

**ASX ANNOUNCEMENT**

**22 November 2021**

## **Significant Copper Intersections from Nanadie Well Drilling**

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- Assays received from final two diamond drill holes at Nanadie Well
- Extensive copper-gold sulphide mineralisation intersected below the previously outlined shallow copper-gold oxide mineralisation. Significant results include:

**Hole NWD2002 – copper mineralisation extends over 168m downhole, including:**

- **29m @ 0.6% Cu and 0.2 g/t Au from 49m including:**
  - 1m @ 1.1% Cu and 0.2 g/t Au from 50m
  - 2m @ 1.0% Cu and 0.2 g/t Au from 64m
  - 2m @ 1.7% Cu and 0.2 g/t Au from 72m
- **10m @ 1.9% Cu and 0.2 g/t Au from 106m including:**
  - **2m @ 6.2% Cu** and 0.5 g/t Au from 107m
  - 1m @ 1.2% Cu and 0.2 g/t Au from 113m
- **25m @ 0.6% Cu and 0.1 g/t Au from 146m including:**
  - 1m @ 1.2% Cu and 0.2 g/t Au from 154m
  - 1m @ 1.1% Cu and 0.1 g/t Au from 160m
- **12m @ 0.6% Cu and 0.2 g/t Au from 187m including:**
  - 1m @ 1.9% Cu and 0.4 g/t Au from 197m

**Hole NWD2101 - copper mineralisation extends over 274m downhole, including:**

- **5m @ 0.7% Cu and 0.1 g/t Au from 45m including:**
  - 2m @ 1.5% Cu and 0.2 g/t Au from 46m
- **5m @ 1.9% Cu and 0.5 g/t Au from 75m including:**
  - **1m @ 6.2% Cu** and 2.1 g/t Au from 76m
- **4m @ 0.9% Cu and 0.2 g/t Au from 83m including:**
  - 1m @ 1.5% Cu and 0.3 g/t Au from 85m
- **2m @ 1.0% Cu and 0.2 g/t Au from 91m**
- **35m @ 0.5% Cu and 0.1 g/t Au from 108m including:**
  - 2m @ 1.8% Cu and 0.4 g/t Au from 108m
- **40m @ 0.4% Cu and 0.1 g/t Au from 157m**
- **56m @ 0.9% Cu and 0.2 g/t Au from 202m including:**
  - **2m @ 3.9% Cu** and 0.8 g/t Au from 222m
  - **2m @ 3.2% Cu** and 0.6 g/t Au from 229m
  - 2m at 1.4% Cu and 0.2 g/t Au from 250m
  - 2m @ 1.3% Cu and 0.2 g/t Au from 254m



- **11m @ 0.9% Cu and 0.2 g/t Au from 262m including:**
  - **3m @ 2.1% Cu and 0.6 g/t Au from 262m**
- **14m @ 0.7% Cu and 0.2 g/t Au from 290m including:**
  - **1m @ 2.2% Cu and 1.1 g/t Au from 292m**
  - **1m @ 1.5% Cu and 0.6 g/t Au from 295m**

Managing Director Barry Cahill commented:

*“This is another set of fantastic drill results from this extensive copper deposit emerging at Nanadie Well, which remains open in multiple directions.*

*We will soon be commencing a mineral resource estimate in advance of metallurgical studies to optimise the extraction of copper and gold from a potential heap leach operation. In the meantime, work is progressing to refine our understanding the geological controls of the primary copper mineralisation, which assists in the planning of the next phase of drilling.*

*In addition, a preliminary evaluation of the multi-element geochemical data is showing an encouraging association between copper, nickel and palladium.”*

Cyprium Metals Limited (“CYM”, “Cyprium” or “the Company”) is pleased to report final diamond drillhole results from the Phase 1 diamond drilling programme completed at Nanadie Well earlier this year (refer to Figure 2).

The Company’s 5-hole (1,328m) diamond drilling programme was designed to test for sulphide mineralisation below a depth of 50m associated with a layered mafic intrusive unit outlined in the previous reverse circulation (RC) drilling programmes<sup>1</sup>.

Extensive zones of copper sulphide mineralisation were intersected in all holes from the diamond drilling programme to a drill hole depth of 312m (refer to Figure 1). The oxide and sulphide mineralisation currently extends over a strike length of 750m and remains open along strike to the north and south and across strike to the west.

The results from the all the drilling completed to date at Nanadie Well will be used in the preparation of a Mineral Resource estimate for inclusion in the Murchison Copper-Gold Project scoping study.

Detailed evaluation of the drill core and multi-element data is ongoing to better understand the geological controls to the primary copper mineralisation. Encouragingly, elevated nickel and palladium values were found associated with several of the significant copper intervals.

Significant assay results from holes NWD2002 and NWD2101 are summarised in Tables 2 to 5 and presented on Figure 1. Representative photos of the copper sulphide mineralisation in the drill core from both holes are shown in Images 1 to 7.

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<sup>1</sup> Refer to Cyprium’s ASX announcements “Shallow Copper and Gold in First Holes of Nanadie Well RC Drilling” dated 18 March 2021, “Continued Success from Nanadie Well RC Drilling” dated 26 March 2021, “Extensive Shallow Copper-Gold Drilling Results at Nanadie Well” dated 21 April 2021 and “Final Gold Results from Recent Nanadie Well RC Drilling Campaign” dated 25 May 2021

