ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

22 August 2022

AIC Mines Limited

ABOUT AIC MINES

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

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

AIC Mines also has significant gold, copper and nickel exploration projects in Western Australia and New South Wales.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Shares on Issue: 311,740,018

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Josef El-Raghy
Non-Executive Chairman

Aaron Colleran
Managing Director & CEO

Brett Montgomery
Non-Executive Director

Tony Wolfe
Non-Executive Director

Jon Young
Non-Executive Director

Linda Hale
Company Secretary

CORPORATE DETAILS

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Increase in Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves at Eloise Copper Mine

AIC Mines Limited (ASX: A1M) ("AIC Mines" or the "Company") is pleased to release the Eloise Copper Mine annual Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (MROR) estimates as at 30 June 2022.

Mineral Resources have increased to 115,000 tonnes of contained copper and 101,100 ounces of contained gold, **representing an 11% increase in copper and a 7% increase in gold** year-on-year net of mining depletion.

Ore Reserves have increased to 36,000 tonnes of contained copper and 32,600 ounces of contained gold, **representing a 19% increase in copper and a 22% increase in gold** year-on-year net of mining depletion.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Mineral Resources as at 30 June 2022 are estimated at 4.7 million tonnes grading 2.4% copper and 0.6g/t gold containing 115,000 tonnes of copper and 100,100 ounces of gold at a 1.1% Cu cut-off above 0mRL and 1.4% Cu below 0mRL.
- Ore Reserves as at the 30 June 2022 are estimated at 1.5 million tonnes grading 2.3% copper and 0.6g/t gold containing 36,000 tonnes of copper and 32,600 ounces of gold at a 1.4% Cu cut-off above 0mRL and 1.6% Cu cut-off below 0mRL.
- Since taking ownership of the Eloise Copper Mine in November 2021 AIC Mines has completed almost 15,000m of underground drilling in the Macy, Levuka and Deeps areas at a cost of $2.9M. This drilling has added Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources at a cost of $0.22/lb of copper and $0.11/lb of copper respectively.
- Re-evaluation of the historical drilling and mine workings continues to identify numerous opportunities for further Ore Reserve growth.

Commenting on the reserve and resource upgrade, AIC Managing Director Aaron Colleran said:

"Exploration and resource definition drilling at Eloise have more than replaced mining depletion year-on-year. There is clear potential to further extend the mine life and add value through resource growth. Our strategy at Eloise remains to continue drilling to increase Ore Reserves in a capital efficient manner."

Mineral Resources

Resource definition drilling conducted by AIC Mines since taking ownership of the Eloise Copper Mine in November 2021 has successfully increased the Mineral Resource estimate year-on-year in terms of resource tonnes and contained copper, gold and silver. The majority of the increase has been in the Deeps area (Elrose Levuka South – Lower) and from inclusion of the Emerson deposit.

The Mineral Resource estimates (see Table 1 and Figures 1 and 2) are based on a long-term copper price of A$10,500/t and are reported and classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). Further information is provided in Appendix 1 to this announcement.

Table 1. Eloise Copper Mine – Mineral Resources as at 30 June 2022

Resource Category	Tonnes (t)	Cu Grade (%)	Au Grade (g/t)	Ag Grade (g/t)	Contained Copper (t)	Contained Gold (oz)	Contained Silver (oz)
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	2,668,000	2.5%	0.7	10.6	65,900	59,600	912,500
Inferred	2,083,000	2.4%	0.6	9.3	49,100	40,500	623,700
Total	**4,751,000**	**2.4%**	**0.6**	**10.1**	**115,000**	**100,100**	**1,536,200**
Net Change	**309,000**	**3.7%**	**0.7**	**16.3**	**11,500**	**6,800**	**162,400**

Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves.
Mineral Resources are estimated using a 1.1% Cu cut-off above 0mRL and 1.4% Cu below 0mRL.
There is no certainty that Mineral Resources not included in Ore Reserves will be converted to Ore Reserves.
Tonnages have been rounded to the nearest 1,000 tonnes.

Total Mineral Resource tonnes have increased by 7%, contained copper by 11% and contained gold by 7% year-on-year net of mining depletion (see Table 2). The major changes from the Mineral Resource estimate as at 30 June 2021 to the current estimate include:

- Additions of 1,378,000t grading 2.3% Cu contributed by:
  - New mineralisation intersected during resource definition drilling in the Elrose Levuka South upper areas of approximately 497,200t grading 2.8% Cu.
  - Reassessment of the geological interpretation in the Emerson area adding approximately 880,800t grading 2.0% Cu.
- Decreases of 1,069,000t grading 1.9% Cu were the result of:
  - Mining depletion of 594,000t grading 2.1% Cu.
  - Reassessment of the geological interpretation following resource definition drilling in the Macy and Elrose Levuka North.
  - Geotechnical and geological reassessment of the Elrose Levuka South Lower located within geotechnical stress zones close to the sublevel cave.

Table 2. Comparison of June 2022 vs. June 2021 Mineral Resources by Mining Area

		Mineral Resources @ 30 June 2022					Mineral Resources @ 30 June 2021				
Area	Mining Type	Tonnes (t)	Cu Grade %	Au Grade (g/t)	Contained Copper (t)	Contained Gold (oz)	Tonnes (t)	Cu Grade %	Au Grade (g/t)	Contained Copper (t)	Contained Gold (oz)
Macy	LHOS	682,000	2.1%	0.6	14,100	13,850	948,800	2.4%	0.7	23,200	22,450
Elrose Levuka North - Upper	LHOS	454,300	2.2%	0.5	9,900	6,750	768,700	2.1%	0.5	16,350	11,650
Elrose Levuka South - Upper	LHOS	1,320,200	2.2%	0.5	29,250	22,250	823,000	1.9%	0.5	15,400	13,400
Elrose Levuka South - Lower	SLC	1,413,700	3.1%	0.9	44,050	39,950	1,901,500	2.6%	0.7	48,550	45,800
Emerson	LHOS	880,800	2.0%	0.6	17,700	17,300	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0
Total Resource		**4,751,000**	**2.4%**	**0.6**	**115,000**	**100,100**	**4,442,000**	**2.3%**	**0.7**	**103,500**	**93,300**

Ore Reserves

Similar to the outcome with Mineral Resources, infill drilling and mine planning evaluation has successfully increased the Ore Reserve estimate year-on-year in terms of ore tonnes and contained copper, gold and silver. The majority of the increase has been in the Deeps area (Elrose Levuka South – Lower).

The Ore Reserve estimates (see Table 3 and Figure 3) are based on a long-term copper price of A$10,500/t and are reported and classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). Further information is provided in Appendix 1 to this announcement.

Table 3. Eloise Copper Mine – Ore Reserves as at 30 June 2022

Reserve Category	Tonnes (t)	Cu Grade (%)	Au Grade (g/t)	Ag Grade (g/t)	Contained Copper (t)	Contained Gold (oz)	Contained Silver (oz)
Proved	19,000	1.4%	0.6	9.1	200	300	5,700
Probable	1,526,000	2.3%	0.7	9.7	35,800	32,300	477,600
Total	**1,545,000**	**2.3%**	**0.6**	**9.6**	**36,000**	**32,600**	**483,300**
Change	**121,000**	**4.7%**	**1.5**	**27.0**	**5,700**	**5,900**	**104,900**

Ore Reserves are estimated using a 1.4% Cu cut-off above 0mRL and 1.6% Cu cut-off below 0mRL.

Tonnages have been rounded to the nearest 1,000 tonnes.

Total Ore Reserve tonnes have increased by 8%, contained copper by 19% and contained gold by 22% year-on-year net of mining depletion of 594,000t grading 2.1% Cu and 0.7g/t Au (see Table 4). The major changes from the Ore Reserve estimate as at 30 June 2021 to the current estimate include:

- The break-even cut-off grades for longhole stopes was calculated at 1.4% Cu for the upper (above 0mRL) and 1.6% Cu for the lower zones (below 0mRL), compared to 1.0% Cu and 1.5% Cu used for the 30 June 2021 Ore Reserve estimate.
- The break-even cut-off grade for the SLC was estimated at 1.6% Cu compared to 1.5% Cu estimated for the 30 June 2021 Ore Reserve estimate.
- Infill drilling in Elrose Levuka South "Deeps" added 316,700t grading 3.1% Cu. This has enabled a detailed mine plan and schedule to be extended 3 years ahead of the current production level.
- Production from the upper areas (above 0m RL) outpaced the rate of infill drilling resulting in a decrease of 214,700t grading 2.0% Cu in the Macy and Levuka North and South areas. Drilling is currently underway in the Macy area to address this.

Table 4. Comparison of June 2022 vs. June 2021 Ore Reserves by Mining Area

		Ore Reserves @ 30 June 2022					Ore Reserves @ 30 June 2021				
Reserve Category	Mining Type	Tonnes (t)	Cu Grade %	Au Grade (g/t)	Contained Copper (t)	Contained Gold (oz)	Tonnes (t)	Cu Grade %	Au Grade (g/t)	Contained Copper (t)	Contained Gold (oz)
Macy	LHOS	339,000	2.0%	0.6	6,750	6,000	437,600	2.2%	0.6	9,630	8,550
Elrose Levuka North - Upper	LHOS	61,400	2.0%	0.4	1,200	750	247,400	2.1%	0.4	5,160	3,160
Elrose Levuka South - Upper	LHOS	230,700	1.9%	0.7	4,450	5,100	344,000	1.7%	0.7	5,900	7,400
Elrose Levuka South - Lower	LHOS	183,200	2.2%	0.7	3,950	3,950					
Elrose Levuka South - Lower	SLC	711,700	2.7%	0.7	19,450	16,450	395,000	2.4%	0.6	9,610	7,590
Stockpiles		19,000	1.4%	0.6	200	350					
Total		**1,545,000**	**2.3%**	**0.6**	**36,000**	**32,600**	**1,424,000**	**2.1%**	**0.6**	**30,300**	**26,700**

JORC 2012 and ASX Listing Rules Requirements

This annual statement of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves has been prepared in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code 2012).

A Material Information summary is provided in Appendix 1 for the Eloise Copper Mine Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves pursuant to ASX Listing Rules 5.8 and 5.9 and the Assessment and Reporting Criteria in accordance with JORC Code 2012 requirements.

Authorisation

This announcement has been approved for issue by, and enquiries regarding this announcement may be directed to Aaron Colleran, Managing Director, via info@aicmines.com.au

