SOLSTICE MINERALS LIMITED

ASX Announcement

12 June 2026 | ASX: SLS

Step-Out RC Drilling Extends Nanadie Copper-Gold Mineralisation Beyond Resource Boundary

Highlights

- Initial **Phase 2** Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling at the 100%-owned **Nanadie Copper-Gold Project** in WA has intersected wide zones of mineralisation 160m to the north of the current 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE)[1] boundary, with first assay results including:
  - **44m @ 0.52% Cu, 0.14g/t Au** from 93m in NANRC030, within a broader combined anomalous intercept of **112m @ 0.44% Cu, 0.14g/t Au** from 5m
  - **32m @ 0.60% Cu, 0.18g/t Au** from 247m to end of hole (**EOH**) in NANRC029
  - **26m @ 0.60% Cu, 0.13g/t Au** from 36m, and **14m @ 0.89% Cu, 0.46g/t Au** from 83m in NANRC028, within a broader combined anomalous intercept of **128m @ 0.32% Cu, 0.09g/t Au** from 8m
- **Mineralisation confirmed over a strike length of approximately 1.2km** and remains open to the north, with drilling demonstrating strong correlation to a large IP chargeability anomaly.
- Results will drive further step-out exploration drilling northwards, as well as the completion of systematic infill RC drillholes. Step out drilling is currently in progress at the southern limit of the MRE.
- Phase 2 RC and diamond drilling is progressing at pace, with **11 diamond 'tails'** now completed for over 2,500m of core, as well as **18 RC holes** drilled along the length of the mineralised system. Processing of diamond core will continue over the coming months, with progressive and ongoing dispatch of samples from site.
- Assays from the first diamond hole, **NANRCD004** (in which **multiple zones of visible chalcopyrite** were recently reported[2]), are expected in the coming 3-4 weeks.
- RC and diamond drilling is testing **depth, strike and lateral extensions across the ~1.2km long mineralised footprint**, with observed geology continuing to be broadly consistent with Solstice's Phase 1 drilling. The RC component of the program comprises step-out exploration tests, MRE delineation holes, and 'pre-collar' holes designated for future diamond tails.

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

"These results represent another significant step in demonstrating the growth potential of Nanadie. Our first step-out RC drilling beyond the northern edge of the current Mineral Resource has successfully intersected wide zones of significant copper-gold mineralisation, definitively extending the mineralised envelope and confirming that the system remains open. Importantly, the mineralisation occurs in the same geological setting as the

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existing resource and is coincident with a large IP anomaly that remains only partially tested. This gives us considerable confidence to continue stepping out along strike by taking the drill rig further northward.

"At the same time, we are making strong progress with our Phase 2 drilling campaign, with 11 diamond 'tails' already completed in key locations along the length of the mineralised system, which are designed to scope geology and mineralisation beyond the operational depth of RC drilling at the deposit (~300m down-hole). While core logging and processing is a multi-stage process, we are collecting high-quality information and learning much about the host rock geology and mineralisation and we look forward to first laboratory assays from NANRCD004 to accurately quantify the exciting visual observations in this hole, and in follow-up hole NANRCD005[2].

"We are pleased to see that the geology observed in recent drilling continues to be broadly consistent with that seen in Solstice's Phase 1 drilling, with RC and diamond drilling continuing to test depth, strike and lateral extensions across the now ~1.2km long mineralised footprint, which continues to grow. With assays pending from multiple RC and diamond holes, we believe that Nanadie is emerging as a much larger copper-gold system than previously recognised, with emerging higher-grade zones that could become important contributors to potentially lift the grade profile of any future Mineral Resource Estimate."

Nanadie Phase 2 RC Drilling Results

Solstice Minerals Limited (**Solstice** or the **Company**) is pleased to report first assay results from its **Phase 2 RC drilling** at the advanced 100%-owned **Nanadie Copper-Gold Project**, located northwest of Sandstone in WA's Goldfields, with the drilling successfully extending copper-gold mineralisation approximately 160m north of the current Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**).

Step-out drilling commenced on two traverses 80m apart at the northern end of the deposit, beyond the northern limit of the 2022 MRE boundary, confirming that the host gabbro package and associated zones of disseminated and foliation-parallel chalcopyrite extend through this area.

Assay results have returned strong intercepts (**Figure 1**) as well as multiple wide anomalous (>0.20% Cu) zones, particularly along the eastern gabbro margin (**Figure 2**). Significant intercepts include:

- **44m @ 0.52% Cu, 0.14g/t Au** from 93m in NANRC030
- **32m @ 0.60% Cu, 0.18g/t Au** from 247m to end of hole (**EOH**) in NANRC029
- **26m @ 0.60% Cu, 0.13g/t Au** from 36m, and **14m @ 0.89% Cu, 0.46g/t Au** from 83m in NANRC028
- **11m @ 0.50% Cu. 0.11g/t Au** from 93m in NANRC032

Holes NANRC028 and NANRC030 are particularly broadly mineralised, with combined anomalous intercepts (inclusive of oxide material and zones of unmineralised waste) of **112m @ 0.44% Cu, 0.14g/t Au** from 5m and **128m @ 0.32% Cu, 0.09g/t Au** from 8m respectively.

The results extend the Nanadie mineralised envelope northward and will trigger further step-out drilling. Mineralisation appears to be coincident with the trend of the IP chargeability anomaly

outlined in a program carried out during 2025 and encourages testing of additional chargeability features along strike (**Figure 2** and **Figure 3**). Step out drilling is currently in progress at the southern end of the deposit, where there are also untested IP features.

Nanadie Phase 2 Drilling Update

Solstice's Phase 2 RC and diamond drilling campaign is making strong progress, with two rigs operating on site. A diamond rig has now completed **11 diamond 'tails'** for over 2,500m of core, while **18 RC holes** for approximately 4,800m have been drilled along the length of the mineralised system (**Figure 1** and **Figure 3**).

