SOLSTICE MINERALS LIMITED

ASX Announcement

5 February 2025 | ASX: SLS

Solstice Secures Strategic Copper Exposure with Acquisition of Advanced WA Copper-Gold Project

Highlights

- **Solstice Minerals Limited has entered into a Sale and Purchase Agreement with Cyprium Metals to acquire 100% of the advanced Nanadie Copper-Gold Project, which lies within 130km² of granted Mining Lease and Exploration Licence tenure in the Murchison region, Western Australia.**
- **Nanadie represents a low cost, high leverage copper opportunity underpinned by an existing JORC-compliant Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of 40.4Mt @ 0.4% copper and 0.1g/t gold for 162kt of contained copper and 130koz gold[1].**
- **The deposit sits in a zone up to 150m wide by 900m long, extends to surface and is under-explored at the margins, depth, and along strike – offering exceptional exploration upside.**
- **Primary copper mineralisation (90% of the total MRE) is disseminated and veinlet style chalcopyrite in a mafic intrusive host rock and has the potential to deliver a clean copper-gold concentrate. No deleterious elements are noted.**
- **Impressive previous drill intercepts demonstrate the strength of the Nanadie mineralised system:**
  - **107.8m @ 0.91% Cu and 0.24g/t Au from 80.3m in NWD2003, including:**
    - **16m @ 1.65% Cu and 0.42g/t Au from 87m, *and***
    - **7m @ 2.94% Cu and 0.45g/t Au from 155m, *and***
    - **13.2m @ 1.05% Cu and 0.56g/t Au from 167.8m**
  - **76m @ 0.85% Cu and 0.39g/t Au from 25m in NWD2004, including:**
    - **10.2m @ 2.61% Cu and 2.06g/t Au from 77.8m, *and***
    - **59.8m @ 0.63% Cu and 0.15g/t Au from 109m**
  - **122.3m @ 0.61% Cu and 0.15g/t Au from 155.9m in NWD2101, including:**
    - **24.6m @ 1.23% Cu and 0.22g/t Au from 210.6m**
  - **81m @ 0.79% Cu and 0.23g/t Au from 16m in NRC05020, including:**
    - **16m @ 2.1% Cu and 0.54g/t Au from 35m, and**
    - **9m @ 1.57% Cu and 0.56g/t Au from 62m**
- **Solstice sees opportunities to vector toward increased grade and volume and discover new mineralised positions with targeted exploration drilling.**
- **Solstice is pleased to have secured a strategic copper endowment in a Tier-1 mining jurisdiction with a clear pathway to delivering resource growth and greenfield exploration success, all in a metal with an exceptional long-term demand outlook.**

[1] ASX: CYM 19 July 2022 "Nanadie Well Mineral Resource Estimate".

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

"We've been looking at strategic growth opportunities in copper, particularly focusing on those rare assets that are located in stable and proven mining friendly jurisdictions with limited competing land use, offer significant exploration upside and can be secured at a reasonable price. Nanadie ticks all of those boxes and we are delighted to have secured such a complementary addition to our portfolio. Copper is widely seen as a commodity with one of the most favourable long-term supply-demand outlooks of all the major metals, and yet finding quality assets is extremely difficult. We are excited by the scale, geometry and MRE growth potential at Nanadie, and recognise that mafic magmatic systems like these can also deliver zones of increased grade.

"The Project sits within a granted Mining Lease in a typical flat northern Goldfields setting, with sand-covered strike extensions that offer greenfield targets for shallow drilling. The dominantly sulphide mineralisation is a style that lends itself to simple float extraction, and we expect that planned sighter metallurgical test work will show that a commercial concentrate can be produced. Our medium-term work plan will be exploration-focused, aiming to scope the mostly unconstrained Nanadie disseminated system beyond MRE boundaries and explore for new copper-gold mineralisation along strike and at depth."

Nanadie Copper-Gold Project

Solstice Minerals Limited (ASX: SLS, **Solstice**, the **Company**) is pleased to announce the strategic Acquisition of the advanced **Nanadie Copper-Gold Project** (the **Project**) from Cyprium Metals Limited (**Cyprium Metals**) (the **Acquisition**). The Company has entered into a binding Sale and Purchase Agreement for 100% of the Project which comprises granted licences M51/887, E51/1040, E51/1987, and L51/124 (the **Tenements**) covering 130km^2 and located 95km south-east of Meekatharra in Murchison District, Western Australia (**Figure 1**).

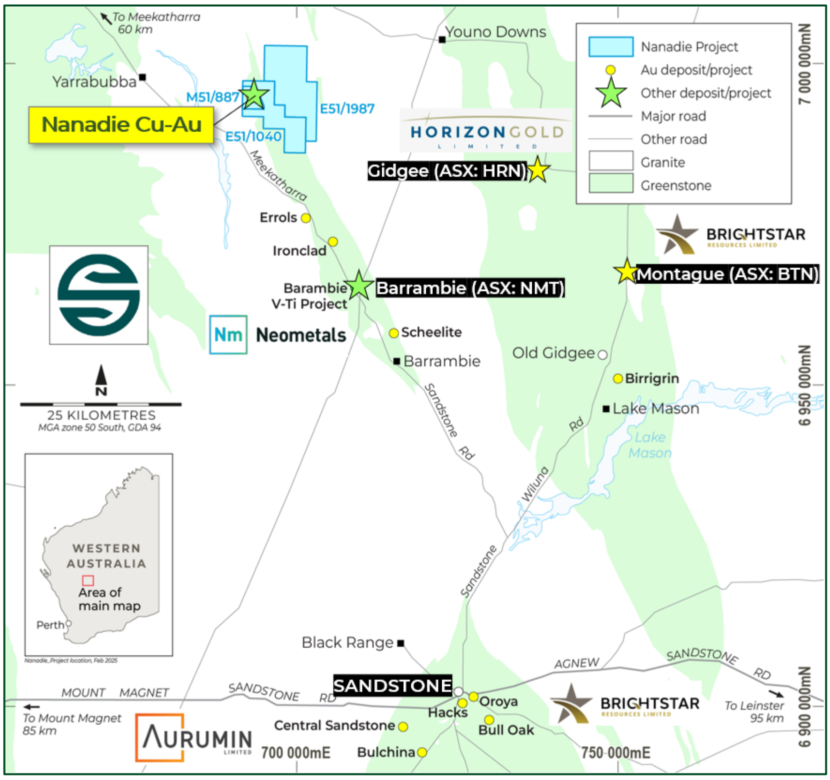

Figure 1: Location of the Nanadie Copper-Gold Project tenements, Murchison Mineral Field, Shire of Meekathara.

The acquisition includes two significant and partially defined magmatic intrusive style mineral systems, the **Nanadie** Cu-Au MRE and the **Stark** Cu-Au-Ni-PGE Prospect, both secured under granted Mining Lease title.

Nanadie offers excellent exploration potential to build on a JORC-compliant Inferred MRE of **40.4Mt @ 0.4% copper and 0.1g/t gold for 162kt of contained copper and 130koz gold**[1] (**Table 1** and **Appendix 1**) as the mineralisation potentially extends beyond the limits of previous drilling in most directions.

Mineralisation as currently defined extends from surface to beyond the MRE depth of approximately 255m below surface (**Figure 2**) and sits in a broad zone up to 150m wide by 900m long in mafic intrusive rocks (**Figure 3**).

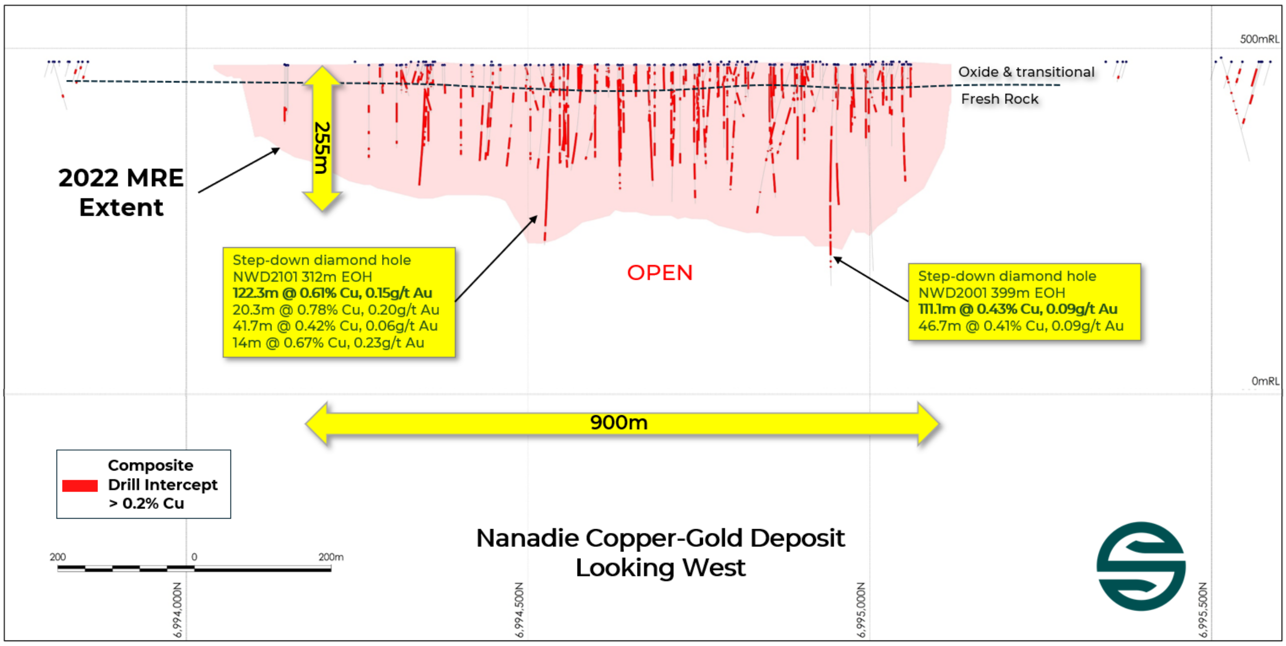

Figure 2. Nanadie Project long section looking west showing the 2022 MRE boundary, all drilling and significant copper-gold intercepts in limited step-down diamond drilling to date. Note limited deeper drilling along the north and south extensions of the system.

Approximately 90% of the MRE is fresh rock mineralisation below 40m depth and comprises disseminated and veinlet style chalcopyrite (+/- pyrite and pyrrhotite) in predominantly mafic intrusive host rocks, with long intercepts of >0.20% Cu mineralisation and zones of >1% Cu where vein density increases (**Figure 4**).

Mineralised material between surface and 40m depth is predominantly copper oxide styles and contains local zones of high-grade copper enrichment, with results including **6m @ 4.79% Cu, 0.36g/t Au** from 1m in NRC19005, **8m @ 3.67% Cu, 1.06g/t Au** from 28m in NWRC21056, and **11m @ 2.28% Cu, 3.20g/t Au** from 21m in NRC19010.

Examples of cross-sections through the MRE block model are shown in **Figures 5** to **8**, demonstrating the relatively unconstrained margins of the mineralised system and the potential for extensions on further drilling.

All intercepts of greater than 20m downhole length and 0.40% copper grade are tabulated in **Table 2**.

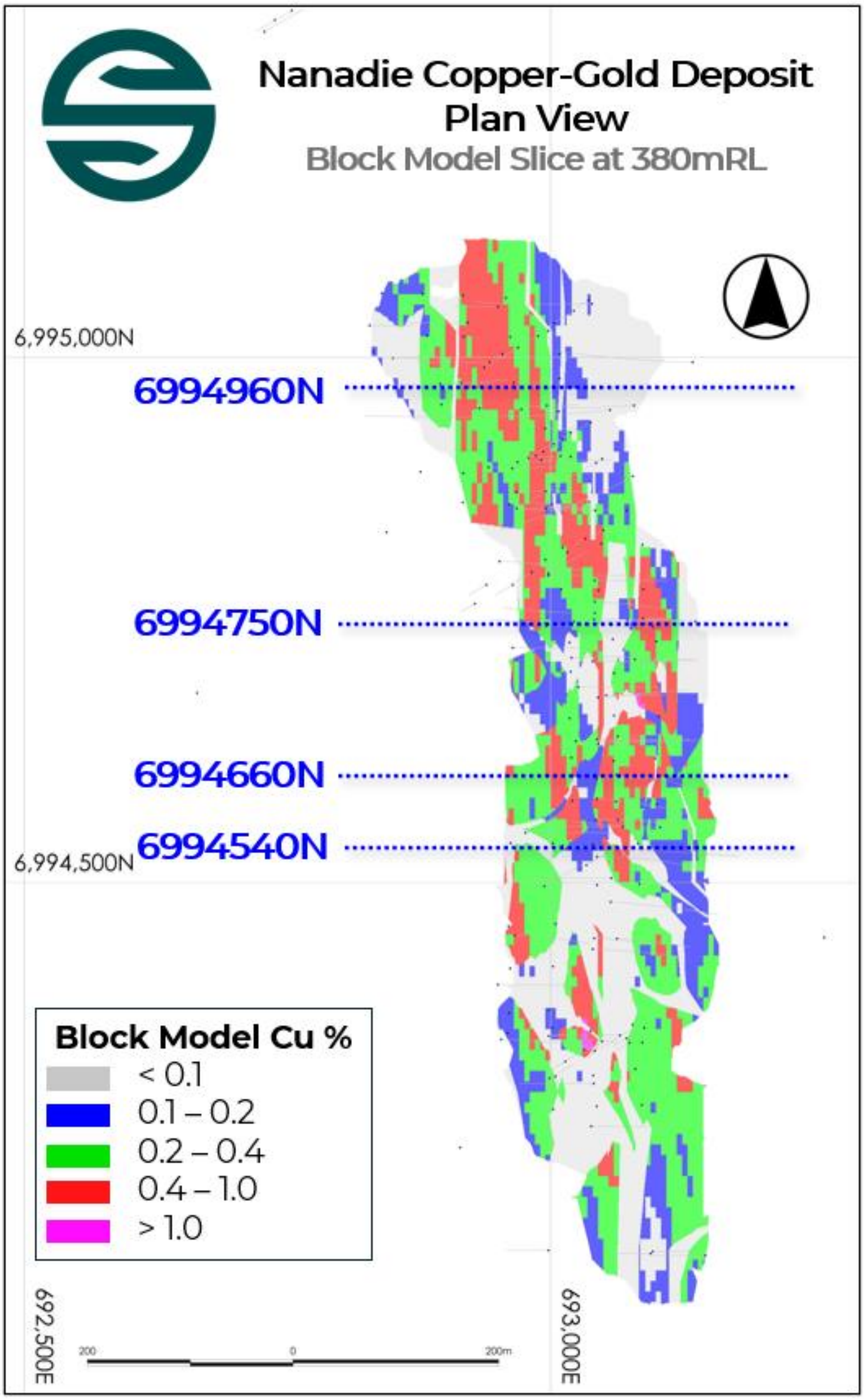

Figure 3. Nanadie Project plan view of the 2022 MRE block model at 380mRL (95m below surface) and cross-section locations.

Figure 4: Nanadie Project diamond core photos from drillhole NWD2004 82.1m-88m downhole showing an example of disseminated and advanced vein style chalcopyrite mineralisation with Cu Au grades shown. This is part of a 10.2m @ 2.61% Cu, 2.06g/t Au intercept from 77.8m. Photo modified from ASX: CYM release 31 May 2021.

While metallurgical testwork is yet to be carried out, Solstice considers the style of sulphide mineralisation to be suitable for conventional grind and flotation processing, with the potential to deliver a clean copper-gold concentrate. Importantly, no significant deleterious elements are noted in the available multi-element suite data.

The Company intends to complete sighter metallurgical testwork as new diamond drill core becomes available.

The Nanadie host mafic intrusive is interpreted to be flanked by granite and gneiss and is also intruded by post mineral mafic and felsic dykes, a geological picture that means the actual boundaries of the primary mineralised intrusive are not well constrained. In many places the mineralisation extends laterally beyond the limits of drilling, or drilling has terminated in a local post-mineral dyke (see **Figures 5** to **8**).

In addition, primary mafic magmatic systems like Nanadie and Stark have potential to accumulate sulphides toward the intrusion boundaries and around geometry changes, and Solstice sees opportunities for further exploration drilling in conjunction with downhole electro-magnetic (DHEM) surveys to vector toward increased grade and/or discover new mineralised positions.

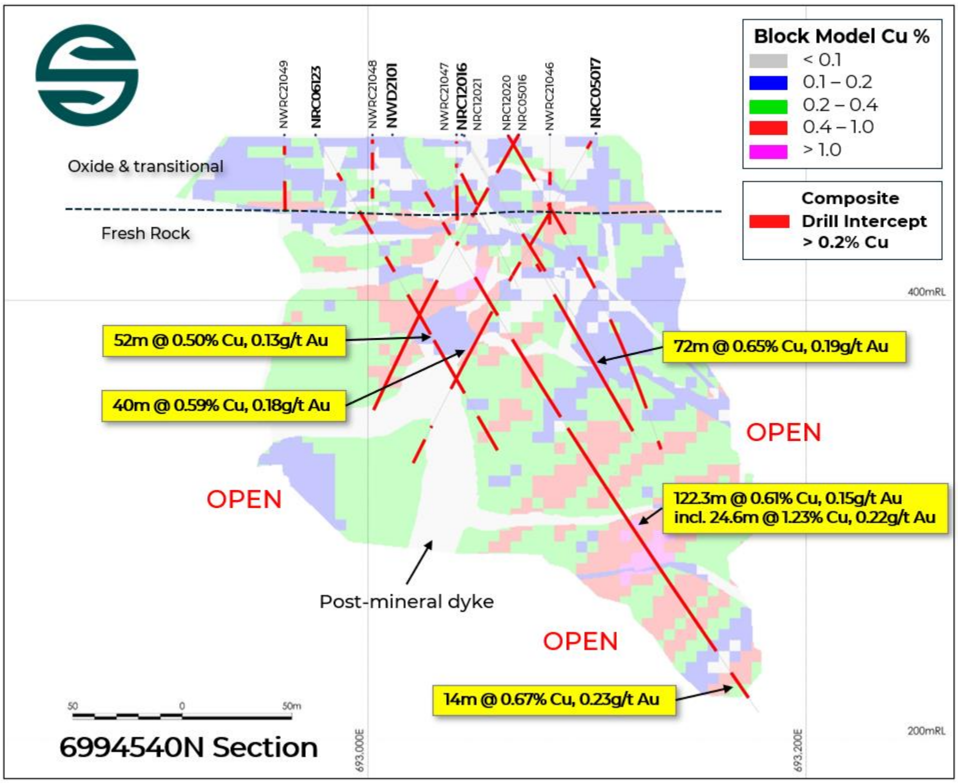

Figure 5. Nanadie Project cross-section 6994540N showing the 2022 MRE block model and all drill traces along with selected copper-gold intercepts. Note post-mineral mafic and felsic dykes (grey) cut and flank the host mafic intrusive, the boundaries of which are not well constrained.

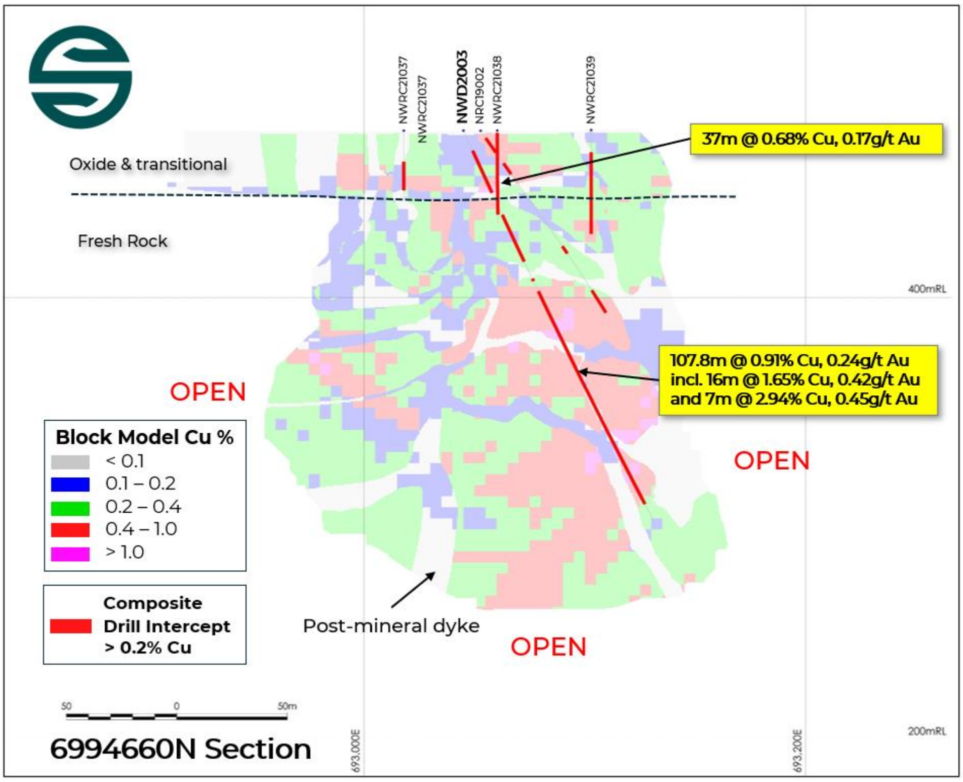

Figure 6. Nanadie Project cross-section 6994660N showing the 2022 MRE block model and all drill traces along with selected copper-gold intercepts.

