9 November 2022

Acquisition of Highly Prospective Lithium and Nickel Tenements in Finland

Highlights

- **RMI to acquire Finland tenement portfolio – two Lithium projects and one Nickel project following exclusive due diligence period**
- **Acquisition follows extensive due diligence including Skapto report into historical exploration data from the Geological Survey of Finland (GTK) confirming the extensive presence of lithium and nickel targets within each tenement**
- **Company field trip with consultant corroborated findings of due diligence, and identified new prospective lithium targets**
- **Attractive all scrip acquisition terms negotiated by the Company with acquisition now subject to execution of formal documentation**
- **Tenements are near existing major mines and processing facilities**

Resource Mining Corporation Limited (ASX:RMI) ("RMC" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that it has executed a Binding Term Sheet for the acquisition of Element92 Pte Ltd, the ultimate owner of three projects in Finland – the Ruossakero Nickel Project in Northern Finland, the Kola Lithium Project in Central Finland, and the Hirvikallio Lithium Project in Southern Finland (together, the **Target Projects**).

This Binding Term Sheet follows the earlier securing of an exclusive option period during which time the Company completed extensive due diligence activities on the Target Projects including the purchase of a significant volume of historical data on the Target Projects, the commissioning of an external review by Skapto, and a field visit by the Executive Chairman (see ASX Announcements: 7 June 2022, 23 June 2022, and 5 September 2022)

Resource Mining Corporation's Executive Chairman, Asimwe Kabunga, said:

> "We are excited to have secured agreement to acquire this portfolio of highly prospective Nickel and Lithium projects in Finland following an extensive due diligence process.
>
> "We are already in early stage discussions with potential strategic partners for the development of these projects and I look forward to completing this acquisition and finalising those negotiations which will add significant further value to our shareholders.

Due Diligence and Field Trip

The Company has completed all components of its intended due diligence program, with the assistance of Skapto, Geological and Geophysical specialists engaged by RMI:

1. Acquired and processed all relevant existing datasets from Finnish Geological Survey ("GTK").
2. General survey of the full project areas to obtain a better understanding of the local geology, to verify and correct existing geological maps and to sample relevant outcrops.
3. Detailed survey of the areas with known mineralisation, including detailed geological and structural mapping and sampling of existing pits and trenches and outcrop.
4. Detailed survey of potential new targets identified during the general area survey.

Findings from Skapto's due diligence, and the field trip completed by the Company and consultants, have been highly encouraging and the Company is pleased to report that the data suggest that all three Target Projects have significant exploration potential.

Finnish Government Supportive

Finland has a strong global reputation as a mining jurisdiction and ranks among the top 10 as per the globally regarded Fraser Institute's latest review. The confluence of the EV-driven, fast-growing lithium demand, and the push for reliable supply chains with a low carbon footprint, has created a vast opportunity for nations able to supply the European LIB cell manufacturing and car manufacturing sector.