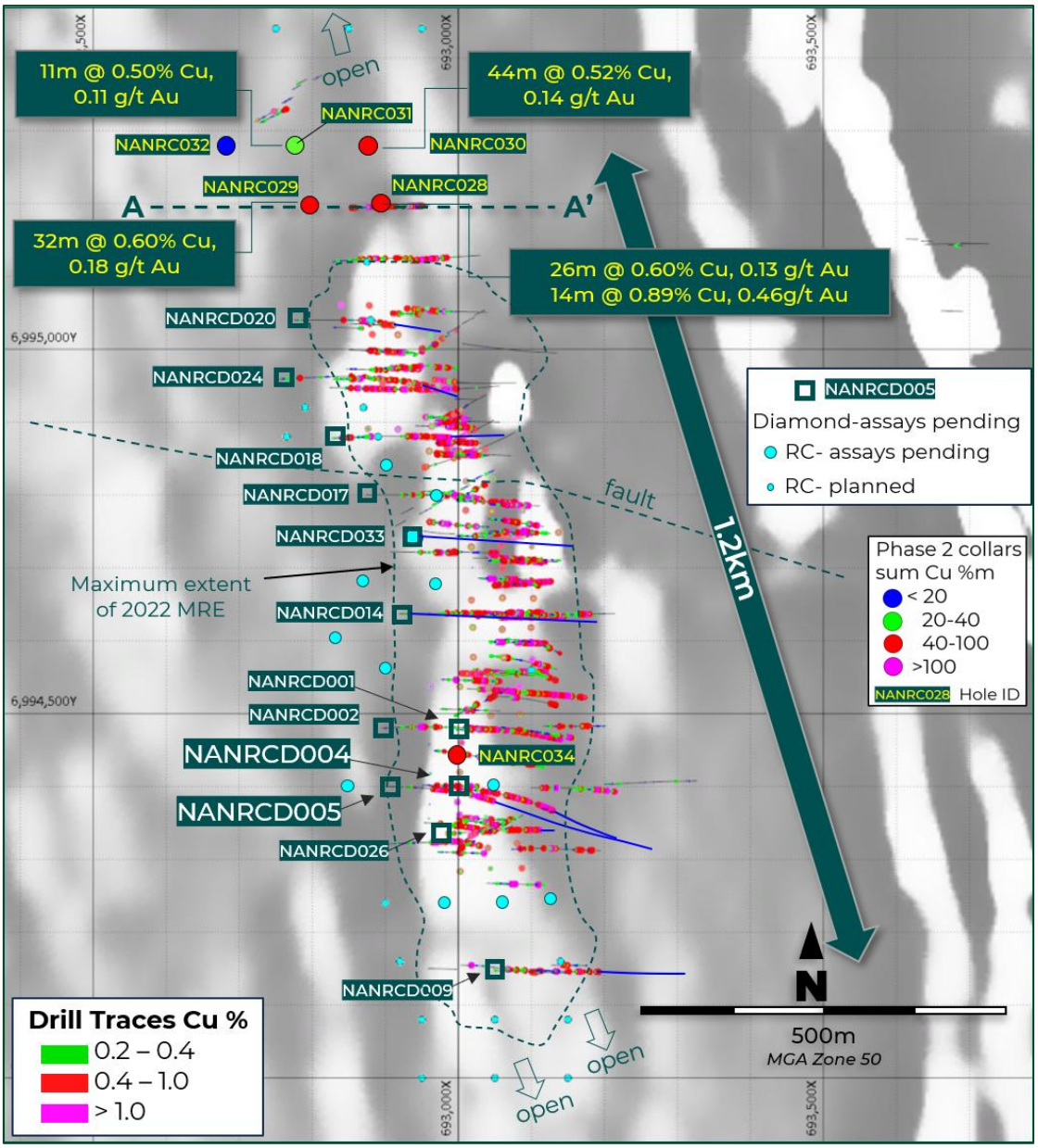

Figure 1. Nanadie Deposit aeromagnetic imagery and downhole copper values in previous drilling[1,2,3] projected to surface, showing the location of RC drillholes and selected intercepts reported in this release, drillholes extended with diamond tails (labelled), and all completed and planned Phase 2 RC drill collars (blue dots).

The diamond campaign is designed to extend RC holes that ended in significant copper-gold mineralisation and undertake systematic 'step-down' tests to provide important information on the distribution of mineralised rock and the geometry of higher-grade material. Tails have been completed at an approximate 160m line-spacing, as shown in long-projection view in **Figure 3**.

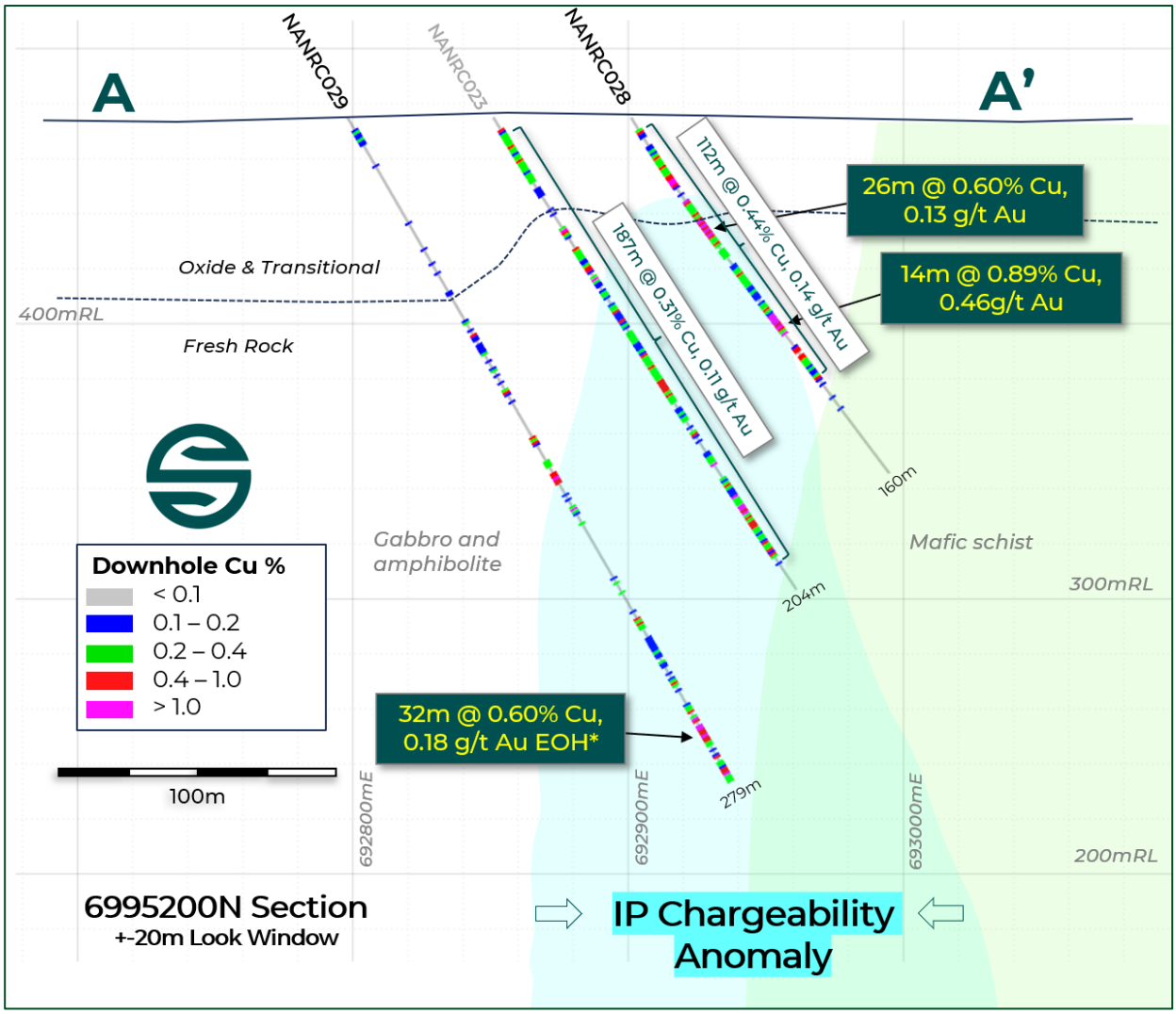

Figure 2. Nanadie Project cross-section 6995200N showing Phase 2 RC drillholes NANRC028 and NANRC029, previous drilling[3], simplified geology, and the broad coincident 2025 IP chargeability anomaly[4].

