12 March 2024

Significant Copper-Gold Discoveries at Mpanda, Tanzania

Highlights

- **Resource Mining Corporation pXRF soil sampling program at the Mpanda Copper-Gold project, Tanzania, has delineated nine (9) distinct copper in soil anomalies in the project area, with all anomalies identified having a strike length of over 2km.**
- **To date, laboratory assay results from soil and auger samples have confirmed two anomalous targets: Stalike and Mpanda Ndogo. Assay results have confirmed and correlated well with pXRF results. Assays for the other seven (7) anomalous areas are pending.**
- **Both anomalies have been shown to be anomalous in Copper (Cu) and Gold (Au) and follow regional NW-SE strike as well as E-W enrichment zones.**
- **Rock and soil samples from Stalike have returned assays including:**
  - ***13.58% Cu with 3.24g/t Au (from a rock sample)***
  - ***10.78% Cu with 1.41g/t Au (from a rock sample)***
  - ***4.12% Cu with 0.02g/t Au (from a rock sample)***
- **Mpanda Ndogo anomaly has also been confirmed by laboratory analysis, with significant coincidental Copper-Gold anomalies present along a 5km strike length.**
- **The Company is awaiting assays from other potential significant anomalies. It is expected that they will follow the results reported to date and confirm these anomalies and provide information on coincidental gold mineralisation.**

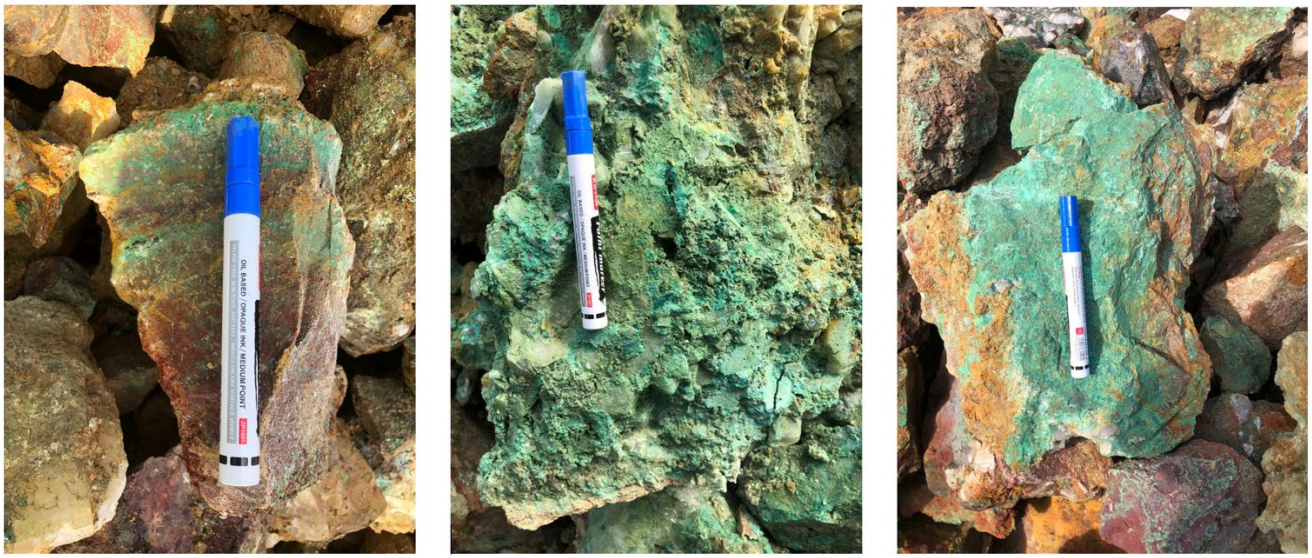

Image1: Samples collected from Stalike

Resource Mining Corporation Limited (**ASX:RMI**) (**"RMC"** or the **"Company"**) is pleased to announce that it has received a series of Copper-Gold laboratory assays from two of the Mpanda Prospect anomalies (Stalike and Mpanda Ndogo). These initial results have confirmed the copper soil and auger anomalies as defined by hand held XRF, and further assaying for gold has indicated significant gold anomalies and mineralisation.

A shallow pit within the Stalike anomaly was tested through grab samples with results indicating very high-grade Cu values (4.12% - 13.58% Cu), as well as Au mineralisation (1.41g/t - 3.24g/t Au). Further analyses of numerous other anomalies are ongoing, with many along strike from known Cu-Au occurrences and mine sites.

