New High-Grade Zone Emerges at Nanadie Copper-Gold Project, WA

Highlights

- **New high-grade zone intersected** in **Phase 1** Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at the Company's 100%-owned **Nanadie Copper-Gold Project** in the Goldfields of WA.
- Key results from **NANRC018,** drilled at the north-western end of the deposit, include:
  - **106m @ 0.86% Cu, 0.23g/t Au** from 201m to end of hole **(EOH)**, including:
    - **55m @ 1.07% Cu, 0.26g/t Au EOH** from 252m, including:
      - **24m @ 1.42% Cu, 0.34g/t Au, 11.4g/t Ag** from 260m; and
      - **11m @ 1.53% Cu, 0.35g/t Au, 5.6g/t Ag** from 293m.
    - **15m @ 1.51% Cu, 0.35g/t Au** from 201m
- NANRC019, also drilled in the north-western area, returned widespread copper mineralisation and >0.2% Cu anomalism, including:
  - **11m @ 0.93% Cu, 0.18g/t Au** from 65m
  - **26m @ 0.42% Cu, 0.15g/t Au** from 209m
  - **23m @ 0.41% Cu, 0.10g/t Au** from 247m, and
  - **4m @ 1.08% Cu, 0.13g/t Au EOH**
- NANRC019 results sit within a broad **combined intercept** (inclusive of zones of subgrade waste) of **256m @ 0.30% Cu, 0.08g/t Au EOH** from 10m.
- Assays pending for a **further eight holes**.
- The mineralisation in holes NANRC018 to NANRC019 further reinforces the **strong potential to materially expand** the current **40.4Mt Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE)**[1], while also defining a new **higher-grade mineralised position** approximately 500m northwest of the high-grade zone to the south.
- The **initial high-grade intercepts**[2] from the southern part of the drilling area, include:
  - **62m @ 1.55% Cu**, **0.66g/t Au** to **EOH** in NANRC004 (including **22m @ 2.78% Cu, 1.25g/t Au**).
  - **97m @ 0.73% Cu, 0.30g/t Au** to **EOH** in NANRC001.
- Results to date have triggered planning for Phase 2 RC and **diamond drilling** to test the **high-grade open intercepts** in NANRC001, NANRC004 and NANRC018, along with depth extensions and IP targets elsewhere along the MRE.

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

"We're delighted to see another high-grade target take shape as a result of our first-ever test of the depth and strike extensions of this substantial 100%-owned copper-gold deposit. Our drilling continues to demonstrate that the deposit is strongly mineralised beyond the margins of past drilling and clearly has the potential for high-grade positions capable of both enhancing grade and adding contained metal to future Mineral Resource Estimates.

"Importantly, several RC drillholes have ended in strong copper-gold mineralisation at the limit of RC operating depth and will now be considered for immediate extension via diamond 'tails'.

"More broadly, drilling continues to intersect a package of mineralised mafic intrusive rocks hosting disseminated and veinlet sulphide-style copper-gold over significant strike, width and depth, and commencing just below 1-2 metres of shallow soil cover – characteristics that may support future high-volume, low-strip mining scenarios. Nanadie is taking shape as a standout WA Goldfields copper system and we look forward to reporting the balance of the Phase 1 drilling results, and immediate follow-up plans."

Nanadie Copper-Gold Drilling Update

Solstice Minerals Limited (**Solstice** or the **Company**) is pleased to report assay results from two further holes from its recent **23-hole** (6,030m) **Phase 1** MRE expansion drilling program at the advanced 100%-owned **Nanadie Copper-Gold Project** located northwest of Sandstone in WA's Goldfields.

Analytical results for NANRC018 and NANRC019, located in the north-western part of the deposit (**Figure 1**) continue to **define multiple zones of copper-gold mineralisation** associated with **disseminated and veinlet sulphides** (chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-pyrite) in mafic intrusive host rocks.

NANRC018 in particular has returned **wide high-grade intercepts including**:

- **106m @ 0.86% Cu, 0.23g/t Au** from 201m to end of hole **(EOH)**, including:
  - **55m @ 1.07% Cu, 0.26g/t Au EOH** from 252m, including:
    - **24m @ 1.42% Cu, 0.34g/t Au, 11.4g/t Ag** from 260m; and
    - **11m @ 1.53% Cu, 0.35g/t Au, 5.6g/t Ag** from 293m.
  - **15m @ 1.51% Cu, 0.35g/t Au** from 201m

NANRC018 also returned **27m @ 0.62% Cu, 0.06g/t Au** from 26m and **21m @ 0.49% Cu, 0.06g/t Au** from 83m (**Figure 2**). The drillhole sits on the north side of an apparent WNW oriented cross-fault or flexure (**Figure 1**), offering excellent potential for upgraded (remobilised) high-grade mineralisation at this location and associated plunge targets.

NANRC018 also contains significantly elevated **silver grades to 53.6g/t Ag** associated with high-grade copper zones. The elevated silver values may be structurally related to a highly mineralised silver intercept of **7m @ 500.8g/t Ag**, **0.48% Cu** including **2m @ 1,470g/t Ag** in a historical drillhole[1] located 80m to the north.

