4 December 2023

Lithium results up to 4.3% from Hirvikallio Project, Finland

Highlights

- **Assay results received from samples collected during recent field work at the Hirvikallio Lithium project in Southern Finland**
- **Results include 4.26% Li_2O (HV0141) and 3.3% Li_2O (HV0142)**
- **RMC is now studying the ratios of trace elements (including REE, K, Rb) to help identify other Li-bearing pegmatites bodies in the Hirvikallio project**
- **An exploration permit application over the identified Li-pegmatites at Hirvikallio is being prepared**
- **Exploration permits have also been applied for at the Kola Lithium project, with a permit expected to be granted shortly and drilling to commence as soon as practically possible**

Resource Mining Corporation Limited (**ASX:RMI**) (**"RMC"** or the **"Company"**) is pleased to announce that it received assay results from the 22 samples collected during recent field work on the Hirvikallio project in Southern Finland, with grades of up to 4.26% Li_2O encountered. These results confirm again the lithium potential of the Hirvikallio project. Detailed analysis of the trace element ratios of all the samples taken from the Hirvikallio project is being completed and will help to identify additional Li-pegmatites in the area.

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

"The exciting high-grade Li_2O results obtained from recent field work by RMC on the Hirvikallio project confirms again the presence of high-grade lithium-bearing pegmatite bodies in the central and southern part of the reservation area, away from the Natura 2000 area in the North. Trace element studies on the samples taken during the 2022 and 2023 field seasons will increase our knowledge and understanding of the pegmatite system(s) in the Hirvikallio project, and will likely lead to discovering additional high-grade lithium-bearing pegmatites."

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.

October 2023 field work on the Hirvikallio project focused on areas in the central and southern parts of the Hirvikallio permit where high grade Li-containing pegmatites were previously identified: the Torkkomaki and Penikoja targets (Fig 1, Fig 2 and Fig 3 below). The objective of the recently completed field work was to improve our understanding of the Li-mineralisation and extend the areas containing Li-pegmatites.

Rock samples from HV0141

Assay results of the 22 collected samples were received and include 4.26% Li_2O (HV0141), 3.3% Li_2O (HV0142), 0.51% Li_2O (HV0147) and several other samples with anomalous Li-values. These results confirm again the Li-potential of the pegmatites. The Rare Earth Elements ("**REE**"), Potassium ("**K**"), Rubidium ("**Rb**") and other trace element ratios of the high-grade Li-samples are now being compared with samples taken from the other pegmatite bodies in the Hirvikallio project. Similarities and trends in these trace element ratios between pegmatites will allow us to identify which of the other pegmatite bodies can potentially host economic Li-grades and should be included in the planned drill program.

An exploration permit application over the identified Li-pegmatites is being prepared.

