Mineral Resource Statement of the Eva Zn-Au-Cu-Ag-Pb VMS Deposit, Sweden

Copperstone Resources AB

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

Copperstone Resources AB have prepared a Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the multicommodity Eva deposit in the Arvidsjaur Project, located between Arvidsjaur and Malå in northern Sweden. The work has been supervised by M.Sc. Thomas Lindholm, GeoVista AB, a Competent Person as defined by PERC.

In-house resource modelling was performed for the Eva massive sulphide mineralisation in 2007 by previous owners Lundin Mining, reporting total resources of 5.16 Mt with grades of 2.39 % Zn, 0.36 % Pb, 0.25 % Cu, 0.96 g/t Au and 38.23 g/t Ag. However, this work was not performed under any international reporting standards or codes. Thus, the purpose of this report is to update the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Eva deposit within the framework of the PERC Reporting Standard.

This new estimation of Mineral Resources has been prepared in compliance with the guidelines set out in the Pan-European Standard for reporting of exploration results, Mineral Resources and Reserves 2021 ("the PERC Reporting Standard").

1.2 Project and Property Description

The Arvidsjaur Project is located 140 km south of the Arctic Circle in Norrbotten County, 130 km southwest of the Baltic port city of Luleå and 670 km north of the capital city of Stockholm. The project is well-situated within the Skellefte Mining District, an area renowned for historical and contemporary mining of base metal and precious metal deposits. Copperstone also maintain a presence in the other two main mining fields of Sweden, with the flagship Viscaria project in Norrbotten and the Tvistbo project in Bergslagen.

In terms of the land tenure at the Arvidsjaur Project, Copperstone currently hold four exploration permits (Sandberget 200, Sandberget 300, Sandberget 400, Sandberget 500), which cover an area of 8214.4 hectares in total. Additionally, the company own two mining concessions (Eva K nr 1, Svartliden K nr 1) that together cover an area of 70.2 hectares.

1.3 Project History

The project area has been explored quite extensively in the past, most notably by Boliden in the 1950s to 1970s and Lundin Mining in the late 1990s and early 2000s. Boliden's efforts over the years amassed over 12,000 m in diamond drill core (from 109 holes), prior to Lundin's acquisition of the project in 1998 (under the subsidiary 'North Atlantic Natural Resources AB'), who went on to drill over 21,000 m (138 holes) and carry-out numerous geophysical investigations. Despite this longstanding history in exploration, the true economic potential of the property only became tangible in 2005, when Lundin drilled into massive sulphide mineralisation at shallow depths bearing ore grades of several valuable commodities. The newly discovered Eva deposit was then characterised and delineated in the years that followed through a systematic drilling program with a 50 m x 50 m grid spacing.

Copperstone Resources (then, 'Kopparberg Mineral AB') eventually acquired the project in 2010, prior to a code-compliant resource estimation being finalised for the Eva deposit. Copperstone have since drilled over 15,000 m (35 holes), predominantly focusing on the exploration of other targets in the property, including the Granliden Cu-Ag epithermal mineralisation and a possible porphyry system at Svartliden. The most recent work, however, has been focused on validating the historical data obtained for the Eva deposit, through a twin drilling campaign in 2022 and the re-assaying of Lundin drill core in 2023.

1.4 Project Geology

Eva is interpreted to be a classical volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit and can be further sub-categorised as a bimodal-felsic type and Kuroko-type VMS deposit. The mineralisation occurs as a preserved lens of massive pyrite – around 550 m long, 200 m wide and up to 60 m thick – containing disseminations and veinlets of sphalerite, as well as minor chalcopyrite, galena and arsenopyrite. The massive sulphide body almost outcrops at its northern extent, lying beneath just a few metres of glacial overburden, and gently dips towards the southeast to a maximum depth of 140 m. Deeper drilling in the southernmost extent of the deposit has revealed vertically-oriented breccias that host semi-massive to massive sulphide mineralisation, which are interpreted as feeder structures to the overlying pyritic lens.

The Eva deposit is hosted within rocks of the Skellefte Group (dated 1.89 – 1.87 Ga), which itself is comprised of an upper sedimentary formation and two lower dominantly-felsic volcanic formations. A distinct weakly quartz-porphyritic rhyolite unit that consists of several coherent lava flows constitutes the footwall of the deposit, within which a strong pyrite stockwork and widespread quartz-sericite±chlorite alteration has developed. The immediate hanging wall of the mineralisation is characterised by a thin felsic, mostly fragmental and heterogenous unit, which may represent a brecciated upper portion of the footwall quartz-phyric rhyolite or possibly a felsic volcaniclastic flow that reworked and entrained the underlying rhyolite. The rest of the hanging wall consists of andesite lavas, various sedimentary units and mafic-to-felsic volcaniclastics, most of which display interbedding relationships and a lack of lateral continuity. Both mafic-to-intermediate and felsic intrusives are observed crosscutting the stratigraphic sequence. Situated in the northern margin of the Skellefte District, the Eva deposit has undergone little deformation, tilting and metamorphism, relative to the complex structural character of the central portion of the field.

1.5 Mineral Resources

The estimated Mineral Resources of the Eva Zn-Au-Cu-Ag-Pb VMS deposit are summarised in Table 1-1, per December 2023. Geological constraints and a cut-off grade of 1 % ZnEq were utilised in the block modelling of the ore mineralisation. The ZnEq was used for the cut-off grade due to the polymetallic nature of the deposit. Total resources (indicated and inferred) for the Eva deposit are estimated to 7.76 Mt at 4.41 % ZnEq, 1.79 % Zn, 0.21 % Cu, 0.83 ppm Au, 28.87 ppm Ag and 0.28 % Pb.

Indicated resources have increased by 1.77 Mt since Lundin's in-house estimation in 2007. Both estimates used a cut-off grade of 1 % ZnEq, however today's commodity market prices and an improvement in the geological understanding of the deposit resulted in a greater tonnage being calculated in the resource modelling for this estimation.

The calculation for the Zn equivalent and the assumed commodity prices are given in Chapter 11.8.

Table 1-1: Mineral resources for the Eva VMS Deposit, estimated at a cut-off grade of 1% ZnEq.

Resource Category (PERC 2021)	**Tonnage** Mt	**ZnEq** %	**Zn** %	**Cu** %	**Au** ppm	**Ag** ppm	**Pb** %
Indicated	6.93	4.54	1.82	0.21	0.86	29.92	0.28
Inferred	0.83	3.29	1.50	0.13	0.56	20.13	0.22
Total	**7.76**	**4.41**	**1.79**	**0.21**	**0.83**	**28.87**	**0.28**

1.6 Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE)

Results from metallurgical testing of Eva drill core at the Geological Survey of Finland (GTK) in 2011 offer a preliminary indication of Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE). The test work involved bench-scale flotation, magnetic separation, classification and leaching. After completion of the tests, the expected recoveries through rougher flotation were given as:

- 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 %

Additionally, an initial technical economic model has been completed for the Eva project, indicating a robust and profitable open pit mining operation with today's commodity prices. Over a 7-year life-of-mine period with capital expenditure of 225 MSEK (assuming external enrichment in Västerbotten, Sweden), an estimated 75 MSEK earnings before tax and interest (EBIT) are taken per year. With a 10 % increase in commodity prices or the USD exchange rate, the annual EBIT is expected to be 150 MSEK; with a 10 % decrease in commodity prices or the USD exchange rate, the Eva project would be expected to break-even. Further details for the input mining and economic parameters used in the pit design and economic calculations are given in Chapter 12.1.

1.7 Exploration Potential

An improved geological understanding of the Eva VMS deposit has already upgraded the current resource modelling and also offers the potential for resource growth in the future with further exploration drilling. The re-examination of drill core, use of structural data and geochemical domaining all contributed to the identification of vertically-oriented and mineralised breccia pipes beneath the main massive sulphide horizon, relatively enriched in Au-Cu. With a thorough analysis of geophysical data and deeper drilling beyond the main ore lens, there is good potential to define a greater extent for this feeder system. Deep drilling on the northside of Eva in 2017 yielded an intercept with 12 - 13 m of high-grade Zn, further emphasising the potential to unlock a sizeable deep-seated mineralised system. Furthermore, previous downhole electromagnetic surveying has identified a prominent flat-lying conductive anomaly in the area at twice the maximum depth of the Eva deposit. If the discharge of hydrothermal fluids was long-lived (i.e., through several episodes of volcanism and sedimentation) then a stacked stratigraphic system of VMS deposits – such as in the Noranda camp in Quebec, Canada – cannot be ruled out without further deep exploration.

1.8 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Eva VMS deposit (Zn-Au-Cu-Ag-Pb) in the Arvidsjaur Municipality, northern Sweden, contains newly-estimated mineral resources of 7.76 Mt at 4.41 % ZnEq. Preliminary metallurgical tests and technical economic modelling point towards a feasible operation involving open-pit mining and external processing that could generate 75 MSEK in annual earnings (EBIT) with a life-of-mine of 7 years.

Further metallurgical testing should be carried out to try and improve metal recoveries (particularly of gold) in order to build an even more robust economic case. It should also be considered to increase the scale of the test work to ensure success beyond the laboratory and on more of an industrial scale.

The resource modelling could be improved by drilling a select number of infill holes within the 50 m x 50 m drill pattern that already exists. This would increase the amount of data with short-range sample spacing and thus benefit the variogram modelling. In addition, resampling of Lundin drill core with sulphur overlimit assays would provide more data for the regression with density values, and thus improve the quality of the density estimation for the whole deposit.

With consideration for the growing geological understanding of the deposit, a new exploration drilling campaign should be designed to target and delineate feeder structures beneath the main massive sulphide horizon, as well as potentially intercepting more flat-lying horizons at greater stratigraphic depths in the footwall.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Study Objectives

The objective of the study is to provide a PERC compliant Mineral Resource Statement of the Eva deposit located in Arvidsjaur, Sweden. The Eva deposit was discovered by Lundin mining in 2005. After the study phase in 2007 the resources were reported following the company's own guidelines. The objective of this study is to provide a new mineral resource estimate, reported according to the Pan European Reporting Code (PERC).

2.2 Scope of Work and Execution

The previous mineral resource report provided little information on how the resources were calculated and the geology interpreted. Therefore, the scope of the work was set to a full reprocessing of the data, geological modelling, domaining, estimation and reporting.

To provide trustworthy reporting, the data was validated and reprocessed. Geology was remodelled according to the current understanding of the deposit and its genesis. Both geological modelling and resource modelling were performed using the latest version of Leapfrog GEO and Leapfrog EDGE, respectively.

The work was conducted mainly by Copperstone Resources personnel in their field of expertise:

Environmental Work	Michael Mattsson and Anders Lundqvist
Exploration and Geology	Marcello Imaña and Ross Armstrong
Resource Estimation	Mikko Numminen
Mining	Simon Krekula and Koen Vos
Mineral Processing	Marcello Imaña
Competent Person	Thomas Lindholm
Report Compilation	Ross Armstrong

2.3 Site Visits

Thomas Lindholm, the Competent Person for this resource estimate, last visited Copperstone's Arvidsjaur Property in 2018, in order to validate historical drill core, assay records and collar locations. As only two twin holes have been drilled into the Eva deposit since then, the conclusions from the previous site visit were deemed to still be sufficient in allowing this new mineral resource estimation to be made. The CP has had ample access to the Copperstone staff to review and discuss the project and its results.

3 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

3.1 Swedish Mining Act and Ownership

Copperstone Resources AB is under the Swedish Minerals Act (SFS1991: 45) the proprietary owner of the exploitation concessions Eva k nr 1 and Svartliden k nr 1, along with the four exploration permits Sandberget 200, 300, 400 and 500. All of the permits are located in Arvidsjaur municipality.

3.2 Mineral Rights

As per November 2023, Copperstone Resources AB owned two exploitation concessions and 4 exploration permits, according to Table 3-1 (below), and shown geographically in Figure 3-1.

Table 3-1: Permits according to the Swedish Mining Inspectorate.

APPROVED EXPLOITATION CONCESSIONS						
NAME	**AREA_HA**	**VALID FROM**	**VALID TO**	**MINERAL**	**MUNICIPAL**	**OWNER (100%)**
Svartliden K nr 1	36,0	2000-12-27	2025-12-27	lead, gold, copper, silver, zinc	Arvidsjaur	Copperstone Resources AB
Eva K nr 1	34,2	2017-11-13	2042-11-13	lead, gold, copper, silver, zinc	Arvidsjaur	Copperstone Resources AB
Total (ha)	**70,2**					
APPROVED EXPLORATION PERMITS						
NAME	**AREA_HA**	**VALID FROM**	**VALID TO**	**MINERAL**	**MUNICIPAL**	**OWNER (100%)**
Sandberget nr 500	7641,0	2019-02-11	2024-02-11	gold, copper, silver, zinc	Arvidsjaur	Copperstone Resources AB
Sandberget nr 400	535,6	2019-02-11	2024-02-11	gold, copper, silver, zinc	Arvidsjaur	Copperstone Resources AB
Sandberget nr 300	18,7	2012-10-03	2024-10-03	gold, copper, silver, zinc	Arvidsjaur	Copperstone Resources AB
Sandberget nr 200	19,2	2012-10-03	2024-10-03	gold, copper, silver, zinc	Arvidsjaur	Copperstone Resources AB
Total (ha)	**8214,4**					
The information above is delivered from the Mineral Rights Register (MRR) database of the Mining Inspectorate						

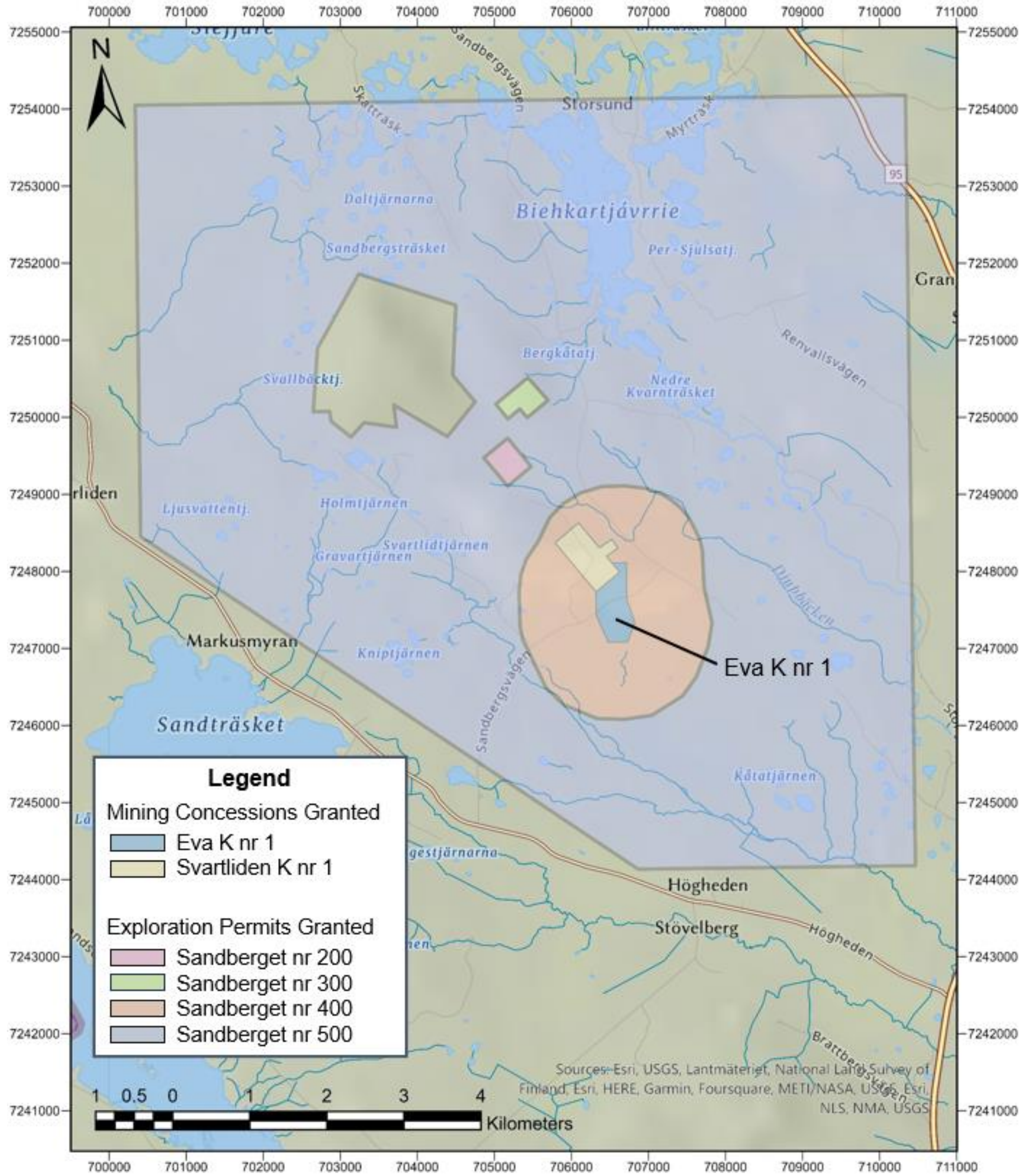


Figure 3-1: Location of the Copperstone license boundaries within the Arvidsjaur Project property.

3.3 Local Stakeholders

The company has outstanding relations with the local Sami Village (Mausjaur) and the local forestry company (Sveaskog) which is the major landowner of the area under exploration. Furthermore, there are some 60 private landowners in the Arvidsjaur project area.

4 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, TERRAIN AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Eva deposit of the Arvidsjaur Project is located in the Arvidsjaur Municipality (population 6,143) in Norrbotten County, situated approximately 140 km south of the Arctic Circle. The project lies 35 km south of the town of Arvidsjaur, 130 km south/southwest of the Baltic port city of Luleå, and 670 km north of Stockholm (Fig.4-1).

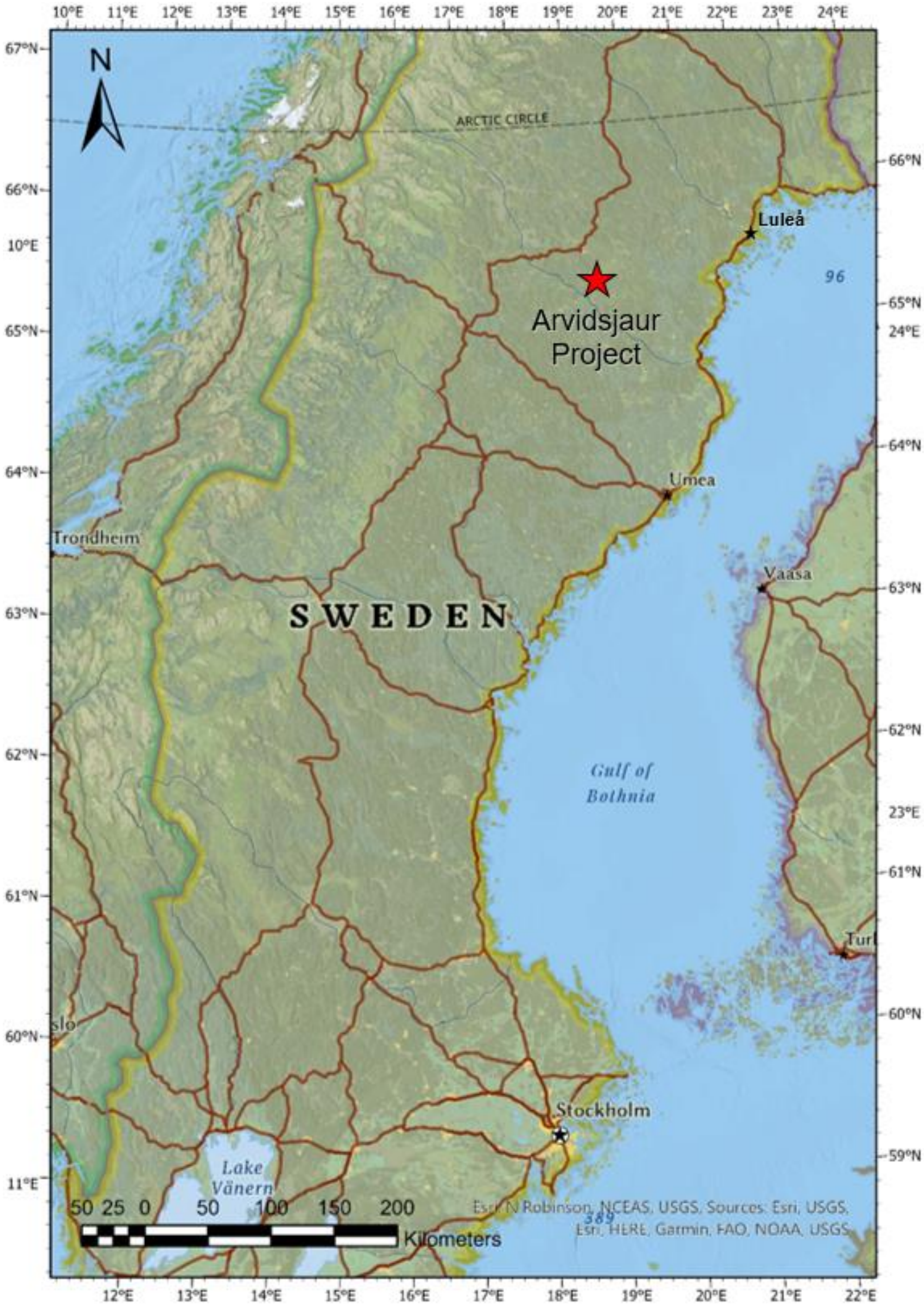


Figure 4-1: Regional location map of the Arvidsjaur Project in northern Sweden.

In terms of road access, the project is well connected by the 95 and 94 national roads to the European route E4, which runs through Sweden from north (Haparanda) to south (Helsingborg). On site, there are several gravel roads that can be used by cars and drill rigs to manoeuvre across the property and between drilling locations.

Due to the property's northerly latitude, a subarctic climate is experienced, consisting of long, dark and cold winters and more-brief summer periods with brighter and warmer conditions. The lowest temperatures are generally experienced in January, averaging -10.1 °C, while an average temperature of +14.6 °C in July marks the warmest month of the year. July is also the wettest month with 104 mm of rainfall, while the least amount of precipitation occurs during January with 47 mm. Snow consistently covers the landscape from November to May, with an average snow depth of ~40 cm over this period. The frozen ground conditions during this time provide a window of opportunity to drill in swampy topographic lows in the area that are otherwise inaccessible during the summer months. Rising temperatures in May and June can create extremely wet ground conditions due to the rapid melting of the snow and ice cover, leaving the gravel roads and drilling locations prone to damage and degradation.

The Eva deposit sits beneath a slight gradient in the topography, sloping downwards from an elevation of 400 m above sea level in the north to 375 m at the deposit's south-eastern extent. This area can generally be described as quite flat, while the surrounding land shows more-local topographic change due to the mounds and ridges left from Quaternary glacial deposition. Overlying the bedrock, an overburden of glacial/glaciofluvial material varies in thickness between around 7 and 24 m. In terms of the land cover, there is a mix between forest and wetland, the latter of which freezes over during the winter months.

Important to note also is the project's proximity to other mining operations in the region, such as the Renström and Kristineberg mines of Boliden. This could be a crucial factor in assessing the feasibility of any future mining of the Eva deposit, as one potential outcome could be to send the mined ore material for processing at Boliden's concentrator as part of some sort of partnership.

5 HISTORICAL MINERAL RESOURCES

The Eva project was previously held and studied by Lundin Mining corporation. The previous mineral resource estimate was prepared by Juki Laurikko in August 23 2007 (Laurikko 2007). The reported resource does not follow any recognised reporting codes and it briefly demonstrates used data, some estimation parameters and the sections.

The grade calculation was done using Gemcom software and weighting the grades in the solids with volumes. The density was set to be an average density of 4.15 The total resource reported in historical resources is presented in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: Historical mineral resources (reported in-house).

Category	Tonnage Mt	Zn%	Pb%	Cu%	Ag ppm	Au ppm
Measured						
Indicated	5.16	2.39	0.36	0.25	38.23	0.96
Inferred						
Total	5.16	2.39	0.36	0.25	38.23	0.96

6 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALISATION

6.1 Regional Geology

The Eva deposit of Copperstone's Arvidsjaur Project is located on the northern margin of the Skellefte District (Fig. 6-1), a roughly 120 km long and 30 km wide volcanic belt renowned for hosting an abundance of mined base metal and precious metal deposits. The geology of the Skellefte metallogenic district consists of deformed and metamorphosed (greenschist to lower amphibolite facies) marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks of early Paleoproterozoic age (c. 1.95 – 1.78 Ga) that host numerous massive sulphide deposits (Barrett & Imana, 2008; Weihed et al., 1992), several of which are shown in Figure 6-1.

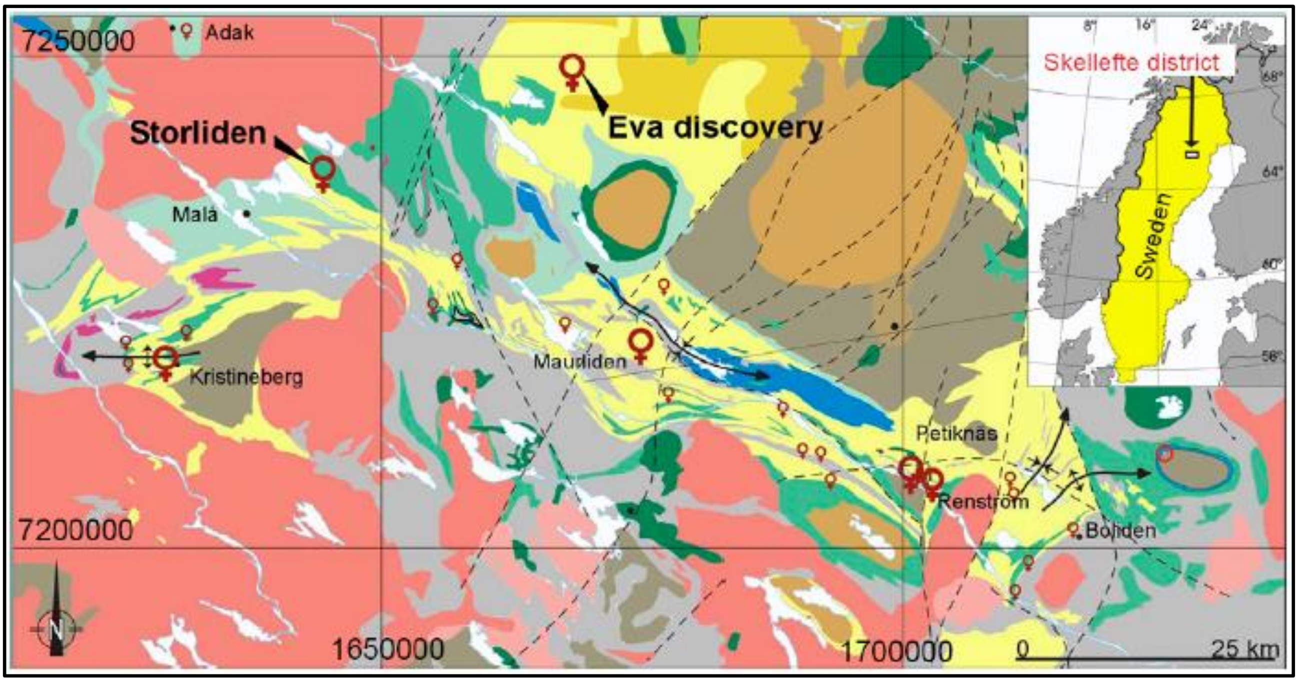


Figure 6-1: Regional geological map depicting the location of the Eva Zn-Au-Cu-Ag-Pb VMS deposit at the margin of the Skellefte volcanic belt in northern Sweden. This mining district mainly consists of post-volcanic granitoid intrusives (pink), synvolcanic granitoids (brown), sedimentary rocks (grey) and dacitic to rhyolitic volcanics (yellow). Locations of the main ore deposits (some past and present mines) in the district are also given. From Barrett & Imaña, 2008.

6.2 Local Geology

The Arvidsjaur Project covers an area of roughly 85 km^2 and lies within the Skellefte Group (dated 1.89 – 1.87 Ga), which is comprised of an upper sedimentary formation and two lower volcanic formations (Fig.6-2). The lowermost volcanic formation consists of felsic pyroclastics and lavas with minor intercalations of mafic lavas and pyroclastics, the deposition of which was followed by a period hydrothermal activity and deposition of finely-bedded volcanogenic sediments. The uppermost volcanic formation is bimodal in nature with both felsic and mafic lavas, reworked sediments and volcaniclastic rocks. Massive sulphide ores of the Skellefte Group (Fig.6-2) were deposited in the upper part of this formation together with tuffites, graphite-bearing units and calcareous sediments, and are accompanied with quartz-sericite-chlorite alteration. Overlaying the volcanic formations is a sedimentary formation that generally coarsens upwards from fine-grained greywackes to conglomerates (Weihed et al., 1992).

The Skellefte District has a complex structural character due to the post-depositional events of the Svecofennian Orogeny (c. 1.8 Ga) and the Caledonide Orogeny (c. 400 Ma). The Eva deposit, however, is situated north of the main belt, in a location that has undergone relatively little deformation and only a low grade of metamorphism. The Arvidsjaur Project area has been explored quite extensively in the past, not only resulting in the discovery of the Eva VMS deposit, but also Cu-Ag epithermal mineralisation at Granliden Hill and Granliden South, as well as a potential porphyry system at Svartliden.

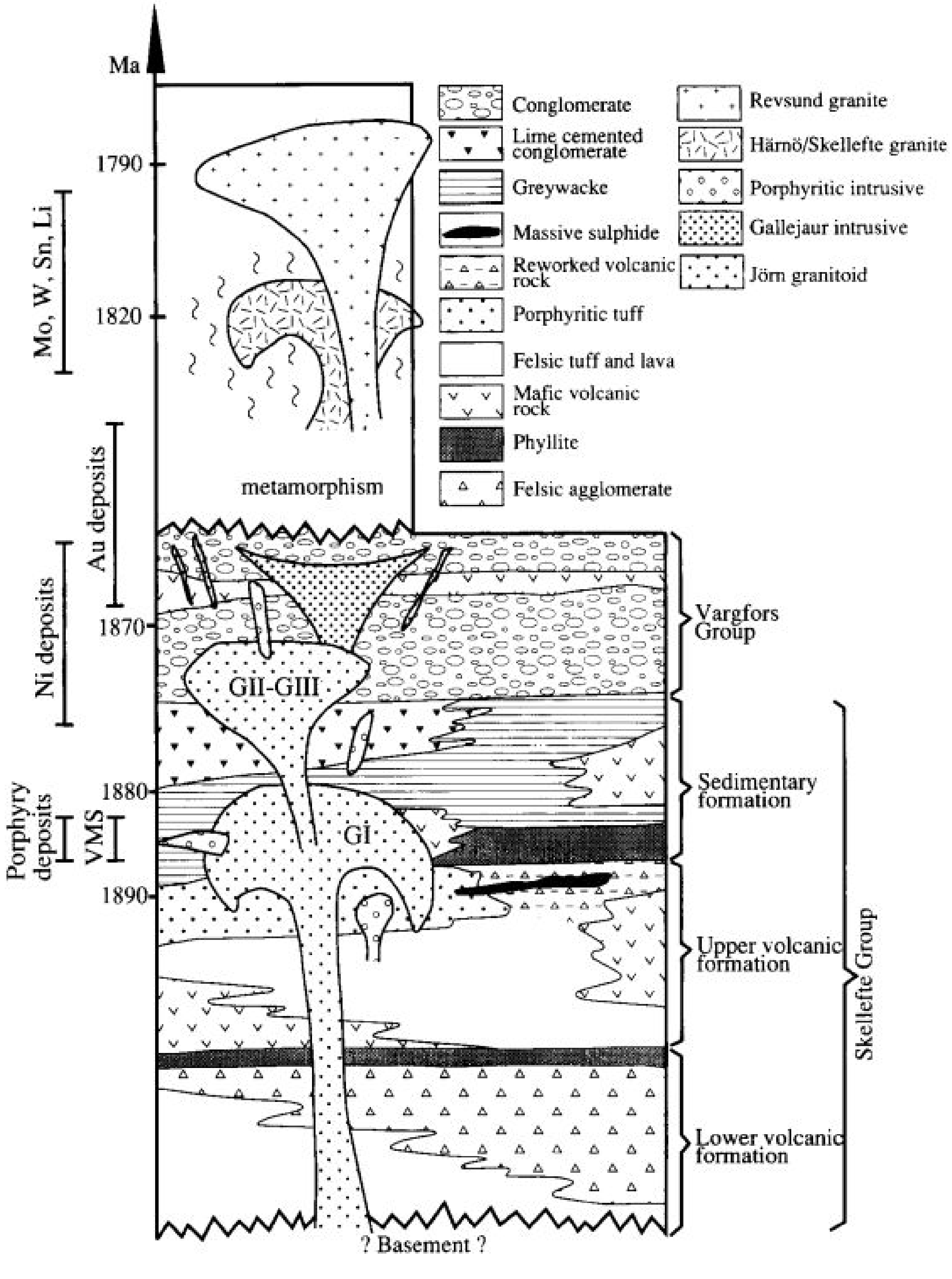


Figure 6-2: Generalised stratigraphy of the Skellefte District. Copperstone's Arvidsjaur Project and the Eva Deposit are situated within the volcanic and sedimentary formations of the Skellefte Group. From Weihed et al., 1992.

6.3 Eva Deposit Geology

6.3.1 Deposit type

Eva can be described as a classical volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit (Fig.6-3), characteristic to the Skellefte District, which form in extensional, subaqueous settings where rising metal-rich hydrothermal fluids interact with cool seawater, leading to the precipitation and accumulation of sulphide minerals at or near the seafloor. VMS deposits occur typically as preserved lenses of polymetallic massive sulphide and can be further classified by their base metal content, gold content or host-rock lithology (Galley et al., 2007). Due to an association with both felsic and more-mafic rocks, where the former dominates the sequence, Eva can be grouped into the 'bimodal-felsic' subclass of VMS deposits. Furthermore, Eva can also be categorised as a 'Kuroko-type' VMS deposit, due to relatively high concentrations of Zn, Pb and Ag that reflect the dominantly-felsic composition of the host rocks, being underlain by a more Cu-rich stringer zone, and having formed in extensional settings associated with arc volcanism (Franklin et al., 1981; Galley et al., 2007).

