ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

29 September 2020

HOLLANDAIRE COPPER-GOLD MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

HIGHLIGHTS

- **The Hollandaire Copper-Gold Mineral Resource has been increased by 33% to 51,500 tonnes contained copper**
- **Resource updated to 2012 JORC with 43,000 tonnes contained copper in the indicated category**
- **28,800 ounces of gold and 574,000 ounces of silver have also been defined in the updated resource**
- **The updated Hollandaire mineral resource is a significant advancement in the Murchison Copper-Gold scoping study**

Resource category	Material type	Volume	Tonnes	Cu %	Cu Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Ag g/t	Ag Ounces
Indicated	Oxide	5,000	10,000	1.20	100	0.09	0	4.16	1,300
	Transitional	95,000	275,000	1.80	5,000	0.24	2,100	5.06	44,700
	Fresh	638,000	1,894,000	2.00	37,100	0.31	18,900	6.64	404,400
Sub Total		**738,000**	**2,179,000**	**2.00**	**42,200**	**0.30**	**21,000**	**6.43**	**450,400**
Inferred	Transitional	4,000	12,000	0.40	0	0.02	0	0.98	400
	Fresh	194,000	593,000	1.60	9,300	0.41	7,800	6.46	123,200
Sub Total		**198,000**	**605,000**	**1.60**	**9,300**	**0.40**	**7,800**	**6.35**	**123,600**
TOTAL		**936,000**	**2,784,000**	**1.90**	**51,500**	**0.32**	**28,800**	**6.41**	**574,000**

Table 1 / Hollandaire 2012 JORC Mineral Resource Estimate *(values are rounded)*

Notes: *Differences in sum totals of tonnages and grades may occur due to rounding*
Nominal cut-off at 0.3% Cu
Cyprium has an 80% attributable interest in the copper, gold and silver
Gold mineralisation not associated with the copper resource that is 100% attributable to MGV, has not been modelled or reported in the Hollandaire 2012 JORC Mineral Resource estimate

Executive Director Barry Cahill commented *"We are pleased to announce the results of our first resource update at the Cue Copper-Gold Project in the Murchison region. The mineral resource has increased by a third from the previously reported mineral resource, which reflects the potential copper endowment in this region.*

We look forward to combining the updated Cue Copper-Gold Project copper-gold mineral resources with the recently acquired Nanadie Well Copper-Gold Project into the ongoing Murchison Copper-Gold scoping study. This is growing our Murchison regional resource base to the critical mass required to advance the scoping study through to a feasibility study stage, then ultimately leading to project development."

Cyprium Metals Limited ("**CYM**", "**Cyprium**" or "**the Company**") has completed an update of the Hollandaire Mineral Resource to the JORC 2012 standard, as detailed in Table 1 below and as illustrated in Figure 2.

The Hollandaire Copper-Gold Mineral Resource forms part of Cyprium's Cue Copper-Gold Project, as outlined in Figures 1 and 3.

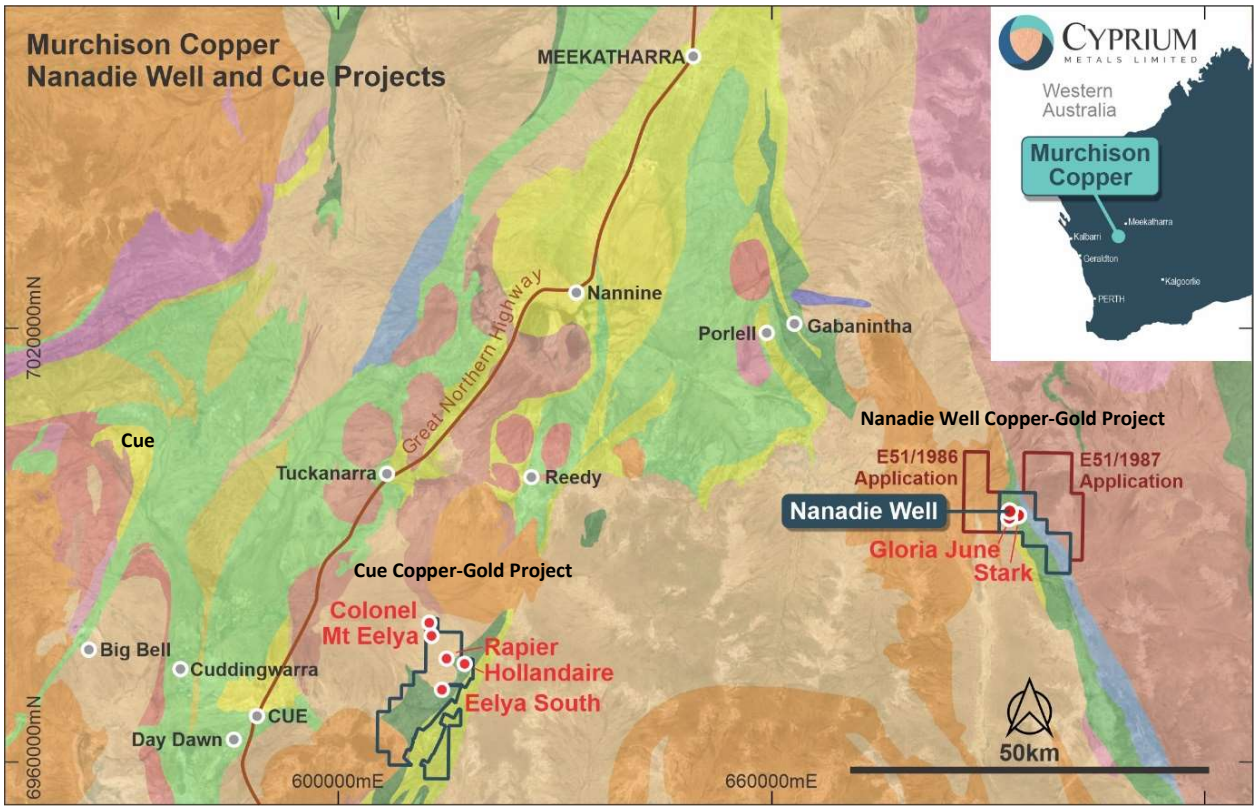

Figure 1 | Location of Cue and Nanadie Well Copper-Gold Projects

The updated Hollandaire Mineral Resource estimate has been based on data compiled from previous drilling, together with the drilling campaigns conducted by Cyprium from the second half of 2019 and during the first quarter of 2020. The Hollandaire JORC 2012 Mineral Resource estimate was completed by specialist consultants and Cyprium staff, and it will be included in the ongoing Murchison Copper-Gold scoping study.

The JORC 2012 Mineral Resource, as illustrated in Figure 2, is contained in two shallow deposits, which are adjacent to each other, being the Hollandaire and Hollandaire West deposits, whereby the mineralisation begins from only 20 metres below the surface and extends to a depth of 180 metres at Hollandaire west, and 310 metres at Hollandaire, from surface, where the mineralisation remains open.

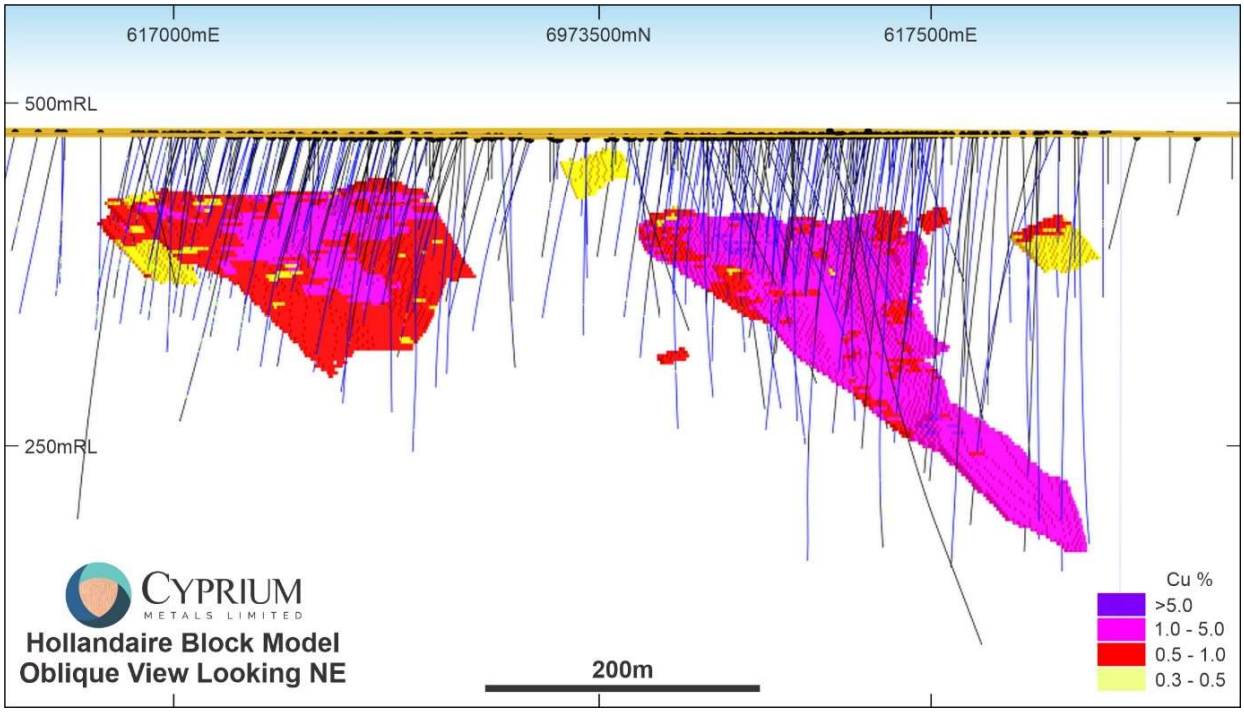

Figure 2 | Hollandaire Block Model

Over 80% of the mineralisation is less than 160 metres below surface, making it very accessible by conventional open pit mining methods. Furthermore, the mineralogy of the deposits are ideal for our unique low-cost heap leach sulphide treatment methodology, as demonstrated in the metallurgical test-work that was conducted on the deposits, which rapidly achieved copper recoveries in excess of 90% (refer to Image 1 and CYM ASX Announcement on 9 March 2020, "Copper Metal Plated").

Image 1 / Metallurgical column test-work

The increased size and reporting of a 2012 JORC mineral resource, is a significant milestone in Cyprium's advancement of the project from mid-2019. Cyprium is continuing to advance the Cue Copper-Gold project through the ongoing Murchison Copper-Gold scoping study, which now also includes the 100% Cyprium owned Nanadie Well Copper-Gold Project, on the path towards its viable economic extraction.

