ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

23 May 2022

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: 308,765,018

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

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

Drilling Results from Marymia Project, Murchison WA

AIC Mines Limited (ASX: A1M) ("AIC Mines" or the "Company") is pleased to report further assay results from reverse circulation (RC) drilling programs completed at the Copper Hills prospect and the Hermes North target at the Marymia Project, Western Australia. Results from the remaining four holes drilled at the Copper Hills prospect in 2021 have confirmed the continuation of copper sulphide mineralisation over a strike length of 5 kilometres.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Reverse circulation (RC) drilling at Copper Hills returned:
  - 12m grading 0.15% Cu from 136m in Hole 21ACHC0007
    - including 4m grading 0.21% Cu from 140m
  - 28m grading 0.14% Cu from 168m also in Hole 21ACHC0007
    - including 12m grading 0.21% Cu from 176m
  - 4m grading 0.21% Cu from 128m in Hole 21ACHC0008
  - 4m grading 0.19% Cu from 168m in Hole 21ACHC009
- The mineralised envelope remains open along strike and down dip.
- Further drilling is planned for the 2022 field season to vector into higher grade zones by infilling the current broad-spaced drill patten.

Marymia Project (predominantly 100% owned tenements)

AIC Mines holds a very large area of tenements located about 790 kilometres northeast of Perth on the northern margin of the Yilgarn Craton. The project includes joint ventures with Ausgold Limited (ASX: AUC) and Venus Metals Corporation Limited (ASX: VMC) (Figure 1).

