

31 OCTOBER 2023

## SEPTEMBER 2023 QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

### Highlights

- **Fieldwork points to high-grade lithium-bearing pegmatites at Kola Lithium Project and Hirvikallio Lithium Project in Finland**
- **RC and Diamond drilling programs conducted at Liparamba, Tanzania**
- **Field work commences in Mbinga with auger testing of major EM target**
- **Company raised \$1.332 million during the quarter with a further \$0.5 million received subsequent to the quarter end**

Resource Mining Corporation Limited (ASX: RMI) (**RMI** or the **Company**) is a Perth-based specialist mineral exploration company aiming to create wealth from mineral commodities using innovative technical, marketing and financial skills as it explores for economic critical mineral deposits in Tanzania and Finland. The Company provides its cash flow and activities summary for the quarter ended 30 September 2023.

### Encouraging RC and diamond drilling programs at Liparamba, Tanzania

During the quarter, the Company continued exploration at one of the most prospective of its Tanzanian projects, Liparamba, which is situated in southern Tanzania, close to the border with Mozambique. This project had previously been investigated by BHP/Albidon, which had identified several high confidence targets.

A Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling program commenced in July<sup>1</sup>, with highly encouraging findings at the first hole (LPRC001) which intersected disseminated sulphides (38m to 120m down the hole – refer Figure 1). The RC drill program achieved its objective of identifying disseminated sulphides, but encountered issues, in terms of drill string recovery and the ability of the RC drill to reach the target depth of 150m<sup>2</sup>.

Given the encouraging findings, and drilling issues, the Company re-evaluated its strategy and upgraded the RC program to a more suitable Diamond Drilling (**DD**) program. This was in part to ensure all drill holes planned can reach at least 150m to

<sup>1</sup> Refer to ASX announcement dated 19 June 2023 "Drilling commences at Liparamba Nickel Project, Tanzania".

<sup>2</sup> Refer to ASX announcement dated 24 July 2023 "Drilling update Liparamba Nickel Project, Tanzania".

intersect the many Audio-frequency Magnetotellurics (**AMT**)/Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (**VTEM**) anomalies identified, often within the 100-150m depth range, or if required, to have the ability to drill deeper.



**Figures 1: Initial drillhole showing mafic rock at Liparamba in which disseminated sulphides have been identified from 38m to 120m down hole (ended in disseminated sulphides)<sup>3</sup>.**

<sup>3</sup> Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.



A total of nine (9) 150-200m deep DD holes were subsequently drilled along the southern corridor of the Liparamba Nickel Project. The DD program concentrated upon the coincidental anomalies from the AMT and AEM data, as well as recent geological field surveys and older soil surveys.



**Figure 2: Initial diamond drillhole core showing mafic rock at Liparamba in which disseminated sulphides have been identified at 40m down hole<sup>2</sup>.**

The DD program achieved its initial objective of identifying disseminated sulphides, as per the sample in Figure 2 above from 40m in LPDD001, and numerous areas of disseminated sulphides were located within the following drill holes completed in the project area.

Diamond drilling has confirmed the presence of a series of mafic units that have been developed in the East Africa Nickel Belt, similar to the geological timing seen in the Kabanga and Kapalagulu mafic inliers. Small areas of magmatic sulphides were noted in most of the drill holes completed and at times formed blebs that indicated settling and possible enrichment within the mafic inlier present (see Figure 3).<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Refer to Appendix One and Appendix Two for the JORC Tables for the Liparamba Project including the drilling collars and discussion.



