ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

14 December 2021

Significant Increase in Mineral Resources at Eloise Copper Mine

AIC Mines Limited (ASX: A1M) ("AIC" or the "Company") is pleased to report that additional survey data has allowed for an upgrade to the Mineral Resource estimate at the Eloise Copper Mine. Mineral Resources have increased to 103,500 tonnes of contained copper and 93,300 ounces of contained gold, **representing a 58% increase in copper and a 55% increase in gold**.

OVERVIEW

- The initial Eloise Mineral Resource estimate conducted by AIC in August 2021 was restricted to areas beyond historic mining activity due to a lack of survey data to accurately define the underground mining void. Additional surveying has now been completed to build an accurate void model and reclassify areas of mineral inventory as Mineral Resources.
- The updated Mineral Resource as at 30 June 2021 is estimated at 4.4 million tonnes grading 2.3% copper and 0.7g/t gold containing 103,500 tonnes of copper and 93,300 ounces of gold.
- As part of the resource update, re-evaluation of the historical drilling database has identified numerous opportunities for further resource growth throughout the mineral system.
- A second underground drilling rig will be mobilised to site in mid-January 2022 to accelerate infill drilling of the Inferred Resource – to upgrade to Indicated Resource status and potentially Probable Ore Reserves. The priority infill drill areas include the Deeps, Macy, Chloe and Levuka orebodies.
- Surface exploration drilling at the Macy Far North, Far West and East targets is planned to commence in March 2022.

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

"This Mineral Resource upgrade provides further evidence of the clear potential to extend the Eloise mine life beyond five years. AIC will now ramp-up exploration at Eloise, focusing on both extensions to the known resource areas and the discovery of new satellite lodes within the Eloise mining tenements."

ABOUT AIC MINES

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

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

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

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Shares on Issue: 308.7m

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Josef El-Raghy
Non-Executive Chairman

Aaron Colleran
Managing Director & CEO

Brett Montgomery
Non-Executive Director

Tony Wolfe
Non-Executive Director

Jon Young
Non-Executive Director

Linda Hale
Company Secretary

CORPORATE DETAILS

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

Mineral Resource Upgrade

Since taking ownership of the Eloise Copper Mine on 1 November 2021, AIC has completed a surveying program to accurately map all of the underground workings at the mine. This work has been used to build an accurate void model of the underground workings. This model has allowed AIC to upgrade mineral inventory within the Macy, Levuka North and South resource areas to Inferred Mineral Resource status. The requirement to complete the survey program was identified by AIC in its initial due diligence at Eloise and is a normal part of calculating Mineral Resources. The former owner of Eloise, a private company, had not kept the surveying up to date because it did not operate under the JORC Code (2012) reporting requirement.

The updated Mineral Resource (see Table 1 below) totals 4,442,000 tonnes contains 103,500 tonnes of copper and 93,300 ounces of gold representing a significant upgrade on the previous estimation. The Mineral Resources are reported and classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). Further information is provided in Appendix 1 to this announcement.

Table 1: Updated Eloise Mineral Resource as at 30 June 2021

Resource Category	Tonnes	Cu Grade (%)	Au Grade (g/t)	Contained Copper (t)	Contained Gold (oz)
Measured	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	1,308,000	2.5	0.7	32,500	28,500
Inferred	3,134,000	2.3	0.6	71,000	64,800
Total	**4,442,000**	**2.3**	**0.7**	**103,500**	**93,300**
Change	**1,746,000**	**2.1**	**0.5**	**38,000**	**33,200**

Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves.

There is no certainty that Mineral Resources not included in Ore Reserves will be converted to Ore Reserves.

Mineral Resources are estimated using a 1% Cu cut-off (above 0mRL) and 1.5% Cu (below 0mRL).

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

The upgrade is contributed from Inferred Resources in the Macy, Chloe, Levuka and Deeps areas (see Figures 2 and 3). The upgrade is a result of incorporating the new void model as no additional drilling information (i.e. beyond 30 June 2021) was used for this update.

An underground void model contains three dimensional shapes (DTM's) that represent the size and location of all development and stoping excavations. The Eloise void model comprises of hundreds of DTM's that have been measured by the Eloise mine surveyors, from the upper levels of mine (1110mRL or 80m below surface level, "BSL") to the bottom level in the Deeps (-325mRL or 1,515m BSL). This model was not available when reporting the previous 30 June 2021 Mineral Resource.

The upgrade has increased the footprint of Mineral Resource that will be evaluated for future mining. This provides significant opportunity to convert the large Inferred Resource to Indicated status and potentially Probable Reserves by infill drilling these areas.

A second underground drilling rig will be mobilised to site in mid-January 2022 to accelerate infill drilling of the Inferred Resource. The priority infill drill areas include the Deeps, Macy, Chloe and Levuka orebodies.

The re-evaluation of the historical drilling and the mineral inventory from near surface to the Levuka South Deeps area (2km down plunge), has identified the opportunity for further resource growth throughout the entire mineral system. Specific target areas include Emmerson and along strike and down dip of the Macy, Chloe, Levuka and Deeps orebodies.

