

5 February 2024

Two Copper-Gold Projects acquired in Tanzania

Highlights

- **Resource Mining Corporation (RMC) has acquired Mpanda and Mbozi, two highly prospective Cu-Au Projects covering 1,580km² in the Ubendian Orogenic Belt, Tanzania.**
- **RMC will be issued 75% of the issued shares in the Tanzanian company, the project vendor will retain 25% of the issued shares, be free carried to completion of a Feasibility Study, and receive a 1% net smelter royalty.**
- **The Mpanda and Mbozi Cu-Au Projects are located within known Mineral Fields and are adjacent to major discoveries and high-grade mines. Field mapping and preliminary soil surveys have already defined major geochemical anomalies in both projects along key shear zones providing significant immediate opportunity.**
- **Addition of these Projects to the existing Ni-Cu Projects held by RMC within the Ubendian Orogenic Belt provides excellent synergy and maximises use of staff and equipment.**

Resource Mining Corporation Limited (**ASX:RMI**) ("**RMC**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce that it has acquired the Mpanda and Mbozi Cu-Au Projects by acquiring 75% the issued shares of Tanzanian company, Vancouver Mineral Resources Limited ("**VMR**"). The projects are located within the Ubendian Orogenic Belt, a significant multi-element resource area in western Tanzania. RMC currently holds six Ni-Cu project areas within the same belt, multiplying the opportunity for critical minerals discoveries.

The Mpanda and Mbozi Cu-Au Projects are located in some of the most prospective ground within the region. Mining of copper in the Mpanda Mineral Field has been active since the 1930's and continues today with the development of the very high grade Singililwa Mine, along strike to the Mpanda Cu-Au Project's tenements. The Mbozi Cu-Au Project was initially explored by BHP¹, with the location of a high-grade copper project (Luez Hill) also up strike from the tenements. Preliminary soil surveys and field mapping in both projects has already located major copper anomalies within geological units that could support significant mineralisation.

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

"We are extremely excited to announce the acquisition of the Mpanda and Mbozi Cu-Au Projects, which we intend to explore in parallel with our current Ni-Cu projects. The new projects are placed along strike from some of the most significant Cu-Au discoveries in

¹ BHP World Exploration Inc., Progress report for Mbozi Reconnaissance License No. RL 84/96, dated 18 June 1998

Tanzania, and recent field work has already found major anomalies along strike and within the appropriate geology. The advantage held by our in-country knowledge and experienced staff can now be fully utilised as we expand our exploration base and continue to explore for major critical mineral deposits."

Mpanda and Mbozi Cu-Au Projects

RMC has acquired two large Cu-Au exploration projects within the Ubendian Orogenic Belt of Tanzania and independent review by RMC geological consultants has confirmed that both projects are highly prospective and provide an opportunity for further development of a resource base for RMC. The two projects are held by an in-country company VMR, with all eleven tenements granted and having a total area in excess of 1,580km².

The two projects are the **Mpanda Cu-Au Project** (made up of the Mpanda and Karema Prospects) and the **Mbozi Cu-Au Project** (Figure 1). Both projects are focused on the discovery of copper, however gold and other base metals are common occurrences within the project areas and would form an integral component of any future comprehensive exploration works.

