CYPRIUM METALS LIMITED

**ASX ANNOUNCEMENT**

**19 July 2022**

# Nanadie Well Mineral Resource Estimate

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **Nanadie Well polymetallic orebody, preliminary Mineral Resource Estimate contains:**
  - **Copper 162,000 tonnes**
  - **Gold 130,000 ounces**
  - **Silver 1,364,000 ounces**
  - **Cobalt 2,200 tonnes**
  - **Nickel 11,900 tonnes**
  - **Zinc 6,500 tonnes**
- **Nanadie Well extends to within one metre of surface**
- **Mineralisation is shallow and broad, remaining open at depth and along strike to the north**
- **Significant potential for extension**

Executive Director Barry Cahill commented:

*"We are very pleased to announce the results of our maiden mineral resource estimate at the Nanadie Well Copper Project in the east Murchison region. The mineral resource highlights the extensive polymetallic potential of the Nanadie Well Project. This mineral resource estimate also now means the Company has 2012 JORC compliant mineral resources at all of our copper projects.*

*The shallow Nanadie Well Resource and the Hollandaire Resource are complimentary deposits which are expected to deliver operational synergies. The Nanadie Well diamond drill core obtained in 2021 will provide sample material for metallurgical leach test work for inclusion in a scoping study."*

| Resource Category | Material type | Volume | Tonnes | Grade Cu% | Metal t Cu | Grade Au g/t | Au Oz | Grade Ag g/t | Ag Oz |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inferred | Oxide | 1,300,000 | 3,500,000 | 0.44 | 16,000 | 0.12 | 2,000 | 0.7 | 74,000 |
| | Transitional | 200,000 | 600,000 | 0.45 | 3,000 | 0.12 | 13,000 | 1.5 | 31,000 |
| | Fresh | 11,700,000 | 36,300,000 | 0.39 | 143,000 | 0.10 | 115,000 | 1.1 | 1,259,000 |
| **Total** | | **13,200,000** | **40,400,000** | **0.40** | **162,000** | **0.10** | **130,000** | **1.0** | **1,364,000** |
| | | | | **Grade Co ppm** | **Metal t Co** | **Grade Ni ppm** | **Metal t Ni** | **Grade Zn ppm** | **Metal t Zn** |
| Inferred | Oxide | 1,300,000 | 3,500,000 | 70 | 200 | 350 | 1,200 | 160 | 600 |
| | Transitional | 200,000 | 600,000 | 60 | 40 | 310 | 200 | 140 | 100 |
| | Fresh | 11,700,000 | 36,300,000 | 50 | 1,900 | 290 | 10,500 | 160 | 5,800 |
| **Total** | | **13,200,000** | **40,400,000** | **50** | **2,200** | **290** | **11,900** | **160** | **6,500** |

***Table 1: Nanadie Well 2012 JORC Mineral Resource Estimate***

*Note: Differences in sum totals of tonnages and grades may occur due to rounding*
*Cut-off at 0.25% Cu*
*Reported Grades and tonnages for all metals are estimated top-cut grades and tonnages*

## Discussion

Cyprium Metals Limited ("**CYM**", "**Cyprium**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce the Company's maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the Nanadie Well deposit to a JORC 2012 standard, as detailed in Table 1 below.

The Nanadie Well Copper-Gold Mineral Resource Estimate forms part of Cyprium's broader Murchison Copper-Gold Project, as illustrated in Figures 1 and 6.

The broader Nanadie Well model further highlights the potential to expand the known resource both along strike and down dip. The current resource tapers with depth and the potential exists to expand this laterally at depth with further deeper drilling. In addition, the current resource is modelled from near surface to a nominal depth of 220mRL (255m from surface) but potential exists to increase the depth extents to beyond the limits of the deepest drilling which is currently down to 160mRL (315m from surface).

Certainly, deeper holes that extend beyond the lower limits of the modelled 2022 resource have intersected mineralisation with similar down hole mineralised widths and grades as those included in the modelled resource. This further highlights the potential to identify additional mineralisation within the layered intrusive body at depth. The model also highlighted trends in the mineralisation with Nickel and Cobalt grades increasing towards the northern end of the current Inferred Resource. There is also potential to expand the known resource along strike with further closer spaced drilling.

The Cyprium Ordinary Kriged 2022 resource model is based on geological information sourced from all previous drill holes with only the assay data from the 145 RC holes and 6 diamond drill holes drilled since 2004 utilised in the latest resource estimate. The resource is reported at a 0.25% Cu cut-off (refer above to Table 1).

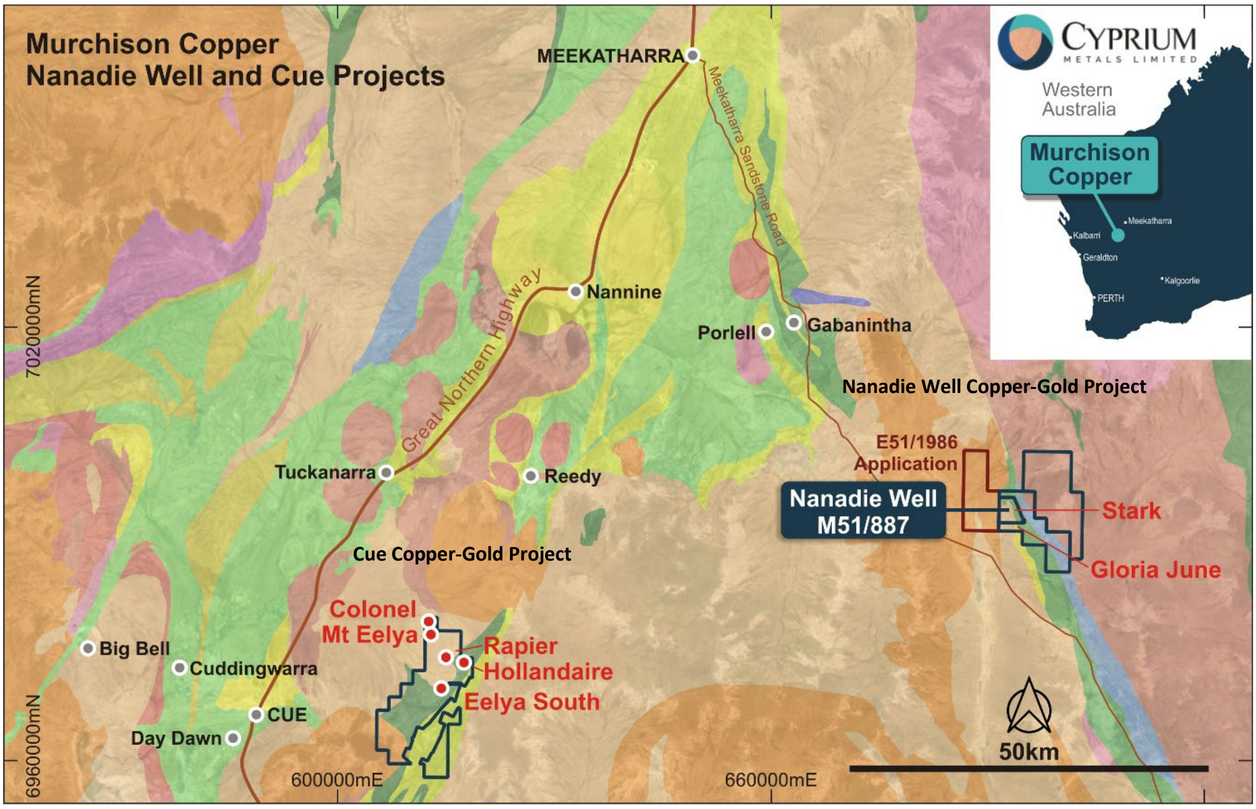


*Figure 1: Location of the Nanadie Well and Cue Copper-Gold Projects*

The Nanadie Well block model extends from 6993900mN to 6995350mN and 692600mE to 693600mE and from 160mRL to the topographic surface nominally around 475mRL. The Inferred Resource is confined to the more densely drilled area between 6994040mN and 6995120mN and 692800mE and 693180mE (refer to Figure 2). A broader block model has been generated to aid future drill planning and identify structural trends in the mineralisation.

The Nanadie Well Mineral Resource Estimate currently extends from the base of the Quaternary surface cover sands and clays from only 0.5m to 6m below surface, down to a maximum depth of 220mRL (255m from surface). The bulk of the currently defined resource lies above 250mRL (above a depth of 225m from surface, refer to Figures 2 to 5). The mineralisation remains open at depth.

The resource is estimated 60m beyond the last fence of drilling at the north end and 100m beyond the last fence of drill holes at the southern end (Figure 3). The estimated resource extends from 20m to 100m below the greatest depth of drilling in some areas but elsewhere the current drilling extends beyond the base of the estimated resource (Figures 2, 4 and 5). The wireframe models that were used to generate the model domains extend a further 140m to the south and 230m to the north of the reported resource limits.

The full model extends beyond the limits of reported Inferred Resource. This was done both to aid future drill planning and also to ensure that any preliminary open pit shells would lie within the modelled limits. More specific details on the estimation parameters used are summarised below and explained in further details in the accompanying JORC Tables (refer to Appendix 1).

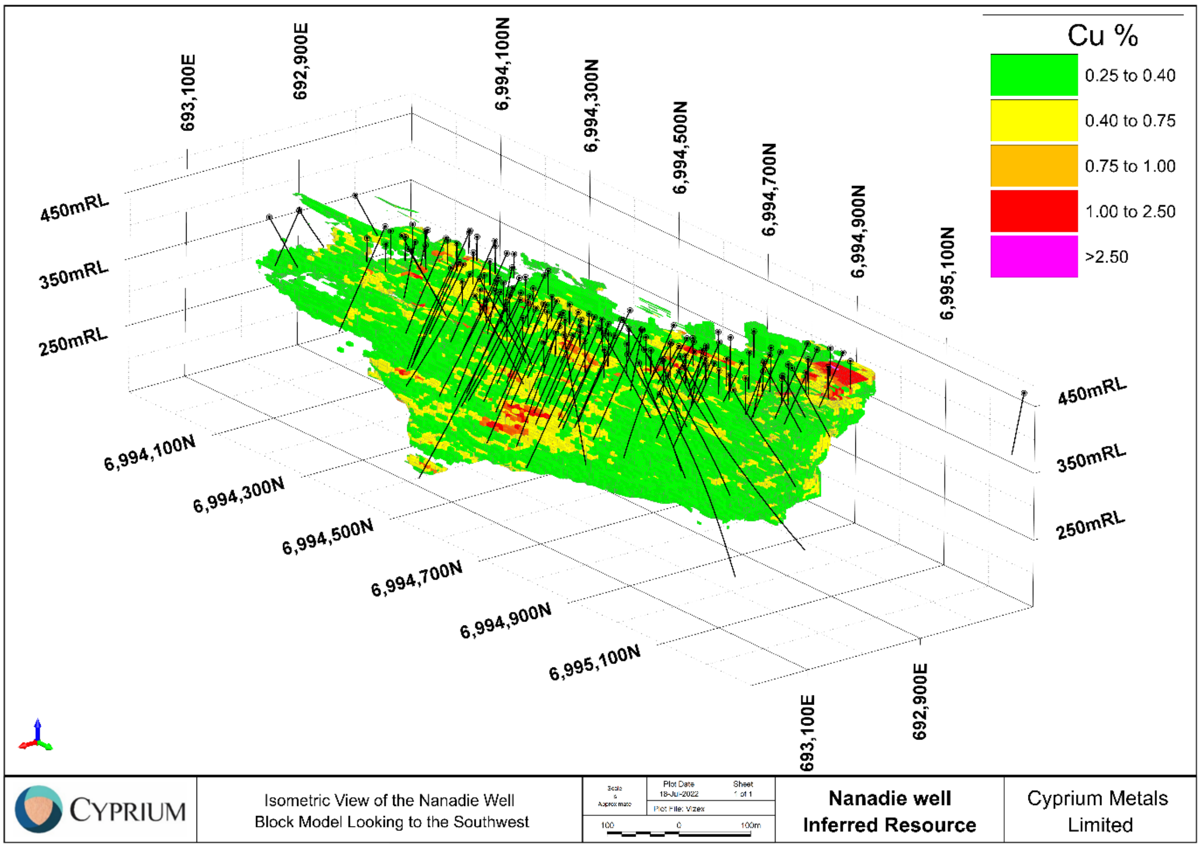


***Figure 2: Isometric View of the Nanadie Well Block Model for Cu ≥ 0.25%***

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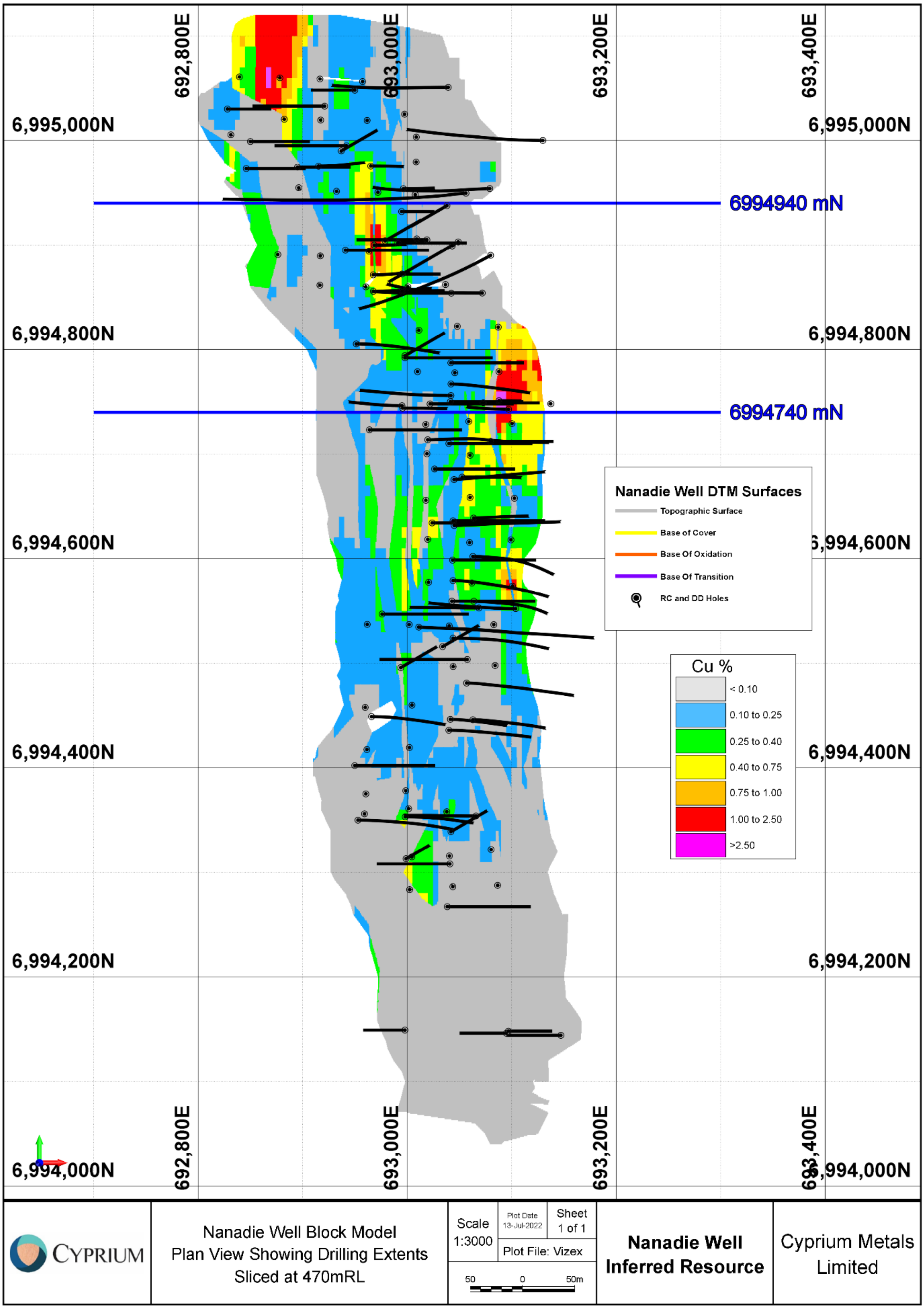


*Figure 3: Plan View of the Nanadie Well Block Model at 470mRL Showing Drill Collars & Section Locations*

