

New Drill Target Takes Shape at High-Grade Nickel Prospect

Highlights

Solstice Minerals Limited (Solstice or the Company) is pleased to announce that detailed compilation and interpretation at the **GSP Prospect (GSP)** within its 100% owned **Ringlock Dam Nickel Project** in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia has identified a promising area for drill testing:

- **GSP mineralised ultramafic flows and associated remobilised footwall hosted massive nickel sulphide occurrences are interpreted to plunge moderately to the south toward a cross-cutting fault ('Owen Fault')**
- **A potential high-value, down-plunge exploration target area is seen on the southeast side of the Owen Fault, in an untested 'panel' of footwall contact at the extension of the GSP plunge orientation**
- **Drilling in the target area is sparse, with only three effective pierce points into the westernmost (ie footwall) ultramafic contact, all located above the proposed plunge target and including a historical drillhole¹ containing locally elevated coincident nickel (4700ppm) and copper (400ppm) geochemistry**
- **GSP is a high-tenor magmatic nickel sulphide system with recent vein results² to 1.81m @ 18.1% nickel, 19.06g/t palladium 2.22g/t platinum, and 2.21g/t gold**
- **Solstice's drilling has highlighted the need for further exploration into down-plunge and along strike positions, with an exploration prize being an intact Kambalda or Silver Swan style high-grade massive sulphide accumulation in the GSP channelised flow corridor**
- **Shallow reverse circulation (RC) drilling is planned to firm-up the orientation of the prospective footwall contact, ahead of possible targeted diamond drilling and down-hole electromagnetic (EM) survey**

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

"Through a compilation of work at the main GSP drill area, various lines of evidence have emerged indicating that exploration should head southward and down-plunge, towards a panel of ultramafic geology on the southern side of the Owen Fault where there is surprisingly little drill information about the most prospective footwall ultramafic flow. There are only a couple of holes testing the footwall panel, and encouragingly an old (circa 1972) percussion hole logs coincident nickel and copper geochemistry in a talc-carbonate ultramafic. We see an exciting target below this hole in a position in line with the GSP plunge. The most efficient way to test this zone will be via shallow RC drilling to constrain the orientation of the footwall contact, followed by targeted diamond drilling and down-hole electromagnetic (EM) surveys".

¹ Refer to Geological Survey of Western Australia Open File Report A4350, percussion drillhole GS052

² Refer to GSPDD0005 in ASX: SLS 10 March 2023 (High Grade Nickel Sulphide Drill Results at GSP Prospect) and ASX: SLS 31 March 2023 (High Grade Platinum and Palladium in Nickel Sulphides at GSP Prospect)



GSP Geological Interpretation

The **GSP Prospect (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. The Prospect is located approximately 30km northwest of the 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.

Past drilling at GSP has identified 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.

