SOLSTICE MINERALS LIMITED

ASX Announcement

9 March 2023 | ASX: SLS

High Grade Nickel Sulphide Drill Results at GSP Prospect

Highlights

Solstice Minerals Limited (Solstice or the Company) is pleased to announce initial assay results from the recent diamond drilling (DD) program at the **GSP Prospect** (**GSP**) within its 100% owned **Ringlock Dam Nickel Project** in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia:

- **An exceptional intercept of 1.81m @ 23.1% Ni returned from a massive sulphide vein in GSPDD0005**
- **Results confirm GSP as a genuine high-tenor magmatic nickel sulphide system**
- **Strong supporting intercepts in other drillholes including 2.2m @ 2.27% Ni in GSPDD0001 and zones of disseminated nickel sulphides**
- **Intercepts at or below basal footwall contact may represent a footwall massive sulphide body that has been rearranged by later structures, these results drive next exploration into down-plunge and along strike positions**
- **GSP validated as a high-priority nickel sulphide exploration play**
- **Project covers more than 10km of highly prospective Silver Swan-Black Swan ultramafic belt, with current targets including GSP and open disseminated sulphide intercepts at the Ringlock Prospect**

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

"*The delivery of these compelling nickel hits in the very first phase of drilling at GSP is a great result and a credit to the targeting skills of the Solstice team – the 1.81m @ 23.1% vein is the highest-grade intercept ever returned from the Ringlock Project and validates the GSP Prospect as a 'live' high-tenor nickel sulphide system. The Company will now build on the knowledge gained by this drill program and plan further targeted work. The exploration prize is an intact high-grade footwall massive sulphide body somewhere nearby. We know this ultramafic package can deliver, as evidenced by the historic high-grade Silver Swan deposit located some 30km to the southeast*".

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

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Ringlock Dam Project – GSP Diamond Drilling

Solstice is pleased to report analytical results from five of the six diamond drill holes drilled to extend historical nickel sulphide mineralisation and build geological understanding at the **GSP Prospect**. This set of results is led by a standout intercept of **1.81m @ 23.1% Ni from 101.85m in** GSPDD0005. Final results for the sixth hole have not been received to date.

GSP is located within the Ringlock Dam Nickel Project area approximately 65km north of Kalgoorlie (***Figure 1***) and was discovered during the 1970s nickel exploration boom and has seen several phases of exploration since[1]. The Prospect hosts disseminated magmatic sulphide mineralisation in channelised ultramafic flows as well as stringer and vein style accumulation along and below the key prospective basal/footwall contact.

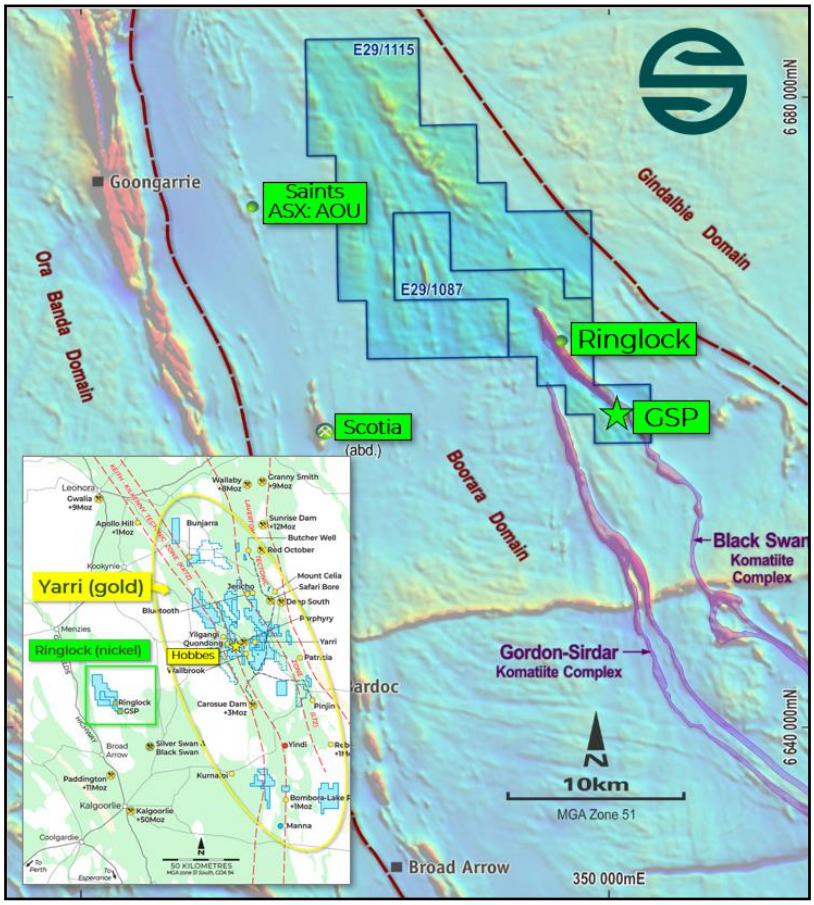

Figure 1: Location map of the Ringlock Dam Nickel Project (E29/1087), ultramafic belts and aeromagnetic imagery

The Prospect is located approximately 30km northwest of the well-recognised high-grade **Silver Swan** massive nickel sulphide deposit *(historical underground production 2.7Mt @ 5.1% Ni for 137.5kt Ni – refer to ASX: POS)* and is hosted by the interpreted strike extension of the same Black Swan Komatiite Complex.