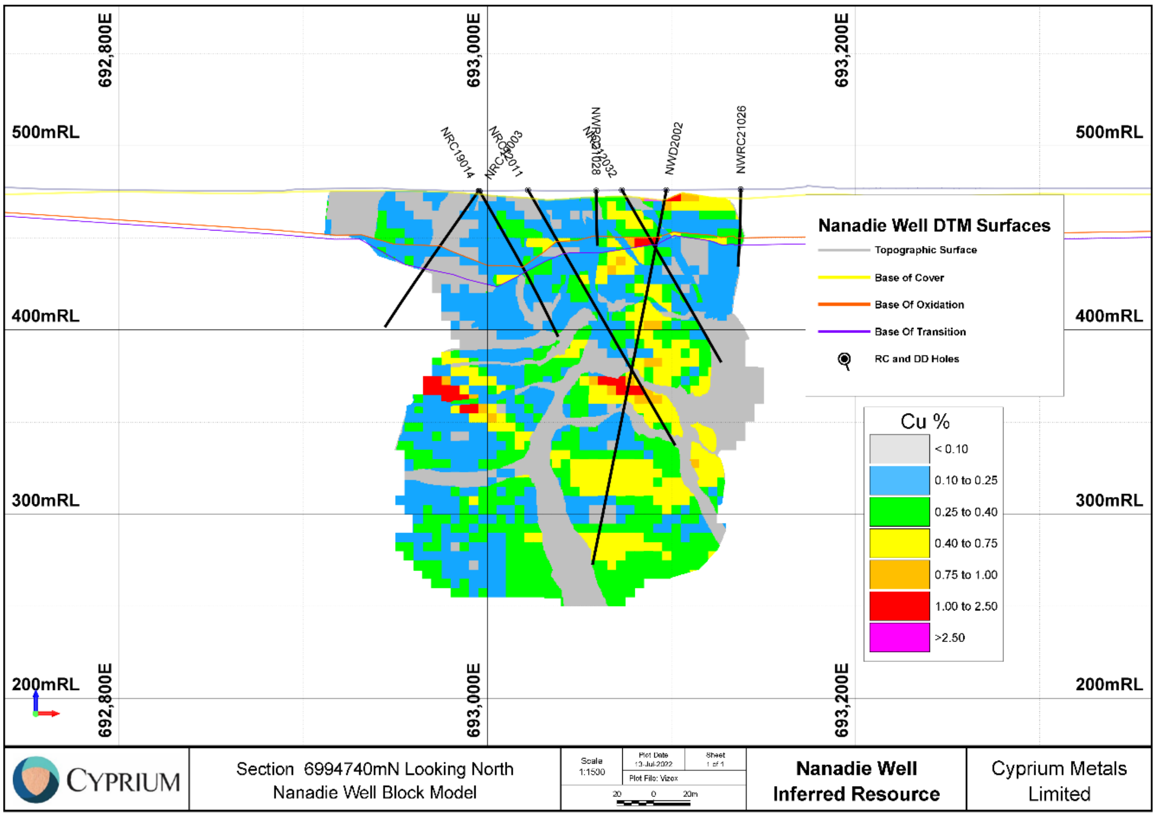


*Figure 4: Section 6994740mN through the Nanadie Well Block Model*

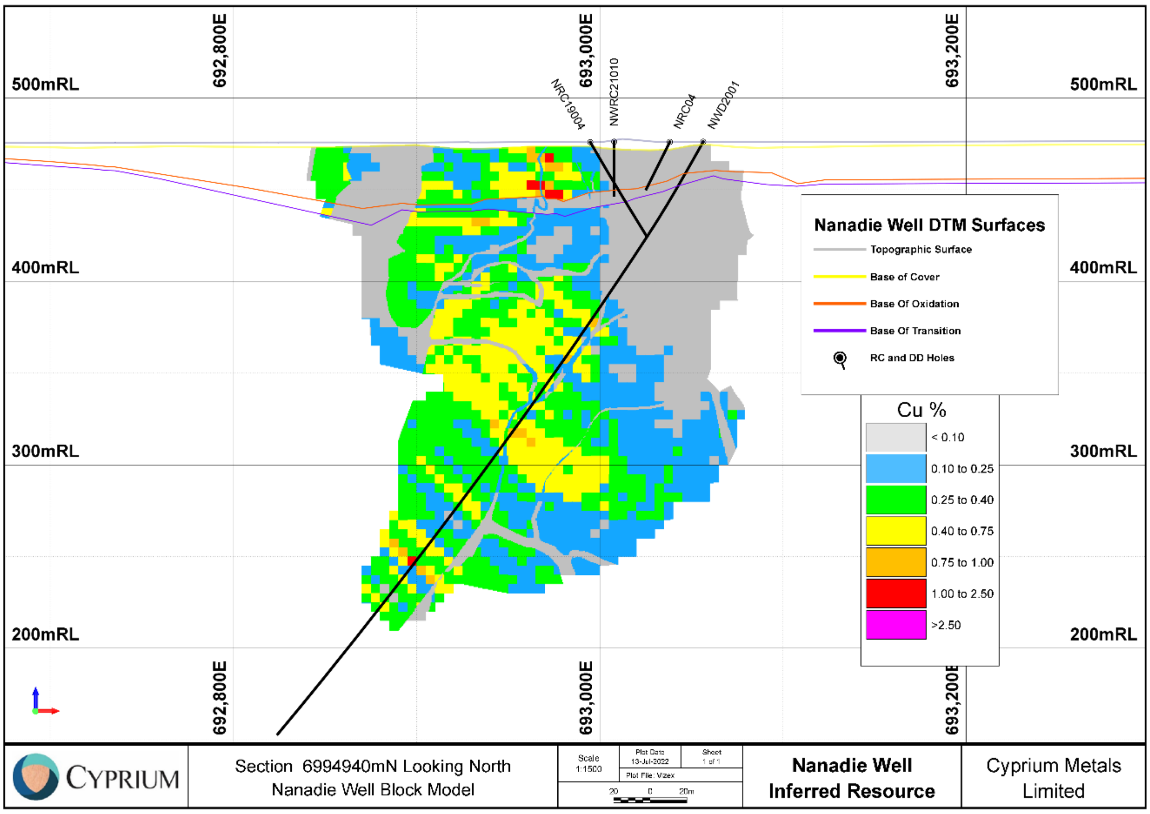


*Figure 5: Section 6994940mN through the Nanadie Well Block Model*

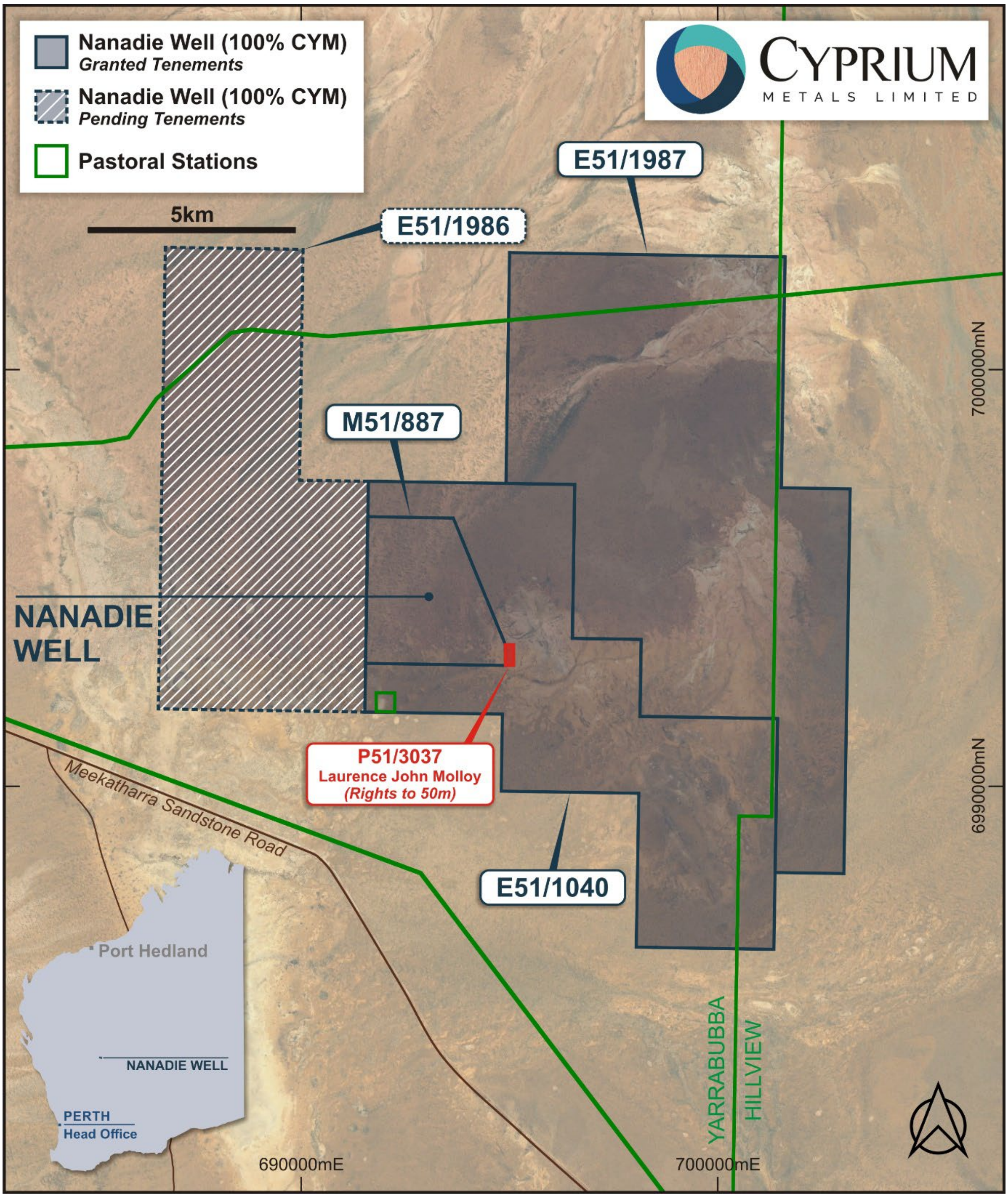


***Figure 6: Nanadie Well Copper-Gold Project Tenements***

The Nanadie Well Copper-Gold Mineral Resource is located on the granted mining lease M51/887, which provides a clear pathway for any future development of the project (refer to Figure 6).

**Additional Information - ASX Listing Rules 5.8**

**Mineral Resource Statement Overview**

The JORC 2012 Compliant Mineral Resource estimate for the Nanadie Well deposit was completed in July 2022. All the reported resource has been classified as an Inferred Resource due to the absence of detailed bulk density data and uncertainty over the exact location of the first 63 RC drill holes drilled into the resource by Intermin prior to 2013. The absence of detailed density data is currently being addressed with bulk density work currently underway on the 5 available Cyprium diamond drill holes.

The Inferred Resource only utilises assay results from holes drilled by Horizon, Intermin, Mithril and the results of infill and extensional drilling programs carried out by Cyprium during 2020 and 2021. In total, a further 88 drill holes have been drilled into the Nanadie Well deposit since Intermin released the first 2004 JORC Code Compliant Resource for Nanadie Well on 19 September 2013 (Intermin, 2013). The additional drilling has allowed the deposit to be modelled to a greater depth with the diamond drill holes and associated petrography completed by Cyprium adding to the geological understanding. The more recent infill RC drilling locally improves the resource confidence in the tenor and continuity of the interpreted mineralisation.

The initial Nanadie Well RAB discovery hole ER317-13 was drilled by Newcrest in 1996 as part of a single fence of holes across the now known resource. Dominion Mining drilled further 3 fences of exploratory RAB holes at the project in 1999. Intermin, systematically drilled the deposit between 2003 and 2012 and exploration work was continued at Nanadie Well and Stark in JV with Mithril between late 2013 and 2018. Horizon completed further drilling in 2019. Cyprium finalised the acquisition of the project from Horizon in September 2020 (Cyprium, 2020b).

**Geology and Geological Interpretation**

The Nanadie Well Copper-Gold deposit lies within the Yilgarn Craton and is proximal to the eastern flank of the Murchison Domain within the broader Youanmi terrane. The Copper-Gold deposit is hosted within the Barrambie Igneous Complex (BIC) which in turn, is part of the broader Meeline suite. The BIC is interpreted to be Mesoarchaen age circa 2810Ma and is intruded by Neoarchaen granites and granodiorites (Ivanic et al, 2010). The BIC is a 20km long elongate mafic intrusive sill that parallels a NE-SW trending shear that marks the eastern margin of the Murchison Domain (Ivanic et al., 2010). The igneous suite is described as east facing and dipping at ~75$^{o}$ to the east-northeast (Ivanic et al., 2010). At the Nanadie Well deposit, drill core structural readings have defined a host suite of schists and gneisses that dip steeply to the east-northeast that are cut by the steep westerly dipping metamorphosed Nanadie Well layered intrusive sill. The Nanadie Well layered intrusive is composed of highly foliated, upper greenschist facies metamorphosed gabbro, leucogabbro, anorthosites and pyroxenites that now commonly resemble amphibolites in hand specimen. Recent drilling by Cyprium indicates that the local schistosity at Nanadie Well dips steeply (~60 to 80$^{o}$) to the west-southwest and the bulk of the chalcopyrite mineralisation has been remobilised by shearing and regional metamorphism into the westerly dipping foliation. The foliated mineralisation is cut by secondary north-easterly dipping (~50-60$^{o}$) sulphide veinlets. These mineralisation trends were highlighted in the variography particularly for Cu and Ni.

The Poison Hill Greenstone Belt lies to the east of the ML and consists of mafic units, BIFs and lesser ultramafics. The Barrambie Greenstone Belt or BIC which hosts the Nanadie Well deposit cover the bulk of the ML and consists of sheared chlorite-quartz-muscovite schists and gneisses that are intruded by the Nanadie Well Gabbro and ultramafics and by later dolerites and felsic intrusives (Veracruz, 2019). The granite/granodiorite intrusive bodies flank both sides of Nanadie Well Gabbro as well as forming irregular granitic dykes and pegmatites that crosscut the earlier mafic intrusives. There is a thin cover generally 0.5 to 6m of aeolian sands, soil and calcrete. The Nanadie Well Gabbro is part of the BIC and like the other mafic-ultramafic intrusive sills of the Youanmi terrane, has a basal ultramafic pyroxenites/peridotites overlain by layered gabbroic sequence of gabbro and leucogabbro, magnetite bands and lesser anorthosites (Ivanic et al., 2010).

Intermin in 2005 completed a ground magnetic survey over Nanadie Well that indicates the presence of a large number of faults. Two of these faults, the 6994800Fault and 6994930Fault were modelled. The modelled faults offset the mineralisation on the north side of each fault from east to west. The ground magnetic survey suggests that a number of other faults are present. Further, oriented core drilling work is required to more clearly delineate the faults and refine the domain definition prior to future model updates. The recent Cyprium diamond drilling intersected several hydraulically brecciated zones that strike roughly west northwest to east southeast and dip steeply 80 to 030$^{o}$. These structures have an associated Ag, Pb, Mo and Cu mineralising event.

A series of wireframes were generated to model the mafic intrusives that host the Nanadie Well mineralisation and the later cross-cutting felsic intrusive bodies (Figure 7). In addition, a series of DTM surfaces were generated to model the base of the transitional (BOT) and the base of oxidation (BOX) as well as the base of the cover (BOC) and the topographic surface. These wireframes were then used to code the Nanadie Well block model. A total of 6 domains were modelled. These included fresh gabbro and fresh granite lying below the BOT. The transitional material lying between the BOT and BOX included a transitional gabbro and transitional granite domain. Material lying between the BOX and BOC was domained as Oxidised gabbro or oxidised granite. The overlying cover material was flagged as cover and metasedimentary material outside the modelled intrusives was flagged as waste. The modelled blocks flagged as waste or cover material were assigned a blanket grade of half the lowest reported detection limit for each modelled element.

Much of the primary layered intrusive fabric at Nanadie Well has been obliterated by metamorphism and regional folding and local shearing. The strong metamorphic overprint has made the identification of primary rock types extremely difficult particularly when logging RC chips. In addition, later felsic dykes and dolerite dykes that crosscut the gabbroic and pyroxenitic intrusives add an additional level of complexity to the logging.

The primary copper mineralisation (chalcopyrite) at Nanadie Well was precipitated from the mafic igneous melt along with pyrite, pyrrhotite and lesser pentlandite and minor precious metals including gold and lesser platinum and palladium. The primary disseminated sulphides and precious metals were later remobilised into the regional shear foliation most likely during regional folding and associated regional metamorphism. The sulphides were then further remobilised and concentrated into crosscutting NE dipping vein structures during later structural deformation most likely associated with the emplacement of the felsic intrusives. The remobilised primary mineralisation was overprinted by a secondary base metal (sphalerite and lesser galena with accompanying silver) mineralising event again most likely related to the emplacement of the felsic intrusives. There also appears to be a late crosscutting mineralising event associated with regional faulting and hydraulic fracturing that has concentrated silver, copper and lesser Pb and Mo mineralisation. Au mineralisation is represented locally by the Gloria June deposit that lies 1.7km to the SE of Nanadie Well Deposit.

The oxidised zone is marked mainly by iron-stained joint surfaces and some secondary Cu mineralisation dominantly malachite with lesser azurite. Some minor areas of highly weathered rock are logged in the occasional RC hole as saprolite but generally only within 2 to 10m of surface. The transition zone is less clearly defined and has been domained based on the transition from weakly or partially weathered to fresh rock. In places, the copper grade was elevated around the interpreted BOT boundary suggesting the possible presence of secondary copper sulphide (chalcocite and/or covellite) minerals though none are described from the RC chip logging.

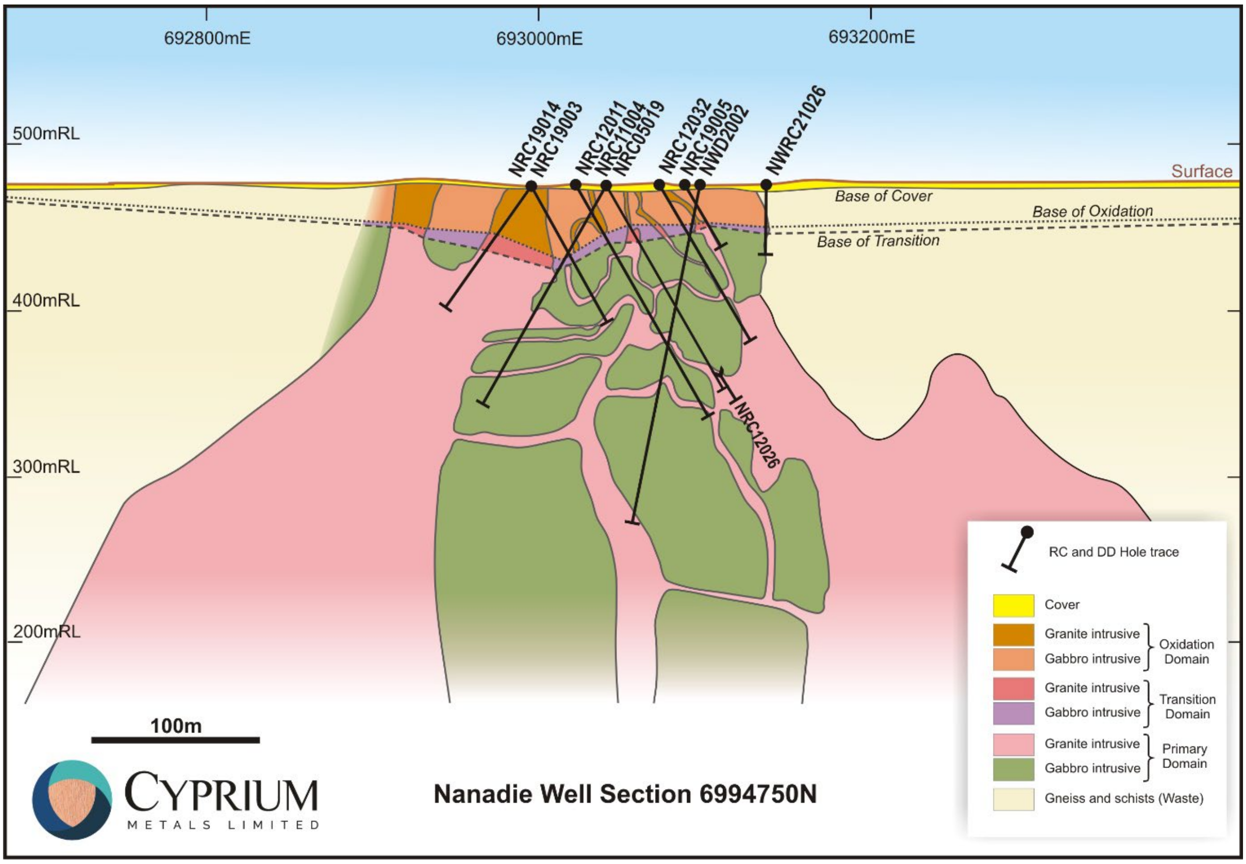


***Figure 7: Cross-section 6994750mN showing the Modelled Resource Domains at Nanadie Well***

**Drilling Techniques**

The Cyprium Ordinary Kriged 2022 resource model is based on geological information from 184 drill holes and assay data from 145 RC holes and 6 diamond drill holes. Only assays from holes drilled by Intermin (77 RC), Mithril Resources (1 DDH) and Cyprium (68 RC & 5 DDHs) since 2004 were used in the resource estimation. The initial Intermin drilling between 2003 and 2012 was completed on 40 to 50m spaced sections with a nominal 20-30m sectional hole spacing. The subsequent Cyprium drilling has closed the sectional drill spacing to a nominal 20 to 25m whilst maintaining a 20-30m sectional hole spacing. Horizon completed one additional 14-hole RC drill programme in 2019. Mithril drilled a single diamond drill hole at Nanadie Well in 2017. Cyprium completed 4 DDHs in 2020 and a fifth hole in early 2021. In addition, Cyprium drilled 68 RC holes in 2021.

Drill hole collars were surveyed in GDA94 zone 50 coordinates using hand-held Garmin GPS units and where possible, later surveyed using a Real-time Kinematic Global Navigation Satellite System (RTK GNSS) for greater accuracy to +/- 0.5m. Less than half the Intermin drill hole collars (20) were relocated and surveyed in detail using the RTK GNSS by Mithril as was the Mithril DDH. All Cyprium drill hole collars were initially positioned with a hand-held Garmin GPS unit and then later surveyed by Arvista Surveys using a Hemisphere S321+ RTK GNSS.

Intermin only completed down hole surveys with a magnetic multishot tool on 21 of the RC drill holes drilled prior to 2013. The down hole survey details for the remaining 42 RC holes were based solely on handheld compass surface readings for azimuth and a clinometer reading for dip. The RC holes drilled by Horizon in 2019 were down hole surveyed with a Gyro. Mithril used a magnetic Reflex Ezyshot survey tool to survey their single DDH. Cyprium used an Axis Multi-shot north seeking Gyro tool to survey all the DDHs and an Axis Single-shot Gyro tool to survey all the RC holes.

