ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

30 November 2021

AIC Mines Limited

ABOUT AIC MINES

AIC Mines is a growth focused Australian resources company. Its strategy is to build a portfolio of gold and copper assets in Australia through exploration, development and acquisition.

AIC owns the Eloise Copper Mine, a high-grade operating underground mine located SE of Cloncurry in North Queensland.

AIC also has two exploration projects in Western Australia, the Lamil JV located in the Paterson Province immediately west of the Telfer Gold-Copper Mine and the Marymia Project, within the Capricorn Orogen strategically located within trucking distance of the Plutonic Gold Mine and the DeGrussa Copper Mine.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Shares on Issue: 308.7m

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Josef El-Raghy
Non-Executive Chairman

Aaron Colleran
Managing Director & CEO

Brett Montgomery
Non-Executive Director

Tony Wolfe
Non-Executive Director

Jon Young
Non-Executive Director

Linda Hale
Company Secretary

CORPORATE DETAILS

ASX: **A1M**
www.aicmines.com.au
ABN: 11 060 156 452
P: +61 (8) 6269 0110
F: +61 (8) 6230 5176
E: info@aicmines.com.au
A: A8, 435 Roberts Rd,
Subiaco, WA, 6008
Share Register:
Computershare Investor Services

Multiple targets identified from airborne electromagentic and soil surveys

Copper Hills Belt – Marymia Project

AIC Mines Limited (ASX: A1M) ("AIC" or the "Company") is pleased to report the results from the recently completed airborne electromagnetic survey and soil geochemistry program completed over the Copper Hills Belt, part of the Marymia Project located in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia. **The results reinforce the view that the belt has the potential to host copper mineralisation in a setting similar to that hosting the DeGrussa Copper Mine.**

OVERVIEW

- Several conductive anomalies spatially associated with the extensive Copper Hills Prospect where identified.
- Two distinct conductive trends identified along strike of the Copper Hills Prospect that are not related to known prospects.
- The soil geochemistry program was successful in extending the Copper Hills Prospect anomaly 2 kilometres further east, bringing the total strike of the anomaly to 9 kilometres.
- Elevated copper responses were also returned from several zones within the northern extension of the belt that will now become the focus of exploration.
- A diamond drilling rig has mobilised to the Stetson Prospect and will commence drilling shortly. A single deep drill hole will test for a buried extension of the highly endowed Plutonic-Marymia Greenstone Belt beneath over-thrust granite.
- A reverse circulation drilling rig is also set to be mobilised to the Hermes North Prospect shortly. An 11 hole program for 1,100m will test a gold-in-soil anomaly associated with the northern margin of the Plutonic-Marymia Greenstone Belt.

Copper Hills Belt

The Copper Hills Belt occurs at the northern end of the Company's large Marymia Project located 160 kilometres south of Newman in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia. The Marymia Project captures over 3,600 km^2 of tenure that is prospective for both gold and copper:

- Gold – strike extensions and segments of the highly endowed Plutonic-Marymia Greenstone Belt (PMGB), which has produced in excess of 6 million ounces of gold
- Copper – preserved segments of Paleoproterozoic basin rocks that are considered prospective for VMS-style base-metal deposits that bound the PMGB to the north, east and south (Figure 1).

The Copper Hills Belt is interpreted as a preserved portion of Paleoproterozoic basin rocks, equivalent to the Bryah, Yerrida or Padbury basins, accreted to the northern margin of the PMGB. It hosts the Copper Hills Prospect where oxide copper mineralisation associated with discontinuous stringers of malachite and azurite were discovered in the 1970's (*for further details see AIC's ASX announcement "Marymia Project Exploration Update" dated 24 June 2020*). Mapping by AIC of the exposed portion of the prospect indicated the presence of strongly altered bimodal volcanosedimentary rocks and a thin silica-hematite (chert) horizon. Both of these features are common to volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits hosted within the Bryah Basin (host to the DeGrussa copper mine).