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

"These initial results from the Mpanda Copper-Gold Project grading up to 13.6% copper and 3.2gpt gold are extremely exciting and opening a valuable new opportunity for RMC within the Tanzanian project portfolio. Significantly these results not only provide confidence in the Cu soil and auger anomalies defined throughout all of the projects, but they also provide confirmation of Au mineralisation coincidental with the Cu anomalies, signalling a significant base and precious metals opportunity to create value for shareholders."

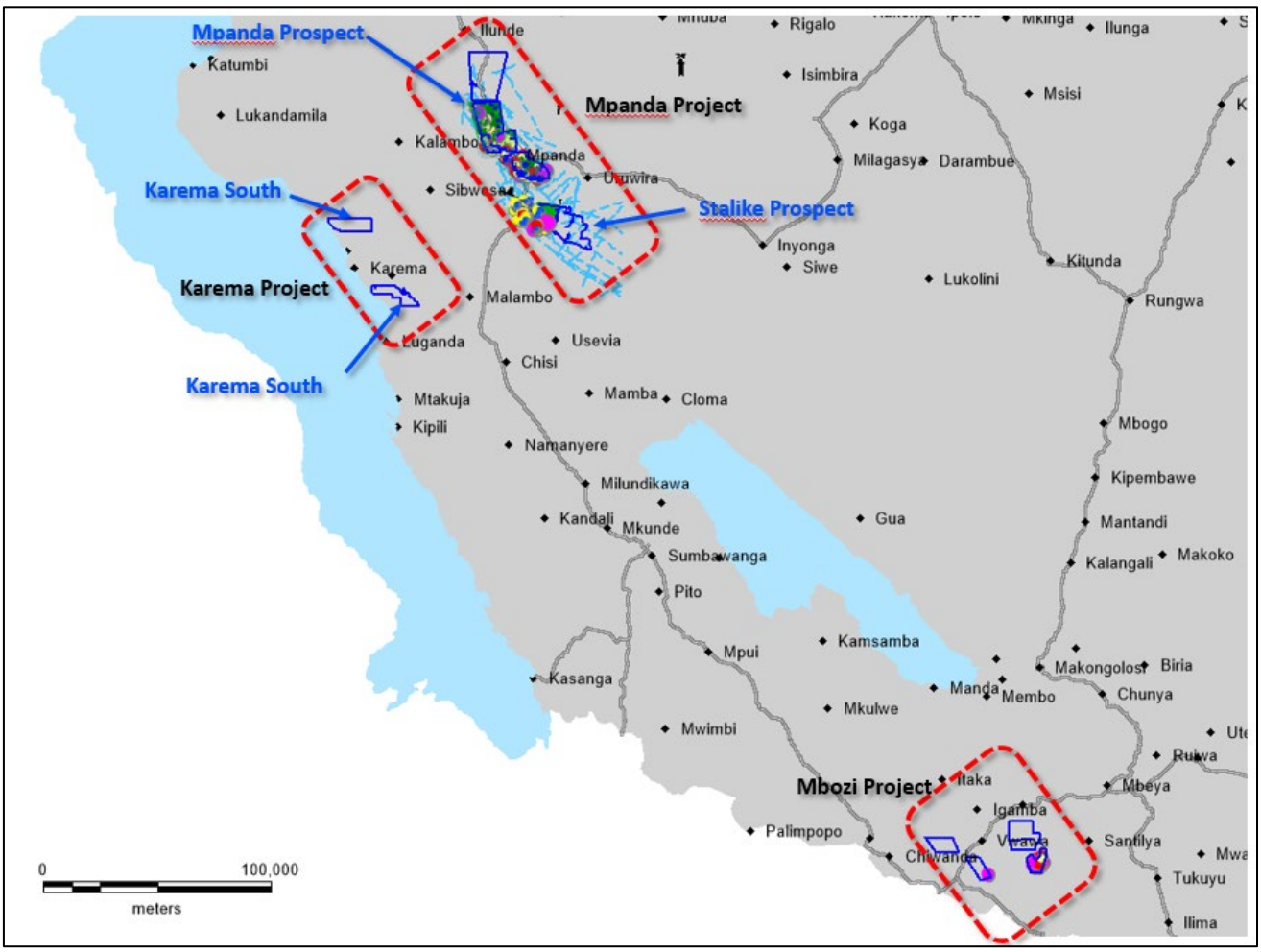

Figure 1. Location of newly acquired copper projects

Mpanda Cu-Au Project Discoveries

RMC has acquired two large Cu-Au exploration projects within the Ubendian Orogenic Belt of Tanzania and an independent review has confirmed that both projects are highly prospective and provide an opportunity for further development of a resource base for RMC[1] (see Figure 1).

