

## Massive Sulphide Intersected in Nickel Drilling at GSP Prospect, Ringlock Dam, Eastern Goldfields

Solstice Minerals Limited (**Solstice Minerals** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce massive sulphide intersections have been reported from the nickel drilling currently underway at the GSP Nickel Prospect (**GSP**) within the wholly owned Ringlock Dam Licence (E29/1087). The GSP Prospect is located approximately 30km northwest of the Silver and Black Swan nickel deposits and is hosted by the interpreted strike extension of the Black Swan Komatiite Complex.

Massive nickel sulphides (pyrrhotite–pentlandite) have been logged over the interval 101.8–103.85m in hole GSPDD0005 (**Figure 1**). The massive sulphides are located in the footwall sequence to the ultramafic rocks, and probably represent remobilisation of sulphide from mineralisation originally hosted in the cumulate ultramafic rocks overlying the footwall sequence.



**Figure 1: Field photo of massive sulphide in drill core samples from drillhole GSPDD0005, at the GSP Prospect**

Drillhole GSPDD0005 is the fifth hole in a planned 2,030m diamond drilling program designed to confirm the historical drill assay data from the 1960s and 1970s, better define the basal/footwall contact, and to provide platforms for downhole electromagnetic (**DHEM**) geophysical surveys.

Thin massive sulphide veins, also hosted in the footwall stratigraphy, have been logged in the first four holes, confirming the presence of sulphide mineralisation in the footwall across the system.



Solstice Minerals' Executive Director, Mr Alastair Morrison said:

*"The observation of remobilised massive sulphide at GSP is a significant step in confirming the nickel mineralisation indicated by the historical drill intercepts. We look forward to the assay results and follow-up DHEM surveys early next year".*

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Executive Director.

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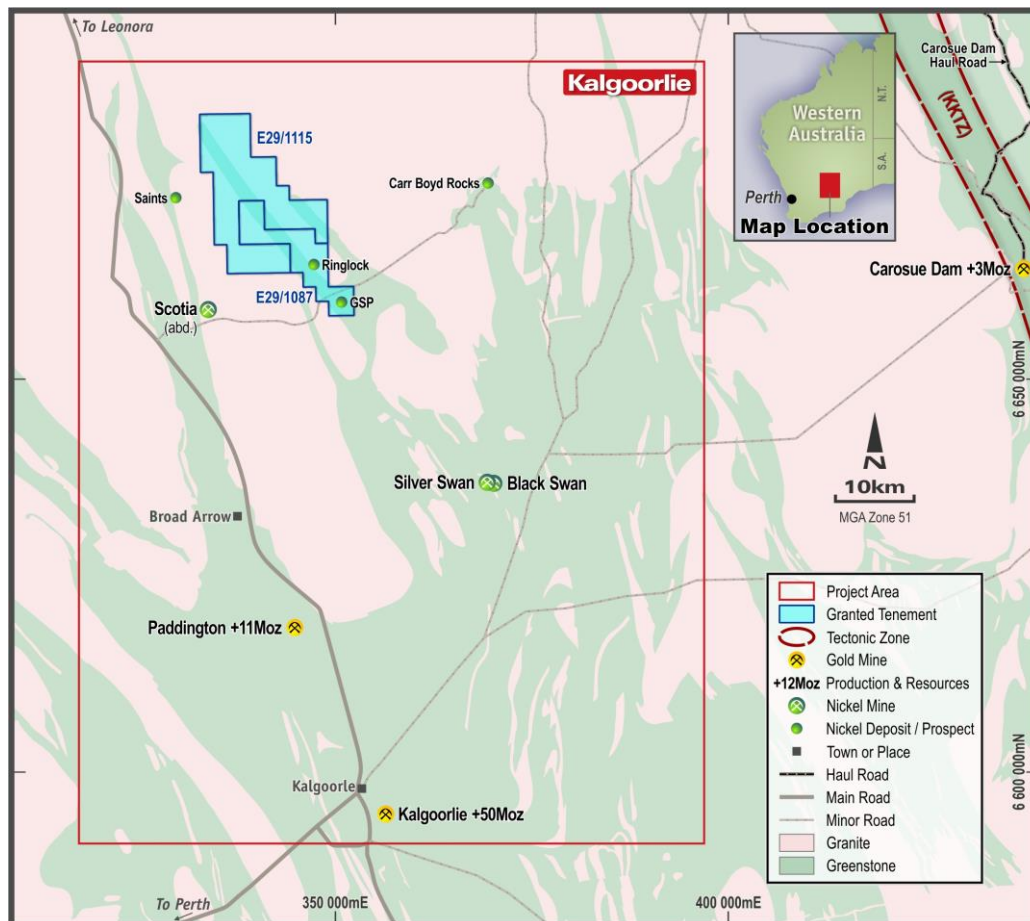
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## Ringlock Dam, Kalgoorlie Project