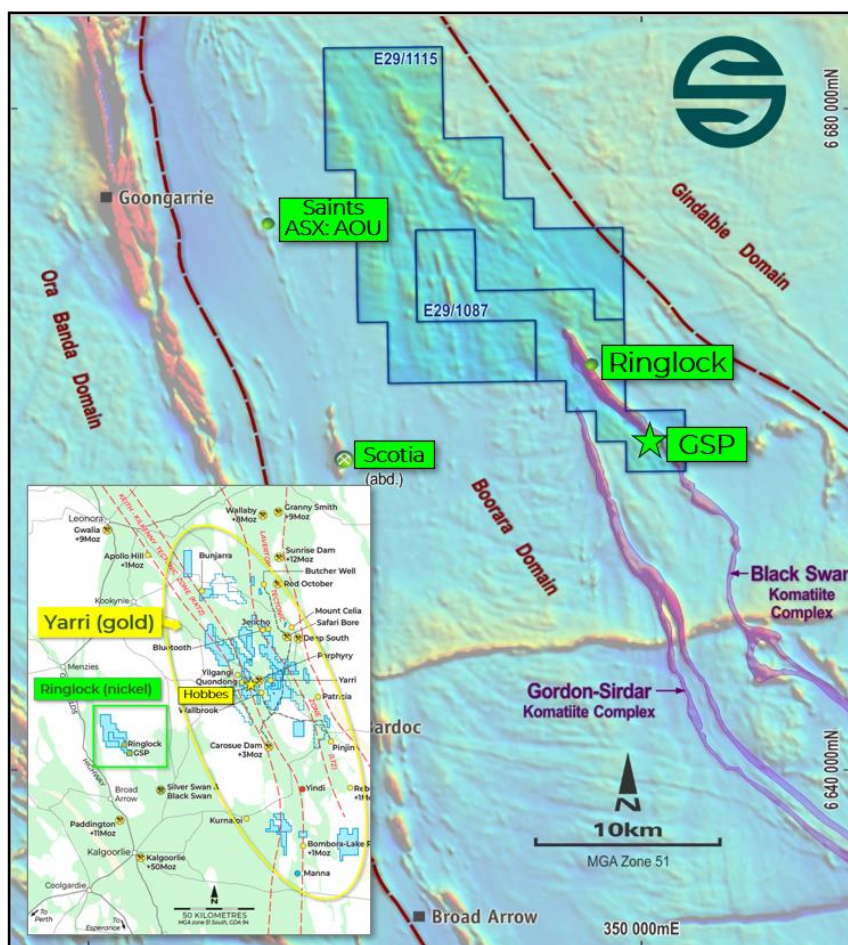


Figure 1: Location map of the Ringlock Dam Nickel Project (E29/1087), ultramafic belts and aeromagnetic imagery

Following the receipt of strong high-tenor nickel, platinum, and gold assays from Solstice's 2023 diamond drilling campaign at GSP (see ASX: SLS 10 March 2023 "High Grade Nickel Sulphide Drill Results at GSP Prospect", and 31 March 2023 "High Grade Platinum and Palladium in Nickel Sulphides at GSP Prospect") the Company has carried out detailed cross section and long-section compilation and interpretation to guide follow-up work.

The compilation program has revealed evidence that the mineralised ultramafic flows and associated remobilised footwall massive nickel sulphide occurrences form an overlapping channel



of mineralisation that plunges moderately to grid south (Figure 2) toward a local N-S trending fault ('Owen Fault' or 'Fault') and associated cross-cutting porphyry intrusions (Figure 3).

When examining the long-section view, the Fault is interpreted as a boundary separating the GSP footwall ultramafic contact from a fault-offset panel of equivalent footwall ultramafic contact to the south. Importantly the previous drilling into this southern panel remains very sparse, with only three holes interpreted to have pierced the footwall contact, and there has been no drilling undertaken to test the proposed GSP plunge target (Figure 2).

Significantly, a historical percussion hole³ (GS0052) drilled a talc-carbonate altered westernmost (ie footwall) ultramafic flow with coincident elevated nickel (4700ppm) and copper (400ppm) over a 5' (1.52m) interval. These values are consistent with disseminated nickel sulphides and there has been no further drill testing conducted on this flow extending at least 150m to the north and for 300m to the south.