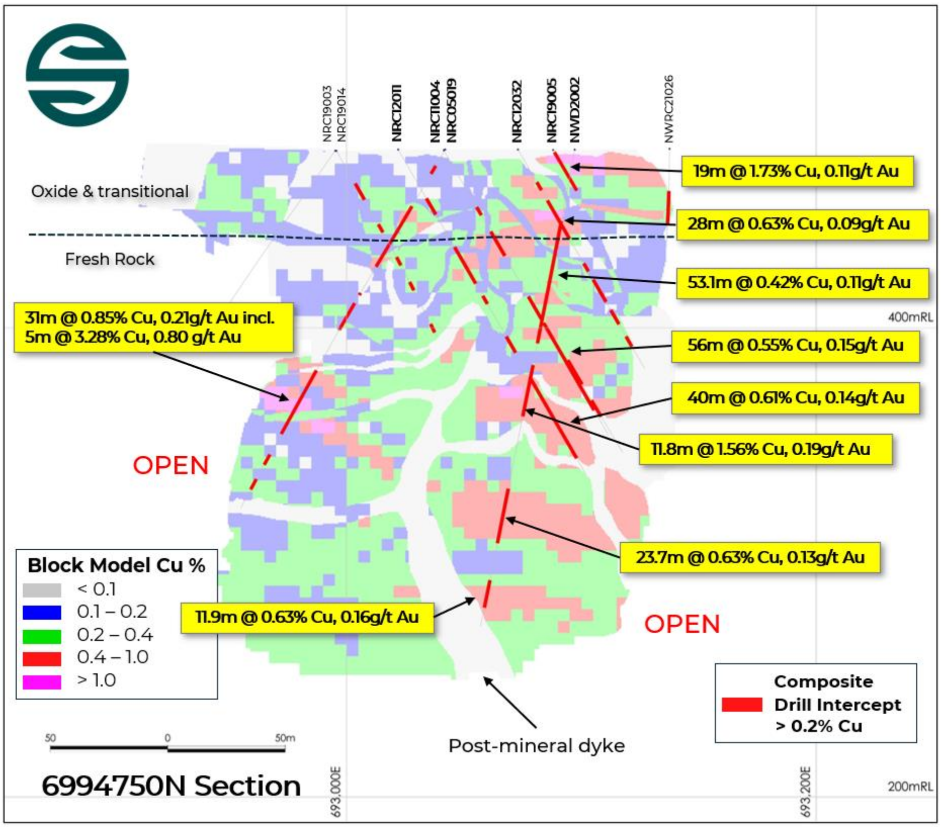

Figure 7. Nanadie Project cross-section 6994750N showing the 2022 MRE block model and all drill traces along with selected copper-gold intercepts.

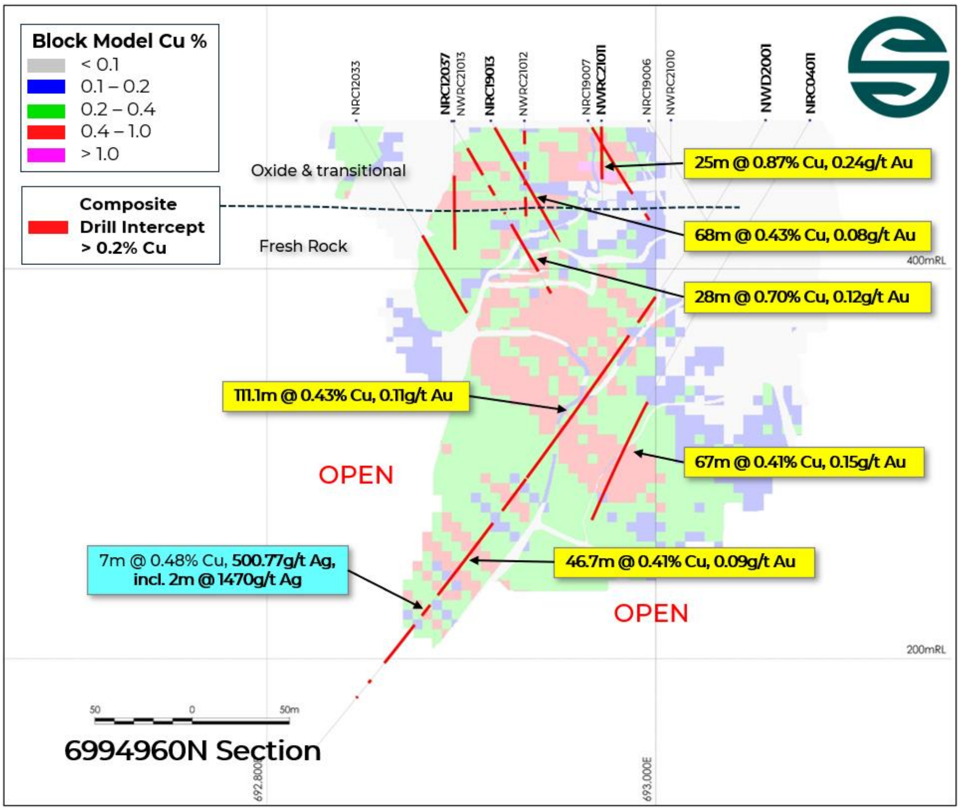

Figure 8. Nanadie Project cross-section 6994960N showing the 2022 MRE block model and all drill traces along with selected copper-gold intercepts.

Extensional Targets

Local geology in the Nanadie and Stark areas is obscured by widespread ironstone gravel, soil and sand cover and is only partially tested by shallow reconnaissance drill-traverses. Previous shallow RC drilling along the strike extensions of Nanadie identified copper oxide anomalism with potential to deliver new mineralised positions, and aeromagnetic imagery shows untested magnetic features similar to the Nanadie host intrusive (**Figure 9**).

The Company sees good potential for aircore drilling to identify new mineralisation elsewhere on the tenure.

More broadly the Project is part of the northern Barrambie greenstone belt, a trend of Archaean rocks with demonstrated regional prospectivity for magmatic hosted copper-nickel-PGE and titanium-vanadium mineralisation, as well as lode gold deposits. The Barrambie goldfield lies immediately to the south-east.

Previous drilling at Nanadie has also identified zones of >1g/t silver anomalism which is generally coincident with Cu and Au mineralisation. The 2022 MRE reports a total 1.63Moz of silver at an average 1.0g/t Ag (**Table 3**). A highly mineralised silver intercept of **7m @ 500.8g/t Ag, 0.48% Cu** including **2m @ 1,470g/t Ag,** from 303m in NWD2001 is associated with zone of carbonate-silica veining. The intercept has not been followed-up and remains open in all directions (**Figure 8**).

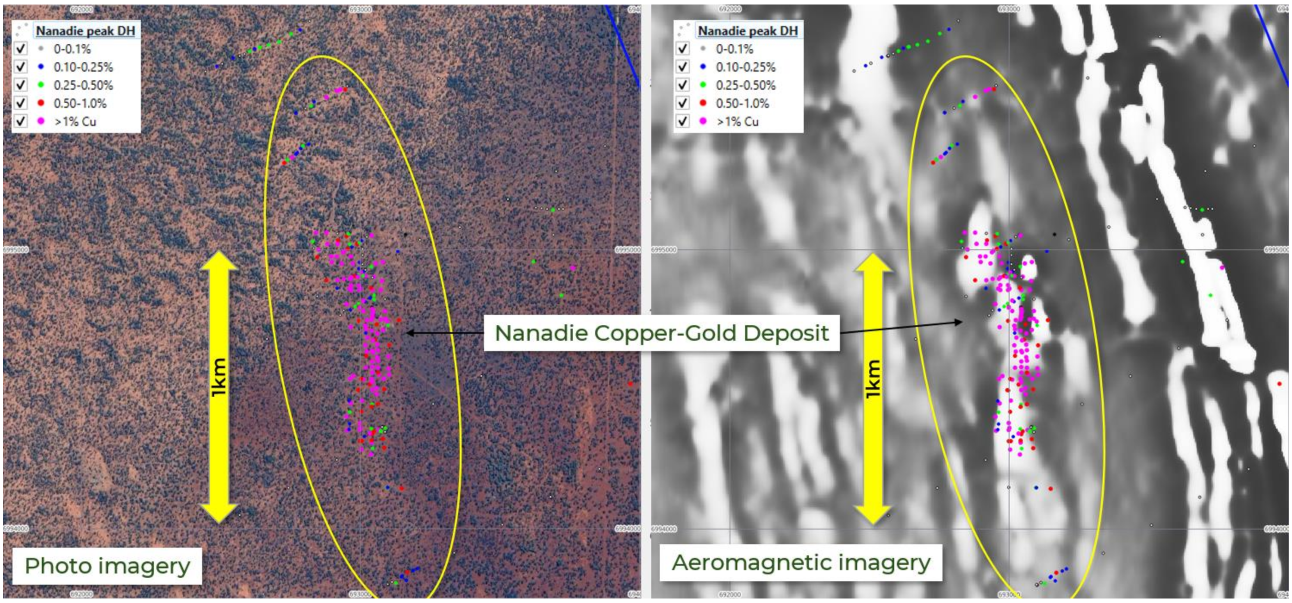

Figure 9. Nanadie Deposit plan view of peak downhole Cu values in all drilling, on photo imagery (left) and detailed aeromagnetic imagery (right). Note Cu anomalism in sparce drilling to the north and south of the Nanadie drill-out, and the potential for new mineralisation along untested magnetic trends.

Previous Exploration

Early exploration targeted the Barrambie greenstone belt for copper, nickel and zinc beginning in the 1970s with Kia Ora Gold and BHP Ltd, but it was not until the mid-1990s during regional reconnaissance drilling by Newcrest Ltd that the main Nanadie Cu-Au mineralisation was discovered and the Project has subsequently been held by Dominion Mining Limited, Intermin Resources Limited (now Horizon Minerals Limited), and most recently Cyprium Metals.

The initial Nanadie RAB discovery hole ER317-13 was drilled by Newcrest in 1996 as part of a single fence of holes across the now known Mineral Resource. Dominion Mining then drilled further three fences of exploratory RAB holes at the project in 1999 before Intermin systematically drilled the deposit between 2003 and 2012. Exploration work was continued at Nanadie Well and Stark under a Joint Venture with Mithril between late 2013 and 2018. Horizon completed further drilling in 2019 before Cyprium acquired the project from Horizon in September 2020 (Cyprium, 2020b).

The previous operators have drilled a combined 562 drillholes within E51/1040 and M51/887, with an average hole depth of 57m. Only 21 drillholes are deeper than 200m depth, and none have exceeded 400m depth.

Refer to **Table 2** for significant historical intercepts of greater than 10m downhole length and greater than 0.4% Cu grade, and **Table 3** for all historical drillhole details.

Nanadie Mineral Resource Estimate

The following information is disclosed by Solstice in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8.

The JORC-compliant MRE for Nanadie Well Cu-Au deposit was completed by Cyprium Metals in July 2022[1] for a total Inferred Resource of 40.4Mt @ 0.4% copper for 162kt of copper, and 0.1g/t gold for 130koz of gold reported at a 0.25% copper grade cut-off (**Table 1**). Some 90% of the MRE is sulphide mineralisation in fresh rock.

A summary of other material information pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1 is provided below. Please refer to the JORC Code (201) Table 1 contained in **Annexure 1** for full details of the parameters pertaining to the existing MRE.

The MRE is modelled from near surface to a nominal depth of 255m below surface.

Table 1: 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)	Au Grade (g/t)	Ag Metal (oz)
Inferred	Oxide	1,300,000	3,500,000	0.44	16,000	0.12	2,000	0.70	74,000
	Transitional	200,000	600,000	0.45	3,000	0.12	13,000	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.

All the reported Mineral Resource has been classified as an Inferred Resource due to the absence of detailed bulk density data and uncertainty over the exact location of the first 63 RC drill holes drilled into the resource area by Intermin prior to 2013.

The Inferred Resource utilised assay results from holes drilled by Horizon, Intermin, Mithril and the results of infill and extensional drilling programs carried out by Cyprium during 2020 and 2021. Drilling by Cyprium allowed the deposit to be modelled to a greater depth with the diamond drill holes and associated petrography completed by Cyprium adding to the geological understanding, and infill RC drilling locally improved the confidence in the tenor and continuity of the interpreted mineralisation.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Nanadie Well Copper-Gold deposit lies within the Yilgarn Craton and is proximal to the eastern flank of the Murchison Domain within the broader Youanmi terrane. The 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 2,810Ma 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 degrees to the east-northeast (Ivanic et al., 2010). At the Nanadie Well deposit, drill core structural readings have defined a host suite of schists and gneisses that dip steeply to the east-northeast that are cut by the steep westerly dipping metamorphosed Nanadie Well layered intrusive sill. The Nanadie Well layered intrusive is composed of highly foliated, upper greenschist facies metamorphosed gabbro, leucogabbro, anorthosites and pyroxenites that now commonly resemble amphibolite in hand specimen. Recent drilling by Cyprium indicates that the local schistosity at Nanadie Well dips steeply (~60 to 80º) to the west-southwest and the bulk of the chalcopyrite mineralisation has been remobilised by shearing and regional metamorphism into the westerly dipping foliation. The foliated mineralisation is cut by secondary north-easterly dipping (~50 to60º) sulphide veinlets. These mineralisation trends were highlighted in the variography, particularly for Cu and Ni.

The Poison Hill Greenstone Belt lies to the east of the ML and consists of mafic units, BIFs and lesser ultramafic. The Barrambie Greenstone Belt or BIC which hosts the Nanadie Well deposit underlies the bulk of the Mining Licence and consists of sheared chlorite-quartz-muscovite schists and gneisses that are intruded by the Nanadie Well Gabbro and ultramafic and by later dolerites and felsic intrusives (Veracruz, 2019). Granite/granodiorite intrusive bodies flank both sides of Nanadie Well Gabbro as well as forming irregular granitic dykes and pegmatites that crosscut the earlier mafic intrusives (**Figure 10**).

There is a thin cover generally 0.5 to 6m of aeolian sands, soil and calcrete. The Nanadie Well Gabbro is part of the BIC and like the other mafic-ultramafic intrusive sills of the Youanmi terrane, has a basal ultramafic pyroxenites/peridotites overlain by layered gabbroic sequence of gabbro and leucogabbro, magnetite bands and lesser anorthosites (Ivanic et al., 2010).

Intermin in 2005 completed a ground magnetic survey over Nanadie that indicates the presence of a large number of faults. Two of these faults, the 6994800N Fault and 6994930N Fault were modelled. The modelled faults offset the mineralisation on the north side of each fault from east to west. The ground magnetic survey suggests that a number of other faults are present. Further, oriented core drilling work is required to more clearly delineate the faults and refine the domain definition prior to future model updates. The Cyprium diamond drilling intersected several hydraulically brecciated zones that strike roughly west northwest to east southeast and dip steeply 80 to 030 degrees. These structures have an associated Ag, Pb, Mo and Cu mineralising event.

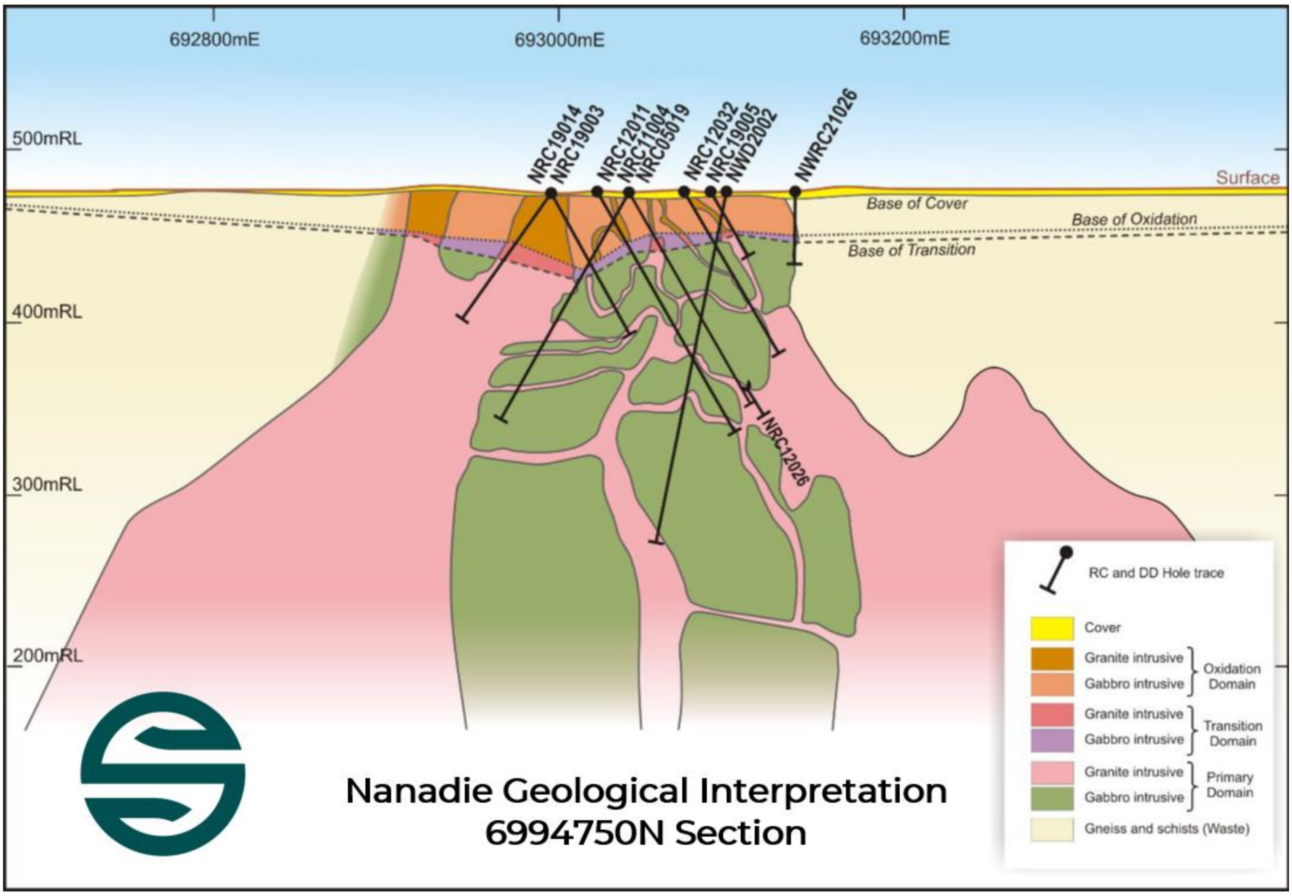

Figure 10. Nanadie geological interpretation (modified from ASX: CYM release 19 July 2022). The geological boundaries of the primary mineralised intrusive at Nanadie are not well constrained by drilling.

Geological wireframes were generated to model the mafic intrusive that host the Nanadie mineralisation and the later cross-cutting felsic intrusive bodies (Figure 10). In addition, a series of DTM surfaces were generated to model the base of the transitional (BOT) and the base of oxidation (BOX) as well as the base of the cover (BOC) and the topographic surface. These wireframes were then used to code the Nanadie Well block model. A total of 6 domains were modelled. These included fresh gabbro and fresh granite lying below the BOT. The transitional material lying between the BOT and BOX included a transitional gabbro and transitional granite domain. Material lying between the BOX and BOC was domained as oxidised gabbro or oxidised granite. The overlying cover material was flagged as cover and metasedimentary material outside the modelled intrusives was flagged as waste. The modelled blocks flagged as waste or cover material were assigned a blanket grade of half the lowest reported detection limit for each modelled element.

Much of the primary layered intrusive fabric at Nanadie Well has been modified by metamorphism and regional folding and local shearing. The strong metamorphic overprint has made the identification of primary rock types extremely difficult particularly when logging RC chips. In addition, later felsic dykes and dolerite dykes that crosscut the gabbroic and pyroxenitic intrusives add an additional level of complexity to the logging.

The primary copper mineralisation (chalcopyrite) at Nanadie was precipitated from the mafic igneous melt along with pyrite, pyrrhotite and lesser pentlandite and minor precious metals including gold and lesser platinum and palladium. The primary disseminated sulphides and precious metals were later remobilised into the regional shear foliation most likely during regional folding and associated regional metamorphism. The sulphides were then further remobilised and concentrated into crosscutting NE dipping vein structures during later structural deformation most likely associated with the emplacement of the felsic intrusives. The remobilised primary mineralisation was overprinted by a secondary base metal (sphalerite and lesser galena with accompanying silver) mineralising event again most likely related to the emplacement of the felsic intrusives.

There also appears to be a late crosscutting mineralising event associated with regional faulting and hydraulic fracturing that has concentrated silver, copper and lesser Pb and Mo mineralisation. Au mineralisation is represented locally by the excised Gloria June gold workings that lie 1.7km to the SE of Nanadie Deposit.

The Nanadie oxidised mineralisation is marked mainly by iron-stained joint surfaces and some secondary Cu mineralisation dominantly malachite with lesser azurite. Some minor areas of highly weathered rock are logged in the occasional RC hole as saprolite but generally only within 2 to 10m of surface. The transition zone is less clearly defined and has been domained based on the transition from weakly or partially weathered to fresh rock. In places, the copper grade was elevated around the interpreted BOT boundary suggesting the possible presence of secondary copper sulphide (chalcocite and/or covellite) minerals though none are described from the RC chip logging.

Drilling Techniques

The Cyprium Ordinary Kriged 2022 resource model is based on geological information from 184 drill holes and assay data from 145 RC holes and 6 diamond drill holes. Only assays from holes drilled by Intermin (77 RC), Mithril Resources (1 DDH) and Cyprium (68 RC & 5 DDHs) since 2004 were used in the resource estimation. The initial Intermin drilling between 2003 and 2012 was completed on 40 to 50m spaced sections with a nominal 20-30m sectional hole spacing. The subsequent Cyprium drilling closed the sectional drill spacing to a nominal 20 to 25m whilst maintaining a 20-30m sectional hole spacing. Horizon completed one additional 14-hole RC drill programme in 2019. Mithril drilled a single diamond drill hole at Nanadie Well in 2017. Cyprium completed 4 DDHs in 2020 and a fifth hole in early 2021. In addition, Cyprium drilled 68 RC holes in 2021.

Drill hole collars were surveyed in GDA94 zone 50 coordinates using hand-held Garmin GPS units and where possible, later surveyed using a Real-time Kinematic Global Navigation Satellite System (RTK GNSS) for greater accuracy to +/- 0.5m. Less than half the Intermin drill hole collars (20) were relocated and surveyed in detail using the RTK GNSS by Mithril as was the Mithril DDH. All Cyprium drill hole collars were initially positioned with a hand-held Garmin GPS unit and then later surveyed by Arvista Surveys using a Hemisphere S321+ RTK GNSS.

Intermin only completed down hole surveys with a magnetic multi-shot tool on 21 of the RC drill holes drilled prior to 2013. The down hole survey details for the remaining 42 RC holes were based solely on handheld compass surface readings for azimuth and a clinometer reading for dip. The RC holes drilled by Horizon in 2019 were down hole surveyed with a Gyro. Mithril used a magnetic Reflex Ezyshot survey tool to survey their single DDH. Cyprium used an Axis Multi-shot north seeking Gyro tool to survey all the DDHs and an Axis Single-shot Gyro tool to survey all the RC holes.