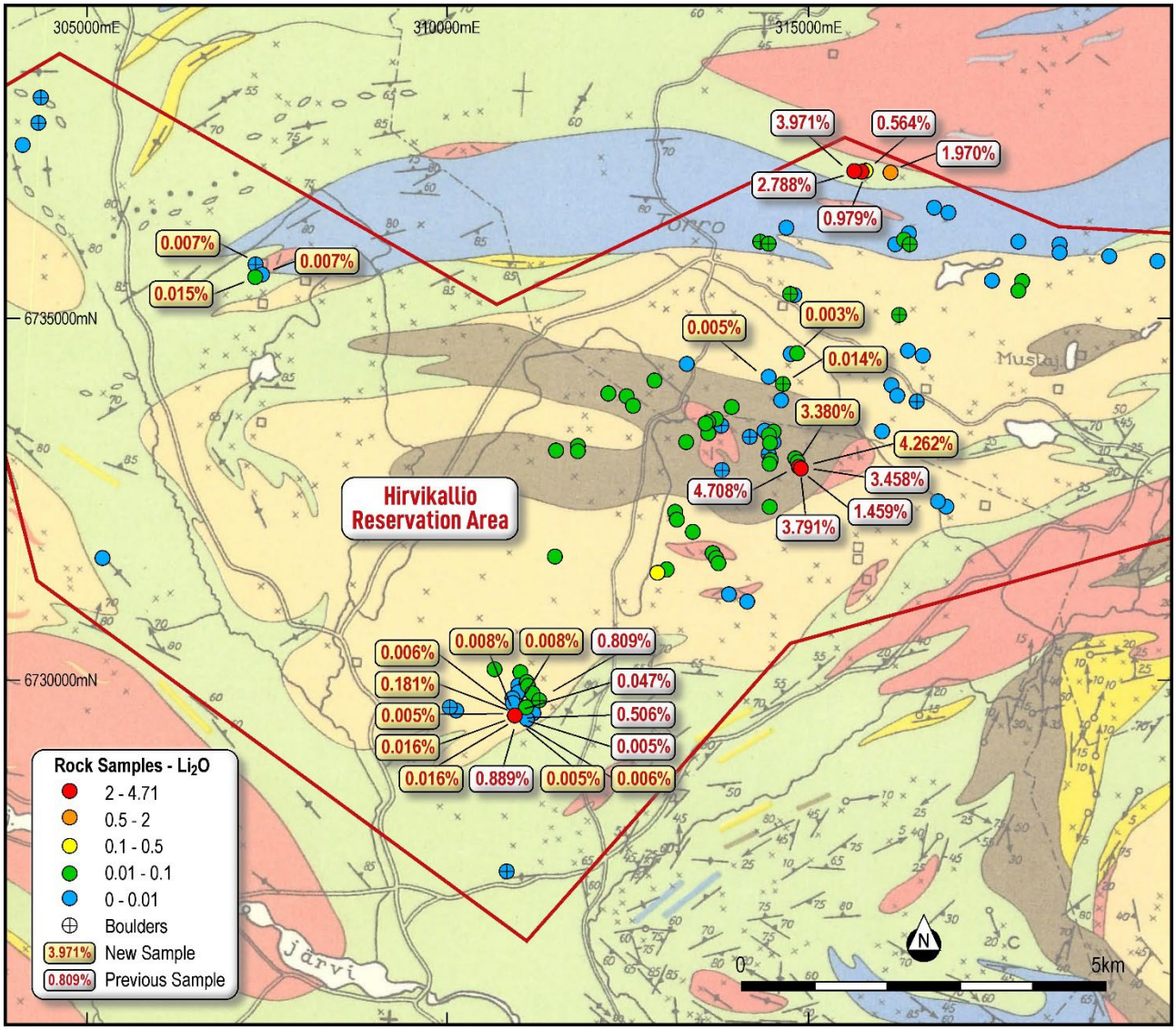

Fig. 1 General map of the Hirvikallio project, showing sampling locations and results.

