Exceptional Wide Copper-Gold Intercepts in First Diamond Hole at Nanadie

First core results confirm system extends to depths of more than 600m

Highlights

- **Multiple wide, high-grade copper-gold intercepts** returned from the Company's first diamond 'tail', **NANRCD004**, at the **Nanadie Copper-Gold Project in WA**, confirming it as an **extraordinarily well mineralised drillhole**.
- Total combined intercept (RC and diamond 'tail') of **629.1m @ 0.50% Cu, 0.17g/t Au from surface to end of hole (EOH)** (including all unmineralised intervals) is **comparable to drill results seen in globally significant copper systems**.
- Key intercepts include:
  - **30.7m @ 1.41% Cu, 0.34g/t Au** from 461.5m incl. **15m @ 2.12% Cu, 0.47g/t Au** from 473m
  - **37.8m @ 0.87% Cu, 0.25g/t Au** from 547m incl. **22.5m @ 1.10% Cu, 0.31g/t Au** from 562.3m
  - **33m @ 0.66% Cu, 0.22g/t Au** from 341m incl. **18m @ 0.80% Cu, 0.30g/t Au** from 341m
  - **15m @ 0.78% Cu, 0.21g/t Au** from 428.4m
  - **37m @ 0.44% Cu, 0.15g/t Au** from 380.1m
- NANRCD004 was drilled to extend Reverse Circulation (RC) hole NANRC004, which previously intersected **62m @ 1.55% Cu**, **0.66g/t Au** to 317.5m[1], confirming the continuity of copper-gold mineralisation **more than 300m below the current MRE boundary**.
- **Copper-gold assays closely match previously reported zones of visible chalcopyrite** (copper sulphide) mineralisation[2], providing confidence in the remaining diamond tails currently being processed and sampled.
- Observed geology and mineralisation in NANRCD004 is **broadly consistent** with zones observed in nearby drillhole **NANRCD005[2]** and in Solstice's other completed diamond tails.
- **Phase 2 drilling continues** throughout a mineralised system that is currently 100-200m wide, extends over at least 1.2km of strike, remains open to the north and south, and is completely open to depth. **The NANRCD004 results further demonstrate the clear potential to materially expand the current 40.4Mt Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE)**[3] at Nanadie.
- Processing of diamond core and dispatch of diamond and RC samples continues, with assays pending from a further 12 completed diamond holes and ongoing RC drilling and a **steady stream of results anticipated over the coming months**.

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

"We are delighted to release an outstanding set of wide, high-grade copper-gold intercepts in our first diamond drillhole at Nanadie, providing strong validation of our geological model and providing definitive evidence that this part of the deposit hosts multiple zones of high-grade mineralisation that extend to substantial depths beyond the current MRE limits.

"Importantly, the excellent match between the zones of visible sulphide mineralisation observed in logging and the assays gives us confidence in the deeper drilling we have completed to date, and the momentum to keep pursuing these zones of high-grade material well below existing drilling, and also potentially up-plunge into the current MRE area. We eagerly await the results from follow-up diamond tail NANRCD005, which is interpreted to extend the host geology approximately 500m below the MRE boundary, as well as the results from a further 12 tails drilled along the length of the mineralised system.

"Our Phase 2 RC drilling campaign at Nanadie is also making strong progress, with results and observations showing that the deposit is evolving into a much larger copper-gold system than previously recognised. The deposit remains open at both ends, and drillholes such as NANRCD004 show there are substantial higher-grade positions to be drilled for incorporation into future MRE upgrades."

Nanadie Diamond Drilling Results

Solstice Minerals Limited (**Solstice** or the **Company**) is pleased to report wide, high-grade copper-gold intercepts from the first diamond drillhole 'tail', **NANRCD004**, completed at the advanced 100%-owned **Nanadie Copper-Gold Project**, located northwest of Sandstone in WA's Goldfields.

NANRCD004 extended the Company's Phase 1 RC hole NANRC004 (which intersected **62m @ 1.55% Cu**, **0.66g/t Au EOH** including a best-ever intercept of **22m @ 2.78% Cu**, **1.25g/t Au**[1]) with a diamond tail drilled from 317.5m to a final depth of **629.1m**.

Importantly, the tail continued through wide zones of mineralised and altered host gabbro and dolerite, before terminating in mafic rocks to the east. As reported previously[2], geological logging identified zones of **chalcopyrite mineralisation in multiple locations downhole**, predominantly occurring as disseminations, fabric-parallel veinlets and cross-cutting sulphide veins. Mineralised zones are often separated by post-mineral felsic and mafic dykes.

Assay results correspond closely to the logged sulphide intervals, with significant intercepts including:

- **30.7m @ 1.41% Cu, 0.34g/t Au** from 461.5m incl. **15m @ 2.12% Cu, 0.47g/t Au** from 473m
- **37.8m @ 0.87% Cu, 0.25g/t Au** from 547m incl. **22.5m @ 1.10% Cu, 0.31g/t Au** from 562.3m
- **33m @ 0.66% Cu, 0.22g/t Au** from 341m incl. **18m @ 0.80% Cu, 0.30g/t Au** from 341m
- **15m @ 0.78% Cu, 0.21g/t Au** from 428.4m
- **37m @ 0.44% Cu, 0.15g/t Au** from 380.1m

The results are shown in cross-section in **Figure 1**, in plan view in **Figure 2**, and in oblique view in **Figure 3**. Diamond tail details and significant intercepts are shown in **Table 1**, and all mineralised intervals above 0.1% copper are detailed in **Table 3**.