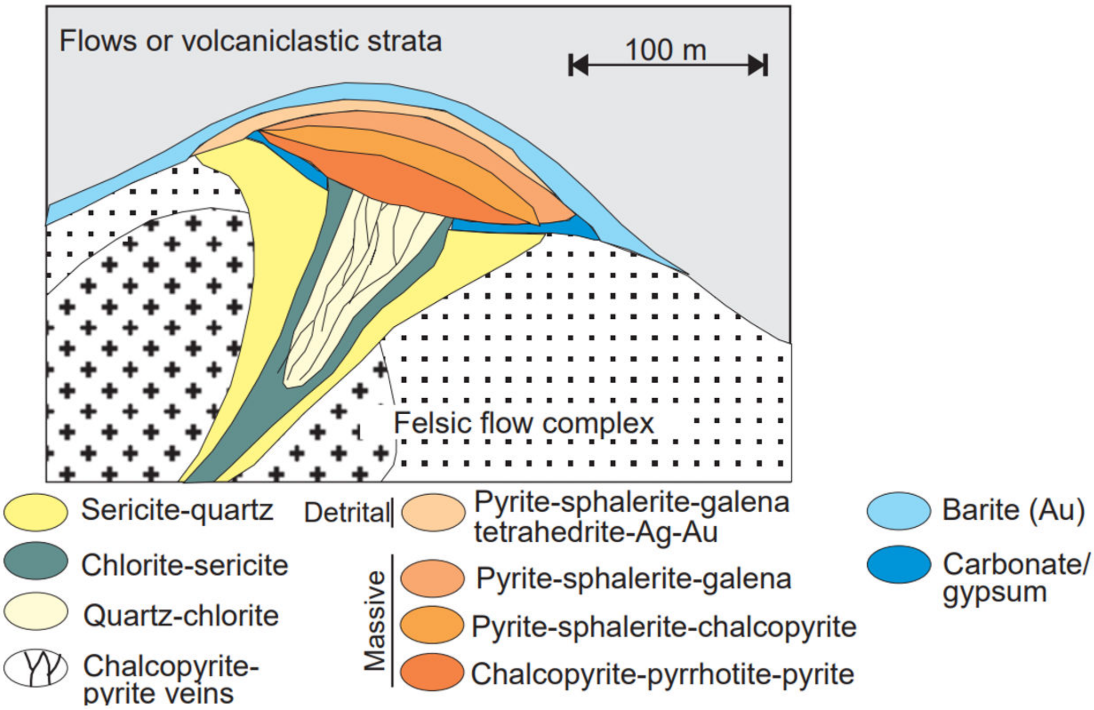


Figure 6-3: Model cross-section of a bimodal-felsic type VMS deposit, such as the Kuroko deposits in Japan and those of the Skellefte District, Sweden, including the Eva deposit. From Galley et al., 2007.

6.3.2 Lithology

The footwall of the Eva massive sulphide mineralisation is characterised by a distinct weakly quartz-porphyritic rhyolite unit that consists of several coherent lava flows. A strong pyrite stockwork has developed in this unit, as well as more-local zones of hydrothermal brecciation where fluid flow had been particularly focused. Widespread quartz-sericite±chlorite alteration is also present in these footwall rocks, which directly underlie the massive pyritic sulphide lens.

In the immediate hanging wall of the mineralisation lies a relatively thin, vague unit of felsic composition, that has previously been interpreted as another flow of the quartz-porphyritic rhyolite. This unit, however, is not coherent and is more heterogeneous than the footwall rhyolite, commonly observed to have a patchy appearance with silica-sericite±chlorite±skarn alteration and textures evident of reworking. Tentatively referred to now as the 'hanging wall felsite', it may be that this unit represents a flow-top volcanic breccia of the quartz-phryic rhyolite (locally reworked), or possibly a felsic volcaniclastic flow deposit that has ripped-up and incorporated clasts of the underlying quartz-phyric rhyolite.

The rest of the hanging wall consists of a varied package, roughly from top to bottom, of feldspar-phyric andesite lava flows, sediments and mafic-to-felsic volcaniclastics. The sedimentary units consist mostly of laminated silty mudstones (often metalliferous, sometimes containing semi-massive pyrrhotite) and black shales (often graphitic). The volcaniclastic units include gravely tuffaceous sandstones, crystal-rich tuffs, bedded tuffs and immature mass flow breccias. Correlation between drillholes of individual subunits within this hanging wall package is difficult, potentially due to interbedding and paleotopographic controls during deposition leading to onlapping relationships and a lack of lateral continuity.

In terms of intrusive rocks, both mafic-to-intermediate and felsic dykes are observed crosscutting the stratigraphic sequence. A swarm of fine-to-medium grained, mostly feldspar-phyric dykes of basaltic or andesitic composition are widespread, most predominantly striking NW-SE. A major felsic dyke with diffuse quartz and felspar phenocrysts and a distinct yellow-green colouration has also intruded into the sequence, 'bounding' the mineralisation to the south with a WNW-ESE strike.

6.3.3 Mineralisation

The massive sulphide mineralisation of the Eva deposit (Fig.6-4) consists of a pyritic lens around 550 m long, 200 m wide and up to 60 m thick. At the northern extent of the deposit, the mineralisation lies beneath just a few meters of glacial till, dipping gently towards the southeast to a maximum depth of around 140 m. At this southernmost extent, semi-massive to massive sulphide mineralisation is hosted within vertically-oriented breccias, interpreted to represent feeder structures to the overlying massive sulphide 'blanket'.

The massive pyrite body contains fine-grained disseminations, flaky lenses, small patches and veinlets of sphalerite (Fig.6-4), as well as discrete disseminations of arsenopyrite with minor galena and chalcopyrite. Irregular patches of magnetite also occur in the uppermost portions of the pyrite lens. Ore grades are distributed fairly homogenously in a lateral sense, however the deeper mineralisation hosted by the potential feeder structures shows a relative enrichment in copper and gold. Textures within the massive pyrite lens vary, from more-coherent and fully massive to more of a clastic or fragmental appearance, possibly where partial replacement or matrix infill has occurred in the brecciated periphery of the quartz phyric rhyolite of the footwall (Fig.6-4).

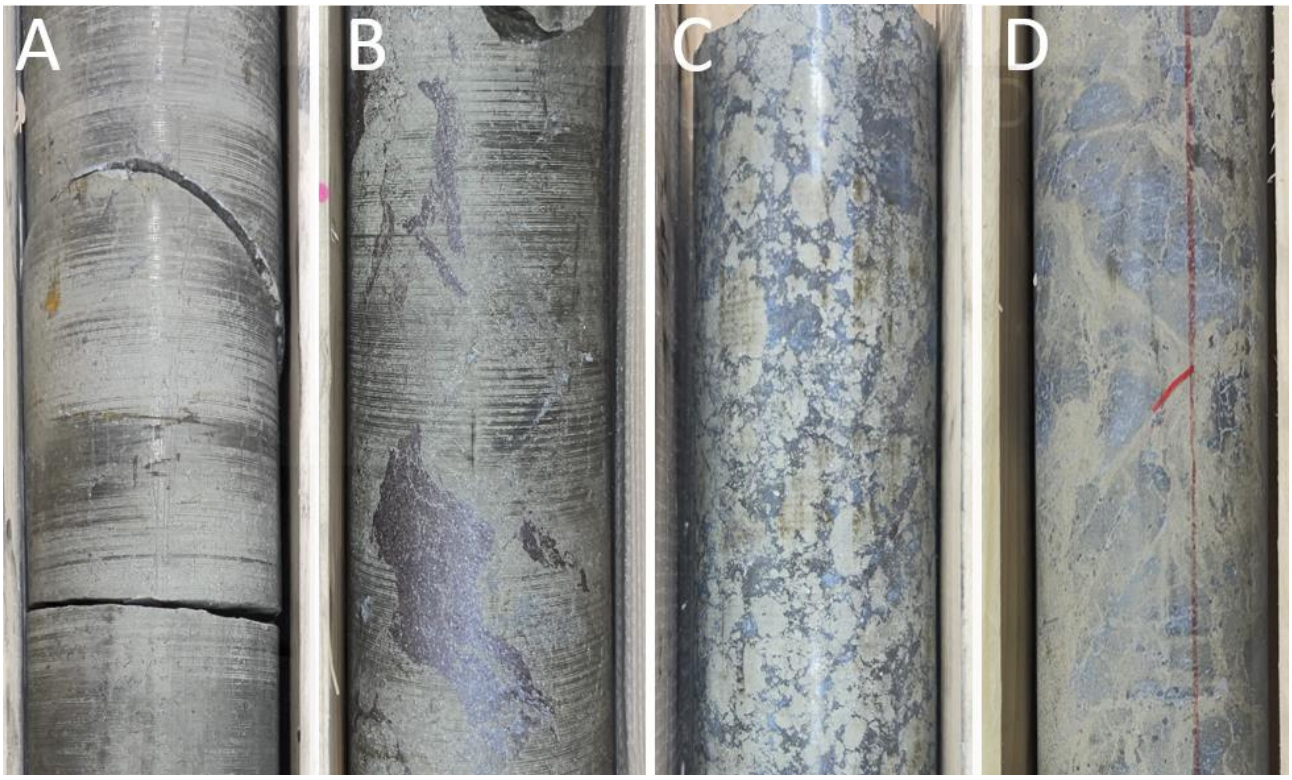


Figure 6-4: Examples of varying styles, textures and assemblages within the massive sulphide mineralisation of the Eva deposit. A) Massive fine-grained pyrite; B) massive pyrite with irregular patches of sphalerite; C) 'clastic' appearance in the massive pyrite, though the 'clasts' are mostly agglomerated and thus this texture is more likely owed to later replacement of the pyrite by the Zn-, Cu- and As-bearing fluids; D) massive pyrite as the matrix component in a breccia containing clasts of the quartz-phyric rhyolite. For scale, the drill core is 50.6 mm (NQ2) in diameter across.

7 EXPLORATION

7.1 Historical Exploration Overview

Lundin first took over the Arvidsjaur project in 2004, following historic drilling done by Boliden for decades before. Initial induced polarization (IP) surveys were employed as follow up work, and Copperstone gathered similar indications and results as the predecessors. Upon this effort, a systematic IP grid was designed in other parts of the tenement, especially south of Svartliden. Several conspicuous chargeability anomalies were identified near surface which led to diamond drilling. This drilling confirmed the nature of strongly altered and veined stockwork type of polymetallic mineralization. By stepping up to the southern edge of the anomaly, drillhole COS04210 intercepted the first evidence of a massive sulphide body, intercepted directly beneath the thin till cover. This marked the discovery of the Eva massive sulphide deposit, which was systematically drilled and investigated in the years that followed.

Since 2016, Copperstone has core drilled some 15,000 m at the Arvidsjaur project (including exploration and twin-drillings at Eva), and together with the predecessors Lundin Mining and Boliden, the project area has now been explored by a full 50,000 m of core drilling. More than half of the metres have been invested by Copperstone at Granliden (7,600 m in 2018 alone), and the rest on Eva and Svartliden. Results have been quite encouraging, with increased mineral resources and new geological interpretations to be investigated and tested during future campaigns.

7.2 Geophysical Surveys and Core Drilling

During the summers of 2017 and 2018, respectively, the Company walked the entire Arvidsjaur project area in a 100x100 m grid, gathering ground-breaking geophysical information from an extensive natural-source audio-frequency magnetotelluric (NSAMT) survey (Fig.7-1). This survey method involves the passive interaction of natural MT signals with the bedrock, which can be used to calculate resistivity/conductivity values in the subsurface. The results are depicted below, and the conductivity anomalies have been interpreted as copper- and gold-bearing rock. In 2018, the Company drilled 7,600 meters on the Granliden anomalies, and in fact increased its mineral resources substantially, from 5 Mton to 26 Mton copper-bearing rock (GranlidenSvartliden) according to PERC 2017. Thanks to this proof-of-concept, the Company is planning to drill similar anomalies around Eva targeting the gold origin, rather than copper and zinc.

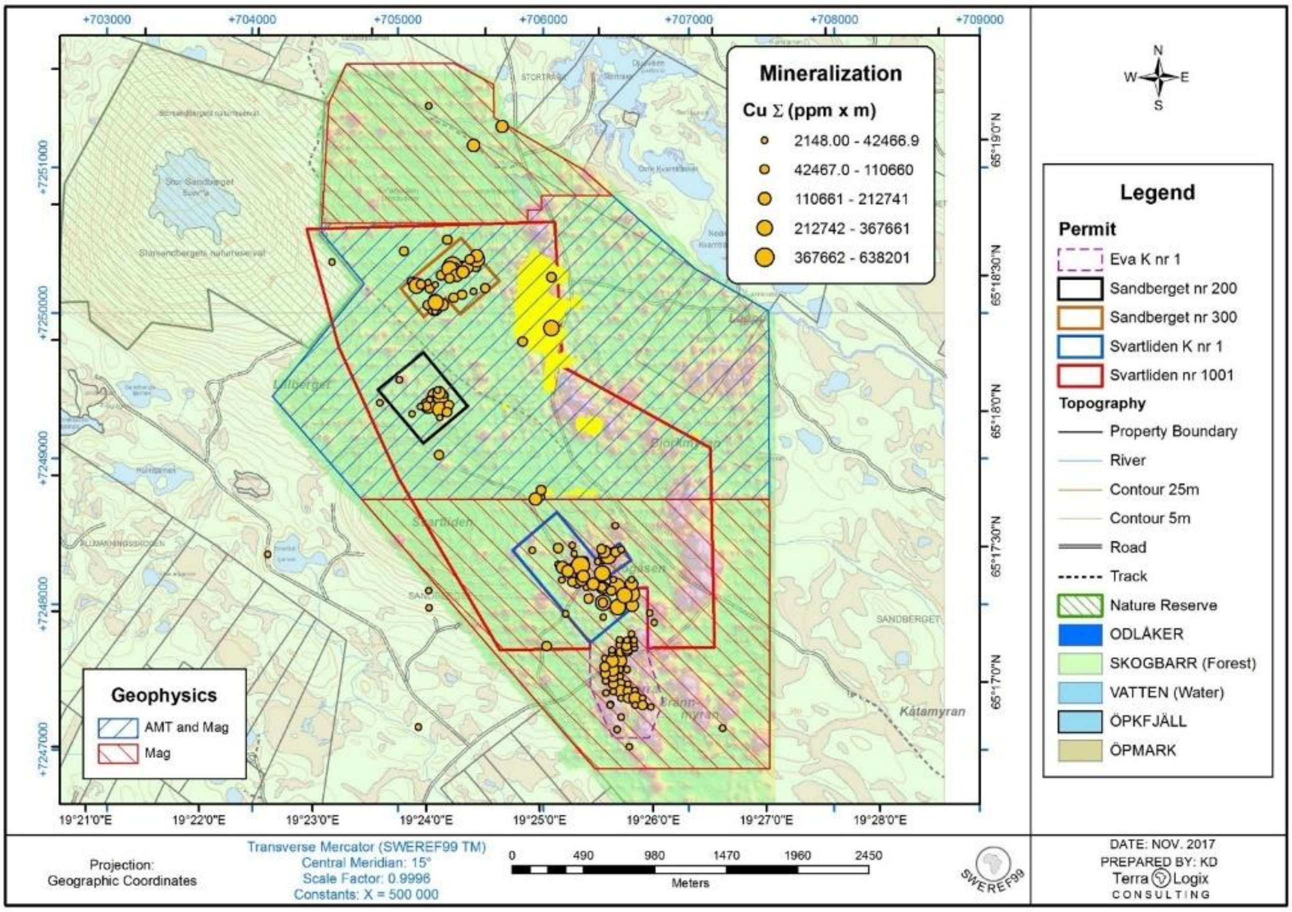


Figure 7-1: Results from the 2017 NSAMT campaign (where yellow areas constitute anomalies for conductivity).

In 2017, Copperstone drilled three deep exploration holes beneath Eva and Svartliden. The results 400m beneath Eva were very interesting, returning some 13m of high-grade sphalerite at 458-471 m (Fig.7-2), while at the other hand low levels of gold (gold was instead elevated at shallow depth, where limited zinc was encountered). 6 individual meters were assayed (downhole length 458, 460, 464, 467, 468 and 470). The average zinc content was 3.06%, which proposes itself for further assaying and hence exploration potential for further mineralisation at Eva.

Figure 7-2: Drill core from the Eva deposit at 400m depth, outside the mineral resource boundary. COS 17354.

Copperstone followed up this deep drilling with an IP campaign, that proposed an even larger mineral intersection than previously assayed, implying a potential for future mineral resource extensions at depth.

Most recently, a twin drilling campaign in spring 2022 had a secondary purpose of exploration, with the new holes extended deeper than their historical counterparts. Both twin holes, COS22007 and COS22009, intersected massive sulphide mineralisation in what was previously considered the non-economic footwall of the Eva deposit. Specifically in COS22007, nearly 6 m of massive pyrite were encountered at 320 m depth, around 85 m further down hole than the main massive sulphide horizon. These new findings helped to characterise a new higher-temperature Cu > Zn domain with vertical orientation that likely represents a feeder structure to the massive sulphide blanket that lies above, as well as further emphasising the potential to find more massive sulphide lenses at deeper stratigraphic positions.

Following this most recent drilling campaign, borehole (BHEM) and fixed loop electromagnetic (FLEM) surveys were carried out (Fig.7-3). Compelling results were found southwest of Eva, within the cluster of exploration holes COS22001 to COS22004, where the presence of significant, deeper conductive plates situated over 100 m further in the downhole direction has been indicated. Perhaps most exciting were the findings from drill hole COS22005, situated 2.5 km west of Eva, where several metres of non-economic massive sulphides were intersected, with the results from a subsequent FLEM survey detecting the presence of sizeable conductive plates coinciding at depth in the subsurface. Various follow-up exploration targets have been identified by Copperstone for investigation in the near future, with clear potential for more VMS mineralisation outside of the Eva deposit.

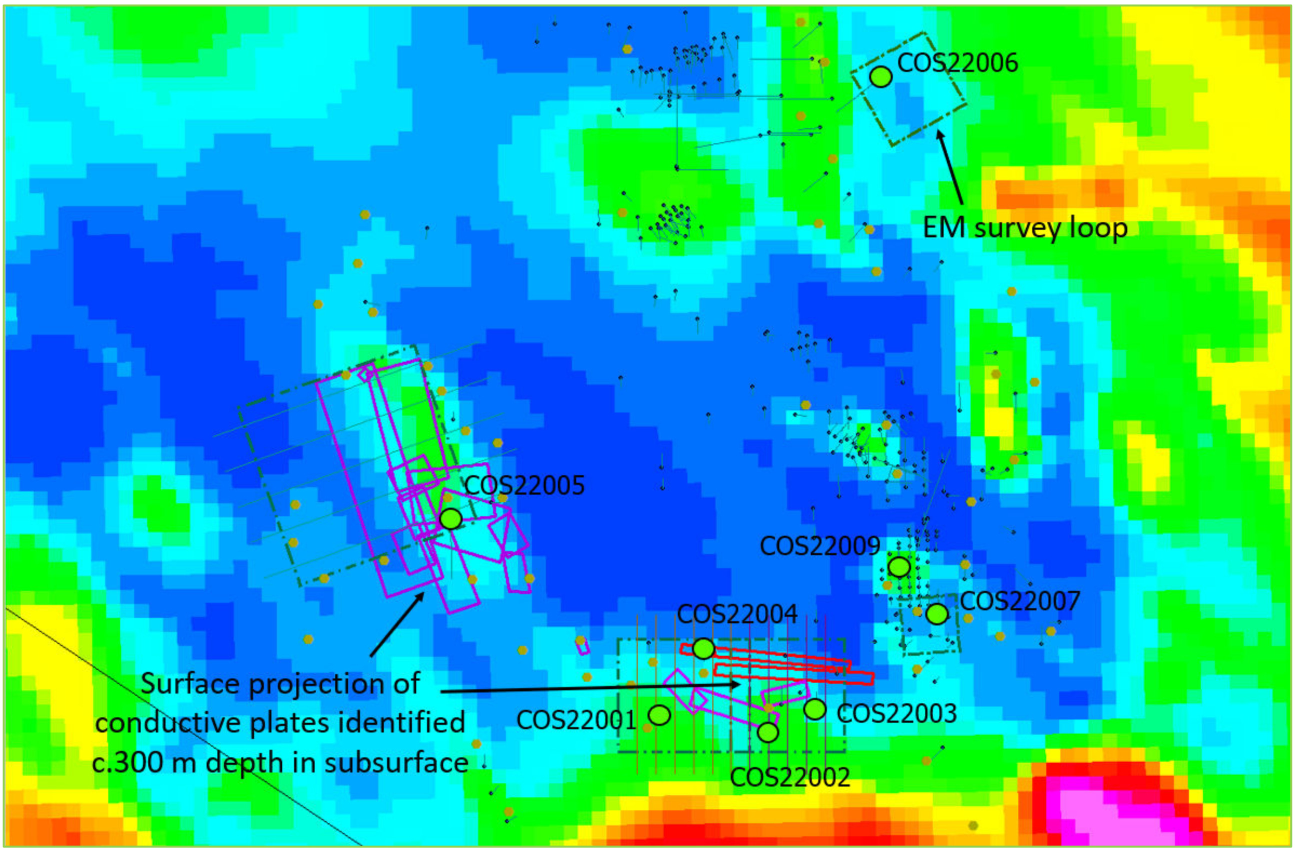


Figure 7-3: Geophysical map of the target areas for the 2022 drilling campaign, with magnetic highs shown in pink/red and magnetic lows shown in blue. Location of the exploration drill holes (green) are given, as well as the loop configurations for the follow-up EM surveys. The surface projection of conductive plates indicated around 300 m beneath the surface through these surveys are outlined in purple and red. Shallow conductors from a previous airborne EM survey are also shown (yellow dots).

8 COPPERSTONE DRILLING

8.1 Summary

Since Copperstone's acquisition of the Arvidsjaur project in 2010, the company have mostly focused their drilling efforts towards other targets in the property (e.g., Svartliden, Granliden). However, during the most recent drilling campaign in Spring 2022, two twin holes were drilled in the Eva deposit: COS22007 (twin of COS05243) and COS22009 (twin of COS05250) (Fig.8-1). A total of 722 m was drilled by Finnish contractors MK Drilling Services, utilising an NQ2" (50.6 mm) core barrel diameter. A third twin hole (COS22008, twin of COS05233) was attempted at the time but had to be abandoned due to covid cases within the drilling team and ground conditions in the area becoming too swampy after their recovery.

The purpose of the twin hole drilling was to assess the legacy data obtained from before Copperstone's time, allowing an opportunity to verify the existence and depth of recorded mineralisation, validate older assay data by taking new samples for analysis and assessing the lithological intervals that were logged previously. Historical holes COS05243 and COS05250 were chosen for twinning due to their geographical spread, differing styles/texture of mineralisation and varying proportions of target elements. A secondary purpose of the twin hole drilling was exploration, with drilling extended beyond the depth of the original holes in order to test an evolving hypothesis on the deposit's geology.

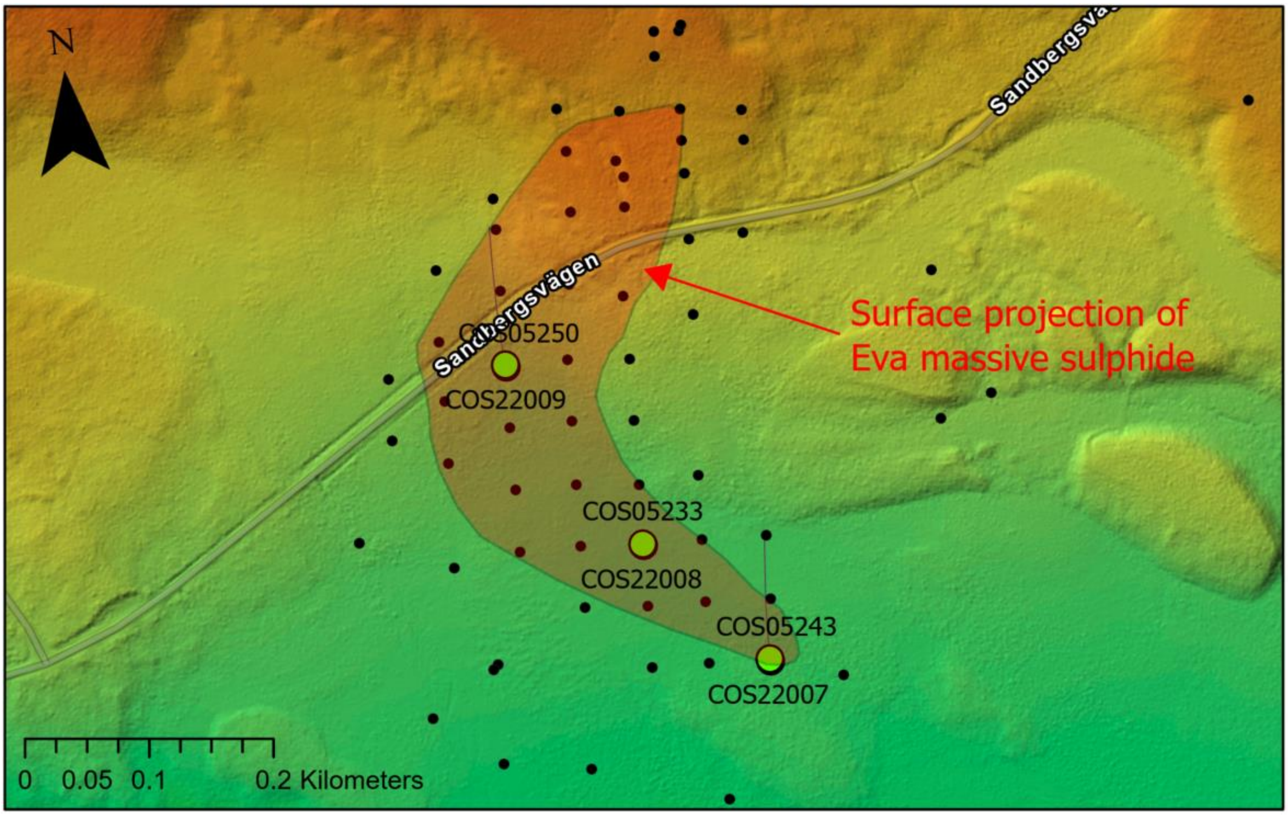


Figure 8-1: Shaded relief map depicting drill hole locations for the Eva massive sulphide deposit, with the surface projection of the ore outlined with a red polygon. Collar locations of historical drillholes (black) and recent 2022 twin holes (green) are both depicted, as well as the drillhole traces of the latter (black line). Hole IDs for the twinning pairs are also shown. Note that drilling of COS22008 was not completed.

8.2 Survey

Both collar locations measurements and downhole surveys were made in the SWEREF99 TM projected coordinate system. A Trimble Differential GPS/GNSS was used by trained Copperstone personnel to accurately stake-out the collar locations and drilling directions. A second measurement was made after drilling was completed and the rig moved off-site in order to record the actual collar position. Drill hole surveys were performed by the drillers upon request by Copperstone's geology team once the target depth had been achieved and thus drilling was completed. Surveys were performed using the DeviFlex tool, a non-magnetic electronic multishot system for recording directional and positional data downhole. The survey files were delivered to Copperstone in csv format prior to being uploaded into the company's Access database.

8.3 Core logging, sampling and storage

Newly-drilled core was placed into boxes and kept on-site next to the drill rig before being collected in batches on a daily basis by the Copperstone geologists. The core was then transported to SGU's national drill core archive in Malå where logging and sampling could then be performed (Fig.8-2). After sample preparation and analysis, all cut drill core, rejects and pulps were returned for long-term storage at the SGU archive. Similarly, all of the old drill core from Lundin and Copperstone's stewardship is also stored here and can be retrieved upon request to the SGU.

Processing of the drill core started with metre marking, so that the data that was later collected could be properly depth-referenced down hole. Geological logging of the drill core was performed by assessing and then dividing the core into intervals based upon changes in lithology, alteration and mineralisation with depth. As orientation marks were made by the drillers where possible, structural measurements could also be taken by the geologists by using wrap-around protractors. This was an important first for core drilled from the Eva deposit, as the orientation marks allowed for a better structural perspective/understanding of the mineralisation to be gained and thus contribute to developing hypotheses.

During the sampling stage, the boundaries for the lithology, alteration and mineralisation intervals were then used to guide the placement of sample boundaries. In this way, individual samples would contain only one rock type and a consistent style and intensity of alteration and mineralisation. Minimum and maximum sample lengths were set as 0.3 m and 3.0 m, respectively, with an average sample length of 1.03 m for the 674 samples taken from the twin holes. The entire length of each drill hole was sampled, including barren sections before, within and after the ore mineralisation. For quality assurance and control (QAQC) purposes, control samples were inserted between every 20th true sample, as a minimum; these included blanks, coarse duplicates (i.e., duplicates made from coarse rejects) and certified reference materials (CRMs).

Figure 8-2: Photograph from the SGU logging facility in Malå, with drill core from twin hole COS22009 displayed on the tables. Orientation marks were being drawn onto the core.

8.4 Core recovery

Core recovery was not systematically recorded during logging. A few sections of core loss (<1 m) were observed in hole COS22009 but these were clearly marked by the drillers and occurred in the hanging wall unit with distance from the massive sulphide mineralisation. No major losses of core have occurred and the ore mineralisation can be considered fairly competent. During a previous visit to the site, the CP visually reviewed drill core from a representative number of holes and concluded that the rock appeared in good condition and generally displayed excellent recovery (e.g., in Fig.8-3).

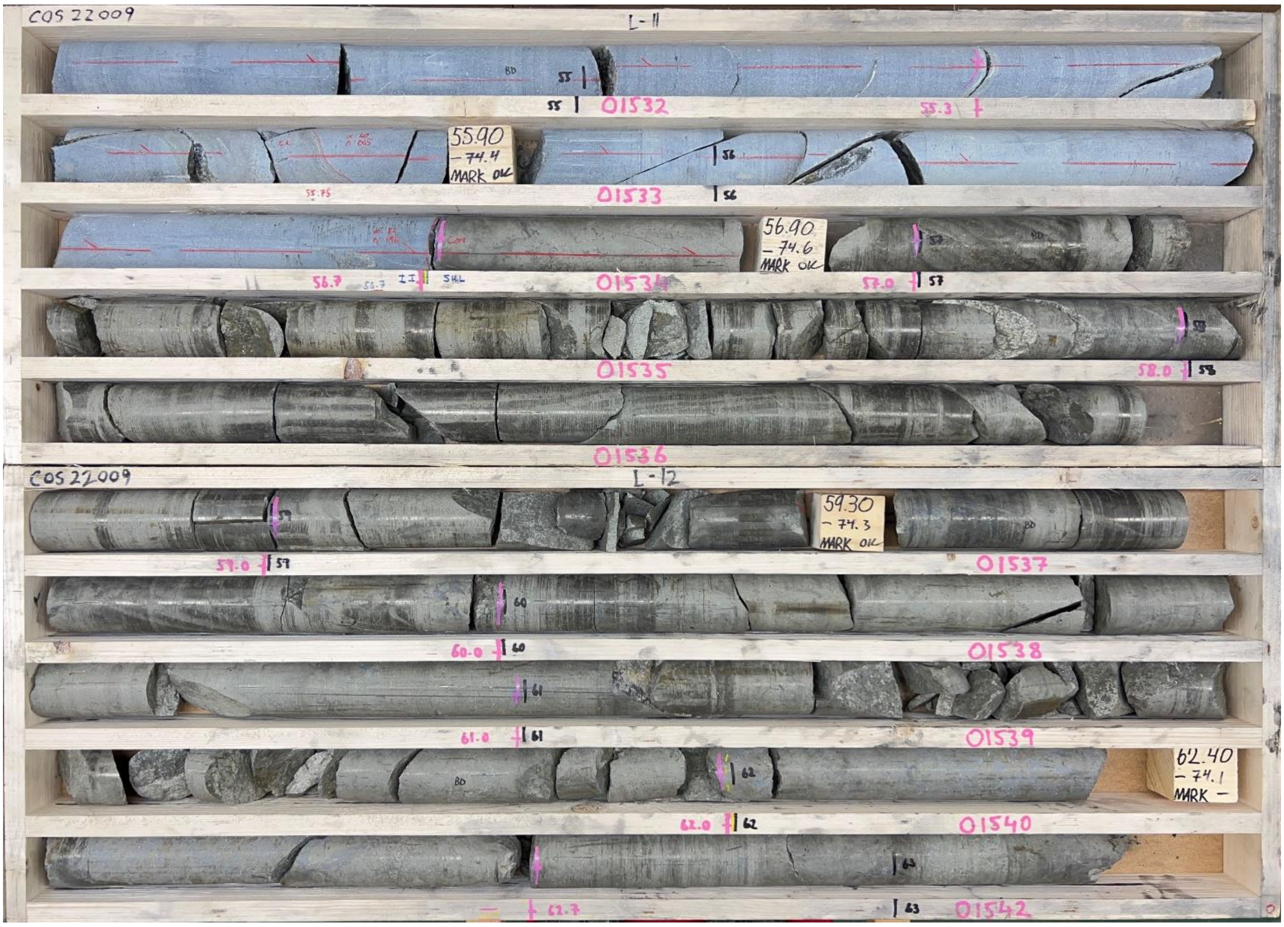


Figure 8-3: Photograph of the massive sulphide ore mineralisation intersected in drill hole COS22009, displaying a good level of core recovery that is generally representative of all core drilled from the Eva deposit. Note the orientation marks on the core, which allowed for structural measurements to be made for the first time at the Eva deposit. Pink annotations are used to mark the sample IDs and intervals

9 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

9.1 Summary

Following their acquisition of the project, Copperstone inherited the historical assay data associated with the drilling previously performed by Lundin and, before them, Boliden (though the latter mostly drilled elsewhere on the property than the Eva area). However, as the past QAQC work with the old assays was fairly limited, confidence in the inherited data could not be assured.