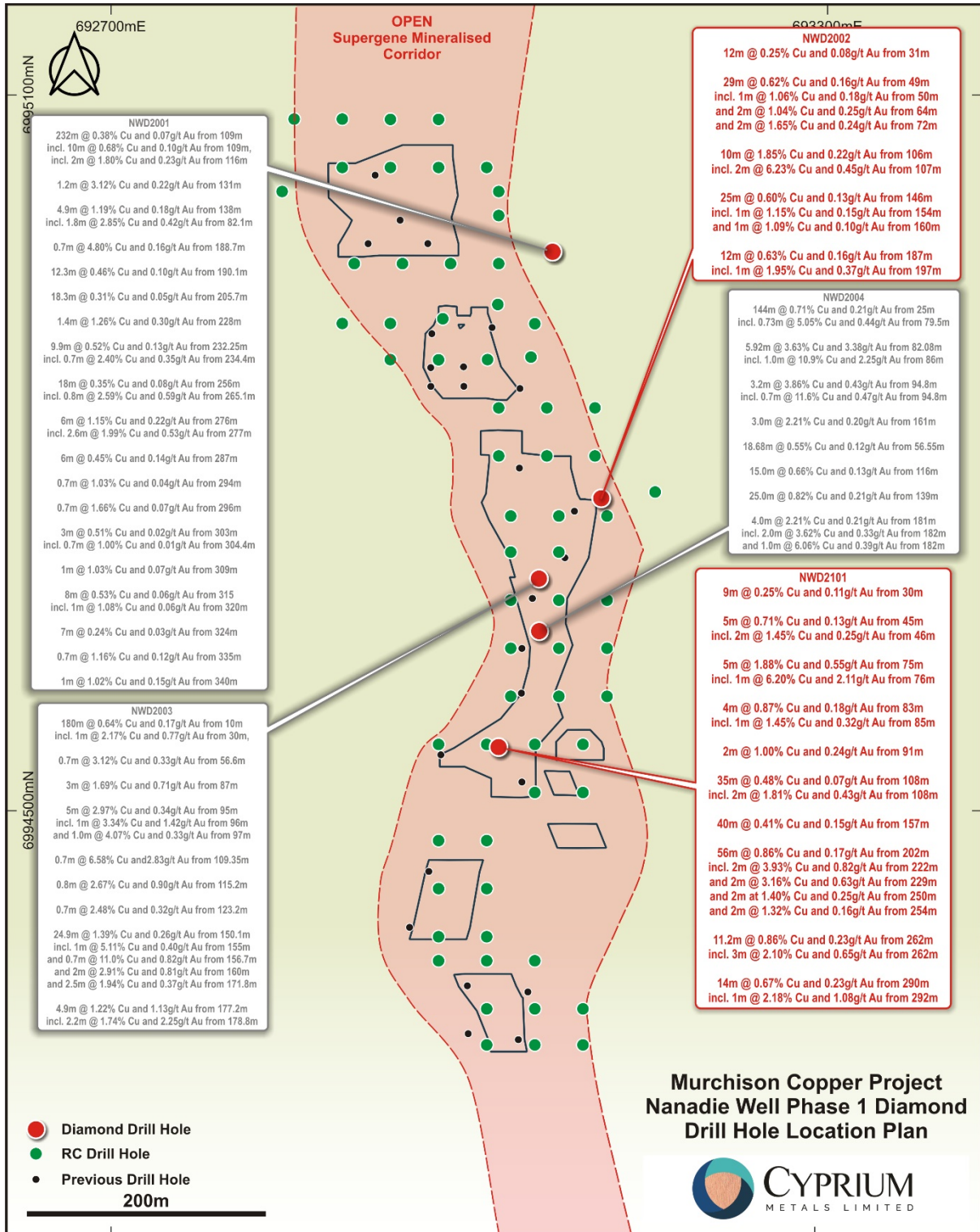
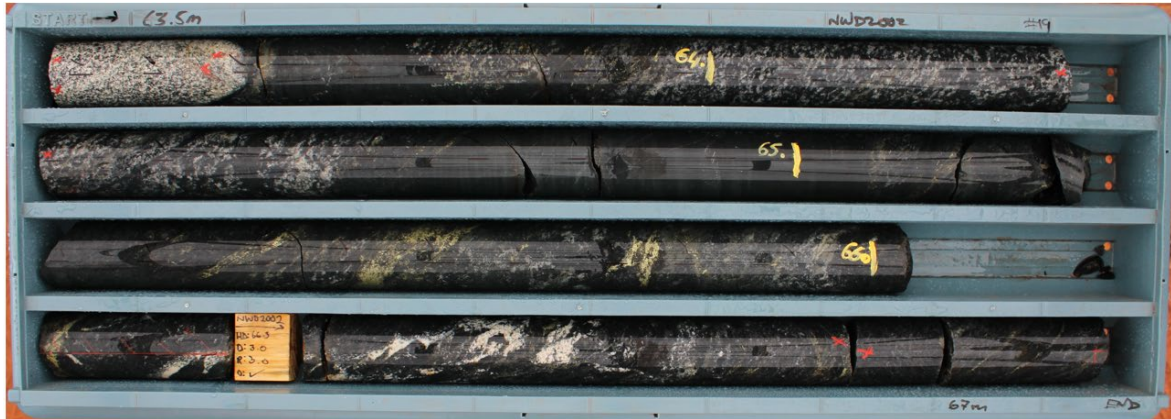


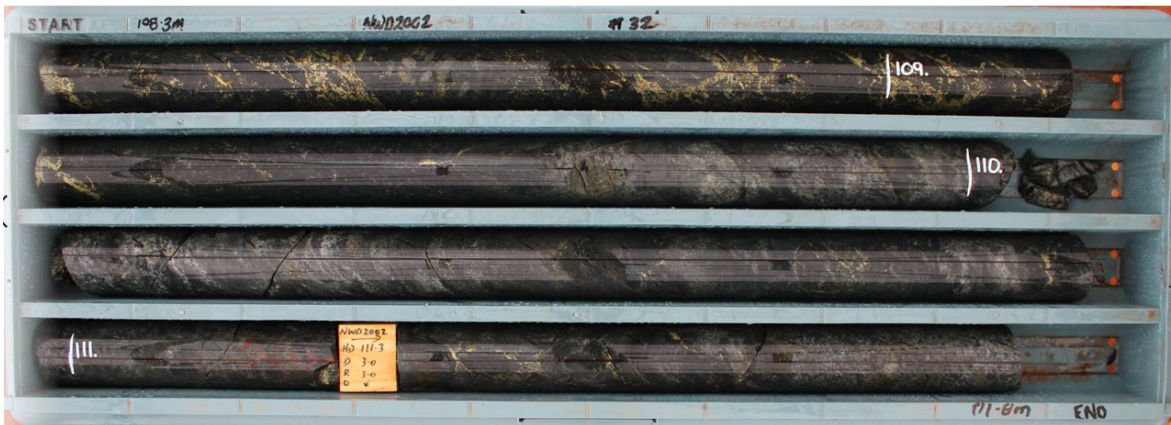
Figure 1 / Nanadie Well Phase 1 drill hole collar locations and diamond drill hole intercept highlights<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Refer to Cyprium's ASX announcements "Nanadie Well 144m Sulphide Ore Grade Copper Intercept from 25m" dated 31 May 2021, "Nanadie Well 232m Sulphide Ore Grade Copper Intercept from 109m" dated 24 June 2021 and "Nanadie Well 180m Sulphide Ore Grade Copper Intercept from 10m" dated 4 August 2021 for further details on the first three diamond holes