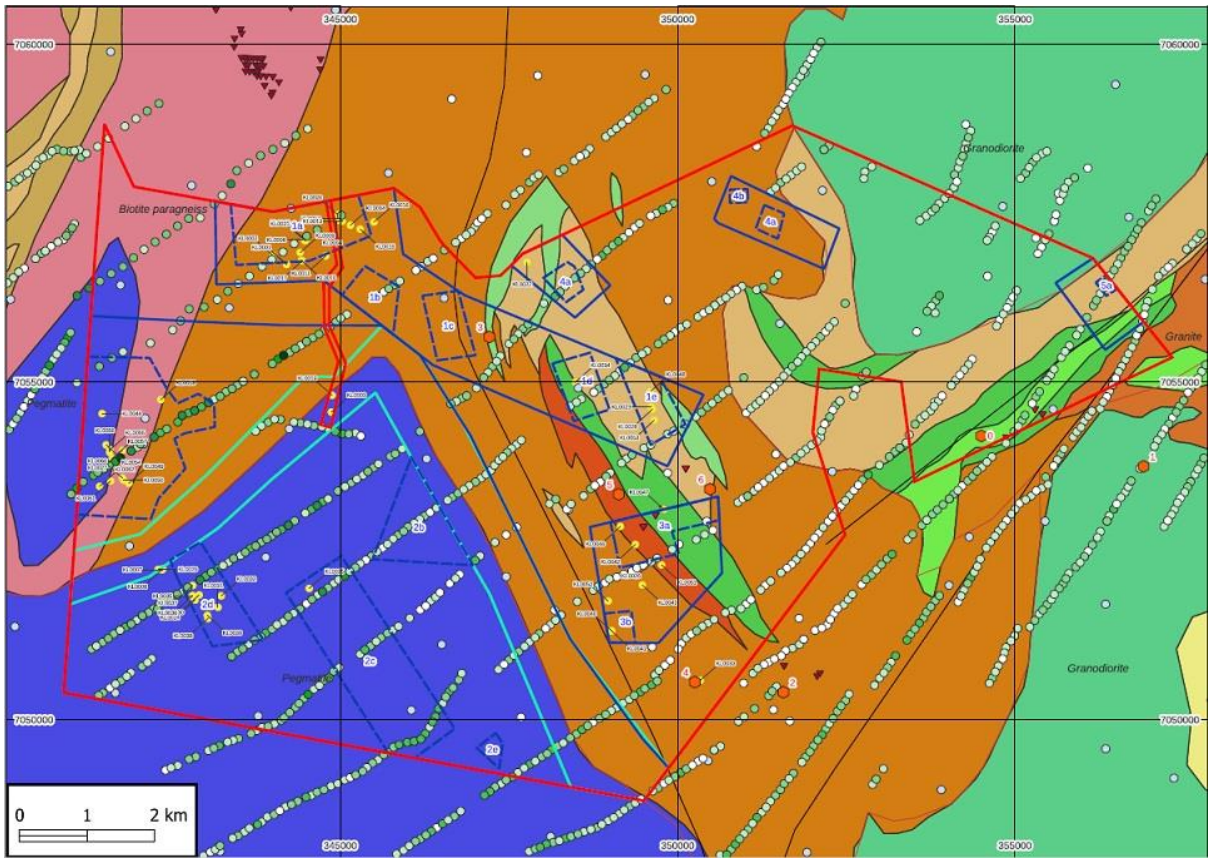
The Company's recent field trip highlighted to the attendees the high degree to which the Finnish Government is increasing their support for their already robust mining industry. The country is already the largest European producer of nickel and is a major producer and developer in the lithium sector.

As part of these Finnish government initiatives, additional regions have been released for the purposes of exploration. There has been strong support also for the newly commenced Keliber mining operation. There has also been government funding for a major Lithium Hydroxide processing facility in Kokkola. The map below shows the location of Finland's battery factories and refineries, including global players such as FREYR and CATL.

Target Projects

Kola

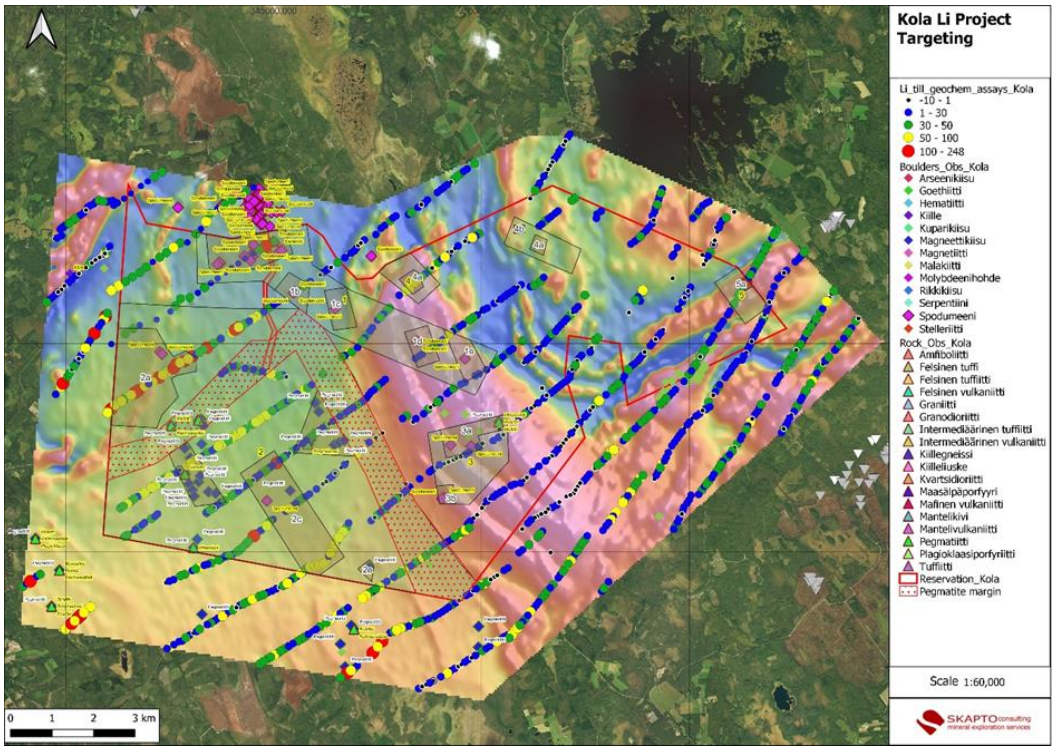
The project area lies 40km southeast of the major industrial centre of Kokkola. The prospective Kaustinen area is part of the Paleoproterozoic Pohjanmaa Schist belt, which is a large (350 x 70km) arc-shaped structure formed between the Central Finland granite and the Vaasa Migmatite complexes. Mica schists, metagreywackes and gneisses are the most common rock types found within the Pohjanmaa Belt and are intercalated with metamorphosed volcanic rocks. These supracrustal rocks are cross-cut by pegmatites of the albite-spodumene subgroup of LCT pegmatite family.