Solstice completed six DD holes for 1747m at GSP (***Figure 2***) in late 2022 with the primary objectives of:

- better defining mineralisation along the basal/footwall contact;

[1] Refer to ASX: SLS 14 March 2022 (Prospectus).

- confirming the historical drillhole assay data from the late 1960s and 1970s, many of which intersected disseminated and massive nickel sulphide mineralisation[2];
- gathering structural and litho-geochemical data, including defining flow boundaries and the geometry of disseminated sulphide bearing flows within the ultramafic package; and
- providing platforms for downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) geophysical surveys.

Details of the drill program have been provided in previous Solstice market updates (ASX: SLS 2 December 2022 "Commencement of Nickel Drilling at Ringlock Dam, Eastern Goldfields", and 19 December 2022 "Massive Sulphide Intersected in Nickel Drilling at GSP Prospect, Ringlock Dam".

Significant results for the first five holes are reported here.

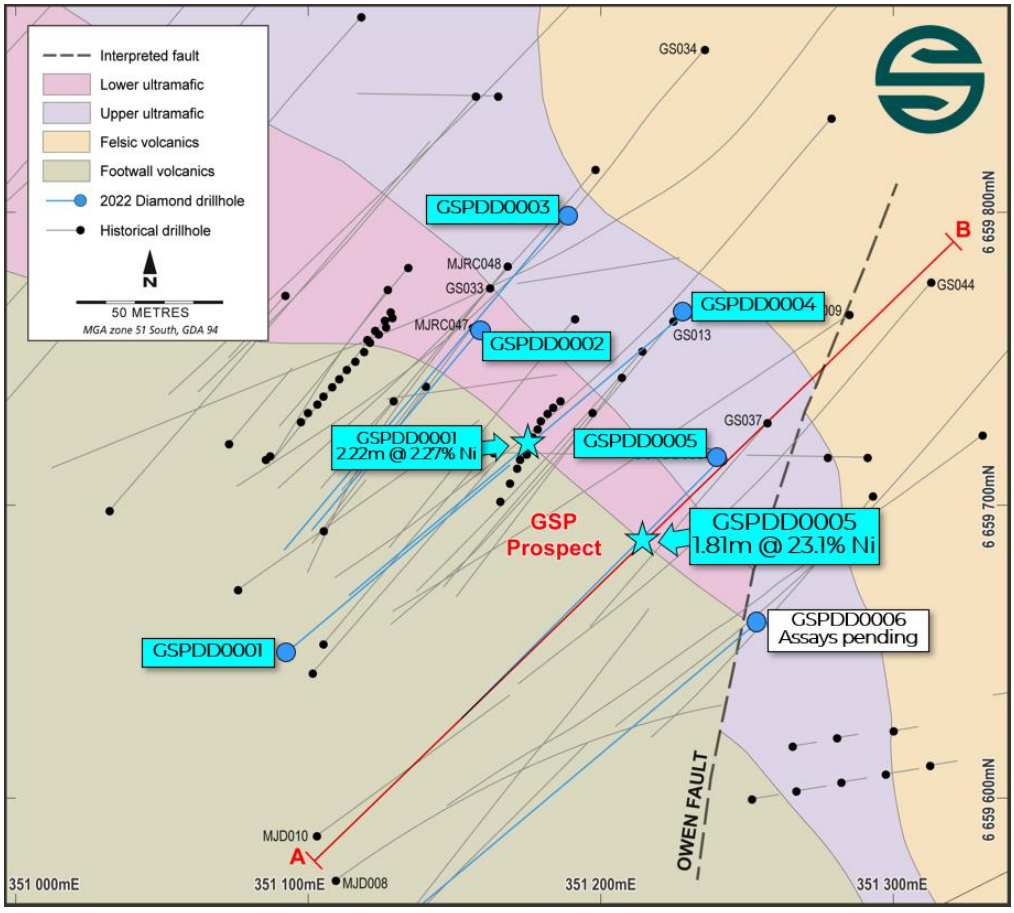

Figure 2: Simplified geology of the GSP Prospect area with historical and recent drillholes

Vein style massive sulphide mineralisation at GSP

Massive nickel sulphides (pyrrhotite–pentlandite +/- violarite) intersections at GSP take the form of sulphide veins and veinlets, usually located at or below the basal footwall contact. One of these veins has delivered **an outstanding new high-grade intersection** of **1.81m @ 23.1% Ni** from 101.85m in GSPDD0005, as well as several >1% Ni intercepts in the remaining holes (**Table 1**). The massive sulphides also reported anomalous PGE's, including samples above the upper detection limit for both platinum and palladium (>2.0ppm with the fire assay method). Analytical results for these over-grade samples will be reported when received.

[2] Refer to ASX: SLS 2 December 2022 (Commencement of Nickel Drilling at Ringlock Dam).

The GSPDD0005 intercept is a sulphide vein emplaced in footwall volcaniclastic rocks (see photographs in ***Figures 3*** *and* ***4***) that is oriented nearly perpendicular to the drill hole and appears to be close to true width. It is part of a broader mineralised zone that includes a second smaller interval of massive sulphide (**0.37m @ 7.89% Ni** from 105.85m) and several >0.4% Ni samples. This broader zone (including 2.2m of internal dilution) reports at 5.87m @ 7.90% Ni from 100.35m.

