3 August 2023

Field Assays up to 5.26% Li_2O from Kola Lithium Project, Finland

Highlights

- **Results of field work at 100% owned Kola and Hirvikallio lithium projects confirm field observations**
- **At the Kola lithium project: Assays point to the presence of lithium-bearing pegmatites in the northern part of the project, and along trend with Keliber's deposits**
    - **Highest lithium value of 5.26% Li_2O (sample KL0084)**
    - **27 boulder samples contained more than 2.0% Li_2O**
    - **52 out of 68 boulder samples contained more than 1.0% Li_2O**
- **Results of a Ground Penetrating Radar ("GPR") field survey over the boulder fields at the Kola project show the presence of bedrock 8 - 11m below the boulder fields**
- **At the Hirvikallio lithium project, results of new outcrop samples confirm the presence of lithium-bearing pegmatites in the central and southern parts of the reservation area, with best results including 4.7% Li2O (sample HV0118)**

Resource Mining Corporation Limited (**ASX:RMI**) (**"RMC"** or the **"Company"**) is pleased to announce that results from recently completed field work at the Kola Lithium Project in Central Finland point to the possible presence of Lithium-bearing pegmatites.

Additionally, results from the field work at the Hirvikallio Lithium Project, in Southern Finland, confirm the presence of additional lithium-bearing pegmatites in the Hirvikallio permit.

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

"We are excited with these results that confirm the presence of high-grade lithium-bearing pegmatite boulders at Kola, up to 5.26% Li_2O, and along the same trend that hosts Keliber's lithium-pegmatite deposits which are in the neighbouring tenement. As well as at Kola, we also found high-grade lithium-pegmatites, up to 4.7% Li_2O, in the Central and Southern parts of the Hirvikallio lithium project.

We look forward to the commencement of drilling within these extremely prospective regions as soon as our reservation applications are converted into exploration permits."

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[1], a major new Li project currently under development by owners, Sibanye-Stillwater.

Analysis results confirm the continuous presence of high-grade Li-containing pegmatite boulders from North to South across the central part of the Kola permit, along the same trend that hosts the Keliber Li-pegmatite deposits (Figure 1).

The highest Li value was observed in sample KL0084 (5.26% Li2O) – refer Figure 2. 52 out of 68 boulder samples contained more than 1.0% Li2O. 27 samples contained more than 2% Li2O. Refer to Table 1 for high grade samples and Appendix 2 for all recent exploration results.

Boulders in this region are generally moved by glacial transportation processes with research by Finnish Geological Services ("**GTK**") indicating that this movement has a maximum of 1.5km to 2km in SSE direction from the pegmatitic source. This means that the source(s) of the spodumene containing boulders is (are) likely located in the Northern and Central parts of RMC's Kola permit.

Field observations, analysis results and the results of the GPR survey[2], allow to reconstruct boulder fans that vector towards the source pegmatites. This is how Keliber and their forerunners found the pegmatites which are now under development.

Spodumene containing pegmatite boulders were also identified near the western border of the Kola permit (Figure 1).