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques

Intermin completed several RC drill campaigns at Nanadie well between 2004 and 2006 as well as in 2011-2012 and again in 2019. Four metre composite RC drill samples were prepared by thrusting a PVC spear (75mm diameter) to the bottom of the green plastic RC bag and then taking a single metal scoop from each of the 4 speared samples to create the initial 4m composite sample for assay. Additionally, 1m single splits (1.5 to 2kg) were taken off the rig mounted cyclone/splitter unit. These sample splits were sent for assay if and when anomalous Cu and Au assays were reported from the initial composite sample. The splitter/cyclone was routinely cleaned to avoid sample contamination.

Mithril drilled a single HQ3/NQ2 diamond drillhole in 2017. Half core samples were taken based on geological intervals varying from 0.25 to 1.0m. The top 37.95m (partially oxidised) and last 59.95m (all logged as granite) were not sampled.

The Cyprium 2020/21 drill core programme included 5 HQ3 DDHs for 1327.5m of core drilling. The holes were drilled at irregular spacings from 40 to 200m apart. Holes were drilled to confirm the geology on the targeted sections and provide the first orientated drill core structural data for the project with the core also providing material for an initial round of metallurgical tests. The core was logged in detail, photographed and then cut onsite for analysis with quarter core analysed and half core being utilised for metallurgical testing and the orientation lined quarter kept as a permanent reference.

During the 2021 RC programme, Cyprium collected 1m samples weighing 3.0kg from the splitter on the NDRC drill rig. A second 3.0kg reference sample split was also taken and retained by Cyprium at the Nanadie Well core yard. The drill cyclone/splitter and sampling buckets were cleaned between individual rod changes and after each drill hole had been completed to minimise down-hole and cross-hole sample contamination. Additional cleaning was undertaken if any wet sample material was encountered. Two 3kg to 5kg calico bagged samples are collected directly from the drill rig cone splitter. The split was a 10% offtake from the cyclone. One sample was retained on site for reference purposes and the other utilised for assaying. No low sample return was reported by Cyprium geologists during the January 2021 drilling campaign.

Sample Analysis Method

Intermin RC samples submitted prior to 2013 were all approximately 1.5 to 2kg in weight. The samples collected between 2003 and 2006 were sent via Centurion transport in Meekatharra to Ultratrace Laboratories in Canningvale. The samples were analysed with an aqua regia digest and analysed by ICP-MS for Au, Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag. The 2011-2012 samples were analysed by Aurum laboratories, Perth. A 4-acid digestion was used for the Au and Cu analyses with an ICP-MS finish. Intermin completed random 50g charge check fire assays for Au.

The Mithril 2017 HQ3/NQ2 diamond drill programme half core samples weighed 1.0 to 3.0kg. These were analysed by ALS Laboratories in Perth, WA. Each sample interval was assayed for Au using a 30g charge fire assays and an ICP-AES (ICP21 methodology). An ICP multielement suite was used to complete base metal and gangue mineral analyses of intervals with visible sulphides. A 1g sub-sample was dissolved with a 4-acid digest and read using the 33 element ME- ICP61 methodology.

The Horizon 2019 RC samples were analysed at Aurum laboratories, Au was analysed with 50g fire assays with aqua regia digest and a 3-acid digest with AAS finish was used for the Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Ni and Co analyses.

The 2020/21 diamond drill core samples were quarter core samples. The samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Canningvale, WA for precious metal analyses and base metal and a limited multielement suite. The core samples were jaw crushed to 3mm and then pulverised to 75% passing 105 microns. The base metal and multi-element suite samples were prepared from a 0.3g subsample dissolved using a 4-acid digest of perchloric, hydrochloric, nitric and hydrofluoric acid. Analyses for Ag, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Cd, Co, Mo, Pb, Sb and Tl assays were completed with method ICP302 (ICP-MS finish). The analyses for Al, Ca, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, P, S, Ti and Zn assays were completed with method ICP102 (ICP-OES finish). All precious metal assays for Au, Pt and Pd were completed by FA002 (40 g FA with ICP-OES finish) methodology.

Cyprium sampling techniques are considered by the company to be industry standard for the 2021 RC drilling programme. 3kg RC samples have been submitted to Bureau Veritas Canning Vale, WA for gold and base metal analysis. Samples were crushed and pulverised, then 40g subsampled and fire assayed with AAS finish (FA001) for Au, Pt and Pd; a mixed acid digest (MA200) with ICP-OES finish (MA201) was used for Cu, Ni, Zn and S and ICP-MS finish (MA202) was used for Ag, Co and Pb analyses.

Quality control data was collected from CYM and Mithril core drilling and included the use of blanks, certified standards and lab duplicates. Detailed review of the QA/QC data determined that the results were satisfactory and that the drilling database was suitable for resource estimation. Similarly, CRMs and blanks were inserted with the Cyprium RC sample submissions.

Intermin/Horizon did not include any CRMs, blanks or field duplicates with any of their analysis jobs and relied entirely on Ultratrace and Aurum Laboratories internal QA/QC methodology which included CRMs, Blanks and Duplicates. They reviewed all the laboratories internal QA/QC checks and concluded that there were no evidence of assaying or sampling irregularities.

Estimation Methodology

The Nanadie mineralisation was modelled using Micromine software. The mineralisation models were defined by lithological boundaries and reported at a 0.25% Cu cut-off. The drill hole assay file was coded against the geology domain wireframes (**Figure 10**). The coded raw assay file was then composited at the dominant sampled interval of 1m. The raw assay file was used to generate down hole semi- variograms for each of the six modelled domains to determine the nugget values for each of the six elements in each of the six domains. Histogram and Probability plots were generated for each of the six modelled elements again for each domain. These were examined to determine top-cut values for each element from within each domain. The drill hole composite file was used to generate directional pairwise semi-variogram models for each of the six elements for each of the six domains. The variogram models were then used to drive subsequent Ordinary Kriged model runs. The ranges of the modelled search ellipse axes were progressively expanded between model runs until all the blocks in the Nanadie Well block modelled had an estimated value for each modelled element. The Nanadie Well block model used 10mN x 5mE x 5mRL block sizes with sub-blocking to 1/10th of the parent block size allowed.

The reported Inferred Resource only included blocks estimated in the first 3 model runs for the 3 Gabbro domains where the average kriging distance for the Cu block estimate was less than or equal to 150m. At least 12 samples from at least 3 different holes were used to estimate a block grade and the slope of regression for the estimated block was greater than or equal to 0.65. A wireframe shell was created around these Gabbro blocks and any granitic dyke blocks not estimated in one of the first 3 runs but still lying within the Gabbroic Inferred Grade shell were then included as part of the Inferred Resource. This was done to avoid having uninformed blocks in the middle of the Resource Shell. The highly irregular shape and local narrowness of the cross-cutting felsic dykes has meant that the estimation process locally struggled to find enough sample pairs to estimate these internal blocks in the first 3 model runs.

All material outside the Inferred Resource shell was left Unclassified with these peripheral blocks being used to highlight structural trends and aid targeting of future drilling along strike and down dip.

The applied top-cuts affected very few samples - less than 1% of samples in the Fresh Gabbro and Oxidised Gabbro Domains and less than 5% in the Transitional Gabbro Domain. From the Fresh Granite Domain, less than 2% of values were cut while from the Oxidised Granite Domain, less than 1% of samples were cut. From the Transitional Granite Domain, less than 3% of the Cu and Au values were cut but up to 13% of the Zn and Ag values were cut and up to 6% of the Co and Ni values were cut. The limited number of assays particularly for Ag, Co, Ni and Zn produced a more irregular distributed sample population for this domain and this resulted in a harder cut for these four elements in the Granite Transitional Domain.

The only previous Mineral Resource Estimate for Nanadie Well was produced by Intermin in 2013. The limited detail surrounding this estimate can be viewed in the Intermin 2013 historic ASX release with details also included in an ASX: CYM release (Cyprium, 2020a). The Cyprium Inferred Resource was in line with the historical release by Intermin. The Cyprium Mineral Resource estimate includes data from an additional 82 RC and 6 diamond drill holes but excluded assay data from 25 RAB holes utilised in the previous Mineral Resource estimate. The overall drill spacing was closed to a nominal 25m x 25m drill pattern since the initial MRE in 2013.

No mining activity has occurred at Nanadie Well, so no production and reconciliation records are not available for the deposit.

No modelling of selective mining units was undertaken, and the MRE is a global estimate. Future studies would look to generate preliminary pit shells to assess the project's development potential and to better restrict the Mineral Resource estimation to the area that has a reasonable chance of being mined using open pit mining method for oxide Cu and/or sulphide Cu extraction. This work would highlight areas requiring closer spaced drilling to convert the current Inferred Resource to a Measured and Indicated Resource status with additional drilling and sampling. Any additional drilling would also aid planned sighter metallurgical studies and preliminary geotechnical assessments.

The Nanadie mineralisation is localised within the mafic intrusive bodies with some limited secondary migration of Cu and Ni sulphides into the cross-cutting felsic intrusives. The mafic units have been modelled as Gabbroic domains separated into Fresh Gabbro Domain (fresh gabbro, norite, pyroxenite, peridotite and cross-cutting dolerite), Gabbro Transitional Domain (partially oxidised material) and Gabbro Oxidised Domain (material logged as more intensely oxidised). The cross-cutting granitic and pegmatitic dykes and flanking more massive granitic bodies were also separated into fresh, transitional and oxidised domains. The disseminated primary sulphide mineralisation has been remobilised into the shear fabric with secondary cross-cutting sulphide veins also developed.

Validation

To validate the estimation, the block model and drillholes were compared on screen in Micromine. It was noted that grades and trends visible in the drilling were reflected in the block model. A series of swath plots were generated to compare block grades with composite grades and showed good correlation between the two datasets. The global composite mean grade for each domain was compared with the block model grade for the same domain. Generally, these compared reasonably well with the exception of Ag and Zn for Granite Transitional Domain and Zn for the Granite Oxidised Domain where the modelled grade was higher than the corresponding composite grade. This is most likely a reflection of the limited number of intercepts in the domain. The uncut Ag values for the Gabbro Primary Domain showed a broad difference as did the uncut Zn values for the Gabbro Transitional Domain indicating that a few high-grade intercepts in each of these 2 domains have a significant impact. The Cu and Au grades were generally slightly higher from the mean drill hole composite values than the blocks from the same domain.

Model Bulk Density

No systematic bulk density measurements have been carried out on the Nanadie Well drill holes. Immersed water bulk density measurements were determined by Cyprium on five of the Nanadie Well diamond drill holes. Bulk Density values were estimated for each domain based on globally reported figures for granitic/granodioritic (2.72 g/cm^3) and gabbro/peridotite (3.1 g/cm^3) intrusives (Berkman, 2001). These figures were then adjusted down based on the depth extent and observed level of oxidation.

The figure used for the cover material was based on a bulk density determination generated from a sample of locally sourced surface cover material. The surface sample was collected in a known volume and then weighed dry to determine a local bulk density figure 1.61 g/cm3. A blanket number of 2.69 g/cm^3 was used for fresh gneiss and schists. These numbers were factored down by an additional 2.5% for every 5m of vertical depth above the BOT. The average block model bulk density for the Cyprium Inferred Resource was 3.06 g/cm^3.

Mineral Resource Classification

All material was classified as Inferred due to the absence of detailed bulk density data and uncertainty in the identification of the lithological units in RC chip logging. This coupled with structural complexity means that the modelled domains are broad and do not adequately account for local variability. Further, the absence of down hole surveys for 42 of the first 63 Intermin RC holes and the absence of Differential GPS collar surveys for 43 of these first 63 RC drill hole introduces an extra degree of spatial uncertainty.

The absence of detailed bulk density data coupled together with the spatial uncertainty surrounding the first 63 RC holes influenced the decision to classify the modelled resource as an Inferred Resource. This is despite the relatively close spacing of the Nanadie Well drilling on a nominal 20 to 30m x 20 to 30m grid pattern. The proximity of the modelled Inferred Resource to surface means that there is a very reasonable chance that this material can realistically be mined utilising open cut drill and blast mining methods. Also, that additional drilling and greater confidence in the bulk density data will allow the company to convert a substantial proportion of the modelled Resource to Indicated and Measured Resource categories. Material outside the currently estimated Inferred Resource was omitted due to the lower confidence in those modelled blocks mainly due to lack of drill information or more broadly spaced drill data. Though the trends observed in the modelling suggest that there is a reasonable chance that step-out drilling will identify additional material along strike and down dip of the current MRE.

Cut-off Grades

The Mineral Resource Estimate used a 0.25% Cu cut-off which was determined by Cyprium's preliminary estimations and based on the results that Company had achieved from ongoing mining studies and metallurgical tests at its other projects (Cyprium, 2022) and was considered the approximate break-even grade for mining and processing Nanadie material at the time.

Metallurgy

Sighter metallurgical test work is planned with half core samples from the first five of Cyprium's HQ3 drill holes suitable for use in this work. The planned test work may look at sulphide extraction to floatation processing and also consider the viability of heap leaching the Nanadie oxide mineralisation and possible recovery via SX/EW processes.

Modifying Factors

The Company considers that the Mineral Resource at Nanadie could be mined using conventional open cut techniques but further drilling and associated geological evaluations are required along with metallurgical testing, environmental studies and geotechnical evaluation to confirm this view. The first step will be to continue to define the parameters and geometry of the mineralised system, and local geological variability. More detailed drilling may look to convert some or all the current reported Inferred Resource to Indicated and Measured status to permit more detailed mine planning and economic evaluations to be undertaken.

Material Acquisition Terms

The Company and Cyprium Metals have executed a binding Sale and Purchase Agreement pursuant to which Solstice will purchase 100% of the Tenements from Cyprium for the following consideration:

1. $1,000,000 (excluding GST) in immediately available funds on completion of the Acquisition (**Completion**);
2. 3,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares in the capital of the Company (**Shares**) on Completion. Shares will be subject to a holding lock until, in respect of 50% of the Shares, 6 months after Completion, and in respect of the remaining 50% of the Shares, 12 months after Completion; and
3. 3,000,000 Shares if, within 4 years of Completion, the Company issues an announcement to the ASX of a Mineral Resource within the land the subject of the Tenements which contains more than 250,000 tonnes of contained copper applying a cut-off grade of not less than 0.20% Cu (**Deferred Consideration Shares**).

Completion of the Acquisition is subject to customary conditions precedent, including required regulatory approvals and delivery of unencumbered title. The Sale and Purchase Agreement otherwise contains terms and conditions considered customary for a transaction of this nature, including representations and warranties and indemnities for assumed liabilities.

Completion of the Acquisition is not subject to Solstice shareholder approval. The upfront consideration Shares will be issued using the Company's available placement capacity under ASX Listing Rule 7.1. The agreement to issue the Deferred Consideration Shares will also consume part of the Company's available placement capacity under ASX Listing Rule 7.1.

The Company has received confirmation from ASX that ASX Listing Rules 11.1.2 and 11.1.3 do not apply to the Acquisition.

Table 2: Nanadie significant Cu Au intercepts.

Hole ID	Prospect	Type	East	North	Dip	Azi	EOH	Intercept	From
BHP01	Nanadie	RC	695541	6994097	-60	60	120	12m @ 0.63% Cu	36.0
ER 317-13	Nanadie	RAB	693003	6994917	-90	0	23	20m @ 0.96% Cu	3.0
							incl.	8m @ 1.75% Cu, 0g/t Au	13
NDD17001	Nanadie	DD	693020	6994714	-60	90	231.5	28.7m @ 0.41% Cu, 0.08g/t Au	50.6
							and	17.1m @ 0.48% Cu, 0.14g/t Au	107.6
							and	37.85m @ 0.51% Cu, 0.17g/t Au	132.7
NDD17002	Stark	DD	694290	6993950	-60	260	302.4	30.35m @ 0.52% Cu, 0.04g/t Au	248.5
							incl.	5.4m @ 1.25% Cu, 0.08g/t Au	257.7
NDD17003	Stark	DD	694060	6994450	-55	260	122.8	10.7m @ 0.41% Cu, 0.05g/t Au	92.0
NRC03	Nanadie	RC	692979	6994904	-60	60	80	24m @ 0.48% Cu, 0.11g/t Au	4.0
NRC06	Nanadie	RC	692937	6994990	-60	60	80	12m @ 0.43% Cu, 0.09g/t Au	68.0
NRC09	Nanadie	RC	693034	6994516	-60	60	80	16m @ 0.46% Cu, 0.14g/t Au	20.0
NRC10	Nanadie	RC	692994	6994496	-60	60	80	16m @ 0.41% Cu, 0.15g/t Au	60.0
NRC04011	Nanadie	RC	693079	6994954	-60	268	234	**67m @ 0.41% Cu, 0.15g/t Au**	167.0
NRC04012	Nanadie	RC	693039	6995051	-60	270	204	33m @ 0.48% Cu, 0.11g/t Au	120.0
NRC04013	Nanadie	RC	693072	6994854	-60	270	216	13m @ 0.42% Cu, 0.09g/t Au	105.0
							and	16m @ 0.60% Cu, 0.09g/t Au	147.0
NRC04013	Nanadie	RC	693072	6994854	-60	270	216	29m @ 0.50% Cu, 0.19g/t Au	179.0
NRC05017	Nanadie	RC	693104	6994552	-60	270	172	10m @ 0.44% Cu, 0.14g/t Au	68.0
							and	**40m @ 0.59% Cu, 0.18g/t Au**	94.0
NRC05018	Nanadie	RC	693066	6994354	-60	270	136	13m @ 0.68% Cu, 0.19g/t Au	39.0
NRC05018	Nanadie	RC	693066	6994354	-60	270	136	**50m @ 0.64% Cu, 0.16g/t Au**	79.0
NRC05019	Nanadie	RC	693042	6994756	-60	270	176	**31m @ 0.85% Cu, 0.21g/t Au**	109.0
							incl.	5m @ 1.15% Cu, 0.29g/t Au	109
							incl.	5m @ 3.28% Cu, 0.8g/t Au	124
NRC05020	Nanadie	RC	693042	6994854	-60	270	154	**81m @ 0.79% Cu, 0.23g/t Au**	16.0
							incl.	**16m @ 2.10% Cu, 0.54g/t Au**	35
							incl.	9m @ 1.57% Cu, 0.56g/t Au	62
NRC05024	Nanadie	RC	692998	6994353	-60	90	145	18m @ 0.69% Cu, 0.2g/t Au	85.0
NRC05026	Nanadie	RC	692966	6994449	-60	90	150	28m @ 0.64% Cu, 0.23g/t Au	44.0
							incl.	9m @ 1.14% Cu, 0.38g/t Au	62
NRC05027	Nanadie	RC	692951	6994805	-60	90	200	27m @ 0.49% Cu, 0.16g/t Au	92.0
							and	14m @ 0.53% Cu, 0.06g/t Au	158.0
NRC05094	Nanadie	RAB	692914	6995570	-60	240	41	29m @ 0.40% Cu, 0.14g/t Au	12.0
NRC05117	Nanadie	RC	692927	6995575	-60	240	71	15m @ 0.43% Cu, 0.08g/t Au	56.0
NRC06123	Nanadie	RC	692976	6994547	-60	90	166	12m @ 0.49% Cu, 0.06g/t Au	40.0
							and	**52m @ 0.50% Cu, 0.13g/t Au**	84.0
							and	18m @ 0.40% Cu, 0.14g/t Au	148.0
NRC06124	Nanadie	RC	693049	6994903	-60	240	154	27m @ 0.43% Cu, 0.1g/t Au	73.0
NRC06125	Nanadie	RC	692942	6994995	-60	270	138	**72m @ 0.43% Cu, 0.11g/t Au**	8.0
							incl.	5m @ 1.21% Cu, 0.31g/t Au	32
NRC11001	Nanadie	RC	693041	6994308	-60	270	140	32m @ 0.51% Cu, 0.22g/t Au	64.0
NRC11002	Nanadie	RC	693058	6994504	-60	270	168	25m @ 0.48% Cu, 0.21g/t Au	87.0
NRC11003	Nanadie	RC	693026	6994686	-60	90	154	12m @ 0.54% Cu, 0.12g/t Au	44.0
							and	24m @ 0.74% Cu, 0.18g/t Au	80.0
							incl.	6m @ 1.29% Cu, 0.24g/t Au	83
NRC11004	Nanadie	RC	693041	6994750	-60	90	140	12m @ 0.80% Cu, 0.17g/t Au	40.0
							incl.	6m @ 1.22% Cu, 0.25g/t Au	46
							and	**56m @ 0.55% Cu, 0.15g/t Au**	72.0
							incl.	11m @ 1.03% Cu, 0.2g/t Au	88
							incl.	5m @ 1.05% Cu, 0.45g/t Au	113

