ASX Release

19 March 2026

NEW DETAILED MAGNETIC SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS PROSPECTIVE AREAS AND EXTENDS THE TARGET ZONE FOR HIGH-GRADE COPPER-GOLD EXPLORATION AT MPANDA

Highlights

- **High-resolution magnetic survey completed at the Mpanda project, over the Kabungu, Ibindi and Kabatini prospects**
- **Correlation of structures and geochemical anomalies provide additional confidence for drill targeting**
- **Structural interpretation confirms that fault-intersection and shear-splays within the project area are favourable for Cu-Au mineralisation**
- **Field program underway to verify defined targets and plan 2nd phase drill program with commencement of drilling anticipated in Q3, 2026**

Resource Minerals International Ltd (**ASX:RMI**)("**RMI**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce exploration progress at its 100% owned Mpanda project, located in Tanzania (the "Project"). RMI previously delineated numerous significant soil geochemical anomalies[1] (>50ppm Cu) across the Mpanda project area that were confirmed by rock chip sampling of artisanal workings[1] and a program of Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling[2]. Significant RC drilling results included intercepts from Kabungu (hole MPRC0007) of 4m at 2.5g/t Au and 0.5% Cu (from 39m) and 2m at 0.5g/t Au (from 47m).

The nature of the high-grade soil anomalies and RC drilling results, spread over wide distances, indicates a mineralising system that has the potential to host significant concentrations of precious and critical metals. RMI is seeking to expand on these existing discoveries, whilst investigating shear- and intrusive-related copper and gold mineralisation across its large tenement portfolio.

[1] See ASX Announcement 13th May 2025

[2] See ASX Announcement 5th August 2024

***Executive Chairman, Asimwe Kabunga, said**: "This high-resolution magnetic survey supports our active regional exploration program at Mpanda. The property already hosts multiple high-grade Cu and Au targets, which demonstrate a widespread mineralising system that is substantially underexplored. This high-resolution magnetic survey data highlights potential controls and hosts for new discoveries in an almost completely unexplored north-easterly corridor. We intend to vector off the known discoveries to make new discoveries and build on the already significant exploration pipeline at Mpanda. The field team is remobilising shortly, and we look forward to sharing updates as our exploration program advances".*

