17 January 2024

Newly discovered Ni-Cu Sulphide Mineralisation and Anomalies confirm significant potential, Tanzania

Highlights

- **Assay results from the inaugural Diamond Drilling completed at Liparamba have located Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation and confirmed the region's high potential and prospectivity.**
- **Results were also compiled from a soil survey in the Mbinga Ni Project, indicating a large geochemical anomaly extending the coincidental geophysical and geochemical anomaly previously defined by BHP/Albidon.**
- **Current exploration work has confirmed the presence of Ni-Cu sulphides within mafics of the East African Ni Belt in a previously non-drill tested location. Reviews will be undertaken to determine the further exploration programs to be undertaken within the current project areas, and the greater opportunity within the region.**

Battery minerals explorer Resource Mining Corporation Limited (**ASX:RMI**) (**"RMC"** or the **"Company"**) is pleased to announce that it has received assay results from the Liparamba diamond drill program completed in September 2023[1], and from the Mbinga soil survey completed in October 2023[2].

Anomalous Ni-Cu values were detected within a number of the drill holes from the diamond drill program at Liparamba (See Appendix 3), with Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation occurring at 133-135m within LPDD009 (0.35-0.40%Ni and 0.20-0.23%Cu). This drill program is the first confirmation of Ni-Cu mineralisation within this exciting large under-explored region, with defined targets at depth still to be tested from the recently completed audio-frequency magnetotellurics audio-frequency magnetotellurics (AMT) survey.

The mineralisation encountered at diamond drill hole LPDD09 is supported by both geophysical test work as well as a soil geochemistry anomaly defined by BHP/Albidon.
Soil geochemical surveys at the prospective Mbinga project have confirmed the previous anomalous soil results by BHP/Albidon and the location is also above a EM Maxwell plate defined from earlier geophysical studies. With the successful location of sulphide mineralisation within an area of an anomalous soil survey at Liparamba, the potential for Mbinga to also contain Ni-Cu mineralisation is considered high.

[1] Refer to ASX announcement dated 17 August 2023 "Diamond drilling program commences at Liparamba Nickel Project, Tanzania"

[2] Refer to ASX announcement dated 31 October 2023 "Quarterly Activities Report – September 2023"

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

"The discovery of Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation within the first drill program ever completed within the Liparamba Ni project is a positive outcome and provides a very exciting opportunity for RMC. With these results we are able to apply the knowledge to extend the exploration works at Liparamba, in addition it has also meant the Mbinga Ni project, part of the regional exploration area, has located an exciting target zone in what is now known to be a series of mafics that may contain significant economic mineralisation."

Liparamba and Mbinga Ni Projects

Assay results have become available from the completed Diamond Drill program at Liparamba Ni Project and a geochemical soil survey within the Mbinga Ni Project. Both projects are located within the southern portion of the East African Nickel Belt where mafic inliers are present and significant in volume.

The Diamond Drill program consisted of 9 drill holes (Figure 1) that were targeting coincidental airborne electromagnetic, audio-frequency magnetotellurics (AMT), and geochemically define targets (grab samples and soil surveys). The drill program was the first to test the project area for potential mineralisation and provides RMC a platform for further exploration works.

