22 May 2023

FIELD EXPLORATION TO RE-COMMENCE AT KOLA AND HIRVIKALLIO LITHIUM PROJECTS IN FINLAND

Highlights

- **Field exploration work at RMC's 100% owned Hirvikallio and Kola Li-projects will re-commence this week.**
- **The 2022 field work returned rock chip sample lithium results of up to 3.9%[1] Li_2O at the Hirvikallio project and up to 2.4%[2] Li_2O at the Kola project, which is directly adjacent to Sibanye-Stillwater's Keliber Lithium project.**
- **The objective of the field work is to identify drilling targets at Kola and Hirvikallio.**
- **The field work will involve systematic sampling and mapping of the project areas, with a particular focus on the previously and newly identified highly prospective areas.**
- **Further, to assist with identifying the bedrock source of Li-pegmatite boulders a Ground Penetrating Radar ("GPR") survey will be completed over the boulder fields at the Kola project.**
- **To progress RMC's Ruossakero Nickel Project, which has a JORC 2012 inferred Minerals Resource Estimate of 42.1Mt, containing 168.4 Kt of Nickel and 6.7 Kt of Cobalt[3], RMC will obtain the 2012 SKYTEM survey results which was conducted over the project area to determine additional targets to increase the grade and size of the initial resource.**

Resource Mining Corporation Limited (**ASX:RMI**) (**"RMC"** or the **"Company"**) is pleased to announce the start of the 2023 field season for its projects in Finland. Field work at the Kola Lithium Project in Central Finland and the Hirvikallio Lithium Project in Southern Finland will resume this week. Field work at the Ruossakero Nickel Project in Northern Finland is planned in Q3 2023, after processing historical VTEM data.

Resource Mining Corporation's CEO Andrew Nesbitt, said:

"The results from the 2022 field work have confirmed the extensive presence of lithium and nickel targets within each project area. We are excited to continue our exploration works within these extremely prospective regions, with the intention to identify drilling targets."

1 Please refer to ASX release 11 January 2023.

2 Please refer to ASX release 11 January 2023.

3 Please refer to ASX release 28 February 2023.

Kola Lithium Project

The Kola 101.26km^2 reservation notification area in the Kaustinen lithium pegmatite province of Finland, borders the permits and applications of Keliber, a major new Li project currently under development by owners, Sibanye-Stillwater[4].

Desktop work by Skapto Consulting during 2022 identified 9 high-priority Li-exploration target areas in the Kola reservation area. 6 of the target areas were mapped and sampled in 2022. High-grade lithium (Li) samples (up to **2.4% Li_2O**) from pegmatite boulders were recovered from these target areas. Boulders in this region are generally moved by glacial transportation processes with research by the Finnish Geological Service ("**GTK**") indicating that this movement has a maximum of 1.5km to 2km in a SSE direction from the pegmatitic source.

Field work to commence this week will focus on systematic sampling of pegmatite boulders in the areas where Li-containing pegmatite boulders were previously identified. Multi-element (including Li and REE's) analysis of these additional boulder samples will allow the Company to reconstruct a boulder fan that vectors towards the source pegmatite.