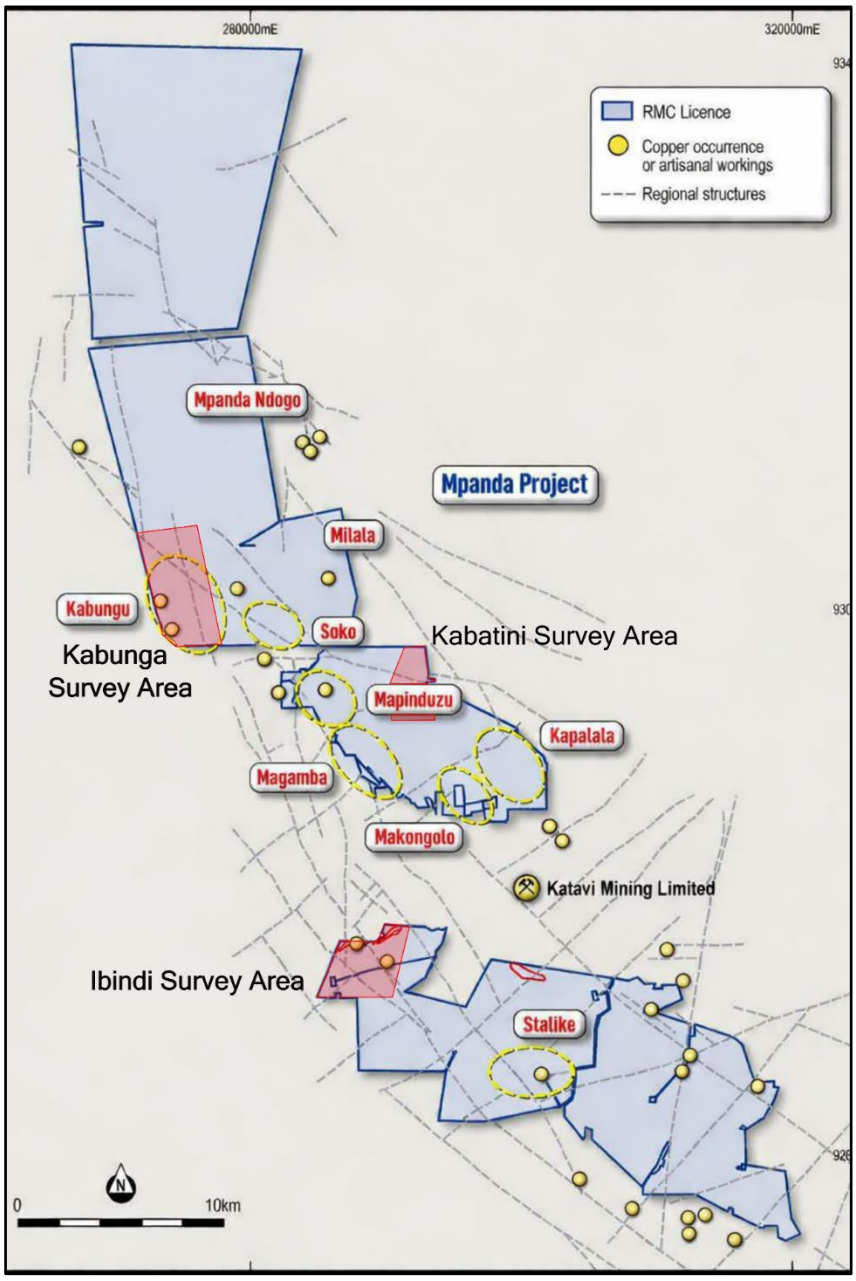

Figure 1. Location of surveyed area at the Mpanda Project, with prospects and artisanal/historic workings

High-Resolution Drone Magnetic Survey

The Mpanda project covers 1,056 km^2 within the Ubendian Orogenic Belt, a Paleoproterozoic mobile belt that forms part of the central African orogenic system. This belt extends through western Tanzania, the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, and Zambia and is recognised as a major metallogenic province hosting copper, gold, nickel, and other base metals (Fig. 1).

Magnetic surveying at Mpanda was completed by GF International (Pty) Ltd in January 2026. Data was collected from E-W oriented lines for the Ibindi and Kabungu area and a N-S direction for the Kabatini area. Lines were flown on a 50m spacing and a mean height of 40m using a Makto XL drone. The magnetometer used was a Geometrics Mag Arrow with dual MFAM sensors. In total 914 line kilometres of high-resolution data were collected (Appendix 1).

Results were contoured as total magnetic field, first vertical derivative, and second vertical derivative map products. The survey areas targeted three distinct geochemical targets within the project area; Kabungu (Fig. 2), Ibindi (Fig. 3) and Kabatini (Fig. 4)). A summary of the structural interpretation of each prospect and Target Zones for drilling is shown in Table 1.

Preliminary interpretation of the results indicates a geological terrain of multiple lithologies and abundant structural elements. Some of these targets validate historical interpretations, reinforcing the accuracy of previous geological models while providing fresh insights into regional structural controls. Others are based on newly developed concepts and represent potential opportunities for the Company to expand its exploration footprint (Table 1).

Table 1. Structural interpretation and targets for the three survey areas.

Target Area	Structural Interpretation	Target Zones
Kabungu Area	Two NNW-trending sinistral shears with interconnecting stepover WNW-ESE splays. Small gold bearing quartz reefs in the area lie within a strike direction of NW-SE/NNW-SSE and coincide with an elongated magnetic low.	Intersections of NNW shears and WNW splays - these brittle-ductile zones facilitate hydrothermal fluid flow, focusing mineral deposition in quartz veins and shear-zone-hosted deposits
Ibindi	Prominent NNW-trending shear zones and splays N-S splays that are important controls for gold mineralisation locally.	Areas where N-S faults and E-W shears they intersect with the regional NW structures
Kabatini	WNW and NW trending fault series defined by magnetic lows, Area coincident with regional E-W shear zones and artisan Cu-Au mining.	Low magnetic zones associated with faults and microfracture networks. These structures often act as conduits for hydrothermal fluids and are associated with the reactivation of older Precambrian basement fabrics.