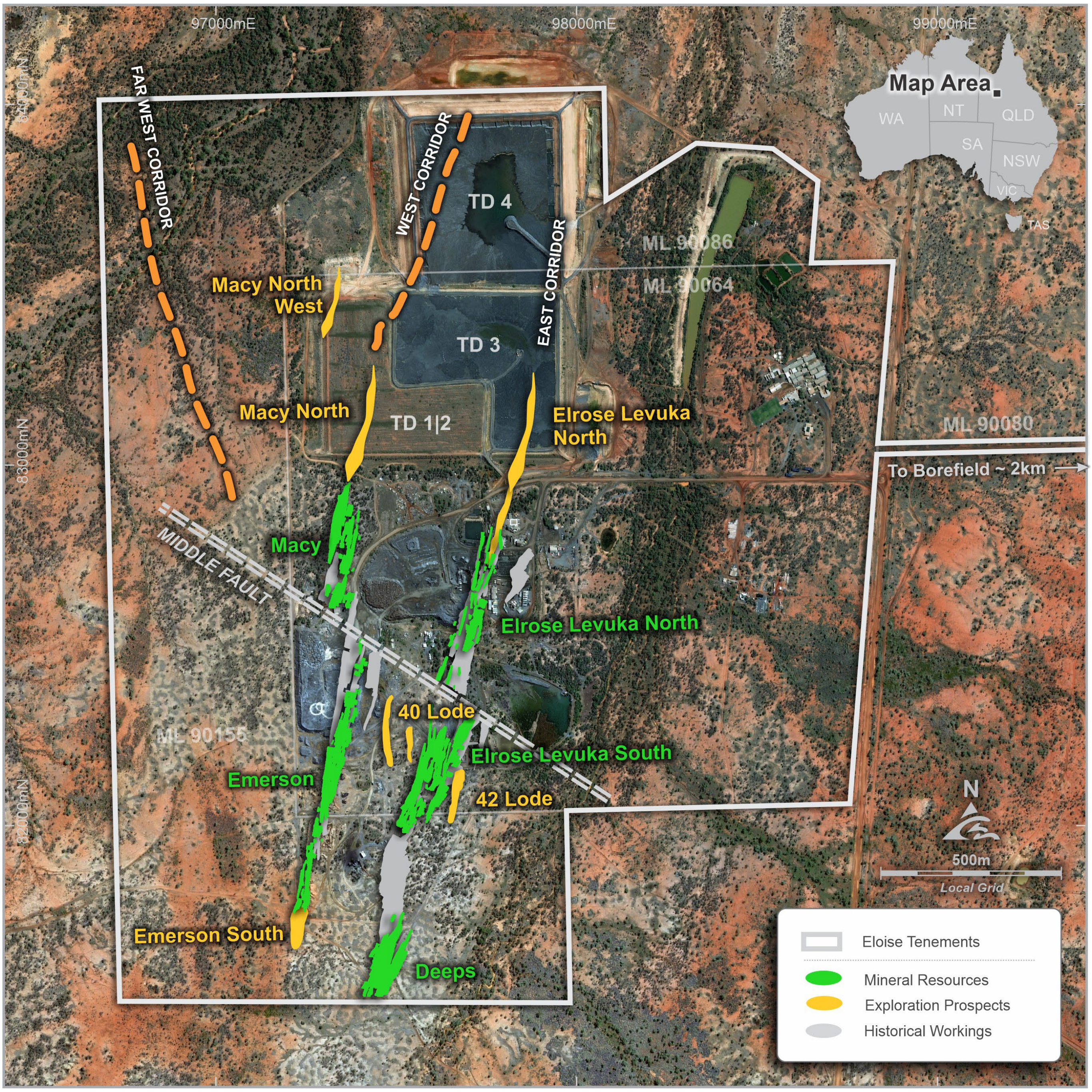

Figure 1. Plan showing location of Mineral Resources

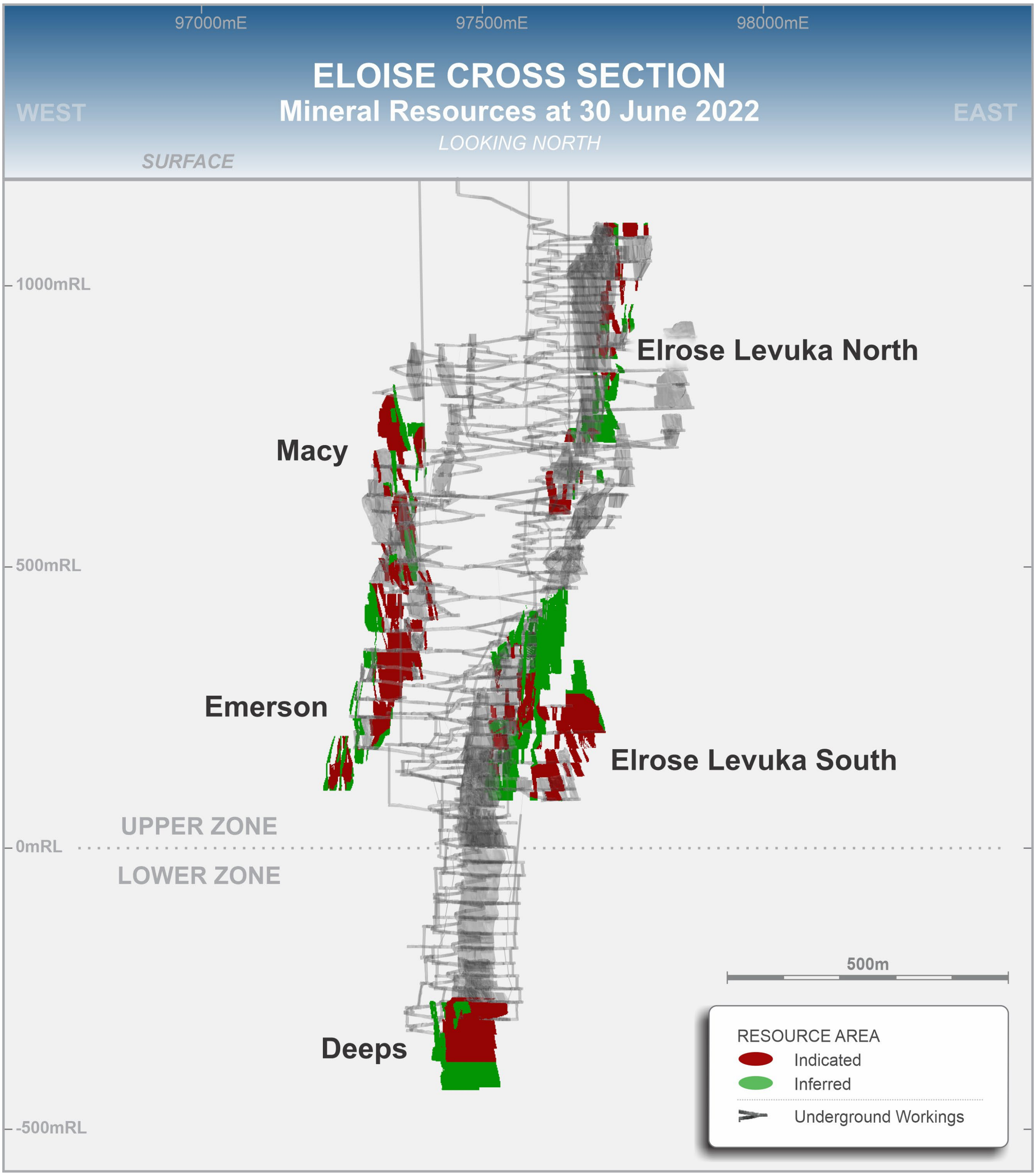

Figure 2. Cross Section (looking north) showing location of Mineral Resources

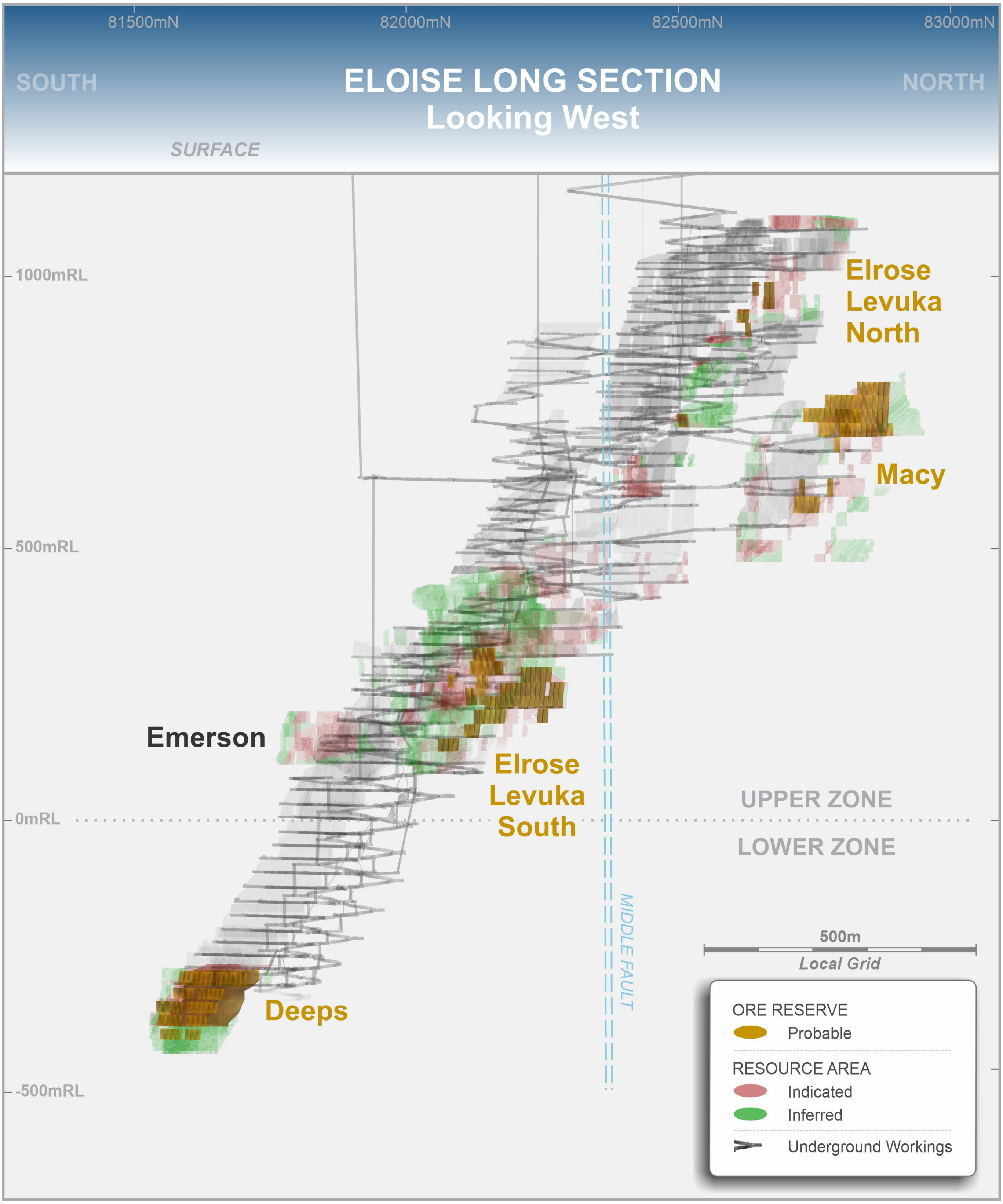

Figure 3. Long Section (looking west) showing location of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

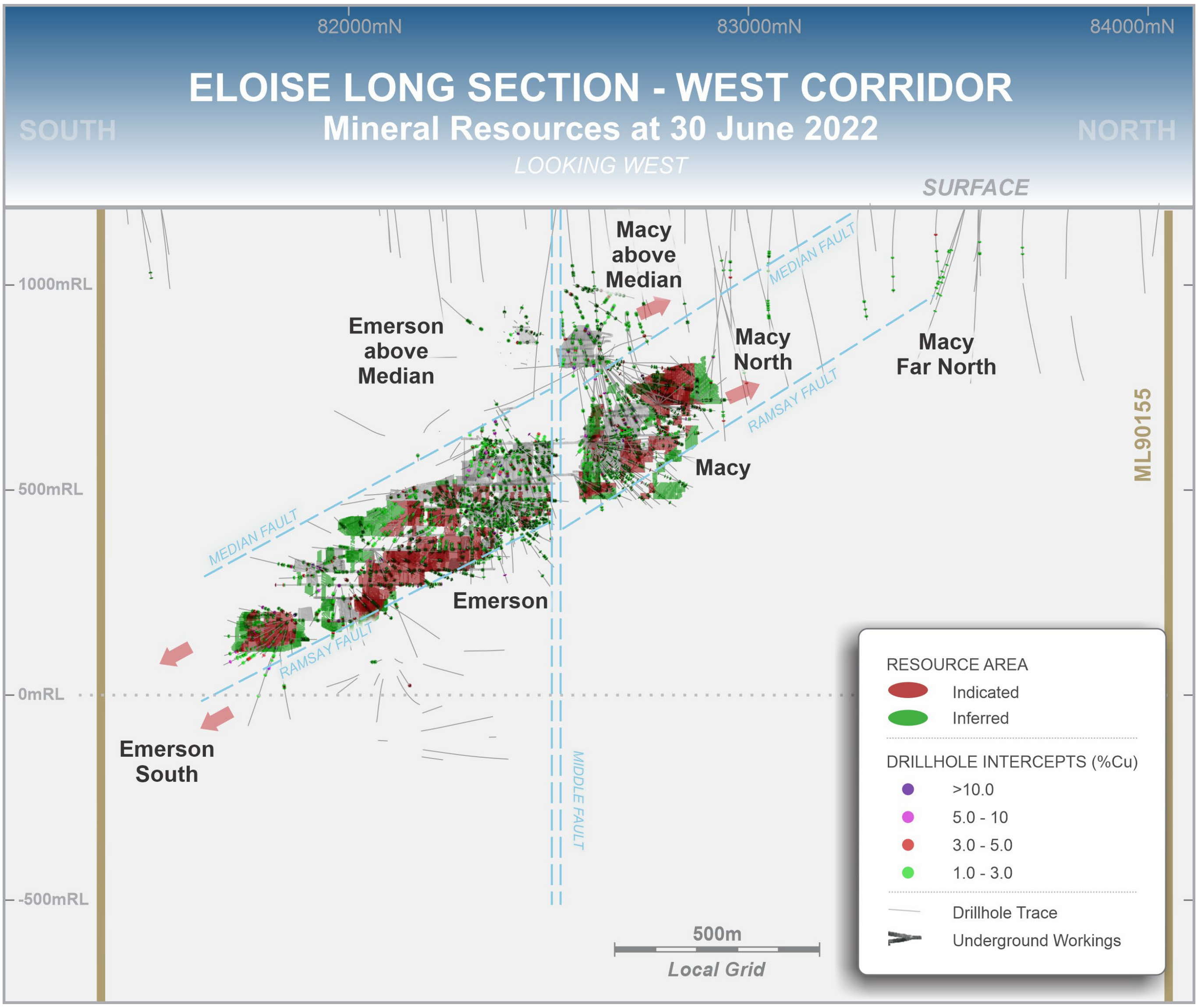

Figure 4. Long Section (looking west) showing location of Mineral Resources on West Corridor