**Image 1 | NWD2002: 64m to 66m; 2.0m @ 1.0% Cu, 0.2 g/t Au and 2.0 g/t Ag**



**Image 2 | NWD2002: 107m to 109m; 2m @ 6.2% Cu, 0.5 g/t Au and 14.0 g/t Ag**





**Image 3 | NWD2101: 46m to 48m; 2m @ 1.5% Cu, 0.2 g/t Au and 5.8 g/t Ag**



**Image 4 | NWD2101: 108m to 110m; 2m @ 1.8% Cu, 0.4 g/t Au and 3.6 g/t Ag**



**Image 5 | NWD2101: 222m to 224m; 2m @ 3.9% Cu, 0.8 g/t Au and 6.1 g/t Ag**

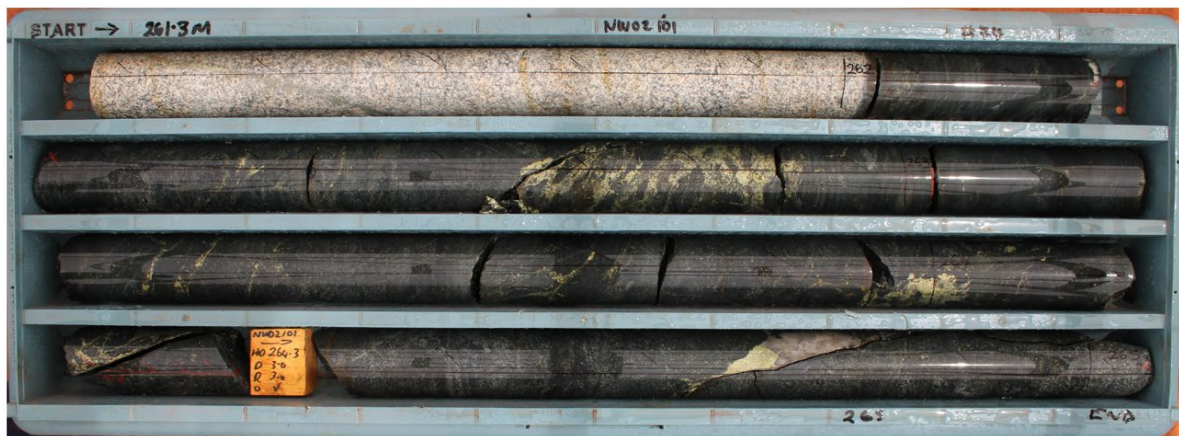




**Image 6 | NWD2101: 229m to 231m; 2m @ 3.2% Cu, 0.6 g/t Au and 4.9 g/t Ag**



**Image 7 | NWD2101: 262m to 265m; 3m @ 2.1% Cu, 0.6 g/t Au and 3.5 g/t Ag**



MGA 94 Zone 50								
Hole ID	Hole Type	Survey Type	East	North	RL m	Dip °	Azimuth °	Depth
NWD2001	DDH	DGPS	693056.4	6994949.5	476.2	-60	270	399.3
NWD2002	DDH	DGPS	693097.2	6994742.9	475.9	-80	270	207.3
NWD2003	DDH	DGPS	693045.0	6994675.6	475.5	-60	090	198.3
NWD2004	DDH	DGPS	693045.1	6994631.5	475.5	-60	090	210.3
NWD2101	DDH	DGPS	693011.2	6994534.3	475.4	-60	090	312.3

*Table 1 / Nanadie Well diamond drillhole collar table*

m From	m To	Total m	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t
50	51	1	1.06	0.18	2.50
64	66	2	1.04	0.25	1.97
72	74	2	1.65	0.24	2.50
107	109	2	6.23	0.45	13.97
113	114	1	1.22	0.16	2.00
154	155	1	1.15	0.15	2.00
160	161	1	1.09	0.10	1.50
197	198	1	1.95	0.37	3.50

*Table 2 / NWD2002, hole depth 207.3m, significant intersections >= 1.0% Cu*

m From	m To	Total m	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t
31	43	12	0.25	0.08	0.29
49	78	29	0.62	0.16	0.97
106	116	10	1.85	0.22	3.97
146	171	25	0.60	0.13	0.95
187	199	12	0.63	0.16	1.06

*Table 3 / NWD2002, hole depth 207.3m, significant intersections >= 0.1% Cu*



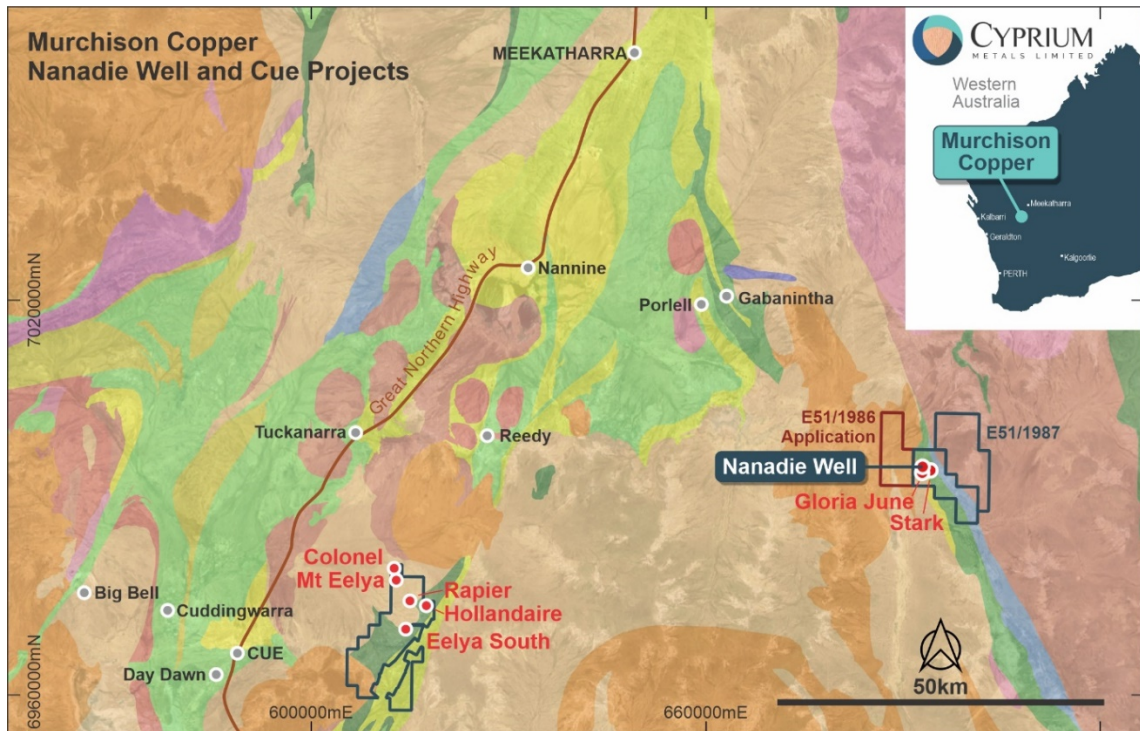
m From	m To	Total m	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t
46	48	2	1.45	0.25	5.75
76	77	1	6.20	2.11	19.50
85	86	1	1.45	0.32	2.50
108	110	2	1.81	0.43	3.58
216	217	1	1.00	0.19	1.50
222	224	2	3.93	0.82	6.13
229	231	2	3.16	0.63	4.94
250	252	2	1.40	0.25	2.13
254	256	2	1.32	0.16	2.21
262	265	3	2.10	0.65	3.47
292	293	1	2.18	1.08	3.00
295	296	1	1.47	0.65	2.00