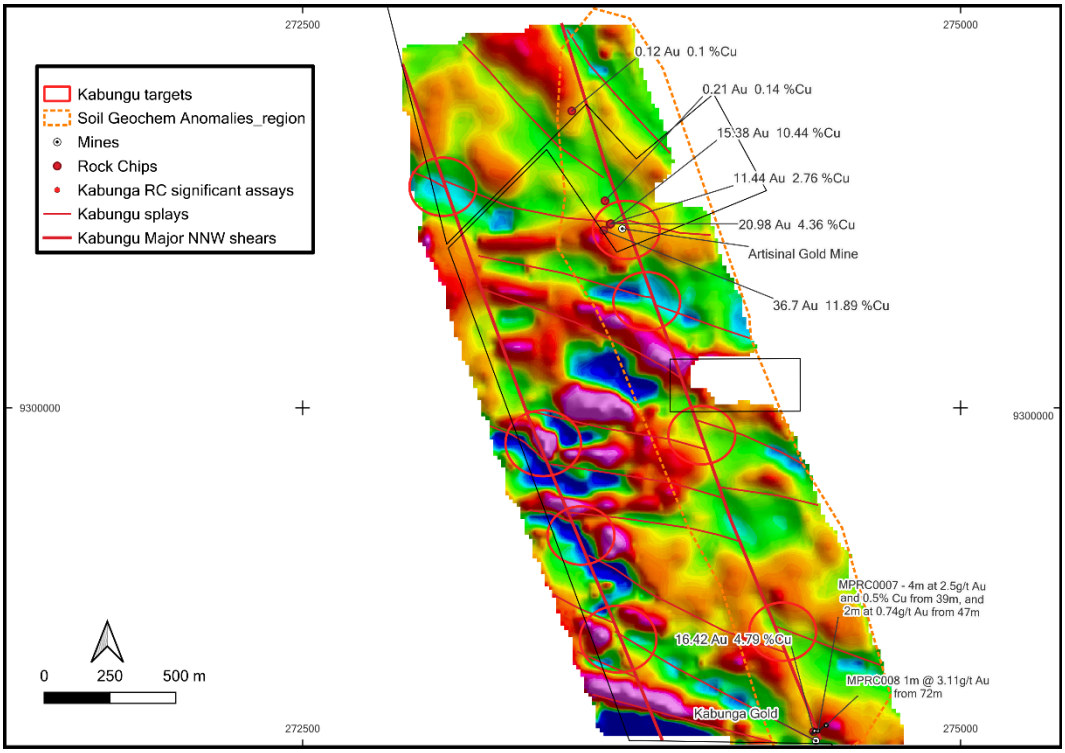

Figure 2. Kabungu target areas displaying interpreted structures, soil geochemistry and target area (on TMI IVD; EPSG 32736: WGS84 UTM 36S)