The RC campaign comprises step-out strike traverses, MRE delineation holes, and 'pre-collar' holes designated for future diamond tails, generally testing the deposit between surface and to approximately 300m downhole, which is the typical operating capacity of the RC technique in this area. Batches of RC assay results are expected throughout the coming months.

Observed geology in both RC and diamond drilling continues to be broadly consistent with that seen in Solstice's Phase 1 drilling and is building the Company's geological understanding of this substantial mineralised system.

Visual observations of **significant disseminated and vein sulphide** were recently reported in holes **NANRCD004** and **NANRCD005**[2] (**Figure 3**), both of which located strong mineralisation well beyond initial target depths and have potentially opened significant down-plunge exploration targets.
The Company advises that **processing of core from NANRCD004 is now complete**, with **assay results expected in the coming 3-4 weeks**, with core from NANRCD005 and other completed holes currently being progressively processed and submitted for analysis.

The Company looks forward to reporting pending laboratory assays from RC drilling and from the first diamond tail NANRCD004, which will accurately quantify the exciting visual observations in this hole, and in the follow-up hole NANRCD005.

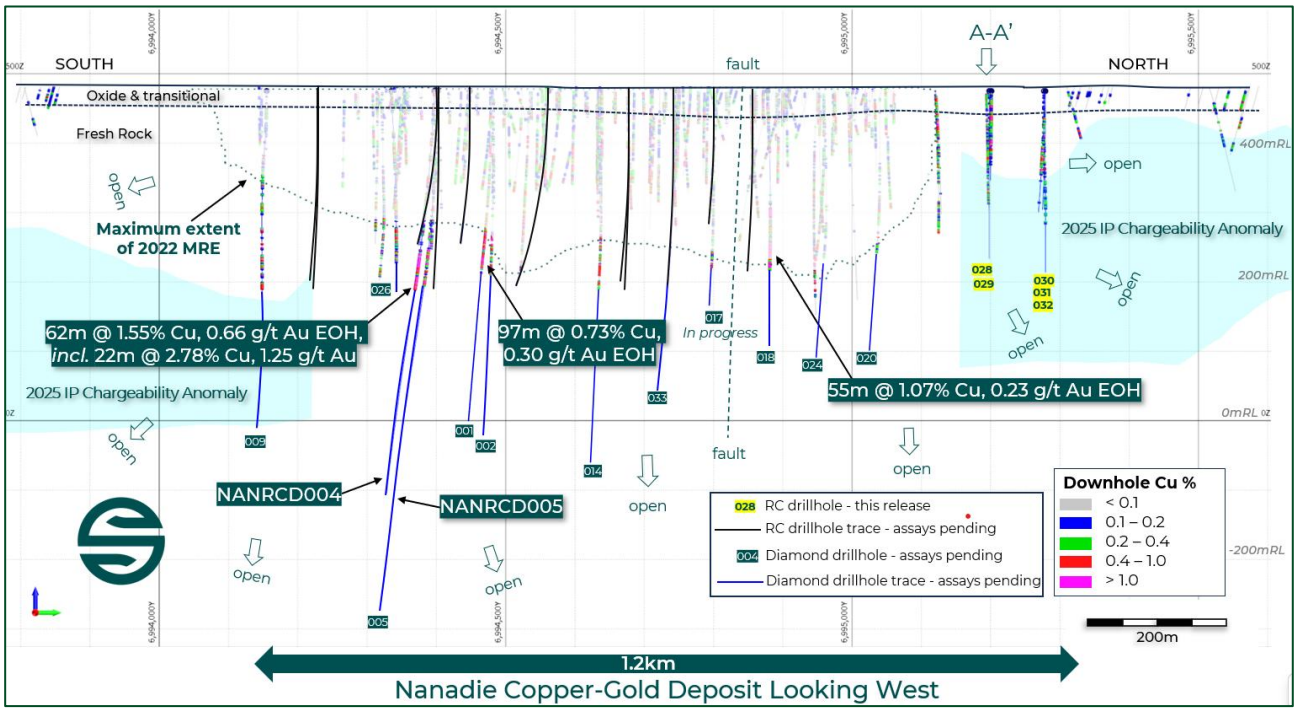

Figure 3. Nanadie long section looking west, showing all Phase 2 diamond tails (blue) and RC drill traces (black) relative to historical drilling[1,3] and the maximum extent the 2022 MRE[1] area. Key Phase 1 RC intercepts[3], 2025 IP chargeability anomalies[4] and the location of cross-section A-A' also shown.

All significant assay results and completed Phase 2 drillholes are shown on **Figure 1**, and in **Table 1** and **Table 2**. All individual analytical results above 0.10% Cu are shown in **Table 4**.

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 3**). 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 a wide, near-surface accumulation of disseminated and remobilised sulphide veinlet style chalcopyrite (+/- pyrrhotite and pyrite) mineralisation over 150m wide and 1.2 km long. Approximately 90% of the MRE is fresh rock mineralisation below 40m depth. Significant zones of >1% Cu occur where chalcopyrite vein density and host-rock alteration increases, and increased sulphide veining is typically accompanied by raised gold values. No deleterious sulphide species are present

Table 1. Nanadie Phase 2 RC program – all completed RC drillhole details and significant assay results this release (10m downhole length @ >0.40% Cu).

Hole ID	Prospect	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azim	Depth	Significant Intercepts	From
NANRC028	Nanadie	RC	692901	6995201	475	-60	90	160	16m @ 0.55% Cu, 0.19 g/t Au	14
									26m @ 0.60% Cu, 0.13 g/t Au	36
									14m @ 0.89% Cu, 0.46 g/t Au	83
NANRC029	Nanadie	RC	692798	6995198	475	-60	90	279	**32m @ 0.60% Cu, 0.18 g/t Au EOH**	247
NANRC030	Nanadie	RC	692879	6995279	475	-60	90	198	**44m @ 0.52% Cu, 0.14 g/t Au**	93
NANRC031	Nanadie	RC	692782	6995277	475	-60	90	300	11m @ 0.50% Cu, 0.11 g/t Au	252
NANRC032	Nanadie	RC	692676	6995278	475	-60	90	200	*NSR*	
NANRC033	Nanadie	RC	692939	6994748	475	-60	90	321	*assays pending*	
NANRC034	Nanadie	RC	693000	6994440	475	-60	90	258	*assays pending*	
NANRC035	Nanadie	RC	692895	6994562	475	-60	90	330	*assays pending*	
NANRC036	Nanadie	RC	693057	6994402	475	-60	90	268	*assays pending*	
NANRC037	Nanadie	RC	692852	6994406	475	-60	90	340	*assays pending*	
NANRC038	Nanadie	RC	692967	6994681	475	-60	90	328	*assays pending*	
NANRC039	Nanadie	RC	692869	6994683	475	-60	90	316	*assays pending*	
NANRC040	Nanadie	RC	692967	6994802	475	-60	90	232	*assays pending*	
NANRC041	Nanadie	RC	692897	6994844	475	-60	90	304	*assays pending*	
NANRC042	Nanadie	RC	692840	6994600	475	-60	90	113	*assays pending*	
NANRC043	Nanadie	RC	693140	6694240	475	-60	90	304	*assays pending*	
NANRC044	Nanadie	RC	693060	6694240	475	-60	90	268	*assays pending*	
NANRC045	Nanadie	RC	692980	6694240	475	-60	90	304	*assays pending*	