**Figure 3: “Blebby” magmatic sulphides noted within drill hole LPDD004**

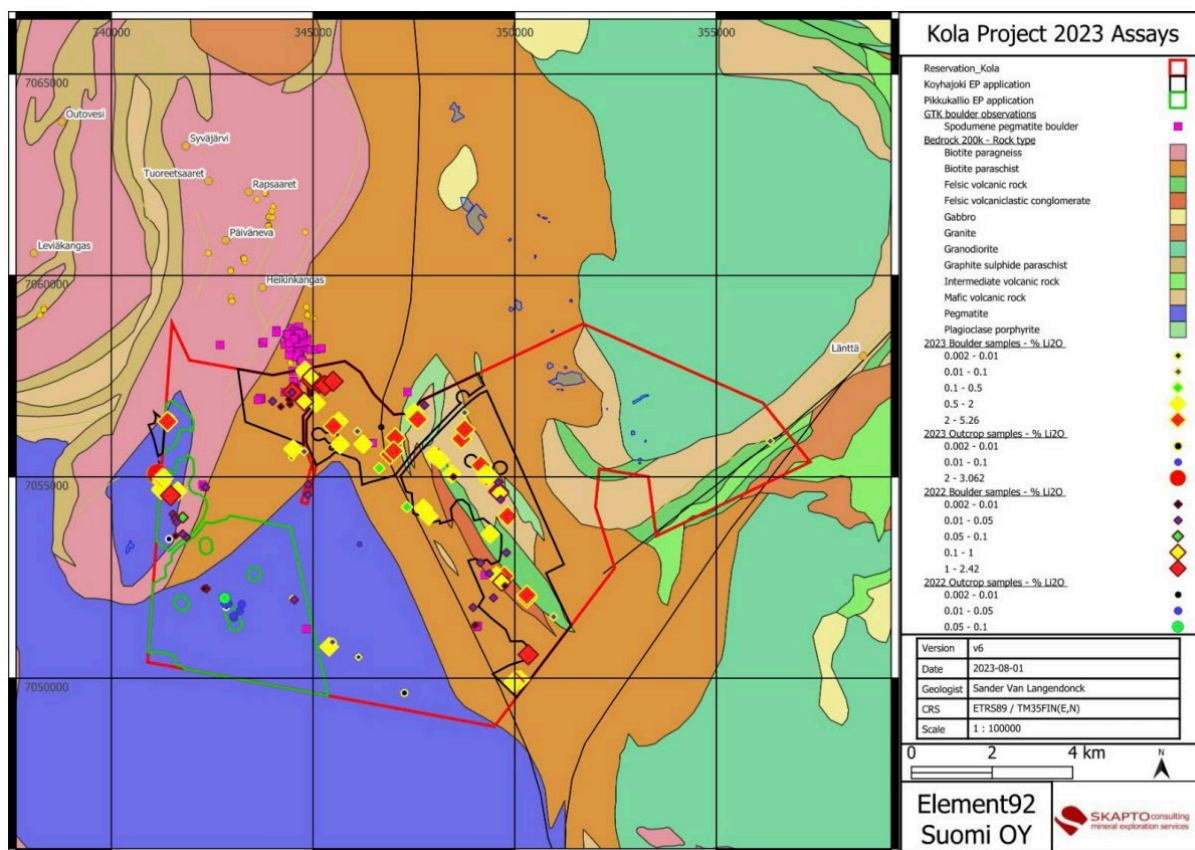
Samples from the Liparamba drill core have been taken for full geochemical analysis and 5 further samples have been collected for petrological test work. Work will continue on the Liparamba project upon review of the assays, and the determination of potential marker element and minerals that can provide a significant series of targets that may define major target areas of potential Ni sulphide mineralisation within the Liparamba mafic inlier.

Other field work undertaken in the southern Ni projects has been an auger sampling program across a large Electro Magnetic (**EM**) target defined by BHP/Albidon in the Mbinga mafic Inlier. Initial results have proved very encouraging with the presence of anomalous Ni and Cu over the EM target and defined plate within the eastern region of the mafic inlier at Mbinga. Work is continuing and laboratory assays of the samples will provide an accurate analysis of the anomalies defined.