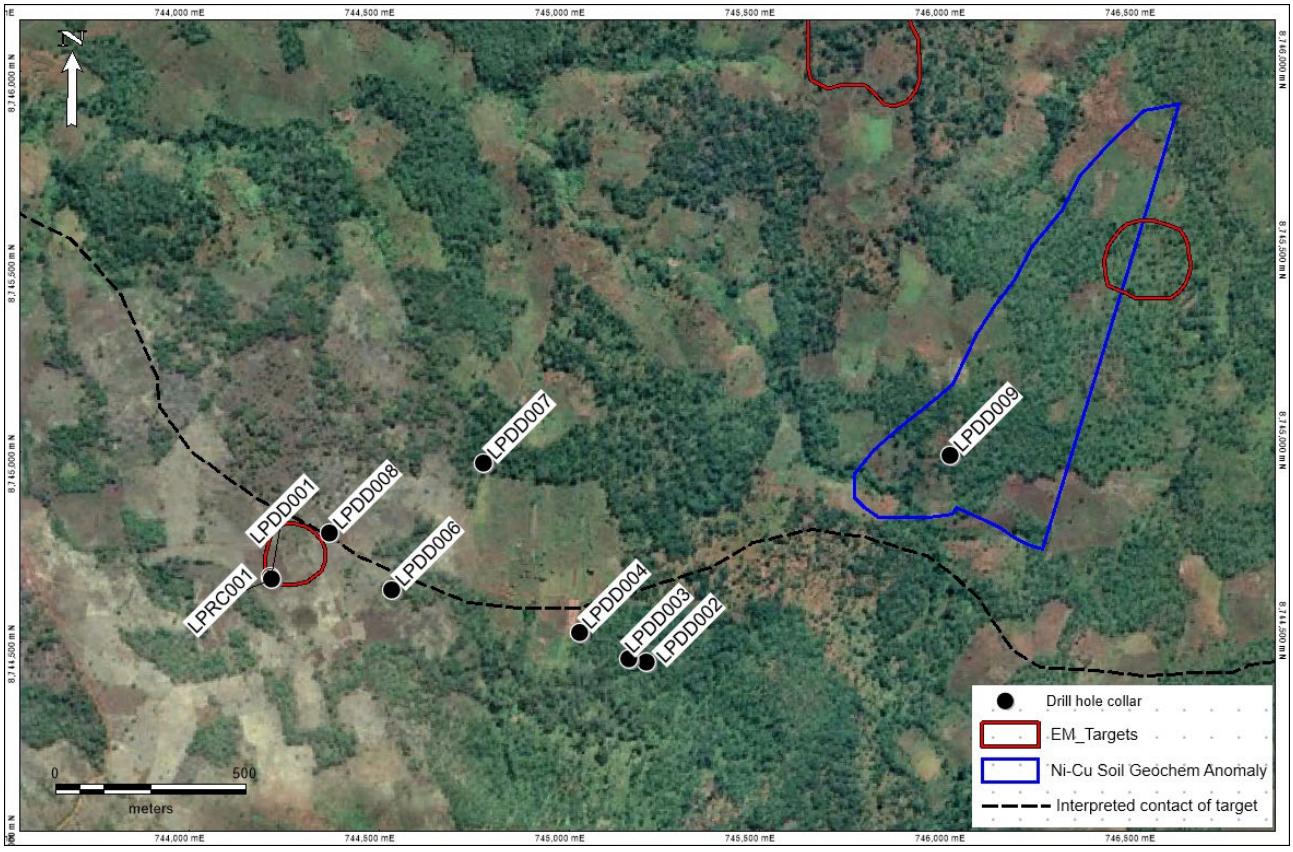

Figure 1: Location Map of Diamond Drill holes, Liparamba Ni Project

A series of stacked pyroxenites and fine grained gabbros adjacent to a southern boundary of sediments and volcanic terranes, were logged with disseminated and blebby sulphides seen within the younger gabbro units. Assaying of these sulphide enriched zones showed a

series of anomalous values, with two metres of significant mineralisation noted within LPDD009 at 133-135m down hole (Table 1). The mineralisation within LPDD009 was also coincident with a soil survey anomaly in the more weathered central portion of the mapped mafic.

Table 1: Summary of significant samples from LPDD009

	From	To	Ni_%	Cu_%	S_%
LPDD009	133	134	0.35	0.20	1.04
LPDD009	134	135	0.40	0.23	1.48