## Sampling and Sub-sampling Techniques

Intermin completed several RC drill campaigns at Nanadie well between 2004 and 2006 as well as in 2011-2012 and again in 2019. Four metre composite RC drill samples were prepared by thrusting a PVC spear (75mm diameter) to the bottom of the green plastic RC bag and then taking a single metal scoop from each of the 4 speared samples to create the initial 4m composite sample for assay. Additionally, 1m single splits (1.5 to 2kg) were taken off the rig mounted cyclone/splitter unit. These sample splits were sent for assay if and when anomalous Cu and Au assays were reported from the initial composite sample. The splitter/cyclone was routinely cleaned to avoid sample contamination.

Mithril drilled a single HQ3/NQ2 diamond drillhole in 2017. Half core samples were taken based on geological intervals varying from 0.25 to 1.0m. The top 37.95m (partially oxidised) and last 59.95m (all logged as granite) were not sampled.

The Cyprium 2020/21 drill core programme included 5 HQ3 DDHs for 1327.5m of core drilling. The holes were drilled at irregular spacings from 40 to 200m apart. Holes were drilled to confirm the geology on the targeted sections and provide the first orientated drill core structural data for the project with the core also providing material for an initial round of metallurgical tests. The core was logged in detail, photographed and then cut onsite for analysis with quarter core analysed and half core being utilised for metallurgical testing and the orientation lined quarter kept as a permanent reference.

During the 2021 RC programme, Cyprium collected 1m samples weighing 3.0kg from the splitter on the NDRC drill rig. A second 3.0kg reference sample split was also taken and retained by Cyprium at the Nanadie Well core yard. The drill cyclone/splitter and sampling buckets were cleaned between individual rod changes and after each drill hole had been completed to minimise down-hole and cross-hole sample contamination. Additional cleaning was undertaken if any wet sample material was encountered. Two 3kg to 5kg calico bagged samples are collected directly from the drill rig cone splitter. The split was a 10% offtake from the cyclone. One sample was retained on site for reference purposes and the other utilised for assaying. No low sample return was observed by Cyprium geologists during the January 2021 drilling campaign.

## Sample Analysis Method

Intermin RC samples submitted prior to 2013 were all approximately 1.5 to 2kg in weight. The samples collected between 2003 and 2006 were sent via Centurion transport in Meekatharra to Ultratrace Laboratories in Canningvale. The samples were analysed with an aqua regia digest and analysed by ICP-MS for Au, Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag. The 2011-2012 samples were analysed by Aurum laboratories, Perth. A 4-acid digestion was used for the Au and Cu analyses with an ICP-MS finish. Intermin completed random 50g charge check fire assays for Au.

The Mithril 2017 HQ3/NQ2 diamond drill programme half core samples weighed 1.0 to 3.0kg. These were analysed by ALS Laboratories in Perth, WA. Each sample interval was assayed for Au using a 30g charge fire assays and an ICP-AES (ICP21 methodology). An ICP multielement suite was used to complete base metal and gangue mineral analyses of intervals with visible sulphides. A 1g sub-sample was dissolved with a 4-acid digest and read using the 33 element ME- ICP61 methodology.

The Horizon 2019 RC samples were analysed at Aurum laboratories, Au was analysed with 50g fire assays with aqua regia digest and a 3-acid digest with AAS finish was used for the Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Ni and Co analyses.

The 2020/21 Drill core samples were quarter core samples. The samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Canningvale, WA for precious metal analyses and base metal and a limited multielement suite. The core samples were jaw crushed to 3mm and then pulverised to 75% passing 105 microns. The base metal and multi-element suite samples were prepared from a 0.3g subsample dissolved using a 4-acid digest of perchloric, hydrochloric, nitric and hydrofluoric acid. Analyses for Ag, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Cd, Co, Mo, Pb, Sb and Tl assays were completed with method ICP302 (ICP-MS finish). The analyses for Al, Ca, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, P, S, Ti and Zn assays were completed with method ICP102 (ICP-OES finish). All precious metal assays for Au, Pt and Pd were completed by FA002 (40 g FA with ICP-OES finish) methodology.

Cyprium sampling techniques are considered by the company to be industry standard for the 2021 RC drilling programme. 3kg RC samples have been submitted to Bureau Veritas Canning Vale, WA for gold and base metal analysis. Samples were crushed and pulverised, then 40g subsampled and fire assayed with AAS finish (FA001) for Au, Pt and Pd; a mixed acid digest (MA200) with ICP-OES finish (MA201) was used for Cu, Ni, Zn and S and ICP-MS finish (MA202) was used for Ag, Co and Pb analyses.

Quality control data was collected from CYM and Mithril core drilling and included the use of blanks, certified standards and lab duplicates. Detailed review of the QA/QC data determined that the results were satisfactory and that the drilling database was suitable for resource estimation. Similarly, CRMs and blanks were inserted with the Cyprium RC sample submissions.

Intermin/Horizon did not include any CRMs, blanks or field duplicates with any of their analysis jobs and relied entirely on Ultratrace and Aurum Laboratories internal QA/QC methodology which included CRMs, Blanks and Duplicates. They reviewed all the laboratories internal QA/QC checks and concluded that there were no evidence of assaying or sampling irregularities.

**Estimation Methodology**

The Nanadie Well mineralisation was modelled using Micromine software. The mineralisation models were defined by lithological boundaries and reported at a 0.25% Cu cut-off. The drill hole assay file was coded against the geology domain wireframes (Figure 7). The coded raw assay file was then composited at the dominant sampled interval of 1m. The raw assay file was used to generate down hole semi-variograms for each of the six modelled domains to determine the nugget values for each of the six elements in each of the six domains. Histogram and Probability plots were generated for each of the six modelled elements again for each domain. These were examined to determine top-cut values for each element from within each domain. The drill hole composite file was used to generate directional pairwise semi-variogram models for each of the six elements for each of the six domains. The variogram models were then used to drive subsequent Ordinary Kriged model runs. The ranges of the modelled search ellipse axes were progressively expanded between model runs until all the blocks in the Nanadie Well block modelled had an estimated value for each modelled element. The Nanadie Well block model used 10mN x 5mE x 5mRL block sizes with sub-blocking to 1/10$^{th}$ of the parent block size allowed.

The reported Inferred Resource only included blocks estimated in the first 3 model runs for the 3 Gabbro domains where the average kriging distance for the Cu block estimate was less than or equal to 150m. At least 12 samples from at least 3 different holes were used to estimate a block grade and the slope of regression for the estimated block was greater than or equal to 0.65. A wireframe shell was created around these Gabbro blocks and any granitic dyke blocks not estimated in one of the first 3 runs but still lying within the Gabbroic Inferred Grade shell were then included as part of the Inferred Resource. This was done to avoid having uninformed blocks in the middle of the Resource Shell. The highly irregular shape and local narrowness of the cross-cutting felsic dykes has meant that the estimation process locally struggled to find enough sample pairs to estimate these internal blocks in the first 3 model runs. All material outside the Inferred Resource shell was left Unclassified with these peripheral blocks being used to highlight structural trends and aid targeting of future drilling along strike and down dip.

The applied top-cuts affected very few samples - less than 1% of samples in the Fresh Gabbro and Oxidised Gabbro Domains and less than 5% in the Transitional Gabbro Domain. From the Fresh Granite Domain, less than 2% of values were cut while from the Oxidised Granite Domain, less than 1% of samples were cut. From the Transitional Granite Domain, less than 3% of the Cu and Au values were cut but up to 13% of the Zn and Ag values were cut and up to 6% of the Co and Ni values were cut. The limited number of assays particularly for Ag, Co, Ni and Zn produced a more irregular distributed sample population for this domain and this resulted in a harder cut for these four elements in the Granite Transitional Domain.

The only previous resource estimate for Nanadie Well was produced by Intermin in 2013. The limited detail surrounding this estimate can be viewed in the Intermin 2013 historic ASX release with details also included in the Cyprium 2020 Nanadie Well Copper Project Acquisition ASX release (Cyprium, 2020a). The Cyprium Inferred Resource is in line with the one previously released to the market by Intermin. The Cyprium resource estimate includes data from an additional 82 RC and 6 diamond drill holes but excludes assay data from 25 RAB holes utilised in the previous resource estimate. The overall drill spacing has been closed to a nominal 25m x 25m drill pattern since the initial resource estimate was released in 2013.

No mining activity has occurred at Nanadie Well. So, production and reconciliation records are not available for the deposit.

No modelling of the selective mining units was undertaken and the resource is a global estimate. Cyprium intends to generate preliminary pit shells to assess the project's development potential and to better restrict the resource estimation to the area that has a reasonable chance of being mined using the open pit mining method, heap leach processing and SE/SX extraction. This work will also highlight areas requiring closer spaced drilling. More detailed bulk density evaluations are underway. The Company aims to convert the current Inferred Resource to a Measured and Indicated Resource status with additional drilling and sampling. This additional drilling will also aid planned metallurgical studies and preliminary geotechnical assessments.

The mineralisation is localised within the mafic intrusive bodies with some limited secondary migration of Cu and Ni sulphides into the cross-cutting felsic intrusives. The mafic units have been modelled as Gabbroic domains separated into Fresh Gabbro Domain (fresh gabbro, norite, pyroxenite, peridotite and cross-cutting dolerite), Gabbro Transitional Domain (partially oxidised material) and Gabbro Oxidised Domain (material logged as more intensely oxidised). The cross-cutting granitic and pegmatitic dykes and flanking more massive granitic bodies were also separated into fresh, transitional and oxidised domains. The disseminated primary sulphide mineralisation has been remobilised into the shear fabric with secondary cross-cutting veins also developed.

**Validation**

To validate the estimation, the block model and drillholes were compared on screen in Micromine. It was noted that grades and trends visible in the drilling were reflected in the block model. A series of swath plots were generated to compare block grades with composite grades and showed good correlation between the 2 datasets. The global composite mean grade for each domain was compared with the block model grade for the same domain. Generally, these compared reasonably well with the exception of Ag and Zn for Granite Transitional Domain and Zn for the Granite Oxidised Domain where the modelled grade was higher than the corresponding composite grade. This is most likely a reflection of the limited number of intercepts in the domain. The uncut Ag values for the Gabbro Primary Domain showed a broad difference as did the uncut Zn values for the Gabbro Transitional Domain indicating that a few high-grade intercepts in each of these 2 domains have a significant impact. The Cu and Au grades were generally slightly higher from the mean drill hole composite values than the blocks from the same domain.

**Model Bulk Density**

Detailed Bulk Density data is not yet available for the Nanadie Well drill holes. Immersed water bulk density measurements are currently being determined by Cyprium on 5 of the Nanadie Well diamond drill holes. Bulk Density values were estimated for each domain based on globally reported figures for granitic/granodioritic (2.72 g/cm$^3$) and gabbroic/peridotitic (3.1 g/cm$^3$) intrusives (Berkman, 2001). These figures were then adjusted down based on the depth extent and observed level of oxidation. The figure used for the cover material was based on a bulk density determination generated from a sample of locally sourced surface cover material. The surface sample was collected in a known volume and then weighed dry to determine a local bulk density figure 1.61 g/cm$^3$. A blanket number of 2.69 g/cm3 was used for fresh gneiss and schists. These numbers were factored down by an additional 2.5% for every 5m of vertical depth above the BOT. The average block model bulk density for the Cyprium Inferred Resource was 3.06 g/cm$^3$ which is considerably higher than the 2.6 g/cm$^3$ used by Intermin in the previous Nanadie Well resource estimate.

**Mineral Resource Classification**

All material was classified as Inferred due to the absence of detailed bulk density data and concerns over the identification of the lithological units particularly during the RC chip logging. This coupled with a high level of structural complexity means that the modelled domains are broad and do not adequately account for local variability. Further, the absence of down hole surveys for 42 of the first 63 Intermin RC holes and the absence of Differential GPS collar surveys for 43 of these first 63 RC drill hole introduces an extra degree of spatial uncertainty. The absence of detailed bulk density data coupled together with the spatial uncertainty surrounding the first 63 RC holes influenced the decision to classify the modelled resource as an Inferred Resource. This is despite the relatively close spacing of the Nanadie Well drilling on a nominal 20 to 30m x 20 to 30m grid pattern. Cyprium believes that the proximity of the modelled Inferred Resource to surface means that there is a very reasonable chance that this material can realistically be mined utilising open cut drill and blast mining methods. Also, that additional drilling and greater confidence in the bulk density data will allow the company to convert a substantial proportion of the modelled Resource to Indicated and Measured Resource categories. Material outside the currently estimated Inferred Resource was omitted due to the lower confidence in those modelled blocks mainly due to lack of drill information or more broadly spaced drill data. Though the trends observed in the modelling suggest that there is a reasonable chance that the Company will identify additional resources along strike and down dip of the current estimated resource.

**Cut-off Grades**

The mineral resource estimate uses a 0.25% Cu cut-off as this is approximately the break-even grade for mining and processing Nanadie Well material as determined by Cyprium preliminary estimations based on the results the company has achieved from ongoing metallurgical tests at its other projects and mining studies underway at its other projects (Cyprium, 2022).

### Metallurgy

Metallurgical test work is planned with half core samples from the first five Cyprium HQ3 drill holes slated for use in this work once all bulk density determinations have been completed. The planned test work will aim to confirm the viability of heap leaching the Nanadie Well mineralisation and assessing the likely recovery via SX/EW extraction.

### Modifying Factors

Cyprium currently considers that the resource could be mined using conventional open cut techniques but further drilling and associated geological evaluations are required along with metallurgical testing, environmental studies and geotechnical evaluation to confirm this view. The first step will be converting some or all the current reported Inferred Resource to Indicated and Measured status to permit more detailed mine planning and economic evaluations to be undertaken.

### Competent Persons

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results and the estimation and reporting of the Nanadie Well Mineral Resource Estimate is an accurate representation of the available data and is based on information compiled by Mr. Daniel Noonan who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (204063). Mr. Daniel Noonan is the Senior Resource Geologist for Cyprium Metals Limited, in which he is also a shareholder. Mr. Noonan has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person (CP). Mr. Noonan consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

**This ASX announcement was approved and authorised by the Board on Cyprium Metals Limited.**

## For further information:


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## About Cyprium Metals Limited

Cyprium Metals Limited (ASX: CYM) is an ASX listed company with copper projects in Australia. The Company has a highly credentialed management team that is experienced in successfully developing sulphide heap leach copper projects in challenging locations. The Company's strategy is to acquire, develop and operate mineral resource projects in Australia which are optimised by innovative processing solutions to produce copper metal on-site to maximise value.

The Company has projects in the Murchison and Paterson regions of Western Australia that is host to a number of base metals deposits with copper and gold mineralisation.

**Paterson Copper Projects**

This portfolio of copper projects comprises the Nifty Copper Mine, Maroochydore Copper Project and Paterson Exploration Project.

The Nifty Copper Mine ("Nifty") is located on the western edge of the Great Sandy Desert in the north-eastern Pilbara region of Western Australia, approximately 330km southeast of Port Hedland. Nifty contains a 2012 JORC Mineral Resource of 940,200 tonnes of contained copper [i]. Cyprium is focussed on a heap leach SX-EW operation to retreat the current heap leach pads as well as open pit oxide and transitional material. Studies will investigate the potential restart of the copper concentrator to treat open pit sulphide material.

The Maroochydore deposit is located ~85km southeast of Nifty and includes a shallow 2012 JORC Mineral Resource of 486,000 tonnes of contained copper [ii]. Aeris Resources Limited (ASX: AIS, formerly Straits Resources Limited) holds certain rights to "buy back up to 50%" into any proposed mine development in respect of the Maroochydore Project, subject to a payment of 3 times the exploration expenditure contribution that would have been required to maintain its interest in the project.

An exploration earn-in joint venture has been entered into with IGO Limited on ~2,400km$^2$ of the Paterson Exploration Project. Under the agreement, IGO is to sole fund $32 million of exploration activities over 6.5 years to earn a 70% interest in the Paterson Exploration Project, including a minimum expenditure of $11 million over the first 3.5 years. Upon earning a 70% interest, the Joint Venture will form and IGO will free-carry Paterson Copper to the completion of a pre-feasibility study (PFS) on a new mineral discovery.

**Murchison Copper-Gold Projects**

Cyprium has an 80% attributable interest in a joint venture with Musgrave Minerals Limited (ASX: MGV) at the Cue Copper-Gold Project, which is located ~20km to the east of Cue in Western Australia. Cyprium will free-carry the Cue Copper Project to the completion of a definitive feasibility study (DFS). The Cue Copper-Gold Project includes the Hollandaire Copper-Gold Mineral Resources of 51,500 tonnes contained copper [iii], which is open at depth. Metallurgical test-work has been undertaken to determine the optimal copper extraction methodology, which resulted in rapid leaching times (refer to 9 March 2020 CYM announcement, "*Copper Metal Plated*", https://cypriummetals.com/copper-metal-plated/).

The Nanadie Well Project is located ~650km northeast of Perth and ~75km southeast of Meekatharra in the Murchison District of Western Australia, within mining lease M51/887, includes the Nanadie Well Copper-Gold Mineral Resources of 162,000 tonnes contained copper [iv], which is open at depth and along strike to the north.

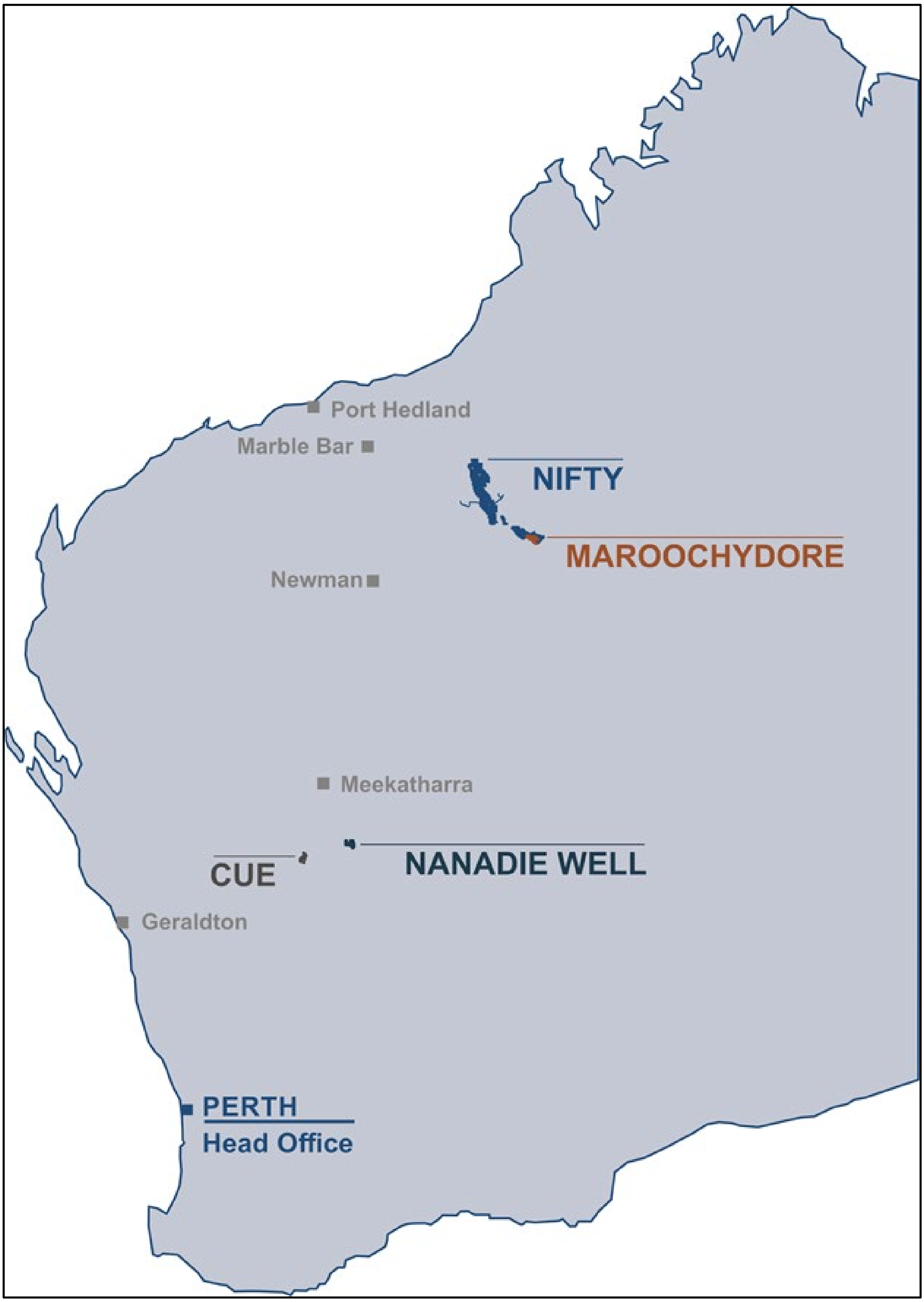
The Cue and Nanadie Well Copper-Gold projects are included in an ongoing scoping study, to determine the parameters required to develop a copper project in the region, which provides direction for resource expansion work.