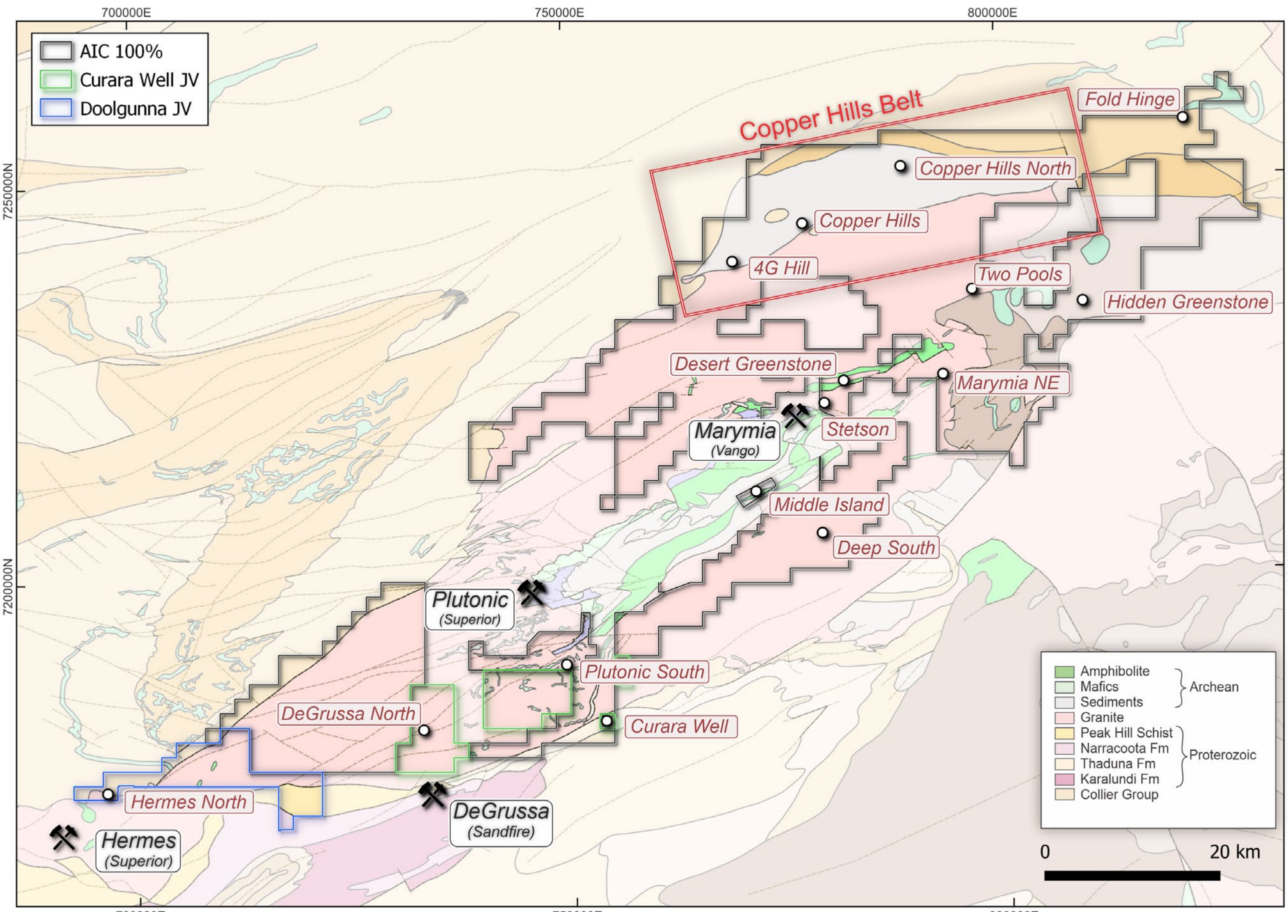


Figure 1. Marymia Project Location and Regional Geology

Airborne Electromagnetic Survey

A helicopter-borne electromagnetic survey (EM) utilising NRG's Xcite™ system was completed during the September 2021 Quarter (*for further details see AIC's ASX announcement "Quarterly Activities Report for the Period Ending 30 September 2021" dated 20 October 2021*). A total of 547 line kilometres was flown on a 200m line spacing centred on the Copper Hills copper-oxide prospect and strike extensions, but covering the volcano-sedimentary packages also considered prospective for gold (see Figure 2).