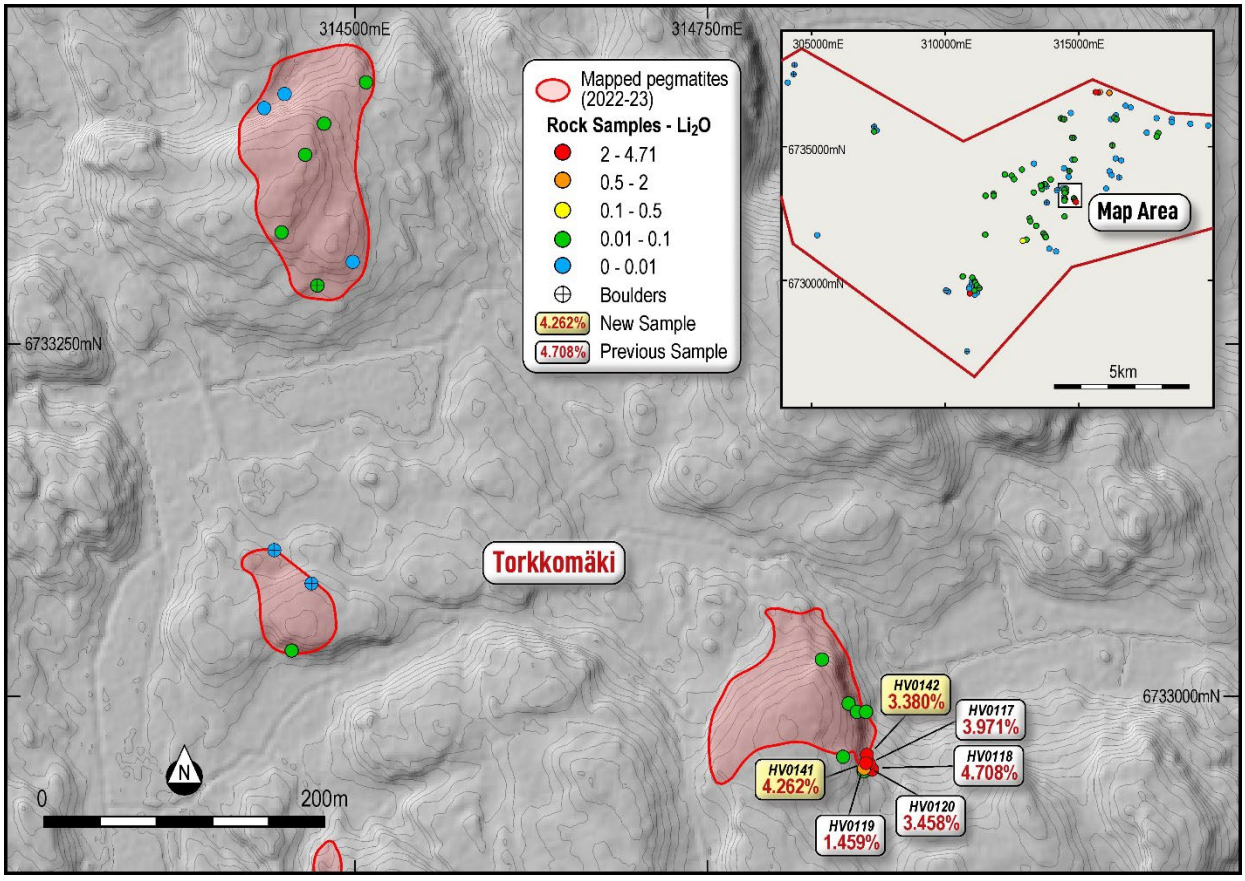

Fig. 2 Detail of the Torkkomaki target, showing Li-grades of recent samples.