Combined RC and diamond assays highlight NANRCD004 as an exceptionally mineralised drillhole, with a combined intercept (inclusive of oxide material and zones of unmineralised waste) of **629.1m @ 0.50% Cu, 0.17g/t Au** from surface to end of hole (**Figure 1**), a result **comparable to the length and grade of drill results commonly reported from large-scale, Andean copper-gold systems**. Importantly, Nanadie sits on a granted Mining Lease (ML), in flat terrain in Western Australia.

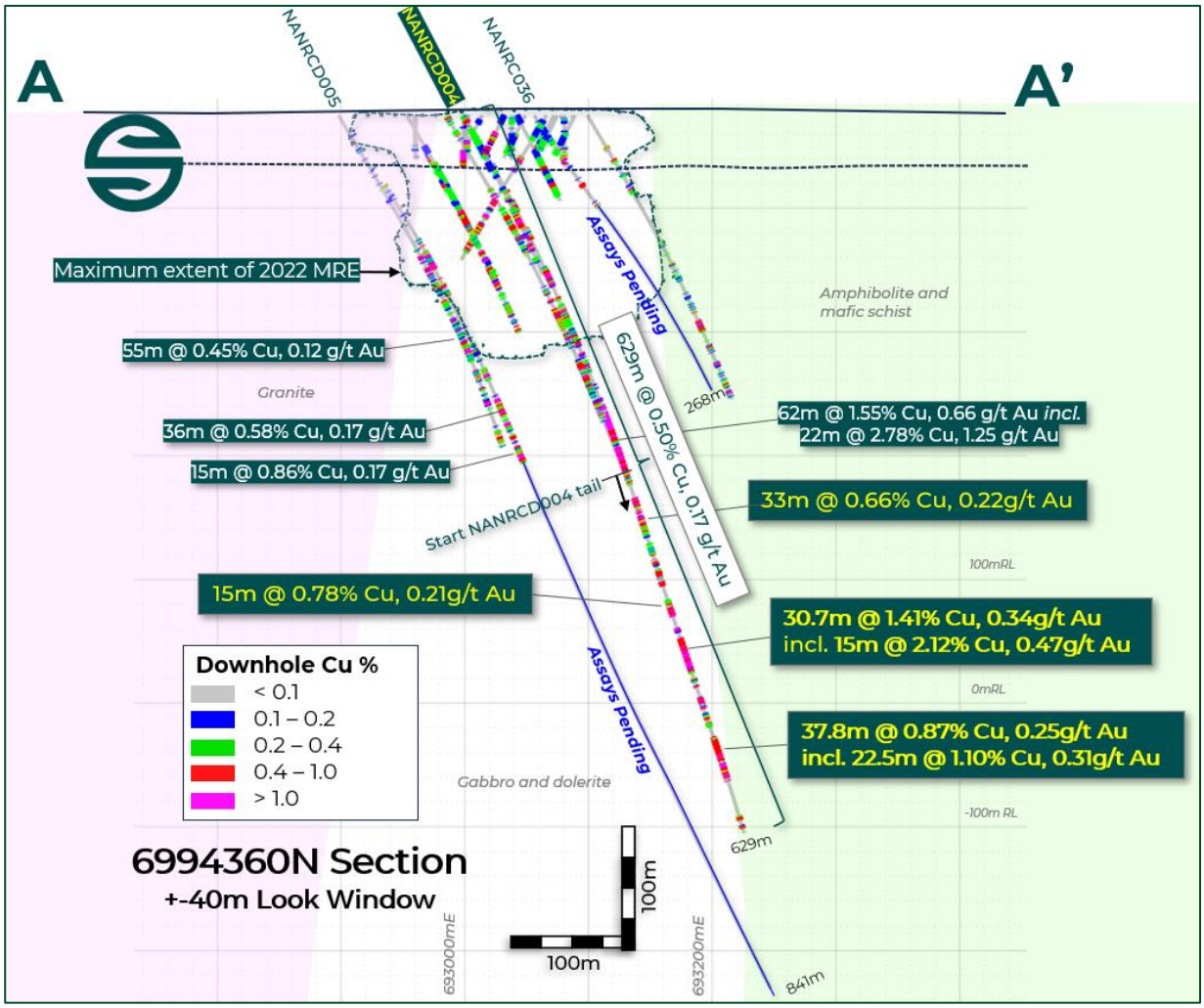

Figure 1. Nanadie Deposit cross-section 6994360N showing NANRCD004 assay results, simplified geology, and trace of follow-up NANRDC005 diamond tail. Also shown Phase 1 RC intercepts (white text)[1], historical drilling[3], and the boundary of the 2022 MRE block model.

The results extend the depth of the mineralised system more than 300m beyond the MRE boundary and **provide conclusive evidence that this part of the deposit hosts multiple zones of wide high-grade mineralisation**, particularly within alteration and deformation zones along the eastern margin of the gabbro body.

The Company intends to continue exploring the dimensions and plunge component of these zones through targeted follow-up RC and diamond drillholes, as well as test the potential for zones to extend upward into under-explored portions within the current MRE boundary.