### **Fieldwork suggestive of lithium-bearing pegmatites at Kola Lithium Project, Finland**

During the quarter, the Company continued Field work at the Kola Lithium Project in Central Finland. The Kola 101.26km<sup>2</sup> reservation notification area in the Kaustinen lithium pegmatite province of Finland, borders the permits and applications of Keliber, a major new Li project currently under development by owners, Sibanye-Stillwater<sup>1</sup>.

Field work completed during the quarter at the Kola Lithium Project in Central Finland pointed to the possible presence of Lithium-bearing pegmatites. Results confirmed the continuous presence of high-grade Li-containing pegmatite boulders from North to South across the central part of the Kola permit, along the same trend that hosts the Keliber Li-pegmatite deposits<sup>5</sup> (Figure 4).



**Figure 4: 2023 Sampling locations in the Kola area**

The highest Li value was observed in sample KL0084 (5.26% Li<sub>2</sub>O) as per Table 1 below. 52 out of 68 boulder samples contained more than 1.0% Li<sub>2</sub>O. 27 samples contained more than 2% Li<sub>2</sub>O.

<sup>5</sup> Refer to ASX announcement dated 3 August 2023 "Field Assays up to 5.26% Li<sub>2</sub>O from Kola Lithium Project"



**Table 1: High Grade Samples from Kola and Hirvikallio Project Area**

	<b>SAMPLE ID</b>	<b>Li2O %</b>	<b>Lat (DG)</b>	<b>Long (DG)</b>	<b>Sample type</b>
<b>Kola</b>	KL0084	5.26	63.58693	23.80092	Boulder
	KL0081	3.93	63.59853	23.91606	Boulder
	KL0090	3.81	63.58792	23.79993	Outcrop
	KL0069	3.74	63.58473	23.80101	Boulder
	KL0103	3.71	63.58229	23.97398	Boulder
	KL0115	3.13	63.59904	23.94907	Boulder
<b>Hirvikallio</b>	HV0118	4.71	60.68919	23.60908	Outcrop
	HV0117	3.79	60.68922	23.60901	Outcrop
	HV0120	3.46	60.68922	23.60905	Outcrop
	HV0115	2.75	60.65630	23.54080	Outcrop

We are excited with these results that confirm the presence of high-grade lithium-bearing pegmatite boulders at Kola, and along the same trend that hosts Keliber's lithium-pegmatite deposits which are in the neighbouring tenement.

GeoBlast OY of Finland completed a GPR-survey over the pegmatite boulder fields in the western part of the Kola tenement, with the survey showing a depth to bedrock below the boulder fields between 8m and 11m.

