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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

High Grade Intersections at Wowo Gap.

Significant increase in thickness and grade of saprolite ore.

Resource Mining Corporation (ASX:RMI) is pleased to announce the assay results of a further six diamond drill holes (WGDH 12-17) drilled in March. These holes are part of the company's ongoing drilling program at the Wowo Gap Nickel Project in Papua New Guinea.

All holes drilled encountered ore grade mineralisation. These holes are vertical, ranging in depth from 16.30 to 30.30 metres. Half splits of the HQ cores were submitted to Analabs, Townsville and were analysed for nickel, cobalt, iron, manganese, magnesium, chromium, aluminium, calcium, vanadium and scandium using the ICP I105Q method.

Limonite laterite consisting of limonite and clay with high iron, manganese and low magnesium values underlies a thin volcanic ash. These nickeliferous ores contain significant cobalt especially in the manganese rich horizon at the base. Individual samples assay up to 1.11% nickel (WGDH 15) and 0.24% cobalt (WGDH 16).

The underlying saprolite material consists of high magnesium clays, garnierite and serpentine. Chemically the saprolite material is characterised by lower iron, manganese and higher magnesium. Individual samples assay up to 1.92% nickel (WGDH 9). These nickeliferous ores contain lower cobalt. Boulders of unweathered ultramafic commonly occur within this material.

Limonite laterite was intersected in four of the six holes and ranged in thickness from 0.50 to 3.80 metres. Using a 0.8% nickel cut off intersections include:

- 1.00 metres of 1.11% nickel and 0.19% cobalt; and
- 3.80 metres of 0.90% nickel and 0.15% cobalt.

Underlying saprolite material was intersected in five of the six holes with +1.00% nickel intersections 0.80 to 13.30 metres thick. Garnierite rich material is within shears and weathered matrix between boulders. Screening out of the non-mineralised boulders would result in intersections such as:

- 13.30 metres of 1.45% nickel and 0.03% cobalt;
- 8.30 metres of 1.52% nickel and 0.03% cobalt; and
- 6.40 metres of 1.46% nickel and 0.06% cobalt.

These drill holes penetrated the foliated ultramafic (WGDH 12) and the Sivai Breccia (WGDH 13-17) at lower elevations near the Bereruma Creek. Within the breccia the thickness of the limonite profile preserved is thinner, 0 to 3.80 metres thick. The saprolite profile is generally thicker. In WGDH 13 two sections of ore grade saprolite were intersected.

- 4.70m (6.40-11.30m) @ 1.39% nickel and
- 13.30m (17.00-30.30m) @ 1.45% nickel.

Two holes, WGDH 12 & 13 bottomed in ore grade nickel.

Information in this report relating to ore reserves, mineral resources or mineralisation conforms with the reporting requirements of the “Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy’s Code for reporting of Identified Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves” and is based on and accurately reflects information compiled by Graham L Rolfe of Resource Mining Corporation Ltd who is a competent Person as defined by the code and is a Corporate Member of the Aus IMM. Graham Rolfe has consented to the release of the information dealing with these matters in the form in which it is reported.

-Ends-

ORE GRADE INTERSECTIONS

	Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	From	To	Thickness	Ni %	Co %	Ni %	Co %
9-Apr		(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)			(screened)	(screened)
Limonite	12	712090	8945436	608	3.30	3.80	0.50	0.92	0.15		
	14	712151	8944726	601	4.80	6.80	2.00	0.64	0.11		
	15	711971	8944188	610	1.30	2.30	1.00	1.11	0.19		
	16	711179	8943936	611	0.00	3.80	3.80	0.90	0.15		
Saprolite	12	712090	8945436	608	3.80	12.10	8.30			1.19	0.06
	13	712218	8944973	601	6.40	11.30	4.70			1.39	0.05
	13	712218	8944973	601	17.00	30.30	13.30			1.45	0.03
	14	712151	8944726	601	10.50	11.30	0.80			1.24	0.03
	16	711179	8943936	611	3.80	12.10	8.30			1.52	0.03
	17	711478	8943490	633	0.00	6.40	6.40			1.46	0.06