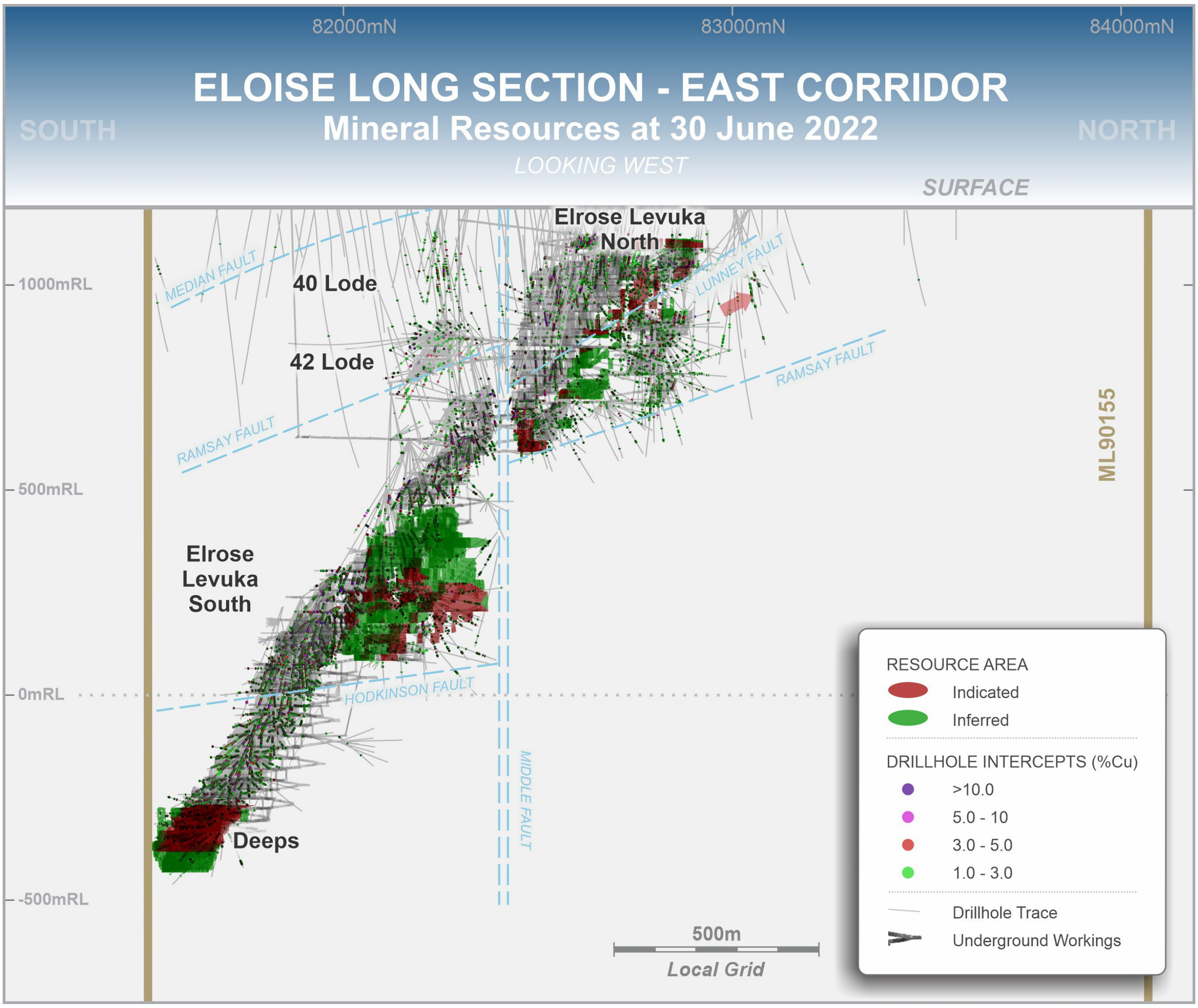

Figure 5. Long Section (looking west) showing location of Mineral Resources on East Corridor

About the Eloise Copper Mine

Eloise is a high-grade operating underground mine located 60 kilometres southeast of Cloncurry in North Queensland. It commenced production in 1996 and has since produced approximately 353,000t of copper and 174,000oz of gold. AIC Mines acquired the mine in November 2021.

Current operations consist of an underground mine accessed via decline. The upper levels of the mine (above 1,190m below surface) are extracted by longhole open stoping and the lower levels are extracted by sublevel caving. Eloise is an owner-miner operation with a mining contractor used only for underground development.

Processing is via conventional crushing, grinding and sulphide flotation with capacity to treat up to 750,000tpa. Metallurgically the ore is very consistent as the ore mineralogy at Eloise is almost exclusively chalcopyrite. Processing achieves high copper recoveries (generally 94% - 95%) and produces a clean concentrate. The concentrate has significant by-product credits from gold and silver.

AIC Mines has set a FY23 production target for Eloise of approximately 12,500t Cu and 6,000oz Au in concentrate at an AISC of approximately A$4.50/lb Cu and AIC of A$5.00/lb Cu.

Competent Person's Statement – Eloise Mineral Resources

The information in this announcement that relates to the Eloise Mineral Resource is based on information, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Angas Cunningham who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they have undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. Mr. Cunningham is a full-time employee of AIC Copper Pty Ltd and is based at the Eloise Mine. Mr. Cunningham consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Competent Person's Statement – Eloise Ore Reserves

The information in this announcement that relates to the Eloise Ore Reserve is based on information, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Benjamin McInerney who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. Mr McInerney is a full-time employee of AIC Copper Pty Ltd and is based at the Eloise Mine. Mr McInerney consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

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

APPENDIX 1
Eloise Copper Mine – Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement

Material Information Summary

Material Information Summaries are provided for the Eloise Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves pursuant to ASX Listing Rules 5.8 and 5.9 and the Assessment and Reporting Criteria in accordance with JORC Code 2012 requirements.

Location and Tenure

The Eloise copper-gold deposit is located approximately 60km southeast of Cloncurry and is accessible by the sealed Landsborough Highway to within 12km west of the mine. Access to Eloise is via a well maintained dirt access road. Cloncurry is located in northwest Queensland, 770km west of Townsville via the Flinders Highway.

The operation is located on four mining leases:

- ML90064 (expiry 31 August 2025)
- ML90080 (expiry 31 December 2031)
- ML90086 (expiry 31 March 2032)
- ML90155 (expiry 31 October 2026)

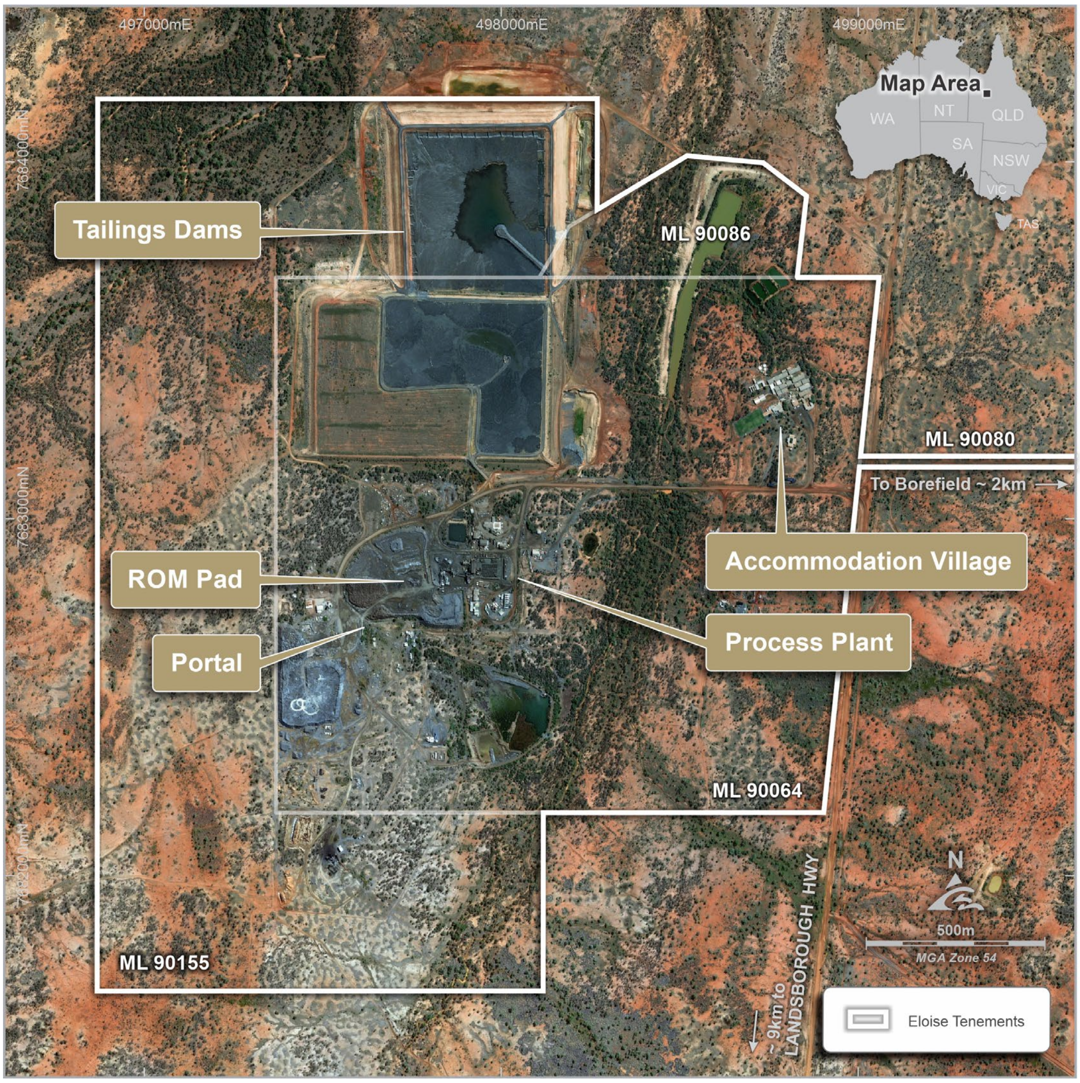

Figure 6. Eloise site layout and tenements.

Eloise Mineral Resources

Geology and the Geological Interpretation

The Eloise copper-gold deposit lies within Early-Middle Proterozoic rocks of the Cloncurry-Selwyn zone, of the Eastern Fold Belt, of the Mount Isa Inlier (see Figure 7). The lithologies have been tentatively assigned to the Table Creek Volcanics and Mount Norma Quartzite members of the Soldiers Gap Group.

At Eloise, this sequence comprises north-south striking arenitic meta-sediments and ortho-amphibolite's located on the sub-vertical eastern limb of the Middle Creek Anticline, coincident with a regional northerly trending shear zone, the "Levuka Shear". The deposit is located under 60 metres of Mesozoic sediment cover of the Eromanga Basin.

Mineralisation is hosted within a strongly foliated meta-sedimentary sequence comprising arenites and schists (see Figure 7). The metasediment sequence also contains a coarse-grained amphibolite body possibly representing an early intrusion of gabbroic composition. Mineralised zones occur as steeply plunging lenticular bodies with strike lengths between 200m and 250m and attaining a maximum width of 40m. The main zone of mineralisation (Levuka-Eloise Deeps) demonstrates continuity down plunge over 1,500m and remains open at depth.

Post-mineralisation faulting has severely dislocated the orebodies, resulting in a complex arrangement of fault bounded ore blocks. These faults display considerable variability in regard to strike, dip and amount and direction of movement.