*Table 4 / NWD2101, hole depth 312.3m, significant intersections  $\geq 1.0\%$  Cu*

m From	m To	Total m	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t
30	39	9	0.25	0.11	0.25
45	50	5	0.71	0.13	2.85
75	80	5	1.88	0.55	5.97
83	87	4	0.87	0.18	1.77
91	93	2	1.00	0.24	1.33
108	143	35	0.48	0.07	1.42
157	197	40	0.41	0.15	0.52
202	257	56	0.86	0.17	1.39
262	273	11	0.86	0.23	1.29
290	304	14	0.67	0.23	0.83

*Table 5 / NWD2101, hole depth 312.3m, significant intersections  $\geq 0.1\%$  Cu*

*Note: Minimum interval 1m if Cu  $> 1.00\%$ , 3m if Cu  $< 1.00\%$ . Minimum average interval grade is 0.1% Cu*



**Figure 2 / Location of Cyprium's Cue and Nanadie Well Copper-Gold Projects**

This ASX announcement was approved and authorised by the Board.

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**Competent Person**

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is an accurate representation of the available data and is based on information compiled by external consultants and Mr. Peter van Luyt who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (2582). Mr. van Luyt is the Chief Geologist of Cyprium Metals Limited, in which he is also a shareholder. Mr. van Luyt has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person (CP). Mr. van Luyt consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Cyprium confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, which all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not materially changed from the original market announcement.



### **About Cyprium Metals Limited**

Cyprium Metals Limited (ASX: CYM) is an ASX listed company with copper projects in Australia. The Company has a highly credentialed management team that is experienced in successfully developing sulphide heap leach copper projects in challenging locations. The Company's strategy is to acquire, develop and operate mineral resource projects in Australia which are optimised by innovative processing solutions to produce copper metal on-site to maximise value.

The Company has projects in the Murchison and Paterson regions of Western Australia, that is host to a number of base metals deposits with copper and gold mineralisation.

### **Paterson Copper Projects**

This portfolio of copper projects comprises the Nifty Copper Mine, Maroochydore Copper Project and Paterson Exploration Project.

The Nifty Copper Mine ("Nifty") is located on the western edge of the Great Sandy Desert in the north-eastern Pilbara region of Western Australia, approximately 350km southeast of Port Hedland. Nifty contains a 2012 JORC Mineral Resources of 732,000 tonnes of contained copper. Cyprium is focussed on a heap leach SX-EW operation to retreat the current heap leach pads as well as open pit oxide and transitional material. Studies will investigate the potential restart of the copper concentrator to treat open pit sulphide material.

The Maroochydore deposit is located ~85km southeast of Nifty and includes a shallow 2012 JORC Mineral Resources of 486,000 tonnes of contained copper.

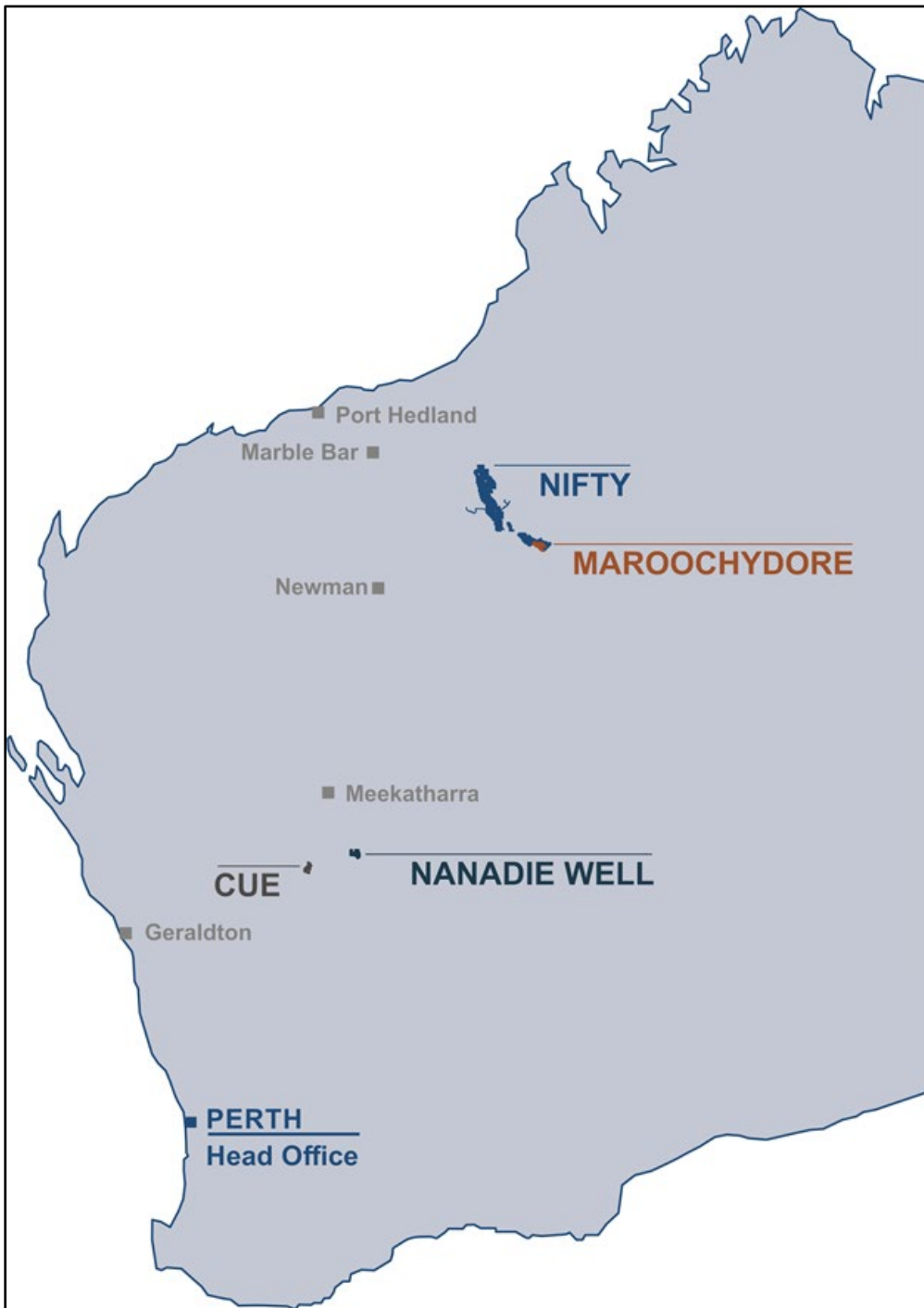
An exploration earn-in joint venture has been entered into with IGO on ~2,400km<sup>2</sup> of the Paterson Exploration Project. Under the agreement, IGO is to sole fund A\$32 million of exploration activities over 6.5 years to earn a 70% interest in the Paterson Exploration Project, including a minimum expenditure of A\$11 million over the first 3.5 years. Upon earning a 70% interest, the Joint Venture will form and IGO will free-carry Paterson Copper to the completion of a Pre-feasibility Study (PFS) on a new mineral discovery.