Above: Geology of Kola and surrounding area

It is important to note that Finnish company, Keliber Oy has tenements contiguous with Kola on the northwest edge of the reserve.

Pegmatite veins up to thirty metres wide are reported by Keliber. The geology of the Keliber areas extends into the Kola reservation and abundant spodumene-containing pegmatite boulders in the reservation area, especially directly south of the major Syväjärvi and Rapasaari deposits, indicate the potential presence of significant LCT pegmatite bodies.



Above: Kola lithium project targeting

Sampling through Kola's boulder fields during the recent field trip located an outcropping pegmatite that was not a known mapped feature and was within 5km of the Kelivber resource. This pegmatite sat ~10m above the surrounding landscape, was 40m wide and over 100m long. The team also encountered some significant mineralised boulders, with spodumene crystals >200mm in length and broad associations across the reserve area.

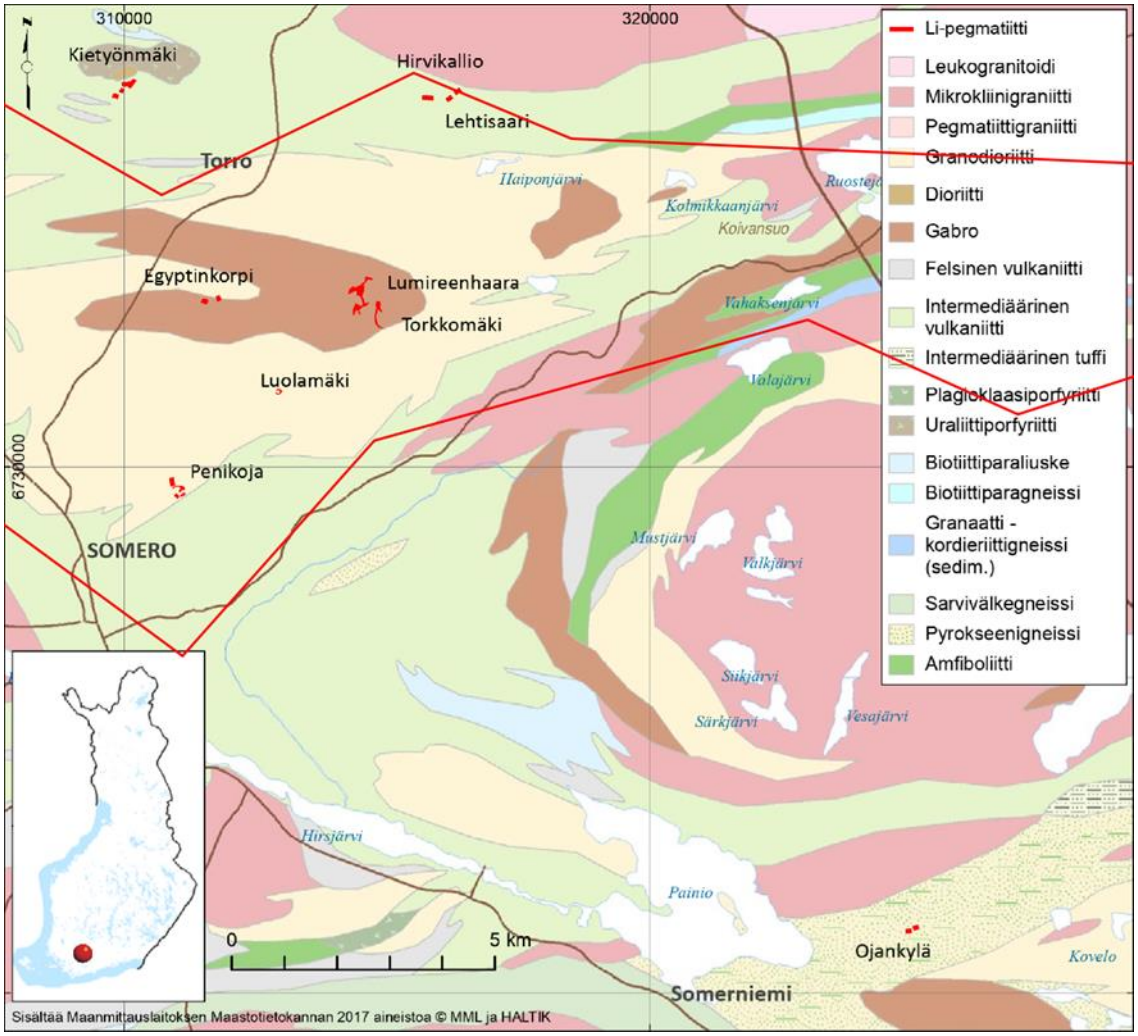
Above: On top of the outcropping pegmatite on Kola Reservation near Keliber

