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SOLSTICE MINERALS LIMITED

ASX Announcement

17 September 2026 | ASX: SLS

Broad Copper-Gold Zones Extend Nanadie as DHEM Target Takes Shape

Assays from three new diamond tails show system keeps growing outside current MRE

- Strong assays from diamond tail **NANRCD033** in the central part of the **Nanadie deposit** have delivered **broad copper-gold intersections well beyond the current Mineral Resource boundary** in this location, with results including:
  - **48m @ 0.59% Cu, 0.16g/t Au** from 334.8m; and
  - **52m @ 0.71% Cu, 0.13g/t Au** from 406m, including **6m @ 1.79% Cu and 0.37g/t Au** from 408m.
- Subsequent downhole electro-magnetic (**DHEM**) **surveying** in NANRCD033 has identified a **140m x 140m high-conductance plate** below the hole, immediately adjacent to a local cross-fault and in a favourable structural position for copper sulphide mineralisation.
- The conductor is scheduled for **immediate drill testing with an 850m EIS co-funded** Reverse Circulation (RC)/diamond hole.
- In the southern part of the Nanadie system, **NANRCD009** has intersected broad copper-gold zones, demonstrating that the system is **widening and showing increasing grade and thickness potential at depth**. Results include:
  - **28.3m @ 0.74% Cu, 0.21g/t Au** from 334.8m, and
  - **43.8m @ 0.55% Cu, 0.19g/t Au** from 514.2m.
- In the northern extension of the Nanadie deposit, **NANRCD020** confirmed additional robust copper-gold mineralisation distributed along the eastern side of the host gabbro, with results including:
  - **10.2m @ 0.41% Cu, 0.19g/t Au** from 288m, and
  - **23m @ 0.41% Cu, 0.05g/t Au** from 359m.

Ongoing Program

- The latest results provide further evidence of the potential to **materially expand both the size and grade of the current MRE at Nanadie**, through ongoing step-out/step-down exploration and ongoing resource definition drilling.
- **Three drill rigs are operating on site, with the multi-rig RC and diamond program expected to continue through the balance of 2026**. The recently expanded camp and core processing facilities are now supporting the increased level of drilling activity.

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- **Assays are pending from a further 16 completed diamond holes and more than 20 RC holes**, providing strong news flow over the coming months as Solstice continues to expand the scale of the Nanadie system.
- Nanadie sits beneath shallow cover and weathering on a **granted Mining Lease** in flat WA Goldfields terrain, representing a **compelling copper-gold growth opportunity** in a mining-friendly jurisdiction.

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

"Strong results continue to roll in as we extend our drilling into both strike and depth positions. The assays reported in this announcement are all from diamond tails completed well beyond the margins of the current Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE), which can only add volume to the system. NANRCD033 is a particularly important hole. Not only has it returned two broad mineralised zones, including 52m at 0.71% copper and 0.13g/t gold, confirming our interpretations and visual logging, but subsequent DHEM has identified a large, highly conductive DHEM plate below the hole in a favourable structural position.

"We are confident that there are no 'false-positive' (unmineralised) conductors in the system – so this plate, immediately abutting a local cross-fault, is a compelling new target that we intend to test immediately with an EIS co-funded follow-up hole. Our recent RC results have shown we are opening up a particularly strongly mineralised near-surface position on the northern side of the same cross-fault, so there are good indications of enhanced copper-sulphide mineralisation in this part of the system.

"At the same time, NANRCD009 has delivered broad copper-gold mineralisation deeper in the southern part of the system, while NANRCD020 has confirmed further mineralisation along the eastern side of the gabbro in the north. Together, these results continue to demonstrate the scale and continuity of the Nanadie system outside the current Resource.

"More broadly, we continue to increase drilling density throughout the MRE area while continuing to step-down below the existing Resource with diamond drilling, where the system remains completely open, as well as stepping out with RC drilling to expand the overall footprint of the Nanadie system. With a second RC rig operating, ongoing drilling across the broader system, and assays pending from nearly 40 drillholes, we have plenty of news flow ahead of us.

"We recently hosted a group of mining analysts on site to demonstrate the favourable location, scale and geometry that Nanadie offers, reinforcing that we are yet to drill a blank hole into a system that extends over at least 1.3km strike and still offers excellent opportunities for greenfield discovery as drilling begins to test the nearby Stark Prospect and all strike extensions."

New Core Drilling Results

Solstice Minerals Limited (**Solstice** or the **Company**) is pleased to report significant new diamond core drilling results from its advanced 100%-owned **Nanadie Copper-Gold Project**, located northwest of Sandstone in WA's Goldfields.

The new diamond 'tail' results reported in this announcement are all step-out/step-down exploration tests, extending previously reported 'pre-collar' RC drillholes to test the Nanadie mineralised system at depth (**Figure 1**). The combination of initial RC drilling followed by extension to planned depths using diamond tails is proving to be highly efficient, with an additional 16 diamond tails now either being processed or at the laboratory.

Importantly, all three holes reported in this announcement intersected significant copper-gold mineralisation in locations well outside the current MRE boundary.

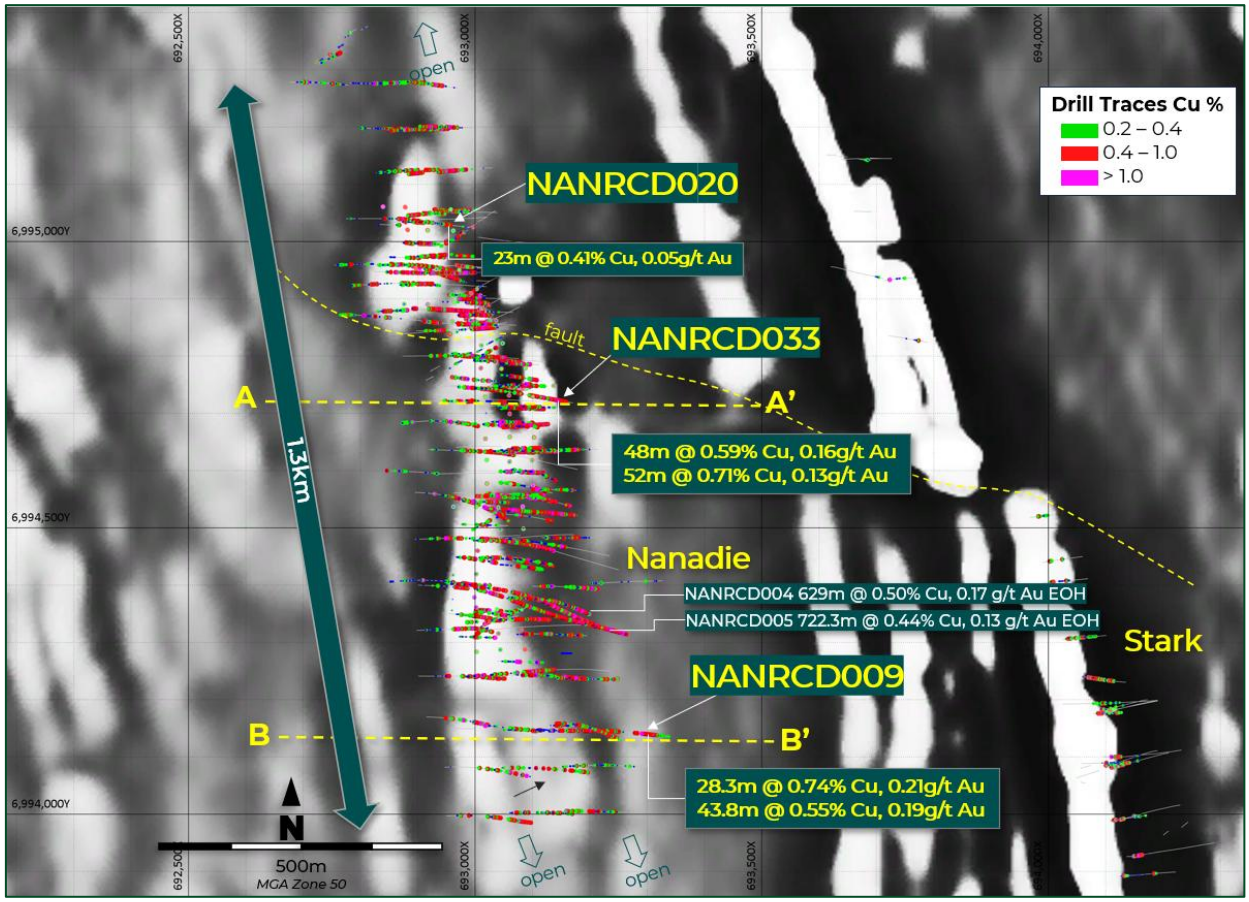


Figure 1. Nanadie Deposit aeromagnetic imagery and downhole copper values in previous drilling projected to surface, showing copper values and significant intercepts including combined RC/diamond intercepts in step-down holes NANRCD004 and NANRCD005[1,2].

NANRCD033

Assays from diamond tail **NANRCD033**, located in the central part of the **Nanadie deposit**, have returned **strong copper-gold intersections** (**Figure 2** and **Figure 3**), demonstrating that grades increase toward the eastern boundary of the host gabbro, consistent with the Company's previously reported observations along the deposit. Significant results include:

- **48m @ 0.59% Cu, 0.16g/t Au** from 334.8m; and
- **52m @ 0.71% Cu, 0.13g/t Au** from 406m, including **6m @ 1.79% Cu and 0.37g/t Au** from 408m.

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Subsequent downhole electro-magnetic (**DHEM**) surveying in NANRCD033 has successfully identified an off-hole **140m x 140m high-conductance plate** (**Figure 2**) located below the hole and immediately to the south of a local cross-fault (**Figure 3**), a structural position prospective for the accumulation of remobilised copper sulphides. Solstice's recent RC results have demonstrated that a particularly strongly mineralised near-surface position is emerging on the northern side of the same cross-fault.

Importantly, there are no known unmineralised 'false-positive' EM conductors in the broader Nanadie system. The NANRCD033 DHEM plate is scheduled for immediate drill testing via an 850m follow-up drillhole (**Figure 2**). The follow-up drillhole will be co-funded through the West Australian Government's **Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS)** program. In April this year, Solstice was awarded a up to $200,000 (maximum award) under Round 33 of EIS funding, comprising 50% of direct drilling costs and with an additional allowance of up to $50,000 available to assist with fuel supply.