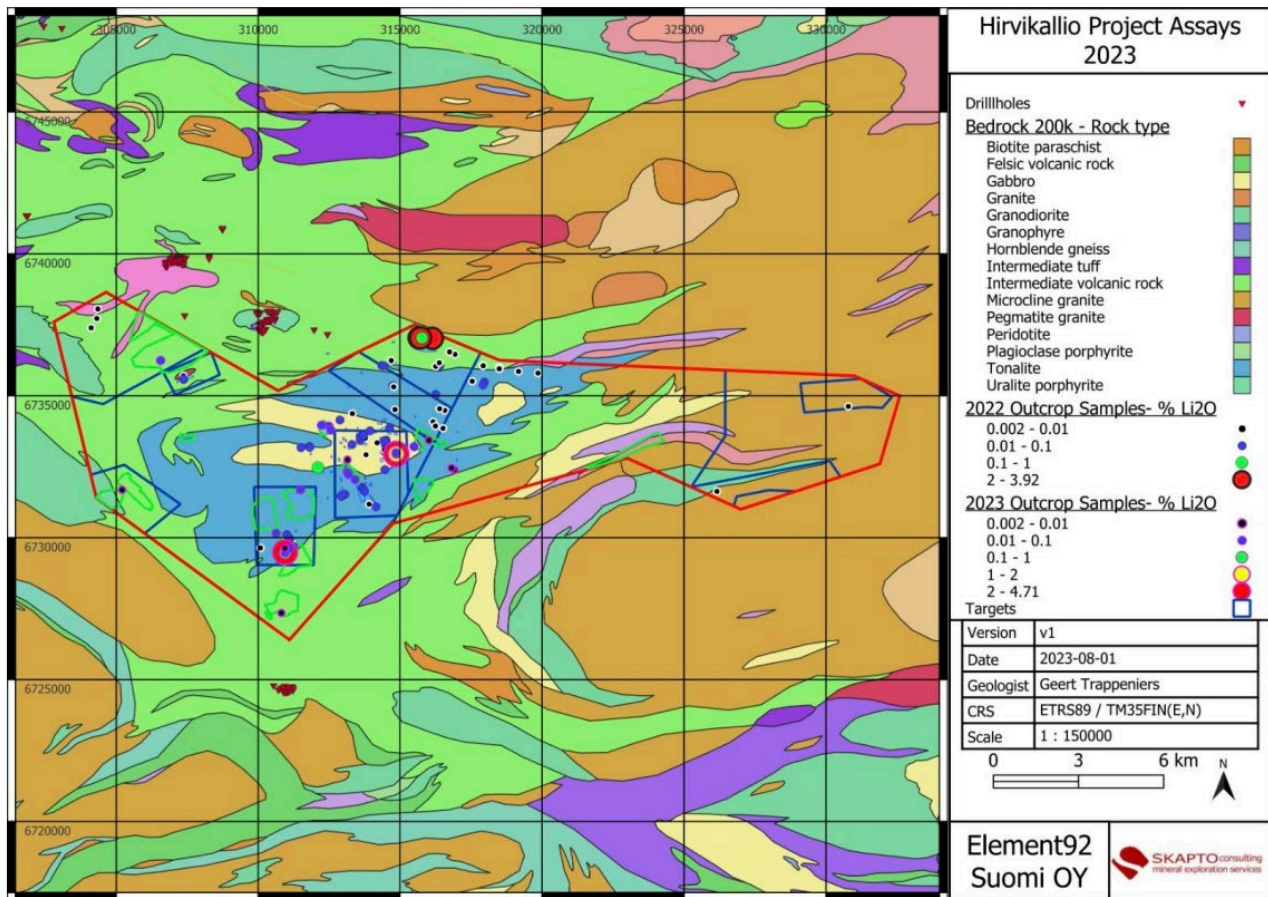
Following these encouraging results, the Company's Finland subsidiary, Element92 Suomi OY, has applied for 2 exploration permits (**EP**) (the Pikkukallio EP and Koyhajoki EP, Figure 4) within its existing reservation area. Granting of one or both of the EP's is expected this calendar year or early the next quarter. We look forward to the commencement of drilling following the grant of the EPs within these extremely prospective regions.

### Positive fieldwork findings at Hirvikallio

Results from the field work at the Hirvikallio Lithium Project, in Southern Finland, confirm the presence of lithium-bearing pegmatites in the Hirvikallio permit<sup>6</sup>. Results of rock chip sampling of outcropping pegmatites include 4.70% Li<sub>2</sub>O (refer Figure 5), 3.79% Li<sub>2</sub>O, 3.46% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 2.75% Li<sub>2</sub>O (Table 1).

These results clearly confirm the presence of high-grade Li-containing pegmatites in the central and southern parts of the Hirvikallio permit.

<sup>6</sup> Refer to ASX announcement dated 3 August 2023 "Field Assays up to 5.26% Li<sub>2</sub>O from Kola Lithium Project



**Figure 5: 2023 sampling locations in the Hirvikallio project**

## Corporate

During the quarter Mr Andrew Nesbitt and the Company mutually agreed to separate and cease Andrew's engagement as Chief Executive Officer. Executive Chairman, Mr Asimwe Kabunga, will be responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Company. The Board would like to again thank Mr Nesbitt for his service and wish him well in his future endeavours<sup>7</sup>.