In order to validate the historical assays, Copperstone performed their own sampling. Two twin holes (COS22007 & COS22009) (Fig.9-1) were drilled and sampled in Spring 2022 as a way to validate the logged geology and geochemical data recorded for two older holes (COS05243 & COS05250). In addition, two more of the old drill holes (COS05233 & COS05255) (Fig.9-1) were selected for re-assaying in January 2023, where the remaining drill core was divided for analysis using the same sample intervals that Lundin had originally used. Thus, this allowed for a direct comparison to be made, sample-by-sample, between the historical and new assay data.

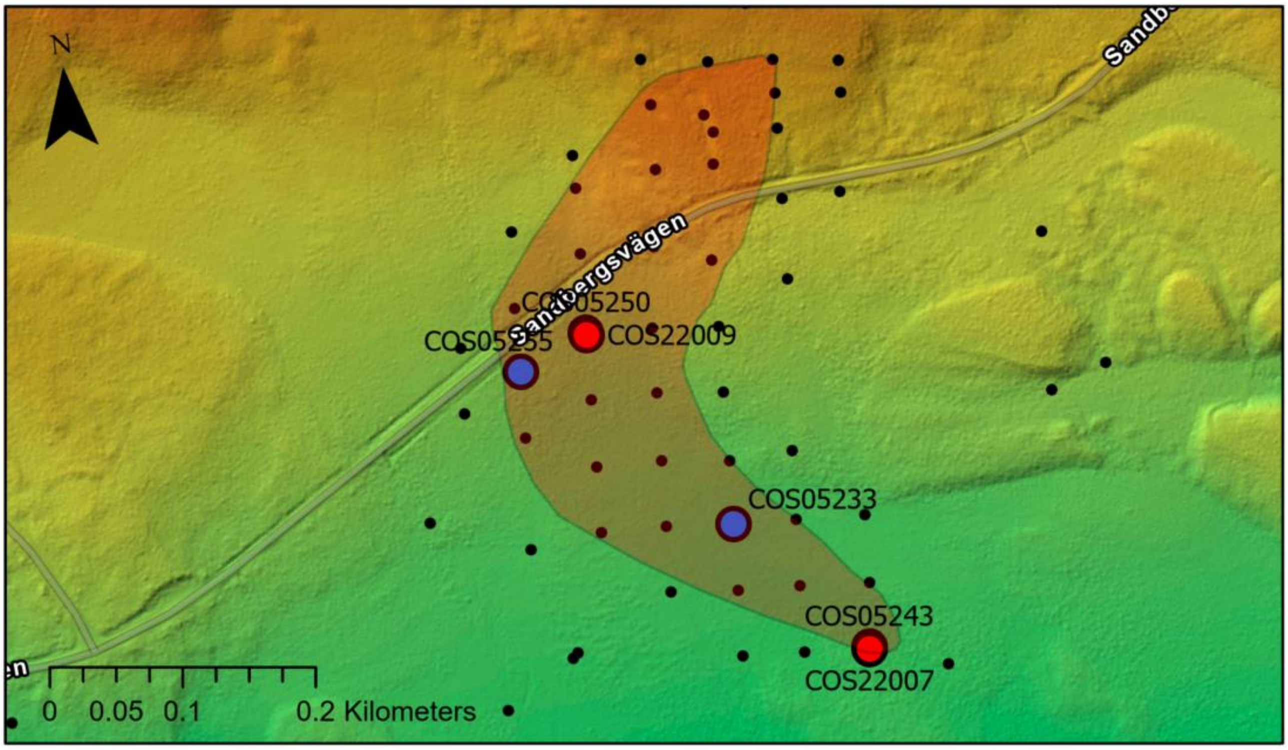


Figure 9-1: Shaded relief map centred on the Eva massive sulphide deposit, highlighting drill holes that have been sampled by Copperstone. Collar locations and hole IDs of the twinned drillholes (red) and the re-assayed historical holes (blue) are given. The rest of the historical drillholes are also shown (black), as well as the surface projection of the ore (red polygon).

9.2 Core cutting

The drill core that was sampled for geochemical analysis was not cut in-house by Copperstone. Instead, this step was handled by ALS Malå as an integrated part of the sample preparation stage. The core was sawn in half lengthways into equal parts and, if necessary, in a perpendicular direction in order to separate sample intervals. Half of the core was retained in the box and sent back to the SGU archive, while the other half progressed through to the next stages of sample preparation.

It should be noted, however, that for the re-assaying of COS05233 and COS05255, the majority of the drill core was already cut in half and so no additional cutting was required (as the remaining half core was sent directly for further preparation and analysis). These half core samples were used entirely in the sample prep that followed and, thus, no material remains for these specific sections.

9.3 Sample preparation

All sample preparation was carried out at ALS Malå. The same package for sample preparation, PREP-31Y, was chosen for all of the samples submitted to ALS. In this methodology (Fig.9-2), the drill core samples are first cut, identified/logged and weighed, before then being placed in an oven at around 100°C for 3 – 5 hours if wet. Once dried, the samples are crushed until 70% of the material passes through a 2 mm screen. The coarse crush is then fed through a rotary splitter to separate out a 250 g sub-sample that is subsequently pulverised until over 85% passes through a 75-micron screen. A small portion of this pulp (10 – 20 g, more if Au analysis is needed) is collected into labelled sample bags before being sent on for analysis at ALS' Irish hub in Loughrea, while the coarse rejects and remaining pulp are sent back to the SGU core archive for long-term storage. Both of the ALS locations (Malå, Loughrea) involved in the sample chain of custody are ISO 17025:2017 accredited for physical sample preparation and specific analytical procedures, respectively.

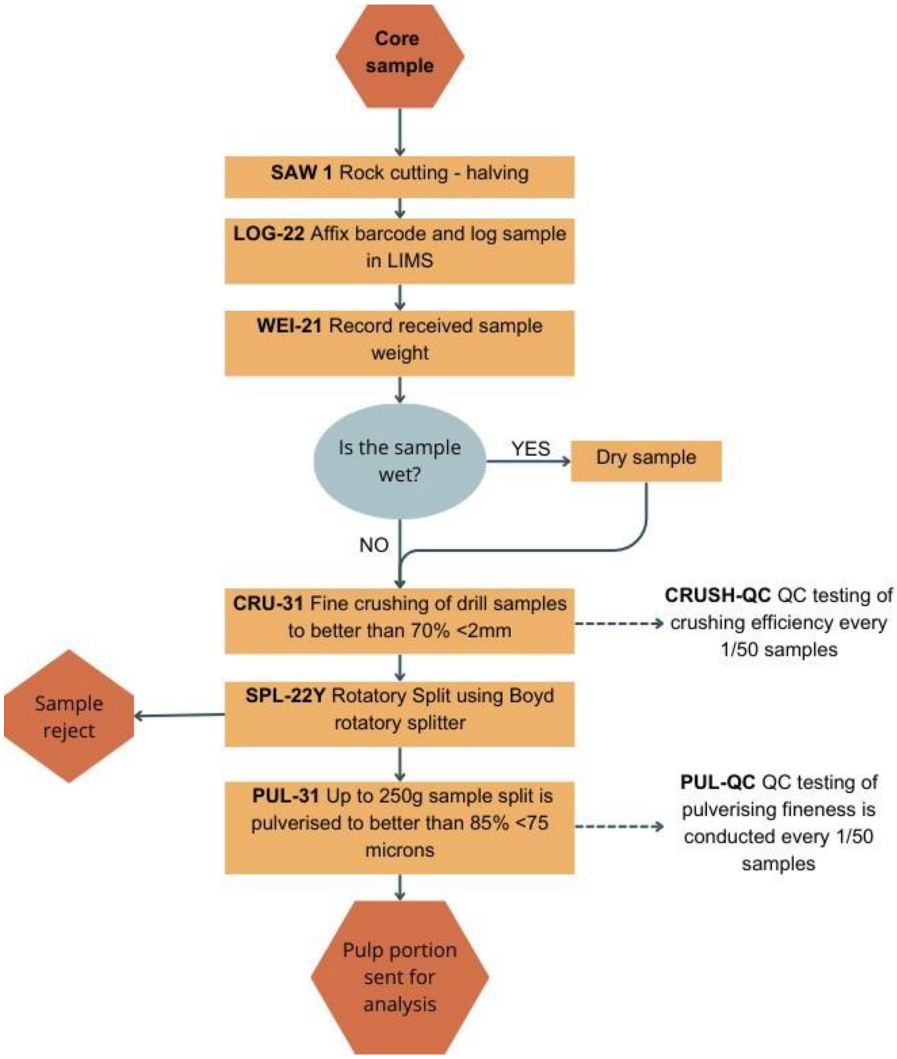


Figure 9-2: Graphical overview of the sample preparation methodology.

9.4 Analyses

While the preparation method was kept consistent for all of the sampled drill core, different analytical methods were chosen for each of the campaigns:

- For the twin hole drilling of 2022, ME-MS61 (four acid digestion with ICP-MS finish) was selected for hanging wall and footwall samples, while ME-MS41 (aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS finish) was used for the massive sulphide mineralisation. All of the samples were complemented with Au-AA23, a fire assay for gold determination. Overlimit assays were requested for Zn, Cu, Pb, As, Sb, Fe.

- For the re-assaying of old drill holes in 2023, ME-ICP61a (intermediate-level four acid digestion) was selected for hanging wall and footwall samples and ME-ICP41a (intermediate-level aqua regia digestion) for massive sulphides. As above, for all of these samples, Au-AA23 was also performed for gold determination. Overlimit assays were only requested for S.

For each of the analytical methods used, the suite of analyte elements and their respective ranges of lower and upper detection limits are given in the tables that follow.

Table 9-1: Multielement analyte suite and detection limits for ME-MS61, 0.25g sample weight.

Analyte	Range (ppm)	Analyte	Range (ppm)	Analyte	Range (ppm)	Analyte	Range (ppm)
Ag	0.01 – 100	**Cu**	0.2 – 10000	**Na**	0.01 – 10%	**Sr**	0.2 – 10000
Al	0.01 – 50%	**Fe**	0.01 – 50%	**Nb**	0.1 – 500	**Ta**	0.05 – 500
As	0.2 – 10000	**Ga**	0.05 – 10000	**Ni**	0.2 – 10000	**Te**	0.05 – 500
Ba	10 – 10000	**Ge**	0.05 – 500	**P**	10 – 10000	**Th**	0.01 – 10000
Be	0.05 – 1000	**Hf**	0.1 – 500	**Pb**	0.5 – 10000	**Ti**	0.005 – 10%
Bi	0.01 – 10000	**In**	0.005 – 500	**Rb**	0.1 – 10000	**Tl**	0.02 – 10000
Ca	0.01 – 50%	**K**	0.01 – 10%	**Re**	0.002 – 50	**U**	0.1 – 10000
Cd	0.02 – 1000	**La**	0.5 – 10000	**S**	0.01 – 10%	**V**	1 – 10000
Ce	0.01 – 10000	**Li**	0.2 – 10000	**Sb**	0.05 – 10000	**W**	0.1 – 10000
Co	0.1 – 10000	**Mg**	0.01 – 50%	**Sc**	0.1 – 10000	**Y**	0.1 – 500
Cr	1 – 10000	**Mn**	5 – 100000	**Se**	1 – 1000	**Zn**	2 – 10000
Cs	0.05 – 10000	**Mo**	0.05 – 10000	**Sn**	0.2 – 500	**Zr**	0.5 – 500

Table 9-2: Multielement analyte suite and detection limits for ME-MS41, 0.5g sample weight.

Analyte	Range (ppm)	Analyte	Range (ppm)	Analyte	Range (ppm)	Analyte	Range (ppm)
Ag	0.01 – 100	**Cs**	0.05 – 500	**Mo**	0.05 – 10000	**Sr**	0.2 – 10000
Al	0.01 – 25%	**Cu**	0.2 – 10000	**Na**	0.01 – 10%	**Ta**	0.01 – 500

As	0.1 – 10000	**Fe**	0.01 – 50%	**Nb**	0.05 – 500	**Te**	0.01 – 500
Au	0.02 – 25	**Ga**	0.05 – 10000	**Ni**	0.2 – 10000	**Th**	0.2 – 10000
B	10 – 10000	**Ge**	0.05 – 500	**P**	10 – 10000	**Ti**	0.005 – 10%
Ba	10 – 10000	**Hf**	0.02 – 500	**Pb**	0.2 – 10000	**Tl**	0.02 – 10000
Be	0.05 – 1000	**Hg**	0.01 – 10000	**Rb**	0.1 – 10000	**U**	0.05 – 10000
Bi	0.01 – 10000	**In**	0.005 – 500	**Re**	0.001 – 50	**V**	1 – 10000
Ca	0.01 – 25%	**K**	0.01 – 10%	**S**	0.01 – 10%	**W**	0.05 – 10000
Cd	0.01 – 100	**La**	0.2 – 10000	**Sb**	0.05 – 10000	**Y**	0.05 – 500
Ce	0.02 – 500	**Li**	0.1 – 10000	**Sc**	0.1 – 10000	**Zn**	2 – 10000
Co	0.1 – 10000	**Mg**	0.01 – 25%	**Se**	0.2 – 1000	**Zr**	0.5 – 500
Cr	1 – 10000	**Mn**	5 – 50000	**Sn**	0.2 – 500		

Table 9-3: Multielement analyte suite and detection limits for ME-ICP61a, 0.4g sample weight.

Analyte	Range (ppm)	Analyte	Range (ppm)	Analyte	Range (ppm)	Analyte	Range (ppm)
Ag	1 – 200	**Cr**	5 – 100000	**Na**	0.05 – 30%	**Ti**	0.05 – 30%
Al	0.05 – 30%	**Cu**	5 – 100000	**Ni**	5 – 100000	**Tl**	50 – 50000
As	50 – 100000	**Fe**	0.05 – 50%	**P**	50 – 100000	**U**	50 – 50000
Ba	50 – 50000	**Ga**	50 – 50000	**Pb**	10 – 100000	**V**	5 – 100000
Be	5 – 10000	**K**	0.05 – 30%	**S**	0.05 – 10%	**W**	50 – 50000
Bi	10 – 50000	**La**	50 – 50000	**Sb**	10 – 50000	**Zn**	10 – 100000
Ca	0.05 – 50%	**Mg**	0.05 – 50%	**Sc**	5 – 50000		
Cd	5 – 10000	**Mn**	10 – 100000	**Sr**	5 – 100000		
Co	5 – 50000	**Mo**	5 – 50000	**Th**	50 – 50000		

Table 9-4: Multielement analyte suite and detection limits for ME-ICP41a, 0.4g sample weight.

Analyte	Range (ppm)	Analyte	Range (ppm)	Analyte	Range (ppm)	Analyte	Range (ppm)
Ag	1 – 200	**Cr**	5 – 50000	**Mo**	5 – 50000	**Th**	50 – 50000
Al	0.05 – 50%	**Cu**	5 – 50000	**Na**	0.05 – 50%	**Ti**	0.05 – 50%
As	10 – 100000	**Fe**	0.05 – 50%	**Ni**	5 – 50000	**Tl**	50 – 50000
Ba	50 – 50000	**Ga**	50 – 50000	**P**	50 – 50000	**U**	50 – 50000
Be	5 – 500	**Hg**	5 – 50000	**Pb**	10 – 50000	**V**	5 – 50000

Bi	10 – 50000	**K**	0.05 – 50%	**S**	0.05 – 10%	**W**	50 – 50000
Ca	0.05 – 50%	**La**	50 – 50000	**Sb**	10 – 50000	**Zn**	10 – 50000
Cd	5 – 2500	**Mg**	0.05 – 50%	**Sc**	5 – 50000		
Co	5 – 50000	**Mn**	10 – 50000	**Sr**	5 – 50000		

Table 9-5: Detection limits for gold analysis with Au-AA23, 30g sample weight.

Analyte	Range (ppm)
Au	0.005 – 10

The rationale behind using the four acid multi-element analysis (-MS61/-ICP61a) outside of the massive sulphide mineralisation is that this stronger digestion method is capable of breaking down most silicate and oxide minerals, providing near-total detection of most minerals and analytes. On the other hand, a weaker digestion using aqua regia (-MS41/-ICP41a) is sufficient enough for dissolution of sulphide minerals and is carried out at low enough temperatures to minimise losses of more-volatile elements (e.g., Hg), thus offering a suitable (and economical) approach for analysis of the massive sulphide ore. Considering the Eva deposit consists of massive sulphide mineralisation, the partial digestion methods are deemed as appropriate as near-total digestions in acquiring ore grades.

The difference between the ME-MS and ME-ICP packages is that the former utilises both ICP-MS and ICP-AES for elemental composition analyses, while the latter only uses ICP-AES. The ME-MS approach is more sensitive to trace concentrations of elements and comes with lower detection limits; once complemented with a selection of necessary overlimit assays, this more-expensive method was warranted for the twin-hole samples as these holes had a secondary purpose of exploration due to being drilled deeper than the original holes. For the re-assay samples, ME-ICP would be sufficient as the main purpose of this sampling was to prove the ore grades in the massive sulphide mineralisation that were previously reported, so a lack of sensitivity at trace concentrations would not be an issue.

9.5 Historic Data Validation

9.5.1 Twin drilling results

The twin drilling campaign in 2022 was successful in terms of validating the existence and general thickness of ore mineralisation logged during historical drilling, as well as verifying the depths of lithological contacts.

For the twin holes COS05250 and COS22009, the presence of massive sulphide mineralisation was confirmed with the drilling of the latter. Taking Zn and Cu grades as an example (Fig.9-3), there is good correlation between the new and historical assay data with depth down each of the respective drill holes, which clearly delineates the thickness of the ore horizon between the hanging wall and foot wall packages. The secondary purpose of the twin drilling was for exploration, which was also successful as intriguing Cu grades were encountered hosted in an intense pyrite stringer zone at around 335 m depth in COS22009 (Fig.9-3), far deeper than had been drilled in the past.

There is less correlation in the assay data between the second pair of twin holes, COS05243 and COS22007 (Fig.9-4), though the presence of the massive sulphide mineralisation is at least confirmed. The thickness of the mineralisation is roughly delineated by the Cu grades, although the absolute values do show variation between the respective intersections for each of the drill holes. Deeper exploration was also successful in this twin hole, with massive pyrite hosting anomalous Cu grades at around 325 m depth in COS22007 (Fig.9-4), again highlighting the potential for economic mineralisation at greater depths than had been historically drilled.

The quality of the results evidently differs between each pair of twin holes. However, this can at least partly be explained by the style of mineralisation that each were targeting. COS22009 was drilled in the central part of the Eva deposit, where the massive sulphide mineralisation occurs as a distinct, coherent unit within the stratigraphy. Here, the distribution of ore minerals is expected to be relatively consistent over small-scale distances, meaning that a twin hole with roughly the same collar location and drilling orientation as its historical counterpart should be able to achieve good correlation between the two sets of assay data. COS22007, on the other hand, was drilled in the south of the deposit, into massive sulphide mineralisation that has breccia/fragmental textures and a more-vertical structural orientation. Thus, it would be expected to encounter greater variation in ore mineral distribution over the small-scale with this vein- and breccia-hosted, feeder-type mineralisation, ultimately resulting in variation between the assay results of twin holes spaced just a few meters apart. On top of this, it seems that the azimuth of COS05243 was not perfectly matched during the drilling of COS22007, and this likely contributed to the discrepancies observed between the absolute values of both assay datasets.

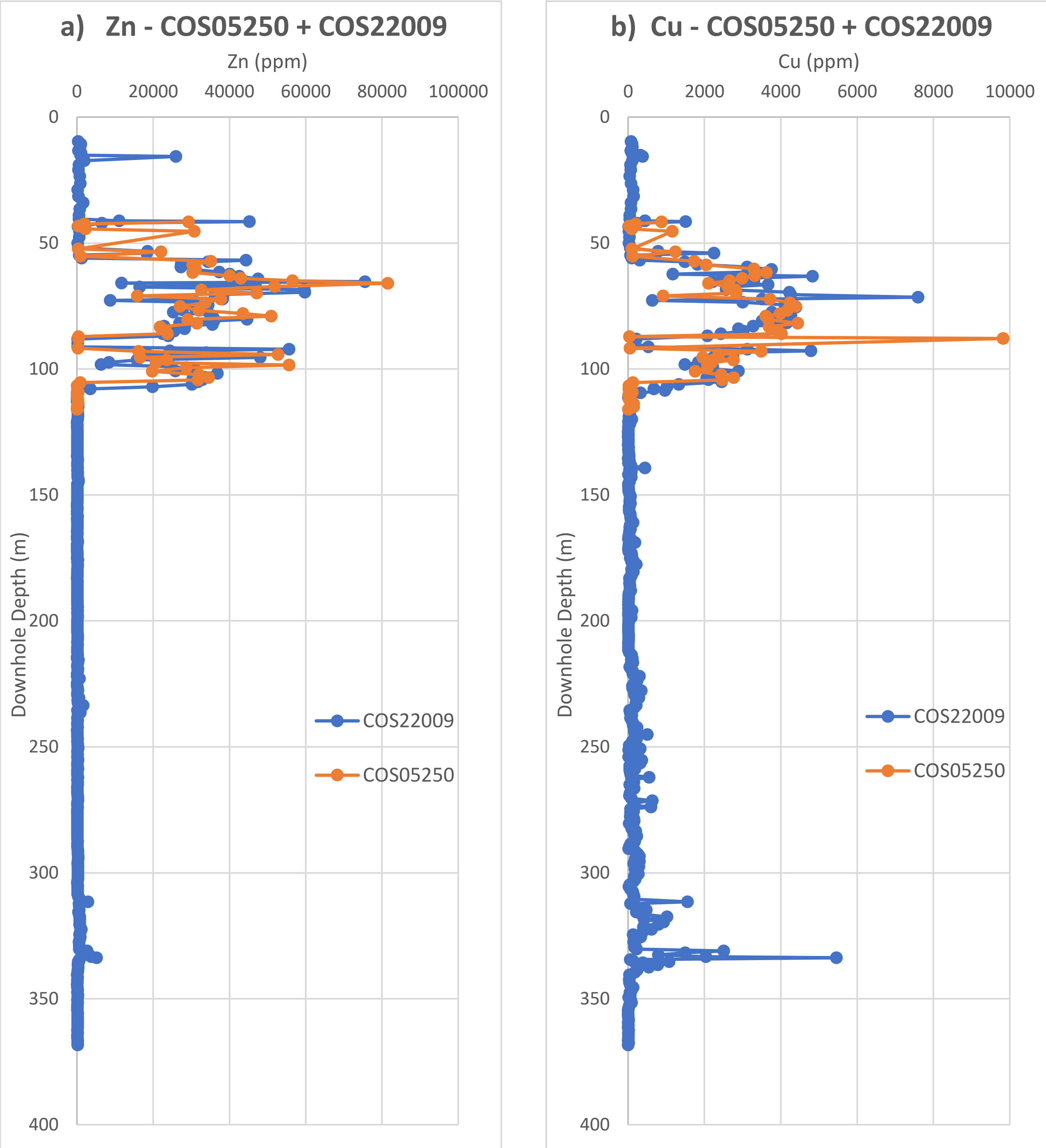


Figure 9-3: Downhole assay plots from twin holes COS05250 and COS22009, depicting grades for a) Zn and b) Cu with depth down each hole.

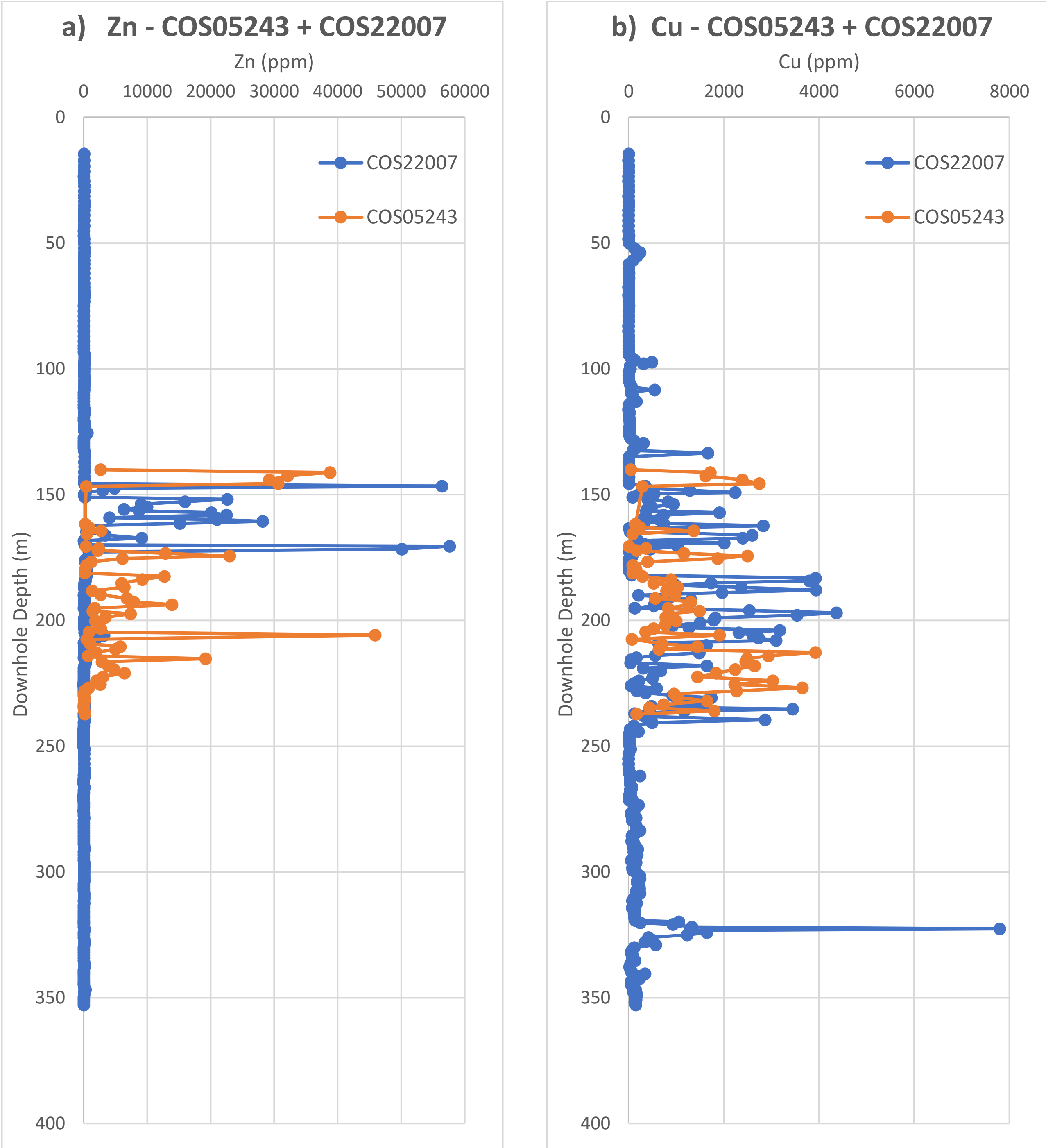


Figure 9-4: Downhole assay plots from twin holes COS05243 and COS22007, depicting grades for a) Zn and b) Cu with depth down each hole.

9.5.2 Re-assay results

The re-assaying campaign in 2023 was successful in validating the assay results from historical drilling, using the same sample intervals to analyse the remaining drill core and thus provide a direct replication of the previously reported grades.

For drill hole COS05233, an extremely good fit was achieved between the old and new assay data (Fig.9-5). Zn and Cu grades are shown as an example within the report, but a comparative level of fit can be observed between both datasets for all of the target elements (e.g., Au, Ag, Pb). Results from the second re-assayed hole, COS05255, also show that the most recent assays closely match the historical data (Fig.9-6), thus proving that the older data inherited by Copperstone can be trusted for further use in block modelling and resource estimation.

Although the general quality of these results is excellent, there are still a few minor discrepancies between the historical and new assay data (e.g., for Zn at 104 m depth in COS05233; Fig.9-5). These may be explained by subtle variations in the distribution of ore minerals across the core; this means that although the same depth interval was sampled, the remaining half core that was analysed during the re-assaying may have contained relatively more or less sphalerite, for example, than the other half of the core that was previously analysed. Additionally, some of the old sample interval marks had faded over time and were no longer clearly visible on the core or the core boxes. In this case, the marks were best measured to the depths at which they should have been placed, but this uncertainty created a chance that small pieces of core may have been included in an adjacent sample interval and thus not analysed exactly as had been done in the past. As can be seen in the results (Fig.9-5, 9-6), however, any contribution from these potential sources of error was only minor.

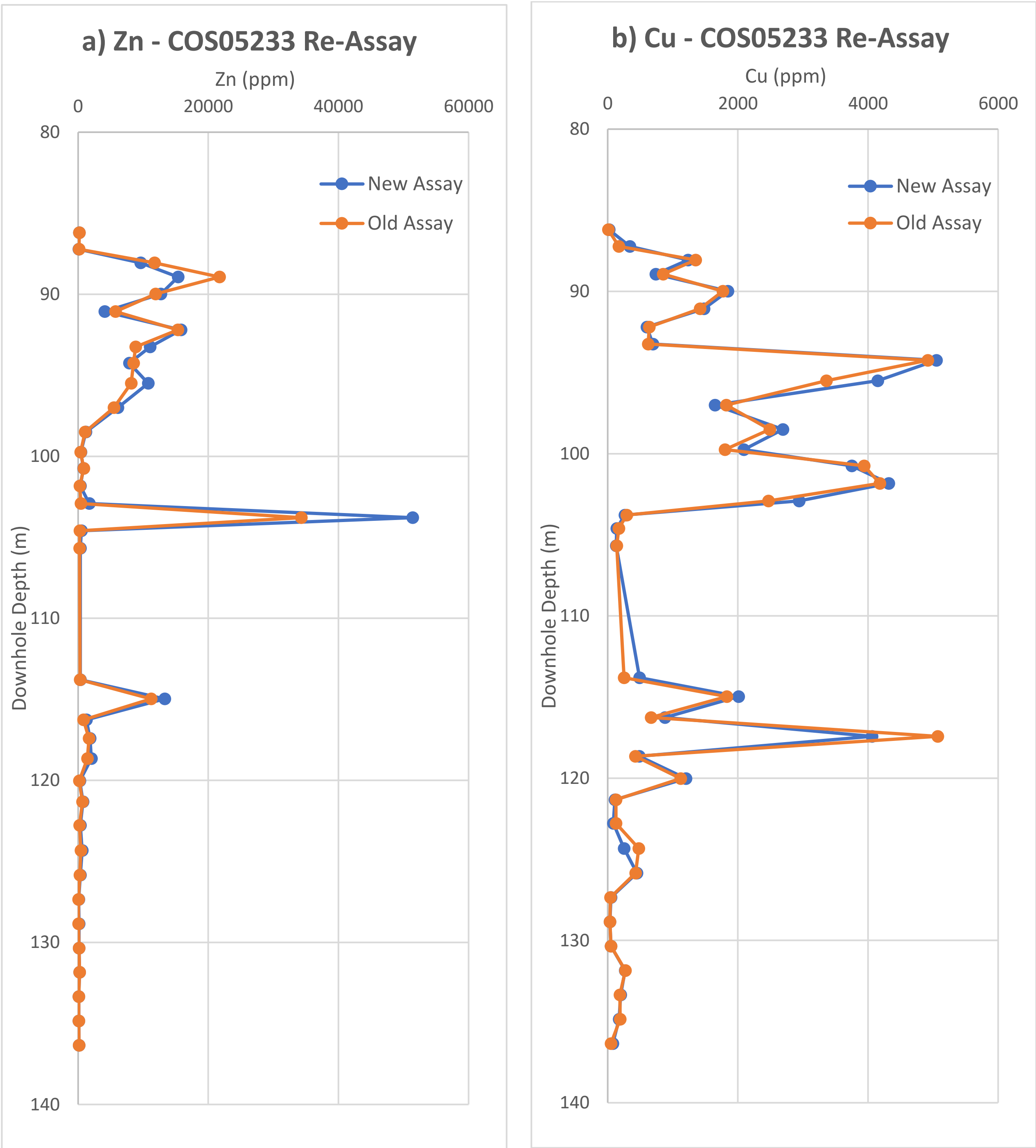


Figure 9-5: Downhole assay plots from the re-assaying of drill hole COS05233, depicting grades for a) Zn and b) Cu from both the old and new assay results.