The Ringlock Dam Licence is located within the Company's Kalgoorlie Project approximately 65km north of Kalgoorlie within the granite-greenstone rocks of the Boorara Domain (**Figure 2**). The GSP Prospect was discovered in 1969 by a nickel exploration joint venture between Group Explorations Ltd and Sumitomo Metal Mining Company Ltd targeting regional aeromagnetic anomalies and more localised surface EM and IP geophysical anomalies under cover. Historical work at GSP has included rotary air blast (**RAB**), reverse circulation (**RC**) and diamond (**DD**) drilling, plus various surface and airborne geophysical surveys (ASX announcement dated 2 December 2022 "Commencement of Nickel Drilling at Ringlock Dam, Eastern Goldfields"). Drilling to date comprises five holes of a planned 2,030m program designed to confirm the historical drill assay data from the 1960s and 1970s, better define the basal/footwall contact, and to provide platforms for DHEM geophysical surveys. Hole collars are shown in **Figure 3** with details in **Appendix 1**.



**Figure 2: Location map of the Kalgoorlie Project showing the Ringlock Dam Licence (E29/1087)**

The historical drilling (**Figure 3**) outlined primary massive sulphide nickel mineralisation along a contact zone at the base of the komatiite sequence, along with disseminated primary nickel sulphide mineralisation above this. All of the drilling in the 1960s to 1970s was selectively sampled and assayed on the basis of observing massive to semi-massive and disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation, and therefore the continuity of nickel mineralisation, particularly the disseminated material, is poorly understood.



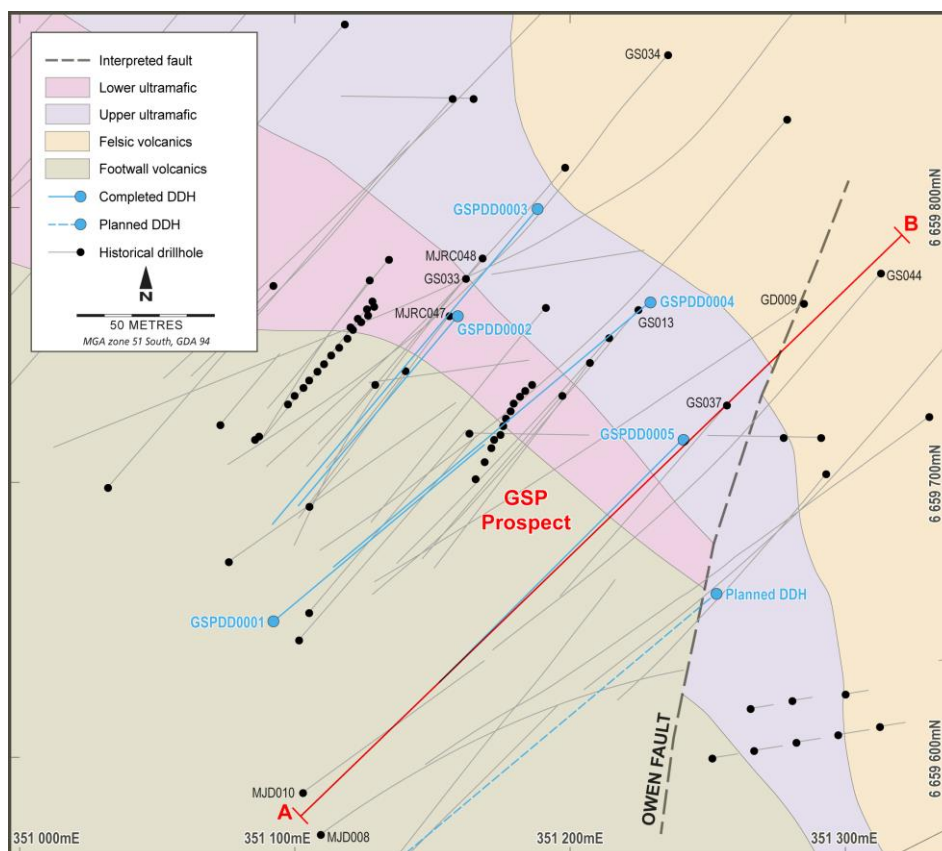
## Sulphide Mineralisation Observed to Date

