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Exploration Update: Wowo Gap Nickel Laterite Project

Resource Mining Corporation Limited (ASX: RMI) is pleased to provide the following exploration update for the Wowo Gap Nickel Laterite Project.

Auger Drilling

Auger core drilling commenced in late November with drilling initially focussed on the southern end of Joan East followed by the southern end of Koyama. Results from this initial hole auger drilling campaign were reported on the 27th January 2015.

Subsequent drilling focussed on the Koyama area, where a 24 hole auger drilling campaign was undertaken.

Holes typically reached refusal before fully penetrating the entire clayey saprolite profile., This may be a consequence of interstitial core stone in the clay profile suggesting that the entire clayey saprolite profile has not been fully tested by the modified auger drilling methodology.

Nevertheless, the auger core holes continue to provide valuable information that will be used to refine the optimal location of follow up diamond drill holes within areas considered to have potential DSO grade (>1.4%) laterite Ni ore.

Results

Samples were collected from half core, on nominal 1 metre intervals through the clay profile and sent to Intertek for analysis for Ni, Co, Al2O3, CaO, Cr2O3, Fe2O3, K2O, LOI, MgO, MnO, Na2O, P2O5, SiO2 and LOI by fusion XRF analysis.

Assay results have recently been received from the Koyama area drilling campaign. The nickel assay results are shown below in Table 1.

The majority of the holes showing elevated Ni grade within saprolite material at the end of the auger hole.

Table 1: Drill Hole Ni Results

Hole_ID	AMG East	AMG North	RL	Max Depth	Depth from	Depth to	Width	Ni %	Geology
WGDH433	711799	8945894	642	8.5	7	EOH	1.5	1.58	Saprolite
WGDH434	711698	8946100	661	4.8	2.5	3.4	0.9	1.53	Saprolite
WGDH435	711564	8946100	677	5.6	4	EOH	1.6	1.17	Saprolite
WGDH436	710969	8946279	834	3.47	1.6	EOH	1.87	1.03	Saprolite
WGDH437	711240	8946300	770	8.8	2	EOH	6.8	0.89	Limonite
WGDH438	711412	8946300	780	6.4	4.6	EOH	1.8	1.53	Saprolite
WGDH439	711210	8946403	773	9.56	8	EOH	1.56	1.6	Saprolite
WGDH440	711301	8946500	758	11	10	EOH	1	1.93	Saprolite
WGDH441	711255	8946500	678	9.3	9	EOH	0.3	1.03	Saprolite
WGDH442	711657	8946500	637	1.06	0	1	1	0.93	Saprolite
WGDH443	711100	8946500	815	1.9	1	EOH	0.9	1.47	Saprolite
WGDH444	710984	8946500	871	6.5	6	EOH	0.5	1.62	Saprolite
WGDH445	710884	8946594	862	6.4	4.8	EOH	1.6	1.43	Saprolite
WGDH446	710897	8946701	831	6.6	5.9	EOH	0.7	1.2	Saprolite
WGDH447	710991	8946701	819	6.1	5	EOH	1.1	1.62	Saprolite
WGDH448	710896	8946809	841	9.4	6	7.2	1.2	1.63	Saprolite
WGDH449	710975	8946896	817	9.9	8.8	EOH	1.1	1.45	Saprolite
WGDH450	711007	8946996	806	9.9	8.8	EOH	1.1	1.58	Saprolite
WGDH451	711257	8946898	759	4.1	2	EOH	2.1	0.92	Saprolite
WGDH452	711360	8946897	733	9.0	5	EOH	4	1.14	Limonite
WGDH453	711486	8946835	692	6.1	4	EOH	2.1	1.06	Limonite
WGDH454	711537	8946893	663	6.5	5.6	EOH	0.9	1.31	Saprolite
WGDH455	711641	8946902	615	3.3	2.4	EOH	0.9	1.21	Saprolite
WGDH456	711716	8947020	596	14	12	EOH	2	1.33	Saprolite

Note: EOH = end of hole.