Figure 3: Field photo of massive sulphide in drillhole GSPDD0005

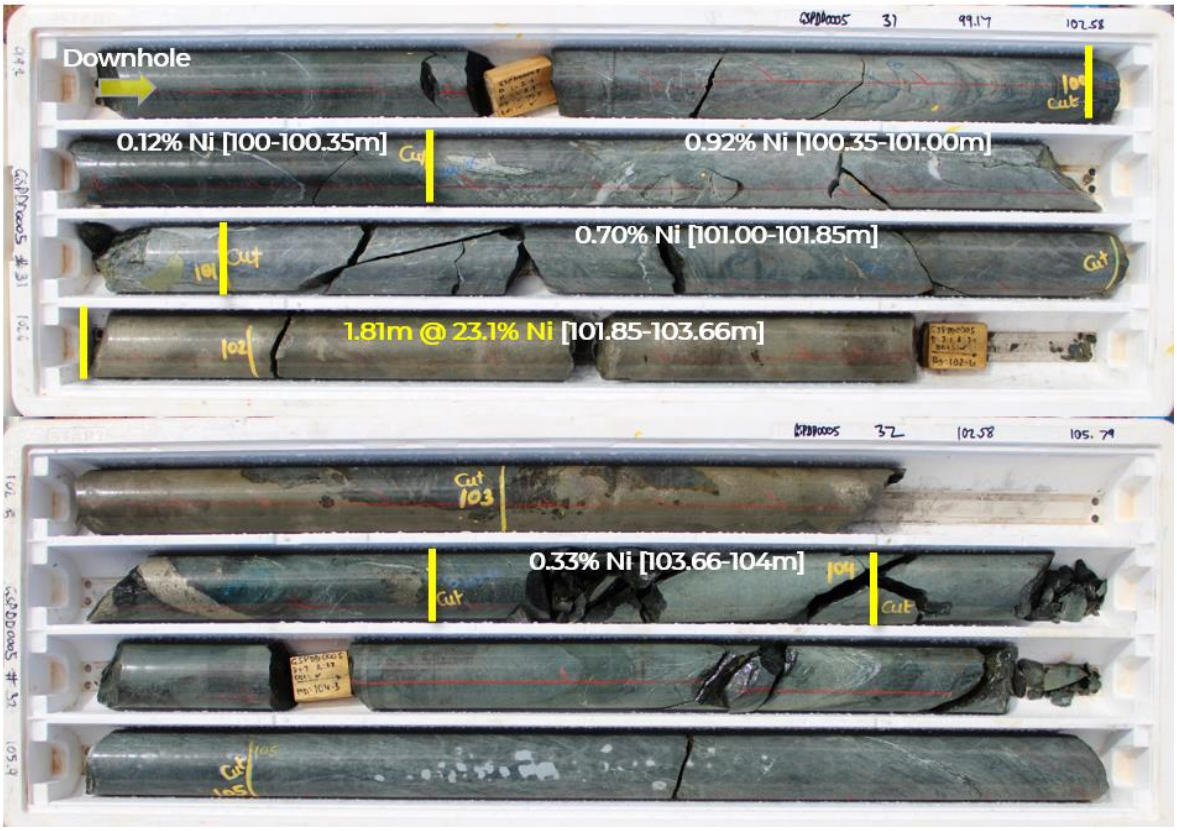

Figure 4: Core photo showing sample intervals through massive sulphides in GSPDD0005

GSPDD0005 was designed as a platform for DHEM surveying (drilled sub-parallel to the footwall contact for the length of the hole) and went on to pierce the basal footwall contact in two other locations deeper in the hole, returning 1m @ 0.82% Ni from 129m, and 0.59m @ 1.30% Ni from 161.9m respectively (***Figure 5***).