Nickel sulphide mineralisation and chalcopyrite rich veinlets have been observed over the interval 99.72–105.97m downhole in GSPDD0005, including massive nickel sulphides (pyrrhotite-pentlandite) over the interval 101.8–103.85m. The sulphides are located in the footwall sequence to the ultramafic rocks, and probably represent remobilisation of sulphide from mineralisation originally hosted in the cumulate ultramafic rocks overlying the footwall sequence. The location of GSPDD0005 and other drilling is shown in **Figure 3**. A cross-section showing the location of the massive sulphide is presented in **Figure 4**.

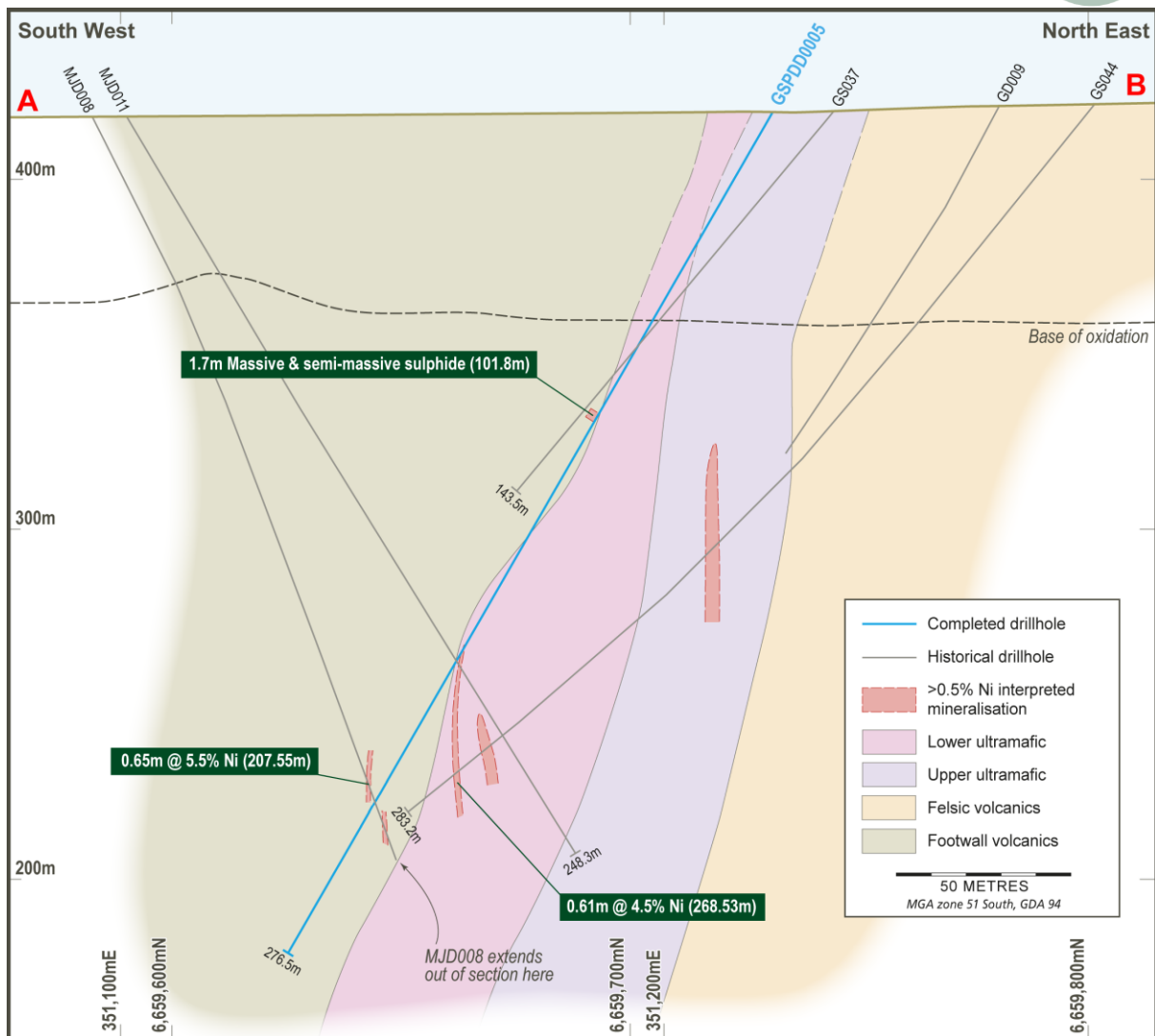
Thin massive sulphide veins, also hosted in the footwall stratigraphy, have been logged in the first four holes (GSPDD0001-0004).