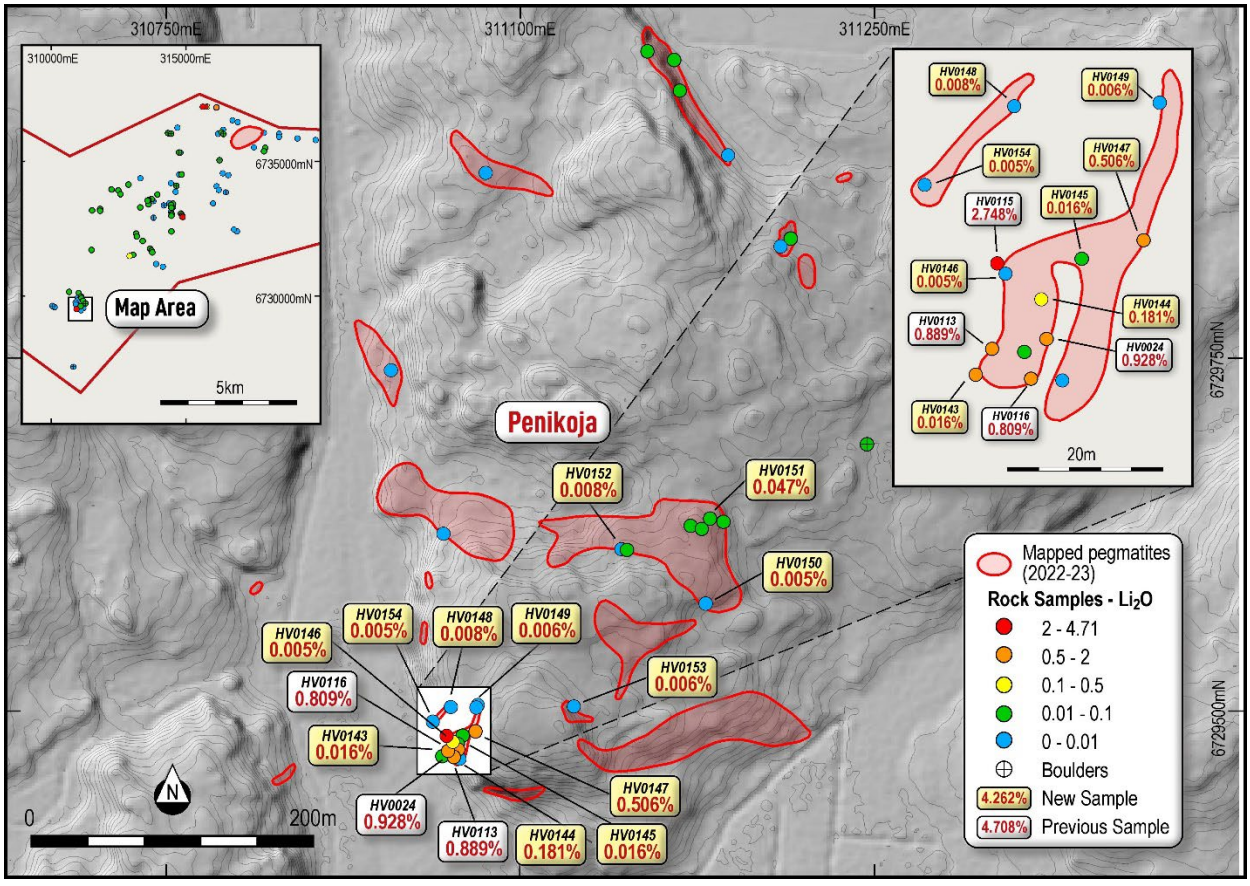

Fig. 3 Detail of the Penikoja target, showing Li-grades of recent samples.

Exploration results are reported in the attached Appendix 1 (JORC Table 1) and Appendix 2 (table of sample locations and grades).

Kola Lithium Project

The Kola lithium project consists of the Kola 101.26km^2 reservation notification area and the adjacent new Neverbacka 10.64 km^2 reservation notification[3], in the Kaustinen lithium pegmatite province of Finland. The Kola project borders the permits and applications of Keliber, a major new Li project currently under development by owners, Sibanye-Stillwater[1]. Analysis results confirmed the continuous presence of high-grade Li-containing pegmatite boulders from North to South across the central part of the Kola project, along the same trend that hosts the Keliber Li-pegmatite deposits[2]. Exploration in the area continues to be based on pegmatite boulder mapping and sampling, with the goal to draw boulder fans that vector towards the source pegmatite. Far more mineralised boulders were found and sampled during the 2023 fieldwork.

The average Li_2O grade for all 2022 samples was 0.28% compared to 1.58% for the 2023 samples. 54 of the 68 samples showed >0.1% Li_2O and 47 had >1% Li_2O [2]. With this data, boulder fan models were completed by Skapto. According to the current interpretation, there can be between 12 and 17 boulder fans in or next to the Kola reservation.

Boulders in this region are generally moved by glacial transportation processes with research by 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 and in the Neverbacka reservation area.

Element92 OY has applied for 2 exploration permits (the Pikkukallio EP and Köyhajoki EP) within its existing reservation area[3]. The application procedure is on track and granting of the Köyhajoki EP is expected by the end of the current year. Drilling is planned to start as soon as practically possible after this EP is granted.

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

For further information, contact	**For investor or media inquiries, contact**
Asimwe Kabunga Executive Chairman rmc@resmin.com.au	Alex Cowie NWR Communications E: alexc@nwrcommunications.com

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

[2] Refer ASX announcement dated 3 August 2023 "Field Assays up to 5.26% Li_2O from Kola Lithium Project"

[3] Refer to ASX announcement dated 2 November 2023 "Lithium Reservation Application Approved"

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)[4]. • **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[5]. **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[6]. • **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.

[4] 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.

[5] 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.

[6] 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.

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, neither 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 (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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. 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 mineralisation is hosted by komatiitic ultramafic bodies. The occurrences are in the basal contact zone of an NW-trending komatiitic cumulate sequence. • Hirvikallio Lithium mineralisation 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 (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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*	• The historical information did not provide recovery data that

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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. • 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,*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• 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 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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	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 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 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*	• The Hirvikallio lithium project is located in Southern

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	mineralisation.	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 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 (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 be clearly*	• The competent person was not aware of the data aggregation methods used. • No metal equivalents are discussed or reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 (e.g. '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 mineralisation spread within the reservations. These samples are reported on above within this release and the results are all located in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Appendix 2.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.