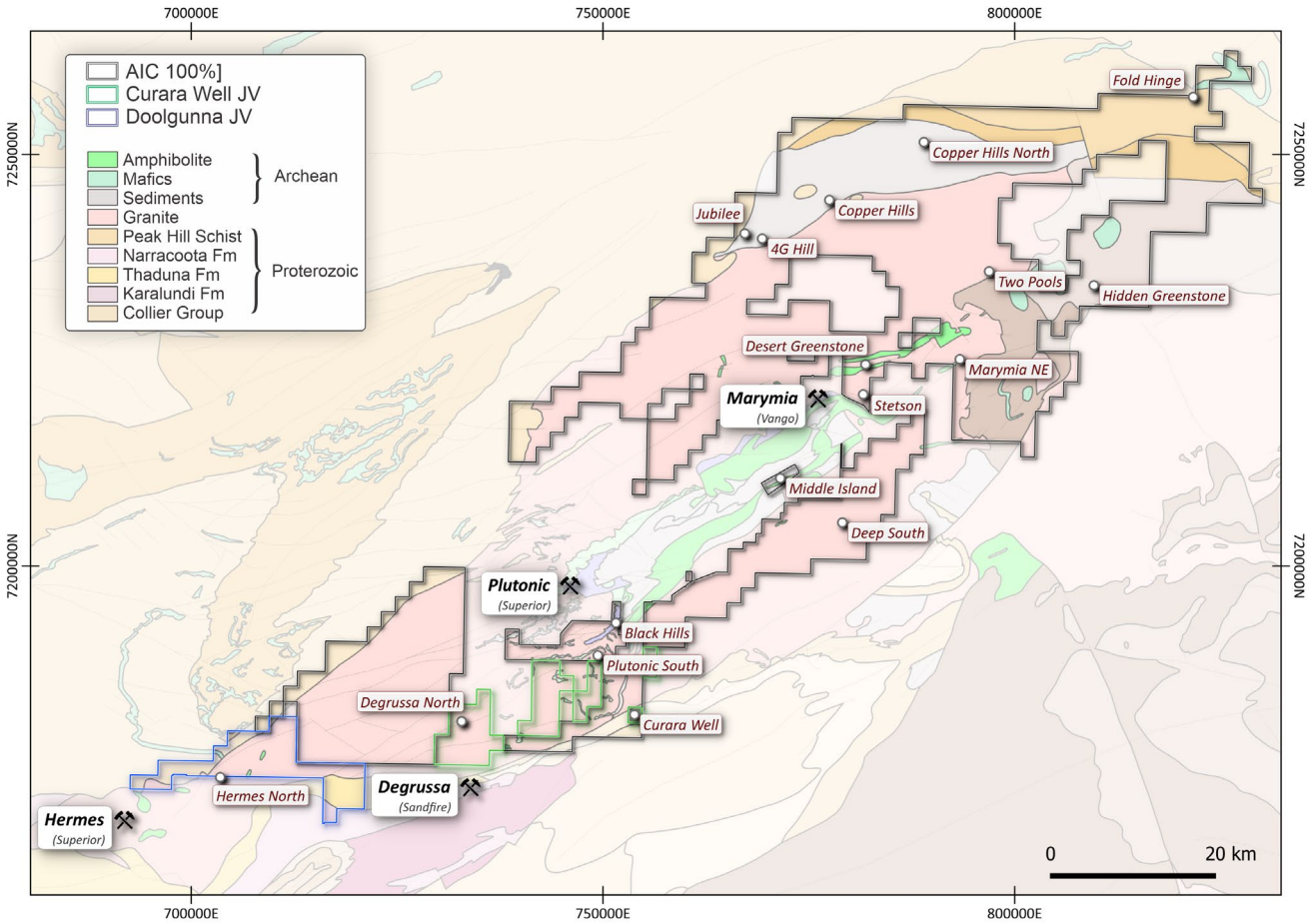

Figure 1. Marymia Project Target Locations

The Marymia Project is prospective for both gold and copper deposits. It is strategically located within trucking distance of the Plutonic Gold Mine and the DeGrussa Copper Mine.

Copper Hills – Drilling Results

The Copper Hills Belt (100% AIC Mines) is interpreted as a preserved portion of Paleoproterozoic basin rocks, equivalent to the Bryah, Yerrida or Padbury basins, accreted to the northern margin of the Archean Marymia Inlier.

Nine RC holes were drilled in late 2021 to test for primary copper sulphide mineralisation below a historically recognised 7 kilometre trend of copper oxide enrichment (Figure 2). Assay results from the first five holes were reported in March 2022 (see AIC Mines' ASX announcement "Drilling Results from Marymia Project, Murchison WA" dated 28 March 2022). Assay results from the remaining four holes have now been received. Significant intervals include:

- Hole 21ACHC0007:
    - 4m grading 0.16% Cu from 12m

- 12m grading 0.15% Cu from 136m, including 4m grading 0.21% Cu from 140m
- 28m grading 0.14% Cu from 168m, including 12m grading 021% Cu from 176m

- Hole 21ACHC0008:
  - 4m grading 0.11% Cu from 120m
  - 4m grading 0.21% Cu from 128m
- Hole 21ACHC0009:
  - 4m grading 0.19% Cu from 168m