Preliminary interpretation of the data has identified at least 3 discrete anomalies in the mid to late time channels (B field z component CH35 -49) within the footprint of the Copper Hills Prospect, plus several longer strike length conductive trends along strike of the prospect to the south west. A conductive trend is also present along the southern margin of the survey but is known to be associated with the Beyondie banded iron formation and not a target for copper mineralisation.

The central and western most responses (CUH1 and 2), which correspond to the position of the oxide anomaly, while not tested directly, are close to wide-spaced RC holes drilled in October 2021, the assay results of which are awaited. The eastern anomaly (CUH3) remains untested by drilling. While integration of the recently completed drilling data will complement the understanding of the two conductors, refining these anomalies with a ground EM program prior to further drilling in 2022 is warranted. Similarly, further integration of magnetic data and historical wide spaced RAB and AC drilling will be used to assess the longer strike length trends located to the west and south west of the prospect (CUW and CUSW).

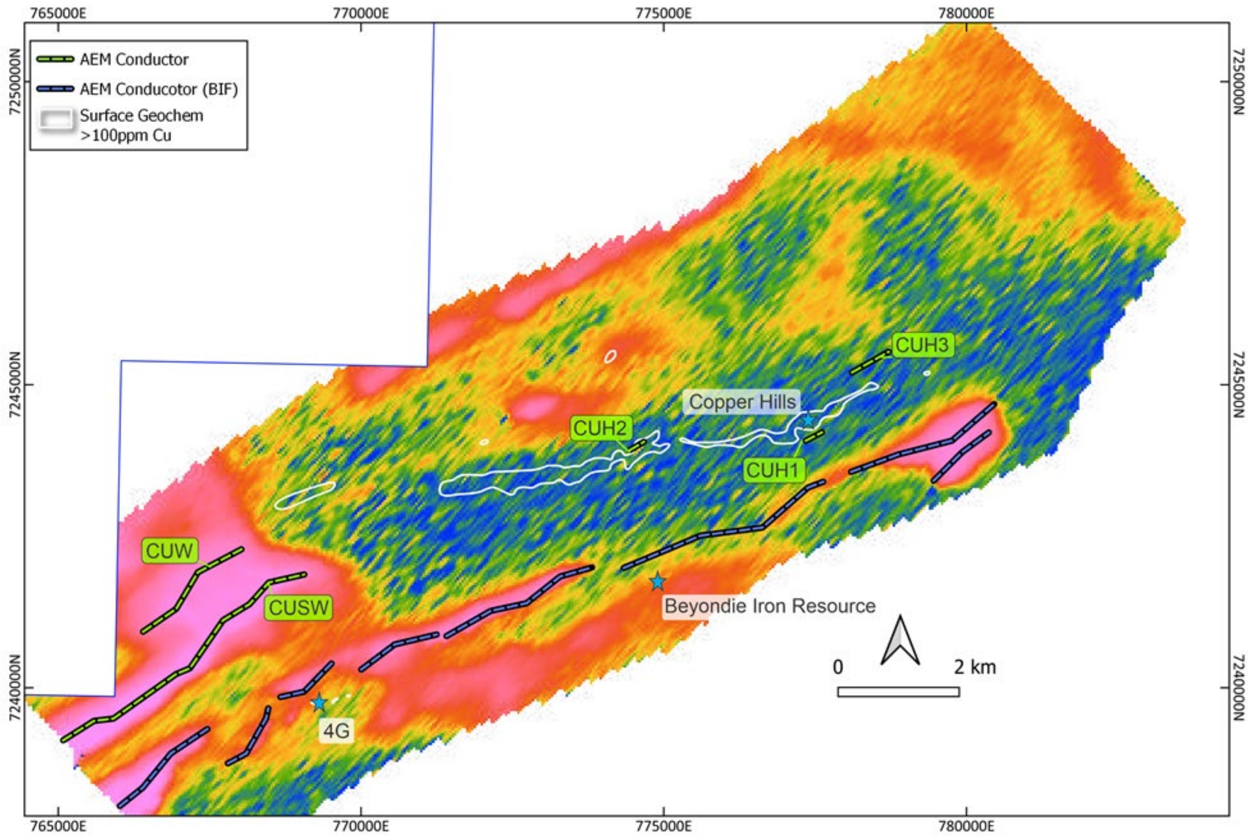


Figure 2. Copper Hills Belt airborne electromagnetic survey (B field Z component channel 35) showing conductive trends

Surface Geochemistry

A soil sampling program on a 400m x 400m offset grid completed over the northern extension of the Copper Hills Belt, with 200m infill offset grid at the Copper Hills Prospect, was completed in the June Quarter (*for further details see AIC's ASX announcement "Quarterly Activities Report for the period ending 30 June 2021" dated 16 July 2021*). Results from this program were received recently, allowing for a prioritisation and assessment of the entire belt for further copper potential.

Soil sampling east of the Copper Hills Prospect was successful in extending the anomaly by another 2 kilometres to the east where the belt is obscured by younger cover (see Figure 3). The surficial copper oxide mineralisation defined in soils now extends some 9 kilometres in strike length.

The wider spaced grid covers approximately 20 kilometres of the belt and returned two extensive target zones defined by elevated copper responses. The northern zone, centred on the Copper Hills North area, defines an area of interest stratigraphically above the Copper Hills Prospect package. The southern zone lies near the interpreted contact between the Paleoproterozoic belt and the Archean granite of the PMGB.