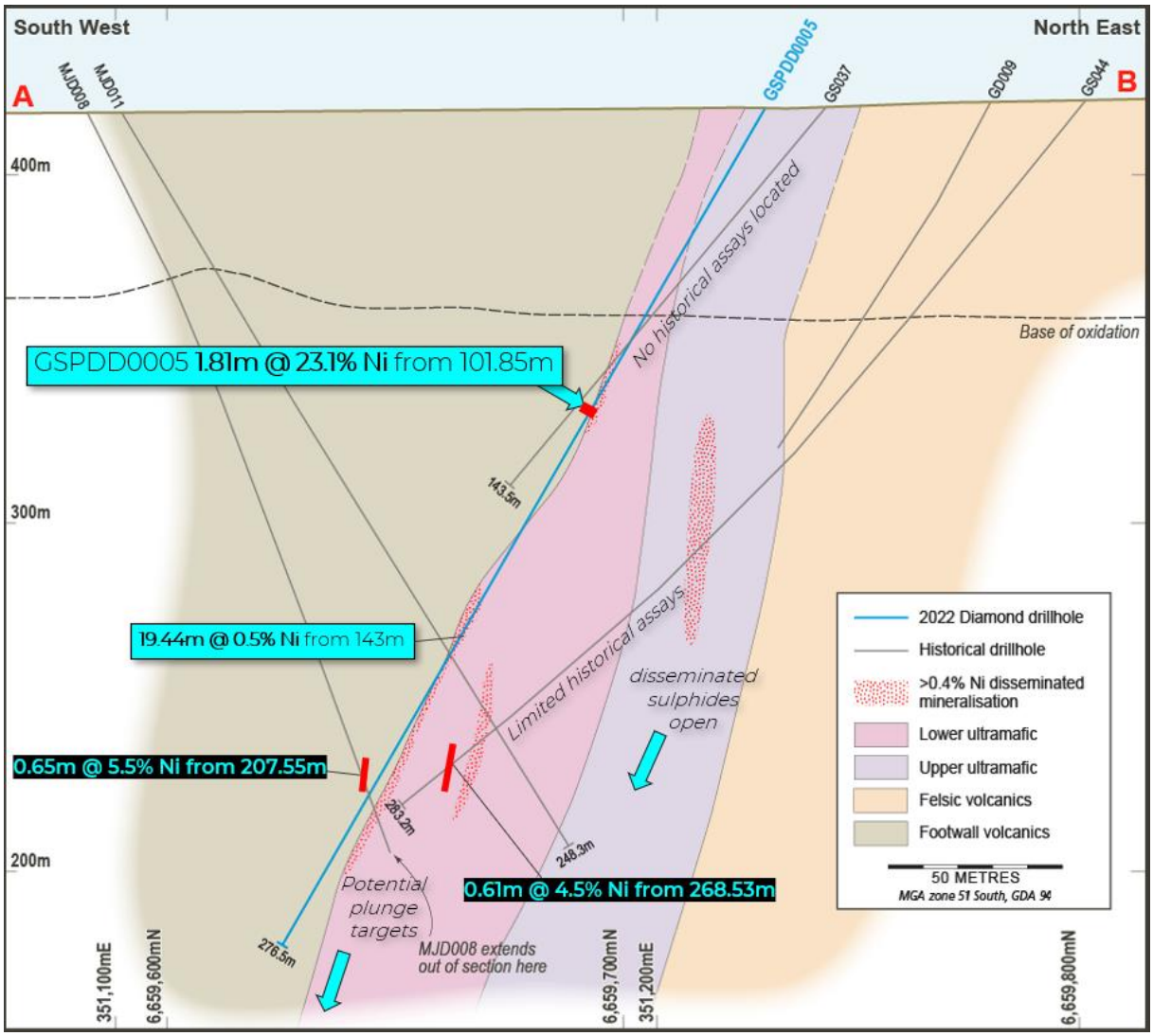

Figure 5: Cross section of the GSP Prospect, diamond drill hole GSPD0005 and historical drill traces *(massive sulphide mineralised intercepts reported using 1.0% Ni lower cut-off, minimum 0.3m down hole width)*

The high-grade GSPDD0005 intercept comprises an assemblage of pentlandite, pyrrhotite, violarite and trace chalcopyrite, with clasts of country rock. The nickel sulphide mineral violarite is a weathering product and can be expected given the relatively shallow depth below surface of the intersection (<100m vertical). Violarite is not considered representative of nickel sulphide species deeper in the GSP system.

Analytical results are consistent with a high nickel tenor sulphide assemblage, with platinum and palladium (PGE) confirming this is a magmatic sulphide association. Chalcopyrite is present in the Ni sulphide assemblage, although some chalcopyrite appears to have been remobilised, with

minor chalcopyrite veins identified in footwall rocks immediately above the high-grade nickel intersection.

Smaller footwall sulphide veins, or zones of sulphide stringers and veinlets close to the footwall contact were recorded in other drill holes (**Table 1**), including **2.22m @ 2.27% Ni** from 141m in GSPDD0001, and **0.69m @ 1.84% Ni** from 99.63m in GSPD0002. All show a similar chemistry to GSPDD0005, with high Ni tenor and elevated PGE values indicating an original magmatic origin.

Significant assay results are reported in **Table 1**, hole details are reported in **Table 2**, and significant sulphide intervals as logged are presented in **Table 3**.

Table 1: Significant Diamond Drill Results

Hole ID	*min. 0.3m @ 1.0% Ni, NIL internal waste*				*min. 5m @ 0.4% Ni%, 2m internal waste*			
	From	To	Interval	Ni (%)	From	To	Interval	Ni (%)
GSPDD0001	141	143.22	**2.22**	**2.27**				
GSPDD0001					**223**	**244**	**21**	**0.48**
GSPDD0002					5	14	9	0.49
GSPDD0002					76	82	6	0.52
GSPDD0002	99.63	100.32	0.69	1.84				
GSPDD0003	42.79	43.45	0.66	1.26				
GSPDD0003					154	160	6	0.49
GSPDD0003					169	175	6	0.57
GSPDD0003	178	179.56	**1.56**	**1.16**				
GSPDD0005	101.85	103.66	**1.81**	**23.1**				
GSPDD0005	105.85	106.22	**0.37**	**7.89**				
GSPDD0005	161.85	162.44	0.59	1.3	**143**	**162.44**	**19.44**	**0.49**

Reported on a 0.4% Ni cut, minimum 5m width and <2m units of internal dilution; including high grade intervals reported on a 1% Ni cut, minimum 0.3m interval, and no internal dilution.