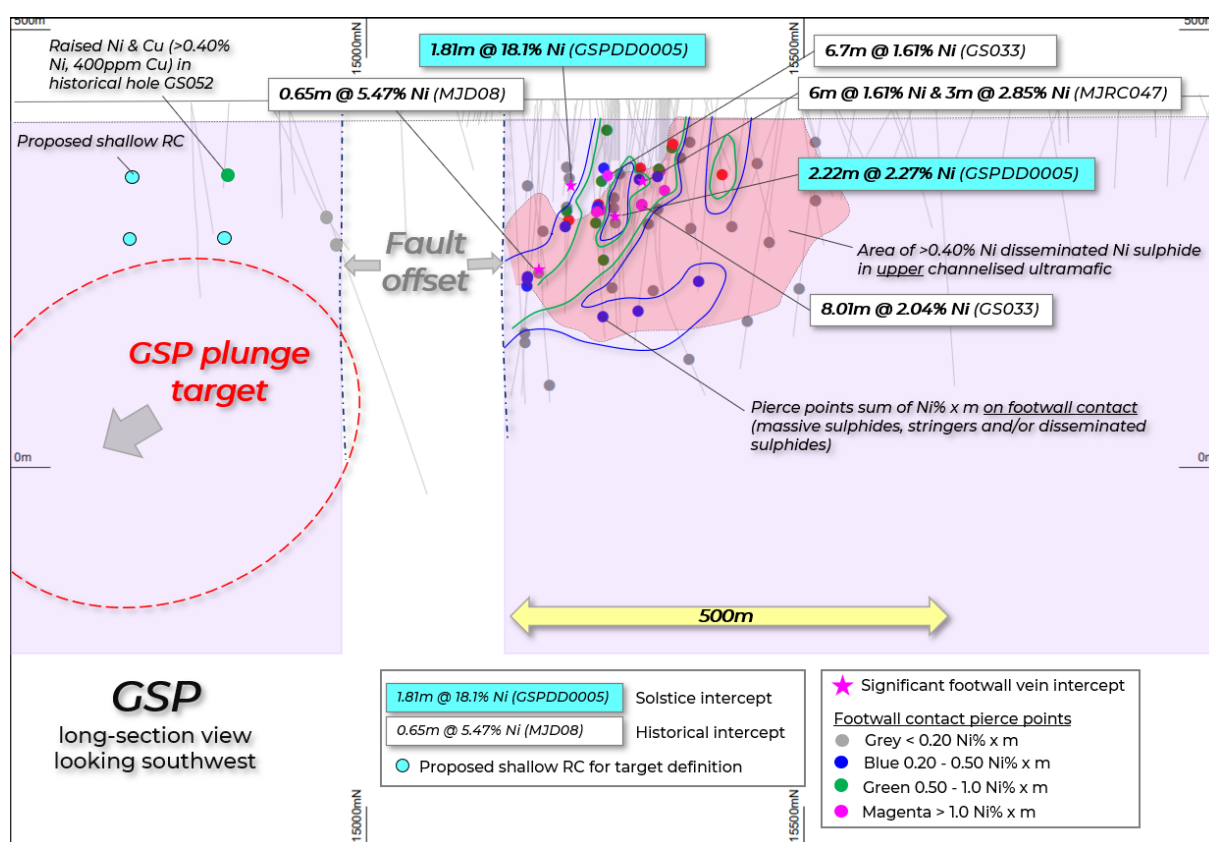


Figure 2: Long-section view of GSP footwall contact looking grid west (magnetic SW) showing mineralised footwall contact pierce points, footwall vein pierce points, and overlying area of disseminated sulphides that together form an overlapping corridor plunging south to the Owen Fault. The continuation of the mineralised corridor into the southern panel of ultramafic presents a high-value exploration target.

The Company considers that the southern offset continuation of the GSP mineralised channel, particularly into the area below GS0052, represents a highly promising exploration opportunity that demands further drill-testing.

³ Refer to Geological Survey of Western Australia Open File Report A4350



Next steps

Solstice's improved geological understanding and detailed interpretation of the geometry of the footwall surface and of disseminated sulphide bearing flows have highlighted the potential at depth in an under-explored panel of ultramafic flows on the south side of the Owen Fault.