Laboratory assays have confirmed the presence of significant Cu-Au anomalies within the Mpanda Prospect, with rock samples collected near surface from areas of artisanal mining within the Stalike anomaly showing high grade Cu and Au mineralisation, up to 13.58% Cu and 3.24 g/t Au.

A large sampling program within the project area is currently in progress with 9,700 samples collected to date. Analysis using pXRF has been confirmed by laboratory assay results from SGS, Mwanza, and has generated 9 targets each over 2,000m in strike length (see Figures 2 and 3).

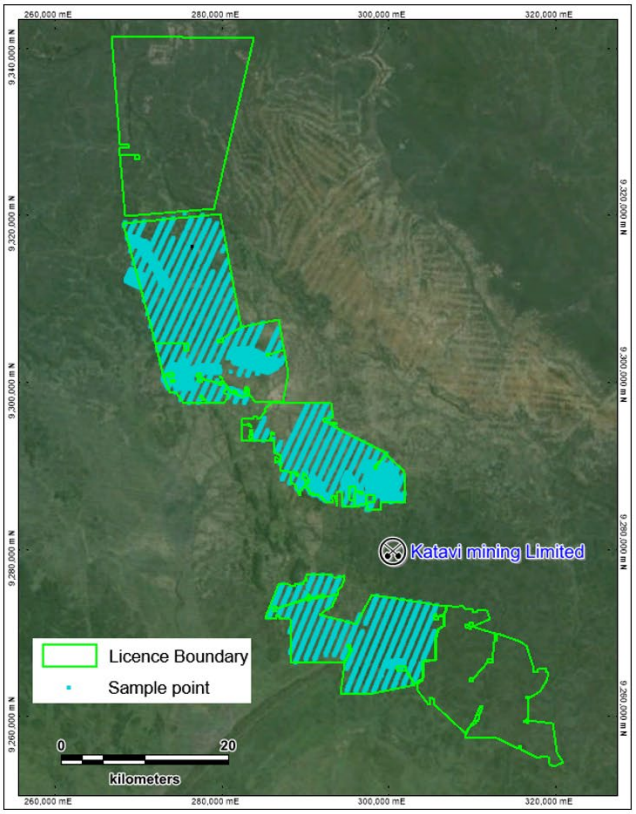

Figure 2. Soil samples collected

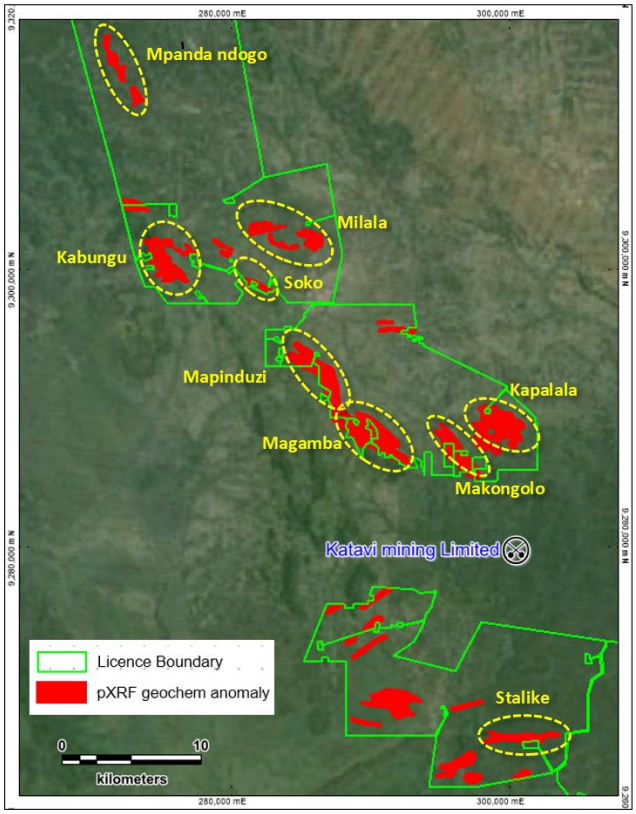

Figure 3. Generated soil anomalies

The Mpanda Prospect is located within the Ubendian Orogenic Belt, a major source of copper, gold and nickel resources within Tanzania. The mineralisation being sought in the project areas is derived from a 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 (~1340Mya)[1].

