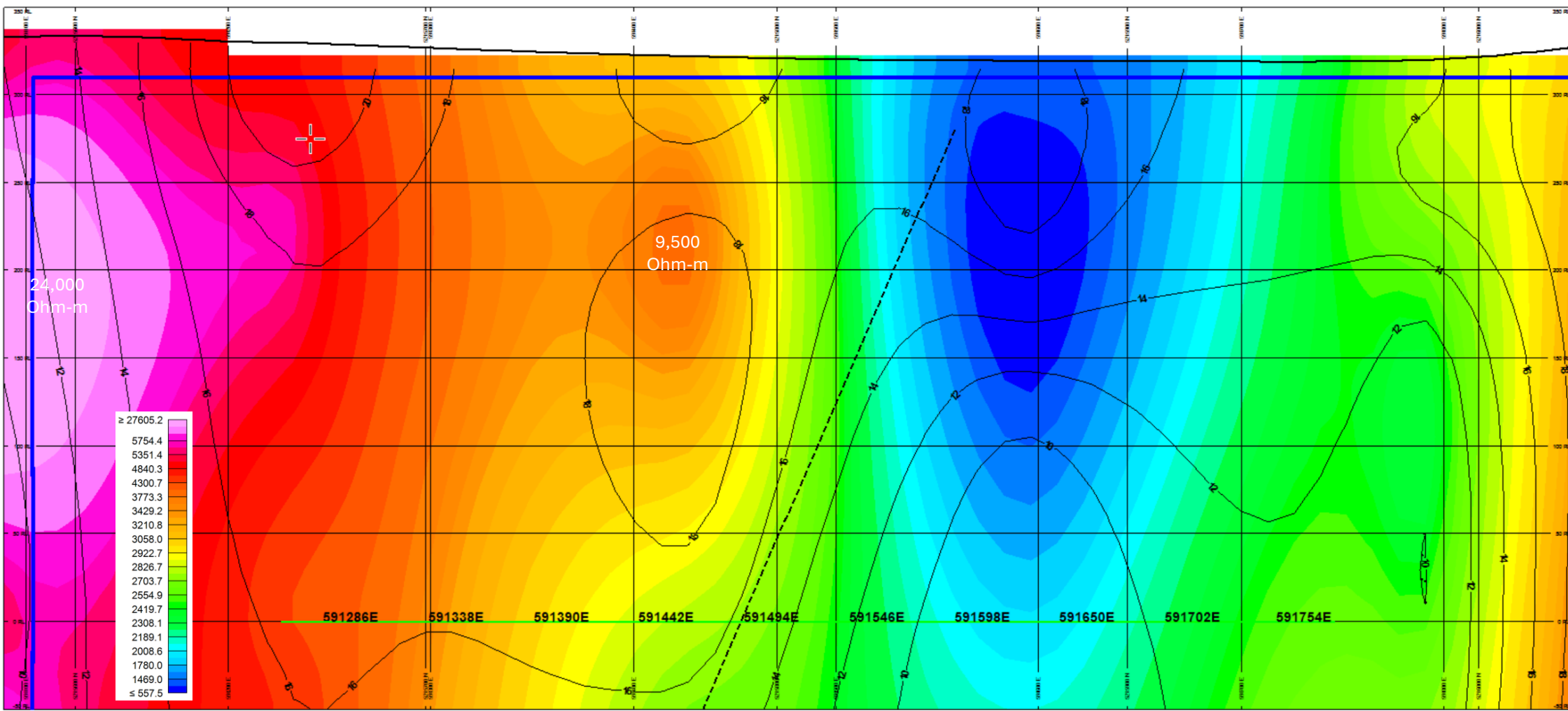
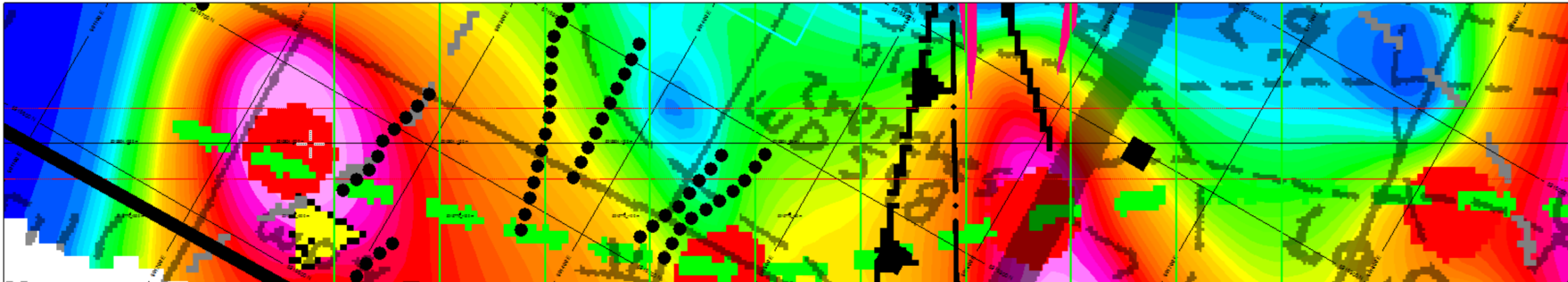




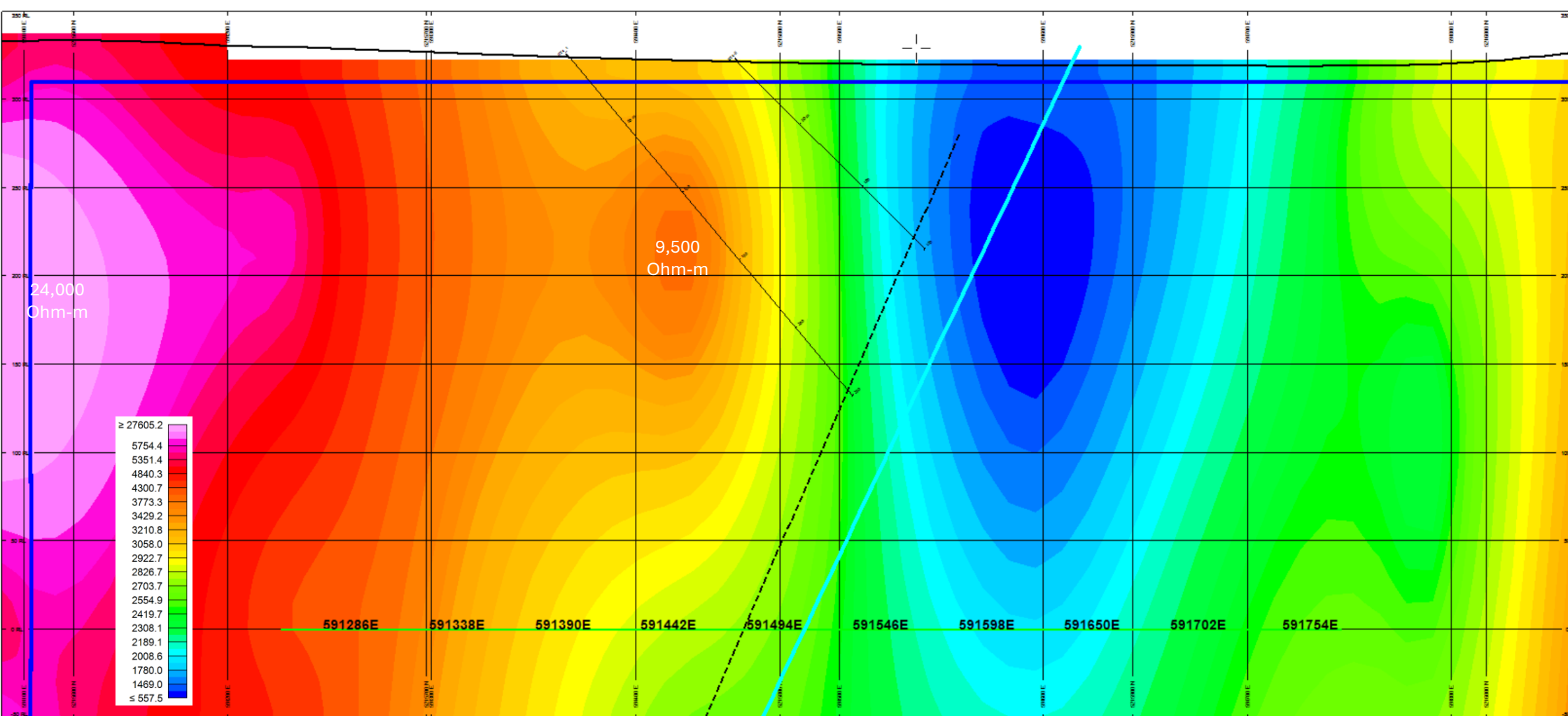
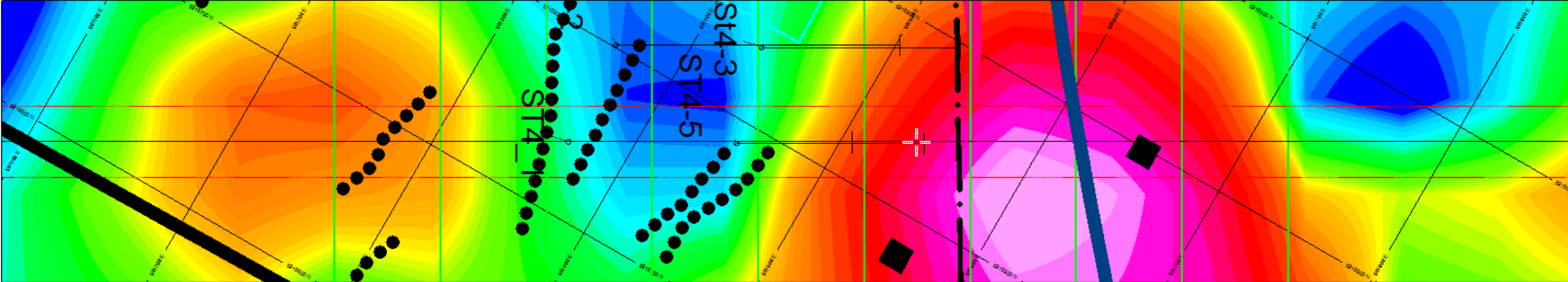
# Leckie Fault southern extension (ST-4)