[i] Refer to CYM ASX announcement dated 16 May 2022 "28.4% increased Nifty Copper MRE to 940,200t copper metal"

[ii] Refer to MLX ASX announcements: 10 March 2020, "Nifty Copper Mine Resource Update" and 18 August 2016, "Annual Update of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves"

iii Refer to CYM ASX announcement: 29 September 2020, "Hollandaire Copper-gold Mineral Resource Estimate"

iv Refer to CYM ASX announcement: 19 July 2022, "Nanadie Well Mineral Resource Estimate"




*Cyprium Metals project locations*

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# Appendix I

## JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Sampling techniques* | *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* | In 2003, Intermin completed a 16-hole RAB programme across the Nanadie deposit targeting sections previously drilled by Dominion and Newcrest. Samples were collected via a cyclone into a green plastic bag with a 25% split into a calico bag. Four metre composite RAB drill samples were taken by using a PVC spear (75mm diameter) being thrust to the bottom of the green plastic RC bag with 1 scoop per sample taken. 1m splits were submitted for assay when mineralisation or prospective lithology was first encountered. All RAB holes were excluded from the 2022 resource estimation. These holes are excluded from any further commentary in sections below on this basis.<br><br>RC drilling programmes were undertaken by Intermin Resources at the Nanadie Well project between 2004 – 2006 and 2011 - 2012 and sampled as follows:<br>4m composite RC drill samples were taken by using a PVC spear (75mm diameter) being thrust to the bottom of the green plastic RC bag with 1 scoop per sample taken. Additionally, individual 1m single sample splits were taken off the rig mounted cyclone/splitter unit. These were placed on top of the green plastic RC drill bags and ultimately gathered and sent to the laboratory after the 4m composite results were known. Single samples deemed to have little Cu or Au were not assayed. The splitter/cyclone was routinely cleaned to avoid sample contamination.<br><br>Mithril resampled Intermin's RC drill holes in 2013 using an aluminium scoop to collect drill cuttings from the original green plastic RC bags. Mithril believed that material stored in the plastic bags had maintained its integrity and that the resulting samples were representative and suitable for laboratory analysis.<br><br>Mithril drilled a single HQ3/NQ2 diamond drillhole in 2017. Half core samples were based on geological intervals varying from 0.25 to 1.0m.<br><br>Horizon Minerals (formerly Intermin) in 2019 completed further RC drilling following a similar sampling protocol to the one used previously. 4m composite samples were taken with a metallic scoop being thrust through the chip pile. 1m single splits |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
| --- | --- | --- |
| | | taken using cone splitter off rig. Average sample weights were 1.5 to 2kg.<br><br>In 2020, Cyprium completed 5 DDHs at Nanadie Well. All 3 holes were drilled with HQ triple tube (HQ3) by Terra Drilling. The drill core was logged and photographed onsite. Drill core was then cut in half first and then the base of hole half-core piece was cut again to generate a quarter core sample for assay. Samples were nominally 1m long except where lithological breaks produced a shorter interval. The quarter core drill samples were then bagged in prelabelled calico bags and packed in green RC plastic bags for shipment to the laboratory in Perth for analysis.<br><br>During the Cyprium 2021 RC programme, 1m samples weighing 3.0kg were taken from the splitter on the NDRC drill rig. Cyprium also collected 3.0kg reference sample from the RC sample piles which has been retained by Cyprium at the Nanadie Well core yard. |
| | *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* | For all RC drilling programmes, regular air and manual cleaning of cyclone was carried out to remove wet material as and when it was present. All Intermin RC assaying relied entirely on the laboratories internal QA/QC methodology which included regular CRMs, blanks and duplicates.<br><br>The Horizon 2019 RC drilling programme also utilised the laboratories standards & replicate assays only for QA/QC checks. Statistical analysis of these results by Horizon Minerals indicates that the samples are representative and measurement systems are properly calibrated.<br><br>Cyprium included a certified Reference Sample in every batch of 20 samples for analysis and a sample blank nominally every 40th sample. The blank samples were placed after intervals that were expected to return reasonable grade. No secondary core splits have as yet been analysed at a second laboratory. The laboratory also reported the results of their duplicate sampling and internal QA/QC tests.<br><br>Cyprium RC drilling utilises certified standards and blanks (CRMs) added to the submitted assay batches to test laboratory equipment calibration. Any excessive variance or inaccuracy of the CRMs is investigated by Cyprium Metals staff for causes and corrective actions are taken if required. No irregularities have been identified from any of the Cyprium Nanadie Well drill campaigns. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.* | Intermin 2004 – 2006, 2011 – 2012 and 2019 Horizon RC drilling programmes obtained 1m samples from which weighed approximately 1.5 to 2kg.<br><br>Samples collected from the 2003 to 2006 drill programmes were sent by Centurion Transport to Ultratrace Laboratories in Canningvale, WA. Samples were pulverised by the analytical laboratory to produce a 50 g sub-sample for aqua regia digestion/ICP analysis for Au, Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag.<br><br>Samples from the 2011-2012 drill programmes were analysed by Aurum Laboratories in Beckenham, WA. A 50g sub-sample was digested with aqua regia with an ICP-MS finish used to determine Cu and Au values. Detection limit for Cu was 5ppm, Au 0.01 ppm. Random 50g Fire Assays (with ICPMS finish) were also taken to check the initial Aqua Regia gold analytical results. Laboratory Standards and Blanks were used with satisfactory results on all elements.<br><br>RC drill chips were geologically logged by Horizon Minerals and Intermin in 1m intervals.<br><br>The drilled material was initially sampled in 4m downhole composites and anomalous intervals were later sampled from the original 1m drill splits.<br><br>The Mithril 2017 HQ3/NQ2 diamond drill programme generated half core samples which were collected based on geological intervals from 0.25 to 1.0 metre. Samples weighing 1.0 to 3.0kg were collected for geochemical analysis by ALS Laboratories in Perth, WA. A 30g charge for Au fire assays with an ICP-AES (ICP21 methodology) and base metals and gangue minerals 1g samples were dissolved with a 4-acid digest and read using the 33 element ME- ICP61 methodology.<br><br>For Mithril's 2013 resampling, the following applies:<br><br>In each case, a 500-1000g grab sample was collected for geochemical analysis. Samples were submitted to MinAnalytical Laboratory Services Pty Ltd in Perth for sample preparation and analysis.<br><br>Samples were dried (110°C) and pulverised to 80% passing 75µm to produce a representative 25g or 50g sub-sample for analysis.<br><br>Au, Pt and Pd were analysed by Fire Assay with an ICPMS finish (method - FA25MS3). All other elements were analysed using a Four Acid Digestion (hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids) with an ICPOES finish (method – MA4010).<br><br>Samples from the Horizon 2019 drill programmes were analysed by Aurum Laboratories in Beckenham, WA. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | The sample was crushed and an 800g split taken for pulverisation to 80% passing 75 microns (SP01). A small portion of the pulverised sample was then digested in a 3 -acid mix of hydrochloric, nitric and hydrofluoric acid with the salts then taken up with hydrochloric acid and deionised water and made up to volume. The resulting aliquot was then read in an AAS flame for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Co, As and Ag (BM3AG 3). A 50g charge fire assay (AUFA50) with lead flux and aqua regia digest was used to dissolve the resulting prill with Au values determined to 0.01 ppm accuracy.<br><br>The 2020/21 Drill core samples were quarter core samples. The samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Canningvale, WA for precious metal analyses and base metal and a limited multielement suite. The core samples were jaw crushed to 3mm and then pulverised to 75% passing 105 microns. The base metal and multi-element suite samples were prepared from a 0.3g subsample dissolved using a 4-acid digest of perchloric, hydrochloric, Nitric and hydrofluoric acid. Analyses for Ag, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Cd, Co, Mo, Pb, Sb and Tl assays were completed with method ICP302 (ICP-MS finish). The analyses for Al, Ca, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, P, S, Ti and Zn assays were completed with method ICP102 (ICP-OES finish). All precious metal assays for Au, Pt and Pd were completed by FA002 (40 g FA with ICP-OES finish) methodology.<br><br>Cyprium sampling techniques are considered by the company to be industry standard for the 2021 RC drilling programme. 3kg RC samples have been submitted to Bureau Veritas Canningvale, WA for gold and base metal analysis. Samples will be crushed and pulverised, then 40g subsampled and fire assayed with AAS finish (FA001) for Au, Pt and Pd; mixed acid digest (MA200) with ICP-OES finish (MA201) for Cu, Ni, Zn and S and ICP-MS finish (MA202) for Ag, Co and Pb. |
| *Drilling techniques* | *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).* | Intermin and Mithril RC drilling programmes were carried out using a 133 mm face sampling hammer bit. Drill rig details are unknown.<br><br>Mithril diamond drilling was 61.1mm/HQ3 to 35.5m then 50.6mm/NQ2 diameter core to EOH. The hole was drilled by Westcore with a Boart Longyear LF90D rig.<br><br>RAB drilling parameters are not available but are not considered material as none of the RAB holes were utilised in the 2022 resource estimation.<br><br>The Cyprium 2020/21 diamond drilling was completed by Terra Drilling using a Boart Longyear KWL 1600 multipurpose rig with rod handler. The rig is powered |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | by Caterpillar CATC 13 440 hp engine drilling at 1200-1800 rpm and up to to 3000 psi water pressure to drill HQ triple tube holes (HQ3) holes.<br><br>Cyprium 2021 RC drilling programme was carried out with a Schramm 64 – Mounted on an International 2670 8 x 4 truck, capable of drilling 4" diameter RC holes up to 350m depth. An on-board Sullair 350/900 cfm compressor, rig mounted sample system passed the RC samples through a cyclone and cone splitter. An auxiliary truck mounted Ingersoll Rand 350/1,070 cfm compressor was coupled to a 2010 Air Research Booster compressor capable of delivering 900 psi @ 1,800cfm. The booster was used to apply sufficient air to keep the deeper drill holes dry. |
| *Drill sample recovery* | *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* | RC programme drill sample recovery details were not recorded for Intermin holes drilled prior to 2012.<br><br>Horizon 2019 RC drill programme recovery was assessed by comparing drill chip volumes (piles) for individual meters. Estimates of sample recoveries were recorded by the Horizon field staff. Routine checks for correct sample depths were undertaken every RC rod (6m). RC sample recoveries were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination.<br><br>Horizon stated that the 2019 RC programme drilling conditions were generally good and that sampled intervals were dry. Horizon believed that the samples were representative, though some bias may occur in areas of poor sample recovery which was logged though rarely encountered. At depth, there were some wet samples and these were recorded as and when they occurred.<br><br>2017 diamond drill programme core recoveries were recorded by the Westcore driller and checked by Mithril field staff. Mithril also recorded recovery during their core logging. Recovery was poor through the surface cover to 1.5m then 36% to 100% until 16m and thereafter near 100% to EOH.<br><br>The 2020/21 Cyprium drill logs included details of lost core and recoveries were recorded for each logged interval as part of the geotechnical logging process. The recoveries were excellent across all 5 holes. Hole NWD2001 had very poor recovery through the surface cover sands and soils. While recovery ranged from 40 to 100% through the first 15 to 20m of rock coring. Thereafter recoveries were 95 to 100% to 45m downhole and then 100% until bottom of hole. Hole NWD2004 had near perfect recovery from 1.5m down hole and hole NWD2002 had near perfect recovery from 10m down hole. Hole 2003 had near perfect |

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| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | recovery from 8m down hole and hole NWD2101 near perfect recovery from 5m down hole with 70-100% recovery from 15 to 40m down hole then 100% recovery to EOH. Core recovery is not considered a material issue other than through the surface sand and soils. This material would be stockpiled separately for dump rehabilitation as part of any future mining operation.<br><br>2021 Cyprium RC drilling programme was noted by field staff to have excellent sample return. Quantitative sample return measurements will be taken during phase 2 drilling. |
| | *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* | RC programme drill sample recovery details were not recorded prior to 2012.<br><br>The 2017 diamond drill programme utilised triple tube HQ3 coring to 35.5m thereafter standard NQ2 coring to EOH to maximise the core recovery near the surface through weathered and potentially broken ground.<br><br>Horizon noted that the 2019 RC programme drilling conditions were good and sampled intervals were generally dry. Horizon believed that the samples were representative, though some bias may occur in areas of poor sample recovery which was rarely encountered. At depth, there were some wet samples. These were recorded as and when they occurred.<br><br>The Cyprium 2020/21 diamond coring was all completed using HQ3 drill barrel to help maximise sample recovery. The generally excellent drilling conditions at Nanadie Well meant that the core loss was minimal and mainly restricted to the unconsolidated surface cover.<br><br>The 2021 Cyprium RC drilling programme 1m samples were collected from the drill rig cone splitter with a 90% split passing into a 25l bucket and placed on the ground in rows of 10 for logging. The remaining 10% split was collected in two separate calico bags weighing 3kg to 5kg. One calico bagged sample was retained on site for reference purposes and the other is utilised for assaying. No low sample return was observed by Cyprium geologists during the January 2021 drilling campaign.<br><br>The drill cyclone/splitter and sample buckets were cleaned between rod changes and after each drill hole was completed to minimise down-hole and cross-hole contamination. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *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.* | No sample bias was identified by Intermin, Mithril or Horizon in their respective drilling campaigns.<br><br>The 2017 Mithril core recovery was excellent and potential sample bias is not considered a potential sampling issue.<br><br>The 2020/21 core recovery was generally excellent and potential sample bias is not considered an issue.<br><br>The 2021 Cyprium RC drill sample recovery was observed to be excellent during the drill campaign and it is believed that no preferential loss/gain of material is occurring in the samples by Cyprium technical staff. |
| *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.* | 2004-2006 RC drill programmes logging was completed by Intermin to a level of detail sufficient to support the estimation of inferred resources only. Mithril also relogged 23 of these initial RC holes in 2013.<br><br>2011-2012 RC drill programme chip logging was initially completed by Intermin geologist at the time of drilling with some holes relogged by Mithril geological staff post Mithril's decision to farm into the project in late 2012. Again, the level of available drill hole survey data means that these holes can only be utilised to support an Inferred Resource.<br><br>2017 diamond programme was logged in detail by Mithril geological staff with data entered into collar, drilling, lithology, sample, survey and magnetic susceptibility tables. Core recovery details were recorded but no other geotechnical data was collected.<br><br>2019 Drill chip logging was completed on one metre intervals at the rig by the Horizon Minerals geologist. The logging was completed at the rig on standard paper logging sheets and then transferred to Micromine database files for storage and analysis.<br><br>2020/2021 Cyprium core drilling has been logged for lithology, mineralisation, alteration, veining and weathering and limited geotechnical logging was also completed in Ocris for transfer and storage in the company drilling database.<br><br>The 2021 RC drill holes were logged into Ocris with data recorded for lithology, mineralisation and sampling for subsequent transfer and storage in the company drilling database. |
| | *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* | Previous RC drilling programme logging was stated to be qualitative in nature by Intermin and Mithril. Mithril photographed the 2011-2012 RC drill chips from holes they relogged. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | 2017 Diamond core logging was stated to be qualitative in nature by Mithril. All core was photographed by Mithril.<br>All Cyprium RC chip trays were photographed.<br>The Cyprium drill core was photographed both wet and dry.<br>The drill core and RC chip logging was qualitatively logged though drill core geotechnical records were generally quantitative only. |
| | *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | Intermin, Mithril and Horizon drill records indicate that all RC and diamond drilling intervals were logged.<br>Similarly, Cyprium lithologically logged the full length of all RC holes and recorded details of any mineralisation that was observed. The drill core logging was more comprehensive again with a full lithological record described for each sample interval with alteration and veining details also recorded along with details on the observed mineralisation. The geotechnical logging mainly focussed on recovery, RQD and fracture numbers. |
| *Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation* | *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* | 2017 diamond drilling programme 0.25m to 1.0m NQ2 core samples were half core cut by Mithril onsite and despatched to ALS Perth for analysis.<br>The 2020/21 Cyprium HQ3 core was first half cored with a half core sample retained for future metallurgical testing. The second half containing the orientation line was then cut again to generate a quarter core sample for analysis while retaining the quarter with the orientation line as a reference sample. All core was cut onsite at Nanadie Well with a brick saw.<br><br>Core cutting and sampling at the Nanadie Well Project. |
| | *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* | Intermin RC drilling samples up to 2012:<br>4m composite RC drill samples were taken by using a PVC spear (75mm diameter) being thrust to the bottom of the green plastic RC bag with a single metal scoop. Sub-sample scoops were then taken from the spear sample and combined with the subsequent spear samples to generate a 4m composite sample. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | 1m single splits were taken off the rig mounted cyclone/splitter unit. These were placed on top of the green plastic RC drill bags and ultimately gathered and sent to the laboratory after the 4m composite results were known. Single 1m samples deemed to have little Cu or Au were not assayed. The splitter/cyclone was routinely cleaned to avoid sample contamination<br><br>Horizon 2019 RC drilling programme:<br><br>4m composite and 1m RC samples taken. All samples analysed by Aurum Labs in Perth.<br><br>RC samples were collected from the drill rig by scooping each 1m collection bag and compiling a 4m composite sample. Single splits were automatically taken off the rig cyclone splitter and despatched to the assay laboratory when anomalous grades were returned in 4m composites.<br><br>No wet samples intersecting mineralisation were noted by Horizon.<br><br>No wet samples were noted in the 2021 drilling programme - the drilling and sampling equipment was able to provide good quality samples in groundwater horizons at Nanadie Well. All samples passed through a cyclone and were rotary split with two 2.5-3kg sub-samples collected for each 1m interval. One sample was kept as a reference sample and the second was sent to Perth for assay. |
| | *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* | Intermin RC drilling to 2012, Mithril 2013 resampling, Horizon 2019 RC drilling:<br><br>Sample preparation techniques were industry standard practice. Oven dried at 110°C before crushing and pulverizing 80% passing <75µm.<br><br>Mithril diamond drilling 2017:<br><br>Sample preparation techniques were industry standard practice. Oven dried at 110°C before crushing and pulverizing 90% passing <75µm.<br><br>The Cyprium 2020/21 drill core was first half cored with the non-orientated half core sample held for planned metallurgical tests. The second half core sample was again cut to provide quarter core sample for assay. Core samples were jaw crushed to 3mm and then pulverised to 95% passing 105 microns. The core sampling and sample prep followed industry standard drill core sampling practice.<br><br>2021 Cyprium RC sample programme utilised standard sample preparation procedures of drying and |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | pulverising. The assaying procedure is outlined in detail in the above sections. |
| | *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* | Intermin and Horizon RC drilling programmes was completed using professional drilling contractors under the supervision of Intermin/Horizon geological personnel to ensure that quality control procedures such as cleaning the drill rig splitter / cyclones and maintaining consistent sample weights was maintained.<br><br>Mithril 2017 diamond drilling samples were industry standard. Half core samples were cut from the NQ2 diameter diamond core samples using a bricksaw onsite at the project.<br><br>The Cyprium 2020/21 HQ3 drill core was first half cored and then one half was quarter cored to preserve the reference line quarter as a permanent drill core record and the other quarter was sampled and dispatched to BV in Canning vale for assay. The company intends to utilise the half core for metallurgical testing. Geologists supervised the core cutting process and all intervals were clearly marked for sampling and detailed cut sheets were provided for core cutting and subsequent core sampling. Some bias is possible given that only quarter core samples were assayed but sampling was consistent with sampling protocols driven by the need to preserve the core orientation reference line and a half core sample for metallurgical testing.<br><br>The 2021 Cyprium programme is sampled from the drill cone splitter as detailed above. Any material from the 1m drilling interval has an equal chance of being sampled in the 3kg sample bag sent to the laboratory for analysis. |
| | *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.* | Intermin RC drilling to 2012: No duplicates were collected or submitted for assay or CRMS or sample blanks were utilised and Intermin relied entirely on the laboratories internal QA/QC sample protocols. Intermin initially submitted 4m composite samples for assay and then only submitted the individual rig split 1m subsamples if and when an anomalous Au or Cu values was returned for the 4m composite assay. There is an inherent risk of bias from the composite spear sampling and associated scoop sampling such that the original composite sample could have missed local areas of grade resulting in 1m sub-samples not subsequently being sent for assay.<br><br>Mithril 2013: No field duplicates were taken. Samples were <1kg to ensure that the full sample was crushed |