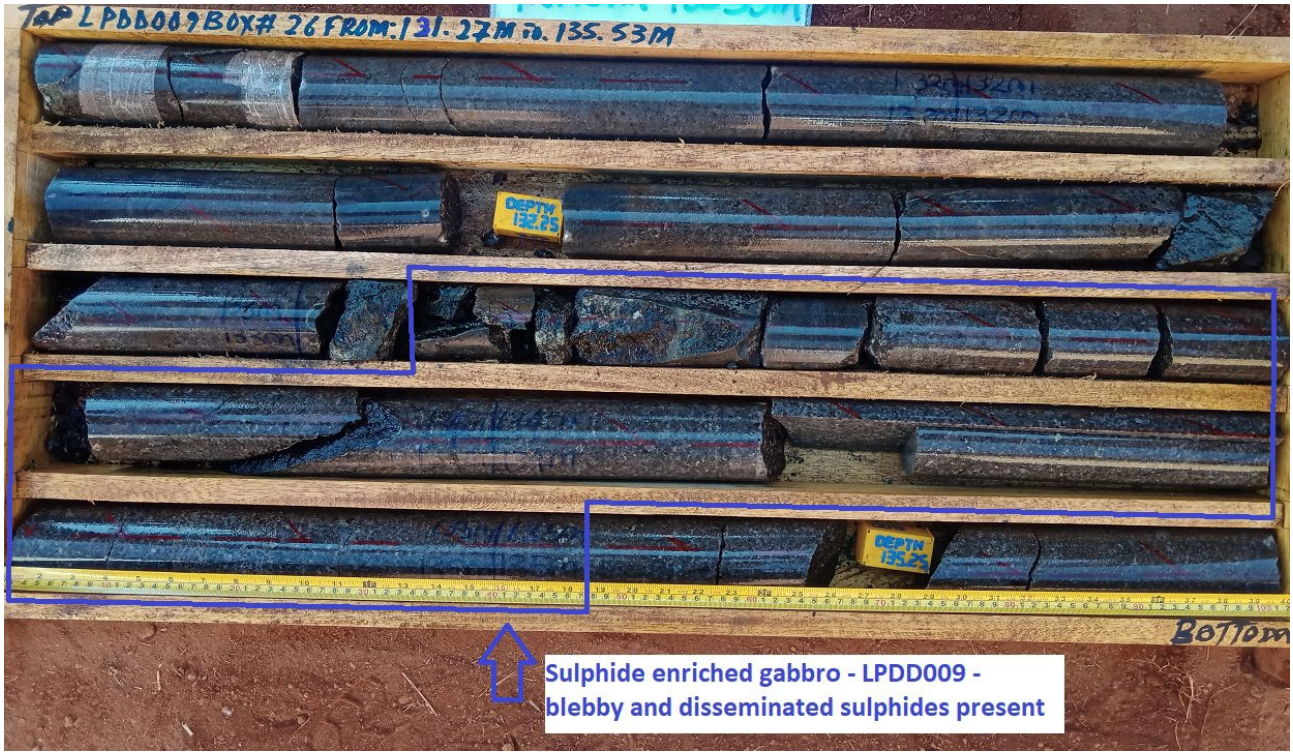

Figure 2: Drill core image of sampled blebby and disseminated sulphides – LPDD009

Mbinga Ni Project

The Mbinga Ni Project area had a series of soil surveys completed over three regions delineated by the airborne electromagnetic (AEM) survey completed by BHP/Albidon (Figure 3). A hand-held XRF was used to initially define the areas with the most potential, with a large series of anomalous soil results located within the Eastern Anomaly, located above an earlier soil survey anomaly of BHP/Albidon and a series of AEM targets[3].

[3] Refer to ASX announcement dated 31 October 2023 "Quarterly Activities Report – September 2023"