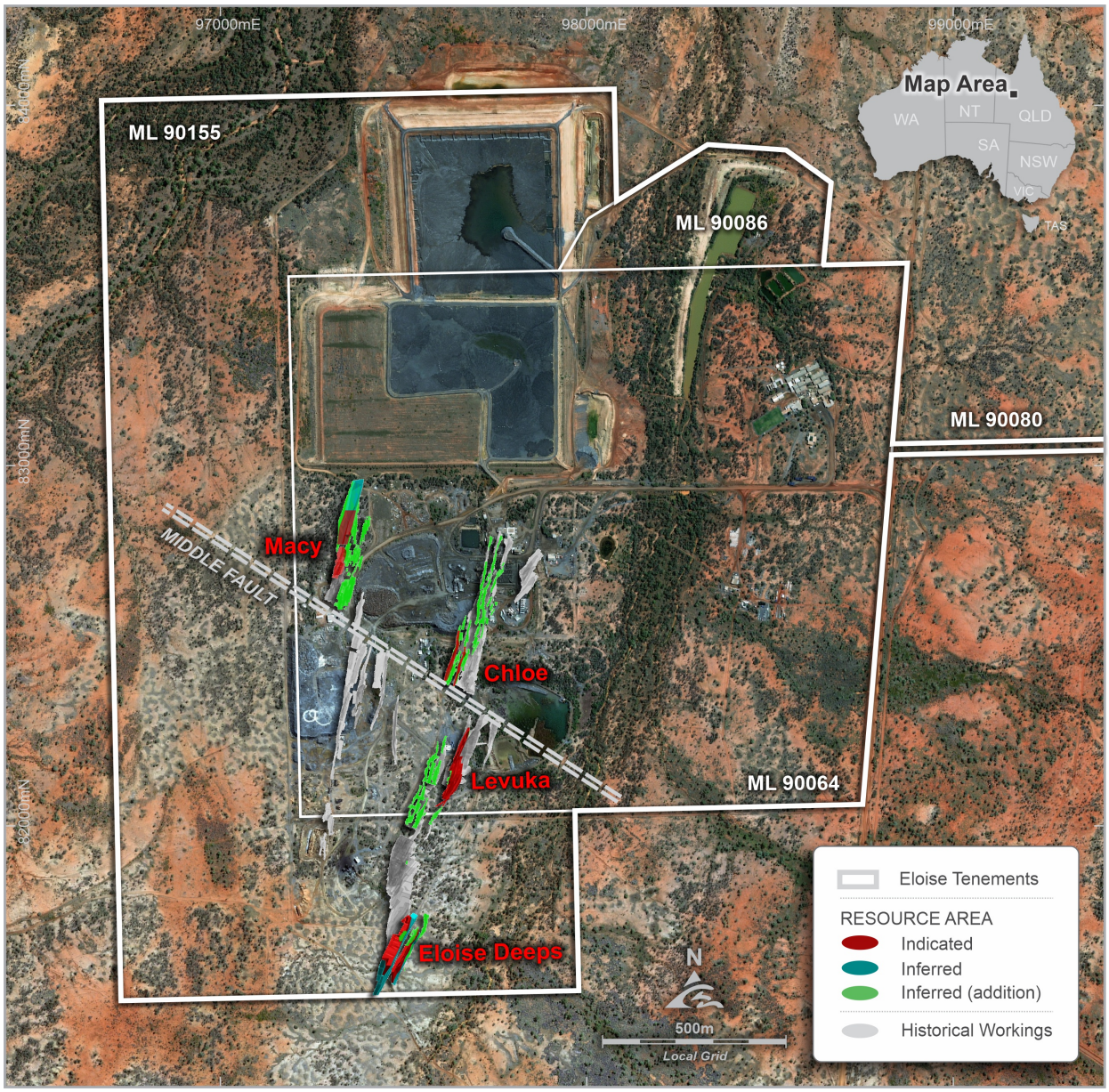

Figure 1. Plan showing location of new Inferred Resources areas.

