

22 October 2026

GOLD-SILVER RESULTS EXPAND WADI SALAMAH POTENTIAL

GEOCHEMICAL SIGNATURE CHARACTERISTIC OF PORPHYRY AND SKARN DEPOSITS

HIGHLIGHTS

Target A

- Rock chip samples returned gold grades of:
 - 7.93 g/t Au with 64.2 g/t Ag
 - 7.50 g/t Au with 15.3 g/t Ag
 - 6.56 g/t Au with 22.6 g/t Ag
 - 5.39 g/t Au with 29.0 g/t Ag
 - 5.05 g/t Au with 41.6 g/t Ag
- 13 rock chip samples returned gold grades at or above 1 g/t Au.
- Two zones of Au-Ag quartz veins identified with a combined strike length of +1.4 km.

Target C

- A 1.8km x 1.2km zone comprises 27 samples with at least two of elevated Cu, Mo, W and Bi hosted within the siltstones and sandstones of the Murdama Group. This geochemical signature is characteristic of porphyry and skarn deposits.
- Rock chips from quartz veins containing up to Cu 1665 ppm and Mo 90 ppm hosted within siltstone near the contact with a granitic intrusion.
- Zone C most resembles a granite-related Cu–Mo–Bi (–W) system.
- Supports the ground magnetic survey results as potential Tier-1 porphyry system.

RC drill program now being planned for Target A to commence this quarter.

Resource Minerals International Ltd (ASX: RMI) (“RMI” or the “Company”) is pleased to report very encouraging assay results from follow-up rock chip and soil geochemical sampling at its Wadi Salamah Project in central Saudi Arabia. The work follows the Company’s October 2025 rock chip sampling¹ and the 1,010 line-km ground magnetic survey reported in April 2026, which defined three priority target zones (Z1 to Z3)².

Wadi Salamah is located within the Arabian Shield and covers 98.7km². The region is prospective for gold mineralisation and is largely untested by modern systematic exploration. The field work

¹ASX announcement 13 October 2025, “High-Grade Gold and Silver Assays from Rock Chip Sampling at Shaib Marqan and Wadi Salamah – Saudi Arabia”.

² ASX announcement 7 April 2026, “Large-Scale Magnetic Anomalies and High-Grade Copper-Molybdenum-Gold Potential Identified at Wadi Salamah, Saudi Arabia”.

represents the first phase of systematic work and provides a critical dataset for linking geochemical, structural and geophysical target to define priority drill targets.

Executive Chairman, Asimwe Kabunga, said: *"The new sampling delivers two positive outcomes. Firstly, at Wadi Salamah South, it confirms the high-grade gold and silver we first reported last year, and further south it shows that mineralised veins extend well beyond the area we originally sampled. Secondly, the soil program gives us a district-scale geochemical dataset that, together with the magnetic survey data, will help refine drill targets with a program now being finalised."*