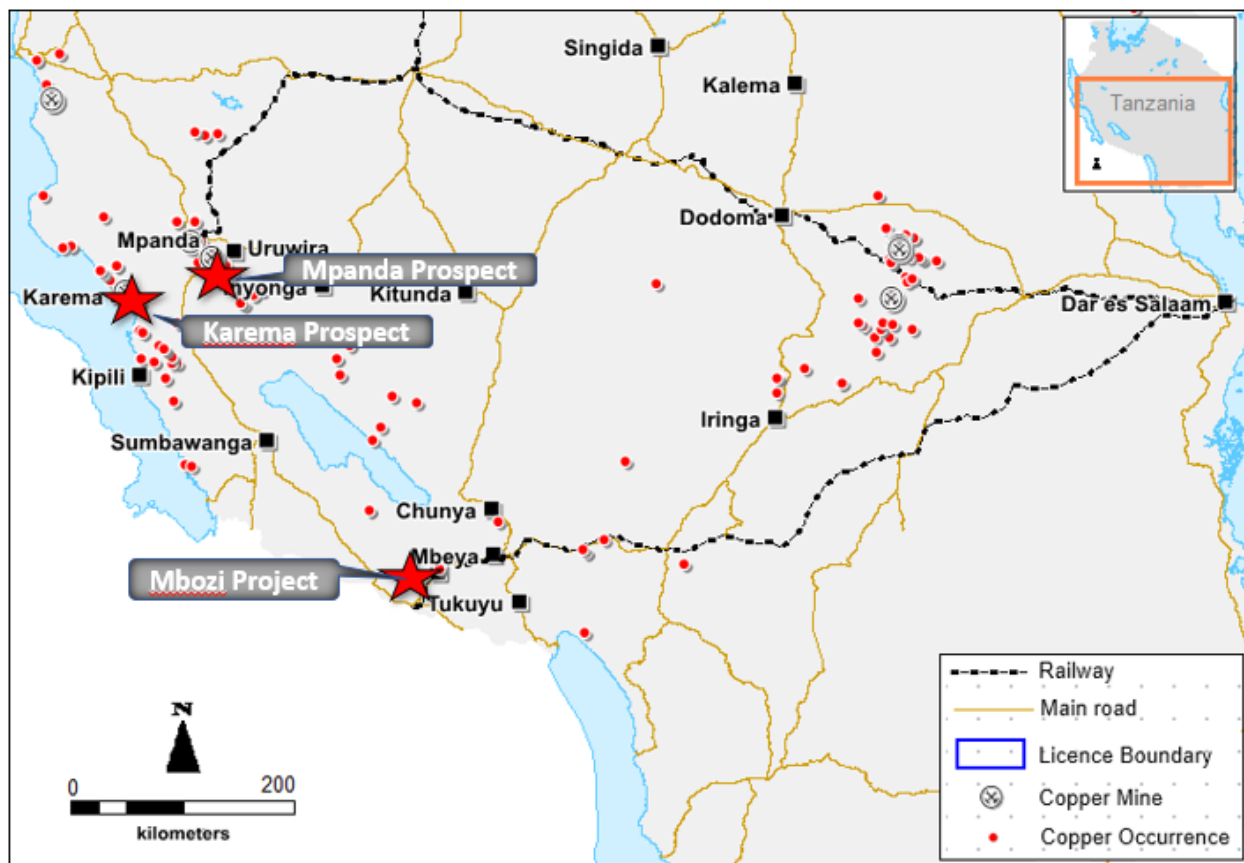


Figure 1: Location of the Mpanda and Mbozi Cu-Au Projects, Tanzania

A total of eleven tenements form the Project areas (Table 1). All tenements are granted, and they are variously located in the Mpanda, Katavi and Mbeya District Regions. The tenements cover a total area of 1,581.42 km².

Table 1: Tenements for the Mpanda and Mbozi Projects

Project	Application No	Size (square km)
Mbozi	PL/11927/2022	150.00
Mbozi	PL/11926/2022	55.97
Mbozi	PL/11928/2022	56.54
Mbozi	PL/11929/2022	75.69
Mpanda	PL/11932/2022	173.72
Mpanda	PL/11931/2022	290.26
Mpanda	PL/11930/2022	277.01
Mpanda	PL/11933/2022	177.48
Mpanda	PL/11936/2022	137.89
Mpanda (Karema)	PL/11935/2022	82.77
Mpanda (Karema)	PL/11934/2022	104.07

Both projects are located within the Ubendian Orogenic Belt, a major source of Ni, Cu and Au resources within Tanzania. The mineralisation being sought in the project areas is derived from a significant period of reactivation of the Belt during the Neoproterozoic (750-700Mya), significantly post the emplacement of the mafic-ultramafic units which are inliers within the Ubendian Orogenic Belt that occurred ~1,340Mya. This reactivation is characterised by the formation of shear zones, retrograde metamorphism, and the emplacement of felsic and mafic alkaline and carbonatite complexes. Shear zones are noted as striking along the existing geological planes going NW-SE, with the Neoproterozoic period not only reactivating shears, but also causing cross-cutting E-W faults which often relate to enriched zones of mineralisation when the existing shear zones are intersected.

The Mpanda and Karema Prospects are within the Mpanda Mineral Field and have been identified as providing coverage over numerous existing Cu-Au anomalies, but also having either mapped ore zones or large soil Cu anomalies. Historic work has been limited, but mines that have operated in the region (and are currently active) have a record of very high grades of Cu and Au, with the original Mukwamba Mine also having Pb and Ag present in economic quantities².