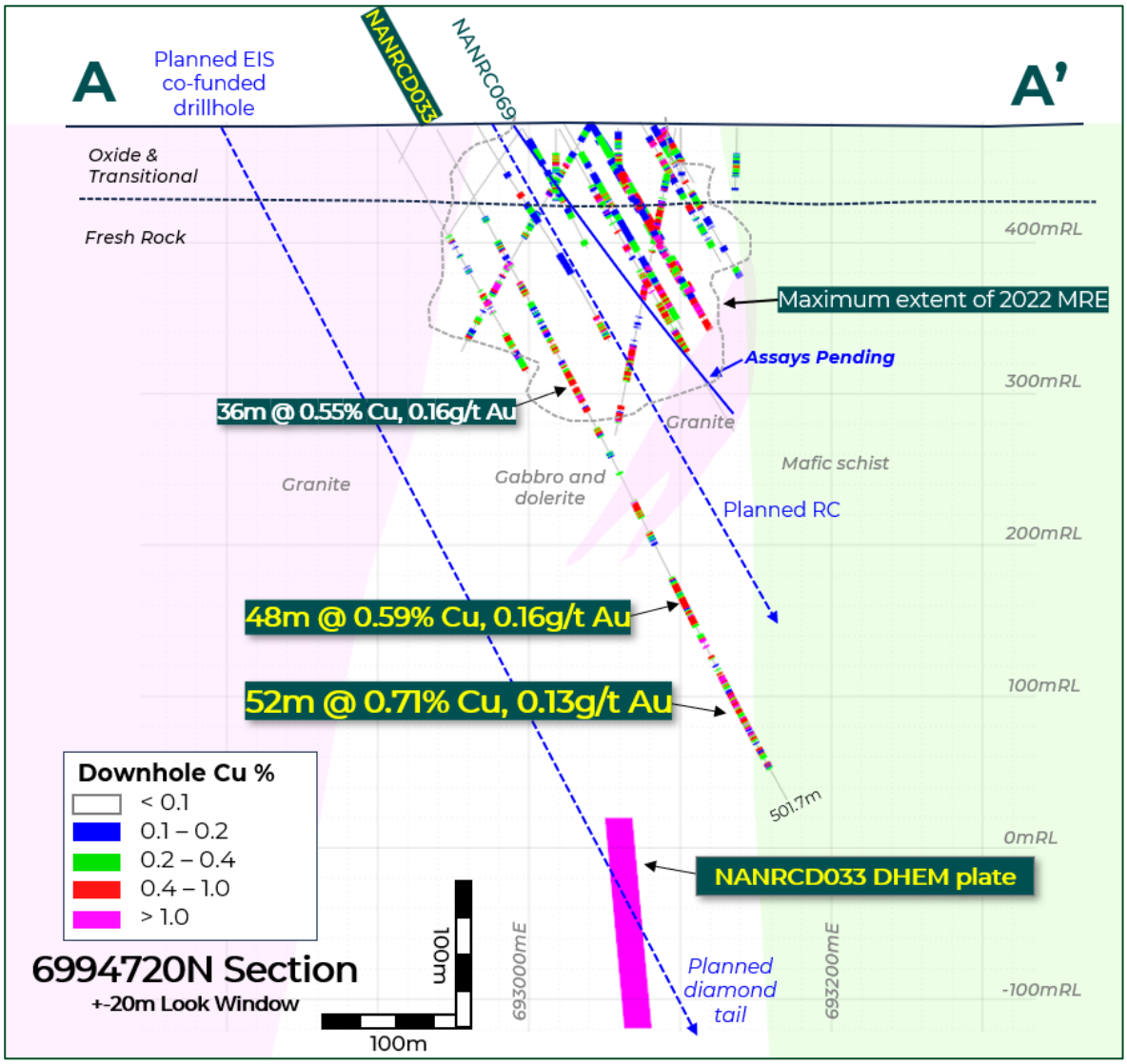


Figure 2. Nanadie Deposit cross-section 6994720N showing NANRCD033 assay results, simplified geology, and the location of the conductive plate generated by DHEM survey in the hole. Also shown downhole copper values in Solstice' earlier drilling[2] and in historical drilling[1], and the boundary of the 2022 MRE block model[1].

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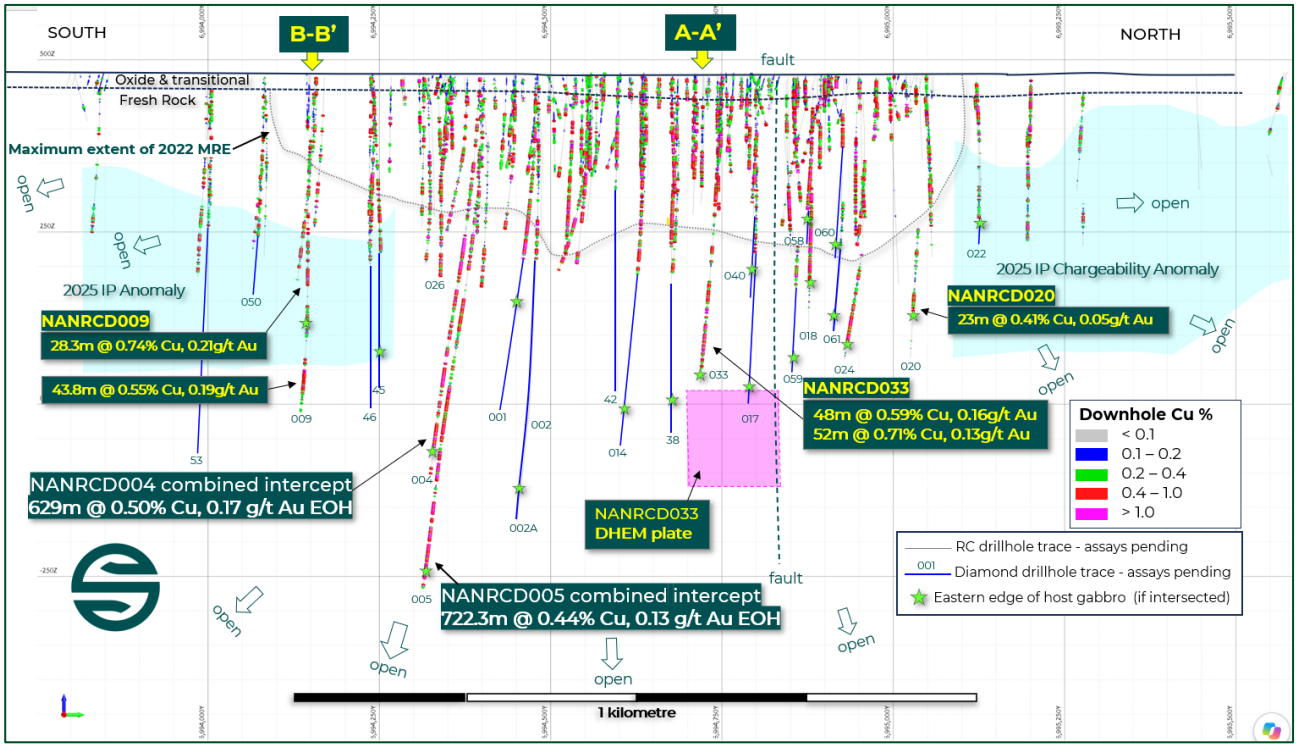


Figure 3. Nanadie long section looking west, showing all diamond drillholes labelled, intercepts in NANRCD009, NANRCD033 and NANRCD020 as well as downhole copper values in all prior drilling[1,2], IP chargeability anomalies[3], and location of cross-sections A-A' and B-B' relative to the maximum extent of the 2022 MRE block model[1].

NANRCD009

Assay results from **NANRCD009** in the southern part of the Nanadie system have returned robust copper-gold intercepts including:

- **28.3m @ 0.74% Cu, 0.21g/t Au** from 334.8m;
- 10.7m @ 0.42% Cu, 0.17g/t Au from 399.1m;
- 13.9m @ 0.42% Cu, 0.14g/t Au from 413.8m; and
- **43.8m @ 0.55% Cu, 0.19g/t Au** from 514.2m.

Intercepts are often separated by late, unmineralised felsic and mafic dykes.

The results from NANRCD009 suggest a **general increase in copper-sulphides and grade at depth in the system** while also demonstrating a general widening of the mineralised footprint in the southern parts of the deposit, with the mineralisation on the NANRCD009 section distributed across a 300m wide corridor (**Figure 4**).

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Significantly, the tail intersected highly altered mineralised and deformed gabbro well to the east of the expected gabbro contact (**Figure 1** and **Figure 4**). Additional RC drill sites are being prepared to explore this position closer to surface, including drillholes oriented toward grid west.

