

2 September 2024

NEW ROCK SAMPLES RETURN UP TO 36.7g/t Au and 11.89% Cu AT MPANDA COPPER-GOLD PROJECT

Highlights

- Further sampling and mapping of small-scale mine workings was conducted over the Mpanda Project
- Rock samples have returned spectacular gold and copper grades including;
 - 36.7g/t Au and 11.89% Cu from Kabungu
 - 20.98g/t Au and 4.36% Cu from Kabungu
 - 16.42g/t Au and 4.79% Cu from Kabungu
 - 15.38 g/t Au and 10.44% Cu from Kabungu
 - 11.44g/t Au and 2.76% Cu from Kabungu
 - 6.18g/t Au and 3.59% Cu from NW of Kapalala
 - 3.2g/t Au from NW of Stalike
- 16 rock chip samples were taken from small-scale mines (see *images 1-5 below*) located within RMC's tenements. Five samples exceeded 11g/t Au and two exceeded 10% Cu
- Mapping and sampling of multiple small-scale mines is part of the Company's broader exploration strategy to better understand the extent of Mpanda's copper-gold mineralisation system
- There are several small-scale mines (see *Map 2 below*) across Mpanda forming a North West – South East trend. A solid indicator of a more extensive mineralised system present.
- Augur drilling, trenching, rock chip and soil sampling is ongoing as RMC defines broader areas of interest across Mpanda

Resource Mining Corporation Limited (ASX:RMI) ("RMC" or the "Company") is pleased to announce more very high-grade Cu-Au laboratory results from ongoing exploration at the highly prospective 75%-owned 1,056 km² Mpanda Copper-Gold Project in Tanzania.

Executive Chairman, Asimwe Kabunga, said: "Ongoing exploration activities at our highly prospective Mpanda Copper-Gold Project continue to produce spectacular high grades and they are helping the Company define multiple opportunities for potential exploitation of major resources within our extensive tenement package.

Our goal is to identify one or more significant Copper-Gold projects at Mpanda in the near-future and we have every confidence that we can achieve this. More comprehensive

drilling is planned following completion of current work streams which includes auger drilling, more soil and rock chip sampling and trenching to define all anomalous areas within our tenements.

Mpanda is clearly a richly endowed mineralised system. The extensive number of small scale operations demonstrate that systematic, modern exploration will define much larger scale Copper-Gold systems."

Summary

The results reported today are from the Company's campaign to map the location of artisanal workings and collect samples with the aim of establishing a mineralisation trend. All workings falling within and outside of the Company's licences were mapped. The mapping of workings outside the licence area are to understand the general mineralisation trend and what controls the mineralisation in the area.

A total of 16 rock samples were collected from the artisanal workings within the Company's licence boundary. The samples were analysed at SGS Mwanza Geochemical laboratory for Gold and Copper.

The artisanal workings have indicated a North West - South East general mineralisation. Spectacular results have been received from the laboratory. The latest rock sampling results to date indicate the presence of gold and copper mineralisation in the Project areas ranging in grades from 0.5 g/t gold to 36.7 g/t gold and 0.3% to almost 12% copper, in addition to the earlier results reported.

Drilling over the Kabungu area returned 4m@2.5g/t gold including 1m@5.3g/t Au¹ (Refer to Map 3).