Hole ID	Prospect	Type	East	North	Dip	Azi	EOH	Intercept	From
NRC11005	Nanadie	RC	693019	6994905	-60	270	135	16m @ 0.74% Cu, 0.18g/t Au	20.0
							and	11m @ 0.51% Cu, 0.09g/t Au	45.0
NRC11006	Nanadie	RC	692921	6995033	-60	270	138	43m @ 0.43% Cu, 0.19g/t Au	17.0
NRC12001	Nanadie	RC	693044	6994636	-60	90	166	19m @ 0.69% Cu, 0.22g/t Au	25.0
							incl.	6m @ 1.50% Cu, 0.58g/t Au	36
NRC12011	Nanadie	RC	693022	6994748	-60	90	160	**40m @ 0.61% Cu, 0.14g/t Au**	112.0
							incl.	7m @ 1.07% Cu, 0.19g/t Au	125
NRC12012	Nanadie	RC	693042	6994787	-60	90	140	**50m @ 0.51% Cu, 0.09g/t Au**	36.0
							incl.	8m @ 1.17% Cu, 0.2g/t Au	44
							incl.	12m @ 0.77% Cu, 0.23g/t Au	96.0
							incl.	6m @ 1.12% Cu, 0.38g/t Au	100
NRC12013	Nanadie	RC	693040	6994710	-60	90	160	40m @ 0.41% Cu, 0.08g/t Au	76.0
							incl.	9m @ 1.07% Cu, 0.22g/t Au	89
							and	**36m @ 0.81% Cu, 0.17g/t Au**	124.0
							incl.	8m @ 2.19% Cu, 0.37g/t Au	140
NRC12014	Nanadie	RC	693024	6994634	-60	90	160	40m @ 0.47% Cu, 0.08g/t Au	84.0
							and	28m @ 0.45% Cu, 0.06g/t Au	132.0
NRC12015	Nanadie	RC	693044	6994598	-60	90	160	32m @ 0.52% Cu, 0.15g/t Au	16.0
							and	**72m @ 0.63% Cu, 0.17g/t Au**	68.0
							incl.	6m @ 1.26% Cu, 0.52g/t Au	103
							incl.	6m @ 1.19% Cu, 0.38g/t Au	126
							and	10m @ 0.74% Cu, 0.14g/t Au	146.0
NRC12016	Nanadie	RC	693043	6994559	-60	90	160	**72m @ 0.65% Cu, 0.19g/t Au**	84.0
							incl.	**16m @ 1.47% Cu, 0.48g/t Au**	138
NRC12017	Nanadie	RC	693039	6994267	-60	90	160	12m @ 0.56% Cu, 0.2g/t Au	68.0
NRC12019	Nanadie	RC	692941	6994895	-60	90	160	**72m @ 0.56% Cu, 0.09g/t Au**	88.0
NRC12021	Nanadie	RC	693044	6994524	-60	90	180	20m @ 0.76% Cu, 0.2g/t Au	52.0
							and	16m @ 0.66% Cu, 0.15g/t Au	160.0
NRC12023	Nanadie	RC	693044	6994579	-60	90	180	**52m @ 0.41% Cu, 0.14g/t Au**	116.0
NRC12024	Nanadie	RC	693063	6994602	-60	90	160	12m @ 0.57% Cu, 0.2g/t Au	72.0
							and	12m @ 0.46% Cu, 0.22g/t Au	116.0
NRC12025	Nanadie	RC	693057	6994481	-60	90	180	16m @ 0.41% Cu, 0.09g/t Au	48.0
							and	24m @ 0.69% Cu, 0.17g/t Au	156.0
NRC12026	Nanadie	RC	693042	6994767	-60	90	150	**48m @ 0.47% Cu, 0.12g/t Au**	40.0
							and	12m @ 0.77% Cu, 0.17g/t Au	104.0
NRC12032	Nanadie	RC	693073	6994749	-60	90	108	28m @ 0.63% Cu, 0.09g/t Au	16.0
NRC12034	Nanadie	RC	692850	6994999	-60	90	114	11m @ 0.43% Cu, 0.08g/t Au	103.0
NRC12036	Nanadie	RC	692991	6994902	-60	90	132	28m @ 0.69% Cu, 0.11g/t Au	8.0
							incl.	9m @ 1.48% Cu, 0.27g/t Au	24
NRC12037	Nanadie	RC	692895	6994974	-60	90	102	16m @ 0.40% Cu, 0.07g/t Au	16.0
							and	28m @ 0.70% Cu, 0.12g/t Au	61.0
							incl.	5m @ 1.64% Cu, 0.2g/t Au	63
							incl.	6m @ 1.45% Cu, 0.27g/t Au	83
NRC14003	Stark	RC	694190	6994111	-55	260	186	13m @ 0.44% Cu, 0.03g/t Au	144.0
NRC14008	Stark	RC	694210	6994107	-55	260	219	10m @ 0.49% Cu, 0.09g/t Au	151.0
							and	30m @ 0.56% Cu, 0.07g/t Au	169.0
NRC15002	Stark	RC	694173	6994200	-55	260	176	10m @ 1.05% Cu, 0.09g/t Au	145.0
NRC19001	Nanadie	RC	693064	6994639	-60	87.6	112	20m @ 0.48% Cu, 0.04g/t Au	4.0
							and	20m @ 0.42% Cu, 0.03g/t Au	32.0
							and	32m @ 0.62% Cu, 0.03g/t Au	80.0
							incl.	6m @ 1.60% Cu, 0.12g/t Au	96
NRC19005	Nanadie	RC	693088	6994751	-60	90	42	**19m @ 1.73% Cu, 0.11g/t Au**	1.0
							incl.	**6m @ 4.79% Cu, 0.36g/t Au**	1

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Hole ID	Prospect	Type	East	North	Dip	Azi	EOH	Intercept	From
NRC19007	Nanadie	RC	692965	6994975	-60	90	60	40m @ 0.40% Cu, 0.01g/t Au	4.0
NRC19008	Nanadie	RC	692968	6994856	-52	90	96	**92m @ 0.53% Cu, 0.12g/t Au**	4.0
							incl.	8m @ 1.17% Cu, 0.83g/t Au	30
NRC19009	Nanadie	RC	692995	6994856	-52	90	66	24m @ 0.64% Cu, 1.03g/t Au	36.0
							incl.	5m @ 1.62% Cu, 4.84g/t Au	39
NRC19010	Nanadie	RC	692968	6994871	-52	90	60	**52m @ 0.92% Cu, 0.76g/t Au**	8.0
							incl.	**11m @ 2.28% Cu, 3.2g/t Au**	21
NRC19011	Nanadie	RC	692995	6994872	-52	90	60	**40m @ 0.50% Cu, 0.02g/t Au**	8.0
NRC19012	Nanadie	RC	692969	6994900	-60	90	60	**60m @ 0.65% Cu, 0.17g/t Au**	0.0
							incl.	6m @ 2.36% Cu, 1.57g/t Au	4
NRC19013	Nanadie	RC	692915	6994975	-60	90	90	**68m @ 0.43% Cu, 0.08g/t Au**	4.0
NWD2001	Nanadie	DDH	693056	6994950	-60.73	265.92	399.3	16m @ 0.49% Cu, 0.07g/t Au	107.0
							and	**111.15m @ 0.43% Cu, 0.09g/t Au**	131.0
							and	46.7m @ 0.41% Cu, 0.09g/t Au	250.0
NWD2002	Nanadie	DDH	693097	6994743	-79.48	271.81	207.3	**53.09m @ 0.42% Cu, 0.11g/t Au**	31.0
							and	11.83m @ 1.56% Cu, 0.19g/t Au	104.0
							incl.	6.71m @ 2.46% Cu, 0.27g/t Au	107.29
							and	23.71m @ 0.63% Cu, 0.13g/t Au	147.3
							and	11.94m @ 0.63% Cu, 0.16g/t Au	187.1
NWD2003	Nanadie	DDH	693045	6994676	-65.28	86.66	198.3	**107.8m @ 0.91% Cu, 0.24g/t Au**	80.3
							incl.	**16m @ 1.65% Cu, 0.42g/t Au**	87
							and	**7m @ 2.94% Cu, 0.45g/t Au**	155
							and	13.2m @ 1.05% Cu, 0.56g/t Au	167.8
NWD2004	Nanadie	DDH	693045	6994632	-63.23	88.93	210.3	**76m @ 0.85% Cu, 0.39g/t Au**	25.0
							incl.	**10.22m @ 2.61% Cu, 2.06g/t Au**	77.78
							and	**59.77m @ 0.63% Cu, 0.15g/t Au**	109.0
							incl.	6m @ 1.41% Cu, 0.17g/t Au	158
NWD2101	Nanadie	DDH	693011	6994534	-60.01	92.98	312.3	20.35m @ 0.78% Cu, 0.2g/t Au	75.1
							and	41.75m @ 0.42% Cu, 0.06g/t Au	108.2
							and	**122.3m @ 0.61% Cu, 0.15g/t Au**	155.9
							incl.	**24.6m @ 1.23% Cu, 0.22g/t Au**	210.6
							and	6.6m @ 1.03% Cu, 0.17g/t Au	249.8
							and	13.95m @ 0.67% Cu, 0.23g/t Au	290.2
NWRB 012	Nanadie	RAB	693032	6994340	-60	240	38	20m @ 0.61% Cu, 0.22g/t Au	16.0
NWRC21005	Nanadie	RC	692917	6995019	-90	0	60	**20m @ 1.00% Cu, 0.2g/t Au**	40.0
							incl.	8m @ 1.62% Cu, 0.16g/t Au	40
NWRC21006	Nanadie	RC	692882	6995020	-90	0	54	**34m @ 0.95% Cu, 0.29g/t Au**	16.0
							incl.	13m @ 1.34% Cu, 0.39g/t Au	20
							incl.	8m @ 1.06% Cu, 0.3g/t Au	39
NWRC21011	Nanadie	RC	692972	6994950	-90	0	42	**25m @ 0.87% Cu, 0.24g/t Au**	5.0
NWRC21012	Nanadie	RC	692932	6994951	-90	0	54	10m @ 0.70% Cu, 0.25g/t Au	39.0
NWRC21013	Nanadie	RC	692896	6994955	-90	0	66	38m @ 0.43% Cu, 0.11g/t Au	28.0
NWRC21016	Nanadie	RC	692964	6994894	-90	0	54	13m @ 0.99% Cu, 0.27g/t Au	29.0
NWRC21018	Nanadie	RC	693001	6994860	-90	0	48	**43m @ 0.88% Cu, 0.2g/t Au**	3.0
							incl.	11m @ 1.79% Cu, 0.42g/t Au	16
NWRC21025	Nanadie	RC	693088	6994779	-90	0	48	24m @ 0.80% Cu, 0.32g/t Au	23.0
							incl.	12m @ 1.39% Cu, 0.6g/t Au	30.0
NWRC21029	Nanadie	RC	693018	6994728	-90	0	48	13m @ 0.45% Cu, 0.17g/t Au	16.0
NWRC21030	Nanadie	RC	693060	6994699	-90	0	36	**33m @ 0.66% Cu, 0.23g/t Au**	3.0
							incl.	6m @ 1.60% Cu, 0.43g/t Au	29
NWRC21031	Nanadie	RC	692878	6995060	-90	0	48	**44m @ 0.86% Cu, 0.17g/t Au**	4.0
NWRC21037	Nanadie	RC	693018	6994656	-90	0	30	13m @ 0.40% Cu, 1.5g/t Au	14.0
NWRC21038	Nanadie	RC	693060	6994658	-90	0	42	**37m @ 0.68% Cu, 0.17g/t Au**	1.0

Hole ID	Prospect	Type	East	North	Dip	Azi	EOH	Intercept	From
							incl.	6m @ 1.52% Cu, 0.34g/t Au	22
NWRC21040	Nanadie	RC	693100	6994618	-90	0	48	16m @ 0.57% Cu, 0.15g/t Au	18.0
NWRC21041	Nanadie	RC	693060	6994615	-90	0	36	**16m @ 1.51% Cu, 0.39g/t Au**	16.0
							incl.	6m @ 3.31% Cu, 0.8g/t Au	24
NWRC21043	Nanadie	RC	693021	6994577	-90	0	36	17m @ 0.59% Cu, 0.19g/t Au	1.0
							incl.	5m @ 1.27% Cu, 0.31g/t Au	10
NWRC21045	Nanadie	RC	693101	6994574	-90	0	36	33m @ 0.59% Cu, 0.13g/t Au	3.0
NWRC21046	Nanadie	RC	693083	6994537	-90	0	42	10m @ 0.66% Cu, 0.16g/t Au	31.0
NWRC21047	Nanadie	RC	693040	6994536	-90	0	42	16m @ 0.41% Cu, 0.11g/t Au	23.0
NWRC21049	Nanadie	RC	692962	6994537	-90	0	36	14m @ 0.52% Cu, 0.2g/t Au	21.0
NWRC21050	Nanadie	RC	693044	6994497	-90	0	54	15m @ 0.73% Cu, 0.65g/t Au	39.0
							incl.	6m @ 1.20% Cu, 1.37g/t Au	43
NWRC21055	Nanadie	RC	693002	6994419	-90	0	48	14m @ 0.44% Cu, 0.12g/t Au	33.0
NWRC21056	Nanadie	RC	692999	6994378	-90	0	42	**14m @ 2.38% Cu, 0.7g/t Au**	28.0
							incl.	**8m @ 3.76% Cu, 1.06g/t Au**	28
NWRC21064	Nanadie	RC	693002	6994283	-90	0	42	15m @ 1.01% Cu, 0.23g/t Au	3.0
							incl.	7m @ 1.72% Cu, 0.32g/t Au	6
NWRC21068	Nanadie	RC	693078	6994886	-55	239.87	258	11m @ 0.40% Cu, 0.07g/t Au	245.0
SRC21002	Stark	RC	694171	6993998	-61.25	258.46	150	13m @ 0.41% Cu, 0.05g/t Au	119.0
SRC21005	Stark	RC	694135	6994230	-60.33	271.12	179	40m @ 0.44% Cu, 0.07g/t Au	90.0
							and	17m @ 0.65% Cu, 0.06g/t Au	136.0

Note: significant intercepts are reported on the basis of greater than 10m downhole lengths at greater than 0.40% Cu, calculated at a lower cut of 0.20% Cu and allowing for up to 5m of internal dilution. Higher grade sub intervals are reported at greater than 5m downhole length at greater than 1%.

Table 3: Nanadie Project all historical drilling details.

Hole_ID	Drill Type	East	North	Dip	Azim	EOH	Hole_ID	Drill Type	East	North	Dip	Azim	EOH
22NWRC001	RC	692542	6996768	-57	62	126.0	91BR095	RAB	700615	6987608	-90	0	30.0
22NWRC002	RC	692475	6996734	-56	62	126.0	91BR096	RAB	700788	6987708	-90	0	12.0
22NWRC003	RC	692404	6996696	-55	62	66.0	91BR097	RAB	701697	6988233	-90	0	14.0
22NWRC003A	RC	692389	6996689	-54	63	126.0	91BR098	RAB	701611	6988183	-90	0	15.0
22NWRC004	RC	692338	6996656	-58	63	126.0	91BR099	RAB	701524	6988133	-90	0	29.0
22SKRC001	RC	694101	6994312	-61	263	186.0	91BR100	RAB	701438	6988082	-90	0	22.0
22SKRC002	RC	694069	6994411	-56	262	162.0	91BR101	RAB	701265	6987982	-90	0	14.0
24NWRC001	RC	696734	6992185	-61	64	120.0	91BR102	RAB	701178	6987933	-90	0	9.0
24NWRC002	RC	696712	6992175	-60	64	150.0	91BR103	RAB	701005	6987833	-90	0	7.0
24NWRC003	RC	696804	6992084	-60	69	120.0	91BR104	RAB	700918	6987783	-90	0	15.0
24NWRC004	RC	696780	6992077	-60	69	150.0	91BR110	RAB	701231	6987041	-90	0	31.0
BHP01	RC	695541	6994097	-60	60	120.0	91BR111	RAB	701058	6986941	-90	0	30.0
BHP02	RC	695546	6994192	-60	60	120.0	91BR112	RAB	700885	6986841	-90	0	33.0
BHP03	RC	695626	6993976	-60	60	60.0	91BR113	RAB	700712	6986741	-90	0	36.0
INCA01	RC	696814	6992092	-60	60	24.0	91BR114	RAB	700625	6986691	-90	0	23.0
INCA02	RC	696737	6992204	-60	50	20.0	91BR117	RAB	701198	6986098	-90	0	39.0
INCA03	RC	696446	6991962	-60	45	24.0	91BR119	RAB	699619	6987033	-90	0	21.0
INCA04	RC	696437	6991957	-60	45	30.0	91BR120	RAB	699706	6987083	-90	0	10.0
INCA05	RC	694232	6993977	-60	50	30.0	91BR121	RAB	699792	6987133	-90	0	20.0
INCA06	RC	694200	6993963	-60	50	24.0	91BR122	RAB	699879	6987183	-90	0	15.0
INCA07	RC	694056	6994056	-60	100	18.0	91BR123	RAB	699965	6987233	-90	0	8.0
INCA08	RC	694896	6992944	-60	110	20.0	91BR124	RAB	700052	6987283	-90	0	13.0
INCA09	RC	694880	6992902	-60	90	18.0	91BR125	RAB	700139	6987333	-90	0	15.0
INCA10	RC	694938	6992962	-60	50	20.0	91BR126	RAB	700225	6987383	-90	0	18.0
INCA11	RC	694929	6992957	-60	50	20.0	91BR127	RAB	700312	6987433	-90	0	15.0
INCA12	RC	695076	6993042	-60	65	20.0	91BR128	RAB	700398	6987483	-90	0	21.0
INCA13	RC	695081	6993009	-60	65	20.0	91BR129	RAB	700485	6987533	-90	0	30.0

Hole_ID	Drill Type	East	North	Dip	Azim	EOH	Hole_ID	Drill Type	East	North	Dip	Azim	EOH
INCA14	RC	695134	6993036	-60	45	20.0	91BR130	RAB	700019	6986341	-90	0	13.0
INCA15	RC	697001	6991621	-60	75	32.0	91BR131	RAB	700106	6986391	-90	0	15.0
INCA16	RC	697538	6990999	-60	265	20.0	91BR133	RAB	700279	6986491	-90	0	5.0
NRC01	RC	693042	6994339	-60	60	80.0	91BR134	RAB	700365	6986541	-90	0	21.0
NRC02	RC	692999	6994313	-60	60	52.0	91BR135	RAB	700452	6986591	-90	0	24.0
NRC03	RC	692979	6994904	-60	60	80.0	99NWAR001	RAB	693011	6994922	-60	240	24.0
NRC04	RC	693038	6994938	-60	240	80.0	99NWAR005	RAB	693050	6994835	-60	240	28.0
NRC05	RC	692998	6994794	-60	60	88.0	99NWAR006	RAB	693033	6994827	-60	240	28.0
NRC06	RC	692937	6994990	-60	60	80.0	99NWAR007	RAB	693016	6994814	-60	240	28.0
NRC07	RC	692728	6995310	-60	60	88.0	99NWAR008	RAB	692995	6994807	-60	240	22.0
NRC08	RC	693126	6993805	-60	60	81.0	99NWAR009	RAB	692954	6995003	-60	240	13.0
NRC09	RC	693034	6994516	-60	60	80.0	99NWAR010	RAB	692969	6995009	-60	240	19.0
NRC10	RC	692994	6994496	-60	60	80.0	99NWAR011	RAB	692988	6995020	-60	240	31.0
NRC04011	RC	693079	6994954	-60	268	234.0	99NWAR012	RAB	693003	6995032	-60	240	40.0
NRC04012	RC	693039	6995051	-60	270	204.0	99NWAR013	RAB	693022	6995044	-60	240	40.0
NRC04013	RC	693072	6994854	-60	270	216.0	99NWAR014	RAB	693036	6995054	-60	240	32.0
NRC04014	RC	693691	6995142	-60	272	40.0	99NWVR002	RAB	693019	6994928	-90	0	28.0
NRC04015	RC	693712	6995145	-60	270	47.0	99NWVR003	RAB	692993	6994910	-90	0	21.0
NRC05016	RC	693069	6994553	-60	270	142.0	99NWVR004	RAB	692986	6994906	-90	0	10.0
NRC05017	RC	693104	6994552	-60	270	172.0	ER 230-5	RAB	698226	6987846	-90	0	33.0
NRC05018	RC	693066	6994354	-60	270	136.0	ER 230-6	RAB	698399	6987946	-90	0	8.0
NRC05019	RC	693042	6994756	-60	270	176.0	ER 230-7	RAB	698573	6988046	-90	0	4.0
NRC05020	RC	693042	6994854	-60	270	154.0	ER 230-8	RAB	698746	6988146	-90	0	3.0
NRC05021	RC	693670	6995145	-60	266	64.0	ER 230-9	RAB	698919	6988246	-90	0	9.0
NRC05022	RC	693727	6995145	-60	269	120.0	ER 230-10	RAB	699092	6988346	-90	0	13.0
NRC05023	RC	693691	6995052	-60	270	60.0	ER 230-11	RAB	699265	6988446	-90	0	53.0
NRC05024	RC	692998	6994353	-60	90	145.0	ER 230-12	RAB	699439	6988546	-90	0	47.0
NRC05025	RC	692953	6994350	-60	90	198.0	ER 235-1	RAB	698323	6988479	-90	0	7.0
NRC05026	RC	692966	6994449	-60	90	150.0	ER 235-2	RAB	698496	6988579	-90	0	5.0
NRC05027	RC	692951	6994805	-60	90	200.0	ER 235-3	RAB	699362	6989079	-90	0	37.0
NRC05117	RC	692927	6995575	-60	240	71.0	ER 235-4	RAB	699535	6989179	-90	0	52.0
NRC05118	RC	692946	6995573	-60	240	115.0	ER 235-5	RAB	699708	6989279	-90	0	50.0
NRC05119	RC	692645	6995984	-60	60	97.0	ER 235-6	RAB	699881	6989379	-90	0	33.0
NRC05120	RC	692580	6995956	-60	60	76.0	ER 235-7	RAB	700055	6989479	-90	0	23.0
NRC05121	RC	692591	6995948	-60	60	28.0	ER 235-8	RAB	698669	6988679	-90	0	1.0
NRC06122	RC	692950	6994402	-60	90	154.0	ER 235-9	RAB	698842	6988779	-90	0	1.0
NRC06123	RC	692976	6994547	-60	90	166.0	ER 235-10	RAB	699015	6988879	-90	0	22.0
NRC06124	RC	693049	6994903	-60	240	154.0	ER 235-11	RAB	699189	6988979	-90	0	26.0
NRC06125	RC	692942	6994995	-60	270	138.0	ER 265-1	RAB	695177	6990127	-90	0	17.0
NRC06126	RC	692950	6995048	-60	270	84.0	ER 265-2	RAB	695350	6990227	-90	0	20.0
NRC07001	RC	696901	6991927	-60	60	60.0	ER 265-3	RAB	695524	6990327	-90	0	11.0
NRC07002	RC	696885	6991912	-60	60	60.0	ER 265-4	RAB	695697	6990427	-90	0	17.0
NRC07003	RC	696811	6991879	-60	60	60.0	ER 265-5	RAB	695870	6990527	-90	0	18.0
NRC07004	RC	696784	6991867	-60	60	66.0	ER 265-6	RAB	696043	6990627	-90	0	10.0
NRC07005	RC	696762	6991856	-60	55	100.0	ER 265-7	RAB	696216	6990727	-90	0	11.0
NRC07006	RC	696746	6991849	-60	55	106.0	ER 265-8	RAB	696390	6990827	-90	0	12.0
NRC07007	RC	696965	6991599	-60	55	59.0	ER 265-9	RAB	696563	6990927	-90	0	5.0
NRC07008	RC	696958	6991592	-60	55	78.0	ER 265-10	RAB	696736	6991027	-90	0	6.0
NRC09002	RC	698141	6987734	-60	85	79.0	ER 270-1	RAB	695880	6991110	-90	0	9.0
NRC09003	RC	696942	6991586	-60	55	94.0	ER 270-2	RAB	695707	6991010	-90	0	20.0
NRC09004	RC	696731	6991843	-60	55	133.0	ER 270-3	RAB	695533	6990910	-90	0	19.0
NRC09005	RC	694856	6992910	-60	55	55.0	ER 270-4	RAB	695360	6990810	-90	0	11.0
NRC09006	RC	694863	6992945	-60	100	67.0	ER 270-5	RAB	695187	6990710	-90	0	27.0
NRC09007	RC	694048	6994063	-60	70	85.0	ER 270-6	RAB	695014	6990610	-90	0	16.0
NRC09008	RC	694056	6994080	-60	72	37.0	ER 270-7	RAB	694841	6990510	-90	0	13.0
NRC11001	RC	693041	6994308	-60	270	140.0	ER 275-1	RAB	695543	6991493	-90	0	25.0
NRC11002	RC	693058	6994504	-60	270	168.0	ER 275-2	RAB	695370	6991393	-90	0	23.0
NRC11003	RC	693026	6994686	-60	90	154.0	ER 275-3	RAB	695197	6991293	-90	0	12.0
NRC11004	RC	693041	6994750	-60	90	140.0	ER 275-4	RAB	695024	6991193	-90	0	11.0
NRC11005	RC	693019	6994905	-60	270	135.0	ER 275-5	RAB	694850	6991093	-90	0	21.0
NRC11006	RC	692921	6995033	-60	270	138.0	ER 280-1	RAB	695120	6991826	-90	0	12.0

