Strong Zones in Follow-up Diamond Drillhole Further Extend Nanadie System at Depth

Highlights

- Follow-up diamond drillhole 'tail', **NANRCD005**, at the 100%-owned **Nanadie Copper-Gold Project** in WA has completed to a final depth of **840.4m,** ending in host geology at limit of on-site rig capacity.
- The diamond tail was drilled approximately 60m to the west of, and ended 180m below the first diamond hole **NANRCD004**, for which visible chalcopyrite (copper sulphide) was recently reported[1] in multiple zones downhole.
- **Extensive zones of visible* chalcopyrite** observed throughout the hole in **NANRCD005**, reinforcing **the scale and continuity of the mineralised system at Nanadie**.
- **Mineralisation intersected to at least 800m downhole**, with sulphide styles and concentrations **broadly comparable to those observed in NANRC004**.
- NANRCD005 extends the interpreted mineralised system **to approximately 500m below the current 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) boundary**.
- Geological logging and core processing continues, with first **laboratory assay results from core expected in 4-6 weeks**.
- Diamond drilling continues to test **depth, strike and lateral extensions across the >1km long mineralised footprint**, led by extensions to RC holes that ended in strong mineralisation.
- **Visual observations in the 'tails' to date are highly encouraging**, and the Company will look to accelerate infill and step-down diamond drilling as assay results quantify geological logging.
- **Concurrent 10,000m Phase 2 RC drill program also progressing** with eight holes completed to date with observed geology broadly consistent with previous RC drilling. This program comprises step-out exploration tests, MRE delineation holes, and 'pre-collar' holes designated for diamond tails.

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

"While we look forward to laboratory assays to accurately quantify our visual observations, we are delighted to have logged significant runs of disseminated and veinlet copper sulphide mineralisation to at least 800m

downhole in follow-up drillhole NANRCD005. This hole confirms that the Nanadie system continues well beyond the limits of current drilling and MRE, it demonstrates ***very meaningful vertical and lateral scale potential****. NANRCD005 intersected geology approximately 60m to the west of NANRCD004 and ended well beyond the recently reported visual observations of significant copper sulphides in that hole[1]. While we still have a lot to learn about the overall shape and grade distribution of this system, this is a very encouraging and significant development".*

"The diamond rig will now continue a pattern of deeper tests along the 1.1km strike extent of the known system as we establish the overall mineralised footprint, while also extending higher-grade copper-gold intercepts at or near end of recent RC drillholes".

"While we may not report visual observations in every drillhole, the core observations to date are highly encouraging and reinforce our view that Nanadie offers substantial growth potential both down-dip and along strike, as well as around emerging higher-grade zones which could become important contributors to the grade profile of any future Mineral Resource Estimate."

Nanadie Copper-Gold Diamond Drilling Update

Solstice Minerals Limited (**Solstice** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that follow-up diamond drillhole 'tail', **NANRCD005**, (**Figure 1**) has been completed to a final depth of **840.4m** at the advanced 100%-owned **Nanadie Copper-Gold Project**, located northwest of Sandstone in WA's Goldfields. The hole ended in the host gabbro and mafic sequence, at the limit of rig capacity at the time. The targeted footwall was not reached.

NANRCD005 is by far the deepest drillhole completed in the Nanadie area and was drilled to follow-up highly encouraging visual indications in diamond tail NANRCD004[1]. The tail was drilled from the base of RC hole NANRC005 at 324m, to 840.40m EOH. The drill trace lies approximately 60m to the west of the NANRCD004 and ends 180m below that hole at a depth some **500m vertically below the existing MRE**. The completed drill trace is shown in longitudinal projection in **Figure 2**.

The RC components of NANRCD005 and NANRCD004 both saw deviation from their planned traces, and diamond tails extended the EOH RC trajectories, resulting in drill traces that straddle two sections (**Figure 3** and **Figure 4**).

While the Company requires laboratory assays to quantify observations, **NANRCD005 clearly demonstrates the significant vertical scale of the mineralised system, with visible chalcopyrite concentrations* and styles that are broadly comparable to the mineralised zones seen in NANRC004**. Chalcopyrite occurs predominantly as disseminations, fabric-parallel veinlets and cross-cutting sulphide veins in altered gabbro and dolerite as well as in mafic rocks to the east.

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Logged average chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite (an associated iron-sulphide) percentages over each logged sulphide zone are presented in **Table 1**, along with selected photographs of core intervals.

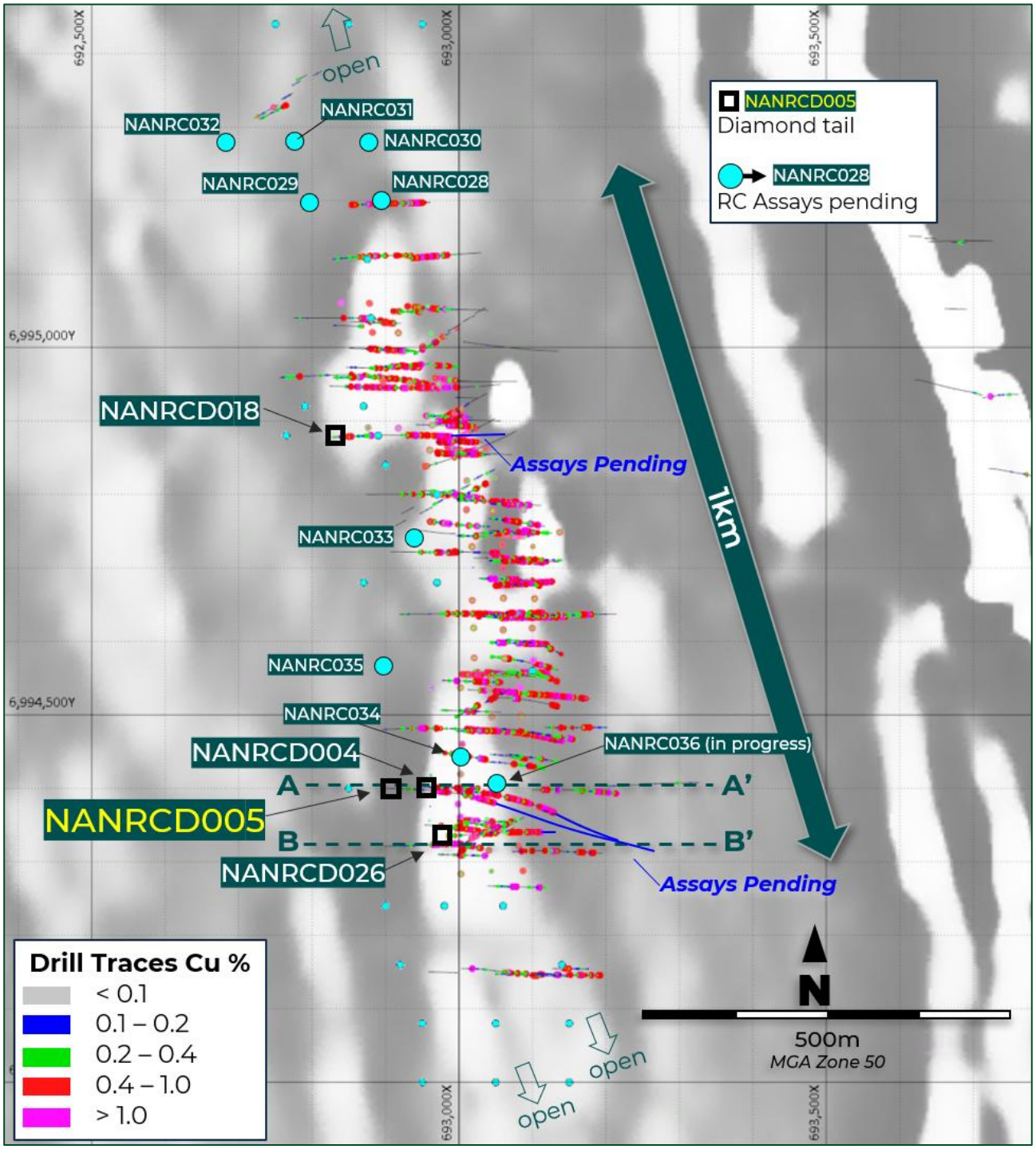

Figure 1. Nanadie Deposit aeromagnetic imagery and downhole copper values in all previous drilling[2,3] projected to surface, showing the location of completed diamond tails and NANRCD004 and NANRCD005 (labelled), planned Phase 2 RC drill collars (small blue dots), and completed RC holes (labelled).