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| | | and pulverised. These samples represent secondary checks to the original Intermin RC samples.<br><br>Mithril 2017 diamond programme: half NQ2 core was assayed with the second half now stored at the WA Department of Mines core library. Portions of the hole were never assayed - the first 38m and last 60m.<br><br>Horizon 2019: Included no field duplicates, CRMs or sample blanks. Horizon relied on Aurum's internal QA/QC protocols which included CRMs, Blanks and duplicate testing. Horizon reviewed these results and concluded that there were no major sampling or assaying issues.<br><br>The Cyprium 2020/21 diamond drill core quarter core samples have some potential for bias particularly if the mineralisation is structurally controlled. Given that the quarter core sample was taken to preserve the bottom of hole reference line, any bias and associated sampling error would be consistent. Ideally, some secondary check assaying should be completed.<br><br>During the 2021 Cyprium RC drill programme, 3kg field duplicates were taken for each 1m sample interval. None of these field duplicate samples have been assayed as yet. |
| | *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | Intermin RC drilling to 2012 involved the collection of a 1.5 to 2.5kg sample split for each 1m interval along with all remaining material from each interval bagged at the drill site nominally 20-25kg. The Intermin composite samples were taken as spear samples from the large bagged samples with a 4m composite sample of 2.5-3kg submitted for assay. This is a standard industry sized sample for an RC drill programme. The 1kg samples are considered adequate for any subsequent resource estimation. Some bias is possible with the 4m composite sampling procedure.<br><br>Mithril 2013 resampling: involved the collection of a nominal 1kg sub-sample from each of the larger bagged samples for check assaying. These samples were likely biased and too small to represent the whole sample mass for each interval. Only Ni and Co assays generated from this resampling programme were used in the resource estimation process.<br><br>Mithril 2017 diamond drilling: Industry standard sample sizes considered appropriate by Mithril for the mineralisation style.<br><br>Horizon 2019 RC drilling - sample sizes were considered appropriate by Horizon for the exploration method and to have produced results that indicate degree and extent of mineralisation. |

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| | | The Cyprium 2020/21 quarter core drill sampling could potentially introduce local sampling bias. Ideally, half core would be assayed.<br><br>Cyprium 2021 RC drilling sample sizes were industry standard and are considered by the company to be appropriate to sample the layered magmatic intrusive mineralisation at Nanadie Well. |
| *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.* | Intermin RC drilling to 2012 and Mithril 2013 resampling:<br><br>Intermin 2004-2006 and 2011-2012 assaying utilised industry standard sample sizes and sample preparation methodology for RC samples. See above for greater detail.<br><br>Mithril 2013 resampling programme utilised a mixture of four acid digests, aqua regia digests and Fire Assay for selected elements was appropriate for the type of exploration undertaken. Four acid and aqua regia digests are considered near total techniques and Fire Assay is considered a total technique. Only Ni and Co assays generated from this resampling programme were used in the resource estimation.<br><br>Mithril 2017 diamond drilling:<br><br>Fire Assay and a four-acid digest are considered a near total digest and are appropriate for the type of exploration undertaken.<br><br>Horizon 2019 RC drilling:<br><br>1m RC samples were assayed for gold by Fire Assay (AUFA50) and base metals by BM3AG / AAS through Aurum Labs (Perth). The method is equivalent to a 4-acid digest industry standard total analysis.<br><br>The Cyprium 2020/21 core samples were prepped using industry standard practice, the only change that could have been considered was pulverising to 80 microns rather than 105 microns. The subsequent analysis methodology chosen is considered industry standard for base and precious metal analyses. The four-acid digest used is considered near total for most elements analysed.<br><br>Cyprium 2021 RC drilling samples were analysed by mixed acid digest with ICP-OES finish for Cu, Ni, Zn and S and ICP-MS finish for Ag, Co and Pb which is an industry standard total analysis technique and is considered by Cyprium to be appropriate for the Nanadie Well magmatic intrusive mineralisation.<br><br>Au, Pd and Pt will be analysed by lead collection fire assay with AAS finish which is an industry standard total analysis technique considered by Cyprium to be |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | suitable for the Nanadie Well magmatic intrusive mineralisation.<br><br>The sample preparation and subsequent assaying of the 6 key elements estimated in the 2022 resource updates is considered industry standard practice and no bias is expected from the assaying of any of the RC or DD samples utilised in the resource estimation. |
| | *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.* | Intermin commissioned a down hole EM surveys on 4 RC holes (NRC12011, NRC12014, NRC12020 and NRC12028) from the 2012 drill programme. The EM response was poor with poor conductivity attributed to a masking Induced polarisation affect and the high resistivity of the Nanadie well intrusives.<br><br>Mithril utilised a handheld XRF instrument (NITON) during the 2017 diamond drilling programme to assist with identifying anomalous base metal zones. Magnetic susceptibility readings were also taken of each sample prior to despatch to the assay laboratory.<br><br>During the logging of the 5 Cyprium 2020/21 diamond drill holes, spot magnetic susceptibility readings were taken with a KT-10 Magnetic susceptibility metre from each drill metre down hole. No other geophysical techniques or non-destructive analytical techniques were applied to the drill holes or drill core.<br><br>Cyprium 2021 – did not utilise any non-destructive analytical techniques on any of the RC samples. |
| | *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.* | Intermin RC drilling up until 2012: Did not include any CRMs, blanks or field duplicate samples for assay. Intermin relied entirely on the results of the laboratories own internal QA/QC checks which on review showed no irregularities in the assay results.<br><br>Mithril 2013 stated that standards and Blanks were used with satisfactory results on all elements. Only the Ni and Co assay result from the check samples of the Intermin 2011-2012 RC sampling were not utilised in the resource estimation as these elements had not previously been assayed for by Intermin. Mithril stated that 1 in 8 samples were repeated and regular standards and blanks were inserted. Results showed an acceptable level of accuracy, precision and repeatability.<br><br>Horizon 2019:<br><br>Laboratory QA/QC utilised only. QC results (blanks, duplicates, standards) were reported to Horizon who believed them to be acceptable. |

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| | | Cyprium 2020/21 core sampling included CRMs every 20th sample and Blank samples nominally every 40th sample but more randomly distributed having been placed after samples expected to have higher grade values. No second quarter splits have been analysed at an umpire laboratory at this stage. The laboratory also reported their internal QA/QC results which included regular CRMs, Blanks and repeat assays. No bias was evident in the analysis of the QA/QC samples.<br><br>Cyprium 2021 Certified Reference Materials (CRM) and blanks will be submitted with the laboratory samples at a rate of 1 CRM in 20 and 2 blanks in 100. The CRM/blank results when returned by the lab were analysed by Cyprium metals for their performance and no bias was evident from QA/QC checks.<br><br>Bureau Veritas also conducts its own internal quality control standards and blanks, the results of which are provided to Cyprium Metals. |
| *Verification of sampling and assaying* | *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* | Intermin RC drilling up until 2012: In many instances, raw assay files were not available to Cyprium, hence the assays in the database supplied by Horizon to Cyprium at the time of the projects sale have not been independently verified. Certainly, data entry errors were identified prior to the resource estimation being undertaken and these were corrected in the Micromine database. These included truncated Ag assays and issues with treatment of unsampled intervals and the entry of samples reported at less than detection limit.<br><br>Mithril personnel during their project due diligence in 2013 reviewed Intermin's original assay results.<br><br>Mithril resampling 2013:<br><br>Resampling results were reviewed and verified by Mithril's Geology Manager. Where the same elements have been analysed, Mithril's 2013 results were compared to those originally obtained by Intermin.<br><br>Horizon 2019:<br><br>No checks have been undertaken of the Horizon 2019 assays.<br><br>The 2020/21 drill core assays were reviewed by Cyprium Chief Geologist and Senior Project Geologist visually verified against the drill logs and core photos.<br><br>2021 Cyprium Chief Geologist and Senior Project Geologist visually verified and logged significant mineralisation intersections in RC chips in the Nanadie Well drilling campaign. |

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| | *The use of twinned holes.* | Intermin did not twin any of the RC drill holes from either the 2004-2006 or 2011-2012 drill programmes.<br>Mithril resampled a number of the 2011-2012 Intermin RC holes in 2013 but did not drill any RC holes into the Nanadie Well resource area. No holes were twinned by Mithril.<br>Horizon did not twin any holes during the 2019 RC drill programme.<br>The Cyprium 2020/21 drill core holes did not twin any earlier holes.<br>Cyprium 2021 RC programme did not include any twinned holes. Cyprium is planning to twin several holes in the next phase of drilling at the project. |
| | *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* | Intermin RC drilling to 2012:<br>Primary data (i.e. geological description and location information) was entered into field notebooks and digitised in Microsoft Excel. Lab files were supplied as CSV file exports.<br>Mithril resampling 2013:<br>Primary data (i.e. geological description and location information) was entered into field notebooks and digitised in Microsoft Excel. Lab files were supplied as CSV file exports.<br>Horizon 2019:<br>Field data was entered into notebooks or Excel spreadsheets and then transferred to Micromine database files. Lab files were supplied as CSV file exports.<br>The Cyprium 2020/21 drill core was logged into Ocris software on Panasonic Toughbook laptop computers. Data is then sent to WPData consultants for validation and compilation into an SQL Datashed database hosted by WPData for Cyprium. Lab files were supplied as CSV file exports.<br>Cyprium 2021 logging data was collected using Ocris software on Panasonic Toughbook laptop computers. Data is then sent to WPData consultants for validation and compilation into an SQL database hosted by WPData for Cyprium. Lab files were supplied as CSV file exports. |
| | *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | All previous project operators state that no data was adjusted.<br>Cyprium has not adjusted any of the 2020 or 2021 data.<br>Cyprium has corrected some assay data entry errors utilising the original lab files and has also corrected |

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| | | some issues surrounding the recording of unsampled issues and below detection limit values again with reference to original assay files and the drill logs. The bulk of these errors relate to the Ag, Co, Ni, Pb, As and Zn data.<br><br>A total of 65 intervals had no Cu assays. In most cases these missing samples occurred at the start or end of holes in 39 instances. While 13 intervals had been partially sub-sampled utilising the original 1m sample splits, these zones had an overriding 4m composite assay. In these 13 instances, it was found that only 1 to 3 of the original 1m sub-samples had been sent for secondary assay by Intermin leaving some 1m intervals without a second assay result. The missing assay value was calculated using the original 4m composite assay and available 1m sub-sample assay to generate an adjusted value for the unsampled portion of the original 4m composite interval. On the 3 occasions that the back calculation produced a negative assay value, in these instances the resulting calculated value was adjusted to half the below detection limit for that element. Any unsampled or missed intervals (possibly lost samples) were left as blank assay fields. A total of 231 intervals had no Au assay data. The same 13 intervals from mid hole that also had limited Cu data and 15 intervals from the top or bottom of holes with no assay data. A further 203 intervals mainly from the top of Cyprium diamond holes were not assayed as whole core samples through the oxide profile were preserved for metallurgical testing. A much larger number of intervals were not assayed for Ag (1418), Co (3175), Ni (1885) or Zn (980). No adjustments were made to the Au, Ag, Co, Ni or Zn 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.* | The 63 drill hole collars from the Intermin RC drilling from 2004 to 2006 and 2011-2012 were located at the time of drilling using a Garmin Handheld GPS unit accurate to +/-5m. Mithril in 2013 was able to relocate the collars of 20 holes and survey them with an RTK-DGPS unit accurate to +/-0.5m, the location of the remaining 43 collars still need to be verified.<br><br>Intermin only completed down hole surveys for 21 of the first 63 RC holes drilled prior to 2013. The hole azimuth is based purely on the rig alignment with a handheld compass and the dip measurement taken at the collar with a clinometer.<br><br>The exact spatial location of the first 63 RC holes drilled at the project remains questionable.<br><br>The collar of the Mithril diamond drill drilled in 2017 was surveyed using an RTK-GNSS unit accurate to +/-0.5m. The drill hole was downhole surveyed using a |

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| | | Reflex digital Ezyshot survey tool which relies on the use of magnetics. The presence of magnetite and pyrrhotite in the intrusive Gabbro meant that many of the down hole surveys for this hole were affected.<br><br>Horizon in 2019 drilled a further 14 RC holes. These were down hole surveyed with a Gyro. The hole collars were only surveyed with a handheld Garmin GPS unit stated as accurate to +/- 3m.<br><br>The Cyprium 2020/21 diamond and RC drill holes were initially located using a handheld GPS unit but post drilling, all diamond and RC holes were surveyed by Arvista Surveys using a Hemisphere S321+ RTK GNSS. The diamond holes were down hole surveyed using an Axis Multi-shot north seeking Gyro tool. The RC holes were down hole surveyed using an Axis Single-shot Gyro tool. |
| | *Specification of the grid system used.* | All drill hole data is recorded in GDA94, zone 50.<br><br>Cyprium 2020/21 Drillhole collars were set out using a handheld Garmin GPS with an accuracy of +/- 3m. The completed drillhole collars were picked up by Arvista Surveys using Hemisphere S321+ RTK GNSS equipment with stated accuracies of 8mm + 1ppm (horizontal) and 15mm + 1ppm (vertical), relative to the NAN01 base station position. |
| | *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | No topographic surveys were completed by Intermin between 2003 and 2012. They stated in their 2004 resource estimation that the low relief topography would not materially affect the interpretation of mineralisation widths.<br><br>No topographic surveys were completed by Mithril.<br><br>No topographic surveys were completed by Horizon in 2019.<br><br>Cyprium commissioned a topographic survey in February 2021 completed by Arvista Surveys. A Digital Terrain Model (DTM) constructed using the data from the aerial survey as well as from existing drillhole surveys and adjusted where low accuracy hand-held GPS pickups created obvious anomalies in the low relief areas of the project. |
| *Data spacing and distribution* | *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* | Drillhole spacing nominally 20-30m x 20-30m is considered by Cyprium to be appropriate for the magmatic layered intrusive copper mineralisation being targeted at Nanadie Well. |
| | *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and* | Intermin considered the data spacing 40 to 50m x 20 to 30m to be sufficient to define mineralisation to a 2004 JORC Code Compliant inferred standard in 2013. |

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| | *Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* | Cyprium has completed infill and extensional drilling to close the drill spacing to a nominal 25m x 25m pattern (Figure 3). This is considered to be more than sufficient to define 2012 JORC compliant Inferred Resource Estimate for Nanadie Well. |
| | *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | As detailed previously, 4m RC drill sample composites were taken by Intermin for first pass assaying with any anomalous results followed-up by submitting the previously collected 1m cyclone/rotary split samples for assay.<br><br>Cyprium did not composite any samples in 2020/21. |
| *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.* | The initial RAB drilling by Newcrest (1996), Dominion (1999) and Intermin (2003) was drilled on 060-240° bearing drill lines. The bulk of the subsequent drilling was drilled on east-west drill lines. The drill angle is considered adequate to test the Nanadie Mineralisation. A number of scissor holes have also been drilled.<br><br>The strike of the Nanadie Well mineralisation is North to North-northwest and the 2020/21 drilling pattern was designed to achieve unbiased sampling along the strike of the deposit. The horizontal to low angle nature of the oxide/supergene mineralisation was not biased by the use of vertical RC drillholes.<br><br>The first two holes from the 2020/21 Diamond drill holes were drilled at -60 and -80° angles to the west with the third hole drilled at -65° to the east and the fourth hole -63° to the east and the fifth hole drilled at -60° to the east. The regional schists and gneisses dip steeply (~75°) to the east-northeast but the foliation within the layered intrusives is steep (60-80°) to the west-southwest. Further, secondary sulphide veinlets are observed in drill core dipping at 50 to 60° to the northeast.<br><br>Further, structural analysis is required to determine the optimum drill angle. |
| | *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 current understanding of the Nanadie Well Deposits suggests that current drill orientation has not introduced any preferential sampling bias. The primary disseminated mineralisation appears to have been remobilised into the regional fabric and now dips to the west-southwest. Remobilised secondary sulphide veins are observed in the drill core dipping to the northeast. and cross-cutting hydraulically brecciated potentially silver rich fault structures dip to the north-northeast. Further work is required to determine the optimum drill angle and it is likely that several drill directions will be required to adequately test all the potential |

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| | | mineralised structural orientations at the Nanadie well Project. |
| *Sample security* | *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | Samples were collected on site under supervision of the responsible - Intermin, Mithril or Horizon geologist. The project is remote and visitors need permission to visit site. Once collected, samples were bagged and transported to Meekatharra and then by courier/transport firm to Perth for analysis. Dispatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies. None were noted by the analytical labs, Intermin, Mithril or Horizon used.<br><br>2020/21 Cyprium samples were delivered by Cyprium field staff to the McMahon Burnett Transport Company Meekatharra depot for delivery to Bureau Veritas Laboratories Canning Vale WA. The 3 kg calico lab samples are collected in groups of 6 to 10 in 600 mm x 900 mm green plastic bags and transported in 1.5t bulk bags on pallets. Bureau Veritas did not note any irregularities with the samples delivered to the laboratory. |
| *Audits or reviews* | *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | Mithril conducted a detailed review of the data returned from Intermin drilling programmes to 2012/13 and no discrepancies were noted.<br><br>Mithril procedures and results to 2019 were reviewed by the Geology Manager and Managing Director and no discrepancies were noted.<br><br>Horizon 2019 results have not been reviewed or audited.<br><br>Cyprium 2021 sampling techniques or data have not yet been externally reviewed or audited. Cyprium Chief Geologist and Group Technical Services Manager have completed audits of the Bureau Veritas Canningvale Laboratory. No irregularities have been noted so far. |