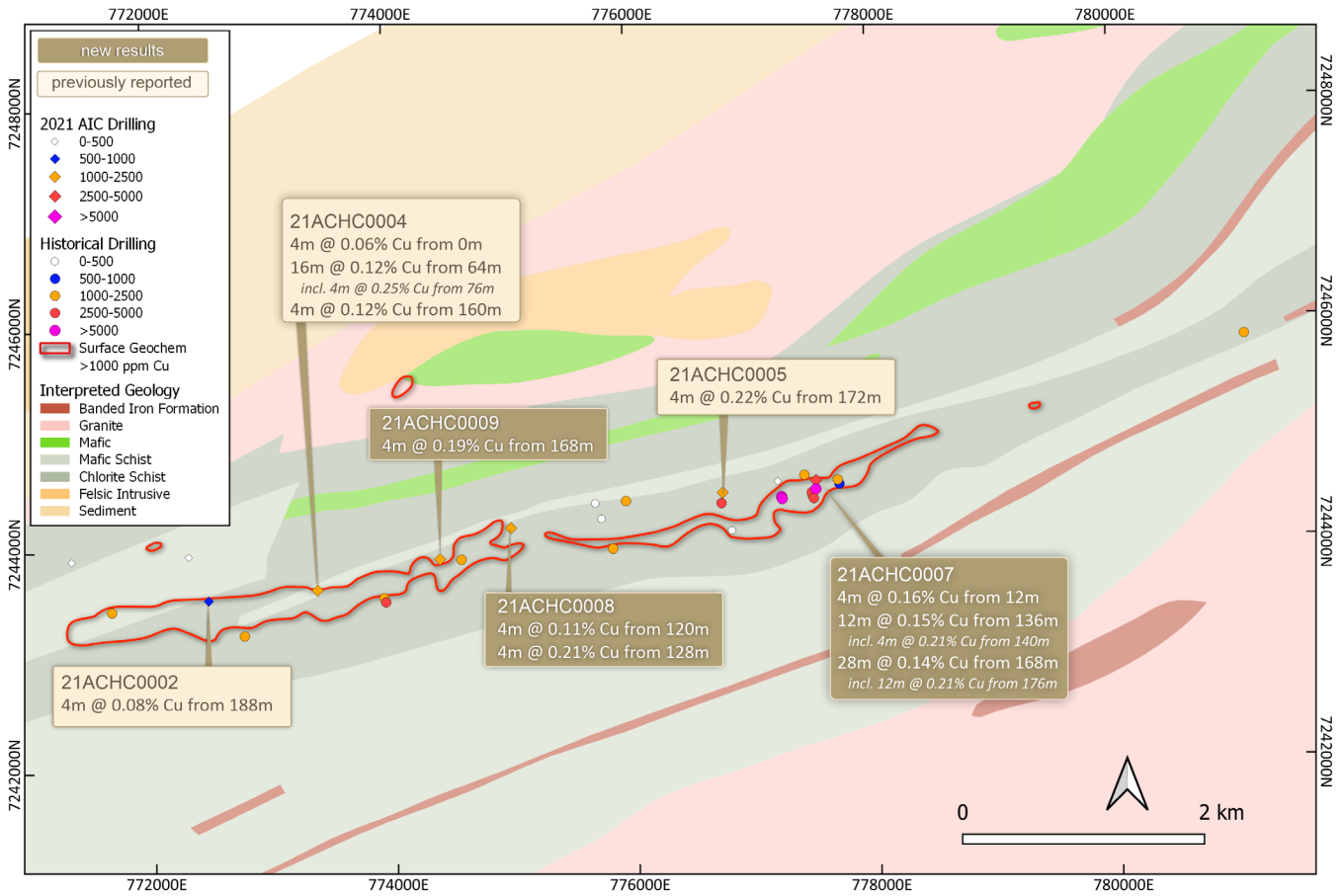

Figure 2. The Copper Hills Prospect showing the copper oxide trend defined by soil geochemistry and shallow drilling; interpreted geology is used as the background.

Copper mineralisation occurs as disseminated sulphides to quartz-sulphide stockwork veins closely associated with chlorite-sericite- pyrite alteration at the contact between mafic and felsic schists (Figure 3). Mineralisation in fresh rock is defined over 5 kilometres of strike and is open both down dip and along strike. Further drilling is planned for the 2022 field season to vector into higher-grade zones by infilling the current broad spaced drill patten.

Further information on the collar coordinates and assay results are reported in Appendix 1 at the end of this announcement.