Images 1-4: Photos of small-scale mines located on RMC's Mpanda project

¹ ASX announcement 5 August 2024



Image 2



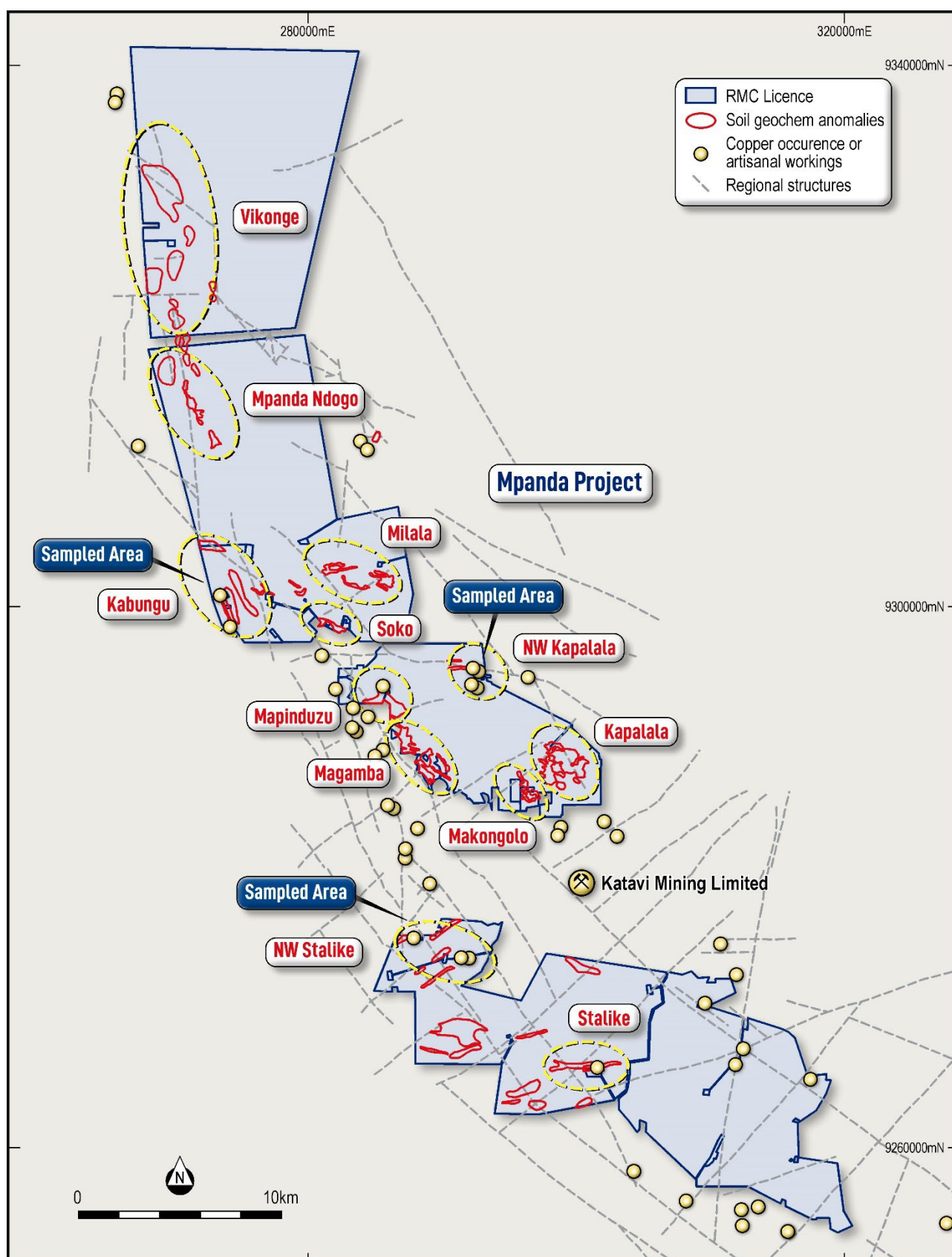
Image 3



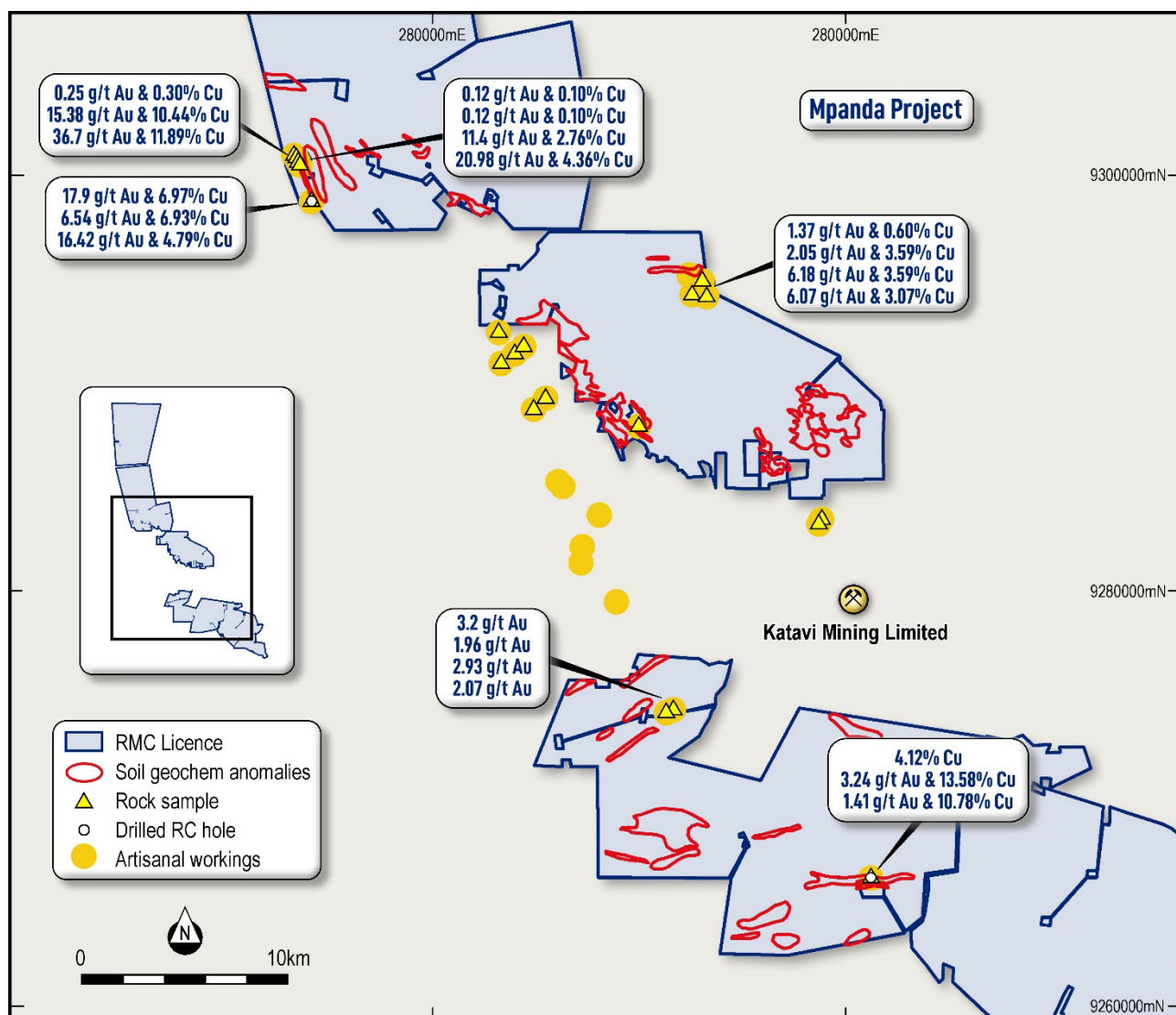
Image 4



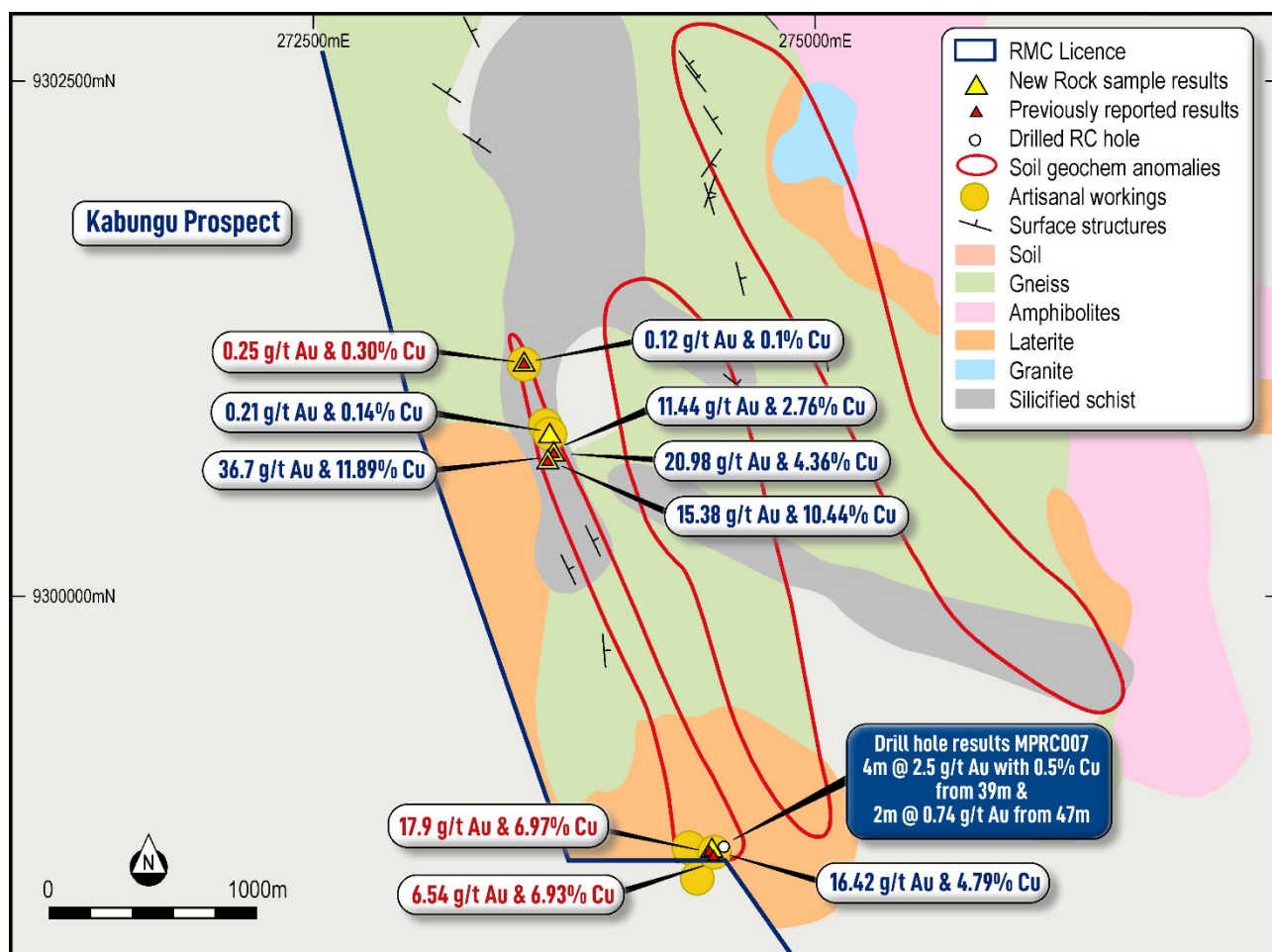
Image 5: high grade Cu/Au sample ID S028465 from workings within the Kabungu anomaly containing 20.98 g/t Au and 4.36 % Cu