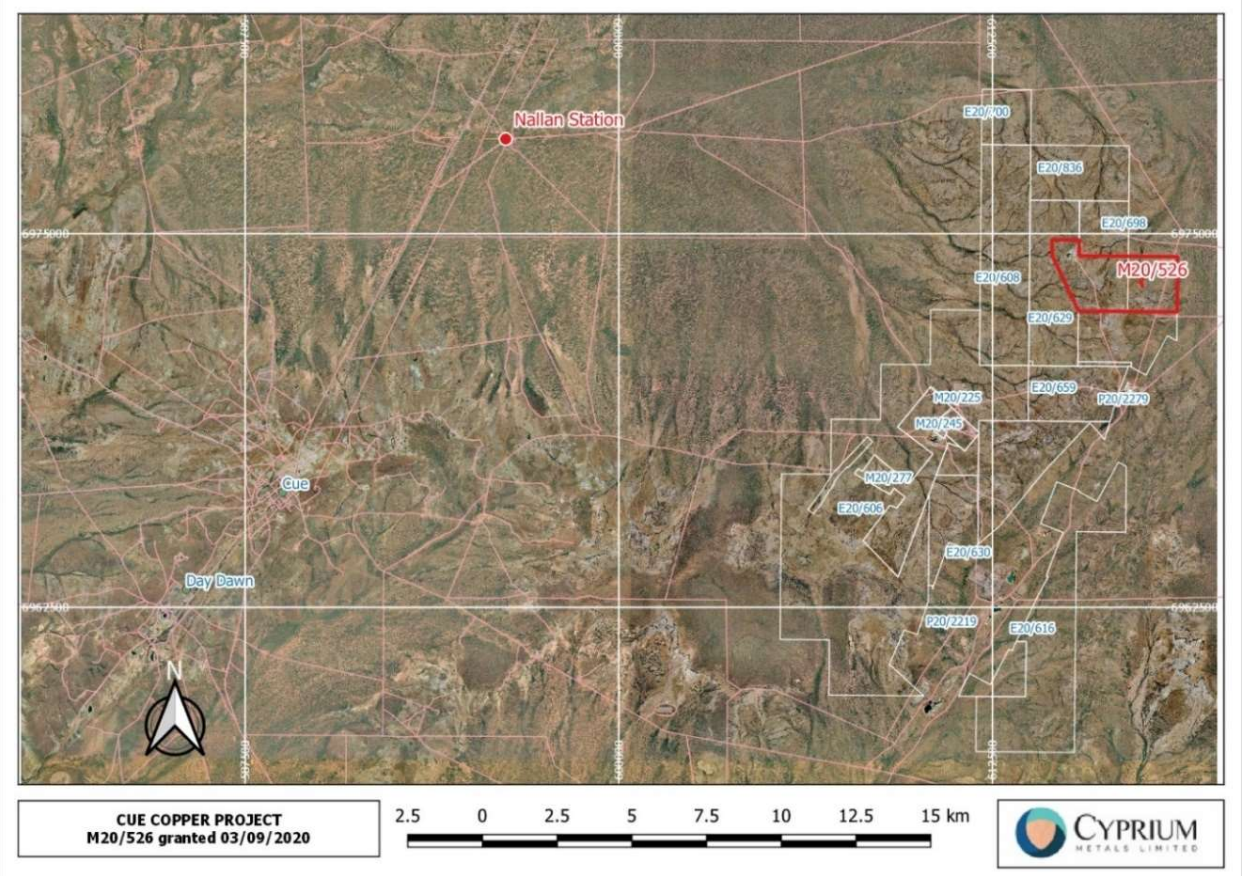

Figure 3 | Cue Copper-Gold Project Tenements

The Hollandaire Copper-Gold Mineral Resources are located on the recently granted mining lease M20/526 (refer to CYM ASX Announcement on 9 September 2020, "Mining Leases Granted and New Exploration Tenements"), providing a clear pathway to develop the project.

Listing Rule 5.8.1

Pursuant to ASX listing rule 5.8.1, and in addition and repeatedly repeating the information contained in the JORC tables, the Company provides the following in respect to the Hollandaire Mineral Resource Estimate.

Mineral Resource Statement Overview

An update of the Mineral Resource estimate for the Hollandaire deposit was completed in September 2020. The update incorporates the results of infill and extension drilling programs carried out by Cyprium during 2019 and 2020 subsequent to the previous resource estimate by Silver Lake Resources (ASX: SLR) dated 31 July 2013. The drilling has allowed the deposit to be modelled at greater depth than the previous estimate as well as providing increased confidence in the tenor and continuity of the interpreted mineralisation.

The Hollandaire area has been held by a number of operators and has been drilled in several phases since initial discovery. Drilling has been focussed on the Hollandaire and the adjacent Hollandaire West deposits, with more regional exploration also completed. No mining has been conducted at Hollandaire. The reported Mineral Resource Estimate for the Hollandaire deposit has increased substantially since the last estimate in 2013. This is due to the greater depth extent

of the current model, a number of high-grade intersections in the lodes in the recent drilling and more constrained interpretation methodology to better define the deposit. A summary of the September 2020 Hollandaire Mineral Resource is provided in Table 1 above and below:

Resource category	Material type	Volume	Tonnes	Cu %	Cu Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Ag g/t	Ag Ounces
Indicated	Oxide	5,000	10,000	1.20	100	0.09	0	4.16	1,300
	Transitional	95,000	275,000	1.80	5,000	0.24	2,100	5.06	44,700
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TOTAL		**936,000**	**2,784,000**	**1.90**	**51,500**	**0.32**	**28,800**	**6.41**	**574,000**

Table 1 / Hollandaire 2012 JORC Mineral Resource Estimate *(values are rounded)*

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Nominal cut-off at 0.3% Cu
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Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Cue Copper-Gold Project lies within the Murchison Province in the north-western part of the Archean Yilgarn Craton and occurs within the Eelya complex, which itself lies within the Greensleeves Formation of the 2,800–2,730 Ma Polelle Group in the north-eastern Murchison Domain, Youanmi Terrane.

The Eelya complex consists of strongly foliated meta-monzogranites, felsic to intermediate intrusives, mafic volcanics and sedimentary formations that have been metamorphosed from upper greenschist to middle amphibolite facies within and immediately to the west of the Kurrajong Shear Zone.

At Hollandaire metasediment and felsic schist hosted copper mineralisation possibly formed as a distal apron type Volcanigenically Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS) or as a Sedimentary Exhalative (SedEx) deposit. Extensive post-mineralisation metamorphism and structural activity has obscured the deposits protoliths and ore deposit processes, work continues to develop a formation model for the deposit.

Hollandaire (East) mineralisation occurs as stringer to massive pyrite/chalcocite sulphide lenses with moderate chalcopyrite and minor bornite content. Massive mineralisation thicknesses vary from 1m to 15m and sulphide stringers are 10 to 20mm thick with 20 to 50mm spacing in stringer lenses up to 20m thickness. Both massive and stringer sulphide zones dip 25° to 35° to the south and are open at depth.

Hollandaire West mineralisation occurs as stringer pyrite/chalcocite with minor chalcopyrite sulphide stringers from 10mm to 20mm thick with 20 to 50mm spacing in stringer lenses from 0.5m to 45m thickness. The mineralisation dips 30° to the south and the limits of contiguous mineralisation have been well defined.

No significant gossans occur at the surface at the Hollandaire deposits and the mineralisation has been depleted from the oxide zone from 30m to 45m depth and supergene mineralisation has not developed at the base of the depletion zone. The resource oxidation state material proportions are as follows:

- 89% fresh;
- 10% transitional; and
- 1% oxide.

The Hollandaire deposit is completely weathered and depleted of commercial concentrations of copper/gold mineralisation at the surface. Minor alluvial cover is noted at the perennial watercourse occurring on the western boundary of Hollandaire East. Relict soils with occasional calcrete occurrences up to 2m depth cover the majority of the project with an area of outcropping schist immediately north of Hollandaire West.

The Hollandaire deposit occurs as 2 distinct lodes. Hollandaire West has a maximum strike length of 230m, a maximum dip extent of 270m and varies in width from sub 1m to 45m. The top of mineralisation occurs 30m below the ground surface and deepest defined mineralisation is 180m below the ground surface. Hollandaire East has a maximum strike length of 130m, a maximum dip extent of 600m and varies in width from sub 1m to 15m. The top of mineralisation occurs 50m below the ground surface and deepest defined mineralisation is 300m below the ground surface.

Drilling Techniques

The Hollandaire Mineral Resource is defined by 208 RC and 94 diamond drill holes. The majority of holes were drilled by Silver Lake Resources Limited ("SLR") between 2011 and 2013. Drill hole spacing is variable with the area of the deposit covered by this resource drilled to 20m by 20m to 40m by 40m spacings.

Drill hole collars were surveyed in MGA coordinates using RTK GPS and were transformed to local grid for interpretation and modelling. The resource drilling by CYM was down hole surveyed using gyro equipment completed at the time of drilling. Holes drilled by SLR were down hole surveyed using an Eastman single shot or EMS tool.

Sampling and Sub-sampling Techniques

For RC drilling, a face-sampling hammer was used to obtain 1m bulk and reference samples from a rig mounted cyclone and static cone splitter. The cyclone and splitter were cleaned at each 6m rod change and between each drill hole. Bulk samples were chosen for assay analysis on the basis of visible mineralisation and alteration in sieved RC chips. The bulk sample was then subsampled or composited to 2-3 kg by PVC spear and submitted for assay analysis. 3kg reference samples have been retained and stored by CYM. Samples were reported to have been kept dry throughout the mineralised zones and visually determined recoveries were good.

HQ diamond core holes were drilled to test typical Hollandaire mineralised intersections and to obtain material for metallurgical testwork. The core was logged, photographed and intersections selected for analysis were submitted whole to the metallurgical laboratory. Unmineralised material has been retained and stored by CYM.

Sample Analysis Method

RC and half core samples were analysed by mixed acid digest with ICP-AES finish for Cu, Pb, Zn and S and ICP-MS finish for silver which is an industry standard total analysis technique and is considered by CYM to be appropriate for the Cue Copper-Gold Project metasediment/felsic schist hosted mineralisation.

Gold was 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 Cue Copper-Gold Project metasediment/felsic schist hosted mineralisation.

Quality control data was collected from CYM and SLR drilling and included the use of blanks, certified standards and field duplicates. Detailed review of the QAQC data determined that the results were satisfactory and that the drilling database was suitable for resource estimation.

The CYM infill and twin drilling supports the previous drill hole data and confirms the spatial location and tenor of mineralisation defined by the historic drilling.