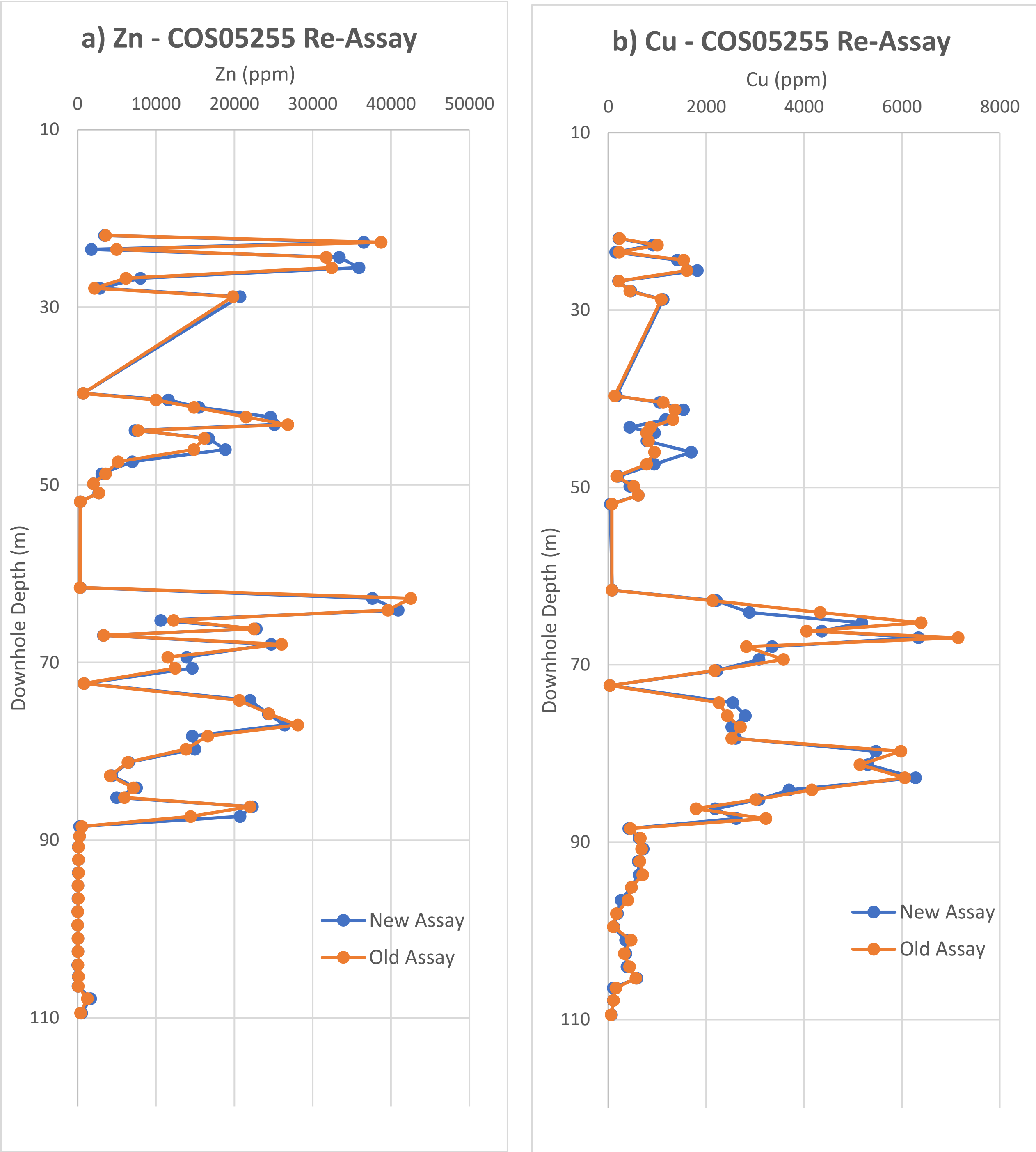


Figure 9-6: Downhole assay plots from the re-assaying of drill hole COS05255, depicting grades for a) Zn and b) Cu from both the old and new assay results.

9.6 Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC)

As part of Copperstone's recent sampling campaigns, a Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) programme was implemented in order to provide credence and support to the assay data received from the analytical laboratory for the provided drill core samples. The QA/QC procedure involved the submission of coarse duplicates, blanks and certified reference materials (CRMs) into the sample batches. These control samples were inserted between every 20th core sample, as a minimum, using the same ID/numbering sequence to ensure that the samples are submitted blind to the laboratory and that no inconsistent sample treatment can be carried out. The frequency in use of the different types of control samples across the twin drilling and re-assay campaigns are given in Table 9-6. Standard graphing procedures were carried out for the main commodity elements as a means to assess the data quality; such graphs are given in this section of the report for Zn, as an example, while no issues were encountered for the other elements in the assay data,

Table 9-6: Overview of control samples used in the QAQC of recent sampling campaigns.

Campaign	Hole ID	Duplicates	Blanks	CRMs	Total Control Samples	Total Samples	% Control Samples
Twinning	COS22007	9	6	11	26	325	8.00
Twinning	COS22009	12	8	12	32	407	7.86
Re-assay	COS05233	1	1	2	4	43	9.30
Re-assay	COS05255	2	3	3	8	79	10.13
	Totals	***24***	***18***	***28***	***70***	***854***	***8.20***

9.6.1 Duplicates

In order to assess the precision and repeatability of the analytical results, duplicates made from coarse rejects were used as control samples. For these coarse duplicates, the coarse crush of a drill core sample is divided into two separate 250 g sub-samples by the rotary splitter and subsequently pulverised and analysed following the same processes. This would allow a direct comparison to be made between two sets of element composition measurements from the same sample interval.

Zn, Cu and Au duplicate assays were assessed for the ME-MS61 (e.g., Fig.9-7) and MS41 (e.g., Fig.9-8) analytical methods used in the twin hole drilling, as well as the ME-ICP41a method (e.g., Fig.9-9) utilised in the recent re-assaying campaign. No duplicates were analysed using the ME-ICP61a method. No significant errors/issues were identified and thus, in terms of its precision and repeatable results, the data was deemed to be of a good quality.

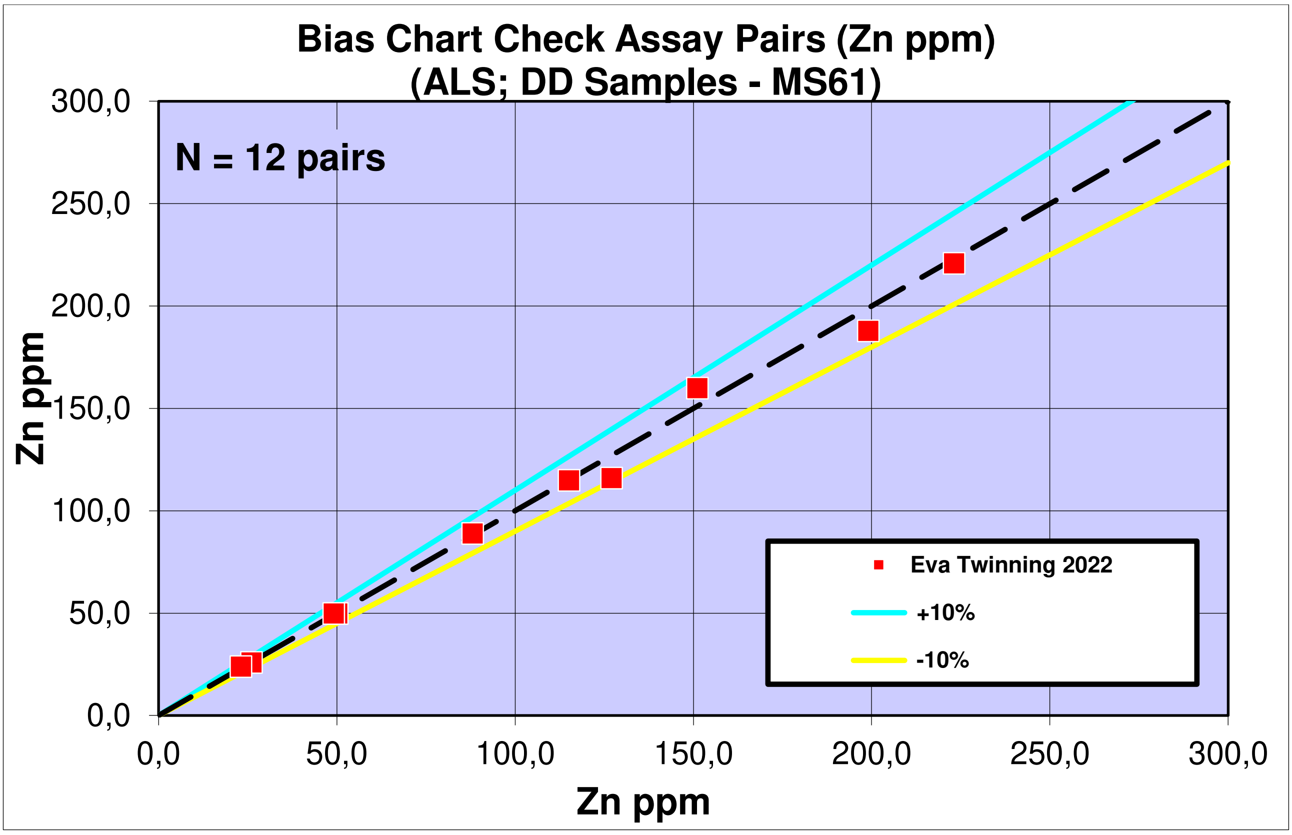


Figure 9-7: Paired data plot from the twin hole drilling (2022), for ME-MS61 zinc assays from the original (x-axis) and duplicate samples (y-axis).

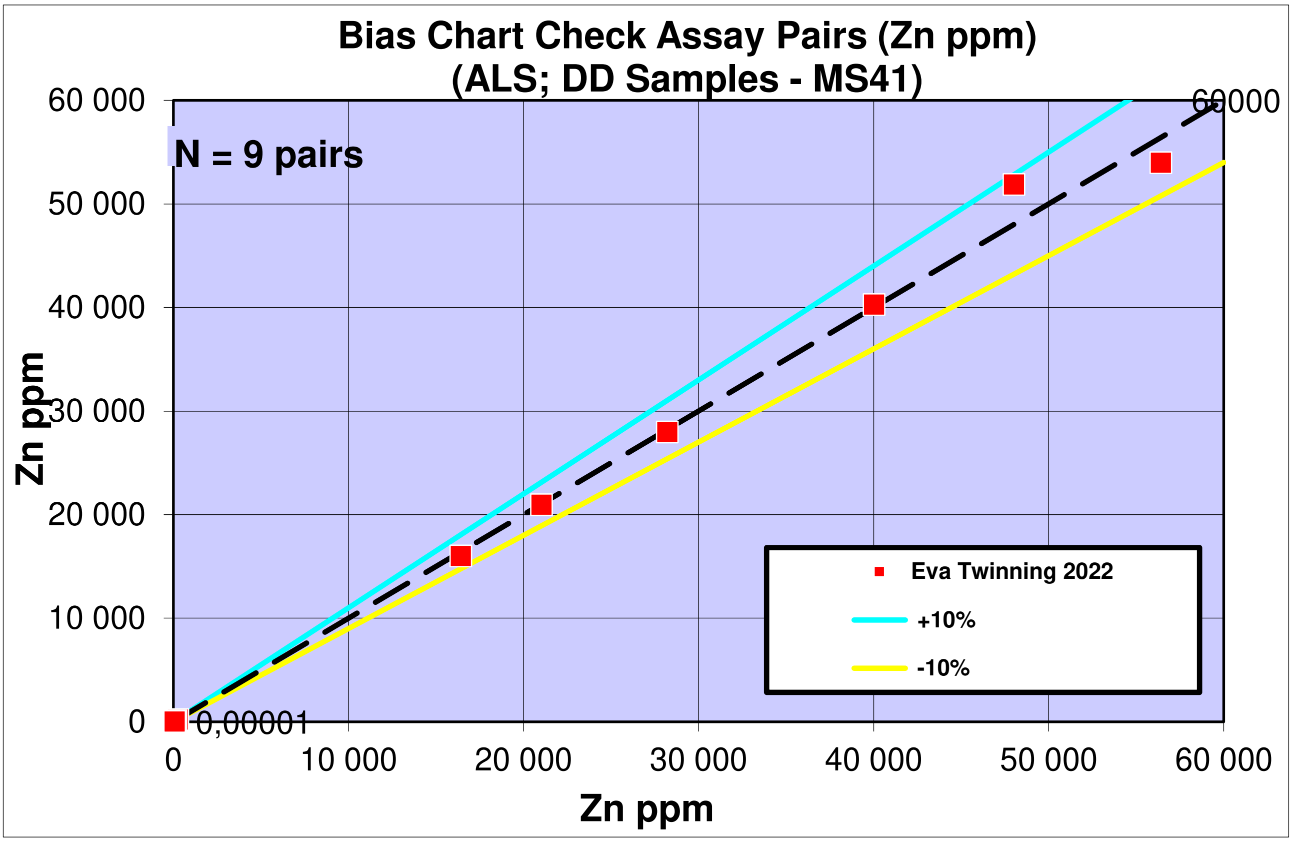


Figure 9-8: Paired data plot from the twin hole drilling (2022), for ME-MS41 zinc assays from the original (x-axis) and duplicate samples (y-axis).

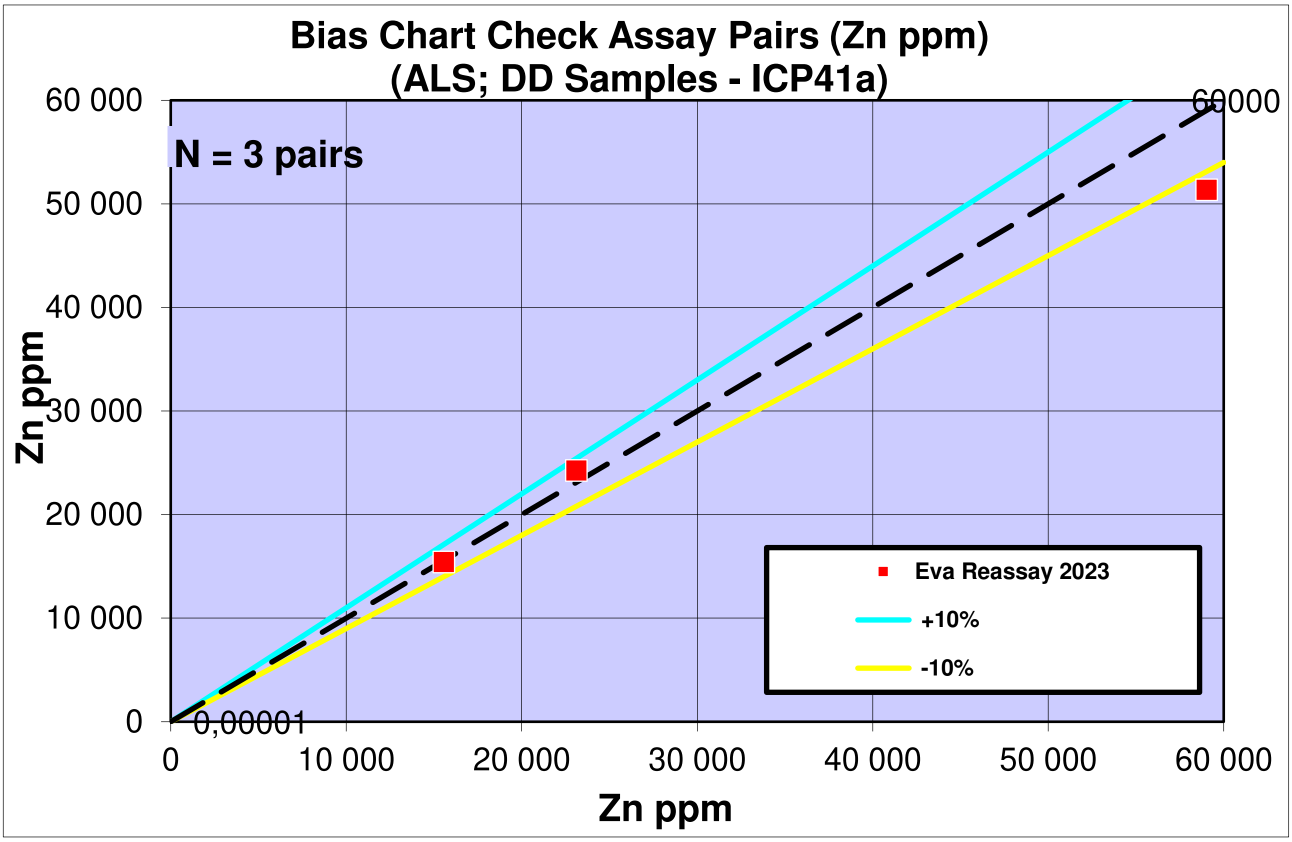


Figure 9-9: Paired data plot from the re-assaying campaign (2023), for ME-ICP41a zinc assays from the original (x-axis) and duplicate samples (y-axis).

9.6.2 Blanks

Blanks were also used as control samples, which would potentially highlight contamination during the sample preparation and analytical procedure. Blank material should be barren, with very low or undetectable concentrations of the target elements. The blank material used (aquarium sand) was provided by ALS, not by Copperstone. ALS Malå purchase their blank material locally and perform an internal analysis for every new batch received; this data was acquired for comparison purposes with that of our recent sampling campaigns.

Zn, Cu and Fe blank assays were assessed for the ME-MS61 (e.g., Fig.9-10) method used for the twinned hole samples; only one blank was analysed with ME-MS41, so this alone is not informative. Blanks from the ME-ICP61a (e.g., Fig.9-11) and ME-ICP41a methods (e.g., Fig.9-12) for the recent re-assaying were also assessed. The blank measurements were deemed to be relatively consistent and only differed from the lab’s internal results by a few ppm; thus, contamination seems to have been avoided and the accuracy of the methods at low concentrations appears to be good.

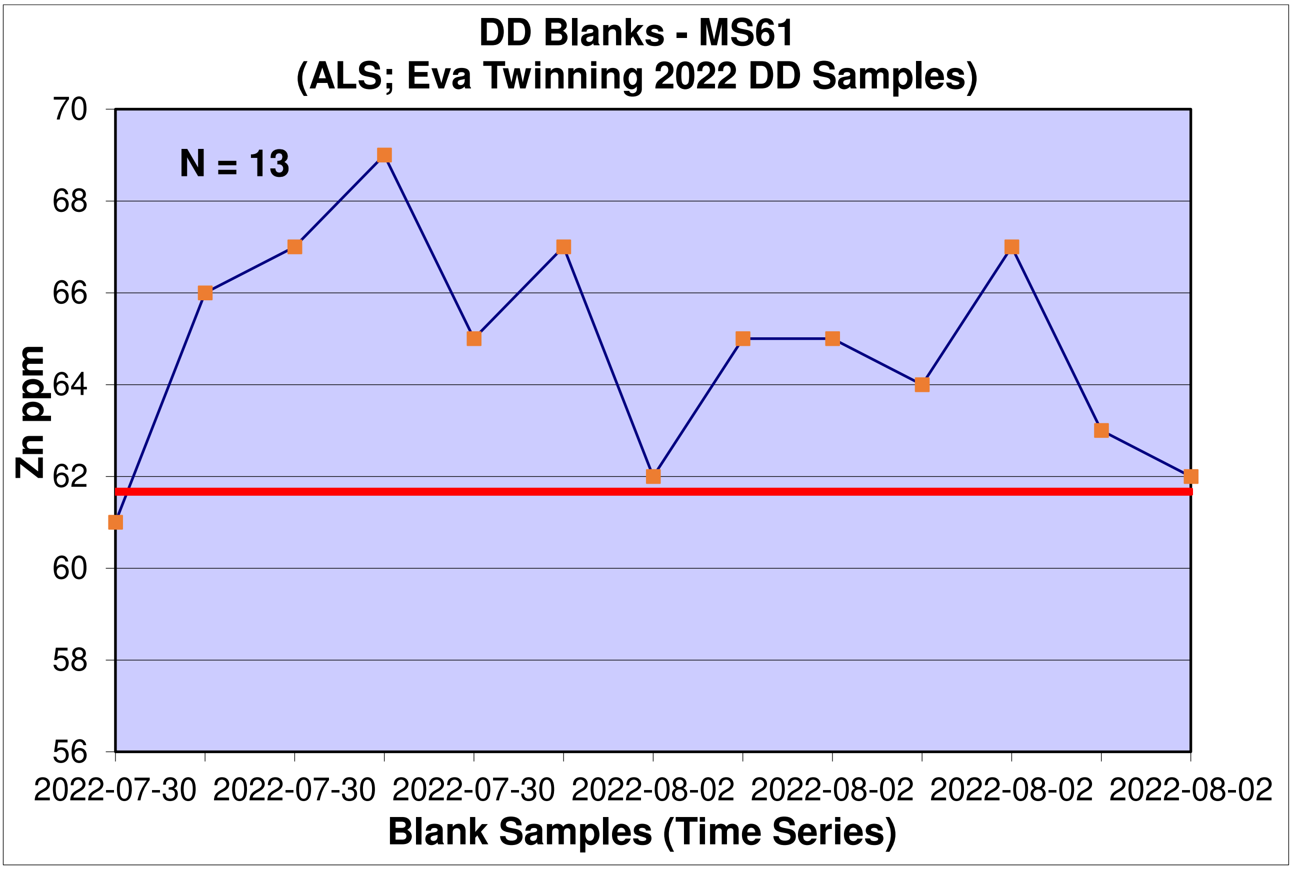


Figure 9-10: Blank analysis through time for the twin hole drilling (2022), for Zn assays analysed through ME-MS61. ALS' internal analysis gave an average Zn grade of 61.7 ppm (red line).

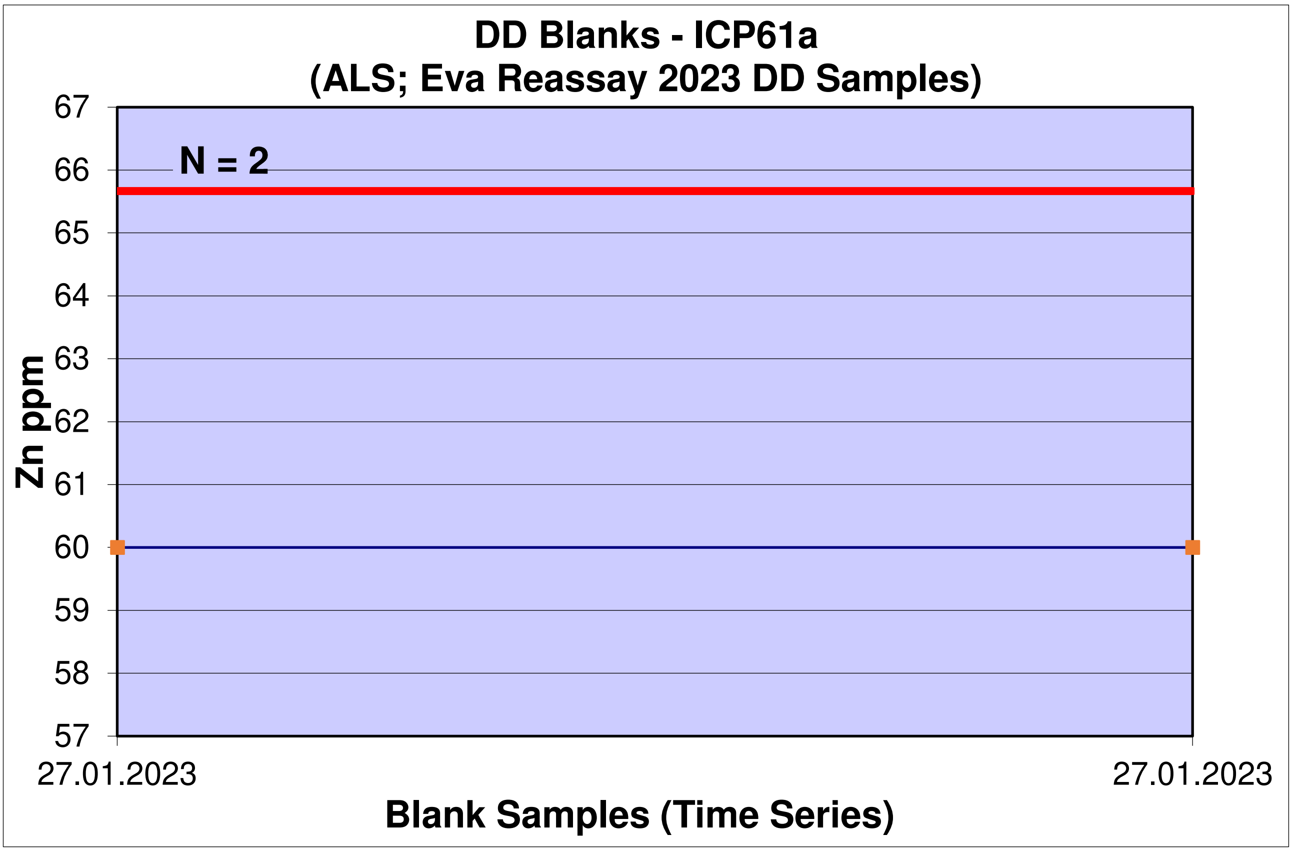


Figure 9-11: Blank analysis through time for the re-assay campaign (2023), for Zn assays analysed by ME-ICP61a. ALS' internal analysis gave an average Zn grade of 65.7 ppm (red line).

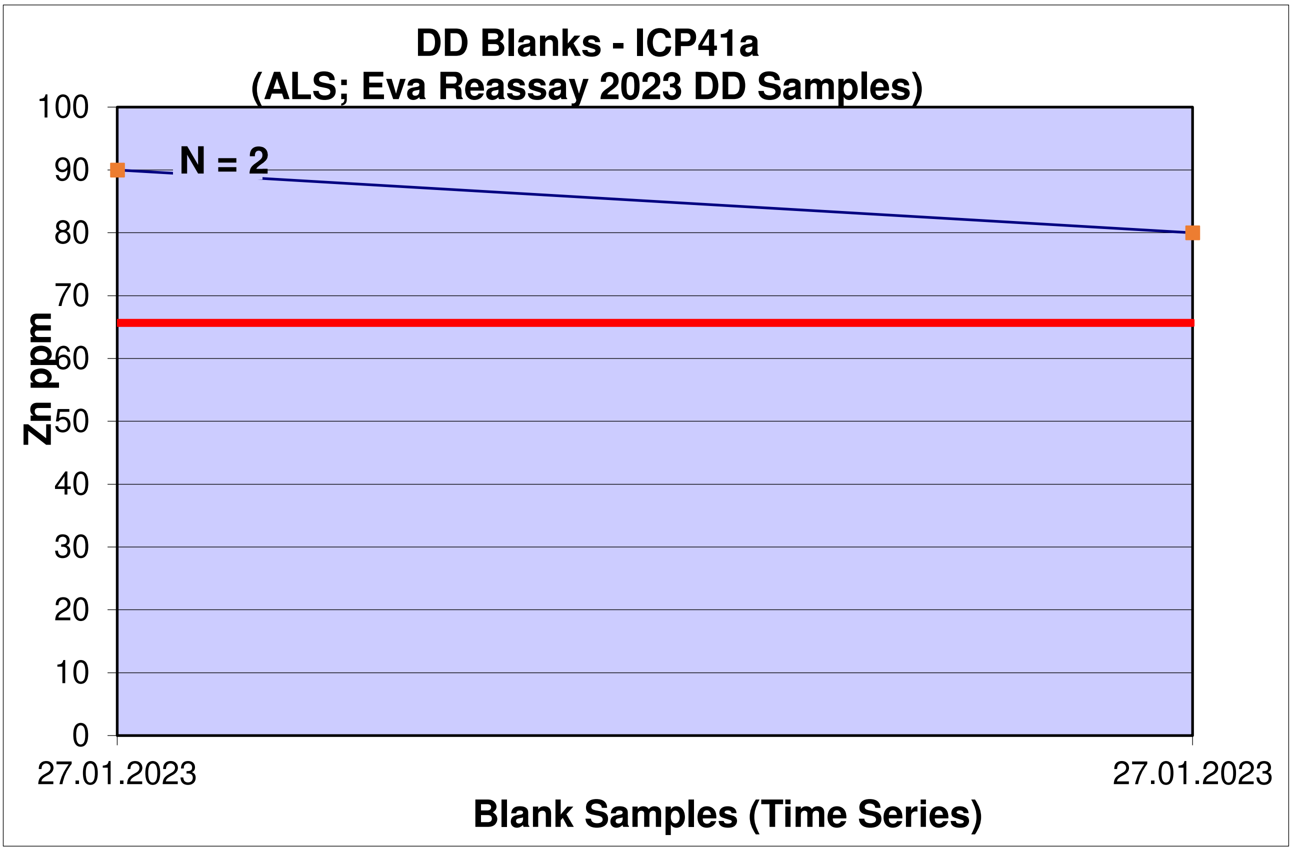


Figure 9-12: Blank analysis through time for the re-assay campaign (2023), for Zn assays analysed by ME-ICP41a. ALS' internal analysis gave an average Zn grade of 65.7 ppm (red line).

9.6.3 Certified Reference Material (CRM)

Certified reference materials (CRMs), or standards, were also utilised as control samples during Copperstone's recent sampling efforts. CRMs contain pre-prepared and pre-analysed powdered rock material with an elemental composition that is known to the company but not to the analytical lab. Thus, the use of such standards allows the accuracy of a lab to be assessed and any bias within the assay batch to be highlighted by comparing their results with those previously determined through a compilation of numerous independent lab results. For both the twinning and re-assaying, OREAS 620 (higher Zn grade) and OREAS 630b (lower Zn grade) were chosen as the standard materials. Regarding their suitability for use as standards in the Eva VMS project, OREAS 620 has been prepared from Zn and Cu ore from the Gossan Hill VHMS deposit, while OREAS 630b is sourced from zinc tailings of the Rosebery polymetallic VHMS mining operation.

Zn, Cu and Au assays from the inserted OREAS 620 samples were assessed for the ME-MS61 (e.g., Fig.9-13) and ME-MS41 (e.g., Fig.9-14) analytical methods used in the twin hole drilling, while the OREAS 630b samples were only analysed through ME-MS61 (e.g., Fig.9-15). From the re-assaying results, ME-ICP41a was used on both the OREAS 620 (e.g., Fig.9-16) and OREAS 630b (e.g., Fig.9-17) standards, while ME-ICP61a was not. Generally speaking, the assay results from ALS show a close fit to the expected grades given by OREAS for the standard material. On rare occasion, such as in Figure 9-15, some measurements exceed the acceptable tolerance range of +/- 2 standard deviations.

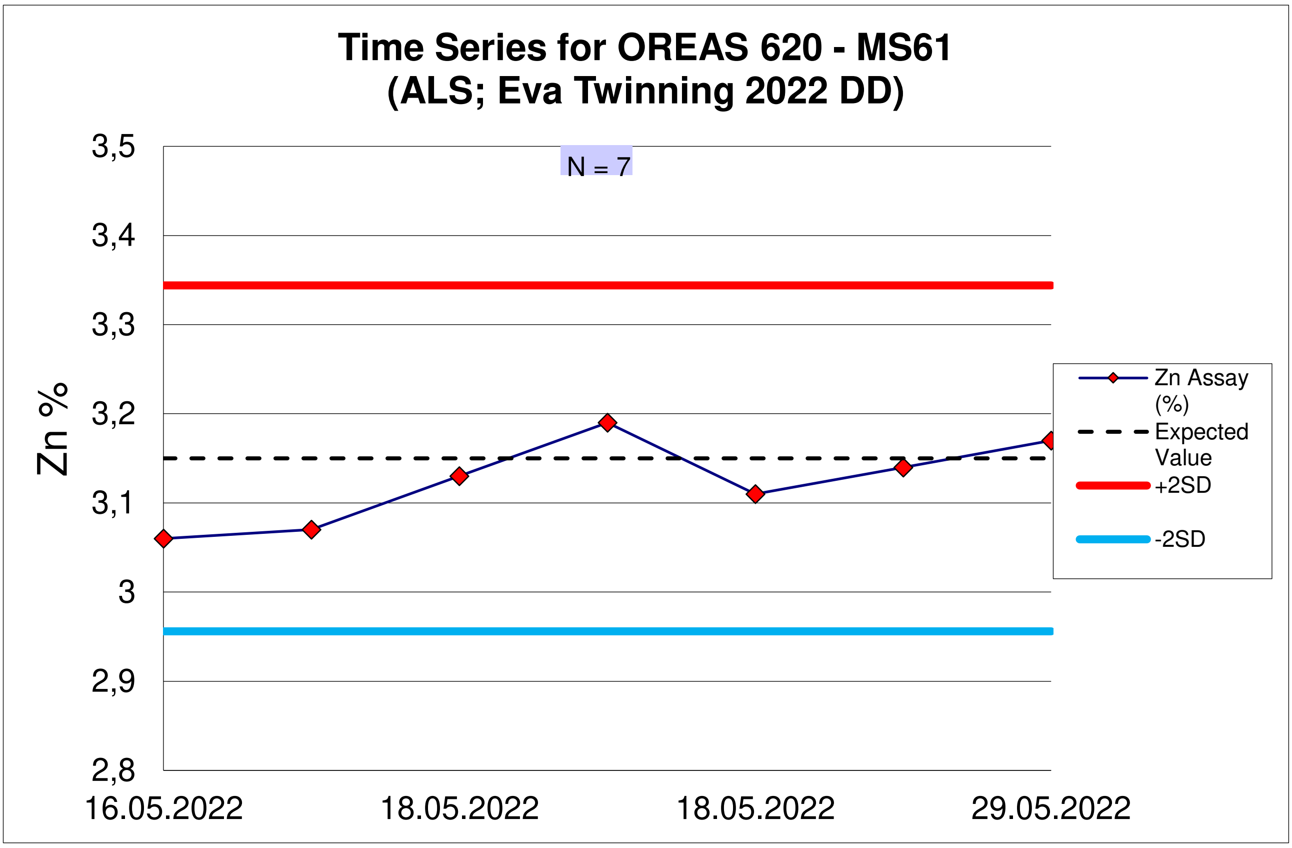


Figure 9-13: Analysis of the OREAS620 standard through time for the twinning campaign (2022), for Zn assays analysed by ME-MS61. Expected Zn grade from OREAS is given, as well as a tolerance range of +/- 2 standard deviations.