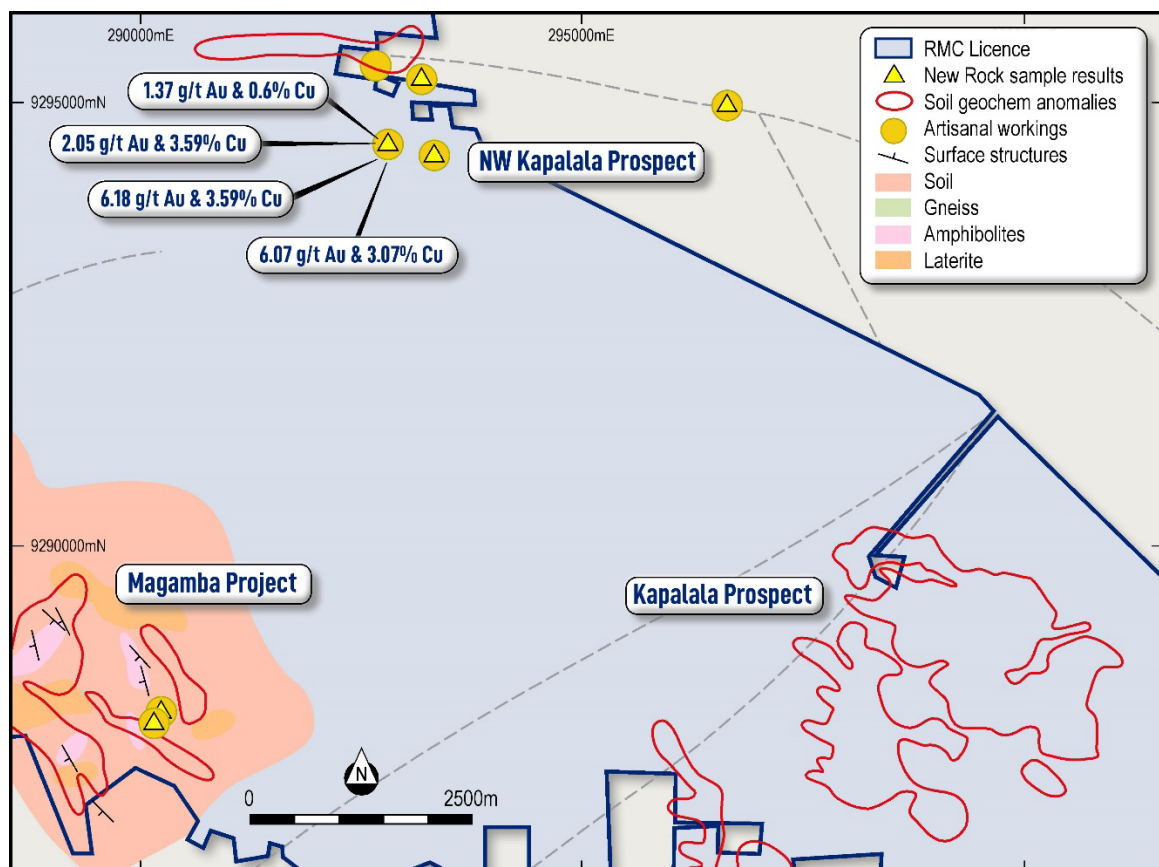
Map 1: Location of sampled areas shown in the context of the Mpanda Prospect



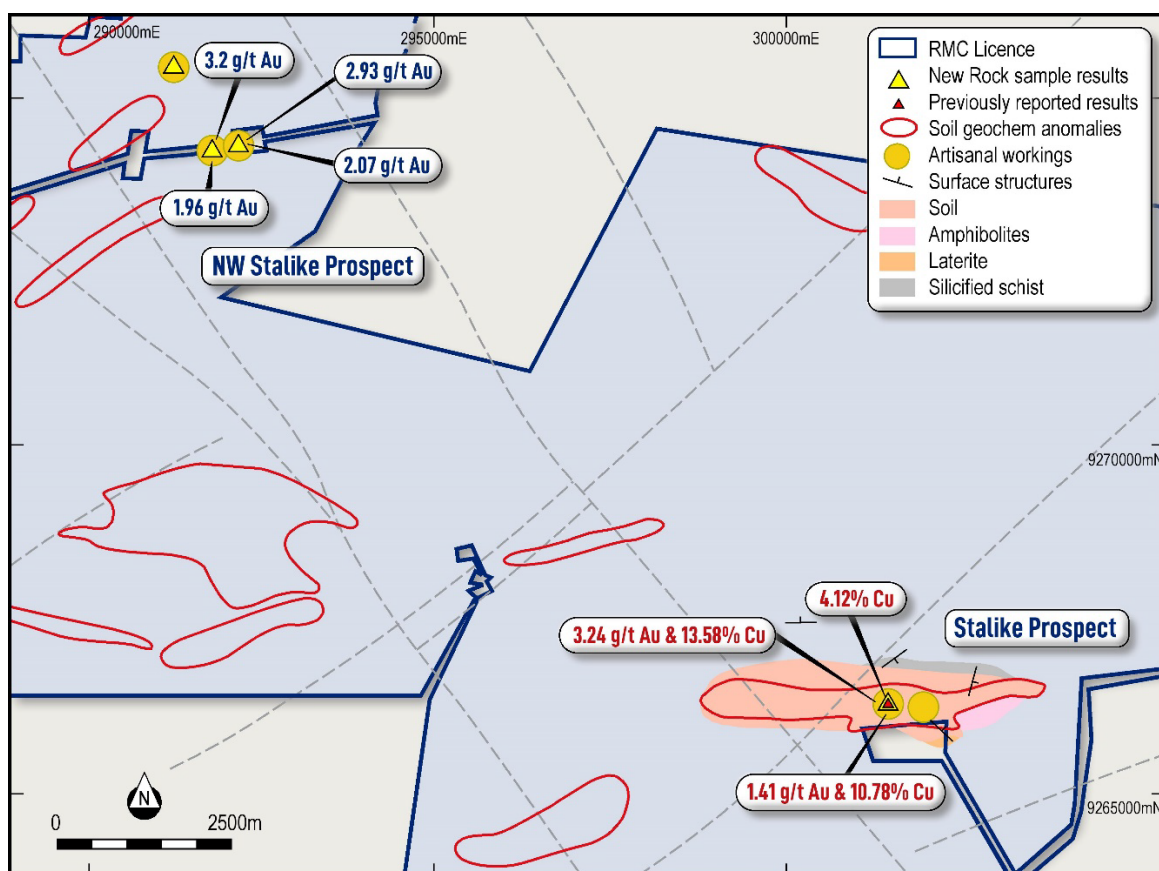
Map 2: locations of new rock chip samples, RC drill hole, multiple historical workings and previous sample results