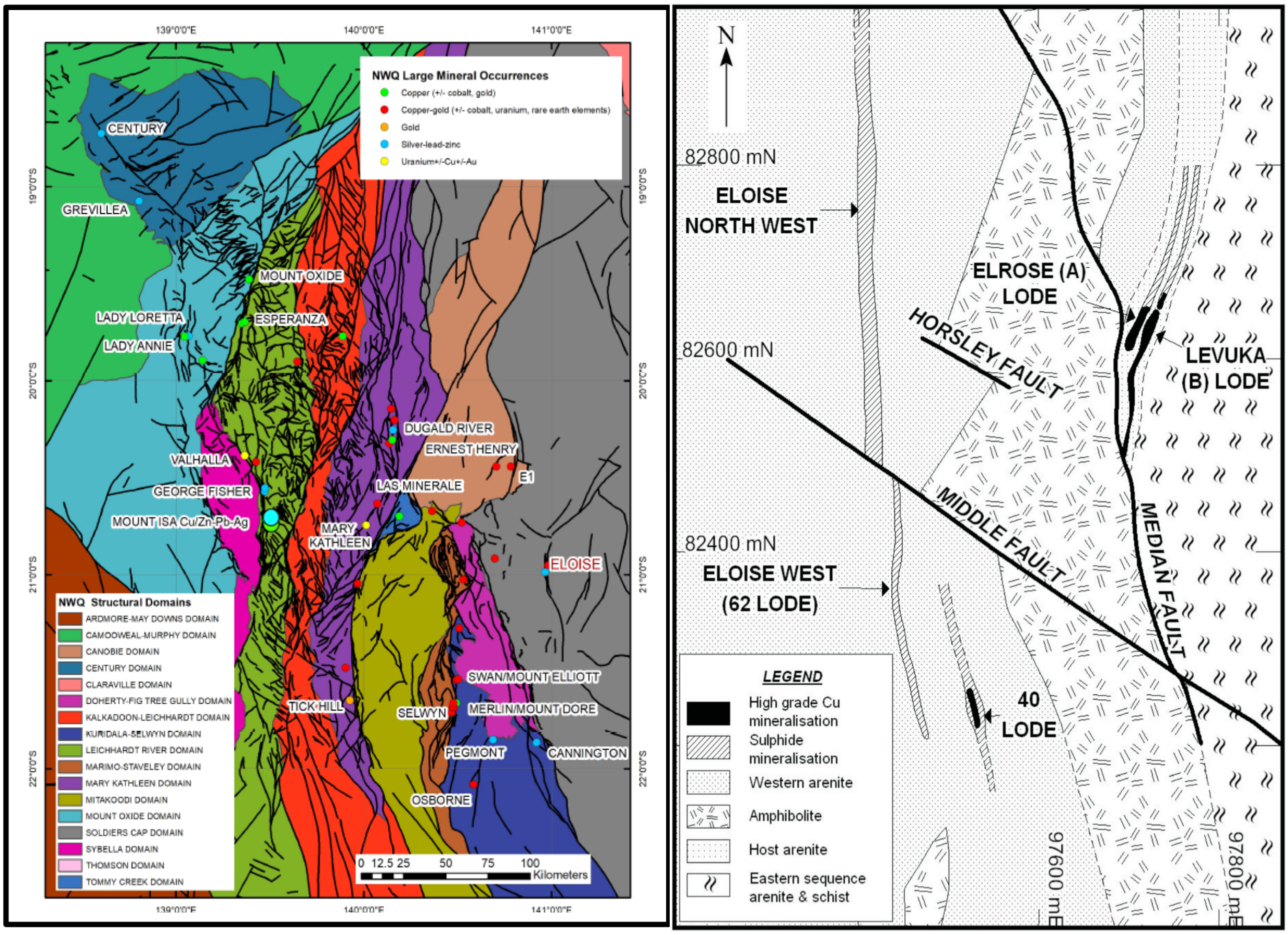

Figure 7. Regional geology (2010 NWQMEP GIS) and local geology (Hodkinson et.al., 2003).

The main controls to the Eloise mineral system are structural, and mineralisation occurs as a series of en echelon sub vertical lodes. The known structural framework has been defined from underground face and development mapping, visual observation and core logging. The interpretation is represented as series of continuous wireframed domains. A nominal 1% Cu cut-off grade is used to interpret the mineralised boundaries, although some intercepts below 1% Cu have been included for continuity purposes.

Up to five separate lodes or zones are interpreted within each resource area. Post-mineralisation faulting has created a series of mineralised compartments, approximately 400m x 400m in size. The five ore zones are interpreted and continued into each fault block compartment.

The framework for the Eloise Mineral Resources is modelled between 81,500m N and 82,850m N. The dip extent extends from 1,150m RL to –430m RL. The lenses have variable strike and dip continuity. The plan width of the lenses varies between approximately 2m and 40m.

Sampling and Sub-sampling

Samples used in the Mineral Resource Estimate were obtained through diamond drilling methods collected from campaigns completed since 1986. The sampling methodology has been consistent at the mine since recommencement of operations in 2011, and prior to 2011, the methodology is considered to meet industry standards.

Diamond drill core is transferred to core trays for logging and sampling, the core is metre marked in preparation for logging. Diamond drill sample intervals are generally of 1m lengths, with some occasional changes varying from 0.3m to 1.2m in length to honour geological zones of interest (lithology or grade) as identified by the mine geologist. Resource drilling is sampled predominantly from half core and some whole core samples. Sample intervals do not cross zones of core loss, which are infrequent.

Core is cut longitudinally using an Almonte core saw, with half-core sampled for analysis. Waste samples both before and after the mineralised intercept are also sampled half-core. Where a trend is obvious in the mineralisation the core is cut at an appropriate orientation to gain an unbiased sample. The remaining half-core is retained in the drill tray, with all drillholes remaining onsite for future reference.

Core samples are placed into calico bags. The sample sequence is routinely checked by core shed staff and supervising geologists to identify sampling issues. On completion of the validation checks, the samples are sent to the Principal Laboratory, ALS Global, Mount Isa, for sample preparation and analysis.

ALS Global, Mount Isa, on receipt of the samples again checks the sample sequence to ensure all samples have been received and then allocates a bar code number to each sample for tracking through the analytical process.

All primary samples are subjected to industry standard processes for particle size reduction and sub sampling. In the first sub sampling stage, the core samples are passed through a Boyd crusher and reduced to a nominal particle size of 70% of samples passing <4mm. The crushed sample is passed through a rotary splitter and a catch weight of approximately 1kg is collected. Between each half-core sample, the crusher and associated trays are cleaned with compressed air to minimise cross contamination. In the second sub sampling stage, approximately 1 kg of retained sample is then placed into a LM2 pulveriser, and the particle size is reduced to approximately 85% passing 75µm. In the final sampling stage, a 200g Master Pulp subsample is collected from this pulverised sample for ICP/AES analyses. Also a separate 60g subsample is collected and dispatched to ALS Global (Townsville) for the fire assay analysis for gold.

Sample Analysis Methods

The assaying and laboratory procedures used are consistent with industry good practice. The sample analyses are undertaken using a total digestion of a sub sample of the primary pulps.

From the 200g master pulp, approximately 0.5g of pulverised material is digested in aqua regia (ALS – GEO-AR01). The solution is diluted in 12.5mL of de-ionized water, mixed, and analysed by ICP-AES (ALS Global – ME-ICP41) for the following elements: Cu, As, Ag and Fe. Over range samples, in particular Cu >5% are reanalysed (ALS Global methods ASY-AR01 and ME-OG46) to account for the higher metal concentrations.

Gold analysis is undertaken at ALS Global (Townsville) laboratory where a 30 g fire assay charge is used with a lead flux in the furnace. The prill is totally digested by HCL and HNO3 acids before AAS determination for gold analysis (Au-AA25).

The Principal Laboratory, ALS Global (Mount Isa and Townsville) conduct their own QAQC protocol, including grind size, standards and duplicates, and all QAQC data is made available to the mine via the ALS Global Webtrieve website.

AIC Mines runs an independent QAQC program with the insertion of blanks, 1 in 20, and certified reference material (CRM) 1 in 20. Analysis of the QAQC shows there is no contamination and that assaying of CRMS's report within 3 standard deviations of the expected value.

Drilling Techniques

Drilling data used in the Mineral Resource Estimate were obtained through diamond drilling methods collected from multiple drilling campaigns completed since 1986. Historical surface drilling used a combination of HQ and NQ size diamond core and underground diamond drilling is undertaken with LM90 skid-based rig and mobile carrier rig with LM90 drill attachment. Drillhole core size collected since 2011 has been NQ2. Drillhole lengths vary between 40m and 500m with an average depth of 150m.

Drilling from 1986 through 1992 was completed by BHP-UTAH/BHP Minerals. MIM Exploration completed drilling in 1992 and Amalg Resources completed drilling from 1994 through 2002. Breakaway Resources completed drilling in 2003 and Barminco/FMR Investments Pty Ltd (FMR) completed drilling from 2004 through October 2021. AIC Mines have completed all drilling since November 2021. The geological database contains a total of 1,240 DDH holes for 183,075m.

Estimation Methodology

All geological modelling, statistical analysis and grade estimation were completed using Surpac software.

Grade estimation for Cu, Au and Ag and Fe were undertaken using an ordinary kriged algorithm into eighteen (18) wireframe domains. A 5mE x 10mN x 5mRL parent block size was used with sub-celling to 1.25m for E,N and RL. The sub block size was selected to provide sufficient wireframe – block fill resolution. All sub cells were assigned the grade of the parent block. The inputs for the estimation including nugget, sill, ranges, direction and anisotropy were determined using the Surpac variography module.

The drillhole data spacing is variable but approximates 25m to 50m along strike (north-south) by 25m to 50m down-dip. The block size represents approximately half of the drill spacing in the more densely drilled areas of the deposit.

The wireframes have been used as hard boundaries for the interpolation of the ore lenses, this is to ensure only grades within each wireframe have been used to estimate the block inside the same wireframe. Outside of the ore lenses, a background waste estimation was undertaken. The raw assay data was composited to one interval and this was used for the classical statistical analysis, variography analysis and ordinary kriged estimation.

The coefficient of variation (COV), histograms and probability plots were reviewed for Cu and Au to understand the distribution of grades and assess the requirement for top cuts for each estimation domain. Top cutting was deemed necessary where the COV was high (>1.2) and individual high-grade samples were deemed to potentially result in biased block model results.

Copper grades were not cut. Gold grades were cut according to:

- Macy: WF1 & 2 - 6 g/t, WF3 - 21 g/t, WF5 - 25g/t, WF6 - 18 g/t
- Eloise North: WF1 - 6 g/t, WF2 - 26 g/t, WF3 - 10g/t,
- Eloise South: WF1 - 7 g/t, WF2 - 15 g/t, WF3 - 35 g/t, WF4 - 20 g/t, WF5 - 15 g/t.

A four-pass search ellipse strategy was adopted. The search ellipse distances were progressively increased from 30, 60, 120 and 400 metres. A summary of the estimation parameters for Eloise is shown below:

Cu	Samples	Distance	Azimuth	Plunge	Dip	Nugget C_o	Sill c1	Range A_1	Anisotropy Major/Semi	Anisotropy Major/Minor
Minimum	5	30	181.26	-69.41	50.26	0.10	0.69	59.30	1.08	15
Maximum	20	400	194.74	-19.84	89.46	0.45	1.74	176.85	3.22	15

For density, a relatively strong relationship between Fe and Fe + Cu and density was observed. Based on this analysis, it was decided that the most optimal manner to assign density to the block model was to apply a regression formula whereby density is calculated based on interpolated Fe and Cu grades. The regression was based on 2,878 water immersion records with associated Cu and Fe data. Density was calculated using the formula below, established from historical density measurements.

- Density=0.0265*(Cu%+Fe%) +2.6401 with a 3.3t/m^3 top cut

No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products. Fe and As were estimated however are not considered to represent issues for the mine given the long history of producing a saleable concentrate.

No assumptions were made regarding selective mining units.

Drillhole grades were initially visually compared with cell model grades. Domain drillhole and block model statistics were then compared. Swathe plots were also created to compare drillhole grades with block model grades for easting, northing, and elevation slices throughout the deposit. The block model reflected the tenor of the grades in the drillhole samples both globally and locally.

Reconciliation is undertaken to measure the performance of the mined portion of the Resource model relative to the reconciled Mill production.