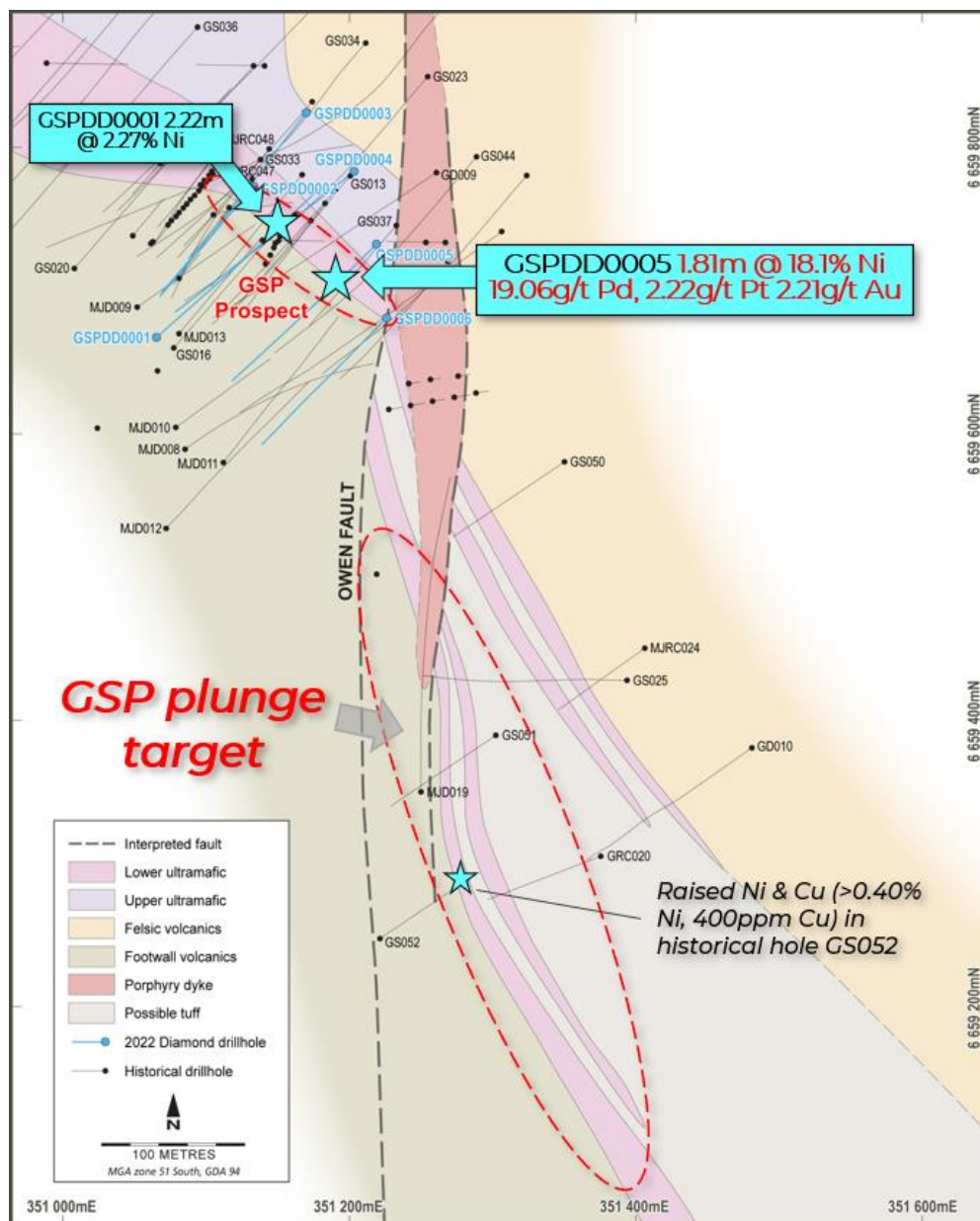


Figure 3: Simplified geology of the GSP Prospect and southern extension on the far side of the Owen Fault corridor. The GSP channelised (thickened) footwall ultramafic is interpreted to plunge below the southern panel of footwall ultramafic. Note limited drilling in the target area.

In order to design efficient drill testing of the interpreted GSP plunge corridor, the Company is designing shallow RC drilling to firm-up the orientation and chemistry of the westernmost ultramafic flows. On completion of this work, Solstice will proceed with diamond drilling, which potentially designed as a down-hole EM platform hole to provide a maximum length of EM coverage through the prospective corridor.

The Company will continue to update shareholders as these programs progress.



About Ringlock Dam and GSP

Details of the 2022/2023 drill program have been provided in previous Solstice ASX announcements dated 2 December 2022 “Commencement of Nickel Drilling at Ringlock Dam, Eastern Goldfields”, 19 December 2022 “Massive Sulphide Intersected in Nickel Drilling at GSP Prospect, Ringlock Dam”, 10 March 2023 “High Grade Nickel Sulphide Drill Results at GSP Prospect” and 31 March 2023 “High Grade Platinum and Palladium in Nickel Sulphides at GSP Prospect”, and 14 March 2022 “Prospectus”.