AIC Mines Limited

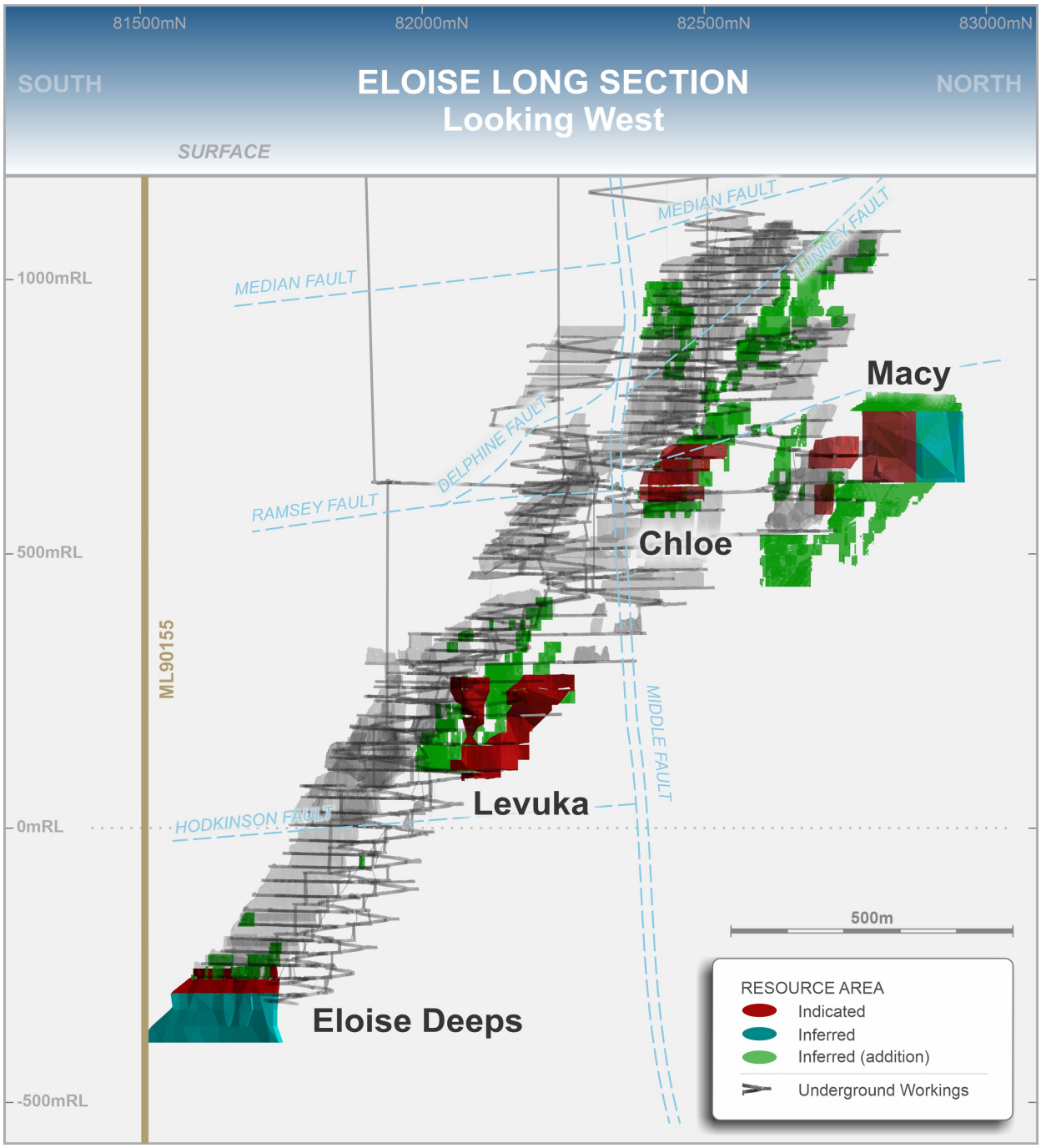

Figure 2. Long Section (looking west) showing location of new Inferred Resource areas.

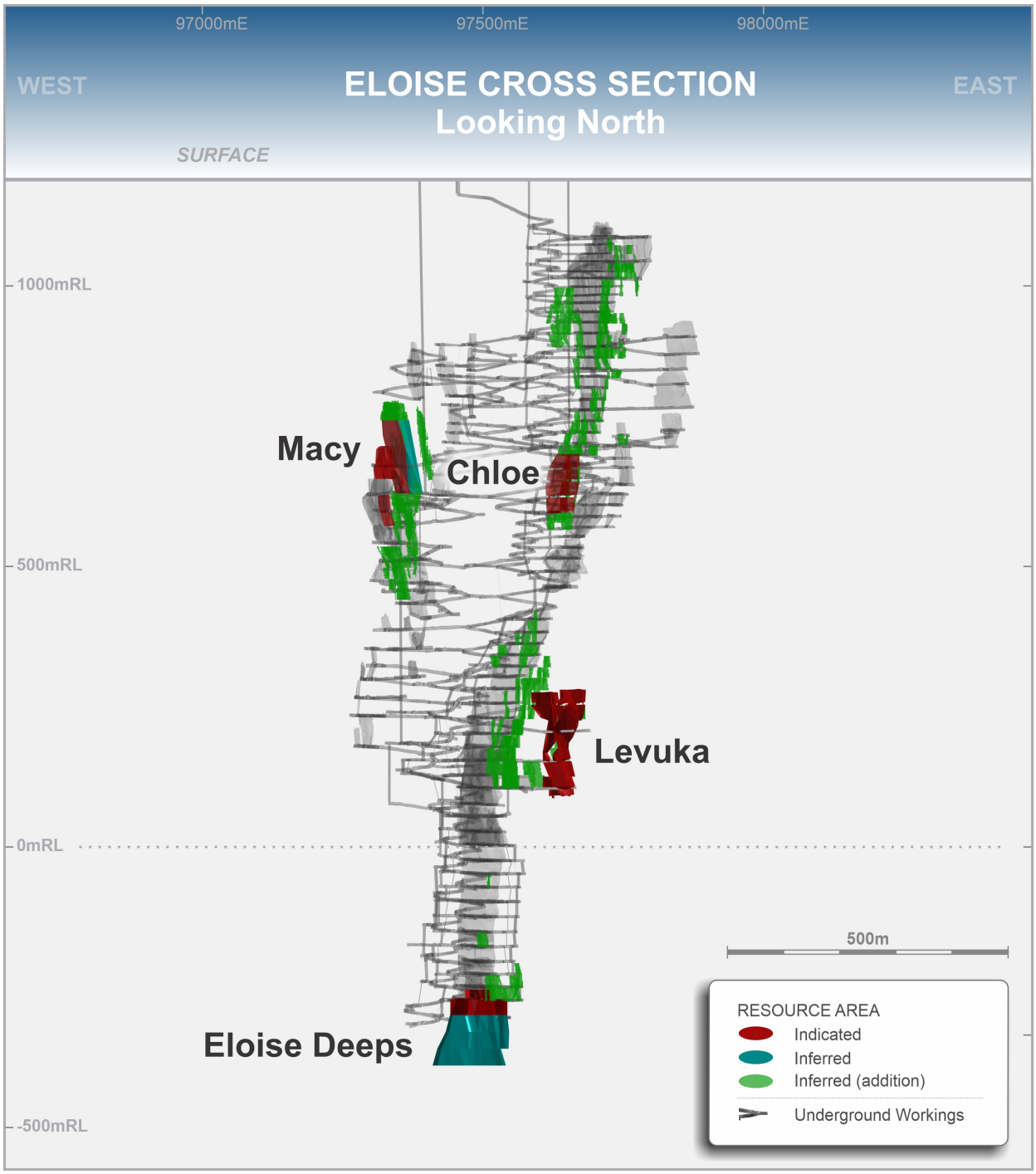

Figure 3. Cross Section (looking north) showing location of new Inferred Resource areas.

In addition to the underground drilling, surface exploration drilling at the Macy Far North, Far West and East targets (see Figure 4) is planned to commence in March 2022.