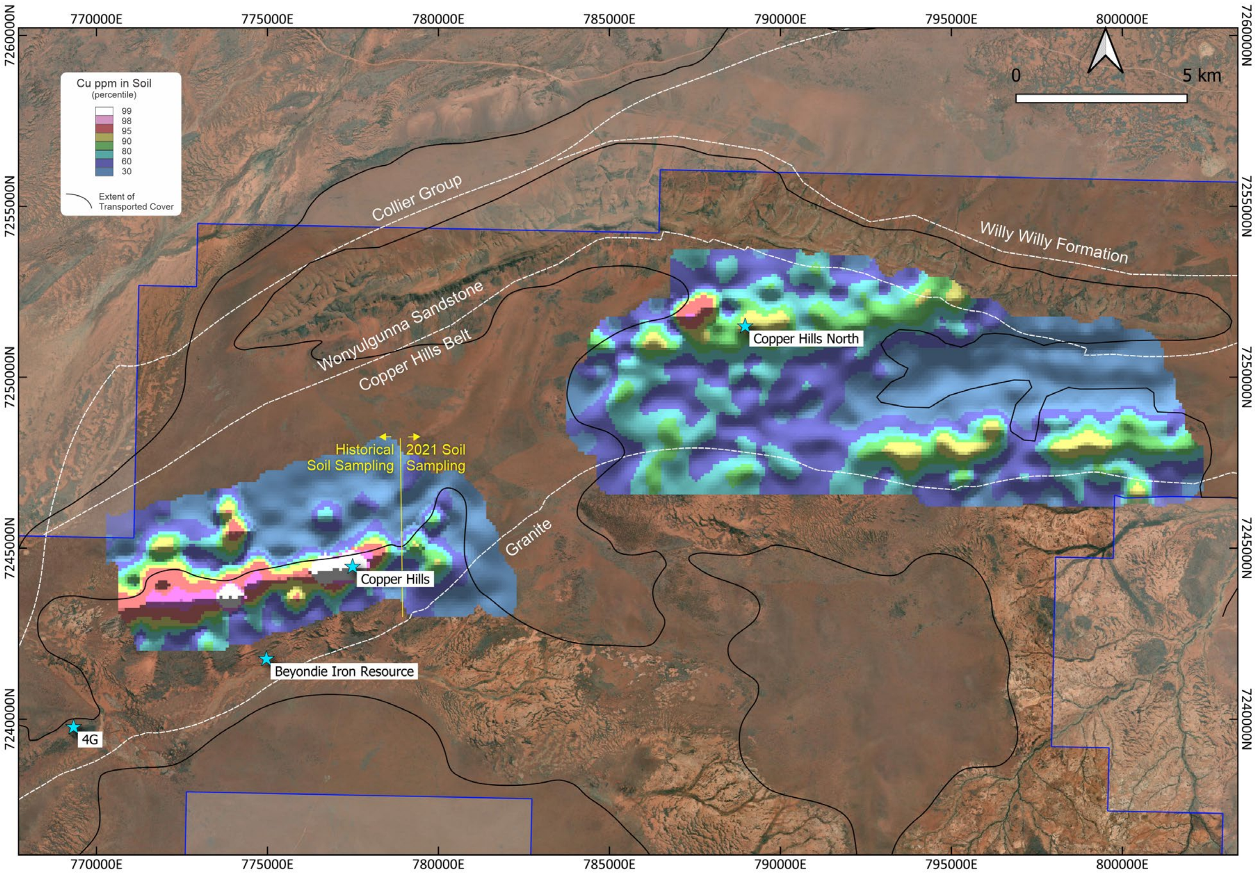


Figure 3. Copper Hills Belt soil geochemistry (image Cu data gridded) overlying major regolith and interpreted geology

Drilling

Copper Hills Prospect

A program of 9 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes for 1,1820m was completed at the Copper Hills Prospect in October 2021. The holes were drilled on various spacings (~300m to 1.5km) along the entire trend of the surficial copper oxide mineralisation defined by the soil geochemistry (*for further details see AIC's ASX announcement "Quarterly Activities Report for the Period Ending 30 September 2021" dated 20 October 2021*). Assays are expected to be received late in December 2021.

Stetson Prospect

A diamond drilling rig has mobilised to site and will commence drilling shortly at the Stetson Prospect.

The Stetson Prospect is interpreted as a buried extension of the highly endowed Plutonic-Marymia Greenstone Belt beneath over-thrust granite immediately east of the previously mined K1 and K2 gold deposits (owned by Vango Mining Ltd). Drilling will be centred on a coincident magnetic and gravity response modelled at a depth of approximately 400m (see Figure 4).

The drilling cost is co-funded up to $150,000 by the Western Australian Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) grant.