Estimation Methodology

The Hollandaire mineralisation was modelled using Micromine and Surpac resources software. The mineralisation models were defined by lithological and copper grade boundaries and utilised a lower 0.30% Cu cut-off. Composite drill samples were extracted from the mineralisation models and used for Surpac software geostatistical analysis to output grade estimation parameters. A 10mY, 10mX, 5mZ block model with 2.5m x 2.5m x 2.5m sub blocks was built in Surpac software and Cu, Au, Ag grade estimates of the blocks were constrained by the mineralisation models using the geostatistical estimation parameters. Mineralisation is noted to be consistent and grades have low observed variability. A small amount of high-grade composites were grade top cut as detailed in the section below.

Previous estimates were calculated by Silver Lake Resources in 2012 and 2013 and do not differ materially from the 2020 Hollandaire Mineral Resource Estimate given the extra mineralised material defined by drilling in 2019 and 2020. No mining activity has occurred at Hollandaire thus production and reconciliation records are not available for the deposit.

No modelling of the selective mining units was made and the resource is a global estimate.

The footwall is a distinct chlorite schist and has been consistently logged and was used in conjunction with copper grades to inform the mineralisation model. The upper contact is gradational and related to sulphide stringer occurrence in the metasedimentary rocks and felsic schists. A 0.3% copper grade which is related to the sulphide stringer abundance was used to define the hanging wall contact of the mineralisation.

Hollandaire East had top cuts applied of 26% Cu and 5.00 ppm Au. 3 composites were cut to 26% Cu and 2 composites were cut to 5.00 ppm Au. No top cut for Cu was applied to Hollandaire West. Au top cuts varied from 0.30 to 1.20 ppm with a total of 6 composites top cut. Ag top cuts were 7.26 ppm and 1.49 ppm, a total of 4 composites were top cut in this estimate

Validation

To validate the estimation the block model and drillholes were compared on screen in Surpac. It was noted that grades and trends visible in the drilling were reflected in the block model. Swath plots were generated to compare block grades with composite grades and showed good correlation between the 2 datasets. Global-estimate mean-grades for the larger mineralisation models were compared with the input top-cut composite mean-grades and it was noted that the composite mean grades correlated well with the block grades. Slight underestimation of copper grades was noted in the 2 of the Hollandaire East mineralisation models.

Model Bulk Density

395 Bulk density determinations were made by Ultratrace laboratory for Silver Lake resources using the water immersion method. Where composites did not have a density determination and estimate was made using (Cu+Zn+Pb+Fe)% assays and (Cu+Fe)% which were correlated against Silver Lake density measurements and used in the mineralisation models in transitional and fresh material.

Outside of the mineralisation models nominal densities of 1.8t/m^3, 2.4t/m^3 and 2.7t/m^3 were used for oxide, transitional and fresh material respectively as values typical for rock types in the project area.

Mineral Resource Classification

Indicated material was defined by drilling where spacing was consistently no greater than 25m. Inferred material has drillhole spacing greater than 25m or low numbers of intersections in the modelled mineralisation. Input data is of sufficient quality and density for the mineral resource classifications used. Review of the database has identified improvements to data collection and handling which are currently being implemented by Cyprium.

Cut-off Grades

The mineral resource estimate uses a 0.30% Cu cut-off as this is approximately the break-even grade for mining and processing Hollandaire material as determined by Cyprium preliminary estimations.

Metallurgy

Metallurgical testwork conducted by Cyprium in 2019/2020 as part of the Murchison Copper-Gold scoping study demonstrates that Hollandaire material can be processed by heap leach pads and SX-EW. Recoveries of 95% from 3 master composites over 45 days was returned from the 2019/2020 metallurgical testwork – variability testwork is in the early stages of planning. The metallurgical testwork completed demonstrated full cycle extractions from ore through to plating copper metal.

These processes included, but not limited to:

- Crushing and agglomeration
- SG determination and sizing analysis
- Irrigation, aeration and percolation testwork
- Column leaching including acid generation testwork
- Electrowinning testwork

Image 1 / CYM copper plate produced from metallurgical EW test-work

Modifying Factors

Cyprium considers that the resource could be mined using conventional open cut techniques with minimum mining widths of 1m. Internal and external dilution factors were not used in the mineral resource estimate. Metallurgical inputs were derived from metallurgical testing undertaken by CYM. Preliminary analysis of conceptual studies using current input costs demonstrated reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. Costs were benchmarked from similar Australian projects and operations.

This ASX announcement was approved and authorised by the Board.

For further information:

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About Cyprium Metals Limited

Cyprium Metals Limited (ASX: CYM) is an ASX listed company with 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 two resource projects in the Murchison region of Western Australia, that is host to a number of base metals deposits, particularly with copper and gold mineralisation. The Company is undertaking a Scoping Study, that includes the Cue and Nanadie Well Copper-Gold projects, to determine the parameters required to develop a copper project in the region which provides direction for resource expansion work.

Cue Copper-Gold Project

Cyprium has 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 the Murchison region of Western Australia. Cyprium has an 80% attributable joint venture interest in the project's copper, gold and silver mineralisation however MGV has a 100% interest where a deposits mineralisation is primarily gold and is not associated with a copper-gold deposit.

The Cue Copper-Gold Project is centred around the Hollandaire West and Hollandaire copper-gold mineralisation, which is open at depth. Metallurgical test-work was undertaken to determine the optimal copper extraction methodology, which resulted in rapid leaching times and the production of copper metal plates, as detailed in the CYM announcement dated 9 March 2020 ("*Copper Metal Plated*").

Nanadie Well Copper-Gold Project

The Nanadie Well Project is located ~650km north east of Perth and ~75 km south east of Meekatharra in the Murchison District of Western Australia, within mining lease M51/1040.

Nanadie Wells' basement geology consists of Meeline Suite layered igneous intrusive rocks and amphibolites which are part of the GSWA mapped Murchison Supergroup. Details of the Nanadie Well Copper-Gold Project are available in the announcement made on the Company's ASX Platform (ASX: CYM) on 14 July 2020 ("*Nanadie Well Copper Project Acquisition*").

Competent Persons

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results and the estimation and reporting of the Hollandaire Mineral Resource Estimate 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.

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	*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.*	**Cue Copper Project** **Cyprium Metals RC Drilling** 67 holes of Reverse Circulation (RC) percussion drilling was used to obtain 1m bulk and reference samples from a rig mounted cyclone and static cone splitter. The cyclone and splitter were cleaned at each 6m rod change and between each drill hole. Bulk samples were chosen for assay analysis on the basis of visible mineralisation and alteration in sieved RC chips. The bulk sample was then subsampled or composited to 2-3 kg by PVC spear and submitted to Bureau Veritas Laboratories Canning Vale WA for assay analysis. 3kg reference samples have been retained and stored by Cyprium Metals at their field facility at Nallan Station, via Cue WA. **Cyprium Metals Diamond Drilling - metallurgical** 3 HQ diamond core holes were drilled to test typical Hollandaire mineralised intersections and to obtain material for metallurgical testwork. The core was logged, photographed and intersections selected for analysis were submitted whole to the ALS metallurgical laboratory in Balcatta. Unmineralised material has been retained and stored by Cyprium Metals at their field facility at Nallan Station, via Cue. **Cyprium Metals Diamond Drilling – twinned drillholes** 3 drillholes twinned previous Silver Lake Resources drilling at 12HORC019, 13HORC080 and 13HORC080. NQ2 core was logged, photographed and altered/mineralised sections were marked up by company geologists for sample preparation by cutting on the core long axis with an Almonte core saw. **Musgrave Resources Limited** 6 RC drillholes completed in 2016. Sampling is undertaken using standard industry practices including the use of duplicates and standards at regular intervals. Reverse circulation (RC) samples were collected at 1m intervals with samples riffle split to 3- 5kg in weight. **Silver Lake Resources** 129 RC and 77 diamond drillholes completed between 2011 and 2013. RC samples are collected every 1m. DD holes are subsampled down to geological