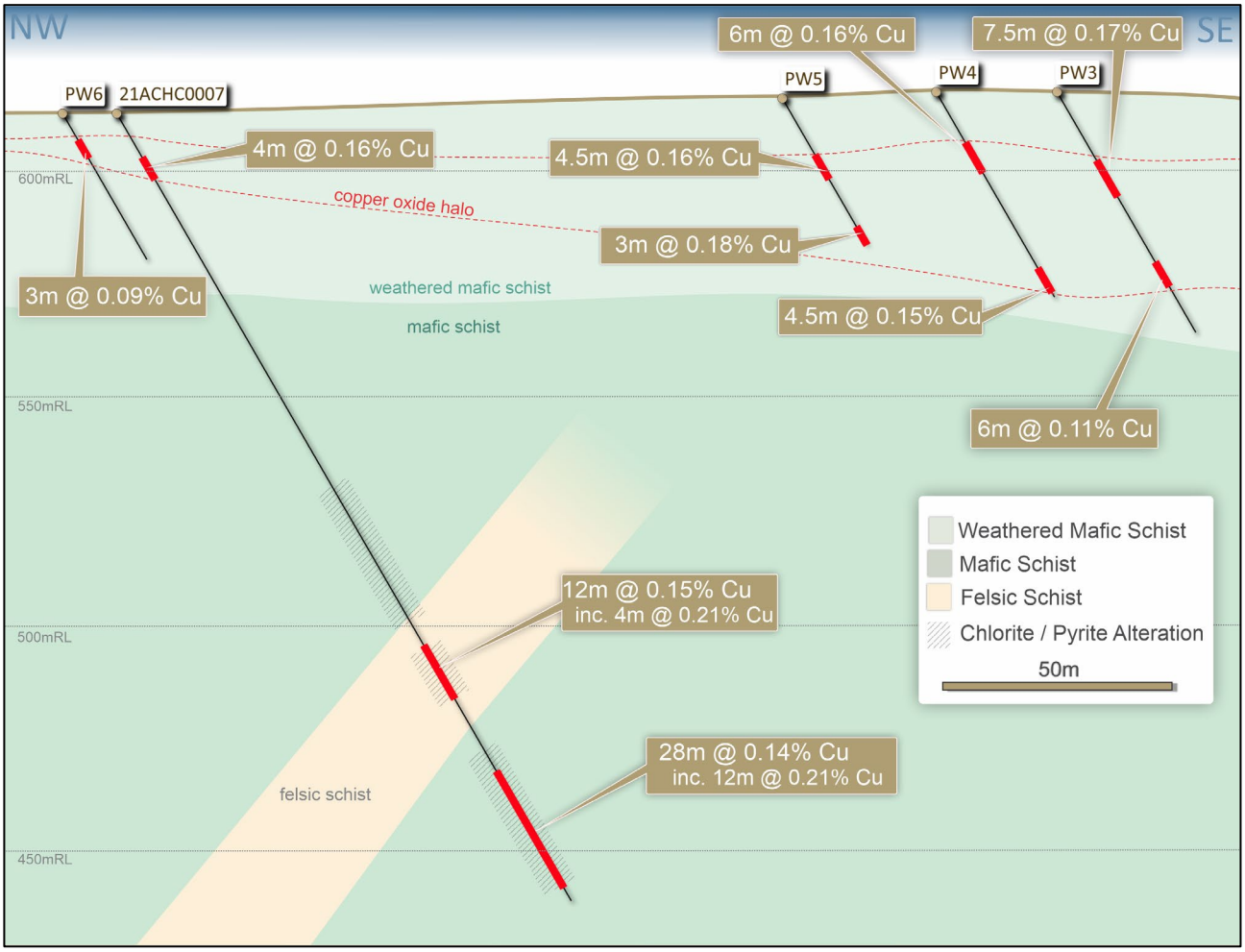

Figure 3. Cross section (orientation 160°) through the northeastern portion of the Copper Hills Prospect

Hermes North (AIC mines earning up to 80% from Ausgold Limited) – Drilling Results

Assay results were received from 11 RC holes drilled in late 2021 (see Appendix 1, Table 3) to test a gold in soil anomaly found over an interpreted intercalated mafic amphibolite, sediment and granite settings; analogous to the Hermes Mine (owned by Superior Gold Inc.) which is located 12 kilometres to the southwest (Figure 4). While the program intersected narrow intervals of amphibolite, sediment and granite, no significant gold results were returned.