### **Murchison Copper-Gold Projects**

Cyprium has an 80% attributable interest in a joint venture with Musgrave Minerals Limited (ASX: MGV) at the Cue Copper-Gold Project, which is located ~20km to the east of Cue in Western Australia. Cyprium will free-carry the Cue Copper Project to the completion of a definitive feasibility Study (DFS). The Cue Copper-Gold Project includes the Hollandaire Copper-Gold 2012 JORC compliant Mineral Resources of 51,500 tonnes contained copper, which is open at depth. Metallurgical test-work has been undertaken to determine the optimal copper extraction methodology, which resulted in rapid leaching times (refer to 9 March 2020 CYM announcement, "*Copper Metal Plated*", <https://cypriummetals.com/copper-metal-plated/>).

The Nanadie Well Project is located ~650km north east of Perth and ~75km south east of Meekatharra in the Murchison District of Western Australia, within mining lease M51/887.

The Cue and Nanadie Well Copper-Gold projects are included in an ongoing scoping study, to determine the parameters required to develop a copper project in the region, which provides direction for resource expansion work.



*Cyprium Metals project locations*



## JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.</i></p>	<p>RC drilling undertaken by Intermin Resources over the period 2004 – 2005 and 2011 - 2012 was sampled as follows:</p> <p>4m composite RC drill samples were taken by using a PVC spear (75mm diameter) being thrust to the bottom of the green plastic RC bag with 1 scoop per sample taken.</p> <p>Additionally, 1m single splits were taken off the rig mounted cyclone/splitter unit. These were placed on top of the green plastic RC drill bags and ultimately gathered and sent to the laboratory after the 4m composite results were known. Single samples deemed to have little Cu or Au were not assayed. The splitter/cyclone was routinely cleaned to avoid sample contamination.</p> <p>Mithril resampled Intermin’s RC drill holes in 2013 using an aluminium scoop of drill cuttings from the original green plastic RC bags. Mithril believed that material stored in the plastic bags had maintained its integrity and that the resulting samples were representative and suitable for laboratory analysis.</p> <p>Mithril drilled a single NQ diamond drillhole in 2017. Half core samples were based on geological intervals varying from 0.25 to 1.0m.</p> <p>Horizon Minerals 2019 RC drilling was initially sampled by 4m composite samples taken with a metallic scoop being thrust through the chip pile. 1m single splits taken using cone splitter off rig. Average sample weights were 1.5 to 2kg.</p> <p>Cyprium 1m samples weighing 3.0kg were taken from the splitter on the NDRC drill rig. A 3.0kg reference sample is retained by Cyprium at the Nanadie Well core yard.</p>
	<p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p>	<p>For all RC drilling programmes regular air and manual cleaning of cyclone was carried out to remove wet material as and when they were present.</p> <p>The Horizon 2019 RC drilling programme utilised laboratory standards &amp; replicate assays only. Statistical analysis of these results by Horizon Minerals indicates that the samples are representative and measurement systems are properly calibrated.</p> <p>Cyprium RC drilling utilises certified standards and blanks (CRMs) added to the submitted assay batches to test laboratory equipment calibration. Excessive variance or inaccuracy of the CRMs will be investigated by Cyprium Metals staff for causes and corrective actions if required.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<p>Intermin 2004 – 2005 and 2011 – 2012 RC drilling programmes obtained 1m samples from which approximately 1.5 to 2kg was pulverised by the analytical laboratory to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay or 4 acid digestion/ICP analysis.</p> <p>RC drill chips were geologically logged by Horizon Minerals and Intermin in 1m intervals.</p> <p>The drilled material was initially sampled in 4m downhole composites and anomalous intervals were sampled at 1m lengths.</p> <p>The Mithril 2017 NQ diamond drill programme obtained half core samples which were collected based on geological intervals from 0.25 to 1.0 metre. Samples of 1.0 to 3.0kg were collected for geochemical analysis by ALS Laboratories in Perth, WA.</p> <p>Intermin's 2011 – 2012 RC drill samples were submitted to Aurum Laboratories Pty Ltd in Perth for sample preparation and analysis.</p> <p>Following sample preparation, a representative 50g sub-sample was submitted for copper and gold analysis by Aqua Regia with an ICPMS finish. Detection limit for Cu was 5ppm, Au 0.01 ppm.</p> <p>Random 50g Fire Assays (with ICPMS finish) were also taken to check the initial Aqua Regia gold analytical results. Standards and Blanks were used with satisfactory results on all elements.</p> <p>For Mithril's 2013 resampling the following applies:</p> <p>In each case, a 500-1000g grab sample was collected for geochemical analysis. Samples were submitted to MinAnalytical Laboratory Services Pty Ltd in Perth for sample preparation and analysis.</p> <p>Samples were dried and pulverised (75µm) to produce a representative 25g or 50g sub-sample for analysis.</p> <p>Au, Pt and Pd were analysed by Fire Assay with an ICPMS finish (method - FA25MS3). All other elements were analysed using a Four Acid Digestion (hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids) with an ICPOES finish (method – MA4010).</p> <p>Horizon Minerals stated that 2019 assays were determined by 50g fire assay for Au and BM3AG 3 acid digest and hydrochloric acid solution for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Co and As at Aurum laboratories Perth, with regular laboratory QA/QC checks.</p> <p>Cyprium sampling techniques are considered by the company to be industry standard for the 2021 RC drilling programme.</p> <p>3kg RC samples have been submitted to Bureau Veritas Canning Vale WA for gold and base metal analysis. Samples will be crushed and pulverised then 40g subsampled and fire assayed with AAS finish (FA001) for Au, Pt and Pd; mixed acid digest (MA200) with ICP-OES finish (MA201) for Cu, Ni, Zn and S and ICP-MS finish (MA202) for Ag, Co and Pb.</p>
<p><i>Drilling techniques</i></p>	<p><i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).</i></p>	<p>Previous operator RC drilling carried out with a 133 mm face sampling hammer bit. Drill rig details unknown.</p> <p>Diamond drilling was 47.6mm/NQ diameter core completed by a Westcore Boart Longyear LF90D rig.</p> <p>RAB drilling parameters not available.</p> <p>Cyprium 2021 drilling programme carried out with a Schramm 64 – Mounted on an International 2670 8 x 4 truck, capable of 350m @ 4" RC. On-board Sullair 350/900 cfm compressor, rig</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mounted sample system through a cone splitter. Auxiliary truck mounted Ingersoll Rand 350/1,070 cfm compressor coupled to a 2010 Air Research Booster compressor capable of 900 psi @ 1,800cfm booster