Details of the logged sulphides are presented in **Appendix 2**. The presence of pentlandite (iron-nickel sulphide) has been confirmed with spot readings using a portable XRF machine.

The identification of bodies of massive and disseminated nickel sulphides, across an extensive area in the footwall of the GSP Prospect area, suggests there is, or has been a significant massive nickel sulphide body developed above the remobilised footwall-hosted sulphides. Downhole EM will be completed on selected holes in the current program, looking for off-hole conductors possibly representative of further massive sulphides not tested in the existing drilling. Further work testing the down-plunge position of the GSP massive sulphide shoot, offset across the Owen Fault (**Figure 3**) is planned.



**Figure 3: Simplified geology of the GSP Prospect area with historical, recent and planned drillholes**



**Figure 4: Cross section of the GSP Prospect with GSPDD0005 and the logged massive sulphides (mineralised intercepts reported using 1.0% Ni lower cut-off, minimum 0.3m down hole width)**



## 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 Yarri (including Hobbes gold prospect), Kalgoorlie (including Ringlock Dam nickel sulphide prospect), Yundamindra and Ponton projects.

### 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*") which is available at [www.solsticeminerals.com.au](http://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: 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	351067	6659670	420	300.15	-60	050
GSPDD0002	GSP	DD	351133	6659773	420	198.2	-60	220
GSPDD0003	GSP	DD	351171	6659826	420	318.0	-60	220
GSPDD0004	GSP	DD	351206	6659788	420	300.0	-60	230
GSPDD0005	GSP	DD	351218	6659727	420	276.4	-60	225