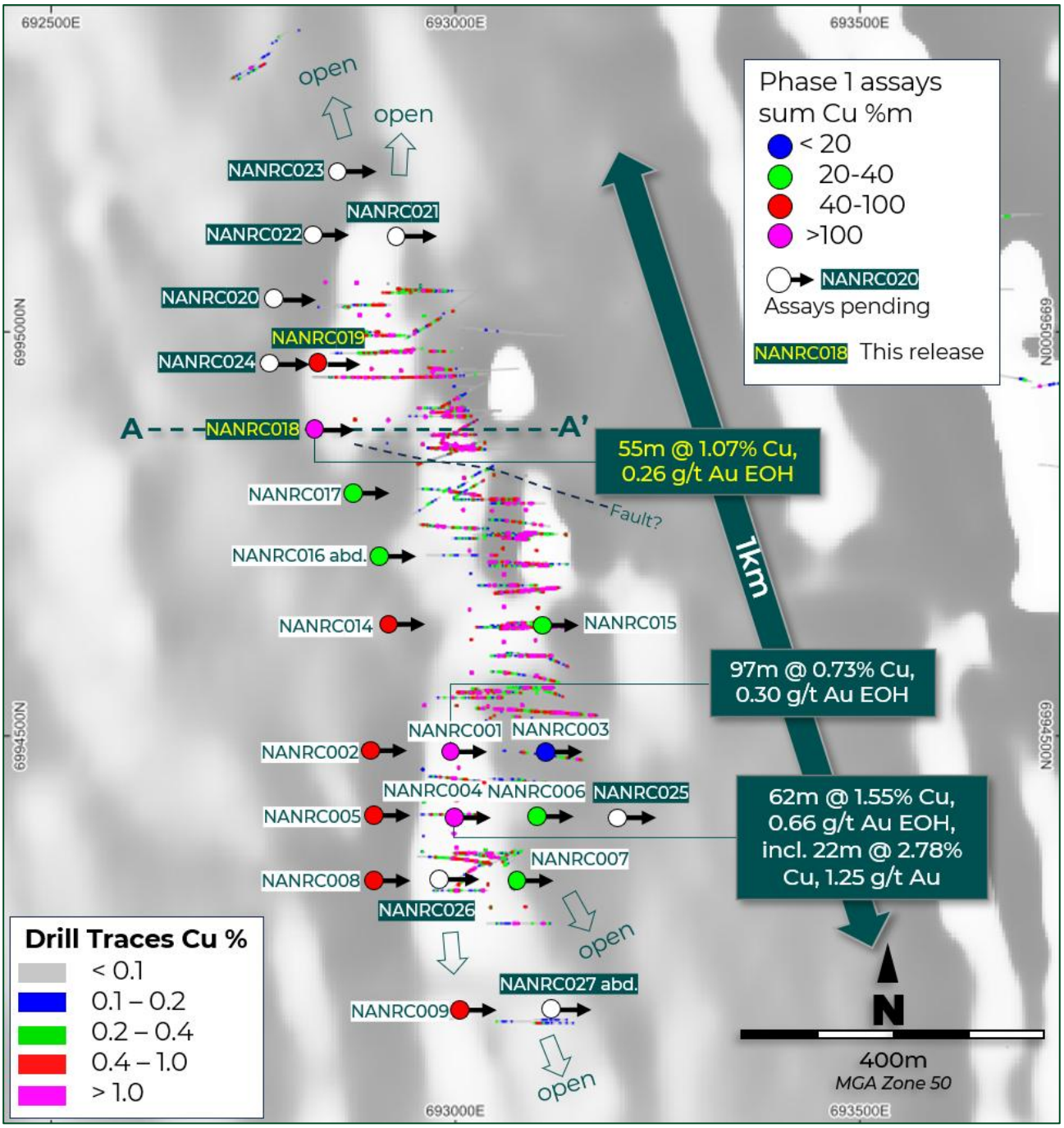

Figure 1. Nanadie Deposit aeromagnetic imagery showing Phase 1 RC drill collars (coloured for sum of Cu% metres downhole) and high-grade intercepts[2], Phase 1 drillholes with pending assay results (white), and downhole copper values in all previous drilling[1], projected to surface. Cross-section A-A' labelled.

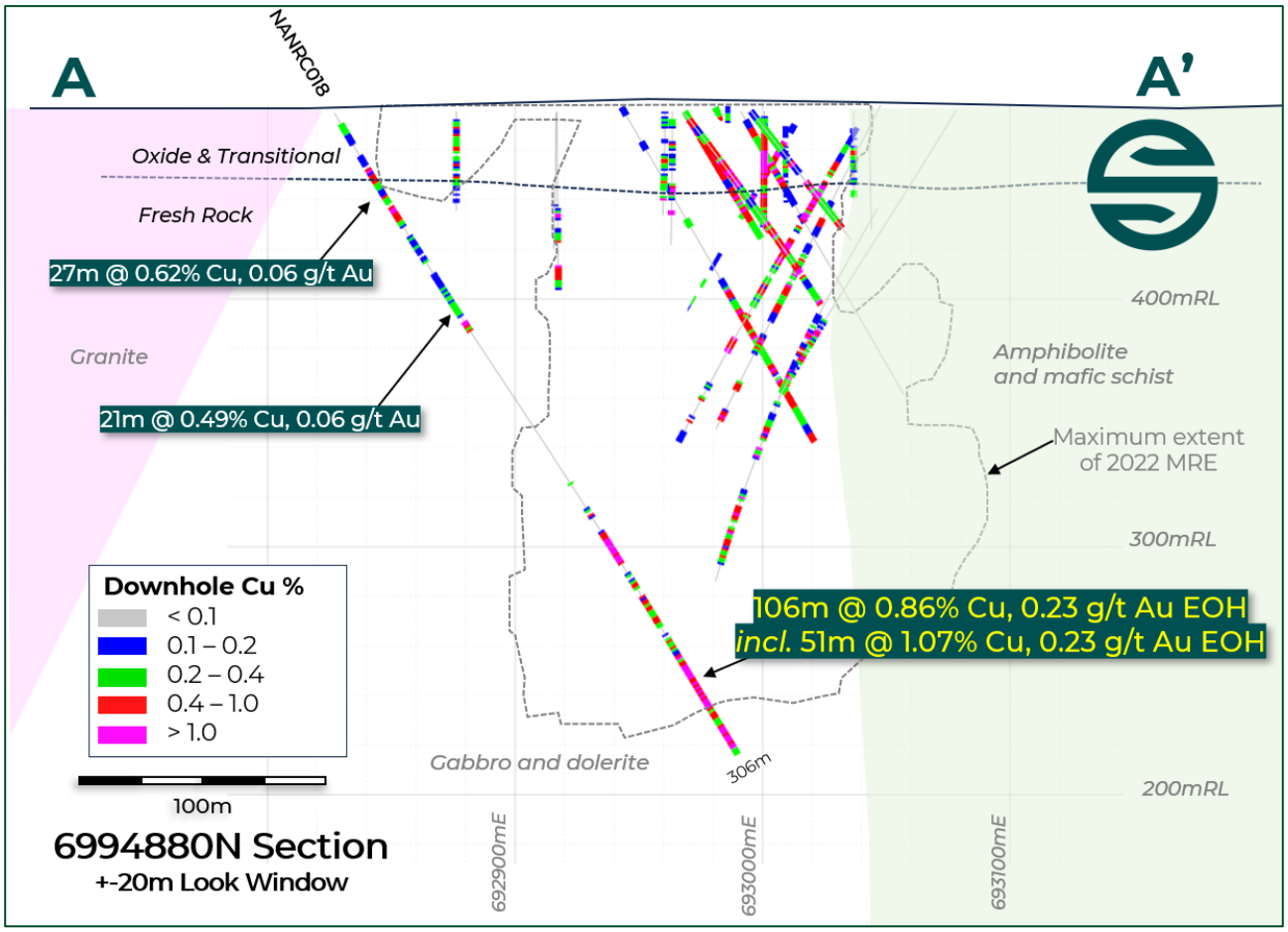

Figure 2. Nanadie Project cross-section 6994880N showing Phase 1 drillhole NANRC018, relative to historical drilling[1], the boundary of the 2022 MRE block model and simplified geology.

NANRC019, also drilled in the north-western area, returned five significant >0.40% Cu intercepts (**Table 1**) and widespread >0.2% Cu anomalism, including:

- **11m @ 0.93% Cu, 0.18g/t Au** from 65m
- **26m @ 0.42% Cu, 0.15g/t Au** from 209m
- **23m @ 0.41% Cu, 0.10g/t Au** from 247m, and
- **4m @ 1.08% Cu, 0.13g/t Au** from 277m to **EOH**

The NANRC019 mineralised intercepts sit within a broad combined intercept (inclusive of zones of subgrade waste) of **256m @ 0.30% Cu, 0.08g/t Au EOH** from 10m.

Intercepts in NANRC018 and NANRC019 sit close to the western and lower limits of the current MRE block model (**Figure 3**) **further demonstrating the excellent potential to materially expand on the current 40.4Mt MRE**[1] and the >200m combined intercepts in both drillholes highlight the bulk tonnage potential at Nanadie.

All drilling details are provided in **Table 1** and **Appendix 1**, and all >0.1% Cu mineralised intervals listed in **Table 2**.

This set of excellent results follow the **outstanding high-grade intercepts** reported in the southern part of the drilling area that included[2]:

- **62m @ 1.55% Cu**, **0.66g/t Au EOH** in NANRC004 (with **22m @ 2.78% Cu, 1.25g/t Au**).
- **97m @ 0.73% Cu, 0.30g/t Au** to **EOH** in NANRC001.