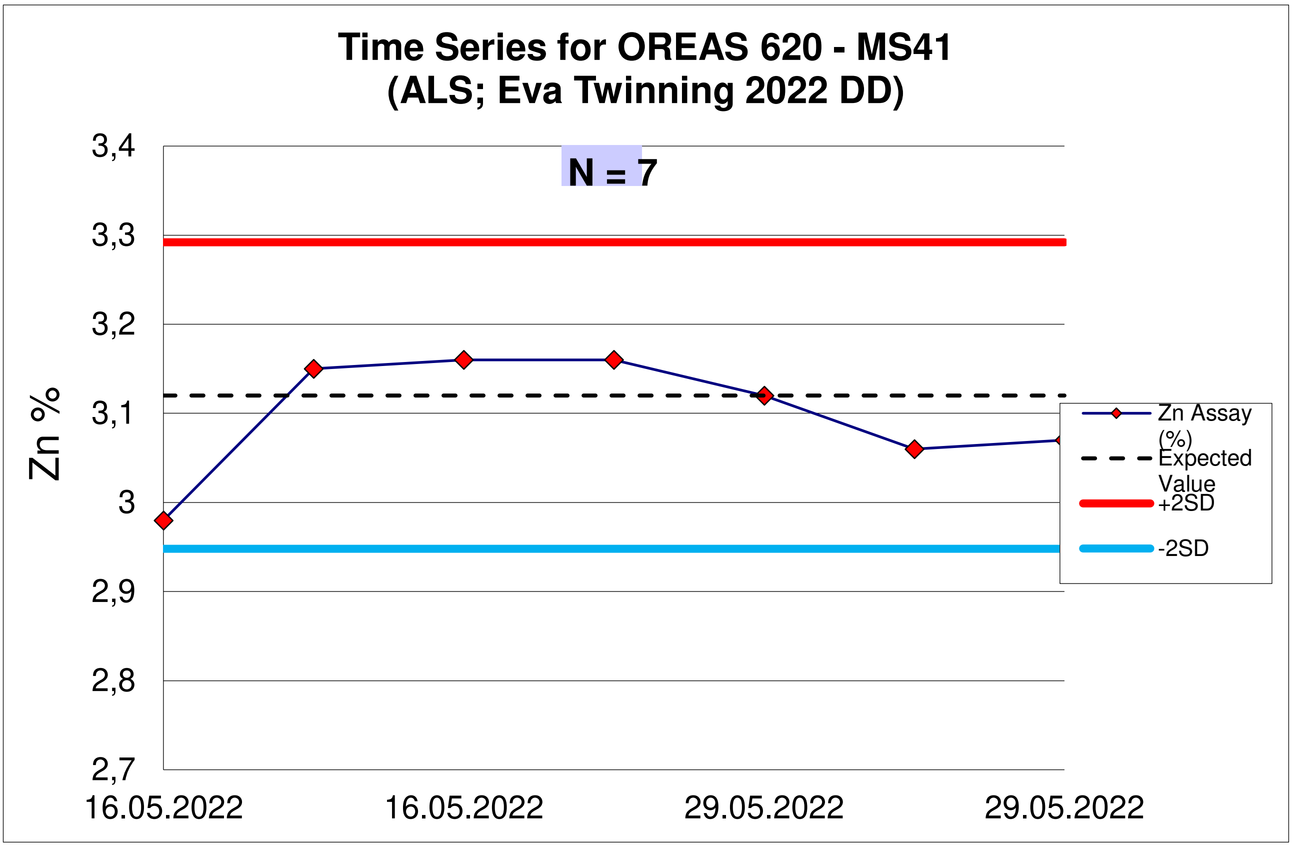


Figure 9-14: Analysis of the OREAS620 standard through time for the twinning campaign (2022), for Zn assays analysed by ME-MS41. Expected Zn grade from OREAS is given, as well as a tolerance range of +/- 2 standard deviations.

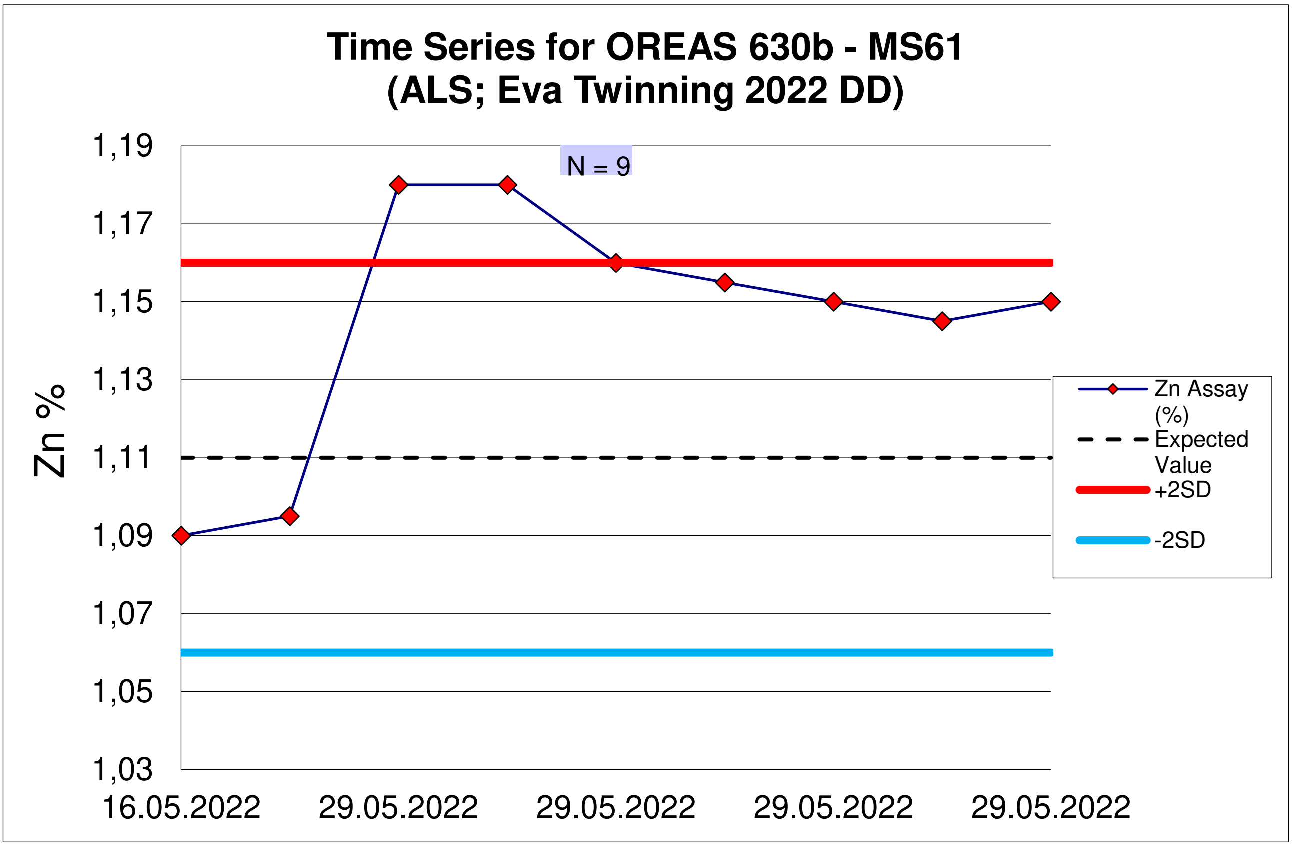


Figure 9-15: Analysis of the OREAS630b standard through time for the twinning campaign (2022), for Zn assays analysed by ME-MS61. Expected Zn grade from OREAS is given, as well as a tolerance range of +/- 2 standard deviations.

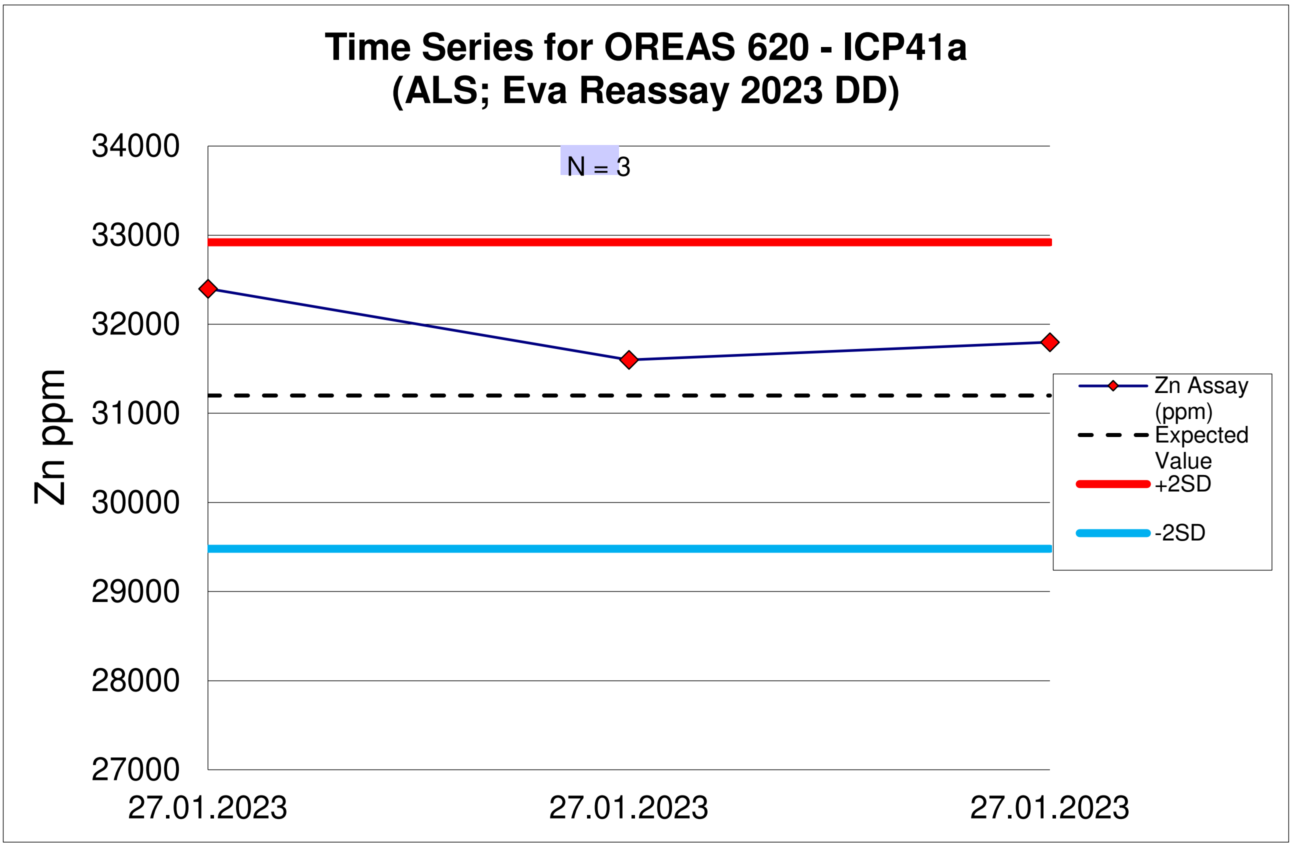


Figure 9-16: Analysis of the OREAS620 standard through time for the re-assay campaign (2023), for Zn assays analysed by ME-ICP41a. Expected Zn grade from OREAS is given, as well as a tolerance range of +/- 2 standard deviations.

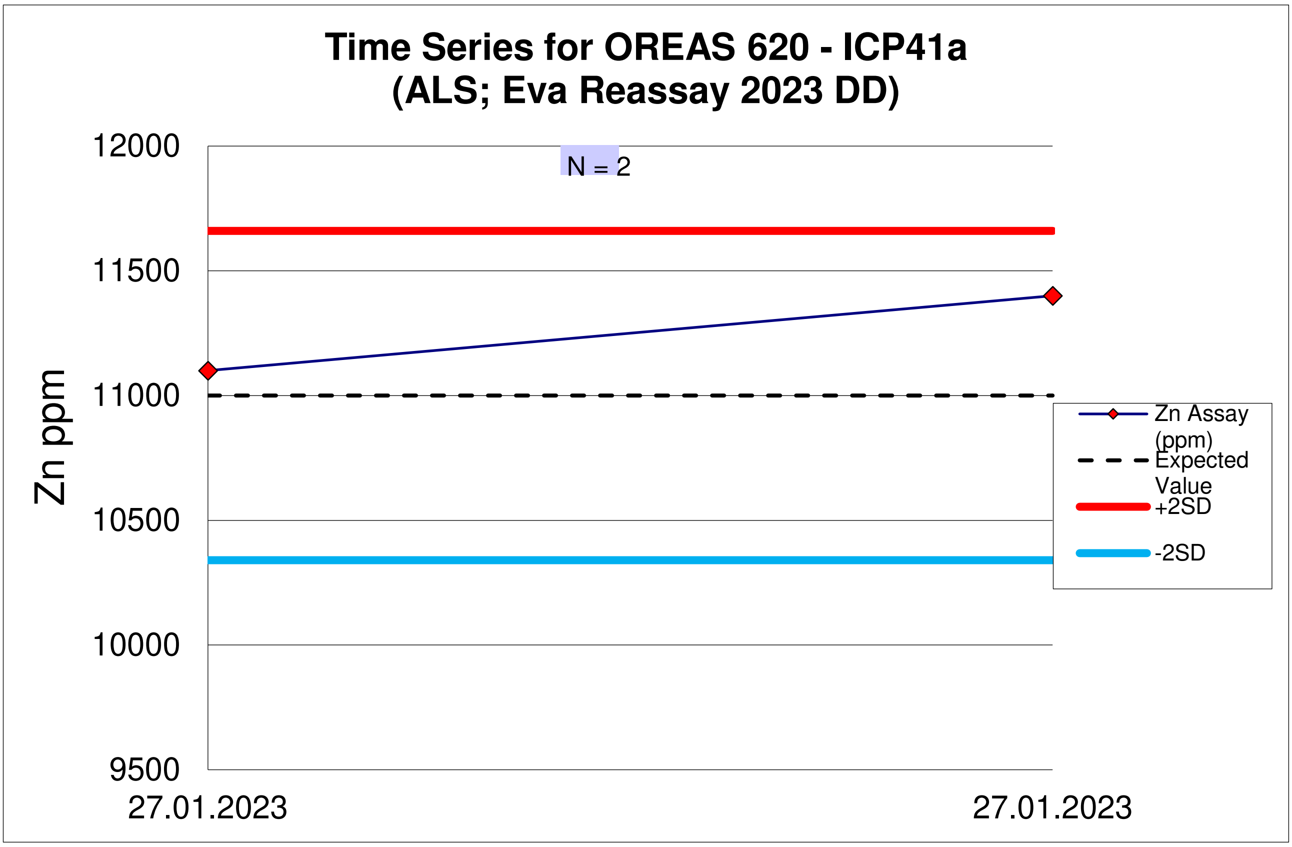


Figure 9-17: Analysis of the OREAS630b standard through time for the re-assay campaign (2023), for Zn assays analysed by ME-ICP41a. Expected Zn grade from OREAS is given, as well as a tolerance range of +/- 2 standard deviations.

9.7 Density Determinations

Bulk density measurements were performed in-house by the Copperstone geologists using a water displacement method based on the Archimedes principle. Drill core samples with maximum length of 0.3 m were first weighed in air and then again once submerged under water; the density was then calculated as the sample mass in air divided by the volume (i.e., the difference between the mass in air and in water):

$$Bulk\ Density = Mass_{Air}\ /\ (Mass_{Air} - Mass_{Water}).$$

Care was taken to avoid using any friable/weathered/vuggy (i.e., porous) pieces of drill core for taking density measurements, though generally the rocks of the Eva deposit are competent and of a good quality.

Density data from the historical drilling of the Eva deposit was inherited by Copperstone, but with little information regarding the measurement procedures and quality of the dataset.

Consequently, Copperstone decided to acquire their own density data during the recent twin drilling (2022) and re-assaying (2023) campaigns. In total, 356 density measurements have been taken from five drill holes (Table 9-7), with 131 taken from zones of massive (or semi-massive) sulphide mineralisation and 225 taken from the respective hanging wall and footwall rock. For the twinned drill holes (COS22007, COS22009), density measurements were taken roughly every 2 m within the massive sulphides and every 5 m outside of the massive sulphides. For the old holes observed during the re-assay visit (COS05233, COS05234, COS05255), one density measurement was taken for every sample interval (i.e., roughly every metre) and every 5 m section outside of the sampled zones.

Table 9-7: Average bulk density values according to rock types, including the number of measurements made.

Rock type	Average Bulk Density (g/cm^3)	Count
Andesite	2.79	10
Volcaniclastics, mixed	2.73	27
Sediments, mixed	2.89	6
Shale, graphitic sediments	2.82	3
Metalliferous sediments	3.06	8
Hanging wall felsite	2.76	16
Massive sulphides	4.31	97
Semi-massive sulphides	3.32	34
Rhyolite	2.89	99
Mafic intrusives	2.86	3
Intermediate intrusives	2.82	41
Felsic intrusives	2.68	12

9.8 Sample Security and Storage

For the drilling that was executed by Copperstone, drill core samples were handled in a secure and traceable manner throughout the various downstream stages that followed.

- **After drilling**: at the field site, freshly-drilled core was kept next to the drilling contractors rig for daily pick-up and transportation to the SGU logging facilities by the Copperstone geology team.
- **During logging**: the core was supervised during the day by the geologists while they worked and locked away during the nights. Once the logging process was complete, unsampled boxes of drill core were retained at the SGU core archive for long-term storage while ALS Malå transferred the sampled drill core to their laboratory for sample preparation.
- **During sample preparation**: after cutting the drill core in two, half of the core was returned to the SGU archive for storage while the other half proceeded through further processing. The coarse rejects and leftover pulps from grinding and pulverising were also returned to the SGU archive after completion of the respective steps. ALS handled the transport of the pulp for analysis from Malå to their laboratory in Ireland, where any remaining material is discarded following successful testing.

Any of the material stored at the SGU national drill core archive can be viewed by Copperstone upon request and is available for future works (e.g., relogging, density measurements, metallurgical tests) when necessary.

9.9 Historical Data and Sample Treatment

Following the acquisition of the Arvidsjaur Project in 2010, Copperstone inherited the historical data and records from the past ownership of Lundin Mining and Boliden. Paper documentation is mostly stored in Copperstone's Kiruna office, while some remains at the Arvidsjaur office. All of the electronic information has been compiled, backed-up and stored in computer drives that can be accessed remotely by permitted Copperstone personnel. It should be acknowledged that, as can be possible with project handovers, data transfers, personnel changes and so on, some information and data may have been lost over the years and thus is no longer accessible. Prior to beginning the geological and block modelling involved in this resource estimate for the Eva deposit, all of the necessary historical data (e.g., assays, sample intervals, geological logs) was compiled by Copperstone geologists into their own Microsoft Excel spreadsheets and Access database.

The diamond drill core from Boliden (35.5 mm, AQ2) and Lundin (40.7 mm, BQ2), as well as the respective pulps and rejects, are mostly available at the SGU drill core archive in Malå for inspection and further analysis if necessary. All geological logs and assay results are available. Boliden performed sampling by hand splitting of the drill core, while Lundin used the now-standard longitudinal diamond sawing. Sample preparation for both companies was carried out at their own facilities to industry standards at the time. No control samples were utilised for QAQC purposes during sampling by Boliden, though their drilling was focused elsewhere in the greater project area rather than the Eva deposit itself. During the discovery and subsequent systematic drilling of Eva, Lundin inserted duplicates (5% of total samples) and blanks (3%) as QAQC control samples into the analysis stream, with all results deemed to be acceptable in terms of accuracy and precision following the appropriate graphing procedures. Copperstone have recently validated the historical data themselves, through both twin drilling and the re-assaying of previously sampled drill core. From the 59 holes drilled in the Eva project (i.e., into the deposit or the immediate surrounding area), 2766 samples have been taken, with an average sample length of 1.21 m. Past sampling protocol involved complete sampling of all massive sulphide mineralisation, complemented by sampling on a more-local basis in the footwall and hanging wall (e.g., in zones of intense stringer formation, hydrothermal breccias, semi-massive sulphide exhalates).

10 DATA VERIFICATION

10.1 Site Visit

The Competent Person has visited the site several times, last in October of 2018. As stated in Chapter 2.3, only two twin holes have been drilled into the Eva deposit since this time, so the CP's conclusions from the previous visit have been deemed sufficient for this new mineral resource estimation. The CP has had ample access to the Copperstone staff to review and discuss the project and its results.

10.2 Comments on Data Quality

It is the competent person's opinion that the usability of the historical data has been verified to a satisfactory level. The data can therefore be incorporated into the exploration database and used in the estimation of mineral resources.

11 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Mineral Resource estimates were updated by fully remodelling the deposit. Resource estimates which have been produced for Eva deposit prior to December 2023 should be considered estimates which have previously been reported under a classification scheme other than PERC. Therefore, definitions of Mineral Resource classification categories should not be considered interchangeable. Previous mineral resource estimates cannot be considered to be reported within the guidelines of PERC.

The mineral resource estimation process was carried out in Leapfrog EDGE v2023.1 software. Since the historical data from previous estimate was not at disposal, the mineral resource estimation process was started from ground up using the functionality of the Leapfrog EDGE software. The process included geological modelling, domaining, structural interpretation, statistical studies, blockmodeling, estimation and model validation.

The estimation database contained all relevant data from the greater Arvidsjaur area of which Eva deposit is one. The database was validated before mineral resource estimation process. The estimation process used the latest information on drilling, topography and geological information.

The Eva block model was divided into two estimation domains based on the geostatistics, element ratios and mineralization model. These domains were estimated using ordinary kriging in a two round estimation process, where in the first round the estimation used the parameters obtained from the Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA), Variogram modeling and statistical studies. The second estimation round was conducted to fill the blocks that were not estimated during the first estimation round. The second estimation round had looser criteria, thus reported with lower classification in the resource statement. Estimation was conducted to Zn, Cu, Pb, Au, Ag and S. The search ellipsoid was defined using variograms and KNA and was conducted for each estimation individually.

Mineral Resource statement of tonnages and grades are presented under Chapter 12 of this report. No Mineral Reserves are presented in this report.

11.1 Introduction

The Mineral Resource estimation was conducted to produce a sound representation and PERC compliant resource of the EVA deposit. The resource estimation process was based on historical drillhole data which was verified by twin hole drilling and relogging of stored historical core.

The block model was based on a new lithological model interpreted prior to the estimation process. The deposit was divided into two separate domains based on the geostatistics and the understanding of the ore forming process. The two domains were massive sulphide domain, which covers the majority of the deposit, and the feeder domain, which is significantly smaller. Both domains are modelled using 1% ZeEQ value, but have different characteristics in the ore forming process and metal ratios. The majority is massive sulphide, but a separate feeder domain was modelled below the massive sulphide domain, in this domain the Au is pronounced (Fig.11-1).

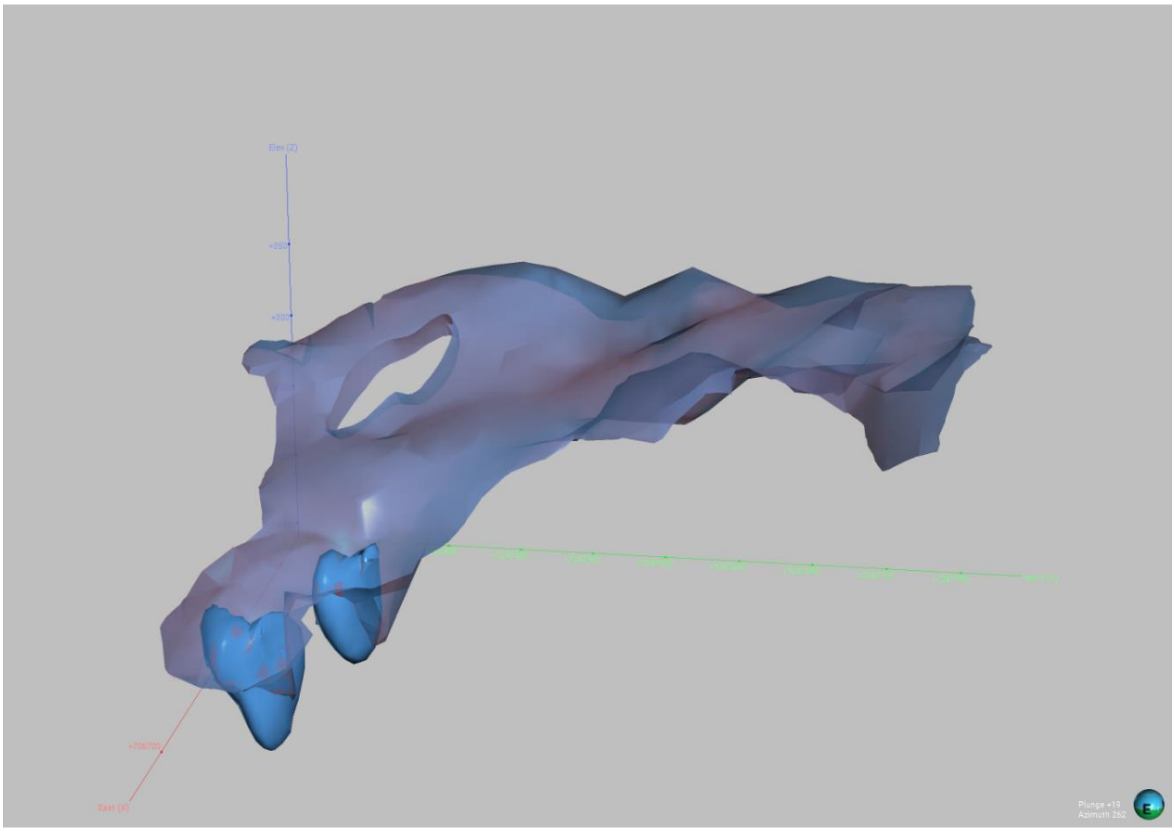


Figure 11-1: The two modelled domains; the massive sulphide domain in dark blue and the feeder domain in light blue.

The grade estimation was done using ordinary kriging. Ordinary kriging was selected because it produces the most robust estimation in layered and stratiform deposits. The resource was classified into indicated and inferred categories which is supported by the data density, geostatistics and adequate RPEEEs.

11.2 Estimation Database

All relevant data from the Arvidsjaur area is compiled to an Access database named arvidsjaur_database_1.accdb. This database holds information form the larger area of exploration of which Eva deposit is one. The database is stored in Copperstone Resource virtual server and backed up in Copperstone Resources physical server. The data to this Access database was imported from separate excel sheets that held the historical data from the area.

The database holds the following tables; Collar, Assay, Lithology, Survey, Density, Structure and Domaining. The assay table contains all assay information, but the recent assays are also stored separately. The coordinate system of the database is SWEREF 99 TM.

The database was validated against the old data for importing errors. The assay table was validated for high bound assays and low bound assays. Element units are clearly stated in the headers and tables are logically named. In the collar table, the associated project area is clearly marked. Only one coordinate system is stored in the database. All drillholes have adequate amounts of survey measurements.

The historical Iron (Fe) and Sulphur (S) values in the assay table have values that cap to the upper assay limits. For iron 30% and for sulphur 30%. All values higher than the upper assay limit have been stored into the database as the upper assay value. No over grade assays have been conducted. It is not common practice to store this upper assay limit value in the database, if the upper limit is reached. These samples should have been re-assayed with a different method. This issue was not considered significant, since neither of the elements are reported as resources, but this limits the calculation of total sulphur, total pyrite and total pyrrhotite in the deposit and should be addressed in upcoming studies.

The assay table has empty spaces for the elements that were not assayed, This is not common practice. This has been noted, but not considered to be a significant problem. No overlapping samples or inconsistent data was observed.

The collar table does not have the location accuracy or coordinate measurement method stated. The historical data does not have the survey method stated in the table.

A total of 44 drillholes, including 821 assays, intersect the estimation domains. These samples are used in the estimation process.

11.3 Topography

High-resolution topographic data for the Eva deposit (and the wider Arvidsjaur property area) was purchased from Lantmäteriet, the Swedish Land Survey, and licenced for commercial use in 2023. The dataset is a LIDAR generated terrain model, with ground elevation points measured with 1 m spacing in a grid format (i.e., raster).

11.4 Geological Interpretation and Domaining

As part of this new mineral resource estimation, a new geological model (Fig.11-2) was produced for the Eva deposit in order to aid in the block modelling, while also allowing for better geological visualisation and interpretation. The geological modelling was performed using Leapfrog Geo following standard procedures. Data preparation involved the re-logging of 54 drill holes (in person and using photos) in order to remove inconsistencies in the old geological logs and to create a unified list of rock types and litho codes. Logged rock types were then grouped into stratigraphic units in an effort to reduce the number of modelled units to a manageable number. For example, at this stage, rocks logged individually as generic sediments, metalliferous sediments and shale were grouped as ‘hanging wall sedimentary rocks’. A further grouping was necessary, however, as interbedding and an apparent lack of lateral continuity in the remaining hanging wall units was overcomplicating the modelling process. It should also be noted that the mafic-to-intermediate dykes were excluded from the final model, due to there being too many intersections logged that could not be confidently linked between drill holes.

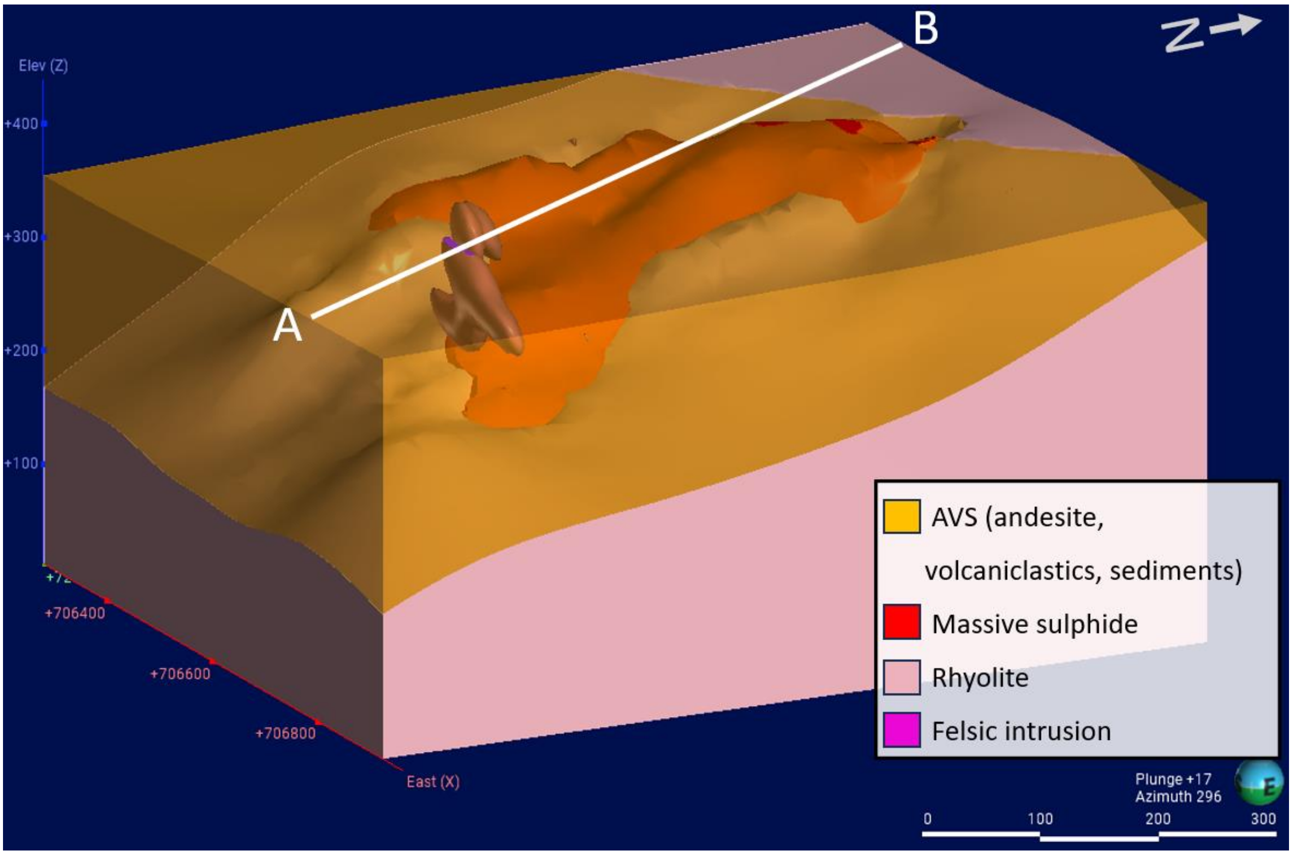


Figure 11-2: Geological model of the Eva volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit. The hanging wall 'AVS' unit has been made slightly transparent to allow visualisation of the underlying units. The section marked 'A-B' is shown in Figure 11-3.

The final geological model of the Eva deposit (Fig.11-2) is simple yet illustrative. Quartz-phryic rhyolite is blanketed in its central portion by a pyritic massive sulphide lens, which appears to have been preserved in paleotopographic lows of the southeastward-dipping footwall unit. Following the deposition of the massive sulphide mineralisation, more-mafic volcanism started to dominate and resulted in the eruption of andesitic lava flows, which are interbedded with various sedimentary and volcaniclastic rocks in the hanging wall position. A significant quartz- and feldspar-phyric felsic dyke coincides with the truncation of the massive sulphide lens at its southernmost extent (Fig.11-2), however it can be seen in a cross-section of the geological model (Fig.11-3) that with the current drill spacing the cross-cutting relationships of the dyke at depth remain unknown. Towards the southeast, the deepest parts of the mineralisation have brecciated textures and a more-vertical orientation (Fig.11-3) that juts out from the massive sulphide horizon in a perpendicular manner towards the rhyolite below. These have been interpreted to represent the feeder structures to the main ore body above. With this concept in mind, more drilling beneath the main horizon could lead to the discovery of more deep massive sulphide intersections that represent these major hydrothermal fluid pathways.