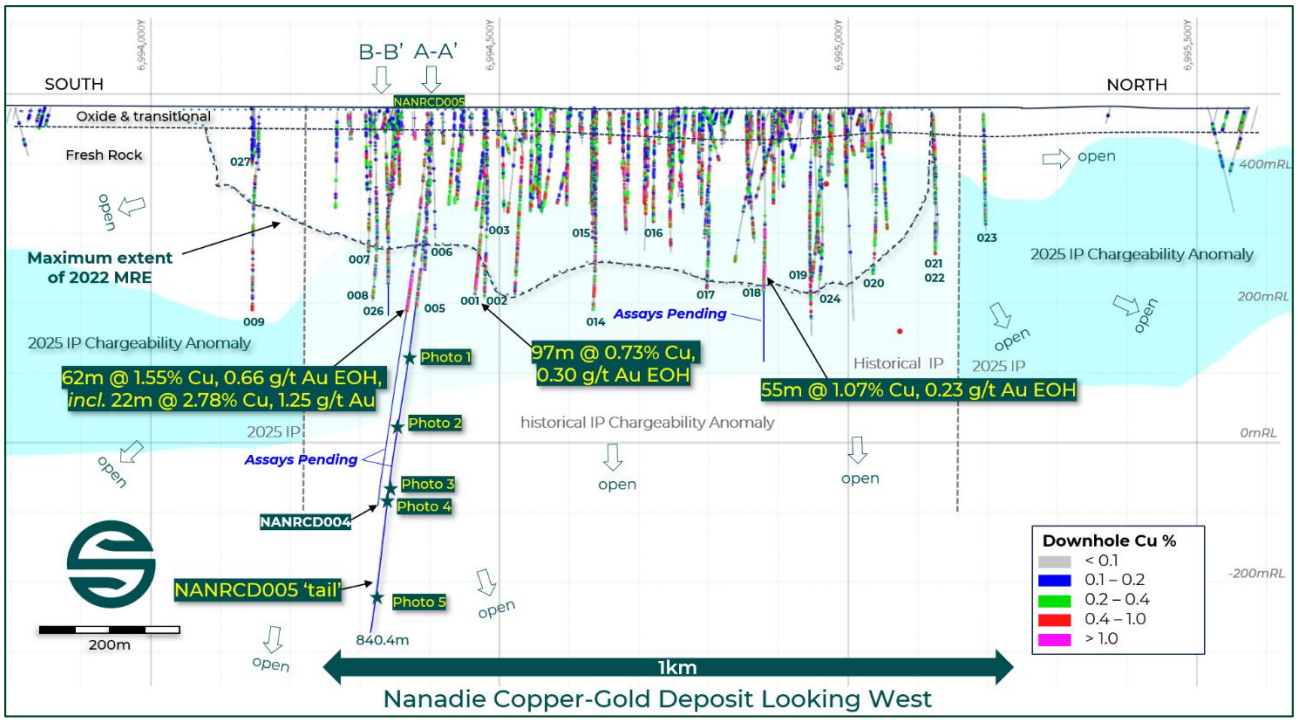

Figure 2. Nanadie long section looking west, showing NANRCD005 drill trace and approximate locations of selected core photos. All Phase 1 drillholes labelled, high grade RC intercepts[2], IP chargeability anomaly[4], and location of cross-sections A-A' and B-B' in this release relative to the maximum extent of the 2022 MRE block model and all historical drilling[3].

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Sulphide 1	%	Style	Sulph 2	%	Style	CORE PHOTO
NANRCD005	362.9	423.0	60.1	**chalcopyrite**	1	dissem + veinlets	pyrrhotite	0.5	dissem + veinlets	**Photo 1**
NANRCD005	471.1	478.8	7.7	**chalcopyrite**	1.5	dissem + veinlets	pyrrhotite	0.5	dissem + veinlets	
NANRCD005	504.7	512.9	8.2	**chalcopyrite**	2.5	dissem + veinlets	pyrrhotite	1.0	dissem + veinlets	**Photo 2**
NANRCD005	516.7	564.4	47.7	**chalcopyrite**	1	dissem + veinlets			dissem + veinlets	
NANRCD005	576.0	594.0	18.0	**chalcopyrite**	1.5	dissem + veinlets			dissem + veinlets	
NANRCD005	611.4	623.5	12.1	**chalcopyrite**	2.5	dissem + veinlets		1.0	dissem + veinlets	**Photo 3**
NANRCD005	630.7	656.0	25.3	**chalcopyrite**	2.5	dissem + veinlets	pyrrhotite	1.5	dissem + veinlets	**Photo 4**
NANRCD005	668.9	680.2	11.3	**chalcopyrite**	0.5	dissem + veinlets			dissem + veinlets	
NANRCD005	693.1	712.5	19.4	**chalcopyrite**	2.5	dissem + veinlets	pyrrhotite	0.5	dissem + veinlets	
NANRCD005	719.8	725.6	5.8	**chalcopyrite**	1	dissem + veinlets			dissem + veinlets	
NANRCD005	734.1	756.0	21.9	**chalcopyrite**	1.5	dissem + veinlets			dissem + veinlets	
NANRCD005	761.8	772.0	10.2	**chalcopyrite**	3	dissem + veinlets	pyrrhotite	0.5	dissem + veinlets	
NANRCD005	772.0	789.8	17.8	**chalcopyrite**	1.5	dissem + veinlets			dissem + veinlets	
NANRCD005	793.1	805.0	11.9	**chalcopyrite**	2	dissem + veinlets			dissem + veinlets	**Photo 5**
NANRCD005	809.6	818.0	8.4	**chalcopyrite**	1	dissem + veinlets	pyrrhotite	0.5	dissem + veinlets	
NANRCD005	825.9	832.0	6.1	**chalcopyrite**	1	dissem + veinlets	pyrrhotite	2.0	dissem + veinlets	

Table 1. Sulphide log for NANRCD005 diamond tail showing location of core Photos 1 to 5. Sulphide percentages are averaged visual estimates* over the logged geological interval, alongside the dominant geological style of each sulphide species.