Within the GSP Prospect, mineralised nickel sulphides sit at footwall contacts, or as veins and stringers within footwall rocks just below the basal contact that are interpreted to represent the remobilisation of an earlier sheet of massive sulphides into present-day structural positions.

All six of Solstice’s diamond holes drilled to date hit nickel mineralised veins or stringers at or just within the basal footwall contact (Table 1), and include **1.81m @ 18.1% nickel, 19.06g/t palladium 2.22g/t platinum, and 2.21g/t gold** in GSPDD005 (Figure 4). These support similar intercepts in historical drilling results that include:

- **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; and
- **4.0m @ 1.4% Ni** from 145m in MJRC048.

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 Prospect⁴. These targets will continue to be worked up and ranked.

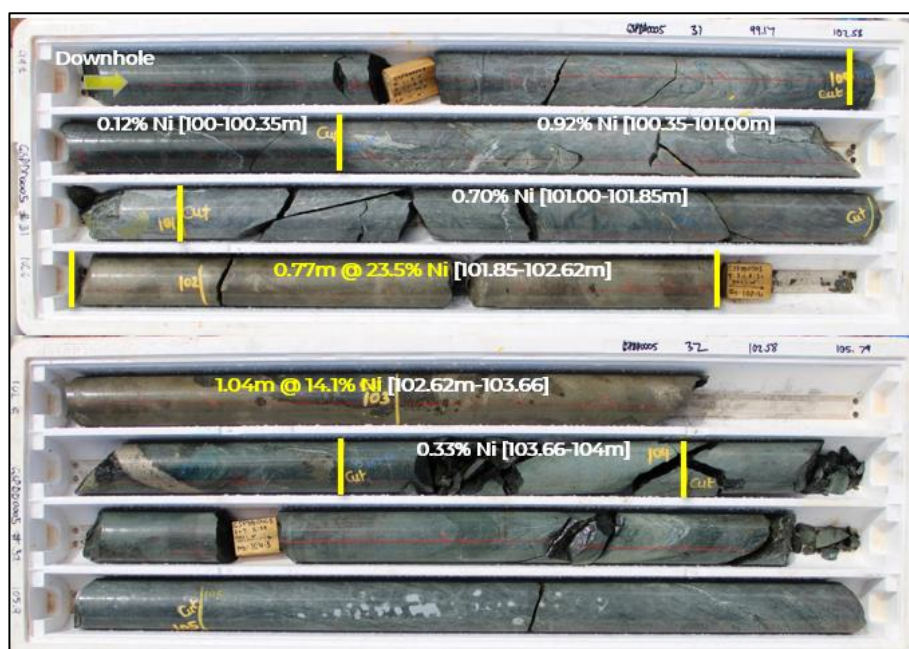


Figure 4: Core photo showing sample intervals through massive sulphides in GSPDD0005. The combined intercept is 18.1% Ni, 19.06g/t Pd, 2.22g/t Pt and 2.21g/t Au

⁴ Refer to ASX: SLS 14 March 2022 (Prospectus).



Table 1: Significant Solstice Diamond Drill Results including PGE and gold assays