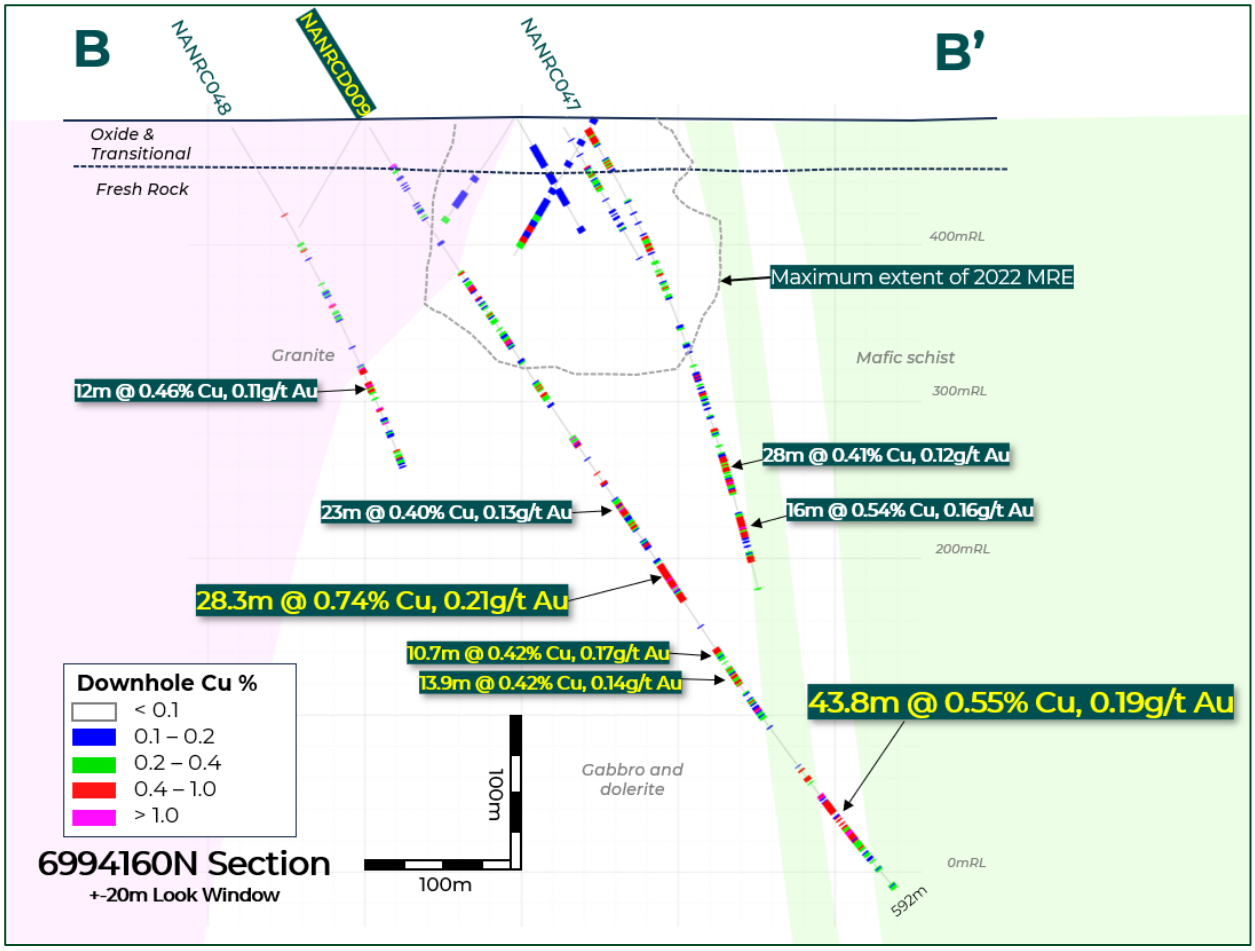


Figure 4. Nanadie Deposit cross-section 6994160N showing NANRCD009 assay results, simplified geology, downhole copper values in Solstice' earlier drilling[2] and in historical drilling[1], and the boundary of the 2022 MRE block model[1].

NANRCD020

Assay results from **NANRCD020**, located within the northern extensions of the Nanadie deposit (**Figure 1** and **Figure 3**), confirmed that copper-gold mineralisation is preferentially distributed along the eastern side of the host gabbro in this location, with results including:

- **10.2m @ 0.41% Cu, 0.19g/t Au** from 288m; and
- **23m @ 0.41% Cu, 0.05g/t Au** from 359m.

The previously reported RC component of this drillhole was also mineralised, with a best intercept of **46m @ 0.47% Cu, 0.11 g/t Au** from 34m[2].

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All significant RC and diamond results are shown in plan view in **Figure 1** and in long section view in **Figure 3**. Diamond tail details and significant intercepts are shown in **Table 1** and **Appendix 1**, and all mineralised intervals above 0.1% copper are detailed in **Table 3**.

Table 1. Significant new intercepts (>10m downhole length @ >0.40% Cu).

Hole ID	Prospect	Type	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azim	Core	Depth	Significant Intercepts	From
NANRCD009	Nanadie	**RC/DD**	693003	6994155	-60	90	186	529.2	**28.3m @ 0.74% Cu, 0.21g/t Au**	335.0
									10.7m @ 0.42% Cu, 0.17g/t Au	399.1
									13.9m @ 0.42% Cu, 0.14g/t Au	413.8
									43.8m @ 0.55% Cu, 0.19g/t Au	514.2
NANRCD020	Nanadie	**RC/DD**	692834	6994963	-60	90	192	462	10.2m @ 0.41% Cu, 0.19g/t Au	288.0
									23m @ 0.41% Cu, 0.05g/t Au	359.0
NANRCD033	Nanadie	**RC/DD**	692939	6994748	-60	90	180	501	**48m @ 0.59% Cu, 0.16g/t Au**	334.8
									52m @ 0.71% Cu, 0.13g/t Au	406.0
								incl.	**6m @ 1.79% Cu, 0.37g/t Au**	408.0

Significant intercepts in Table 1 are typically reported for >10m intervals at a grade of >0.4% Cu, on the basis of a 0.2% Cu and 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off and allowing for a maximum 5m internal dilution.

Nanadie DHEM Survey

A recent DHEM program was managed by well-regarded consultancy **Newexco Exploration** and included surveys in diamond holes NANRCD001, NANRCD004, NANRCD005, NANRCD009 and NANRCD033.

The 140m x 140m conductive off-hole response in NANRCD0033 and a planned follow-up drillhole is discussed above. The combined DHEM data in NANRCD001, NANRCD004, NANRCD005 successfully identified a zone of in-hole and off-hole conductive responses, characterised by multiple west-dipping ~100m x 100m plates between 270m and 380m downhole in NANRCD005, all of which are interpreted to be consistent with zones of chalcopyrite veining logged in these holes.

The survey in NANRCD009 was hampered by the presence of abandoned steel casing in parts of the hole. Minor in-hole responses were noted coincident with the logged sulphides and copper-gold results reported here.

The Company will continue to carry out DHEM surveying in key step-down drillholes along the length of the mineralised system, aiming to guide drilling toward zones of increased sulphide accumulation.

The specifications and details of the recent DHEM program are described in **Appendix 1**.

Nanadie Forward Program

Results from Solstice's ongoing RC and diamond drilling are clearly **extending mineralisation in multiple directions well beyond the current MRE boundary** and defining **multiple high-grade areas** with copper-gold values well in excess of the current MRE grade.

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The combined program is demonstrating clear potential to expand an already significant deposit into a **standout large-volume copper-gold system in WA's premier Goldfields mining jurisdiction**.

Assays are pending from a further 16 completed diamond holes and over 20 RC holes which, combined with ongoing drilling, will provide a steady stream of results over the coming months. A second RC rig is now operating alongside the diamond rig, and a multi-rig campaign is expected to continue through the rest of the year. The recent completion of the expanded camp and core processing facilities has provided additional flexibility to expand the program as required.

With $45 million cash and no debt, Solstice is well positioned to continue growing Nanadie through drilling, IP and downhole EM geophysical techniques, and applying an updated geological model that has opened multiple, additional growth targets at the nearby **Stark Prospect** (**Figure 1**), and exploration corridors extending north from Nanadie and Stark beneath shallow transported cover.

About the Nanadie Copper Gold Deposit

Nanadie is situated within a granted Mining Lease approximately 100km northwest of Sandstone (**Figure 5**) and includes an existing Inferred MRE of **40.4 million tonnes at 0.4% copper and 0.1g/t gold**, containing **162,000 tonnes of copper** and **130,000 ounces of gold**[1] (**Table 2**). The deposit represents a substantial base of strategic metals with strong future demand outlooks.

Historical drilling below a shallow soil and sand cover and weathering profile has defined wide, near-surface zones of disseminated and remobilised sulphide veinlet style chalcopyrite (+/- pyrrhotite and pyrite) mineralisation in a gabbro unit 100m-200m wide and at least 1.2 km long. Approximately 90% of the current MRE is in fresh rock below a shallow (less than 40m) weathering profile. Significant zones of >1% Cu occur where chalcopyrite vein density and host-rock alteration increase, and increased sulphide veining is typically accompanied by raised gold values. No deleterious sulphide species are present.

Solstice's updated geological model suggests that Nanadie and the nearby Stark Prospect are broad accumulations of primary disseminated copper-gold sulphide mineralisation that has been remobilised in places during a subsequent felsic intrusion, deformation and alteration event. The secondary event is likely responsible for the wide zones of high-grade mineralisation encountered to date.

Table 2. Nanadie Well 2012 JORC Mineral Resource Estimate[1].

Resource Category	Material Type	Volume	Tonnes	Cu Grade (%)	Cu Metal (t)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au Metal (oz)	Ag Grade (g/t)	Ag Metal (oz)
Inferred	Oxide	1,300,000	3,500,000	0.44	16,000	0.12	13,000	0.70	74,000
	Transitional	200,000	600,000	0.45	3,000	0.12	2,000	1.50	31,000
	Fresh	11,700,000	36,300,000	0.39	143,000	0.10	115,000	1.10	1,259,000
Total		**13,200,000**	**40,400,000**	**0.4**	**162,000**	**0.10**	**130,000**	**1.00**	**1,364,000**

Note: Differences in sum totals of tonnages and grades may occur due to rounding cut-off at 0.25% Cu, reported grades and tonnages for all metals are estimated top-cut grades and tonnages.

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Photo 1. Typical RC drill samples (NANRC001) at Nanadie[2]. Note the limited oxidation profile below shallow sandy soils.

References

1. For historical drill intercepts and current Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) from the Nanadie Copper-Gold Project refer to ASX: SLS 5 February 2025 'Solstice Secures Strategic Copper Exposure'.
2. For all Solstice's RC and diamond drilling results at Nanadie Copper-Gold Project refer to ASX: SLS 3 February 2026 'Outstanding High-Grade Cu-Au Intercepts at Nanadie', 23 February 2026 'Strong Copper-Gold Intercepts Continue at Nanadie Project', 3 March 2026 'New High-Grade Zone Emerges at Nanadie Copper-Gold Project', 17 March 2026 'Significant Copper-Gold Growth Potential at Nanadie Project', 12 June 2026 'Step-Out RC Drilling Extends Nanadie Copper-Gold Mineralisation', 26 June 2026 'Exceptional First Core Results at Nanadie Project', 3 August 2026 'Multiple Wide Cu Intercepts Continue to Grow Nanadie', 20 August 2026 'Wide Copper-Gold Intercepts Extend Growing Nanadie Deposit', 28 August 2026 'Nanadie High-Grade Copper-Gold Zones Extend Over 700m Deep', and 31 August 2026 'Significant High-Grade Copper-Gold Zones at Nanadie'.
3. For previous IP survey results refer to ASX: SLS 8 August 2025 'IP Survey Points to Step-Out Drill Targets at Nanadie Copper Gold Project'.