Ms. Deborah Ho resigned as joint Company Secretary, with the current joint Company Secretary, Mrs. Kellie Davis becoming the primary person responsible for communications between the Company and ASX. The Company acknowledges and thanks Ms. Ho for her contribution to the Company and wishes her well in her future endeavours<sup>8</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> Refer to ASX announcement dated 28 July 2023 "Senior Executive Change".

<sup>8</sup> Refer to ASX announcement dated 4 September 2023 "Resignation of Joint Company Secretary".

During the quarter the Company successfully completed the placement of 20 million new fully paid ordinary shares at \$0.05 per share to raise \$1 million (before costs) (**Placement**). The Placement generated significant interest and received strong support from existing shareholders as well as new sophisticated investors<sup>9</sup>.

The Company also completed an Entitlement Offer that gave eligible shareholders the opportunity to subscribe for one (1) fully paid ordinary share (**New Shares**) for every 27.29 fully paid ordinary shares held (**Shares**) on the Record Date, at an issue price of \$0.05 per New Share. The Company issued 6,640,355 New Shares during the quarter for the Entitlement Offer and received subscriptions to the value of \$332,018. Subsequent to quarter end the Company issued a further 10,000,000 New Shares to Kabunga Holdings Pty Ltd, an entity associated with the Company's Executive Chairman Mr Asimwe Kabunga, in accordance with the terms of the underwriting agreement. The sum of \$500,000 (before fees) was received in subscription for the underwritten shares. Total subscriptions amounting to \$832,018 were received for the Entitlement Offer.

The Company now has the right to place, at its discretion, part or all of the 3,357,219 shortfall shares to one or more investors by no later than three months after the Closing Date, at the same issue price as the New Shares issued under the Entitlement Offer. Such investors may include professional, sophisticated or other investors identified by the Company (who may be existing shareholders or new investors). The Company has not yet identified any such investors and there is no guarantee that any such placement will occur.<sup>10</sup>

## Additional ASX Information

- At the end of the quarter, the Company held approximately \$1.3 million in cash reserves.
- Exploration and evaluation expenditure during the quarter was \$517k. Full details of exploration activity during the quarter are included in this quarterly activities report.
- There were no mining production and development activities during the quarter.
- Approximately \$117k in payments were made to related parties of the Company and their associates during the quarter, for Director and consultancy fees.

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<sup>9</sup> Refer to ASX announcement dated 24 August 2023 "\$1.0M Placement Completed & Rights Issue Prospectus Despatch".

<sup>10</sup> Refer to ASX announcement dated 18 September 2023 "Non-Renounceable Entitlement Offer – Results".



## Schedule of Tenements as at 30 September 2023

Company	Project	Location	Tenement No.	RMI Interest
Eastern Nickel Tanzania Limited	Kabulwanyele	Tanzania	PL/11534/2021	74.25%
Eastern Nickel Tanzania Limited	Kabulwanyele	Tanzania	PL/11535/2021	74.25%
Eastern Nickel Tanzania Limited	Kabulwanyele	Tanzania	PL/17691/2021*	74.25%*
Massive Nickel Tanzania Limited	Liparamba	Tanzania	PL 11725/2021 (previously PL/16943/2021)	99.00%
Massive Nickel Tanzania Limited	Mbinga	Tanzania	PL 11726/2021	99.00%
Massive Nickel Tanzania Limited	Kapalagulu	Tanzania	PL 11724/2021	99.00%
Massive Nickel Tanzania Limited	Mbinga	Tanzania	PL/16944/2021*	99.00%*
Massive Nickel Tanzania Limited	Kapalagulu	Tanzania	PL/17155/2021*	99.00%*
Massive Nickel Tanzania Limited	Kapalagulu	Tanzania	PL 12196/2023 (previously PL/17041/2021)**	99.00%**
Massive Nickel Tanzania Limited	Liparamba	Tanzania	PL/16942/2021*	99.00%*
Massive Nickel Tanzania Limited	Kitai	Tanzania	PL 12195/2023 (previously PL/17015/2021**	99.00%**
Massive Nickel Tanzania Limited	Kapalagulu	Tanzania	PL/17503/2021*	99.00%*
Massive Nickel Tanzania Limited	Kapalagulu	Tanzania	PL/17505/2021*	99.00%*
Massive Nickel Tanzania Limited	Kapalagulu	Tanzania	PL 12197/2023 (previously PL/17687/2021)**	99.00%**
Massive Nickel Tanzania Limited	Kapalagulu	Tanzania	PL/17757/2021*	99.00%*
Massive Nickel Tanzania Limited	Kabanga	Tanzania	PL 12198/2023 (previously PL/17511/2021)**	99.00%**
Massive Nickel Tanzania Limited	Kapalagulu	Tanzania	PL/17504/2021*	99.00%*