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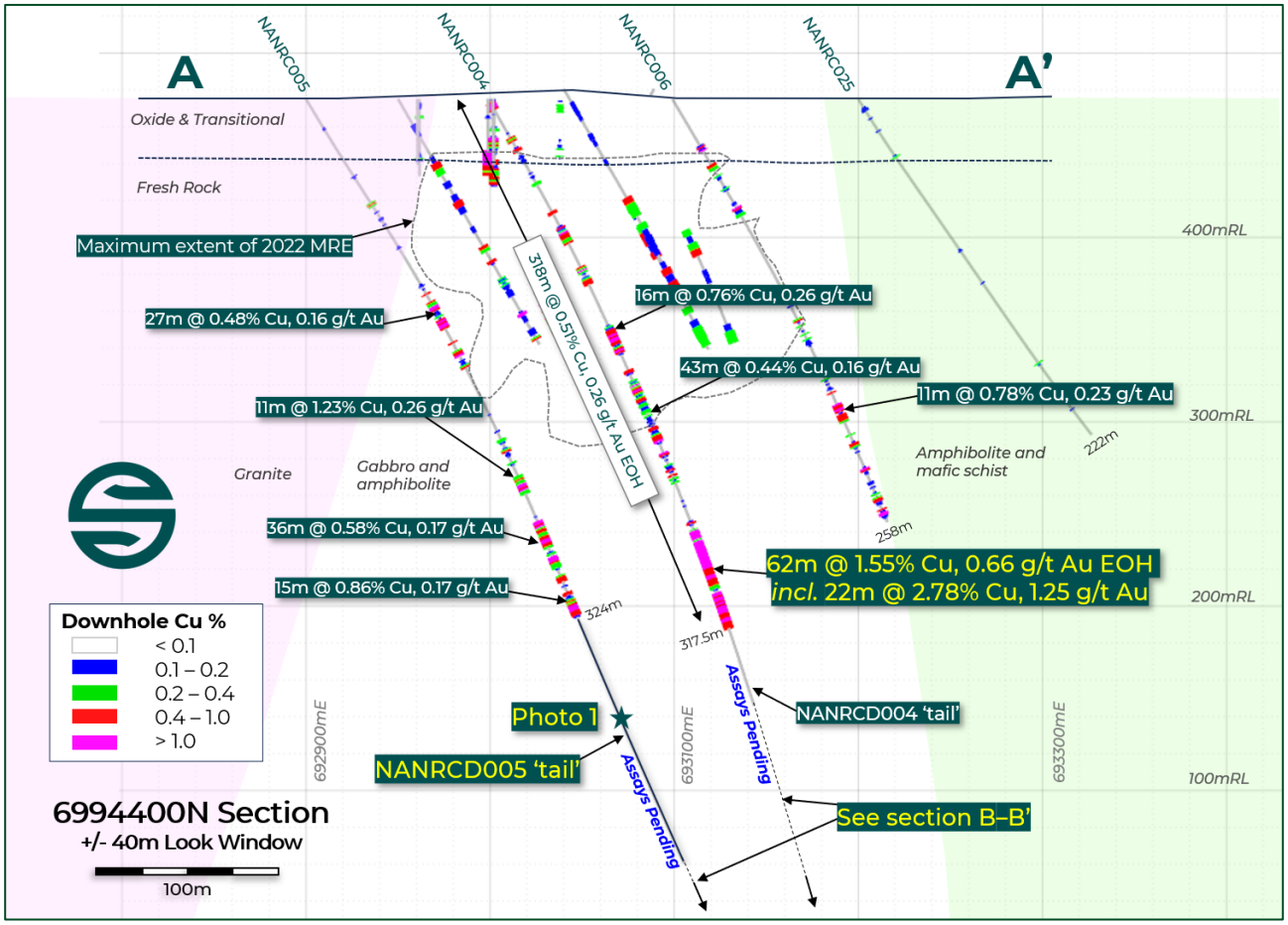


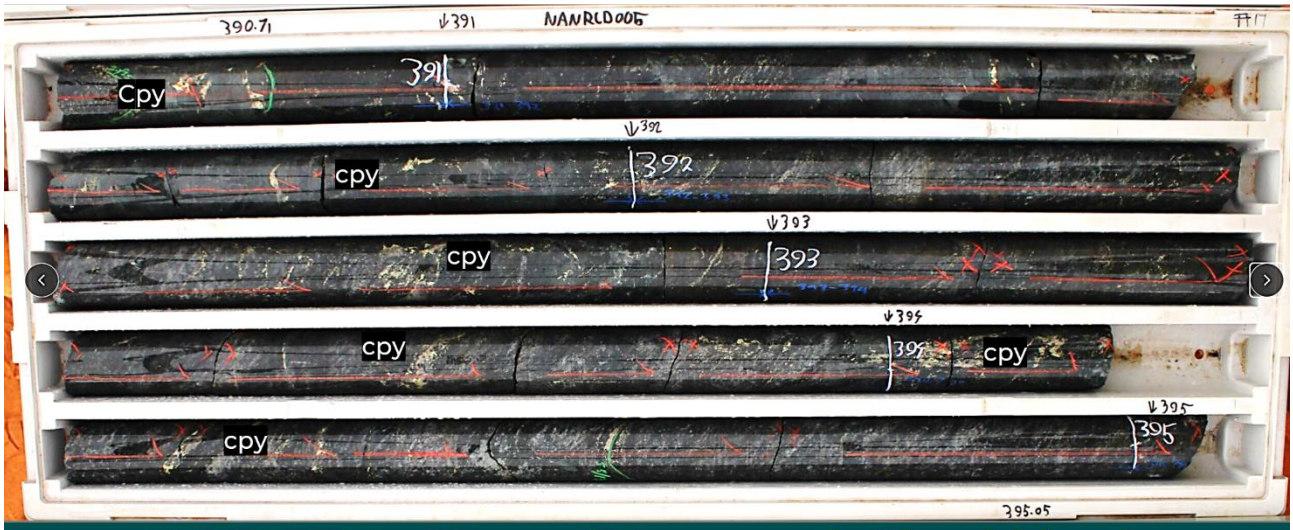
Figure 3. Nanadie Project cross-section 6994400N showing the NANRCD005 drill trace extending from Phase 1 RC drillhole NANRC005, relative to NANRCD004, simplified geology, and approximate location of core Photo 1 (below). Also shown are Phase 1 RC intercepts[2], historical drilling[3], and the boundary of the 2022 MRE block model.

NANRCD004 and NANRCD005 **provide strong impetus to Solstice's diamond drilling campaign, with the observed geology extending the mineralised system at Nanadie to at least 500m beyond the 2022 MRE boundary.**

The diamond drill rig is scheduled to complete a pattern of deeper tests along the 1.1km strike extent of the known mineralised footprint, providing important information on the distribution of mineralised rock and the geometry of higher-grade material.