All exploration releases are available on the Company's website at:
https://solsticeminerals.com.au/investor-centre/asx-announcements.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

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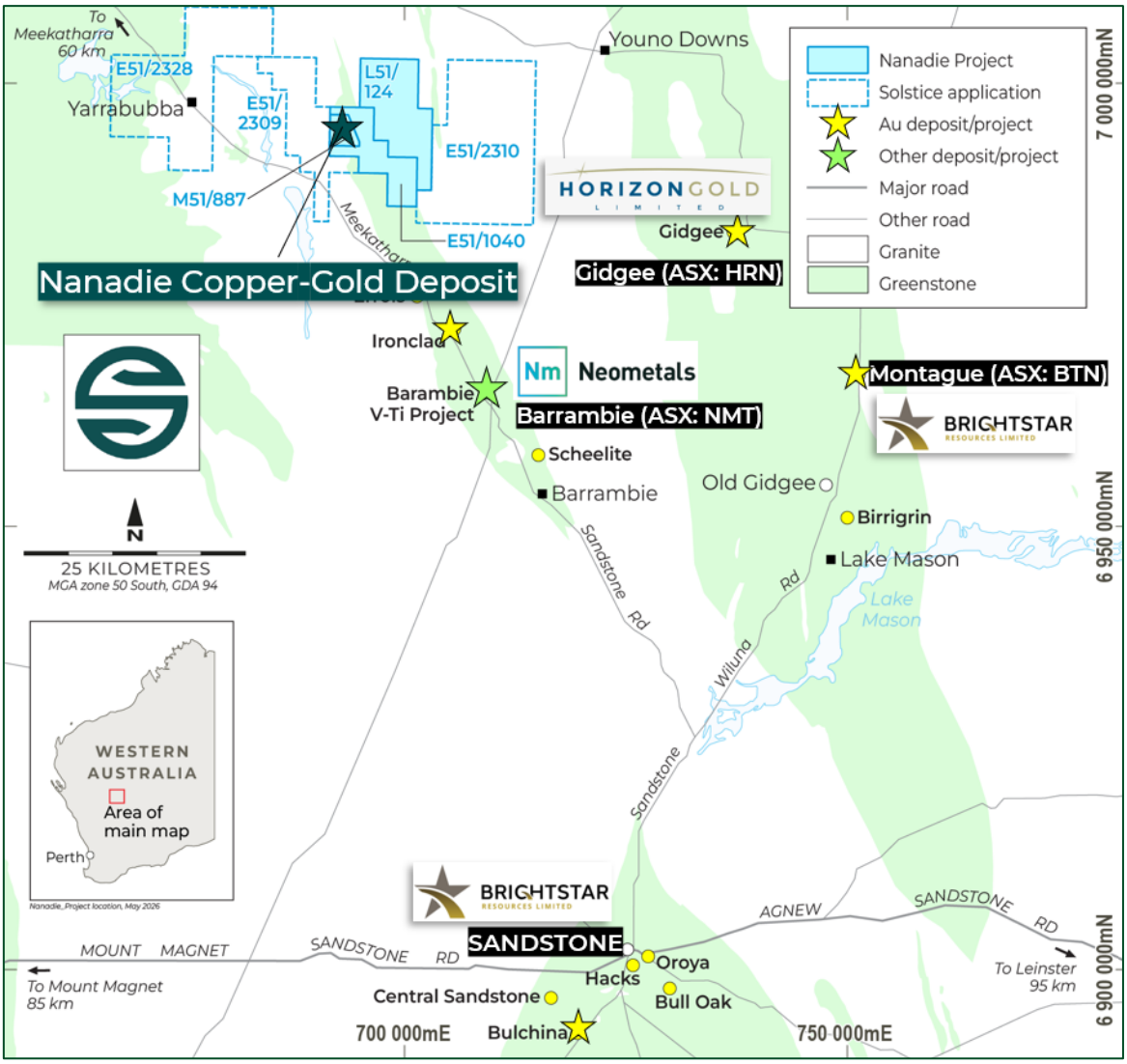


Figure 5. Location of the Nanadie Copper-Gold Project tenements NW of Sandstone WA.

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Table 3. All individual analytical results above 0.10% Cu

Hole ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
NANRCD009	343.3	344.0	0.59	0.19	0.98
NANRCD009	344.0	345.0	0.63	0.24	1.01
NANRCD009	345.0	346.0	0.72	0.40	1.25
NANRCD009	346.0	347.0	1.07	0.31	1.85
NANRCD009	347.0	348.0	0.74	0.27	1.24
NANRCD009	348.0	349.0	0.76	0.23	1.30
NANRCD009	349.0	350.0	0.82	0.31	1.40
NANRCD009	350.0	351.0	0.80	0.21	1.33
NANRCD009	351.0	352.0	0.91	0.28	1.50
NANRCD009	352.0	353.0	1.91	0.35	3.12
NANRCD009	353.0	354.0	0.37	0.13	0.67
NANRCD009	354.0	355.0	1.52	0.42	2.49
NANRCD009	355.0	356.0	0.15	0.06	0.28
NANRCD009	356.0	357.0	0.31	0.09	0.52
NANRCD009	357.0	358.0	0.58	0.18	0.92
NANRCD009	358.0	359.0	0.80	0.28	1.38
NANRCD009	359.0	360.0	0.71	0.25	1.13
NANRCD009	360.0	361.0	0.83	0.73	1.47
NANRCD009	361.0	362.0	0.78	0.24	1.29
NANRCD009	362.0	363.3	0.59	0.23	0.92
NANRCD009	382.0	383.0	0.12	0.01	0.27
NANRCD009	399.1	400.0	0.49	0.26	0.65
NANRCD009	400.0	401.0	0.89	0.43	1.21
NANRCD009	401.0	402.0	0.87	0.26	1.12
NANRCD009	402.0	403.0	0.61	0.33	0.81
NANRCD009	403.0	404.0	0.31	0.12	0.42
NANRCD009	404.0	405.0	0.28	0.12	0.33
NANRCD009	405.0	406.0	0.12	0.06	0.14
NANRCD009	406.0	407.0	0.23	0.11	0.26
NANRCD009	407.0	408.1	0.27	0.10	0.34
NANRCD009	410.0	410.7	0.40	0.08	0.53
NANRCD009	413.8	415.0	0.20	0.12	0.26
NANRCD009	415.0	416.0	0.50	0.14	0.62
NANRCD009	416.0	417.0	0.25	0.07	0.30
NANRCD009	417.0	418.0	0.29	0.06	0.40
NANRCD009	418.0	419.0	0.14	0.07	0.25
NANRCD009	419.0	419.5	0.71	0.26	1.04
NANRCD009	419.5	419.9	0.25	0.07	0.33
NANRCD009	419.9	421.0	0.52	0.21	0.68
NANRCD009	421.0	422.0	0.48	0.22	0.65
NANRCD009	422.0	423.0	0.38	0.17	0.48
NANRCD009	423.0	424.0	0.33	0.10	0.47
NANRCD009	424.0	425.0	0.51	0.16	0.70
NANRCD009	425.0	426.0	0.71	0.20	0.97
NANRCD009	426.0	427.0	0.33	0.11	0.48
NANRCD009	427.0	427.7	0.99	0.11	1.44
NANRCD009	433.0	434.0	0.23	0.10	0.40
NANRCD009	434.0	435.0	0.19	0.06	0.31
NANRCD009	438.0	439.0	0.13	0.03	0.22
NANRCD009	439.0	440.0	0.28	0.05	0.59
NANRCD009	440.0	441.0	0.43	0.14	0.76
NANRCD009	441.0	442.0	0.32	0.04	0.58
NANRCD009	442.0	443.0	0.11	0.02	0.20
NANRCD009	444.0	445.0	0.17	0.03	0.26
NANRCD009	445.0	446.0	0.11	0.02	0.29
NANRCD009	446.0	447.0	0.45	0.09	0.86
NANRCD009	447.0	448.0	1.21	0.33	2.32
NANRCD009	448.0	449.0	0.17	0.03	0.26
NANRCD009	449.0	450.0	0.36	0.07	0.58
NANRCD009	450.0	451.0	0.21	0.04	0.39
NANRCD009	451.0	452.0	0.15	0.03	0.27
NANRCD009	452.0	453.0	0.33	0.14	0.61
NANRCD009	453.0	454.0	0.28	0.09	0.43
NANRCD009	460.0	461.0	0.13	0.03	0.19
NANRCD009	491.0	491.6	0.11	0.03	1.06
NANRCD009	494.0	495.3	0.60	0.09	2.73
NANRCD020	276.0	277.0	0.19	0.02	0.57
NANRCD020	277.0	277.6	0.20	0.01	0.52
NANRCD020	285.8	286.4	0.14	0.05	0.34
NANRCD020	288.0	289.0	0.38	0.08	1.18
NANRCD020	289.0	289.9	0.12	0.03	0.34
NANRCD020	289.9	290.3	0.78	0.44	3.85
NANRCD020	290.3	291.0	0.56	0.14	1.48
NANRCD020	291.0	292.0	0.36	0.11	0.93
NANRCD020	292.0	293.0	0.50	0.14	1.28
NANRCD020	293.0	294.0	0.47	0.09	1.31
NANRCD020	294.0	295.0	0.68	0.98	2.37
NANRCD020	295.0	296.0	0.54	0.13	1.63
NANRCD020	296.0	296.6	0.34	0.13	0.92
NANRCD020	297.6	298.2	0.27	0.06	0.72
NANRCD020	299.0	300.0	0.12	0.04	0.28
NANRCD020	305.0	305.7	0.39	0.08	1.18
NANRCD020	308.2	309.0	0.15	0.01	0.41
NANRCD020	312.0	313.0	0.27	0.03	0.75
NANRCD020	313.0	314.0	1.45	0.24	3.82
NANRCD020	314.0	315.0	0.31	0.10	0.91
NANRCD020	318.0	319.0	0.26	0.02	0.56
NANRCD020	324.0	325.0	0.19	0.08	0.45
NANRCD020	325.0	325.6	0.27	0.09	0.60
NANRCD020	325.6	327.0	0.13	0.38	0.28
NANRCD020	332.0	333.0	0.11	0.05	0.20
NANRCD020	333.0	334.0	0.18	0.05	0.34
NANRCD020	334.0	335.0	0.22	0.10	0.48
NANRCD020	335.0	336.0	0.12	0.04	0.24
NANRCD020	336.0	337.0	0.14	0.04	0.30
NANRCD020	337.0	338.0	0.14	0.04	0.34
NANRCD020	338.0	339.3	0.14	0.04	0.31
NANRCD020	350.0	351.0	0.18	0.00	0.41
NANRCD020	351.0	352.0	0.22	0.01	0.51
NANRCD020	354.0	355.0	0.13	0.01	0.30
NANRCD020	355.0	356.0	0.10	0.02	0.26
NANRCD020	356.0	357.0	0.32	0.03	0.85
NANRCD020	358.0	359.0	0.13	0.04	0.31
NANRCD020	359.0	360.0	0.85	0.13	2.23
NANRCD020	360.0	361.0	0.31	0.08	0.92
NANRCD020	361.0	362.0	0.78	0.24	2.18
NANRCD020	362.0	363.0	0.15	0.02	0.42
NANRCD020	363.0	364.0	0.41	0.03	1.11
NANRCD020	364.0	365.0	0.28	0.03	0.88
NANRCD020	365.0	366.0	0.79	0.12	2.38
NANRCD020	366.0	367.0	0.32	0.05	0.74
NANRCD020	367.0	368.0	0.41	0.09	0.99