Diamond Drilling Update

Solstice has completed a total of 13 diamond tails (**Figure 2**), the remaining 12 of which have assays pending or are in stages of geological logging and core processing ahead of sampling. Importantly, the results from NANRCD004 results are a **strong validation of the visual mineralisation observed** (**Photo 1**) and provide confidence in other recently completed diamond holes. Laboratory results are expected on a hole-by-hole basis over the coming months.

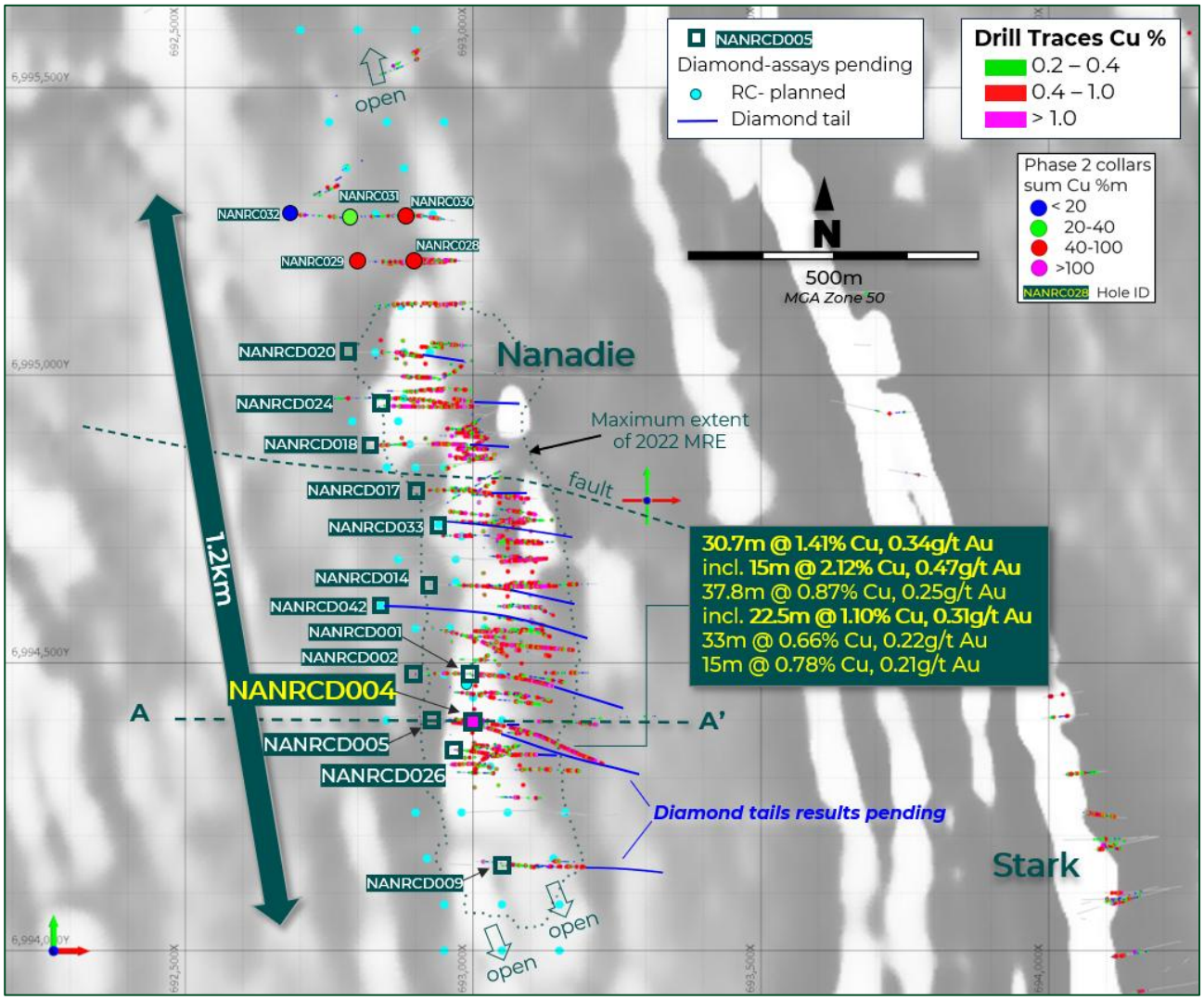

Figure 2. Nanadie Deposit aeromagnetic imagery and downhole copper values in previous drilling[1,3] projected to surface, showing projected copper values in NANRCD004, significant intercepts, and other drillholes extended with diamond tails (labelled, blue lines). Reported Phase 2 RC holes[4] are labelled, and pending RC drillholes shown (light blue dots).

RC Drilling Update

An RC rig is also operating at the Nanadie Project, drilling an extended 13,000m Phase 2 program of step-out exploration, Mineral Resource delineation and 'pre-collar' holes designated for the next diamond tails (**Figure 2**). Five Phase 2 RC holes have been reported to date (NANRC028-NANRC032) at the northern extent of the deposit, confirming significant copper intercepts to the limit of drilling[4] and a strong correlation with IP chargeability features[5] that extend further to the north.