[1] http://www.keliber.fi/en/geology/mineral-resources-and-ore-reserves/

[2] Refer to ASX Announcement dated 7 June 2023

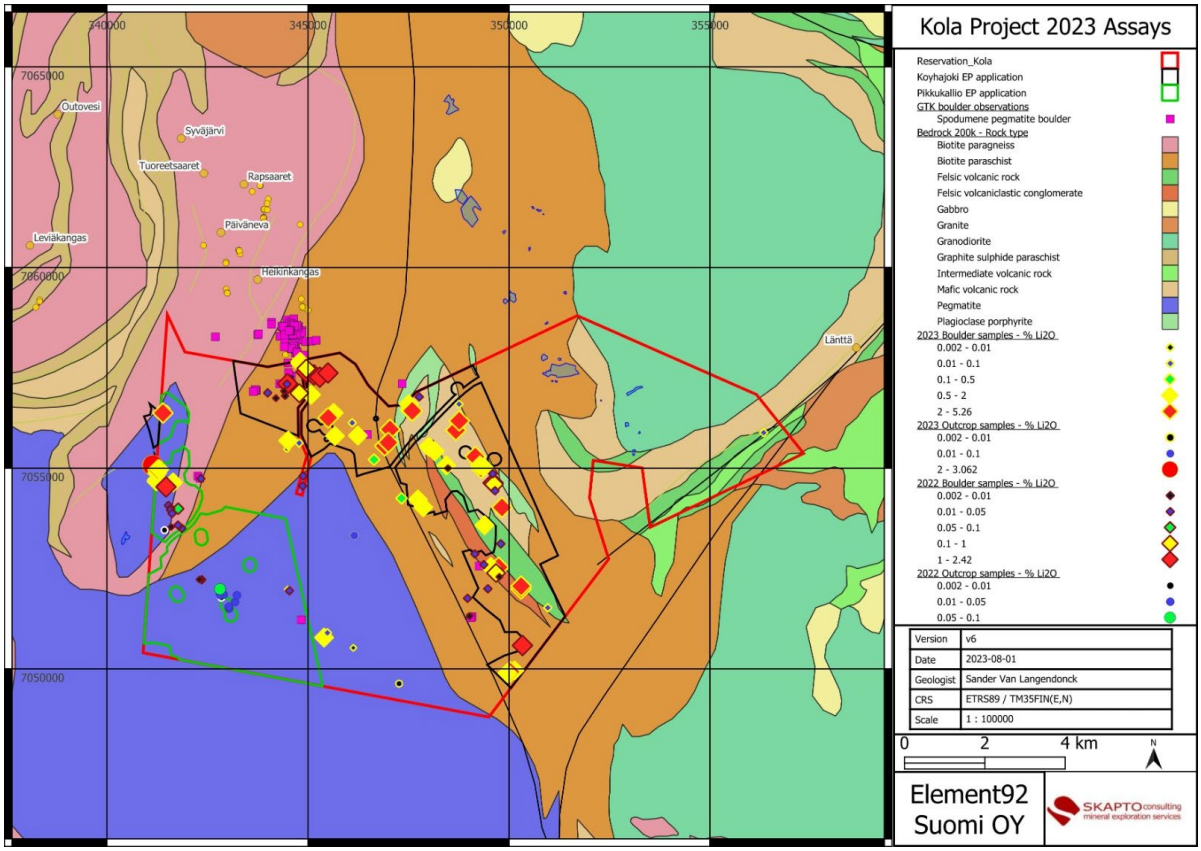

Figure 1: 2023 Sampling locations in the Kola area

Table 1: High Grade Samples from Kola and Hirvikallio Project Areas

	SAMPLE ID	Li2O %		Lat (DG)	Long (DG)		Sample type
Kola	KL0084	5.26		63.58693	23.80092		Boulder
	KL0081	3.93		63.59853	23.91606		Boulder
	KL0090	3.81		63.58792	23.79993		Outcrop
	KL0069	3.74		63.58473	23.80101		Boulder
	KL0103	3.71		63.58229	23.97398		Boulder
	KL0115	3.13		63.59904	23.94907		Boulder
Hirvikallio	HV0118	4.71		60.68919	23.60908		Outcrop
	HV0117	3.79		60.68922	23.60901		Outcrop
	HV0120	3.46		60.68922	23.60905		Outcrop
	HV0115	2.75		60.65630	23.54080		Outcrop

GeoBlast OY of Finland completed a GPR-survey over the pegmatite boulder fields in the western part of the Kola tenement. Results show that GPR is a cost-effective method for identifying the depth to bedrock and for modelling the bedrock surface in the target areas.

The GPR survey shows a depth to bedrock below the boulder fields between 8m and 11m.

Following these encouraging results, Element92 Suomi OY has applied for 2 exploration permits ("**EP**") (the Pikkukallio EP and Koyhajoki EP, Figure 1) within its existing reservation area. Granting of the EP's is expected within 4 months. Drilling is planned to start in the Koyhajoki EP, as soon as the EP is granted.

Figure 2: High Grade Lithium Samples from Kola (KL0084 – Left) and Hirvikallio (HV0118 – Right)

Hirvikallio Lithium Project

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

2023 field work on the Hirvikallio project focused entirely on areas outside the historically known Hirvikallio Li-pegmatite that is located along the northern border of the Hirvikallio reservation area.

Results of rock chip sampling of outcropping pegmatites include 4.70% Li2O (refer Figure 2), 3.79% Li2O, 3.46% Li2O and 2.75% Li2O (Figure 3). These results clearly confirm the presence of high grade Li-containing pegmatites in the central and southern parts of the Hirvikallio permit. An exploration permit application over the identified Li-pegmatites is being prepared. Refer to Table 1 for high grade samples and Appendix 2 for all recent exploration results.