The Company considers Kola to be a priority target given the evidence gathered from the data review, findings from this field work, and the location relative to the now developing Keliber mine.

In total, 59 samples were taken in the Kola reservation area and sent to ALS Finland, with results pending.

Hirvikallio

Hirvikallio is situated in the Somero-Tammela area, Southern Finland with the Finnish Geological Survey GTK considering it one of the most promising lithium pegmatite provinces in Finland. The Somero-Tammela area is in the Häme volcanic belt that comprises volcanic rocks intercalated with minor greywackes and metamorphosed clay-rich sediments units which have been intruded by plutonic rocks and late-tectonic K-granites with associated pegmatite dykes.



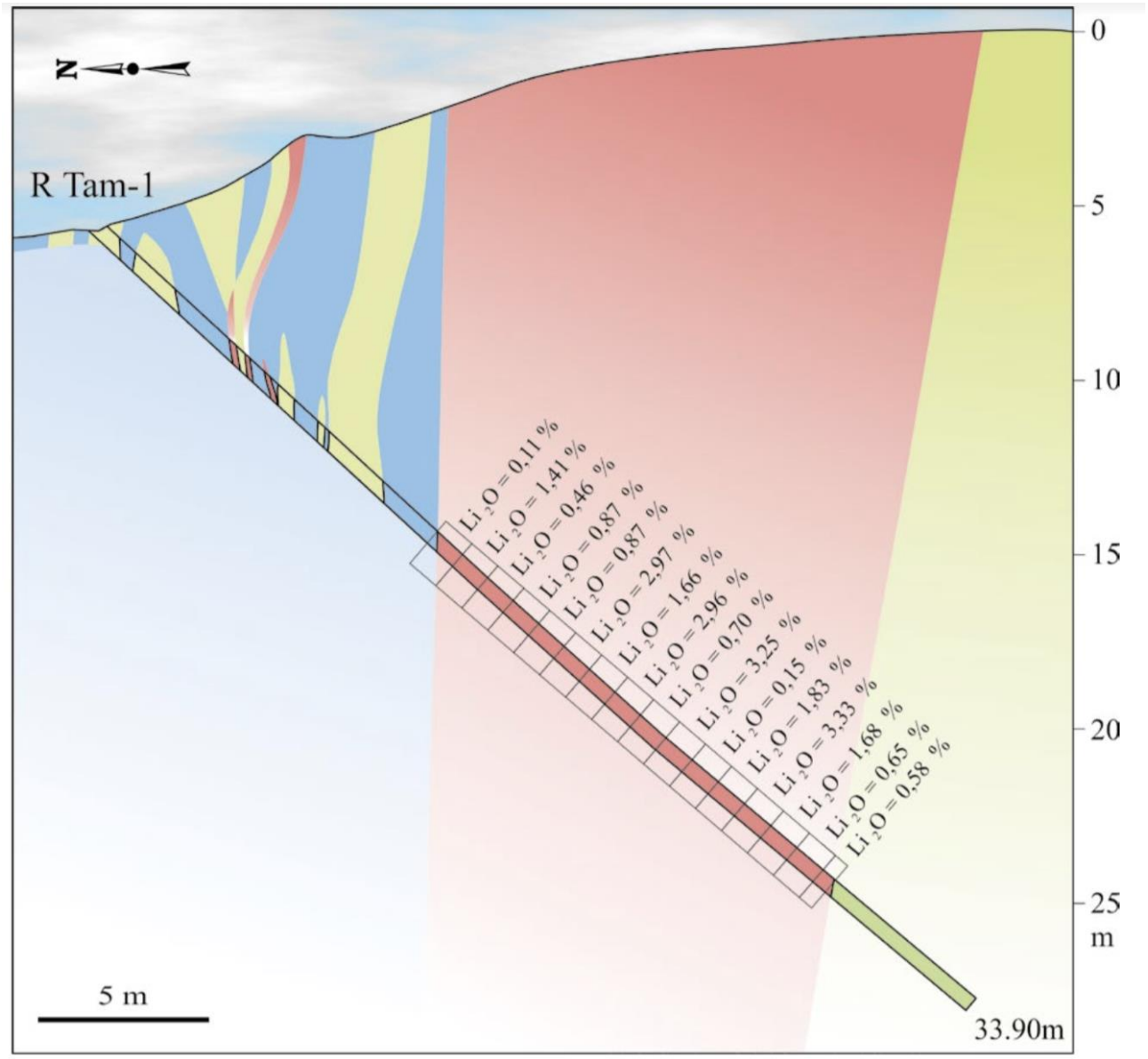
Above: Geology of Hirvikallio and surrounds