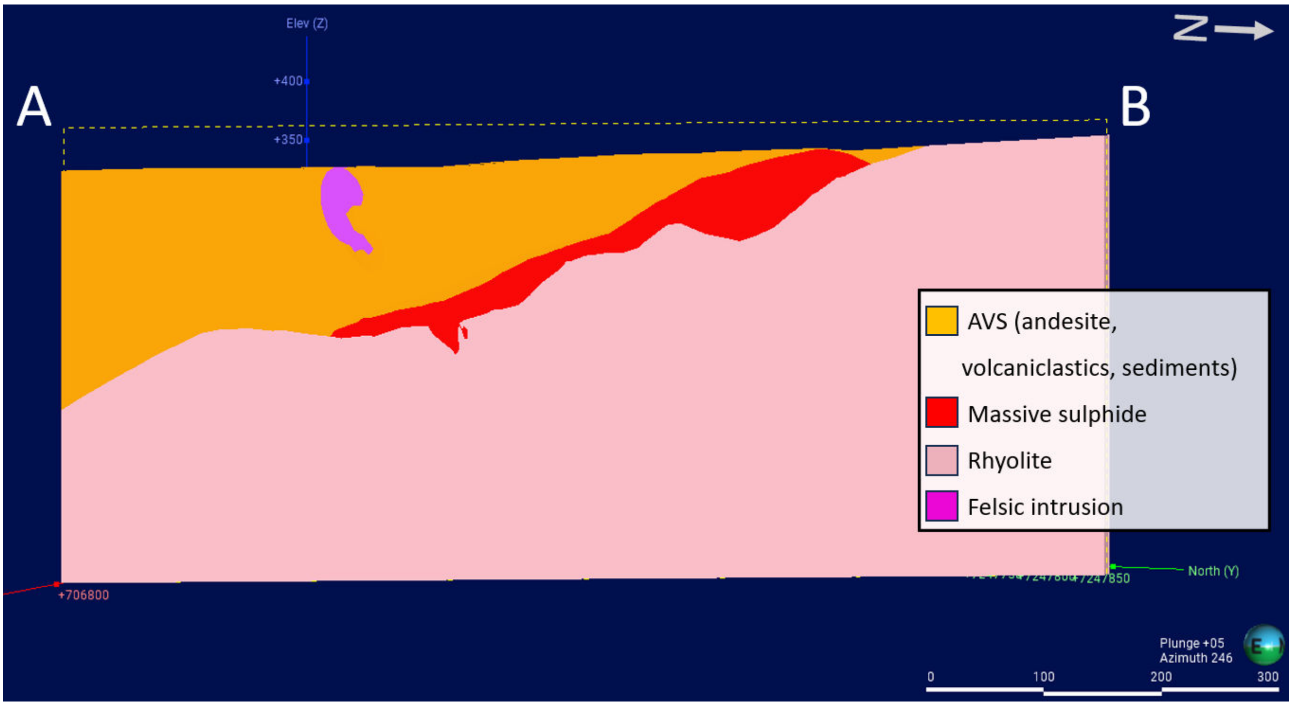


Figure 11-3: Cross section through the Eva volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit, facing west.

The geochemical data validates this concept of deeper-seated vertical structures feeding the main ore lens. Two distinct domains (Fig.11-4) were observed when investigating the assay results: one characterised by relative enrichment in Zn and Pb, while the other has greater proportions of Cu and As. The latter also contains the highest relative abundance of Au, suggesting that the gold in the Eva deposit is most strongly associated with the presence of arsenopyrite. Plotting these domains in three-dimensions downhole proved extremely interesting (Fig.11-4), as it can be observed that the Zn-Pb domain delineates the main massive sulphide lens and the Cu-As-Au domain is most commonly situated beneath this horizon. If the deeper intersections of massive sulphide did represent feeder structures where hot metal-bearing fluids were focused through, then it is logical that the mineralogy observed today would be dominated more by chalcopyrite, while sphalerite becomes more-dominant with distance from the feeding vents and thus decreasing temperatures.

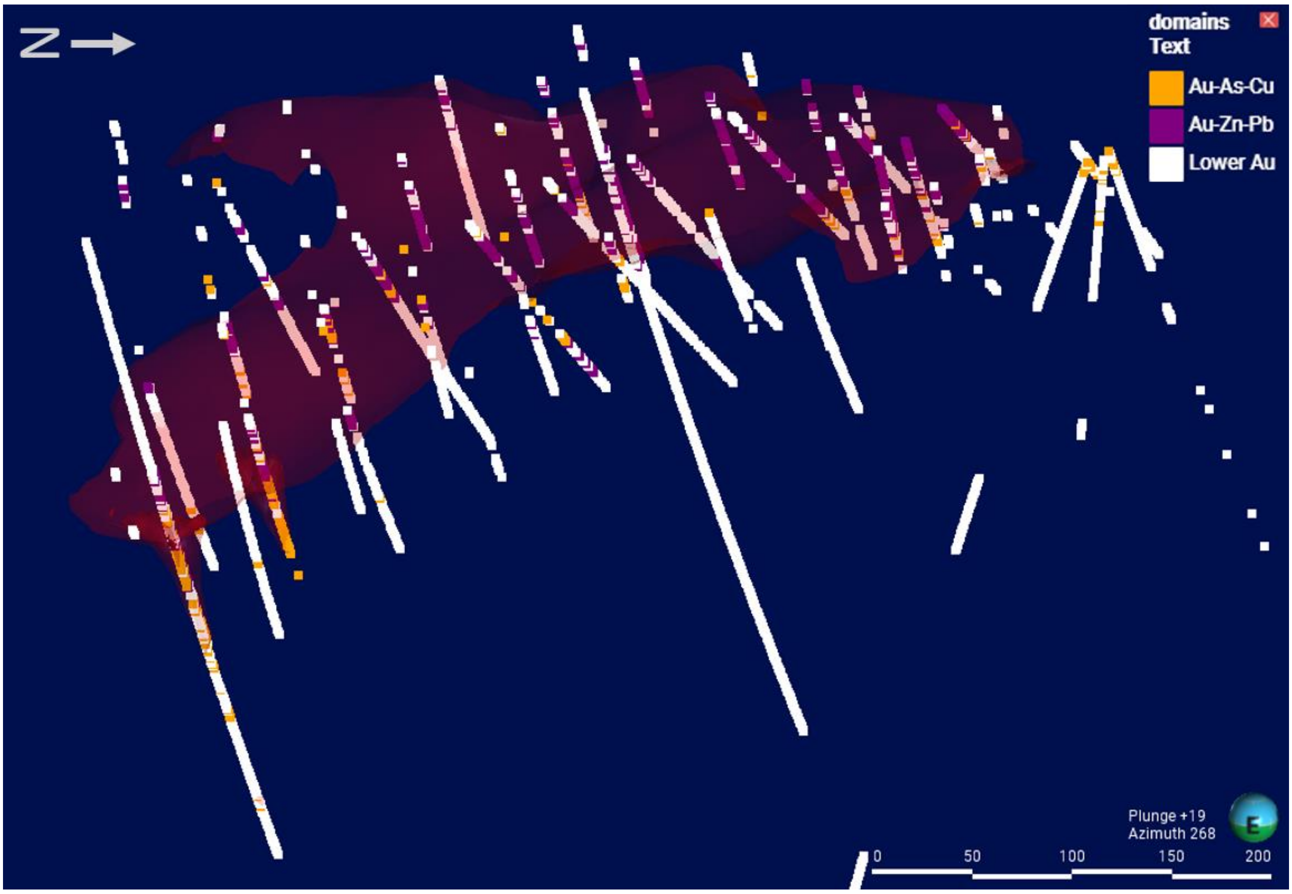


Figure 11-4: Geochemical domains of the Eva deposit, plotted down the drill hole traces in 3D. Massive sulphide mineralisation (red, partially transparent) is displayed for reference.

11.5 Sample Data

The sample data consists solely of diamond drill core assays. The database consists of drillholes and sample data within a greater area around the Eva deposit. The data is coded with the deposit and the statistics for the unconstrained raw data is presented in Table 11-1. Note that all elements were originally assayed in ppm's.

Table 11-1: The basic statistics for unconstrained raw samples in Eva deposit

	Count	Length	Mean	Std dev	CV	Variance	Minimum	Lower qrt	Median	Upper qrt	Maximum
AG_PPM	2766	3359.52	8.666	18.930	2.184	358.335	0.01	0.29	1	5	282
AU_PPM	2766	3359.52	0.301	0.677	2.248	0.458	0.005	0.012	0.044	0.258	21.3
CU_PCT	2766	3359.52	0.072	0.143	1.995	0.020	0.0000001	0.004	0.01305	0.055	2.25
PB_PCT	2766	3359.52	0.077	0.201	2.598	0.041	0.00015	0.00146	0.00331	0.025	2.09
ZN_PCT	2766	3359.52	0.525	1.250	2.378	1.561	0.0000002	0.0072	0.0266	0.223	15.4

The data distribution was studied for each modelled element Zn, Cu, Au, Ag, S and Pb constrained within the massive sulphide part of the Eva deposit. The objective of statistical analysis is to study domaining and the suitability of the data for ordinary kriging. In general, the distributions show good uniform distributions. Typically, the geological datasets follow gaussian distribution either in normal score or logarithmic histograms. In general, all modelled elements produced gaussian distributions. The only clear exception to this is the sulphur distribution (Fig.11-6). The strongly skewed distribution relates to the issue of the upper assay limit and the large number of samples in it. Also, when the domaining is done using 1% ZnEq, not all of the samples are massive sulphide. This causes a wide spread of the grade. In Zn histogram (Fig.11-5) it might be argued that the data contains another domain with a lower grade. When these samples were studied spatially the low-grade samples were spread out evenly throughout the deposit and it was clear that no separate domain could be modelled with this information. The summary of the statistics is presented in Table 11-2.

Table 11-2. Basic statistics for the massive sulphide constrained samples in the Eva deposit.

	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	S_pct	Zn_ppm
Count	821	821	821	821	753	821
Length	825.014	825.014	825.014	825.014	757.414	825.014
Mean	0.739	30.446	2017.554	2886.437	20.590	18851.793
SD	0.669	27.219	1657.537	3041.168	11.272	17326.994
CV	0.905	0.894	0.822	1.054	0.547	0.919
Variance	0.447	740.9	2747429.0	9248705.8	127.1	300224731.2
Minimum	0.005	0.02	3.8	7.3054	0.06316	35
Q1	0.198517	7	480	376.4	9	3690
Q2	0.63028311	23.624	1970.95	2025.84	28.4502	15555.94
Q3	1.08	48.806	3060	4517.8	30	29470.3
Maximum	4.8	196.076	9573.958021	18446	30	106500

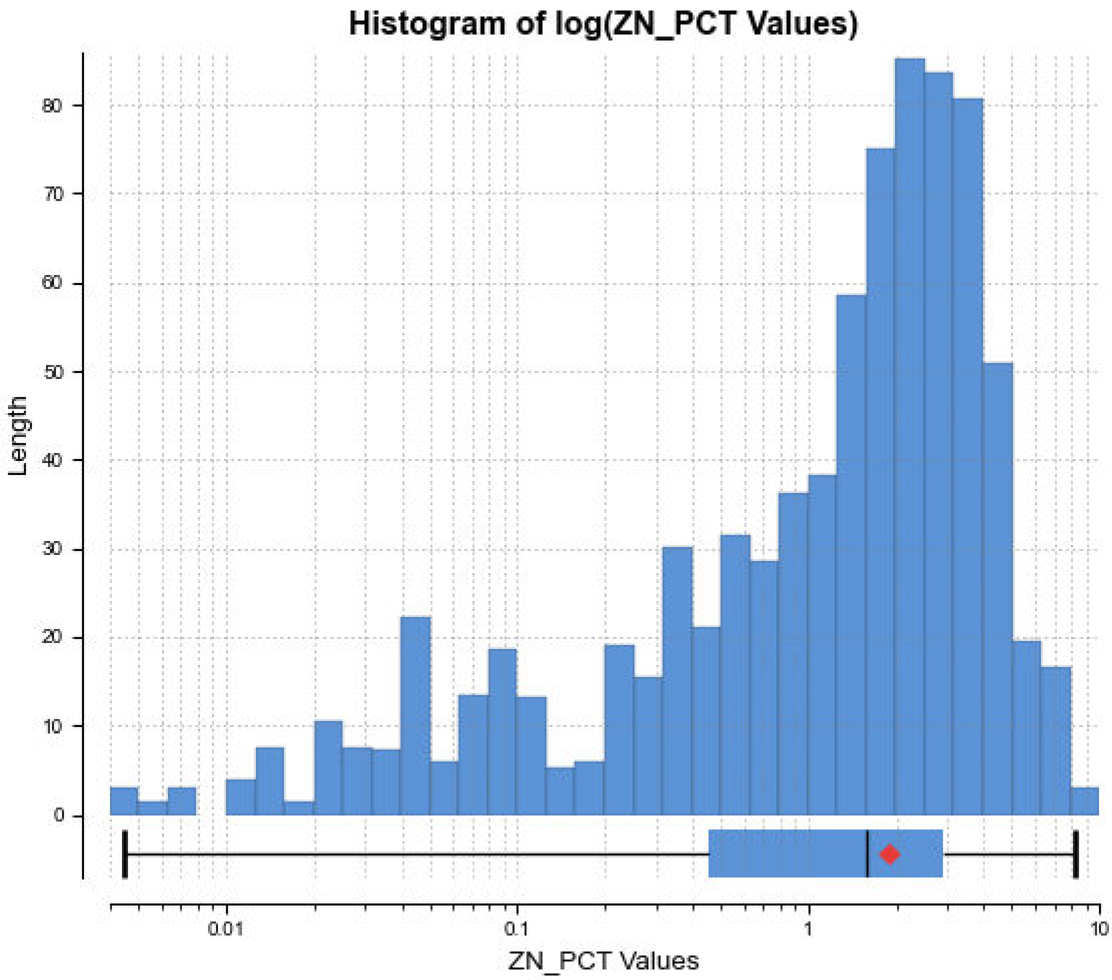


Figure 11-5: Zn% distribution in log scale within the massive sulphide part of the Eva deposit

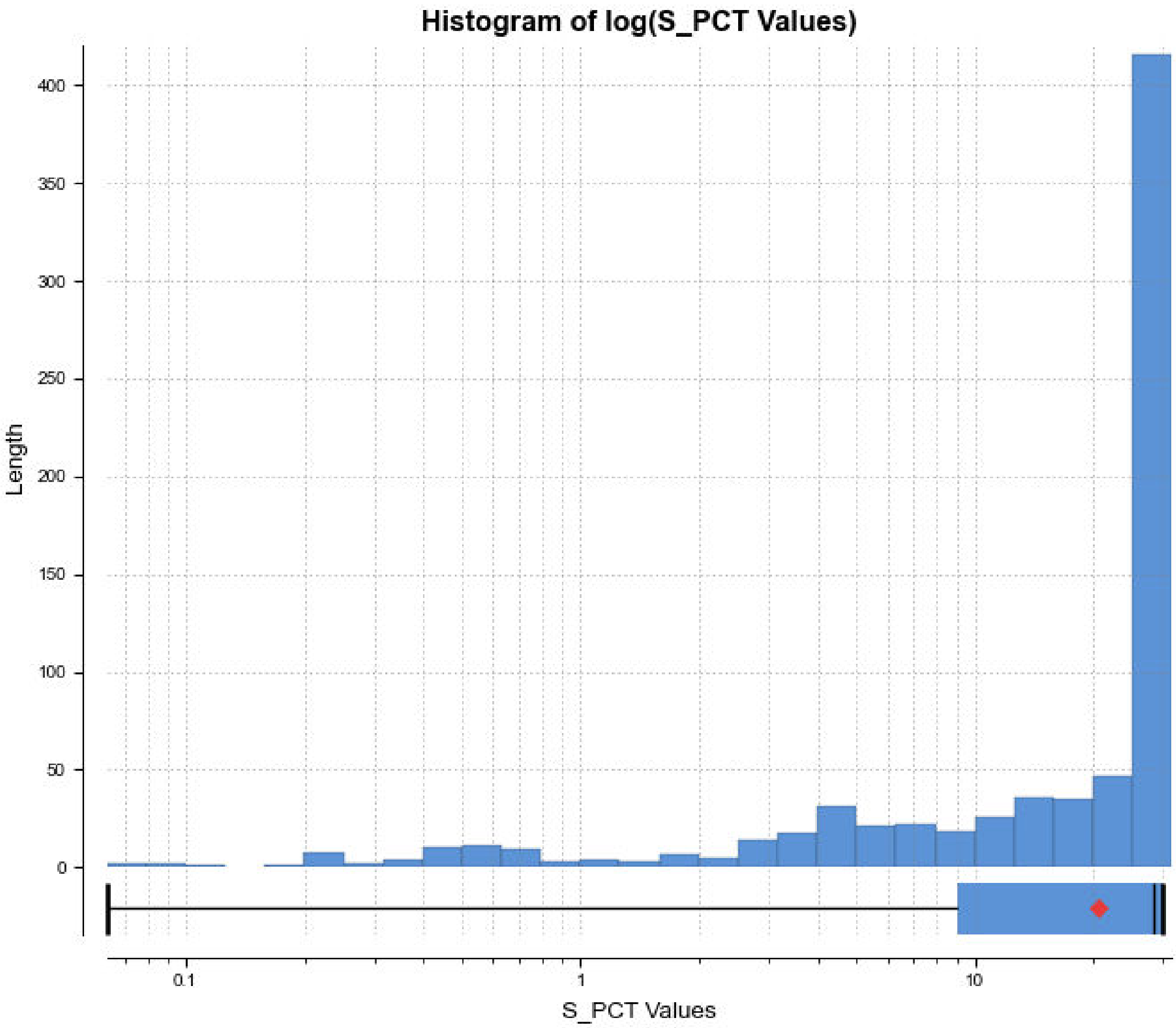


Figure 11-6: S% distribution in log scale within the massive sulphide part of the Eva deposit

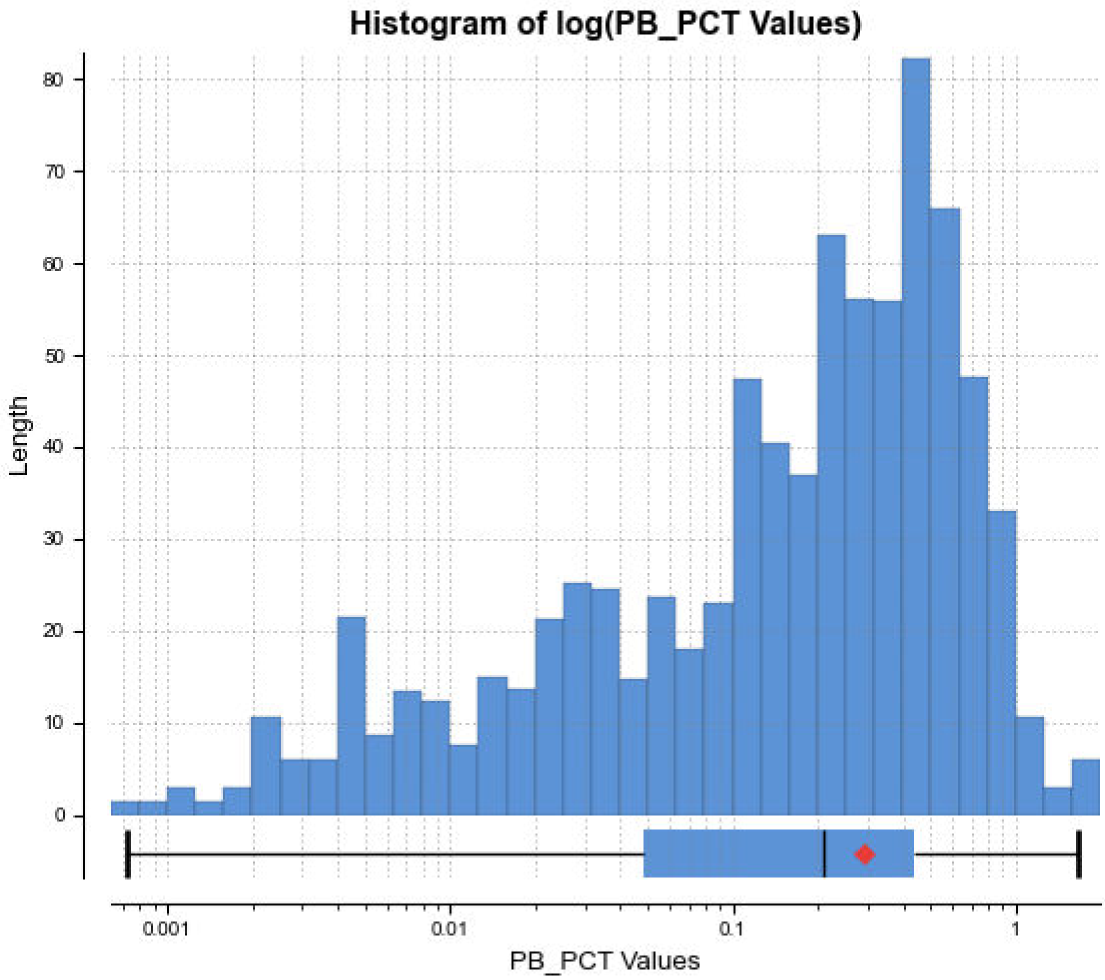


Figure 11-7: Pb% distribution in log scale within the massive sulphide part of the Eva deposit

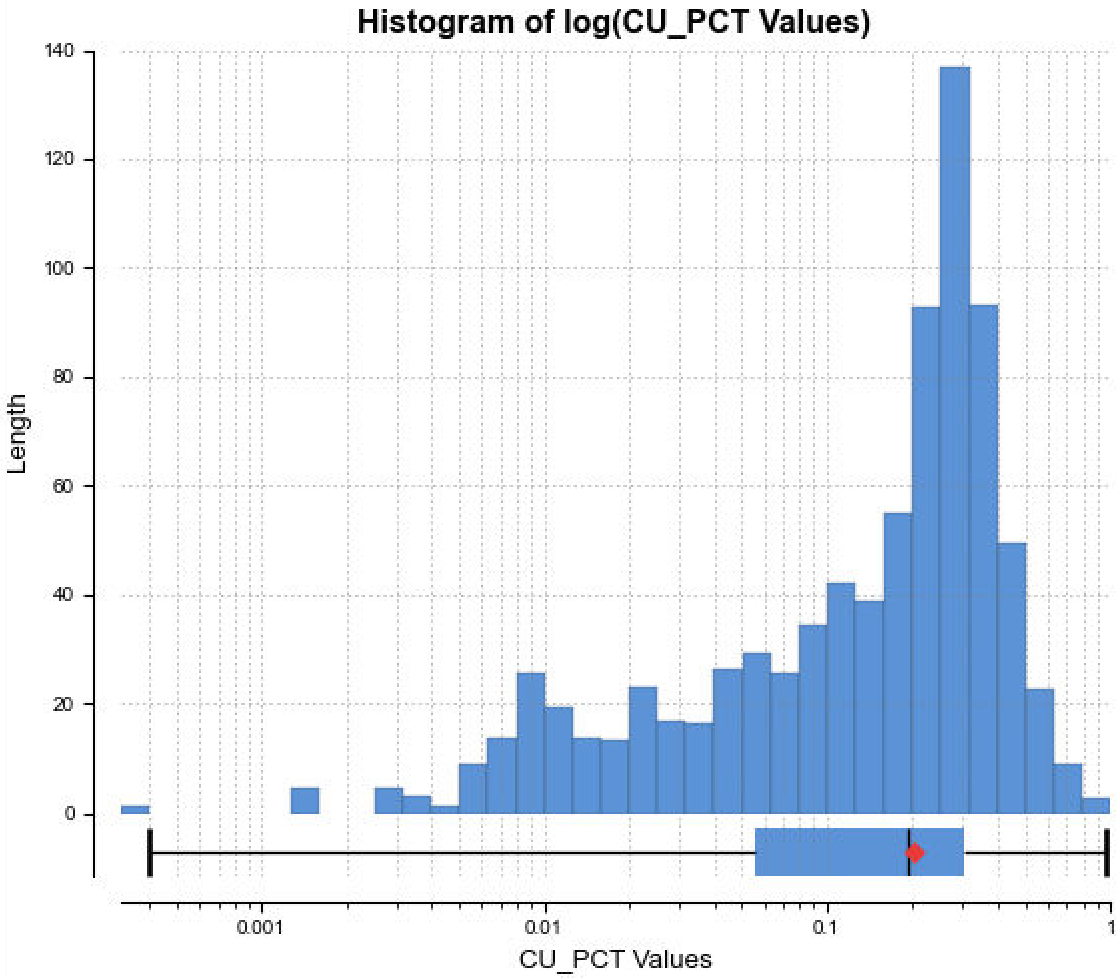


Figure 11-8: Cu% distribution in log scale within the massive sulphide part of the Eva deposit

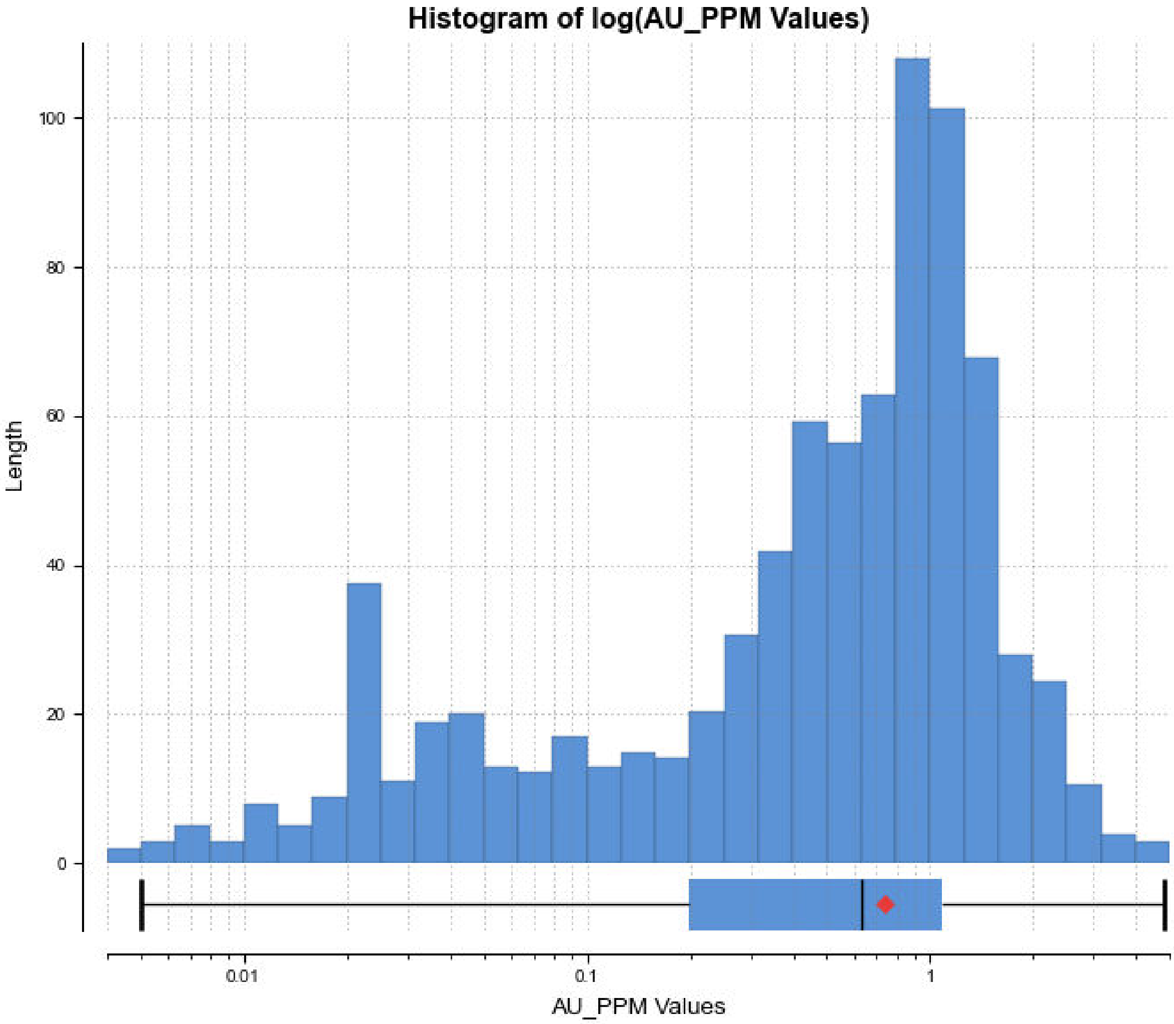


Figure 11-9: Au_ppm distribution in log scale within the massive sulphide part of the Eva deposit

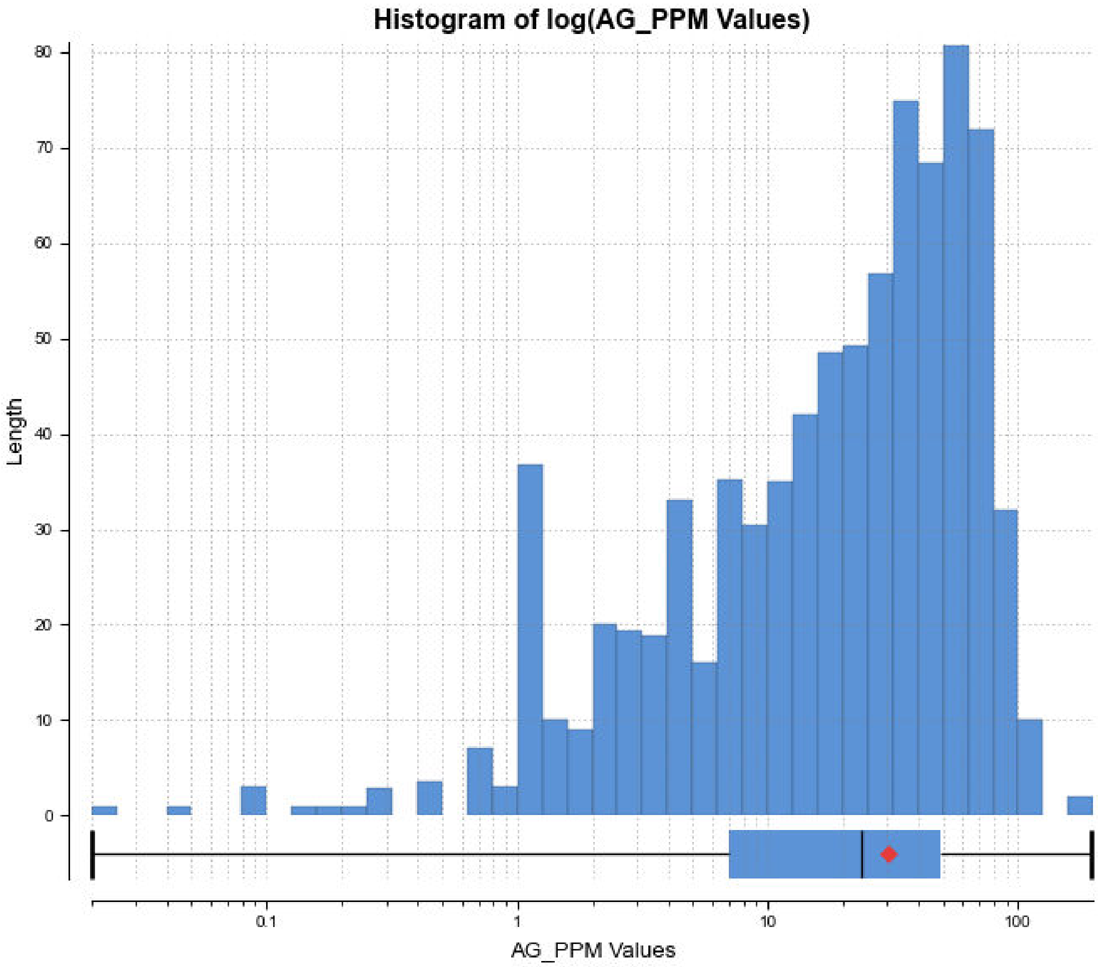


Figure 11-10: Ag_ppm distribution in log scale within the massive sulphide part of the Eva deposit

11.6 Sample Gaps and Missing Assays

The database contained missing intervals and also missing values. Most of the missing values were outside of the Eva deposit. The only element with missing values within the Eva deposit was sulphur. These missing values were omitted in the estimation process so that missing values show as no sample.

11.7 Grade Capping

Grade capping analysis was done on all reported commodities Zn, Cu, Pb Au and Ag. According to the Log probability plots the need for grade capping seems to be low. High anomalous values were present only in Au and Ag. Further analysis of the high value locations showed that for Zn and Pb the high values are scattered around the orebody and therefore considered not to bias the estimation process. For Cu the high-grade samples were concentrated in one specific area and especially to one drillhole. The reason for this concentration is unknown, but it may indicate strong structural control or different geological control and therefore may bias the estimation. These high-grade samples were top-cut according to the Log Probability plot analysis. (Figs.11-11 to 11-14).