Appendix TWO: Sample locations and Li grades for the Hirvikallio project (WGS84, decimal degrees, EPSG:4326)

Sample ID	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation (m)	Li_2O (%)
HV0001	60.72614	23.62121	149	0.179
HV0002	60.65957	23.54490	142	0.010
HV0003	60.65952	23.54477	146	0.005
HV0004	60.66007	23.54403	144	0.009
HV0005	60.72624	23.61996	132	0.979
HV0006	60.72625	23.61996	133	2.788
HV0007	60.72627	23.61992	133	0.075
HV0008	60.72628	23.62835	130	1.970
HV0009	60.72621	23.62053	151	0.564
HV0010	60.72625	23.62075	155	3.971
HV0011	60.72628	23.62173	149	0.295
HV0012	60.65830	23.54600	150	0.011
HV0013	60.65776	23.54421	152	0.027
HV0014	60.65777	23.54403	149	0.033
HV0015	60.65772	23.54381	155	0.013
HV0016	60.65988	23.54092	166	0.004
HV0017	60.66047	23.54336	142	0.058
HV0018	60.66066	23.54326	138	0.013
HV0019	60.66070	23.54292	143	0.013
HV0020	60.66173	23.54142	140	0.014
HV0021	60.66189	23.54135	139	0.012
HV0022	60.65617	23.54097	144	0.007
HV0023	60.65860	23.53983	123	0.005
HV0024	60.65622	23.54093	139	0.928
HV0025	60.65626	23.54095	150	0.056
HV0026	60.68956	23.60896	139	0.062
HV0027	60.68955	23.60886	157	0.022
HV0028	60.65729	23.52480	148	0.002
HV0029	60.68926	23.60870	172	0.019
HV0030	60.68975	23.60147	163	0.017
HV0031	60.69242	23.60106	177	0.015
HV0032	60.66170	23.54142	151	0.016
HV0033	60.69330	23.60101	188	0.008
HV0034	60.69312	23.60155	179	0.012
HV0035	60.69012	23.55292	151	0.029
HV0036	60.68965	23.54752	158	0.014
HV0037	60.68986	23.60836	162	0.016
HV0038	60.69019	23.60168	161	0.009
HV0039	60.69038	23.60117	158	0.002
HV0040	60.69340	23.60206	156	0.017
HV0041	60.69225	23.60202	167	0.009

Sample ID	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation (m)	Li_2O (%)
HV0042	60.69209	23.60157	165	0.018
HV0043	60.69241	23.59633	167	0.009
HV0044	60.68846	23.58957	146	0.009
HV0045	60.67515	23.57557	143	0.030
HV0046	60.67511	23.57556	148	0.016
HV0047	60.69145	23.58026	127	0.015
HV0048	60.68987	23.55312	151	0.029
HV0049	60.68962	23.54747	149	0.017
HV0050	60.67560	23.57734	151	0.010
HV0051	60.67495	23.57500	155	0.026
HV0052	60.68362	23.55901	185	0.192
HV0053	60.67506	23.57484	176	0.088
HV0054	60.67805	23.58814	172	0.023
HV0055	60.67752	23.58906	158	0.027
HV0056	60.70324	23.60662	133	0.003
HV0057	60.70323	23.60676	138	0.003
HV0058	60.70323	23.60676	139	0.008
HV0059	60.70320	23.60675	126	0.003
HV0060	60.69742	23.60394	145	0.009
HV0061	60.67290	23.59318	161	0.002
HV0062	60.67218	23.59773	152	0.005
HV0063	60.72389	23.40819	174	0.000
HV0064	60.67684	23.58985	150	0.019
HV0065	60.72997	23.41186	150	0.004
HV0066	60.71035	23.46934	131	0.006
HV0067	60.70923	23.46965	150	0.008
HV0068	60.71128	23.89871	138	0.009
HV0069	60.71692	23.59674	154	0.020
HV0070	60.71679	23.59810	152	0.027
HV0071	60.72696	23.41151	161	0.009
HV0072	60.70941	23.46947	161	0.014
HV0073	60.68245	23.81674	137	0.002
HV0074	60.70862	23.63245	150	0.017
HV0075	60.70376	23.63879	155	0.002
HV0076	60.69807	23.63831	146	0.002
HV0079	60.71862	23.60267	150	0.006
HV0080	60.71059	23.60448	147	0.011
HV0081	60.71033	23.60514	141	0.009
HV0082	60.70122	23.57941	117	0.003
HV0083	60.69898	23.57162	142	0.016
HV0086	60.70420	23.63542	169	0.002
HV0087	60.69997	23.63166	160	0.001
HV0088	60.69864	23.63333	174	0.000
HV0089	60.71857	23.66189	162	0.004