Resource Classification

The Mineral Resources were evaluated using economic and minimum mining block sizes located outside of either the historical mine workings or geotechnical pillar areas.

Consideration was given to data quality, variography ranges, drill spacing, interpolation pass number and estimation quality. When all attributes were combined, it resulted in a spotty and discontinuous spatial representation.

To enable a more realistic classification of geological confidence, the competent person then undertook a three step process including i) digitising polygons in both cross section and plan on 25m intervals to define contiguous zones of geological confidence. The polygons were wireframed and recoded back into the res_cat attribute ii) Deswick stope optimiser software was used to identify blocks that achieved the criteria for reasonable prospect for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE) iii) Using the optimised shapes, the final Indicated and Inferred boundaries were recoded into the block model CLASS field. All blocks outside the optimised boundaries were reclassified as Mineral Inventory.

Indicated generally had a drill spacing of at least 25m and the Inferred drill spacing was from 25 to 50m. The Indicated and Inferred tonnes and grade were also reported undiluted, that is, without any external edge dilution. All blocks located within the design of the sub level cave boundary informed by 25 x25m drilling were classified as Indicated (-275 to -380mRL), while blocks informed by 25 to 50m spacing drilling were classified as Inferred (-380 to -430mRL).

Cut-off Grade

Cut-off grades are based on the Life of Mine operating costs for mining, processing and G&A using a copper price of A$10,500/t. Copper represents roughly 90% of the value of the concentrate produced at Eloise.

The MRE is reported above a 1.1% Cu cut-off grade in the Upper Zone (above the 0mRL) and above a 1.4% Cu cut-off grade in the Lower Zone (below 0mRL, 1,190mBSL).

Mining and Metallurgical methods, parameters and other modifying factors considered to date

The Mineral Resources were evaluated and optimised to determine if they met the minimum cut-off and mining thresholds. Any blocks that did not meet the minimum threshold criteria were subsequently reclassified as Mineral Inventory.

The Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource are reported excluding any mining modifying factors, hence the MRE is undiluted.

Metallurgical and operational test work has confirmed Eloise contains and produces a high-quality concentrate with very low contaminants. Hence no areas have been excluded from the Mineral Resources Estimate based on metallurgy.

Eloise Mineral Resources as at 30 June 2022

Resource Category	Tonnes (t)	Cu Grade (%)	Au Grade (g/t)	Ag Grade (g/t)	Contained Copper (t)	Contained Gold (oz)	Contained Silver (oz)
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	2,668,000	2.5%	0.7	10.6	65,900	59,600	912,500
Inferred	2,083,000	2.4%	0.6	9.3	49,100	40,500	623,700
Total	**4,751,000**	**2.4%**	**0.6**	**10.1**	**115,000**	**100,100**	**1,536,200**

The Mineral Resources Estimate is inclusive of Ore Reserves. There is no certainty that Mineral Resources not included in Ore Reserves will be converted to Ore Reserves. The Mineral Resources Estimate is reported using a 1.1% Cu cut-off above 0mRL and 1.4% Cu below 0mRL. Tonnages have been rounded to the nearest 1,000 tonnes.

Eloise Ore Reserves

Material Assumptions for Ore Reserves

To comply with the JORC (2012) Code , only the Indicated Mineral Resources were considered for reporting as Probable Ore Reserve. The Ore Reserve has been assessed using a design, schedule and financial evaluation following the application of mining and processing modifying factors. The Ore Reserves estimation analysis addresses the key technical and economic parameters to an appropriate level of confidence to meet the production requirements of the mine.

The Ore Reserve is based on several assumptions including:

- Current minimum mining widths.
- Geotechnical similarities to current mining areas.
- Historical costs base for estimation of operating and capital costs.
- Historical metallurgical performance.

The breakeven cut-off grade was calculated using a copper price of A$10,500/t as follows:

- Longhole open stopes in the Upper Zone (above 0mRL) at 1.4% Cu and Lower Zone (below 0mRL) at 1.6% Cu.
- Sublevel cave in the Lower Zone at 1.6% Cu.

The following material assumptions were used to estimate the longhole open stope Ore Reserves:

- Only Indicated Resources that were located within an optimised stope shape above the breakeven cut-off grade were evaluated.
- Panel strike length of 5m long and level spacing of 25m.
- Minimum width of 3m.
- External dilution skin of 0.50m either side of the stope shape.
- Mining recovery of 90% was applied.
- All blocks were the fully costed within a mine design including declines, access and ore drives and vertical rises on 25m level spacings to determine if they met the economic threshold.
- Metallurgical recovery is a function of feed grade, and historically reports at ≥ 95% Cu, 50% Au and 83.5% Ag.

The following material assumptions were used to estimate the sublevel cave Ore Reserves:

- Only Indicated Resources located within the sublevel cave optimisation boundary were evaluated.
- Panel strike length of 5m long and level spacing of 25m.
- Maximum and maximum panel mining width of 5m and 35m.
- No external dilution was applied, however as part of the cave draw process, internal dilution of 20% at 1.5% Cu was applied.
- Mining recovery of 80% was applied.
- All blocks within the sublevel cave boundary were fully costed against a mine design on 25m level spacings to determine if they met the economic threshold.

Previous mine performance has demonstrated the current mining methods are technically achievable and economically viable. The modifying factors are based on historical data utilising the same mining method.

Eloise Ore Reserves as at 30 June 2022

Reserve Category	Tonnes (t)	Cu Grade (%)	Au Grade (g/t)	Ag Grade (g/t)	Contained Copper (t)	Contained Gold (oz)	Contained Silver (oz)
Proved	19,000	1.4%	0.6	9.1	200	300	5,700
Probable	1,526,000	2.3%	0.7	9.7	35,800	32,300	477,600
Total	**1,545,000**	**2.3%**	**0.6**	**9.6**	**36,000**	**32,600**	**483,300**

The Ore Reserves Estimate for LHOS is reported using a 1.4% Cu cut-off (above 0mRL) and 1.6% Cu (below 0mRL) and for the SLC is reported using a 1.6% Cu cut-off. Tonnages have been rounded to the nearest 1,000 tonnes.

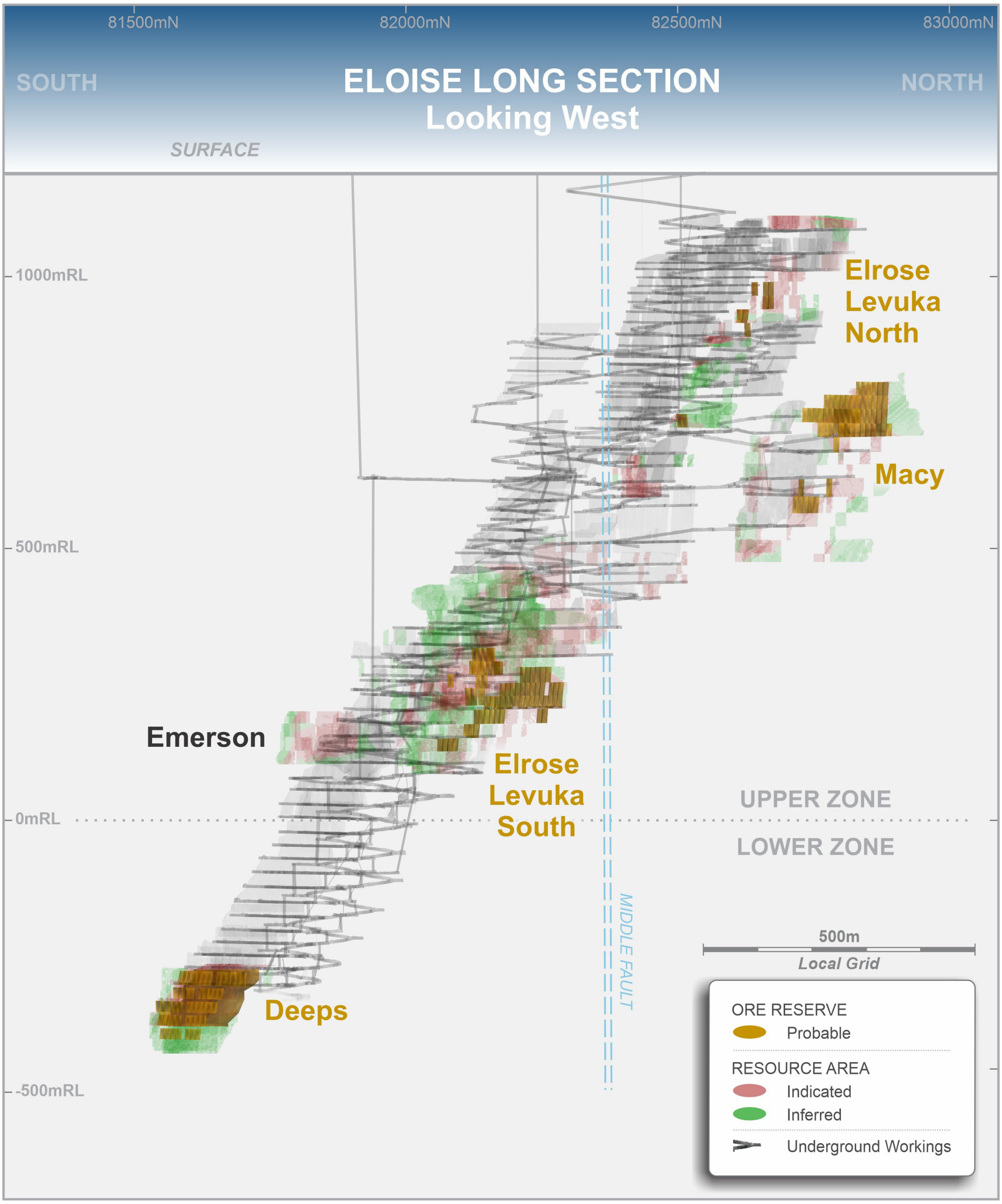

Figure 8. Long section (looking west) showing Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources limits

Ore Reserve Classification

Indicated Mineral Resources that are within the mine design and are above the breakeven cut-off grade, have been converted to Probable Ore Reserves. Proven Reserves is used for all surface Run of Mine (ROM) stockpile ore. The Competent Person considers this classification to be appropriate.

Mining Method

Eloise is mined by both contractor (development) and AIC Mines (stoping). All underground development is undertaken by Pybar mining contractors utilising two jumbos and all production drilling and stoping activities are completed by AIC Mines. Ore is hauled up a 1:7 decline from a (current) maximum depth of 1,500m.

Ore is extracted using longhole open stoping (LHOS) and sublevel caving (SLC) techniques. In the Upper Zone (surface to the 0mRL, 1,190m below surface level) ore is mined using LHOS and in the Lower Zone (below 0mRL) ore is mined predominantly using SLC with LHOS located adjacent to the SLC.

Ground conditions are good in the upper levels (<650mBSL), however seismic activity occurs in the Deeps (>0mRL). The stress fracturing and strain bursting is managed by increased ground support and limiting the vertical advance rate to 25 vertical metres (one level of the SLC) per year. Ambient rock temperatures can exceed 55 degrees Celsius below 1,000m in depth and a bulk air cooling system is utilised to maintain operating temperatures within acceptable limits. The vent system is sufficient to support and sustain mining to a depth of 2,000m at a production rate of approximately 60,000t/month.

Processing Method

Eloise operates a conventional flotation circuit to produce a high-grade copper concentrate with gold and silver credits.

The mill can sustain a rate up to 750,000 dry metric tonnes per annum. The plant operates a three-stage crushing facility capable of producing a -12 mm product at 120 tonnes per hour. This is comprised of a primary jaw crusher and two-stage cone crushing in closed circuit with a screening plant. Comminution is via a two-stage grinding circuit achieving a P80 particle size of 125µm.

The flotation circuit comprises rougher and scavenger flotation cells and a bank of cleaner and recleaner cells. Concentrate thickening and American disc filtering produces cake with moisture content of about 13%. The concentrate is sun dried to about 8–9% moisture content ready for transport and shipment.

The final product is a concentrate comprising approximately 27% Cu, 4.4 g/t Au and 100 g/t Ag. Eloise has a long history of producing and selling concentrate with no material issues from deleterious elements.

Cut-off Grade

The break-even cut-off grade calculation included all operating and mining capital costs to cover the mining of declines, accesses, vertical development and ventilation within the mine design. Inputs included operating and capital costs, mill recoveries, transport costs, smelting - refining costs, royalty payments and commodity prices. The cut-off grade calculations also considered the depth of the Ore Reserves below the surface.