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Hole ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
NANRCD020	368.0	369.0	0.24	0.04	0.62
NANRCD020	369.0	369.6	0.55	0.08	1.66
NANRCD020	370.5	371.0	0.61	0.09	2.21
NANRCD020	371.0	372.0	0.74	0.11	2.31
NANRCD020	372.0	373.0	0.30	0.03	0.93
NANRCD020	373.0	374.0	0.35	0.05	1.17
NANRCD020	374.0	375.0	0.27	0.03	1.12
NANRCD020	375.0	376.0	0.39	0.03	1.56
NANRCD020	376.0	377.0	0.32	0.01	1.32
NANRCD020	377.0	378.0	0.65	0.03	2.60
NANRCD020	378.0	379.0	0.28	0.02	1.15
NANRCD020	380.0	381.0	0.25	0.03	0.94
NANRCD020	381.0	382.0	0.65	0.06	3.08
NANRCD020	385.0	386.0	0.65	0.20	1.80
NANRCD020	434.0	435.0	0.21	0.08	1.23
NANRCD020	446.0	447.0	0.11	0.01	0.67
NANRCD033	66.0	67.0	0.16	0.06	0.91
NANRCD033	67.0	68.0	0.24	0.08	0.66
NANRCD033	68.0	69.0	0.18	0.06	0.51
NANRCD033	69.0	70.0	0.35	0.13	1.27
NANRCD033	84.0	85.0	0.26	X	0.64
NANRCD033	85.0	86.0	0.20	X	0.67
NANRCD033	86.0	87.0	0.14	X	0.45
NANRCD033	87.0	88.0	0.40	0.01	1.24
NANRCD033	88.0	89.0	0.41	0.01	1.68
NANRCD033	89.0	90.0	0.26	0.01	1.29
NANRCD033	90.0	91.0	0.15	X	0.56
NANRCD033	91.0	92.0	0.65	0.01	1.34
NANRCD033	95.0	96.0	0.14	X	0.45
NANRCD033	96.0	97.0	0.12	0.01	1.44
NANRCD033	97.0	98.0	0.13	X	0.72
NANRCD033	101.0	102.0	1.29	0.05	5.29
NANRCD033	102.0	103.0	1.63	0.05	5.66
NANRCD033	103.0	104.0	0.33	0.01	1.31
NANRCD033	115.0	116.0	0.73	0.25	2.84
NANRCD033	116.0	117.0	1.95	0.41	8.16
NANRCD033	117.0	118.0	0.20	0.02	0.79
NANRCD033	118.0	119.0	0.47	0.12	1.81
NANRCD033	119.0	120.0	0.14	0.01	0.54
NANRCD033	120.0	121.0	0.39	0.11	1.05
NANRCD033	121.0	122.0	0.48	0.07	1.30
NANRCD033	122.0	123.0	0.48	0.08	1.41
NANRCD033	123.0	124.0	0.37	0.08	0.97
NANRCD033	124.0	125.0	0.67	0.11	1.51
NANRCD033	130.0	131.0	0.31	0.07	0.79
NANRCD033	131.0	132.0	0.33	0.06	0.83
NANRCD033	132.0	133.0	0.26	0.10	0.55
NANRCD033	133.0	134.0	0.35	0.12	0.80
NANRCD033	134.0	135.0	0.17	0.06	0.34
NANRCD033	135.0	136.0	0.11	0.01	0.31
NANRCD033	137.0	138.0	0.18	0.04	0.52
NANRCD033	138.0	139.0	0.30	0.12	0.65
NANRCD033	139.0	140.0	0.11	0.03	0.24
NANRCD033	140.0	141.0	0.19	0.06	0.42
NANRCD033	143.0	144.0	0.26	0.13	0.45
NANRCD033	144.0	145.0	0.20	0.15	0.34
NANRCD033	145.0	146.0	0.14	0.08	0.22
NANRCD033	148.0	149.0	0.12	0.03	0.32

Hole ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
NANRCD033	149.0	150.0	0.14	0.03	0.54
NANRCD033	150.0	151.0	0.25	0.12	0.77
NANRCD033	151.0	152.0	0.42	0.13	1.06
NANRCD033	152.0	153.0	1.44	0.33	3.73
NANRCD033	153.0	154.0	0.15	0.04	0.33
NANRCD033	154.0	155.0	0.17	0.07	0.30
NANRCD033	155.0	156.0	0.10	0.04	0.25
NANRCD033	157.0	158.0	0.30	0.06	1.00
NANRCD033	158.0	159.0	0.36	0.07	1.06
NANRCD033	159.0	160.0	0.55	0.13	1.56
NANRCD033	162.0	163.0	0.45	0.18	1.03
NANRCD033	163.0	164.0	0.27	0.12	0.57
NANRCD033	164.0	165.0	0.55	0.14	1.30
NANRCD033	165.0	166.0	0.51	0.08	1.43
NANRCD033	166.0	167.0	0.36	0.11	0.93
NANRCD033	167.0	168.0	0.51	0.14	2.58
NANRCD033	174.0	175.0	0.13	0.02	0.35
NANRCD033	175.0	176.0	0.11	0.02	0.27
NANRCD033	176.0	177.0	1.31	0.31	3.12
NANRCD033	177.0	178.0	0.30	0.09	0.73
NANRCD033	178.0	179.0	0.40	0.08	1.09
NANRCD033	180.0	181.0	0.32	0.11	0.64
NANRCD033	181.0	182.0	0.28	0.09	0.47
NANRCD033	182.0	183.0	0.43	0.19	0.74
NANRCD033	183.0	184.0	0.47	0.14	0.89
NANRCD033	184.0	185.0	0.57	0.17	0.98
NANRCD033	185.0	186.0	0.54	0.19	0.95
NANRCD033	186.0	187.0	0.60	0.22	1.02
NANRCD033	187.0	188.0	0.33	0.12	0.60
NANRCD033	188.0	189.0	0.41	0.16	0.75
NANRCD033	189.0	190.0	0.98	0.17	2.00
NANRCD033	190.0	191.0	0.54	0.15	1.00
NANRCD033	191.0	192.0	0.88	0.16	1.70
NANRCD033	194.0	195.0	0.50	0.16	0.94
NANRCD033	195.0	196.0	0.70	0.20	1.68
NANRCD033	196.0	197.0	0.85	0.30	1.88
NANRCD033	197.0	198.0	0.43	0.04	1.52
NANRCD033	198.0	199.0	0.34	0.05	1.40
NANRCD033	199.0	200.0	1.05	0.26	2.91
NANRCD033	200.0	201.0	0.58	0.84	1.42
NANRCD033	201.0	202.0	1.80	0.33	3.98
NANRCD033	202.0	203.0	1.11	0.20	2.57
NANRCD033	203.0	204.0	0.96	0.22	2.05
NANRCD033	204.0	205.0	0.54	0.14	1.26
NANRCD033	208.0	209.0	0.19	0.07	0.37
NANRCD033	209.0	210.0	0.82	0.22	1.47
NANRCD033	210.0	211.0	0.90	0.09	2.02
NANRCD033	211.0	212.0	0.66	0.13	1.83
NANRCD033	224.0	225.0	0.29	0.08	0.49
NANRCD033	225.0	226.0	0.81	0.18	1.40
NANRCD033	226.0	227.0	0.23	0.07	0.40
NANRCD033	227.0	228.0	0.45	0.12	0.75
NANRCD033	228.0	229.0	0.57	0.40	1.01
NANRCD033	229.0	230.0	0.20	0.07	0.71
NANRCD033	230.0	231.0	0.22	0.08	0.39
NANRCD033	242.0	243.0	0.28	0.09	0.75
NANRCD033	243.0	244.0	0.15	0.04	0.26
NANRCD033	244.0	245.0	0.23	0.06	0.38

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Hole ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
NANRCD033	245.0	246.0	0.18	0.06	0.30
NANRCD033	257.0	258.0	0.27	0.10	0.47
NANRCD033	258.0	259.0	0.25	0.10	0.44
NANRCD033	278.0	279.0	0.38	0.18	0.72
NANRCD033	279.0	280.0	1.07	0.27	2.44
NANRCD033	280.0	281.0	0.63	0.16	1.46
NANRCD033	281.0	282.0	0.65	0.19	1.44
NANRCD033	282.0	283.0	1.00	0.35	2.18
NANRCD033	283.0	284.0	0.63	0.16	1.47
NANRCD033	284.0	285.0	0.80	0.25	1.81
NANRCD033	285.0	286.0	0.66	0.16	1.49
NANRCD033	286.0	287.0	0.21	0.06	0.52
NANRCD033	287.0	288.0	0.44	0.24	1.10
NANRCD033	288.0	289.0	0.36	0.07	2.17
NANRCD033	289.0	290.0	0.65	0.30	4.22
NANRCD033	290.0	291.0	0.24	0.07	1.92
NANRCD033	301.0	302.0	0.25	0.02	1.21
NANRCD033	302.0	303.0	0.43	0.18	1.48
NANRCD033	303.0	304.0	0.79	0.22	2.35
NANRCD033	304.0	305.0	0.30	0.12	0.83
NANRCD033	305.0	306.0	0.18	0.06	0.45
NANRCD033	306.0	307.0	0.21	0.08	0.42
NANRCD033	307.0	308.0	0.18	0.07	0.36
NANRCD033	309.0	310.0	0.13	0.05	0.27
NANRCD033	310.0	311.0	0.16	0.09	0.33
NANRCD033	334.8	336.0	0.32	0.15	0.62
NANRCD033	336.0	337.0	0.42	0.16	1.44
NANRCD033	337.0	338.0	0.15	0.06	0.22
NANRCD033	338.0	339.0	0.33	0.09	0.58
NANRCD033	339.0	340.0	0.25	0.08	0.40
NANRCD033	340.0	341.0	0.41	0.18	0.68
NANRCD033	341.0	342.0	0.88	0.47	1.56
NANRCD033	342.0	343.0	0.63	0.38	1.20
NANRCD033	343.0	344.0	0.52	0.17	0.92
NANRCD033	344.0	345.0	0.44	0.16	0.70
NANRCD033	345.0	346.0	0.42	0.15	0.66
NANRCD033	346.0	347.0	0.33	0.11	0.61
NANRCD033	347.0	347.6	0.14	0.04	0.23
NANRCD033	347.6	348.7	0.21	0.07	0.35
NANRCD033	348.7	350.0	0.32	0.10	0.52
NANRCD033	350.0	351.0	0.42	0.11	0.71
NANRCD033	351.0	352.0	0.53	0.13	0.89
NANRCD033	352.0	353.0	0.60	0.18	0.95
NANRCD033	353.0	354.0	0.59	0.15	0.96
NANRCD033	354.0	355.0	0.55	0.23	0.89
NANRCD033	355.0	356.0	0.50	0.11	0.81
NANRCD033	356.0	357.0	0.75	0.18	1.32
NANRCD033	357.0	358.0	0.96	0.19	1.49
NANRCD033	358.0	359.0	0.19	0.08	0.27
NANRCD033	359.0	360.0	0.38	0.14	0.65
NANRCD033	360.0	361.0	0.62	0.21	0.91
NANRCD033	361.0	362.0	0.68	0.23	1.09
NANRCD033	362.0	363.0	0.32	0.18	0.48
NANRCD033	363.0	364.0	1.90	0.20	3.28
NANRCD033	364.0	365.0	0.48	0.12	0.82
NANRCD033	365.0	366.0	0.84	0.29	1.33
NANRCD033	366.0	367.0	0.58	0.15	0.94
NANRCD033	367.0	368.0	0.46	0.15	0.72