Disseminated sulphide mineralisation at GSP

Broad zones of magmatic nickel sulphide mineralisation were also recorded principally from a mesocumulate (an olivine-rich ultramafic rock often found in nickel sulphide channels) flow stratigraphically higher within the GSP ultramafic package, or in GSPDD0005, from the basal contact. Significant disseminated nickel sulphide intersections in mesocumulate rocks include **21m @ 0.48% Ni** from 223m in GSPDD0001, and **6m @ 0.49% Ni** from 154m and **6m @ 0.57% Ni** from 169m in GSPDD0003. GSPDD005 reported **19.44m @ 0.49% Ni** from 143m, hosted in ultramafic rocks close to the basal contact. Note that GSPDD005 is drilled parallel to the contact, and the intercept true width will be significantly lower than the downhole width.

The high PGE content again suggests the disseminated Ni mineralisation is of magmatic origin.

These intercepts support and build on zones of disseminated mineralisation recorded in partially sampled historical drilling. The distribution of disseminated sulphide mineralisation relative to the location of the footwall contact may provide an important vector to further massive sulphide targets at depth and along strike.

Discussion

The footwall hosted Ni mineralised veins at GSP are interpreted to represent remobilisation of massive sulphide into footwall structures, either through direct emplacement of massive sulphide into the footwall via magmatic melt processes, or structural remobilisation of massive sulphide from its primary position post cooling of the komatiitic flow system.

All five Solstice DD holes reported here hit nickel mineralised veins at or just within the basal footwall contact and support similar intercepts in historical drilling[2] at GSP such as:

- 8.01m @ 2.4% Ni from 113.39m (incl. 1.52m @ 6.8% Ni from 113.39m) in GS033
- 2.86m @ 2.9% Ni from 166m (incl. 2.13m @ 3.5% Ni from 166.73m) in GS013
- 4.0m @ 2.3% Ni from 104m in MJRC047
- 4.0m @ 1.4% Ni from 145m in MJRC048

The broad spread of significant mineralisation, both down plunge and across strike, suggests there may have been a body of massive, or semi-massive sulphide (of unknown width) developed along the footwall contact prior to remobilisation. The footwall sulphides are not considered to be remobilised from the disseminated sulphide hosted nickel mineralisation located higher in the ultramafic flow package.

Downhole EM surveying

Drill holes GSPDD0003 to GSPDD0006 were drilled down dip of the basal contact to act as platform holes for downhole EM surveys, looking for potential massive sulphide responses located off-hole from the existing drilling. The four holes were successfully surveyed. Conductive plates of limited local extent were identified around the high-grade intersections reported in GSPDD0005, including features at 102m, 110m and 130m downhole. DHEM surveying in GSPDD0004 identified a modest scale off-hole conductor at 247m downhole.

While no significant conductors were identified near the surveyed holes, the DHEM responses reflect the somewhat disconnected vein and veinlet style of massive sulphide mineralisation. The DHEM work has however confirmed the GSP nickel sulphides are conductive and that DHEM will remain a key tool to search for larger (intact) massive sulphide bodies as exploration continues down-plunge and along strike.

DHEM details are provided in **Appendix 1**.

Next steps

The high-grade nickel intercepts returned from this phase of drilling validate GSP as a high-priority exploration asset and have added to the geological understanding. The prize is an intact Kambalda or Silver Swan style high-grade massive sulphide accumulation, either down-plunge following the flow corridor or along strike – particularly on the south side of the local NE-trending Owen Fault (***Figure 2***).

Ongoing exploration in the GSP area will look to explore the open down plunge extensions of the GSP footwall surface, with targeting based on Solstice's improved geological understanding as

[2] Refer to ASX: SLS 2 December 2022 (Commencement of Nickel Drilling at Ringlock Dam).

additional downhole geochemical information is returned, and ongoing interpretation of the geometry of the footwall surface and of disseminated sulphide bearing flows, particularly tracing key surfaces across the Owen Fault (***Figure 2***).

Drilling density decreases on the south side of the Owen Fault, offering approximately 1.5km of strike that remains largely untested at depth. Modern DHEM systems will continue to be used to look for larger bodies of sulphide at depth.

The broader Project area covers more than 10km of soil-covered strike of highly prospective Silver Swan-Black Swan ultramafic belt, and hosts additional targets beyond GSP, including around open disseminated sulphide intercepts at the Ringlock Prospect[3]. These targets will also be worked up and ranked in coming months.

Table 2: Drill collar locations

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	GDA94, Zone 51S		Elev	TDepth	Dip	Azim
			East UTM	North UTM	metres	metres	degrees	degrees
GSPDD0001	GSP	DD	351065	6659667	415.3	300.15	-60	050
GSPDD0002	GSP	DD	351133	6659773	415.6	198.56	-60	220
GSPDD0003	GSP	DD	351170	6659824	416.1	318.27	-60	220
GSPDD0004	GSP	DD	351203	6659783	416.1	300.00	-60	230
GSPDD0005	GSP	DD	351219	6659733	415.6	276.83	-60	225
GSPDD0006	GSP	DD	351226	6659681	414.6	354.30	-70	225

Table 3: Table of logged nickel sulphide intervals

Hole ID	Downhole Depth From (m)	Interval (m)	Host	Sulphide %	Mineralisation Description
GSPDD0005	97.11		Ultramafic/footwall contact		
	99.72	**2.13**	Intermediate volcaniclastics	**Tr-5%**	Sulphide stringers and veinlets, with chalcopyrite>pyrrhotite, pentlandite.
	101.85	**0.97**	Massive sulphide	**>75%**	Massive sulphide with pentlandite, pyrrhotite>chalcopyrite.
	102.82	**0.84**	Intermediate volcaniclastics	**50-75%**	
	103.66	**2.47**		**Tr-1%**	Minor sulphide stringers with chalcopyrite>pyrrhotite.
	105.97	**0.37**		**25-50%**	Massive sulphide with pentlandite, pyrrhotite>chalcopyrite.
	135.14		Footwall/ ultramafic contact		
	164.16		Ultramafic/footwall contact		
GSPDD0001	141.53	**0.47**	Mafic volcanics	**5 -10%**	Minor pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.
	142.00	**0.55**	Sulphide Stringers and Mafic volcanics	**30-40%**	Sulphide stringers 4-5 cm wide with pentlandite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.