Maps 3, 4 and 5: Identifies the Prospects where the rock samples were obtained and the assay grades



Map 4



Map 5

The latest laboratory results received also now confirm a further three major soil anomalies, these being **Magamba, Mapinduzi and Kabungu**. The Stalike and Mpanda Ndogo have already been confirmed², making five (5) Cu soil anomalies within the Mpanda Prospect mineralised for Cu-Au. Laboratory results for four outstanding anomalies, Kapalala, Soko, Milala and Makongolo, are pending.

Further soil sampling north of the Mpanda Ndogo anomaly has located further areas of anomalous Cu through the use of the pXRF³. Samples are being forwarded to the laboratory for confirmation of the anomalous Cu results.

All exploration completed to date has confirmed the presence of numerous Cu-Au soil anomalies⁴, and all work within these areas has shown that the anomalies tested relate directly to Cu-Au mineralisation. All current work provides a platform for definition of future drill programs and resource development.

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 critical minerals namely Copper and Nickel in Tanzania and Lithium in Finland. In Tanzania, RMC has two projects exploring for Copper-Gold and four projects focused on Nickel occurrences in sulphides within known and prolific mafic and ultramafic intrusions. In Finland, RMC has two projects focused on the exploration of Lithium.

² ASX announcement 1 May 2024

³ It should be noted that pXRF readings are spot readings and are only a guide to actual assay results and should not be considered as a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis where concentration or grades are the factor of principal economic interest.

⁴ Refer ASX announcements 13 March 2024, 1 May 2024 and 5 August 2024

• Tanzanian Projects	• Finnish Projects
<u>Copper/Gold</u> • Mpanda and Mbozi Projects Both projects are located within the Ubendian Orogenic Belt, a major source of Ni, Cu and Au resources within Tanzania. <u>Nickel</u> • 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)⁵. • 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.	<u>Lithium</u> • 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, 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

⁵ 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.

⁶ Refer to ASX Announcement dated 7 June 2022 "Nickel and Lithium Tenements under Exclusive Option" including the disclosed Competent Person Statement.

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

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- 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 (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 (e.g. 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 (Olympus Delta Innov X, Model DC 4000), and are considered preliminary in nature. The soil samples were airdried and crushed to <2mm prior to sub-sampling and subsequent pXRF analysis, so as to ensure consistency in the results. - A series of standards have been used in the calibration of the hand held XRF (Olympus Delta Innov X, Model DC 4000), and these results indicate accuracy within 10% of the standards value for the single element reported (Cu). Standards were used consistently during the sample runs and recorded so as to ensure no diminishing of accuracy over the time of the analysis period. - A selection of soil samples used in initial pXRF testing 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). - Grab samples from artisanal workings have been collected by experienced geologists and all data associated with the location, depth, mineralogy and physical