Hole ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
NANRCD033	368.0	369.0	0.56	0.22	0.83
NANRCD033	369.0	370.0	0.65	0.19	1.11
NANRCD033	370.0	371.0	0.38	0.19	0.59
NANRCD033	371.0	371.8	0.31	0.06	0.55
NANRCD033	377.0	378.0	0.32	0.07	0.61
NANRCD033	378.0	379.0	0.27	0.08	0.48
NANRCD033	379.0	380.0	0.32	0.08	0.66
NANRCD033	380.0	381.0	0.86	0.25	1.61
NANRCD033	381.0	382.0	5.49	0.93	9.79
NANRCD033	382.0	382.5	2.39	0.49	4.61
NANRCD033	382.5	383.0	1.47	0.27	2.67
NANRCD033	385.8	387.1	1.25	0.96	2.03
NANRCD033	393.2	394.0	0.93	0.20	1.30
NANRCD033	394.0	395.0	0.43	0.09	0.65
NANRCD033	395.0	395.6	0.31	0.11	0.51
NANRCD033	399.8	401.0	0.16	0.05	0.74
NANRCD033	403.0	404.0	0.28	0.14	0.44
NANRCD033	405.5	406.0	0.38	0.08	0.60
NANRCD033	406.0	407.0	0.41	0.04	0.62
NANRCD033	408.0	409.0	0.93	0.13	1.78
NANRCD033	409.0	410.0	2.84	0.97	7.21
NANRCD033	410.0	411.0	2.87	0.21	7.40
NANRCD033	411.0	412.0	2.13	0.28	5.57
NANRCD033	412.0	413.0	0.91	0.16	1.87
NANRCD033	413.0	414.0	1.03	0.47	1.82
NANRCD033	414.0	415.0	0.36	0.15	0.60
NANRCD033	415.0	416.0	0.40	0.08	0.73
NANRCD033	416.0	417.0	0.29	0.08	0.59
NANRCD033	417.0	417.6	0.37	0.07	0.69
NANRCD033	418.6	420.0	0.13	0.02	0.29
NANRCD033	420.0	421.0	0.19	0.03	0.35
NANRCD033	421.0	422.0	0.83	0.20	1.64
NANRCD033	422.0	423.0	0.89	0.09	1.83
NANRCD033	423.0	424.0	1.03	0.12	2.47
NANRCD033	424.0	425.0	0.58	0.14	1.24
NANRCD033	425.0	426.0	0.33	0.06	0.88
NANRCD033	426.0	427.0	0.49	0.04	1.13
NANRCD033	427.0	428.0	1.42	0.17	3.07
NANRCD033	428.0	429.0	0.44	0.03	0.93
NANRCD033	429.0	430.0	0.43	0.05	0.90
NANRCD033	430.0	431.0	1.25	0.10	2.88
NANRCD033	431.0	431.9	1.73	0.23	4.22
NANRCD033	431.9	433.0	0.37	0.02	0.96
NANRCD033	433.0	434.0	0.69	0.16	1.83
NANRCD033	434.0	435.0	0.72	0.15	1.80
NANRCD033	435.0	436.0	0.88	0.17	2.24
NANRCD033	436.0	437.0	0.22	0.04	0.73
NANRCD033	437.0	438.0	0.24	0.09	0.86
NANRCD033	438.0	439.0	0.29	0.21	1.12
NANRCD033	438.0	439.0	0.12	0.03	0.35
NANRCD033	439.0	440.0	2.03	0.31	7.56
NANRCD033	440.0	441.0	0.46	0.05	1.55
NANRCD033	441.0	442.0	0.42	0.09	1.33
NANRCD033	442.0	443.0	0.69	0.17	1.95
NANRCD033	443.0	444.0	0.37	0.14	1.18
NANRCD033	444.0	445.0	1.00	0.12	3.14
NANRCD033	445.0	446.0	0.33	0.10	0.78
NANRCD033	446.0	447.0	0.44	0.09	1.19

Hole ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
NANRCD033	447.0	448.0	1.04	0.09	3.51
NANRCD033	448.0	449.0	0.12	0.02	0.43
NANRCD033	450.0	451.0	0.15	0.02	0.55
NANRCD033	451.0	452.0	0.63	0.23	2.24
NANRCD033	452.0	453.0	1.89	0.21	6.54
NANRCD033	453.0	454.0	0.35	0.04	1.10
NANRCD033	454.0	455.0	0.51	0.04	1.60
NANRCD033	455.0	456.0	0.52	0.06	1.58
NANRCD033	456.0	457.0	0.30	0.04	0.83
NANRCD033	458.0	459.0	0.12	0.14	0.50
NANRCD033	462.0	463.0	0.69	0.06	2.90
NANRCD033	463.0	464.0	0.84	0.16	2.49

Hole ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
NANRCD033	464.0	465.0	0.18	0.06	0.59
NANRCD033	465.0	466.0	0.15	0.04	0.40
NANRCD033	466.0	467.0	0.68	0.12	2.26
NANRCD033	467.0	468.0	0.27	0.08	0.84
NANRCD033	468.0	469.0	0.25	0.02	0.82
NANRCD033	469.0	470.0	0.28	0.15	0.91
NANRCD033	473.0	474.0	0.69	0.25	2.33
NANRCD033	474.0	475.0	0.12	0.04	0.37
NANRCD033	475.0	476.0	0.48	0.10	1.03
NANRCD033	476.0	477.0	0.15	0.06	0.30
NANRCD033	477.0	478.0	0.28	0.08	0.72

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Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements, guidance, forecasts, estimates, prospects, projections or statements in relation to future matters that may involve risks or uncertainties and may involve significant items of subjective judgement and assumptions of future events that may or may not eventuate (**Forward-Looking Statements**). Forward-Looking Statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "anticipate", "estimates", "will", "should", "could", "may", "expects", "plans", "forecast", "target" or similar expressions and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production and expected costs. Indications of, and guidance on future earnings, cash flows, costs, financial position and performance are also Forward-Looking Statements.

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Compliance Statement - New Results

The information in this release that relates to new Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Nick Castleden, a competent person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Castleden is an employee of Solstice Minerals Limited. Mr Castleden has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Castleden consents to the inclusion in this release of the new Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

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Compliance Statement - Previously Reported Results

The information in this announcement that relates to previously reported Exploration Results and Estimates of Mineral Resources is extracted from the ASX announcements as noted in the 'References' and referenced in the text (**Original Announcements**). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the relevant information included in the Original Announcements and, in the case of Estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the Original Announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. Solstice confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the Original Announcement.

Appendix 1: Nanadie RC and Diamond Drilling – Table 1 (JORC Code, 2012)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in the section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	For reverse circulation (RC) drilling, every 1m sample was cone split into clean pre-numbered calico bags from the rig-mounted cyclone/splitter and remaining sample ground-dumped mostly in rows of 30. Each 5m composite sample was collected from the relevant individual 1m sample piles with a spear and placed into a clean hand-written calico sample bag. For composite samples, proportional amounts of material were collected from each sample pile to create the composite. All sampling was undertaken by Solstice staff. Core sampling comprises half core over intervals between 0.3m to 1.2m. Where field duplicates are sampled, the sample comprises quarter core. All sampling was undertaken by Solstice staff.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	A QAQC sample is inserted at a rate of 1 in 25 primary samples (Certified Reference Material or Blank QAQC sample), also field Duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1 in 25 Primary samples. Appropriate certified reference materials (CRM) were supplied by OREAS Pty Ltd and Blank material was commercially purchased clean builder's sand. Analysis of QAQC samples inserted by the Company is undertaken to monitor sample representivity and independent laboratory conditions. The CRMs used by the Company are grade and matrix matched as close as possible to interpreted geology. The laboratory (Intertek) also performed its own internal checks including insertion of pulp duplicate, standard, and repeat samples as required. Duplicate samples for RC drilling were collected at the drill site and inserted into the sample stream at a frequency of 1 in 25 Primary samples. The Duplicates were sampled directly at the drill rig along with the Primary samples, with the Duplicate samples split via cone splitter. Core sampling is from one side of the core based on an orientation line marked on the core. Duplicates were collected as quarter core based on the same methods as that for the Primary sample. Diamond drill core is aligned and measured by tape at the field core yard and data is compared to drill contractor core block data consistent with normal industry practice.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation	For RC drilling 1m samples were collected in a clean pre-numbered calico bag via a rig-mounted cyclone/splitter with the bulk sample collected into a plastic bucket and laid out on a cleared area of ground in rows of 30 samples. Each 1m split sample is approximately 2-3kg and representative of the metre drilled. All samples are weighed as-received by the laboratory. Each 5m composite sample is collected from each 1m sample pile over the relevant interval using a spear and proportional amounts placed into a hand-written calico sample bag to make up an approximate 2-3kg sample. Core sampling comprises half core over intervals between 0.3m to 1.2m in length. Where field Duplicates are sampled, the sample comprises quarter core. Core samples are collected in new, clean green 200µm sample bags,