Solstice's results to date, together with the geological observations from the remaining Phase 1 drillholes, combine to support design of ongoing MRE expansion and exploration drilling, including **immediate planning of follow-up DD tails to scope the open high-grade intercepts** in NANRC001, NANRC004 and NANRC018, depth extensions and IP targets elsewhere along the MRE.

The Company looks forward to reporting assay results for the remaining eight Phase 1 drillholes over the coming weeks. **The geological team is now planning a Phase 2 RC and diamond tail program to build on the excellent results to date, with drilling to recommence as soon as possible**.

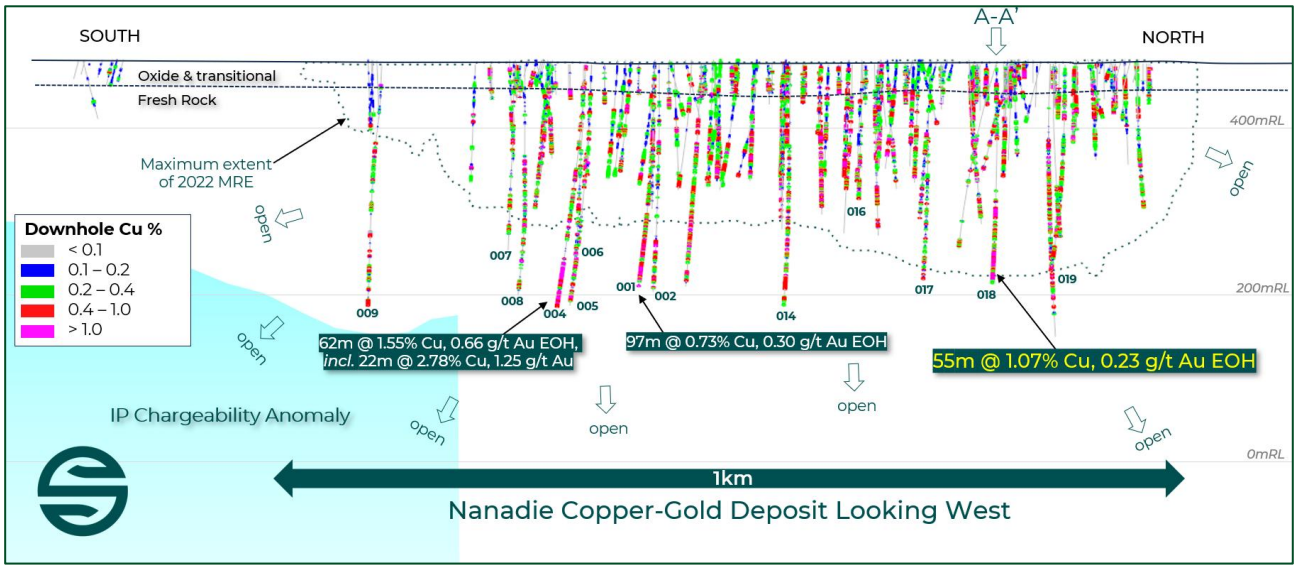

Figure 3. Nanadie long section looking west, showing Phase 1 drillholes labelled, high grade intercepts[2], southern IP chargeability anomaly[3], and location of cross-section A-A' in this release relative to the maximum extent of the 2022 MRE block model and historical drilling[1].

About the Nanadie Copper Gold Deposit

Nanadie is situated within a granted Mining Lease approximately 100km northwest of Sandstone (**Figure 6**) and is supported by an existing Inferred MRE of **40.4 million tonnes at 0.4% copper and 0.1g/t gold**, containing **162,000 tonnes of copper** and **130,000 ounces of gold**[1]. The deposit represents a substantial base of strategic metals with strong future demand outlooks.

Historical drilling below a shallow soil and sand cover and weathering profile has defined a wide, near-surface accumulation of disseminated and remobilised sulphide veinlet style chalcopyrite (+/- pyrrhotite and pyrite) mineralisation over 150m wide and 900m long. Approximately 90% of the MRE is fresh rock mineralisation below 40m depth. Significant zones of >1% Cu occur where chalcopyrite

vein density increases, and increased sulphide veining is typically accompanied by raised gold values. No deleterious sulphide species are present.

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

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

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

Previous drilling at the deposit rarely extended beyond the host mafic intrusive package, with much of the drilling starting and ending within mineralised host rocks. Geological logging of Solstice's Phase 1 drilling has built a geological picture consistent with that outlined by historical drilling, comprising a widely mineralised steeply dipping host mafic intrusive (gabbro and dolerite) package flanked by amphibolite (that is also mineralised in places), and younger granitoid rocks to the west.

The geology observed is strongly supportive of continued exploration and MRE expansion drilling of the broader Nanadie system which remains open to strike, laterally, and down dip, as well as testing compelling step-out geological and IP targets.