Observed geology continues to be broadly consistent with that seen in the Company's Phase 1 RC drilling and suggests a much larger copper-gold system than previously recognised, with potential to benefit from emerging higher-grade zones that may enhance the grade profile of any future Mineral Resource Estimate updates.

The processing and dispatch of RC samples is ongoing, with results expected to be reported in batches over the coming months.

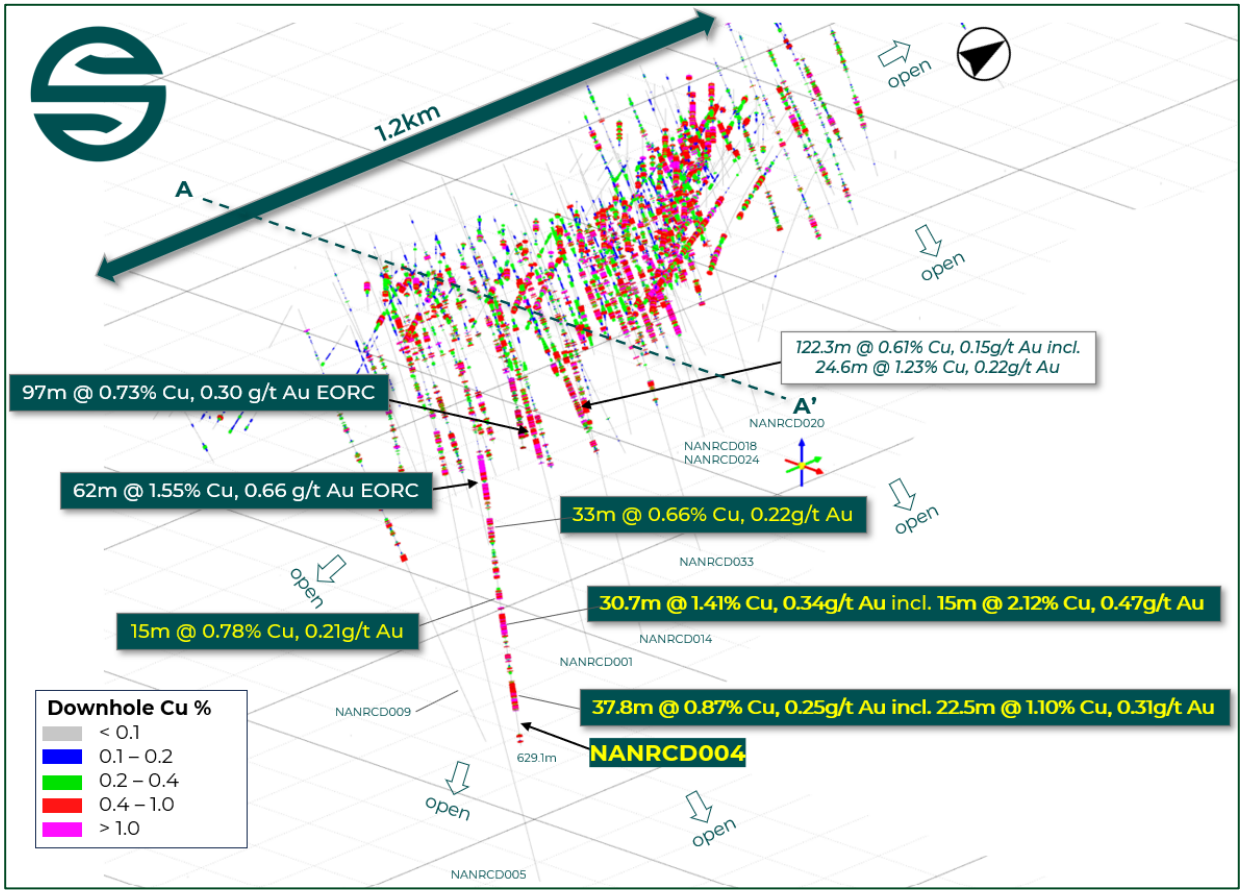

Figure 3. Oblique view of copper values in drilling at the Nanadie Deposit, showing NANRCD004 diamond tail intercepts (yellow text), remaining tails with assays pending (labelled), key Phase 1 RC and historical intercepts (white text)[1,3], and historical drill traces[3].