[3] Refer to ASX: SLS 14 March 2022 (Prospectus).

Hole ID	Downhole Depth From (m)	Interval (m)	Host	Sulphide %	Mineralisation Description
	142.55	**0.70**	Sulphide stringers in mafic	**15-20%**	Minor sulphide stringers with chalcopyrite>pyrrhotite.
	143.25		Ultramafic footwall contact		
	233	**244**	Ultramafic host	**Tr**	Trace pyrrhotite and pentlandite locally
GSPDD0002	99.64		Ultramafic/footwall contact	**Tr**	Disseminated sulphides with pyrrhotite, pentlandite.
	99.64	**0.66**	Intermediate volcaniclastics	**10-25%**	Sulphide stringers with pentlandite, pyrrhotite>chalcopyrite.
	100.30	**1.38**	Intermediate volcaniclastics	**Tr**	Disseminated sulphides with pyrrhotite, pentlandite.
	101.68	**0.72**	Intermediate volcaniclastics	**10-25%**	Sulphide stringers with pentlandite, pyrrhotite>chalcopyrite.
GSPDD0003	275.02		Ultramafic/footwall contact	**Tr-5%**	Disseminated sulphides and veinlets with pyrrhotite, pentlandite.
	275.02	**0.96**	Meta-sediments	**10%**	Sulphide stringers and veinlets with pyrrhotite, pentlandite.
GSPDD0004	228.60	**0.90**	Ultramafic host	**Tr-5%**	Disseminated sulphides and veinlets with pyrrhotite, pentlandite.
	229.50		Ultramafic/footwall contact		
		0.35	Intermediate volcaniclastics	**25%**	Sulphide stringers with pentlandite, pyrrhotite.

ABOUT SOLSTICE MINERALS LIMITED

Solstice is a minerals exploration company with gold and base metal projects in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. Solstice has been listed on the Australian Securities Exchange since 2 May 2022 and trades under the code 'SLS'. The company is well funded with no debt. Solstice's key projects are the extensive Yarri gold project (which includes the advanced Hobbes gold Prospect), Ringlock Dam and the Ponton early-stage gold project.

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 new Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr John McIntyre, a competent person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr McIntyre is an employee of Solstice Minerals Limited. Mr McIntyre 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 McIntyre consents to the inclusion in this release of the new Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this announcement that relates to previous Exploration Results is extracted from the ASX announcement dated 2 December 2022 ("*Commencement of Nickel Drilling at Ringlock Dam, Eastern Goldfields*") and 14 March 2022 ("*Prospectus*") which are available at www.solsticeminerals.com.au. Solstice confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Exploration Results in the original announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Solstice confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

Appendix 1: JORC Code Table 1 for Exploration Results – Kalgoorlie Project

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.*	Samples were collected from HQ and NQ sized diamond core. Diamond drilling commenced from surface as HQ down to competent rock and then NQ to the end of hole. Sampling comprises half core over intervals between 0.3 to 2.0m . Where field duplicates are sampled the sample comprises quarter core. Core samples honour geological boundaries but are a maximum of 2.0m and minimum of 0.3m in length. Each core sample typically comprises 2.0-3.0kg of material.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling is from one side of the core based on an orientation line marked on the core.
	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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Sulphide mineralisation is initially determined qualitatively by geological logging, and subsequently through assaying at an independent laboratory.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	Drilling comprises diamond core drilling from surface, commencing in HQ until rock quality is sufficient to support NQ drilling, completed to EOH. All core was oriented using a Reflex Gyro Sprint-IQ tool at the end of each core run.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Sample recovery is determined by measuring the quantity of recovered core (after reorientation of core) against the recorded depth. Recovery is assessed by the geologist to ensure >90% core recovery is routinely achieved. Core loss is recorded by the drill contractor and noted on core blocks inserted into the core trays.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure	Recovery was maximised by drilling HQ triple tube until ground was of sufficient quality to support NQ core drilling.