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<p>RC programme drill sample recovery details not recorded to 2012.</p> <p>Horizon 2019 RC drill programme recovery was assessed by comparing drill chip volumes (piles) for individual meters. Estimates of sample recoveries were recorded by the Horizon field staff. Routine checks for correct sample depths are undertaken every RC rod (6m). RC sample recoveries were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination.</p> <p>Horizon stated that the 2019 RC programme drilling conditions were generally good and that sampled intervals were dry. Horizon believed that the samples were representative, though some bias may occur in areas of poor sample recovery which was logged where rarely encountered. At depth there were some wet samples and these were recorded as and when they occurred.</p> <p>2017 diamond drill programme core recoveries were recorded by the Westcore driller and checked by Mithril field staff.</p> <p>2021 Cyprium RC drilling programme was noted by field staff to have excellent sample return. Quantitative sample return measurements will be taken during phase 2 drilling.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<p>RC programme drill sample recovery details not recorded to 2012.</p> <p>The 2017 diamond drill programme utilised HQ drilling and split sets to maximise core recovery in near surface weathered and broken ground.</p> <p>Horizon noted that the 2019 RC programme drilling conditions were good and sampled intervals were generally dry. Horizon believed that the samples were representative, though some bias may occur in areas of poor sample recovery which was logged where rarely encountered. At depth there were some wet samples, these were recorded as and when they occurred.</p> <p>The 2021 Cyprium RC drilling programme 1m samples are collected from the drill rig cone splitter 90% section in a 25l bucket and placed on the ground in rows of 10 for logging. Two 3kg to 5kg samples are collected directly from the drill rig cone splitter 10% offtakes in calico bags, one of which is retained on site for reference purposes and the other is utilised for assaying. No low sample return was observed by Cyprium geologists during the January 2021 drilling campaign.</p> <p>The drill cyclone/splitter and sample buckets were cleaned between rod changes and after each drill hole has been completed to minimise down-hole and cross-hole contamination.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	<p>No sample bias was identified by Intermin, Mithril or Horizon in their respective drilling campaigns.</p> <p>The 2021 RC drill sample recovery was observed to be excellent during the campaign and it is believed that no preferential loss/gain of material is occurring in the samples by Cyprium technical staff.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<i>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.</i>	<p>2004-2005 RC drill programmes logging was completed by Intermin to a level of detail sufficient to support inferred resources only.</p> <p>2011-2012 RC drill programme detailed logging was completed by Mithril Resources geological staff.</p> <p>2017 diamond programme was logged in detail by Mithril geological staff for collar, drilling, lithology, sample, survey and magnetic susceptibility.</p> <p>2019 Drill chip logging was completed on one metre intervals at the rig by the Horizon Minerals geologist. The log was made to standard logging sheets and then transferred to Micromine database files for storage and analysis.</p> <p>2021 Cyprium drilling has been logged completed for lithology, mineralisation, alteration, veining and weathering in Ocris for transfer and storage in the company drilling database.</p>
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	<p>Previous RC drilling programme logging was stated to be qualitative in nature by Intermin and Mithril. Mithril photographed 2011-2012 RC drill chips.</p> <p>2017 Diamond core logging was stated to be qualitative in nature by Mithril. All core was photographed by Mithril.</p>
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	Intermin, Mithril and Horizon state that all RC and diamond drilling intervals were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	2017 diamond drilling programme 0.25m to 1.0m NQ core samples cut by Mithril and despatched to ALS Perth for analysis.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<p>Intermin RC drilling samples to 2012:</p> <p>4m composite RC drill samples were taken by using a PVC spear (75mm diameter) being thrust to the bottom of the green plastic RC bag with 1 scoop per sample taken.</p> <p>1m single splits were taken off the rig mounted cyclone/splitter unit. These were placed on top of the green plastic RC drill bags and ultimately gathered and sent to the laboratory after the 4m composite results were known. Single samples deemed to have little Cu or Au were not assayed. The splitter/cyclone was routinely cleaned to avoid sample contamination</p> <p>Horizon 2019 RC drilling programme:</p> <p>4m composite and 1m RC samples taken.</p> <p>RC samples were collected from the drill rig by scooping each 1m collection bag and compiling a 4m composite sample. Single splits were automatically taken off the rig cyclone splitter and despatched to the assay laboratory when anomalous grades were returned in 4m composites.</p> <p>No wet samples intersecting mineralisation were noted by Horizon.</p> <p>No wet samples were noted in the 2021 drilling programme - the drilling and sampling equipment was able to provide good quality samples in groundwater horizons at Nanadie Well.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<p>Intermin RC drilling to 2012, Mithril 2013 resampling, Horizon 2019 RC drilling:</p> <p>Sample preparation techniques were industry standard practice. Oven dried at 110°C before crushing and pulverizing 80% passing &lt;75µm.</p> <p>Mithril diamond drilling 2017:</p> <p>Sample preparation techniques were industry standard practice. Oven dried at 110°C before crushing and pulverizing 90% passing &lt;75µm.</p> <p>2021 Cyprium programme utilised standard sample preparation procedures of drying and pulverising will be followed to ensure sampling adequacy and consistency as detailed in the sections above.</p>
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	<p>Intermin and Horizon RC drilling programmes was completed using professional drilling contractors under the supervision of Intermin and Horizon geological personnel to ensure that quality control procedures such as cleaning the drill rig splitter / cyclones and maintaining consistent sample weights was maintained.</p> <p>Mithril 2017 diamond drilling samples were industry standard ½ cores cut from the NQ diameter diamond core samples.</p> <p>The 2021 Cyprium programme is sampled from the drill cone splitter as detailed above. Any material from the 1m drilling interval has an equal chance of being sampled in the 3kg sample bag sent to the laboratory for analysis.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	<p>Intermin RC drilling to 2012: unknown</p> <p>Mithril 2013: No field duplicates taken. Samples were &lt;1kg to ensure the full sample was crushed and pulverised.</p> <p>Mithril 2017 diamond programme: ½ NQ core retained and available for further analysis if required.</p> <p>Horizon 2019: No field duplicates. Laboratory duplicate testing results provided to Horizon.</p> <p>2021 Cyprium programme field duplicates are being taken from the 3kg reference sample bag to test the representivity of the samples taken by the drill rig sampling equipment.</p>
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<p>Intermin RC drilling to 2012 and Mithril 2013 resampling: unknown</p> <p>Mithril 2017 diamond drilling: Industry standard sample sizes considered appropriate by Mithril for the mineralisation style.</p> <p>Horizon 2019 RC drilling sample sizes were considered appropriate by Horizon for the exploration method and produce results to indicate degree and extent of mineralisation.</p> <p>Cyprium 2021 RC drilling sample sizes were industry standard and are considered by the company to be appropriate to sample the layered magmatic intrusive mineralisation at Nanadie Well.</p>
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<p>Intermin RC drilling to 2012 and Mithril 2013 resampling:</p> <p>Mithril considered that four acid digests, aqua regia digests and Fire Assay for selected elements was appropriate for the type of exploration undertaken. Four acid and aqua regia digests are</p>