[1] Refer to ASX announcement dated 5 February 2024 "Two Copper-Gold Projects acquired in Tanzania"

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.

Two major anomalies have been found within the Mpanda Cu-Au Prospect, Stalike to the south and Mpanda Ndogo in the north. Both anomalies have been located from soil sampling with initial assays provided by hand-held XRF analyses, with subsequent laboratory assays confirming the Cu anomaly as well as assaying for Au and Ag, in which anomalies were also found coincident with the Cu anomaly.

Mpanda: Stalike target

The Stalike Cu-Au target is a 5km x 600m anomaly located along an E-W cross-cutting fault to the regional NW-SE trend, and it has minor artisanal mining present within the soil anomaly outline. The new analyses are presented in Figures 4 and 5, which overlay the initial soil anomaly as determined by hand held XRF analyses. The artisanal workings were also tested and analysed by SGS, Mwanza with the results as per Table 1 below:

Table1: Grab samples from Stalike Cu-Au Anomaly

Sample_ID	Eastings	Northings	Cu_%	Au_g/t	Ag_g/t	S_%
MN00005	301304	9266291	10.78	1.41	19.1	1.71
MN00006	301311	9266295	13.58	3.24	34.5	2.96
MN00007	301300	9266294	4.12	0.02	8.8	<0.01

The grab samples (MN00005-7) are in an artisanal pit, located on gentle sloping hills, with the Cu present as secondary mineralisation having visible malachite/azurite. The location is hosted in metamorphic rocks dominated by feldspathic materials with quartz stringers. The mineralised reef has a mapped width of 70m.