Company	Project	Location	Tenement No.	RMI Interest
Element92 Sumoi Oy	Hirvikallio	Finland	VA2022:0012	100.00%
Element92 Sumoi Oy	Kola	Finland	VA2022:0013	100.00%
Element92 Sumoi Oy	Ruossakero	Finland	VA2022:0014	100.00%
Element92 Sumoi Oy	Pikkukkalio	Finland	Submitted	100.00%*
Element92 Sumoi Oy	Köyhäjoki	Finland	Submitted	100.00%*
Element92 Sumoi Oy	Neverbacka	Finland	Submitted	100.00%*

\* Tenement applied for but not yet granted.

\*\* Tenements acquired during the quarter.

*The Company did not dispose of mining tenements during the quarter.*

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

For further information, contact	For investor or media inquiries, contact
Asimwe Kabunga Executive Chairman E: <a href="mailto:an@resmin.com.au">an@resmin.com.au</a>	Alex Cowie NWR Communications E: <a href="mailto:alexc@nwrcommunications.com">alexc@nwrcommunications.com</a>

## 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.

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.

TANZANIAN PROJECTS	FINNISH PROJECTS
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Nickel</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>Kabanga North Nickel Project</b>  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)<sup>11</sup>. </li> <li> <b>Kapalagulu Project</b>  32km mapped mafic/ultramafic sequence with historical reports noting nickel, PGE and copper anomalism. </li> <li> <b>Kabulwanyele Project</b>  The project is located in the Mpanda District of Tanzania covering approximately 20.5 square kilometres. A maiden RC drilling program comprising 19 holes for a total of 799m drilled was completed in July 2022.<sup>12</sup> </li> <li> <b>Southern Projects (Liparamba, Kitai, Mbinga)</b>  Previously explored by BHP/Albidon and Jacana Resources. </li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Nickel</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>Roussakero Nickel Project</b>  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<sup>13</sup>. </li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Lithium</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>Hirvikallio Lithium Project</b>  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% Li2O<sup>14</sup>. </li> <li> <b>Kola Lithium Project</b>  Located in the most significant lithium- mining region of Finland, and directly south of Keliber's flagship Syvjärvi and Rapasaari deposits. </li> </ul>

<sup>11</sup> 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.

<sup>12</sup> Refer to ASX announcement dated 12 July 2022 "Maiden Drilling Program At Kabulwanyele Nickel project Completed".

<sup>13</sup> 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.

<sup>14</sup> Refer to ASX Announcement dated 7 June 2022 "Nickel and Lithium Tenements under Exclusive Option" including the disclosed Competent Person Statement.



# Competent Person Statement

## Exploration Results

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.