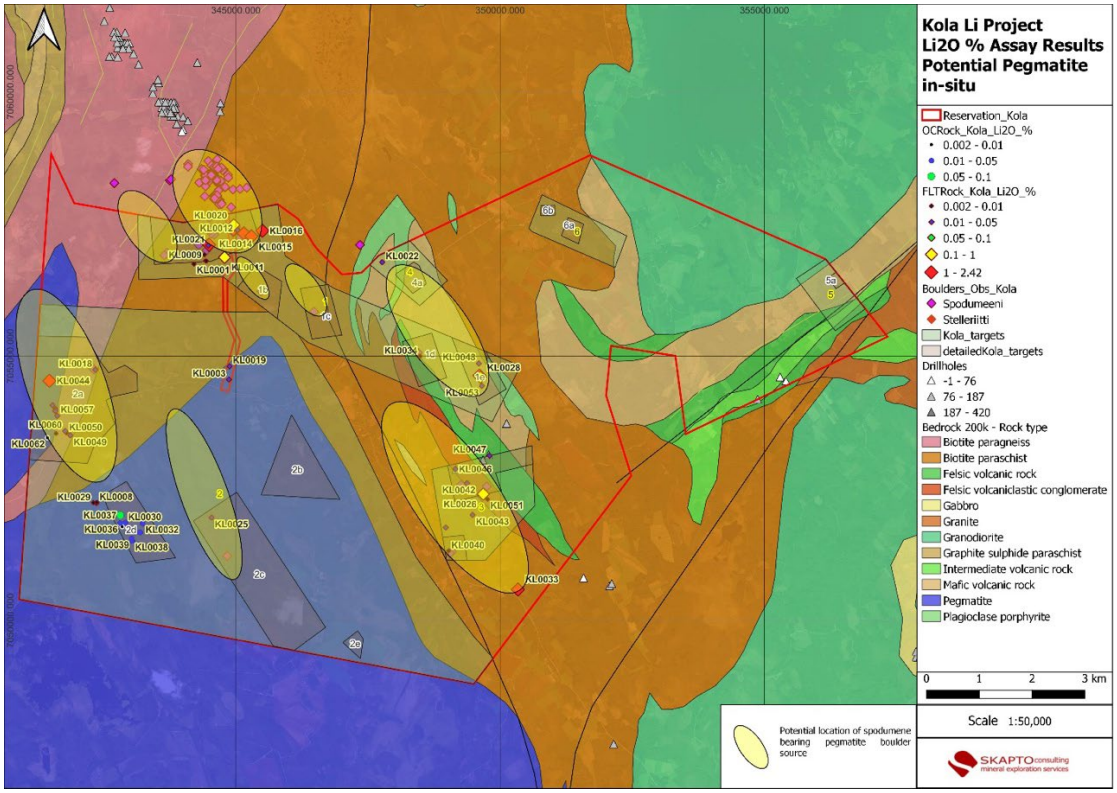

Figure 1: 2022 Boulder sampling locations in the Kola area, with ellipses indicating the potential source area for the high grade Li-samples.

GeoBlast OY of Finland is contracted to complete a GPR-survey over the pegmatite boulder fields in the Kola tenement. The purpose of the GPR-survey is identifying the depth to bedrock and modelling the bedrock surface in the target areas. The results of this GPR

4 http://www.keliber.fi/en/geology/mineral-resources-and-ore-reserves/

survey will help to identify the bedrock source of Li-pegmatite boulders. The GPR-survey is expected to commence this week and results are expected before the end of June 2023.

3 identified high-priority target areas in the Kola reservation remained untested after the 2022 field survey. These untested targets will be surveyed in May and June 2023, using the same methodology that was successfully applied during the 2022 field survey.

Hirvikallio Lithium Project

The Hirvikallio Lithium Project is located on a 165 km^2 exploration reservation in the Somero-Tammela area, Southern Finland. Finnish Geological Services ("**GTK**") considers it one of the most promising lithium pegmatite provinces in Finland.

Desktop work during 2022 identified 9 high-priority Li-exploration target areas in the Hirvikallio reservation area. Skapto Consulting mapped and sampled 5 of the target areas in 2022 and recovered in situ rock chip samples returning assays as high as **3.9% Li_2O**. Many other anomalous Li values were recorded from massive pegmatitic outcrops in the surveyed target areas.

The areas where elevated Li-values were found will be systematically mapped and sampled in June 2023. The results of this systematic survey will improve the understanding of the pegmatite zonation and will help to define drill targets.

4 identified target areas remained largely untested after the 2022 field survey. These untested targets will also be surveyed in June 2023, using the same methodology that was successfully applied during the 2022 field survey.

Ruossakero Nickel Project

The Ruossakero Nickel Project (named after the deposit it contains) is 283.72km^2 in size and is situated on the north western edge of Finland, near the Swedish border. The Ruossakero nickel sulphide occurrences are hosted by Archean aged komatiitic ultramafic bodies and are considered to be of the 'Contact-type' Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation. The largest of the occurrences is 4 km in length and 0.1 to 1.5 km in width. The thickness is at least 400 m. The Ruossakero Nickel Project is at the basal contact zone of a NW-trending komatiitic cumulate sequence. Sampling results obtained during the 2022 field survey confirm the Ni/Cu potential of at least part of the reservation area.