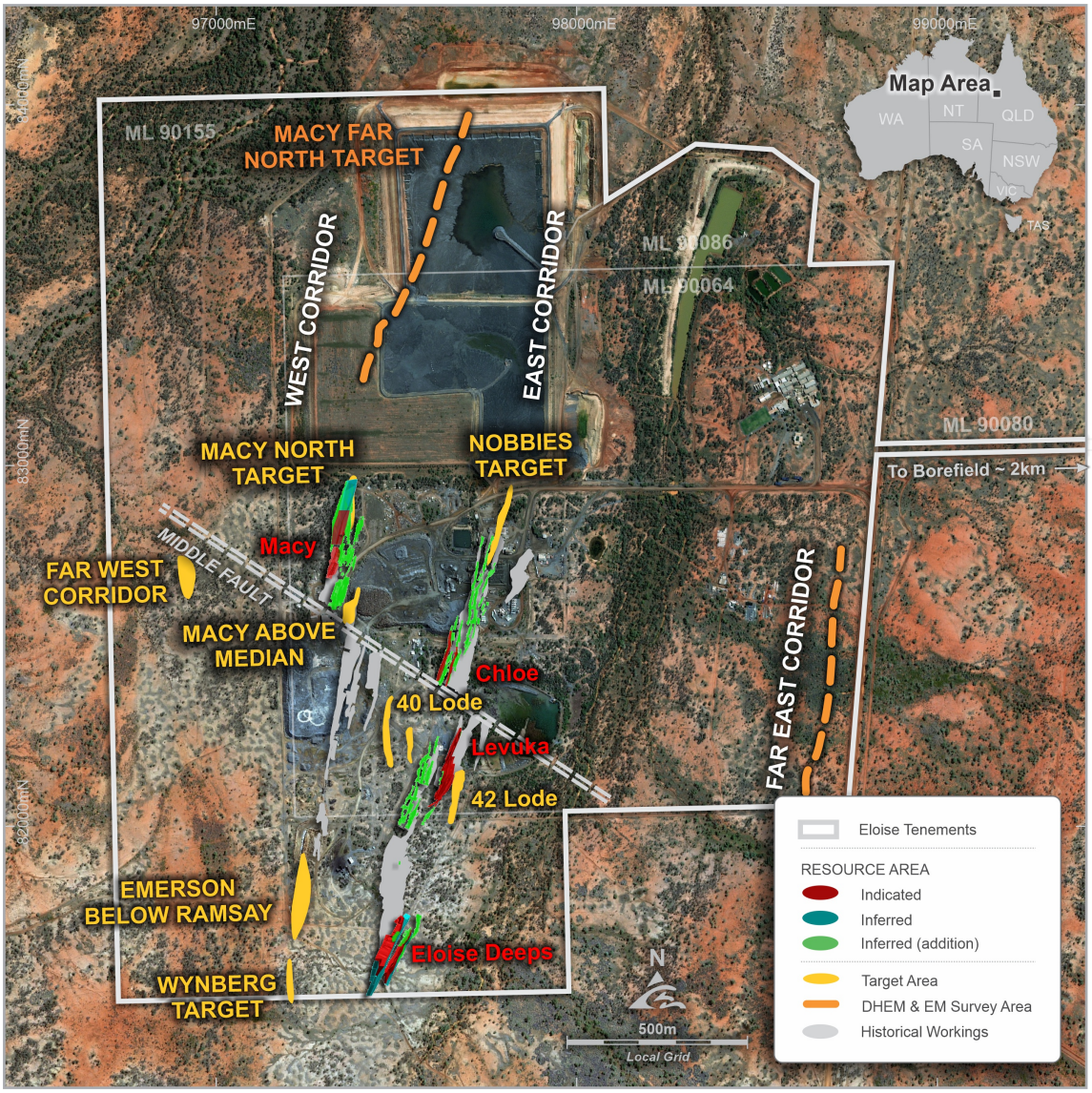

Figure 4

Plan Projection of Mineral Resources and Exploration Target Areas.

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

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 339,000t of copper and 167,000oz of gold. Current annual production is approximately 40,000dmt of high-quality copper concentrate containing approximately 11,000t of copper and 6,000oz of gold.

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.

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:

- Transformational Acquisition of the Eloise Copper Mine - 31 August 2021
- Notice of General Meeting (incl. Explanatory Statement and Independent Expert's Report) - 24 September 2021

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

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

Competent Person's Statement – 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 Matthew Thomas 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 they have undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. Mr. Thomas is a full-time employee of AIC Copper Pty Ltd and is based at the Eloise Mine. Mr. Thomas 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 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 2021, renewal lodged)
- ML90086 (expiry 31 March 2022)
- ML90155 (expiry 31 October 2026)