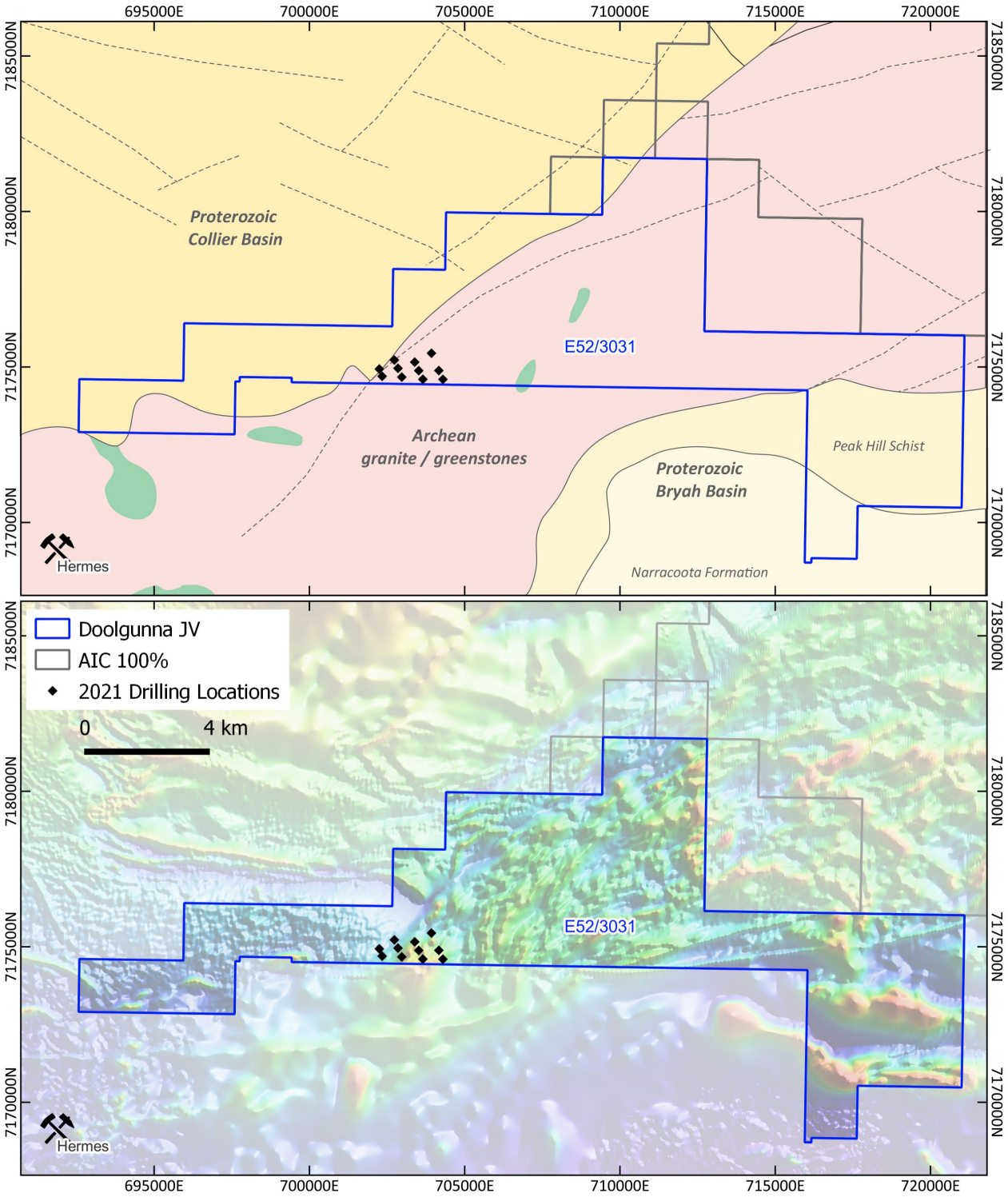

Figure 4. Hermes North Target showing drillhole locations over geology and RTP magentic data

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.

Exploration Information Extracted from ASX Announcements

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

- Drilling Results from Marymia Project, Murchison WA 28 March 2022

This announcement is available for viewing on the Company's website www.aicmines.com.au under the Investors tab.