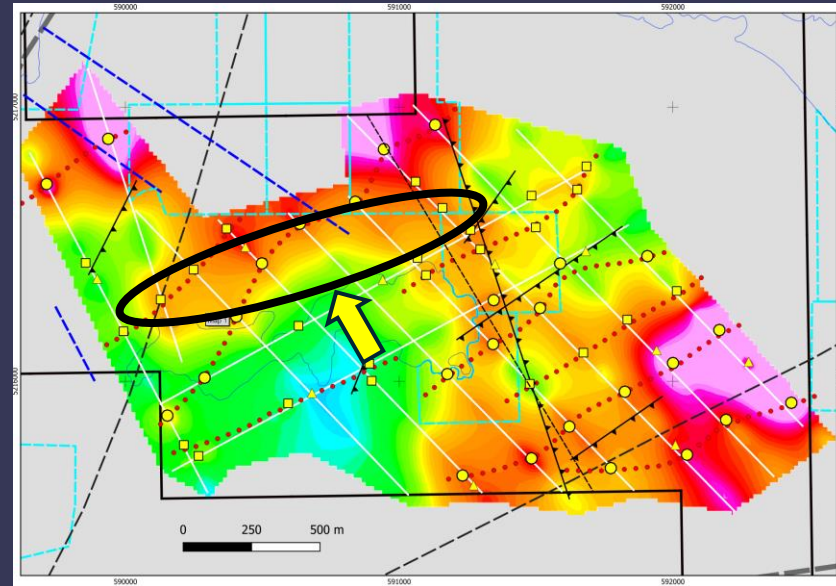


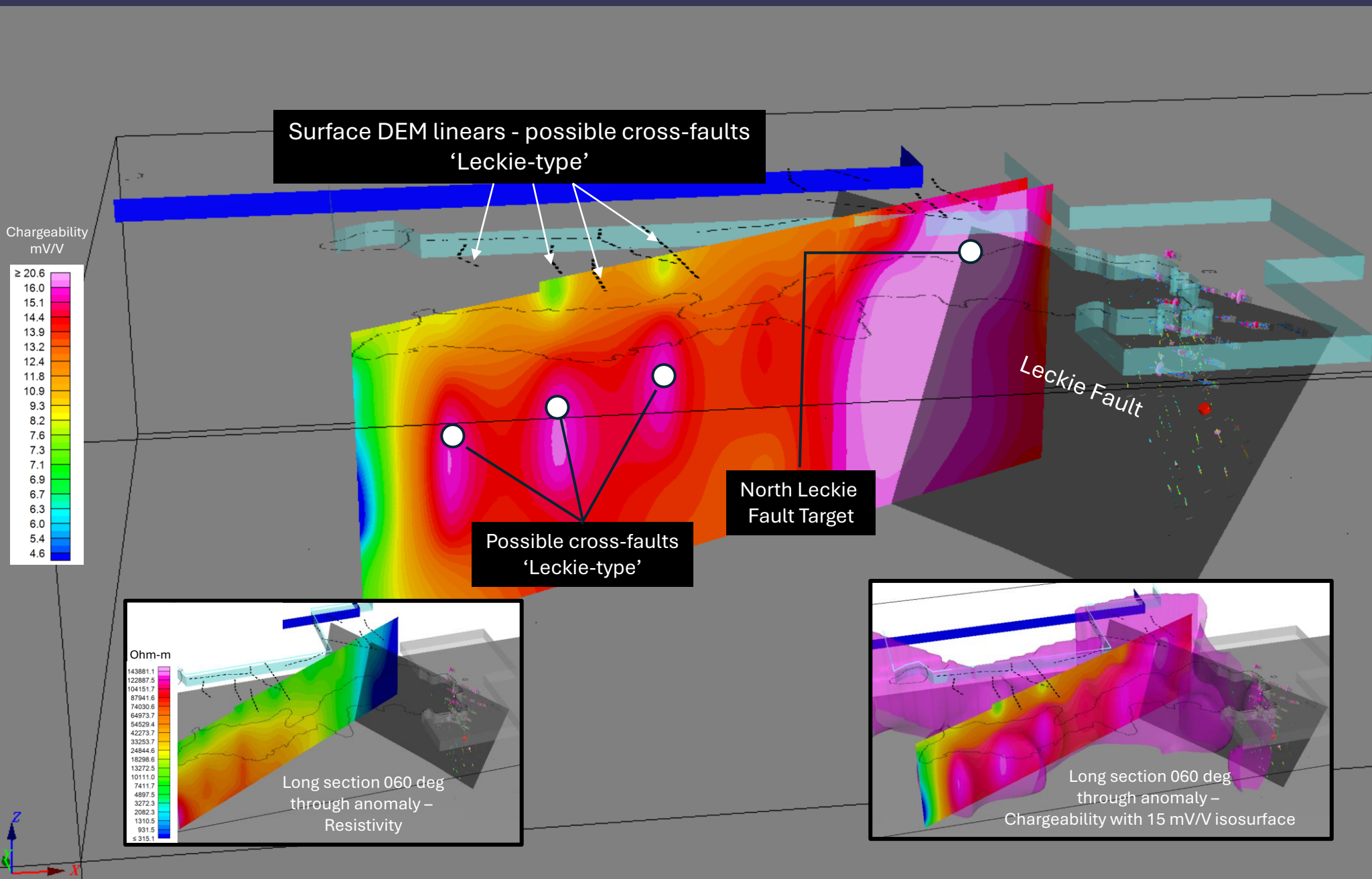
- Section 5215804 N (see inclined section for location) – Chargeability – looking North
- Leckie Fault and Simcoe-picked fault are almost coincident on this section. The Simcoe fault diverges from the LF northwards.
- Marked low resistivity zone = fault bounds moderate resistivity responses to the west



- Section 5215804 N (see inclined section for location) – Chargeability – looking North
- Leckie Fault and Simcoe-picked fault are almost coincident on this section. The Simcoe fault diverges from the LF northwards.
- Marked low resistivity zone = fault bounds moderate resistivity responses to the west