Skapto Consulting confirmed the existence of a SKYTEM airborne electromagnetic survey, conducted in 2012 over the Ruossakero area. The Company ordered this SKYTEM dataset from GTK. The data will be reprocessed, and results are expected by the end of June 2023. The interpretation of the SKYTEM survey results will help to evaluate and rank the many exploration targets in the vast Ruossakero reservation.

Continuation of the field work on the Ruossakero reservation is planned in Q3 2023 and will consist of general mapping and sampling of identified target areas.

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

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About Resource Mining Corporation

The strategic intent of Resource Mining Corporation (ASX:RMI) is to establish a long term business model based on mineral development delivering consistent shareholder value whilst operating in a sustainable way within the community and environment in which we operate.

RMC is currently exploring for Battery Minerals namely Nickel and Lithium in Tanzania and Finland. RMC has four projects in Tanzania focusing on Nickel occurrences in sulphides within known and prolific mafic and ultramafic intrusions. In Finland, RMC has three projects, two are focusing on the exploration of Lithium and the remaining project is targeting Nickel.

Tanzanian Projects	Finnish Projects
Nickel • **Kabanga North Nickel Project** Situated along strike from the Kabanga Nickel Project, which has an estimated mineral resource of 58mt @ 2.62% Ni, or nickel equivalent grade of 3.14% (including cobalt and copper)[5]. • **Kapalagulu Project** 32km mapped mafic/ultramafic sequence with historical reports noting nickel, PGE and copper anomalism. • **Southern Projects (Liparamba, Kitai, Mbinga)** Previously explored by BHP/Albidon and Jacana Resources.	**Nickel** • **Roussakero Nickel Project** Discovered and drilled by GTK in 80s reporting 14m @ 1.03% Ni, 240ppm Co, 30m @ 0.64% Ni, 433ppm Co and 16m @ 0.92% Ni, 244ppm Co with 70% of the mafic-ultramafic mineralisation undrilled. JORC 2012 inferred MRE of 42.1Mt @ 0.40% Ni 0.005% Cu 0.016% Co 0.554% S[6]. **Lithium** • **Hirvikallio Lithium Project** Initial exploration works completed by GTK across the project's area identified approximately 25 km^2 with pegmatite dykes returning promising results including 5m @ 2.30% Li_2O and 2m @ 1.33% Li_2O[7]. • **Kola Lithium Project** Located in the most significant lithium- mining region of Finland, and directly south of Keliber's flagship Syväjärvi and Rapasaari deposits.

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.

[5] Refer to ASX announcement dated 9 May 2022 including the Competent Person Statement disclosed, and Glencore Resources and Reserves as at 31 December 2019. The Mineral Resource Estimate is broken down into the following classifications – 13.8mT @ 2.49% Ni Measured, 23.4mT @ 2.72% Ni% indicated & 21mT @ 2.6% Ni inferred. RMC does not have any interest in the Kabanga Nickel Project.

[6] Refer to ASX Announcement dated 28 February 2023 "Significant Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Resource at Ruossakero" including the disclosed Competent Person Statement. The Mineral Resource Estimate in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) reporting guidelines of 42.1Mt@0.40%Ni (at Ni cut-off 0.30%Ni), and 0.005%Cu, 0.016%Co, 0.554%S, and has been classified as Inferred. No Measured or Indicated Mineral Resources have been defined.

[7] Refer to ASX Announcement dated 7 June 2022 "Nickel and Lithium Tenements under Exclusive Option" including the disclosed Competent Person Statement.

Competent Persons Statements

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 mineralisation 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.

Where the Company references Mineral Resource Estimates previously announced, it confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the resource estimates with those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

APPENDIX ONE

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Grab sample assays and locations for the Kola Lithium, Hirvikallio Lithium and Ruossakero Nickel Project (Longitude and Latitudes).