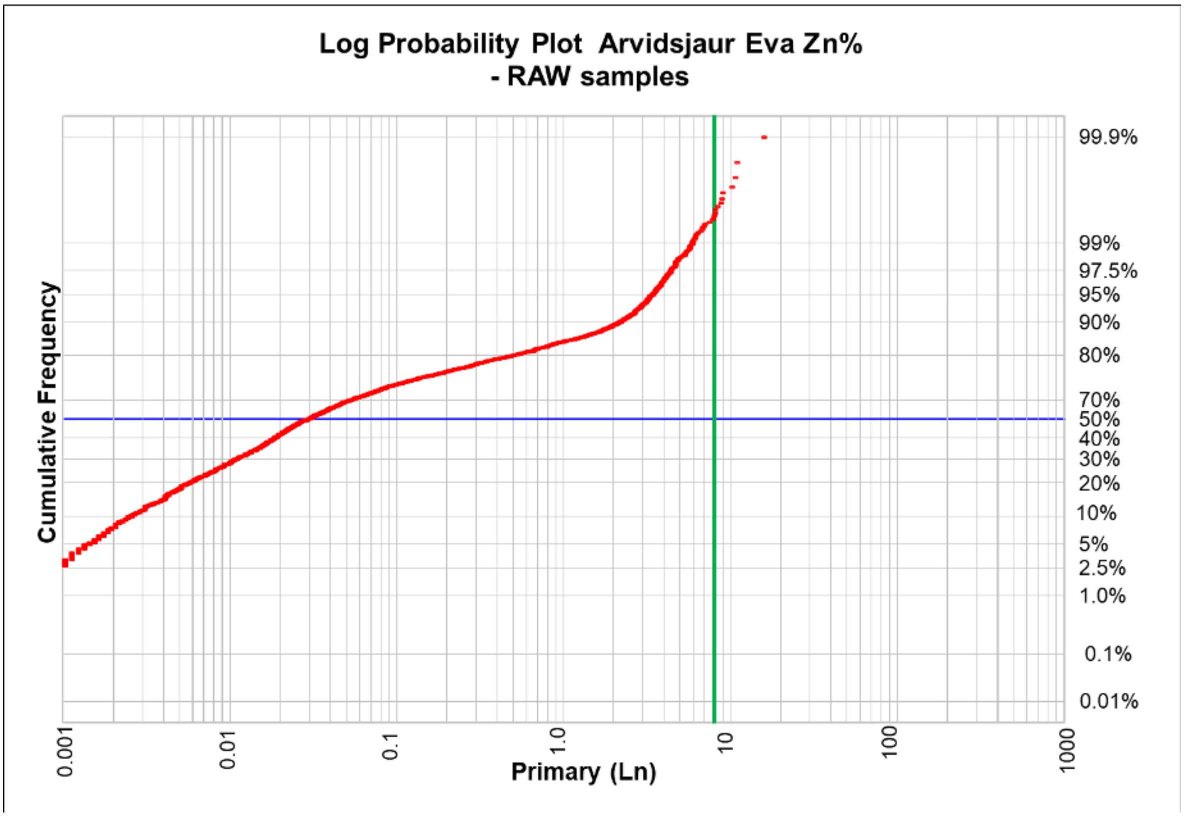


Figure 11-11: Log probability log for Zn, capping value set to 8%

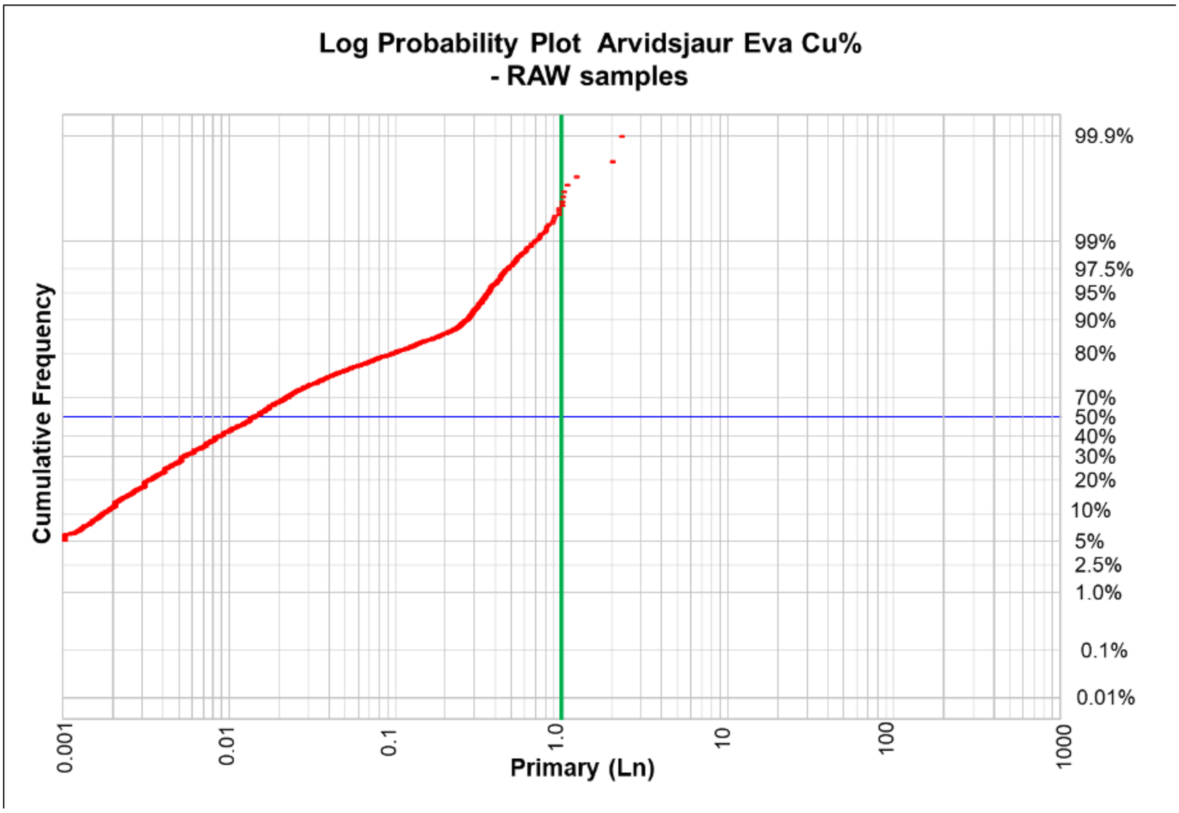


Figure 11-12: Log probability log for Cu, capping value set to 0.95%

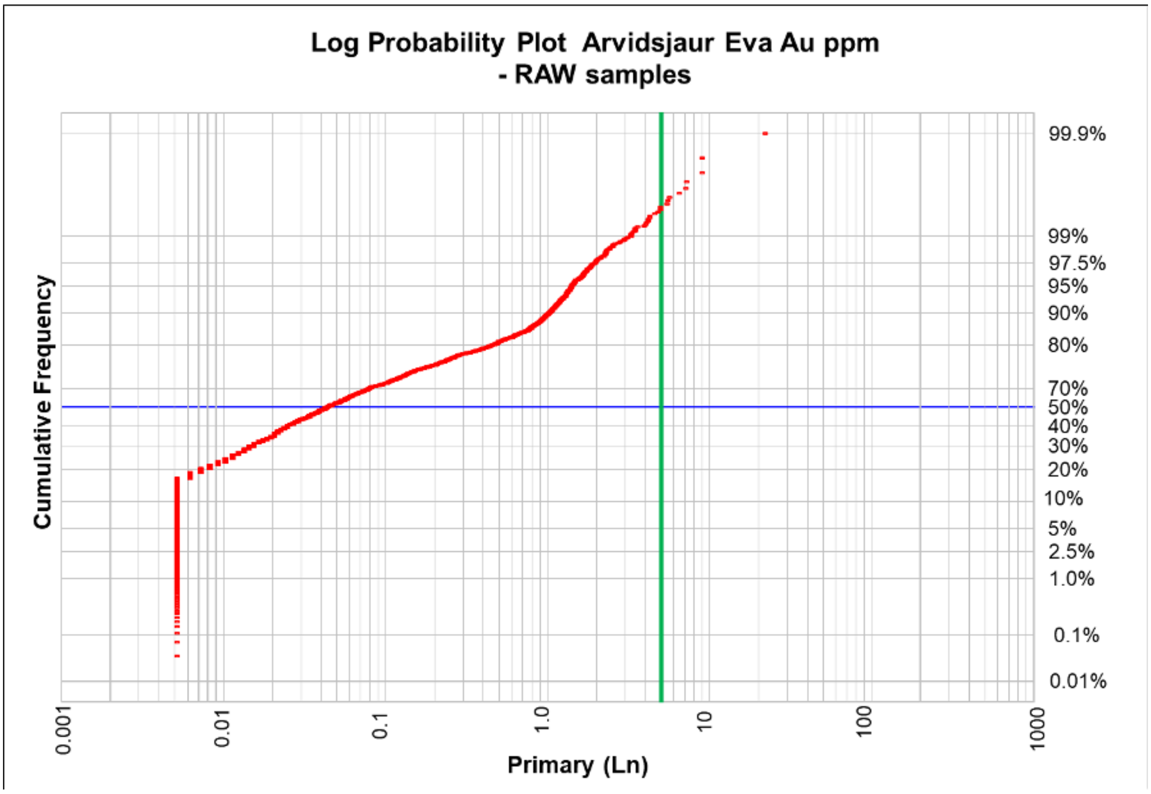


Figure 11-13: Log probability log for Au, capping value set to 5 ppm

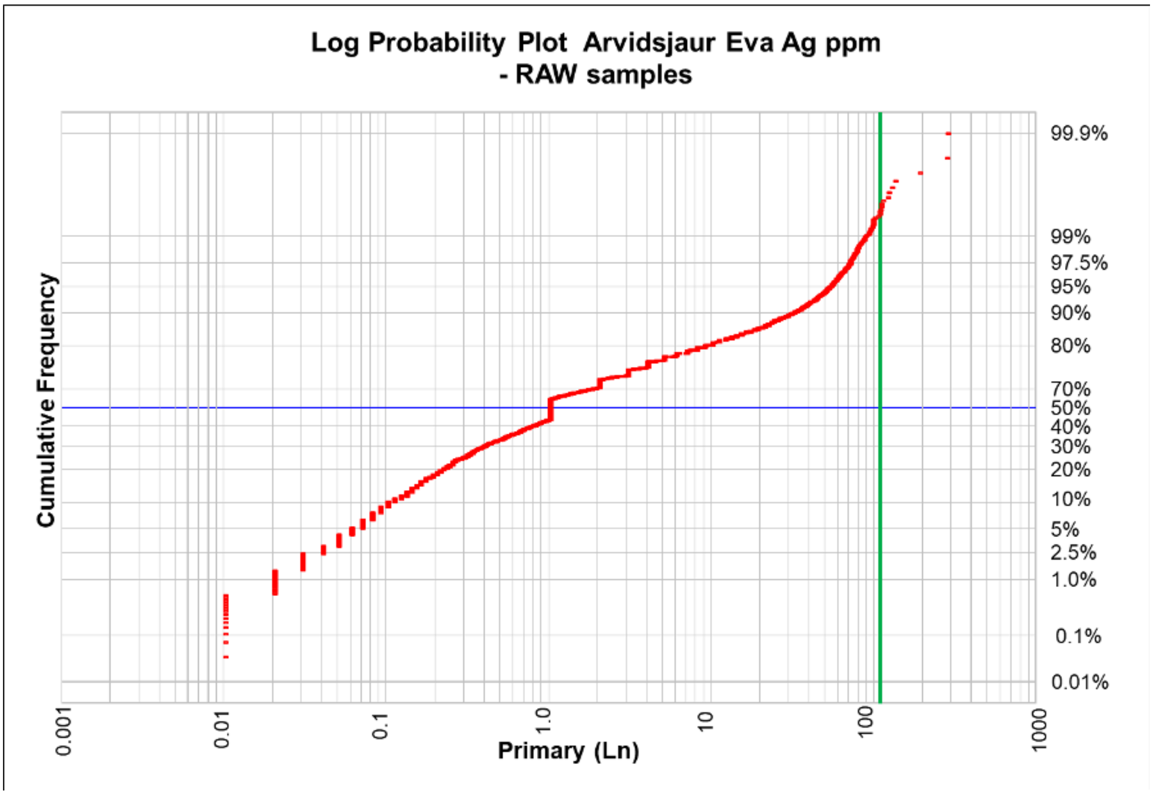


Figure 11-14: Log probability log for Ag, capping value set to 110 ppm

11.8 Cut-Off Grade and Metal Equivalent Calculation

Due to the polymetallic nature of the deposit, a metal equivalent was used to determine the boundaries of the mineable material. As Zinc is the main commodity, a Zinc equivalent was calculated. Since the equivalent was used to define the boundary for modelling, the equivalent was calculated using historical resources as the basis (Laurikko 2007). The zinc equivalent calculation used the value of Zn, Cu, Au, Ag and Pb, since all these are expected to be recovered in concentrates. The ZnEq was calculated using the following formula, utilising metal prices and multiplication factors given in Table 11-3:

$$ZnEq = (Zn\,\%) + (Cu\,\% * 2.23) + (Pb\,\% * 0.67) + (Au\,\% * 16963.6) + (Ag\,\% * 198.26)$$

Table 11-3: Metal prices used in ZnEq calculation (6 month avg., Jan 2023, from Kitco)

Metal	Price (usd/lb)	Metal Price / Zn Price
Zn	1.63	1.00
Cu	3.63	2.23
Au	27650.67	16963.6
Pb	1.0921	0.67
Ag	323.17	198.26

Net smelter return was calculated using a three-year trading average and typical industry assumptions for revenues for each commodity (Table 11-4).

Table 11-4: NSR calculation

	average Grade %/ ppm	Revenue per ton / oz metal*	Revenue per unit % / oz	Revenue In-situ	NSR % Revenue	NSR USD Revenue
Zn	2.4	3000	30	72	65	46.8
Cu	0.25	7000	70	18	75	13.5
Au	0.96	1600	1600	49	70	34.3
Pb	0.36	2000	20	7	40	2.8
Ag	38	22	22	27	40	10.8
Total				173		108
ZnEq				5.77		5.54

*approximate 3 year trading average

The marginal cutoff was calculated using typical industry assumptions as mining and processing cost. The total NSR revenue was calculated from the total NSR revenue and was defined that each ZnEq % will yield 19.53 Usd revenue. Since the cost assumption for each tonne was 15 Usd, the NSR Cutoff was defined as 0.77% ZnEq, defining that each tonne above 0.77% ZnEq will be profitable to mine (Table 11-5). For modelling purposes the cutoff was defined to be 1% ZnEq to ensure all material modelled is within 0.77% ZnEq.

Table 11-5: Marginal cutoff calculation

NSR Marginal cutoff calculation		
Mining Cost	3	Usd
Processing cost	12	Usd
Total cost	15	Usd
NSR ZNEQ revenue	19.53	Usd
NSR Cutoff	0.77%	ZnEq
Modeling cutoff	1%	ZnEq

11.9 Compositing

The assay interval analysis showed that the most common assay interval was 1m, but a large portion of data was assayed in 1.5m intervals. The average assay interval length was 1.2 metres (Fig.11-15).

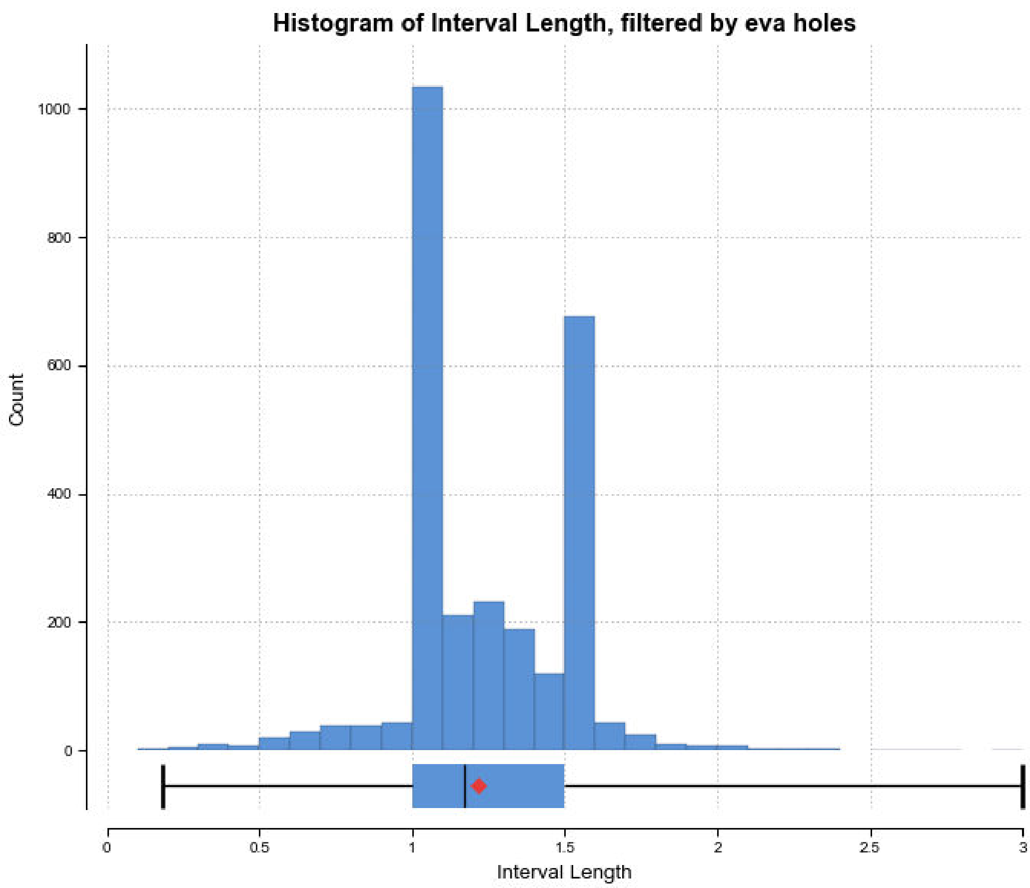


Figure 11-15: Assay length analysis for Eva drillholes

The assays were calculated to 1.5 meter composites, to avoid creation of artificial samples. The samples were composited within the domains. If the residual length of the sample in the domain boundary was less than 0.5 meter the sample was added to the previous interval, if it was more than 0.5m the sample was rejected. The minimum interval included into the composite was 0.5 meters.

Table 11-6 shows the sample data statistics before and after compositing for each element. As seen from the statistics compositing has little effect on the samples. Compositing does homogenise data, but there is no significant effect to the average grade.

Table 11-6: Composited and uncomposited statistics

	Zn %		Cu %		Pb %		Au ppm		Ag ppm	
	Composited	Uncomposited	Composited	Uncomposited	Composited	Uncomposited	Composited	Uncomposited	Composited	Uncomposited
Count	554	704	554	704	554	704	554	704	554	704
Length	824.01	831.96	824.01	831.96	824.01	831.96	824.01	831.96	824.01	831.96
Mean	1.89	1.89	0.20	0.20	0.29	0.29	0.74	0.74	30.50	30.42
SD	1.66	1.84	0.16	0.18	0.29	0.32	0.65	0.72	26.43	29.75
CV	0.88	0.97	0.80	0.88	1.02	1.11	0.88	0.98	0.87	0.98
Variance	2.75	3.38	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.10	0.43	0.52	698.42	884.81
Minimum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02
Q1	0.45	0.26	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.23	0.11	7.99	5.40
Q2	1.59	1.56	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.19	0.63	0.63	23.13	23.00
Q3	2.89	3.03	0.30	0.31	0.44	0.45	1.09	1.10	48.29	48.00
Maximum	8.21	10.65	0.96	1.01	1.66	2.06	4.05	8.75	144.05	282.00

11.10 Bulk Density

The bulk density was measured by Copperstone on the recent twin drill core and on re-assayed historical core using Archimedes method. The measurements were taken on representative core pieces from within the assay interval. The Copperstone data has full ranges of sulphur and iron assays and this data was used to correlate different elements in order to determine the relationship between grades and density. Since the Eva deposit is a massive sulphide deposit, a good correlation of R^2=0.96 was found using density and sulphur grade when four outlier measurements were deleted (Fig.11-16). Historical density measurements were inherited by Copperstone, but with unknown data quality and association to sulphur assays with upper limits often below the true grade. Thus it was deemed acceptable to just utilise the regression between the newest S and density data in this resource modelling.

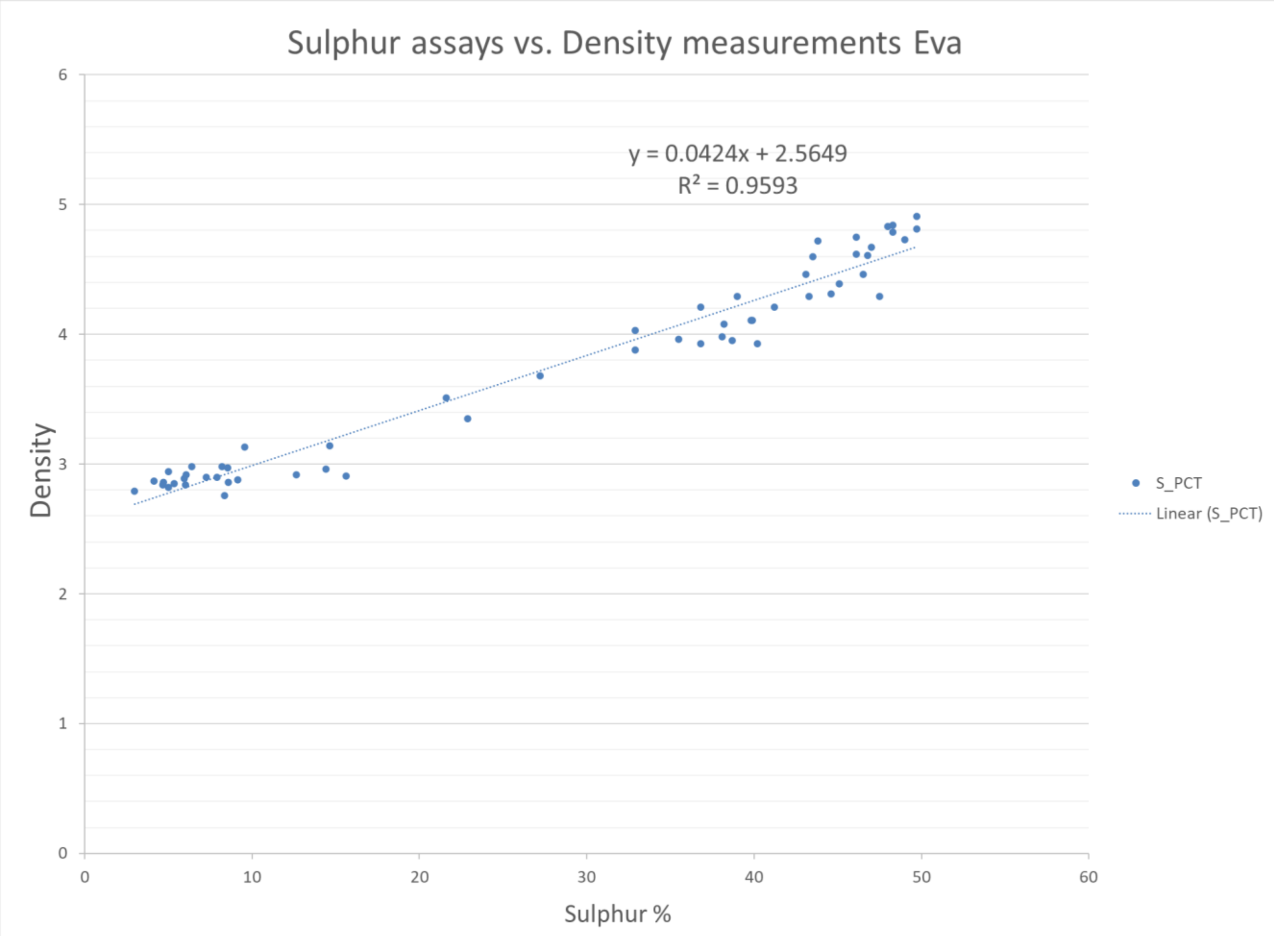


Figure 11-16: Sulphur grade and density regression graph.

As described further in Chapter 11.2, the sulphur values in the historical data suffer from over the analytical range assays. The analytical method used had upper range of 30% of sulphur and all values above that are capped to 30% S in the database. Using the Copperstone dataset, the density to below 30% sulphur blocks was assigned using the correlation function. Above 30% sulphur, the blocks were assigned an average density of 4.25g/cm^3.

11.11 Variography

Variogram analyses were done to all elements in both domains using the variography function of the Leapfrog EDGE. Zn variography is presented in the body of the report. The variograms were created in the major directions and the plane of the dip of the orebody to study the most favourable modelling direction. The nugget effect was studied with downhole variograms. The variograms oriented along the plane of the dip produced the most well developed variograms, so this plane direction was used in the models.

11.11.1 Massive Sulphide Domain

The base of variography was the dip of 21.7 to the dip direction of 135, which is the main orientation of the orebody.

In general, all elements produced fairly well developed variograms (Table 11-7). All variograms give the direction in a plane to approximate of 155 degrees. The variogram modelling suffers slightly from the equal 50m x 50m drilling grid. The only exception to this is two twin holes, which are drilled in close proximity of the original holes. In variogram modelling the used lag distance needs to be high to obtain a relevant amount of sample pairs. It would be beneficial to the statistics that the 50m x 50m grid would be tightened at some areas. This would enable more data in close proximity to each other and improve variogram modelling. The main parameters are presented in the table below.

Table 11-7: Summary of the variogram models in the massive sulphide domain

Element	Nugget	Sill	Major	Semi-major	Minor	Type
Zn	0.048	1.193	91.72	40.23	27.65	Spherical
Cu	0.554	0.9735	132.9	59.75	22.88	Spherical
Pb	0.27	1.309	77.63	48.28	17.03	Spherical
S	0.606	1.122	89.58	53.06	27.65	Spherical
Au	0.466	1.1	52.15	32.81	22.88	Spherical
Ag	0.682	1.2	137.1	59.75	22.88	Spherical

The main commodity, Zn, produces good major variogram (Fig.11-17) and it can be modelled with a single structure variogram model. The semi-major and minor directions are less well developed. The lag distance for variograms was 60 meters and the number of lags 5. The small amount of the first pair is due to the lack of samples with close proximity. This also tends to produce high nuggets in the other elements.

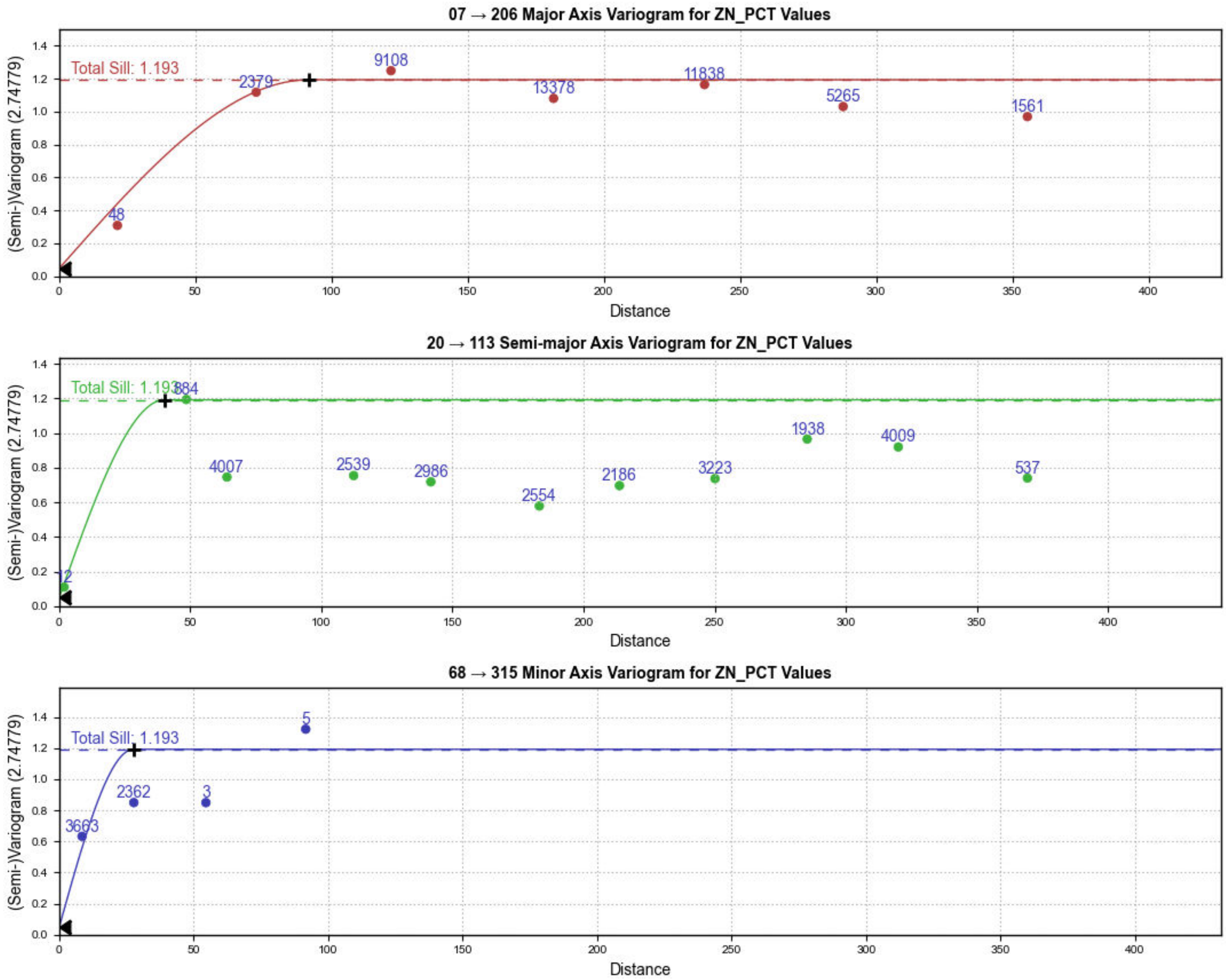


Figure 11-17: The Zn variogram model in the massive sulphide domain.

11.11.2 Feeder Domain

The drilling direction in the feeder domain was not ideal to variogram analysis (Fig.11-18). The drilling direction is parallel to the interpreted strike of the feeder and the variograms are closely related to downhole variograms. Yet the plane direction 338 and the plane dip 79 produced the most reasonable variograms.

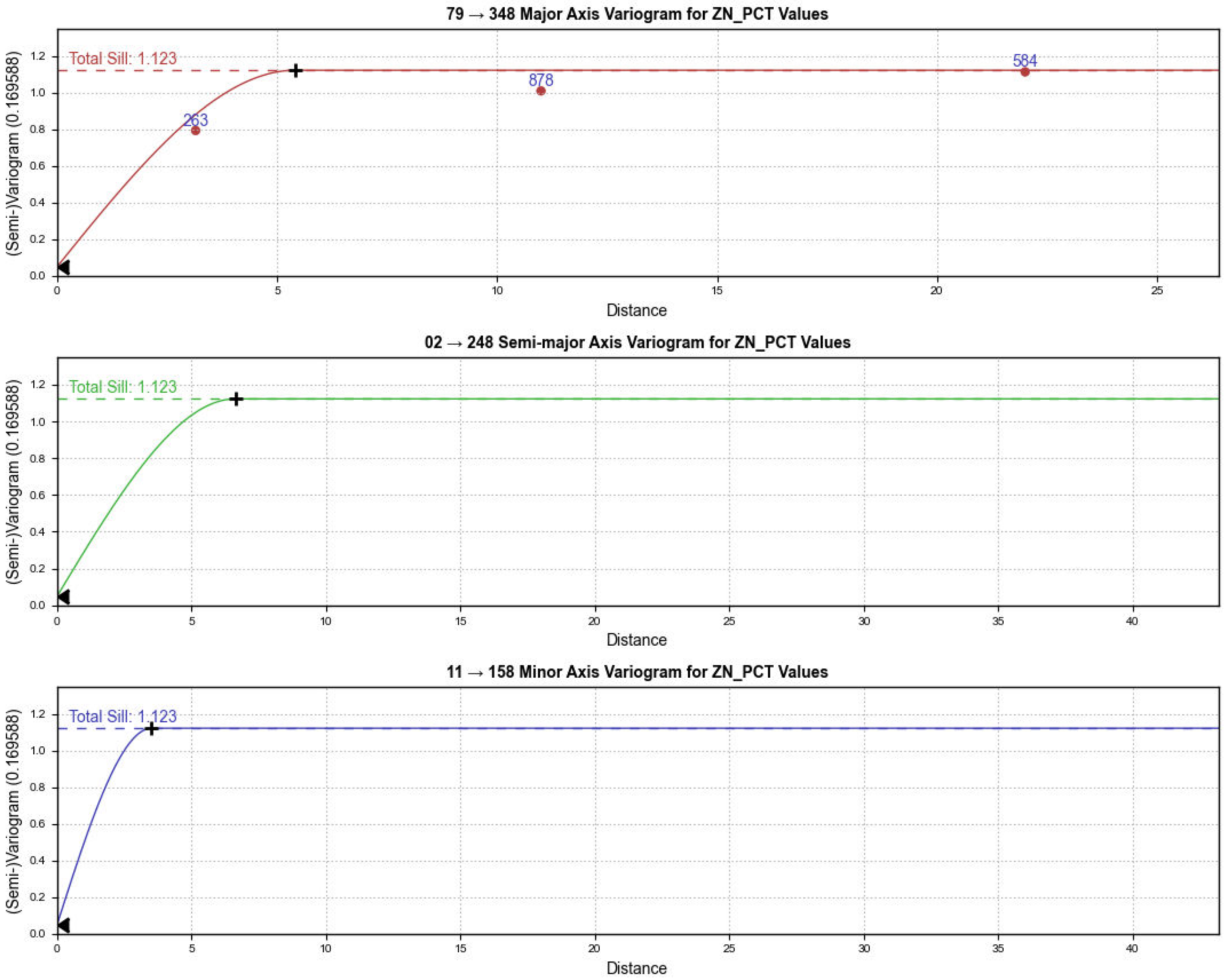


Figure 11-18: The Zn variogram model in the Feeder domain.

11.12 Block Model

The 3D block model was created in Leapfrog using the Octree block model type. This selection was made to enable sub-blocking. The model outlines were assigned from the geology so that the block model covers the massive sulfide mineralization in total.

The mineralization was constrained inside of the 1% ZnEq massive sulphide domain and 1% ZnEq feeder domain. Since the main strike of the mineralization is North-South, the block model was not rotated. The block size was set to 5mx5mx5m with sub blocking to 1.25m x 1.25m x 1.25m to enable the fine contours of the deposit to be modelled correctly. The parent block size is based on the KNA analysis. The sub-block values have been assigned from the parent block. The blockmodel parameters are summarized in Table 11-8.

Table 11-8: The block model parameters

Parameter	Setting
X_base point	706330
Y_base point	7247259
Z_base point	419
X_extent	430
Y_extent	680
Z_extent	300
Block size	5m x 5m x 5m
Sub-block size	1.25m x 1.25m x 1.25m

11.13 Grade Estimation

The grade estimation was done using ordinary kriging. Ordinary kriging was selected because it produces the most robust estimation in layered and stratiform deposits. The Eva deposit is mostly undeformed or the deformation intensity is low. The syngenetic layering of the massive sulphide formation is expected to be preserved.

The estimation was conducted for each element and each domain separately; the parameters used are summarized in Table 11-9.