Using a copper price of A$10,500/t, the breakeven cut-off grade calculated for the LHOS in the Upper Zone was 1.4% Cu and Lower Zone at 1.6% Cu. For the SLC the break-even cut-off grade was calculated at 1.6% Cu.

Estimation Methodology

Ore Reserve estimation involves the steps of optimisation, mine design, development and production scheduling and financial modelling. All Indicated Resources were evaluated using a stope optimisation. Mineable stope shapes have been created and mining dilution and recovery factors have been applied. All operating and capital costs have estimated and applied in the financial model. The Ore Reserves return a positive NPV and is most sensitive to copper price, grade and metallurgical recovery.

Material Modifying Factors

The modifying factors are based on existing practice and analysis of performance. Ore boundaries have been defined to reflect the grades and tonnage of smallest mining units within the Resource model at values above the cut-off grade. The mine design has been generated and scheduled to an appropriate level of confidence.

Mining dilution for the longhole stopes in the Upper and Lower Zones was applied using a 0.5m external dilution skin. For the sub level cave no external dilution was applied, however as part of the cave draw process, internal dilution of 20% at 1.5% Cu was applied.

Mining Recovery Factors for the longhole stopes was applied at 90% and for the sub level cave at 80%. The Mining Modifying factors are based on reconciliation performance.

The metallurgical recovery is a function of feed grade, and historically reports at ≥ 95%. Eloise has a long history of producing and selling concentrate with no material issues from deleterious elements.

The modifying factors applied are those that have been in use and assessed at Eloise. Ongoing reconciliation has demonstrated that they are appropriate and are in line with the relative accuracy expected at a feasibility study level or better. Confidence in the mine design and schedule are high as mining rates and modifying factors are based on actual site performance. Mine design is consistent with industry practice and is effective at the operation. The approach applied has been deemed appropriate by the Competent Person.

Infrastructure

Eloise is a long-established operation with appropriate infrastructure in place. This includes workshops, offices, warehouses, fuel storage, road access for transport, the processing plant, diesel power generation, surface water management, underground mining infrastructure, ROM stockpiles, and waste dumps.

Environmental Approvals and Permitting

The Eloise project operates under an established permitting framework and has developed a range of management plans and related instruments to support compliance with regulatory requirements. All necessary regulatory approvals, licenses and agreements for the current operation are in place.

Operating Costs

Operating costs include mining, geology, administration, processing, transport, marketing, insurance and refining costs and Queensland State mineral royalties. These have been validated against the actual costs for the last 2 years.

Capital Costs

The mine design, schedule and financial evaluation includes the cost for the mining of declines, accesses, vertical development and ventilation for the life of mine.

Appendix 2. JORC Code 2012 Assessment and Reporting Criteria

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Samples used in this this announcement were obtained through diamond drilling methods. • The sampling methodology described below has been consistent at the mine since 2011, the methodology is considered to comply with industry standard. • Diamond drill core is transferred to core trays for logging and sampling, the core is metre marked in preparation for logging. • Diamond drill sample intervals are generally of 1 m lengths, with some occasional changes varying from 0.3 m to 1.2 m in length to honour geological zones of interest (lithology or grade) as identified by the mine geologist. • Resource drilling is sampled predominantly from half core and some whole core samples. • Core is cut longitudinally using an Almonte core saw, with half-core sampled for analysis. Waste samples both before and after the mineralised intercept are also sampled half-core. Where a trend is obvious in the mineralisation the core is cut at an appropriate orientation to gain an unbiased sample. • The remaining half-core is retained in the drill tray, with all drillholes remaining onsite for future reference. • Core samples placed in calico bags. The sample sequence is routinely checked by core shed staff and supervising geologists to identify sampling issues and sent to a commercial laboratory, ALS Global, Mount Isa, for analysis. • ALS Global, Mount Isa, on receipt of the samples again checks the sample sequence to ensure all samples have been received and then allocate a bar code number to each sample for tracking through the analytical process. • Drill core samples (at a nominal interval of 1 m) are analysed for copper, silver, arsenic, and iron using aqua regia digestion followed by determination by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES). Additional elements have occasionally been analysed including bismuth, cadmium, cobalt, mercury, nickel, lead, antimony, titanium, zinc, calcium, and manganese. • All copper analysis throughout the project's history has been completed at the ALS Global Mt Isa Laboratory. • Gold is determined by 30-gram fire assay with determination by atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) methods. All work has been completed at ALS Global, Townsville laboratory or other ALS Laboratories.
Drilling techniques	• Underground diamond drilling was undertaken using a skid mounted LM90 drill rig, operated by Deepcore Australia Pty Ltd. Surface drilling has been conducted using a DE810 truck mounted diamond drill rig. Drillhole size is currently NQ2 for both rigs • The geological database contains a total of 1,240 DDH holes for 183,075m.
Drill sample recovery	• Drill core is pieced together, and the length of drill core is measured and compared with the theoretical interval from the depths written on the core blocks. Recovery is then recorded as a percentage calculated from measured core versus drilled interval. • The host rocks and mineralised intervals are generally very competent, with core recovery very high, in excess of 95%. Some core loss occurs when drillholes pass through post-mineralisation faults. Any zones of identified core loss are noted and excluded from recorded sampling intervals. • No specific study has been conducted to determine a relationship between sample recovery and grade, however as core recoveries are generally very high, the potential for bias is considered low.

Criteria	Commentary
Logging	• All diamond drill core is geologically/geotechnically logged on site. Qualitative measures include lithology, sulphide habit, alteration, colour, grainsize, structure type, and mineral form. Quantitative measures include strength of alteration, structural intensity, and visually estimated sulphide content. • All core is photographed (wet and dry). • Logging is generally qualitative in nature. All stored drill core has been photographed wet and dry. • All diamond core has been geologically logged, therefore 100% of the relevant intersections have been logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Core is longitudinally cut in half with an Almonte core saw. NQ2 sized diamond core is considered a representative sample of the in-situ material. • Sampling intervals are selected by an AIC geologist and a drillhole sampling sheet is completed. Sample intervals do not cross zones of core loss, which are infrequent. Samples are usually 1 m in length and are only occasionally sampled to geological contacts. • Core (which weigh approximately 3–5 kg) and full core samples are placed in calico bags which are then inserted into polyweave sacks which are labelled with the laboratory name, sample numbers and the number of the polyweave sack in the sequence. Polyweave sacks are then transported to the laboratory. • All samples are subjected to the same industry standard sample preparation regime: • Half-core samples are passed through a Boyd crusher with nominal 70% of samples passing <4 mm. Between each half-core sample, the crusher and associated trays are cleaned with compressed air to minimise cross contamination. • The crushed sample is then passed through a rotary splitter and a catch weight of approximately 1 kg is retained. Between crushed samples the splitter is cleaned with compressed air to minimise cross contamination. • Approximately 1 kg of retained sample is then placed into a LM2 pulveriser, where approximately 85% of the sample passes 75 um. An approximate 200 g Master Pulp subsample is taken from this pulverised sample for ICP/AES analyses, with a 60 g subsample also taken and dispatched to ALS Global (Townsville) for the FA analysis for gold (Au-AA25). • All pulps are inserted in a box along with one blank, one standard and two random duplicate samples. Quality control (QC) results are checked by ALS Global prior to release to AIC. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.

Criteria	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The assaying and laboratory procedures used are consistent with industry good practice. • From the 200g master pulp, approximately 0.5 g of pulverised material is digested in aqua regia (ALS – GEO-AR01). The solution is diluted in 12.5 mL of de-ionized water, mixed, and analysed by ICP-AES (ALS Global – ME-ICP41) for the following elements: Cu, As, Ag and Fe. Over range samples, in particular Cu >5% are reanalysed (ALS Global methods ASY-AR01 and ME-OG46) to account for the higher metal concentrations. • Gold analysis is undertaken at ALS Global (Townsville) laboratory where a 30 g fire assay charge is used with a lead flux in the furnace. The prill is totally digested by HCL and HNO3 acids before AAS determination for gold analysis (Au-AA25). • Sample analyses are based upon a total digestion of the pulps. • ALS Global (Mount Isa and Townsville) conduct their own QAQC protocol, including grind size, standards, and duplicates, and all QAQC data is made available to the mine via the ALS Global Webtrieve website. • Pulps are maintained by ALS Global laboratory in Mount Isa for 90 days to give adequate time for re-analysis and are then disposed. • AIC Mines runs an independent QAQC program with the insertion of blanks, 1 in 20, and certified reference material (CRM) 1 in 20. Analysis of the QAQC shows there is no contamination and that assaying of CRMS's report within 3 standard deviations of the expected value • Inspection of the principal laboratory (ALS Global in Mount Isa) has been conducted by AIC Mines geologists and external consultants.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• All mineralisation intersections, both significant and anomalous are verified by the Geologists during the drillhole validation process. • All data are stored and validated within the site Microsoft Access database. Records of primary location, downhole deviation, logging, and sample results are filed for each hole and retained onsite, historically in hard copy and more recently in electronic copy only. • Assay results are received in csv format and loaded into the database by the mine/supervising geologist who then checks the results have been entered correctly. • The database was subjected to manual validation of drillholes relevant to the drilling results focusing primarily on the assay data, collar location and downhole surveying. • The Competent Person and AIC Mines geologists verify the significant intersections during monthly and resource reporting. • No twinning has been completed. • Templates have been set up to facilitate geological logging. The templates provide some validation of imputed data. Prior to the import into the central database, logging data is validated for conformity and overall systematic compliance by the geologist. • No adjustments were made to the analytical data, other than replacing below detection results with a value equal to half the detection limit or 0.001% Cu.

Location of data points	• Drill hole collars have been marked out using a high precision theodolite and the underground drill rig aligned using the Azi Aligner north seeking Gyro technology.
	• Downhole surveys are conducted using a Reflex Sprint IQ multishot gyro survey tool with a shot every 3m
	• Current process is for survey markup of the collar position if required, setup using the Reflex TN-14 North seeking gyro, and downhole survey with the Reflex Sprint IQ Gyro.
	• The survey department survey the hole collar, azimuth and dip while the rig is on the hole.
	• All data generated is based on a Mine Grid. The formula to transform data points from Mine Grid to GDA94, Zone 54 is as follows:
	  ○ GDA94 Northing = (7602501.6964366 + Mine Grid North x 0.999291659136294) – (Mine Grid East x 0.0235759042250658),
	  ○ GDA94 Easting = (398281.423635065 + Mine Grid North x 0.0235759042250658) + (Mine Grid East x 0.999291659136294),

Criteria	Commentary
	○ GDA94 RL = (Mine Grid RL – 1003.356)
Data spacing and distribution	• The drill spacing varies along strike and down dip. The drillhole density is denser than 25m by 25m in some areas, extending out to 50–75m by 50–100 m in less drilled areas. • The Competent Person believes the mineralised lens have sufficient geological and grade continuity from the current drill pattern. • Sample compositing was applied prior to geostatistical analysis and grade interpolation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• The UG drill program aims to intersect the mineralisation perpendicular to the strike of the orebody. • The Competent Person considers that the orientation of the sampling is unlikely to have caused biased sampling. • No bias based on hole orientation is known to exist.
Sample security	• Chain of custody is managed by AIC Mines and the principal laboratory ALS Mt Isa. • Core is delivered daily by the drillers to the core yard, where it is laid on racks for logging and sampling. All core is photographed when marked up for a permanent record. On completion of logging, samples are tied and bagged for transport to Mount Isa by commercial courier. • Pulps are stored at the ALS Global laboratory in Mount Isa for a period of 90 days before being discarded. • Assay results are currently received from the laboratory in digital format. Once data is finalised, it is transferred to a Microsoft Access database. There are no security measures in place to protect the database from malicious or accidental edits of data except for routine backup.
Audits or reviews	• AIC Mines has completed reviews of the Principal Laboratory, ALS Mount Isa, and reviewed all drill core handling, logging, and sampling processes. All laboratory equipment was well-maintained and the laboratory was clean with a high standard of housekeeping. ALS regular monitor the sample preparation and analytical processes.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Eloise is located on contiguous mining leases and includes ML90064, ML90080, ML90086 and ML90155. • All mining leases are current and in good standing. Mining leases are expected to be renewed on expiry without modification.
Exploration done by other parties	• The deposit was discovered by BHP in 1988 targeting magnetic highs identified from aeromagnetic surveys. The deposit was evaluated between 1992 and 1998. In 1993, MIM evaluated the deposit through drilling and structural interpretation of core under an option agreement. Amalg Resources NL (Amalg) purchased the deposit in 1994 and commenced decline development in 1995, first ore was mined in April 1996. • The mine was acquired by Barminco Investments in January 2004 with subsequent name change to FMR Investments Pty Ltd (FMR) in 2011. • AIC Mines' wholly owned subsidiary AIC Copper Pty Ltd acquired the mine from FMR effective 1 November 2021. • Various academic studies have contributed to the knowledge and understanding of the deposit, including:

Criteria	Commentary
	○ Baker, T., 1996; The Geology and genesis of the Eloise Cu-Au deposit, Cloncurry District, NW Queensland. Unpublished PhD Thesis James Cook University. ○ Fellows, J.C., 2001; Metamorphism and metasomatism at the Eloise Cu-Au deposit, Cloncurry District: Metamorphic history and a Metasomatic Origin for Biotite Schists. Unpublished MSc Thesis James Cook University.
Geology	• The deposit lies within Early-Middle Proterozoic rocks of the Cloncurry-Selwyn zone in the Eastern Fold Belt, of the Mount Isa Inlier. The lithologies have been tentatively assigned to the Table Creek Volcanics and Mount Norma Quartzite members of the Soldiers Gap Group. • At Eloise, this sequence comprises north-south striking arenitic meta-sediments and ortho-amphibolite's located on the sub-vertical eastern limb of the Middle Creek Anticline, coincident with a regional northerly trending shear zone, the "Levuka Shear". The deposit is located under 60m of Mesozoic sediment cover of the Eromanga Basin. • Mineralisation is hosted within a strongly foliated meta-sedimentary sequence comprising arenites and schists. The metasediment sequence also contains a coarse-grained amphibolite body possibly representing an early intrusion of gabbroic composition. Mineralised zones occur as steeply plunging lenticular bodies with strike lengths between 100m and 200m and attaining a maximum width of 25m. The main zone of mineralisation (Levuka-Eloise Deeps) demonstrates continuity down plunge over 1,500m and remains open at depth. • Post-mineralisation faulting has severely dislocated the orebodies, resulting in a complex arrangement of fault bounded ore blocks. These faults display considerable variability in regard to strike, dip and amount and direction of movement.
Drill hole Information	• Not applicable – exploration results are not being reported.
Data aggregation methods	• Not applicable – exploration results are not being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Not applicable – exploration results are not being reported.
Diagrams	• See diagrams included in announcement.
Balanced reporting	• Not applicable – exploration results are not being reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• 2003 – Moving Loop Electromagnetic Survey (Inloop and Slingram configurations), three anomalous responses from CH30 in Slingram configuration were identified. • 2016 – Moving Loop Electromagnetic Survey in conjunction with adjoining tenement holder, Sandfire Resources, using the German High Temp SQUID system, a twin peak in-loop anomalous response was observed coincident with Anomaly A identified in the 2003 Slingram data.
Further work	• Further drilling will focus on infill and resource drilling in all resource areas at Eloise.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	Commentary

Database integrity	• Core logging is completed by the site geologists at the site core yard using project-specific logging codes. Data is entered directly into a Toughbook. Data is then loaded directly into the site database. Assay results are currently received from the laboratory in digital format. Once data is finalised it is transferred to a Microsoft Access database. There are no security measures in place to protect the database from malicious or accidental edits of data except for routine backup.
	• AIC systematically checks the drillhole files for the following errors prior to Mineral Resource estimation:
	  • Absent collar data
	  • Multiple collar entries
	  • Questionable downhole survey results
	  • Absent survey data
	  • Overlapping intervals
	  • Negative sample lengths
	  • Sample intervals which extended beyond the hole depth defined in the collar table.

Site visits	• The Competent Person is full time employee of AIC and is responsible for compiling this Mineral Resource estimate. The Competent person continuously reviews and monitors the following items, including:
	  • Procedures related to the Mineral Resources,
	  • Planning and supervision of all diamond drilling and sampling activities,
	  • Inspection and quality control of logging, photography, sampling, and sample submission of diamond core.
	  • Monitoring of laboratory sample preparation, assaying and internal QAQC activities, including audits of the principal laboratory at Mt Isa,
	  • Internal QAQC protocols including analysing the performance of CRM's, blanks, replicates and duplicates.
	  • Geological data collection, management, and sectional interpretation of the deposit.
	• The principal assay laboratory at Mt Isa have been inspected. All equipment was found to be well maintained and the laboratory was found to be clean and well organised. Management had a sound understanding of sample preparation and analytical methods.
	• The outcome of the visits concluded the drillhole planning, core logging, sampling, assaying, QAQ, data management are consistent with industry good practice. Furthermore, geological controls to the mineralisation were sufficiently understood to enable a Mineral Resource to be reported in accordance with the JORC Code.

Criteria	Commentary
Geological interpretation	• Geological interpretation was completed by the site Mine Geologists. After 25 years of diamond drilling and underground mining the continuity and grade characteristics of the mineralised system are well understood by the site Mine Geologists. • Interpretation utilised all available data including diamond drilling, longhole sludge sampling, face photographs and ore development mapping. • The main controls to the mineralisation are structural, occurring within two main north-south striking corridors. Post-mineralisation faulting has created a series mineralised compartments, approximately 400 x 400m in size. • Based on visual observation and logging, and guided by the known structural framework, all ore bodies were interpreted as a series of up to six en echelon sub vertical lenses, that are practically represented by continuous wireframed domains. • A nominal 1% Cu cut-off grade is used to interpret the mineralised boundaries, although some intercepts below 1% Cu have been included for continuity purposes. • No material assumptions have been made which effect the MRE reported herein. • Alternative geological interpretations are not likely to materially impact on the MRE.
Dimensions	• The resource models cover the entire extent of the Eloise deposit, ranging from 81,350mN to 83,060mN, 97,200mE to 97860mE, and vertically from 1,150mRL to -695mRL (Local Mine Grid). • The lenses have variable continuity along strike and dip., while down plunge continuity is up to 2km. • Individual lenses have a plan width between approximately 2 m and 10 m. The width of the entire mineralised halo ranges from 20m to 40m.

Estimation and modelling techniques	• The deposit was divided into four models areas, covering the east and west mineralised corridors either side of the Middle Fault.
	• Wireframes for each ore lens were created. These represented a single estimation domains.
	• All geological modelling, statistical analysis and grade estimation were completed using Surpac software.
	• Grade estimation for Cu, Au and Ag and Fe were undertaken using an ordinary kriged algorithm.
	• A 5mE x 10mN x 5mRL parent block size was used with sub-celling to 1.25m for E, N and RL. The sub-block size was selected to provide sufficient wireframe – block fill resolution. All sub cells were assigned the grade of the parent block.
	• The inputs for the estimation including nugget, sill, ranges, direction and anisotropy were determined using the Surpac variography module.
	• The drillhole data spacing is variable but approximates 25 m to 50 m along strike (north-south) by 25 m to 50 m down-dip. The block size represents approximately half of the drill spacing in the more densely drilled areas of the deposit.
	• The wireframes have been used as hard boundaries for the interpolation of the ore lenses, this is to ensure only grades within each wireframe have been used to estimate the block inside the same wireframe. Outside of the ore lenses, a background waste estimation was undertaken.
	• The raw assay data was composited to one metre intervals. The composited data was used for classical statistical analysis, variography analysis and ordinary kriged estimation. Only diamond drilling assay results from external analysis by a third party and subject to both internal and external QAQC were utilised for estimation.
	• The coefficient of variation (COV), histograms and probability plots were reviewed for Cu and Au to understand the distribution of grades and assess the requirement for top cuts for each estimation domain. Top cutting was deemed necessary where the COV was high (>1.2) and individual high-grade samples were deemed to potentially result in biased block model results.
	• Top cuts were applied to gold, Cu grades were not cut. Top cuts applied for gold include:
	  ○ Macy: WF1 & 2 - 6 g/t, WF3 - 21 g/t, WF5 - 25g/t, WF6 - 18 g/t Au
	  ○ Eloise North: WF1 - 6 g/t, WF2 - 26 g/t, WF3 - 10g/t,

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<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
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Eloise South: WF1 - 7 g/t, WF2 - 15 g/t, WF3 - 35 g/t, WF4 - 20 g/t, WF5 - 15 g/t.

A four-pass search ellipse strategy was adopted. The search ellipse distances were progressively increased from 30, 60, 120 and 400 metres. A summary of the estimation parameters is shown below.

<table>
<tr><th>Cu</th><th>Samples</th><th>Distance</th><th>Azimuth</th><th>Plunge</th><th>Dip</th><th>Nugget C_o</th><th>Sill c1</th><th>Range A_1</th><th>Anisotropy Major/Semi</th><th>Anisotropy Major/Minor</th></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum</td><td>5</td><td>30</td><td>181.26</td><td>-69.41</td><td>50.26</td><td>0.10</td><td>0.69</td><td>59.30</td><td>1.08</td><td>15</td></tr>
<tr><td>Maximum</td><td>20</td><td>400</td><td>194.74</td><td>-19.84</td><td>89.46</td><td>0.45</td><td>1.74</td><td>176.85</td><td>3.22</td><td>15</td></tr>
</table>

The prior 30th June 2021 MRE was reported by AIC on 14 December 2021, comprising of:

<table>
<tr><th>Resource Category</th><th>Tonnes</th><th>Cu Grade (%)</th><th>Au Grade (g/t)</th><th>Contained Copper (t)</th><th>Contained Gold (oz)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Measured</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>Indicated</td><td>1,308,000</td><td>2.5</td><td>0.7</td><td>32,500</td><td>28,500</td></tr>
<tr><td>Inferred</td><td>3,134,000</td><td>2.3</td><td>0.6</td><td>71,000</td><td>64,800</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>4,442,000</td><td>2.3</td><td>0.7</td><td>103,500</td><td>93,300</td></tr>
</table>

The mineral resource estimates, use the same processes as the prior estimate. Eloise Copper Mine conducts reconciliation of the resource estimates against the reconciled mine production.
No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products.
For deleterious elements, Fe and As were estimated for density determination and metallurgical requirements. Deleterious elements are not considered to represent issues for the mine given the long history of producing a saleable concentrate.
No assumptions were made regarding selective mining units.
Drillhole grades were initially visually compared with cell model grades. Domain drillhole and block model statistics were then compared. Swath plots were also created to compare drillhole grades with block model grades for easting, northing, and elevation slices throughout the deposit. The block model reflected the tenor of the grades in the drillhole samples both globally and locally.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moisture</td><td>
Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parameters</td><td>

Cut-off grades applied within this estimate are based on the life of mine operating costs for mining, processing and G & A and a copper price of A$10,500/t. Copper represents roughly 90% of the value of the concentrate produced at Eloise.
The MRE is reported above a 1.1% Cu cut-off grade in the Upper Zone (above the 0mRL) and above a 1.4% Cu cut-off grade in the Lower Zone (below 0mRL, 1,190mBSL).

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>

In selecting the reporting cut-off grades, consideration has been given to the mining method and Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE).
All Mineral Resources were optimised, using Deswick DSO, to determine the reasonable prospect for eventual economic extraction. Blocks were required to meet minimum cut-off and mining block sizes (5m length, 25m high and 2 – 35m wide). Blocks that did not met the threshold were reclassified as Mineral Inventory.