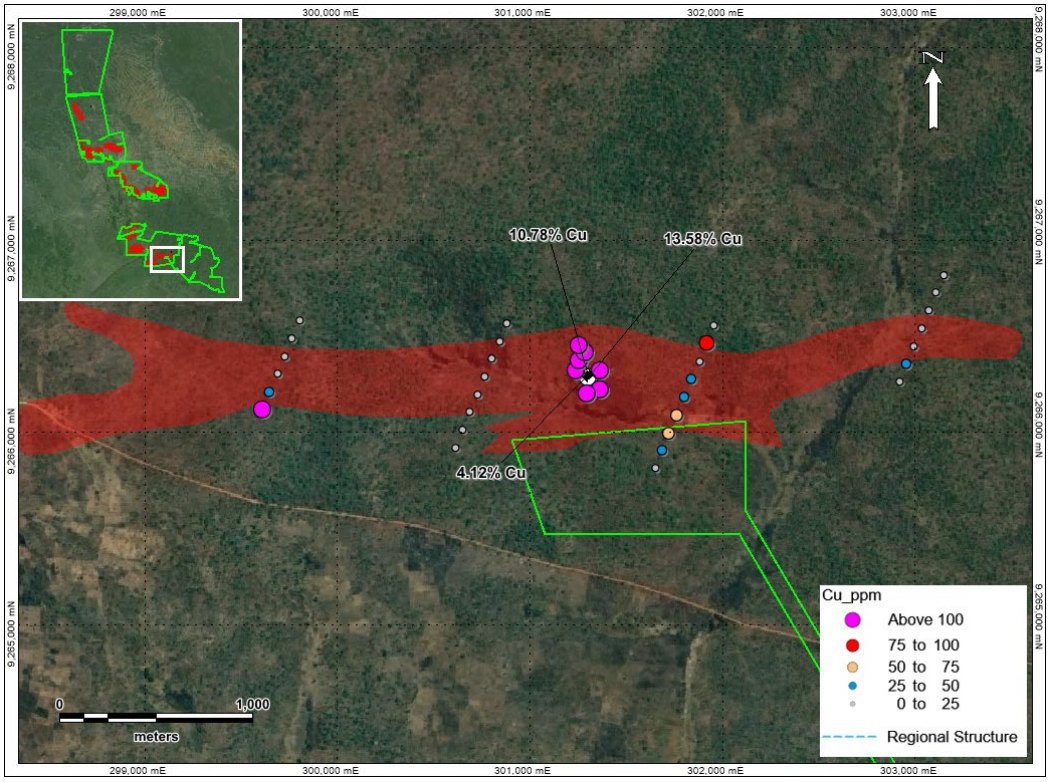

Figure 4: Stalike Cu anomaly outline and soil and grab sample assays

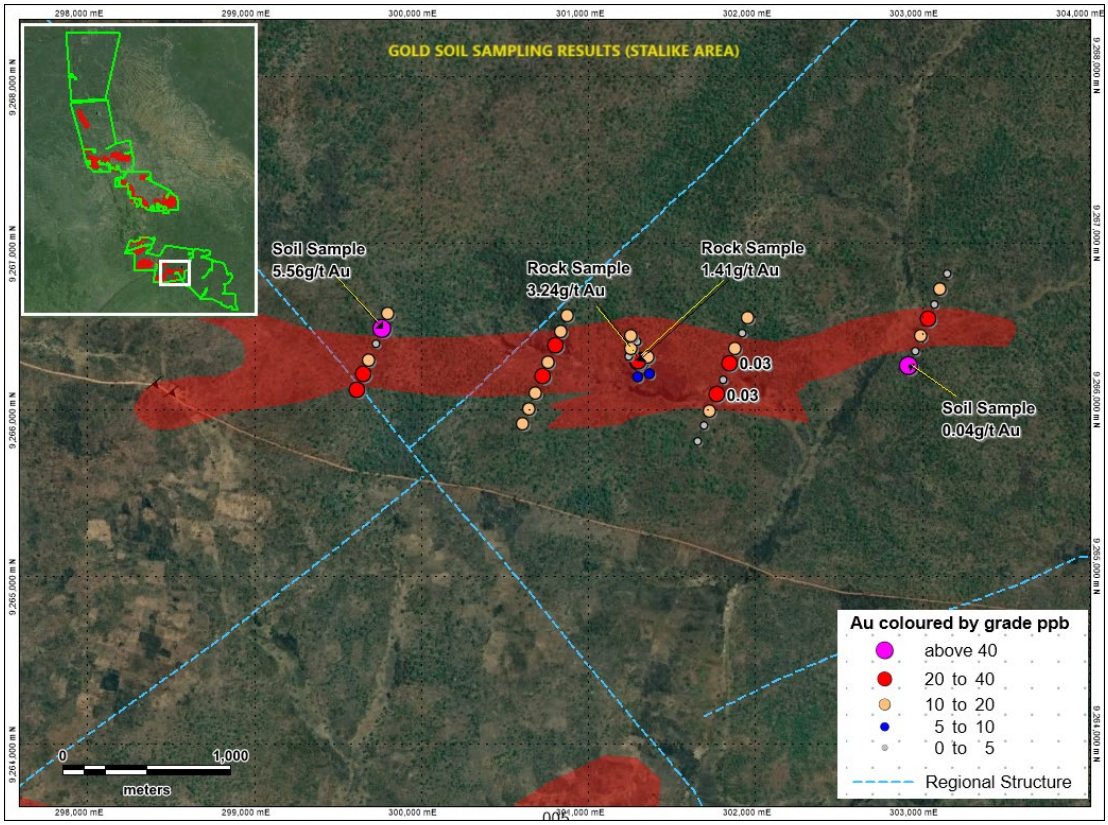

Figure 5: Stalike Au anomaly outline and soil and grab sample assays

Mpanda Ndogo target

The Mpanda Ndogo anomaly is located north of Mpanda town site within a shear zone correlating to known Cu occurrences. Laboratory assays have confirmed the high grade nature of the Cu anomaly and the coincidental nature of the Au assays within the defined anomaly outline. This region provides considerably more scope and opportunity for the Mpanda Prospect as the strike of the newly defined Cu-Au anomaly is ~5km in length with widths >250m (Figures 6 and 7).