Significant intercepts in Table 1 are reported at a minimum 10m interval at >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.

Table 2. Nanadie Phase 2 diamond program – details of all completed tails.

Hole ID	Prospect	Type	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azim	Core	Depth	Significant Intercepts
NANRCD004	Nanadie	**RC/DD**	692999	6994397	-60	90	311	629.1	*visual observations reported, assays pending*
NANRCD018	Nanadie	**RC/DD**	692827	6994878	-60	90	132	438.4	*assays pending*
NANRCD026	Nanadie	**RC/DD**	692985	6994335	-60	90	39.4	324.4	*assays pending*
NANRCD005	Nanadie	**RC/DD**	692900	6994400	-60	90	516	840.1	*visual observations reported, assays pending*
NANRCD009	Nanadie	**RC/DD**	693003	6994155	-60	90	186	529.2	*assays pending*
NANRCD024	Nanadie	**RC/DD**	692755	6994959	-60	90	168	473.9	*assays pending*
NANRCD020	Nanadie	**RC/DD**	692834	6994963	-60	90	192	462	*assays pending*
NANRCD033	Nanadie	**RC/DD**	692939	6994748	-60	90	180	501	*assays pending*
NANRCD001	Nanadie	**RC/DD**	692997	6994478	-60	90	246	545.6	*assays pending*
NANRCD014	Nanadie	**RC/DD**	692919	6994637	-60	90	267	591.1	*assays pending*
NANRCD002	Nanadie	**RC/DD**	692895	6994480	-60	90	270	575.5	*assays pending*

Table 3. 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.

Photo 1. Typical RC drill samples (NANRC001)[3] at Nanadie. Note the limited oxidation profile below shallow sandy soils.

References

1. Refer to ASX: SLS 5 February 2025 'Solstice Secures Strategic Copper Exposure'.
2. Refer to ASX: SLS 27 April 2026 'Strong Start to Diamond Drilling at Nanadie Copper-Gold Project, WA', and ASX: SLS 11 May 2026 "Strong Zones in Follow-up Diamond Drillhole at Nanadie".
3. For all Phase 1 RC drilling 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'.
4. 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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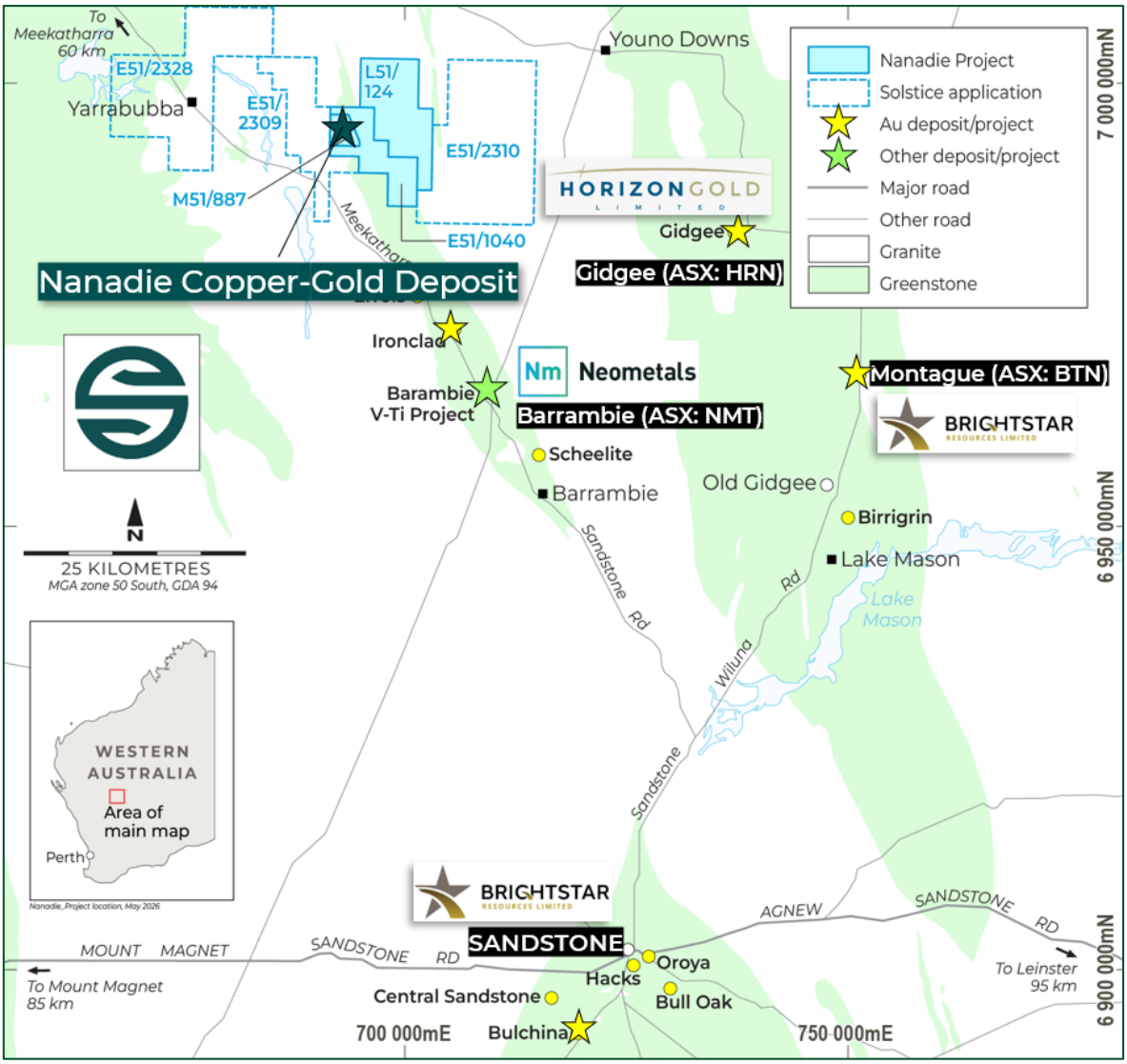

Figure 4. Location of the Nanadie Copper-Gold Project tenements NW of Sandstone WA.