## Appendix 2: Table of Nickel Sulphide Intervals

Hole ID	Downhole Depth (m)	Interval (m)	Host	Sulphide %	Mineralisation Description
GSPDD0005	99.72		Ultramafic/ footwall contact		
	99.72	<b>2.09</b>	Intermediate volcanics	<b>Tr-5%</b>	Sulphide stringers and veinlets, with chalcopyrite>pyrrhotite, pentlandite.
	101.8	<b>1.02</b>	Massive sulphide	<b>&gt;75%</b>	Massive sulphide with pentlandite, pyrrhotite>chalcopyrite.
	102.82	<b>0.68</b>	Intermediate volcanics	<b>50-75%</b>	
	103.50	<b>2.47</b>		<b>Tr-1%</b>	Minor sulphide stringers with chalcopyrite>pyrrhotite.
	105.97	<b>0.23</b>		<b>25-50%</b>	Massive sulphide with pentlandite, pyrrhotite>chalcopyrite.
GSPDD0001	141.53	<b>0.47</b>	Mafic volcanics	<b>5 -10%</b>	Minor pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite,
	142.00	<b>0.55</b>	Sulphide Stringers and Mafic volcanics	<b>30-40%</b>	Sulphide stringers 4-5 cm wide with pentlandite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite
	142.55	<b>0.70</b>	Sulphide Stringers in mafic	<b>15-20%</b>	Minor sulphide stringers with chalcopyrite>pyrrhotite
	143.25		Ultramafic footwall contact		
GSPDD0002	99.64		Ultramafic/footwall contact	<b>Tr</b>	Disseminated sulphides with pyrrhotite, pentlandite
	99.64	<b>0.66</b>	Intermediate volcanics	<b>10-25%</b>	Sulphide stringers with pentlandite, pyrrhotite>chalcopyrite
	100.30	<b>1.38</b>	Intermediate volcanics	<b>Tr</b>	Disseminated sulphides with pyrrhotite, pentlandite
	101.68	<b>0.72</b>	Intermediate volcanics	<b>10-25%</b>	Sulphide stringers with pentlandite, pyrrhotite>chalcopyrite
GSPDD0003	275.02		Ultramafic/footwall contact	<b>Tr-5%</b>	Disseminated sulphides and veinlets with pyrrhotite, pentlandite
	275.02	<b>0.96</b>	Meta-sediments	<b>10%</b>	Sulphide stringers and veinlets with pyrrhotite, pentlandite
GSPDD0004	228.60	<b>0.90</b>	Ultramafic host	<b>Tr-5%</b>	Disseminated sulphides and veinlets with pyrrhotite, pentlandite
	229.50		Ultramafic/footwall contact	<b>25%</b>	Sulphide stringers with pentlandite, pyrrhotite

*The Company notes that visual estimates of mineralisation should not be considered as a substitute for laboratory analysis. The Company will provide an update when laboratory assay results are available.*



## Appendix 3: 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
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<i>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.</i>	Sampling comprises half core over intervals between 0.3 to 1.2m . Where field duplicates are sampled the sample comprises quarter core.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Sampling is from one side of the core based on an orientation line marked on the core.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.</i>	As noted above.
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<i>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.).</i>	Drilling comprises diamond core drilling from surface, commencing in HQ until rock quality is sufficient to support NQ drilling, completed to EOH.
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Sample recovery is determined by measuring the quantity of recovered core (after reorientation of core) against the recorded depth. Recovery is recorded in the database. Logging and measurement of recovery is currently being completed.



Criteria	Explanation	Comments
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Recovery was maximised by drilling HQ until ground was of sufficient quality to support NQ core drilling. Representivity was ensured by reconstructing and orienting core prior to marking a “cut line”. Sampling was consistently taken from one half of the core based on the “cut line”.
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	No grades have been reported and no sample bias determined.
<b>Logging</b>	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	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.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography</i>	Logging is a combination of qualitative and quantitative properties. All core is photographed and measured for magnetic susceptibility.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	The core is logged in full.
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Sampling comprises half core over intervals between 0.3 to 1.2m. Where field duplicates are sampled the sample comprises quarter core.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Not applicable, core sampling reported.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Sample preparation comprises drying, crushing, riffle splitting of a sub sample and pulverisation of the sub sample. The method is appropriate.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Sub sampling QA/QC comprises laboratory duplicate, blank and standard assays.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	QA/QC procedures include collection of field duplicates and the insertion and blank and certified standard samples in the sample batches submitted for assay.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	No assay results have been received.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF</i>	Not applicable, no geophysical results have been reported.