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## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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| *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.* | E51/1040 and M51/887, Cyprium Metals 100% ownership. E51/1987 Granted to Cyprium on 10/3/2021 and exploration licence application over E51/1986 is still pending (Figure 6). A Special Prospecting Licence P51/3037 for Au is held over the Kombi Au prospect by Laurence John Molloy (Figure 6). The Prospecting right was granted 20 June 2017 over a 10-hectare area for prospecting to a maximum depth of 50m.<br><br>In addition to statutory State Government Royalties, additional royalties are payable to a syndicate comprising of WS Hitch, KW Wolzak, PW Askins, Tyson Resources PL of:<br>• 0.735% of the revenue received from the sale of copper metal or copper in concentrate from the tenement,<br>• 0.49% of the revenue received from the sale of any other metal, mineral or ore from the tenement.<br><br>Cyprium have a final payment to Horizon Minerals of A$300,000 worth of Cyprium shares or cash payable in September 2022 as per the terms of the September 2020 sales agreement (Cyprium, 2020a). A final payment of A$200,000 in cash or Cyprium shares is also payable to Horizon Minerals if and when a decision to mine from the Nanadie Well tenements is made (Cyprium, 2020a). |
| | *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 Nanadie Well tenements are in good standing. |
| *Exploration done by other parties* | *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | 1970 Kia Ora Gold Corporation undertook regional reconnaissance exploration.<br><br>1976-1977 BHP Ltd. completed surface mapping, rock chip and soil sampling, 72 shallow 0.5 to 38m deep RAB drillholes targeting Cu, Ni & Zn and geophysical surveys.<br><br>1987-1993 Dominion Mining Ltd. completed further surface mapping and an aerial photography review. Surface rock chip and lag sampling programmes were also undertaken. 126 shallow RAB holes were drilled to the base of the cover and 9 shallow RC holes were drilled adjacent to historic workings to the north and south of the current resource area.<br><br>1995-1996 Newcrest Mining Ltd. completed Lag sampling programmes. 63 vertical RAB holes were drilled on 1km spaced lines with holes 300m apart on each drill line. A single fence of holes from this programme was drilled |

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| | | across the current Nanadie Inferred Resource that included the 23m deep discovery hole ER317-13 with 14m @ 1.2% Cu from 9m down hole.<br><br>1999 Dominion Mining Ltd. drilled 3 fences of RAB holes across the known Nanadie deposit with holes 100m apart on section for a total of 14 drillholes. Their best results were 1m @ 0.7% Cu from holes 99NWAR009 from 8m and 99NWAR011 from 23m.<br><br>In 2003, Intermin drilled 14 RAB holes that followed up the previously reported Newcrest and Dominion drill intercepts.<br><br>2004-2013 Intermin Resources Ltd. drilled 95 RC holes - 63 of which directly targeted the current Nanadie Well Inferred Resource area, the other 32 holes targeted areas outside the known resource. During this period, they drilled 89 RAB holes of which 75 were outside the resource area. In 2004, Intermin engaged Southern Geoscience to complete an Induced Polarisation survey at Nanadie Well. Seven lines were read on 200m section spacings north from 6994800mN. In 2006, Intermin engaged DF-EX Exploration Kalgoorlie to complete a ground magnetic survey using a GSM-19 Overhauser v7.0 total field magnetometer. In 2008, Intermin engaged GPX airborne to fly an airborne helicopter EM survey over the Nanadie Well E51/1040 for 99-line km survey using a bird mounted Geometrics G 822A Cesium vapor optically pumped magnetometer continuously sampling at 1200Hz, sensitive to 0.001nT. In 2012, Intermin commissioned Newexco to complete down hole EM surveys on 4 drill holes and a surface moving loop EM survey using an EMIT - SMARTem24 geophysical receiver.<br><br>Results from 63 RC and 25 RAB (14 drilled by Intermin, 11 drilled by Newcrest and Dominion) holes were used by Intermin in the estimation of the 2004 JORC Code Compliant Inferred Resource of 36.07Mt @ 0.42% Cu & 0.064 g/t Au (Intermin, 2013).<br><br>Mithril Ltd 2013-2019. Ground geophysical surveys. 35 RC drillholes into various targets outside Nanadie Resource area including the discovery of the Stark Prospect. Mithril also drilled 5 diamond drillholes but only one hole was drilled into Nanadie Resource area in 2017.<br><br>Horizon Minerals Ltd drilled 14 RC holes into the Nanadie Resource area in 2019. |
| *Geology* | *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | The Nanadie Well Copper-Gold deposit lies within the Yilgarn Craton and is proximal to the eastern flank of the Murchison Domain within the broader Youanmi terrane. The Copper-Gold deposit is hosted within the Barrambie Igneous Complex (BIC) which in turn, is part of the |

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| | | broader Meeline suite. The BIC is interpreted to be Mesoarchaen age circa 2810Ma and is intruded by Neoarchaen granites and granodiorites (Ivanic et al, 2010). The BIC is a 20km long elongate mafic intrusive sill that parallels a NE-SW trending shear that marks the eastern margin of the Murchison Domain (Ivanic et al., 2010). The igneous suite is described as east facing and dipping at ~75° to the east-northeast (Ivanic et al., 2010). At the Nanadie Well deposit, drill core structural readings have defined a host suite of schists and gneisses that dip steeply to the east-northeast that are cut by the steep westerly dipping metamorphosed Nanadie Well layered intrusive sill. The Nanadie Well layered intrusive is composed of highly foliated, upper greenschist facies metamorphosed gabbro, leucogabbro, anorthosites and pyroxenites that now commonly resemble amphibolites in hand specimen. Recent drilling by Cyprium indicates that the local schistosity at Nanadie Well dips steeply (~60 to 80°) to the west-southwest and the bulk of the chalcopyrite mineralisation has been remobilised by shearing and regional metamorphism into the westerly dipping foliation. The foliated mineralisation is cut by secondary north-easterly dipping (~50-60°) sulphide veinlets. These mineralisation trends were highlighted in the variography particularly for Cu and Ni.<br><br>The Poison Hill Greenstone Belt lies to the east of the ML and consists of mafic units, BIFs and lesser ultramafics. The Barrambie Greenstone Belt or BIC which hosts the Nanadie Well deposit cover the bulk of the ML and consists of sheared chlorite-quartz-muscovite schists and gneisses that are intruded by the Nanadie Well Gabbro and ultramafics and by later dolerites and felsic intrusives (Veracruz, 2019). The granite/granodiorite intrusive bodies flank both sides of Nanadie Well Gabbro as well as forming irregular granitic dykes and pegmatites that crosscut the earlier mafic intrusives. There is a thin cover generally 0.5 to 6m of Quaternary aeolian sands, soil and calcrete. The Nanadie Well Gabbro is part of the BIC and like the other mafic-ultramafic intrusive sills of the Youanmi terrane, has a basal ultramafic pyroxenites/peridotites overlain by layered gabbroic sequence of gabbro and leucogabbro, magnetite bands and lesser anorthosites (Ivanic et al., 2010).<br><br>Much of the primary layered intrusive fabric at Nanadie Well has been obliterated by metamorphism and regional folding and localised shearing. The strong metamorphic overprint has made the identification of primary rock types extremely difficult particularly when logging RC chips. In addition, later felsic dykes and dolerite dykes that crosscut the gabbroic and pyroxenitic |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | intrusives add an additional level of complexity to the logging.<br><br>The primary copper mineralisation (chalcopyrite) at Nanadie Well was precipitated from the mafic igneous melt along with pyrite, pyrrhotite and lesser pentlandite and minor precious metals including gold and lesser platinum and palladium. The primary disseminated sulphides and precious metals were later remobilised into the regional shear foliation most likely during regional folding and associated regional metamorphism. The sulphides were then further remobilised and concentrated into crosscutting NE dipping vein structures during later structural deformation most likely associated with the emplacement of the felsic intrusives. The remobilised primary mineralisation was overprinted by a secondary base metal (sphalerite and lesser galena with accompanying silver) mineralising event again most likely related to the emplacement of the felsic intrusives. There also appears to be a late crosscutting mineralising event associated with regional faulting and hydraulic fracturing that has concentrated silver and lesser Pb and Mo mineralisation. Au mineralisation is represented locally by the Gloria June deposit that lies 1.7km to the SE of Nanadie Well Deposit.<br><br>Flat lying to low angle oxide/supergene Cu/Au mineralisation occurs at the top of the current and paleo water table levels. The oxidised zone is marked mainly by iron-stained joint surfaces and some secondary Cu mineralisation dominantly malachite with lesser azurite. Some minor areas of highly weathered rock are logged in the occasional RC hole as saprolite but generally only within 2 to 10m of surface. The transition zone is less clearly defined and has been domained based on the transition from weakly or partially weathered to fresh rock. In places, the copper grade was elevated around the interpreted BOT boundary suggesting the possible presence of secondary copper sulphide (chalcocite and/or covellite) minerals though none are described from the RC chip logging.<br><br>Nanadie Well is a magmatic Cu/Au/Ni/Au/PGE deposit hosted in structurally deformed Archaean metamorphosed gabbros, norites, pyroxenites that are overlain by 0.5 to 6m of Quaternary alluvial and aeolian barren cover. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| *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:*<br>*easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>*elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>*dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>*down hole length and interception depth*<br>*hole length.* | A full list of details surrounding the drill holes used to estimate this Nanadie Well resource update has been disclosed in previous Cyprium, Mithril, Horizon and Intermin ASX releases. The collar details for the 145 RC and DDHs lying within the modelled area are summarised in Appendix 2. |
| | *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.* | No material drill hole information has been excluded from this announcement. |
| *Data aggregation methods* | *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* | No new exploration results have not been reported in this announcement.<br>No weighting calculations have been applied to any of the drill holes utilised in the resource estimation.<br>As mentioned previously, 13 individual 1m Cu intercepts that were not individually assayed, were estimated from the overriding 4m composite sample and the available 1m individual assays from that same interval.<br>The drill hole composite file was cut and both the cut and uncut values for each of the 6 elements modelled were estimated.<br>The reported Inferred Resource refers to the estimated cut value for each modelled element.<br>A Cu cut-off grade of 0.25% Cu was used for the resource estimation reporting. This value has been generated through the Company's scoping study of its Nifty Copper Project (Cyprium, 2022). |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | *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.* | Exploration results have not been reported in this announcement. |
| | *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | No metal equivalent calculations were applied. |
| *Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths* | *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* | No new drill hole assay data is reported in this release.<br>The oxide/supergene mineralisation is at a low angle to flat lying and driven by ground water movements. The true mineralisation widths vary depending on the dips of the individual drill holes. That is whether the hole was vertical or angled at -50° to -70° to the east or west or drilled with a 060° or 240° azimuth (Appendix II).<br>Similarly, in the steeper dipping primary sulphide mineralisation domains, the mineralisation dips steeply to the west where it is emplaced along the foliation or dips at around 50° to the North-northeast where it has remobilised into secondary veins. The varying drill angles means that some holes are near normal to one of the mineralisation directions and acute to the other or the holes are at an acute angle to all mineralisation directions. Further, the hydraulically brecciated Ag rich structures appear to dip steeply to the north-northeast though these are less well tested at this stage. |
| | *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* | No new drill hole assay data is reported in this release. Though the relationship of drill holes to the modelled mineralisation is outlined in the previous section. |
| | *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').* | No new drill hole assay data is reported in this release. These are reported in the Company's previous ASX releases that cover the Nanadie Well 2020 and 2021 drill programmes. |
| *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* | No new drill hole assay data is reported in this release.<br>Figures 1 and 6 detail the project location and the projects tenements.<br>Figures in the main body of this release illustrate the Nanadie Well block model in both sectional, plan and isometric views (Figures 2 to 5) and also indicate the variable drill hole angles and azimuths. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | *hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.* | Figure 7 is a sectional view of the 6 key domains that have been modelled. |
| *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.* | No new drill hole assay data is reported in this release.<br><br>A full list of all holes utilised in the resource estimation are summarised in Appendix II. |
| *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.* | A summary of previous geological work pertaining to the Nanadie Well Project is summarised in the exploration JORC 2012 Table 1 Report section of this announcement.<br><br>Other geological and geophysical work relating to Nanadie Well has been reported by previous operators - see ASX releases from Intermin Resources Limited (IRC), Mithril Ltd (MTH) and Horizon Minerals (HRZ). These can be accessed by their respective codes on the ASX web site, historic announcement section.<br><br>Cyprium completed an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey over the Nanadie Well E51/1040 licence in the last quarter of 2020. Thompson Aviation used a Cessna 210 aircraft flying at a 50m flight height to complete 3176km, 50m east-west line spaced survey. The survey used a Geometrics G822A magnetometer and a Radiation Solutions RS500 Gamma Ray spectrometer.<br><br>Down-hole EM surveys were conducted on the 2020/21 diamond drill holes at Nanadie Well and Stark in February-March 2021. The EM survey was conducted with continuous sensing tool for electromagnetic conductance anomalies with an Atlantis slim line tri-axial fluxgate magnetometer.<br><br>All geophysical methods utilised by Cyprium are standard practice for the generation and acquisition of geophysical data in the resources industry.<br><br>Other modifying factors such as the metallurgical characteristics, potential environmental factors, hydrological conditions and geotechnical factors have not been investigated at Nanadie Well Project at this point in time. These would be considered as part of future resource updates and future scoping studies. |
| *Further work* | *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* | Further resource definition and extension drilling programmes are currently being planned. The broader 2022 Nanadie Well model will be used to identify mineralisation trends and identify areas along strike and down dip that can be targeted. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | Bulk density testing is currently underway on the 5 Cyprium diamond drill holes.<br><br>Further, diamond drilling is planned to aid structural interpretations and to allow more detailed domain demarcation. This drill core will also provide additional core for bulk density characterisation.<br><br>The Company also plans to redrill a number of the early Intermin holes that were never surveyed as well as twin several other drill holes. This drilling coupled with expanded bulk density testing should allow the company to upgrade a sizeable proportion of the reported resource to Indicated and Measured status.<br><br>Metallurgical testing is planned utilising the half core samples from the 5 core holes already drilled. Further studies may be required depending on the outcomes of the initial test work scheduled for later this year.<br><br>Geophysical programmes have been conducted and form the basis of a separate ASX release dated 16 March 2021. |
| | *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | Undergoing compilation and review – to be released when available. |

## Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

**Cyprium Metals Nanadie well July 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate.**

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| *Database integrity* | *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*<br><br>*Data validation procedures used.* | Drill core and RC chips are logged into Panasonic tough books using the Ocris logging platform that validates the data as entered.<br><br>Data entry for Cyprium database is via Expedio software which restricts data input and transmission to valid data only.<br><br>Data entry methodology for previous operators varied – in most cases, data was transcribed from field logs into excel spreadsheets for subsequent entry to an Access Database. Where errors occurred, they were corrected as and when they were found.<br><br>The Cyprium Database was reviewed by the competent person prior to modelling. A number of errors were found and corrected in the main Datashed Database and the Micromine database utilised for the resource modelling. Errors identified included truncated silver assays caused by the storage of values as integers or a truncation of the field length in the original Mithril Access Database. Where original assay certificates were available, the correct assay value was restored to the database. Other errors corrected were associated with the entry of unsampled intervals and below detection limit records. Again, where original assay certificates were available, the errors were addressed. Most issues surrounded the entry of Ag, As, Co, Ni, Pb and Zn data.<br><br>Missing data records were assessed and corrected from the original lab assay file in cases where sample records were out of sequence or where data had not been entered to the database. Missing records due to lost sample, lost core or where no sampling was undertaken commonly at the start and end of holes was identified and flagged.<br><br>The Cyprium Database is administered by an independent database consultant who audits the Cyprium data as it is loaded from Cyprium field activities. The data from previous project |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | operators was migrated from the Mithril 2017 Access database. Only a limited audit was completed of the Mithril database prior to the migration of the data to the Cyprium Datashed database. All other digital data generated by previous project operators was stored in excel spreadsheets and transferred/validated on entry to a Micromine Database. This data has been validated where original lab assay certificates are available. |
| *Site visits* | *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*<br>*If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.* | The competent person has not visited project site as he was not a company employee at the time any of the company's drill programmes were undertaken. The Company's Chief Geologist and Senior Exploration Geologist were present during each of the Company's drill programmes and ensured that there were no sampling irregularities.<br>None of the drill chips or drill core is available to Cyprium from earlier project operators field work. Cyprium has relied on the digital data records provided to the Company at the time of project acquisition in September 2020.<br>The Company's Chief Geologist and Group Technical Services Manager have both visited and audited the Bureau Veritas laboratory used for the analysis of Cyprium drill samples. |
| *Geological interpretatio n* | *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of ) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*<br>*Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.*<br>*The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*<br>*The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*<br>*The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.* | The geological understanding of the Nanadie Well deposit has improved following the drilling of a number of diamond drill holes at the project since 2017. The original VMS interpretation has been abandoned in favour of an intensely metamorphosed layered magmatic intrusive model. Recent core drilling, petrographic studies and broader geochemical analyses have confirmed the presence of metamorphosed gabbros, norites, peridotites, pyroxenites and anorthosites at Nanadie Well. Recent studies have confirmed the presence of magmatic Cu, Ni and Co +/- Au, Pt and Pd mineralisation. The regional metamorphism has locally remobilised primary disseminated magmatic sulphide mineralisation into the regional foliation. Further, secondary vein mineralisation has developed during localised structural activity with associated Pb, Zn and Ag mineralising event. There also appears to be a late |

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| | | Ag, Pb, Mo and Cu mineralisation event associated with hydraulic breccia development. These later mineralising events are less well understood at this point in time.<br><br>Details on the available Drilling data are outlined in Appendix II with more specific details outlined in the body of this release as well as in the accompanying sections 1 and 2 of this JORC Table 1.<br><br>Previous interpretations suggested that the mineralisation occurred as a series of low angle lenses (Cyprium, 2020c). The orientated drill core data from the 2020/21 Cyprium drill programmes confirmed the steep westerly dipping attitude of mineralisation within the regional foliation and the secondary migration of sulphides into north-easterly dipping veins.<br><br>The sulphide mineralisation is predominately hosted in mafic intrusives including Gabrros, norites, pyroxenites and peridotites. But locally the sulphides have also been remobilised as sulphide veins that locally crosscut the felsic and doleritic dykes. Further, high Ag +/- molybdenite, galena and chalcopyrite mineralisation was intersected in a cross-cutting hydraulicly brecciated fault structure.<br><br>The mineralisation is disrupted by generally barren felsic and doleritic dykes leaving variably mineralised gabbroic pods. The mineralisation is locally offset by late crosscutting faults. Mineralisation is commonly continuous within gabbroic pods and with mineralised trends often continuing into neighbouring gabbroic pods with intervening dyke filled area generally poorly mineralised.<br><br>More extensive orientated drill core drilling is required to better define structural domains. |
| *Dimensions* | *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.* | The Nanadie Well resource occurs as continuous mass with strike extents currently extending from 6994040mn to 6995120mN and 692800mE to 693180mE and to a maximum depth of 210mRL. Within the given strike dip extents, there are several localised areas of slightly higher grade mainly between 6994600 and 6994800mN and again between 6994850 and 699965100mN. Mineralisation locally extends to the base of the |