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		intervals up to 20cm **Historic drilling** 8 diamond drillholes completed by Aquitane between 1976 and 1978. 2 diamond drillholes and 6 percussion drillholes (unknown type) completed by Electrolytic Zinc in 1975 and 1976. 1 diamond drillhole completed by Esso in 1980. No sampling details are available for these historic drillholes
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	**Cue Copper Project** **Cyprium Metals RC and Diamond Drilling** Sample representivity has been ensured by following company quality control (QC) sampling procedures. Quality Assurance has been addressed by inserting certified standards (CRMs) into the submitted assay batches. Excessive variance or inaccuracy of the CRMs are investigated by Cyprium Metals staff and consultants for causes and corrective actions if required. **Musgrave Resources Limited** All co-ordinates are in UTM grid (GDA94 Z50) and drill hole collars have been surveyed by differential GPS to an accuracy of 0.01m **Silver Lake Resources and historic drilling** No details available.
	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.	**Cue Copper Project** Drill sampling techniques are considered to be industry standard for the Cyprium work programme. **Cyprium Metals RC Drilling** 2kg RC samples have been submitted to Bureau Veritas Canning Vale WA for gold and base metal analysis. Samples are dried at 105°c, Boyd crushed to 3mm, pulverised to 90% passing 75µm then 40g subsampled for analysis. The pulp samples are then fire assayed with AAS finish (FA001) for gold, mixed acid digest (MA200) with ICP-AES finish (MA201) for Cu, Pb, Zn and S and ICP-MS finish (MA202) for silver. **Cyprium Metals Diamond Drilling - metallurgical** Whole HQ diamond core drilling samples were submitted to ALS Balcatta WA for metallurgical analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Mineralised intervals were selected by Cyprium geological and metallurgical staff, crushed to passing 19mm mesh then 1 kg samples split from the crushed intervals for XRF assay analysis, then compositing for metallurgical testwork. **Cyprium Metals Diamond Drilling - twinned** NQ2 core was cut in half on the long axis to intervals defined by the geologist, minimum 0.3m, maximum 1.4m. Minimum sample weight 0.3 kg, maximum sample weight 2.0 kg. Samples are dried at 105°c, Jacques crushed to 10mm then Boyd crushed to 3mm, pulverised to 90% passing 75µm then 40g subsampled for analysis. The pulp samples are then fire assayed with AAS finish (FA001) for gold, mixed acid digest (MA200) with ICP-AES finish (MA201) for Cu, Pb, Zn and S and ICP-MS finish (MA202) for silver. **Musgrave Resources Limited** RC samples were collected as 6m composites for all drill holes in the current program. One metre individual samples are immediately submitted for analysis where a high probability of mineralisation occurs (e.g. quartz vein lode or massive sulphide). All one metre samples are split to 1-3kg in weight through a cyclone splitter which is air blasted clean at the end of each 6m rod. Individual samples weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the laboratory pulverization stage. The sample size is deemed appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. Samples are sent to the Genalysis – Intertek laboratory in Maddington. Samples are pulverized to 85% passing -75um and four metre composite samples are analysed using a 50g fire assay with ICP-MS (inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry) finish gold analysis (0.005ppm detection limit). Individual one metre gold samples are analysed using a 50g fire assay with ICP-MS finish for gold. **Silver Lake Resources** Assay methods were 40g charge Fire Assay at Ultratrace laboratories, Perth with base metals analysed with a 4-acid digest and finished with ICPOES or ICPMS depending on specific elements. This method has an Au detection limit of 0.01 ppm with an accuracy of +/- 10% for assays of greater than 0.5 ppm Au; Cu detection limit of 5 ppm; and Ag detection limit of 0.5 ppm. **Historic drilling** No details available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	*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).*	**Cue Copper Project** **Cyprium Metals RC Drilling** RC drilling at the Cue Copper Project utilised the Challenge Drilling Pty Ltd KWL 350 drill rig. The drill rig has an onboard 350/1,100 compressor and an Atlas Copco 1,000 cfm auxiliary compressor. 4" RC drill rods were with 5.75" face sampling drill bits. **Cyprium Metals Diamond Drilling - metallurgical** Diamond drilling for metallurgical samples was completed by Westralian Diamond Drillers Pty Ltd using a KL900 drill rig. HQ drill rods and bits with standard tubes were used to obtain 63.5mm diameter core for use in the first phase of Hollandaire metallurgical testing. Drillholes were vertical and not oriented. **Cyprium Metals Diamond Drilling - twinned** Diamond drilling for twinned samples was completed by Westralian Diamond Drillers Pty Ltd using a KL900 drill rig. NQ2 drill rods and bits and triple tube was used to obtain 50.6mm diameter core to twin Silver Lake Resources 12HORC019, 13HORC080 and 13HORC080 drillholes. Core was oriented with a Reflex ACT tool. **Musgrave Resources Limited** RC drilling utilised the Challenge Drilling Pty Ltd KWL 350 drill rig. The drill rig has an onboard 350/1,100 compressor and an Atlas Copco 1,000 cfm auxiliary compressor. 4" RC drill rods were with 5.75" face sampling drill bits. **Silver Lake Resources** 2011 - 9 HQ2/NQ2 diamond holes drilled by West Core Drilling Pty Ltd using Rig 3. 2012 - 26 RC holes by Total Drilling Services Pty Ltd (TDS Pty Ltd) using a KWL 350 RC drill rig. The drill rig had an onboard 350psi/1,100cfm compressor and an Atlas Copco 350psi/1,000 cfm auxiliary compressor and used 4.5" RC drill rods. 2 RCD holes (RC with diamond tail) (12HORC009; 018) 34 HQ2/NQ2 diamond holes drilled by West Core Drilling Pty Ltd using Rig 3. Some with RC precollars by TDS Pty Ltd. 2013 - 112 RC holes drilled by Total Drilling Services Pty Ltd (rig details unknown). 36 holes with precollars drilled by Challenge Drilling Pty Ltd and coring by West Core Drilling Pty Ltd. Core diameter HQ3 and NQ2. **Historic drilling**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Electrolytic Zinc 1974 and 1975 - 2 diamond holes drilled by Westralian Diamond Drillers Pty Ltd. NQ and BQ core diameter. Aquitane 1976 - 6 HQ core holes. Phase 1 WME103-106 drilled by Durkin & Fisher for good quality core. Phase 2 WME107-108 drilled by Associated Diamond Drillers for poor quality samples (poor recovery). Aquitane 1978 - WME111 drilled by Westralian Diamond Drillers Pty Ltd using a Fox Mobile rig. NQ core diameter for WME111. WME112 drilled by Glindemann & Kitching using a Fox Mobile rig. Open hole HQ size precollar, NQ then BQ core diameter. Esso 1980 - WME112 re-entered and extended 114m to 453m eoh. Precollar and core drilling of unknown type. Drilling company unknown.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**Cue Copper Project** **Cyprium Metals RC Drilling** No problems regarding RC sample recovery were noted during the programme. Booster air pressure was used to keep samples dry below the water table which varied from 40 to 50m below the ground surface. RC sample recovery was visually checked during drilling for moisture or contamination and none was noted. **Cyprium Metals Diamond Drilling** Core recoveries detailed in the geotechnical logging of the drillholes of each drillhole were as follows: • 19HOMET001, 98.2% • 19HOMET002, 97.1% • 19HOMET003, 95.2%. • 19HODD001, 95.6% • 19HODD002, 98.4% • 19HODD003, 99.7% The geotechnical logs include measuring recovered core against the drillers core block measurements and run sheets to calculate the core recovered percentages. **Musgrave Resources Limited** RC bulk sample weights are observed and noted. **Silver Lake Resources** Drill core recovery was > 90% for 82% of drillhole samples. **Historic drilling** No details available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	**Cue Copper Project** **Cyprium Metals RC Drilling** The RC bulk samples are collected from the drill rig splitter 90% section in a 25l bucket and placed on the ground in rows of 10 for logging and if required sampling. The 3 to 5kg reference sample is collected directly from the drill rig cone splitter 10% section in a calico bag. No low sample return was observed by Cyprium geologists during the Hollandaire drilling campaigns. 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. **Cyprium Metals Diamond Drilling** Diamond core was checked for recovery and depth, noted inconsistencies were reconciled against the core blocks and/or driller's run sheets if required. **Musgrave Resources Limited** RC bulk sample weights are observed and noted. **Silver Lake Resources and historic drilling** No details available
	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.	**Cue Copper Project** **Cyprium Metals RC Drilling** Sample recovery was observed to be excellent during the drilling campaign and it is believed that no preferential loss/gain of material is occurring in the samples by Cyprium technical staff. **Cyprium Metals Diamond Drilling** Core sample recovery was noted to be excellent, Cyprium does not believe any preferential loss or gain of sample or sample bias has occurred. **Musgrave Resources Limited** No significant sample loss or bias was noted. **Silver Lake Resources** None noted. **Historic drilling** No details available
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.*	**Cue Copper Project** **Cyprium Metals RC and Diamond Drilling** Logging to industry standards for resource, mining and metallurgical studies has been completed for lithology, mineralisation, alteration, veining and weathering. Geotechnical logging has also been completed for the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		diamond drillholes and oriented core structural logging for the diamond twinned drillholes. **Musgrave Resources Limited** All geological, structural and alteration related observations are stored in the database. **Silver Lake Resources** All drill holes were logged by company geologists. Features relating to lithology, alteration type, alteration intensity, vein type are captured and stored in an electronic database. **Historic drilling** No details available
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	**Cue Copper Project** **Cyprium Metals RC Drilling** Qualitative lithology, mineralisation, alteration, veining and weathering logging has been completed and chip trays with 1m representative samples were collected, photographed and stored for future reference. **Cyprium Metals Diamond Drilling** Qualitative lithology, mineralisation, alteration, veining and weathering logging has been completed. Quantitative/qualitative geotechnical logging of metallurgical sample diamond core has been completed. All drillhole core has been photographed, non-mineralised zones have been retained at the Cyprium field facility for future reference. **Musgrave Resources Limited** Logging of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, colour and other features of RC chips was undertaken on a routine 1m basis. **Silver Lake Resources** All drill holes were logged by company geologists. Features relating to lithology, alteration type, alteration intensity, vein type are captured and stored in an electronic database. **Historic drilling** No details available
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	**Cue Copper Project** **Cyprium Metals RC Drilling** All RC chip samples have been logged to 1m intervals by Cyprium geologists into excel spreadsheets or Ocris logging software for loading into the Cyprium Cue Copper Project database. **Cyprium Metals Diamond Drilling**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		All diamond core has been logged in detail by Cyprium geologists at the Nallan Station field facility into excel spreadsheets or Ocris logging software. **Musgrave Resources Limited** All drill holes are logged in full on completion. **Silver Lake Resources** All drill holes were logged by company geologists. Features relating to lithology, alteration type, alteration intensity, vein type are captured and stored in an electronic database. **Historic drilling** No details available.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	**Cue Copper Project** **Cyprium Metals Diamond Drilling - metallurgical** Whole core of mineralised sections despatched to ALS Balcatta for metallurgical test-work. **Cyprium Metals Diamond Drilling - twinned** Core was cut in half with an Almonte core saw, bagged and despatched to BV laboratories Canning Vale.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	**Cue Copper Project** **Cyprium Metals RC Drilling** Samples were split by the drill rigs' static cone splitter. Two wet intervals were noted from the mineralised zone in 19HORC029, samples were taken when the intervals had dried.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	**Cue Copper Project** **Cyprium Metals RC Drilling** Samples were bagged and despatched to BV laboratories Canning Vale. Samples are dried at 105°C, Jacques crushed to passing 10mm if required, then Boyd crushed to passing 3mm. Samples are then riffle split to 2.4 kg and LM5 pulverised to 90% passing µm. A 40 g charge is then split from the pulverised material for assay analysis **Cyprium Metals Diamond Drilling - metallurgical** Whole core of mineralised sections despatched to ALS Balcatta for metallurgical test-work. **Cyprium Metals Diamond Drilling - twinned** Samples are dried at 105°C, Jacques crushed to passing 10mm if required, then Boyd crushed to passing 3mm. Samples are then riffle split to 2.4 kg and LM5 pulverised to 90% passing 75µm. A 40 g charge is then split from the pulverised material for assay analysis