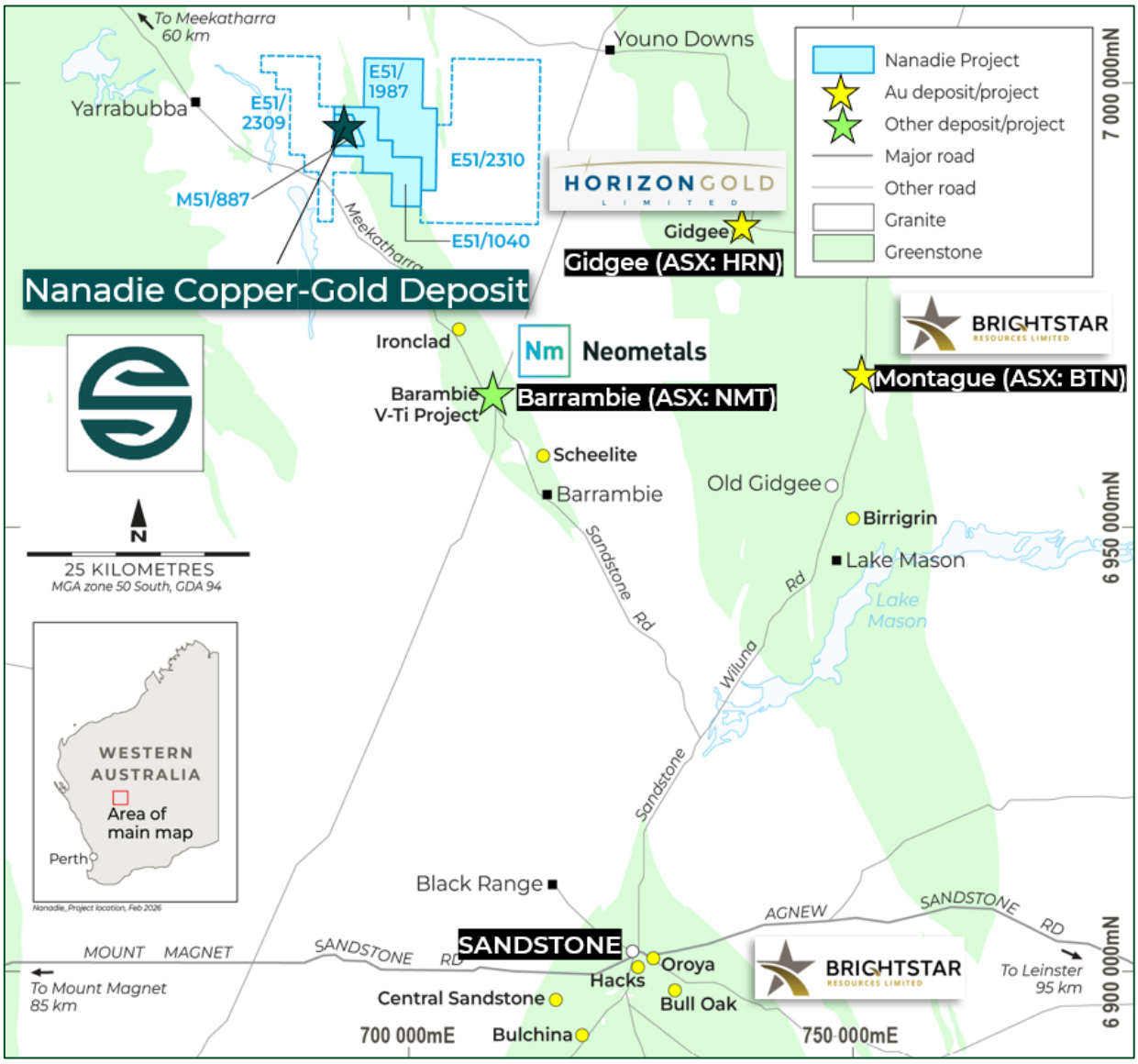

Figure 4: Location of the Nanadie Copper-Gold Project tenements NW of Sandstone WA.

References

1. Refer to ASX: SLS 5 February 2025 'Solstice Secures Strategic Copper Exposure'.
2. Refer to ASX: SLS 3 February 2026 'Outstanding High-grade Copper-Gold Intercepts in First RC Holes at Nanadie Project', and 23 February 2026 'Strong Copper-Gold Intercepts Continue at Nanadie Project'.
3. Refer to ASX: SLS 8 August 2025 'IP Survey Points to Step-Out Drill Targets at Nanadie Copper Gold Project'.

All exploration releases are available on the Company's website at:
https://solsticeminerals.com.au/investor-centre/asx-announcements.
This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

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Table 1. Phase 1 RC Drillhole details and significant intercepts.

Hole ID	Prospect	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azim	Depth	Significant Intercepts	From
NANRC018	Nanadie	RC	692827	6994878	475	-60	90	306	**27m @ 0.62% Cu, 0.06 g/t Au**	26
									21m @ 0.49% Cu, 0.06 g/t Au	83
									106m @ 0.86% Cu, 0.23 g/t Au EOH	201
								including	**15m @ 1.51% Cu, 0.35g/t Au**	201
								and	**55m @ 1.07% Cu, 0.26g/t Au EOH**	252
								including	**24m @ 1.42% Cu, 0.34g/t Au, 11.4g/t Ag**	260
								and	**11m @ 1.53% Cu, 0.35g/t Au, 5.6g/t Ag**	293
NANRC019	Nanadie	RC	692828	6994959	475	-60	90	281	17m @ 0.42% Cu, 0.11 g/t Au	41
									11m @ 0.93% Cu, 0.18 g/t Au	65
									14m @ 0.40% Cu, 0.08 g/t Au	192
									26m @ 0.42% Cu, 0.15 g/t Au	209
									23m @ 0.41% Cu, 0.10 g/t Au	247
NANRC020	Nanadie	RC	692834	6994963	475	-60	90	270	*assays pending*	
NANRC021	Nanadie	RC	692930	6995121	475	-60	90	204	*assays pending*	
NANRC022	Nanadie	RC	692827	6995120	475	-60	90	234	*assays pending*	
NANRC023	Nanadie	RC	692851	6995194	475	-60	90	204	*assays pending*	
NANRC024	Nanadie	RC	692755	6994959	475	-60	90	306	*assays pending*	
NANRC025	Nanadie	RC	693200	6994403	475	-60	90	222	*assays pending*	
NANRC026	Nanadie	RC	692985	6994335	475	-60	90	285	*assays pending*	
NANRC027	Nanadie	RC	693127	6994155	475	-60	90	99 *abd.*	*Abandoned, assays pending*	

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

Table 2. All samples >0.10% copper in NANRC018 and NANRC019

HOLEID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
NANRC018	5	10	0.21	0.06	0.53
NANRC018	10	15	0.11	0.04	0.44
NANRC018	20	25	0.17	0.05	0.57
NANRC018	26	27	0.54	0.03	0.77
NANRC018	27	28	1.60	0.10	0.37
NANRC018	28	29	0.17	0.02	0.87
NANRC018	29	30	0.55	0.06	0.87
NANRC018	30	31	0.60	0.08	0.69
NANRC018	31	32	0.69	0.07	1.13
NANRC018	32	33	0.51	0.06	0.71
NANRC018	33	34	0.40	0.05	0.69
NANRC018	34	35	0.36	0.03	0.87

HOLEID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
NANRC018	35	36	0.35	0.03	0.64
NANRC018	36	37	0.14	0.01	1.71
NANRC018	37	38	0.12	0.01	2.11
NANRC018	38	39	0.13	0.01	0.83
NANRC018	39	40	0.41	0.04	0.83
NANRC018	40	41	0.26	0.03	0.79
NANRC018	41	42	0.39	0.07	0.66
NANRC018	42	43	0.20	0.03	0.37
NANRC018	44	45	0.84	0.06	2.32
NANRC018	45	46	3.78	0.44	8.79
NANRC018	46	47	1.87	0.14	4.29
NANRC018	47	48	0.74	0.03	1.52

HOLEID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
NANRC018	48	49	0.52	0.05	0.98
NANRC018	49	50	0.40	0.06	0.75
NANRC018	50	51	0.66	0.09	1.93
NANRC018	51	52	0.32	0.05	0.53
NANRC018	52	53	0.25	0.08	0.75
NANRC018	53	54	0.15	0.07	0.56
NANRC018	58	59	0.12	0.02	0.31
NANRC018	59	60	0.21	0.02	0.56
NANRC018	60	61	0.16	0.01	0.43
NANRC018	61	62	0.14	0.02	0.31
NANRC018	62	63	0.15	0.02	0.38
NANRC018	63	64	0.21	0.03	0.44
NANRC018	64	65	0.12	0.03	0.30
NANRC018	65	66	0.12	0.01	0.41
NANRC018	66	67	0.17	0.01	0.39
NANRC018	68	69	0.19	0.02	0.41
NANRC018	69	70	0.19	0.04	0.40
NANRC018	70	71	0.34	0.05	0.57
NANRC018	76	77	0.18	0.03	0.48
NANRC018	77	78	0.15	0.03	0.43
NANRC018	78	79	0.14	0.02	0.45
NANRC018	79	80	0.12	0.03	0.61
NANRC018	80	81	0.18	0.09	0.74
NANRC018	81	82	0.16	0.07	0.54
NANRC018	82	83	0.17	0.08	0.47
NANRC018	83	84	0.34	0.11	1.05
NANRC018	84	85	0.16	0.04	0.49
NANRC018	85	86	0.21	0.04	1.30
NANRC018	86	87	0.16	0.03	0.80
NANRC018	87	88	0.24	0.02	1.20
NANRC018	88	89	0.40	0.01	2.03
NANRC018	89	90	0.15	0.02	0.86
NANRC018	90	91	0.30	0.04	2.22
NANRC018	91	92	0.29	0.01	0.75
NANRC018	92	93	0.39	0.03	1.24
NANRC018	93	94	0.25	0.01	1.11
NANRC018	94	95	0.34	0.01	2.03
NANRC018	95	96	0.32	0.05	1.50
NANRC018	96	97	0.16	0.01	0.82
NANRC018	99	100	1.45	0.21	5.93
NANRC018	100	101	3.28	0.46	11.69
NANRC018	101	102	0.78	0.09	2.78
NANRC018	102	103	0.38	0.03	1.42
NANRC018	103	104	0.52	0.03	1.83
NANRC018	177	178	0.28	0.02	1.59
NANRC018	189	190	0.10	0.01	0.35
NANRC018	190	191	0.33	0.04	1.18
NANRC018	192	193	0.76	0.21	3.14
NANRC018	193	194	0.15	0.03	0.63
NANRC018	200	201	0.16	0.13	0.77
NANRC018	201	202	0.54	0.08	1.45
NANRC018	202	203	0.51	0.08	1.49
NANRC018	203	204	0.49	0.06	1.31
NANRC018	204	205	1.12	0.30	2.95
NANRC018	205	206	1.22	0.12	3.17