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| | | Quaternary cover at around 475mRL and is currently defined to a maximum depth of 210mRL. The mineralisation is generally confined to gabbroic pods that are isolated by encapsulating felsic dykes. |
| *Estimation and modelling techniques* | *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*<br><br>*The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*<br><br>*The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*<br><br>*Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*<br><br>*In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*<br><br>*Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*<br><br>*Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*<br><br>*Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*<br><br>*Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*<br><br>*The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.* | The Nanadie Well mineralisation was modelled using Micromine resources software.<br><br>The only previous resource estimate for Nanadie Well was produced by Intermin in 2013. The limited detail surrounding this estimate can be viewed in the Intermin 2013 historic ASX release with details also included in the Cyprium 2020 Nanadie Well Copper Project Acquisition ASX release. The Cyprium Inferred Resource is in line with the one previously released to the market by Intermin. The Cyprium resource estimate includes data from an additional 82 RC and 6 diamond drill holes but excludes assay data from 25 RAB holes utilised in the previous resource estimate. The overall drill spacing has been closed to a nominal 25m x 25m drill pattern since the initial resource estimate was released in 2013. The reported tonnage and grade of 2013 resource estimate is very similar to the reported 2022 resource estimate.<br><br>These 3D wireframes were then domained to create a fresh/primary gabbroic domain and fresh/primary granitic domain lying below the Base of Transition 2D DTM surface. In addition, transitional gabbroic and granitic domains were created lying between the Base of Transition and the Base of Oxidation 2D DTM surfaces. Further, gabbroic and granitic oxidised domains were created lying between the Base of Oxidation and the Base of Cover 2D DTM surfaces. These 3D wireframe shapes were intersected against each other to define a series of mafic pods wrapped by later cross-cutting felsic intrusives (Figure 7).<br><br>A block model was created to cover the full drilled extent of the Nanadie Well deposit but also extended to incorporate undrilled areas so as to model possible mineralisation trends for drill targeting and to provide sufficient model extents to allow conceptual pit designs to be generated within the limits of the block model. The block size used was 10mN x 5mE x 5mRL with sub-blocking to 1/10$^{th}$ the parent block size permitted. The |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | nominal drill hole spacing is 20-25m spaced drill sections with drillholes 20 to 30m apart on each drill section. The overlying cover material was flagged as cover and metasedimentary material outside the modelled intrusives was flagged as waste. The modelled blocks flagged as waste or cover material were assigned a blanket grade of half the lowest reported detection limit for each modelled element.<br><br>The Micromine Drill hole files were coded against the various domain wireframes to allow various geostatistical parameters to be determined for each modelled element from each modelled domain. The drill hole file was composited at 1m - the dominant sample length for RC and DDHs. The composite file was used for subsequent top-cut statistical determinations and for the determination of all directional semi-variogram parameters for each of the six modelled elements (Ag, Au, Co, Cu, Ni and Zn).<br><br>The raw assay file was used to generate down hole semi-variograms for each of the six modelled domains to determine the nugget values for each of the six elements in each of the six domains.<br><br>High grade composite values for each of the six modelled elements were investigated using a series of probability and histogram plots. A series of top cut values were subsequently determined. The applied top-cuts affected very few samples - less than 1% of samples in the Fresh Gabbro and Oxidised Gabbro Domains and less than 5% in the Transitional Gabbro Domain. From the Fresh Granite Domain, less than 2% of values were cut while from the Oxidised Granite Domain, less than 1% of samples were cut. From the Transitional Granite Domain, less than 3% of the Cu and Au values were cut but up to 13% of the Zn and Ag values were cut and up to 6% of the Co and Ni values were cut.<br><br>The limited number of assays in the Granite Transitional Domain particularly for Ag, Co, Ni and Zn produced a more irregular distributed sample population for this domain and this resulted in a harder cut for these four elements. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| Assay File | Meekatharra_Assay_Comp270422.Dat | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Domain | Top Cut by Element | | | | | |
| | Cu% | Au ppm | Ag ppm | Co ppm | Ni ppm | Zn ppm |
| Gabbro Primary | 6.04 | 1.5 | 16 | 248 | 2512 | 2470 |
| Gabbro Oxidised | 4.34 | 2.05 | 5.05 | 219 | 1191 | 815 |
| Gabbro Transition | 1.95 | 0.79 | 6.5 | 124 | 903 | 565 |
| Granite Primary | 0.48 | 0.2 | 2 | 75 | 380 | 615 |
| Granite Transition | 0.32 | 0.17 | 0.5 | 65 | 310 | 207 |
| Granite Oxidised | 0.74 | 0.375 | 1.5 | 133 | 535 | 488 |
| | Number of Cut Values | | | | | |
| | Cu% | Au ppm | Ag ppm | Co ppm | Ni ppm | Zn ppm |
| Gabbro Primary | 8 | 16 | 11 | 29 | 20 | 15 |
| Gabbro Oxidised | 11 | 7 | 4 | 14 | 15 | 6 |
| Gabbro Transition | 10 | 5 | 12 | 17 | 3 | 8 |
| Granite Primary | 17 | 6 | 16 | 5 | 17 | 14 |
| Granite Transition | 7 | 7 | 24 | 6 | 12 | 23 |
| Granite Oxidised | 6 | 7 | 22 | 6 | 12 | 10 |
| | Total Number of Assays per Domain | | | | | |
| | Cu% | Au ppm | Ag ppm | Co ppm | Ni ppm | Zn ppm |
| Gabbro Primary | 6920 | 6583 | 4594 | 3640 | 5086 | 5428 |
| Gabbro Oxidised | 2781 | 2499 | 1936 | 1729 | 2067 | 2034 |
| Gabbro Transition | 606 | 554 | 386 | 373 | 470 | 407 |
| Granite Primary | 1858 | 1851 | 1085 | 964 | 1399 | 1330 |
| Granite Transition | 251 | 262 | 182 | 152 | 195 | 181 |
| Granite Oxidised | 1330 | 1338 | 948 | 888 | 1125 | 1053 |

The drill hole composite file was used to generate directional pairwise semi-variogram models for each of the six elements for each of the six domains. The variogram models were then used to drive subsequent Ordinary Kriged model runs. The ranges of the modelled search ellipse axes were progressively expanded between model runs until all the blocks in the Nanadie Well block modelled had an estimated value for each modelled element.

The search parameters varied by element and modelled domain these were determined by the pairwise relative semi-variogram models generated for each of the six domains. The first model run used 70% of the modelled semi-variograms first structure's range for each of the 3 variogram directions. The second model run used a range set at 75% of the modelled semi-variogram's sill and the third run used a range set at 85% of the semi-variogram model's sill. Subsequent runs were 2 times the range of the third model run, 4 times and 6 times the range of the third model run. Ranges were increased even

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | further to ensure all remaining peripheral blocks were populated. The first 2 model runs sourced data from at least 4 holes with a minimum of 4 samples used and a maximum of 12 samples per search octant. The minimum number of holes for the third model run was 3 with all other parameters the same as run 1 and 2. The minimum number of holes used to estimate blocks from runs 4 and 5 was 2 and the minimum number of samples reduced to 2. Any subsequent runs could source data from a single drill hole and used a minimum of 2 samples to estimate a block grade. The confidence in blocks estimated in runs 4 to 6 plus are considered to be progressively lower and all blocks estimated from these latter model runs were left unclassified.<br><br>The reported Inferred Resource only included blocks estimated in the first 3 model runs for the 3 Gabbro domains where the average kriging distance for the Cu block estimate was less than or equal to 150m. At least 12 samples from at least 3 different holes were used to estimate a block grade and the slope of regression for the estimated block was greater than or equal to 0.65. A wireframe shell was created around these Gabbro blocks and any granitic dyke blocks not estimated in one of the first 3 modelling runs but still lying within the Gabbroic Inferred Grade shell were then included as part of the Inferred Resource. This was done to avoid having uninformed blocks in the middle of the Resource Shell. The highly irregular shape and local narrowness of the cross-cutting felsic dykes has meant that the estimation process locally struggled to find enough sample pairs to estimate these internal blocks in the first 3 model runs. All material outside the Inferred Resource shell was left Unclassified with these peripheral blocks being used to highlight structural trends and aid targeting follow-up drill plans along strike and down dip.<br><br>No mining activity has occurred at Nanadie Well. Thus, production and reconciliation records are not available for the deposit.<br><br>No modelling of the selective mining units was made and the resource is a global estimate. Cyprium intends to generate preliminary pit shells |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | to assess the project's development potential and to better restrict the resource estimation to the area that has a reasonable chance of being mined using the open pit mining method, heap leach processing and SE/SX extraction. This work will also highlight areas requiring closer spaced drilling. More detailed bulk density evaluations are underway. The Company aims to convert the current Inferred Resource to a Measured and Indicated Resource status with additional drilling and sampling. This additional drilling will also aid planned metallurgical studies and preliminary geotechnical assessments.<br><br>All modelled metals were estimated individually for each of the six modelled domains.<br><br>At this stage, sulphur or any other deleterious elements have not been modelled. This will be considered in future model updates when additional non-metallic assays are available. Any acid generated by the mineralisation is likely to aid metal recovery through the planned heap leach extraction methodology envisaged for processing the ore from the mining of the Nanadie well deposit.<br><br>To validate the estimation, the block model and drillholes were compared on screen in Micromine. It was noted that grades and trends visible in the drilling were reflected in the block model. A series of swath plots were generated to compare block grades with composite grades and showed good correlation between the 2 datasets. The global composite mean grade for each domain was compared with the block model grade for the same domain. Generally, these compared reasonably well with the exception of Ag and Zn for Granite Transitional Domain and Zn for the Granite Oxidised Domain where the modelled grade was higher than the corresponding composite grade. This is most likely a reflection of the limited number of intercepts in the domain. The uncut Ag values for the Gabbro Primary Domain showed a broad difference as did the uncut Zn values for the Gabbro Transitional Domain indicating that a few high-grade intercepts in each of these 2 domains have a significant impact. The Cu and Au grades were generally slightly higher from the mean drill hole |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | composite values than the blocks from the same domain. |
| *Moisture* | *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.* | No moisture content test work has been conducted at Nanadie Well. Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis. |
| *Cut-off parameters* | *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.* | The mineral resource estimate uses a 0.25% Cu cut-off as this is the Company's currently estimated break-even grade for mining ore at its other projects as determined by studies completed to date (Cyprium, 2022). Additional project specific studies are required to confirm this figure. |
| *Mining factors or assumptions* | *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.* | Cyprium considers that the resource could be mined using conventional open cut techniques with minimum mining widths of 1m. The close proximity of mineralisation to surface less than 5m in many places highlights the amenability of the Nanadie Well deposit to open cast mining methods.<br><br>External dilution factors were not used in the mineral resource estimate. Substantial internal dilution is associated with the cross-cutting felsic and doleritic dyes. Dilution associated with felsic dykes has been modelled.<br><br>Metallurgical testing on the HQ3 half core samples from the 20220/21 drill core is scheduled to commence once all the bulk density work is completed and test work underway on the Company's other projects is completed. The planned test work will aim to confirm the viability of heap leaching the Nanadie Well mineralisation and assessing the likely recovery via SX/EW extraction.<br><br>The aim is to complete the current bulk density studies. Further drilling and associated geological evaluations are required to convert the current Inferred Resources to Indicated and Measured Status. This will then permit more detailed mine planning to be undertaken. |
| *Metallurgical factors or assumptions* | *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions* | Metallurgical test work is planned with half core samples from the first five Cyprium HQ3 drill holes slated for use in this work once all bulk density determinations have been completed. The planned test work will aim to confirm the viability of heap leaching the Nanadie Well mineralisation |

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| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.* | and assessing the likely recovery via SX/EW extraction. |
| *Environmen-tal factors or assumptions* | *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.* | Environmental factors have not been considered in detail at this point in time. It is envisaged that waste rock will be conventionally stockpiled in a contoured waste dump by the open pit mining equipment. Potentially acid forming waste material will be identified during future feasibility studies and encapsulated as part of any future open cast mining process.<br><br>Process waste will be encapsulated in the heap leach pads. The primary cost is incurred when building the pads and has been considered as has the costs of encapsulating and generating a self-sustaining landform for mine closure.<br><br>No flora and fauna studies have been undertaken at this point in time. Further studies will be commissioned by Cyprium during future feasibility studies. |
| *Bulk density* | *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*<br><br>*The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.*<br><br>*Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.* | Detailed Bulk Density data is not yet available for the Nanadie Well drill holes. Immersed water bulk density measurements are currently being determined by Cyprium on 5 of the Nanadie Well diamond drill holes.<br><br>Bulk Density values were estimated for each domain based on globally reported figures for granitic/granodioritic (2.72 g/cm$^3$) and gabbroic/peridotitic (3.1 g/cm$^3$) intrusives (Berkman, 2001). These figures were then adjusted down based on the depth extent and observed level of oxidation. The figure used for the cover material was based on a bulk density determination generated from a sample of locally sourced surface cover material. The surface sample was collected in a known volume and then weighed dry to determine a local bulk density figure 1.61 g/cm$^3$. A blanket number of 2.69 g/cm3 was used for fresh gneiss and schists. The granite and gabbro numbers were factored down by an additional 2.5% every 5m of vertical depth above the BOT surface. The average block model bulk density for the Cyprium Inferred Resource |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | was 3.06 g/cm$^3$ which is considerably higher than the 2.6 g/cm$^3$ used by Intermin in the previous Nanadie Well resource estimate. |
| *Classification* | *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*<br>*Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*<br>*Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* | All material was classified as Inferred despite the bulk of the resource area having been drilled out on 20-25m x 20-30m centres. The absence of detailed bulk density data and concerns over the identification of the lithological units particularly during the RC chip logging. This coupled with a high level of structural complexity means that the modelled domains are broad and do not adequately account for local variability. Further, the absence of down hole surveys for 42 of the first 63 Intermin RC holes and the absence of Differential GPS collar surveys for 43 of these first 63 RC drill hole introduces an extra degree of spatial uncertainty. Ultimately these uncertainties surrounding the spatial location of some holes and the absence of quality bulk density data influenced the decision to classify the modelled resource as an Inferred Resource.<br>An Inferred Resource wireframe shell was generated around Gabbro blocks estimated in one of the first 3 model runs that met specified search parameters as outlined above in the Estimation and Modelling Techniques section of this release.<br>Cyprium believes that the proximity of the modelled Inferred Resource to surface means that |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | there is a very reasonable chance that this material can realistically be mined utilising open cut drill and blast mining methods. Also, that additional drilling and greater confidence in the bulk density data will allow the company to convert a substantial proportion of the modelled Resource to Indicated and Measured Resource categories.<br><br>Material outside the currently estimated Inferred Resource was omitted due to the lower confidence in those modelled blocks mainly due to lack of drill information or more broadly spaced drill data. Though the trends observed in the modelling suggest that there is a reasonable chance that the Company will identify additional resources along strike and down dip of the current estimated resource.<br><br>Quality bulk density data is currently being collected and will be used to update the model.<br><br>The Mineral Resource Estimate appropriately reflects the competent person's view of the Nanadie Well deposit. |
| *Audits or reviews* | *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.* | The mineral resource estimate has not been audited. The Company's intention is to update the model with the detailed bulk density data and then have an independent audit completed. |
| *Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence* | *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*<br><br>*The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*<br><br>*These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where* | The Nanadie Well Mineral Resource Estimate has been completed with a reasonable degree of confidence that is reflected in the estimate classifications and is a global estimate only.<br><br>Further work is planned including but not limited to generating and compiling diamond drill hole bulk density data. Completing further database reviews and more detailed audits. Redrilling a number of the unsurveyed Intermin RC holes and twinning a selection of holes from across the length and breadth of the deposit and further completing additional orientated drill core holes to help define fault structures and better domain the resource. Additional, core drilling should aid in the definition of high silver hydraulically brecciated fault structure(s).<br><br>In addition, metallurgical testing is planned to improve the confidence that the resource can be economically processed. This planned further |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *available.* | work will increase the data density and improve the overall confidence in the resource estimate. It is envisaged that material will be reclassified to higher confidence categories once some or all this additional work has been completed.<br><br>No mining has been completed at Nanadie Well at this point in time. |

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## APPENDIX 2 – Nanadie Well Deposit Drillhole Collar Locations Table