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 - 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.

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.

Table 4. All individual analytical results above 0.10% Cu

HOLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
NANRC028	5	6	0.34	0.10	0.34
NANRC028	6	7	0.40	0.05	1.74
NANRC028	7	8	0.19	0.03	0.42
NANRC028	8	9	0.11	0.02	0.38
NANRC028	12	13	0.13	0.04	0.11
NANRC028	13	14	0.10	0.03	0.12
NANRC028	14	15	0.22	0.08	0.12
NANRC028	15	16	0.14	0.06	0.08
NANRC028	16	17	0.23	0.05	0.13
NANRC028	17	18	0.73	0.91	0.29
NANRC028	18	19	0.30	0.08	0.23
NANRC028	19	20	0.29	0.13	0.32
NANRC028	20	21	0.32	0.10	0.35
NANRC028	21	22	0.67	0.13	0.48
NANRC028	22	23	0.30	0.08	0.39
NANRC028	23	24	0.25	0.12	0.4
NANRC028	24	25	0.39	0.23	0.66
NANRC028	25	26	0.45	0.22	0.78
NANRC028	26	27	0.46	0.19	0.83
NANRC028	27	28	2.39	0.36	2.49
NANRC028	28	29	1.11	0.14	0.78
NANRC028	29	30	0.54	0.16	0.89
NANRC028	30	31	0.18	0.05	0.32
NANRC028	33	34	0.11	0.03	0.13
NANRC028	36	37	2.86	0.29	0.56
NANRC028	37	38	0.64	0.12	0.31
NANRC028	38	39	0.36	0.11	0.29
NANRC028	39	40	0.36	0.13	0.36
NANRC028	40	41	0.25	0.10	0.43
NANRC028	41	42	0.33	0.12	0.59
NANRC028	42	43	0.44	0.17	0.88
NANRC028	43	44	0.37	0.11	0.67
NANRC028	44	45	0.42	0.13	0.87
NANRC028	45	46	1.05	0.19	2.25
NANRC028	46	47	0.79	0.21	1.73
NANRC028	48	49	0.45	0.09	0.91
NANRC028	49	50	1.03	0.23	2.19
NANRC028	50	51	0.63	0.18	1.5
NANRC028	51	52	2.10	0.49	4.85
NANRC028	52	53	0.60	0.16	1.35
NANRC028	53	54	0.22	0.04	0.49
NANRC028	54	55	0.27	0.09	0.76
NANRC028	55	56	0.99	0.13	2.2
NANRC028	56	57	0.22	0.05	0.5
NANRC028	58	59	0.20	0.06	0.45
NANRC028	59	60	0.24	0.05	0.53
NANRC028	60	61	0.34	0.06	0.73
NANRC028	61	62	0.26	0.04	0.61
NANRC028	65	66	0.17	0.04	0.36
NANRC028	66	67	0.17	0.06	0.29
NANRC028	67	68	0.35	0.08	0.72
NANRC028	68	69	0.30	0.07	0.65
NANRC028	69	70	0.93	0.23	2.02
NANRC028	70	71	0.28	0.07	0.64
NANRC028	71	72	0.26	0.08	0.48
NANRC028	72	73	0.23	0.07	0.41
NANRC028	73	74	0.26	0.07	0.5
NANRC028	74	75	0.22	0.08	0.41
NANRC028	75	76	0.18	0.06	0.35
NANRC028	76	77	0.18	0.06	0.32
NANRC028	77	78	0.20	0.05	0.37
NANRC028	78	79	0.13	0.04	0.31
NANRC028	79	80	0.12	0.06	0.23
NANRC028	80	81	0.15	0.05	0.27
NANRC028	82	83	0.14	0.04	0.26
NANRC028	83	84	0.25	0.03	0.42
NANRC028	84	85	0.28	0.39	0.51
NANRC028	85	86	0.45	0.12	0.73
NANRC028	86	87	0.38	0.07	0.93
NANRC028	87	88	0.13	0.03	0.22
NANRC028	88	89	1.20	0.13	2.57
NANRC028	89	90	1.26	0.25	2.34
NANRC028	90	91	1.04	0.21	1.88
NANRC028	91	92	1.13	0.22	2.18
NANRC028	92	93	0.64	0.15	1.13
NANRC028	93	94	3.59	4.62	7.18
NANRC028	94	95	0.81	0.10	1.6
NANRC028	95	96	0.21	0.03	0.43
NANRC028	96	97	1.06	0.05	2.24
NANRC028	102	103	0.19	0.06	0.62
NANRC028	103	104	0.65	0.16	1.29
NANRC028	104	105	0.77	0.17	1.52
NANRC028	106	107	0.61	0.23	1.28
NANRC028	107	108	0.53	0.13	1.78
NANRC028	108	109	0.39	0.12	0.8
NANRC028	109	110	0.34	0.10	0.75
NANRC028	110	111	0.20	0.04	0.47
NANRC028	111	112	0.12	0.03	0.23
NANRC028	112	113	0.25	0.05	0.51
NANRC028	113	114	0.13	0.02	0.25
NANRC028	114	115	0.14	0.04	0.26
NANRC028	115	116	0.33	0.09	0.7
NANRC028	116	117	0.83	0.06	1.8
NANRC028	117	118	0.13	0.03	0.31
NANRC028	119	120	0.13	0.04	0.35
NANRC028	125	126	0.13	0.04	0.32
NANRC028	130	131	0.13	0.05	0.34
NANRC029	5	6	0.13	0.28	0.36
NANRC029	6	7	0.21	1.62	0.6
NANRC029	7	8	0.19	0.43	0.29
NANRC029	8	9	0.12	0.14	0.16
NANRC029	9	10	0.34	0.40	0.43
NANRC029	10	11	0.15	0.07	0.23
NANRC029	11	12	0.12	0.07	0.4
NANRC029	20	21	0.18	0.03	0.49
NANRC029	44	45	0.11	0.01	0.27
NANRC029	55	56	0.13	0.01	0.51
NANRC029	61	62	0.11	0.01	0.5
NANRC029	65	66	0.20	X	1.02
NANRC029	73	74	0.11	0.03	0.4
NANRC029	74	75	0.10	0.01	0.44
NANRC029	85	86	0.15	0.02	0.46
NANRC029	86	87	0.24	0.07	0.77
NANRC029	89	90	0.14	0.03	0.46

HOLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
NANRC029	91	92	0.48	0.14	1.34
NANRC029	92	93	0.11	0.02	0.31
NANRC029	93	94	0.11	0.05	0.32
NANRC029	95	96	0.20	0.05	0.66
NANRC029	96	97	0.16	0.03	0.55
NANRC029	97	98	0.14	0.03	0.49
NANRC029	98	99	0.16	0.03	0.58
NANRC029	99	100	0.30	0.04	0.9
NANRC029	102	103	0.11	0.04	0.39
NANRC029	105	106	0.13	0.03	0.59
NANRC029	106	107	0.29	0.05	1.12
NANRC029	108	109	0.16	0.05	0.53
NANRC029	111	112	0.10	0.01	0.42
NANRC029	114	115	0.23	0.03	1.13
NANRC029	115	116	0.56	0.04	2.74
NANRC029	116	117	0.13	0.03	0.51
NANRC029	119	120	0.19	0.01	0.93
NANRC029	134	135	0.53	0.08	2.42
NANRC029	135	136	0.22	0.03	0.94
NANRC029	136	137	0.43	0.39	1.74
NANRC029	137	138	0.19	0.02	0.76
NANRC029	144	145	0.24	0.07	1.29
NANRC029	145	146	0.38	0.12	2.07
NANRC029	146	147	0.23	0.10	1.11
NANRC029	149	150	0.49	0.20	2.43
NANRC029	150	151	0.66	0.09	3.01
NANRC029	151	152	2.17	0.22	10.23
NANRC029	152	153	0.71	0.19	3.53
NANRC029	153	154	0.64	0.03	3.13
NANRC029	158	159	0.12	0.01	0.59
NANRC029	160	161	0.10	X	1.08
NANRC029	163	164	0.23	0.07	1.24
NANRC029	164	165	4.75	0.55	19.76
NANRC029	165	166	0.23	0.02	1.07
NANRC029	166	167	0.16	0.03	0.9
NANRC029	170	171	0.33	0.06	1.68
NANRC029	193	194	0.13	0.03	0.42
NANRC029	195	196	0.26	0.10	0.59
NANRC029	199	200	0.22	0.04	0.85
NANRC029	207	208	0.16	0.05	0.38
NANRC029	210	211	0.46	0.04	1.39
NANRC029	211	212	0.35	0.05	1.06
NANRC029	212	213	0.46	0.05	1.5
NANRC029	213	214	0.21	0.01	0.7
NANRC029	214	215	0.24	0.02	0.86
NANRC029	218	219	0.11	0.02	0.31
NANRC029	219	220	0.18	0.05	0.42
NANRC029	220	221	0.15	0.03	0.39
NANRC029	221	222	0.12	0.03	0.26
NANRC029	222	223	0.18	0.05	0.42
NANRC029	223	224	0.12	0.04	0.32
NANRC029	224	225	0.26	0.08	0.52
NANRC029	225	226	0.18	0.06	0.44
NANRC029	226	227	0.17	0.05	0.41
NANRC029	228	229	0.26	0.05	0.65
NANRC029	229	230	0.15	0.03	0.35
NANRC029	230	231	0.12	0.02	0.29
NANRC029	233	234	0.12	0.03	0.28
NANRC029	235	236	0.16	0.02	0.39

HOLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
NANRC029	236	237	0.27	0.02	0.82
NANRC029	237	238	0.54	0.05	1.76
NANRC029	238	239	0.21	0.03	0.84
NANRC029	240	241	0.10	0.02	0.3
NANRC029	246	247	0.11	0.02	0.38
NANRC029	247	248	0.40	0.08	1.39
NANRC029	248	249	0.29	0.10	0.96
NANRC029	249	250	0.48	0.19	1.53
NANRC029	251	252	0.32	0.14	1.07
NANRC029	252	253	3.92	0.34	13.34
NANRC029	253	254	0.56	0.12	2.32
NANRC029	255	256	1.31	0.59	3.6
NANRC029	256	257	1.94	1.97	5.52
NANRC029	257	258	0.61	0.26	1.47
NANRC029	258	259	0.96	0.33	2.47
NANRC029	259	260	1.26	0.34	2.82
NANRC029	260	261	0.61	0.14	1.26
NANRC029	261	262	0.55	0.09	1.56
NANRC029	262	263	0.28	0.04	0.71
NANRC029	263	264	0.25	0.05	0.61
NANRC029	265	266	0.16	0.04	0.35
NANRC029	267	268	0.18	0.03	0.47
NANRC029	268	269	0.43	0.08	1.21
NANRC029	270	271	0.35	0.04	1.06
NANRC029	271	272	0.25	0.06	0.66
NANRC029	272	273	0.18	0.04	0.46
NANRC029	273	274	0.63	0.12	1.61
NANRC029	274	275	0.45	0.10	0.98
NANRC029	275	276	1.52	0.31	4.27
NANRC029	276	277	0.23	0.04	0.65
NANRC029	277	278	0.34	0.07	0.94
NANRC029	278	279	0.27	0.05	0.8
NANRC030	6	7	0.12	0.01	0.23
NANRC030	7	8	0.20	0.01	0.24
NANRC030	8	9	0.24	0.01	0.22
NANRC030	9	10	0.32	0.02	0.22
NANRC030	10	11	0.54	0.02	0.22
NANRC030	11	12	0.19	0.03	0.1
NANRC030	12	13	0.36	0.17	0.23
NANRC030	13	14	0.21	0.04	0.23
NANRC030	14	15	0.15	0.04	0.22
NANRC030	16	17	0.15	0.04	0.12
NANRC030	18	19	0.13	0.04	0.23
NANRC030	19	20	0.15	0.03	0.18
NANRC030	20	21	0.14	0.05	0.28
NANRC030	21	22	0.23	0.05	0.47
NANRC030	22	23	0.23	0.07	0.49
NANRC030	23	24	0.62	0.14	0.45
NANRC030	24	25	0.20	0.09	0.54
NANRC030	25	26	0.19	0.05	0.39
NANRC030	26	27	0.28	0.07	0.4
NANRC030	27	28	0.29	0.07	0.43
NANRC030	28	29	0.32	0.16	0.39
NANRC030	29	30	0.32	0.08	0.4
NANRC030	30	31	0.30	0.06	0.29
NANRC030	31	32	0.59	0.12	0.42
NANRC030	32	33	0.39	0.12	0.33
NANRC030	33	34	0.31	0.06	0.17
NANRC030	34	35	0.47	0.11	0.34

HOLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
NANRC030	35	36	0.36	0.12	0.75
NANRC030	36	37	0.52	0.14	1.03
NANRC030	37	38	0.23	0.06	0.51
NANRC030	38	39	0.23	0.07	0.27
NANRC030	39	40	0.23	0.08	0.36
NANRC030	40	41	0.13	0.03	0.18
NANRC030	41	42	0.16	0.04	0.13
NANRC030	42	43	0.21	0.05	0.28
NANRC030	43	44	0.25	0.05	0.15
NANRC030	44	45	0.21	0.11	0.07
NANRC030	45	46	0.38	0.10	0.63
NANRC030	46	47	0.38	0.10	1.07
NANRC030	47	48	0.45	0.09	1.12
NANRC030	48	49	0.86	0.13	2.3
NANRC030	49	50	0.37	0.10	0.87
NANRC030	50	51	0.20	0.08	0.43
NANRC030	51	52	0.17	0.06	0.36
NANRC030	52	53	0.16	0.03	0.39
NANRC030	53	54	0.15	0.03	0.39
NANRC030	54	55	0.26	0.08	0.63
NANRC030	55	56	0.34	0.13	0.83
NANRC030	56	57	0.27	0.05	0.75
NANRC030	57	58	0.18	0.03	0.53
NANRC030	58	59	0.62	0.09	1.83
NANRC030	59	60	0.31	0.04	0.76
NANRC030	60	61	0.12	0.03	0.32
NANRC030	61	62	0.22	0.06	0.49
NANRC030	68	69	0.22	0.04	0.57
NANRC030	78	79	0.15	0.05	0.57
NANRC030	79	80	0.12	0.02	0.34
NANRC030	81	82	0.22	0.06	0.69
NANRC030	82	83	0.11	0.03	0.24
NANRC030	85	86	0.21	0.06	0.46
NANRC030	86	87	0.21	0.06	0.58
NANRC030	92	93	0.25	0.07	0.65
NANRC030	93	94	0.24	0.09	0.44
NANRC030	94	95	0.24	0.08	0.5
NANRC030	95	96	0.59	0.15	1.44
NANRC030	96	97	1.30	0.13	2.88
NANRC030	97	98	0.16	0.05	0.3
NANRC030	98	99	0.14	0.04	0.26
NANRC030	99	100	0.21	0.08	0.36
NANRC030	100	101	1.15	0.89	2.67
NANRC030	101	102	2.55	0.67	5.77
NANRC030	102	103	0.49	0.08	1.09
NANRC030	103	104	0.35	0.08	0.77
NANRC030	104	105	0.33	0.10	0.66
NANRC030	105	106	0.37	0.10	0.74
NANRC030	108	109	2.22	0.70	4.8
NANRC030	109	110	0.60	0.13	1.2
NANRC030	110	111	0.26	0.07	0.53
NANRC030	111	112	0.59	0.24	1.13
NANRC030	112	113	0.41	0.10	0.82
NANRC030	113	114	0.67	0.11	1.38
NANRC030	114	115	0.42	0.07	1.01
NANRC030	115	116	0.89	0.12	1.77
NANRC030	116	117	0.68	0.15	1.36
NANRC030	117	118	0.38	0.13	0.78
NANRC030	118	119	0.35	0.09	0.78

HOLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
NANRC030	119	120	0.31	0.06	0.66
NANRC030	120	121	0.20	0.03	0.49
NANRC030	121	122	0.68	0.09	1.57
NANRC030	122	123	0.31	0.08	0.75
NANRC030	124	125	0.33	0.05	1.64
NANRC030	125	126	0.30	0.06	0.97
NANRC030	129	130	0.47	0.08	1.12
NANRC030	130	131	1.08	0.31	2.59
NANRC030	131	132	0.65	0.22	1.53
NANRC030	132	133	0.38	0.14	1.05
NANRC030	133	134	1.78	0.45	4.35
NANRC030	134	135	0.16	0.07	0.4
NANRC030	135	136	0.37	0.11	1.03
NANRC030	137	138	0.11	0.02	0.35
NANRC030	147	148	0.18	0.03	0.59
NANRC030	181	182	0.13	0.02	0.58
NANRC030	182	183	0.12	0.03	0.41
NANRC031	7	8	0.12	0.03	0.5
NANRC031	11	12	0.19	0.01	0.4
NANRC031	18	19	0.12	0.03	0.33
NANRC031	19	20	0.15	0.02	0.42
NANRC031	26	27	0.15	0.02	0.32
NANRC031	27	28	0.12	0.01	0.25
NANRC031	28	29	0.16	0.02	0.33
NANRC031	29	30	0.11	0.01	0.21
NANRC031	30	31	0.15	0.02	0.32
NANRC031	44	45	0.17	0.03	1.47
NANRC031	45	46	0.18	0.02	0.75
NANRC031	56	57	0.17	0.01	0.35
NANRC031	57	58	0.15	0.01	0.31
NANRC031	70	71	0.13	0.04	0.26
NANRC031	71	72	0.15	0.03	0.39
NANRC031	77	78	0.10	0.01	0.34
NANRC031	78	79	2.11	0.39	5.68
NANRC031	79	80	0.42	0.08	0.99
NANRC031	82	83	0.13	0.02	0.35
NANRC031	83	84	0.29	0.15	0.64
NANRC031	84	85	0.26	0.07	0.59
NANRC031	85	86	0.38	0.11	0.78
NANRC031	89	90	0.11	0.03	0.22
NANRC031	90	91	0.11	0.03	0.48
NANRC031	91	92	0.11	0.01	0.24
NANRC031	96	97	0.18	0.04	0.43
NANRC031	99	100	0.17	0.01	0.49
NANRC031	102	103	0.12	0.05	0.34
NANRC031	103	104	0.13	0.03	0.41
NANRC031	111	112	0.40	0.08	1.47
NANRC031	121	122	0.31	0.08	0.68
NANRC031	122	123	0.25	0.07	0.61
NANRC031	125	126	0.14	0.04	0.45
NANRC031	131	132	0.14	0.02	0.53
NANRC031	133	134	0.48	0.03	2.41
NANRC031	137	138	0.15	0.03	2.67
NANRC031	138	139	0.11	0.01	3.7
NANRC031	140	141	0.15	0.01	9.55
NANRC031	144	145	0.38	0.03	13.16
NANRC031	145	146	0.15	0.02	6.43
NANRC031	152	153	1.55	0.12	6.76
NANRC031	153	154	0.21	0.02	0.93

HOLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
NANRC031	156	157	0.22	0.10	0.98
NANRC031	157	158	0.23	0.02	0.69
NANRC031	163	164	0.15	0.01	0.62
NANRC031	164	165	0.12	0.01	0.48
NANRC031	166	167	0.38	0.01	1.21
NANRC031	167	168	0.20	0.01	0.55
NANRC031	169	170	0.13	0.02	0.45
NANRC031	170	171	0.12	0.03	0.29
NANRC031	178	179	0.40	0.08	1.28
NANRC031	180	181	0.17	0.09	0.46
NANRC031	183	184	0.12	0.04	0.34
NANRC031	184	185	0.24	0.06	0.71
NANRC031	185	186	0.20	0.06	0.54
NANRC031	186	187	0.40	0.11	1.17
NANRC031	187	188	0.29	0.10	0.8
NANRC031	188	189	0.37	0.14	0.97
NANRC031	189	190	0.28	0.10	0.75
NANRC031	190	191	0.31	0.11	0.81
NANRC031	192	193	0.18	0.06	0.39
NANRC031	193	194	0.13	0.06	0.32
NANRC031	194	195	0.23	0.07	0.63
NANRC031	195	196	0.19	0.03	0.63
NANRC031	196	197	0.25	0.05	0.95
NANRC031	197	198	0.13	0.04	0.42
NANRC031	205	206	0.16	0.04	0.41
NANRC031	206	207	0.21	0.10	0.5
NANRC031	207	208	0.12	0.05	0.27
NANRC031	208	209	0.29	0.11	0.55
NANRC031	218	219	0.31	0.04	1.06
NANRC031	219	220	0.34	0.04	1.12
NANRC031	220	221	0.17	0.02	0.57
NANRC031	221	222	0.14	0.01	0.48
NANRC031	224	225	0.13	0.03	0.46
NANRC031	225	226	0.14	0.07	0.48
NANRC031	226	227	0.13	0.08	0.25
NANRC031	232	233	0.39	0.08	1.3
NANRC031	238	239	0.12	0.04	0.35
NANRC031	239	240	0.18	0.09	0.59
NANRC031	242	243	0.10	0.05	0.35
NANRC031	243	244	0.19	0.04	0.47
NANRC031	244	245	0.21	0.16	0.56
NANRC031	245	246	0.13	0.03	0.29
NANRC031	246	247	0.26	0.07	0.73
NANRC031	247	248	0.45	0.10	1.2
NANRC031	249	250	0.15	0.04	0.41
NANRC031	250	251	0.11	0.03	0.3
NANRC031	251	252	0.17	0.07	0.35
NANRC031	252	253	0.92	0.21	2.79
NANRC031	253	254	0.56	0.15	1.77
NANRC031	254	255	0.57	0.10	1.73
NANRC031	255	256	0.21	0.06	0.65
NANRC031	256	257	0.14	0.02	0.38
NANRC031	257	258	0.41	0.07	1.35
NANRC031	259	260	0.14	0.02	0.41
NANRC031	260	261	0.77	0.19	2.64
NANRC031	261	262	1.44	0.25	5.15
NANRC031	262	263	0.30	0.08	1.13

HOLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
NANRC031	267	268	0.21	0.09	0.5
NANRC031	268	269	0.37	0.06	1.04
NANRC031	269	270	0.14	0.02	0.38
NANRC031	270	271	0.15	0.04	0.46
NANRC031	278	279	0.15	0.03	0.66
NANRC032	24	25	0.13	0.14	0.56
NANRC032	27	28	0.13	0.04	0.32
NANRC032	36	37	0.12	0.02	0.75
NANRC032	41	42	0.10	0.03	0.52
NANRC032	43	44	0.35	0.04	2.2
NANRC032	44	45	0.23	0.04	1.51
NANRC032	45	46	0.55	0.06	3.49
NANRC032	46	47	0.43	0.06	2.32
NANRC032	47	48	0.59	0.06	3.02
NANRC032	48	49	0.26	0.04	1.57
NANRC032	53	54	0.38	0.02	2.58
NANRC032	56	57	0.14	0.01	0.75
NANRC032	58	59	1.85	0.18	12.33
NANRC032	59	60	0.13	0.03	0.74
NANRC032	60	61	0.11	0.03	0.42
NANRC032	62	63	0.17	0.02	0.68
NANRC032	66	67	0.17	0.05	0.59
NANRC032	67	68	0.20	0.05	0.67
NANRC032	83	84	0.12	0.03	0.32
NANRC032	88	89	0.16	0.05	0.43
NANRC032	103	104	0.10	0.03	0.31
NANRC032	104	105	0.26	0.05	0.94
NANRC032	106	107	0.24	0.02	1.86
NANRC032	107	108	0.15	0.02	1.35
NANRC032	108	109	0.11	0.01	0.66
NANRC032	116	117	0.29	0.02	1.75
NANRC032	135	136	0.11	0.02	0.3
NANRC032	137	138	0.11	0.01	0.27
NANRC032	141	142	0.21	X	0.72
NANRC032	142	143	0.49	0.01	2.8
NANRC032	155	156	0.14	0.02	0.66
NANRC032	156	157	0.18	0.03	0.99
NANRC032	157	158	0.33	0.03	2.23
NANRC032	158	159	0.63	0.06	5.26
NANRC032	159	160	0.28	0.01	2.29
NANRC032	160	161	0.11	0.01	0.95
NANRC032	167	168	0.26	0.08	1.46
NANRC032	178	179	0.12	0.03	0.7
NANRC032	179	180	0.20	0.05	0.95
NANRC032	183	184	0.13	0.03	0.64
NANRC032	184	185	0.11	0.01	0.58

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

(Criteria in this 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.
	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.
	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 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	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 Where field duplicates are sampled the sample comprises quarter core.
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-*	The RC drilling was undertaken by an independent contractor, Core Drilling Services, 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Diamond drilling was undertaken by independent contractor, TopDrill drilling NQ sized core to EOH from the base of each RC pre-collar.
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 is recorded in the database. Logging and measurement of recovery is currently being completed.
	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. No core grades have been reported and no sample bias determined.
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 was undertaken by a Solstice geologist during drilling and is considered appropriately detailed for this phase of exploration. Geotechnical logging has not been undertaken at this stage.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of RC drill samples included lithology, alteration, sulphide mineralisation and structural fabric, and is considered qualitative in nature. Transported cover and regolith types were also defined. The logging is considered appropriate for this phase of exploration.
	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, visual sulphide percentage estimates are presented in Table 1 as logged by the supervising geologist and checked by the Competent Person. Visual estimates of mineral abundance require validation via conventional assay techniques. Visual estimates are not considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations, however there are no known deleterious elements observed in the historical drill analyses.
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.
	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

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		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. 5m composite 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.
	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. NQ half core ample sizes are appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	The nature and quality of the assay techniques and procedure are considered appropriate by the Competent Person. The Four Acid assay method is considered near total digest.
	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.	No geophysical tools were used in the field in determining any element analysis.
	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 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. 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.
	The verification of significant intersections by either	Visual sulphides intersections in core being reported have been checked by experienced, senior Solstice geologists.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*independent or alternative company personnel.*	
	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 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 Sprint, North Seeking survey tool referenced to True North. No Mineral Resources 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 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 Well.
	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, 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	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased*	Initial RAB drilling by Newcrest (1996), Dominion (1999) and Intermin (2003) was drilled on 060-240° bearing drill lines but the bulk of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	*sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	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 structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	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 into the regional fabric and now dips to the west-southwest. Remobilised secondary sulphide veins are observed in the drill core dipping to the northeast. 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 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 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 a syndicate comprising of W.S Hitch, K.W Wolzak, P.W Askins, and Tyson Resources PL of: • 0.735% of the revenue received from the sale of copper metal or copper in concentrate from the tenement,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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 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.*	See Figure 1 in body text and References.
	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	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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 and 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 should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Significant intercepts are reported as downhole lengths only.
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.

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		Other modifying factors such as the metallurgical characteristics, potential environmental factors, hydrological conditions and geotechnical factors have not been investigated at Nanadie Well 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 is 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 will continue 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 planned to utilise the half core samples from current core holes. Further studies may be required depending on the outcomes of the initial sighter metallurgical test work.