Sample ID	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation (m)	Li_2O (%)
HV0090	60.69368	23.58858	160	0.006
HV0091	60.69286	23.58551	162	0.015
HV0092	60.69409	23.58509	169	0.014
HV0093	60.69449	23.58713	163	0.020
HV0094	60.69456	23.58745	163	0.014
HV0095	60.69609	23.59140	156	0.011
HV0096	60.68404	23.60227	158	0.016
HV0097	60.69291	23.60132	165	0.017
HV0098	60.71774	23.63413	160	0.039
HV0099	60.71780	23.63318	160	0.011
HV0100	60.71750	23.63155	146	0.009
HV0101	60.71724	23.68506	140	0.004
HV0102	60.69320	23.60076	158	0.009
HV0103	60.72163	23.64358	156	0.002
HV0104	60.72228	23.63999	147	0.003
HV0105	60.71870	23.63374	160	0.007
HV0106	60.71340	23.65552	155	0.007
HV0107	60.71702	23.69768	158	0.004
HV0108	60.71847	23.66214	135	0.002
HV0109	60.71336	23.66350	145	0.011
HV0110	60.71832	23.67248	153	0.003
HV0111	60.71776	23.67256	169	0.001
HV0112	60.71238	23.66271	144	0.011
HV0113	60.65621	23.54080	145	0.889
HV0114	60.65620	23.54088	140	0.021
HV0115	60.65630	23.54080	149	2.748
HV0116	60.65617	23.54090	142	0.809
HV0117	60.68922	23.60901	166	3.791
HV0118	60.68919	23.60908	167	4.708
HV0119	60.68920	23.60898	159	1.459
HV0120	60.68922	23.60905	168	3.458
HV0121	60.69182	23.62029	167	0.031
HV0122	60.69405	23.62963	150	0.004
HV0123	60.68659	23.57783	143	0.009
HV0124	60.69685	23.56469	144	0.040
HV0125	60.68513	23.64706	146	0.004
HV0126	60.68268	23.57816	145	0.017
HV0127	60.69706	23.55997	144	0.014
HV0128	60.68565	23.64514	132	0.009
HV0129	60.68195	23.57890	134	0.032
HV0130	60.68043	23.58340	132	0.017
HV0131	60.63709	23.54046	152	0.005
HV0132	60.65758	23.54062	139	0.010
HV0133	60.65770	23.54395	147	0.026

Sample ID	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation (m)	Li_2O (%)
HV0134	60.71478	23.45410	155	0.023
HV0135	60.68918	23.60898	155	0.012
HV0136	60.68959	23.60874	154	0.026
HV0137	60.69567	23.56601	146	0.014
HV0138	60.67635	23.54870	144	0.039
HV0139	60.66213	23.53442	156	0.016
HV0140	60.67328	23.43380	150	0.006
HV0141	60.68921	23.60903	152	4.262
HV0142	60.68928	23.60901	159	3.380
HV0143	60.65617	23.54076	134	0.016
HV0144	60.65627	23.54091	139	0.181
HV0145	60.65632	23.54100	124	0.016
HV0146	60.65629	23.54082	137	0.005
HV0147	60.65634	23.54114	151	0.506
HV0148	60.65649	23.54082	148	0.008
HV0149	60.65650	23.54116	152	0.006
HV0150	60.65723	23.54404	149	0.005
HV0151	60.65754	23.54300	145	0.047
HV0152	60.65755	23.54290	147	0.008
HV0153	60.65653	23.54240	161	0.006
HV0154	60.65639	23.54062	143	0.005
HV0155	60.70917	23.46936	121	0.015
HV0156	60.70925	23.46999	153	0.007
HV0157	60.70936	23.46976	132	0.007
HV0158	60.70011	23.60065	131	0.005
HV0159	60.69932	23.60427	144	0.014
HV0160	60.70327	23.60655	125	0.003
HV0161	60.70315	23.60677	129	0.021
HV0162	60.70305	23.60589	137	0.004