Current soil sampling preliminary results within the Mpanda Cu-Au Prospect have indicated large anomalies in a series of tenements traversing south of the township of Mpanda and are adjacent to, or along strike from known Cu-Au occurrences and mines (Figure 2).

² https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QJQze4rQSzyPeVgTiHPUT-AOGaG97HGGu/view?usp=drive_web

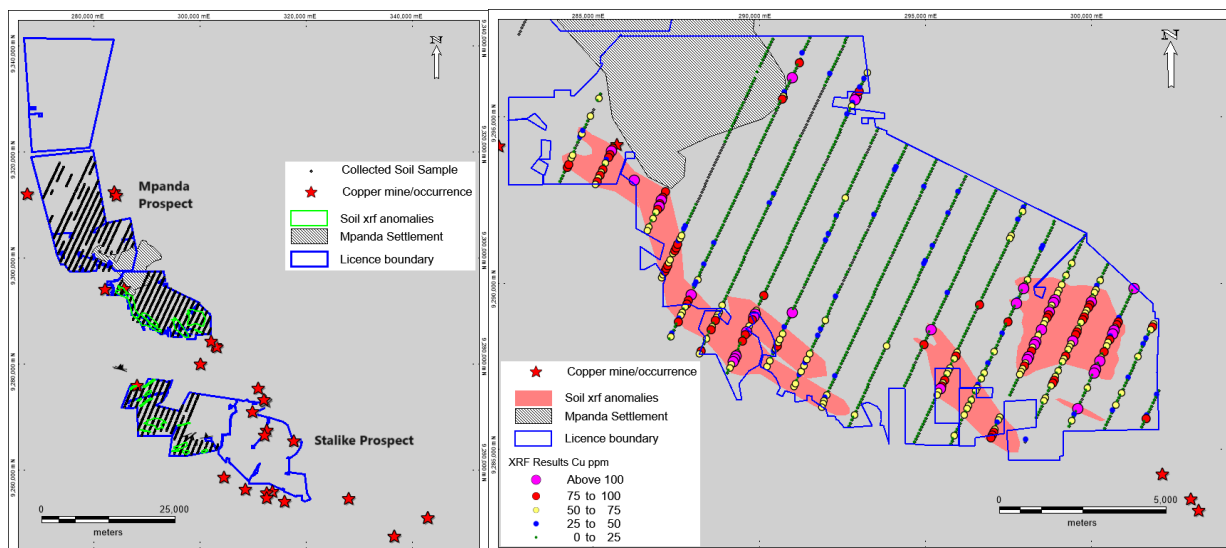
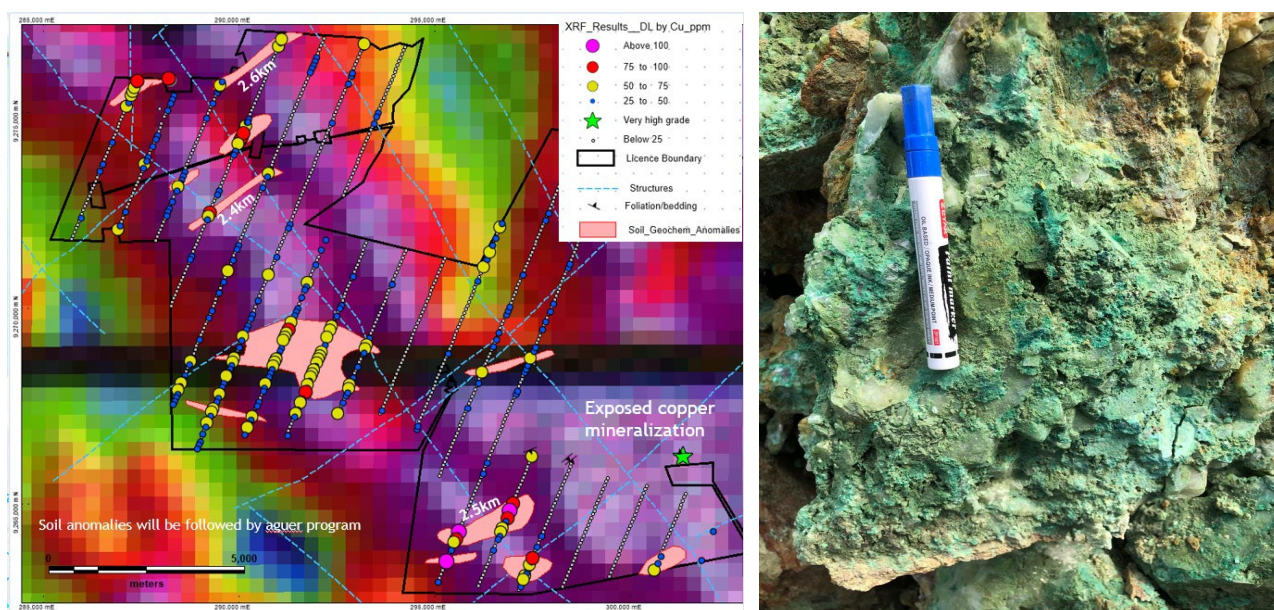