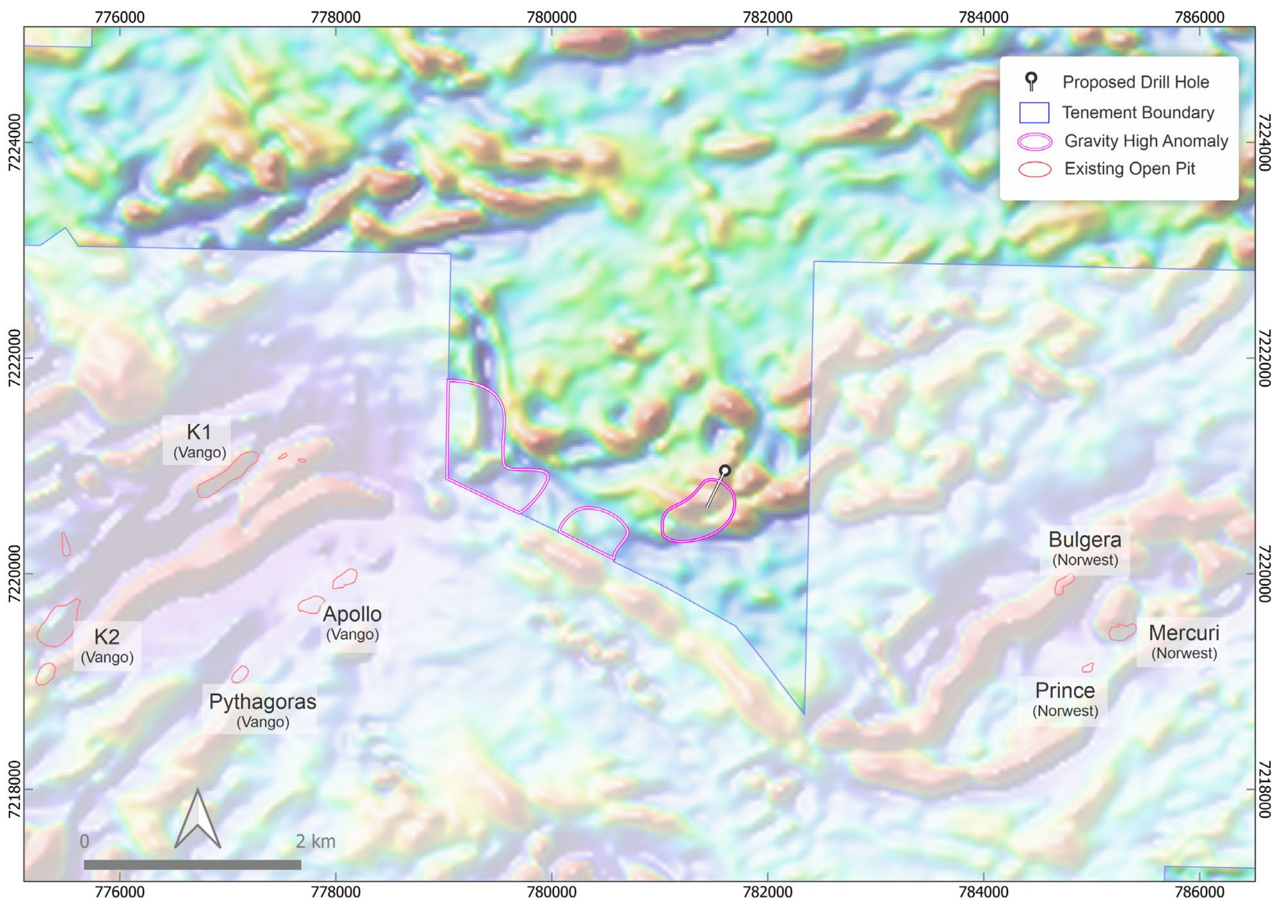