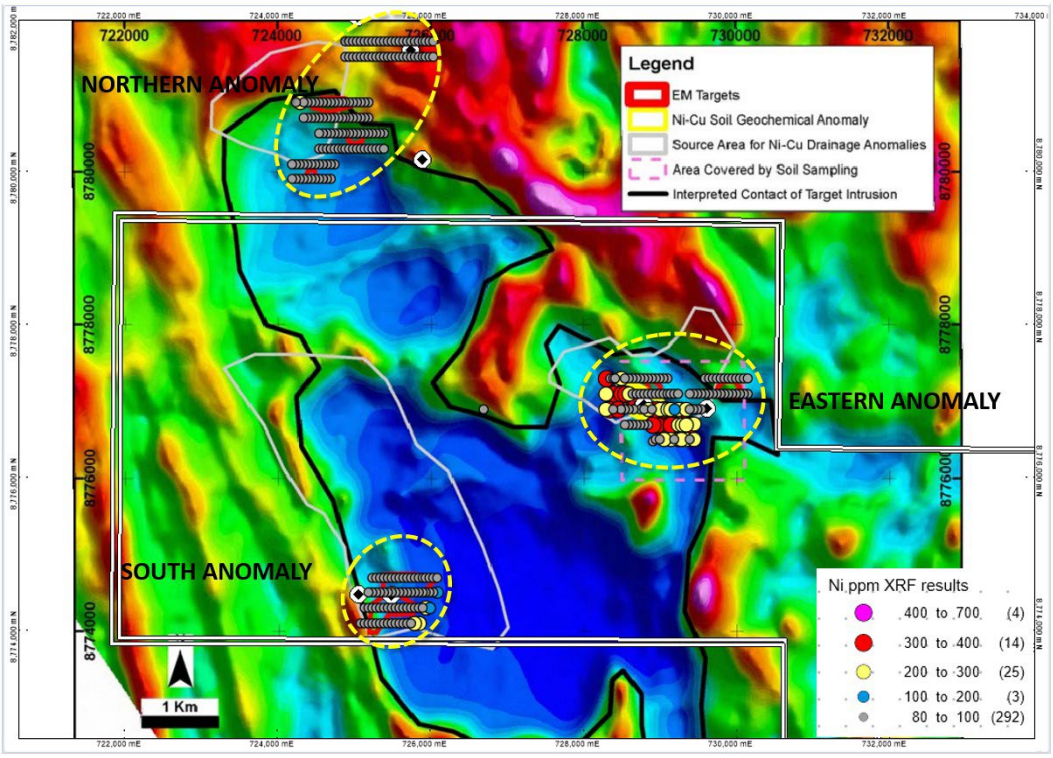

Figure 3: Location Diagram of the three (3) soil survey areas, Mbinga Ni Project

Selected samples from the Eastern anomaly were forwarded for assaying by ALS Limited (Johannesburg), with the assays confirming the size and scale of the soil anomaly. Further work was completed through auger sampling over the geochemically anomalous zone in the Eastern Anomaly with samples collected to a depth of 3-4 metres, those samples are awaiting analysis. Results of the initial soil survey are presented graphically in Figure 4.