Figure 2: Location of Mpanda Cu-Au Prospect and preliminary soil survey results

Soil sampling and field work in the southern portion of the Mpanda Cu-Au Prospect has located both a large series of preliminary soil anomalies, but also exposed copper enriched samples within the tenement (Figure 3). All occurring along regional shears and containing an E-W strike typical of the zones of Cu-Au enrichment as noted by previous explorers.



Figures 3 and 4: Preliminary soil sampling results within the Southern Mpanda Prospect tenements and image of exposed Cu mineralisation.

The Mbozi Project is aligned with a number of major resources in the Lupa Goldfield which contain both Gold and Copper. The significant high grade Luez Hill Cu Resource³ is aligned with the shear zone that traverses the project tenements, and a significant number of anomalous copper results are yet to be followed up which align with the Luez Hill Resource.

³ <https://www.globenewswire.com/en/news-release/2012/07/26/1364020/0/en/Cadman-Announces-LOI-for-Tanzania-Mobzi-Copper-Project.html>

Soil anomalies have also recently been located by Vancouver staff in southern tenements and they require further study prior to drilling and development (Figure 5).

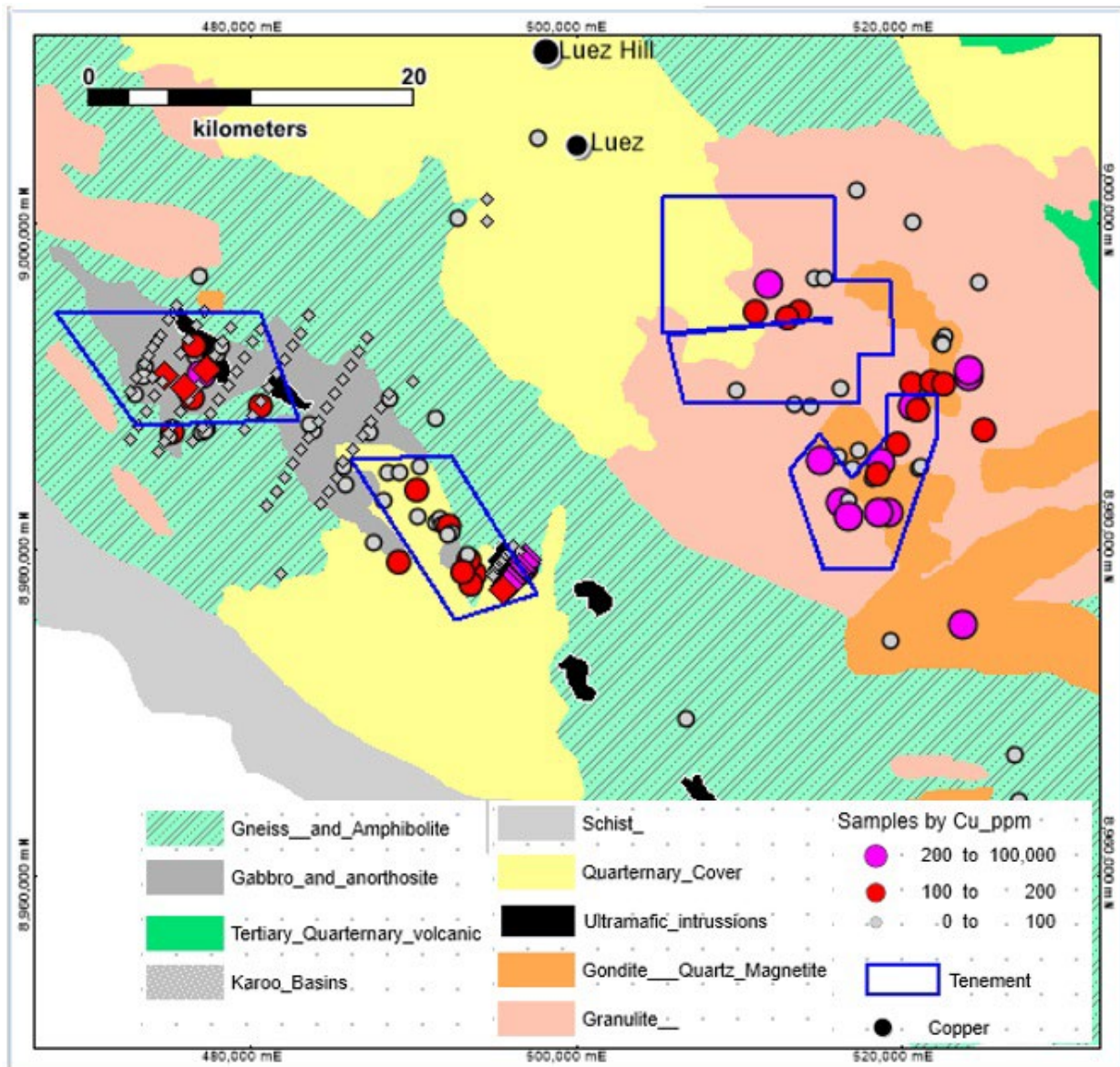


Figure 5: Location of Mbozi Project tenements and preliminary soil sampling results.

RMC has an existing footprint of tenements in the region with the tenements covering numerous mafic inliers within the Ubendian Orogenic Belt (Figure 6 below). The mafic inliers are being explored for Nickel, with Copper being a comingled element in the sulphides. Having staff already exploring the region, the addition of further exploration prospects enhances utilisation of their services and reduces costs of the project's exploration requirements due to their proximity to existing works.