Hole_ID	Drill Type	East	North	Dip	Azim	EOH	Hole_ID	Drill Type	East	North	Dip	Azim	EOH
NRC12001	RC	693044	6994636	-60	90	166.0	ER 280-2	RAB	694860	6991676	-90	0	28.0
NRC12002	RC	692964	6994723	-60	90	170.0	ER 287-1	RAB	694770	6992432	-90	0	3.0
NRC12003	RC	692998	6994149	-60	270	80.0	ER 287-2	RAB	694943	6992532	-90	0	2.0
NRC12004	RC	693095	6994146	-60	270	80.0	ER 287-3	RAB	694424	6992232	-90	0	2.0
NRC12005	RC	693147	6994144	-60	270	102.0	ER 287-4	RAB	694250	6992132	-90	0	16.0
NRC12006	RC	693628	6992928	-60	240	50.0	ER 287-5	RAB	694077	6992032	-90	0	16.0
NRC12007	RC	693698	6992965	-60	240	77.0	ER 287-6	RAB	693904	6991932	-90	0	5.0
NRC12008	RC	693939	6991949	-60	240	80.0	ER 292-1	RAB	694520	6992865	-90	0	2.0
NRC12009	RC	693921	6991939	-60	240	80.0	ER 292-2	RAB	694347	6992765	-90	0	2.0
NRC12010	RC	693904	6991931	-60	240	50.0	ER 292-3	RAB	694174	6992665	-90	0	2.0
NRC12011	RC	693022	6994748	-60	90	160.0	ER 292-4	RAB	694000	6992565	-90	0	5.0
NRC12012	RC	693042	6994787	-60	90	140.0	ER 292-5	RAB	695126	6993215	-90	0	14.0
NRC12013	RC	693040	6994710	-60	90	160.0	ER 292-6	RAB	694000	6992565	-90	0	2.0
NRC12014	RC	693024	6994634	-60	90	160.0	ER 297-1	RAB	695569	6994048	-90	0	23.0
NRC12015	RC	693044	6994598	-60	90	160.0	ER 297-2	RAB	695742	6994148	-90	0	38.0
NRC12016	RC	693043	6994559	-60	90	160.0	ER 297-3	RAB	695915	6994248	-90	0	16.0
NRC12017	RC	693039	6994267	-60	90	160.0	ER 297-4	RAB	695396	6993948	-90	0	3.0
NRC12018	RC	693097	6994148	-60	90	84.0	ER 297-5	RAB	695223	6993848	-90	0	1.0
NRC12019	RC	692941	6994895	-60	90	160.0	ER 297-6	RAB	694616	6993498	-90	0	2.0
NRC12020	RC	693064	6994559	-60	90	162.0	ER 297-7	RAB	694010	6993148	-90	0	2.0
NRC12021	RC	693044	6994524	-60	90	180.0	ER 297-8	RAB	693837	6993048	-90	0	7.0
NRC12022	RC	693041	6994446	-60	90	109.0	ER 297-9	RAB	693664	6992948	-90	0	2.0
NRC12023	RC	693044	6994579	-60	90	180.0	ER 297-10	RAB	693491	6992848	-90	0	2.0
NRC12024	RC	693063	6994602	-60	90	160.0	ER 302-1	RAB	695319	6994481	-90	0	16.0
NRC12025	RC	693057	6994481	-60	90	180.0	ER 302-2	RAB	695502	6994584	-90	0	33.0
NRC12026	RC	693042	6994767	-60	90	150.0	ER 302-3	RAB	695665	6994681	-90	0	15.0
NRC12027	RC	693063	6994446	-60	90	155.0	ER 302-4	RAB	695146	6994381	-90	0	24.0
NRC12028	RC	693040	6994436	-60	90	162.0	ER 302-5	RAB	694973	6994281	-90	0	30.0
NRC12030	RC	693080	6994712	-60	90	120.0	ER 302-6	RAB	694799	6994181	-90	0	1.0
NRC12031	RC	692998	6994792	-60	90	168.0	ER 302-7	RAB	694626	6994081	-90	0	2.0
NRC12032	RC	693073	6994749	-60	90	108.0	ER 302-8	RAB	694453	6993981	-90	0	4.0
NRC12033	RC	692846	6994973	-60	90	114.0	ER 302-9	RAB	694280	6993881	-90	0	2.0
NRC12034	RC	692850	6994999	-60	90	114.0	ER 302-10	RAB	694107	6993781	-90	0	2.0
NRC12035	RC	692828	6995030	-60	90	84.0	ER 302-11	RAB	693933	6993681	-90	0	3.0
NRC12036	RC	692991	6994902	-60	90	132.0	ER 302-12	RAB	693760	6993581	-90	0	2.0
NRC12037	RC	692895	6994974	-60	90	102.0	ER 302-13	RAB	693587	6993481	-90	0	1.0
NRC14001	RC	693968	6994518	-60	80	89.0	ER 307-1	RAB	693857	6994214	-90	0	1.0
NRC14002	RC	694191	6994198	-58	262	304.0	ER 307-2	RAB	693683	6994114	-90	0	3.0
NRC14003	RC	694190	6994111	-55	260	186.0	ER 307-3	RAB	693510	6994014	-90	0	8.0
NRC14004	RC	693883	6991931	-55	270	124.0	ER 307-4	RAB	693337	6993914	-90	0	2.0
NRC14005	RC	693620	6994956	-58	90	226.0	ER 307-5A	RAB	693164	6993814	-90	0	7.0
NRC14006	RC	693721	6994835	-58	90	139.0	ER 307-5B	RAB	693147	6993827	-90	0	7.0
NRC14007	RC	693762	6994936	-59	270	99.0	ER 307-6	RAB	694030	6994314	-90	0	2.0
NRC14008	RC	694210	6994107	-55	260	219.0	ER 307-7	RAB	694203	6994414	-90	0	1.0
NRC14009	RC	692823	6995515	-55	60	186.0	ER 307-8	RAB	694376	6994514	-90	0	1.0
NRC14010	RC	692497	6996296	-55	60	211.0	ER 307-9	RAB	694549	6994614	-90	0	3.0
NRC15001	RC	694230	6994016	-55	260	242.0	ER 307-10	RAB	694723	6994714	-90	0	11.0
NRC15002	RC	694173	6994200	-55	260	176.0	ER 307-11	RAB	694896	6994814	-90	0	15.0
NRC15003	RC	696738	6992190	-60	25	80.0	ER 307-12	RAB	695081	6994931	-90	0	31.0
NRC17001	RC	694992	6993118	-60	60	60.0	ER 307-13	RAB	695242	6995014	-90	0	30.0
NRC17002	RC	695003	6993104	-60	60	66.0	ER 307-14	RAB	695419	6995123	-90	0	35.0
NRC17003	RC	694989	6993097	-60	60	96.0	ER 312-1	RAB	695339	6995647	-90	0	33.0
NRC17004	RC	695048	6993043	-60	360	120.0	ER 312-2	RAB	695079	6995497	-90	0	19.0
NRC17005	RC	695079	6993001	-60	60	96.0	ER 312-3	RAB	694831	6995361	-90	0	19.0
NRC17006	RC	694977	6993140	-60	60	66.0	ER 312-4	RAB	694559	6995197	-90	0	4.0
NRC17007	RC	693895	6991890	-55	270	180.0	ER 312-5	RAB	694299	6995047	-90	0	2.0
NRC17008	RC	695019	6993082	-60	60	39.0	ER 312-6	RAB	694040	6994897	-90	0	3.0
NRC17009	RC	695005	6993076	-60	60	81.0	ER 312-7	RAB	693780	6994747	-90	0	2.0
NRC17010	RC	695039	6993082	-60	240	39.0	ER 312-8	RAB	693607	6994647	-90	0	4.0
NRC17011	RC	695070	6993068	-60	240	75.0	ER 312-9	RAB	693433	6994547	-90	0	9.0
NRC17012	RC	695058	6993023	-60	60	39.0	ER 312-10	RAB	693260	6994447	-90	0	5.0

Hole_ID	Drill Type	East	North	Dip	Azim	EOH	Hole_ID	Drill Type	East	North	Dip	Azim	EOH
NRC17013	RC	695045	6993017	-60	60	69.0	ER 312-11A	RAB	693087	6994347	-90	0	3.0
NRC17014	RC	695013	6993060	-60	60	81.0	ER 312-11B	RAB	693078	6994364	-90	0	3.0
NRC17015	RC	694976	6993118	-60	60	75.0	ER 312-12	RAB	692914	6994247	-90	0	3.0
NRC19001	RC	693064	6994639	-60	88	112.0	ER 312-13	RAB	692741	6994147	-90	0	2.0
NRC19002	RC	693053	6994678	-55	90	100.0	ER 312-14	RAB	692567	6994047	-90	0	23.0
NRC19003	RC	692995	6994746	-55	270	90.0	ER 317-1	RAB	695089	6996080	-90	0	4.0
NRC19004	RC	692995	6994932	-60	90	60.0	ER 317-2	RAB	694941	6995995	-90	0	32.0
NRC19005	RC	693088	6994751	-60	90	42.0	ER 317-3	RAB	694742	6995880	-90	0	17.0
NRC19006	RC	692996	6994954	-60	90	60.0	ER 317-4	RAB	694588	6995802	-90	0	6.0
NRC19007	RC	692965	6994975	-60	90	60.0	ER 317-5	RAB	694396	6995680	-90	0	16.0
NRC19008	RC	692968	6994856	-52	90	96.0	ER 317-6	RAB	694244	6995595	-90	0	20.0
NRC19009	RC	692995	6994856	-52	90	66.0	ER 317-7	RAB	694049	6995480	-90	0	17.0
NRC19010	RC	692968	6994871	-52	90	60.0	ER 317-8	RAB	693877	6995370	-90	0	8.0
NRC19011	RC	692995	6994872	-52	90	60.0	ER 317-9	RAB	693703	6995280	-90	0	3.0
NRC19012	RC	692969	6994900	-60	90	60.0	ER 317-10	RAB	693530	6995180	-90	0	3.0
NRC19013	RC	692915	6994975	-60	90	90.0	ER 317-11	RAB	693357	6995080	-90	0	3.0
NRC19014	RC	692996	6994744	-60	90	90.0	ER 317-12	RAB	693212	6995035	-90	0	11.0
NWRC21001	RC	692957	6995056	-90	0	36.0	ER 317-13	RAB	693003	6994917	-90	0	23.0
NWRC21002	RC	692917	6995059	-90	0	30.0	ER 317-14	RAB	692844	6994833	-90	0	3.0
NWRC21003	RC	692998	6995025	-90	0	54.0	ER 317-15	RAB	692664	6994680	-90	0	3.0
NWRC21004	RC	692962	6995019	-90	0	30.0	ER 322-1	RAB	694839	6996513	-90	0	32.0
NWRC21005	RC	692917	6995019	-90	0	60.0	ER 322-2	RAB	694579	6996363	-90	0	43.0
NWRC21006	RC	692882	6995020	-90	0	54.0	ER 322-3	RAB	694319	6996213	-90	0	14.0
NWRC21007	RC	692831	6995005	-90	0	42.0	ER 322-4	RAB	694059	6996063	-90	0	27.0
NWRC21008	RC	693009	6995003	-90	0	36.0	ER 322-5	RAB	693799	6995913	-90	0	13.0
NWRC21009	RC	693009	6994979	-90	0	36.0	ER 322-6	RAB	693540	6995763	-90	0	8.0
NWRC21010	RC	693008	6994948	-90	0	30.0	ER 322-7	RAB	693280	6995613	-90	0	13.0
NWRC21011	RC	692972	6994950	-90	0	42.0	ER 332-2	RAB	694079	6997229	-90	0	50.0
NWRC21012	RC	692932	6994951	-90	0	54.0	ER 332-3	RAB	693819	6997079	-90	0	25.0
NWRC21013	RC	692896	6994955	-90	0	66.0	ER 332-4	RAB	693559	6996929	-90	0	66.0
NWRC21014	RC	693043	6994899	-90	0	48.0	ER 332-5	RAB	693299	6996779	-90	0	73.0
NWRC21015	RC	693009	6994906	-90	0	42.0	ER 332-6	RAB	693040	6996629	-90	0	39.0
NWRC21016	RC	692964	6994894	-90	0	54.0	ER 332-7	RAB	692780	6996479	-90	0	46.0
NWRC21017	RC	693037	6994862	-90	0	36.0	ER 332-8	RAB	692547	6996330	-90	0	31.0
NWRC21018	RC	693001	6994860	-90	0	48.0	ER 342-9	RAB	692020	6997195	-90	0	78.0
NWRC21019	RC	692961	6994860	-90	0	42.0	NRC05028	RAB	692360	6996226	-60	240	40.0
NWRC21020	RC	693087	6994821	-90	0	42.0	NRC05029	RAB	692386	6996240	-60	240	37.0
NWRC21021	RC	693048	6994822	-90	0	48.0	NRC05030	RAB	692426	6996261	-60	240	26.0
NWRC21022	RC	693011	6994818	-90	0	54.0	NRC05031	RAB	692463	6996278	-60	240	21.0
NWRC21023	RC	693010	6994779	-90	0	36.0	NRC05032	RAB	692497	6996297	-60	240	22.0
NWRC21024	RC	693046	6994778	-90	0	48.0	NRC05033	RAB	692637	6995725	-60	240	40.0
NWRC21025	RC	693088	6994779	-90	0	48.0	NRC05034	RAB	692670	6995734	-60	240	40.0
NWRC21026	RC	693138	6994748	-90	0	42.0	NRC05035	RAB	692708	6995746	-60	240	37.0
NWRC21027	RC	693100	6994729	-90	0	36.0	NRC05036	RAB	694281	6995612	-60	60	40.0
NWRC21028	RC	693059	6994731	-90	0	30.0	NRC05037	RAB	694268	6995605	-60	60	40.0
NWRC21029	RC	693018	6994728	-90	0	48.0	NRC05038	RAB	694247	6995593	-60	60	40.0
NWRC21030	RC	693060	6994699	-90	0	36.0	NRC05039	RAB	694232	6995584	-60	60	28.0
NWRC21031	RC	692878	6995060	-90	0	48.0	NRC05040	RAB	694211	6995575	-60	60	28.0
NWRC21032	RC	692840	6995061	-90	0	42.0	NRC05041	RAB	694973	6996014	-60	60	31.0
NWRC21033	RC	692917	6994889	-90	0	72.0	NRC05042	RAB	694956	6996004	-60	60	27.0
NWRC21034	RC	692876	6994891	-90	0	40.0	NRC05043	RAB	694940	6995997	-60	60	36.0
NWRC21035	RC	692917	6994861	-90	0	55.0	NRC05044	RAB	694918	6995989	-60	60	39.0
NWRC21036	RC	693019	6994700	-90	0	30.0	NRC05045	RAB	694908	6995973	-60	60	40.0
NWRC21037	RC	693018	6994656	-90	0	30.0	NRC05046	RAB	694624	6995817	-60	65	32.0
NWRC21038	RC	693060	6994658	-90	0	42.0	NRC05047	RAB	694603	6995808	-60	65	40.0
NWRC21039	RC	693103	6994658	-90	0	48.0	NRC05048	RAB	694588	6995802	-60	65	40.0
NWRC21040	RC	693100	6994618	-90	0	48.0	NRC05049	RAB	694571	6995796	-60	65	32.0
NWRC21041	RC	693060	6994615	-90	0	36.0	NRC05050	RAB	694554	6995790	-60	65	27.0
NWRC21042	RC	693020	6994618	-90	0	36.0	NRC05051	RAB	694868	6995379	-60	60	39.0
NWRC21043	RC	693021	6994577	-90	0	36.0	NRC05052	RAB	694847	6995370	-60	60	35.0
NWRC21044	RC	693062	6994577	-90	0	36.0	NRC05053	RAB	694831	6995361	-60	60	35.0

Hole_ID	Drill Type	East	North	Dip	Azim	EOH	Hole_ID	Drill Type	East	North	Dip	Azim	EOH
NWRC21045	RC	693101	6994574	-90	0	36.0	NRC05054	RAB	694816	6995353	-60	60	30.0
NWRC21046	RC	693083	6994537	-90	0	42.0	NRC05055	RAB	694797	6995342	-60	60	30.0
NWRC21047	RC	693040	6994536	-90	0	42.0	NRC05056	RAB	695458	6995137	-60	60	49.0
NWRC21048	RC	693002	6994537	-90	0	36.0	NRC05057	RAB	695437	6995131	-60	60	38.0
NWRC21049	RC	692962	6994537	-90	0	36.0	NRC05058	RAB	695420	6995122	-60	60	40.0
NWRC21050	RC	693044	6994497	-90	0	54.0	NRC05059	RAB	695402	6995111	-60	60	40.0
NWRC21051	RC	693084	6994498	-90	0	36.0	NRC05060	RAB	695385	6995101	-60	60	38.0
NWRC21052	RC	693005	6994460	-90	0	36.0	NRC05061	RAB	695115	6994946	-60	60	40.0
NWRC21053	RC	692960	6994458	-90	0	36.0	NRC05062	RAB	695097	6994935	-60	60	31.0
NWRC21054	RC	692962	6994418	-90	0	42.0	NRC05063	RAB	695081	6994932	-60	60	33.0
NWRC21055	RC	693002	6994419	-90	0	48.0	NRC05064	RAB	695064	6994922	-60	60	37.0
NWRC21056	RC	692999	6994378	-90	0	42.0	NRC05065	RAB	695046	6994911	-60	60	40.0
NWRC21057	RC	693002	6994361	-90	0	36.0	NRC05066	RAB	695536	6994600	-60	60	36.0
NWRC21058	RC	692961	6994375	-90	0	36.0	NRC05067	RAB	695520	6994590	-60	60	40.0
NWRC21059	RC	692959	6994356	-90	0	32.0	NRC05068	RAB	695501	6994581	-60	60	40.0
NWRC21060	RC	693005	6994315	-90	0	42.0	NRC05069	RAB	695482	6994573	-60	60	40.0
NWRC21061	RC	693041	6994316	-90	0	36.0	NRC05070	RAB	695464	6994565	-60	60	40.0
NWRC21062	RC	693080	6994322	-90	0	42.0	NRC05071	RAB	695777	6993598	-60	60	40.0
NWRC21063	RC	693038	6994358	-90	0	36.0	NRC05072	RAB	695760	6993588	-60	60	40.0
NWRC21064	RC	693002	6994283	-90	0	42.0	NRC05073	RAB	695738	6993579	-60	60	40.0
NWRC21065	RC	693044	6994286	-90	0	42.0	NRC05074	RAB	696165	6992899	-60	60	40.0
NWRC21066	RC	693087	6994288	-90	0	36.0	NRC05075	RAB	696145	6992889	-60	60	40.0
NWRC21067	RC	693135	6994995	-60	270	330.0	NRC05076	RAB	696127	6992881	-60	60	40.0
NWRC21068	RC	693078	6994886	-55	240	258.0	NRC05077	RAB	696109	6992871	-60	60	30.0
SRC21001	RC	694222	6993899	-61	265	210.0	NRC05078	RAB	696091	6992861	-60	60	30.0
SRC21002	RC	694171	6993998	-61	258	150.0	NRC05079	RAB	696656	6992247	-60	60	40.0
SRC21003	RC	694115	6994090	-61	266	132.0	NRC05080	RAB	696636	6992237	-60	60	36.0
SRC21004	RC	694128	6994178	-60	266	108.0	NRC05081	RAB	696616	6992227	-60	60	50.0
SRC21005	RC	694135	6994230	-60	271	179.0	NRC05082	RAB	696596	6992217	-60	60	40.0
NDD15001	DDH	694232	6994112	-60	260	273.6	NRC05083	RAB	696576	6992207	-60	60	40.0
NDD15002	DDH	694191	6994198	-75	257	350.5	NRC05084	RAB	696491	6992152	-60	60	40.0
NDD17001	DDH	693020	6994714	-60	90	231.5	NRC05085	RAB	696471	6992142	-60	60	34.0
NDD17002	DDH	694290	6993950	-60	260	302.4	NRC05086	RAB	696436	6992125	-60	60	40.0
NDD17003	DDH	694060	6994450	-55	260	122.8	NRC05087	RAB	696429	6991950	-60	60	49.0
NWD2001	DDH	693056	6994950	-61	266	399.3	NRC05088	RAB	693630	6995151	-60	270	35.0
NWD2002	DDH	693097	6994743	-79	272	207.3	NRC05089	RAB	693650	6995148	-60	270	32.0
NWD2003	DDH	693045	6994676	-65	87	198.3	NRC05090	RAB	692769	6995489	-60	240	40.0
NWD2004	DDH	693045	6994632	-63	89	210.3	NRC05091	RAB	692803	6995507	-60	240	31.0
NWD2101	DDH	693011	6994534	-60	93	312.3	NRC05092	RAB	692833	6995530	-60	240	45.0
SD2101	DDH	694191	6994199	-60	260	303.1	NRC05093	RAB	692877	6995546	-60	240	41.0
SD2102	DDH	694155	6994092	-60	261	123.2	NRC05094	RAB	692914	6995570	-60	240	41.0
NWRB 001	RAB	693099	6993799	-60	240	26.0	NRC05095	RAB	692952	6995587	-60	240	40.0
NWRB 002	RAB	693114	6993807	-60	240	20.0	NRC05096	RAB	692751	6995774	-60	240	37.0
NWRB 003	RAB	693149	6993829	-60	240	25.0	NRC05097	RAB	692784	6995789	-60	240	40.0
NWRB 004	RAB	693190	6993848	-60	240	38.0	NRC05098	RAB	692817	6995819	-60	240	40.0
NWRB 005	RAB	693167	6993842	-60	240	36.0	NRC05099	RAB	692517	6995928	-60	240	35.0
NWRB 006	RAB	693205	6993856	-60	240	30.0	NRC05100	RAB	692551	6995948	-60	240	40.0
NWRB 007	RAB	693049	6994348	-60	240	40.0	NRC05101	RAB	692589	6995966	-60	240	42.0
NWRB 008	RAB	693072	6994351	-60	240	31.0	NRC05102	RAB	692627	6995983	-60	240	38.0
NWRB 009	RAB	693075	6994347	-60	240	33.0	NRC05103	RAB	692663	6996001	-60	240	40.0
NWRB 010	RAB	693089	6994361	-60	240	37.0	NRC05104	RAB	692689	6996024	-60	240	40.0
NWRB 011	RAB	693014	6994329	-60	240	23.0	NRC05105	RAB	692536	6996319	-60	240	40.0
NWRB 012	RAB	693032	6994340	-60	240	38.0	NRC05106	RAB	692569	6996328	-60	240	40.0
NWRB 013	RAB	692982	6994795	-60	240	40.0	NRC05107	RAB	692607	6996358	-60	240	43.0
NWRB 014	RAB	692964	6994783	-60	240	40.0	NRC05108	RAB	692643	6996366	-60	240	41.0
NWRB 015	RAB	692939	6994783	-60	240	40.0	NRC05109	RAB	692666	6996387	-60	240	47.0
NWRB 016	RAB	692928	6994765	-60	240	32.0	NRC05110	RAB	696923	6991928	-60	60	44.0
NWRB 017	RAB	692738	6995321	-60	240	40.0	NRC05111	RAB	696878	6991915	-60	60	42.0
NWRB 018	RAB	692754	6995330	-60	240	34.0	NRC05112	RAB	696851	6991909	-60	60	40.0
NWRB 019	RAB	692769	6995343	-60	240	17.0	NRC05113	RAB	696815	6991886	-60	60	40.0
NWRB 020	RAB	692774	6995346	-60	240	37.0	NRC05114	RAB	696791	6991874	-60	60	40.0