HOLEID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
NANRC018	206	207	1.12	0.58	2.90
NANRC018	207	208	2.56	0.98	7.79
NANRC018	208	209	3.95	0.87	10.64
NANRC018	209	210	3.10	1.21	8.23
NANRC018	210	211	3.25	0.25	9.55
NANRC018	211	212	0.66	0.08	1.81
NANRC018	212	213	1.61	0.30	4.09
NANRC018	213	214	1.10	0.31	3.19
NANRC018	214	215	1.02	0.06	2.52
NANRC018	215	216	0.47	0.04	1.18
NANRC018	220	221	0.12	0.01	0.23
NANRC018	221	222	0.35	0.01	1.86
NANRC018	223	224	0.12	0.02	0.28
NANRC018	224	225	0.20	0.04	0.46
NANRC018	225	226	0.47	0.12	1.01
NANRC018	226	227	0.61	0.22	1.25
NANRC018	227	228	0.23	0.06	0.46
NANRC018	231	232	0.46	0.20	0.84
NANRC018	232	233	0.18	0.11	0.33
NANRC018	233	234	0.41	0.17	0.72
NANRC018	234	235	0.48	0.16	0.98
NANRC018	235	236	0.39	0.11	0.73
NANRC018	236	237	0.40	0.10	0.86
NANRC018	237	238	0.58	0.16	1.03
NANRC018	238	239	0.34	0.12	0.63
NANRC018	239	240	0.26	0.13	0.48
NANRC018	240	241	0.35	0.11	0.70
NANRC018	241	242	0.53	0.46	1.00
NANRC018	242	243	0.65	0.22	1.10
NANRC018	243	244	0.70	0.15	1.35
NANRC018	244	245	0.38	0.06	0.71
NANRC018	245	246	0.32	0.13	0.67
NANRC018	249	250	0.11	0.03	0.31
NANRC018	251	252	0.22	0.07	0.49
NANRC018	252	253	0.43	0.19	0.91
NANRC018	253	254	0.35	0.11	0.85
NANRC018	254	255	0.39	0.09	1.01
NANRC018	255	256	0.45	0.12	0.97
NANRC018	256	257	0.34	0.10	0.82
NANRC018	257	258	0.13	0.04	0.29
NANRC018	258	259	0.10	0.04	0.23
NANRC018	259	260	0.59	0.22	2.40
NANRC018	260	261	1.98	0.53	10.94
NANRC018	261	262	0.37	0.10	2.49
NANRC018	262	263	0.52	0.12	3.89
NANRC018	263	264	0.97	0.32	8.37
NANRC018	264	265	1.33	0.49	15.50
NANRC018	265	266	1.04	0.54	11.57
NANRC018	266	267	1.18	0.46	13.07
NANRC018	267	268	4.64	0.93	53.63
NANRC018	268	269	1.29	0.20	16.60
NANRC018	269	270	1.95	0.29	25.74
NANRC018	270	271	0.72	0.24	6.76
NANRC018	271	272	0.49	0.14	3.08
NANRC018	272	273	2.13	0.29	24.10

HOLEID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
NANRC018	273	274	0.49	0.10	4.28
NANRC018	274	275	1.74	0.32	7.24
NANRC018	275	276	0.62	0.10	2.88
NANRC018	276	277	1.69	0.34	8.46
NANRC018	277	278	0.63	0.13	2.54
NANRC018	278	279	1.08	0.37	4.15
NANRC018	279	280	0.65	0.18	3.04
NANRC018	280	281	2.60	0.87	15.10
NANRC018	281	282	1.09	0.38	6.29
NANRC018	282	283	3.51	0.59	18.36
NANRC018	283	284	1.33	0.25	7.48
NANRC018	284	285	0.45	0.16	2.51
NANRC018	285	286	0.34	0.12	1.88
NANRC018	286	287	0.45	0.13	2.44
NANRC018	287	288	0.92	0.09	3.76
NANRC018	288	289	0.73	0.19	3.47
NANRC018	289	290	0.29	0.11	1.35
NANRC018	290	291	0.39	0.08	1.88
NANRC018	291	292	0.35	0.10	1.56
NANRC018	292	293	0.55	0.17	2.02
NANRC018	293	294	3.20	0.41	12.17
NANRC018	294	295	1.52	0.28	6.03
NANRC018	295	296	1.06	0.45	4.21
NANRC018	295	296	0.89	0.28	3.70
NANRC018	296	297	0.48	0.16	1.80
NANRC018	297	298	1.59	0.46	6.08
NANRC018	298	299	2.19	0.33	7.29
NANRC018	299	300	2.14	0.74	7.87
NANRC018	300	301	0.99	0.18	4.23
NANRC018	301	302	1.05	0.24	3.82
NANRC018	302	303	1.70	0.29	4.59
NANRC018	303	304	0.35	0.05	0.95
NANRC018	304	305	0.22	0.05	0.76
NANRC018	305	306	0.37	0.11	0.94
NANRC019	5	10	0.21	X	0.76
NANRC019	10	11	0.18	0.01	0.67
NANRC019	11	12	0.29	X	0.51
NANRC019	12	13	0.37	0.01	0.62
NANRC019	13	14	0.33	0.34	0.52
NANRC019	14	15	0.31	0.01	0.42
NANRC019	15	16	0.18	0.01	0.40
NANRC019	22	23	0.20	X	0.77
NANRC019	23	24	0.26	0.03	0.53
NANRC019	24	25	0.21	0.02	0.49
NANRC019	25	26	0.18	0.01	0.79
NANRC019	27	28	0.11	0.01	0.40
NANRC019	29	30	0.29	0.06	0.58
NANRC019	30	31	0.21	0.04	0.44
NANRC019	31	32	0.23	0.08	0.31
NANRC019	32	33	0.23	0.09	0.55
NANRC019	33	34	0.18	0.04	0.69
NANRC019	36	37	0.20	0.02	0.76
NANRC019	37	38	0.15	0.03	0.36
NANRC019	38	39	0.13	0.02	0.24
NANRC019	40	41	0.11	0.03	0.42