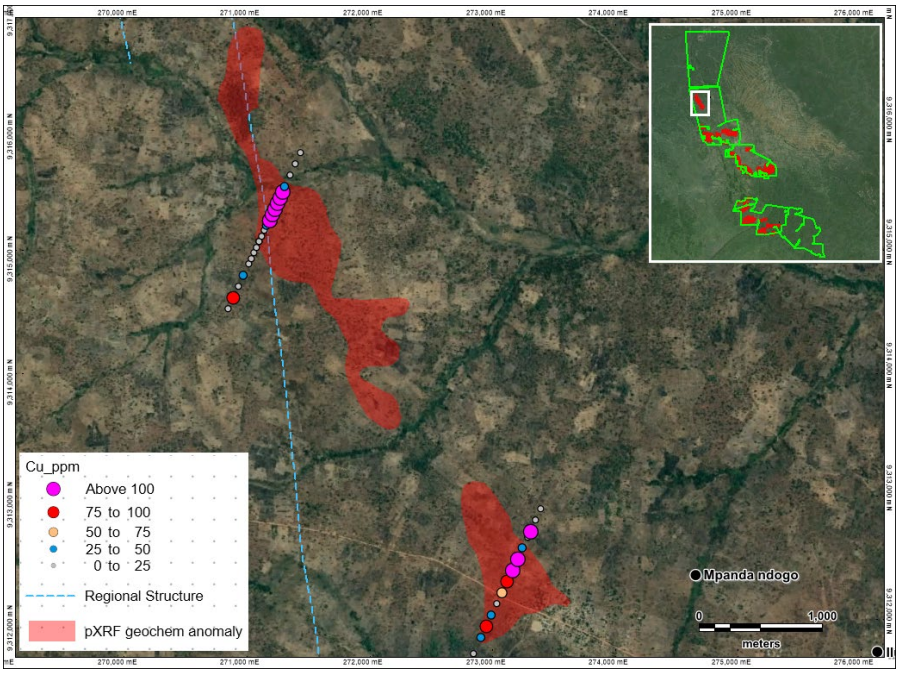

Figure 6: Mpanda Ndogo Cu anomaly outline and soil sample assays

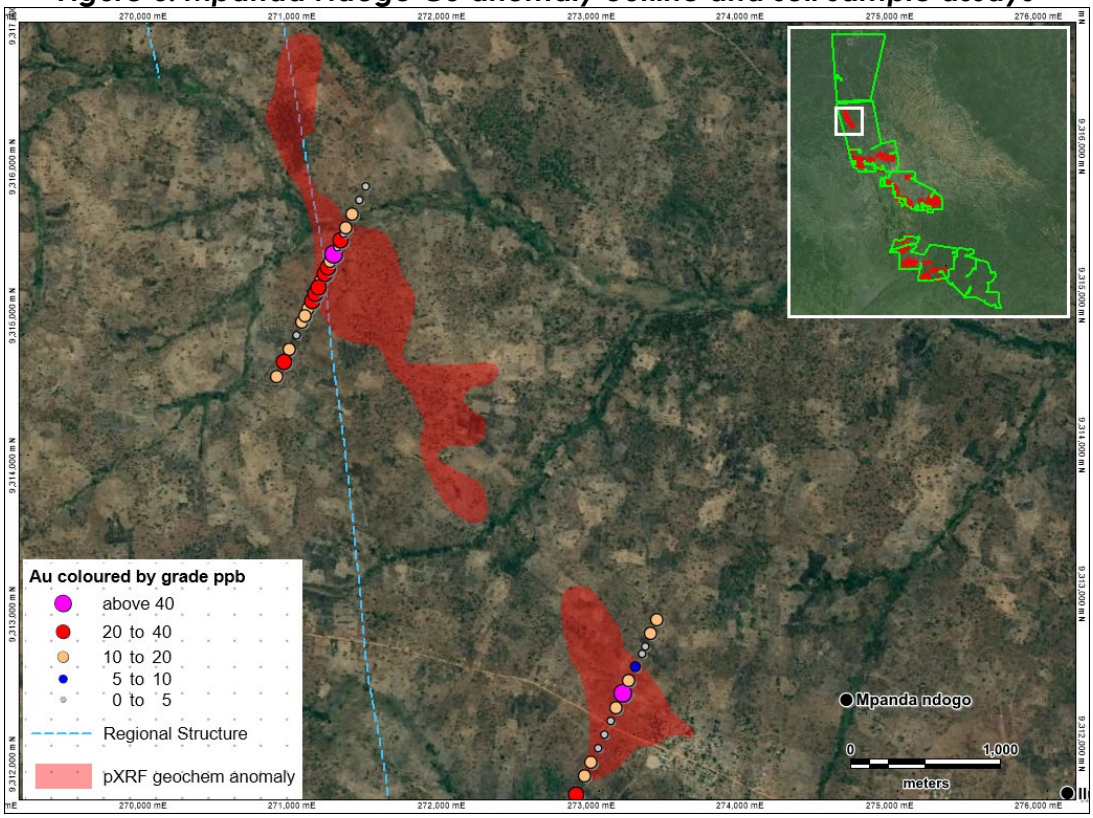

Figure 7: Mpanda Ndogo Au anomaly outline and soil sample assays

Assays from anomalies south of Mpanda proper as well as other targets within the Stalike area are still being processed and results will be reported as they become available.

