Table 1 for the PERC-compliant Mineral Resource Estimate for the Eva deposit (February 2024)

Table 1 Part 1 - General

Criteria	PERC Code explanation	Commentary
Purpose of Report	* (i) The report should include a title page and Table of Contents, including figures and tables. (ii)State for whomthe report was prepared, whether it was intended as afull or partial evaluation or other purpose, what work was conducted, effective date of report, and what workremains to be done. (iii)The Competent Person shouldstate whether the document is PERC compliant. If areporting standard or code, other than PERC has been used, The Competent Person should include an explanation of the difference.	The objective of the study is to provide a PERC (2021) compliant Mineral Resource Statement of the Eva depostit located in Arvidsjaur, Sweden. The report is prepared for Copperstone Resources AB and it is evaluated with an independent Competent Person, M.Sc. Thomas Lindholm, GeoVista AB. Thomas Lindholm is a Fellow of AusIMM and Member of FAMMP and has over 40 years of experience in exploration for base metals and other connidities.
Project Outline	Brief description of key technical factors that have been considered	Historic assay data from Lundin Mining's drilling of the Eva deposit has been validated through twin drilling and re-assaying, prior to being utilised in a new mineral resource estimate. Preliminary metallurgical testwork and economic modelling is presented, however detailed mine planning and feasibility studies will come at a later stage.
History	(i) Discuss known or existing historical Mineral Resource estimates and, reconciliations of reported resources/reserves and actual production for past and current operations, including the reliability of these and how they relate to the PERC Standard. (ii) Previous successes or failures should be referred to transparently with reasons why the project should now be considered potentially economic.	Reported in the body of the text
Key Plan, Maps and Diagrams	(i) Include and reference a location or index map and more detailed maps showing all important features described in the text, including all relevant cadastral and other infrastructure features. If adjacent or nearby properties have an important bearing to the report, then their location and common mineralised structures should be included on the maps. Reference all information used from other sources. All maps, plans and sections noted in this checklist, should be legible, and include a legend, coordinates, coordinate system,, scale bar and north arrow. (ii) Diagrams or illustrations should be legible, annotated and explained where necessary	Reported in the body of the text
Project Location and Description	(i) Description of location (country, province, and closest town/city, coordinate systems and ranges, etc.). (ii) In respect of each property, diagrams, maps and plans should be supplied demonstrating the location of prospecting/mining rights, any historical and current workings, any exploration, and all principal geological features.	Reported in the body of the text
Topography and Climate	Topo-cadastral map in sufficient detail to support the assessment of eventual economics. Known associated climatic risks should be stated.	Reported in the body of the text
Geology	Description of the nature, detail, and reliability of geological information (rock types, structure, alteration, mineralisation, and relation to known mineralised zones, etc.). Description of geophysical and geochemical data. Reliable geological maps and cross sections should exist to support interpretations.	Geological information from the Eva deposit has first been obtained through detailed core logging by Lundin Mining geologists. The current Geology Specialist at Copperstone, Marcello Imana, was a geologist at Lundin during the Eva discovery. Geological information has been verified and unified by Copperstone geologists during twin drilling and visits to the SGU drill core archive. Geophysical coverage of the property includes magnetics, electromagnetics and magnetotellurics.
Mineralogy	Describe the mineralogy of the deposit including the distribution, quantity and other characteristics of the important minerals. Includes minor and gangue minerals where these will have an effect on the processing steps. Should indicate the variability of each important mineral within the deposit.	Massive sulphide mineralisation consists predominantly of pyrite, within which disseminations and veinlets of sphalerite commonly occur. Minor disseminations/patches of chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, galena and magnetite also occur. Gangue material exists within the ore zone most commonly as clasts of rhyolite, clasts of felsic volcaniclastics or andesitic dykes.