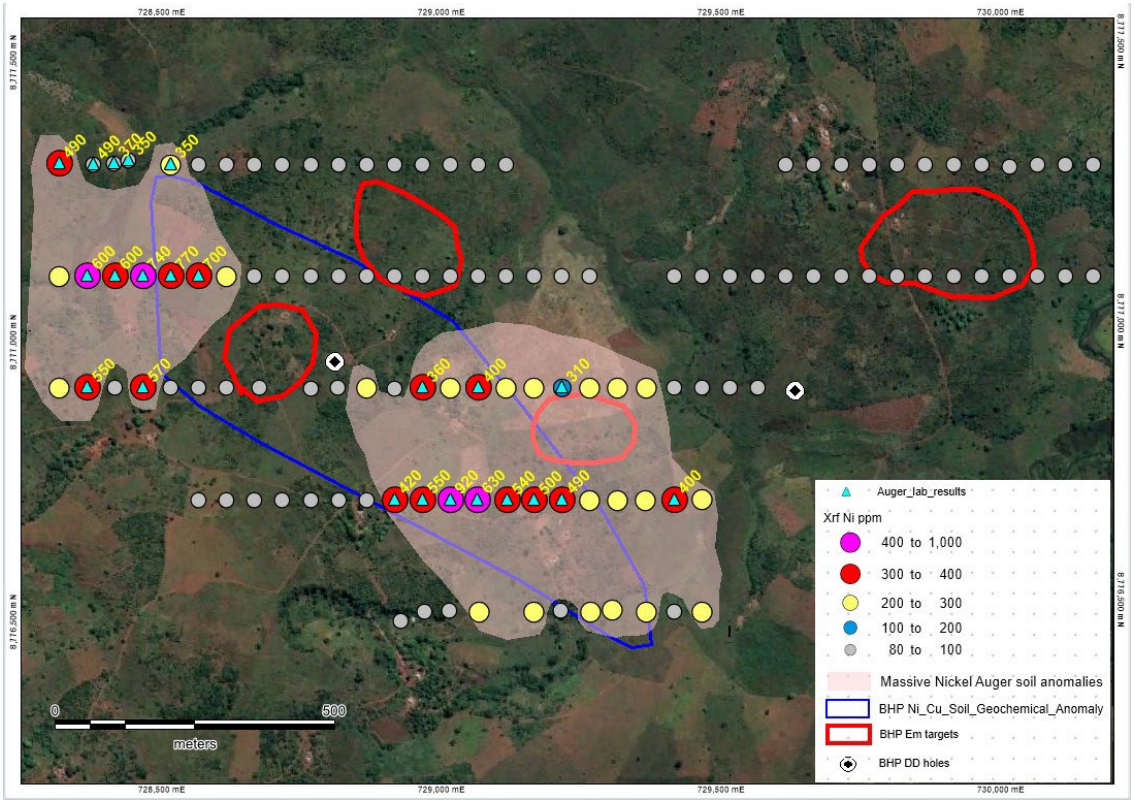

Figure 4: Soil survey results – Mbinga Eastern Anomaly

The recently completed soil survey geochemical anomaly is coincidental in nature with the previous AEM and soil survey of BHP/Albidon and the strike of the anomalous samples similar to a defined Maxwell plate from the AEM data. It also is larger with extensions both north and east. This soil geochemical anomaly defined in Mbinga could be considered significant, given that the Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation in Liparamba diamond drill hole LPDD009 is located within a very similar large soil survey anomaly with underpinning geophysical support.

Reviews will be undertaken to determine the further exploration programs to be undertaken within the current project areas, and the greater opportunity within the region.

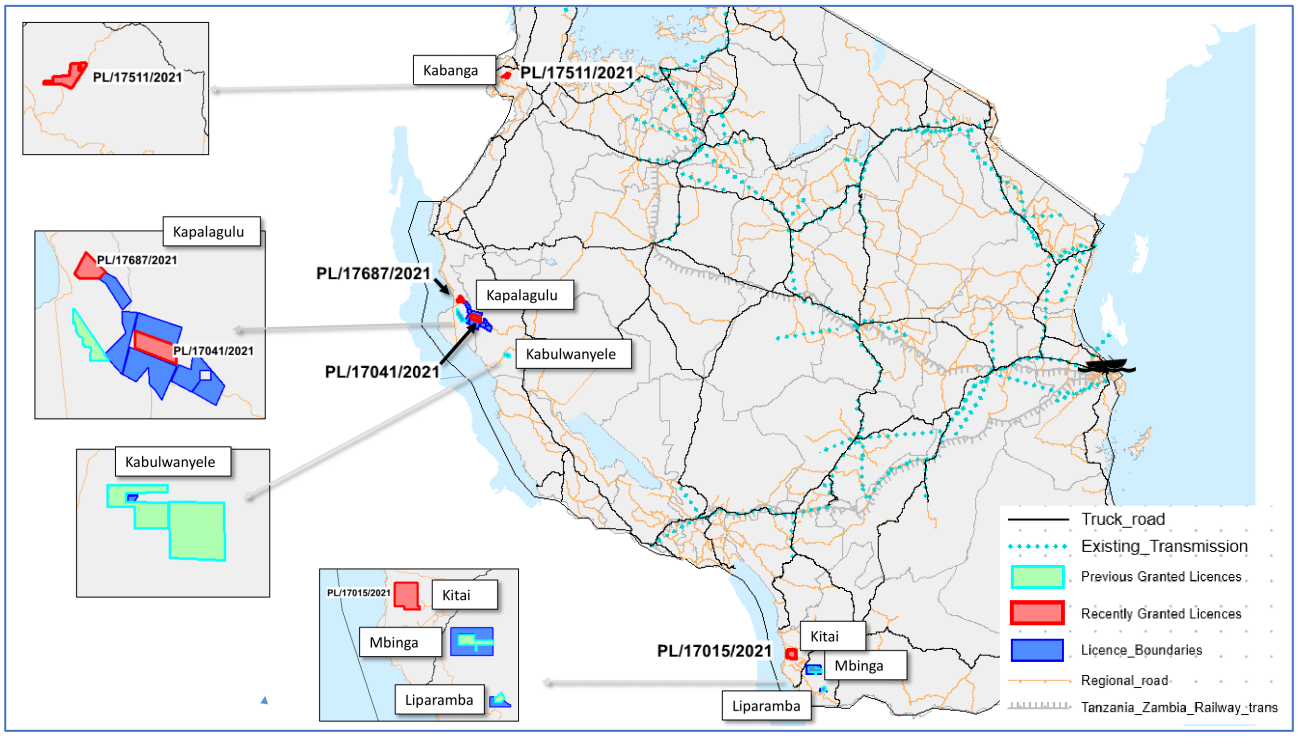

Figure 5: Location of RMC's projects in Tanzania

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**
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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 six 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. • **Kabulwanyele Project** The project is located in the Mpanda District of Tanzania covering approximately 20.5 square kilometres. • **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 (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.*	• Samples have been collected from a Diamond drill program (Liparamba Drill Results), and shallow 1m auger samples (Mbinga Soils Survey). • The Liparamba Diamond Drill samples were collected on ~1m intervals from an orientated drill core. • The Mbinga soil auger samples were collected over a full metre, dried and lightly crushed before being passed through a 3 vane splitter and split down to a 3kg sub-sample
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast,*	• Diamond Drilling (HQ) drilling was used for nine (9) drill holes in the Liparamba