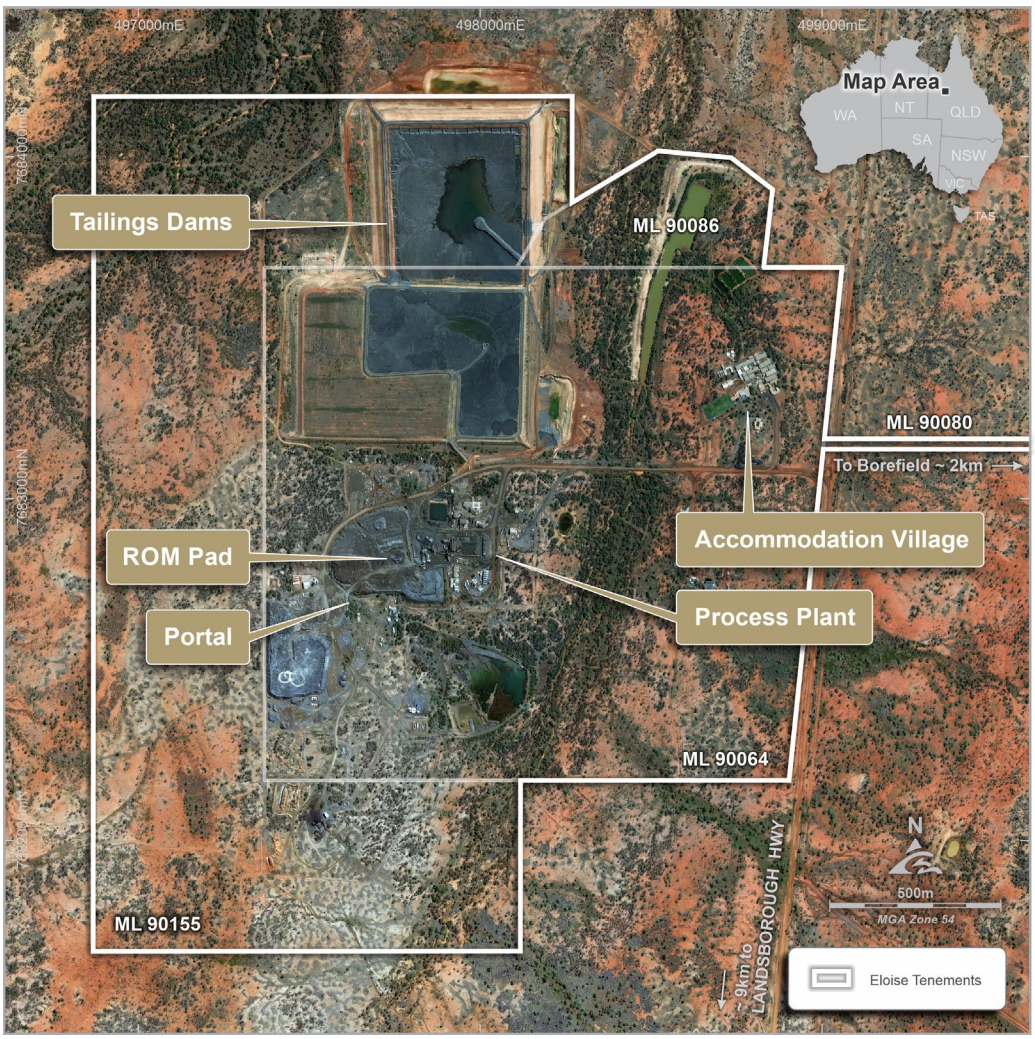

Figure 5. Eloise site layout and tenements.

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 6). 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 6). 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 100 m and 200 m and attaining a maximum width of 25 m. The main zone of mineralisation (Levuka-Eloise Deeps) demonstrates continuity down plunge over 1,500 m 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.

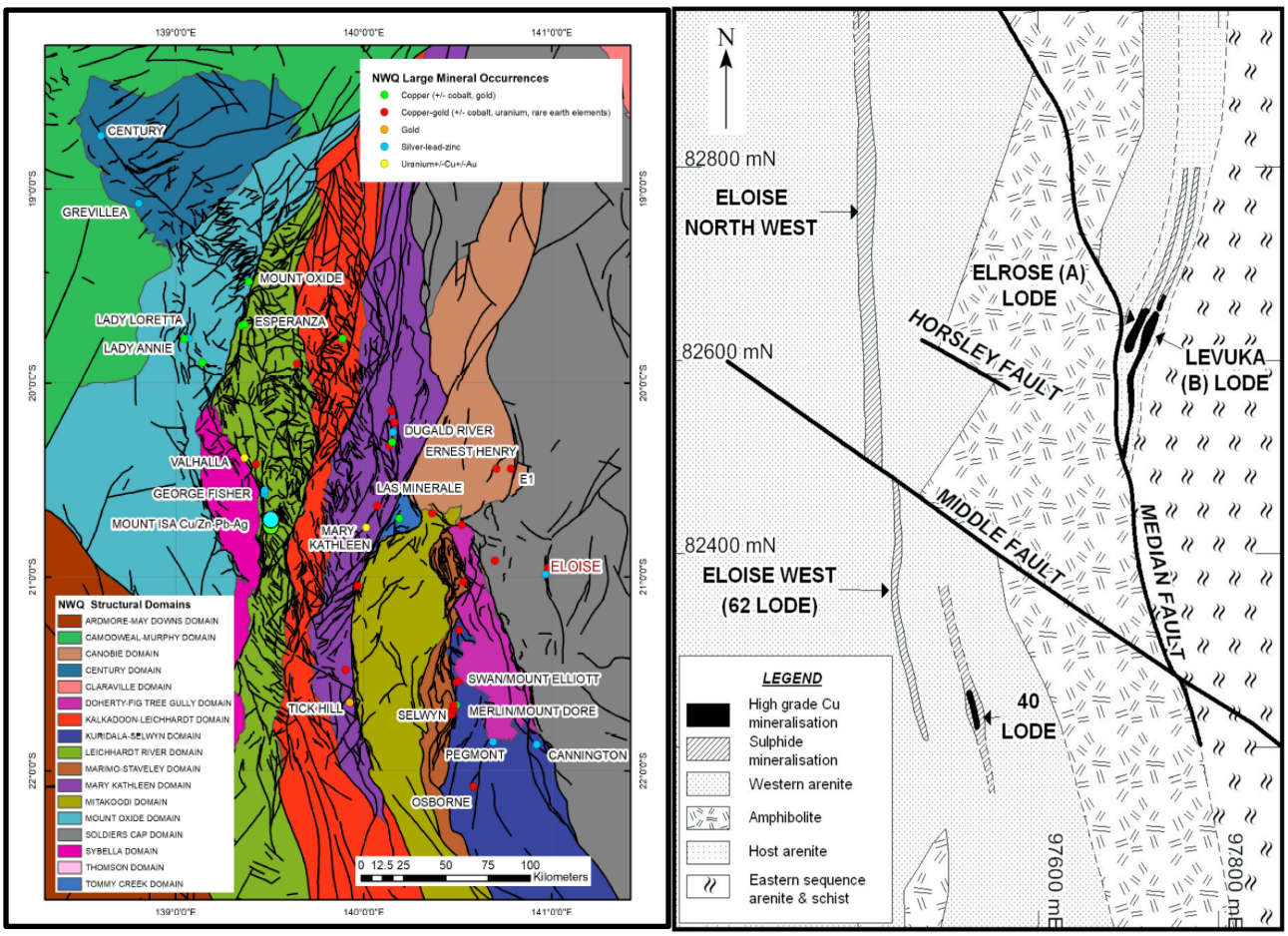

Figure 6. Regional geology (2010 NWQMEP GIS) and local geology (Hodkinson et.al., 2003).

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 a 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 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 comprised of 8 domains, modelled between 81,500m N and 82,850m N. The dip extent extends from 1,150m RL to –450m 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 have been industry standard.

Sampling intervals are selected by an AIC geologist and a drillhole sampling sheet is completed. Diamond drill sample intervals are generally of 1 m lengths, with some occasional changes varying from 0.5m to 1.2m in length to honour geological zones of interest (lithology or grade). 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 multi element analysis. Waste samples both before and after the mineralised intercept are also half-core sampled. 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. All drillholes are stored onsite for future reference.