Hole ID	>1% Ni Sulphides (min. 0.3m @ 1.0% Ni, NIL internal waste)							Dissem. Sulphides (min. 5m @ 0.4% Ni, 2m internal waste)						
	From	To	Interval	Ni (%)	Pd ppm	Pt ppm	Au ppm	From	To	Interval	Ni (%)	Pd ppm	Pt ppm	Au ppm
GSPDD0001	141	143.22	2.22	2.27	0.38	0.15	0.10							
GSPDD0001								223	244	21	0.48	0.07	0.03	0.02
GSPDD0002								5	14	9	0.49	0.08	0.06	<0.01
GSPDD0002								76	82	6	0.52	0.11	0.05	0.02
GSPDD0002	99.63	100.32	0.69	1.84	0.26	0.26	0.01							
GSPDD0003	42.79	43.45	0.66	1.26	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01							
GSPDD0003								154	160	6	0.49	0.06	0.03	0.01
GSPDD0003								169	175	6	0.57	0.07	0.03	0.01
GSPDD0003	178	179.56	1.56	1.16	0.27	0.11	0.03							
GSPDD0004								128	133	5	0.57	0.07	0.03	0.01
GSPDD0004								141	146	5	0.44	0.05	0.02	0.01
GSPDD0004	229	229.42	0.42	1.48	0.15	0.06	0.01							
GSPDD0005	101.85	103.66	1.81	18.1	19.06	2.22	2.21							
GSPDD0005	105.85	106.22	0.37	7.89	3.23	1.76	0.72							
GSPDD0005	161.85	162.44	0.59	1.3	0.09	0.05	0.04	143	162.44	19.44	0.49	0.1	0.05	0.03
GSPDD0006								202	218	16	0.50	0.12	0.06	0.08
GSPDD0006	212	213	1	1.12	0.16	0.05	0.08							
GSPDD0006	221	222	1	1.12	0.29	0.16	0.26							

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.

Refer to Appendix 1 (JORC Table) for further information.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

For further information please contact:

Nick Castleden

CEO & Managing Director

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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.

No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made by Solstice that any Forward-Looking Statement will be achieved or proved to be correct. Further, Solstice disclaims any intent or obligation to update or revise any Forward-Looking Statement whether as a result of new information, estimates or options, future events or results or otherwise, unless required to do so by law.

Compliance Statement

The information in this release that relates to 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.

No new Exploration Results are presented. The information in this announcement that relates to previous Exploration Results is extracted from the ASX announcements 2 December 2022 "Commencement of Nickel Drilling at Ringlock Dam, Eastern Goldfields", 19 December 2022 "Massive Sulphide Intersected in Nickel Drilling at GSP Prospect, Ringlock Dam", 10 March 2023 "High Grade Nickel Sulphide Drill Results at GSP Prospect" and 31 March "High Grade Platinum and Palladium in Nickel Sulphides at GSP Prospect", and in the Company's Prospectus dated 14 March 2022, 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

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
Sampling techniques	<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>	<p>Historical Drilling Samples Previous operators of the Ringlock Dam E29/1087 have drilled using Rotary Air Blast (RAB), Aircore (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling (DD).</p> <p>Drilling has been completed over a number of programs and varied spacings. Sampling is assumed to have been via conventional industry standards, i.e. spear sampling for RAB, 1/8 riffle splitting for RC and half or quarter core for DD.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p>Historical Drilling Samples Measures taken by the previous operators to ensure sample representivity are unknown but are assumed to have been via conventional industry standards for the time.</p>
	<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>	<p>Historical Drilling Samples Drilling derived samples by previous operators were collected at various intervals generally ranging between 2.0m–6.0m for percussion drilling (RC, Aircore, and RAB), and composited intervals of variable length governed by geology in Diamond drill holes.</p> <p>Assaying was conducted by recognised assay laboratories, although information about assay procedures is not consistently provided by the previous operators' reports.</p> <p>Only RC and DD holes have typically been downhole surveyed by previous operators.</p>
Drilling techniques	<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>	<p>Historical Drilling Samples Within the Exploration Licence area (E29/1087) there has been a total of 656 holes totalling 57,652m of drilling reported in Open File reports. This includes Rotary Air Blast (RAB), 120 holes for 4,387m, Aircore (AC), 183 holes for 7,217m, Reverse Circulation (RC), 238 holes for 21,538m and Diamond (DD) 114 holes for 24,459.9m. One water bore is recorded with a 50m depth.</p> <p>The AC drill hole depths range from 9m to 78m, with an average depth of 39m. The RAB drill hole depths range from 5m to 72m, with an average depth of 36m. The RC drill hole depths range from 1.0m to 304.8m, with an average depth of 90m. The DD drill hole depths range from 44m to 499.7m, with an average depth of 214m.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<p>Historical Drilling Samples Sample recoveries during the historical drilling processes are unknown.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure</i>	<p>Historical Drilling Samples Measures taken by previous operators during drilling process to maximise recovery and representativity are unknown. However, it is assumed</p>