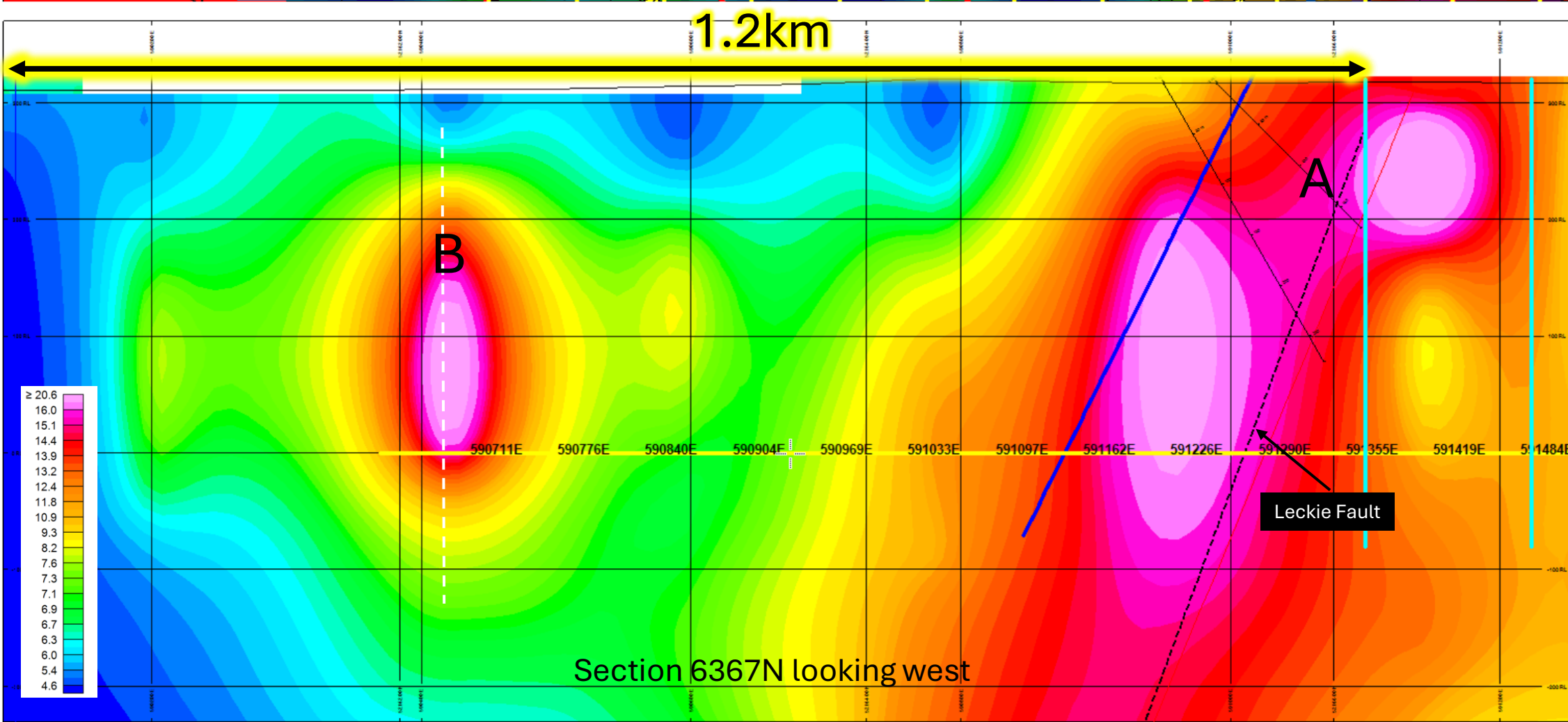
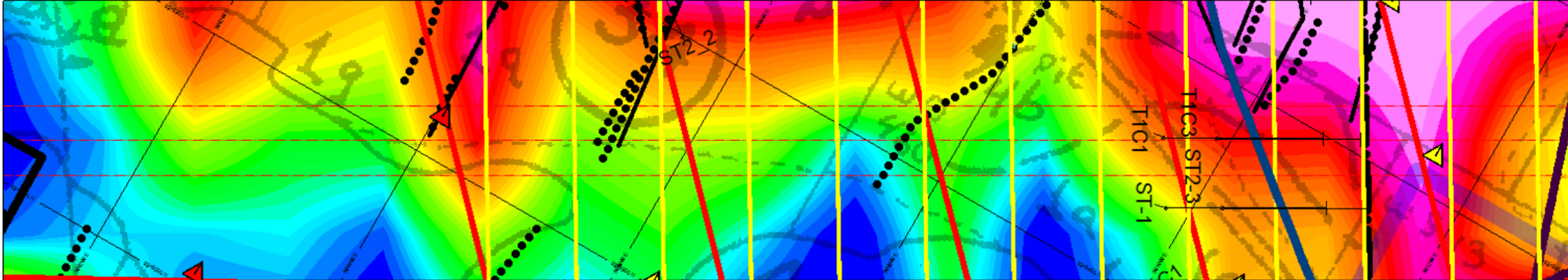
# ST-2





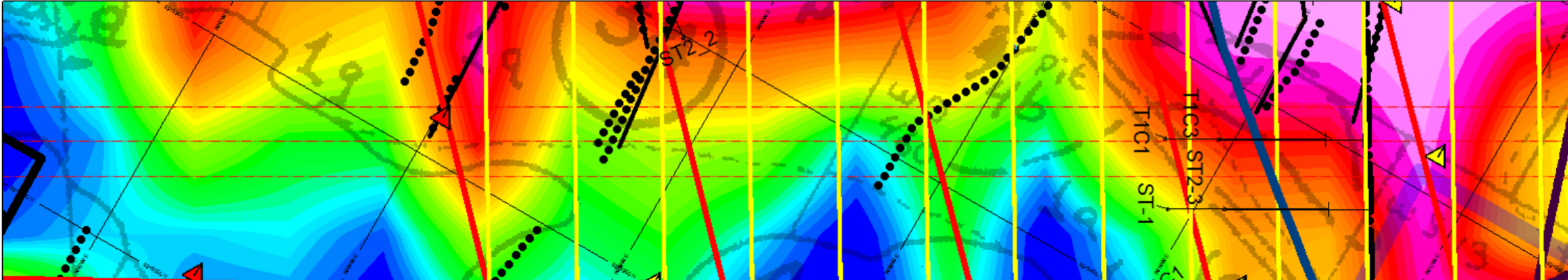
- Long section through ST-2
- Strong response along the northern extension of the Leckie Fault is a prime target
- Other similar responses within the overall 1.3 km anomaly suggest possible cross structures similar to the Leckie fault (i.e., close to N-S)
- These anomalies may correlate with observed linear features (faults) from DEM.
- Increasing resistivity southwestwards (bottom left inset) suggest resistive host rock type (intrusive?) – see previous section