Half core samples (3–5 kg) or whole core samples are placed into calico bags. These 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. The sample sequence is routinely checked by core shed staff and supervising geologists to identify any potential sampling issues. The polyweave sacks are then transported to the Principal Laboratory, ALS Mt Isa for sample preparation.

At the Principal Laboratory, 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 <2 mm. The crushed sample is passed through a rotary splitter and a catch weight of approximately 1 kg 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 75 µm. In the final sampling stage, a 200 g Master Pulp subsample is collected from this pulverised sample for ICP/AES analyses. Also a separate 60 g subsample is collected and dispatched to ALS Global (Townsville) for the fire assay analysis for gold.

Sample Analysis Methods

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

Determination for Cu, As, Ag and Fe is undertaken utilising the ICP-AES (ALS Global – ME-ICP41) method, where a 0.50g of primary sub sample is digested in aqua regia solution (ALS – GEO-AR01), followed by dilution and mixing in 12.5 mL of de-ionized water. Any high-grade copper samples, in particular Cu >5%, are rediluted and reanalysed using ALS Global methods ASY-AR01 and ME-OG46.

Gold analysis is undertaken at the 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 in an aqua regia solution of HCL and HNO3 acids before AAS determination for gold analysis (Au-AA25).

The primary laboratories, 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.

QAQC comprises of the submission of CRMs and blanks to monitor accuracy and carry-over contamination throughout the course of the resampling program.

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) have completed drilling from 2004 through 2021.

The geological database contains a total of 1,150 diamond drill holes for 166,770m.

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 eight (8) 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 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 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 Au
- 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 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

Due to the wide spaced drilling below the z330mRL, an upper cut of 2.4% Cu was applied to all blocks below this level.

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.

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

Resource Classification

Consideration was given to data quality, grade estimation quality and geological continuity relative to the areas of historical mining. In each resource area, the site geologists assigned a class and resource category number using a combination of search pass and slope of regression (SOR). The limits were checked by visualising the distribution of SOR and then applying various cut-offs until the result aligned with expectations against the drill data spacing. Estimation parameters are shown in the table below:

Class	Res_Cat_No	SOR	Pass
MEA	1	>= 0.8	1
IND	2	>=0.5 AND <0.8	1
IND	2	>=0.8	2
INF	3	>=0.0 AND <0.5	1
INF	3	>=0.5 AND <0.8	2
INF	3	>=0.8	3
UNC	4	ALL OTHERS	ALL OTHERS

The use of slope of regression for Resource classification has resulted in “spotty” and discontinuous classification zones. This is exemplified by inferred blocks located near drilling or within stoped out zones.

The Competent Person adopted a four step process for classification by i) applying a filter based on slope of regression and estimation pass; ii) optimisation of Mineral Resources, using Deswick DSO, to determine the reasonable prospect for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE) iii) digitising a smoothed and final boundary string; and iv) assigning a final Resource classification inside the boundary string.

Indicated generally had a drill spacing of at least 25m to 25 m. All other modelled areas were generally classified as Inferred with a drill spacing up to 100m. Only continuous areas were classified to avoid the "spotted dog effect". The resource classification was evaluated using economic and minimum mining block sizes outside of the historical mine workings.

Classification and reporting of the Mineral Resources. The same inventory of Indicated blocks reported in the prior 30 June 2021 Resource were retained, while the additional blocks that met the minimum grade and mining parameter thresholds were classified as Inferred Resources. The Indicated and Inferred tonnes and grade were also reported undiluted, that is, without any external edge dilution.

Cut-off Grade

Cut-off grades applied within this estimate are based on current operating costs for stoping, processing and G & A and a copper price of A$9,000/t. Copper represents roughly 90% of the value of the concentrate produced at Eloise.

The MRE is reported above a 1% Cu cut-off grade in the Upper Zone (above the 0mRL) and above a 1.5% Cu cut-off grade in the Lower Zone (below 0mRL, 1,190mBSL).

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

In selecting the reporting cut-off grades, consideration has been given to the mining method and Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction. The MRE included mineralisation located either within the June 2021 Life of Mine (LOM) design or Inferred Resources near the historical workings in the Macy, Levuka and South Resource areas.

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 Updated Mineral Resources as at 30 June 2021.

Resource Category	Tonnes	Cu Grade %	Au Grade (g/t)	Ag Grade (g/t)	Contained Copper (t)	Contained Gold (oz)	Contained Silver (oz)
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	1,308,000	2.5	0.7	9.6	32,500	28,500	405,400
Inferred	3,134,000	2.3	0.6	9.6	71,000	64,800	968,400
Total	**4,442,000**	**2.3**	**0.7**	**9.6**	**103,500**	**93,300**	**1,373,800**

Note: 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% Cu cut-off (above 0mRL) and 1.5% Cu (below 0mRL). Tonnages have been rounded to the nearest 1,000 tonnes.

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 the Mineral Resources Estimate (MRE) were obtained through diamond drilling methods collected from campaigns completed since 1986. • The sampling methodology described below has been consistent at the mine since recommencement of operations in 2011, and prior to 2011, the methodology is considered to have been 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 1.5 m in length to honour geological zones of interest (lithology or grade) as identified by the mine geologist. • Resource drilling is half core samples and grade control drilling spaced less than 25m is full core sampled. • 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 work throughout the project's history has been completed at either the Townsville or Mount Isa laboratory of ALS Global. • Gold is determined by 30-gram fire assay with determination by atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) methods. All work has been completed at ALS Global's Townsville laboratory.
Drilling techniques	• Drilling has taken place over numerous periods since 1986. 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) have completed drilling from 2004 through 2021. • Historical surface drilling used a combination of HQ and NQ size diamond core. • Underground diamond drilling is undertaken with LM90 skid-based rig and mobile carrier rig with LM90 drill attachment. Drillhole size is currently NQ2. This core size has been consistent since 2011. • The geological database contains a total of 1,150 DDH holes for 166,770m.