Mineral rights and land ownership	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. In particular 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. Location plans of mineral rights and titles. It is not expected that the description of mineral title in a technical report should be a legal opinion, but should be a brief and clear description of such title as understood by the author.	Reported in the body of the text
Legal Aspects and Tenure	The legal tenure should should be verified to the satisfaction of the Competent Person, including a description of: (i) The nature of the issuer's rights (e.g. prospecting and/or mining) and the right to use the surface of the properties to which these rights relate; (ii) The principal terms and conditions of all existing agreements, and details of those still to be obtained, (such as, but not limited to, concessions, partnerships, joint ventures, access rights, leases, historical and cultural sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings, royalties, consents, permission, permits or authorizations) (iii) The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting or which is reasonably expected to be granted in the future along with any known impediments to obtaining the right to operate in the area; and (iv) A statement of any legal proceedings that may have an influence on the rights to prospect for minerals, or an appropriate negative statement.	Reported in the body of the text
Licences and Permits	The status of titles and approvals critical to the economic viability of the project, such as mining leases, development permits, discharge permits and governmental approval. Description of the environment and of anticipated liabilities. Location plans for mineral rights and titles.	Reported in the body of the text
Personal introduction into projects and verification of the data	(i) Date of visit(s) (i) Meetings with key persons responsible for the project which is being reported upon, defining their responsible fields and experience relevant to the project. (ii) Visit to project area resulting in a report itemising significant observations (iv) What parts of the project were available for personal verification (v) List of data used or cited in preparation of the Public Report	The work involved in this resource estimation was completed by Copperstone Resources personnel in their respective fields of expertise: • Geology and Exploration: Marcello Imaña, Ross Armstrong • Environmental: Anders Lundqvist and Michael Mattsson • Resource estimation: Mikko Numminen • Mining: Simon Krekula and Koen Vos • Metallurgy: Marcello Imaña • Compiling report: Thomas Lindholm

Table 1 Part 2 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	PERC Code explanation	Commentary
Type(s) of sampling	The type of sampling and its location, which will give rise to the results being reported, should be stated. Types of sampling include stream sediment, soil and heavy mineral concentrate samples, trenching and pitting, rock chip and channel sampling, drilling, auger etc. Examples of locations include old workings, mine dumps etc. Wherever possible the spacing of such samples should be stated, and locations shown on coordinated maps, plans and sections at suitable scales.	Sampling of the Eva VMS deposit has been performed through diamond drilling (55 Lundin holes, 2 Copperstone twin holes)
Drilling techniques	Drilling techniques may include core, reverse circulation, percussion, rotary auger, down-the-hole hammer, etc. These should be stated and details (e.g. core diameter) provided. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples should be stated.	Diamond drilling was performed using BQ2 (40.7mm) core barrel diameter for Lundin and NQ2 (50.6mm) for Copperstone.
Drill sample recovery	Whether sample recoveries have been properly recorded and results assessed should be disclosed. In particular the report should state whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade or quality and sample bias (e.g. preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material).	Core recovery has not been systematically recorded (or the data could not be located from historical records). Visual observation of the core from Eva shows that no significant losses of core have occurred and that generally rocks from the deposit are of a good quality. A relationship between core recovery and grade does not appear to exist as the massive sulphide ore mineralisation is well preserved and intact after drilling.
Logging	Whether samples have been logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies should be confirmed, and whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature should be stated. Core (or trench, channel etc.) photography should be included.	Lundin originally logged the core based on lithologies and mineralisation, with written descriptions of associated alterations. Copperstone logged the twin drilling based on lithology, mineralisation, alteration and structures. Density measurements were conducted by trained personnel using a water displacement method described in text. The logging is qualitative in nature and has a sufficient level of detail to support the definition of geological domains appropriate to support the mineral resource modelling, estimation and classification.