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		<p>considered partial techniques and Fire Assay is considered a total technique.</p> <p>Mithril 2017 diamond drilling: Fire Assay and a four-acid digest are considered near total digest and are appropriate for the type of exploration undertaken.</p> <p>Horizon 2019 RC drilling: 1m RC samples were assayed for gold by Fire Assay (FA50) and base metals by BM3AG / AAS by Aurum Labs (Perth). The method is equivalent to a 4-acid digest industry standard total analysis.</p> <p>Cyprium 2021 RC drilling samples were analysed by mixed acid digest with ICP-OES finish for Cu, Ni, Zn and S and ICP-MS finish for Ag, Co and Pb which is an industry standard total analysis technique and is considered by Cyprium to be appropriate for the Nanadie Well magmatic intrusive mineralisation.</p> <p>Au, Pd and Pt will be analysed by lead collection fire assay with AAS finish which is an industry standard total analysis technique considered by Cyprium to be suitable for the Nanadie Well magmatic intrusive mineralisation.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>No geophysical tools or methods were used by Intermin or Horizon in their RC drilling programmes.</p> <p>Mithril utilised a handheld XRF instrument (NITON) during the 2017 diamond drilling programme to assist with identifying anomalous base metal zones. Magnetic susceptibility readings were also taken of each sample prior to despatch to the assay laboratory.</p> <p>Cyprium 2021 – not applicable</p>
	<p><i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></p>	<p>Intermin RC drilling to 2012: Mithril 2013 stated that standards and Blanks were used with satisfactory results on all elements.</p> <p>Mithril resampling 2013: Mithril stated that 1 in 8 samples were repeated and regular standards and blanks were inserted. Results showed an acceptable level of accuracy, precision and repeatability.</p> <p>Horizon 2019: Laboratory QA/QC utilised only. QC results (blanks, duplicates, standards) were reported to Horizon who believed them to be acceptable.</p> <p>Cyprium 2021 Certified Reference Materials (CRM) and blanks will be submitted with the laboratory samples at a rate of 1 CRM in 20 and 2 blanks in 100. The CRM/blank results when returned by the lab will be analysed by Cyprium metals for their performance and remedial actions undertaken should they be required.</p> <p>Bureau Veritas also conducts their own quality control standards and blanks, the results of which are provided to Cyprium Metals.</p>
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p>	<p>Intermin RC drilling to 2012: Mithril personnel reviewed Intermin’s original results.</p> <p>Mithril resampling 2013: Resampling results were reviewed and verified by Mithril’s Geology Manager. Where the same elements have been analysed</p>

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		<p>for, Mithril's newly obtained results were compared to those originally obtained by Intermin.</p> <p>Horizon 2019: Not undertaken.</p> <p>2021 Cyprium Chief Geologist and Senior Project Geologist visually verified and logged significant mineralisation intersections in RC chips in the Nanadie Well drilling campaign.</p>
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	<p>Intermin RC drilling to 2012: None drilled.</p> <p>Mithril resampling 2013: None drilled.</p> <p>Horizon 2019: None drilled</p> <p>Cyprium 2021 – none drilled in phase 1. Planning has commenced for twinned holes in phase 2.</p>
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<p>Intermin RC drilling to 2012: Primary data (i.e. geological description and location information) was entered into field note books by Intermin personnel and digitised in Microsoft Excel.</p> <p>Mithril resampling 2013: Primary data (i.e. geological description and location information) was entered into field note books and digitised in Microsoft Excel.</p> <p>Horizon 2019: Field data was entered notebooks or Excel spreadsheets then transferred to Micromine database files.</p> <p>Cyprium 2021 logging data was collected using Ocris software on Panasonic Toughbook laptop computers. Data is then sent to WPData consultants for validation and compilation into an SQL database hosted by WPData for Cyprium.</p>
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	<p>All previous operators state that no data was adjusted.</p> <p>Cyprium has not adjusted any 2021 data.</p>
<i>Location of data points</i>	<i>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.</i>	<p>Intermin RC drilling to 2012: Collar locations recorded with a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m.</p> <p>Mithril resampling 2013: Mithril confirmed the location of a number of drill holes within the Nanadie Well Deposit area with a DGPS, accuracy +/- 0.5m. These are noted in the collar location tables.</p> <p>Horizon 2019: Drillhole collars surveyed with an RTK-DGPS, accuracy +/-0.5m.</p>
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	<p>GDA94, zone 50.</p> <p>Cyprium 2021 Drillhole collars were set out using a handheld Garmin GPS with an accuracy of +/- 3m. The completed drillhole collars were picked up by Arvista Surveys using Hemisphere S321+ RTK GNSS equipment with stated accuracies of 8mm + 1ppm (horizontal) and 15mm + 1ppm (vertical), relative to the NAN01 base station position.</p>