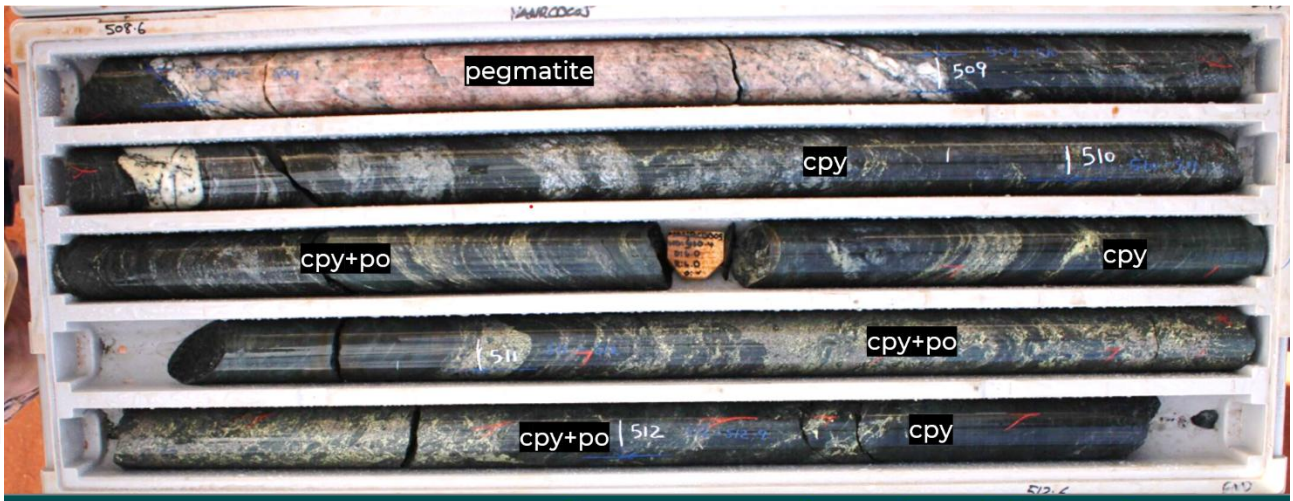
The rig is also following-up and extend any emerging higher-grade copper-gold intercepts at or near the operational limit of RC drillholes (approx. 300m). As part of this program, a 36m diamond tail has been completed on **NANRCD026 (Figure 1**, **Figure 2** and **Figure 4)**, and a 132m tail has extended **NANRCD018 (Figure 1** and **Figure 2)**, cutting 40m of host gabbro before entering the eastern mafic rocks. In both of these holes **observed geology is broadly consistent to that seen in Phase 1 RC drillholes.**

The core program is expected to comprise at least 10 'tails' for approximately 2,500m of core. Geological logging and core processing is continuing ahead of sampling, with first laboratory results expected in 4-6 weeks. All completed Phase 2 drillholes are shown on **Figure 1** and **Table 2**.



NANRCD005 390.6m – 395.1m part of 60.1m zone averaging 1% logged chalcopyrite

Photo 1. Core tray photo of altered gabbro 390.6m to 395.1m (4.5m), with chalcopyrite (cpy) sulphide zones labelled. This tray is part of a 60.1m zone averaging 1% logged visual chalcopyrite* (Table 1).



NANRCD005 508.6-512.6m - part of 8.2m zone averaging 2.5% logged chalcopyrite

Photo 2. Core tray photo of altered and strongly foliated gabbro and pegmatite from 508.6m to 512.6m (5.0m), with chalcopyrite (cpy) and pyrrhotite (po) sulphide zones labelled. This tray is part of an 8.2m zone averaging 2.5% logged visual chalcopyrite* (Table 1).

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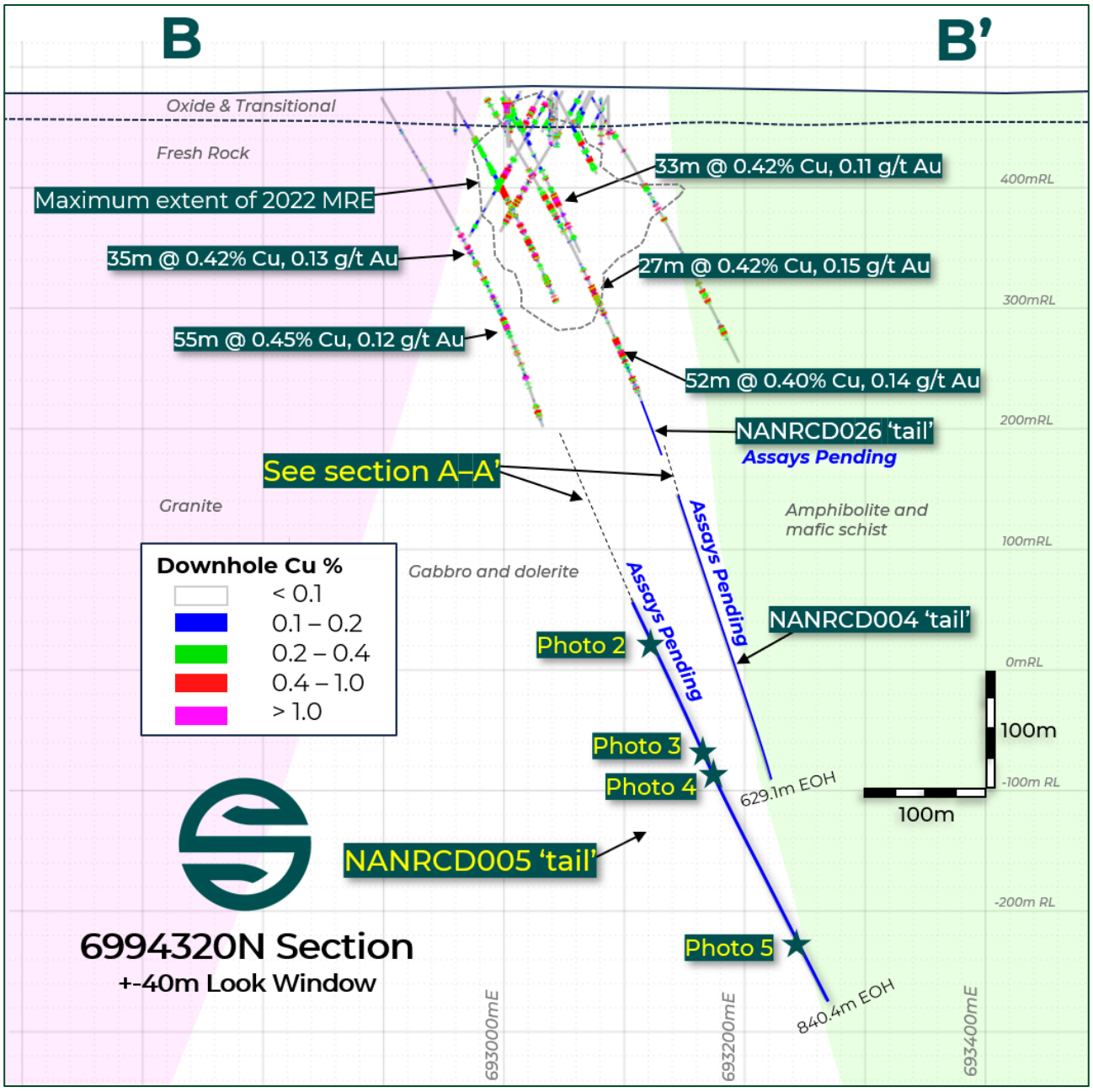
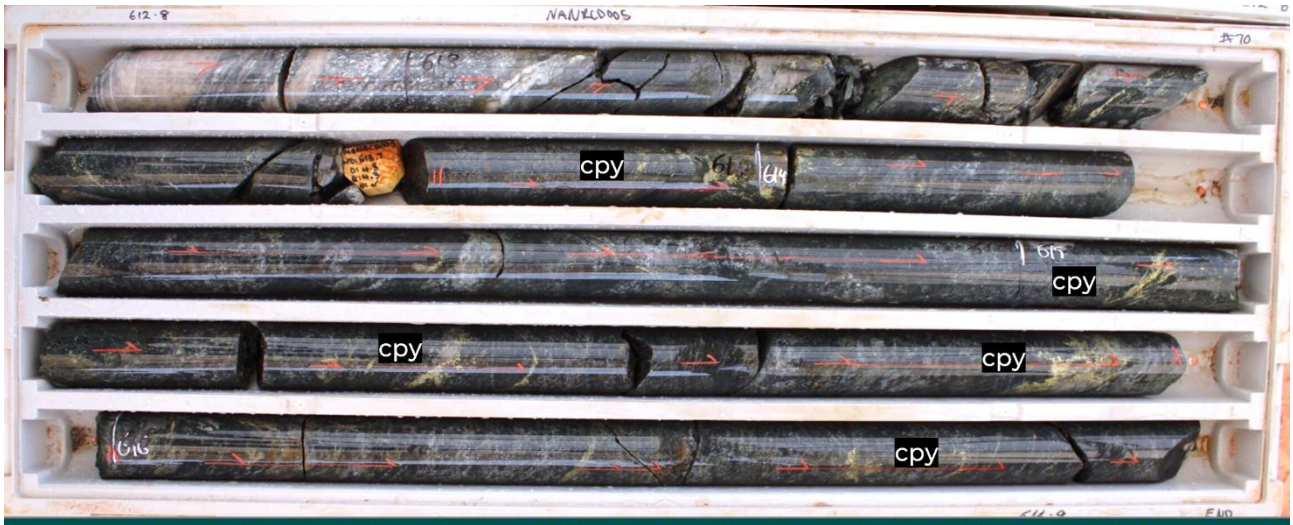
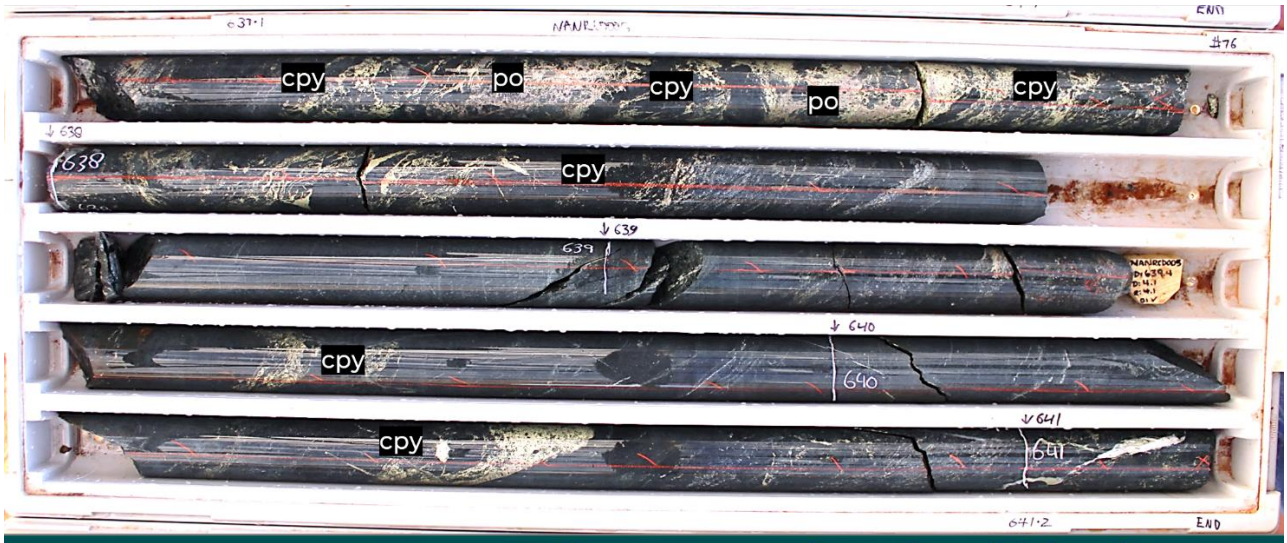