HOLEID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
NANRC019	41	42	0.24	0.04	0.92
NANRC019	42	43	0.29	0.08	1.01
NANRC019	43	44	0.29	0.06	1.04
NANRC019	45	46	0.16	0.02	0.48
NANRC019	46	47	0.29	0.10	1.02
NANRC019	47	48	0.21	0.09	0.72
NANRC019	48	49	0.28	0.04	0.75
NANRC019	49	50	0.53	0.03	1.51
NANRC019	50	51	0.29	0.04	0.82
NANRC019	51	52	0.69	0.07	1.99
NANRC019	52	53	0.25	0.02	0.64
NANRC019	53	54	0.10	0.01	0.26
NANRC019	55	56	0.86	0.23	2.88
NANRC019	56	57	2.27	0.97	8.20
NANRC019	57	58	0.25	0.07	0.74
NANRC019	60	61	0.14	0.02	0.44
NANRC019	65	66	0.38	0.10	1.24
NANRC019	66	67	0.22	0.06	0.62
NANRC019	67	68	0.16	0.04	0.48
NANRC019	68	69	0.35	0.06	1.19
NANRC019	69	70	3.37	0.65	11.61
NANRC019	70	71	1.54	0.26	5.45
NANRC019	71	72	0.40	0.05	1.42
NANRC019	72	73	0.20	0.03	0.63
NANRC019	73	74	1.50	0.36	6.59
NANRC019	74	75	1.54	0.33	6.09
NANRC019	75	76	0.56	0.09	2.21
NANRC019	96	97	0.17	0.04	0.50
NANRC019	97	98	0.20	0.03	0.60
NANRC019	98	99	0.21	0.04	0.61
NANRC019	99	100	0.16	0.04	0.44
NANRC019	100	101	0.19	0.03	0.42
NANRC019	101	102	0.14	0.03	0.32
NANRC019	102	103	0.22	0.07	0.61
NANRC019	103	104	0.31	0.07	0.78
NANRC019	104	105	0.28	0.02	0.74
NANRC019	105	106	0.24	0.03	0.78
NANRC019	106	107	0.23	0.07	0.71
NANRC019	107	108	0.32	0.08	1.05
NANRC019	108	109	0.31	0.07	0.89
NANRC019	109	110	0.19	0.05	0.51
NANRC019	110	111	0.21	0.06	0.56
NANRC019	111	112	0.45	0.07	1.16
NANRC019	112	113	0.30	0.06	0.82
NANRC019	113	114	0.33	0.08	0.83
NANRC019	114	115	0.15	0.05	0.34
NANRC019	115	116	0.13	0.05	0.28
NANRC019	116	117	0.17	0.04	0.34
NANRC019	117	118	0.26	0.06	0.56
NANRC019	118	119	0.33	0.10	0.72
NANRC019	119	120	0.26	0.08	0.59
NANRC019	120	121	0.17	0.07	0.28
NANRC019	121	122	0.30	0.09	0.66
NANRC019	122	123	0.15	0.06	0.31
NANRC019	123	124	0.41	0.12	1.06

HOLEID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
NANRC019	124	125	0.15	0.02	0.35
NANRC019	132	133	0.17	0.04	0.59
NANRC019	133	134	0.22	0.05	0.54
NANRC019	134	135	0.22	0.06	0.60
NANRC019	135	136	0.33	0.11	0.92
NANRC019	136	137	0.50	0.19	1.34
NANRC019	137	138	0.26	0.06	0.80
NANRC019	140	141	0.14	0.03	0.35
NANRC019	141	142	0.41	0.11	0.92
NANRC019	142	143	0.13	0.05	0.34
NANRC019	143	144	0.15	0.05	0.36
NANRC019	144	145	0.40	0.12	1.03
NANRC019	145	146	0.27	0.08	0.87
NANRC019	146	147	0.27	0.07	0.83
NANRC019	147	148	0.24	0.07	0.69
NANRC019	148	149	0.28	0.09	0.72
NANRC019	149	150	0.28	0.12	0.79
NANRC019	150	151	0.22	0.07	0.59
NANRC019	151	152	0.24	0.05	0.59
NANRC019	152	153	0.28	0.06	0.71
NANRC019	153	154	0.24	0.08	0.66
NANRC019	154	155	0.40	0.11	1.05
NANRC019	155	156	0.21	0.07	0.49
NANRC019	156	157	0.16	0.06	0.36
NANRC019	157	158	0.72	0.08	1.70
NANRC019	158	159	0.40	0.07	0.97
NANRC019	159	160	0.78	0.13	1.83
NANRC019	160	161	0.30	0.09	0.66
NANRC019	161	162	0.29	0.07	0.81
NANRC019	162	163	0.20	0.07	0.45
NANRC019	163	164	0.37	0.11	0.80
NANRC019	164	165	0.28	0.12	0.58
NANRC019	165	166	0.30	0.10	0.59
NANRC019	166	167	0.24	0.09	0.50
NANRC019	167	168	0.18	0.03	0.39
NANRC019	168	169	0.20	0.07	0.41
NANRC019	169	170	0.44	0.08	1.00
NANRC019	170	171	0.58	0.10	1.25
NANRC019	171	172	0.43	0.08	1.00
NANRC019	172	173	0.62	0.08	1.43
NANRC019	173	174	0.46	0.05	1.29
NANRC019	177	178	0.26	0.07	0.62
NANRC019	178	179	0.27	0.07	0.56
NANRC019	179	180	0.34	0.09	0.65
NANRC019	180	181	0.29	0.11	0.59
NANRC019	181	182	0.37	0.15	0.68
NANRC019	182	183	0.19	0.07	0.39
NANRC019	183	184	0.17	0.07	0.31
NANRC019	184	185	0.21	0.08	0.48
NANRC019	185	186	0.25	0.09	0.61
NANRC019	186	187	0.17	0.07	0.47
NANRC019	187	188	0.14	0.05	0.39
NANRC019	191	192	0.19	0.09	0.45
NANRC019	192	193	0.42	0.20	1.04
NANRC019	193	194	0.84	0.25	2.79

HOLEID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
NANRC019	194	195	0.73	0.16	2.59
NANRC019	195	196	0.62	0.12	2.09
NANRC019	196	197	0.83	0.08	3.43
NANRC019	197	198	0.36	0.11	1.93
NANRC019	198	199	0.27	0.01	0.96
NANRC019	199	200	0.21	0.02	0.60
NANRC019	201	202	0.26	0.01	0.58
NANRC019	202	203	0.25	0.02	0.56
NANRC019	203	204	0.35	0.02	0.84
NANRC019	204	205	0.23	0.01	0.62
NANRC019	205	206	0.23	0.01	0.69
NANRC019	206	207	0.11	0.02	0.36
NANRC019	208	209	0.11	0.04	0.27
NANRC019	209	210	0.75	0.26	1.85
NANRC019	210	211	0.14	0.04	0.35
NANRC019	211	212	0.14	0.04	0.34
NANRC019	212	213	0.39	0.10	0.94
NANRC019	213	214	0.25	0.05	0.55
NANRC019	214	215	0.27	0.03	0.60
NANRC019	215	216	0.32	0.13	0.69
NANRC019	218	219	0.13	0.04	0.26
NANRC019	219	220	0.19	0.08	0.38
NANRC019	220	221	0.19	0.06	0.33
NANRC019	221	222	0.21	0.09	0.40
NANRC019	222	223	0.37	0.14	0.84
NANRC019	223	224	0.24	0.08	0.55
NANRC019	224	225	0.28	0.10	0.69
NANRC019	225	226	0.69	0.22	1.72
NANRC019	226	227	1.02	0.31	2.48
NANRC019	227	228	1.71	0.79	4.36
NANRC019	228	229	1.02	0.30	2.48
NANRC019	229	230	0.44	0.13	1.04
NANRC019	230	231	0.32	0.12	0.73
NANRC019	231	232	0.59	0.13	1.35
NANRC019	232	233	0.34	0.09	0.77
NANRC019	233	234	0.56	0.20	1.28
NANRC019	234	235	0.42	0.10	0.92
NANRC019	236	237	0.11	0.04	0.22
NANRC019	247	248	0.25	0.01	0.60
NANRC019	248	249	0.73	0.03	1.36
NANRC019	249	250	0.58	0.13	1.17
NANRC019	250	251	0.63	0.21	1.45
NANRC019	251	252	0.29	0.09	0.63
NANRC019	252	253	0.39	0.15	1.02
NANRC019	253	254	0.42	0.15	1.11
NANRC019	254	255	0.22	0.07	0.58
NANRC019	255	256	0.94	0.19	2.65
NANRC019	256	257	0.59	0.14	1.77
NANRC019	257	258	0.45	0.12	0.85
NANRC019	258	259	0.43	0.16	1.01
NANRC019	259	260	0.55	0.13	1.38
NANRC019	260	261	0.67	0.22	1.49
NANRC019	261	262	0.50	0.11	1.11
NANRC019	262	263	0.41	0.08	0.99
NANRC019	263	264	0.43	0.11	0.95