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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).	Project area. • Hand auger drilling was used to sample the upper meter of the regolith for a soil sampling program in the Mbinga Project area.
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.*	• Diamond Drilling (HQ) provided significant recovery of core from the drill string. Losses generally occurred only in the upper soft regolith and in occasional areas of broken ground causing minor loses. All drilling was predominantly in hard rock so no biases due to lithological sizing occurred. Recoveries of the drill core was >97%.
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.*	• The drill core recovered were geologically logged with major and minor minerals noted.
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-*	• Liparamba: Drill core was orientated prior to cutting in half. One half was cut again to form a quarter sample and this was forwarded for full crushing and pulverising prior to sub-sampling and assaying. The sample preparation technique was appropriate and fully representative of the potential assayed grades. • Mbinga: Auger samples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	from the soil survey were dried and then lightly crushed prior to riffle splitting down to a representative sample. The equipment was fully air cleaned before every sample was prepared, and the technique is considered appropriate for the type of analysis being completed (these are not resource samples, but geochemical survey samples used in defining anomalies in the upper regolith).
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All samples were analysed by a certified laboratory using an XRF analyser. The methodology is appropriate for the analysis of major elements and base metals as sought in this initial exploration works.
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*	• No verification has been completed to date (apart from duplicates and the addition of standards and blanks), due to the preliminary nature of the exploration to date.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	assay data.	
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 drill collars and soil survey sites were located by a handheld GPS with an expected accuracy of +/- 5m. • The grid system for the project was UTM36 South with WGS84 as datum
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.*	• A widely paced series of nine exploration diamond drill holes was set out with the ambition for discovery and not resource estimations.
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 drilling was planned to intercept coincidental AMT/EM targets defined from prior geophysical exploration works. Orientation of the drill hole was set so as to intercept the target zone defined by the geophysics and soil geochemistry.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security was met by having all samples stored in locked facilities and delivery to the laboratory processing facility by contracted staff to the company.
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.*	• Liparamba: Prospecting Licence PL 11725 / 2021 granted 15/10/2021. 99% owned by Massive Nickel Tanzania Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of RMC. • Mbinga: Prospecting Licence PL 11726 / 2021 granted 15/10/2021. 99% owned by Massive Nickel Tanzania Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of RMC.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration has been completed historically at Liparamba and Mbinga by BHP/Albidon. The information provided by this group provided support in determining the prospectivity of the region.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Liparamba and Mbinga Nickel Projects are situated within the Mozambique Belt, a prominent geological feature in Tanzania that consists of Neoproterozoic metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks. Mafic/ ultramafic inliers within the Mozambique Belt have been recorded as having nickel sulphides present.

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*
		• All drill hole information is presented in Appendix 2.
		• All soil survey location information is presented in Appendix 4.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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 stated.*	• No assay data has been aggregated.
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*	• No economic mineralisation has been confirmed. Geological logging has confirmed the presence of sulphides within the mafic rocks but the type and form of sulphide has not been able to be defined as yet.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	known').	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No diagrams have been developed.
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 information as 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.*	• There is no further exploration data available.
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.*	• RMC intends to continue exploring within both the Liparamba and Mbinga project areas. Follow up drilling where minor mineralisation has been discovered as well as drilling new target defined from the soil and geophysical surveys is planned for Liparamba, and drilling of the geochemical and geophysical target at Mbinga is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		also likely.

Appendix TWO: Drill Hole Collars, Liparamba Ni Project

	Easting	Northing	RL	UTMzone	Azimuth	Dip	Hole_Type	EOH_m
LPRC001	744219	8744668	998	WGS84_36S	20	70	RC	120.0
LPDD001	744215	8744672	998	WGS84_36S	20	70	DD	180.3
LPDD002	745204	8744448	1039	WGS84_36S	200	70	DD	180.5
LPDD003	745158	8744458	990	WGS84_36S	200	60	DD	130.2
LPDD004	745027	8744527	1002	WGS84_36S	20	70	DD	180.2
LPDD005	744876	8744709	1118	WGS84_36S	20	70	DD	180.2
LPDD006	744534	8744638	1110	WGS84_36S	20	70	DD	180.2
LPDD007	744775	8744971	980	WGS84_36S	20	70	DD	180.3
LPDD008	744370	8744789	979	WGS84_36S	20	70	DD	147.2
LPDD009	746003	8744993	1016	WGS84_36S	20	70	DD	154.8

Appendix THREE: Drill sample assay results (Ni / Cu / S), Liparamba Ni Project.