Other sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips etc.) and measures taken to ensure sample representativity should be stated. The precise location and unique numbering of each sample should be provided by reference to a coordinate system (which	No other sampling methods have been utilised in the Eva deposit.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	For sampling from core, whether cut or sawn or whether quarter, half or all core has been taken in the course of sampling should be stated. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split etc. and whether split wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique should be described, together with quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected should be stated. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled should be described. A statement as to the security measures taken to ensure sample integrity is recommended	Reported in the body of the text
Assay data and laboratory investigatio	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total should be stated. Attention should also be given to how presented assay results express the assumed extractable content of the element. Sample preparation and assaying may be carried out by internal or independent laboratories. The laboratories actually used for this work should be identified in any report. In any case, there should be consideration given to the accreditation of the laboratory (e.g. ISO standards awarded such as ISO 9000:2001 and ISO 17025) and to the actual procedures used at all stages of sample preparation and analysis, including the use of randomisation, internal and external standard samples, and blanks, as well as monitoring procedures for systematic bias. In particular, it should be noted whether analyses of samples within the set used to support the resource estimate have been replicated independently in other laboratories. For assaying on large sample sets for mineral resource estimation, it is often appropriate to use 5 – 10 % of the samples for control purposes, depending on the circumstances.	Reported in the body of the text
Verification of results	The verification of selected intersections by either independent or alternative personnel is recommended as is the use of twinned holes (a hole as near as possible to a pre-existing hole to make sure that it has the correct position and geological interpretation), deflections or duplicate samples.	Inherited assay data from Lundin was verified by Copperstone through twin drilling (two holes) and re-assaying (two holes). Both methods successfully validated the historical data that was used in this new resource estimate.
Data location	A statement is required regarding the accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations. Quality and adequacy of topographic control should be described and locality plans provided.	All collars in the Arvidsjaur Project area have been found and resurveyed by an Independent contractor on behalf of Copperstone. A differential GPS (dGPS) in SWREF 99TM coordinate system with 10 cm accuracy was utilised by Copperstone personnel to locate collars and mark twin hole locations. A LIDAR-based DTM with 1m resolution was purchased from Lantmateriet and licenced for commercial use.
Data density and distribution	A statement should be included as to whether the data density and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade or quality continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation procedure and classifications applied, and whether sample compositing has been applied. Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type should be stated	The Eva deposit is drilled in 50x50m grid through out the deposit, with N-bearing azimuth and steeply dipping holes. This enables good understanding of the geology and grade continuity and enables reliable resource estimation process.
Reporting Archives	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) for preparing the report should be provided.	Primary data has been stored (where possible) in its source electronic form. Assay data is retained in both the original certificate (pdf) and the text files received from the laboratory. All data is then uploaded onto Copperstone's Access database for further use. Inherited data has been digitised, compiled and archived where possible.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data should be presented and discussed.	The Competant Person, Thomas Lindholm, has previously visited the Arvidsjaur Project in 2018 and deemed the processes and protocols acceptable for the purposes of code-compliant reporting.

Table 1 Part 3 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	PERC Code explanation	Commentary
Reporting exploration results		No exploration results outside the defined mineral resources has been defined in this report. The twin drill holes did have a secondary purpose of exploration, but no data acquired beyond the depths of the defined resources was included in the estimation.

Table 1 Part 4 - Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves

Criteria	PERC Code explanation	Commentary

Database integrity	Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data verification and/or validation procedures used.	The database was validated for missing samples and errors. Reported assays were studied statistically and all discrepancies were taken intoa account when conducting the resource estimation.
Geological interpretation	Description of geological model and inferences made from this model. Discussion of sufficiency of data density to assure continuity of mineralisation and provide an adequate database for the estimation procedure used. Discussion of alternative interpretations and their potential impact on the estimation	Reported in the body of the text. Data density is sufficient to define the extent of the massive sulphide horizon and the southern feeder structures, though more deep data would help to better understand the extent of the feeder structures in the footwall.
Estimation and modelling techniques	The nature and appropriateness of the estimation techniques applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, compositing (including by length and/or density), interpolation parameters, maximum distance of projection from data points, and the proportion of the estimate that is extrapolated. Interpolation means estimation which is supported by surrounding sample data. Extrapolation means estimation which extends beyond the spatial limits of the sample data. The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products and other minerals that will affect processing of the ore. In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units (e.g. non-linear kriging). The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available. Detailed description of the method used and the assumptions made to estimate tonnages and grades (section, polygon, inverse distance, geostatistical, of other method). Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. If a computer method was chosen, description of programmes and parameters used. Geostatistical methods are extremely varied and should be described in detail. The method chosen should be justified. The geostatistical parameters, including the variogram, and their compatibility with the geological interpretation should be discussed	The Mineral estimation of the Eva prospect was done using ordinary kriging interpolation. The method was chosen to most effectively reproduce the layred structure of a mostly undeformed orebody. The estimation was done in two domains that were identified with geostatistics and mineralization model. The assays were analysed with basic statistics, top cut analyses and assay interval lenght analysis. Kriging neighbourhood analysis was conducted to study optimal block size and sample counts in estimation and discretation. Estimation parameters were studied with variogram modeling for each element separaterly. Two rounds of interpolation process were conducted and the primary interpolation round was classified to higher classification than the second round. The interpolation was validated with swath plots as well as with validation by visually comparing block values with composites.
Metal equivalents or other combined representation of multiple components	The following minimum information should accompany any report which includes reference to metal equivalents (or other component equivalents) in order to conform with these principles. It is necessary to identify: 1. individual assays for all metals included in the metal equivalent calculation; 2. assumed commodity prices for all metals. (Companies should disclose the actual assumed prices. It is not sufficient to refer to a spot price without disclosing the price used in calculating the metal equivalent); 3. assumed metallurgical recoveries for all metals and the basis on which the assumed recoveries are derived (metallurgical test work, detailed mineralogy, similar deposits, etc.); 4. a clear statement that it is the company's opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered; and, 5. the calculation formula. In most circumstances the metal chosen for reporting on an equivalent basis should be the one that contributes most to the metal equivalent calculation. If this is not the case, a clear explanation of the logic of choosing another metal must be included in the report. Estimates of metallurgical recoveries for each metal are particularly important. For many projects at the Exploration Results stage, metallurgical recovery information may not be available or able to be estimated with reasonable confidence. Overall metal recoveries are usually calculated from a mass balance based on the flowsheet. This should have been demonstrated by the testwork and shown to be relevant to the ore body under consideration and not just the sample treated	Zn equivalent was calculated to constrain the modeling of the estimation domains. Equivalent was calculated into the database for this purpose. Each elememt was estimated individually and the Zn equivalent was calculated to the blocks from the estimated grades. The calculation parameters are defined in the body of the text.
Cut-off grades or parameters	The basis of the cut-off grades or quality parameters metal formulae. The cut-off parameter may be economic value per block rather than grade. applied, including the basis, if appropriate, of	Cutoff grade was set to 1% ZnEQ, the calculation of the cutoff value is described in the report.
Tonnage Factor/Insitu Bulk Density	Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.	Bulk density was assigned using its relation to the sulphur grade. This was confirmed to have strong correlation to density in the massive sulphide deposit.