The key regional lithium deposits are located in the northern part of Somero municipality and in the southern part of Tammela municipality. This includes two drilled pegmatites:

Kietyönmäki (outside the Hirvikallio reservation) and Hirvikallio, which are both high-grade, with unknown depth and strike.

There is a very large area of pegmatites in an area central to the reservation with over 5 visited in the field trip, including with strikes well in excess of a kilometre and widths >500m. A further 3 were noted by further work post the field trip (due to not being accessible at the time of the field trip).

The acquired Hirvikallio data assisted the identification, during the site visit, of the location of historical drill hole M52-TAM-58-00, which cuts 15.5 m (apparent width) of pegmatite, including 5m @ 2.31% Li_2O and 3m @ 2.28% Li_2O.



Above: Drill hole M52-TAM-58-001 with Li_2O grades of the intersected pegmatite

Our field observations show that the non-zoned LCT-pegmatite vein at Hirvikallio contains spodumene and greyish petalite, is roughly 5 to 25m wide, and continues along strike for at least 120m. The depth extension is not known. Currently estimated resources in the Hirvikallio pegmatite are small, non-compliant, and based on just this one drillhole and outcrop observations. Field observations indicate that this resource can be increased with additional drilling.

A number of additional outcropping pegmatites, possibly enriched in Petalite / Spodumene were observed and sampled in the area around the known Hirvikallio occurrence.

Above: Lumireenhaara pegmatite outcropping – Hirvikallio Reservation

The reserved area also includes the Lumireenhaara occurence.

108 rock chip samples from boulders and outcrops were taken in Hirvikallio and sent to ALS Finland, with assay results pending.

Ruossakero

The most northern of the project areas, Ruossakero, is located 160km north of the resort town of Kittala and is situated in the northwestern edge of Finland, near the Swedish border.

The Ruossakero Nickel Sulphide deposits are hosted by Archean komatiitic ultramafic bodies and are considered to be the 'Contact-type' of Ni-Cu-PGE emplacement related to the komatiites flowing across sulphur enriched sediments / volcanics and settling the resultant sulphides from the lava to the base. The largest of the komatiite occurrences is recorded as 4 km in length and 0.1 to 1.5 km in width. The depth is at least 400 m.

In the field, sulphur-rich sediments within the Archean aged geology were located, providing opportunity for both VMS styled mineralization as well as providing indicators of the various komatiite potential settings both at Ruossakero as well as to the north in large untested ultramafic that has a large contact zone with what has been mapped as potentially sulphur bearing sediments.

Above: Ruossakero Landscape looking north towards Norway – Ruossakero Reservation

The capacity to complete "normal" exploration in this remote area is limited by the seasons as the ground-based field work is limited due to winter and heavy snow/ ice cover. The large mafic in the central portion of the reservation is also prospective along its edge.

12 samples were taken in the Ruossakero reservation area and sent to ALS Finland, with results pending. Target generation will also be derived initially from geophysical work followed by ground truthing and drilling.

Acquisition Terms

The Target Projects are held by Element92 Suomi Oy (**E92 Finland**), a company domiciled in Finland which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Element92 Pte Ltd (**E92 Singapore**), a company domiciled in Singapore and wholly-owned by ROPA Investments (Gibraltar) Limited (the **Vendor**). The Company has executed a Binding Term Sheet to acquire E92 Singapore from the Vendor. The Company provides a summary of the material terms of the Binding Term Sheet below.