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	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	<p>Intermin RC drilling to 2012: Not undertaken.</p> <p>Mithril resampling 2013: Not undertaken.</p> <p>Horizon 2019: Not undertaken – stated low relief topography would not materially affect the interpretation of mineralisation widths.</p> <p>Cyprium 2021: Digital terrain model constructed from existing drillhole surveys and adjusted where low accuracy GPS pickups created obvious anomalies in the low relief project area. Drone terrain survey completed in February 2021 for use in designing phase 2 drillholes.</p>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drillhole spacing is considered by Cyprium to be appropriate for the magmatic layered intrusive copper mineralisation being targeted at Nanadie Well.
	<i>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.</i>	<p>Intermin considered the data spacing to be sufficient to define mineralisation to a 2004 JORC inferred standard.</p> <p>Cyprium is undertaking infill and extensional drilling to complete a 2012 JORC compliant Mineral Resource Estimate for Nanadie Well.</p>
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	<p>As detailed previously 4m RC drill sample composites were taken by Intermin for first pass assaying.</p> <p>Cyprium did not composite samples in 2021.</p>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The strike of the Nanadie Well oxide/supergene mineralisation is North to North-northwest and the 2021 drilling pattern is designed to achieve unbiased sampling along the strike of the deposit. The horizontal to sub-horizontal nature of the oxide/supergene mineralisation will not be biased by the vertical drillholes of the 2021 drilling programme.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable, no sample bias introduced.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<p>Samples were collected on site under supervision of the responsible Intermin, Mithril or Horizon geologist. The project is remote and visitors need permission to visit site. Once collected samples were bagged and transported to Meekatharra and then Perth for analysis. Dispatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies, none were noted by the analytical labs, Intermin, Mithril or Horizon.</p> <p>2021 Cyprium samples were delivered to the McMahon Burnett Transport Company Meekatharra depot for delivery to Bureau Veritas Laboratories Canning Vale WA. The 3 kg calico lab samples are collected in groups of 6 to 10 in 600 mm x 900 mm green plastic bags and transported in 1.5t bulk bags on pallets. Bureau</p>



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		Veritas did not note any irregularities with the samples delivered to the laboratory.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<p>Mithril conducted a detailed review of the data returned from Intermin drilling programmes to 2012 and no discrepancies were noted.</p> <p>Mithril procedures and results to 2019 were reviewed by the Geology Manager and Managing Director and no discrepancies were noted.</p> <p>Horizon 2019 results have not been reviewed or audited.</p> <p>Cyprium 2021 sampling techniques or data have not yet been externally reviewed or audited.</p>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>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.</i>	E51/1040 and MLA 51/887, Cyprium Metals 100% ownership. Royalties payable to a syndicated comprising of WS Hitch, KW Wolzak, PW Askins, Tyson Resources PL of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0.735% of the revenue received from the sale of copper metal or concentrate from the tenement,</li> <li>• 0.49% for the revenue received from the sale of any other metal, mineral or ore from the tenement.</li> </ul>
	<i>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.</i>	The tenement is in good standing.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	1970 Kia Ora Gold Corporation – regional reconnaissance exploration. 1976-1977 BHP Ltd. Mapping, surface sampling, 72 RAB drillholes and geophysical surveys. 1987-1993 Dominion Mining Ltd. Mapping. Surface, rock chip and lag sampling, 126 RAB drillholes, 9 RC drillholes. 1995-1996 Newcrest Mining Ltd. Lag sampling, 63 RAB drillholes. 1999 Dominion Mining Ltd. 14 RAB drillholes. 2004-2013 Intermin Resources Ltd. 185 RC drillholes. 2004 JORC inferred mineral resource estimate of 36.07Mt @ 0.42% Cu in September 2013. Mithril Ltd 2013-2019. Ground geophysical surveys. 36 RC drillholes. 1 diamond drillhole. Intermin Resources Ltd / Horizon Minerals Ltd 2019. 14 RC drillholes and mining lease application M/51/887
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Magmatic Cu/Au/Ni/PGE deposit hosted in structurally deformed Archaean gabbros norites and metagabbros with 1 to 25m of quaternary alluvial and aeolian barren cover. Flat lying oxide/supergene Cu/Au mineralisation occurs at the top of the current and paleo water table levels.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<i>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.</i>	Refer to Table 1 and Appendix 1 in the body of this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	No information is excluded.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	No weighting, averaging or cut-off calculations apply to this announcement.
	<i>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.</i>	All assay intervals reported in Table 1 are comprised of 1m downhole intervals. Intercept selection is detailed in the notes accompanying Table 1 in the body of the announcement.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The oxide/supergene mineralisation is flat lying to sub-horizontal and true mineralisation widths are 90% to 100% of downhole widths.
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	As above.
	<i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	Downhole lengths reported.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>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.</i>	Included in the body of the report.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>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.</i>	Included in Table 1.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results;</i>	A summary of previous material geological work pertaining to the Nanadie Well oxide/supergene mineralisation is reported in the JORC 2012 Table 1 Report section of this announcement.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	Other geological and geophysical work relating to Nanadie Well has been reported by previous operators - see ASX releases from Intermin Resources Limited (IRC), Mithril Ltd (MTH) and Horizon Minerals (HRZ). These can be accessed by their respective codes on the ASX web site, announcement section.  Other modifying factors such as metallurgical, environmental, hydrological and geotechnical factors have not been investigated at Nanadie Well.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Further resource definition and extension drilling programmes are currently being planned.  Geophysical programmes have been completed and results announced in a separate ASX release dated 16 March 2021.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Undergoing compilation and review – to be released when available.