Mining factors or assumptions	The mining method proposed and its suitability for the style of mineralisation, including minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution by waste rock. It may not always be possible to make detailed assumptions regarding mining factors when estimating Mineral Resources. In order to demonstrate realistic prospects for eventual economic extraction, basic assumptions are necessary. Examples include access issues (shafts, declines etc.), geotechnical parameters (pit slopes, stope dimensions etc.), infrastructure requirements and estimated mining costs. All assumptions should be clearly stated.	An open pit mining operation is proposed for the shallowly-positioned and quite flat lying Eva VMS deposit. 7 year life-of-mine, capex of 225 MSEK, annual opex of 300 MSEK, annual earnings (EBIT) of 75 MSEK (assuming external beneficiation in Västerbotten, Sweden).
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation. It may not always be possible to make detailed assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes when reporting Mineral Resources. In order to demonstrate realistic prospects for eventual economic extraction, basic assumptions are necessary. Examples include the extent of metallurgical test work, recovery factors, allowances for by-product credits or deleterious elements, infrastructure requirements and estimated processing costs. All assumptions should be clearly stated. A full definition of the minerals or at least the assays is required to ensure that the process is suitable and that any contaminants / pollutants / possible byproducts are recognised and suitable process steps included in the flowsheet.	Initial test work on Eva ore samples has been carried out by GTK in 2011 to assess recoveries of Zn, Au, Cu, Ag and Pb through rougher flotation. The following recoveries were given: Zn, 80 - 90 % (zinc concentrate of 50 - 55 % grade with 60 - 70 % recovery can likely be produced); Cu, 60 - 75 % (copper concentrate of 20 % grade with 50 - 60 % recovery can likely be produced); Pb, 55 - 65%; Au, 15 - 20 % (recovery by flotation or leaching poor due to refractory nature of gold in Eva ore); Ag, 50 - 60 %. Further test work is needed to ensure that harmful elements (e.g., As) can be removed to acceptable levels.
Others	Any potential impediments to mining such as land access, environmental or legal permitting. Location plans of mineral rights and titles.	No potential impediments.
Classification	The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade computations, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data. Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person' s view of the deposit.	Classification was assigned using the interpolation rounds. First round estimation was classified as indicated, since it was done using parameters obtained from KNA and variogram modeling and the confidence level of this round was considered good. Second round of estimation was classified as inferred, since the parameters were loosened from the first round and the confidence of the estimation is lower.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	No audits were conducted for this resource estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	If possible, there should be a statement of the relative accuracy and/or confidence in the mineral resource estimate. For example, the relative accuracy of the resource could be described within stated confidence limits, or, if this is not possible, the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate could be discussed.	No relative accuracy, confidence limits or alternative etimations have been defined in the resource estimate.
Schematic description of the principles for reporting of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve		Reported in the body of the text