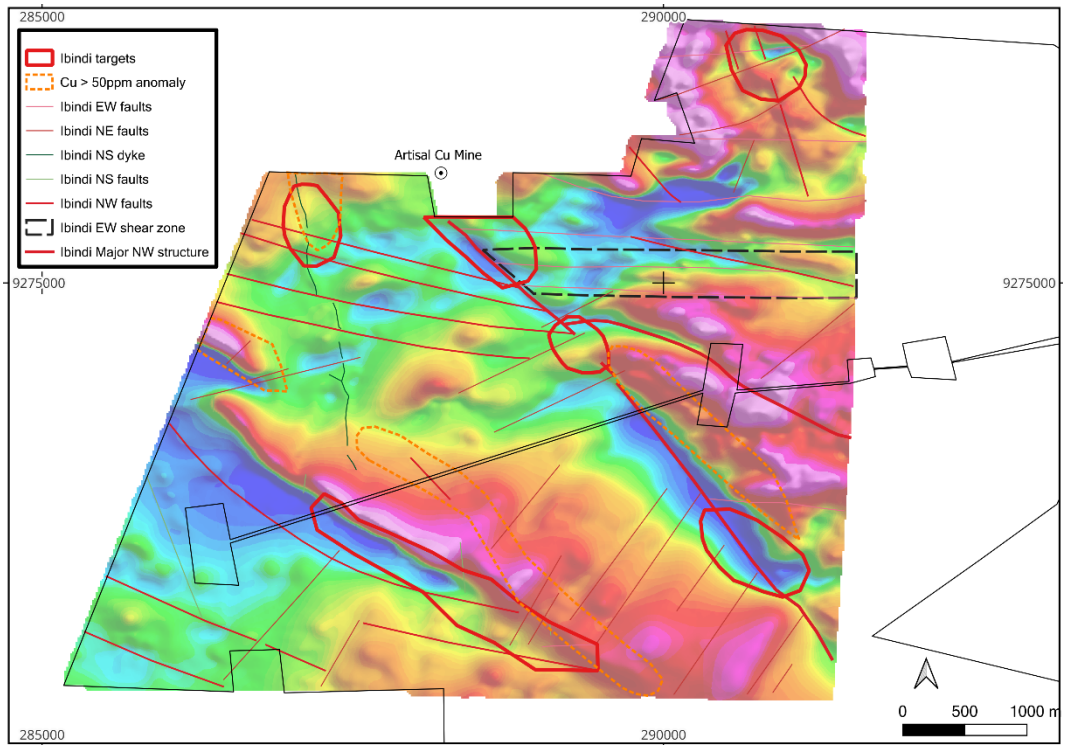

Figure 3. Ibindi target areas displaying interpreted structures, soil geochemistry and target area (on TMI IVD; EPSG 32736: WGS84 UTM 36S)

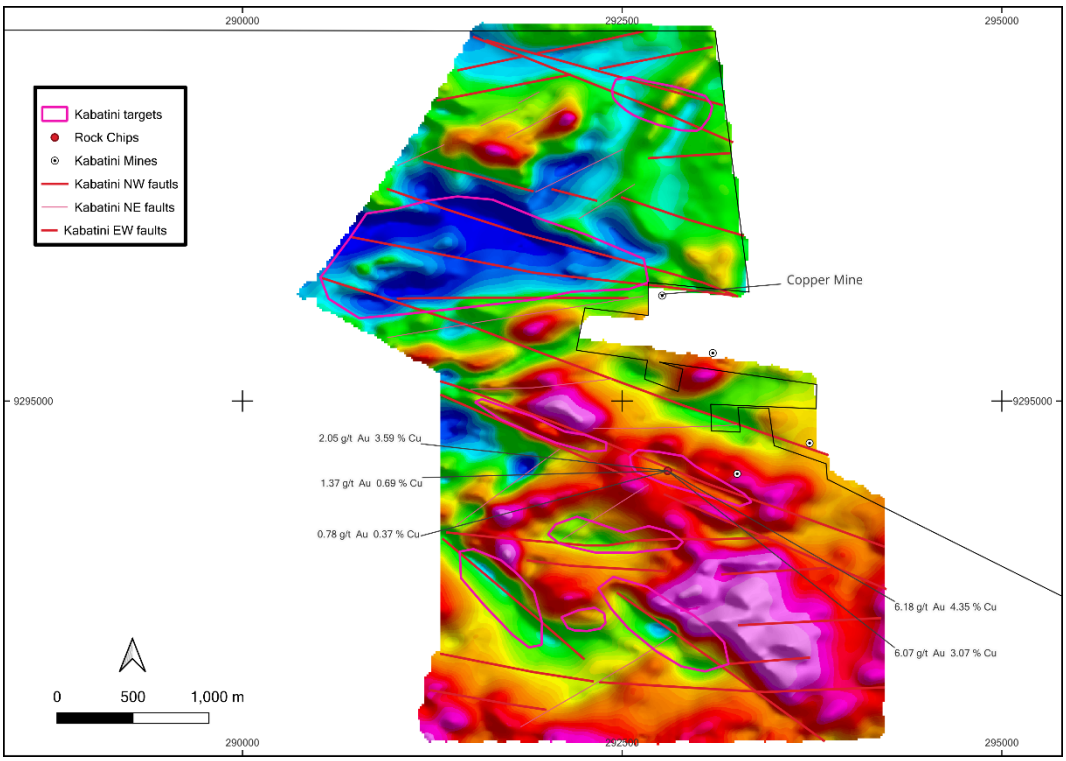

Figure 4. Kabatini target areas displaying interpreted structures, soil geochemistry and target area (on TMI IVD; EPSG 32736: WGS84 UTM 36S)

Exploration Next Steps

The Company is currently in the planning phase for a 6,000–10,000 metre aircore ("AC") and RC drilling program. The proposed campaign will target areas of prospective copper-gold mineralisation identified through previous soil sampling, geological mapping, and the structural interpretation of the magnetic data. A field program will begin in the coming week to verify these targets and prioritising them before the planned commencement of drilling anticipated in Q3 2026.