Criteria	Explanation	Comments
	<i>representative nature of the samples.</i>	measures were consistent for the phase of exploration and standard practices at the time.
	<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>	Historical Drilling Samples No sample bias has been observed in reports reviewed by Solstice and in the database created by the Company.
Logging	<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>	Historical Drilling Samples Drill core and chip samples have been geologically logged by previous operators and recorded in paper copy reports or digitally captured. Data is not currently at a level of detail to support Mineral Resource estimation.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography</i>	Historical Drilling Samples Historical drill sample logging was primarily qualitative. No historical core photography has been located.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	Historical Drilling Samples The majority of the drill sample intervals appear based on reports to have been logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Historical Drilling Samples Specific sampling methods for core by previous operators are not reported and thus unknown, however, it is assumed that core was cut with either quarter or half core samples or sampled consistent with the methodology of the period.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Historical Drilling Samples RC sampling is assumed to have been collected on the rig using riffle splitters or cone splitters. No information is available on sample moisture.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Historical Drilling Samples The sample preparation techniques used by previous operators is unknown, however, it is assumed to have been appropriate for the phase of exploration and to conform to industry standards for the period.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Historical Drilling Samples Specific QA/QC procedures adopted by previous operators are unknown.
	<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>	Historical Drilling Samples Measures taken historically to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected is poorly documented in reports.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Historical Drilling Samples Sample sizes are not documented but are assumed appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Historical Drilling Samples Information presented in reports since the mid-1990s indicates independent accredited laboratories including Analabs and ALS-Chemex were used for sample analyses. Mixed acid digests on 50g aliquots were used with ICP-OES finish. The technique is considered a total digest and is an appropriate assay technique. Limited or no information is presented in reports about the laboratories and assay methods for samples collected prior to the 1990s. The G&S Exploration Pty Ltd work in the early 1970s indicates assay methods were by AAS (hydrofluoric acid fusion).



Criteria	Explanation	Comments																								
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	Historical Drilling Samples No geophysical, spectrometer or handheld XRF instruments are believed to have been used to determine any element concentrations related to historical sample data.																								
	<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>	Historical Drilling Samples Information about specific QA/QC procedures or protocols for historical drill samples collected by previous operators is unknown.																								
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Historical Drilling Samples An independent database consultant and internal technical personnel at Solstice have verified significant historical drill intercepts based on assay data contained within Open File reports.																								
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Historical Drilling Samples No records have been found in the historical report data to indicate twin hole drilling has been undertaken.																								
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols</i>	Historical Drilling Samples Depending on the age of the historical drilling, previous operators have collected data either in paper form or electronically. The data is compiled from supplied data and data extracted from the Western Australian government mineral database (WAMEX), 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>	Historical Drilling Samples 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	<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>	Historical Drilling Samples The location of most drill collars post the year 2000 has been recorded using a handheld GPS unit of an unknown accuracy. An accuracy of +/-5 to 10m, dependent on the age of the survey and GPS used, is estimated for the drillhole collar coordinates. Prior to the year 2000 the type of methods used to survey the historical hole collars is unknown but is assumed to be by traditional cadastral surveys by licensed surveyors. Of the 12 RC holes drilled by Magma Metals in 2007 into the GSP Prospect, 10 underwent gyroscopic downhole surveying by Surtron Technologies. The downhole survey data for MJRC043 and MJRC048 is noted in reports to be unreliable.																								
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Historical Drilling Samples All historical drill coordinate data is reported here using the grid system MGA94 Zone 51 South. Some historical data was collected using the Red Dam local Grid. The control points for which are as follows:																								
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Local Grid</th> <th colspan="2">AGD84 z51</th> <th colspan="2">GDA94 z51</th> </tr> <tr> <th>X</th> <th>Y</th> <th>East</th> <th>North</th> <th>East</th> <th>North</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>11000</td> <td>24200</td> <td>345284.94</td> <td>6666442.67</td> <td>345421.70</td> <td>6666600.48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11400</td> <td>9800</td> <td>353997.68</td> <td>6654973.67</td> <td>354134.48</td> <td>6655131.42</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Local Grid		AGD84 z51		GDA94 z51		X	Y	East	North	East	North	11000	24200	345284.94	6666442.67	345421.70	6666600.48	11400	9800	353997.68	6654973.67	354134.48	6655131.42
Local Grid		AGD84 z51		GDA94 z51																						
X	Y	East	North	East	North																					
11000	24200	345284.94	6666442.67	345421.70	6666600.48																					
11400	9800	353997.68	6654973.67	354134.48	6655131.42																					