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		information recorded. Analyses have been completed both by XRF (base metals) and digestion methods with subsequent analysis of liquors (high grade base metals and precious metals).
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole 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).	No drilling was reported within this release. Both Aircore and Reverse Circulation drilling has been completed previously within the tenements and the methodology used for sampling and assaying is referenced within the ASX releases to which they pertain.
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.	Not applicable.
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.	- All rock grab samples were logged to provide detail of the geology and mineralogy and were qualitative in nature. - All of the samples collected were logged.
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,	All rock grab samples were forwarded to a registered laboratory as total samples. No samples were sub-sampled and all were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. - 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.	considered appropriate for representation purposes.
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 soil samples and all rock samples were forwarded to a registered assay laboratory for a full sample analysis – this sample analysis was an XRF of base metals and an aqua regia digestion for precious metals and base metals to confirm consistency and accuracy. These analyses are considered appropriate for an accurate grade determination, and total in analysis for the soil and rock samples presented. The high Cu grades in rock samples meant that further analyses were completed again to ensure the grade was accurately represented as the initial value exceeded the primary assay upper limit. - Standards, duplicates and blanks have been used to provide a level of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		confidence in the preliminary hand held XRF data. Standards, blanks and duplicates were included in the samples forwarded to the registered laboratory, with all checks confirming the accuracy of the assaying methodology against the standards and duplicates provided. No check laboratory has been used as yet, the samples have been analysed at the single laboratory currently.
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 rock samples have provided confirmation of high grade Au/Cu ore. 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. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	- 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
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. - Rock grab samples were taken from a number of shallow artisanal pits and workings within the Mpanda Project tenements.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 soil surveys were 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 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.	- Mpanda: Prospecting Licence PL 11930-11936 / 2022 granted 31/05/2022. 100% owned by Vancouver Mineral Resources Ltd a 75% owned subsidiary of RMI. - Mbozi: Prospecting Licence PL 11926-11929 / 2022 granted 31/05/2022. 100% owned by Vancouver Mineral Resources Ltd a 75% 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/ Albido and Vancouver Mineral Resources. All exploration results reported at Mpanda were completed by Vancouver Mineral

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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: ◦ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ◦ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ◦ 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.	• All rock grab sample information from the artisanal workings review that were analysed by the laboratory is presented in Appendix 2.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and	• Rock grab sample results reported are for provision solely of confirming the presence of anomalous Au/Cu within the Mpanda Project tenements. No

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	modification to the primary data has been applied.
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 resource mineralisation has been confirmed. All reporting to date has been solely in an exploratory form, confirming the presence of anomalous Cu and Au within a mineral province.
Diagrams	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.	Diagrams of the regional geology and of preliminary soil and rock grab sampling results have 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.	CP considers the presented information as representative.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	RMC intends to commence further exploration in the project areas following up on soil anomalies, rock samples, recent drilling information and mapped outcrops of potentially mineralised rocks.

Appendix TWO: Rock Chip Samples – Mpanda Project

Sample_ID	Eastings	Northings	g/tAu	Cu_ %	Area
S012813	273,644	9,300,674	36.70	11.89	Kabungu
S028465	273,671	9,300,699	20.98	4.36	Kabungu
S028498	274,441	9,298,771	16.42	4.79	Kabungu
S006945	273,668	9,300,697	15.38	10.44	Kabungu
S028488	273,671	9,300,699	11.44	2.76	Kabungu
S028500	292,800	9,294,541	6.18	4.35	KapalalaNorthEast
S028487	292,800	9,294,541	6.07	3.07	KapalalaNorthEast
S028492	291,564	9,274,239	3.20	0.32	Stalike
S028473	291,936	9,274,330	2.93	0.01	Stalike
S028474	291,936	9,274,330	2.07	0.00	Stalike
S028499	292,800	9,294,541	2.05	3.59	KapalalaNorthEast
S028493	291,564	9,274,239	1.96	0.01	Stalike
S028501	292,800	9,294,541	1.37	0.69	KapalalaNorthEast
S028502	292,800	9,294,541	0.78	0.37	KapalalaNorthEast
S028489	273,649	9,300,786	0.21	0.14	Kabungu
S028490	273,523	9,301,127	0.12	0.10	Kabungu