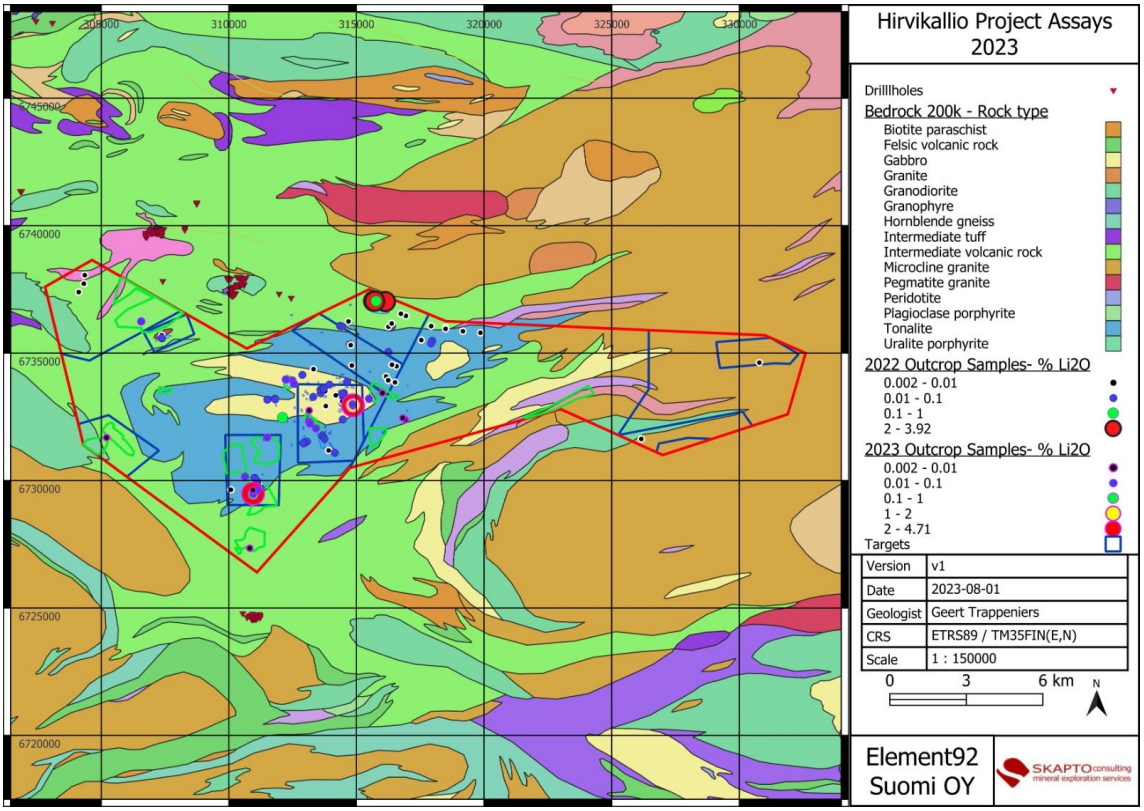

Figure 3: 2023 sampling locations in the Hirvikallio project

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)[3]. • **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[4]. **Lithium** • **Kola Lithium Project** Located in the most significant lithium- mining region of Finland, and directly south of Keliber's flagship Syväjärvi and Rapasaari deposits. • **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[5].

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 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 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.

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

[3] 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.

[4] 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.

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

parameters underpinning the resource estimates with those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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 prior to the test work completed in 2022/2023. • 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. • 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 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 could be verified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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. • 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.
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 sub-sampling. • All grab samples were analysed using an XRF at a registered laboratory. • Standards and blanks were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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 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. • 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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	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 laboratory 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 in regards to past work within the reservations are based on available drill hole information, summarized 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 (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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 sampling is available from GTK • Field work completed a series of grab samples from both boulder and in situ rocks to aid in an understanding of the mineralization spread within the reservations. These samples are reported on above within this release and the results are all located in Appendix 2.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 area's in question are supplied in the body of this announcement.

Appendix TWO - Grab sample assays and locations for the Kola Lithium / Hirvikallio Lithium Projects (Longitude and Latitudes)

Kola Project

SAMPLE ID	Li2O %	Lat (DG)	Long (DG)	Sample type
KL0063	0.26	63.60972	23.87973	Boulder
KL0064	0.01	63.60169	24.10325	Boulder
KL0065	0.03	63.59449	23.87091	Boulder
KL0066	0.01	63.59301	23.86489	Boulder
KL0067	0.00	63.56166	23.86876	Boulder
KL0068	0.02	63.57447	23.90079	Outcrop
KL0069	3.74	63.58473	23.80101	Boulder
KL0070	1.24	63.55133	23.88810	Boulder
KL0071	0.01	63.55243	23.88968	Boulder
KL0072	0.01	63.54186	23.92670	Outcrop
KL0073	3.08	63.59849	23.91612	Boulder
KL0074	1.57	63.58436	23.80042	Boulder
KL0075	0.85	63.58473	23.80096	Boulder
KL0076	0.97	63.58623	23.80059	Boulder
KL0077	0.01	63.60072	23.80371	Boulder
KL0078	0.02	63.59991	23.80233	Boulder
KL0079	0.02	63.59958	23.89696	Boulder
KL0080	0.01	63.54935	23.90300	Boulder
KL0081	3.93	63.59853	23.91606	Boulder
KL0082	2.87	63.58786	23.79790	Outcrop
KL0083	3.06	63.58795	23.79821	Outcrop
KL0084	5.26	63.58693	23.80092	Boulder
KL0085	1.26	63.58713	23.80149	Boulder
KL0086	1.48	63.58430	23.80880	Boulder
KL0087	2.53	63.59969	23.80196	Boulder
KL0088	1.91	63.59646	23.88866	Boulder
KL0089	0.20	63.59160	23.90878	Boulder
KL0090	3.81	63.58792	23.79993	Outcrop
KL0091	1.42	63.60159	23.88742	Boulder
KL0092	1.54	63.59679	23.90012	Boulder
KL0093	2.18	63.59479	23.91381	Boulder
KL0094	0.45	63.58326	23.92351	Boulder
KL0095	1.56	63.59505	23.93588	Boulder
KL0096	2.06	63.56892	23.97369	Boulder
KL0097	1.58	63.56860	23.96970	Boulder
KL0098	1.48	63.56888	23.96980	Boulder
KL0099	1.67	63.59491	23.86533	Boulder