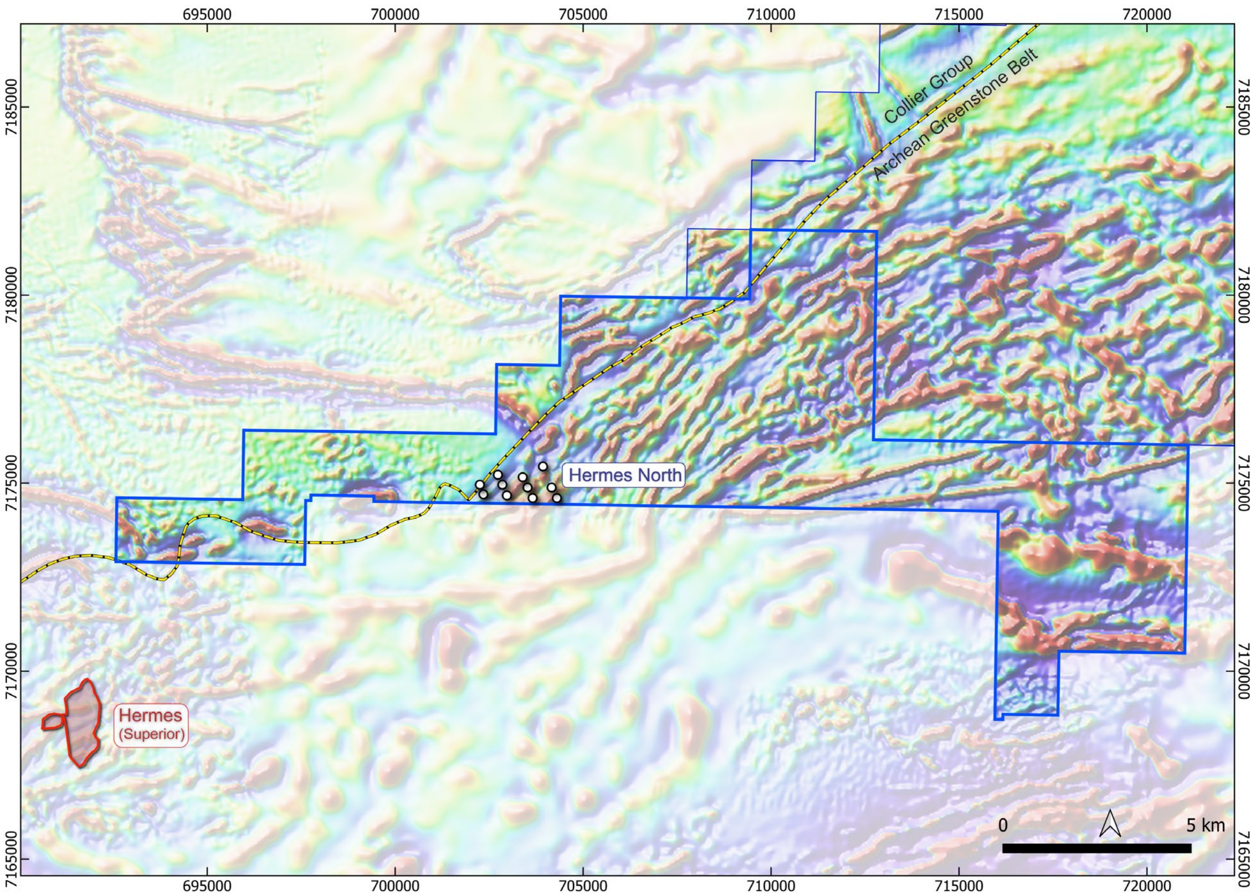