END

This ASX announcement has been authorised for lodgement by the Board of Resource Minerals International Ltd.

For further information, contact	
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About Resource Minerals International Ltd

The strategic intent of Resource Minerals International Ltd (**ASX:RMI**) is to establish a long-term business based on mineral development delivering consistent shareholder value whilst operating in a sustainable way within the community and environment in which we operate.

<table>
<tr><th>Tanzanian Projects</th><th>Finnish Projects</th></tr>
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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)[1].
- **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 km^2.
- **Southern Projects (Liparamba, Kitai, Mbinga)**
  Previously explored by BHP/Albidon and Jacana Resources.

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Lithium

- **Kola Lithium Project (Köyhäjoki exploration permit)**
  Located in the most significant lithium- mining region of Finland, and directly south of Keliber's flagship Syväjärvi and Rapasaari deposits.
- **Hirvikallio Lithium Project (Laitiainen permit application)**
  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% Li2O and 2m @ 1.33% Li2O[2].

Saudi Arabia

Gold and Gold/Silver

- **Shaib Marqan Project** is in the southern section of the Ar Rayn Terrane and covers an area of 91.8km^2.
- **Wadi Salamah Project** occurs within Murdama group rocks of the Zaydi formation and covers an area of 98.7km^2.

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In Tanzania. RMI has two exploration projects targeting Copper-Gold and six projects focussed on Nickel occurrences in sulphides within known and prolific mafic and ultramafic intrusions. In Finland, RMI has two projects, focusing on the exploration of Lithium. In Saudi Arabia, RMI has two exploration projects focussed on exploration for

[1] 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. RMI does not have any interest in the Kabanga Nickel Project.

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

gold and silver within the Arabian-Nubian Shield (ANS) which extends across much of Saudi Arabia and eastern Egypt and Eritrea and hosts significant mineral 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 Person Statement

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Dr Warren Thorne a Competent Person who is a member of Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Geoscientists (AUSIMM) and Head of Exploration at Erity Geological Services. Dr Thorne has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Thome consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Where the Company refers to Exploration Results in this announcement (referencing previous releases made to the ASX), the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

Some of the statements appearing in this announcement may be 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 several 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 1.

Drone Magnetic Survey

Operator	Geofocus (Pty) Ltd
Drone	Makto XL
Navigation	Real-time kinematic (RTK) GPS solution for aircraft line navigation with base station transmission correction. RTK allows a standard deviation in the X and Y direction of under 0.1 metres and for Z under 0.2 metres. Positional updates are provided at 10Hz.
Magnetometer	Geometrics Mag Arrow with dual MFAM sensors
Flight Specification	Line Spacing: 50m Line Orientation: E-W (Kabunga and Inbindi, N-S (Kabatini) Line km: 914 Mean Altitude: 40m Tie Lines: 1,000m Date: Up to December 18, 2025
Data Processing	Locations in ARC1960, projection UTM36S Easting and Northings Lag and heading errors computed and removed IGRF correction to remove regional geomagnetic field variations. Value removed from the Diurnal corrected TMI Gridding in Oasis Montaj for interpolation Micro levelling to decorrugate the data
Data Products	Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) First and Second Vertical Derivatives (1VD, 2VD) Analytical Signal (AS)

[1] See ASX Announcement 13th May 2025

[2] See ASX Announcement 5th August 2024

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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 (e.g. '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.*	N/A
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).*	N/A

[1] See ASX Announcement 13th May 2025

[2] See ASX Announcement 5th August 2024

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	N/A
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.*	N/A
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.* • *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.*	N/A
Quality of assay data and	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used*	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Geophysical techniques deployed are summarised in Appendix 1
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.*	N/A
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.*	N/A All results reported use EPSG 32736: WGS84 UTM 36S
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.*	N/A

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.*	N/A
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	N/A
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	N/A

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 wholly owned subsidiary of RMC. **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*	N/A.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	N/A.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	It is thought that mineralization is controlled by a broad set of splays off a main NNW shear zone. The project is at an early stage and therefore geometry of any mineralization cannot be inferred to with confidence.
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.*	Refer to diagrams in body of text.
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.*	Geophysics analysis represents 100% of the area covered in the current geophysics survey. This is all the finalised data received to date
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*	No other substantive data exists

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	– size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	Future work programs are anticipated to include stages of field verification, drill hole planning and RC/AC drilling programs.