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
	representative nature of the samples.	Representivity was ensured by reconstructing and orienting core prior to marking a "cut line" and metre marks. Sampling was consistently taken from one half of the core based on the "cut line".
	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 sample bias has been identified in the data.
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.*	Core is geologically and geotechnically logged to a level suitable for a Mineral Resource Estimation, although the drill hole spacing is not currently at a level of detail to support a Mineral Resource Estimation. All core holes were logged in entirety.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography	Logging is a combination of qualitative and quantitative properties. All core is photographed wet and dry and measured for magnetic susceptibility.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The core is logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Sampling comprises half core cut with a Corewise core cutter over intervals between 0.3 to 2.0m. Where field duplicates are sampled the sample comprises quarter core.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable, core sampling reported.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation comprises drying (105C), crushing (<2mm), riffle splitting of a sub sample and pulverisation of the sub-sample (85% passing -75µm). The method is appropriate.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Sub sampling QA/QC comprises laboratory duplicate, blank and standard assays.
	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.	QA/QC procedures include collection of field duplicates and the insertion of blank and certified reference material (CRM) samples in the sample batches submitted for assay. The insertion of CRMs and blanks were alternated and were inserted at a frequency of 1 in 20 primary samples. Field duplicates were collected at every 25th sample.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are 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.*	Samples were analysed by borate fusion and XRF finish for 24 major element oxides and trace elements plus Loss on Ignition. Gold, Pt and Pd precious metals were determined by Fire Assay lead collection using a 50g charge with ICP-AES finish. The assay techniques are considered as appropriate.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations	Downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys were undertaken in holes GSPDD0003-0006. The survey was undertaken by Merlin Geophysical Solutions and the data was reviewed and modelled by Newexco Exploration Pty Ltd. Merlin used a DigiAtlantis B-field System with a high-powered EM transmitter capable of up to 150A. The transmission loop used was 300m x 300m.

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
	factors applied and their derivation, etc.	
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	QA/QC procedures include collection of field duplicates and the insertion of blank and certified reference material (CRM) samples in the sample batches submitted for assay. The insertion of CRMs and blanks were alternated and were inserted at a frequency of 1 in 20 primary samples. Field duplicates were collected at every 25th sample. At the laboratory, sub-sampling QA/QC comprises laboratory duplicate, blank and standard assays inserted at pre-determined intervals as per the laboratory internal procedure.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant mineralised intersections have been verified by the competent person and other senior geologists by inspecting core samples in the field.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin hole drilling has been undertaken.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	Data is entered into a digital log form on site and downloaded to, and validated by, independent data management company, Geobase Australia Pty Ltd. The subsequent compiled dataset is exported into appropriate formats for use by the Company.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made to any laboratory assay data supplied to the Company or extracted from the Western Australian government mineral database (WAMEX).
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.*	All collar locations have been measured by an independent licensed surveyor (Lone Star Surveys) using a Trimble RTK DGPS. Accuracy is to within +/- 20mm Horizontal and +/- 35mm Vertical.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All drill hole coordinate data is reported here using the grid system MGA94 Zone 51 South and AHD71
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic relief in the licence areas is relatively flat with very little elevation change in the areas drilled or sampled. The quality of topographic control is adequate for the results reported.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drilling is infill on existing historical drilling, resulting in various drill spacings. Reconnaissance drilling was undertaken on 200 - 400m spaced drill lines, with infill over prospective zones to 100m between lines and hole stations at 50m. In the GSP Prospect area some holes are spaced between 15-25m apart on grid lines spaced 50m apart.
	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 is not currently sufficient for the estimation of Mineral Resources.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing is applied.
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.*	The reported drilling is designed to intersect the footwall contact at moderate angles (in drilling from the west) and at low angles (in drilling from the east designed in part as platform holes for DHEM surveys). While sampling may be unbiased, true width may be lower than down hole width. Where the orientation of intersected structures is unknown, the relationship between structure and sampling is unknown.

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
	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 drill orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are collected on site and then trucked by a commercial transport company (Sykes Transport) direct to the SGS Australia's Perth Minerals Laboratory in Perth for assay. The measures taken to ensure a chain of custody and sample security are appropriate.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