Figure 4. Nanadie Project cross-section 6994320N showing the NANRCD005 drill trace extending from section 6994400N to the north, relative to NANRCD004 and NANRCD026, simplified geology, and approximate location of core Photos 2 to 5. Also shown are Phase 1 RC intercepts[2], historical drilling[3] and the boundary of the 2022 MRE block model.



NANRCD005 612.8-616.9m - part of 12.1m zone averaging 2.5% logged chalcopyrite

Photo 3. Core tray photo of altered and foliated gabbro from 612.8m to 616.9m (4.1m), with chalcopyrite (cpy) sulphide zones labelled. This tray is part of a 12.1m zone averaging 2.5% logged visual chalcopyrite* (Table 1).



NANRCD005 637.1.8-641.2m - part of 25.3m zone averaging 2.5% logged chalcopyrite

Photo 4. Core tray photo of altered and foliated gabbro from 637.1m to 641.2m (4.1m), with chalcopyrite (cpy) and pyrrhotite (po) sulphide zones labelled. This tray is part of a 25.3m zone averaging 2.5% logged visual chalcopyrite* (Table 1).

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Photo 5. Core tray photo of altered gabbro from 792.8m to 801.5m (8.7m), with chalcopyrite (cpy) sulphide zones labelled. This tray is part of a 11.9m zone averaging 2% logged visual chalcopyrite* (Table 1).

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RC Drilling Update

An RC rig is also continuing to operate at the Nanadie Project, drilling a 10,000m Phase 2 program of step-out exploration, Mineral Resource delineation, and 'pre-collar' holes designated for diamond tails. Eight Phase 2 RC holes have been completed to date (NANRC028-NANRC035) at the northern extent of the deposit and as pre-collars in the central part of the deposit. NANRC036 is currently in progress (**Figure 1**). RC drillhole details are show in **Table 2**.

Observed geology is broadly consistent with earlier RC drilling, with first assay results expected to be available in 2-3 weeks.

Hole ID	Prospect	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azim	Depth	Significant Intercepts
NANRCD004	Nanadie	**RC/DD**	692999	6994397	475	-60	90	629.1	*assays pending*
NANRCD018	Nanadie	**RC/DD**	692827	6994878	475	-60	90	438	*assays pending*
NANRCD026	Nanadie	**RC/DD**	692985	6994335	475	-60	90	324.4	*assays pending*
NANRCD005	Nanadie	**RC/DD**	692900	6994400	475	-60	90	840.4	*assays pending*
NANRC028	Nanadie	RC	692901	6995201	475	-60	90	160	*assays pending*
NANRC029	Nanadie	RC	692798	6995198	475	-60	90	279	*assays pending*
NANRC030	Nanadie	RC	692879	6995279	475	-60	90	198	*assays pending*
NANRC031	Nanadie	RC	692782	6995277	475	-60	90	300	*assays pending*
NANRC032	Nanadie	RC	692676	6995278	475	-60	90	200	*assays pending*
NANRC033	Nanadie	RC	692939	6994748	475	-60	90	321	*assays pending*
NANRC034	Nanadie	RC	693000	6994440	475	-60	90	258	*assays pending*
NANRC035	Nanadie	RC	692900	6994560	475	-60	90	330	*assays pending*

Table 2. Nanadie Phase 2 program – all diamond 'tail' and RC drillhole details.

About the Nanadie Copper Gold Deposit

Nanadie is situated within a granted Mining Lease approximately 100km northwest of Sandstone (**Figure 5**) and includes an existing Inferred MRE of **40.4 million tonnes at 0.4% copper and 0.1g/t gold**, containing **162,000 tonnes of copper** and **130,000 ounces of gold**[3]. The deposit represents a substantial base of strategic metals with strong future demand outlooks.

Historical drilling below a shallow soil and sand cover and weathering profile has defined a wide, near-surface accumulation of disseminated and remobilised sulphide veinlet style chalcopyrite (+/- pyrrhotite and pyrite) mineralisation over 150m wide and 1km 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.

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

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

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

Photo 6. Typical RC drill samples (NANRC001)[2] at Nanadie. Note the limited oxidation profile below shallow sandy soils.