Figure 4. Stetson Prospect defined by a magnetic trend (image RTP magnetics) coincident with gravity highs (polygons) located between the mineralised trends

Hermes North Prospect (AIC earning up to 80% from Ausgold Limited)

An RC drilling rig is set to be mobilised to the Hermes North Prospect shortly.

The Hermes North Prospect is located 12 kilometres directly along strike to the northeast from the Hermes Mine (owned by Superior Gold Mines). A program of 11 holes for 1,100m on four 600m spaced lines will test a gold-in-soil anomaly over interpreted intercalated mafics and sediments, analogous to Hermes, near the contact between the PMGB and the Neoproterozoic Collier Basin sediments (see Figure 5).



Authorisation

This announcement has been approved for issue by, and enquiries regarding this announcement may be directed to:

Aaron Colleran
Managing Director
info@aicmines.com.au

Exploration Information Extracted from ASX Announcements

This announcement contains information extracted from previous AIC Mines ASX market announcements reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" ("2012 JORC Code"). Further details, including 2012 JORC Code reporting tables where applicable, can be found in the following announcement lodged on the ASX:

- Quarterly Activities Report for the period ending 30 September 2021 — 20 October 2021
- Quarterly Activities Report for the period ending 30 June 2021 — 16 July 2021
- Marymia Project Exploration Update — 24 June 2020

These announcements are available for viewing on the Company's website www.aicmines.com.au under the Investors tab.

AIC confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original ASX announcement.