Kola Field Sample Location and Assay Data

Sample ID	Latitude	Longitude	Occurrence type	Li %	Li_2O %
KL0001	63.60425	23.85816	FLT	0.002	0.004
KL0002	63.60535	23.85391	FLT	0.006	0.013
KL0003	63.58495	23.87368	FLT	0.007	0.015
KL0004	63.61042	23.87258	FLT	0.808	1.739
KL0005	63.60769	23.86327	FLT	0.005	0.011
KL0006	63.60763	23.86362	FLT	0.921	1.983
KL0007	63.56291	23.82557	FLT	0.005	0.011
KL0008	63.56301	23.82568	FLT	0.004	0.009
KL0009	63.60591	23.86201	FLT	0.004	0.009
KL0010	63.60488	23.86254	FLT	0.004	0.009
KL0011	63.60563	23.86972	FLT	0.316	0.680
KL0012	63.61068	23.87367	FLT	0.006	0.013
KL0013	63.61035	23.87413	FLT	0.017	0.037
KL0014	63.60986	23.87663	FLT	1.120	2.411
KL0015	63.60942	23.87958	FLT	0.911	1.961
KL0016	63.61045	23.88361	FLT	0.866	1.864
KL0017	63.60485	23.86282	FLT	0.004	0.009
KL0018	63.58548	23.82261	FLT	0.009	0.019
KL0019	63.58718	23.87364	FLT	0.018	0.039
KL0020	63.61119	23.87264	FLT	0.212	0.456
KL0021	63.60751	23.86334	FLT	0.005	0.011
KL0022	63.60610	23.92987	FLT	0.006	0.013
KL0023	63.58767	23.96894	FLT	0.761	1.638
KL0024	63.55911	23.83579	OCR	0.004	0.009

Sample ID	Latitude	Longitude	Occurrence type	Li %	Li_2O %
KL0025	63.56140	23.86963	FLT	0.005	0.011
KL0026	63.56760	23.97254	FLT	0.336	0.723
KL0027	63.57850	23.81196	FLT	0.026	0.056
KL0028	63.58738	23.96939	FLT	0.075	0.161
KL0029	63.56293	23.82437	FLT	0.004	0.009
KL0030	63.55981	23.83694	OCR	0.013	0.028
KL0031	63.55829	23.84274	OCR	0.008	0.017
KL0032	63.55983	23.84355	OCR	0.008	0.017
KL0033	63.55169	23.98748	FLT	0.527	1.134
KL0034	63.59048	23.94601	FLT	0.003	0.006
KL0035	63.55960	23.83490	OCR	0.004	0.009
KL0036	63.55969	23.83499	OCR	0.005	0.011
KL0037	63.56103	23.83486	OCR	0.039	0.084
KL0038	63.55675	23.83992	OCR	0.006	0.013
KL0039	63.55716	23.83969	OCR	0.008	0.017
KL0040	63.55771	23.96037	FLT	0.004	0.009
KL0041	63.55767	23.96039	FLT	0.003	0.006
KL0042	63.56932	23.96621	FLT	0.005	0.011
KL0043	63.56398	23.96885	FLT	0.009	0.019
KL0044	63.58323	23.80533	FLT	0.490	1.055
KL0046	63.57162	23.96149	FLT	0.007	0.015
KL0047	63.57416	23.97425	FLT	0.007	0.015
KL0048	63.58971	23.96851	FLT	0.013	0.028
KL0049	63.57416	23.81433	FLT	0.017	0.037
KL0050	63.57454	23.81278	FLT	0.002	0.004
KL0051	63.56676	23.97431	FLT	0.003	0.006
KL0052	63.56163	23.95890	FLT	0.007	0.015
KL0053	63.58594	23.97008	FLT	0.005	0.011
KL0054	63.57911	23.80702	FLT	0.008	0.017
KL0055	63.57849	23.80824	FLT	0.009	0.019