SAMPLE ID	Li2O %	Lat (DG)	Long (DG)	Sample type
KL0100	1.77	63.58316	23.93172	Boulder
KL0101	1.81	63.58148	23.93458	Boulder
KL0102	0.01	63.60490	23.95002	Boulder
KL0103	3.71	63.58229	23.97398	Boulder
KL0104	2.15	63.56428	23.98545	Boulder
KL0105	2.77	63.56493	23.98543	Boulder
KL0106	1.14	63.54603	23.98412	Boulder
KL0107	2.32	63.54568	23.98202	Boulder
KL0108	1.52	63.60541	23.87568	Boulder
KL0109	2.23	63.60311	23.92582	Boulder
KL0110	3.06	63.60045	23.88483	Boulder
KL0111	1.51	63.59554	23.91502	Boulder
KL0112	2.61	63.59557	23.91555	Boulder
KL0113	1.01	63.59109	23.94511	Boulder
KL0114	1.44	63.59913	23.94901	Boulder
KL0115	3.13	63.59904	23.94907	Boulder
KL0116	0.77	63.59410	23.93900	Boulder
KL0117	1.30	63.57814	23.96567	Boulder
KL0118	0.04	63.56038	23.99926	Boulder
KL0119	1.19	63.54539	23.98060	Boulder
KL0120	2.24	63.60313	23.92603	Boulder
KL0121	1.59	63.60436	23.92483	Boulder
KL0122	2.27	63.60289	23.92675	Boulder
KL0123	2.57	63.59086	23.96257	Boulder
KL0124	2.81	63.59334	23.95940	Boulder
KL0125	1.97	63.59146	23.96197	Boulder
KL0126	0.03	63.59174	23.96434	Boulder
KL0127	0.95	63.59107	23.96382	Boulder
KL0128	1.68	63.61233	23.86952	Boulder
KL0129	1.69	63.61264	23.86942	Boulder
KL0130	2.30	63.60117	23.95055	Boulder

Hirvikallio Project

SAMPLE ID	Li2O %	Lat (DG)	Long (DG)	Sample type
HV0113	0.89	60.65621	23.54080	Outcrop
HV0114	0.02	60.65620	23.54088	Outcrop
HV0115	2.75	60.65630	23.54080	Outcrop
HV0116	0.81	60.65617	23.54090	Outcrop
HV0117	3.79	60.68922	23.60901	Outcrop
HV0118	4.71	60.68919	23.60908	Outcrop

SAMPLE ID	Li2O %	Lat (DG)	Long (DG)	Sample type
HV0119	1.46	60.68920	23.60898	Outcrop
HV0120	3.46	60.68922	23.60905	Outcrop
HV0121	0.03	60.69182	23.62029	Outcrop
HV0122	0.00	60.69405	23.62963	Outcrop
HV0123	0.01	60.68659	23.57783	Outcrop
HV0124	0.04	60.69685	23.56469	Outcrop
HV0125	0.00	60.68513	23.64706	Outcrop
HV0126	0.02	60.68268	23.57813	Outcrop
HV0127	0.01	60.69706	23.55997	Outcrop
HV0128	0.01	60.68565	23.64514	Outcrop
HV0129	0.03	60.68195	23.57890	Outcrop
HV0130	0.02	60.68043	23.58340	Outcrop
HV0131	0.01	60.63709	23.54046	Outcrop
HV0132	0.01	60.65758	23.54062	Outcrop
HV0133	0.03	60.65770	23.54395	Outcrop
HV0134	0.02	60.71478	23.45410	Outcrop
HV0135	0.01	60.68918	23.60898	Outcrop
HV0136	0.03	60.68959	23.60874	Outcrop
HV0137	0.01	60.69567	23.56601	Outcrop
HV0138	0.04	60.67635	23.54870	Outcrop
HV0139	0.02	60.66213	23.53442	Outcrop
HV0140	0.01	60.67328	23.43380	Outcrop