The Binding Term Sheet contemplates the parties entering into a further Share Sale Agreement or other formal documentation to formalise the terms of the acquisition, which is expected to be executed in the coming weeks. Completion under the Binding Term Sheet is conditional on execution of that further formal documentation as well as any necessary shareholder and/or regulatory approvals being required by the Company to complete the acquisition having been received and there being no material adverse changes in the condition of E92 Singapore or the Target Projects prior to completion. The formal documentation is expected to include the provision of customary warranties by the Vendor for a transaction of this nature.

The Target Projects are covered by two year 'Exploration Reservations' which are each valid until May 2024. As the Exploration Reservation owner, E92 Finland has the exclusive right to convert these Exploration Reservation into Exploration Licences.

The Company has agreed with the Vendor to acquire E92 Singapore in consideration for 40,000,000 RMI Shares at $0.10 per share (the **Consideration Shares**) to be paid to the Vendor in two tranches, being (a) 30,000,000 RMI Shares on the conversion of the first 'Exploration Reservation' to 'Exploration Licence' by May 2024 (and subject to any extensions at the election of the Company) (being within the Company's available Listing Rule 7.1 capacity); and (b) 10,000,000 RMI Shares on the date that is three months after the date of issue of the RMI Shares pursuant to (a) subject always to the Company's shareholders approving the issue of these shares for the purposes of ASX Listing Rule 7.1. The Vendor has undertaken to not dispose of the Consideration Shares for at least three months after their respective issue dates.

The Company and the Vendor have until 31 December 2022 to finalise and execute formal documentation, which is expected to take the form of a Share Sale Agreement for E92 Singapore.

The transaction structure provides the Company with certainty that it will acquire E92 Singapore, and by extension the Target Projects, on completion of the transaction, but will only issue the Consideration Shares to the Vendor upon the Exploration Reservations successfully being converted into Exploration Licences.

This ASX announcement has been authorised for lodgement by the Board of Resource Mining Corporation Limited.

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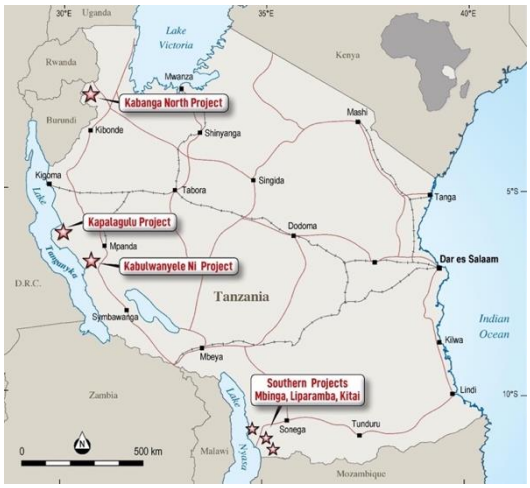
About Resource Mining Corporation

Resource Mining Corporation Limited (ASX: RMI) is an independent Australian mineral resource company on a mission to create wealth from mineral commodities using innovative technical, marketing and financial skills.

RMC is currently exploring the Kabulwanyele Nickel Project (KNP) in Tanzania, where initial exploration conducted in 2021 was extremely promising, and identified a strong nickel anomaly.



In October 2022, the Company completed its acquisition of the 'Massive Nickel' portfolio comprising five projects: Kabanga North, Kapalagulu, and Southern projects: Liparamba, Kitai and Mbinga, all in Tanzania.

The board has strong ties to Tanzania, Chaired by Asimwe Kabunga, a Tanzanian-born Australian entrepreneur who was instrumental in establishing the Tanzania Community of Western Australia Inc. and served as its first President.

Competent Person Statement

Exploration Results

Information in this announcement that relates to Exploration results and targets is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mr. Mark Gifford, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Gifford is an independent consultant for Resource Mining Corporation Limited. Mr Gifford has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Gifford consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

Some of the statements appearing in this announcement may be in the nature of forward looking statements. You should be aware that such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Those risks and uncertainties include factors and risks specific to the industries in which the Company operates and proposes to operate as well as general economic conditions, prevailing exchange rates and interest rates and conditions in the financial markets, among other things. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement.

No forward looking statement is a guarantee or representation as to future performance or any other future matters, which will be influenced by a number of factors and subject to various uncertainties and contingencies, many of which will be outside the Company's control.