HOLE_ID	From	To	Ni_%	Cu_%	S_%
LPDD001	50.00	51.00	0.07	0.05	0.29
LPDD001	51.00	52.00	0.07	0.05	0.30
LPDD001	52.00	53.00	0.05	0.02	0.13
LPDD001	53.00	54.00	0.06	0.03	0.24
LPDD001	54.00	55.00	0.11	0.08	0.56
LPDD001	102.00	103.00	0.02	0.00	0.05
LPDD001	103.00	104.00	0.02	0.00	0.04
LPDD001	104.00	105.00	0.04	0.03	0.17
LPDD001	111.00	112.00	0.03	0.02	0.17
LPDD001	112.00	113.00	0.06	0.05	0.50
LPDD001	113.00	114.00	0.02	0.01	0.06
LPDD001	114.00	115.00	0.04	0.04	0.21
LPDD001	115.00	116.00	0.08	0.06	0.43
LPDD001	116.00	117.00	0.05	0.02	0.23
LPDD002	84.00	85.00	0.03	0.00	0.09
LPDD002	84.00	85.00	0.03	0.00	0.12
LPDD002	85.00	86.00	0.03	0.01	0.20
LPDD002	86.00	87.00	0.03	0.00	0.31
LPDD003	120.00	121.00	0.02	0.02	0.17
LPDD003	121.00	122.00	0.03	0.01	0.13
LPDD003	122.00	123.00	0.03	0.00	0.11
LPDD003	123.00	124.00	0.02	0.00	0.09
LPDD003	124.00	125.00	0.02	0.01	0.12
LPDD003	125.00	126.00	0.02	0.00	0.13
LPDD006	177.20	178.00	0.04	0.03	0.23
LPDD006	178.00	179.00	0.03	0.00	0.02
LPDD007	64.34	65.00	0.03	0.03	0.22
LPDD007	65.00	66.00	0.03	0.01	0.07
LPDD007	66.00	67.00	0.03	0.02	0.14
LPDD007	94.76	95.27	0.02	0.10	0.57
LPDD007	133.53	134.30	0.02	0.01	0.06
LPDD007	156.60	157.00	0.03	0.06	0.87
LPDD008	122.00	123.00	0.08	0.03	0.15
LPDD008	123.20	123.60	0.09	0.05	0.39

LPDD009	133.00	134.00	0.35	0.20	1.04
LPDD009	134.00	135.00	0.40	0.23	1.48
LPDD009	135.00	136.00	0.12	0.05	0.30

Appendix FOUR: Sample locations and Ni- Cu grades, Mbinga Ni Project Soil Survey

Sample_ID	Eastings	Northings	RL	Ni_%	Cu_%
N000001	728300	8777301	1327	490	130
N000002	728361	8777299	1328	490	110
N000003	728398	8777302	1115	370	90
N000004	728424	8777306	1101	350	90
N000005	726700	8776899	1179	300	120
N000015	728450	8776900	1166	570	120
N000028	729400	8776700	1107	400	100
N000032	729200	8776700	1131	490	140
N000033	729150	8776699	1135	500	130
N000034	729102	8776699	1142	540	140
N000035	729049	8776700	1148	630	230
N000036	729000	8776700	1154	920	290
N000037	728950	8776700	1161	550	200
N000038	728900	8776700	1165	420	200
N000048	728350	8776900	1159	550	160
N000052	728350	8777100	1111	600	140
N000053	728400	8777100	1120	600	170
N000054	728450	8777100	1130	740	180
N000055	728500	8777100	1140	770	180
N000056	728550	8777100	1148	700	160
N000086	728500	8777300	1118	350	160
N000126	729200	8776900	1138	310	90
N000129	729050	8776900	1153	400	140
N000132	728950	8776900	1148	360	110
N000156	726100	8774500	1218	270	110
N000196	726000	8774300	1223	260	100