</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Commentary
	• The Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource are reported excluding any mining modifying factors, hence the MRE is undiluted. • Metallurgical and operational test work has confirmed Eloise contains and produces a high-quality concentrate with very low contaminants. Hence no areas have been excluded from the Mineral Resources Estimate based on metallurgy. • Some internal dilution exists within the interpreted mineralisation boundaries, but this material was not modelled. Further drilling is required to ascertain if these zones are continuous and can therefore be selectively removed during mining.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Eloise operates a conventional flotation circuit to produce a high-grade copper concentrate with gold and silver credits. The mill can sustain a rate up to 750,000 dry metric tonnes per annum. The plant operates a three-stage crushing facility capable of producing a -12 mm product at 120 tonnes per hour. This is comprised of a primary jaw crusher and two-stage cone crushing in closed circuit with a screening plant. Comminution is via a two-stage grinding circuit achieving a P80 particle size of 150µm. The flotation circuit comprises rougher and scavenger flotation cells and a bank of cleaner and recleaner cells. Concentrate thickening and American disc filtering produces cake with moisture content of about 13%. The concentrate is sun dried to about 8–9% moisture content ready for transport and shipment. • The final product is a concentrate comprising approximately 27% Cu, 4.4 g/t Au and 100 g/t Ag. • The mine has a long history of producing and selling a concentrate by flotation methods with no material issues from deleterious elements. • Metallurgical and operational test work has confirmed Eloise produces a high-quality concentrate with very low contaminants. Hence no areas have been excluded from the Mineral Resources Estimate.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• The mine is currently in operation and operates with an environmental management plan to meet its operational licence conditions. The site is regularly visited by Queensland Department of Environment and Science officers who inspect the environmentally relevant activities and audit for compliance to the licence conditions.
Bulk density	• A volume displacement method was adopted from 1997 to 2002. This method was used routinely on diamond core before being dispatched to the laboratory. The method involved weighing drill core and then measuring the volume displacement of the core. The density was calculated as the weight divided by the volume. • The water immersion method was used from 2007 through 2008. Diamond core samples dispatched to ALS Global for analysis and were subject to specific gravity determinations by the laboratory. The method adopted the common method of measuring the weight of the core in air and then in water, with the specific gravity calculated by dividing the weight in air by the weight in air minus the weight in water. • A total of 6,925 volume displacement and 2,878 water immersion records were available, however all measurements were taken outside the modelled lenses in previously mined areas. A regression approach was therefore adopted (see below). • The host rocks and mineralisation have extremely low porosity, hence it is not considered an issue with the determinations. • The relationship between density, Fe and Cu was reviewed through regression analysis. A relatively strong relationship between Fe and Fe + Cu and density was observed. Density is calculated based on interpolated Fe and Cu grades as follows: ○ Density = 0.0265 x (Cu%+Fe%) +2.6401 • After the above regression formula was applied, calculated values above 3.3 t/m^3 were reset to 3.3 t/m^3 following feedback from site.
Classification	• The Mineral Resources were classified into Indicated and Inferred Resources in accordance with the JORC 2012 guidelines and was based on attributes including data quality, variography ranges, drill spacing, interpolation pass number and estimation quality. When all attributes were combined, it resulted in a spotty and discontinuous spatial classification. • The resource classification was evaluated using economic and minimum mining block sizes located outside of either the historical mine workings or

Criteria	Commentary
	geotechnical pillar areas. • To enable a more realistic spatial representation of geological confidence, the competent person then undertook a three step process including i) reviewing each modelled attribute in both and cross section and plan. Polygon strings were then digitised on 25m intervals to define contiguous zones of geological confidence. The polygons were wireframed and recoded back into the res_cat attribute. ii) Deswick stope optimiser software was used to optimise the res_cat and grade attributes to evaluate blocks that achieved the criteria for reasonable prospect for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE) iii) the Deswick optimised blocks were used to recode the final Indicated and Inferred boundaries into the block model CLASS field . All blocks outside the optimised boundaries were reclassified as Mineral Inventory. • Indicated generally had a drill spacing of at least 25m and the Inferred drill spacing was from 25 to 50m. The Indicated and Inferred tonnes and grade were also reported undiluted, that is, without any external edge dilution. • All blocks located within the design of the sub level cave boundary informed by 25 x25m drilling were classified as Indicated (-275 to -380mRL), while blocks informed by 25 to 50m spacing drilling were classified as Inferred (-380 to -430mRL). • The MRE classification appropriately reflects the Competent Person's views of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• The current model has been subject to AIC's an internal peer review processes. The performance of the MRE is reviewed each month as part of the end-of-month (EOM) reconciliation reporting process. • These reviews have verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters, and results of the estimate. The relative accuracy and confidence of the Mineral Resources is based on the extents of the Indicated and Inferred Resource boundaries.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Competent Person considers the Mineral Resources classification to comply with the accuracy requirements in accordance with the JORC Code, 2012. The Mineral Resources Estimate relates to a global tonnage and grade estimate. Grade estimates have been made for each block in the model. • The Indicated and Measured Mineral Resource are reported excluding any mining modifying factors. • The Mineral Resources Estimate have been effectively employed for mine design and mining and is reconciling within acceptable limits.

Resource Category	Tonnes (t)	Cu Grade %	Au Grade (g/t)	Contained Copper (t)	Contained Gold (oz)	Ag g/t Grade	Ag Metal (oz)
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	2,668,000	2.5%	0.7	65,900	59,600	10.6	912,500
Inferred	2,083,000	2.4%	0.6	49,100	40,500	9.3	623,700
Total	**4,751,000**	**2.4%**	**0.6**	**115,000**	**100,100**	**10.1**	**1,536,200**

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Comment</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves</td><td>

- The parameters used for the Mineral Resources are described in Section 3 and only the Indicated Resource has been considered for conversion to Probable Ore Reserve.
- The Probable Ore Reserve was estimated by only evaluating the Indicated Resource and applying the mining modifying factors.
- The Mineral Resources are reported as inclusive of Ore Reserves

Reserve Category	Tonnes (t)	Cu Grade %	Au Grade (g/t)	Contained Copper (t)	Contained Gold (oz)	Ag g/t Grade	Ag Metal (oz)
Proved	19,000	1.4%	0.6	200	300	9.1	5,700
Probable	1,526,000	2.3%	0.7	35,800	32,300	9.7	477,600
Total	**1,545,000**	**2.3%**	**0.6**	**36,000**	**32,600**	**9.6**	**483,300**

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Site visits</td><td>

- The Competent Person for the Ore Reserves is the Site Senior Executive who is a qualified Mining Engineer and a full-time employee of AIC Copper Pty Ltd based at the Eloise Copper Mine.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Study status</td><td>

- The Eloise Copper Mine has been in been in production since 1996. The modifying factors used in the conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves are based on current and historic operational experience and are in line with the relative accuracy expected at a feasibility study level or better.
- As part of the operational procedure a Life of Mine (LOM) study including design, schedule and evaluation was completed. This work was undertaken as part of the annual budget and LOM planning process. The type and level of study is suitable to convert the Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves.
- The Ore Reserve reported within the LOM plan includes Indicated Resource only. Inferred Resource have been excluded from the reported Ore Reserve.
- The parameters used to estimate modifying factors and the subsequent Ore Reserve are based on existing operations and actual performance.
- The Ore Reserves are contained within a mine design and are viable. A portion of the Ore Reserve is currently being mined and processed.
- Material Modifying Factors have been considered and used for the Ore Reserves Estimate.
- The Ore Reserve analysis addresses the key technical and economic parameters relating to the deposit to an appropriate level of confidence to meet the production requirements of the mine.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parameters</td><td>

- Copper only cut-off grades have been calculated and applied as economic cut-offs in the determination of the underground Ore Reserves. These are based on current and forecasted costs, revenues, mill recoveries, modifying factors and depth of Reserves below the surface.
- Cut-off grade assessments consider grade of copper only (i.e. does not consider gold or silver).
- The cut-off values for the:
    - Longhole open stope (LHOS) in the upper zone is 1.4% Cu (Surface to the 0mRL) and lower zone is 1.6% Cu (below 0mRL) and
    - Sub level cave (SLC) is 1.6% Cu (below the 0mRL, deeper than 1,190m BSL).

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>

- Underground Ore Reserves have been estimated by generating detailed mining shapes for all areas that contain Indicated Mineral Resource as well as access development. Internal stope dilution has been designed into the mining shapes and interrogated. External stope dilution and mining recovery factors have been applied post geological block model interrogation to generate final mining diluted and recovered ore tonnage and grade.
- Eloise is an active mining operation and modifying factors are based on existing practice and analysis of performance.

</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Comment
	• Stopes to be mined in the short term are assessed on an individual basis using all related local mining, geological and geotechnical experience to date. This includes data gathered from back-analysis of stopes mined to date in adjacent or similar areas. Reserve stope blocks employ geotechnical parameters derived from area mining experience and / or diamond drill core. • A LOM design has been generated and scheduled to an appropriate level of confidence. • Minimum mining width of 3 metres. Sub level spacing ranging between 25m (single lift) to 50m (double lift). • Mining dilution for the longhole stopes in the Upper and Lower Zones was applied using a 0.5m external dilution skin. For the sub level cave no external dilution was applied, however as part of the cave draw process, internal dilution of 20% at 1.5% Cu was applied. • Mining Recovery Factors for the longhole stopes was applied at 90% and for the sub level cave at 80%. The Mining Modifying factors are based on reconciliation performance. • Eloise is an operating mine and the infrastructure to support the mining operations is in place. This includes workshops, offices, warehouses, fuel storage, road construction for transport and access, the processing plant, diesel power generation, surface water management, underground mining infrastructure, ROM stockpiles, and waste dumps.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Eloise operates a conventional flotation circuit to produce a high-grade copper concentrate with gold and silver credits. The mill can sustain a rate of 750,000 dry metric tonnes per annum. The plant operates a three-stage crushing facility capable of producing a -12 mm product at 120 tonnes per hour. This is comprised of a primary jaw crusher and two-stage cone crushing in closed circuit with a screening plant. Comminution is via a two-stage grinding circuit achieving a P80 particle size of 150µm. The flotation circuit comprises rougher and scavenger flotation cells and a bank of cleaner and recleaner cells. Concentrate thickening and American disc filtering produces cake with moisture content of about 13%. The concentrate is sun dried to about 8–9% moisture content ready for transport and shipment. • The metallurgical recovery is a function of feed grade, and historically reports at ≥ 95% Cu, 50% Au and 83.5% Ag. • The final product is a concentrate comprising approximately 27% Cu, 4.4 g/t Au and 100 g/t Ag. • The mine has a long history of producing and selling a concentrate with no material issues from deleterious elements.
Environmental	• The mine is currently in operation and operates with an environmental management plan to meet its operational licence conditions. • The site is regularly visited by QLD DES officers who inspect the environmentally relevant activities (ERAs) and audit for compliance to the licence conditions.
Infrastructure	• The mine is currently in operation and has all necessary infrastructure in place.
Costs	• Eloise is an operating mine and capital costs are generally limited to that required to sustain the operation. • Costs are based on contract schedules of rates and Life of Mine forecasts. These are reconciled against historical averages. All costs are estimated in Australian dollars. • Eloise produces a high quality concentrate and does not attract any penalties for deleterious elements (see Market Assessment). • Queensland government royalty of between 2.50% and 5.00% (depending on average metal prices) is payable on the gross value of the mineral after deducting certain permitted expenses. There are no applicable private royalties. • Transportation costs are based on contract rates from site to Mt Isa. • Copper concentrate treatment, refining charges and freight are based on offtake agreement contract rates with a third party commodity trading firm.

Criteria	Comment
Revenue factors	• All metal prices and revenues are estimated in Australian dollars. • Revenue is generated from the sale of concentrate under a Life of Mine offtake agreement with a third party commodity trading firm. • The assumed copper price used in the Ore Reserves estimation is A$10,500/t. • Eloise produces a high quality concentrate and does not attract any penalties for deleterious elements.
Market assessment	• The world market for copper concentrate is large compared to production from the mine. The copper concentrate is a clean product with low impurities and demand for this product from copper smelters is expected to remain high. • All copper concentrate is sold under a Life of Mine offtake agreement with a third party commodity trading firm. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the market assessment is appropriate to support the Ore Reserves Estimate.
Economic	• Eloise is an operating mine with a focus on operating cash margins. • The mine plan generates positive annual free cash flow based on the long run commodity price assumptions. • Project economics are most sensitive to metal price assumptions and grade assumptions.
Social	• The mine is currently in operation and has all necessary licences.
Other	• No material naturally occurring risks have been identified that could impact on the estimation or classification of the Ore Reserves. • Eloise is currently compliant with all legal and regulatory requirements and valid marketing arrangements are in place.
Classification	• The Ore Reserves have been derived from a mine plan considering all mining, metallurgical, social, environmental and financial aspects of the project. • The Probable Ore Reserve Estimate were derived from the conversion of Indicated Mineral Resource. • Classification of the Ore Reserves appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit based on the application of the modifying factors and economic parameters.
Audits or reviews	• The Ore Reserves were peer reviewed internally and were found to comply with accepted industry practice.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Ongoing mining experience, underground diamond drilling, Mineral Resource Estimation improvements, mining studies and a maturing operation have continued to combine to improve understanding of the geological and mining aspects of the underground. • The relative accuracy of the parameters used to estimate the Ore Reserves are deemed to be appropriate and meet industry standards as these have been based on current and historical performance of the similar operations and correlated to the achieved parameters.