The Company does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions or conclusions contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of the Company's Directors, employees, advisors or agents, nor any other person, accepts any liability for any loss arising from the use of the information contained in this announcement. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. The forward-looking statements in this announcement reflect views held only as at the date of this announcement.

This announcement is not an offer, invitation or recommendation to subscribe for, or purchase securities by the Company. Nor does this announcement constitute investment or financial product advice (nor tax, accounting or legal advice) and is not intended to be used for the basis of making an investment decision. Investors should obtain their own advice before making any investment decision.

APPENDIX ONE – JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

The purpose of Table 1 below is to comply with Question 36 of the ASX "Mining Reporting Rules for Mining Entities: Frequently Asked Questions".

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• No verifiable sampling technique was employed during the exploration programs. • Recent sampling has been rock chip samples collected from areas of outcrop through the three exploration areas. • Ruossakero Nickel mineralization is hosted by komatiitic ultramafic bodies. The occurrences are in the basal contact zone of an NW-trending komatiitic cumulate sequence. • Hirvikallio Lithium mineralization is hosted within steeply dipping Li-Cs-Ta-(B, Sn) pegmatite dykes, intruded in the Forssa Volcanic Suite (Svecofennian). • In the Kola Lithium project, boulders of Li-Cs-Ta-(B, Sn) pegmatite were identified. The source rock of the boulders is not identified yet.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• For the Lithium projects, Diamond drilling was used. For the Nickel Project, the drilling method that was employed is not documented. • No bit or hole diameter sizes documented.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results*	• The historical information did not provide recovery data that

	assessed. ● *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* ● *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	could be verified.
Logging	● *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* ● *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* ● *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	● No geological logs were presented. Verification of the retained sample material is required.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	● *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* ● *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* ● *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* ● *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* ● *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* ● *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	● The competent person is not aware of the method that was used in obtained samples for laboratory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	● *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* ● *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF*	● The QP is unable to verify any QAQC measures that were put in place during the sampling.

	instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The competent person is not aware if the intercepts have been verified by either the independent or alternative company personel.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The competent person is not aware of the survey system that was used to locate the drill holes.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The data spacing is not sufficient to establish a relatively high confidence in geological and grade continuity. • The competent person is not aware if there was any sample compositing that was employed.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the*	• The QP is not aware of the sampling orientation. • The QP is not aware of the relationship between drilling orientation and mineralised strucrures.

	drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The competent person was not able to verify this.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• There is no external audit of the results.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Ruossakero: reservation notification authorization number VA2022: 0014 and the diary number Tukes 2879 / 10.01 / 2022. Reservation notification in good standing. • Hirvikalio: reservation notification authorization code VA2022: 0012 and the diary number Tukes 2869 / 10.01 / 2022. Reservation notification in good standing. • Kola: reservation notification authorization number VA2022: 0013 and the diary number Tukes 2876 / 10.01 / 2022. Reservation notification in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Ruossakero nickel project was discovered by GTK in 1980 and further explored by Outokumpu Oy, Dragon Mining Oy and Anglo American. • The Hirvikallio lithium project was explored by the Finish Geological Survey in 1957 (GTK). • There is no documented exploration conducted in Kola Lithium Project.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Hirvikallio lithium project is located in Southern Finland's Somero-Tamela area, a lithium pegmatite provinces in Finland. The area identified approximately 25 km2 with pegmatite dykes. • Kola project is situated in South of Finland, There have been numerous spodumene-containing pegmatite boulders identified within the project area.

		• Ruossakero is set to the North of Finland with potential for a continuum of mafic/ultramafics intrusions.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• All discussions captured within the announcement above are based on available drill hole information, summarized in Annex 2 and Annex 3 of this document.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• The competent person was not aware of the data aggregation methods used. • No metal equivalents are discussed or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a*	• The information in the historical reports does not allow the QP to determine the relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths.

	clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Please see the main body of the announcement for the relevant figures.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• QP considers the presented results are representative.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The images where obtained from the Finland's public domain. • Geological maps on different scales are published by GTK. • Airborne geophysical datasets (magnetic, EM and radiometric), ground based geophysical datasets (including gravity, magnetic, EM, VLF) and geochemical data including analyses of boulder samples, outcrop samples and base of till sampling is available from GTK.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• RMC intends to continue to explore and drill the known prospects and extend the mineralised occurrences within these Projects and ensure historical work is verified and future work reportable in accordance with the listing rules and JORC 2012. • Diagrams pertinent to the areas in question are supplied in the body of this announcement.