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.*	Ringlock Dam Licence E29/1087 is held 100% by GreenCorp Metals Pty Ltd which is a 100% owned subsidiary of Solstice Minerals Ltd. GreenCorp also holds 100% legal and beneficial rights over the contiguous Goongarie Exploration Licence E29/1115.
	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.	Licence E29/1087 was granted on 06 September 2021 so is in its first 5-year term. Licence E29/1115 was granted 12 May 2022 and is in its first year of its first 5-year term. Solstice knows of no reason why a licence to operate would not be granted or would ever be revoked.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**Historical Drilling Samples** Exploration Licences E29/1087 and E29/1115 have had long exploration histories with reported exploration dating back to the late 1960s and early 1970s. Previous exploration within the tenement area has included the following companies, with periods known included: • Group Exploration Ltd & Sumitomo JV (1967-73) • Westralian Nickel NL (1969) • Abminco & International Nickel (1974-77) • Centaur Mining & Exploration (1997) • Magma Metals (2006–2009) • Kennecott Explorations (Australia) (1971-73) • Western Mining Corporation (1976-77; 1985-87) • AUR NL (1989-90) • Great Boulder Mines (1971-76) • Mining Project Investors [Fodina Minerals Pty Ltd] (1996-97)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Nickelore (2009) • Western Areas (2000–2004) • North Exploration (1999–2000) • Capital Mining (2018)
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Ringlock Dam Licence and Goongarie Licence areas (E29/1087 and E29/1115, respectively) are located within the Archaean Yilgarn Block and in the Kalgoorlie Terrane. They are both highly prospective for 'Kambalda type' komatiitic nickel ore deposits. The komatiitic class of magmatic nickel sulphide ore deposits are associated with processes of komatiite volcanology that concentrate and enrich a Fe-Ni-Cu-(PGE) sulphide melt within the lava flow environment of an erupting komatiite volcano. Komatiitic ultramafic rocks have been identified in drilling and nickel sulphide mineralisation has been intersected within historical holes in the licence areas, particularly at GSP and Ringlock Prospects. The Ringlock Dam and Goongarrie Licences are located in areas with geologically similar rock types and structural settings to numerous gold deposits in the Coolgardie Mineral Field. Therefore, the Exploration Licences are also considered prospective for gold mineralisation.
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.*	Drill hole collars are included as Table 2 in the text.
	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.	All relevant information is included in the text or Appendix 1.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum*	Significant intercepts are reported at minimum 5m at 0.4% Ni with intervals of <2m of internal waste, and minimum 0.3m @ 1.0% Ni with no internal waste. No upper cut-off grades are applied to aggregations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	
	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.	Average grades of significant intercepts are a length-weighted calculation.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are applied.
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').*	Significant intercepts reported are downhole lengths only as there is insufficient information available to confirm the orientation of mineralisation. The true width of mineralisation is not known, although vein contacts in GSPDD005 suggest the intersection commencing at 101.8m is near true width.
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 hole locations and Appendix 1 for the full tabulation of data.
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*	All drill holes for which full assay data is available are reported.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Other substantive exploration data</td><td>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.</td><td>In March 2006 a thorough review of existing geophysical datasets was undertaken by Mr Bill Amman of Newexco Services Pty Ltd. The review aimed to identify unexplained anomalies and additional targets based upon the geophysical coverage at the time while highlighting areas worthy of consideration for future geophysical exploration. With the exception of Mt Jewell, all prospects demonstrated the need for further electromagnetic (EM) surveys and/or drilling based upon the current geophysical coverage.
An extensive Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) geophysical survey was undertaken in 2006 within E29/1087 with 29 nickel sulphide mineralisation targets defined.
Also, Dr Walter Witt of The Walter Witt Experience (WWE) undertook a significant data review and exploration target generation exercise in 2006 defining 18 nickel sulphide mineralisation targets, prioritized 1 to 3. Solstice is not aware of how many of these MLEM and WWE targets have been followed-up with drilling.
Six large SQUID (Superconducting Quantum Interference Device) FLTEM (Fixed Loop Transient Electromagnetics) surveys were completed at the Bojangles, Ringlock and Red Dam prospects during October and November 2009 by Outer-Rim Exploration Services on behalf of Magma Metals Limited. All data was acquired with a LANDTEM High-Temperature (HT) SQUID receiver sensor working at base frequencies of 0.83Hz and 0.25Hz.
Historical Down Hole Electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys have been undertaken on MJD014, MJD015, MJD016, MJD017, MJD018, MJD019.
DHEM surveys were carried out down holes GSPDD003 to GSPDD006 of the current program with results tabulated by Newexco Exploration Pty Ltd below:
<table>
<tr><th>Plate Name</th><th>x</th><th>y</th><th>z</th><th>Dip</th><th>Dip_ Direction</th><th>Rotation</th><th>Length</th><th>Depth_ Extent</th><th>Conductivity-Thickness</th></tr>
<tr><td>OVB_ early times</td><td>351294.9</td><td>6659842</td><td>402</td><td>0</td><td>230.79</td><td>0.07</td><td>4050</td><td>675</td><td>11</td></tr>
<tr><td>Background_ Late time</td><td>351664</td><td>6659423</td><td>193</td><td>69.13</td><td>65.45</td><td>0</td><td>1500</td><td>750</td><td>460</td></tr>
<tr><td>GSPDD0004_ Mistime</td><td>351294.7</td><td>6659713</td><td>302</td><td>65.89</td><td>53.72</td><td>0</td><td>500</td><td>500</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td>GSPDD0004_247m</td><td>351105.2</td><td>6659716</td><td>210</td><td>80.2</td><td>67.8</td><td>0</td><td>15</td><td>15</td><td>600</td></tr>
<tr><td>GSPDD0005_110m</td><td>351178.8</td><td>6659696</td><td>320</td><td>41.1</td><td>79.7</td><td>0</td><td>16.6</td><td>15</td><td>500</td></tr>
<tr><td>GSPDD0005_130m</td><td>351172.2</td><td>6659685</td><td>315</td><td>65.89</td><td>73.43</td><td>0</td><td>18.5</td><td>14.3</td><td>196</td></tr>
<tr><td>GSPDD0005_102m</td><td>351183.4</td><td>6659689</td><td>333</td><td>83.98</td><td>60.29</td><td>0</td><td>9.7</td><td>6.2</td><td>380</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Further work</td><td>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.</td><td>Solstice is undertaking a comprehensive review of the digital data available for E29/1087. Data only available on paper reports will be extracted and incorporated into the Company’s database to support evaluation.
Ongoing exploration in the GSP Prospect area will look to explore the open down plunge extensions of the GSP footwall surface, with targeting based on Solstice’s improved geological understanding as additional downhole geochemical information is returned, and ongoing interpretation of the geometry of the footwall surface and of disseminated sulphide bearing flows, particularly tracing key surfaces across the Owen Fault.
The broader Project area covers more than 10km of soil-covered strike of highly prospective Silver Swan-Black Swan ultramafic belt, and hosts additional targets beyond GSP, including around open disseminated sulphide intercepts at the Ringlock Prospect[1]. These targets will also be worked up and ranked in coming months.</td></tr>
</table>