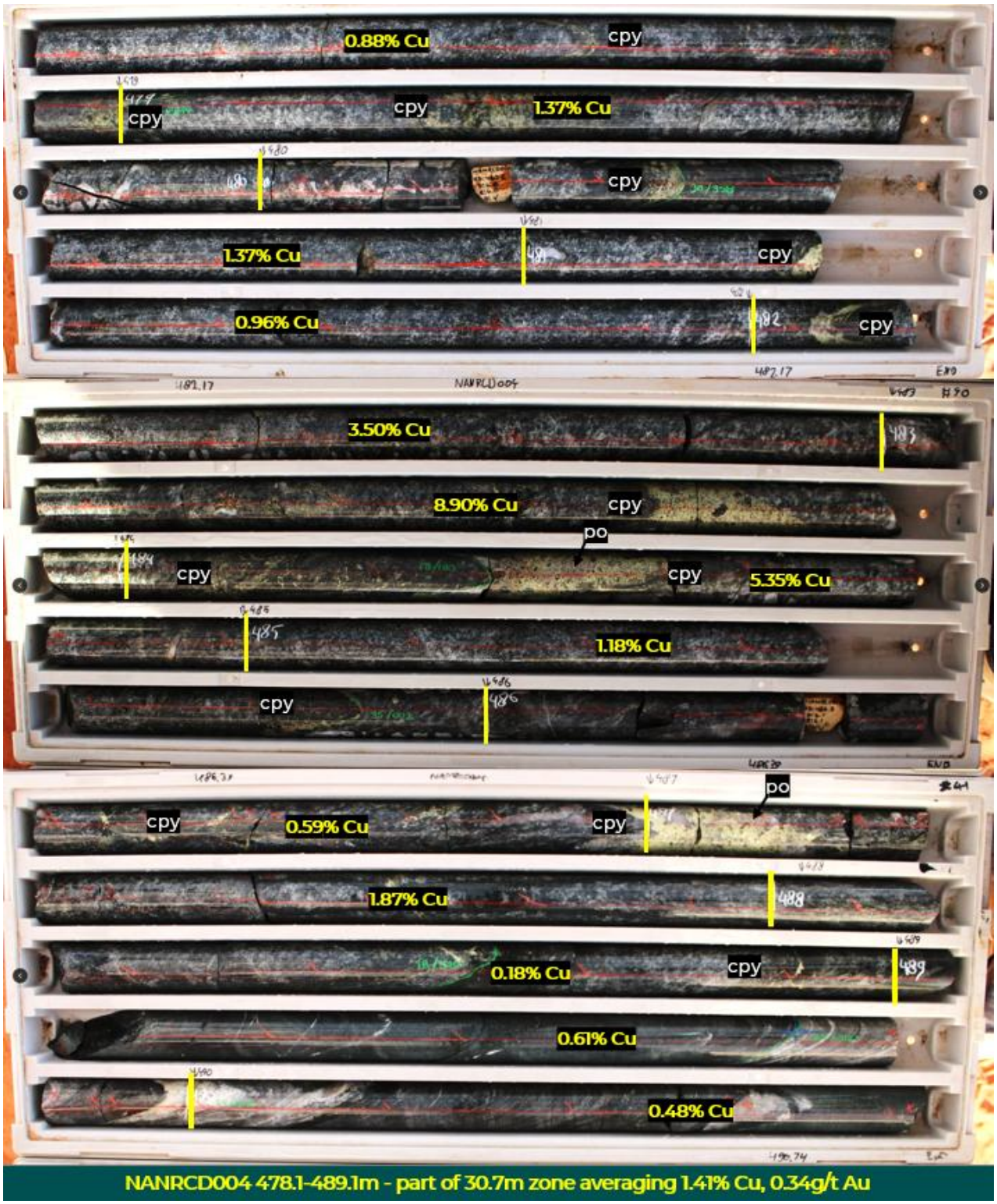

Photo 1. Core tray photos of altered gabbro from 478.1m to 489.1m (11.0m), with chalcopyrite (cpy) and pyrrhotite (po) sulphide zones labelled alongside copper assays. These trays are part of a 27.6m zone that was logged as averaging 3% logged visual chalcopyrite[2] that has subsequently returned an intercept of 30.7m @ 1.41% Cu and 0.34g/t Au from 461.5m

Table 1. Nanadie diamond drilling – completed tails and significant intercepts (~10m downhole length @ >0.40% Cu).

Hole ID	Prospect	Type	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azim	Core	Depth	Significant Intercepts	From
NANRCD004	Nanadie	**RC/DD**	692999	6994397	-60	90	311.1	629.1	**33m @ 0.66% Cu, 0.22g/t Au**	341.0
								including	**18m @ 0.80% Cu, 0.30g/t Au**	341.0
									37m @ 0.44% Cu, 0.15g/t Au	380.1
									15m @ 0.78% Cu, 0.21g/t Au	428.4
									30.7m @ 1.41% Cu, 0.34g/t Au	461.5
								including	**15m @ 2.12% Cu, 0.47g/t Au**	473.0
									9.6m @ 0.75% Cu, 0.18g/t Au	513.0
									37.8m @ 0.87% Cu, 0.25g/t Au	547.0
								including	**22.5m @ 1.10% Cu, 0.31g/t Au**	562.3
NANRCD018	Nanadie	**RC/DD**	692827	6994878	-60	90	132.4	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	516.1	840.1	*visuals. reported, assays pending*	
NANRCD009	Nanadie	**RC/DD**	693003	6994155	-60	90	186.2	529.2	*assays pending*	
NANRCD024	Nanadie	**RC/DD**	692755	6994959	-60	90	167.9	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	245.6	545.6	*assays pending*	
NANRCD014	Nanadie	**RC/DD**	692919	6994637	-60	90	267.1	591.1	*assays pending*	
NANRCD002	Nanadie	**RC/DD**	692895	6994480	-60	90	269.5	575.5	*assays pending*	
NANRCD017	Nanadie	**RC/DD**	692873	6994800	-60	90	246.7	534.7	*assays pending*	
NANRCD042	Nanadie	**RC/DD**	692840	6994600	-60	90	329.9	529.9	*assays pending*	

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.

Table 2: Nanadie Well 2012 JORC Mineral Resource Estimate[3].