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Musgrave Resources Limited Drill sample preparation and base metal and precious metal analysis is undertaken by a registered laboratory. Sample preparation by dry pulverisation to 90% passing 75 µm. **Silver Lake Resources** Stated to be standard sample preparation techniques by Ultratrace laboratory Perth. **Historic drilling** No details available.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	**Cue Copper Project** **Cyprium Metals RC Drilling** Certified Reference Materials and blanks are submitted with the samples to the laboratory and analysed for their performance. Cyprium undertakes remedial action including re-assaying samples if required.
	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.	**Cue Copper Project** **Cyprium Metals Drilling** Field duplicate intervals have been taken and assayed and have been analysed by Cyprium staff for variability and inconsistencies. **Musgrave Resources Limited** Sampling is carried out using standard protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Duplicate samples are inserted and routinely checked against originals. **Silver Lake Resources and historic drilling** Details not available
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	**Cue Copper Project** **Cyprium Metals Drilling** Sample sizes are industry standard and are considered by Cyprium to be appropriate to sample potential mineralisation in the Cue Copper Project. **Musgrave Resources Limited** Sample sizes are considered appropriate for grain size of sample material. Sample collected from full width of sample interval to ensure it is representative of samples lithology.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Silver Lake Resources Sample sizes were industry standard and are considered by Cyprium to be appropriate to sample potential mineralisation in the Cue Copper Project. **Historic drilling** No details available.
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.*	**Cue Copper Project** **Cyprium Metals RC and twinned diamond Drilling** RC and half core samples were analysed by mixed acid digest with ICP-AES finish for Cu, Pb, Zn and S and ICP-MS finish for silver which is an industry standard total analysis technique and is considered by Cyprium to be appropriate for the Cue Copper Project metasediment/felsic schist hosted mineralisation. Gold was 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 Cue Copper Project metasediment/felsic schist hosted mineralisation. **Cyprium Metals Diamond Drilling - metallurgical** The core samples were crushed and pulverised at ALS Balcatta. A 0.4g charge is split from the pulp which is fused with 9g of lithium metaborate and lithium tetraborate flux then analysed for copper and base metals by a Panalytical Axios X-ray Fluorescence machine which is an industry standard total analytical technique. Gold was analysed by 50g fire assay with ICP-MS finish which is an industry standard total analytical technique. **Musgrave Resources Limited** Drill sample analysis is undertaken by a registered laboratory, multi element analysis by acid digest and ICP-OES and ICP-MS to acceptable detection limits. Standard 40g Fire Assay analysis is undertaken for gold. Aqua regia digestion was undertaken for gold with surface samples reported here. Internal certified laboratory QAQC is undertaken including check samples, blanks and internal standards. **Silver Lake Resources** Assay methods were 40g charge Fire Assay at Ultratrace laboratories, Perth with base metals analysed with a 4-acid digest and finished with ICPOES or ICPMS depending on specific elements. This method has an Au detection limit of 0.01 ppm with an accuracy of +/- 10%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		for assays of greater than 0.5 ppm Au; Cu detection limit of 5 ppm; and Ag detection limit of 0.5 ppm.
	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 to estimate mineral or element percentages by any companies at the Cue Copper Project.
	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.	**Cue Copper Project** **Cyprium Metals RC and Diamond Drilling** Certified Reference Materials (CRM) were submitted with the laboratory samples at a rate of 1 CRM in 20. The CRM results have been analysed by Cyprium metals for their performance and remedial action is currently underway for noted discrepancies. Bureau Veritas also conducts their own quality control standards and blanks, the results of which are provided to Cyprium Metals. **Musgrave Resources Limited** Standards, duplicates, blanks, and repeats are utilised as a standard procedure. Certified reference materials that are relevant to the type and style of mineralisation targeted are inserted at regular intervals. **Silver Lake Resources and Historic drilling** No details available.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	**Cue Copper Project** **Cyprium Metals RC and Diamond Drilling** The Cyprium Chief Geologist and Senior Project Geologist visually verify significant mineralisation intersections in diamond core and RC chips at the Cue Copper Project. **Musgrave Resources Limited** Samples are verified by the geologist before importing into the main database. **Silver Lake Resources** Drillholes were logged by Silver Lake Resources geological staff then loaded into an electronic database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historic drilling No details available.
	The use of twinned holes.	**Cue Copper Project** **Cyprium Metals RC Drilling** 3 diamond and 2 RC twinned holes have been completed at Hollandaire and showed geology consistent with the original Silver Lake Resources drillholes. **All previous operators** No twinned drillholes completed.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	**Cue Copper Project** **Cyprium Metals RC and Diamond Drilling** Data for the completed drillholes has been collected using spreadsheet templates prepared by WPData consultants and Ocris logging software on Panasonic Toughbook laptop computers utilising standardised library lookup tables. Data was sent to WPData consultants for validation and compilation into an SQL database hosted by WPData. **Musgrave Resources Limited** Primary data is collected using a standard set of templates. Geological sample logging is undertaken on one metre intervals for RC drilling with colour, structure, alteration and lithology recorded for each interval. Data is verified before loading to the database. Geological logging of all samples is undertaken. **Silver Lake Resources** Drillholes were logged by Silver Lake Resources geological staff then loaded into an electronic database. **Historic drilling** No details available.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data reported.
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.*	**Cue Copper Project** **Cyprium Metals RC and Diamond Drilling** Drillhole collars were set out using a handheld Garmin GPS with an accuracy of +/- 3m. Actual drill hole collars have been picked up by Arvista Surveys on 21/8/2019 with a Hemisphere S321+ RTK GNSS equipment GPS system. Stated accuracies are 8mm horizontal and 15mm vertical and are rounded to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the nearest 1m in the table above. Actual coordinates provided to 3 decimal places will be utilised in the Hollandaire SQL database. RC drillhole downhole surveys were completed with an Axis Champ north seeking gyro with an azimuth accuracy of +/- 0.75° and inclination accuracy of +/- 0.15°. Diamond drillhole downhole surveys were completed with a Reflex EZ-gyro with an azimuth accuracy of +/- 1° and inclination accuracy of +/- 0.3°. **Musgrave Resources Limited** All maps and locations are in UTM grid (GDA94 Z50) and have been surveyed or measured by hand-held GPS with an accuracy of ± 5 metres. Down hole surveys are undertaken at nominal 30m intervals using a digital down hole camera and spear. **Silver Lake Resources** The majority of drill collars have been accurately located by either a licensed surveyor using a total station or DGPS. The Hollandaire deposit is drilled on the National Grid system. The majority of drillholes were surveyed down hole using an Eastman camera, electronic multi-shot or gyroscopic device. **Historic drilling** No details available.
	Specification of the grid system used.	GDA94, zone 50.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The Hollandaire natural surface was aerial surveyed by Arvista Surveys on 21/8/2019. The survey was subsequently processed into a digital terrain model which was provided to Cyprium on which now comprises the topographical control at the prospect.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drillhole spacing is considered by Cyprium to be appropriate for the metasediment and felsic schist hosted copper mineralisation defined at the Hollandaire deposit.
	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.	Drillhole spacing varies from 20m x 20m to 40m x 40m over the deposit and is sufficient to support an indicated and inferred Mineral Resource Estimate at Hollandaire which is being reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	**Cue Copper Project** **Cyprium Metals RC Drilling** Samples outside of altered zones were combined into 2m and 6m 3kg composites. Each interval was equally weighted in the composite and re-assaying of material >0.10% Cu identified in the composites takes place on a single metre basis. **Cyprium Metals Diamond Drilling - metallurgical** Metallurgical composites were completed within the mineralised zones of the following metallurgical sample drillholes: • 19HOMET001: 52.70m to 85.48m. • 19HOMET002: 85.50m to 108.00m • 19HOMET003: 76.00m to 95.60m **Cyprium Metals Diamond Drilling - twinned** No sample compositing. **Musgrave Resources Limited** No drill sample compositing has been undertaken within ore zones. **Silver Lake Resources** No sample compositing noted in mineralised zones. **Historic drilling** No details available.
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.*	**Cue Copper Project** **Cyprium Metals RC and Twinned Diamond Drilling** The RC and twinned diamond drillholes have been designed to intersect the potential mineralisation envelope at 90°. Minor adjustments in the order of 2 to 8m to drillhole collar locations were utilised to avoid vegetation at the drill sites however Cyprium does not believe that this would bias the sampling in the Cue Copper Project. **Cyprium Metals Diamond Drilling - metallurgical** The metallurgical sample drillholes were designed to provide first pass samples of the Hollandaire prospect and have been drilled through well mineralised sections of the deposit. The drillholes are oriented at 90° to maximise sample return for metallurgical testing and while the drilling is not perpendicular to the overall mineralisation envelope no deviation of the drillholes was noted and no bias is expected in their sample return. **Musgrave Resources Limited**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Drilling was designed to cross the mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible. Drill holes were designed at a dip of approximately 60 degrees and the Hollandaire mineralisation dips at ~35 degrees **Silver Lake Resources** Drilling was completed with 60° to the north and intersects Hollandaire mineralisation at 90°. **Historic drilling** Drilling intersects Hollandaire mineralisation at 90°.
	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.	**Cue Copper Project** Cyprium believes that the orientation of the drillholes at the Hollandaire deposit achieves unbiased sampling of the mineralisation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Cue Copper Project** **Cyprium Metals RC and Twinned Diamond Drilling** Samples were delivered to the Cue depot of the McMahon Burnett Transport Company 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 Veritas did not report any interference to the samples when they were delivered to the laboratory. **Cyprium Metals Diamond Drilling - metallurgical** Core was delivered in trays secured to pallets to the Cue depot of the McMahon Burnett Transport Company for delivery to ALS laboratories Balcatta WA. Company personnel inspected the core on arrival, no damage or interference with the samples was noted and assay determinations reflect visual quantities of copper sulphides in the drill core. **Musgrave Resources Limited** Chain of custody is managed by internal staff. Drill samples are stored on site and transported by a licenced reputable transport company to a registered laboratory in Perth. When at the laboratory samples are stored in a locked yard before being processed and tracked through preparation and analysis **Silver Lake Resources** Chain of custody was managed by Silver Lake staff. Drill samples were stored on site and despatched by a transport company to Ultratrace laboratory in Perth. Samples were stored in a locked yard or warehouse at

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the laboratory before being processed and tracked through preparation and analysis **Historic drilling** No details available.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	An internal review process was undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced personnel in September 2020 and did not find any material shortcomings in sampling techniques and data.