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

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
Copper/Gold • **Mpanda and Mbozi Projects** Both projects are located within the Ubendian Orogenic Belt, a major source of Ni, Cu and Au resources within Tanzania. **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)[2]. • **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.	**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[3]. • **Kola Lithium Project** Located in the most significant lithium- mining region of Finland, and directly south of Keliber's flagship Syväjärvi and Rapasaari deposits. **Nickel** • **Roussakero Nickel Project** Discovered and drilled by GTK in 80s reporting 14m @ 1.03% Ni, 240ppm Co, 30m @ 0.64% Ni, 433ppm Co and 16m @ 0.92% Ni, 244ppm Co with 70% of the mafic-ultramafic mineralisation undrilled. JORC 2012 inferred MRE of 42.1Mt @ 0.40% Ni 0.005% Cu 0.016% Co 0.554% S[4].

The Board has strong ties to Tanzania, Chaired by Asimwe Kabunga, a Tanzanian-born

[2] 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.

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

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

Australian entrepreneur who was instrumental in establishing the Tanzania Community of Western Australia Inc. and served as its first President.

Competent Persons Statements

Information in this announcement that relates to Exploration results and targets is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mr. Mark Gifford, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Gifford is an independent consultant for Resource Mining Corporation Limited. Mr. Gifford has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of 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 (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Soil samples have been collected by hand auger to a maximum depth of 1m. Initial 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). • A selection of samples have been analysed using a laboratory facility, with samples reporting both base and precious metals. Analyses have been completed both by XRF (base metals) and digestion methods with subsequent analysis of liquors (high grade base metals and precious metals). • 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	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast,*	• No drilling has been completed in the project area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
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.*	
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 drilling has been completed in the project area.
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.*	• No drilling has been completed in the project area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Assaying of the soil samples has been by handheld XRF and is considered a preliminary value for the use of preliminary review. • Selected samples were forwarded to a registered 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. Standards, blanks and duplicates were also included in the samples forwarded to the registered laboratory.
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.*	• Assaying by a laboratory has confirmed the anomalous soil results within the project area, and three grab samples have provided confirmation of high grade Cu ore within an area of anomalous soil results. No assays can be used for resource definition, and are as such solely indicative values.
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.*	• A handheld GPS was used to locate all data points. An accuracy of +/- 5 metres is considered appropriate. • The grid system for the project was UTM36 South with WGS84 as datum

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
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 lines for the soil survey were ~1000m apart, 100m spacing along the lines, infilling to 250m x 50m locations. • The spacing is deemed appropriate for preliminary testing for mineralisation targets within a new exploration area.
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 survey was located so as to approximate being perpendicular to the regional structure and cross cutting features of the region.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The samples were maintained by the staff on site within a compound and then delivered by staff directly to the laboratory facilities. Sample security is deemed appropriate.
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*	• Mpanda: Prospecting Licence PL 11930-11936 / 2022 granted 31/05/2022. 100% owned by Vancouver Mineral Resources Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of RMI.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Mbozi: Prospecting Licence PL 11926-11929 / 2022 granted 31/05/2022. 100% owned by Vancouver Mineral Resources Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of RMI
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and*	• No drilling has been completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No drilling data has been compiled.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No mineralisation has been confirmed.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts*	• Diagrams of the regional geology and of preliminary soil sampling results have

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	been presented in the report.
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 (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• RMI intends to commence further exploration in the project areas following up on soil anomalies and mapped outcrops of potentially mineralised rocks.

Appendix TWO: Rock Chip Samples – Stalike Anomaly

Sample_ID	Eastings	Northings	Cu_%	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	S_%
MN00005	301304	9266291	10.78	1.41	19.1	1.71
MN00006	301311	9266295	13.58	3.24	34.5	2.96
MN00007	301300	9266294	4.12	0.02	8.8	<0.01

Appendix THREE: Soil Samples – Mpanda Prospect

Sample_ID	Eastings	Northings	Cu_ppm	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm
S000013	287400	9275835	82	<0.01	
S000084	290018	9274317	51	<0.01	
S000085	290057	9274410	49	<0.01	
S000086	290095	9274502	47	<0.01	
S000107	289253	9272469	61	0.01	
S000768	295616	9264314	6	<0.01	
S000769	295578	9264221	6	<0.01	
S000770	295540	9264129	5	<0.01	
S000776	295310	9263574	24	<0.01	
S000801	291259	9269474	60	<0.01	
S000872	291686	9267890	37	<0.01	
S000949	296999	9265040	74	0.01	
S000951	296923	9264855	63	<0.01	
S000953	296846	9264670	83	<0.01	
S000982	297502	9263641	71	<0.01	
S004747	273393	9312901	<3	0.01	<0.8
S004748	273351	9312811	23	0.01	0.8
S004761	272844	9311723	<3	0.02	<0.8
S004762	272801	9311633	<3	0.02	<0.8
S004763	272759	9311542	4	0.01	<0.8
S004924	271435	9315801	<3	<0.01	<0.8
S004925	271393	9315710	<3	<0.01	<0.8
S004927	271308	9315529	25	0.01	<0.8
S005041	271224	9315347	195	0.03	1.6