Hole_ID	Drill Type	East	North	Dip	Azim	EOH
NWRB 021	RAB	692785	6995363	-60	240	27.0
NWRB 022	RAB	692793	6995371	-60	240	34.0
NWRB 023	RAB	692813	6995376	-60	240	28.0
NWRB 024	RAB	692640	6995726	-60	240	41.0
NWRB 025	RAB	692621	6995720	-60	240	40.0
NWRB 026	RAB	692602	6995710	-60	240	38.0
NWRB 027	RAB	692585	6995701	-60	240	40.0
NWRB 028	RAB	692566	6995693	-60	240	44.0
NWRB 029	RAB	692543	6995687	-60	240	40.0
NWRB 030	RAB	692503	6995666	-60	240	38.0
NWRB 031	RAB	692486	6995658	-60	240	40.0
NWRB 032	RAB	692443	6995638	-60	240	36.0
NWRB 033	RAB	692325	6996211	-60	240	23.0
NWRB 034	RAB	692362	6996226	-60	240	27.0
NWRB 035	RAB	692344	6996223	-60	240	32.0
NWRB 036	RAB	692308	6996204	-60	240	30.0
NWRB 037	RAB	692288	6996192	-60	240	29.0
NWRB 038	RAB	692262	6996192	-60	240	36.0
NRC05115	RAB	696771	6991864	-60	60	40.0
NRC05116	RAB	695604	6994042	-60	60	50.0

About Solstice Minerals

The Company's West Australian landholdings in WA's highly endowed greenstone belts are selected for latent greenfield exploration potential. Projects are also typically close to existing mining operations, with dedicated haul roads and ore processing facilities often within 50–100km. In this infrastructure-rich district, even modest scale mineralisation has potential to be commercialised, as underscored by the $10M sale of the Company's Hobbes tenement in 2024.

The Company continues to work-up further quality greenfield gold targets across its 1,650 square kilometres of Yarri tenure with a focus on testing positions that offer potential for 'stand-alone' scale. The first-pass aircore drilling campaign is set to continue into 2025 as Exploration Licence applications are granted.

With an extensive belt-scale footprint in WA's Eastern Goldfields, the Company continues to offer strong leverage to gold and copper exploration success.

A robust cash position of $15.1M as at December 2024[2] (equivalent to 15c per share) provides Solstice with excellent flexibility to expand its asset base beyond its current projects, and the Company continues to review a number of compelling business development opportunities.

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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[2] ASX: SLS 20 January 2024 "SLS Quarterly Report 31 December 2024".

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.

Competent Person Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this release that relates to 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 the CEO and Managing Director 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 being reported 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.

Competent Person Statement – Mineral Resource Estimate

The information in this announcement that relates to the existing mineral resource estimate for the Nanadie Copper-Gold Project is based on information reviewed, collated and fairly represented by Peter van Luyt, who is a [full-time employee] of Cyprium Metals. Mr van Luyt is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (member no2582). Mr van Luyt has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 van Luyt consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Additionally, Mr van Luyt confirms that Cyprium Metals, and Solstice confirms that it, is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the relevant Cyprium ASX releases referred to in this announcement.

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Appendix 1: Historical Nanadie Well Drilling – Table 1 (JORC Code, 2012)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(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.*	**Historical Drilling** In 2003, Intermin Resources (now Horizon Minerals) completed a 16-hole RAB programme across the Nanadie deposit targeting sections previously drilled by Dominion Mining and Newcrest. Samples were collected via a cyclone into a green plastic bag with a 25% split into a calico bag. Four metre composite RAB drill samples were taken by using a PVC spear (75mm diameter) being thrust to the bottom of the green plastic RC bag with 1 scoop per sample taken. 1m splits were submitted for assay when mineralisation or prospective lithology was first encountered. All RAB holes were excluded from the 2022 Cyprium Metals MRE. The RAB drillhole sampling cannot be directly verified but is assumed to have followed industry standard techniques at the time of drilling. RC drilling programmes were undertaken by Intermin at the Nanadie Well project between 2004-2006 and 2011-2012 and sampled as follows: 4m composite RC drill samples were taken by using a PVC spear (75mm diameter) being thrust to the bottom of the green plastic RC bag with 1 scoop per sample taken. Additionally, individual 1m single sample splits were taken off the rig mounted cyclone/splitter unit. These were placed on top of the green plastic RC drill bags and ultimately gathered and sent to the laboratory after the 4m composite results were known. Single samples deemed to have little Cu or Au were not assayed. The splitter/cyclone was routinely cleaned to avoid sample contamination. Mithril resampled Intermin's RC drillholes in 2013 using an aluminium scoop to collect drill cuttings from the original green plastic RC bags. Mithril believed that material stored in the plastic bags had maintained its integrity and that the resulting samples were representative and suitable for laboratory analysis. Mithril drilled a single HQ3/NQ2 diamond drillhole in 2017. Half core samples were based on geological intervals varying from 0.25 to 1.0m. Horizon Minerals (formerly Intermin) in 2019 completed further RC drilling following a similar sampling protocol to the one used previously. 4m composite samples were taken with a metallic scoop being thrust through the chip pile. 1m single splits were taken using a cone splitter off the rig. Average sample weights were 1.5 to 2kg In 2020, Cyprium completed 5 DDHs at Nanadie Well. All 3 holes were drilled with HQ triple tube (HQ3) by Terra Drilling. The drill core was logged and photographed on site. Drill core was then cut in half first and then the base of hole half-core piece was cut again to generate a quarter core sample for assay. Samples were nominally 1m long except where lithological breaks produced a shorter interval. The quarter core drill samples were then bagged in pre-labelled calico bags and packed in green RC plastic bags for shipment to the laboratory in Perth for analysis. During the Cyprium 2021 RC programme, 1m samples weighing 3.0kg were taken from the splitter on the RC drill rig. Cyprium also collected 3.0kg reference sample from the RC sample piles which has been retained by Cyprium at the Nanadie Well core yard.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	**Historical Drilling** For all RC drilling programmes, regular air and manual cleaning of cyclone was carried out to remove wet material as and when it was present. All Intermin RC sample assaying relied entirely on the laboratory's internal QA/QC methodology which included regular insertion of Certified Reference Material (CRMs), Blanks and Duplicates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The Horizon 2019 RC drilling programme also relied on the laboratory's CRM and Repeat assays only for QA/QC checks. Statistical analysis of these results by Horizon Minerals indicates that the samples are representative, and measurement systems were properly calibrated. Cyprium Metals inserted a Certified Reference Material sample in every batch of 20 samples for analysis and a sample Blank nominally every 40th sample. The Blank samples were placed after intervals that were expected to return reasonable grade. No secondary core splits have been analysed at a second laboratory. The laboratory also reported the results of their Duplicate sampling and other internal QA/QC tests. Cyprium RC drilling utilised CRM and Blanks inserted in the field into the submitted assay batches to test laboratory equipment calibration. Any excessive variance or inaccuracy of the CRMs was investigated by Cyprium Metals staff for causes and corrective actions taken if required. No irregularities were identified from any of the Cyprium Nanadie Well drill campaigns.
	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	**Historical Drilling** Intermin 2004-2006, 2011-2012 and Horizon Minerals 2019 RC drilling programmes obtained 1m samples which weighed approximately 1.5 to 2kg. Samples collected from the 2003 to 2006 drill programmes were sent by Centurion Transport to Ultratrace Laboratories in Canningvale, WA. Samples were pulverised by the analytical laboratory to produce a 50g sub-sample for Aqua Regia digestion/ICP-MS analysis for Au, Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag. Samples from the 2011-2012 drill programmes were analysed by Aurum Laboratories in Beckenham, WA. A 50g sub-sample was subjected to an Aqua Regia digest with an ICP-MS finish to determine Cu and Au values. The detection limit for Cu was 5ppm, and 0.01ppm for Au. Randomly selected 50g samples were also submitted for Fire Assays (with ICP-MS finish) to check the initial Aqua Regia gold analytical results. Laboratory Standards and Blanks were used with satisfactory results on all elements. RC drill chips were geologically logged by Intermin Resources and then Horizon Minerals at 1m intervals. The drilled material was initially sampled as 4m downhole composites and anomalous intervals were later sampled from the original 1m drill splits. The Mithril 2017 HQ3/NQ2 diamond drill programme generated half core samples which were collected based on geological intervals from 0.25 to 1.0m. Samples weighing 1.0 to 3.0kg were collected for geochemical analysis by ALS Laboratories in Perth, WA. Gold was analysed by Fire Assay on a 30g charge with an ICP-AES (ICP21 methodology). Base metals and other elements were assayed via a 4-Acid digest with an ICP-AES finish (ME-ICP61 methodology). For Mithril's 2013 resampling, the following applies: In each case, a 500-1000g grab sample was collected for geochemical analysis. Samples were submitted to MinAlytical Laboratory Services Pty Ltd in Perth for sample preparation and analysis. Samples were dried (110C) and pulverised to 80% passing 75µm to produce a representative 25g or 50g sub-sample for analysis. Au, Pt and Pd were analysed by Fire Assay with an ICP-MS finish (method FA25MS3). All other elements were analysed using a 4-Acid Digestion (hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids) with an ICP-OES finish (method MA4010). Samples from the Horizon 2019 drill programmes were analysed by Aurum Laboratories in Beckenham, WA. The sample was crushed and an 800g split taken for pulverisation to 80% passing 75µm (method SP01). A small portion of the pulverised sample was then digested in a 3-acid mix of hydrochloric, nitric and hydrofluoric acid with the salts

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		then taken up with hydrochloric acid and deionised water and made up to volume. The resulting aliquot was then read in an AAS flame for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Co, As and Ag (BM3AG 3). A 50g charge Fire Assay (AUFA50) with lead flux and Aqua Regia digest was used to dissolve the resulting prill with Au values determined to 0.01 ppm accuracy. The Cyprium Metals 2020-2021 drill core samples were quarter core samples. The samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas laboratory in Canningvale, WA, for precious metal and base metal analyses and a limited multi-element suite. The core samples were jaw crushed to 3mm and then pulverised to 75% passing 105µm. The samples for base metal and multi-element suite analyses were prepared from a 0.3g subsample dissolved using a 4-acid digest of perchloric, hydrochloric, Nitric and hydrofluoric acid. Analyses for Ag, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Cd, Co, Mo, Pb, Sb and Tl assays were completed with method ICP302 (ICP-MS finish). The analyses for Al, Ca, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, P, S, Ti and Zn assays were completed with method ICP102 (ICP-OES finish). All precious metal assays for Au, Pt and Pd were completed by analysing a 40g charge by Fire Assay with ICP-OES finish (FA002 methodology. Cyprium sampling techniques are considered by the company to be industry standard for the 2021 RC drilling programme. The 3kg RC samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas laboratory in Canningvale, WA, for gold and base metal analysis. Samples were crushed and pulverised, with a 40g subsample analysed by Fire Assay with AAS finish (FA001) for Au, Pt and Pd. A second subsample was subjected to a mixed acid digest (MA200) with ICP-OES finish (MA201) for Cu, Ni, Zn and S and ICP-MS finish (MA202) for Ag, Co and Pb.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	**Historical Drilling** Intermin and Mithril RC drilling programmes were carried out using a 133 mm face sampling hammer bit. Drill rig details are unknown. Mithril diamond drilling was 61.lmm/HQ3 to 35.5m then 50.6mm/NQ2 diameter core to EOH. The hole was drilled by Westcore with a Boart Longyear LF90D rig. RAB drilling parameters are not available but are assumed by the Competent Person to have been completed to industry standards at the time they were drilled. The Cyprium 2020/21 diamond drilling was completed by Terra Drilling using a Boart Longyear KWL 1600 multipurpose rig with rod handler. The rig is powered by a Caterpillar CATC13 440hp engine drilling at 1200 to 1800 rpm and up to 3000 psi water pressure to drill HQ triple tube holes (HQ3) holes. Cyprium 2021 RC drilling programme was carried out with a Schramm 64 - Mounted on an International 2670 8 x 4 truck, capable of drilling 4" diameter RC holes up to 350m depth. An on-board Sullair 350/900 cfm compressor, rig mounted sample system passed the RC samples through a cyclone and cone splitter. An auxiliary truck mounted Ingersoll Rand 350/1,070 cfm compressor was coupled to a 2010 Air Research Booster compressor capable of delivering 900 psi @ 1,800cfm. The booster was used to apply sufficient air to keep the deeper drill holes dry
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**Historical Drilling** RC programme drill sample recovery details were not recorded for Intermin holes drilled prior to 2012. Horizon Minerals 2019 RC drill programme recovery was assessed by comparing drill chip volumes (piles) for individual meters. Estimates of sample recoveries were recorded by the Horizon field staff. Routine checks for correct sample depths were undertaken every RC rod (6m). RC sample recoveries were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Horizon stated that the 2019 RC programme drilling conditions were generally good and that sampled intervals were dry. Horizon believed that the samples were representative, though some bias may occur in areas of poor sample recovery, which was logged, though rarely encountered. At depth, there were some wet samples and these were recorded as and when they occurred. Mithril 2017 diamond drill programme core recoveries were recorded by the Westcore driller and checked by Mithril field staff. Mithril also recorded recovery during their core logging. Recovery was poor through the surface cover to 1.5m then 36% to 100% until 16m and thereafter near 100% to EOH. The 2020-2021 Cyprium Metals drill logs included details of lost core and recoveries were recorded for each logged interval as part of the geotechnical logging process. The recoveries were excellent across all 5 holes. Hole NWD2001 had very poor recovery through the surface cover sands and soils. While recovery ranged from 40% to 100% through the first 15m to 20m of rock coring. Thereafter recoveries were 95% to 100% to 45m downhole and then 100% until bottom of hole. Hole NWD2004 had near perfect recovery from 1.5m down hole and hole NWD2002 had near perfect recovery from 10m down hole. Hole NWD2003 had near perfect recovery from 8m down hole and hole NWD2101 near perfect recovery from 5m down hole with 70-100% recovery from 15m to 40m down hole then 100% recovery to EOH. Core recovery is not considered a material issue other than through the surface sand and soils. This material would be stockpiled separately for dump rehabilitation as part of any future mining operation. 2021 Cyprium RC drilling programme was noted by field staff to have excellent sample return.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	**Historical Drilling** RC programme drill sample recovery details were not recorded prior to 2012 but measures taken are expected to be industry standard for the time of drilling. The Mithril 2017 diamond drill programme utilised triple tube HQ3 coring to 35.5m thereafter standard NQ2 coring to EOH to maximise the core recovery near the surface through weathered and potentially broken ground. Horizon Minerals noted that the 2019 RC programme drilling conditions were good and sampled intervals were generally dry. Horizon believed that the samples were representative, though some bias may occur in areas of poor sample recovery which was rarely encountered. At depth, there were some wet samples. These were recorded as and when they occurred. The Cyprium 2020-2021 diamond core drilling was all completed using HQ3 drill barrel to help maximise sample recovery. The generally excellent drilling conditions at Nanadie Well meant that the core loss was minimal and mainly restricted to the unconsolidated surface cover. The 2021 Cyprium RC drilling programme 1m samples were collected from the drill rig cone splitter with a 90% split passing into a 25L bucket and placed on the ground in rows of 10 samples for logging. The remaining 10% split was collected in two separate calico bags weighing 3kg to 5kg. One calico bagged sample was retained on site for reference purposes and the other is utilised for assaying. No low sample return was observed by Cyprium geologists during the January 2021 drilling campaign. The drill cyclone/splitter and sample buckets were cleaned between rod changes and after each drill hole was completed to minimise downhole and cross-hole contamination.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to	**Historical Drilling** No sample bias was identified by lntermin, Mithril or Horizon in their respective drilling campaigns.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	The Mithril 2017 core recovery was excellent and potential sample bias is not considered a potential sampling issue. The Cyprium 2020-2021 core recovery was generally excellent and potential sample bias is not considered an issue. The Cyprium 2021 RC drill sample recovery was observed to be excellent during the drill campaign and it is believed that no preferential loss/gain of material occurred in the samples by collected by Cyprium.
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.*	**Historical Drilling** For the Intermin 2004-2006 RC drill programmes, logging was completed by Intermin to a level of detail sufficient to support the estimation of Inferred Mineral Resources only. Mithril also relogged 23 of these initial RC holes in 2013. Intermin's 2011-2012 RC drill programme chip logging was initially completed by an Intermin geologist at the time of drilling with some holes relogged by Mithril geological staff post Mithril's decision to farm into the project in late 2012. Again, the level of available drill hole survey data means that these holes currently can only be utilised to support an Inferred Mineral Resource. The 2017 diamond core drill programme was logged in detail by Mithril geological staff with data entered into collar, drilling, lithology, sample, survey and magnetic susceptibility tables. Core recovery details were recorded but no other geotechnical data was collected. The 2019 drill chip logging was completed on one metre intervals at the rig by the Horizon Minerals geologist. The logging was completed at the rig on standard paper logging sheets and then transferred to Micromine database files for storage and analysis. Cyprium 2020-2021 core drilling has been logged for lithology, mineralisation, alteration, veining and weathering and limited geotechnical logging was also completed in OCRIS software for transfer and storage to a digital drilling database. The Cyprium 2021 RC drillholes were logged with OCRIS software with data recorded for lithology, mineralisation and sampling for subsequent transfer and storage the digital drilling database.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	**Historical Drilling** Previous RC drilling programme logging was stated to be qualitative in nature by Intermin and Mithril. Mithril photographed the 2011-2012 RC drill chips from holes they relogged. Mithril's 2017 diamond core logging was stated to be qualitative in nature by Mithril. All core was photographed by Mithril. All Cyprium RC chip samples were qualitatively logged and were photographed. The drill core samples were qualitatively logged, though drill core geotechnical records were generally quantitative only. The Cyprium drill core was photographed both wet and dry.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	**Historical Drilling** Intermin, Mithril and Horizon drill records indicate that all RC and diamond drilling intervals were logged. Similarly, Cyprium lithological logs include the full length of all RC holes and recorded details of any mineralisation that was observed. The drill core logging was more comprehensive again with a full lithological record described for each sample interval with alteration and veining details also recorded along with details on the observed mineralisation. The geotechnical logging mainly focussed on recovery, RQD and fracture numbers.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	**Historical Drilling** For the 2017 diamond drilling programme 0.25m to 1.0m NQ2 core samples were cut to half core by Mithril onsite and despatched to ALS Laboratories Perth for analysis. The 2020-2021 Cyprium HQ3 core was first cut in half with a one half core sample retained for future metallurgical testing. The second half containing the orientation line was then cut again to generate a quarter