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.*	**Cue Copper Project** Cyprium has an 80% interest in a joint venture for the non-gold rights of the Cue Copper project with Musgrave Resources Limited. The Hollandaire deposit is on granted Mining Lease M20/526 100% owned by the Cyprium Metals / Musgrave Resources 80/20 joint venture,
	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.	Cue Copper Project tenements are current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Hollandaire, Colonel, Mt Eelya, Eelya South and Rapier prospects in the Cue Project were identified in the 1970's by their outcropping gossans (oxidised sulphide material) in field mapping campaigns by Western Mining Corporation. Some exploration and development work was completed on the Cue project prospects from the 1980's to 2007 by Westgold Resources NL and Tectonic Resources NL however this was generally focussed on potential gold resources. Silver Lake Resources acquired the Cue Project from Tectonic Resources in 2007 and commenced regional exploration which also focussed on gold but did include multi-element geochemical analytical work. This further defined the previously identified copper/gold/silver anomalism at Hollandaire. Silver Lake commenced aircore drilling at Hollandaire in 2011 and discovered the sulphide copper/gold mineralisation in the same year. Hollandaire was resource definition drilled in 2011 and 2012 with the first 2004 JORC mineral resource estimate completed by Silver Lake towards the end of 2012. Musgrave Minerals acquired the Cue project in November 2015 from Silver Lake Resources and commenced exploration planning that year with drilling and geophysical work on the Cue project beginning in 2016 and finishing in March 2019 when the Joint Venture agreement was completed with Cyprium Metals.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	**Hollandaire** Metasediment and felsic schist hosted copper mineralisation possibly formed as a distal apron type Volcanigenically Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS) or as a Sedimentary Exhalative (SedEx) deposit. Extensive post mineralisation metamorphism and structural activity has obscured the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		deposits protoliths and ore deposit processes, work continues to develop a formation model for the deposit.
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.*	Refer to Appendix 1.
	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.	No material drill hole information has been excluded from this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	*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.*	Exploration results have not been reported in this announcement.
	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.	Not applicable.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	No new drill hole assay data is reported in this release.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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').	Not applicable
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.*	Not applicable
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.*	Not applicable
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.*	Not applicable
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	**Cue Copper Project** Planning for further drilling and geophysical programmes is in progress. Scoping study work related to the Hollandaire deposit is in progress.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	**Cue Copper Project** To be compiled when planning for further work has been completed.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Cyprium Metals Hollandaire September 2020 Mineral Resource Estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data entry for Cyprium data is via Expedio software which restricts data input and transmission to valid data only. • Data entry methodology for previous operators varied - errors occurred and are were corrected as found during database use for resource estimation and drill programme design. • The database is administered by an independent database consultant who undertakes audits data as it is loaded either from Cyprium activities or previous operator's databases to prevent inclusion of poor-quality data.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The competent person visited site during each of the Cyprium drilling campaigns and has inspected previous operator's drill core and chips. • The competent person has visited the Bureau Veritas laboratory used for the analysis of Cyprium drill samples.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geology of the Hollandaire deposit is moderately well understood by Cyprium Metals and previous operators. The deposit appears to be a metamorphosed and altered VHMS or SedEx deposit where the copper sulphides occur as lenses of massive to stringer mineralisation parallel to the bedding layers and first phase of regional structural deformation at the deposit. • Drilling data as detailed in the previous section. • No alternative interpretations have been made of the Hollandaire deposit. • The sulphide mineralisation is entirely hosted in metasedimentary rock and felsic schists with a hard chlorite schist footwall boundary. The hanging wall contact is gradational and related to decreasing sulphide abundance. • Cyprium has observed strong grade and geological continuity in the Hollandaire deposit. Structural disruption appears to occur at the known margins of the mineralisation, work has commenced on building a structural model for the deposit.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the*	• The Hollandaire deposit occurs as 2 distinct lodes. Hollandaire West has a maximum strike length of 230m, a maximum dip extent of 270m and varies in width from sub 1m to 45m. The top of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Mineral Resource.	mineralisation occurs 30m below the ground surface and deepest defined mineralisation is 180m below the ground surface. Hollandaire East has a maximum strike length of 130m, a maximum dip extent of 600m and varies in width from sub 1m to 15m. The top of mineralisation occurs 50m below the ground surface and deepest defined mineralisation is 300m below the ground surface
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The Hollandaire mineralisation was modelled using Micromine and Surpac resources software. The mineralisation models were defined by lithological and copper grade boundaries and utilised a lower 0.30% Cu cut-off. Composite drill samples were extracted from the mineralisation models and used for Surpac software geostatistical analysis to output grade estimation parameters. A 10mY, 10mX, 5mZ block model with 2.5m x 2.5m x 2.5m sub blocks was built in Surpac software and Cu, Au, Ag grade estimates of the blocks were constrained by the mineralisation models using the geostatistical estimation parameters. Mineralisation is noted to be consistent and grades have low observed variability. A small amount of high-grade composites were grade top cut as detailed in the section below. • Previous estimates were calculated by Silver Lake Resources in 2012 and 2013 and do not differ materially from the 2020 Hollandaire Mineral Resource Estimate given the extra mineralised material defined by drilling in 2019 and 2020. No mining activity has occurred at Hollandaire thus production and reconciliation records are not available for the deposit. • No modelling of the selective mining units were made and the resource is a global estimate. • Cu, Au and Ag were estimated individually. (Cu+Zn+Pb+Fe)% assays and (Cu+Fe)% were correlated against Silver Lake density measurements. This was utilised to estimate sample densities in the mineralisation models that did not have density measurements taken. • The footwall is a distinct chlorite schist and has been consistently logged and was used in conjunction with copper grades to inform the mineralisation model. The upper contact is gradational and related to sulphide stringer occurrence in the metasedimentary rocks and felsic schists. 0.3% copper grade which is related to the sulphide stringer abundance was used to define the hanging wall contact of the mineralisation. • Hollandaire East had top cuts applied of 26% Cu and 5.00 ppm Au. 3 composites were cut to 26% Cu and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		2 composites were cut to 5.00 ppm Au. No top cut for Cu was applied to Hollandaire West. Au top cuts varied from 0.30 to 1.20 ppm with a total of 6 composites top cut. Ag top cuts were 7.26 ppm and 1.49 ppm, a total of 4 composites were top cut in this estimate • The block model and drillholes were compared on screen in Surpac. It was noted that grades and trends visible in the drilling were reflected in the block model. Swath plots were generated to compare block grades with composite grades and showed good correlation between the 2 datasets. Global-estimate mean-grades for the larger mineralisation models were compared with the input top-cut composite mean-grades and it was noted that the composite mean grades correlated well with the block grades. Slight underestimation of copper grades was noted in the 2 of the Hollandaire East mineralisation models.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• No moisture content testwork has been conducted at Hollandaire. Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The mineral resource estimate uses a 0.30% Cu cut-off as this is approximately the break-even grade for mining and processing Hollandaire material as determined by Cyprium preliminary estimations.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Cyprium considers that the resource could be mined using conventional open cut techniques with minimum mining widths of 1m. • Internal and external dilution factors were not used in the mineral resource estimate. • Metallurgical inputs were derived from metallurgical testing. • Preliminary analysis of conceptual studies using current input costs demonstrated reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. • Costs were benchmarked from similar Australian projects and operations.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case,*	• Metallurgical testwork conducted by Cyprium in 2019/2020 as part of the Murchison Copper Project scoping study demonstrates that Hollandaire material can be processed by heap leach pads and SXEW. Recoveries of 95% from 3 master composites over 45 days was returned from the 2019/2020 metallurgical testwork – variability testwork is in the early stages of planning.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Waste rock will be conventionally stockpiled in a waste landform by the open pit mining equipment. Potentially acid forming material will be identified during feasibility studies and encapsulated as appropriate. • Process waste will be encapsulated in the heap leach pads. The primary cost is incurred when building the pads and has been considered as has the costs of encapsulating and generating a self-sustaining landform for mine closure. • Silver Lake conducted flora and fauna surveys in 2011 and 2012 and did not identify any endangered species or environmentally sensitive areas at the Hollandaire deposit. Further studies will be commissioned by Cyprium during feasibility studies.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• 395 Bulk density determinations were made by Ultratrace laboratory for Silver Lake resources using the water immersion method. Where composites did not have a density determination and estimate was made using (Cu+Zn+Pb+Fe)% assays and (Cu+Fe)% which were correlated against Silver Lake density measurements and used in the mineralisation models in transitional and fresh material. • Outside of the mineralisation models nominal densities of 1.8t/m^3, 2.4t/m^3 and 2.7t/m^3 were used for oxide, transitional and fresh material respectively.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Indicated material was defined by drilling where spacing was consistently no greater than 25m. • Inferred material has drillhole spacing greater than 25m or low numbers of intersections in the modelled mineralisation. • Input data is of sufficient quality and density for the mineral resource classifications used. Review of the database has identified improvements to data collection and handling which are currently being implemented by Cyprium. • The Mineral Resource Estimate appropriately reflects the competent person's view of the Hollandaire deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• An internal review by suitably qualified and experienced personnel in September 2020 did not identify any material shortcomings in the estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Hollandaire 2020 Mineral Resource Estimate has been completed with a reasonable degree of confidence that is reflected in the estimate classifications and is a global estimate only. Further work is planned to increase the data density and quality in the Hollandaire deposit and confidence in its estimate. It is envisaged that material will be reclassified to higher confidence categories once this work has been completed.

APPENDIX 1 – HOLLANDAIRE DEPOSIT DRILLHOLE COLLAR LOCATIONS TABLE

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Max_Depth	East	North	RL	Company
11HODD001	DDH	195.0	617404.16	6973481.17	477.163	SLR
11HODD002	DDH	176.7	617446.84	6973472.85	477.486	SLR
11HODD003	DDH	180.0	617423.52	6973560.15	476.159	SLR
11HODD004	DDH	160.0	617459.61	6973553.01	476.492	SLR
11HODD005	DDH	174.1	617450.08	6973634.66	475.482	SLR
11HODD006	DDH	148.0	617482.29	6973631.57	475.663	SLR
11HODD007	DDH	227.8	617402.15	6973481.73	477.148	SLR
11HODD008	DDH	201.2	617420.36	6973560.91	476.055	SLR
11HODD009	DDH	201.1	617445.93	6973635.64	475.456	SLR
12HODD001	DDH	128.8	617410.11	6973575.90	475.852	SLR
12HODD002	DDH	190.2	617400.56	6973527.82	476.568	SLR
12HODD003	DDH	190.1	617392.21	6973476.74	477.191	SLR
12HODD004	DDH	151.1	617363.46	6973585.30	475.562	SLR
12HODD005	DDH	185.9	617354.23	6973536.23	476.284	SLR
12HODD006	DDH	246.0	617345.16	6973485.45	476.870	SLR
12HODD007	DDH	201.7	617523.01	6973352.10	478.805	SLR
12HODD008	DDH	221.9	617513.93	6973302.57	478.973	SLR
12HODD009	DDH	305.9	617495.97	6973203.51	479.356	SLR
12HODD010	DDH	250.2	617463.70	6973310.60	478.886	SLR
12HODD011	DDH	300.7	617446.60	6973212.00	479.342	SLR
12HODD012	DDH	252.1	617416.12	6973320.94	478.647	SLR
12HODD013	DDH	356.3	617397.81	6973220.78	479.203	SLR
12HODD014	DDH	200.5	617374.04	6973377.91	478.220	SLR
12HODD015	DDH	250.2	617365.43	6973329.17	478.567	SLR
12HODD016	DDH	371.7	617345.46	6973221.01	479.348	SLR
12HODD017	DDH	152.0	617335.44	6973650.27	474.407	SLR
12HODD018	DDH	167.5	617234.85	6973670.45	475.120	SLR
12HODD019	DDH	156.8	617135.33	6973675.36	476.152	SLR
12HODD020	DDH	152.5	617031.76	6973689.98	477.457	SLR
12HODD021	DDH	152.4	616934.53	6973690.23	478.336	SLR
12HODD022	DDH	150.0	616832.60	6973669.75	479.131	SLR
12HODD023	DDH	150.0	616736.32	6973650.64	479.861	SLR
12HODD024	DDH	150.0	616632.63	6973650.52	480.416	SLR
12HODD025	DDH	122.4	617134.38	6973673.16	476.200	SLR
12HODD026	DDH	186.2	617136.28	6973575.56	477.203	SLR
12HODD027	DDH	112.7	617234.81	6973669.08	475.153	SLR
12HODD028	DDH	152.3	617232.62	6973573.28	476.246	SLR
12HODD029	DDH	59.4	617368.72	6973707.96	473.772	SLR
12HODD030	DDH	89.3	617347.76	6973663.00	474.311	SLR
12HODD031	DDH	119.3	617326.63	6973617.85	474.945	SLR