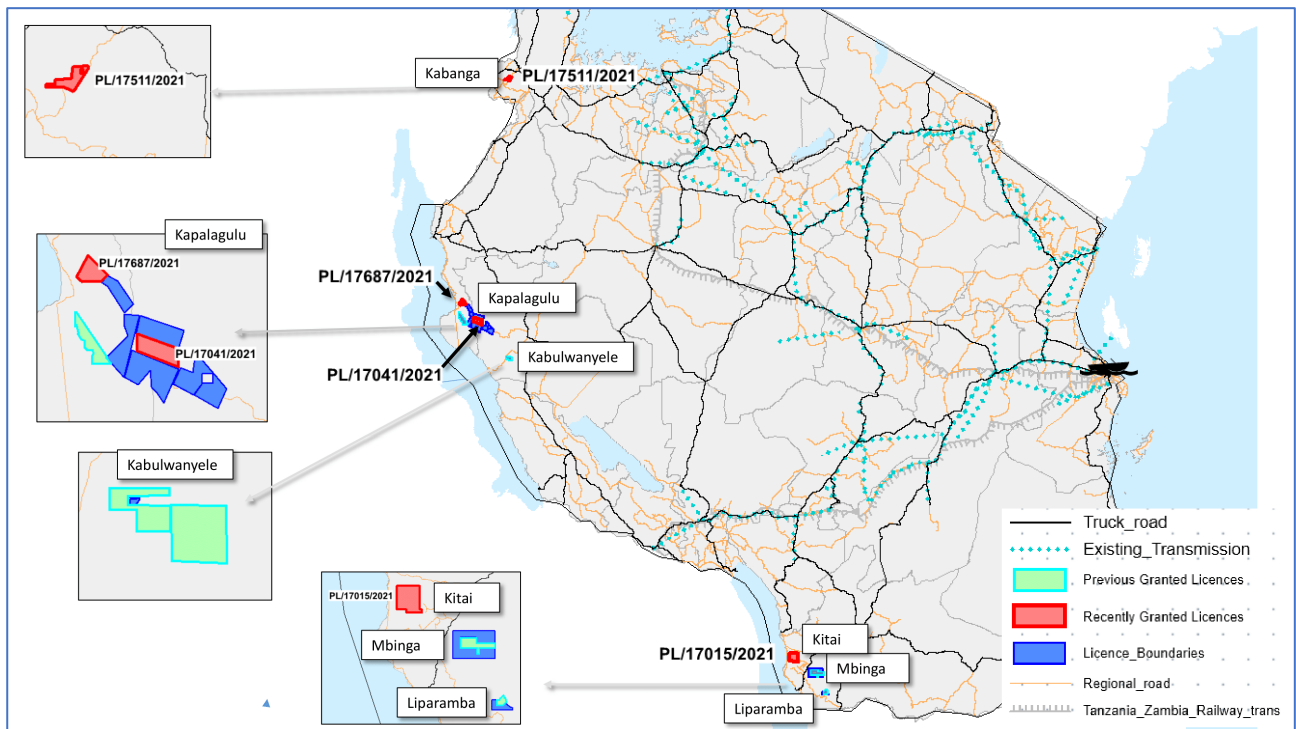


Figure 6: RMC's Ni/Cu tenements in the Ubendian Orogenic Belt

Key commercial terms of the Acquisition

RMC has executed a Joint Venture Deed ("Deed") with Tanzanian company Vancouver Mineral Resources Ltd whereby RMC will be issued new shares such that it will hold 75% of VMR's issued capital in exchange for funding and managing the project exploration and study activities through to the feasibility study.

A Royalty Deed has been executed between VMR and the minority shareholders, which grants a 1% net smelter royalty to the minority shareholders on all copper, gold and any by-product or co-product minerals mined and extracted by VMR in the Mpanda and Mbozi Cu-Au Project areas.

Upon completion of the feasibility study or studies, RMC's sole funding obligations will cease and the parties will enter into discussions to agree the terms for the development and funding of the project(s). The Deed ensures that the Minority Shareholders will retain their 25% shareholding in VMR until the feasibility study or studies are completed.

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 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.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tanzanian Projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finnish Projects
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Nickel</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Nickel</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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% S⁵. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Lithium</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hirvikallio Lithium Project Initial exploration works completed by GTK across the project's area identified approximately 25 km² with pegmatite dykes returning promising results including 5m @ 2.30% Li₂O and 2m @ 1.33% Li₂O⁶. 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.

Competent Persons Statements

Information in this announcement that relates to Exploration results and targets is based on,

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.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil samples have been collected by hand auger to a maximum depth of 1m. Assaying of the soil samples has been by handheld XRF and are considered preliminary in nature. A series of standards have been used in the calibration of the hand held XRF and these results indicate accuracy within 10% of the standards value for the single element reported (Cu). Other samples reported through previous explorers have not been reported as individual grades, but as indications of anomalous data within the project areas. No drilling or bore hole data is reported or recorded within the tenement areas.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling has been completed in the project

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>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).</p>	<p>area.</p>
<p>Drill sample recovery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	
<p>Logging</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling has been completed in the project area.