Sample ID	Latitude	Longitude	Occurrence type	Li %	Li_2O %
KL0056	63.57814	23.80816	FLT	0.005	0.011
KL0057	63.57735	23.80903	FLT	0.006	0.013
KL0060	63.57484	23.81230	FLT	0.006	0.013
KL0061	63.57435	23.80891	FLT	0.003	0.006
KL0062	63.57356	23.80567	OCR	0.004	0.009

Hirvikallio Field sample Location and Assay Data

Sample ID	Latitude	Longitude	Occurrence type	Li %	Li_2O %
HV0001	60.72614	23.62121	OCR	0.084	0.181
HV0002	60.65957	23.54490	OCR	0.005	0.011
HV0003	60.65952	23.54477	OCR	0.003	0.006
HV0004	60.66007	23.54403	OCR	0.004	0.009
HV0005	60.72624	23.61996	OCR	0.446	0.960
HV0006	60.72625	23.61996	OCR	1.305	2.809
HV0007	60.72627	23.61992	OCR	0.033	0.071
HV0008	60.72628	23.62835	OCR	0.987	2.125
HV0009	60.72621	23.62053	OCR	0.268	0.577
HV0010	60.72625	23.62075	OCR	1.820	3.918
HV0011	60.72628	23.62173	OCR	0.132	0.284
HV0012	60.65830	23.54600	FLT	0.005	0.011
HV0013	60.65776	23.54421	OCR	0.014	0.030
HV0014	60.65777	23.54403	OCR	0.015	0.032
HV0015	60.65772	23.54381	OCR	0.006	0.013
HV0016	60.65988	23.54092	OCR	0.002	0.004
HV0017	60.66047	23.54336	OCR	0.028	0.060
HV0018	60.66066	23.54326	OCR	0.007	0.015
HV0019	60.66070	23.54292	OCR	0.007	0.015
HV0020	60.66173	23.54142	OCR	0.007	0.015
HV0021	60.66189	23.54135	OCR	0.006	0.013
HV0022	60.65617	23.54097	OCR	0.003	0.006
HV0023	60.65860	23.53983	OCR	0.003	0.006
HV0024	60.65622	23.54093	OCR	0.426	0.917
HV0025	60.65626	23.54095	OCR	0.029	0.062
HV0026	60.68956	23.60896	OCR	0.030	0.065
HV0027	60.68955	23.60886	OCR	0.011	0.024
HV0028	60.65729	23.52480	FLT	0.001	0.002

Sample ID	Latitude	Longitude	Occurrence type	Li %	Li_2O %
HV0029	60.68926	23.60870	OCR	0.009	0.019
HV0030	60.68975	23.60147	OCR	0.009	0.019
HV0031	60.69242	23.60106	OCR	0.007	0.015
HV0032	60.66170	23.54142	OCR	0.008	0.017
HV0033	60.69330	23.60101	OCR	0.004	0.009
HV0034	60.69312	23.60155	OCR	0.007	0.015
HV0035	60.69012	23.55292	OCR	0.015	0.032
HV0036	60.68965	23.54752	OCR	0.007	0.015
HV0037	60.68986	23.60836	OCR	0.010	0.022
HV0038	60.69019	23.60168	FLT	0.004	0.009
HV0039	60.69038	23.60117	FLT	0.001	0.002
HV0040	60.69340	23.60206	OCR	0.010	0.022
HV0041	60.69225	23.60202	OCR	0.005	0.011
HV0042	60.69209	23.60157	FLT	0.010	0.022
HV0043	60.69241	23.59633	FLT	0.004	0.009
HV0044	60.68846	23.58957	FLT	0.004	0.009
HV0045	60.67515	23.57557	OCR	0.014	0.030
HV0046	60.67511	23.57556	OCR	0.009	0.019
HV0047	60.69145	23.58026	OCR	0.010	0.022
HV0048	60.68987	23.55312	OCR	0.016	0.034
HV0049	60.68962	23.54747	OCR	0.010	0.022
HV0050	60.67560	23.57734	OCR	0.006	0.013
HV0051	60.67495	23.57500	OCR	0.013	0.028
HV0052	60.67506	23.57484	OCR	0.099	0.213
HV0053	60.67506	23.57484	OCR	0.044	0.095
HV0054	60.67805	23.58814	OCR	0.012	0.026
HV0055	60.67752	23.58906	OCR	0.012	0.026
HV0056	60.70324	23.60662	OCR	0.002	0.004
HV0057	60.70323	23.60676	OCR	0.002	0.004
HV0058	60.70323	23.60676	OCR	0.005	0.011