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Max_Depth	East	North	RL	Company
12HODD032	DDH	167.7	617306.00	6973574.27	475.508	SLR
12HODD033	DDH	322.4	617446.09	6973210.36	479.393	SLR
12HODD034	DDH	310.7	617496.50	6973201.32	479.371	SLR
12HORC001	RC	40.0	617572.17	6973623.48	476.467	SLR
12HORC002	RC	40.0	617570.15	6973600.23	476.650	SLR
12HORC003	RC	100.0	617560.04	6973550.11	477.113	SLR
12HORC004	RC	100.0	617549.97	6973500.22	477.758	SLR
12HORC005	RC	20.0	617527.16	6973656.48	475.699	SLR
12HORC006	RC	40.0	617522.57	6973632.41	475.917	SLR
12HORC007	RC	52.0	617478.41	6973665.47	475.222	SLR
12HORC008	RC	60.0	617474.45	6973640.83	475.472	SLR
12HORC009	RC	169.0	617459.52	6973567.22	476.355	SLR
12HORC010	RC	80.0	617427.45	6973673.93	474.668	SLR
12HORC011	RC	100.0	617418.91	6973625.83	475.299	SLR
12HORC012	RC	100.0	617381.11	6973683.65	474.214	SLR
12HORC013	RC	100.0	617372.18	6973634.66	474.977	SLR
12HORC014	RC	80.0	617336.12	6973733.66	473.346	SLR
12HORC015	RC	100.0	617337.19	6973685.04	473.953	SLR
12HORC016	RC	80.0	617234.88	6973749.96	474.199	SLR
12HORC017	RC	152.0	617235.10	6973710.48	474.795	SLR
12HORC018	DDH	142.6	617138.80	6973780.42	475.455	SLR
12HORC019	RC	158.4	617137.75	6973740.03	475.703	SLR
12HORC020	DD	140.4	617034.15	6973772.00	477.155	SLR
12HORC020A	DD	342.0	617034.15	6973772.00	477.155	SLR
12HORC021	DD	160.5	617032.37	6973730.77	477.206	SLR
12HORC022	RC	80.0	616937.84	6973770.45	477.980	SLR
12HORC023	RC	100.0	616937.29	6973730.08	478.067	SLR
12HORC024	RC	80.0	616832.89	6973750.11	479.020	SLR
12HORC025	RC	100.0	616832.81	6973709.75	479.102	SLR
12HORC026	RC	80.0	616736.33	6973730.84	479.838	SLR
12HORC027	RC	100.0	616736.80	6973690.46	479.833	SLR
12HORC028	RC	95.0	616633.07	6973729.70	480.190	SLR
12HORC029	RC	100.0	616632.69	6973690.03	480.220	SLR
13HODD001	DDH	261.1	617483.35	6973252.00	479.205	SLR
13HODD002	DDH	279.8	617459.32	6973256.31	479.163	SLR
13HODD003	DDH	261.2	617435.76	6973258.41	479.053	SLR
13HODD004	DDH	261.1	617410.43	6973265.02	479.050	SLR
13HODD008	DDH	174.3	617501.17	6973405.67	478.329	SLR
13HODD008A	DDH	6.0	617500.00	6973400.99	478.293	SLR
13HODD009	DDH	170.1	617464.33	6973433.26	477.942	SLR
13HODD010	DDH	186.2	617432.63	6973412.44	478.048	SLR

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Max_Depth	East	North	RL	Company
13HODD011	DDH	185.3	617411.36	6973421.28	477.929	SLR
13HODD012	DDH	185.7	617463.95	6973413.95	478.131	SLR
13HODD013	DDH	177.7	617439.41	6973442.68	477.815	SLR
13HODD014	DDH	171.2	617415.90	6973441.26	477.714	SLR
13HODD015	DDH	146.9	617471.33	6973484.40	477.461	SLR
13HODD016	DDH	152.8	617427.55	6973516.35	476.891	SLR
13HODD017	DDH	114.4	617481.29	6973531.20	476.921	SLR
13HODD018	DDH	18.4	617430.97	6973539.55	476.499	SLR
13HODD018A	DDH	130.8	617430.97	6973539.55	476.499	SLR
13HODD019	DDH	150.9	617375.20	6973640.21	474.962	SLR
13HODD021	DDH	107.8	617510.07	6973552.44	476.746	SLR
13HODD022	DDH	122.9	617487.00	6973580.39	476.263	SLR
13HODD023	DDH	90.1	617469.06	6973609.83	475.821	SLR
13HODD025	DDH	120.2	617129.55	6973664.01	476.290	SLR
13HODD029	DDH	113.9	617129.82	6973714.98	476.017	SLR
13HODD030	DDH	110.0	617180.60	6973739.65	474.926	SLR
13HODD031	DDH	105.0	617155.45	6973738.60	475.208	SLR
13HODD032	DDH	122.5	617105.63	6973738.70	476.157	SLR
13HODD033	DDH	130.2	617038.09	6973772.84	477.131	SLR
13HODD034	DDH	110.6	617137.74	6973779.44	475.490	SLR
13HODD035	DDH	130.0	617129.62	6973869.13	475.101	SLR
13HODD036	DDH	150.0	617467.73	6973719.41	474.575	SLR
13HORC001	RC	115.0	617575.12	6973489.29	478.059	SLR
13HORC002	RC	126.0	617546.16	6973469.01	477.997	SLR
13HORC003	RC	106.0	617555.22	6973524.88	477.386	SLR
13HORC004	RC	156.0	617512.86	6973424.11	478.232	SLR
13HORC005	RC	140.0	617517.20	6973448.73	478.054	SLR
13HORC006	RC	126.0	617521.54	6973473.35	477.801	SLR
13HORC007	RC	116.0	617525.88	6973497.97	477.567	SLR
13HORC008	RC	106.0	617530.22	6973522.59	477.222	SLR
13HORC009	RC	90.0	617534.56	6973547.21	476.922	SLR
13HORC010	RC	70.0	617538.90	6973571.84	476.696	SLR
13HORC011	RC	56.0	617543.24	6973596.46	476.414	SLR
13HORC012	RC	36.0	617547.59	6973621.08	476.195	SLR
13HORC013	RC	20.0	617551.93	6973645.70	476.013	SLR
13HORC014	RC	160.0	617488.24	6973428.46	478.069	SLR
13HORC015	RC	146.0	617492.58	6973453.08	477.868	SLR
13HORC016	RC	136.0	617496.92	6973477.70	477.660	SLR
13HORC017	RC	126.0	617501.26	6973502.32	477.383	SLR
13HORC018	RC	116.0	617505.60	6973526.94	477.106	SLR
13HORC019	RC	90.0	617514.28	6973576.18	476.529	SLR

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Max_Depth	East	North	RL	Company
13HORC020	RC	80.0	617518.62	6973600.80	476.218	SLR
13HORC021	RC	160.0	617467.96	6973457.42	477.701	SLR
13HORC022	RC	136.0	617476.64	6973506.66	477.212	SLR
13HORC023	RC	116.0	617485.32	6973555.90	476.640	SLR
13HORC024	RC	46.0	617502.69	6973654.38	475.504	SLR
13HORC025	RC	26.0	617507.03	6973679.00	475.274	SLR
13HORC026	RC	160.0	617443.34	6973461.76	477.595	SLR
13HORC027	RC	150.0	617447.68	6973486.38	477.332	SLR
13HORC028	RC	140.0	617454.10	6973522.82	476.853	SLR
13HORC029	RC	143.0	617458.44	6973547.44	476.588	SLR
13HORC030	RC	40.0	617482.41	6973683.34	475.052	SLR
13HORC031	RC	20.0	617486.75	6973707.96	474.843	SLR
13HORC032	RC	162.0	617418.72	6973466.10	477.395	SLR
13HORC033	RC	146.0	617423.06	6973490.72	477.154	SLR
13HORC034	RC	120.0	617436.08	6973564.58	476.199	SLR
13HORC035	RC	106.0	617440.42	6973589.20	475.730	SLR
13HORC036	RC	76.0	617446.67	6973624.65	475.566	SLR
13HORC037	RC	60.0	617451.02	6973649.27	475.280	SLR
13HORC038	RC	40.0	617455.36	6973673.89	474.949	SLR
13HORC039	RC	140.0	617399.66	6973501.95	476.843	SLR
13HORC040	RC	126.0	617408.34	6973551.19	476.218	SLR
13HORC041	RC	100.0	617417.02	6973600.43	475.434	SLR
13HORC042	RC	76.0	617425.70	6973649.67	475.032	SLR
13HORC043	RC	46.0	617434.07	6973689.77	474.533	SLR
13HORC043A	RC	9.0	617433.17	6973692.02	474.498	SLR
13HORC044	RC	20.0	617437.67	6973719.90	474.435	SLR
13HORC045	RC	140.0	617376.51	6973525.42	476.569	SLR
13HORC046	RC	130.0	617377.98	6973546.35	476.306	SLR
13HORC047	RC	106.0	617389.11	6973596.78	475.535	SLR
13HORC048	RC	90.0	617394.09	6973622.60	475.127	SLR
13HORC049	RC	76.0	617395.23	6973647.74	474.949	SLR
13HORC050	RC	56.0	617402.33	6973669.65	474.704	SLR
13HORC051	RC	40.0	617407.81	6973697.14	474.430	SLR
13HORC052	RC	20.0	617411.45	6973722.76	474.070	SLR
13HORC053	RC	36.0	617382.33	6973699.92	474.049	SLR
13HORC054	RC	120.0	617627.44	6973645.87	476.760	SLR
13HORC055	RC	120.0	617599.05	6973387.90	478.862	SLR
13HORC056	RC	120.0	617280.92	6973647.92	474.989	SLR
13HORC057	RC	120.0	616961.67	6973737.18	477.938	SLR
13HORC065	RC	90.0	617224.87	6973690.35	475.075	SLR
13HORC066	RC	80.0	617229.52	6973734.07	474.436	SLR