Sample_ID	Eastings	Northings	Cu_ppm	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm
S005042	271181	9315257	260	<0.01	1.6
S005043	271139	9315166	23	0.01	<0.8
S005044	271097	9315075	14	<0.01	1.6
S005048	270928	9314713	<3	0.01	<0.8
S005158	270970	9314804	37	<0.01	2.4
S005160	270885	9314622	83	0.02	1.6
S005161	270843	9314532	<3	0.01	<0.8
S005316	299612	9266122	206	0.02	<0.8
S005317	299651	9266214	41	0.02	<0.8
S005318	299689	9266307	7	0.01	<0.8
S005319	299727	9266399	15	<0.01	<0.8
S005320	299766	9266491	<3	5.56	<0.8
S005321	299804	9266584	3	0.01	<0.8
S005420	301652	9265818	10	<0.01	1.6
S005421	301690	9265911	26	<0.01	1.6
S005422	301728	9266003	58	0.01	3.2
S005423	301766	9266096	60	0.03	1.6
S005424	301805	9266188	42	<0.01	1.6
S005425	301843	9266280	25	0.03	1.6
S005426	301881	9266373	10	0.01	1.6
S005427	301919	9266465	87	<0.01	<0.8
S005428	301958	9266558	<3	0.01	<0.8
S005457	300613	9265924	<3	0.01	0.8
S005458	300651	9266016	4	0.01	<0.8
S005459	300689	9266109	<3	0.01	<0.8
S005460	300728	9266201	<3	0.02	<0.8
S005461	300766	9266294	<3	0.01	<0.8
S005462	300804	9266386	3	0.02	<0.8
S005463	300842	9266478	<3	0.01	<0.8
S005464	300881	9266571	<3	0.01	<0.8
S005566	301243	9266327	445	<0.01	1.6

Sample_ID	Eastings	Northings	Cu_ppm	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm
S005567	301259	9266377	547	0.01	<0.8
S005568	301290	9266417	425	<0.01	<0.8
S005569	301257	9266455	363	0.01	<0.8
S005570	301364	9266324	490	0.01	<0.8
S005571	301365	9266223	601	<0.01	<0.8
S005572	301296	9266206	558	<0.01	<0.8
S005685	302920	9266267	3	0.04	<0.8
S005686	302958	9266360	47	<0.01	0.8
S005687	302996	9266452	3	0.01	<0.8
S005688	303035	9266544	<3	0.02	<0.8
S005689	303073	9266637	<3	<0.01	<0.8
S005690	303111	9266729	<3	0.01	<0.8
S005691	303149	9266822	<3	<0.01	0.8
S005965	271012	9314894	3	0.01	<0.8
S005966	271033	9314940	6	0.01	0.8
S005967	271054	9314985	7	0.01	1.6
S005968	271076	9315030	6	0.03	<0.8
S005969	271097	9315075	11	0.02	1.6
S005970	271118	9315121	9	0.03	0.8
S005973	272907	9311859	27	0.01	0.8
S005975	272949	9311950	80	0.01	1.6
S005977	272992	9312040	28	<0.01	4.8
S005979	273034	9312131	24	<0.01	<0.8
S005981	273076	9312222	73	<0.01	<0.8
S005983	273118	9312312	76	0.01	1.6
S005985	273161	9312403	186	0.04	1.6
S005987	273203	9312493	118	0.01	2.4
S005989	273245	9312584	37	<0.01	1.6
S005991	273287	9312675	14	<0.01	<0.8
S005992	273309	9312720	108	0.01	0.8
S006212	271160	9315211	38	0.02	<0.8

Sample_ID	Eastings	Northings	Cu_ppm	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm
S006213	271181	9315257	213	0.02	1.6
S006214	271202	9315302	244	0.01	1.6
S006215	271224	9315347	259	0.05	<0.8
S006216	271245	9315393	195	<0.01	1.6
S006217	271266	9315438	136	0.02	<0.8
S006218	271287	9315483	117	<0.01	0.8
S006219	271350	9315619	<3	0.01	<0.8