Criteria	Commentary
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.
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 <2 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.
	• A check sampling program consisting of field, crush and pulverised duplicates was systematically undertaken to support this MRE – refer QC section below.
	• Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The assaying and laboratory procedures used are consistent with industry good practice. • From the 200 g 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. • Until June 2018, the mine site did not have an appropriate external QAQC protocol in place. Since June 2018, the mine has developed a protocol of inserting certified reference material (CRM) and blanks on a ratio of 1:30 samples. Three copper CRMs and one gold CRM were purchased from Geostats Pty Ltd. Blank material was sourced from Townsville and this material matches what is currently used by ALS Global in Mount Isa. • AIC inserted CRM and blank material results are reviewed monthly. If multiple failures occur within a single submission batch, then the entire batch may be re-assayed. • Pulps are maintained by ALS Global laboratory in Mount Isa for 90 days to give adequate time for re-analysis and are then disposed. • To address the lack of QAQC prior to June 2018, a set of drillholes which lie within the area informing the 2018 MRE were selected for a program of half-core sampling (duplicate sampling) with an appropriate number of CRMs and blanks. Selection of these holes were considered representative of the mineralised zones in terms of spatial context and time of initial sample submission. • A separate analytical study was undertaken with a selection of available pulps submitted to an umpire laboratory to monitor inter-laboratory precision. • No results from geophysical studies were used in the preparation of the MRE. • QC samples have not been routinely inserted by the various owners of the project. The following work program was completed to support reporting an MRE in accordance with the JORC Code in 2018: • Inspection of the principal laboratory (ALS Global in Mount Isa) has been conducted by AIC geologists and external consultants. • Review of all available internal (laboratory) QC data, including blanks, duplicates, and CRM results. • Submission of a broad selection of remaining half-core samples from the Mineral Resources area to the same primary laboratory along with submission of CRMs and blanks to monitor accuracy and carry-over contamination throughout the course of the resampling program. The program was designed to provide confirmatory geochemical analysis to support reporting a Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC Code. • Submission of a selection of pulps to an umpire laboratory as a further check on the analytical accuracy of the laboratory. • Following completion of the work program above, review of all data collection procedures and inspection of both the core processing facility and laboratory, the Competent Person considered that sufficient confidence can be placed in the dataset to support reporting an MRE in accordance with the JORC Code.

Criteria	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• All mineralisation intersections, both significant and anomalous are verified by the Mine 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. • For the MRE, the database was isolated and subjected to manual validation of drillholes relevant to the Mineral Resources estimation focusing primarily on the assay data but also collar location and downhole surveying. • The Competent Person and AIC 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 zero.
Location of data points	• Historical drill holes have been setup and surveyed using a variety of methods and survey equipment. This includes survey markup of collars and string lines for azimuth, clinometer for dip, and more recently the Azi Aligner north seeking Gyro technology. • Downhole surveys have used a variety of single and multishot techniques with magnetic tools such as the Eastman single-shot camera, Reflex Ez-Trac tool and the strain based (non-magnetic) Downhole Survey Deviflex tool. • 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. 30m single shot tacking surveys are taken during drilling, with a 3m interval end of hole multishot final survey. • The final collar position is surveyed by mine surveyors after the completion of drilling. • All data generated is based on a mine grid.
Data spacing and distribution	• The drill spacing varies along strike and down dip. The drillhole density is denser than 25 m by 25 m in some areas, extending out to 50–75m by 50–100 m in less drilled areas. • The Competent Person believes the mineralised lenses have sufficient geological and grade continuity to support the classification applied to the Mineral Resources given the current drill pattern. • Sample compositing was applied prior to geostatistical analysis and grade interpolation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• The data spacing is irregular. Holes have been drilled at different azimuths, primarily to test different structures and due to access limitations, that exist in the underground environment. • Eloise is an underground mining operation; drill positions are limited to available mine openings/headings. Where possible, drillholes are designed to be drilled perpendicular to mineralised zones. • However, due to drill position availability, drilling can at times be orientated oblique to mineralisation. Where this occurs, preferential weighting is given to spatial information generated from development mapping and long-hole drill samples in proximity to the diamond hole. Conflicts may occur between data sets, where this happens, the oblique diamond drill data is modified to conform to the spatially higher confidence data. • 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.

Criteria	Commentary
Sample security	• Chain of custody is managed by AIC and the principal laboratory ALS Mt Isa. • Core is delivered daily by AIC 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. From July 2017 to May 2021 pulps were returned to site but without appropriate storage facilities they deteriorated rapidly and there was little benefit. • 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	• External consultants and AIC have completed audits of the Principal Laboratory, ALS Mount Isa, and reviewed all drill core handling, logging, and sampling processes. 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.

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:
	  • ML90064 (expiry date 31 August 2025)
	  • ML90080 (expiry date 31 December 2021) Renewal submitted
	  • ML90086 (expiry date 31 March 2022)
	  • ML90155 (expiry date 31 October 2026).
	• All mining leases are current and in good standing. Mining leases are expected to be renewed on expiry without modification.
	• AIC's wholly owned subsidiary AIC Copper Pty Ltd has received indicative approval for the transfer of 100% interest in the mining leases from the Minister under section 23 of the MERCP Act. The process to register the transfer is ongoing.

Exploration done by other parties	• The deposit was discovered by BHP in 1986 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 in 2011.
	• Various academic studies have contributed to the knowledge and understanding of the deposit, including:
	  ○ 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.

Criteria	Commentary
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 60 m 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 100 m and 200 m and attaining a maximum width of 25 m. The main zone of mineralisation (Levuka-Eloise Deeps) demonstrates continuity down plunge over 1,500 m 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. • Lodes strike north-south and are sub-vertical. Holes have been drilled at various dips and azimuths and therefore intersect the lodes at variable angles. An attempt has been made to drillholes as close as possible to orthogonal to the lodes; however, holes that are oblique to the trend of the mineralisation are quite common.
Diagrams	• See Figures 1 to 6 in the ASX announcement and Material Information Summary.
Balanced reporting	• Not applicable – exploration results are not being reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• Not applicable – exploration results are not being reported.
Further work	• Diamond drilling is ongoing, with drilling infilling and testing the along strike potential of the Macy, Emerson, and Deeps lodes. When the full strike extent of the Macy and Emerson lodes has been defined, exploration drilling will target the down plunge and potential fault offset of the Emerson mineralisation. • The Deeps mineralisation beneath the Z305 RL development will be infilled drilled from the base of Deeps decline. • A second UG DDH rig will be mobilised to Eloise in January 2022.