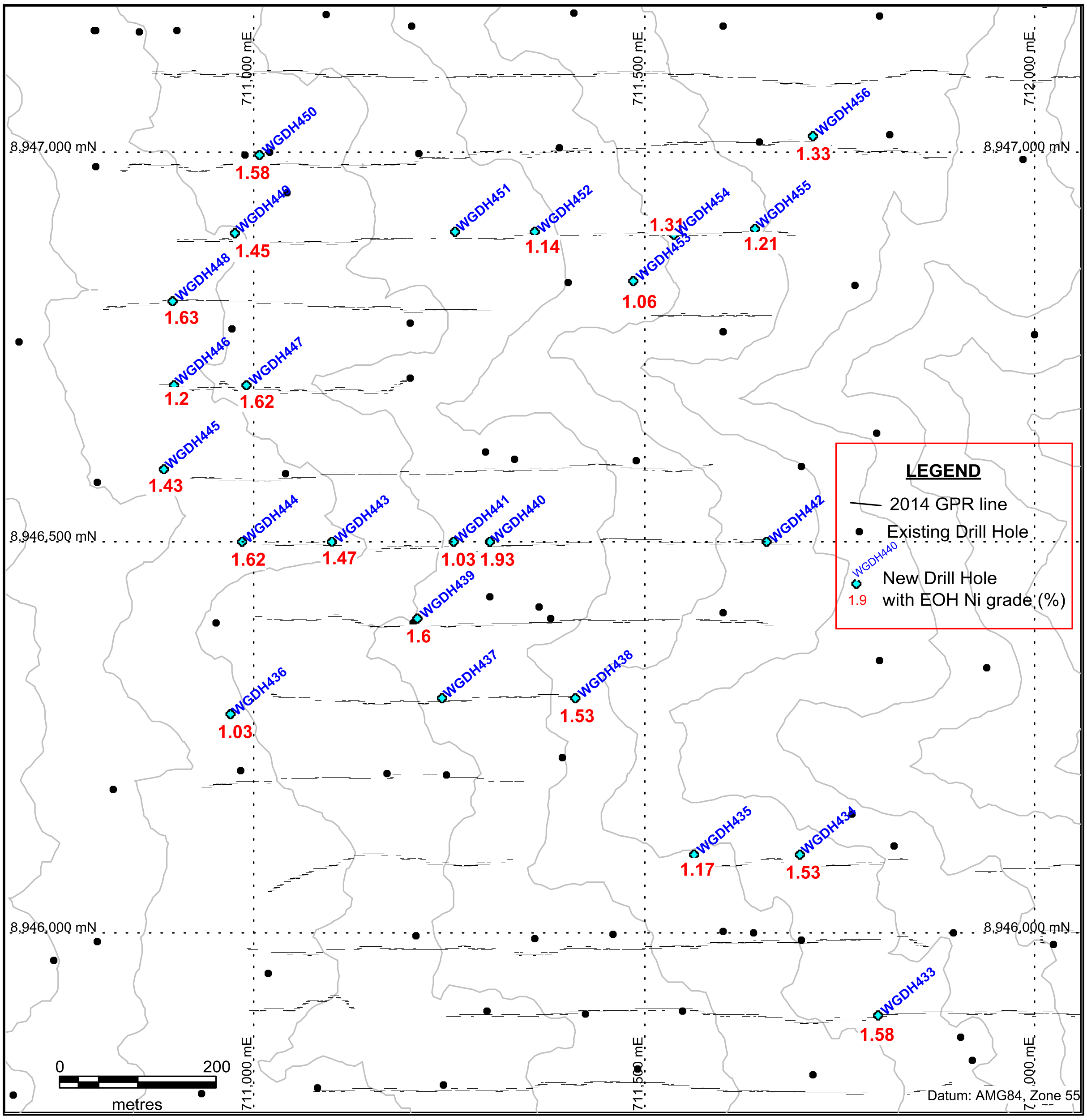

Figure 4: Wowo Gap Project Area showing recent auger drill holes with 2014 GPR lines.

Diamond Drilling

The results received to date validate the exploration model being used by RMC geologists to identify areas prospective for higher nickel grades, Followup diamond core drilling is required in these areas to test the full thickness of the underlying saprolite material which is expected to host the higher Ni grades.

Diamond drilling with a purpose built RMC owned and operated rig commenced on the 30th January 2015 in the southern area of Koyama and is working towards the north on 100m spaced lines.

The first assay results should be received by mid to late March.