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	may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	double bagged and sealed with zip-ties. Bags are labelled and sample book tags are inserted into the bags.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	The RC drilling was undertaken by an independent contractor, Core Drilling, using a custom-built truck mounted drill rig. The drill string comprised 6m rods with a standard 5.5inch face sampling RC bit. Each hole was drilled to or near its planned depth. Each drillhole was supervised by a Solstice geologist. Diamond drilling was undertaken by independent contractor, Topdrill, drilling NQ-sized core to EOH from the base of each RC pre-collar. Drill core was routinely oriented at the end of every run using an OmniX42 instrument. The end-of-hole depth of the NANRCD004 tail was 629.1m.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	The RC sample recoveries for each metre were visually assessed by the geologist on site and estimated to be within industry acceptable standards. Moisture content (wet, dry, moist) was recorded in drill logs. Core sample recovery is determined by measuring the quantity of recovered core (after reorientation of core) against the recorded depth. Recovery or loss is recorded in the database.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Ground water was encountered in every hole, but samples are predominantly dry. The RC drill rig utilised an onboard 350psi compressor and 1150cfm air pack, and a separate auxiliary 350psi/1150cfm booster air pack and compressor which typically provided dry and representative samples with good recovery. Core 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".
	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 relationship appears to exist between recovery and grade, and no bias is noted between assay grades and sample mass with either RC or diamond samples. Sample mass received by the lab is recorded and reported to Solstice for both RC and diamond samples.
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.*	Geological logging for both RC and diamond samples was undertaken by a Solstice geologist during drilling and is considered appropriately detailed for this phase of exploration. Geological data for both RC and diamond drill samples is logged according to the Solstice Geology Legend which conforms to industry best practice. This includes logging regolith, lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structural features. Where required the logging recorded the abundance of particular minerals or the intensity of alteration using defined ranges. Geological logging is governed by Solstice's internal geological protocols and procedures document to ensure consistency between loggers. Rock quality designation (RQD) plus alpha and beta angles of structures were collected for diamond drill core.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of RC and diamond core samples is primarily qualitative in nature and is closely governed by Solstice standard geological protocols and procedures. Transported cover and regolith types were also defined in RC drill sample logging. The logging is considered appropriate for this phase of exploration. All drill core is photographed dry and wet before cutting and sampling is undertaken for future analysis. Core photos are labelled and archived on Solstice computer servers.

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	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The RC drillhole samples are logged 100% from surface to the end of hole (EOH) in detail with chip samples collected for every metre in chip trays for archive and future reference. Geological events such as bottom of transported cover, base of complete oxidation, water table, and top of fresh rock are also recorded. The logging is considered appropriate to this phase of exploration. Diamond core is logged in full and visual sulphide percentage estimates are recorded in logs. Log intervals range from 0.3-1.2m in length.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Sampling comprises half core over intervals between 0.3 to 1.2m. Where field duplicates are sampled, the sample comprises quarter core. Half core was retained in the core trays for future reference. The mass of each core sample is typically <5kg. The same portion of core is consistently sampled based on the location of the orientation line.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	The composite RC drill samples were spear sampled from piles laid out on the ground at the drill site. The majority of samples were collected dry, with very few collected wet or moist. One metre resamples are from samples collected directly from the rig-mounted cyclone/splitter and laid out with the relevant ground dumped sample. The one metre samples are collected in pre-numbered clean calico bags.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	For RC drilling, one metre resamples are from samples collected directly from the rig-mounted cyclone/splitter and laid out with the relevant ground dumped sample. The samples were sent to independent laboratory, Intertek, where samples were oven dried at 100C, crushed and pulverised to 85% of total sample passing 75µm, using the SP03 or SP05 methods. The nature and quality of the sample preparation are considered appropriate. The 5m composite RC samples were collected from unmineralised granite where identified by the geologist. Each sample was collected with a spear. These are standard industry practices for this phase of exploration. For diamond drilling, core samples are considered to have very high sample integrity and use of half core and quarter core samples is appropriate. The diamond core sample preparation undertaken by Intertek follows industry best practice for accredited facilities and is considered appropriate for the sample matrix type and analysis method. All laboratory preparation was undertaken in Perth. Diamond core samples are dried and crushed to -3.35mm with coarse reject stored in a refrigerated room for future use. The -3.35mm sub-sample is pulverised to 85% of total sample passing 75µm.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	On site, field Duplicate samples are taken at a rate of 1 in 25 Primary samples based on the Company's QAQC procedures, which requires either a CRM, Blank or Duplicate be inserted in the sample stream at least every 25th Primary sample. The CRMs used by the Company are sourced from Geostats Pty Ltd and Oreas™ and are of copper and gold grade and matrix that matched as close as possible to the interpreted geology. At the laboratory stage, internal QAQC pulp duplicates are taken at a rate of 1 in 28 by Intertek. Appropriate CRM material and Control Blanks are also inserted and assessed by Intertek for internal laboratory QAQC. The QAQC Intertek inserted sample data are evaluated by Solstice's independent database manager, Core Geoscience Pty Ltd.
	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.	Field Duplicate samples were collected during RC drilling and inserted into the sample batches to check and ensure representivity of sample methods. Pulp repeats and element repeats for all sample types are undertaken by Intertek at the laboratory. The QAQC field inserted sample data are evaluated by Solstice's independent database manager, Core Geoscience Pty Ltd.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample mass for RC drilling of nominally 1.5–3kg for each sample is considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation. The NQ half core sample sizes are appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying*	Laboratory assaying for all sample types is undertaken by Intertek, an ISO 9001 certified laboratory.

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laboratory tests	*and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	All sample types assayed for gold are subjected to the lead collection Fire Assay technique which uses a 50g charge with an ICP-MS finish and is considered to provide near total gold recovery. For all other elements, including copper and silver, the samples are subjected to a Four Acid digest with an ICP/MS or ICP/OES finish and is considered to provide near total digest. Total sulphur content is measured by the Intertek method CSA02. Sulphide sulphur is measured by Intertek method S71/OE. The nature and quality of the procedures and assaying techniques at the laboratory are considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation. Intertek holds various International Standards Organisation (ISO) certifications, and the laboratory procedures are considered standard industry practice.
	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.	Downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys were undertaken in holes NANRCD001, '004, '005, '009 and '033. The DHEM survey was undertaken by GEM Geophysics and the data was reviewed and modelled by Newexco Exploration Pty Ltd. GEM used a DigiAtlantis System with an EM transmitter at a current of 80A. Base frequency was 2.0833 Hz. The transmission loop used was 400m x 400m. Station spacing of 10m with 5m infill over peaks and cross-overs. Raw data was supplied with date, loop and hole collar coordinates.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	During RC drilling, field Duplicates are taken on site for samples using the same method as the Primary sample (i.e. spear/cyclone) from piles laid out on the ground or from the cyclone directly as appropriate. Field Duplicates for diamond core samples were taken on site as quarter core samples cut from the half core designated as a Primary sample. Analysis of QAQC and Duplicate samples inserted by the Company is undertaken to monitor sample representivity and independent laboratory conditions. The analysis is undertaken by Solstice's independent database manager, Core Geoscience Pty Ltd, and checked by the Solstice geologists. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established. At the laboratory Intertek also performed internal checks including insertion of pulp duplicates, CRMs, control blanks and repeats as required. Internal screen checks are also performed to ensure the mass percent passing 75µm is consistently high. The Competent Person is satisfied acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant sulphides intersections in core being reported have been checked by experienced, senior Solstice geologists.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinning of holes was undertaken.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	The primary lithological data for RC and diamond drilling is collected by a Company geologist in the field recording it directly into a database logging sheet on a Toughbook laptop. Data is entered into pre-defined MS Excel based log sheets following the Company's documented internal geological protocols and procedures manual. Validation measures for the field data are built into the MS Excel based log sheets. Sample logs are recorded on paper sheets in the field. Sample data is entered into the database from the sample sheets and provided to the database manager for alignment of assay data. Field data is backed-up each day with logs stored in the Company database hosted on a server. Field data is first verified by senior Company geologists and then sent electronically to Solstice's independent data management company, Core Geoscience Pty Ltd, for incorporation into a Master Database. Core Geoscience conducts several phases of field log data validation to ensure consistency and completeness. The subsequent validated and compiled dataset is exported into appropriate formats (MS Access and Micromine™) for use by Company geologists. Laboratory data is provided electronically to the Company and Core Geoscience Pty Ltd and is

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		validated and imported by Core Geoscience into the Master Database. Data is supplied by Intertek as ASCII text file spreadsheets and PDF certificates signed by the relevant laboratory manager.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to any laboratory assay results.
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.*	The initial location of RC and diamond drill collars is recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS-Map unit with an accuracy of +/-3m, using MGA94 Zone 50 South. This method is considered appropriate for this phase of exploration drilling. Downhole surveys were conducted by trained drilling contractor personnel immediately after the completion of every RC hole using a REFLEX, North Seeking survey tool referenced to True North. For the diamond holes an OmniX 42 North seeking gyro tool was used. No Mineral Resource Estimate work has been undertaken.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All drill hole data is recorded in GDA94, zone 50.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Past explorer Cyprium Metals commissioned a topographic survey in February 2021, completed by Arvista Surveys. A Digital Terrain Model (DTM) was constructed using the data from the aerial survey as well as from existing drillhole surveys and adjusted where low accuracy hand-held GPS pickups created obvious anomalies in the low relief areas of the project.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drillhole spacing nominally at 80x80m and 40x40m is considered by the Competent Person to be appropriate for the magmatic layered intrusive copper mineralisation being targeted at Nanadie.
	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.	Past explorer Intermin considered the data spacing 40 to 50m x 20 to 30m to be sufficient to define mineralisation to a 2004 JORC Code Compliant Inferred Resource confidence level in 2013. Cyprium completed infill and extensional drilling to close the drill spacing to a nominal 25m x 25m pattern. This new closer spacing is considered to be more than sufficient to define a 2012 JORC Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate for Nanadie. No updates are being made to the Mineral Resource Estimate at this time.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Where required for RC drilling, a 5m composite sample was collected from each 1m sample pile over the relevant interval using a spear and proportional amounts placed into a hand-written calico sample bag. No compositing is carried out on core samples.
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.*	Initial RAB drilling by Newcrest (1996), Dominion (1999) and Intermin (2003) was drilled on 060-240° bearing drill lines but the bulk of the subsequent drilling was drilled on east-west drill lines. The drill angle is considered adequate to test the Nanadie Well mineralisation. A number of scissor holes have also been drilled. The strike of the Nanadie Well mineralisation is north to north-northwest and the Cyprium 2020-2021 drilling pattern was designed to achieve unbiased sampling along the strike of the deposit. The horizontal to low angle nature of the oxide/supergene mineralisation was not biased by the use of vertical RC drillholes. The first two holes from the 2020-2021 diamond drill program were drilled at -60 and -80° dip angles to the west with the third hole drilled at -65° to the east and the fourth hole -63° to the east and the fifth hole drilled at -60° to the east. The regional schists and gneisses dip steeply (75°) to the east-northeast but the foliation within the layered intrusives is steep (60-80) to the west-southwest. Further, secondary sulphide veinlets are observed in drill core dipping at 50 to 60° to the northeast. Further, structural analysis is required to determine a more optimum drill angle. The Competent Person is satisfied the orientation of sampling achieved unbiased sampling of structures.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised	The current understanding of the Nanadie Well Cu-Au Deposit suggests that current drill orientation has not introduced any preferential sampling bias. The primary disseminated mineralisation appears to have been remobilised