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 was also inspected in June 2021 by AIC eologists. 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. • The main controls to the mineralisation are structural, and mineralisation occurs as a series of lenses. • The known structural framework was used to guide mineralisation interpretation. Up to five separate lodes or zones are interpreted within each resource area. The post-mineralisation faulting has created a series mineralised compartments, approximately 400 x 400m in size. • After 15 years of diamond drilling and underground mining the continuity and grade characteristics of the lode systems are well understood by the site Mine Geologists. • Based on visual observation and logging, all ore bodies were interpreted as a series of en echelon sub vertical lodes 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 deposit has multiple lenses in the current resource models that have been modelled between 81,354 m N and 83,018 m N. The dip extent extends from 1,150 m RL to -695 m RL. The lenses have variable strike and dip continuity. • The plan width of the lenses varies between approximately 2 m and 40 m.

Estimation and modelling techniques	• 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 eight (8) 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 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.
	• 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,
	  ○ 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.

Criteria	Commentary

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

- Due to the wide spaced drilling below the z330mRL, an upper cut of 2.4% Cu was applied to all blocks below this level.
- The prior MRE was reported by AIC on 31 August 2021, comprising of:

Eloise Mineral Resource	Tonnes (t)	Cu % Grade	Cu Metal (t)	Au g/t Grade	Au Metal (oz)	Ag g/t Grade	Ag Metal (oz)
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	1,308,379	2.49%	32,519	0.68	28,554	9.64	405,497
Inferred	1,388,116	2.38%	33,043	0.71	31,573	11.42	509,467
Mineral Resource	**2,696,495**	**2.43%**	**65,561**	**0.69**	**60,127**	**10.55**	**914,964**

- 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. 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.

Moisture	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• Cut-off grades applied within this estimate are based on current operating costs for stoping, processing and G & A and a copper price of A$9,000/t. Copper represents roughly 90% of the value of the concentrate produced at Eloise. • The MRE is reported above a 1% Cu cut-off grade in the Upper Zone (above the 0mRL) and above a 1.5% Cu cut-off grade in the Lower Zone (below 0mRL, 1,190mBSL).
Mining factors or assumptions	• In selecting the reporting cut-off grades, consideration has been given to the mining method and Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE). • Since taking ownership of the Eloise Copper Mine on 1 November 2021, AIC has completed a surveying program to accurately map all of the underground workings at the mine. This work has been used to build an accurate void model of the underground workings. This model has allowed AIC to upgrade mineral inventory within the Macy, Levuka North and South resource areas to Inferred Mineral Resource status. • The MRE included mineralisation located both within the June 2021 Life of Mine (LOM) design and Inferred Resources enveloping the UG workings in the Macy, Levuka and South Resource areas. • 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 (10m length, 20m high and 2m wide). Blocks that did not met the threshold were reclassified

Criteria	Commentary
	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. • 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 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. • 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.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>

Consideration was given to data quality, grade estimation quality and geological continuity relative to areas of historical mining.
In each block model, the site geologists assigned a class and resource category number using a combination of search pass and (SOR) slope of regression (see table). The limits were checked by visualising the distribution of SOR and then applying various cut-off s until the result aligned with expectations against the drill data spacing.

<table>
<tr><th>Class</th><th>Res_Cat_No</th><th>SOR (Cu_cd_bis)</th><th>Pass</th></tr>
<tr><td>MEA</td><td>1</td><td>>= 0.8</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>IND</td><td>2</td><td>>=0.5 AND <0.8</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>IND</td><td>2</td><td>>=0.8</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>INF</td><td>3</td><td>>=0.0 AND <0.5</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>INF</td><td>3</td><td>>=0.5 AND <0.8</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>INF</td><td>3</td><td>>=0.8</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>UNC</td><td>4</td><td>ALL OTHERS</td><td>ALL OTHERS</td></tr>
</table>

The use of slope of regression for Resource classification has resulted in “spotty” and discontinuous classification zones. This is exemplified by inferred blocks located near drilling or within stoped out zones.
The Competent Person adopted a four step process for classification by i) applying a filter based on slope of regression and estimation pass; ii) optimisation of Mineral Resources, using Deswick DSO, to determine the reasonable prospect for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE) iii) digitising a smoothed and final boundary string; and iv) assigning a final Resource classification inside the boundary string.
Indicated generally had a drill spacing of at least 25m to 25 m. All other modelled areas were generally classified as Inferred with a drill spacing up to 100m. Only continuous areas were classified to avoid the “spotted dog effect”. The resource classification was evaluated using economic and minimum mining block sizes outside of the historical mine workings.
Classification and reporting of the Mineral Resources, the same inventory of Indicated blocks reported in the prior 30 June 2021 Resource were retained, while the additional blocks that met the minimum grade and mining parameter thresholds were classified as Inferred Resources.
The Indicated and Inferred tonnes and grade were also reported undiluted, that is, without any external edge dilution.
Appropriate account has been taken of all relevant criteria including data integrity, data quantity, geological continuity, and grade continuity. This includes restricting and reporting the Mineral Resources to an area located within AIC’s June 2021 LOM design.
The MRE appropriately reflects the Competent Person’s views of the deposit.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Audits or reviews</td><td>

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. In H2 2021, the design grade tracks closely to the reconciled mill grade.
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.

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

Criteria	Commentary
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	Cu Grade %	Au Grade (g/t)	Ag Grade (g/t)	Contained Copper (t)	Contained Gold (oz)	Contained Silver (oz)
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	1,308,000	2.5	0.7	9.6	32,500	28,500	405,400
Inferred	3,134,000	2.3	0.6	9.6	71,000	64,800	968,400
Total	**4,442,000**	**2.3**	**0.7**	**9.6**	**103,500**	**93,300**	**1,373,800**