References

1. Refer to ASX: SLS 27 April 2026 'Strong Start to Diamond Drilling at Nanadie Copper-Gold Project, WA'.
2. For all Phase 1 RC drilling at Nanadie Copper-Gold Project refer to ASX: SLS 3 February 2026 'Outstanding High-Grade Cu-Au Intercepts at Nanadie', 23 February 2026 'Strong Copper-Gold Intercepts Continue at Nanadie Project', 3 March 2026 'New High-Grade Zone Emerges at Nanadie Copper-Gold Project', 17 March 2026 'Significant Copper-Gold Growth Potential at Nanadie Project'.
3. Refer to ASX: SLS 5 February 2025 'Solstice Secures Strategic Copper Exposure'.
4. Refer to ASX: SLS 8 August 2025 'IP Survey Points to Step-Out Drill Targets at Nanadie Copper Gold Project'.

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

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

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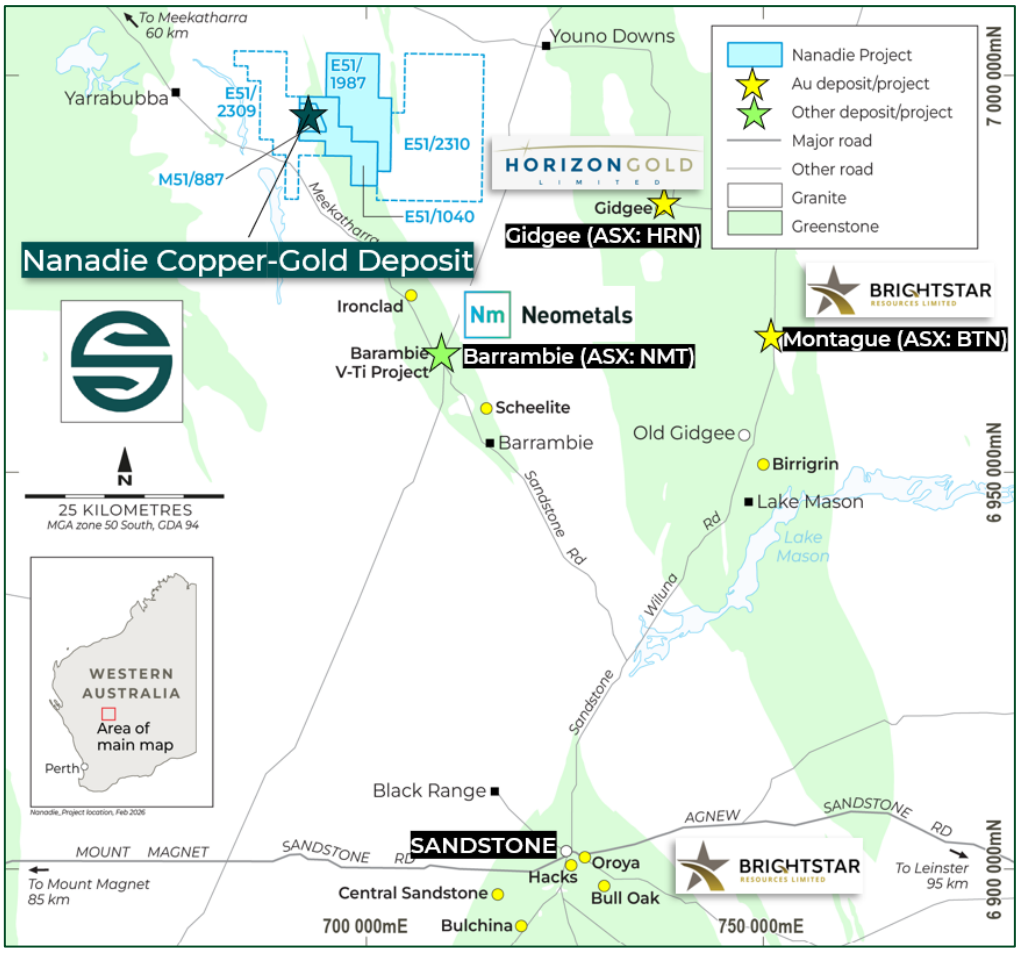

Figure 5: Location of the Nanadie Copper-Gold Project tenements NW of Sandstone WA.