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	structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	into the regional fabric and now dips to the west-southwest. Cross-cutting hydraulically brecciated potentially silver-rich fault structures dip to the north-northeast. Further work is required to determine the optimum drill angle, and it is likely that several drill directions may be required to adequately test all the potential mineralised structural orientations at the Nanadie Well Project.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of sample custody is maintained by Solstice personnel. Samples were collected into 200µm plastic or calico bags which were then secured in numbered polyweave bags at the drill site. These polyweave bags were inserted into Bulka bags and then transported by Solstice staff directly to the Toll IPEC yard in Meekatharra for subsequent transportation to Intertek in Perth. These facilities have lockable yards to maintain security prior to sample processing. Sample submission documents listing the batch number, sample number and order number accompany the samples at each stage and are emailed directly to the laboratory managers. Samples are checked by Intertek to confirm receipt of all samples. If a discrepancy is noted, this is reported by the laboratory to Solstice.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Internal reviews by experienced senior geologists of sampling techniques and data confirm that sampling has been conducted to industry standards.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Licences E51/1040 and M51/887 are held by Solstice as 100% owner. In addition to statutory State Government Royalties, additional royalties are payable to an original vendor syndicate: • 0.735% of the revenue received from the sale of copper metal or copper in concentrate from the tenement, • 0.49% of the revenue received from the sale of any other metal, mineral or ore from the tenement.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The licences are in good standing and there are no known impediments to renewal of the licence or to obtaining any licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The area has seen extensive historical drilling, including a total of 184 historical RAB RC and/or diamond drillholes in the vicinity of the Nanadie MRE. In summary: Between 1976-1977 BHP Ltd. completed surface mapping, rock chip and soil sampling, 72 shallow 0.5 to 38m deep RAB drillholes targeting Cu, Ni & Zn and geophysical surveys. Between 1987-1993 Dominion Mining Ltd completed a total of 126 shallow RAB holes were drilled to the base of the cover and 9 shallow RC holes adjacent to historic workings to the north and south of the current MRE area. Between 1995-1996 Newcrest Mining Ltd. completed a total of 63 vertical RAB holes on 1km spaced lines with holes 300m apart on each drill line. A single fence of holes from this programme was drilled across the current Nanadie Inferred Resource that included the 23m deep discovery hole ER317-13 with 14m @ 1.2% Cu from 9m down hole. In 1999 Dominion Mining Ltd. drilled 3 fences of RAB holes across the known Nanadie deposit with holes 100m apart on section for a total of 14 drillholes. Their best results were 1m @ 0.7% Cu from holes 99NWAR009 from 8m and 99NWAR011 from 23m.

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		In 2003, Intermin drilled 14 RAB holes that followed up the previously reported Newcrest and Dominion drill intercepts in 2004-2013 Intermin. drilled 95 RC holes 63 of which directly targeted the current Nanadie Well Inferred Resource area, the other 32 holes targeted areas outside the known MRE. During this period, they drilled 89 RAB holes of which 75 were outside the MRE area. In 2004, Intermin engaged Southern Geoscience to complete an Induced Polarisation survey at Nanadie Well. Seven lines were read on 200m section spacings north from 6994800mN. In 2006, Intermin engaged DF-EX Exploration Kalgoorlie to complete a ground magnetic survey using a GSM-19 Overhauser v7.0 total field magnetometer. In 2008, Intermin engaged GPX airborne to fly an airborne helicopter EM survey over the Nanadie Well E51/1040 for 99-line km survey using a bird mounted Geometrics G 822A Caesium vapor optically pumped magnetometer continuously sampling at 1200Hz, sensitive to 0.001nT. In 2012, Intermin commissioned Newexco to complete down hole EM surveys on 4 drill holes and a surface moving loop EM survey using an EMIT - SMARTem24 geophysical receiver. Results from 63 RC and 25 RAB (14 drilled by Intermin, 11 drilled by Newcrest and Dominion) holes were used by Intermin in the estimation of the 2004 JORC Code Compliant Inferred Resource of 36.07Mt @ 0.42% Cu & 0.064 g/t Au (Intermin, 2013). Mithril Ltd 2013-2019. Ground geophysical surveys. 35 RC drillholes into various targets outside Nanadie Resource area including the discovery of the Stark Prospect. Mithril also drilled 5 diamond drillholes but only one hole was drilled into Nanadie Resource area in 2017. Horizon Minerals Ltd drilled 14 RC holes into the Nanadie Resource area in 2019. Between 2020-2024 Cyprium completed 84 RC holes and 7 DD holes over the Nanadie Project licences which culminated in the definition of a JORC 2012 compliant Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 40.4Mt @ 0.4% Cu, 0.1g/t AU and 1.0g/t Ag at a cut-off grade of 0.25% copper.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The project lies within the Yilgarn Craton and is proximal to the eastern flank of the Murchison Domain within the broader Youanmi terrane. The Nanadie Copper-Gold deposit is hosted within the Barrambie Igneous Complex (BIC) which in turn, is part of the broader Meeline suite. The BIC is interpreted to be Mesoarchaen age, circa 2810Ma, and is intruded by Neoarchaen granites and granodiorites (Ivanic et al., 2010). The BIC is a 20km long elongate mafic intrusive sill that parallels a NE-SW trending shear that marks the eastern margin of the Murchison Domain (Ivanic et al., 2010). The igneous suite is described as east facing and dipping at 75° to the east-northeast (Ivanic et al., 2010). The Nanadie Well layered intrusive is within the BIC and composed of upper greenschist facies deformed and metamorphosed gabbro, leucogabbro, anorthosites and pyroxenites. Surrounding rocks at Nanadie consist of amphibolites, sheared chlorite-quartz-muscovite schists and gneisses and granite/granodiorite intrusive bodies that flank both sides of the Nanadie Well layered intrusive as well as forming irregular granitic dykes and pegmatites that crosscut the earlier mafic intrusives. There is a thin cover generally 0.5 to 6m of Quaternary aeolian sands, soil and calcrete. The primary copper mineralisation (chalcopyrite) at Nanadie Well is associated with pyrite, pyrrhotite and rare pentlandite and minor precious metals including gold and lesser platinum and palladium. Sulphides and precious metals have been later remobilised into the regional west-dipping shear foliation, most likely during regional folding and associated regional metamorphism. Flat lying to low angle oxide/supergene Cu/Au mineralisation occurs at the top of the current and paleo water table levels. The oxidised zone is marked mainly by iron-stained joint surfaces and some secondary Cu mineralisation dominantly malachite with lesser azurite.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including*	See Figure 1 in body text and References.

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	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.*	
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Not applicable, all information is included. The Competent Person is satisfied that drillhole information has been adequately considered, and material information has been appropriately described.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Assay grades are length weighted. The lower cut-off grade for copper assays is 0.2% and 0.1g/t for gold. No upper cut-off grade is applied.
	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.	Aggregate intercepts reported are length-weighted. Intercepts are reported on the basis of minimum 10m interval at 0.4% copper and 5m maximum internal dilution.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalent values are not currently being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there*	Significant intercepts are reported as downhole lengths only.

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	should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
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.*	Figures in the main body of this release illustrate the Nanadie deposit mineralisation in both sectional, plan and isometric views and also indicate the variable drillhole angles and azimuths.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All currently known significant drill assay data has been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Other geological and geophysical work relating to Nanadie Well Project has been reported by previous operators. See ASX releases from Intermin Resources Limited (IRC), Mithril Ltd (MTH) and Horizon Minerals (HRZ). Other historical data can be located on the DEMIRS WAMEX report system. Cyprium completed an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey over the Nanadie Well E51/1040 licence in 2020. Thompson Aviation used a Cessna 210 aircraft flying at a 50m flight height to complete 3176km, 50m east-west line spaced survey. The survey used a Geometrics G822A magnetometer and a Radiation Solutions RSS00 Gamma Ray spectrometer. Downhole EM surveys were conducted on the 2020/21 diamond drill holes at Nanadie Well and Stark in February-March 2021. The EM survey was conducted with continuous sensing tool for electromagnetic conductance anomalies with an Atlantis slim line tri-axial fluxgate magnetometer. All geophysical methods utilised have been standard practice for the generation and acquisition of geophysical data in the resources industry. Other modifying factors such as the metallurgical characteristics, potential environmental factors, hydrological conditions and geotechnical factors have not been investigated at the Nanadie Project at this point in time. These would be considered as part of future resource updates.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Further infill and extension RC drilling programmes are planned. The broader Nanadie geological model will be used to identify mineralisation trends and identify areas along strike and down dip that can be targeted for drilling. Further diamond drilling is planned to test for high-grade zones below RC operating depths, aid structural interpretations and to allow more detailed mineralisation domain demarcation. This drill core will also provide additional core for bulk density characterisation. Metallurgical testing is at an advanced planning phase and will utilise the core samples from current core holes. Further studies may be required depending on the outcomes of the initial sighter metallurgical test work.

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