Criteria	Explanation	Comments
	<i>instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable, no assay results have been received.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	No significant intersections have been reported. The competent person has verified logged massive sulphide results reported in Holes GSPDD0001-0003.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twin hole drilling has been undertaken.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols</i>	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.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments were made to any laboratory assay data supplied to the Company or extracted from the Western Australian government mineral database (WAMEX).
<b>Location of data points</b>	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	All collar locations have been measured using hand held GPS.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	All drill hole coordinate data is reported here using the grid system MGA94 Zone 51 South.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	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.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	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.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	The data spacing, distribution and geological understanding of mineralisation is not currently sufficient for the estimation of Mineral Resources.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sample compositing is applied.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to</b>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures</i>	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 DEM surveys). While



Criteria	Explanation	Comments
<b>geological structure</b>	<i>and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	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.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	No drill orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
<b>Sample security</b>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples are collected on site and then trucked by a transport company direct to the assay laboratory in Kalgoorlie.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	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.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	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.
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<b>Historical Drilling Samples</b> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group Exploration Ltd &amp; Sumitomo JV (1967-68)</li> <li>• Westralian Nickel NL (1969)</li> <li>• Abminco &amp; International Nickel (1974-77)</li> <li>• Centaur Mining &amp; Exploration (1997)</li> <li>• Magma Metals (2006–2009)</li> <li>• Kennecott Explorations (Australia) (1971-73)</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Western Mining Corporation (1976-77; 1985-87)</li> <li>• AUR NL (1989-90)</li> <li>• Great Boulder Mines (1971-76)</li> <li>• Mining Project Investors [Fodina Minerals Pty Ltd] (1996-97)</li> <li>• Nickelore (2009)</li> <li>• Western Areas (2000–2004)</li> <li>• North Exploration (1999–2000)</li> <li>• Capital Mining (2018)</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>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 <u>nickel</u> sulphide <u>ore</u> deposits are associated with processes of <u>komatiite</u> volcanology that concentrate and enrich a Fe-Ni-Cu-(PGE) sulphide melt within the <u>lava</u> flow environment of an erupting komatiite <u>volcano</u>.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Ringlock Dam and Goongarie 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.</p>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>• down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>• hole length.</li> </ul>	<p>Drill hole collars are included as Appendix 2.</p>
	<i>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</i>	<p>All relevant information is included in the text or Appendix 1.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	No assay results are presented.
	<i>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.</i>	No assay results are presented.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents are applied.
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	Significant intercepts reported are downhole lengths only as there is insufficient information available to confirm the orientation of mineralisation. The true width of mineralisation is not known.
<b>Diagrams</b>	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These</i>	Refer to Figures in the body of text for hole locations and Appendix 1 for the full tabulation of data.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	All drill holes are reported.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>An extensive Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) geophysical survey was undertaken in 2006 within E29/1087 with 29 nickel sulphide mineralisation targets defined.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Down Hole Electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys have been undertaken on MJD014, MJD015, MJD016, MJD017, MJD018, MJD019.</p>
<b>Further work</b>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>Following consultation with komatiite geology specialist, Dr Martin Gole, Solstice has commenced a through programme of geochemical resampling of available Magma Metals Ltd drill core in order to build a robust geological model to use as a basis for targeting of nickel sulphide mineralisation. Resampling will also include analysis for Au in order to test the gold prospectivity of the project.</p> <p>Diamond and RC Drilling programs will be undertaken by Solstice to evaluate down-plunge continuity of the primary nickel sulphide mineralisation at GSP Prospect and EM geophysical targets at Ringlock Prospect. The drillholes will also provide platforms for new DHEM surveys to explore for off-hole conductor targets at both prospects.</p>