Table 11-9: Search parameters for each round

1st round	Search ellipse			Samples	
Element	Major	Semi-Major	Minor	min samples	max samples
Zn	56	33	23	4	20
Cu	56	33	23	4	20
Pb	56	33	23	4	20
Au	56	33	23	4	20
Ag	56	33	23	4	20
S	56	33	23	4	20

2st round	Search ellipse			Samples	
Element	Major	Semi-Major	Minor	min samples	max samples
Zn	150	75	45	2	10
Cu	150	75	45	2	10
Pb	150	75	45	2	10
Au	150	75	45	2	10
Ag	150	75	45	2	10
S	150	75	45	2	10

Feeder	Search ellipse			Samples	
Element	Major	Semi-Major	Minor	min samples	max samples
Zn	60	30	15	2	10
Cu	60	30	15	2	10
Pb	60	30	15	2	10
Au	60	30	15	2	10
Ag	60	30	15	2	10
S	60	30	15	2	10

The estimation search distances were set uniform to each search round and domain. The used search distance accommodates all variogram analyses. For some elements the search distance could have been set to much higher search radiuses, but due to limitations in variogram modeling and sampling grid, the search radius was set to be conservative.

The estimated domains were combined to estimates for each element. The estimated elements were Zn Cu, Pb, Au, Ag and S. The block model attributes ZnEq, CuEq, and Density were calculated from the block values as defined in earlier in this document. Figure 11-19 shows the whole mineralization in oblique view.

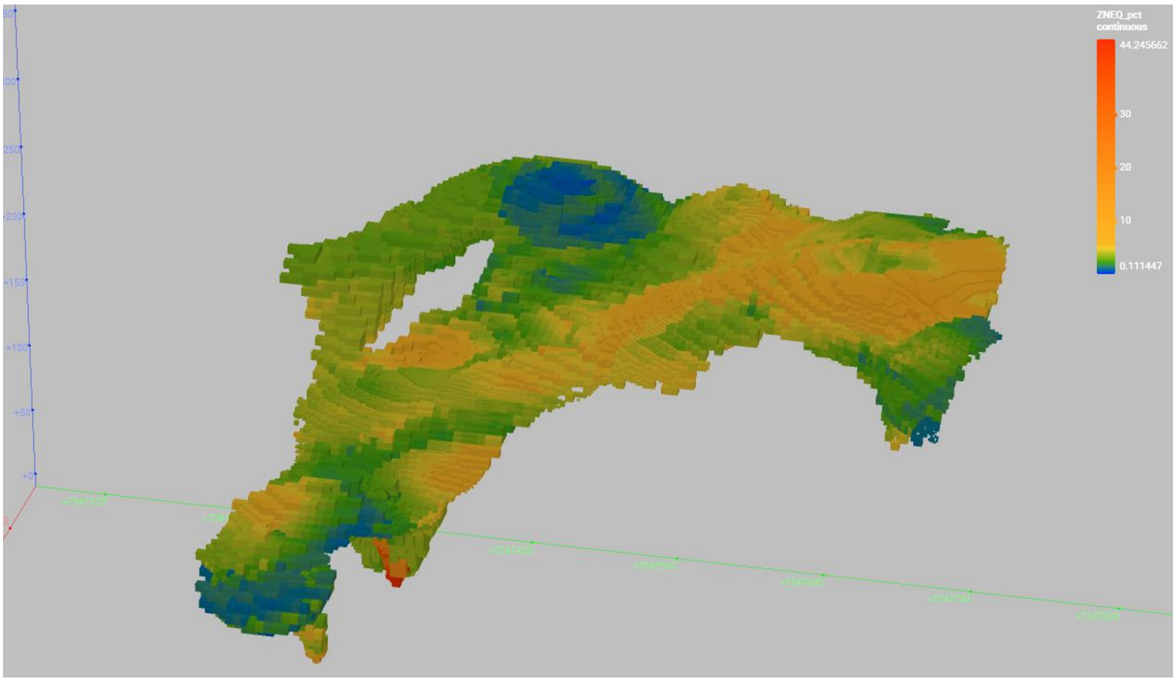


Figure 11-19: Oblique view of the blockmodel. Colouring ZnEQ%

Figure 11-20 shows a plan view, North-South section 706534 (a-a') and West-East section 7247000 (b-b') with the drillholes. The block model is coloured with ZnEQ% grade and drillholes assays have Zn% grade.

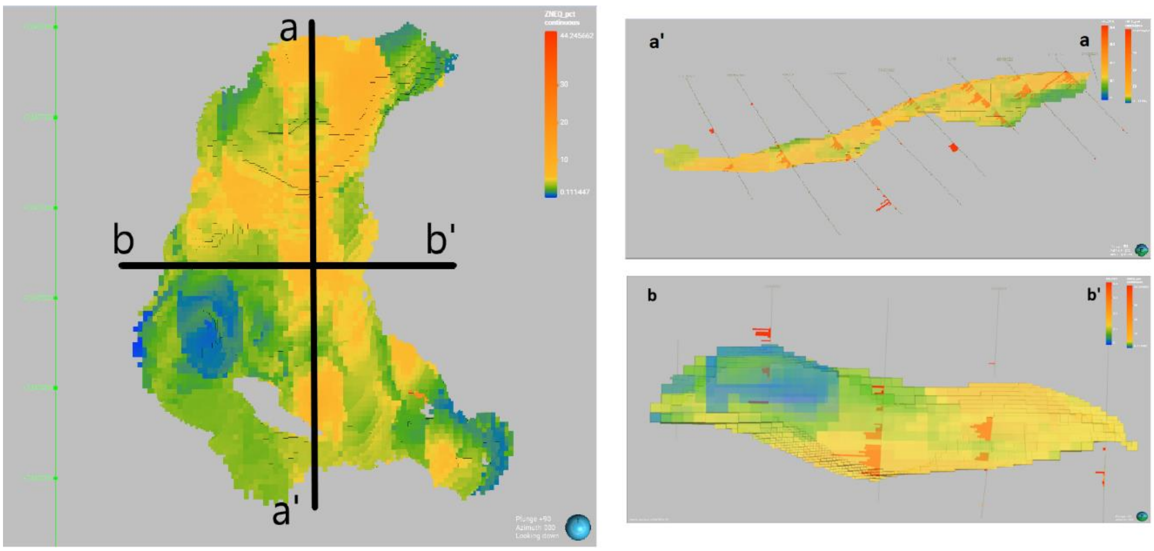


Figure 11-20: Plan view of the deposit and two cross sections. Block model values ZnEQ_% and drillhole values Zn%.

11.14 Estimation Validation

The estimation was validated using visual validation and swath plots to ensure reliable estimation process. In addition, kriging neighbourhood analysis was conducted.

Visual validation with the raw assay data compared to estimated block grade seems to match well, as seen in Figure 11-21 for Zn estimation. Some smoothing of the high grade and low grade samples occur. The visual validation was conducted for each modelled element and all validation produced good results.

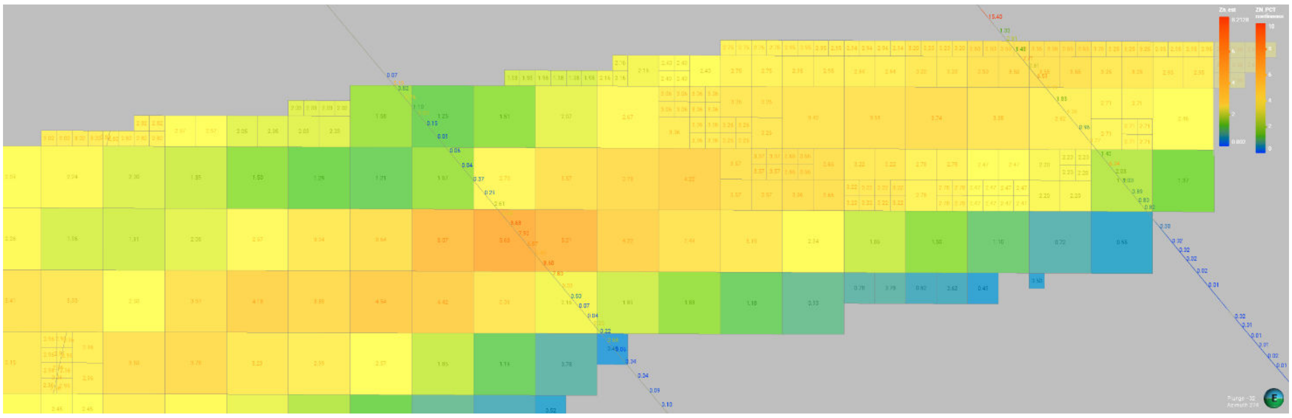
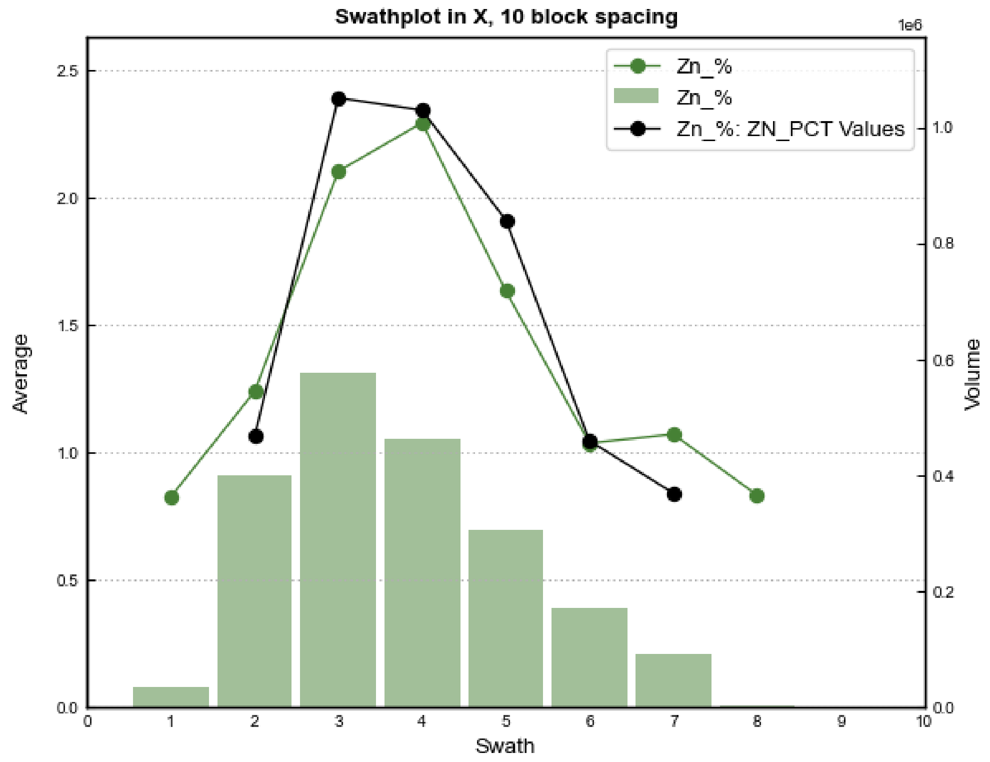
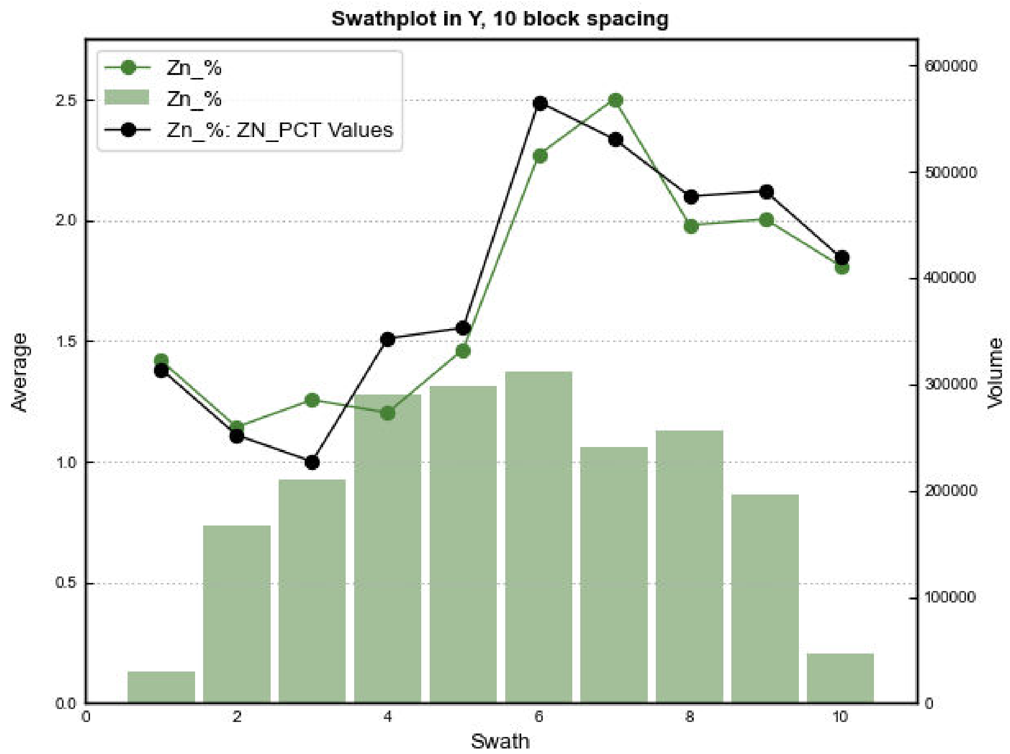


Figure 11-21: Zn_% in the drillhole versus Zn% in the block model.

Swath plots were created in northing and elevation for each element modelled. These plots compare average grades between the composited drill hole data and the block model. The main objective is to see how much smoothing occurs.

The swath plots in northing were done in 50 m bands, since this equals the drilling density. The Swaths done in elevation were done in 20 m. In general, the swaths do not show significant smoothing or any areal discrepancies between sample data and the modelling. The swath plots for Zn are presented in Figure 11-22.


Swathplot in X, 10 block spacing
1e6
Zn_%
Zn_%
Zn_%: ZN_PCT Values
Average
Volume
Swath
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
2.0
2.5
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10


Swathplot in Y, 10 block spacing
Zn_%
Zn_%
Zn_%: ZN_PCT Values
Average
Volume
Swath
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
2.0
2.5
0
100000
200000
300000
400000
500000
600000
0
2
4
6
8
10

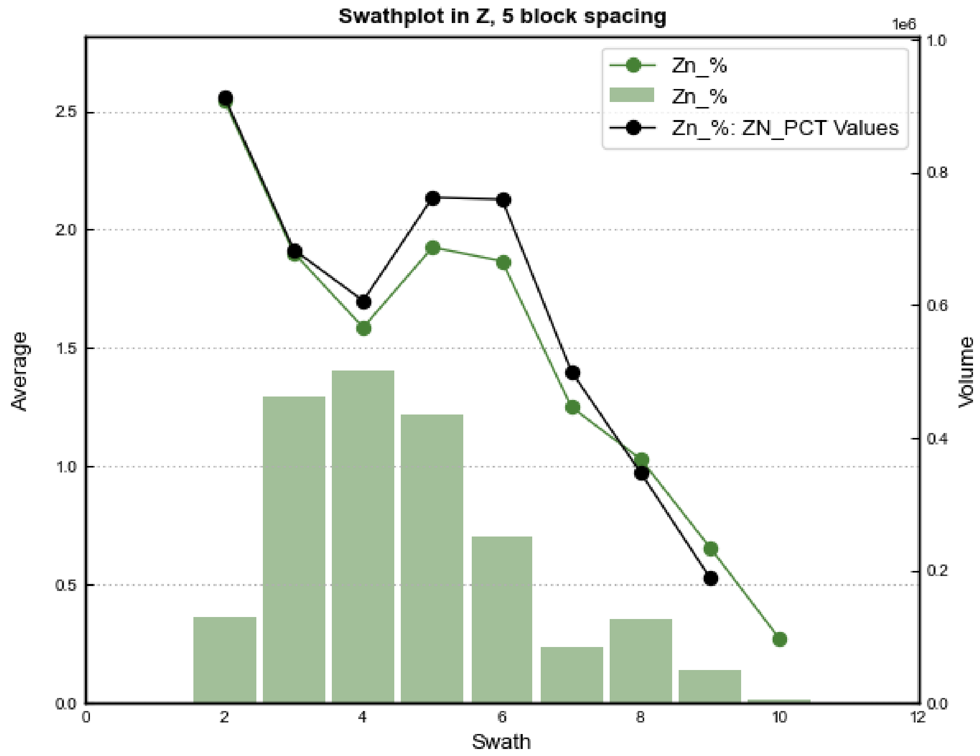


Figure 11-22: Swath plots for Zn%. The upper plot is the northing direction, the second is in the easting direction and the bottom one is the elevation plot. In black graph is the Zn% drilling sample values and in green is the estimated block value.

The total block model volume in the two domains is slightly smaller (-4%) than the volume of the wireframes. This is due to the orientation of the domains against the block model and the sub-blocking is not able to compensate for it. The difference is relatively small and not material.

11.15 Mineral Resource Classification

The PERC standard for mineral resource classification was followed when defining the resource classification in this project. The resource is defined in three confidence classes, measured, indicated and inferred. Figure 11-23 shows the PERC standard guideline which was followed in classification.

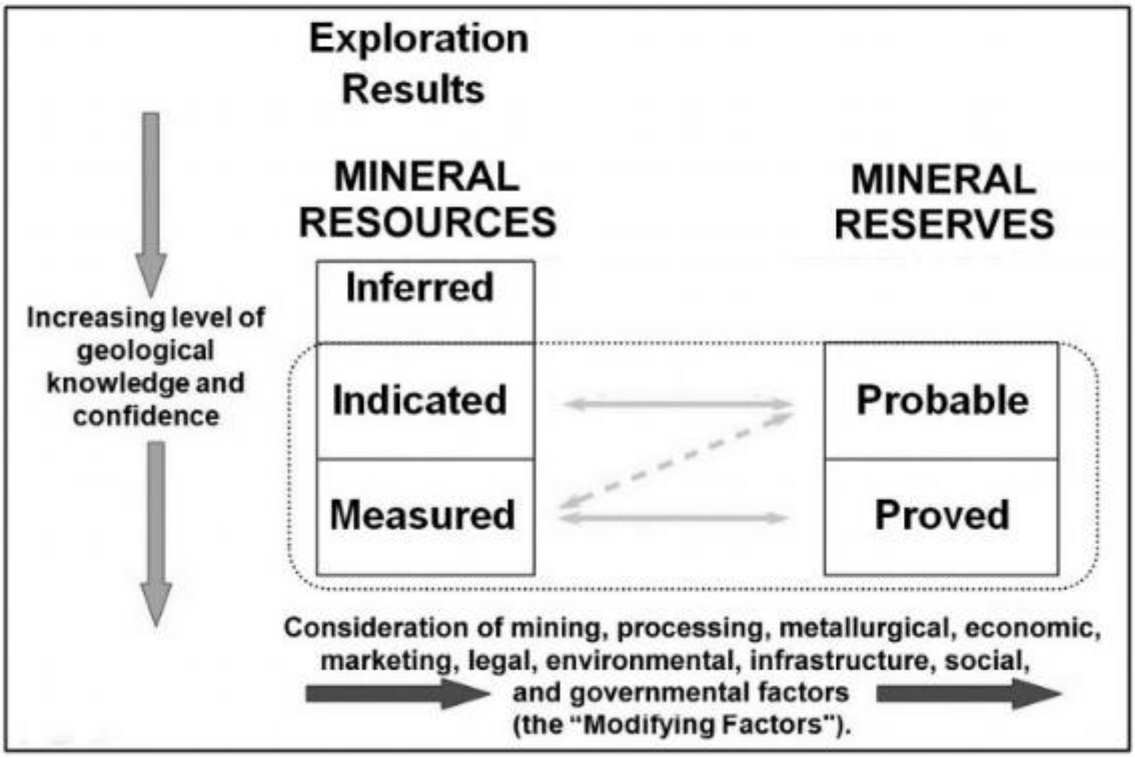


Figure 11-23: The PERC standard classification for mineral resource and reserve

The mineral resources were classified as indicated resources and inferred resource respectively. The majority of the deposit is modelled within first round of estimation and the confidence level is good. This part is reported as indicated resources. A minor part is estimated in the second round and some extrapolation occurs in this area. This area is reported as inferred resource.

12 MINERAL RESOURCE STATEMENT

12.1 Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE)

12.1.1 Metallurgical Test Work

The Eva deposit constitutes a relatively high-grade multi-basket commodity deposit. Initially, during ‘Lundin times’ there circulated rumours that the metallurgy of the deposit was a tough nut to crack. Although this is still partly true, the significant increase in metal prices over the last 10-15 years, in combination with the following metallurgical testwork carried out at GTK rather tells us about a compelling opportunity for RPEEE. The expected recoveries in rougher flotation (Korhonen & Mörsky, 2011) might be:

- Zn: 80-90% (or preferable 60-70% recovery @ 50-55% concentrate)
- Cu: 60-75% (or preferable 50-60% recovery @ 20% concentrate)
- Au: 15-20%
- Ag: 50-60%
- Pb: 55-65%, is toughest nut to crack and not expected to be sellable, at least with 2007-commodity prices.

12.1.2 Mining Parameters

To assess potential for economic extraction, a pit shell was constructed around the modelled mineralisation. With limited information on host rock types, a typical geometry for northern Sweden using a double bench (2x15m) with 70 degree face angle and 15 m berm was used, resulting in an interramp angle of 47 degrees. Allowing for a 24 m-wide ramp every 120 vertical meters brings this down to an overall slope angle of 40 degrees, which was used for creating the pit design. The calculated tonnages of both ore and waste from the pit design are given in Table 12-1.

Table 12-1: Resource pit contents, in terms of ore and waste material.

Ore	
Tonnage (million tonnes)	7.66
Cu (%)	0.2
Zn (%)	1.78
Au (g/t)	0.77
Ag (g/t)	29
Waste	
Tonnage (million tonnes)	64.37

It should be noted that this design is neither optimised for optimal financial performance nor to minimise impact on the surrounding environment, but simply to demonstrate economic potential of the deposit.

12.1.3 Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Assessment

Environmental

Eva K nr 1 exploitation concession was awarded by the Mining Inspector as per November 13, 2017 and is valid for 25 years up and until November 13, 2042, prior to which a mine should be in place. In accordance with the law, one of the pre-requisites for awarding exploitation concessions is that the applicant has conducted significant environmental studies, so called Environmental Impact Assessment or MKB (Sw: *Miljökonsekvensbeskrivning*).

Key findings from the MKB (source "Svensk MKB 2007") based on an open pit mine with 7 years life-of-mine are:

- The till of approximately 1.4 m cubic meters will be taken off the deposit and be used as noise barrier and to lower the visual impact of the mine.
- External enrichment (LOI´s signed with Boliden Mining and Björkdal gold mine) assumed.
- 12 Mton waste rock during life-of-mine, whereof approximately 75% is considered not to be of any risk for acid drainage. The remaining 25% is considered to be at risk for

acid drainage. Therefore, this material is proposed to be separately handled and stored in a separate deposit.

- The water recipient is proposed to be Hålbäcken south of the Eva deposit. Hålbäcken in preliminary tests has proved to be relatively resistant to potential additions of acid water, while at the same there is a low level of microorganisms.
- The reindeer herding (primarily Mausjaure sami village) will be affected by the mine area, as well as by transports to and from the mine area. The Eva-deposit is located close to the gathering area prior to their transfer to the winter-feeding land in nearby Jörn (Västerbotten county). The exact consequences are hard to predict, and the Company expects continuous co-operation meetings to try to mitigate the mine´s adverse effects on reindeer herding.
- The nature conservation inventory (Sw: *naturvärdesinventering*) observed no specific values within the exploitation concession border. East of the concession border, a few unusual lichen (Sw: *lavar)* and one tick (Sw: *ticka)* was observed, while no other significant biotopes were observed.
- One new road is planned for, north of the mine, which will touch the national interest of nature, however no Nature 2000-area are in the vicinity of the planned mine.
- After mine closure, the reclamation work will take place. All remaining waste rock will be covered and handled according to best practice, based on its content and characteristics, and the most significant long-term effect from the mine is expected to be that the open pit will become a tarn (Sw: *tjärn*).

Social

The Company together with the Arvidsjaur municipality at several occasions have invited inhabitants (and other interested parties) to information gatherings in Glommersträsk, Sandträsk and Abborrträsk outside Arvidsjaur. The information meetings have been appreciated and crowded and the general feeling is that Copperstone has good support for its expansion plans in Arvidsjaur.

The company has outstanding relations with the local Sami Village (Mausjaur) and there are annual, pre-planned, co-existence meetings, which are well-documented and reported to the Mining Inspector on an annual basis (regarding content and potential commercial agreements for the land infringement due to the active exploration).

Governance

Copperstone is a mine developer, currently with 37 employees. The management team is diversely composed, completely gender equal consisting of 5 women and 5 men with different knowledge backgrounds, ages and experiences. The Board, as well, is diversified by gender and knowledge base (finance, mining and politics).

Copperstone has, with the current CEO Jörgen Olsson, raised more than 1 billion SEK of equity during feasibility study stage for the Viscaria mine in Kiruna. Copperstone has been approved to be traded on the Nasdaq main market as from December 8, 2023, and is as such considered a very serious mine-developing company, taking responsibility locally, regionally as well as nationally.

12.1.4 Economic and Technical Input Parameters

It is assumed that the ore is shipped to an offsite processing facility, ca 100 km away, directly from the pit. Cost for this (120 SEK/ton ore) are included in processing cost, as are considerations for reclamation (3 SEK/ton ore) and SGA (20 SEK/ton ore). Recoveries were assumed to be on the lower boundary of the ranges described in the metallurgical testwork. All input parameters and assumed values utilised in the economic calculations regarding RPEEE of the Eva deposit are given in Table 12-2.

Table 12-2: Input parameters and values used for the economic calculations.

Parameter	**Value**
Mining Cost	40 SEK/Ton
Processing Cost	234 SEK/Ton (Ore)
Recoveries	
Dilution & Ore loss	10% grade reduction
Cu recovery	60%
Zn recovery	70%

Au recovery	15%
Ag recovery	50%
Pb recovery	0%
Payability	95%
Economics	
Exchange rate	10,38 SEK/USD
Cu price	8465 USD/ton
Zn price	2476 USD/ton
Au price	72 USD/gram
Ag price	1 USD/gram

12.2 Mineral Resource Statement

The total indicated and inferred resource estimate for the Eva deposit is 7.756 Mt @ 4.41% ZnEq, with the reporting cutoff of 1% ZnEq. Due to the polymetallic nature, the ZnEq cutoff was used. The elements associated with ZnEq were Zn, Cu, Pb, Au and Ag. The grades of these were 1.79%, 0.21%, 0.28%, 0.83 g/t and 28.87 g/t, respectively. The mineral resources are summarised in Table 12-3.

Table 12-3: The mineral resources of Eva deposit.

Resource category	Mass	*Average Value*					
		ZNEQ_pct	Zn_pct	Cu_pct	Pb_pct	Au_g/t	Ag_g/t
	Mt	%	%	%	%	g/t	g/t
indicated	6.93	4.54	1.82	0.21	0.28	0.86	29.92
inferred	0.83	3.29	1.50	0.13	0.22	0.56	20.13

12.3 Comparison to Previous Estimates

The only previous mineral resource estimate was made by Lundin mining and reported without any reporting code guidance (Laurikko 2007). The major difference between the estimations in 2007 and the current report is the use of the 1% ZnEq modelling cutoff. This equivalent calculation involves prices as explained previously in this report. Even though both used 1% ZnEq as the basis for the model, the metal prices have changed during the period between these two estimates. Especially the Au value is significantly higher than at the time of the previous report, while the Zn value is lower than it was in 2007. In the overall balance, this causes more material to be modelled within 1%ZnEq shell. There is also limited knowledge of the previous geological modelling. In the current report, a lot of emphasis on the geological modelling was applied and a realistic geological model was modelled to back up the resource model.

Due to these facts the current model has more tonnage and lower grade than the previous model. The total gain in tonnage in indicated category is 1.77 million tonnes. When more material is included inside the modelling wireframes, the grade will be diluted. The differences between these two reports are summarised in Table 12-4.

Table 12-4: The differences in indicated resources between the 2007 and 2023 reports.

Estimate	Mass	*Average Value*					
	Mt	ZNEQ_pct %	Zn_pct %	Cu_pct %	Pb_pct %	Au_g/t g/t	Ag_g/t g/t
2023 Estimate	6.93	4.54	1.82	0.21	0.28	0.86	29.92
2007 Estimate	5.16	n/a	2.39	0.25	0.36	0.96	38.23
Difference	**1.77**	**n/a**	**-0.57**	**-0.04**	**-0.08**	**-0.10**	**-8.31**

The resource classification was changed from the previous estimation. The 2007 estimation was conducted without a guidance from any reporting codes. However, it was reported as indicated resources. During the time between these reports, the reporting guidelines have been tightened. In the current PERC reporting code, a base level of Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) needs to be demonstrated to classify an indicated resource.

When the changes to the parameters are considered, there is very little change in the resource estimation. This indicates that the previous estimation was conducted well, and the new estimate is comparable to the old and therefore robust.

12.4 Technical Economical Model and Sensitivity Analysis

A rough technical economic model "TEM" has been completed and indicate a robust open pit mining project at today´s commodity prices; some 75 MSEK earnings before interest and taxes ("EBIT" at today´s commodity prices and today´s USD exchange rate) over a 7-year life-of-mine with Capex of an assumed 225 MSEK given an assumed external beneficiation in Västerbotten, Sweden. Total costs are estimated at 300 MSEK on an annual basis.

Please note that this estimation has not been based on a formal update of the Lundin *Scoping Study* model. As a consequence, no new mine design for an open pit mine has been completed for this update of the mineral resources, but rather will be announced in connection to a future feasibility study.

At 10% higher commodity prices or USD-exchange rate, the annual EBIT is expected to be 150 MSEK, and at 10% lower commodity prices or USD-exchange rate, the Eva project is expected to break-even.

Regarding operating expenditures (in this context defined as total costs), a 10% increase/decrease is expected to lower/increase the EBIT by 30 MSEK on an annual basis.

12.5 Exploration Potential

There are several targets in and around the Eva deposit for further exploration:

a) The most substantial target is the Au-Cu breccia feeder zone pipe domain. This domain was not well understood in previous exploration campaigns and therefore never got adequate drill directions. As elsewhere in the Arvidsjaur project, there is a good chance to define a much larger vertical extent of the sulphide breccia that lie under the Eva deposit.

b) In 2017, Copperstone followed up the deeply-drilled three exploration holes located just outside the northernmost boundary of the Eva deposit, in the same area where the Lundin discovery hole Cos04210 found the first shallow mineralized indications of Eva. Drilling results outline a structurally controlled intercept with 12-13 m of high-grade Zn in sphalerite mineralization with low levels of gold, suggesting that the original near surface Zn-rich structures found by Lundin might develop for a few hundred of metres at depth.

Figure 12-1: Drillcore from the Eva deposit at 400m depth, outside the mineral resource boundary.

Copperstone followed up the drillings with an IP (induced polarization) campaign, that proposed an even larger mineral intersection than previously interpreted.

c) A few hundred meters east of the Eva deposit exist an old exploration hole COS06295 the hole reached a depth of 300m below surface with a prominent flat lying off hole electromagnetic anomaly. The location of the anomaly is consistent with the deepening of the ore horizon under the intersected, less altered felsic volcanics, that are considered to be part of the stratigraphic hangingwall sequence.

d) The economic south-west margin of the Eva deposit is defined as a subvertical felsic dike. West of the dike a thick sequence of polymict breccia host alteration with anomalous contents of Zn in the matrix. It is plausible that this breccia is capping an extension of the Eva deposit to the West. This has not been systematically drilled yet.

13 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

13.1 Mineral Processing

The expected recoveries in rougher flotation (Korhonen & Mörsky, 2011) might be:

- Zn: 80-90% (or preferable 60-70% recovery @ 50-55% concentrate)
- Cu: 60-75% (or preferable 50-60% recovery @ 20% concentrate)
- Au: 15-20%
- Ag: 50-60%
- Pb: 55-65%, is toughest nut to crack and not expected to be sellable, at least with 2007-commodity prices.

13.2 Drilling coverage

The drilling pattern covers the whole deposit area in a 50m x 50m grid. This is sufficient to create good statistics. The problem with an equally spaced grid is that there is limited data available in short range sample spacing. Such samples would be beneficial to the variogram modelling and therefore it is recommended that a more densely drilled area should be created in future drilling campaigns.

13.3 Density Estimation

The density for the mineral resource was calculated using the technically limited sulphur grade. In order to produce more accurate density estimates the sulphur needs to be fully analysed from old drill core and more density measurements should be taken from the old drill core.

14 COMPETANT PERSON'S CONSENT STATEMENT

Competent Person's Consent Statement

Pursuant to the requirements of paragraph 3.2 of the PERC Standard

Independent Mineral Resource Estimate for the Eva Deposit, Sweden, February 2024

Effective date of report: 2024-02-26

I, Thomas Lindholm, hereby confirm that:

- I have read and understood the requirements of the PERC Standard for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves ("PERC Standard").
- I am a Competent Person as defined by the PERC Standard, having at least five years' relevant experience in relation to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in the Report, and to the activity for which I am accepting responsibility.
- I am a professional Member, with required membership status namely Fellow (#230476) of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy as well as a member of the Fennoscandian Association of Metals and Mining Professionals, FAMMP, both are institutions which are included in the current list of recognised professional organisations included in the RPO list in Appendix 5 of the PERC Standard.
- I have reviewed the Report to which this Consent Statement applies.
- I am a Senior Associate of GeoVista AB that has been engaged by Copperstone Resources AB to prepare the Report for the Eva Deposit for the period ended December 12, 2023.

There is no other direct or indirect financial relationship between myself and the Company.

I verify that the Report is based on, and fairly and accurately reflects in the form and context in which it appears, the information in my supporting documentation relating to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources.

I consent to the release of the Report and this Consent Statement:

Signature of Competent Person	Date
Thomas Lindholm	2024-02-26

15 REFERENCES

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