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

Competent Person's Statement – Marymia Drilling Results

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

Appendix 1 – Drilling and Assay Data

Table 1: Copper Hills Prospect – Drill Hole Locations

Hole ID	Method	Depth (m)	Northing	Easting	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth
21ACHC0001	RC	200	771315	7243940	615	-60	124
21ACHC0002	RC	200	772400	7243600	615	-60	124
21ACHC0003	RC	200	772270	7243980	615	-60	124
21ACHC0004	RC	220	773350	7243650	615	-60	124
21ACHC0005	RC	200	776680	7244500	615	-60	124
21ACHC0006	RC	200	777200	7244550	615	-60	124
21ACHC0007	RC	200	777450	7244600	615	-60	124
21ACHC0008	RC	200	774940	7244200	615	-60	124
21ACHC0009	RC	200	774330	7243940	615	-60	124

All coordinates reported in GDA20 MGA Zone 50

Table 2: Copper Hills Prospect – Reconnaissance Drilling – Anomalous Intercepts

HOLE_ID	Hole Type	Depth (From)	Depth (To)	Interval	Cu %	Cu ppm
21ACHC0007	RC	12	16	4	0.16	1635
		20	24	4	0.05	576
		136	148	12	0.15	1534
Including		*140*	*144*	*4*	*0.21*	*2087*
		168	196	28	0.14	1393
Including		*176*	*188*	*12*	*0.21*	*2107*
21ACHC0008	RC	120	124	4	0.11	1132
		128	132	4	0.21	2068
21ACHC009	RC	60	64	4	0.06	611
		80	84	4	0.07	711
		168	172	4	0.19	1918

Data aggregation method uses length weighted averaging with anomalous values of Cu > 500 ppm
All interval calculations are from 4 metre composite sampling
All intercepts represent down hole lengths. True widths are not currently known due to the early stage and wide spacing of the drilling.

Table 3: Hermes North – Drill Hole Locations

Hole ID	Method	Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth
21HMRC0001	RC	100	704300	7174600	300	-60	160
21HMRC0002	RC	100	704170	7174884	300	-60	160
21HMRC0003	RC	100	703931	7175441	300	-60	160
21HMRC0004	RC	100	703655	7174602	300	-60	160
21HMRC0005	RC	123	703522	7174881	300	-60	160
21HMRC0006	RC	100	703392	7175156	300	-60	160
21HMRC0007	RC	100	702976	7174673	300	-60	160
21HMRC0008	RC	100	702853	7174956	300	-60	160
21HMRC0009	RC	100	702736	7175221	300	-60	160
21HMRC0010	RC	100	702343	7174699	300	-60	160
21HMRC0011	RC	100	702253	7174932	300	-60	160