## 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, none 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, Liparamba Project

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"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samples have been collected from the RC drill program but not sub-sampled or prepared for analysis as yet.</li> <li>• Samples have been collected from a DD drill program but not prepared for analysis as yet.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, 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).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reverse Circulation (PQ) drilling in the project area commenced for a single drill hole within the project area.</li> <li>• Diamond Drilling (HQ) has been completed in the project area. All core was orientated within the core boxes and tested down hole for drill hole azimuth and dip at regular intervals.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reverse Circulation (PQ) drilling provided significant</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>recovery of chips from the drill string. Due to the limited nature of the drill program the recoveries for each meter have not been estimated as yet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond Drilling (HQ) recoveries were recorded in the drill logs with most losses of core recorded within the upper unconsolidated regolith. Within the mafic units proper recoveries were generally very high (&gt;99%)</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The drill chips recovered were geologically logged with major and minor minerals noted.</li> <li>All drill core was logged by experienced geologists noting major and minor minerals as well as structural information and weathering/ alteration products. All core was photographed and stored in trays in a safe environment away from site in a covered shed and buildings.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No samples have been prepared from the RC drill program as yet.</li> <li>A number of samples have been collected from the Diamond Drill program through the use of a core cutter sampling zones as defined by a qualified geologist. The core was quartered with half preserved, one quarter set aside for analysis, and one quarter left in the core box for possible reanalysis.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No assaying or laboratory tests have been completed from the samples collected to</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	date.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No assaying or laboratory tests have been completed from the samples collected to date.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The drill collar was located by a handheld GPS with an expected accuracy of +/- 5m.</li> <li>The grid system for the project was UTM36 South with WGS84 as datum</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only a single drill hole was completed in this primary RC drill program so sample spacing and distribution does not currently apply to these geologically logged samples.</li> <li>A total of 9 drill holes were completed within the Diamond Drill program with the hole locations irregularly spaced along a 2km corridor of mafic contact with the surrounding sedimentary sequence.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no samples submitted as yet. Cuttings and drill core from the drill programs are currently stored within a walled compound awaiting further work.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no external audit of the results.</li> </ul>

## Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results, Liparamba Project

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liparamba: Prospecting Licence PL 11725 / 2021 granted 15/10/2021. 99% owned by Massive Nickel Tanzania Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of RMI.</li> </ul>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration has been completed historically at Liparamba by BHP/ Albidon. The information provided by this group provided support in determining the prospectivity of the region.</li> </ul>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Liparamba Nickel Project is situated within the Mozambique Belt, a prominent geological feature in Tanzania that consists of Neoproterozoic metasedimentary and</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		metavolcanic rocks. Mafic / ultramafic inliers within the Mozambique Belt have been recorded as having nickel sulphides present.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>○ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>○ hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill hole collars are presented in Appendix 2.</li> </ul>
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No assay data has been compiled.</li> </ul>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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').</li> </ul>	
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No diagrams have been developed as yet.</li> </ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>QP considers the presented information as representative.</li> </ul>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no further exploration data available.</li> </ul>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RMI intends to continue exploring the area if results and exploration based interpretations define further distinctive targets and supports the presence of economic Ni mineralisation being present within the project area.</li> </ul>

## Appendix Two: Drill Hole Collars, including Azimuth, Dip and End of Hole Depth, Liparamba Project

		Easting	Northing	RL	UTMzone	Azimuth	Dip	Hole_Type	EOH_m
<b>LPRC001</b>		744219	8744668	998	WGS84_36S	20	70	RC	120
<b>LPDD001</b>		744215	8744672	998	WGS84_36S	20	70	DD	180.25
<b>LPDD002</b>		745204	8744448	1039	WGS84_36S	200	70	DD	180.5
<b>LPDD003</b>		745158	8744458	990	WGS84_36S	200	60	DD	130.15
<b>LPDD004</b>		745027	8744527	1002	WGS84_36S	20	70	DD	180.15
<b>LPDD005</b>		744876	8744709	1118	WGS84_36S	20	70	DD	180.15
<b>LPDD006</b>		744534	8744638	1110	WGS84_36S	20	70	DD	180.2
<b>LPDD007</b>		744775	8744971	980	WGS84_36S	20	70	DD	180.25
<b>LPDD008</b>		744370	8744789	979	WGS84_36S	20	70	DD	147.2
<b>LPDD009</b>		746003	8744993	1016	WGS84_36S	20	70	DD	154.75