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

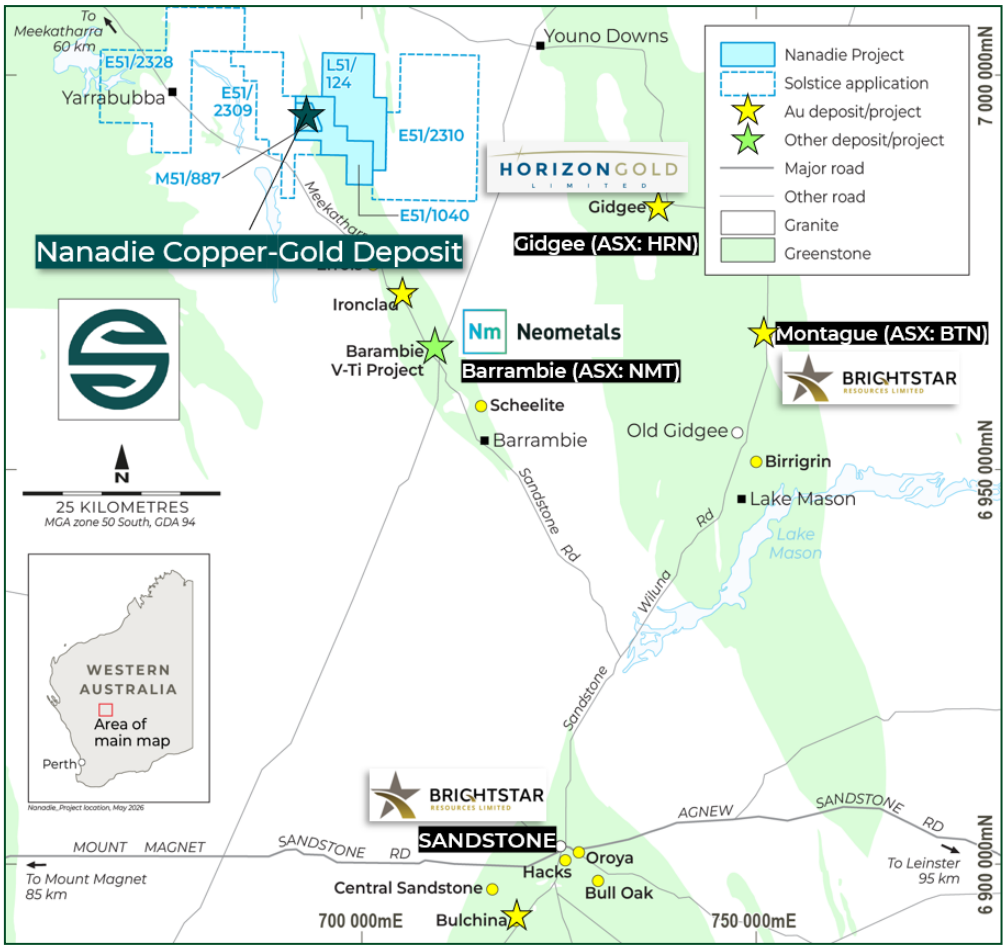

Figure 4: Location of the Nanadie Copper-Gold Project tenements NW of Sandstone

About the Nanadie Copper Gold Deposit

Nanadie is situated within a granted Mining Lease approximately 100km northwest of Sandstone (**Figure 4**) 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**[3] (**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 a wide, gabbro-hosted near-surface accumulation of disseminated and remobilised sulphide veinlet and foliation-controlled 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.

References

1. 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', and 17 March 2026 'Significant Copper-Gold Growth Potential at Nanadie Project'.
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. Refer to ASX: SLS 5 February 2025 'Solstice Secures Strategic Copper Exposure'.
4. For Phase 2 RC drilling results to date refer to ASX: SLS 12 June 2026 'Step-out Drilling Extends Nanadie Copper-Gold Mineralisation'
5. 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.

For further information please contact:
Nick Castleden - CEO & Managing Director
T: +61 (8) 9200 1838