Sample ID	Latitude	Longitude	Occurrence type	Li %	Li_2O %
HV0059	60.70320	23.60675	OCR	0.003	0.006
HV0060	60.69742	23.60394	OCR	0.006	0.013
HV0061	60.67290	23.59318	OCR	0.003	0.006
HV0062	60.67218	23.59773	OCR	0.005	0.011
HV0063	60.72389	23.40819	OCR	0.002	0.004
HV0064	60.67684	23.58985	OCR	0.009	0.019
HV0065	60.72997	23.41186	FLT	0.002	0.004
HV0066	60.71035	23.46934	FLT	0.003	0.006
HV0067	60.70923	23.46965	OCR	0.005	0.011
HV0068	60.71128	23.89871	FLT	0.004	0.009
HV0069	60.71692	23.59674	FLT	0.010	0.022
HV0070	60.71679	23.59810	FLT	0.013	0.028
HV0071	60.72696	23.41151	FLT	0.004	0.009
HV0072	60.70941	23.46947	OCR	0.008	0.017
HV0073	60.68245	23.81674	OCR	0.002	0.004
HV0074	60.70862	23.63245	FLT	0.008	0.017
HV0075	60.70376	23.63879	OCR	0.002	0.004
HV0076	60.69807	23.63831	FLT	0.001	0.002
HV0079	60.71862	23.60267	OCR	0.003	0.006
HV0080	60.71059	23.60448	FLT	0.005	0.011
HV0081	60.71033	23.60514	FLT	0.004	0.009
HV0082	60.70122	23.57941	OCR	0.002	0.004
HV0083	60.69898	23.57162	OCR	0.008	0.017
HV0086	60.70420	23.63542	OCR	0.002	0.004
HV0087	60.69997	23.63166	OCR	0.001	0.002
HV0088	60.69864	23.63333	OCR	0.001	0.002
HV0089	60.71857	23.66189	OCR	0.003	0.006
HV0090	60.69368	23.58858	FLT	0.003	0.006
HV0091	60.69286	23.58551	OCR	0.009	0.019
HV0092	60.69409	23.58509	OCR	0.007	0.015

Sample ID	Latitude	Longitude	Occurrence type	Li %	Li_2O %
HV0093	60.69449	23.58713	OCR	0.010	0.022
HV0094	60.69456	23.58745	OCR	0.007	0.015
HV0095	60.69609	23.59140	OCR	0.005	0.011
HV0096	60.68404	23.60227	OCR	0.009	0.019
HV0097	60.69291	23.60132	OCR	0.009	0.019
HV0098	60.71774	23.63413	FLT	0.019	0.041
HV0099	60.71780	23.63318	OCR	0.006	0.013
HV0100	60.71750	23.63155	OCR	0.004	0.009
HV0101	60.71724	23.68506	OCR	0.002	0.004
HV0102	60.69320	23.60076	ADIT	0.005	0.011
HV0103	60.72163	23.64358	OCR	0.001	0.002
HV0104	60.72228	23.63999	OCR	0.002	0.004
HV0105	60.71870	23.63374	OCR	0.002	0.004
HV0106	60.71340	23.65552	OCR	0.003	0.006
HV0107	60.71702	23.69768	OCR	0.002	0.004
HV0108	60.71847	23.66214	OCR	0.002	0.004
HV0109	60.71336	23.66350	OCR	0.006	0.013
HV0110	60.71832	23.67248	OCR	0.002	0.004
HV0111	60.71776	23.67256	OCR	0.002	0.004
HV0112	60.71238	23.66271	OCR	0.006	0.013