HOLEID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
NANRC019	264	265	0.34	0.07	0.86
NANRC019	265	266	0.10	0.03	0.23
NANRC019	266	267	0.14	0.04	0.30
NANRC019	267	268	0.13	0.04	0.27
NANRC019	269	270	0.20	0.03	0.50
NANRC019	272	273	0.13	0.06	0.54

HOLEID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
NANRC019	276	277	0.19	0.04	0.44
NANRC019	277	278	0.69	0.07	1.60
NANRC019	278	279	2.27	0.20	5.82
NANRC019	279	280	0.70	0.14	1.65
NANRC019	280	281	0.68	0.13	1.73

Forward-Looking Statements

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

Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-Looking Statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change, without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretation of current market conditions. Forward-Looking Statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance.

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

Compliance Statement - New Results

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

Compliance Statement - Previously Reported Results

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

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

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	For reverse circulation (RC) drilling, every 1m sample was cone split into clean pre-numbered calico bags from the rig-mounted cyclone/splitter and remaining sample ground-dumped mostly in rows of 30. Each 5m composite sample was collected from the relevant individual 1m sample piles with a spear and placed into a clean hand-written calico sample bag. For composite samples, proportional amounts of material were collected from each sample pile to create the composite. All sampling was undertaken by Solstice staff.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	A QAQC sample is inserted at a rate of 1 in 25 primary samples (Certified Reference Material or Blank QAQC sample), also field Duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1 in 25 Primary samples. Appropriate certified reference materials (CRM) were supplied by OREAS Pty Ltd and Blank material was commercially purchased clean builder's sand. Analysis of QAQC samples inserted by the Company is undertaken to monitor sample representivity and independent laboratory conditions. The CRMs used by the Company are grade and matrix matched as close as possible to interpreted geology. The laboratory (Intertek) also performed its own internal checks including insertion of pulp duplicate, standard, and repeat samples as required. Duplicate samples for RC drilling were collected at the drill site and inserted into the sample stream at a frequency of 1 in 25 Primary samples. The Duplicates were sampled directly at the drill rig along with the Primary samples, with the Duplicate samples split via cone splitter.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	For RC drilling 1m samples were collected in a clean pre-numbered calico bag via a rig-mounted cyclone/splitter with the bulk sample collected into a plastic bucket and laid out on a cleared area of ground in rows of 30 samples. Each 1m split sample is approximately 2-3kg and representative of the metre drilled. All samples are weighed as-received by the laboratory. Each 5m composite sample is collected from each 1m sample pile over the relevant interval using a spear and proportional amounts placed into a hand-written calico sample bag to make up an approximate 2-3kg sample.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	The RC drilling was undertaken by an independent contractor, Raglan Drilling, using a custom-built Schramm Rotadrill (T685W), truck mounted drill rig. The drill string comprised 6m rods with a standard 5.5inch face sampling RC bit. Each hole was drilled to or near its planned depth. Each drillhole was supervised by a Solstice geologist.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	The RC sample recoveries for each metre were visually assessed by the geologist on site and estimated to be within industry acceptable standards. Moisture content (wet, dry, moist) was recorded in drill logs.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Ground water was encountered in every hole but samples are predominantly dry. The RC drill rig utilised an onboard 350psi compressor and 1150cfm air pack, and a separate auxiliary 350psi/1150cfm booster air pack and compressor which typically provided dry and representative samples with good recovery.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship appears to exist between recovery and grade and no bias is noted between assay grades and sample mass.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Geological logging was undertaken by a Solstice geologist during drilling and is considered appropriately detailed for this phase of exploration. Geotechnical logging has not been undertaken at this stage.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of RC drill samples included lithology, alteration, sulphide mineralisation and structural fabric, and is considered qualitative in nature. Transported cover and regolith types were also defined. The logging is considered appropriate for this phase of exploration.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The RC drillhole samples are logged 100% from surface to the end of hole (EOH) in detail with chip samples collected for every metre in chip trays for archive and future reference. Geological events such as bottom of transported cover, base of complete oxidation, water table, and top of fresh rock are also recorded. The logging is considered appropriate to this phase of exploration.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core drilling was completed.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	The composite RC drill samples were spear sampled from piles laid out on the ground at the drill site. The majority of samples were collected dry, with very few collected wet or moist. One metre resamples are from samples collected directly from the rig-mounted cyclone/splitter and laid out with the relevant ground dumped sample. The one metre samples are collected in pre-numbered clean calico bags.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	For RC drilling, one metre resamples are from samples collected directly from the rig-mounted cyclone/splitter and laid out with the relevant ground dumped sample. The samples were sent to independent laboratory, Intertek, where samples were oven dried at 100C, crushed and pulverised to 85% of total sample passing 75µm, using the SP03 or SP05 methods. The nature and quality of the sample preparation are considered appropriate. 5m composite samples were collected from unmineralised granite where identified by the geologist. Each sample was collected with a spear. These are standard industry practices for this phase of exploration.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	On site, field Duplicate samples are taken at a rate of 1 in 25 Primary samples based on the Company's QAQC procedures, which requires either a CRM, Blank or Duplicate be inserted in the sample stream at least every 25th Primary sample. The CRMs used by the Company are sourced from Geostats Pty Ltd and Oreas™ and are of copper and gold grade and matrix that matched as close as possible to the interpreted geology. At the laboratory stage, internal QAQC pulp duplicates are taken at a rate of 1 in 28 by Intertek. Appropriate CRM material and Control Blanks are also inserted and assessed by Intertek for internal laboratory QAQC. The QAQC Intertek inserted sample data are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		evaluated by Solstice's independent database manager, Core Geoscience Pty Ltd.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Field Duplicate samples were collected during RC drilling and inserted into the sample batches to check and ensure representivity of sample methods. Pulp repeats and element repeats for all sample types are undertaken by Intertek at the laboratory. The QAQC field inserted sample data are evaluated by Solstice's independent database manager, Core Geoscience Pty Ltd.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample mass for RC drilling of nominally 1.5–3kg for each sample is considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Laboratory assaying for all drill sample types is undertaken by Intertek, an ISO 9001 certified laboratory. All samples were subjected to a Fire Assay on a 50g charge with an ICP-OES finish with 5ppb detection limit for gold. Additionally, copper and silver were assayed using a Four Acid digest on a 25g charge with an ICP-MS/OES finish as appropriate.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used in the field in determining any element analysis.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	During drilling, field Duplicates are taken on site for samples using the same method as the Primary sample (i.e. spear/cyclone) from piles laid out on the ground or from the cyclone directly as appropriate. At the laboratory Intertek also performed internal checks including insertion of pulp duplicates, CRMs, control blanks and repeats as required. Internal screen checks are also performed to ensure the mass percent passing 75µm is consistently high. The Competent Person is satisfied acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections being reported have been checked by experienced, senior Solstice geologists.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinning of holes was undertaken.