Media inquiries:
Nicholas Read – Read Corporate
T: +61 (8) 9388 1474

Table 4. All individual analytical results above 0.10% Cu

Hole ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
NANRCD004	317.5	318	0.11	0.04	0.19
NANRCD004	320	321	0.42	0.12	1.00
NANRCD004	321	322	0.31	0.17	0.53
NANRCD004	322	323	0.60	0.14	1.00
NANRCD004	324	325	0.14	0.05	0.20
NANRCD004	325	326	0.28	0.14	0.42
NANRCD004	327	328	0.46	0.18	0.66
NANRCD004	329	330	0.27	0.03	0.46
NANRCD004	341	342	1.24	2.70	2.95
NANRCD004	342	343	0.77	0.16	1.32
NANRCD004	343	344	1.06	0.18	1.80
NANRCD004	344	345	0.95	0.55	1.56
NANRCD004	345	346	0.87	0.27	9.36
NANRCD004	346	347	1.17	0.32	1.88
NANRCD004	347	348	0.49	0.21	0.78
NANRCD004	348	349.26	0.75	0.10	1.25
NANRCD004	349.26	350	0.27	0.05	0.47
NANRCD004	351.45	351.98	0.49	0.13	0.88
NANRCD004	353	354	1.03	0.23	1.87
NANRCD004	354	354.7	0.46	0.24	0.90
NANRCD004	356.33	356.63	8.33	0.34	28.85
NANRCD004	356.63	357.65	0.16	0.03	0.54
NANRCD004	357.65	358	1.09	0.22	2.11
NANRCD004	358	359	1.84	0.18	3.04
NANRCD004	359	360	0.67	0.13	1.13
NANRCD004	360	361	0.73	0.14	1.11
NANRCD004	361	362	0.36	0.10	0.56
NANRCD004	362	363	1.07	0.26	1.68
NANRCD004	363	364	0.62	0.17	0.95
NANRCD004	364	365	0.90	0.18	1.46
NANRCD004	365	366	0.53	0.14	0.82
NANRCD004	366	367	0.24	0.08	0.46
NANRCD004	367	368	0.20	0.06	0.31
NANRCD004	368	369	0.27	0.07	0.39
NANRCD004	369	370	0.54	0.17	0.89
NANRCD004	370	371	0.47	0.14	0.80
NANRCD004	371	372	0.39	0.11	0.57
NANRCD004	372	373	0.32	0.09	0.49
NANRCD004	373	374	0.26	0.10	0.40
NANRCD004	374	375.35	0.15	0.05	0.24
NANRCD004	380.1	381	0.22	0.05	0.34
NANRCD004	381	381.75	0.34	0.02	0.56
NANRCD004	382.75	384	0.29	0.07	0.51
NANRCD004	384	385	0.36	0.10	0.59
NANRCD004	385	386	0.14	0.04	0.24
NANRCD004	386	387	0.31	0.10	0.46
NANRCD004	387	388	0.16	0.04	0.25
NANRCD004	388	389	0.30	0.07	0.47
NANRCD004	389	390	0.33	0.07	0.50
NANRCD004	390	390.6	0.52	0.11	1.16
NANRCD004	393.9	395.05	1.97	0.99	3.77
NANRCD004	395.05	396	0.37	0.11	0.64
NANRCD004	396	397	0.74	0.19	1.43
NANRCD004	397	398.37	0.44	0.08	0.92
NANRCD004	399	400	0.19	0.03	0.42
NANRCD004	402.45	403	0.38	0.10	0.61
NANRCD004	403	404	0.30	0.08	0.46
NANRCD004	404	405	0.97	0.36	1.46
NANRCD004	405	406	0.64	0.27	0.87
NANRCD004	406	407	0.74	0.22	1.02

Hole ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
NANRCD004	407	408	0.63	0.22	0.93
NANRCD004	408	409	0.83	0.84	1.30
NANRCD004	409	410.15	1.16	0.33	1.77
NANRCD004	410.15	411	0.29	0.06	0.44
NANRCD004	412.48	412.88	0.33	0.07	0.46
NANRCD004	412.88	414	1.36	0.30	1.75
NANRCD004	414	415	0.60	0.16	0.78
NANRCD004	415	416	0.61	0.12	0.82
NANRCD004	416	417.12	0.46	0.11	0.67
NANRCD004	428.45	429	0.26	0.07	0.31
NANRCD004	429	430	0.30	0.11	0.35
NANRCD004	430	431	0.34	0.11	0.46
NANRCD004	431	432	0.29	0.10	0.37
NANRCD004	432	433	0.59	0.14	0.91
NANRCD004	433	434	0.59	0.16	0.84
NANRCD004	434	435	0.36	0.12	0.49
NANRCD004	435	436	1.14	0.37	1.71
NANRCD004	436	437	0.82	0.21	1.44
NANRCD004	437	438	0.96	0.21	1.75
NANRCD004	438	439	1.22	0.30	2.36
NANRCD004	439	440	0.53	0.21	0.84
NANRCD004	440	441	0.73	0.23	1.04
NANRCD004	441	442	0.70	0.25	1.02
NANRCD004	442	443	1.23	0.32	2.01
NANRCD004	443	443.4	4.13	0.85	6.86
NANRCD004	453	453.5	0.11	0.03	0.14
NANRCD004	453.5	454	1.13	0.20	1.57
NANRCD004	454	455	1.86	0.61	2.95
NANRCD004	455	456	0.55	0.13	0.80
NANRCD004	456	457	0.11	0.03	0.15
NANRCD004	461.47	462	2.80	0.53	4.29
NANRCD004	462	463	0.93	0.15	1.37
NANRCD004	463	464	0.84	0.35	1.17
NANRCD004	464	465	0.79	0.22	1.12
NANRCD004	465	466	0.66	0.87	0.93
NANRCD004	466	467	0.73	0.18	0.96
NANRCD004	467	468	0.64	0.15	0.79
NANRCD004	468	469	0.47	0.15	0.61
NANRCD004	469	470	1.66	0.08	2.32
NANRCD004	470	471	0.73	0.19	1.06
NANRCD004	471	472	0.45	0.12	0.62
NANRCD004	472	473	0.63	0.16	1.01
NANRCD004	473	474	1.32	1.01	2.09
NANRCD004	474	475	0.41	0.07	0.67
NANRCD004	475	476	1.35	0.69	2.08
NANRCD004	476	477	2.15	0.54	3.40
NANRCD004	477	478	1.47	0.19	2.26
NANRCD004	478	479	0.88	0.14	1.43
NANRCD004	479	480	1.37	0.45	2.15
NANRCD004	480	481	0.96	0.29	1.44
NANRCD004	481	482	0.43	0.13	0.68
NANRCD004	482	483	3.50	0.45	5.63
NANRCD004	483	484	8.93	1.57	13.86
NANRCD004	484	485	5.35	0.40	8.29
NANRCD004	485	486	1.18	0.24	1.83
NANRCD004	486	487	0.59	0.45	0.96
NANRCD004	487	488	1.87	0.42	2.93
NANRCD004	488	489	0.12	0.03	0.18
NANRCD004	489	490	0.61	0.17	0.99
NANRCD004	490	491.03	0.48	0.16	0.75