Criteria	Explanation	Comments
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Historical Drilling Samples 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 unknown but is assumed to be adequate.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Historical Drilling Samples Historical drilling has been conducted with 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>	Historical Drilling Samples 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>	Historical Drilling Samples It is unknown whether previous operators applied any sample compositing beyond the primary composite sample lengths presented in the data supplied or extracted from online sources.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Historical Drilling Samples The orientation of historical drilling and sampling is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style and nature of geological rock units.
	<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>	Historical Drilling Samples No drill orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Historical Drilling Samples No information on sample security has been historically reported and no potential problem has been identified by Solstice.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Historical Drilling Samples The Company's review of sampling techniques and laboratory assay type and methods included in reports post the year 2000 appears to have been conducted to industry standards applicable at the time of drilling. Older data is assumed to conform to industry standard sampling techniques for collection of data for that period.

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	<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</i>	Ringlock Dam Licence E29/1087 is held 100% by GreenCorp Metals Pty Ltd and GreenCorp 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.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>environmental settings.</i>	
	<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 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	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Historical Drilling Samples</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) • Nickelore (2009) • Western Areas (2000–2004) • North Exploration (1999–2000) • Capital Mining (2018)
Geology	<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>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Historical Drilling Samples A complete summary of drilling data is included in ASX release “Commencement of Nickel Drilling at Ringlock Dam, Eastern Goldfields” (2 December 2022).</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>Historical Drilling Samples Not applicable.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p>	<p>Historical Drilling Samples 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.</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>Historical Drilling Samples Average grades of significant intercepts are a length-weighted calculation.</p>
	<p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent</p>	<p>Historical Drilling Samples No metal equivalents are applied.</p>



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	<i>values should be clearly stated.</i>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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>	Historical Drilling Samples 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.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Historical Drilling Samples Refer to Figures in the body of text for hole locations.
Balanced reporting	<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>	Historical Drilling Samples All drill holes are reported in ASX release "Commencement of Nickel Drilling at Ringlock Dam, Eastern Goldfields" (2 December 2022).
Other substantive exploration data	<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</i>	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,



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	<p><i>or contaminating substances.</i></p>	<p>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> <p>DHEM surveys were carried out down holes GSPDD003 to GSPDD006 of the Solstice 2022 program with results tabulated by Newexco Exploration Pty Ltd below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <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> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>OV8_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> </tbody> </table>	Plate Name	x	y	z	Dip	Dip_Direction	Rotation	Length	Depth_Extent	Conductivity-Thickness	OV8_early times	351294.9	6659842	402	0	230.79	0.07	4050	675	11	Background_Late time	351664	6659423	193	69.13	65.45	0	1500	750	460	GSPDD0004_Mistime	351294.7	6659713	302	65.89	53.72	0	500	500	60	GSPDD0004_247m	351105.2	6659716	210	80.2	67.8	0	15	15	600	GSPDD0005_110m	351178.8	6659696	320	41.1	79.7	0	16.6	15	500	GSPDD0005_130m	351172.2	6659685	315	65.89	73.43	0	18.5	14.3	196	GSPDD0005_102m	351183.4	6659689	333	83.98	60.29	0	9.7	6.2	380
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Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>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>	<p>Solstice has undertaken 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>Diamond and RC Drilling programs are planned to be undertaken by Solstice to evaluate down-plunge continuity of the primary nickel sulphide mineralisation at GSP Prospect south of the Owen Fault 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>																																																																																