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling has been completed in the project area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assaying of the soil samples has been by handheld XRF and is considered a preliminary value for the use of preliminary review. Samples are being forwarded to an assay laboratory for a full sample analysis. Standards have been used to provide a level of confidence in the preliminary hand held XRF data, with duplicates and blanks to be incorporated into the assay laboratory sample string.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assaying or laboratory tests have been completed in the project area.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A handheld GPS was used to locate all data points. An

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<p>accuracy of +/- 5 metres is considered appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The grid system for the project was UTM36 South with WGS84 as datum.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lines for the soil survey were ~1000m apart, 100m spacing along the lines. • The spacing is deemed appropriate for preliminary testing for mineralisation targets within a new exploration area.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The survey was located so as to approximate being perpendicular to the regional structure and cross cutting features of the region.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were no samples.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mpanda: Prospecting Licence PL 11930-11936 / 2022 granted 31/05/2022. 100% owned by Vancouver

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Mineral Resources Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of RMI.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mbozi: Prospecting Licence PL 11926-11929 / 2022 granted 31/05/2022. 100% owned by Vancouver Mineral Resources Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of RMI
<p><i>Exploration done by other parties</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration has been completed historically at Mbozi by BHP/ Albidon and Vancouver Mineral Resources. All exploration results reported at Mpanda were completed by Vancouver Mineral Resources solely. The information provided by these groups provided support in determining the prospectivity of the region.
<p><i>Geology</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mpanda and Mbozi Cu-Au Projects are situated within the Ubendian Orogenic Belt, a prominent geological feature in Tanzania that consists of Neoproterozoic metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks. Shear zones associated with the emplacement of volcanics and other plutonic units have been variably mineralised.
<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling has been completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No drilling data has been compiled.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No mineralisation has been confirmed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	known').	
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Diagrams of the regional geology and of preliminary soil sampling results have been presented in the report.</i>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>QP considers the presented information as representative.</i>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>There is no further exploration data available.</i>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>RMI intends to commence further exploration in the project areas following up on soil anomalies and mapped outcrops of potentially mineralised rocks.</i>