All coordinates reported in GDA20 MGA Zone 50

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	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The Marymia Project was sampled using reverse circulation (RC) drilling techniques. • Drill hole collar locations were recorded using a handheld GPS which has an estimated accuracy of +/- 5m. • Samples were taken at 4m composites from the top of the hole to the bottom • 4-meter composites from RC drilling were sampled by cone splitter directly from the rig • Samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratories, Maddington for multi-element and Au analysis using acid digest and aqua regia methods.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC holes were drilled using a T450 truck mounted RC drill rig.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC drilling generally provided good sample recovery. • No relationship is seen to exist between sample recovery and grade. There is insufficient data to ascertain if there is a sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Geological logging was completed on all drill holes by AIC Mines geologists and loaded into an SQL database. • Geological logging is qualitative in nature and records interpreted lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining and other features of the samples. • Due to the early-stage of this drilling program, data was not expected to be used for resource estimation, mining studies or metallurgical studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 4-meter composites from RC drilling were sampled by cone splitter directly from the rig. Samples were predominantly dry, however if wet/damp it was recorded on the log. The drill rig cyclone was cleaned after every rod (6m) with a thorough clean being undertaken at the base of the cover sequence and at the end of each hole. • Field duplicates were inserted at a frequency of 2 per 100 samples, this was done by spear sampling 1-meter interval green bags. Standards were inserted 2 in 100 samples also. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material being sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were delivered to Intertek Laboratories, Maddington for analysis. All samples are weighed, placed into trays sequentially then dried to 105°C, samples are sorted and any discrepancies with submission logs noted. • Samples are split to <3kg using a riffle splitter. Samples are pulverized for 5 minutes using LM5 mill to 85% passing 75µm. Checked using wet sieve test. • The analytical stage for all samples is completed sequentially using barcode labelled pulp packets. Each sample is scanned before being weighed. • For every 60 samples 2x control blanks, 2x pulp duplicates (assays from same pulp packet) and two standards are inserted. Certified Reference Materials ("CRM") are used. • Instrument analysis involves calibration before each run using calibration standards made from traceable single element solutions. • Results are reviewed through the LIMS system. CRM's have nominal values and control limits set from certificate values. Control charts of the CRM's are used during QAQC. • The laboratory has ISO 17025:2107 certification and participates in proficiency testing. • Analytical methods at the lab include Aqua regia with a mass spectrometry finish (AR10/AMS) which is considered a partial digest. A 4-acid digest with a mass spectrometry finish (4A/MS48) which is considered a 'near total' digest. • 2 duplicate and 2 standard (CRM) samples are inserted into each sample string by the lab. This level of QAQC is deemed adequate for this stage of exploration. A QAQC report has not been completed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersection reporting has been verified by alternative company personnel. • Data entry is completed in the field using laptops and logged into an excel spreadsheet. The data is uploaded and synced with a master SQL database. • No twinned holes have been drilled. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole collar locations are determined using a handheld GPS which has an estimated accuracy of +/- 5m. • No downhole surveys were completed on RC holes • The grid system used is MGA_GDA20, zone 50 • RL's from handheld GPS were deemed unreliable and were adjusted using Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) – acquired from USGS data. • For drillhole collar location information refer to Addendum to JORC Table 1. • The drilling coordinates are all in GDA94 MGA Zone 50 coordinates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• RC holes were drilled over selected geophysical and geochemical targets with drill holes varying in spacing from 300m to >1km. • RC holes were drilled at two azimuths per program and all holes were drilled at a -60^{o} dip • RC drill samples from this program were composited into 4m samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The location and orientation of the drilling is appropriate given the interpreted strike, dip and morphology of the mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security is managed by AIC Mines. Samples are zip tied in polyweave bags and placed in bulka bags, with clear to and from locations written on them. Samples are delivered to Intertek, Maddington via RGR Haulage out of Newman.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews have been completed at this stage.

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.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The project comprises granted exploration licenses EL52/3031, EL52/2945 and EL 52/3368. • The tenements lie on the margins of the Plutonic -Marymia greenstone belt, Murchison, Western Australia.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration of the Copper Hills prospect dates back to 1972 and hence much of it pre-dates the JORC Code 2012 Edition and related public reporting requirements. • The exploration of the Copper Hills region was conducted by Endeavour Oil (and CRA Exploration) for whom "materiality" considerations determined that extremely limited to no Copper Hills region exploration results were publicly reported other than statutory Annual (and other) technical reports required by the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMIRS). • These various technical reports are publicly accessible via the DMIRS's online WA Mineral Exploration Report system (i.e. WAMEX) or by physically visiting the WA DMIRS. • The specific WAMEX reports related to the exploration information were disclosed in 'Drilling Results from Marymia Project, Murchison WA' dated 28 March 2022 • Assay results are considered as reliable
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Copper Hills deposit style is interpreted as stratabound stockwork vein style

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Hermes North deposit style is interpreted as orogenic gold

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.*
	• *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.*
		• Refer to tabulations in Appendix 1 of this announcement.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• The average grades presented in this report are length-weighted averages above a 0.05% (500ppm) Cu and 0.1g/t Au cut off. • Given the composite sampling mineralised zones identified to date internal dilution is generally <3m. • No high cuts have been applied. • Metal equivalents have not been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The geometry of the mineralisation is not yet known due to insufficient drilling in the targeted area. • Anomalous intercepts are reported over down hole length as true width is not known, due to the early stage of exploration.
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.*	• All relevant figures are included in the body of this announcement.
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.*	• Any portions of the drill hole that are not quoted in the intercept tables contain grades less than the quoted cut-off. • Any drill holes that have no reported zones of other or additional elements did not return associated element assays of materiality to the style of mineralisation sort.
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.*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of this announcement. • No metallurgical or mineralogical assessments have been completed.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• AIC Mines is currently assessing the outcomes of the recent drilling, The outcomes of this work are being used to plan future drilling programs.