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	The primary lithological data for RC drilling is collected by a Company geologist in the field recording it directly into a database logging sheet on a Toughbook laptop. Data is entered into pre-defined MS Excel based log sheets following the Company's documented internal geological protocols and procedures manual. Validation measures for the field data are built into the MS Excel based log sheets. Sample logs are recorded on paper sheets in the field. Sample data is entered into the database from the sample sheets and provided to the database manager for alignment of assay data. Field data is backed-up each day with logs stored in the Company database hosted on a server. Field data is first verified by senior Company geologists and then sent electronically to Solstice's independent data management company, Core Geoscience Pty Ltd, for incorporation into a Master Database. Core Geoscience conducts several phases of field log data validation to ensure consistency and completeness. The subsequent validated and compiled dataset is exported into appropriate formats (MS Access and Micromine™) for use by Company geologists. Laboratory data is provided electronically to the Company and Core Geoscience Pty Ltd and is validated and imported by Core Geoscience into the Master Database. Data is supplied by Intertek as ASCII text file spreadsheets and PDF certificates signed by the relevant laboratory manager.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to any laboratory assay results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	The initial location of RC drill collars is recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS-Map unit with an accuracy of +/-3m, using MGA94 Zone 50 South. This method is considered appropriate for this phase of exploration drilling. Downhole surveys were conducted by trained Raglan Drilling personnel immediately after the completion of every RC hole using a REFLEX Sprint, North Seeking survey tool referenced to True North. No Mineral Resources Estimate work has been undertaken.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All drill hole data is recorded in GDA94, zone 50.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Past explorer Cyprium commissioned a topographic survey in February 2021 completed by Arvista Surveys. A Digital Terrain Model (DTM) was constructed using the data from the aerial survey as well as from existing drillhole surveys and adjusted where low accuracy hand-held GPS pickups created obvious anomalies in the low relief areas of the project.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drillhole spacing nominally at 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.	Past explorer Intermin considered the data spacing 40 to 50m x 20 to 30m to be sufficient to define mineralisation to a 2004 JORC Code Compliant Inferred Resource confidence level in 2013. Cyprium completed infill and extensional drilling to close the drill spacing to a nominal 25m x 25m pattern. This new closer spacing is considered to be more than sufficient to define a 2012 JORC Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate for Nanadie. No updates are being made to the Mineral Resource Estimate at this time.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Where required, a 5m composite sample was collected from each 1m sample pile over the relevant interval using a spear and proportional amounts placed into a hand-written calico sample bag.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Initial RAB drilling by Newcrest (1996), Dominion (1999) and Intermin (2003) was drilled on 060-240° bearing drill lines but the bulk of the subsequent drilling was drilled on east-west drill lines. The drill angle is considered adequate to test the Nanadie Well mineralisation. A number of scissor holes have also been drilled. The strike of the Nanadie Well mineralisation is north to north-northwest and the Cyprium 2020-2021 drilling pattern was designed to achieve unbiased sampling along the strike of the deposit. The horizontal to low angle nature of the oxide/supergene mineralisation was not biased by the use of vertical RC drillholes. The first two holes from the 2020-2021 diamond drill program were drilled at -60 and -80° dip angles to the west with the third hole drilled at -65° to the east and the fourth hole -63° to the east and the fifth hole drilled at -60° to the east. The regional schists and gneisses dip steeply (75°) to the east-northeast but the foliation within the layered intrusives is steep (60-80) to the west-southwest. Further, secondary sulphide veinlets are observed in drill core dipping at 50 to 60° to the northeast. Further, structural analysis is required to determine a more optimum drill angle. The Competent Person is satisfied the orientation of sampling achieved unbiased sampling of structures.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The current understanding of the Nanadie Well Cu-Au Deposit suggests that current drill orientation has not introduced any preferential sampling bias. The primary disseminated mineralisation appears to have been remobilised into the regional fabric and now dips to the west-southwest. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		potential mineralised structural orientations at the Nanadie Well Project.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of sample custody is maintained by Solstice personnel. Samples were collected in calico bags which were then secured in numbered polyweave bags at the drill site. These polyweave bags were inserted into Bulka bags and then transported by Solstice staff directly to the Toll IPEC in Meekatharra for subsequent transportation to Intertek in Perth. These facilities have lockable yards to maintain security prior to sample processing. Sample submission documents listing the batch number, sample number and order number accompany the samples at each stage and are emailed directly to the laboratory managers. Samples are checked by Intertek to confirm receipt of all samples. If a discrepancy is noted, this is reported by the laboratory to Solstice.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Internal reviews by experienced senior geologists of sampling techniques and data confirm that sampling has been conducted to industry standards.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Licences E51/1040 and M51/887 are granted and currently held by Cyprium Metals pending regulatory transfer to Solstice as 100% owner. Licence E51/1987 was granted 100% to Cyprium on 10/3/2021 and is also awaiting transfer. 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.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The licences are in good standing and there are no known impediments to renewal of the licence or to obtaining any licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The area has seen extensive historical drilling, including a total of 184 historical RAB RC and/or diamond drillholes in the vicinity of the Nanadie MRE. In summary: Between 1976-1977 BHP Ltd. completed surface mapping, rock chip and soil sampling, 72 shallow 0.5 to 38m deep RAB drillholes targeting Cu, Ni & Zn and geophysical surveys. Between 1987-1993 Dominion Mining Ltd completed a total of 126 shallow RAB holes were drilled to the base of the cover and 9 shallow RC holes adjacent to historic workings to the north and south of the current MRE area. Between 1995-1996 Newcrest Mining Ltd. completed a total of 63 vertical RAB holes on 1km spaced lines with holes 300m apart on each drill line. A single fence of holes from this programme was drilled across the current Nanadie Inferred Resource that included the 23m deep discovery hole ER317-13 with 14m @ 1.2% Cu from 9m down hole. In 1999 Dominion Mining Ltd. drilled 3 fences of RAB holes across the known Nanadie deposit with holes 100m apart on section for a total of 14 drillholes. Their best results were 1m @ 0.7% Cu from holes 99NWAR009 from 8m and 99NWAR011 from 23m. In 2003, Intermin drilled 14 RAB holes that followed up the

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The primary copper mineralisation (chalcopyrite) at Nanadie Well is associated with with pyrite, pyrrhotite and rare pentlandite and minor precious metals including gold and lesser platinum and palladium. The primary disseminated sulphides and precious metals were later remobilised into the regional west-dipping shear foliation, most likely during regional folding and associated regional metamorphism. Flat lying to low angle oxide/supergene Cu/Au mineralisation occurs at the top of the current and paleo water table levels. The oxidised zone is marked mainly by iron-stained joint surfaces and some secondary Cu mineralisation dominantly malachite with lesser azurite.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	See Table 1 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.*	Assay grades are length-weighted. The lower cut-off grade for copper assays is 0.2% and 0.1g/t for gold. No upper cut-off grade is applied.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Aggregate intercepts reported are length-weighted. Intercepts and reported on the basis of minimum 10m interval at 0.4% copper and 5m maximum internal dilution.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalent values are not currently being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Significant intercepts reported are downhole lengths only.

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