Competent Person's Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this announcement that relates to Geological Data and Exploration Results is based on information, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mike Taylor who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they have undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. Mr. Taylor is a full-time employee of AIC Mines Ltd. Mr. Taylor consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Announcement includes "forward-looking statements" as that term within the meaning of securities laws of applicable jurisdictions. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that are in some cases beyond AIC Mines' control. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, all statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this announcement, including, without limitation, those regarding AIC Mines' future expectations. Readers can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "aim," "anticipate," "assume," "believe," "continue," "could," "estimate," "expect," "forecast," "intend," "may," "plan," "potential," "predict," "project," "risk," "should," "will" or "would" and other similar expressions. Risks, uncertainties and other factors may cause AIC Mines' actual results, performance, or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements (and from past results, performance or achievements). These factors include, but are not limited to, the failure to complete the project in the time frame and within estimated costs currently planned; the failure of AIC Mines' suppliers, service providers and partners to fulfil their obligations under supply and other agreements; unforeseen geological, physical or meteorological conditions, natural disasters or cyclones; changes in the regulatory environment, industrial disputes, labour shortages, political and other factors; the inability to obtain additional financing, if required, on commercially suitable terms; and global and regional economic conditions. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Although AIC Mines believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *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.*	• The Copper Hills Belt was sampled by hand, using a shovel. • Sample locations were recorded using a handheld GPS which has an estimated accuracy of +/- 5m. • Samples were collected after passing through a 2mm sieve to an average depth of 20cm. • Samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratories, Maddington for multi-element and Au analysis using acid digest and aqua regia methods.
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).*	• Not applicable – hand dug samples only
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	• Recoveries not measured as samples was collected until 600grams of material was collected. • No relationship to grade and sample size can be extrapolated
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Sample material noted from each sample location with high percentage of lithic material excluded from the sample through sieving
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All samples collected where dry and passed through a 2mm sieve until ~600grams of material was collected • Sampling of the upper 30cm of the soil profile is considered appropriate to screen large geological areas to assess elevated base metal and precious metal content. • Field duplicates were inserted at every 50th sample. • The sample size is are considered appropriate for the material being sampled and the analysis technique.
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.* • *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.*	• Samples were delivered to Intertek Laboratories, Maddington for analysis. All samples are weighed, placed into trays sequentially then dried to 105°C, samples are sorted and any discrepancies with submission logs noted. • Samples are pulverized using LM5 mill to 85% passing 75µm. • The analytical stage for all samples is completed sequentially using barcode

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	labelled pulp packets. Each sample is scanned before being weighed. • For every 60 samples 2 control blanks, 2 pulp duplicates and 2 standards are inserted. Certified Reference Materials ("CRM") are used. • Instrument analysis involves calibration before each run using calibration standards made from traceable single element solutions. • Results are reviewed through the LIMS system. CRM's have nominal values and control limits set from certificate values. Control charts of the CRM's are used during QAQC. • The laboratory has ISO 17025:2107 certification and participates in proficiency testing. • Analytical methods at the lab include Aqua regia with a mass spectrometry finish (AR10/aMS) which is considered a partial digest for Au. A 4-acid digest with a Optical Emission Spectroscopy spectrometry finish (4A/OES33) which is considered a 'near total' digest. • 2 duplicate and 2 standard (CRM) samples are inserted into each sample string. This level of QAQC is deemed adequate for this stage of exploration. A QAQC report has not been completed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Verification outside duplicate samples of elevated samples not completed due to the nature of the sample not being used for mineral resource calculations. • Paper and digital copies of sample location and number verified during data entry. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Sample locations are determined using a handheld GPS which has an estimated accuracy of +/- 5m. • MGA_GDA20 Zone 50 grid used. • RL's from handheld GPS were deemed unreliable and were adjusted using Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) – acquired from USGS data.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Samples in the Copper Hills North area were collected on an offset 400m spacing along 400m spaced lines. At the Copper Hills prospect sampling was reduced to 200m lines along 200m spaced lines. • No compositing applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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.*	• Sampling was on an east-west grid and intersected the strike of geology at both acute and obtuse angles depending on the strike of geology at each location.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security is managed by AIC. Samples are ziptied in polyweave bags and placed in bulka bags. Samples are delivered to Intertek, Maddington via RGR Haulage out of Newman.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews have been completed at this stage.