Forward-Looking Statements

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

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

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

Compliance Statement - New Results

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

Compliance Statement - Previously Reported Results

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

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	For reverse circulation (RC) drilling, every 1m sample was cone split into clean pre-numbered calico bags from the rig-mounted cyclone/splitter and remaining sample ground-dumped mostly in rows of 30. Each 5m composite sample was collected from the relevant individual 1m sample piles with a spear and placed into a clean hand-written calico sample bag. For composite samples, proportional amounts of material were collected from each sample pile to create the composite. All sampling was undertaken by Solstice staff. Core sampling comprises half core over intervals between 0.3m to 1.2m Where field duplicates are sampled the sample comprises quarter core.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	A QAQC sample is inserted at a rate of 1 in 25 primary samples (Certified Reference Material or Blank QAQC sample), also field Duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1 in 25 Primary samples. Appropriate certified reference materials (CRM) were supplied by OREAS Pty Ltd and Blank material was commercially purchased clean builder's sand. Analysis of QAQC samples inserted by the Company is undertaken to monitor sample representivity and independent laboratory conditions. The CRMs used by the Company are grade and matrix matched as close as possible to interpreted geology. The laboratory (Intertek) also performed its own internal checks including insertion of pulp duplicate, standard, and repeat samples as required. Duplicate samples for RC drilling were collected at the drill site and inserted into the sample stream at a frequency of 1 in 25 Primary samples. The Duplicates were sampled directly at the drill rig along with the Primary samples, with the Duplicate samples split via cone splitter. Core sampling is from one side of the core based on an orientation line marked on the core.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	For RC drilling 1m samples were collected in a clean pre-numbered calico bag via a rig-mounted cyclone/splitter with the bulk sample collected into a plastic bucket and laid out on a cleared area of ground in rows of 30 samples. Each 1m split sample is approximately 2-3kg and representative of the metre drilled. All samples are weighed as-received by the laboratory. Each 5m composite sample is collected from each 1m sample pile over the relevant interval using a spear and proportional amounts placed into a hand-written calico sample bag to make up an approximate 2-3kg sample. Core sampling comprises half core over intervals between 0.3m to 1.2m Where field duplicates are sampled the sample comprises quarter core.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	The RC drilling was undertaken by an independent contractor, Core Drilling, using a custom-built truck mounted drill rig. The drill string comprised 6m rods with a standard 5.5inch face sampling RC bit. Each hole was drilled to or near its planned depth. Each drillhole was supervised by a Solstice geologist. Diamond drilling was undertaken by independent contractor, TopDrill drilling NQ sized core to EOH from the base of each RC pre-collar.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	The RC sample recoveries for each metre were visually assessed by the geologist on site and estimated to be within industry acceptable standards. Moisture content (wet, dry, moist) was recorded in drill logs. Core sample recovery is determined by measuring the quantity of recovered core (after reorientation of core) against the recorded depth. Recovery is recorded in the database. Logging and measurement of recovery is currently being completed.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Ground water was encountered in every hole but samples are predominantly dry. The RC drill rig utilised an onboard 350psi compressor and 1150cfm air pack, and a separate auxiliary 350psi/1150cfm booster air pack and compressor which typically provided dry and representative samples with good recovery. Core representivity was ensured by reconstructing and orienting core prior to marking a "cut line". Sampling was consistently taken from one half of the core based on the "cut line".
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship appears to exist between recovery and grade and no bias is noted between assay grades and sample mass. No core grades have been reported and no sample bias determined.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Geological logging was undertaken by a Solstice geologist during drilling and is considered appropriately detailed for this phase of exploration. Geotechnical logging has not been undertaken at this stage.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of RC drill samples included lithology, alteration, sulphide mineralisation and structural fabric, and is considered qualitative in nature. Transported cover and regolith types were also defined. The logging is considered appropriate for this phase of exploration.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The RC drillhole samples are logged 100% from surface to the end of hole (EOH) in detail with chip samples collected for every metre in chip trays for archive and future reference. Geological events such as bottom of transported cover, base of complete oxidation, water table, and top of fresh rock are also recorded. The logging is considered appropriate to this phase of exploration. Diamond core is logged in full, visual sulphide percentage estimates are presented in Table 1 as logged by the supervising geologist and checked by the Competent Person. Visual estimates of mineral abundance require validation via conventional assay techniques. Visual estimates are not considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations, however there are no known deleterious elements observed in the historical drill analyses.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Sampling comprises half core over intervals between 0.3 to 1.2m. Where field duplicates are sampled the sample comprises quarter core.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	The composite RC drill samples were spear sampled from piles laid out on the ground at the drill site. The majority of samples were collected dry, with very few collected wet or moist. One metre resamples are from samples collected directly from the rig-mounted cyclone/splitter and laid out with the relevant ground dumped sample. The one metre samples are collected in pre-numbered clean calico bags.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	For RC drilling, one metre resamples are from samples collected directly from the rig-mounted cyclone/splitter and laid out with the relevant ground dumped sample. The samples were sent to independent laboratory, Intertek, where samples were oven dried at 100C, crushed and pulverised to 85% of total sample passing 75µm, using the SP03 or SP05 methods. The nature and quality of the sample preparation are considered appropriate. 5m composite samples were collected from unmineralised granite where identified by the geologist. Each sample was collected with a spear. These are standard industry practices for this phase of exploration.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	On site, field Duplicate samples are taken at a rate of 1 in 25 Primary samples based on the Company's QAQC procedures, which requires either a CRM, Blank or Duplicate be inserted in the sample stream at least every 25th Primary sample. The CRMs used by the Company are sourced from Geostats Pty Ltd and Oreas™ and are of copper and gold grade and matrix that matched as close as possible to the interpreted geology. At the laboratory stage, internal QAQC pulp duplicates are taken at a rate of 1 in 28 by Intertek. Appropriate CRM material and Control Blanks are also inserted and assessed by Intertek for internal laboratory QAQC. The QAQC Intertek inserted sample data are evaluated by Solstice's independent database manager, Core Geoscience Pty Ltd.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Field Duplicate samples were collected during RC drilling and inserted into the sample batches to check and ensure representivity of sample methods. Pulp repeats and element repeats for all sample types are undertaken by Intertek at the laboratory. The QAQC field inserted sample data are evaluated by Solstice's independent database manager, Core Geoscience Pty Ltd.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample mass for RC drilling of nominally 1.5–3kg for each sample is considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation. NQ half core ample sizes are appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	No assay results have been received.
	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.*	Visual sulphides intersections in core being reported have been checked by experienced, senior Solstice geologists.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinning of holes was undertaken.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	The primary lithological data for RC and diamond drilling is collected by a Company geologist in the field recording it directly into a database logging sheet on a Toughbook laptop. Data is entered into pre-defined MS Excel based log sheets following the Company's documented internal geological protocols and procedures manual. Validation measures for the field data are built into the MS Excel based log sheets. Sample logs are recorded on paper sheets in the field. Sample data is entered into the database from the sample sheets and provided to the database manager for alignment of assay data. Field data is backed-up each day with logs stored in the Company database hosted on a server. Field data is first verified by senior Company geologists and then sent electronically to Solstice's independent data management company, Core Geoscience Pty Ltd, for incorporation into a Master Database. Core Geoscience conducts several phases of field log data validation to ensure consistency and completeness. The subsequent validated and compiled dataset is exported into appropriate formats (MS Access and Micromine™) for use by Company geologists. Laboratory data is provided electronically to the Company and Core Geoscience Pty Ltd and is validated and imported by Core Geoscience into the Master Database. Data is supplied by Intertek as ASCII text file spreadsheets and PDF certificates signed by the relevant laboratory manager.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to any laboratory assay results.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	The initial location of RC and diamond drill collars is recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS-Map unit with an accuracy of +/-3m, using MGA94 Zone 50 South. This method is considered appropriate for this phase of exploration drilling. Downhole surveys were conducted by trained 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 80x80m and 40x40m is considered by the Competent Person to be appropriate for the magmatic layered intrusive copper mineralisation being targeted at Nanadie Well.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Past explorer Intermin considered the data spacing 40 to 50m x 20 to 30m to be sufficient to define mineralisation to a 2004 JORC Code Compliant Inferred Resource confidence level in 2013. Cyprium completed infill and extensional drilling to close the drill spacing to a nominal 25m x 25m pattern. This new closer spacing is considered to be more than sufficient to define a 2012 JORC Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate for Nanadie. No updates are being made to the Mineral Resource Estimate at this time.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Where required, a 5m composite sample was collected from each 1m sample pile over the relevant interval using a spear and proportional amounts placed into a hand-written calico sample bag. No compositing is carried out on core samples.
Orientation of data in relation	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is*	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	*known, considering the deposit type.*	considered adequate to test the Nanadie Well mineralisation. A number of scissor holes have also been drilled. The strike of the Nanadie Well mineralisation is north to north-northwest and the Cyprium 2020-2021 drilling pattern was designed to achieve unbiased sampling along the strike of the deposit. The horizontal to low angle nature of the oxide/supergene mineralisation was not biased by the use of vertical RC drillholes. The first two holes from the 2020-2021 diamond drill program were drilled at -60 and -80° dip angles to the west with the third hole drilled at -65° to the east and the fourth hole -63° to the east and the fifth hole drilled at -60° to the east. The regional schists and gneisses dip steeply (75°) to the east-northeast but the foliation within the layered intrusives is steep (60-80) to the west-southwest. Further, secondary sulphide veinlets are observed in drill core dipping at 50 to 60° to the northeast. Further, structural analysis is required to determine a more optimum drill angle. The Competent Person is satisfied the orientation of sampling achieved unbiased sampling of structures.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The current understanding of the Nanadie Well Cu-Au Deposit suggests that current drill orientation has not introduced any preferential sampling bias. The primary disseminated mineralisation appears to have been remobilised into the regional fabric and now dips to the west-southwest. Remobilised secondary sulphide veins are observed in the drill core dipping to the northeast. Cross-cutting hydraulically brecciated potentially silver-rich fault structures dip to the north-northeast. Further work is required to determine the optimum drill angle and it is likely that several drill directions may be required to adequately test all the potential mineralised structural orientations at the Nanadie Well Project.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of sample custody is maintained by Solstice personnel. Samples were collected into plastic or calico bags which were then secured in numbered polyweave bags at the drill site. These polyweave bags were inserted into Bulka bags and then transported by Solstice staff directly to the Toll IPEC in Meekatharra for subsequent transportation to Intertek in Perth. These facilities have lockable yards to maintain security prior to sample processing. Sample submission documents listing the batch number, sample number and order number accompany the samples at each stage and are emailed directly to the laboratory managers. Samples are checked by Intertek to confirm receipt of all samples. If a discrepancy is noted, this is reported by the laboratory to Solstice.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Internal reviews by experienced senior geologists of sampling techniques and data confirm that sampling has been conducted to industry standards.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Licences E51/1040 E51/1987 and M51/887 are held by Solstice as 100% owner. In addition to statutory State Government Royalties, additional royalties are payable to a syndicate comprising of W.S Hitch, K.W Wolzak, P.W Askins, and Tyson Resources PL of: • 0.735% of the revenue received from the sale of copper metal or copper in concentrate from the tenement, • 0.49% of the revenue received from the sale of any other metal, mineral or ore from the tenement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The licences are in good standing and there are no known impediments to renewal of the licence or to obtaining any licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The area has seen extensive historical drilling, including a total of 184 historical RAB RC and/or diamond drillholes in the vicinity of the Nanadie MRE. In summary: Between 1976-1977 BHP Ltd. completed surface mapping, rock chip and soil sampling, 72 shallow 0.5 to 38m deep RAB drillholes targeting Cu, Ni & Zn and geophysical surveys. Between 1987-1993 Dominion Mining Ltd completed a total of 126 shallow RAB holes were drilled to the base of the cover and 9 shallow RC holes adjacent to historic workings to the north and south of the current MRE area. Between 1995-1996 Newcrest Mining Ltd. completed a total of 63 vertical RAB holes on 1km spaced lines with holes 300m apart on each drill line. A single fence of holes from this programme was drilled across the current Nanadie Inferred Resource that included the 23m deep discovery hole ER317-13 with 14m @ 1.2% Cu from 9m down hole. In 1999 Dominion Mining Ltd. drilled 3 fences of RAB holes across the known Nanadie deposit with holes 100m apart on section for a total of 14 drillholes. Their best results were 1m @ 0.7% Cu from holes 99NWAR009 from 8m and 99NWAR011 from 23m. In 2003, Intermin drilled 14 RAB holes that followed up the previously reported Newcrest and Dominion drill intercepts In 2004-2013 Intermin. drilled 95 RC holes 63 of which directly targeted the current Nanadie Well Inferred Resource area, the other 32 holes targeted areas outside the known MRE. During this period, they drilled 89 RAB holes of which 75 were outside the MRE area. In 2004, Intermin engaged Southern Geoscience to complete an Induced Polarisation survey at Nanadie Well. Seven lines were read on 200m section spacings north from 6994800mN. In 2006, Intermin engaged DF-EX Exploration Kalgoorlie to complete a ground magnetic survey using a GSM-19 Overhauser v7.0 total field magnetometer. In 2008, Intermin engaged GPX airborne to fly an airborne helicopter EM survey over the Nanadie Well E51/1040 for 99-line km survey using a bird mounted Geometrics G 822A Caesium vapor optically pumped magnetometer continuously sampling at 1200Hz, sensitive to 0.001nT. In 2012, Intermin commissioned Newexco to complete down hole EM surveys on 4 drill holes and a surface moving loop EM survey using an EMIT - SMARTem24 geophysical receiver. Results from 63 RC and 25 RAB (14 drilled by Intermin, 11 drilled by Newcrest and Dominion) holes were used by Intermin in the estimation of the 2004 JORC Code Compliant Inferred Resource of 36.07Mt @ 0.42% Cu & 0.064 g/t Au (Intermin, 2013). Mithril Ltd 2013-2019. Ground geophysical surveys. 35 RC drillholes into various targets outside Nanadie Resource area including the discovery of the Stark Prospect. Mithril also drilled 5 diamond drillholes but only one hole was drilled into Nanadie Resource area in 2017. Horizon Minerals Ltd drilled 14 RC holes into the Nanadie Resource area in 2019. Between 2020-2024 Cyprium completed 84 RC holes and 7 DD holes over the Nanadie Project licences which culminated in the definition of a JORC 2012 compliant