Ruossakero Field sample Location and Assay Data

Sample ID	Latitude	Longitude	As (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	S (%)	Au (ppm)
RU0001	68.64172	21.8643	0.6	32.7	13.0	2.7	6.9	2.41	<0.001
RU0002	68.64132	21.89916	1.5	10.3	17.0	62.8	11.4	0.23	0.014
RU0003	68.6413	21.89869	13.2	171.5	1195.0	1.3	4770.0	0.21	<0.001
RU0004	68.63951	21.89725	0.8	26.8	39.0	554.0	40.0	0.61	0.001
RU0005	68.63689	21.89935	1.1	6.4	101.0	105.0	66.0	0.30	0.001
RU0006	68.64121	21.89936	2.0	23.1	19.0	110.5	23.7	0.97	0.008
RU0007	68.65327	21.93539	0.7	23.4	68.0	92.9	119.5	1.83	0.023
RU0008	68.66041	22.00708	8.8	53.1	225.0	111.0	50.1	4.36	0.008
RU0009	68.66036	22.00694	55.4	136.0	193.0	127.5	193.0	>10	0.025
RU0010	68.60612	21.87515	0.3	13.1	11.0	78.6	9.0	1.40	0.009
RU0011	68.0657	21.87012	0.2	7.5	13.0	19.7	4.4	1.54	0.018
RU0012	68.61077	21.8723	0.1	24.1	36.0	127.5	41.3	0.19	0.001

APPENDIX 2

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • 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 prior to the due diligence test work completed in 2022. • Ruossakero Nickel mineralisation 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. • All three projects (Ruossakero, Kola, Hirvikallio) were ground truthed and grab samples of boulders and in situ rocks were taken. All samples were located by GPS, described geologically and used in regional definition of major units present.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole	• For the Lithium projects, Diamond drilling was used.

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	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 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 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.	• The historical information did not provide recovery data that 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-	• The competent person is not aware of the method that was used in obtained samples for laboratory. • Sample preparation for the grab samples was completed by geological staff with all samples being a minimum of 1kg and bagged and logged prior to delivery to a registered laboratory (ALS Finland).

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	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.	
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 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.	• The QP is unable to verify any QAQC measures that were put in place during the sampling. • All grab samples were analysed using an XRF at the registered laboratory ALS Finland. • Standards,and blanks were incorporated into the grab sample stream to ensure QA/QC could be applied to the results. The laboratory also completed duplicate analyses with the results forwarded with the finalised assays. • Review of the grab samples QA/QC indicate that the assay process was accurate.
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 drilling intercepts have been verified by either the independent or alternative company personnel.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill	• The competent person is not aware of the survey

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	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.	system that was used to locate the drill holes. • All grab samples were located using a hand held GPs and the accuracy of the sample points were confirmed by referencing known locations during the sampling program.
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 in the drilling data.
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 drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The QP is not aware of the sampling orientation. • The QP is not aware of the relationship between drilling orientation and mineralised structures. • No structural information was gained during the grab sampling program.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The competent person was not able to verify this. • Grab samples were delivered by the geological consultants completing the due diligence works to the ALS process facility directly. There is no reason to believe that any samples were altered or misplaced during this process.
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 authorisation number VA2022: 0014 and the diary number Tukes 2879 / 10.01 / 2022. Reservation notification in good standing. • Hirvikalio: reservation notification authorisation code VA2022: 0012 and the diary number Tukes 2869 / 10.01 / 2022. Reservation notification in good standing. • Kola: reservation notification authorisation 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 Finnish 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

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		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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o 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 in regards to past work within the reservations are based on available drill hole information, summarised in ASX Announcement "Finland Nickel and Lithium Projects Due Diligence Advances" dated 5/9/2022.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • 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	• The competent person was not aware of the data aggregation methods used. • No metal equivalents are discussed or reported.

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	be clearly stated.	
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 clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The information in the historical reports does not allow the QP to determine the relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths.
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

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		sampling is available from GTK • Due Diligence Field work completed a series of grab samples from both boulder and in situ rocks to aid in an understanding of the mineralisation spread within the reservations. These samples are reported on above within this release and the results are all located in Appendix 2.
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.	• RMI 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 area's in question are supplied in the body of this announcement.