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		core sample for analysis while retaining the quarter with the orientation line as a reference sample in the core tray. All core was cut onsite at Nanadie Well with a brick saw.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	**Historical Drilling** Details for Intermin RC drilling samples up to 2012 are: 4m composite RC drill samples were taken by using a PVC spear (75mm diameter) being thrust to the bottom of the green plastic RC bag and combined with the subsequent spear samples to generate a 4m composite sample. 1m single splits were taken off the rig mounted cyclone/splitter unit. These were placed on top of the green plastic RC drill bags and ultimately gathered and sent to the laboratory after the 4m composite results were known. Single 1m samples deemed to have little Cu or Au were not assayed. The splitter/cyclone was routinely cleaned to avoid sample contamination Horizon Minerals 2019 RC drilling programme: 4m composite and 1m RC samples were taken. All samples analysed by Aurum Laboratory in Perth. RC samples were collected from the drill rig by scooping material from each 1m green RC bag and compiling a 4m composite sample. Single splits were automatically taken off the rig cyclone splitter, kept in reserve and despatched to the assay laboratory when anomalous grades were returned in 4m composite assays. No wet samples intersecting mineralisation were noted by Horizon. No wet samples were noted in the Cyprium 2021 drilling programme. The drilling and sampling equipment was able to provide good quality samples in groundwater horizons at Nanadie Well. All samples passed through a cyclone and were rotary split with two 2.5-3kg sub-samples collected for each 1m interval. One sample was kept as a reference sample and the second was sent to Perth for assay.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	**Historical Drilling** For the Intermin RC drilling to 2012, Mithril 2013 resampling, Horizon 2019 RC drilling the following applies: Sample preparation techniques were industry standard practice. Samples were oven dried at 110°C before crushing and pulverizing to 80% passing <75µm. For Mithril diamond drilling 2017: Sample preparation techniques were industry standard practice. Oven dried at 110°C before crushing and pulverizing to 90% passing <75µm. The Cyprium 2020-2021 drill core was first half cored with the non-orientated half core sample held for future metallurgical tests. The second half core sample was cut again to provide quarter core sample for assay. Core samples were jaw crushed to 3mm and then pulverised to 95% passing 105µm. The core sampling and sample preparation followed industry standard drill core sampling practice. The Cyprium 2021 RC sample programme utilised standard sample preparation procedures of drying and pulverising. The assaying procedure is outlined in detail in the above sections.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	**Historical Drilling** Intermin and Horizon RC drilling programmes were completed using professional drilling contractors under the supervision of Intermin and Horizon geological personnel to ensure that quality control procedures such as cleaning the drill rig splitter/cyclones and maintaining consistent sample weights were adhered. Mithril 2017 diamond drilling samples were industry standard. Half core samples were cut from the NQ2 diameter diamond core samples using a brick saw onsite in the field. The Cyprium 2020-2021 HQ3 drill core was first half cored and then one half was quarter cored to preserve the orientation reference line quarter as a permanent drill core record and the other quarter was sampled and dispatched to Bureau Veritas laboratory in Canningvale for assay. The half core has been retained for any future metallurgical

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		testing or check assays. Geologists supervised the core cutting process and all intervals were clearly marked for sampling and detailed cut sheets were provided for core cutting and subsequent core sampling. Some bias is possible given that only quarter core samples were assayed but sampling was consistent with sampling protocols driven by the need to preserve the core orientation reference line and a half core sample for future metallurgical testing. The 2021 Cyprium RC programme was sampled from the drill rig mounted cone splitter as detailed above. Any material from the 1m drilling interval has an equal chance of being sampled in the 3kg sample bag sent to the laboratory for analysis.
	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.	**Historical Drilling** Intermin RC drilling to 2012: No duplicates were collected or submitted for assay or CRMs or Blanks were utilised and Intermin relied entirely on the laboratory's internal QA/QC sample protocols. Intermin initially submitted 4m composite samples for assay and then only submitted the individual rig split 1m sub-samples if and when an anomalous Au or Cu value was returned for the 4m composite assay. There is an inherent risk of bias from the composite spear sampling and associated scoop sampling such that the original composite sample could have missed local areas of grade resulting in 1m sub-samples not subsequently being sent for assay. Mithril 2013: No field Duplicates were taken. Samples were <1kg to ensure that the full sample was crushed and pulverised. These samples represent secondary checks to the original Intermin RC samples. Mithril 2017 diamond programme: half NQ2 core was assayed with the second half now stored at the WA Department of Mines core library. Portions of the hole were never assayed - the first 38m and last 60m. Horizon 2019: Sampling procedures included no field Duplicates, CRMs or Blanks. Horizon relied on Aurum Laboratory's internal QA/QC protocols which included CRMs, Blanks and Duplicate testing. Horizon reviewed these results and concluded that there were no material sampling or assaying issues. The Cyprium 2020-2021 diamond drill core quarter core samples have some potential for bias particularly if the mineralisation is structurally controlled. Given that the quarter core sample was taken to preserve the bottom of hole reference line, any bias and associated sampling error would be consistent. Ideally, some secondary check assaying should be completed. During the 2021 Cyprium RC drill programme, 3kg field Duplicates were taken for each 1m sample interval. None of these field duplicate samples have been assayed.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	**Historical Drilling** Intermin RC drilling to 2012 involved the collection of a 1.5 to 2.5kg sample split for each 1m interval along with all remaining material from each interval bagged at the drill site nominally 20-25kg. The Intermin composite samples were taken as spear samples from the large, bagged samples with a 4m composite sample of 2.5-3kg submitted for assay. This is a standard industry sized sample for an RC drill programme. The 1kg samples are considered adequate for any subsequent resource estimation. Some bias is possible with the 4m composite sampling procedure. Mithril 2013 resampling: this involved the collection of a nominal 1kg sub-sample from each of the larger bagged samples for check assaying. Only Ni and Co assays generated from this resampling programme were used in the resource estimation process. Mithril 2017 diamond drilling: industry standard sample sizes considered appropriate by Mithril for the mineralisation style were collected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Horizon 2019 RC drilling: sample sizes were considered appropriate by Horizon for the exploration method and to have produced results that indicate the degree and extent of mineralisation. The Cyprium 2020-2021 quarter core drill sampling could potentially introduce local sampling bias. Ideally, half core would be assayed. Cyprium 2021 RC drilling sample sizes were industry standard and were considered by the company to be appropriate to sample the layered magmatic intrusive mineralisation at Nanadie Well.
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.*	**Historical Drilling** Intermin RC drilling to 2012 and Mithril 2013 resampling: Intermin 2004-2006 and 2011-2012 assaying utilised industry standard sample sizes and sample preparation methodology for RC samples. See above for greater detail. Mithril 2013 resampling programme utilised a mixture of Four Acid digests, Aqua Regia digests and Fire Assay for selected elements and is considered appropriate for the type of exploration undertaken and mineralisation style. Four Acid and Aqua Regia digests are considered near total digestion techniques and Fire Assay is considered a total digest technique. Only Ni and Co assays generated from this resampling programme were used in the MRE. Mithril 2017 diamond drilling: Fire Assay and a Four Acid digest are considered a near total digest and are appropriate for the type of exploration undertaken and style of mineralisation. Horizon 2019 RC drilling: 1m RC samples were assayed for gold by Fire Assay (AUFAS0) and base metals by BM3AG/AAS through Aurum Laboratory (Perth). The method is equivalent to a Four Acid digest method as a total digest and considered an industry standard analysis. The Cyprium 2020-2021 core samples were prepared using industry standard practice, with samples pulverised to 105µm. The subsequent analysis methodology chosen is considered industry standard for base and precious metal analyses. The Four Acid digest used is considered near total digest for most elements analysed. Cyprium 2021 RC drilling samples were analysed by mixed acid digest with ICP-OES finish for Cu, Ni, Zn and S and ICP-MS finish for Ag, Co and Pb which is an industry standard total analysis technique and is considered by Cyprium to be appropriate for the Nanadie Well magmatic intrusive mineralisation. Au, Pd and Pt will be analysed by lead collection fire assay with AAS finish which is an industry standard total analysis technique considered by Cyprium to be suitable for the Nanadie Well magmatic intrusive mineralisation. The sample preparation and subsequent assaying of the 6 key elements estimated in the 2022 MRE updates is considered industry standard practice and no bias identified from the assaying of any of the RC or DD samples utilised in the MRE.
	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.	**Historical Drilling** Intermin commissioned a downhole electromagnetic (EM) survey on 4 RC holes (NRC12011, NRC12014, NRC12020 and NRC12028) from the 2012 drill programme. The EM response was poor with poor conductivity attributed to a masking Induced Polarisation affect and the high resistivity of the Nanadie Well intrusive rocks. Mithril utilised a handheld XRF instrument (NITON) during the 2017 diamond drilling programme to only assist with identifying anomalous base metal zones. Magnetic susceptibility readings were also taken of each sample prior to despatch to the assay laboratory. During the logging of the 5 Cyprium 2020-2021 diamond drill holes, spot magnetic susceptibility readings were taken with a KT-10 magnetic susceptibility metre from each drill metre down hole. No other geophysical techniques or non-destructive analytical techniques were applied to the drillholes or drill core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Cyprium did not utilise any non-destructive analytical techniques on any of the RC samples collected in 2021.
	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.	**Historical Drilling** Intermin RC drilling up until 2012: no CRMs, Blanks or field Duplicate samples were inserted by Intermin for assay. Intermin relied entirely on the results of the laboratory's own internal QA/QC checks which on review showed no irregularities in the assay results. Mithril stated that for 2013 drilling CRMs and Blanks were used with satisfactory results on all elements. Only the Ni and Co assay results from the check samples of the Intermin 2011-2012 RC sampling were not utilised in the resource estimation as these elements had not previously been assayed for by Intermin. Mithril stated that 1 in 8 samples were repeated and regular CRM and Blank samples were inserted. Results showed an acceptable level of accuracy, precision and repeatability. Horizon 2019 drilling: Only laboratory QA/QC procedures were utilised. The QC results (Blanks, Duplicates, CRMs) were reported to Horizon by the laboratory and Horizon found them to be acceptable. Cyprium 2020-2021 core sampling included CRMs every 20th sample and Blank samples nominally every 40th sample but more randomly distributed having been placed after samples expected to have higher grade values. No second quarter splits were analysed at an umpire laboratory. The laboratory also reported their internal QA/QC results which included regular CRMs, Blanks and Repeat assays. No bias was evident in the analysis of the QA/QC samples. Cyprium 2021 drilling included CRM and Blanks submitted with the laboratory samples at a rate of 1 CRM in 20 and 2 Blanks in 100. The CRM/Blank results when returned by the lab were analysed by Cyprium Metals for their performance and no bias was evident from QA/QC checks. Bureau Veritas laboratory also conducted its own internal quality control standards and blanks, the results of which are were provided to Cyprium Metals and checked.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	**Historical Drilling** Mithril personnel reviewed Intermin's original assay results during their project due diligence in 2013 and noted nothing materially wrong. The assays in the database supplied by Horizon Minerals to Cyprium Metals at the time of the project sale were not independently verified against Intermin's raw data. Cyprium noted data entry errors were identified prior to the MRE being undertaken and these were corrected in the Micromine database. These included truncated Ag assays and issues with treatment of unsampled intervals and the entry of samples reported at less than detection limit. Mithril resampling 2013: Resampling results were reviewed and verified by Mithril's Geology Manager. Where the same elements have been analysed, Mithril's 2013 results were compared to those originally obtained by Intermin and no issues noted. Horizon 2019: No independent checks have been undertaken of the Horizon 2019 assays. The Cyprium 2020-2021 drill core assays were reviewed by Cyprium Chief Geologist and Senior Project Geologist and visually verified against the drill logs and core photos. For the 2021 Cyprium RC drilling, the Chief Geologist and Senior Project Geologist visually verified and logged significant mineralisation intersections in RC chips in the Nanadie Well drilling campaign.
	The use of twinned holes.	**Historical Drilling** Intermin did not twin any of the RC drill holes from either the 2004-2006 or 2011-2012 drill programmes. Mithril resampled a number of the 2011-2012 Intermin RC holes in 2013 but did not drill any RC holes into the Nanadie MRE area. No holes were twinned by Mithril. Horizon did not twin any holes during the 2019 RC drill programme.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The Cyprium 2020-2021 drill core holes did not twin any earlier holes. The Cyprium 2021 RC programme did not include any twinned holes.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	**Historical Drilling** Intermin RC drilling to 2012: Primary data (i.e. geological description and location information) was entered into field notebooks and digitised into Microsoft Excel files. Laboratory assay files were supplied as CSV file exports by the relevant laboratory. Mithril resampling 2013: Primary data (i.e. geological description and location information) was entered into field notebooks and digitised into Microsoft Excel files. Lab files were supplied as CSV file exports by the relevant laboratory. Horizon 2019: Field data was entered into notebooks or Microsoft Excel spreadsheets and then transferred to Micromine database files. Laboratory assay files were supplied as CSV file exports. The Cyprium 2020-2021 drill core was logged into OCRIS software on Panasonic Toughbook laptop computers. Data was then sent to independent consultants WP Data for validation and compilation into an SQL Datashed database hosted by WP Data for Cyprium. Laboratory files were supplied as CSV file exports. Cyprium 2021 logging data was collected using OCRIS software on Panasonic Toughbook laptop computers. Data is then sent to WP Data consultants for validation and compilation into an SQL database hosted by WP Data for Cyprium. Laboratory files were supplied as CSV file exports directly from the assay laboratory.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	**Historical Drilling** Information provided by all previous project operators indicate that no data was adjusted. Cyprium did not adjusted any of the 2020 or 2021 data. Cyprium has corrected some assay data entry errors utilising the original raw laboratory files and has also corrected some issues surrounding the recording of unsampled interval issues and below detection limit values, again with reference to original assay files and the drill logs. The bulk of these errors relate to the Ag, Co, Ni, Pb, As and Zn data. A total of 65 intervals had no Cu assays. These missing samples occurred at the start or end of holes in 39 instances. While 13 intervals had been partially sub-sampled utilising the original 1m sample splits, these zones had an overriding 4m composite assay. In these 13 instances, it was found that only 1 to 3 of the original 1m sub-samples had been sent for secondary assay by Intermin, leaving some 1m intervals without a second assay result. The missing assay value was calculated using the original 4m composite assay and available 1m sub-sample assay to generate an adjusted value for the unsampled portion of the original 4m composite interval. On the 3 occasions that the back calculation produced a negative assay value, in these instances the resulting calculated value was adjusted to half the detection limit for that element. Any unsampled or missed intervals (possibly lost samples) were left as blank assay fields. A total of 231 intervals had no Au assay data. The same 13 intervals from mid hole that also had limited Cu data and 15 intervals from the top or bottom of holes with no assay data. A further 203 intervals, mainly from the top of Cyprium diamond holes, were not assayed as whole core samples through the oxide profile and were preserved for metallurgical testing. A much larger number of intervals were not assayed for Ag (1418), Co (3175), Ni (1885) or Zn (980). No adjustments have been made to the Au, Ag, Co, Ni or Zn data.
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.*	**Historical Drilling** The 63 drill hole collars from the Intermin RC drilling from 2004 to 2006 and 2011-2012 were located at the time of drilling using a Garmin Handheld GPS unit accurate to +/-5m. In 2013 Mithril was able to relocate the collars of 20 Intermin holes and survey them with an RTK

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		DGPS unit accurate to +/-0.5m, the location of the remaining 43 collars still needs to be verified. Intermin only completed downhole surveys for 21 of the first 63 RC holes drilled prior to 2013. The hole azimuth is based purely on the rig alignment with a handheld compass and the dip measurement taken at the collar with a clinometer. The collar of the Mithril diamond drill drilled in 2017 was surveyed using an RTK-GNSS unit accurate to +/-0.5m. The drill hole was downhole surveyed using a Reflex Ezyshot digital survey tool which relies on the use of magnetics. The presence of magnetite and pyrrhotite in the intrusive Gabbro meant that many of the downhole surveys for this hole were affected slightly. Horizon in 2019 drilled a further 14 RC holes. These were downhole surveyed with a Gyro. The hole collars were surveyed with a handheld Garmin GPS unit stated as accurate to +/- 3m. The Cyprium 2020-2021 diamond and RC drillholes were initially located using a handheld GPS unit but post drilling, all diamond and RC holes were surveyed by Arvista Surveys using a Hemisphere S321+ RTK-GNSS system. The diamond holes were downhole surveyed using an Axis Multi-shot north seeking Gyro tool. The RC holes were downhole surveyed using an Axis Single-shot Gyro tool.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All drill hole data is recorded in GDA94, zone 50. Cyprium 2020-2021 drillhole collars were set out using a handheld Garmin GPS with an accuracy of +/- 3m. The completed drillhole collars were picked up by Arvista Surveys using Hemisphere S321+ RTK GNSS equipment with stated accuracies of 8mm + 1ppm (horizontal) and 15mm + 1ppm (vertical), relative to the NAN01 base station position.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	No topographic surveys were completed by Intermin between 2003 and 2012. They state in their 2004 MRE that the low relief topography would not materially affect the interpretation of mineralisation widths. No topographic surveys were completed by Mithril. No topographic surveys were completed by Horizon in 2019. 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.*	**Historical Drilling** Drillhole spacing nominally at 20-30m x 20-30m 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.	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 has 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 Well.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	**Historical Drilling** As detailed above, 4m RC drill sample composites were taken by Intermin for first pass assaying with any anomalous results followed-up by submitting the previously collected 1m cyclone/rotary split samples for assay. Cyprium did not composite any samples in 2020-2021.
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.*	**Historical Drilling** The initial RAB drilling by Newcrest (1996), Dominion (1999) and Intermin (2003) was drilled on 060-240° bearing drill lines. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
	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.	**Historical Drilling** 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.*	**Historical Drilling** Samples were collected on site under supervision of the responsible geologist for - Intermin, Mithril and Horizon. The project is remote, and visitors require permission to visit site. Once collected, samples were bagged and transported to Meekatharra and then by commercial courier/transport agent to the relevant Perth laboratory for analysis. Dispatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies. None were noted by the analytical laboratories used by Intermin, Mithril or Horizon. The 2020-2021 Cyprium samples were delivered by Cyprium field staff to the McMahon Burnett Transport Company at their Meekatharra depot for delivery to Bureau Veritas Laboratories, Canningvale WA. The 3kg calico laboratory samples were collected in groups of 6 to 10 in 600 mm x 900 mm green plastic bags and transported in 1t bulka bags on pallets. Bureau Veritas did not note any irregularities with the samples delivered to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**Historical Drilling** Mithril conducted a detailed review of the data returned from Intermin drilling programmes to 2012-2013 and no discrepancies were noted. Mithril procedures and results to 2019 were reviewed by Cyprium's Geology Manager and Managing Director and no discrepancies were noted. Horizon 2019 results have not known to have been audited. Cyprium 2021 sampling techniques and data have been reviewed by Solstice. Cyprium completed audits of the Bureau Veritas Canningvale Laboratory. No irregularities were noted.

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	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or*	Licences E51/1040 and M51/887 are granted and currently held by Cyprium Metals as 100% ownership. Licence

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	*material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	E51/1987 was granted 100% to Cyprium on 10/3/2021. A Special Prospecting Licence P51/3037 for gold is held over the Kombi Au prospect by Laurence John Molloy. The Prospecting right was granted 20 June 2017 over a 10-hectare area for prospecting to a maximum depth of 50m. 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, • 0.49% of the revenue received from the sale of any other metal, mineral or ore from the tenement. Solstice has executed a Sale and Purchase Agreement with Cyprium Metals for the 100% acquisition of the Nanadie Project licences for consideration of AU$1,000,000 Upfront cash and 3,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares as Upfront Shares. A final payment of 3,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares are to be paid by Solstice to Cyprium as Performance Shares on the condition that within four years from the acquisition Completion date Solstice defines an Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of >250,000t of contained copper at a cut-off grade no less than 0.20% copper.
	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.*	During 1970 Kia Ora Gold Corporation undertook regional reconnaissance exploration. 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 further surface mapping and an aerial photography review. Surface rock chip and lag sampling programmes were also undertaken. A total of 126 shallow RAB holes were drilled to the base of the cover and 9 shallow RC holes were drilled adjacent to historic workings to the north and south of the current MRE area. Between 1995-1996 Newcrest Mining Ltd. completed lag sampling programmes. A total of 63 vertical RAB holes were drilled 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		75 were outside the MRE area. In 2004, Intermin engaged Southern Geoscience to complete an Induced Polarisation survey at Nanadie Well. Seven lines were read on 200m section spacings north from 6994800mN. In 2006, Intermin engaged DF-EX Exploration Kalgoorlie to complete a ground magnetic survey using a GSM-19 Overhauser v7.0 total field magnetometer. In 2008, Intermin engaged GPX airborne to fly an airborne helicopter EM survey over the Nanadie Well E51/1040 for 99-line km survey using a bird mounted Geometrics G 822A Caesium vapor optically pumped magnetometer continuously sampling at 1200Hz, sensitive to 0.001nT. In 2012, Intermin commissioned Newexco to complete down hole EM surveys on 4 drill holes and a surface moving loop EM survey using an EMIT - SMARTem24 geophysical receiver. Results from 63 RC and 25 RAB (14 drilled by Intermin, 11 drilled by Newcrest and Dominion) holes were used by Intermin in the estimation of the 2004 JORC Code Compliant Inferred Resource of 36.07Mt @ 0.42% Cu & 0.064 g/t Au (Intermin, 2013). Mithril Ltd 2013-2019. Ground geophysical surveys. 35 RC drillholes into various targets outside Nanadie Resource area including the discovery of the Stark Prospect. Mithril also drilled 5 diamond drillholes but only one hole was drilled into Nanadie Resource area in 2017. Horizon Minerals Ltd drilled 14 RC holes into the Nanadie Resource area in 2019. Between 2020-2024 Cyprium completed 84 RC holes and 7 DD holes over the Nanadie Project licences which culminated in the definition of a JORC 2012 compliant Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 40.4Mt @ 0.4% Cu, 0.1g/t AU and 1.0g/t Ag at a cut-off grade of 0.25% copper.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The project lies within the Yilgarn Craton and is proximal to the eastern flank of the Murchison Domain within the broader Youanmi terrane. The Nanadie Copper-Gold deposit is hosted within the Barrambie Igneous Complex (BIC) which in turn, is part of the broader Meeline suite. The BIC is interpreted to be Mesoarchaen age, circa 2810Ma, and is intruded by Neoarchaen granites and granodiorites (lvanic 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 (lvanic et al., 2010). The igneous suite is described as east facing and dipping at 75° to the east-northeast (lvanic et al., 2010). At the Nanadie Well deposit, drill core structural readings have defined a host suite of schists and gneisses that dip steeply to the east-northeast that are cut by the steep westerly dipping metamorphosed Nanadie Well layered intrusive sill. The Nanadie Well layered intrusive is composed of upper greenschist facies metamorphosed gabbro, leucogabbro, anorthosites and pyroxenites. Surrounding rocks consists of sheared chlorite-quartz-muscovite schists and gneisses and granite/granodiorite intrusive bodies flank both sides of Nanadie Well Gabbro 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 Nanadie Well Gabbro is part of the BIC and like the other mafic-ultramafic intrusive sills of the Youanmi terrane, has a basal sequence of ultramafic