Annex 2: Drill collars for the Ruossakero Nickel Project (KKJ, Finland Uniform Coordinate System, EPSG 2393).

Hole ID	X	Y	length	azimuth	dip
M183483R401	3302555	7621816	252.3	225	45
M183483R402	3302404	7621710	233,8	225	45
M183483R403	3302940	7621227	151.00	225	48
M183483R404	3303052	7620915	129.24	225	45
M183483R405	3299869	7622473	247.85	240	45
M183483R406	3300622	7622709	250.20	225	50
M183484R407	3302638	7622200	200.50	225	44
M183484R408	3302282	7622054	91.80	180	46
M183484R409	3302499	7621962	248.80	225	45
M183484R410	3303033	7620933	119.80	225	45
M183484R411	3303036	7620824	150.00	225	45
M183484R412	3303177	7620831	113.30	180	45
M183484R413	3302160	7621996	192.20	225	45
M183484R414	3300843	7622557	362.40	225	45
M183484R415	3300646	7622395	133.80	225	44
M183485R416	3303199	7620587	109.30	90	47
M183485R417	3303149	7620592	146.15	90	45
M183485R418	3303181	7620880	172.00	180	47
M183485R419	3303126	7620825	79.70	180	45
M183485R420	3303084	7620858	170.70	225	45
M183485R421	3303068	7620891	161.80	225	45
M183485R422	3303075	7620966	172.60	225	45
M183485R423	3303028	7620996	147.15	225	45
M183485R424	3302967	7620942	152.05	225	46
M183485R425	3303020	7621122	135.00	225	45
M183485R426	3303009	7621219	129.40	225	45
M183485R427	3302946	7621290	187.85	225	43
M183485R428	3302831	7621196	141.05	225	45
M183485R429	3302799	7621330	248.50	225	44
M183485R430	3302626	7621467	170.30	225	45
M183485R431	3302709	7621540	179.90	225	44
M183485R432	3302526	7621628	216.50	225	46
M183485R433	3302345	7621827	263.20	225	45
M183485R434	3302051	7621906	300.30	45	44
M183485R435	3301844	7621695	165.05	200	34
M183485R436	3301033	7622287	141.10	180	43
M183486R437	3300177	7623094	255.60	45	45
M183486R438	3299740	7622634	237.2	225	45

M183486R439	3302313	7621910	402.00	225	60
M183486R440	3303439	7620061	124.80	315	45
M183486R441	3301828	7623124	167.10	270	60
M183486R442	3302338	7622270	183.20	255	60
M183486R443	3302315	7621629	164.00	225	46
M183487R601	3302470	7621920	14.50	360	90
M183487R602	3302465	7621916	12.50	360	90
M183487R603	3302462	7621914	13.00	360	90
M183487R604	3302458	7621911	13.00	360	90
M183487R605	3302454	7621907	9.10	360	90
M183487R606	3302450	7621905	14.40	360	90
M183487R607	3302446	7621901	29.00	360	90
M183487R608	3302498	7621852	56.90	360	90
M183487R609	3302499	7621862	24.50	360	90
M183487R610	3302500	7621872	33.80	360	90
M183487R611	3302501	7621882	18.20	360	90
M183487R612	3302502	7621892	21.30	360	90
M183487R613	3302503	7621902	55.70	360	90
M183487R614	3302504	7621912	26.00	360	90
M183487R615	3302505	7621922	25.70	360	90
M183487R616	3302506	7621932	13.70	360	90
M183487R617	3302507	7621942	16.40	360	90
M183487R618	3302508	7621951	14.50	360	90
M183487R619	3302551	7621882	20.00	360	90
M183487R620	3302551	7621877	18.00	360	90
M183487R621	3302550	7621867	27.00	360	90
M183487R622	3302549	7621857	21.60	360	90
M183487R623	3302548	7621847	23.00	360	90
M183487R624	3302594	7621802	20.90	360	90
M183487R625	3302593	7621792	21.25	360	90
M183487R626	3302592	7621782	22.00	360	90
M183487R627	3302591	7621772	19.30	360	90
M183487R628	3302590	7621763	12.40	360	90
M183487R629	3302589	7621753	12.70	360	90
M183487R630	3302588	7621743	11.20	360	90

Annex 3: Drill collar for the Hirvikallio Lithium Project (KKJ, Finland Uniform Coordinate System, EPSG 2393).

Hole ID	X	Y	length	azimuth	dip
M202458R1	3315811	6739907	33.90	180	43