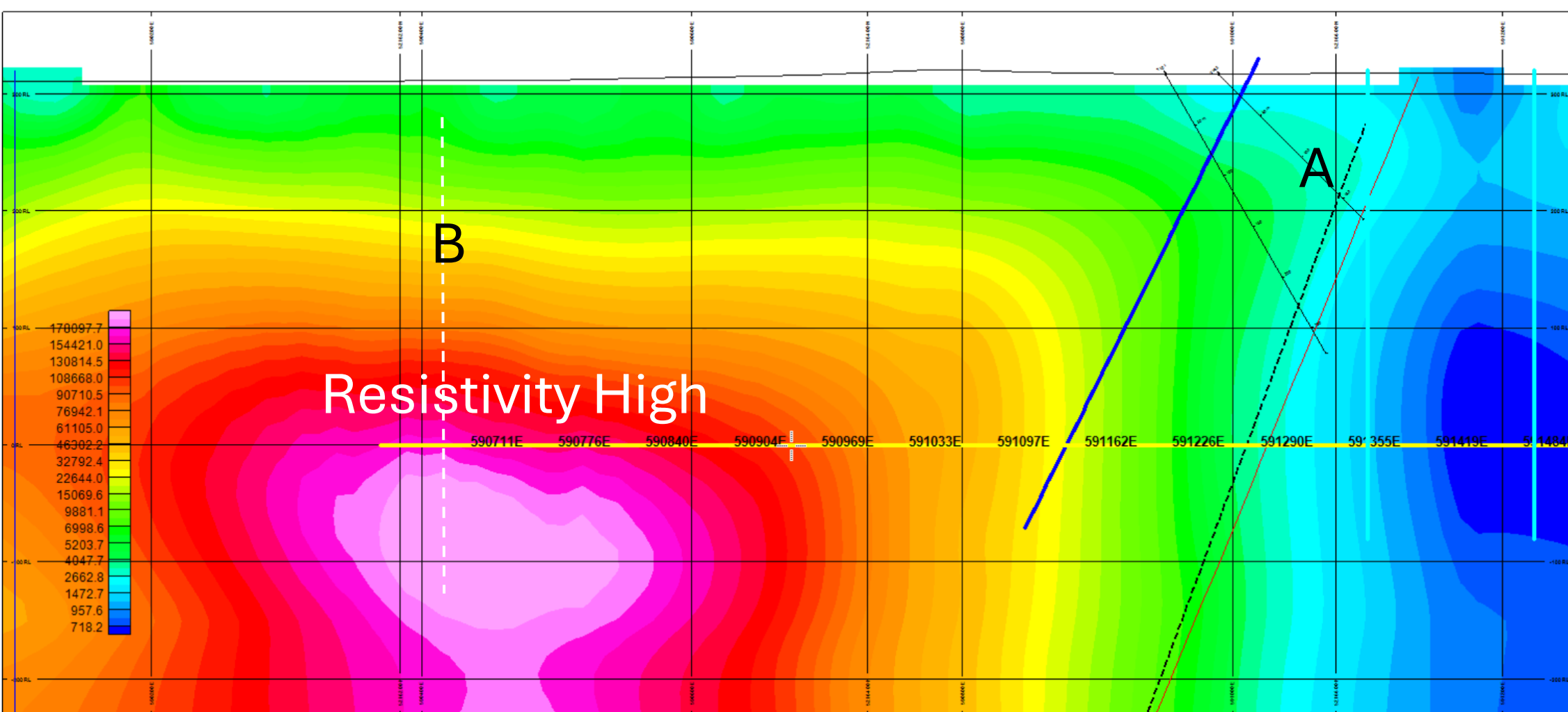


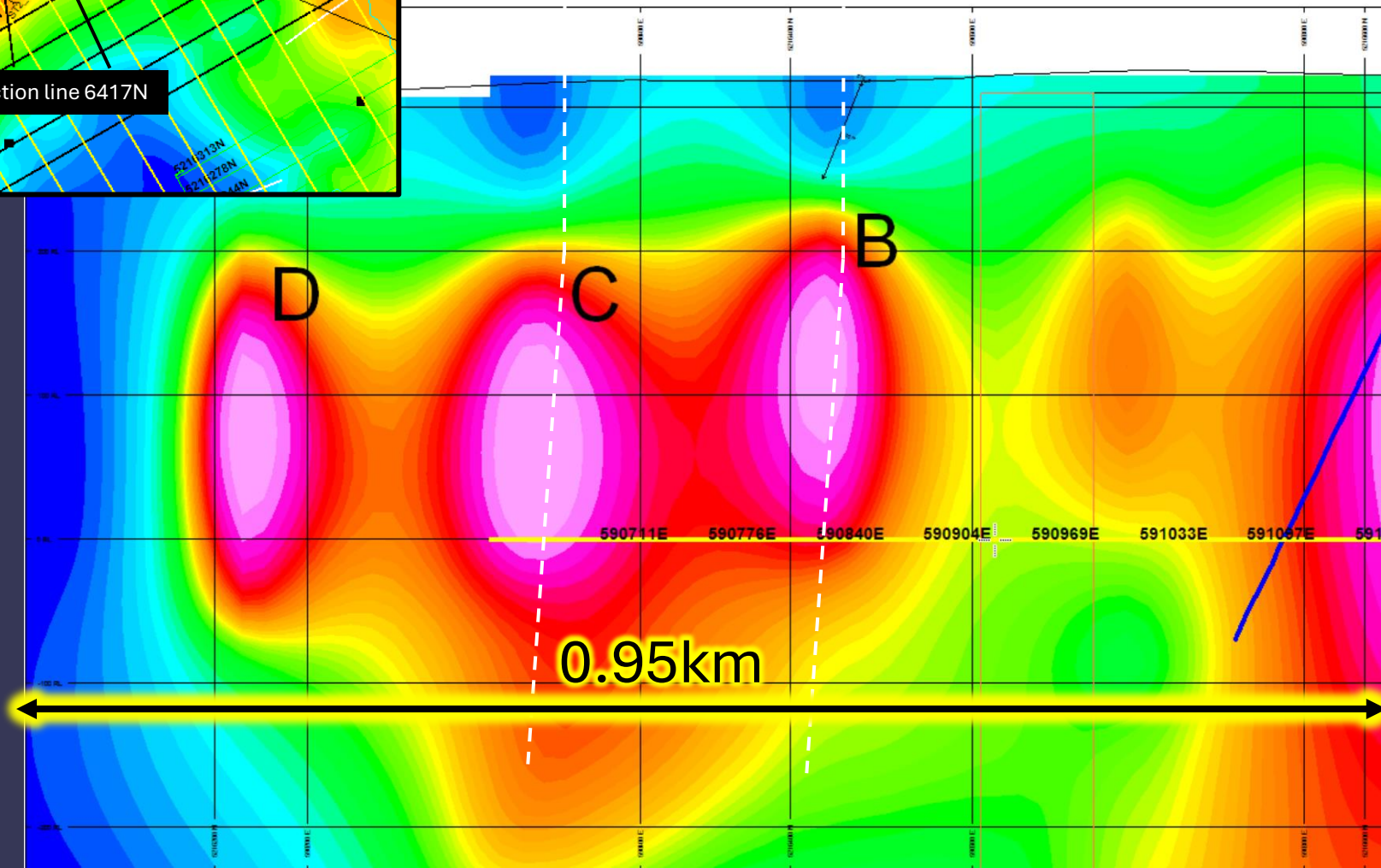
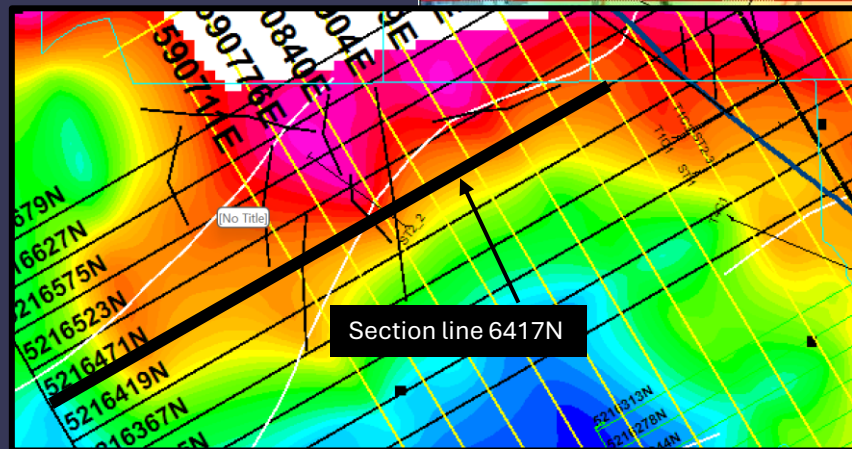
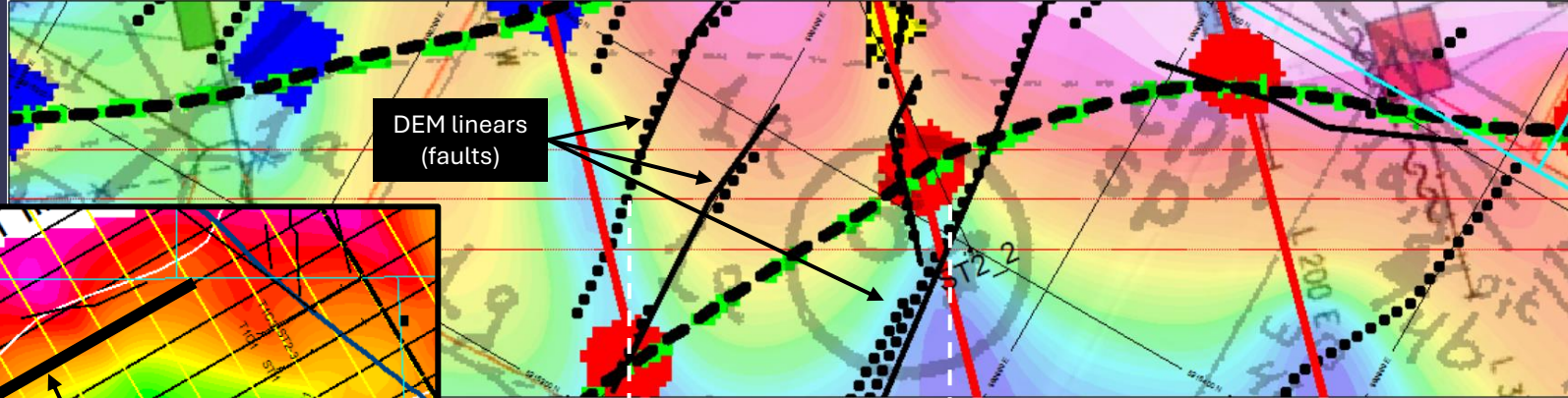
- Long section through ST-2 is 1.35km long
- Good correlation between extrapolated Leckie Fault and area of high chargeabilities define target at priority target 'A'
- Additional target at 'B' = Simcoe target plus DEM linear