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 40.4Mt @ 0.4% Cu, 0.1g/t AU and 1.0g/t Ag at a cut-off grade of 0.25% copper.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The project lies within the Yilgarn Craton and is proximal to the eastern flank of the Murchison Domain within the broader Youanmi terrane. The Nanadie Copper-Gold deposit is hosted within the Barrambie Igneous Complex (BIC) which in turn, is part of the broader Meeline suite. The BIC is interpreted to be Mesoarchaen age, circa 2810Ma, and is intruded by Neoarchaen granites and granodiorites (Ivanic et al., 2010). The BIC is a 20km long elongate mafic intrusive sill that parallels a NE-SW trending shear that marks the eastern margin of the Murchison Domain (Ivanic et al., 2010). The igneous suite is described as east facing and dipping at 75° to the east-northeast (Ivanic et al., 2010). The Nanadie Well layered intrusive is within the BIC and composed of upper greenschist facies deformed and metamorphosed gabbro, leucogabbro, anorthosites and pyroxenites. Surrounding rocks at Nanadie consist of amphibolites, sheared chlorite-quartz-muscovite schists and gneisses and granite/granodiorite intrusive bodies that flank both sides of the Nanadie Well layered intrusive as well as forming irregular granitic dykes and pegmatites that crosscut the earlier mafic intrusives. There is a thin cover generally 0.5 to 6m of Quaternary aeolian sands, soil and calcrete. The primary copper mineralisation (chalcopyrite) at Nanadie Well is associated with with pyrite, pyrrhotite and rare pentlandite and minor precious metals including gold and lesser platinum and palladium. Sulphides and precious metals have been later remobilised into the regional west-dipping shear foliation, most likely during regional folding and associated regional metamorphism. Flat lying to low angle oxide/supergene Cu/Au mineralisation occurs at the top of the current and paleo water table levels. The oxidised zone is marked mainly by iron-stained joint surfaces and some secondary Cu mineralisation dominantly malachite with lesser azurite.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	See Figure 1 in body text and References.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 assays are reported in this release.
	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.	No assays are reported in this release.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalent values are not currently being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Significant intercepts are reported as downhole lengths only.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Figures in the main body of this release illustrate the Nanadie deposit mineralisation in both sectional, plan and isometric views and also indicate the variable drillhole angles and azimuths.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All currently known significant drill assay data has been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Other geological and geophysical work relating to Nanadie Well Project has been reported by previous operators. See ASX releases from Intermin Resources Limited (IRC), Mithril Ltd (MTH) and Horizon Minerals (HRZ). Other historical data can be located on the DEMIRS WAMEX report system. Cyprium completed an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey over the Nanadie Well E51/1040 licence in 2020. Thompson Aviation used a Cessna 210 aircraft flying at a 50m flight height to complete 3176km, 50m east-west line spaced survey. The survey used a Geometrics G822A magnetometer and a Radiation Solutions RSS00 Gamma Ray spectrometer. Downhole EM surveys were conducted on the 2020/21 diamond drill holes at Nanadie Well and Stark in February-March 2021. The EM survey was conducted with continuous sensing tool for electromagnetic conductance anomalies with an Atlantis slim line tri-axial fluxgate magnetometer. All geophysical methods utilised have been standard practice for the generation and acquisition of geophysical data in the resources industry. Other modifying factors such as the metallurgical characteristics, potential environmental factors, hydrological

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		conditions and geotechnical factors have not been investigated at Nanadie Well Project at this point in time. These would be considered as part of future resource updates.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Further infill and extension RC drilling programmes is planned. The broader Nanadie geological model will be used to identify mineralisation trends and identify areas along strike and down dip that can be targeted for drilling. Further, diamond drilling is planned to test for high-grade zones below RC operating depths, aid structural interpretations and to allow more detailed mineralisation domain demarcation. This drill core will also provide additional core for bulk density characterisation. Metallurgical testing is planned to utilise the half core samples from current core holes. Further studies may be required depending on the outcomes of the initial sighter metallurgical test work.