Hole ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
NANRCD004	491.03	492.2	0.25	0.08	0.67
NANRCD004	496	497	0.32	0.10	0.53
NANRCD004	497	498	0.43	0.16	0.65
NANRCD004	498	499	0.15	0.05	0.33
NANRCD004	499	500	0.22	0.08	0.60
NANRCD004	502.4	503	0.19	0.07	0.49
NANRCD004	503	504	0.45	0.28	0.91
NANRCD004	512.4	513	0.19	0.07	0.65
NANRCD004	513	514	0.46	0.12	1.25
NANRCD004	514	515	0.81	0.29	2.19
NANRCD004	515	516	1.58	0.23	3.67
NANRCD004	516	517	0.61	0.19	1.26
NANRCD004	517	518	0.76	0.32	1.76
NANRCD004	518	519	1.04	0.24	2.54
NANRCD004	519	520	0.36	0.11	0.79
NANRCD004	520	521	0.12	0.04	0.21
NANRCD004	521	522	1.15	0.19	2.56
NANRCD004	522	522.61	0.50	0.14	0.99
NANRCD004	526.15	527	0.14	0.05	0.35
NANRCD004	527	528	0.15	0.06	0.25
NANRCD004	528	529	0.22	0.10	0.43
NANRCD004	529	530	0.22	0.10	0.66
NANRCD004	530	531	0.46	0.11	2.51
NANRCD004	531	532	0.42	0.15	3.40
NANRCD004	534	535	0.69	0.33	2.00
NANRCD004	535	536	0.29	0.19	0.94
NANRCD004	536	536.9	0.31	0.12	1.07
NANRCD004	536.9	538.4	0.24	0.09	1.29
NANRCD004	546.48	547	0.14	0.03	0.27
NANRCD004	547	548	0.50	0.15	1.06
NANRCD004	548	549	0.39	0.16	0.80
NANRCD004	549	550	0.40	0.14	0.99
NANRCD004	550	551	0.47	0.17	1.27
NANRCD004	551	552	0.54	0.20	1.61
NANRCD004	552	553	0.58	0.21	1.71
NANRCD004	553	554	0.44	0.13	1.28
NANRCD004	554	555	0.52	0.12	1.72

Hole ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
NANRCD004	555	556	0.44	0.11	1.32
NANRCD004	556	557	0.54	0.20	1.31
NANRCD004	557	558	0.58	0.13	1.22
NANRCD004	558	559	0.74	0.21	1.31
NANRCD004	559	560	0.58	0.14	0.95
NANRCD004	560	561	0.55	0.15	0.93
NANRCD004	561	562.28	0.64	0.16	1.05
NANRCD004	562.28	563	1.41	0.26	2.43
NANRCD004	563	564	0.54	0.20	0.95
NANRCD004	564	565	1.10	0.14	2.00
NANRCD004	565	566	0.54	0.19	0.87
NANRCD004	566	567	0.72	0.14	1.27
NANRCD004	567	568	0.82	0.36	1.47
NANRCD004	568	569	0.39	0.10	0.73
NANRCD004	569	570	1.20	0.39	2.16
NANRCD004	570	571	3.08	0.27	5.47
NANRCD004	571	572	1.75	0.49	3.15
NANRCD004	572	573	1.30	0.22	2.34
NANRCD004	573	574	0.78	0.96	1.32
NANRCD004	574	575	0.87	0.25	1.54
NANRCD004	575	576	0.72	0.63	1.42
NANRCD004	576	577	0.29	0.10	0.49
NANRCD004	577	578	0.62	0.07	1.04
NANRCD004	578	579	0.66	0.08	1.15
NANRCD004	579	580	1.85	1.44	3.47
NANRCD004	580	581	0.67	0.08	1.12
NANRCD004	581	582	1.09	0.27	1.89
NANRCD004	582	583	0.52	0.11	0.91
NANRCD004	583	584	0.40	0.09	0.72
NANRCD004	584	584.78	4.90	0.34	8.35
NANRCD004	614	615	0.23	0.03	0.47
NANRCD004	615	616	0.44	0.07	0.95
NANRCD004	616	617	0.60	0.18	1.01
NANRCD004	617	618	0.62	0.14	1.10
NANRCD004	622	623	0.18	0.12	0.25
NANRCD004	623	624	0.69	0.26	2.35
NANRCD004	624	625	0.41	0.19	0.73

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.

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 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 in length. Where field Duplicates are sampled, the sample comprises quarter core. Core samples are collected in new, clean green 200µm sample bags, 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,*	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	depth of diamond tails, face-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 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.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Laboratory assaying for all sample types is undertaken by Intertek, an ISO 9001 certified laboratory. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level –*	See Figure 1 in body text and References.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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*	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.

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	reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.