Section 6367N looking west

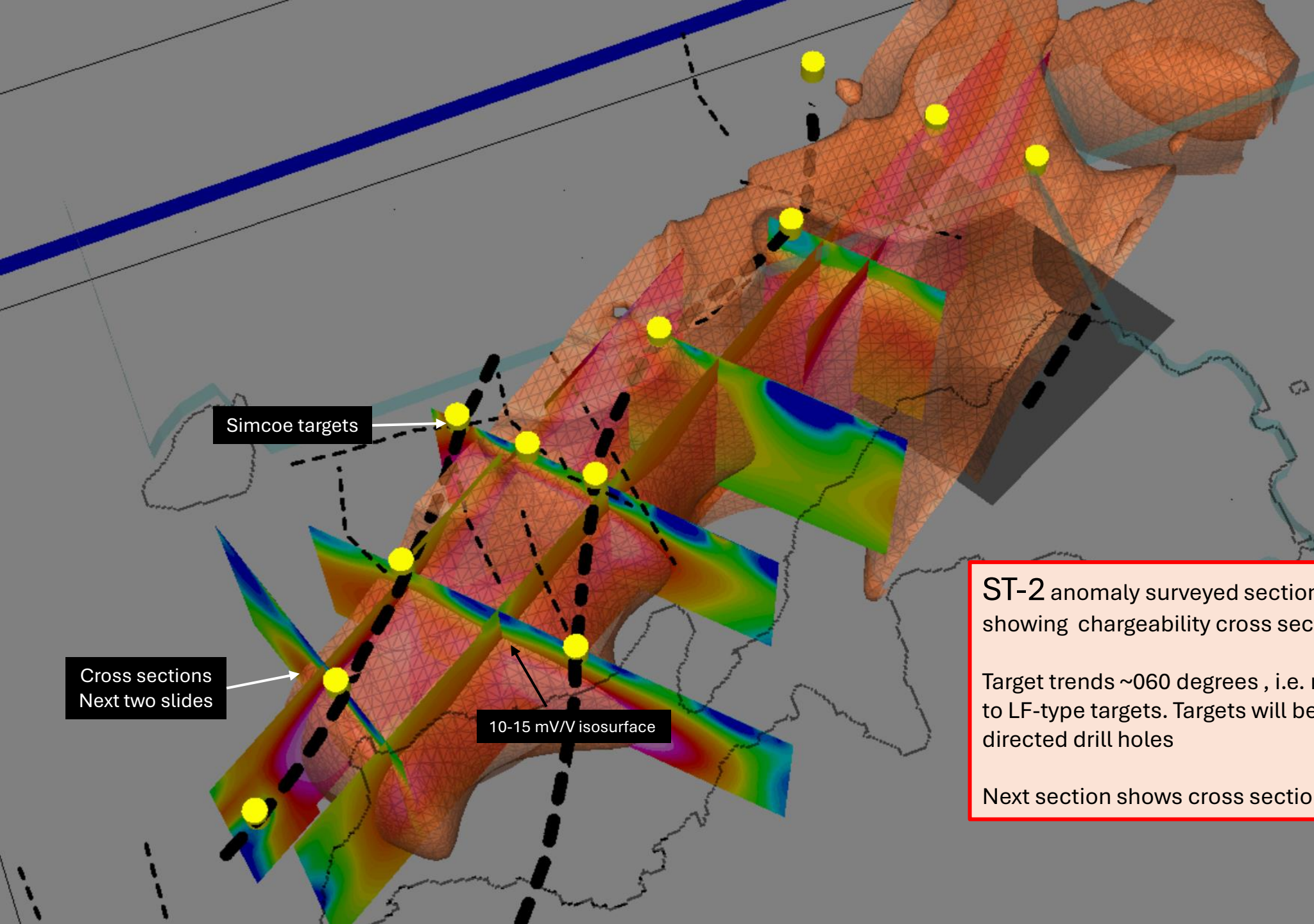


- Leckie Fault anomaly at 'A' lies at the boundary of moderate and low resistivity as is typical at the Leckie Zone itself
- Very high resistivities to the south suggest very resistive host rocks (intrusive?) above B target





- LF-Fault-type targets B, C and D correlate with observed DEM linears (faults) at surface



Simcoe targets

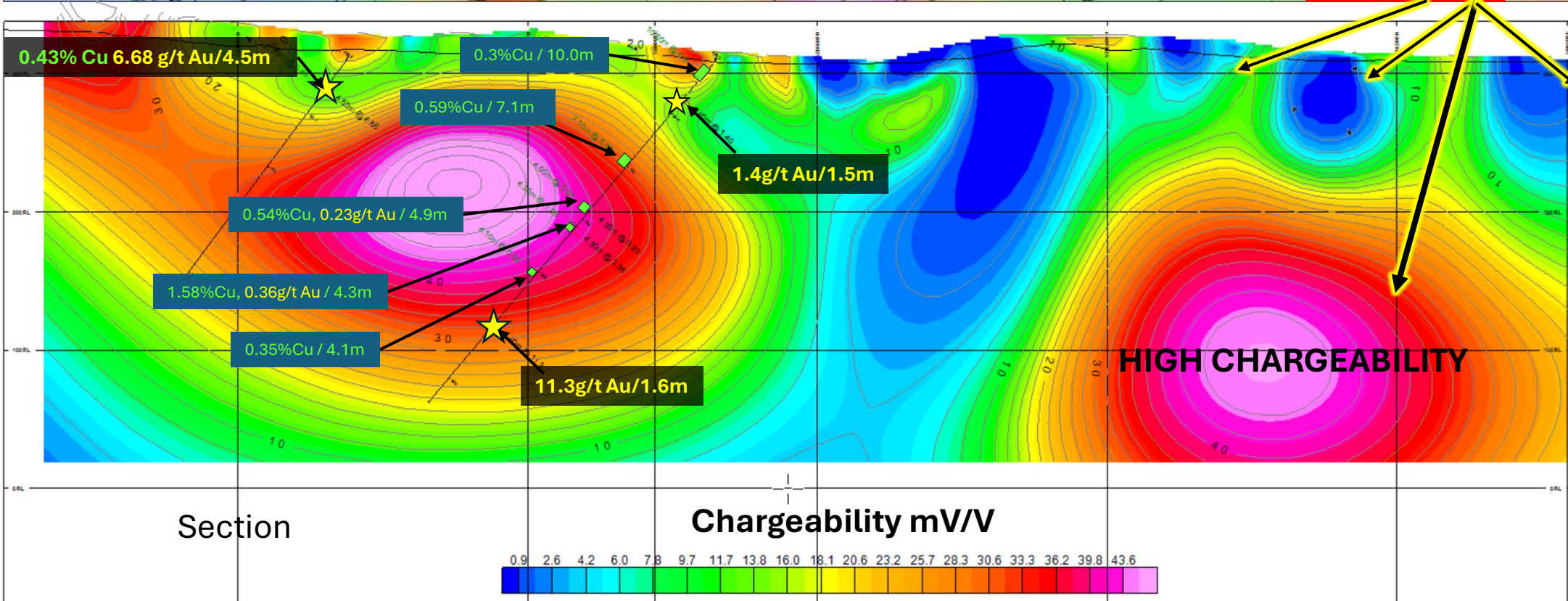
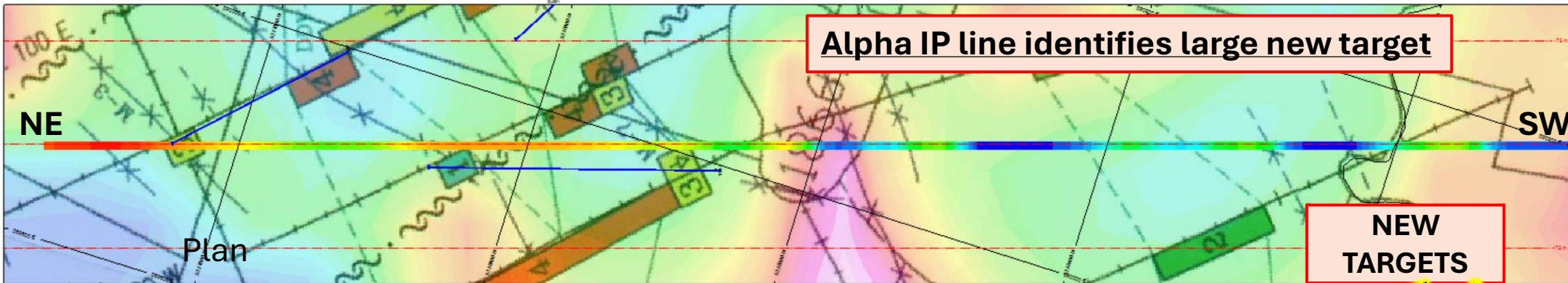
Cross sections  
Next two slides

10-15 mV/V isosurface

**ST-2** anomaly surveyed sections and 15 mV/V isosurface showing chargeability cross sections for surveyed lines

Target trends ~060 degrees , i.e. regional trend perpendicular to LF-type targets. Targets will be tested with NW to N-directed drill holes