| Hole_ID | Hole Type | Max Depth | NAT Grid_ID | East | North | mRL | Survey Method | Lease_ID | Date Started | Date Completed | Company | Collar Dip | Collar AZ | Down Hole surveyed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NDD17001 | DD | 231.5 | MGA94_50 | 693019.8 | 6994713.5 | 475.364 | DGPS | M51/887 | 7/06/2017 | 11/06/2017 | MITHRIL | -60 | 90 | Yes |
| NRC01 | RC | 80 | MGA94_50 | 693042 | 6994339 | 475 | GPS | M51/887 | 26/04/2004 | 26/04/2004 | Intermin | -60 | 60 | No |
| NRC02 | RC | 52 | MGA94_50 | 692999 | 6994313 | 475 | GPS | M51/887 | 26/04/2004 | 26/04/2004 | Intermin | -60 | 60 | No |
| NRC03 | RC | 80 | MGA94_50 | 692979 | 6994904 | 476 | GPS | M51/887 | 29/04/2004 | 29/04/2004 | Intermin | -60 | 60 | No |
| NRC04 | RC | 80 | MGA94_50 | 693038.2 | 6994937.6 | 476.071 | DGPS | M51/887 | 29/04/2004 | 29/04/2004 | Intermin | -60 | 240 | No |
| NRC04011 | RC | 234 | MGA94_50 | 693079.23 | 6994953.9 | 476.118 | DGPS | M51/887 | 13/11/2004 | 16/11/2004 | Intermin | -60 | 268 | Yes |
| NRC04012 | RC | 204 | MGA94_50 | 693039.42 | 6995050.7 | 476.293 | DGPS | M51/887 | 17/11/2004 | 17/11/2004 | Intermin | -60 | 270 | Yes |
| NRC04013 | RC | 216 | MGA94_50 | 693072 | 6994854 | 476 | GPS | M51/887 | 18/11/2004 | 19/11/2004 | Intermin | -60 | 270 | Yes |
| NRC05 | RC | 88 | MGA94_50 | 692998 | 6994794 | 476 | GPS | M51/887 | 28/04/2004 | 28/04/2004 | Intermin | -60 | 60 | No |
| NRC05016 | RC | 142 | MGA94_50 | 693068.79 | 6994552.6 | 475.445 | DGPS | M51/887 | 23/01/2005 | 24/01/2005 | Intermin | -60 | 270 | Yes |
| NRC05017 | RC | 172 | MGA94_50 | 693104 | 6994552 | 476 | GPS | M51/887 | 25/01/2005 | 26/01/2005 | Intermin | -60 | 270 | Yes |
| NRC05018 | RC | 136 | MGA94_50 | 693066 | 6994354 | 475 | GPS | M51/887 | 27/01/2005 | 27/01/2005 | Intermin | -60 | 270 | Yes |
| NRC05019 | RC | 176 | MGA94_50 | 693042 | 6994756 | 476 | GPS | M51/887 | 28/01/2005 | 29/01/2005 | Intermin | -60 | 270 | Yes |
| NRC05020 | RC | 154 | MGA94_50 | 693042.36 | 6994853.9 | 475.951 | DGPS | M51/887 | 30/01/2005 | 31/01/2005 | Intermin | -60 | 270 | Yes |
| NRC05024 | RC | 145 | MGA94_50 | 692998.29 | 6994353.2 | 475.217 | DGPS | M51/887 | 1/05/2005 | 1/05/2005 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | Yes |
| NRC05025 | RC | 198 | MGA94_50 | 692953 | 6994350 | 475 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/05/2005 | 1/05/2005 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | Yes |
| NRC05026 | RC | 150 | MGA94_50 | 692966 | 6994449 | 475 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/05/2005 | 1/05/2005 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | Yes |
| NRC05027 | RC | 200 | MGA94_50 | 692951.38 | 6994805.2 | 475.5 | DGPS | M51/887 | 1/05/2005 | 1/05/2005 | Intermin | -60 | 60 | Yes |
| NRC06 | RC | 80 | MGA94_50 | 692937 | 6994990 | 476 | GPS | M51/887 | 29/04/2004 | 29/04/2004 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | No |
| NRC06122 | RC | 154 | MGA94_50 | 692949.92 | 6994402.1 | 475.14 | DGPS | M51/887 | 1/09/2006 | 1/09/2006 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | No |
| NRC06123 | RC | 166 | MGA94_50 | 692976.11 | 6994546.8 | 475.302 | DGPS | M51/887 | 1/09/2006 | 1/09/2006 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | No |
| NRC06124 | RC | 154 | MGA94_50 | 693049 | 6994903 | 476 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/09/2006 | 1/09/2006 | Intermin | -60 | 240 | No |
| NRC06125 | RC | 138 | MGA94_50 | 692942 | 6994995 | 476 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/09/2006 | 1/09/2006 | Intermin | -60 | 270 | No |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NRC06126 | RC | 84 | MGA94_50 | 692950 | 6995048 | 476 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/09/2006 | 1/09/2006 | Intermin | -60 | 270 | No |
| NRC07 | RC | 88 | MGA94_50 | 692728 | 6995310 | 480 | GPS | M51/887 | 28/04/2004 | 28/04/2004 | Intermin | -60 | 60 | No |
| NRC09 | RC | 80 | MGA94_50 | 693034 | 6994516 | 475 | GPS | M51/887 | 27/04/2004 | 27/04/2004 | Intermin | -60 | 60 | No |
| NRC10 | RC | 80 | MGA94_50 | 692994 | 6994496 | 475 | GPS | M51/887 | 28/04/2004 | 28/04/2004 | Intermin | -60 | 60 | No |
| NRC11001 | RC | 140 | MGA94_50 | 693041 | 6994308 | 475 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2011 | 1/01/2011 | Intermin | -60 | 270 | No |
| NRC11002 | RC | 168 | MGA94_50 | 693057.64 | 6994503.7 | 475.61 | DGPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2011 | 1/01/2011 | Intermin | -60 | 270 | No |
| NRC11003 | RC | 154 | MGA94_50 | 693026.34 | 6994685.7 | 475.334 | DGPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2011 | 1/01/2011 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | No |
| NRC11004 | RC | 140 | MGA94_50 | 693041.41 | 6994750.1 | 475.709 | DGPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2011 | 1/01/2011 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | No |
| NRC11005 | RC | 135 | MGA94_50 | 693019 | 6994905 | 476 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2011 | 1/01/2011 | Intermin | -60 | 270 | No |
| NRC11006 | RC | 138 | MGA94_50 | 692921.09 | 6995032.7 | 476.017 | DGPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2011 | 1/01/2011 | Intermin | -60 | 270 | No |
| NRC12001 | RC | 166 | MGA94_50 | 693044 | 6994636 | 475 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | No |
| NRC12002 | RC | 170 | MGA94_50 | 692964 | 6994723 | 475 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | No |
| NRC12003 | RC | 80 | MGA94_50 | 692998 | 6994149 | 475 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 270 | No |
| NRC12004 | RC | 80 | MGA94_50 | 693095 | 6994146 | 475 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 270 | No |
| NRC12005 | RC | 102 | MGA94_50 | 693147 | 6994144 | 476 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 270 | No |
| NRC12011 | RC | 160 | MGA94_50 | 693022 | 6994748 | 476 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | No |
| NRC12012 | RC | 140 | MGA94_50 | 693041.91 | 6994787.2 | 475.582 | DGPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | No |
| NRC12013 | RC | 160 | MGA94_50 | 693040 | 6994710 | 475 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | No |
| NRC12014 | RC | 160 | MGA94_50 | 693024 | 6994634 | 475 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | No |
| NRC12015 | RC | 160 | MGA94_50 | 693043.59 | 6994598.5 | 475.385 | DGPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | No |
| NRC12016 | RC | 160 | MGA94_50 | 693042.9 | 6994559.1 | 475.4 | DGPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | No |
| NRC12017 | RC | 160 | MGA94_50 | 693038.5 | 6994267.2 | 475.141 | DGPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | No |
| NRC12018 | RC | 84 | MGA94_50 | 693097 | 6994148 | 475 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | No |
| NRC12019 | RC | 160 | MGA94_50 | 692941 | 6994895 | 476 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | No |
| NRC12020 | RC | 162 | MGA94_50 | 693064 | 6994559 | 475 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | Yes |
| NRC12021 | RC | 180 | MGA94_50 | 693044 | 6994524 | 475 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | Yes |
| NRC12022 | RC | 109 | MGA94_50 | 693041.45 | 6994446.4 | 475.201 | DGPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | Yes |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NRC12023 | RC | 180 | MGA94_50 | 693044 | 6994579 | 475 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | Yes |
| NRC12024 | RC | 160 | MGA94_50 | 693063 | 6994602 | 476 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | Yes |
| NRC12025 | RC | 180 | MGA94_50 | 693057 | 6994481 | 475 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | Yes |
| NRC12026 | RC | 150 | MGA94_50 | 693042 | 6994767 | 476 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | Yes |
| NRC12027 | RC | 155 | MGA94_50 | 693063 | 6994446 | 475 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | Yes |
| NRC12028 | RC | 162 | MGA94_50 | 693040 | 6994436 | 475 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | Yes |
| NRC12030 | RC | 120 | MGA94_50 | 693080 | 6994712 | 476 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | No |
| NRC12031 | RC | 168 | MGA94_50 | 692998 | 6994792 | 476 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | No |
| NRC12032 | RC | 108 | MGA94_50 | 693073 | 6994749 | 476 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | No |
| NRC12033 | RC | 114 | MGA94_50 | 692846 | 6994973 | 476 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | No |
| NRC12034 | RC | 114 | MGA94_50 | 692850 | 6994999 | 476 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | No |
| NRC12035 | RC | 84 | MGA94_50 | 692828 | 6995030 | 476 | GPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | No |
| NRC12036 | RC | 132 | MGA94_50 | 692991.09 | 6994901.9 | 475.732 | DGPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | No |
| NRC12037 | RC | 102 | MGA94_50 | 692895.13 | 6994974.3 | 475.705 | DGPS | M51/887 | 1/01/2012 | 1/01/2012 | Intermin | -60 | 90 | No |
| NRC19001 | RC | 112 | MGA94_50 | 693063.74 | 6994638.6 | 475.403 | DGPS | M51/887 | 22/11/2019 | 22/11/2019 | Horizon | -60 | 87.6 | Yes |
| NRC19002 | RC | 100 | MGA94_50 | 693052.78 | 6994677.9 | 475.38 | DGPS | M51/887 | 22/11/2019 | 23/11/2019 | Horizon | -55 | 90 | Yes |
| NRC19003 | RC | 90 | MGA94_50 | 692995.15 | 6994746.3 | 475.515 | DGPS | M51/887 | 23/11/2019 | 23/11/2019 | Horizon | -55 | 270 | Yes |
| NRC19004 | RC | 60 | MGA94_50 | 692994.79 | 6994932 | 475.915 | DGPS | M51/887 | 26/11/2019 | 26/11/2019 | Horizon | -60 | 90 | Yes |
| NRC19005 | RC | 42 | MGA94_50 | 693087.99 | 6994751 | 475.784 | DGPS | M51/887 | 23/11/2019 | 23/11/2019 | Horizon | -60 | 90 | Yes |
| NRC19006 | RC | 60 | MGA94_50 | 692996.44 | 6994953.8 | 475.82 | DGPS | M51/887 | 26/11/2019 | 26/11/2019 | Horizon | -60 | 90 | Yes |
| NRC19007 | RC | 60 | MGA94_50 | 692965.21 | 6994975.4 | 475.941 | DGPS | M51/887 | 26/11/2019 | 26/11/2019 | Horizon | -60 | 90 | Yes |
| NRC19008 | RC | 96 | MGA94_50 | 692967.73 | 6994855.7 | 475.683 | DGPS | M51/887 | 24/11/2019 | 24/11/2019 | Horizon | -52 | 90 | Yes |
| NRC19009 | RC | 66 | MGA94_50 | 692995.36 | 6994855.7 | 475.71 | DGPS | M51/887 | 23/11/2019 | 24/11/2019 | Horizon | -52 | 90 | Yes |
| NRC19010 | RC | 60 | MGA94_50 | 692967.65 | 6994871.4 | 475.636 | DGPS | M51/887 | 25/11/2019 | 25/11/2019 | Horizon | -52 | 90 | Yes |
| NRC19011 | RC | 60 | MGA94_50 | 692995.13 | 6994872.1 | 475.809 | DGPS | M51/887 | 24/11/2019 | 24/11/2019 | Horizon | -52 | 90 | Yes |
| NRC19012 | RC | 60 | MGA94_50 | 692968.56 | 6994899.9 | 475.714 | DGPS | M51/887 | 25/11/2019 | 26/11/2019 | Horizon | -60 | 90 | Yes |
| NRC19013 | RC | 90 | MGA94_50 | 692915.21 | 6994975.3 | 475.88 | DGPS | M51/887 | 26/11/2019 | 27/11/2019 | Horizon | -60 | 90 | Yes |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NRC19014 | RC | 90 | MGA94_50 | 692995.71 | 6994744 | 475.434 | DGPS | M51/887 | 27/11/2019 | 27/11/2019 | Horizon | -60 | 90 | Yes |
| NWD2001 | DDH | 399.3 | MGA94_50 | 693056.43 | 6994949.5 | 476.177 | DGPS | M51/887 | 30/11/2020 | 7/12/2020 | Cyprium | -60.73 | 265.92 | Yes |
| NWD2002 | DDH | 207.3 | MGA94_50 | 693097.17 | 6994742.9 | 475.943 | DGPS | M51/887 | 7/12/2020 | 11/12/2020 | Cyprium | -79.48 | 271.81 | Yes |
| NWD2003 | DDH | 198.3 | MGA94_50 | 693045.01 | 6994675.6 | 475.486 | DGPS | M51/887 | 11/12/2020 | 14/12/2020 | Cyprium | -65.28 | 86.66 | Yes |
| NWD2004 | DDH | 210.3 | MGA94_50 | 693045.15 | 6994631.5 | 475.475 | DGPS | M51/887 | 14/12/2020 | 17/12/2020 | Cyprium | -63.23 | 88.93 | Yes |
| NWD2101 | DDH | 312.3 | MGA94_50 | 693011.18 | 6994534.3 | 475.391 | DGPS | M51/887 | 5/01/2021 | 12/01/2021 | Cyprium | -60.01 | 92.98 | Yes |
| NWRC21001 | RC | 36 | MGA94_50 | 692957.44 | 6995056.2 | 476.155 | DGPS | M51/887 | 8/01/2021 | 8/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21002 | RC | 30 | MGA94_50 | 692916.6 | 6995058.8 | 476.033 | DGPS | M51/887 | 9/01/2021 | 9/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21003 | RC | 54 | MGA94_50 | 692997.65 | 6995025.1 | 476.163 | DGPS | M51/887 | 10/01/2021 | 10/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21004 | RC | 30 | MGA94_50 | 692961.75 | 6995019.1 | 476.015 | DGPS | M51/887 | 10/01/2021 | 10/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21005 | RC | 60 | MGA94_50 | 692917.32 | 6995019.5 | 476.023 | DGPS | M51/887 | 10/01/2021 | 10/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21006 | RC | 54 | MGA94_50 | 692882.47 | 6995020.2 | 475.86 | DGPS | M51/887 | 10/01/2021 | 10/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21007 | RC | 42 | MGA94_50 | 692831.28 | 6995005.4 | 475.818 | DGPS | M51/887 | 11/01/2021 | 11/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21008 | RC | 36 | MGA94_50 | 693008.85 | 6995003.3 | 476.116 | DGPS | M51/887 | 11/01/2021 | 11/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21009 | RC | 36 | MGA94_50 | 693008.69 | 6994979.4 | 476.177 | DGPS | M51/887 | 11/01/2021 | 11/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21010 | RC | 30 | MGA94_50 | 693007.82 | 6994948.1 | 476.174 | DGPS | M51/887 | 11/01/2021 | 11/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21011 | RC | 42 | MGA94_50 | 692972.1 | 6994950.3 | 475.924 | DGPS | M51/887 | 11/01/2021 | 11/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21012 | RC | 54 | MGA94_50 | 692932.46 | 6994951.3 | 475.862 | DGPS | M51/887 | 11/01/2021 | 11/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21013 | RC | 66 | MGA94_50 | 692896.31 | 6994954.7 | 475.743 | DGPS | M51/887 | 12/01/2021 | 12/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21014 | RC | 48 | MGA94_50 | 693043.24 | 6994899.1 | 476.016 | DGPS | M51/887 | 12/01/2021 | 12/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21015 | RC | 42 | MGA94_50 | 693009.28 | 6994905.8 | 475.836 | DGPS | M51/887 | 13/01/2021 | 13/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21016 | RC | 54 | MGA94_50 | 692963.55 | 6994894 | 475.722 | DGPS | M51/887 | 13/01/2021 | 13/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21017 | RC | 36 | MGA94_50 | 693036.76 | 6994862.1 | 475.946 | DGPS | M51/887 | 13/01/2021 | 13/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21018 | RC | 48 | MGA94_50 | 693000.76 | 6994859.9 | 475.828 | DGPS | M51/887 | 13/01/2021 | 13/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21019 | RC | 42 | MGA94_50 | 692960.51 | 6994859.9 | 475.654 | DGPS | M51/887 | 14/01/2021 | 14/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21020 | RC | 42 | MGA94_50 | 693087.34 | 6994821.4 | 476.122 | DGPS | M51/887 | 14/01/2021 | 14/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21021 | RC | 48 | MGA94_50 | 693048.1 | 6994822.2 | 475.857 | DGPS | M51/887 | 14/01/2021 | 14/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |

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| NWRC21022 | RC | 54 | MGA94_50 | 693011.36 | 6994818.5 | 475.718 | DGPS | M51/887 | 14/01/2021 | 14/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21023 | RC | 36 | MGA94_50 | 693010.02 | 6994778.8 | 475.568 | DGPS | M51/887 | 15/01/2021 | 15/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21024 | RC | 48 | MGA94_50 | 693045.72 | 6994777.7 | 475.689 | DGPS | M51/887 | 15/01/2021 | 15/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21025 | RC | 48 | MGA94_50 | 693087.94 | 6994778.8 | 475.969 | DGPS | M51/887 | 15/01/2021 | 15/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21026 | RC | 42 | MGA94_50 | 693137.56 | 6994748.1 | 476.314 | DGPS | M51/887 | 15/01/2021 | 15/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21027 | RC | 36 | MGA94_50 | 693100.46 | 6994729 | 476.004 | DGPS | M51/887 | 15/01/2021 | 16/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21028 | RC | 30 | MGA94_50 | 693059.06 | 6994731.1 | 475.647 | DGPS | M51/887 | 16/01/2021 | 16/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21029 | RC | 48 | MGA94_50 | 693017.9 | 6994728.1 | 475.535 | DGPS | M51/887 | 16/01/2021 | 16/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21030 | RC | 36 | MGA94_50 | 693060.28 | 6994698.8 | 475.605 | DGPS | M51/887 | 16/01/2021 | 16/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21031 | RC | 48 | MGA94_50 | 692878.26 | 6995059.9 | 475.852 | DGPS | M51/887 | 16/01/2021 | 17/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21032 | RC | 42 | MGA94_50 | 692839.52 | 6995060.8 | 475.919 | DGPS | M51/887 | 17/01/2021 | 17/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21033 | RC | 72 | MGA94_50 | 692916.97 | 6994889.4 | 475.632 | DGPS | M51/887 | 17/01/2021 | 17/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21034 | RC | 40 | MGA94_50 | 692876.29 | 6994890.7 | 475.583 | DGPS | M51/887 | 17/01/2021 | 17/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21035 | RC | 55 | MGA94_50 | 692916.55 | 6994861.5 | 475.242 | DGPS | M51/887 | 17/01/2021 | 18/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21036 | RC | 30 | MGA94_50 | 693019.04 | 6994700.2 | 475.515 | DGPS | M51/887 | 18/01/2021 | 18/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21037 | RC | 30 | MGA94_50 | 693018 | 6994655.8 | 475.4327 | DGPS | M51/887 | 18/01/2021 | 18/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21038 | RC | 42 | MGA94_50 | 693060.3 | 6994658.5 | 475.473 | DGPS | M51/887 | 18/01/2021 | 18/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21039 | RC | 48 | MGA94_50 | 693102.83 | 6994657.8 | 475.72 | DGPS | M51/887 | 18/01/2021 | 18/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21040 | RC | 48 | MGA94_50 | 693099.52 | 6994617.8 | 475.699 | DGPS | M51/887 | 19/01/2021 | 19/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21041 | RC | 36 | MGA94_50 | 693059.89 | 6994615.3 | 475.521 | DGPS | M51/887 | 11/01/2021 | 11/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21042 | RC | 36 | MGA94_50 | 693019.81 | 6994618.3 | 475.429 | DGPS | M51/887 | 19/01/2021 | 19/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21043 | RC | 36 | MGA94_50 | 693020.6 | 6994577.4 | 475.425 | DGPS | M51/887 | 19/01/2021 | 19/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21044 | RC | 36 | MGA94_50 | 693062.05 | 6994576.6 | 475.469 | DGPS | M51/887 | 19/01/2021 | 19/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21045 | RC | 36 | MGA94_50 | 693100.95 | 6994573.7 | 475.668 | DGPS | M51/887 | 20/01/2021 | 20/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21046 | RC | 42 | MGA94_50 | 693083.04 | 6994536.7 | 475.513 | DGPS | M51/887 | 20/01/2021 | 20/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21047 | RC | 42 | MGA94_50 | 693040.39 | 6994535.5 | 475.404 | DGPS | M51/887 | 20/01/2021 | 20/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21048 | RC | 36 | MGA94_50 | 693002.04 | 6994536.8 | 475.312 | DGPS | M51/887 | 20/01/2021 | 20/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |

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| NWRC21049 | RC | 36 | MGA94_50 | 692961.86 | 6994537 | 475.305 | DGPS | M51/887 | 21/01/2021 | 21/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21050 | RC | 54 | MGA94_50 | 693044.09 | 6994497 | 475.458 | DGPS | M51/887 | 21/01/2021 | 21/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21051 | RC | 36 | MGA94_50 | 693084.3 | 6994498 | 475.581 | DGPS | M51/887 | 21/01/2021 | 21/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21052 | RC | 36 | MGA94_50 | 693004.71 | 6994459.9 | 475.306 | DGPS | M51/887 | 21/01/2021 | 21/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21053 | RC | 36 | MGA94_50 | 692959.93 | 6994457.8 | 475.269 | DGPS | M51/887 | 21/01/2021 | 21/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21054 | RC | 42 | MGA94_50 | 692961.53 | 6994417.6 | 475.163 | DGPS | M51/887 | 22/01/2021 | 22/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21055 | RC | 48 | MGA94_50 | 693002.26 | 6994419.5 | 475.325 | DGPS | M51/887 | 22/01/2021 | 22/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21056 | RC | 42 | MGA94_50 | 692998.76 | 6994378 | 475.276 | DGPS | M51/887 | 22/01/2021 | 22/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21057 | RC | 36 | MGA94_50 | 693001.52 | 6994360.9 | 475.171 | DGPS | M51/887 | 23/01/2021 | 23/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21058 | RC | 36 | MGA94_50 | 692960.54 | 6994375 | 475.197 | DGPS | M51/887 | 23/01/2021 | 23/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21059 | RC | 32 | MGA94_50 | 692959.27 | 6994356 | 475.152 | DGPS | M51/887 | 23/01/2021 | 23/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21060 | RC | 42 | MGA94_50 | 693004.61 | 6994314.7 | 475.187 | DGPS | M51/887 | 23/01/2021 | 23/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21061 | RC | 36 | MGA94_50 | 693040.56 | 6994315.6 | 475.316 | DGPS | M51/887 | 23/01/2021 | 23/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21062 | RC | 42 | MGA94_50 | 693080.48 | 6994321.8 | 475.503 | DGPS | M51/887 | 24/01/2021 | 24/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21063 | RC | 36 | MGA94_50 | 693038.06 | 6994358 | 475.318 | DGPS | M51/887 | 24/01/2021 | 24/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21064 | RC | 42 | MGA94_50 | 693002.47 | 6994283.5 | 475.058 | DGPS | M51/887 | 24/01/2021 | 24/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21065 | RC | 42 | MGA94_50 | 693043.81 | 6994286.3 | 475.341 | DGPS | M51/887 | 24/01/2021 | 24/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21066 | RC | 36 | MGA94_50 | 693086.72 | 6994287.6 | 475.589 | DGPS | M51/887 | 24/01/2021 | 24/01/2021 | Cyprium | -90 | 0 | Yes |
| NWRC21067 | RC | 330 | MGA94_50 | 693130 | 6995000 | 476 | DGPS | M51/887 | 6/08/2021 | 9/08/2021 | Cyprium | -60 | 270.2 | Yes |
| NWRC21068 | RC | 258 | MGA94_50 | 693080 | 6994890 | 476 | DGPS | M51/887 | 9/08/2021 | 10/08/2021 | Cyprium | -55 | 239.87 | Yes |