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Max_Depth	East	North	RL	Company
13HORC068	RC	70.0	617231.08	6973780.33	473.988	SLR
13HORC070	RC	46.0	617231.71	6973811.84	473.531	SLR
13HORC071	RC	110.0	617200.60	6973666.23	475.578	SLR
13HORC072	RC	100.0	617201.20	6973691.04	475.194	SLR
13HORC073	RC	120.0	617204.10	6973710.62	474.931	SLR
13HORC074	RC	90.0	617202.26	6973739.07	474.599	SLR
13HORC075	RC	90.0	617201.50	6973764.42	474.558	SLR
13HORC076	RC	70.0	617204.19	6973789.43	474.245	SLR
13HORC077	RC	50.0	617203.55	6973815.95	474.042	SLR
13HORC078	RC	40.0	617200.77	6973841.92	473.789	SLR
13HORC079	RC	120.0	617179.52	6973688.37	475.468	SLR
13HORC080	RC	120.0	617177.94	6973712.11	475.226	SLR
13HORC081	RC	100.0	617177.01	6973763.50	474.816	SLR
13HORC082	RC	90.0	617177.86	6973788.92	474.652	SLR
13HORC083	RC	50.0	617176.92	6973815.65	474.527	SLR
13HORC084	RC	50.0	617177.35	6973837.80	474.289	SLR
13HORC085	RC	130.0	617152.00	6973689.66	475.849	SLR
13HORC086	RC	120.0	617153.97	6973712.56	475.602	SLR
13HORC087	RC	100.0	617154.39	6973765.49	475.237	SLR
13HORC088	RC	90.0	617151.75	6973790.00	475.219	SLR
13HORC089	RC	50.0	617152.86	6973814.18	475.028	SLR
13HORC090	RC	40.0	617149.36	6973843.57	474.777	SLR
13HORC091	RC	120.0	617128.19	6973687.10	476.177	SLR
13HORC093	RC	60.0	617130.48	6973814.30	475.539	SLR
13HORC094	RC	40.0	617129.32	6973839.63	475.606	SLR
13HORC095	RC	120.0	617107.24	6973687.63	476.495	SLR
13HORC096	RC	120.0	617104.72	6973713.04	476.433	SLR
13HORC097	RC	100.0	617108.66	6973764.80	476.068	SLR
13HORC098	RC	86.0	617104.06	6973788.55	476.184	SLR
13HORC099	RC	60.0	617104.52	6973811.54	476.120	SLR
13HORC100	RC	40.0	617105.64	6973838.95	475.957	SLR
13HORC101	RC	130.0	617083.18	6973688.97	476.799	SLR
13HORC102	RC	120.0	617084.26	6973716.08	476.720	SLR
13HORC103	RC	120.0	617085.04	6973740.82	476.574	SLR
13HORC104	RC	100.0	617081.89	6973761.75	476.663	SLR
13HORC105	RC	86.0	617082.95	6973788.73	476.470	SLR
13HORC106	RC	60.0	617079.97	6973816.53	476.409	SLR
13HORC107	RC	40.0	617079.87	6973839.25	476.385	SLR
13HORC108	RC	120.0	617053.75	6973715.41	477.068	SLR
13HORC109	RC	120.0	617053.91	6973741.11	477.053	SLR
13HORC110	RC	100.0	617044.67	6973765.89	477.080	SLR

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Max_Depth	East	North	RL	Company
13HORC111	RC	90.0	617055.57	6973802.20	476.775	SLR
13HORC112	RC	60.0	617055.89	6973818.53	476.768	SLR
13HOWB054	WB	20.0	617627.56	6973645.94	476.691	SLR
13HOWB055	WB	20.0	617599.51	6973387.80	478.886	SLR
13HOWB056	WB	20.0	617281.04	6973647.55	474.960	SLR
13HOWB057	WB	20.0	616961.77	6973737.04	477.885	SLR
16HORC001	RC	153.0	617155.00	6973639.00	476.191	MUSGRAVE
16HORC002	RC	40.0	617459.00	6973698.00	474.620	MUSGRAVE
16HORC003	RC	198.0	617110.00	6973590.00	477.350	MUSGRAVE
16HORC004	RC	183.0	617180.00	6973575.00	476.870	MUSGRAVE
16HORC005	RC	161.0	617054.00	6973615.00	477.680	MUSGRAVE
16HORC006	RC	243.0	617650.00	6973500.00	478.560	MUSGRAVE
19HODD001	DDH	100.0	617182.51	6973712.67	475.049	CYM
19HODD002	DDH	120.0	617083.29	6973741.98	476.555	CYM
19HODD003	DDH	120.0	617132.00	6973739.85	475.713	CYM
19HOMET001	DDH	100.1	617108.97	6973764.65	475.879	CYM
19HOMET002	DDH	122.0	617416.28	6973600.42	475.382	CYM
19HOMET003	DDH	100.7	617478.28	6973586.79	476.145	CYM
19HORC001	RC	249.0	617505.96	6973330.90	478.773	CYM
19HORC002	RC	320.0	617478.07	6973168.12	479.434	CYM
19HORC003	RC	50.0	617128.35	6973522.80	477.669	CYM
19HORC003A	RC	211.0	617130.68	6973526.35	477.608	CYM
19HORC004	RC	170.0	617152.79	6973610.08	476.464	CYM
19HORC005	RC	150.0	617152.33	6973649.70	476.087	CYM
19HORC006	RC	121.0	617155.50	6973742.79	475.214	CYM
19HORC007	RC	131.0	617128.69	6973759.54	475.677	CYM
19HORC008	RC	156.0	617130.20	6973602.87	476.841	CYM
19HORC009	RC	161.0	617104.13	6973610.51	477.084	CYM
19HORC010	RC	146.0	617101.92	6973650.05	476.611	CYM
19HORC011	RC	31.0	617103.56	6973737.22	476.194	CYM
19HORC011A	RC	106.0	617103.49	6973739.32	476.139	CYM
19HORC012	RC	91.0	617103.42	6973799.97	475.929	CYM
19HORC013	RC	91.0	617077.26	6973801.99	476.423	CYM
19HORC014	RC	126.0	617079.70	6973703.60	476.658	CYM
19HORC015	RC	166.0	617078.91	6973649.66	476.821	CYM
19HORC016	RC	126.0	617052.11	6973730.98	476.950	CYM
19HORC017	RC	151.0	617055.28	6973673.14	477.097	CYM
19HORC018	RC	136.0	617030.37	6973732.88	477.129	CYM
19HORC019	RC	111.0	617178.63	6973744.29	474.810	CYM
19HORC020	RC	141.0	617180.31	6973650.04	475.678	CYM
19HORC021	RC	151.0	617173.31	6973611.12	476.219	CYM

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19HORC022	RC	86.0	617206.87	6973780.49	474.104	CYM
19HORC023	RC	141.0	617201.79	6973623.98	475.977	CYM
19HORC024	RC	96.0	617252.62	6973713.88	474.389	CYM
19HORC025	RC	136.0	617252.48	6973634.94	475.313	CYM
19HORC026	RC	66.0	617300.39	6973748.30	473.551	CYM
19HORC027	RC	101.0	617303.17	6973668.98	474.366	CYM
19HORC028	RC	120.0	617153.44	6973692.85	475.645	CYM
19HORC029	RC	336.0	617484.46	6973101.38	480.023	CYM
19HORC030	RC	196.0	617089.13	6973561.60	477.777	CYM
19HORC031	RC	190.0	617178.76	6973516.42	477.286	CYM
19HORC032	RC	136.0	617032.00	6973681.00	477.450	CYM
19HORC033	RC	184.0	617068.85	6973575.18	477.826	CYM
19HORC034	RC	200.0	617096.40	6973499.62	478.320	CYM
19HORC035	RC	182.0	617149.96	6973539.08	477.403	CYM
19HORC036	RC	164.0	617198.27	6973564.12	476.613	CYM
19HORC037	RC	164.0	617248.98	6973567.61	476.131	CYM
19HORC038	RC	140.0	617217.56	6973615.98	475.876	CYM
20HORC001	RC	142.0	617018.57	6973674.43	477.527	CYM
20HORC002	RC	94.0	617036.67	6973673.80	477.379	CYM
20HORC003	RC	138.0	617040.00	6973672.00	477.525	CYM
20HORC004	RC	202.0	617096.89	6973498.79	478.186	CYM
20HORC005	RC	32.0	617118.94	6973503.08	478.102	CYM
20HORC006	RC	74.0	617119.86	6973501.60	478.003	CYM
20HORC007	RC	33.0	617120.13	6973500.33	477.986	CYM
20HORC008	RC	152.0	617517.85	6973277.33	479.131	CYM
20HORC009	RC	304.0	617513.67	6973174.19	479.352	CYM
20HORC010	RC	298.0	617478.01	6973168.33	479.474	CYM
20HORC011	RC	94.0	617177.90	6973510.81	477.382	CYM
20HORC012	RC	160.0	617018.46	6973674.44	477.499	CYM
20HORC013	RC	178.0	617198.03	6973558.33	476.590	CYM
20HORC014	RC	110.0	616978.41	6973776.17	477.553	CYM
20HORC015	RC	144.0	616978.95	6973711.85	477.657	CYM
20HORC016	RC	204.0	617137.38	6973550.47	477.456	CYM
20HORC017	RC	190.0	617175.64	6973518.46	477.227	CYM
20HORC018	RC	234.0	617156.05	6973548.80	477.130	CYM
20HORC019	RC	192.0	617379.15	6973528.96	476.383	CYM
20HORC020	RC	210.0	617395.50	6973409.49	477.848	CYM
20HORC021	RC	190.0	617496.94	6973421.61	478.020	CYM
20HORC022	RC	216.0	617497.88	6973383.66	478.375	CYM
20HORC023	RC	210.0	617437.30	6973399.51	478.035	CYM
20HORC024	RC	138.0	617558.21	6973389.28	478.554	CYM

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Max_Depth	East	North	RL	Company
20HORC025	RC	120.0	617635.81	6973390.48	478.993	CYM
20HORC026	RC	120.0	617599.24	6973360.82	478.902	CYM
20HORC027	RC	90.0	617595.81	6973419.37	478.616	CYM
EDDH1	DDH	135.0	617137.37	6973724.21	475.755	Electrolytic Zinc
EDDH3	DDH	120.0	617423.15	6973670.56	474.721	Electrolytic Zinc
WME103	DDH	221.0	617368.70	6973498.12	476.791	Aquitaine
WME104	DDH	202.0	617241.59	6973583.25	476.126	Aquitaine
WME105	DDH	174.0	617337.81	6973573.81	475.700	Aquitaine
WME106	DDH	130.0	617515.77	6973453.61	478.012	Aquitaine
WME107	DDH	156.0	617235.18	6973775.51	473.975	Aquitaine
WME108	DDH	142.7	617235.89	6973674.30	475.111	Aquitaine
WME111	DDH	242.0	617410.07	6973371.90	478.367	Aquitaine
WME112	DDH	453.0	617307.42	6973146.50	479.600	Aquitaine
WME113	DDH	234.0	617034.20	6973571.68	478.146	Esso Aust.