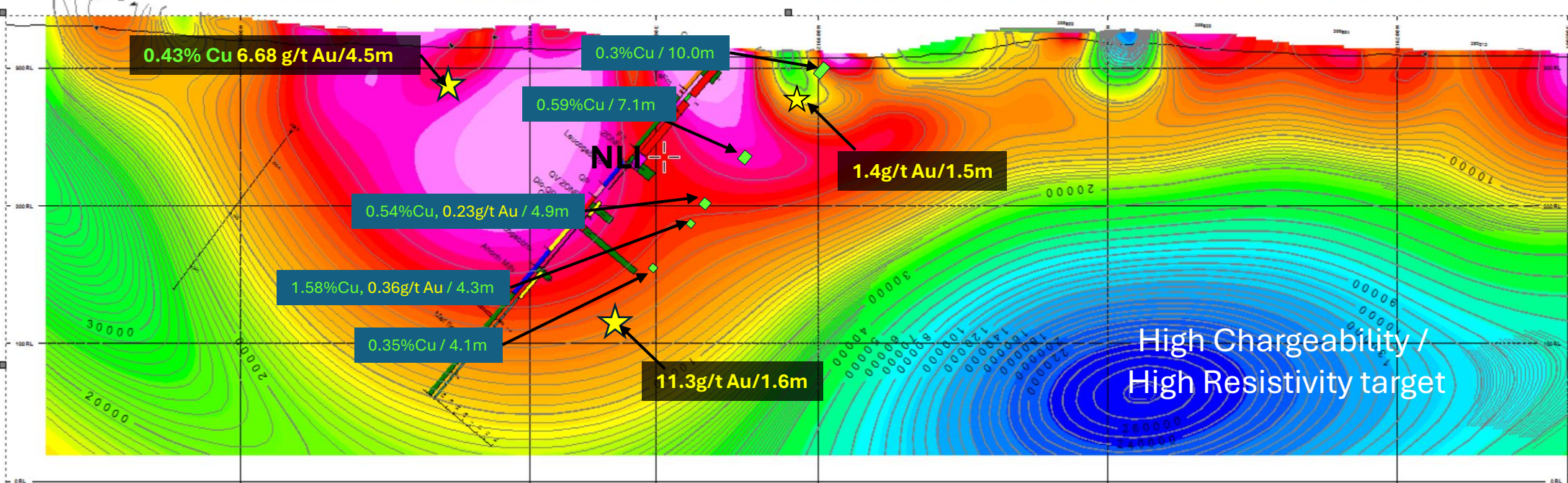
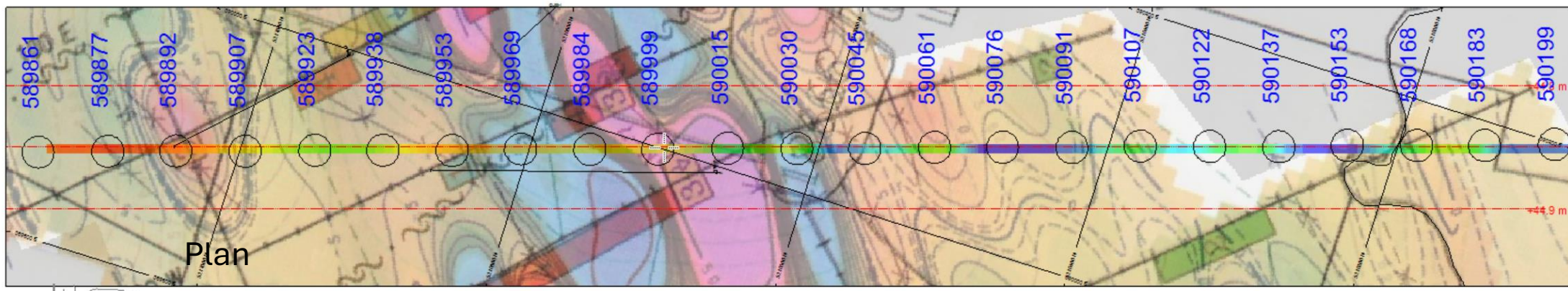
Next section shows cross section along Line 4a



- Test line purchased before main survey
- Good confirmation of previous filed IP in northern part of line
- Gold and base metal intercepts in the Net Lake ultramafic complex explains the northern anomaly
- Targets at south end of line are newly identified and are part of the extensive St-2 anomaly
- Northern anomaly and drill hole is good confirmation of depth extent of the IP survey to at least 200m below surface

• **NE anomaly is associated with significant Au and Cu intercepts** • **SE near-surface anomalies are drill targets**

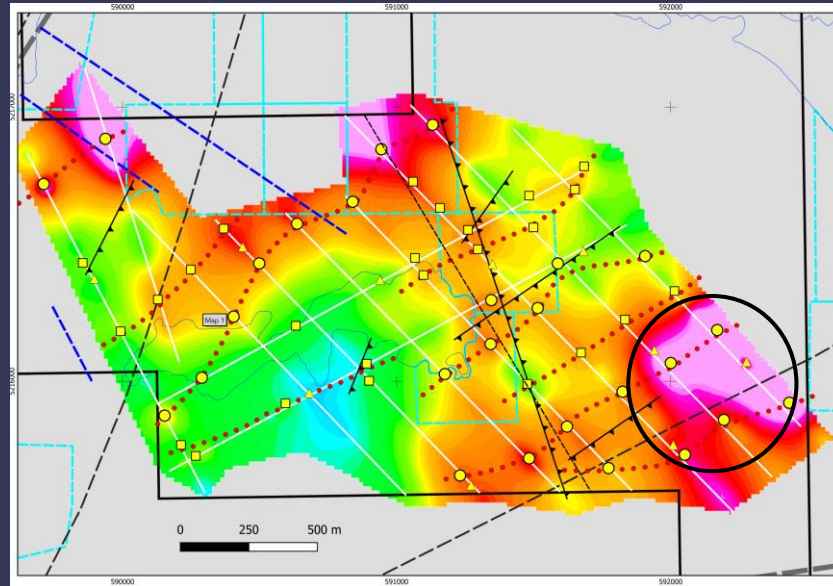
• **Extensive untested IP targets on Solstice claims.**

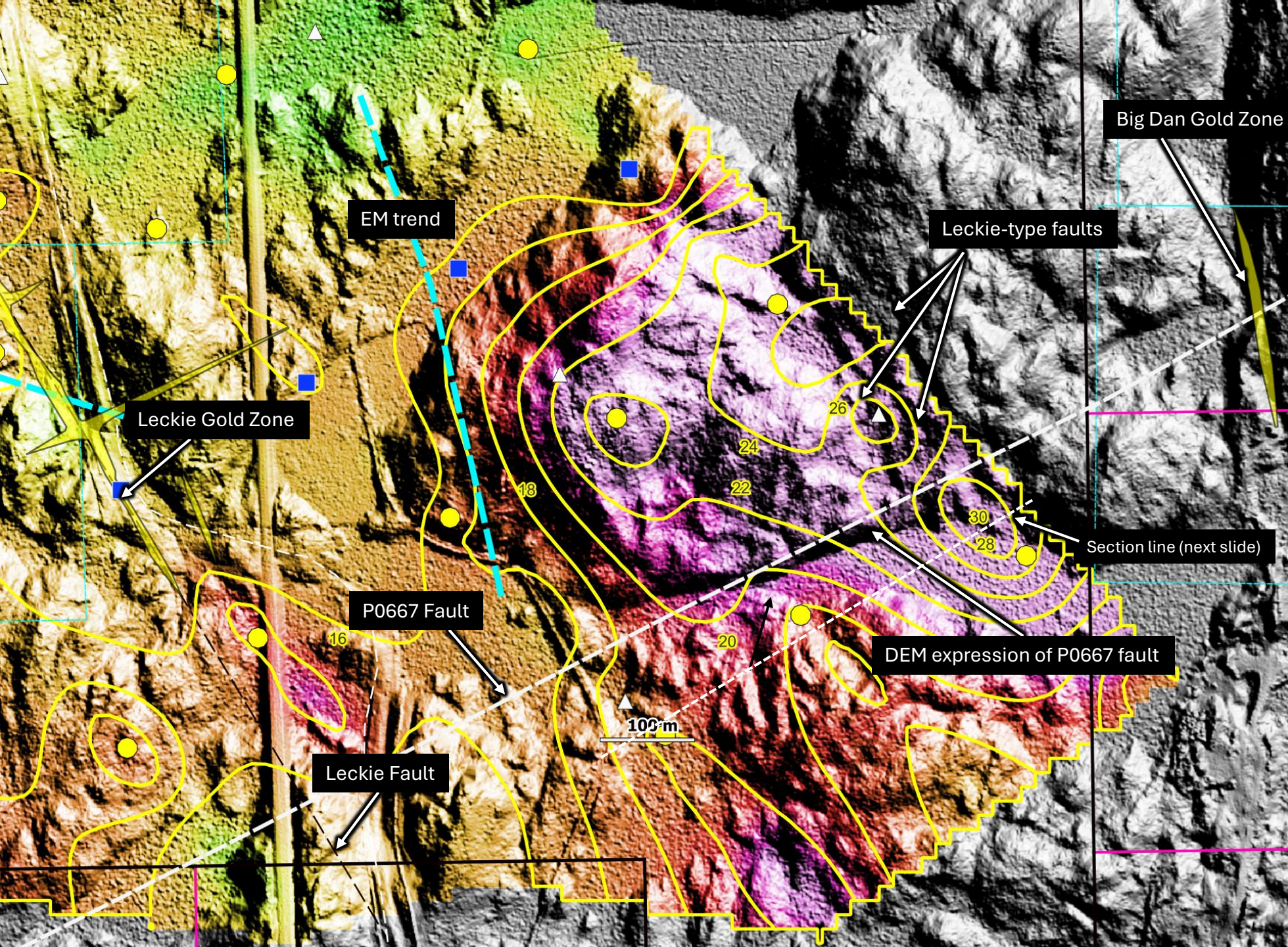


- Test line purchased before main survey
- Unlike the northern anomaly, which is a resistivity low, the southern anomaly is part of an extensive area of high resistivity which likely indicates a more resistive rock type (intrusive?)