Yours sincerely

Warwick Davies
Managing Director

The information in this Report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mark Hill, A Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geologists. Mark Hill is an employee of Exman Consultancy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mark Hill consents to the inclusion in this Report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation
Sampling Techniques	The mineralisation is sampled from NQ3 core. Half core was sampled in typical 1 metre length with samples being placed in a pre-numbered calico bag. Holes were drilled vertical to the point of refusal, typically being the top of the rocky saprolite.
Drilling Techniques	Drilling was conducted using RMC's custom man-portable rotary core rigs which recovers NQ3 core through the clay profile.
Drill sample recovery	As the core is recovered from the triple tube (NQ3), core recoveries are typically very good. The recoveries were logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >90% and there are no significant sample recovery problems.
Logging	Logging of the core records lithology, mineralogy, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. The core from each core run were placed in plastic core trays for logging and photographed, then sampled.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Core samples were collected from half core, on typical 1 metre lengths through the clay profile. Certified reference materials were used at a rate of 1 standard per 20 samples and a field duplicate is collected from the unsampled half core for every second hole. Samples were dried and pulverised to produce a sub sample for analysis for Ni, Co, Al_2O_3, CaO, Cr_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, K_2O, LOI, MgO, MnO, Na_2O, P_2O_5, SiO_2 and LOI by fusion XRF analysis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The core samples were sent to Intertek in Lae for sample preparation, with the pulps being sent toIntertek Jakarta for fusion XRF analysis for Ni, Co, Al_2O_3, CaO, Cr_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, K_2O, LOI, MgO, MnO, Na_2O, P_2O_5, SiO_2 and LOI. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in the grade determinations. Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75 micron was being attained. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in house procedures. Certified reference materials were not used in this drilling program, due to the reconnaissance nature of the program.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Logging data was collected using a set of standard paper logging sheets which were entered into Maxwell's Logchief logging software. The information was sent to Mr M Hill in the Perth office for validation and forwarded to Maxwells for importing into the Datashed Database.
Location of data points	Hole collars were located by GPS in AMG'84, Zone 55 datum. Expected accuracy is + or – 3 m for easting, northing coordinates. No Downhole surveys were conducted due to the shallow nature of the holes
Data spacing and distribution	The nominal drillhole spacing is 200 metres on 100 metre spaced east – west lines.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	The holes are drilled vertical which is perpendicular to the mineralisation layers within the lateritic deposit.
Sample security	Chain of custody is managed by RMC. Samples were stored on site and delivered to an independant transport company in Port Moresby which delivered them to the assay laboratory in Lae the following day.
Audits or reviews	The last database audit was conducted by Maxwells in 2011 prior to the publishing of the 2011 Resource Estimation (JORC2004)

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	EL1165 tenement was granted to Niugini Nickel Ltd in 1999. Niugini Nickel Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Resource Mining Corporation Ltd (RMC), an ASX listed public company. The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Previous exploration activities has largely been restricted to stream sediment geochemical sampling to assess gold and platinoids.
Geology	The tectonite ultramafics crop out at the eastern end of the Didana Range adjacent to and within the western section of the Wowo Gap Project. The Sivai Breccia, co-host of the Wowo Gap mineralisation, flanks the tectonite ultramafic at the eastern end of the Didana Range adjacent the Bereruma Fault. The ultramafic breccia also occurs along the south side of the Didana Range on the Ansuna and Boge Plateaux. The ultramafic breccia and tectonite ultramafic have been interpreted as having formed during the thrusting of the oceanic ultramafic-gabbro-basalt crust onto the Papuan Peninsula. These structurally deformed units dip to the southeast and south parallel to the Bereruma Fault. A complete lateritic profile is preserved, with partial truncation associated with recent drainage systems. The depth of weathering varies according to rock type and the degree of brecciation. The lateritic profile is typically 10 to 15 metres thick, occasionally more than 30 metres above the Sivai Breccia. The tectonite ultramafics crop out at the eastern end of the Didana Range adjacent to and within the western section of the Wowo Gap Project. The Sivai Breccia, co-host of the Wowo Gap mineralisation, flanks the tectonite ultramafic at the eastern end of the Didana Range adjacent the Bereruma Fault. The ultramafic breccia also occurs along the south side of the Didana Range on the Ansuna and Boge Plateaux. The ultramafic breccia and tectonite ultramafic have been interpreted as having formed during the thrusting of the oceanic ultramafic-gabbro-basalt crust onto the Papuan Peninsula. These structurally deformed units dip to the southeast and south parallel to the Bereruma Fault. A complete lateritic profile is preserved, with partial truncation associated with recent drainage systems. The depth of weathering varies according to rock type and the degree of brecciation. The lateritic profile is typically 10 to 15 metres thick, occasionally more than 30 metres above the Sivai Breccia.
Drill hole Information	Refer to the body of text.
Data aggregation methods	All reported assays have been length weighted. No top-cuts have been applied. A nominal 1.0 % Ni lower cutoff is applied. No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	The mineralisation is relatively flat lying, being associated with the lateritic weathering of the underlying ultramafic lithologies. The hole are all drilled vertical such that the reported downhole intersections approximate to the true thickness of the lateritic zones.
Diagrams	Refer to Figure 1 in body of text.
Balanced reporting	All significant results above 1.0% Ni within the zones of interest are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) data supports the interpretation of the clay and rocky saprolite material types, and was used for drill hole planning
Further work	Follow up drilling has been planned to infill the hole spacing to 100m on 100m line spacing.