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		pyroxenites/peridotites overlain by a layered gabbroic sequence of gabbro and leucogabbro, magnetite bands and lesser anorthosites (Ivanic et al., 2010). The primary copper mineralisation (chalcopyrite) at Nanadie Well was precipitated from the mafic igneous melt along with pyrite, pyrrhotite and lesser pentlandite and minor precious metals including gold and lesser platinum and palladium. The primary disseminated sulphides and precious metals were later remobilised into the regional 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. Nanadie Well is a magmatic Cu/Au/Ag/Ni/PGE deposit hosted in structurally deformed and metamorphosed Archaean gabbros, norites, and pyroxenites that are overlain by 0.5 to 6m of barren Quaternary alluvial and aeolian cover.
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 Tables 2 and 3 in body text.
	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.*	No weighting calculations have been applied to any of the drillholes utilised in the MRE. As mentioned above, 13 individual 1m Cu intercepts that were not individually assayed, were estimated from the overriding 4m composite sample and the available 1m individual assays from that same interval. The drillhole composite file was cut and both the cut and uncut values for each of the 6 elements modelled in the Mineral Resource Estimate were estimated. The reported Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate refers to the estimated cut value for each modelled element. A Cu cut-off grade of 0.25% Cu was used for the MRE reporting by Cyprium.
	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	Where intercepts are reported outside the above parameters, this is noted with the intercept in the text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	
	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').*	The true mineralisation widths vary depending on the dips of the individual drill holes. That is whether the hole was vertical or angled at -50° to -70° to the east or west or drilled with a 060° or 240° azimuth. Similarly, in the steeper dipping primary sulphide mineralisation domains, the mineralisation dips steeply to the west where it is emplaced along the foliation or dips at around 50° to the north-northeast where it has been remobilised into secondary veins. The varying drill angles means that some holes are near normal to one of the mineralisation directions and acute to the other, or the holes are at an acute angle to all mineralisation directions. Further, the hydraulically brecciated Ag rich structures appear to dip steeply to the north-northeast though these are less well tested at this stage. Outside of the Nanadie Well MRE footprint, significant intercepts reported are down hole lengths only. True width is not known.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Figures in the main body of this release illustrate the Nanadie Well mineralisation in both sectional, plan and isometric views and also indicate the variable drill hole 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 historical drill assay data has been reported. No new exploration data is presented here.
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 Nanadie Well Project at this point in time.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 extension drilling programmes will be planned. The broader Nanadie Well 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 may be planned to 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 utilising the half core samples from the 5 Cyprium core holes previously drilled and archived in Perth. Further studies may be required depending on the outcomes of the initial sighter metallurgical test work.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	Drill core and RC chips were logged into Panasonic tough books using the Ocris logging platform that validates the data as entered. Data entry for the Cyprium database is via Expedia software which restricts data input and transmission to valid data only. Data entry methodology for previous operators was varied, in most cases, data was transcribed from field logs into MS Excel spreadsheets for subsequent entry to an Access Database. Where errors occurred, they were corrected as and when they were found.
	Data validation procedures used.	The Cyprium Database was reviewed by the Competent Person prior to modelling. A number of errors were found and corrected in the main Datashed Database and the Micromine database utilised for the resource modelling. Errors identified included truncated silver assays caused by the storage of values as integers or a truncation of the field length in the original Mithril Access Database. Where original assay certificates were available, the correct assay value was restored to the database. Other errors corrected were associated with the entry of unsampled intervals and below detection limit records. Again, where original assay certificates were available, the errors were addressed. Most issues surrounded the entry of Ag, As, Co, Ni, Pb and Zn data. Missing data records were assessed and corrected from the original laboratory assay file in cases where sample records were out of sequence or where data had not been entered to the database. Missing records due to lost sample, lost core or where no sampling was undertaken commonly at the start and end of holes was identified and flagged. The Cyprium Database was administered by an independent database consultant who audited the Cyprium data as it was loaded from Cyprium field activities. The data from previous project operators was migrated from the Mithril 2017 Access database. Only a limited audit was completed of the Mithril database prior to the migration of the data to the Cyprium Datashed database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		All other digital data generated by previous project operators was stored in Excel spreadsheets and transferred/validated on entry to a Micromine Database. This data has been validated where original laboratory assay certificates are available
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	The Competent Person has not visited the project site. The Cyprium Chief Geologist and Senior Exploration Geologist were present during each of the Cyprium drill programmes and ensured that there were no sampling irregularities. None of the drill chips or drill core is available to Cyprium from earlier project operators' field work. Cyprium relied on the digital data records provided to the Company at the time of project acquisition in September 2020. The Cyprium Chief Geologist and Group Technical Services Manager both visited and audited the Bureau Veritas laboratory used for the analysis of Cyprium drill samples.
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	The competent person did not visit the project site as he was not a Cyprium employee at the time any of the company's drill programmes were undertaken.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	The geological understanding of the Nanadie Well deposit has improved following the drilling of a number of diamond drill holes at the project since 2017. The original VMS interpretation has been abandoned in favour of an intensely metamorphosed layered magmatic intrusive model. Recent core drilling, petrographic studies and broader geochemical analyses have confirmed the presence of metamorphosed gabbros, norites, peridotites, pyroxenites and anorthosites at Nanadie Well. Recent studies have confirmed the presence of magmatic Cu, Ni and Co +/- Au, Pt and Pd mineralisation. The regional metamorphism has locally remobilised primary disseminated magmatic sulphide mineralisation into the regional foliation. Further, secondary vein mineralisation has developed during localised structural activity with an associated Pb, Zn and Ag mineralising event. There also appears to be a late Ag, Pb, Mo and Cu mineralisation event associated with hydraulic breccia development. These later mineralising events are less well understood at this point in time.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	Details on the available Drilling data are outlined in Table 3 with more specific details outlined in the body of this release as well as in the accompanying Sections 1 and 2 of this JORC Table 1.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	Previous interpretations suggested that the mineralisation occurred as a series of low angle lenses (Cyprium, 2020c). The orientated drill core data from the 2020-2021 Cyprium drill programmes confirmed the steep westerly dipping attitude of mineralisation within the regional foliation and the secondary migration of sulphides into northeasterly dipping veins.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	The sulphide mineralisation is predominately hosted in mafic intrusives including gabrros, norites, pyroxenites and peridotites. But locally the sulphides have also been remobilised as sulphide veins that locally crosscut the felsic and doleritic dykes. Further, high Ag +/- molybdenite, galena and chalcopyrite mineralisation was intersected in a cross-cutting hydraulicly brecciated fault structure.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	The mineralisation is disrupted by generally barren felsic and doleritic dykes leaving variably mineralised gabbroic pods. The mineralisation is locally offset by late crosscutting faults. Mineralisation is commonly continuous within gabbroic pods and with mineralised trends often continuing into neighbouring gabbroic pods with the intervening dyke filled area generally poorly mineralised. More extensive orientated drill core drilling is required to better define structural domains.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The Nanadie Well resource occurs as a continuous mass with strike extents currently extending from 6994040mN to 6995120mN and 692800mE to 693180mE and to a maximum depth of 210m RL. Within the given strike dip extents, there are several localised areas of slightly higher grade mainly between 6994600mN and 6994800mN and again between 6994850mN and 6999650mN. Mineralisation locally extends to the base of the Quaternary cover at around 475m RL and is currently defined to a maximum depth of 210m RL. The mineralisation is generally confined to gabbroic pods that are isolated by encapsulating felsic dykes.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	The Nanadie Well mineralisation was modelled using Micromine resources software. A block model was created to cover the full drilled extent of the Nanadie Well deposit but also extended to incorporate undrilled areas so as to model possible mineralisation trends for drill targeting and to provide sufficient model extents to allow conceptual pit designs to be generated within the limits of the block model. 3D wireframes were generated and then domained to create a fresh/primary gabbroic domain and fresh/primary granitic domain lying below the Base of Transition 2D DTM surface. In addition, transitional gabbroic and granitic domains were created lying between the Base of Transition and the Base of Oxidation 2D DTM surfaces. Further gabbroic and granitic oxidised domains were created lying between the Base of Oxidation and the Base of Cover 2D DTM surfaces. These 3D wireframe shapes were intersected against each other to define a series of mafic pods wrapped by later cross-cutting felsic intrusives. The Micromine drillhole files were coded against the various domain wireframes to allow various geostatistical parameters to be determined for each modelled element from each modelled domain. The drillhole file was composited at 1m, the dominant sample length for RC and DDHs. The composite file was used for subsequent top-cut statistical determinations and for the determination of all directional semi-variogram parameters for each of the six modelled elements (Ag, Au, Co, Cu, Ni and Zn).
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	The only previous resource estimate for Nanadie Well was produced by Intermin in 2013. The limited detail surrounding this estimate can be viewed in the Intermin 2013 historical ASX release with details also included in the historical Cyprium 2020 Nanadie Well Copper Project Acquisition ASX release. The Cyprium Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate is in line with the resource estimate previously released to the market by Intermin. The Cyprium resource estimate includes data from an additional 82 RC and 6 diamond drill holes but excludes assay data from 25 RAB holes utilised in the previous

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		resource estimate. The overall drill spacing has been closed to a nominal 25m x 25m drill pattern since the initial resource estimate was released in 2013. The reported tonnage and grade of the 2013 resource estimate is very similar to the reported 2022 resource estimate. No mining activity has occurred at Nanadie Well. Thus, no production and reconciliation records are available for the deposit.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	All modelled metals were estimated individually for each of the six modelled domains.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	At this stage, sulphur or any other deleterious elements have not been modelled. This will be considered in future model updates when additional non-metallic assays are available. Any acid generated by the mineralisation is likely to aid metal recovery through the planned heap leach extraction methodology envisaged for processing the ore from the mining of the Nanadie Well deposit.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	The block size used was 10mN x 5mE x 5mRL with sub-blocking to 1/10th the parent block size permitted. The nominal drillhole spacing is 20-25m spaced drill sections with drillholes 20 to 30m apart on each drill section. The overlying cover material was flagged as cover and metasedimentary material outside the modelled intrusives was flagged as waste. The modelled blocks flagged as waste or cover material were assigned a blanket grade of half the lowest reported detection limit for each modelled element.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	No modelling of the selective mining units was made and the resource is a global estimate. Preliminary pit shells are still required to assess the project's development potential and to better restrict the resource estimation to the area that has a reasonable chance of being mined using the open pit mining method, heap leach processing and SE/SX extraction. This work will also highlight areas requiring closer spaced drilling. More detailed bulk density evaluations are required also. The Company aims to convert the current Inferred Resource to a Measured and Indicated Resource status with additional drilling and sampling. This additional drilling will also aid planned metallurgical studies and preliminary geotechnical assessments.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	The drillhole composite file was used to generate directional pairwise semi-variogram models for each of the six elements for each of the six domains. The variogram models were then used to drive subsequent Ordinary Kriged model runs. The ranges of the modelled search ellipse axes were progressively expanded between model runs until all the blocks in the Nanadie Well block model had an estimated value for each modelled element. The search parameters varied by element and modelled domain which were determined by the pairwise relative semi-variogram models generated for each of the six domains. The first model run used 70% of the modelled semi-variograms first structure range for each of the 3 variogram directions. The second model run used a range set at 75% of the modelled semi-variogram's sill and the third run used a range set at 85% of the semi-variogram model's sill. Subsequent runs were 2 times the range of the third model run, 4 times and 6 times the range of the third

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		model run. Ranges were increased even further to ensure all remaining peripheral blocks were populated. The first 2 model runs sourced data from at least 4 holes with a minimum of 4 samples used and a maximum of 12 samples per search octant. The minimum number of holes for the third model run was 3 with all other parameters the same as run 1 and 2. The minimum number of holes used to estimate blocks from runs 4 and 5 was 2 and the minimum number of samples reduced to 2. Any subsequent runs could source data from a single drillhole and used a minimum of 2 samples to estimate a block grade. The confidence in blocks estimated in runs 4 to 6 are considered to be progressively lower and all blocks estimated from these latter model runs were left unclassified.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	The reported Inferred Mineral Resource only included blocks estimated in the first 3 model runs for the 3 Gabbro domains where the average kriging distance for the Cu block estimate was less than or equal to 150m. At least 12 samples from at least 3 different holes were used to estimate a block grade and the slope of regression for the estimated block was greater than or equal to 0.65. A wireframe shell was created around these Gabbro blocks and any granitic dyke blocks not estimated in one of the first 3 modelling runs but still lying within the Gabbroic Inferred Grade shell were then included as part of the Inferred Resource. This was done to avoid having uninformed blocks in the middle of the Resource Shell. The highly irregular shape and local narrowness of the cross-cutting felsic dykes has meant that the estimation process locally struggled to find enough sample pairs to estimate these internal blocks in the first 3 model runs. All material outside the Inferred Resource shell was left Unclassified with these peripheral blocks being used to highlight structural trends and aid targeting follow-up drill plans along strike and down dip.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	The raw assay file was used to generate downhole semi-variograms for each of the six modelled domains to determine the nugget values for each of the six elements in each of the six domains. High grade composite values for each of the six modelled elements were investigated using a series of probability and histogram plots. A series of top-cut values were subsequently determined. The applied top-cuts affected very few samples, less than 1% of samples in the Fresh Gabbro and Oxidised Gabbro Domains, and less than 5% in the Transitional Gabbro Domain. From the Fresh Granite Domain, less than 2% of values were cut while from the Oxidised Granite Domain, less than 1% of samples were cut. From the Transitional Granite Domain, less than 3% of the Cu and Au values were cut but up to 13% of the Zn and Ag values were cut and up to 6% of the Co and Ni values were cut. The limited number of assays in the Granite Transitional Domain particularly for Ag, Co, Ni and Zn produced a more irregular distributed sample population for this domain and this resulted in a harder cut for these four elements.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Assay File</td><td colspan="6">Meekatharra_Assay_Comp270422.Dat</td></tr>
<tr><td>Domain</td><td colspan="6">Top Cut by Element</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Cu%</td><td>Au ppm</td><td>Ag ppm</td><td>Co ppm</td><td>Ni ppm</td><td>Zn ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gabbro Primary</td><td>6.04</td><td>1.5</td><td>16</td><td>248</td><td>2512</td><td>2470</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gabbro Oxidised</td><td>4.34</td><td>2.05</td><td>5.05</td><td>219</td><td>1191</td><td>815</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gabbro Transition</td><td>1.95</td><td>0.79</td><td>6.5</td><td>124</td><td>903</td><td>565</td></tr>
<tr><td>Granite Primary</td><td>0.48</td><td>0.2</td><td>2</td><td>75</td><td>380</td><td>615</td></tr>
<tr><td>Granite Transition</td><td>0.32</td><td>0.17</td><td>0.5</td><td>65</td><td>310</td><td>207</td></tr>
<tr><td>Granite Oxidised</td><td>0.74</td><td>0.375</td><td>1.5</td><td>133</td><td>535</td><td>488</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">Number of Cut Values</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Cu%</td><td>Au ppm</td><td>Ag ppm</td><td>Co ppm</td><td>Ni ppm</td><td>Zn ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gabbro Primary</td><td>8</td><td>16</td><td>11</td><td>29</td><td>20</td><td>15</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gabbro Oxidised</td><td>11</td><td>7</td><td>4</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gabbro Transition</td><td>10</td><td>5</td><td>12</td><td>17</td><td>3</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Granite Primary</td><td>17</td><td>6</td><td>16</td><td>5</td><td>17</td><td>14</td></tr>
<tr><td>Granite Transition</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>24</td><td>6</td><td>12</td><td>23</td></tr>
<tr><td>Granite Oxidised</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>22</td><td>6</td><td>12</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">Total Number of Assays per Domain</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Cu%</td><td>Au ppm</td><td>Ag ppm</td><td>Co ppm</td><td>Ni ppm</td><td>Zn ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gabbro Primary</td><td>6920</td><td>6583</td><td>4594</td><td>3640</td><td>5086</td><td>5428</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gabbro Oxidised</td><td>2781</td><td>2499</td><td>1936</td><td>1729</td><td>2067</td><td>2034</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gabbro Transition</td><td>606</td><td>554</td><td>386</td><td>373</td><td>470</td><td>407</td></tr>
<tr><td>Granite Primary</td><td>1858</td><td>1851</td><td>1085</td><td>964</td><td>1399</td><td>1330</td></tr>
<tr><td>Granite Transition</td><td>251</td><td>262</td><td>182</td><td>152</td><td>195</td><td>181</td></tr>
<tr><td>Granite Oxidised</td><td>1330</td><td>1338</td><td>948</td><td>888</td><td>1125</td><td>1053</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</td><td>To validate the resource estimation, the block model and drill holes were compared on screen in Micromine. It was noted that grades and trends visible in the drilling were reflected in the block model. A series of swath plots were generated to compare block grades with composite grades and showed good correlation between the 2 datasets. The global composite mean grade for each domain was compared with the block model grade for the same domain. Generally, these compared reasonably well with the exception of Ag and Zn for Granite Transitional Domain and Zn for the Granite Oxidised Domain where the modelled grade was higher than the corresponding composite grade. This is most likely a reflection of the limited number of intercepts in the domain. The uncut Ag values for the Gabbro Primary Domain showed a broad difference as did the uncut Zn values for the Gabbro Transitional Domain indicating that a few high-grade intercepts in each of these 2 domains have a significant impact. The Cu and Au grades were generally slightly higher from the mean drill hole composite values than the blocks from the same domain.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moisture</td><td>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</td><td>No moisture content test work has been conducted at Nanadie Well. Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parameters</td><td>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</td><td>The Mineral Resource Estimate uses a 0.25% Cu cut-off as this was estimated by Cyprium as the break-even grade for mining ore at its other projects as determined by studies completed Cyprium. Additional project specific studies are required to confirm this figure.</td></tr>
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	The Company considers that the resource could be mined using conventional open cut techniques with minimum mining widths of 1m. The close proximity of mineralisation to surface, less than 5m in many places, highlights the amenability of the Nanadie Well deposit to open pit mining methods. External dilution factors were not used in the Mineral Resource Estimate. Substantial internal dilution is associated with the cross-cutting felsic and doleritic dyes. Dilution associated with felsic dykes has been modelled. Metallurgical testing on the HQ3 half core samples from the 20220-2021 drill core should undertaken with the next phase of work. The planned test work will aim to confirm the viability of heap leaching the Nanadie Well mineralisation and assessing the likely recovery via SX/EW extraction. Further drilling and associated geological evaluation are required to convert the current Inferred Resources to Indicated and Measured Status. This will then permit more detailed mine planning to be undertaken.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	Metallurgical test work is planned with half core samples from the Cyprium HQ3 drill holes. The planned test work will aim to confirm the viability of heap leaching the Nanadie Well mineralisation and assessing the likely recovery via SX/EW extraction.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	Environmental factors have not been considered in detail at this point in time. It is envisaged that waste rock will be conventionally stockpiled in a contoured waste dump by the open pit mining equipment. Potentially acid forming waste material will be identified during future feasibility studies and encapsulated as part of any future open cast mining process. Process waste will be encapsulated in the heap leach pads. The primary cost is incurred when building the pads and has been considered as has the costs of encapsulating and generating a self-sustaining landform for mine closure. No flora and fauna studies have been undertaken at this point in time. Further studies may be commissioned by the Company during future feasibility studies.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements,*	Bulk density values were estimated for each domain based on globally reported figures for granitic/granodioritic (2.72g/cm3) and gabbroic/peridotitic (3.1 g/cm?) intrusives (Berkman, 2001). These figures were then adjusted based on the depth extent and observed level of oxidation. The figure used for

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	the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.	the cover material was based on a bulk density determination generated from a sample of locally sourced surface cover material. The surface sample was collected in a known volume and then weighed dry to determine a local bulk density figure 1.61 g/cm3. A blanket number of 2.69g/cm3 was used for fresh gneiss and schists. The granite and gabbro numbers were factored down by an additional 2.5% every 5m of vertical depth above the BOT surface. The average block model bulk density for the Inferred Mineral Resource was 3.06g/cm3 which is considerably higher than the 2.6g/cm3 used by Intermin in the previous Nanadie Well resource estimate.
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	Detailed Bulk Density data is not yet available for the Nanadie Well drill holes. Immersed water bulk density measurements are currently being determined by Cyprium on 5 of the Nanadie Well diamond drill holes.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	The bulk density used for the cover material was based on a bulk density determination generated from a sample of locally sourced surface cover material. The surface sample was collected in a known volume and then weighed dry to determine a local bulk density figure 1.61 g/cm3. A blanket number of 2.69g/cm3 was used for fresh gneiss and schists.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	All material was classified as Inferred despite the bulk of the resource area having been drilled out on 20-25m x 20-30m centres. This is because of the absence of detailed bulk density data and concerns over the identification of the lithological units, particularly during the RC chip logging. This coupled with a high level of structural complexity means that the modelled domains are broad and do not adequately account for local variability. Further, the absence of downhole surveys for 42 of the first 63 Intermin RC holes and the absence of Differential GPS collar surveys for 43 of these first 63 RC drillholes introduces an extra degree of spatial uncertainty. Ultimately these uncertainties surrounding the spatial location of some holes and the absence of quality bulk density data influenced the decision to classify the modelled resource as an Inferred Resource
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	An Inferred Resource wireframe shell was generated around Gabbro blocks estimated in one of the first 3 model runs that met specified search parameters as outlined above in the Estimation and Modelling Techniques section. The proximity of the modelled Inferred Resource to surface means that there is a very reasonable chance that this material can realistically be mined utilising open cut drill and blast mining methods. Also, that additional drilling and greater confidence in the bulk density data will allow the conversion of a substantial proportion of the modelled Resource to Indicated and Measured Resource categories. Material outside the currently estimated Inferred Resource was omitted due to the lower confidence in those modelled blocks mainly due to lack of drill information or more broadly spaced drill data. Though the trends observed in the modelling suggest that there is a reasonable chance that the Company will identify additional resources along strike and down dip of the

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		current estimated resource. Quality bulk density data has recently been collected and will be used to update the model.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The Mineral Resource Estimate appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the Nanadie Well deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	The Mineral Resource Estimate has not been audited. The Company's intention is to update the model with the detailed bulk density data and then have an independent audit completed.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	The Nanadie Well Mineral Resource Estimate has been completed with a reasonable degree of confidence that is reflected in the estimate classifications and is a global estimate only. Further work is planned including, but not limited to, generating and compiling diamond drill hole bulk density data. Completing further database reviews and more detailed audits. Re-drilling a number of the unsurveyed Intermin RC holes and twinning a selection of holes from across the length and breadth of the deposit and further completing additional orientated drill core holes to help define fault structures and better domain the resource. Additional, core drilling should aid in the definition of high silver hydraulically brecciated fault structure(s). In addition, metallurgical testing is planned to improve the confidence that the resource can be economically processed. This planned further work will increase the data density and improve the overall confidence in the resource estimate. It is envisaged that material will be reclassified to higher confidence categories once some or all this additional work has been completed. No mining has been completed at Nanadie Well at this point in time.