Large, resistive, high chargeability target at depth is a different target to the Net Lake Intrusive (NLI) which exhibits low resistivity/high chargeability. Mineralized Intrusive?

# ST-5



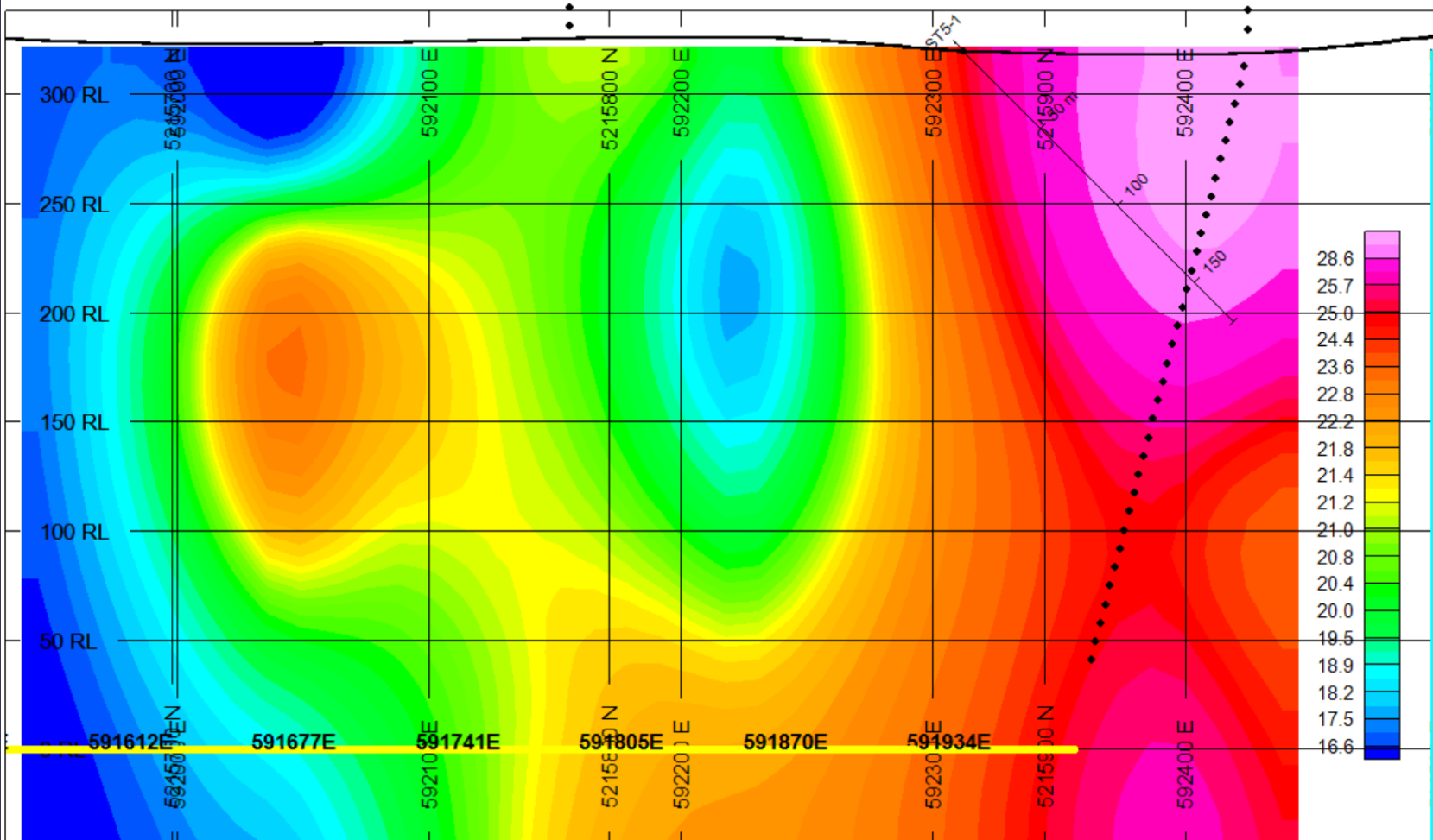
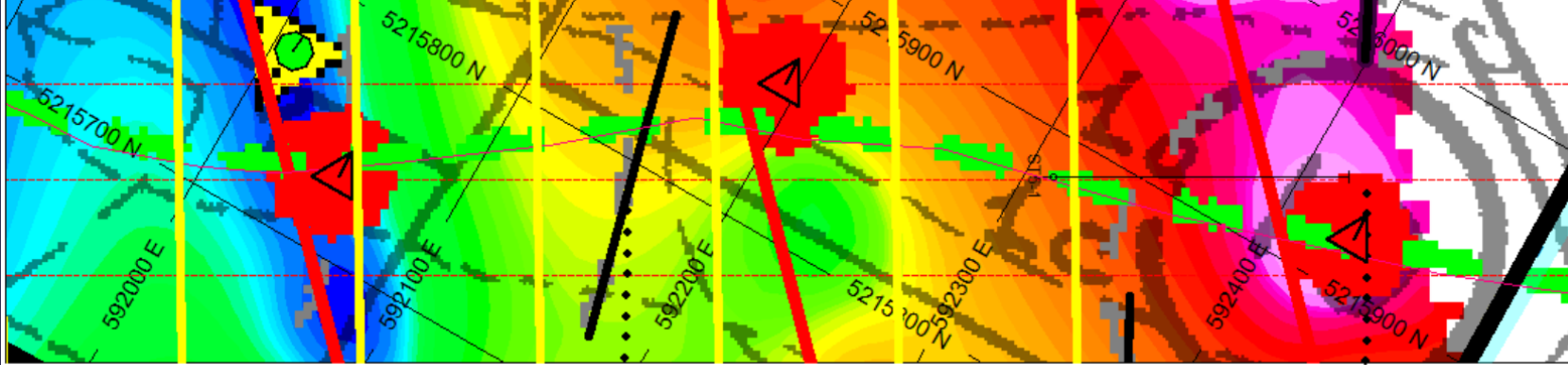


### Simcoe IP Priority Targets

- 1
- 2
- ▲ 3

- -25 m chargeability and contours - ST-5 Target.
- Target is 600 x 600m at surface. Marked by strong chargeability and moderate to high resistivity
- Target lies ~350 west of the Big Dan gold prospect (patented land) which lies on a N-S fault(s).
- ST-5 is cut by a major ENE regional fault, parallel to regional DZ's and regional strike of geology
- Arrows point to clear Leckie-type structures in the area of the ST-5 IP anomalies
- Emerging evidence for multiple Leckie type structures in this and other target areas
- Anomaly is not closed off and IP{ could be extended if there are positive results form this area





- Section 5870 N looking North
- Extensive area of elevated chargeability
- Correlates with extrapolated surface faults (assumed dip -65 deg west)
- Main target at 'A'
- Note this section is south of the regional P0667 fault



# Summary – IP identifies multiple high-priority targets

- **New IP defines 46 new targets** on SGC claims – 20 are Priority 1, 22 are Priority 2 and 8 are Priority 3
- Highest priority target: the **1.34 km long Leckie Fault** – its North and South extensions have extensive undrilled chargeable zones on SGC claims
- Second highest priority: a **1.35 km long anomaly “ST-2”**. At its northern end this is associated with the northern extension of the Leckie Fault. Southwards, potential Leckie-type structures may cross-cut this large IP anomaly which, unlike the Leckie targets, is associated with high resistivity
- The ST-5 target displays high chargeabilities in an area of moderate to high resistivity which is cut by Leckie-type structures. **A picture emerges of multiple Leckie-type structures** in this, and other target areas.
- Numerous other targets can and should be developed with additional work.
- In summary, there are two end member type targets in which elevated chargeabilities are associated with low and high resistivities, respectively.
- **This is a highly unusual opportunity in the Abitibi**, or Archean of Ontario in general: to have so little drilling in an area that hosts known significant gold intercepts in the small area where it has been tested. The project targets are largely undrilled!
- Anomalies have scale and **present opportunity for a significant size discovery.**
- Significant drilling warranted on 5+ target areas.



Does EM provide an effective first pass filter for  
Targeting and could it be affected by an airborne IP effect?

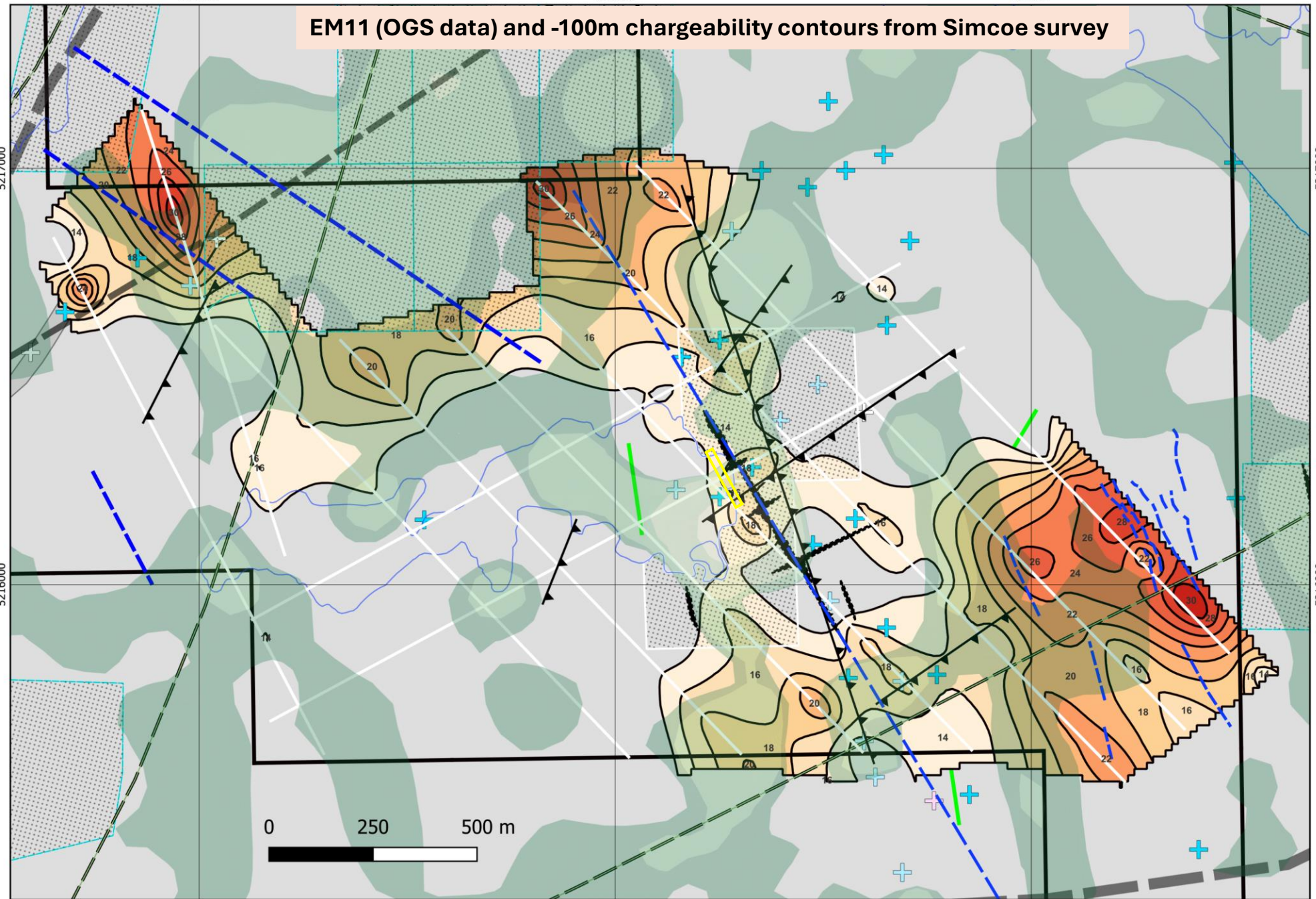


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### EM11 (OGS data) and -100m chargeability contours from Simcoe survey



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**GDS1204 REV1**  
EM: B field x component gate 11(femtoteslas)

|   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
|   | 1-10 <sup>1</sup>                   |
|   | 10 <sup>1</sup> - 10 <sup>2</sup>   |
|   | 10 <sup>2</sup> - 10 <sup>3</sup>   |
|   | 10 <sup>3</sup> - 10 <sup>4</sup>   |
| + | AEM anomaly (filed assessment work) |

Chargeability mv/v

|  |     |
|--|-----|
|  | 14  |
|  | 16  |
|  | 18  |
|  | 20  |
|  | 22  |
|  | 24  |
|  | 28  |
|  | >30 |

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- Areas of elevated chargeability correspond quite well to areas of elevated EM-11 response
- Suggests that EM11 could be used in other parts of the claim group as a first-pass evaluation tool.

**EM11 (OGS data) and -100m resistivity contours from Simcoe survey**

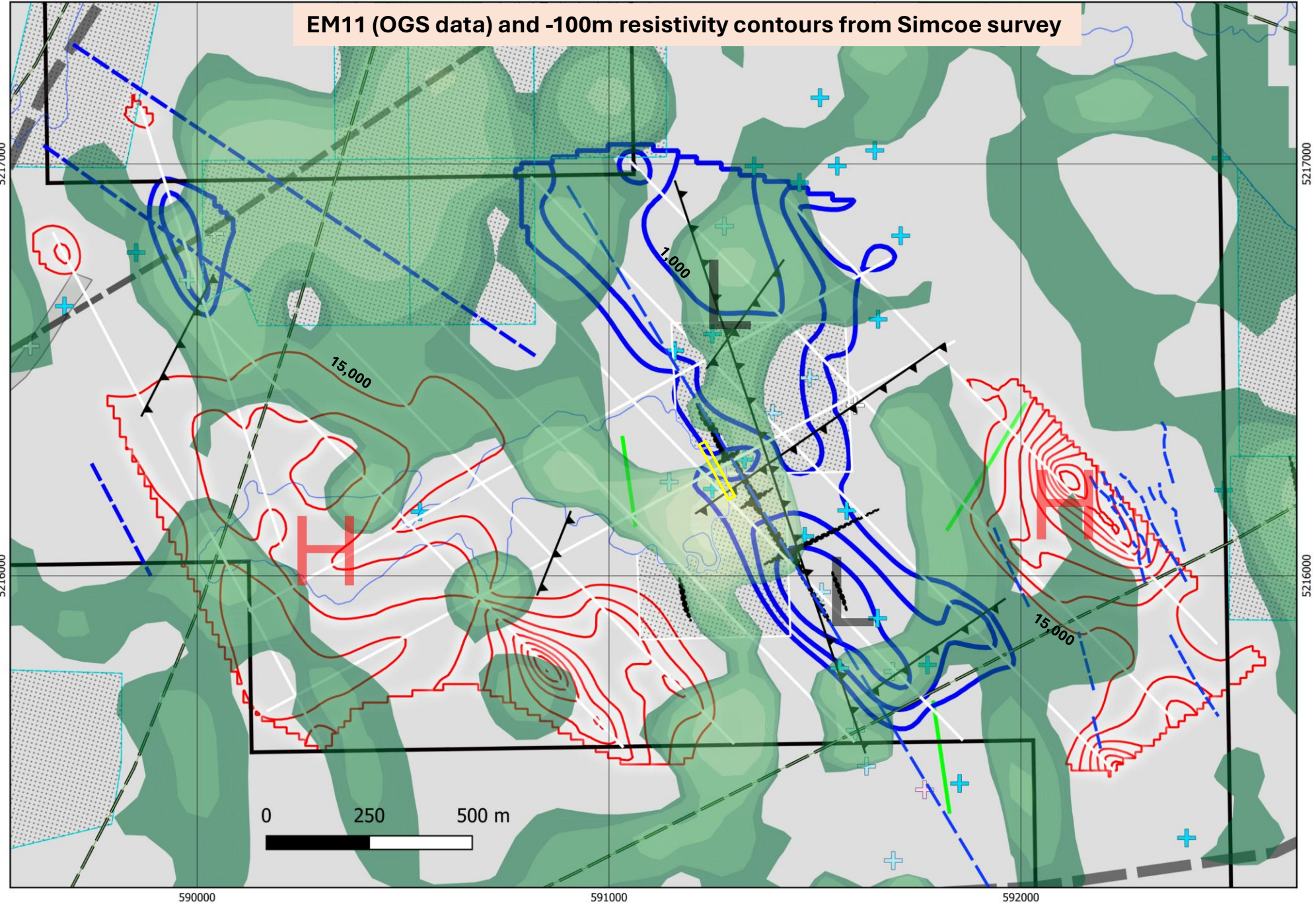
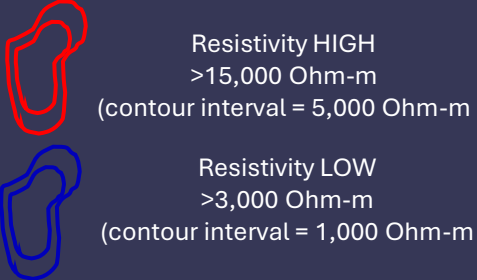
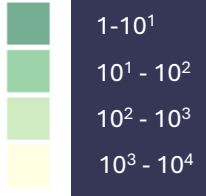
EM response is present in areas of lower resistivity – maps Simcoe interpreted fault at 'L'

Chargeable and resistive target areas are not well defined by EM.

It is possible (likely?) that the EM data are being affected by an airborne IP effect.

There is a significant potential opportunity that GDS1204REV1 could be processed to remove the IP effect to identify 'hidden' EM. SGC has extensive claim holdings beyond the core Strathy area

**GDS1204 REV1  
EM: B field x component  
gate 11 (femtoteslas, fT)**



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