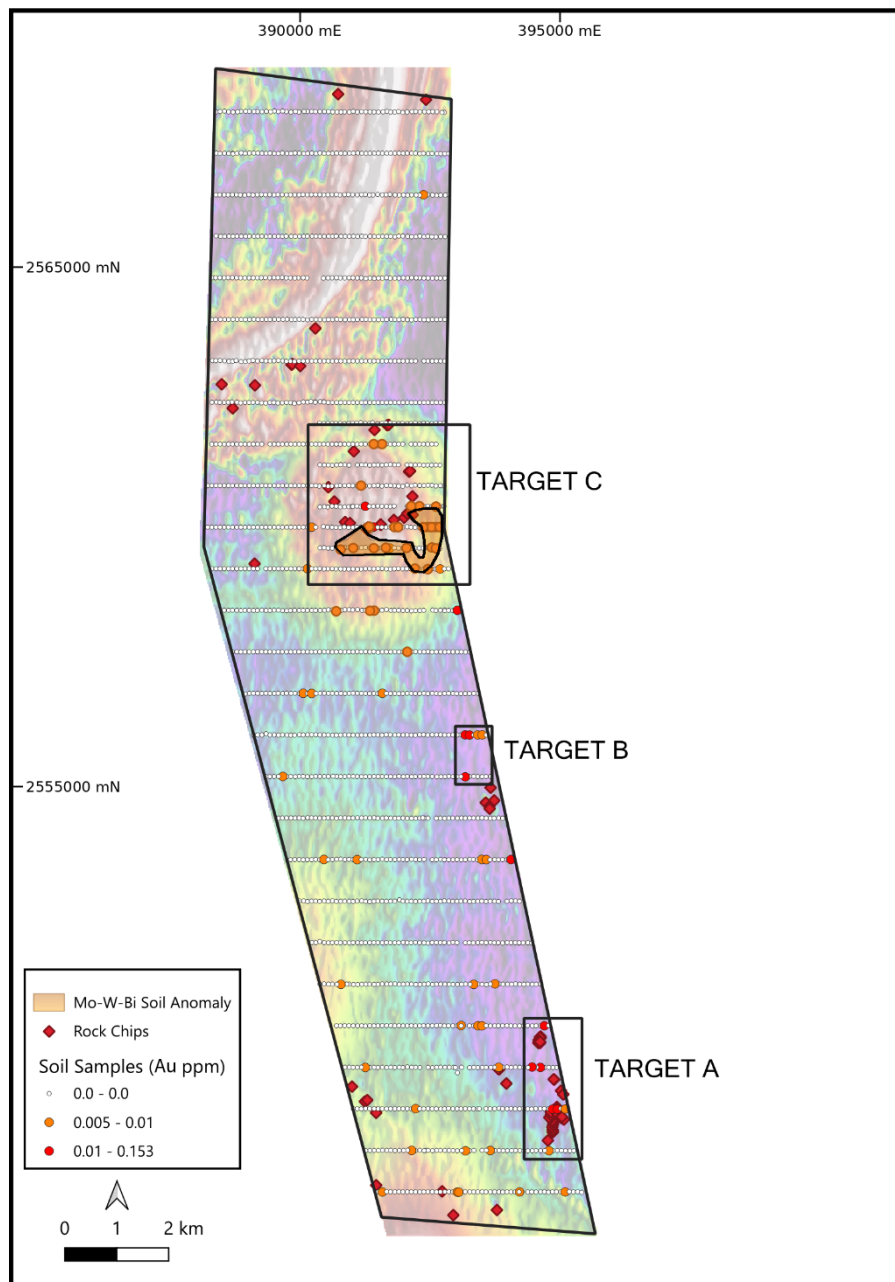


Figure 1: Target areas identified from exploration programs at Wadi Salamah (on TMI image)

Wadi Salamah Project

The Wadi Salamah area is situated in the southwest corner of Riyadh Province, central Saudi Arabia, approximately 325 km southwest of Riyadh City and about 30 km south of the central Al Khasrah Town. The project occurs within Murdama group rocks of the Zaydi formation, that have been folded and intruded by hypabyssal and plutonic rocks ranging from microgranite to gabbro. Historic mineralisation has been identified in shear hosted auriferous veins and stockworks often with a silver association and mined in ancient small artisanal scale mines.

Overview of Exploration Programs

At total of 1,621 soil samples and 90 rock-chip samples were collected across the Wadi Salamah project area. Soil sampling was completed on an 800m x 80m grid apart from the Target C area that was sampled at a 400m x 80m grid. Rock-chip sampling was completed in parallel to further define areas of mineralisation. Based on the field work, three target zones (A, B and C) have been identified (Figure 1).

TARGET A

A Northern and Southern Zone have been identified that consist of sets of northerly-trending, shallowly easterly-dipping (15-20°) quartz veins. Veins widths are between 50cm and 3m with strikes of up to 700m. Significant rock-chip assays are displayed in Table 1.

Northern zone - Six samples from quartz veins returned 2.90 to 7.93 g/t Au and 5.9 to 64.2 g/t Ag, with lead from 171 to 1,010 ppm. They were collected within approximately 110 m of strike (Figure 2) from two subparallel quartz veins.

Southern zone - Sampling south of the area previous sampled by RMI identified further gold-silver bearing quartz veins (Figure 2). Five samples within a roughly 350 m north-south interval returned 1.27 to 6.56 g/t Au, including 6.56 g/t Au and 22.6 g/t Ag. A further sample returned 7.50 g/t Au and 15.3 g/t Ag about 0.9 km south-south-east of the northern zone. More sampling will be required to determine the continuity of high-grade mineralisation between sample points.

A further sample of 1.94 g/t Au lies about 1.7 km south-west of the Southern Zone and requires additional investigation.

Gold in quartz veins is also accompanied by silver and lead (Table 1). Seven of the eight samples with 10 g/t Ag or more also returned 1 g/t Au or more, and lead reached 1,010 ppm. Arsenic (maximum 10 ppm), antimony (maximum 20 ppm), copper (maximum 314 ppm) and molybdenum (maximum 179 ppm) are low in the samples with 1 g/t Au or more.

While 314 ppm Cu and 179 ppm Mo are too low to be economic, their presence *relative* to the lack of arsenic points toward a magmatic-hydrothermal source³. This combination often appears on the

³ Jeff L. Doebrich Et Al., 2004, Ad Duwayhi, Saudi Arabia: Geology and Geochronology of a Neoproterozoic Intrusion-Related Gold System in the Arabian Shield, Economic Geology, Volume 99, Number 4.

distal fringes of a porphyry copper-molybdenum system or within a reduced intrusion-related gold system (RIRGS). The fluids carrying the gold likely leaked along structures away from a deeper or adjacent granitic intrusion. This interpretation could link both Target A gold-silver veins with the Target C intrusion-related geochemical anomaly as part of a larger mineralising system.

Table 1. Significant rock-chip assays from Target A area.

Sample ID	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Description
2AM4021	7.93	64.2	990	Quartz vein, flatter dip (10-15° vein)
2AM4071	7.50	15.3	30	Quartz vein
2AM4160	6.56	22.6	83	Quartz vein
2AM4018	5.39	29.0	1010	Quartz vein, flatter, sub-parallel to siltstone country rock
2AM4022	5.05	41.6	363	Quartz vein
2AM4017	4.23	5.9	345	Narrow quartz vein hosted in siltstone, cubic pyrite
2AM4016	3.41	13.7	381	Quartz vein hosted in siltstone country rock
2AM4019	2.90	7.4	171	Quartz vein, flatter, interbedded with siltstone and sandstone
2AM4156	2.15	3.1	555	Quartz vein
2AM4154	1.94	11.2	346	Quartz vein
2AM4064	1.94	<0.5	48	Quartz vein, along strike from historic artisanal mine
2AM4161	1.60	5.8	691	Quartz vein
2AM4153	1.27	8.4	288	Quartz vein

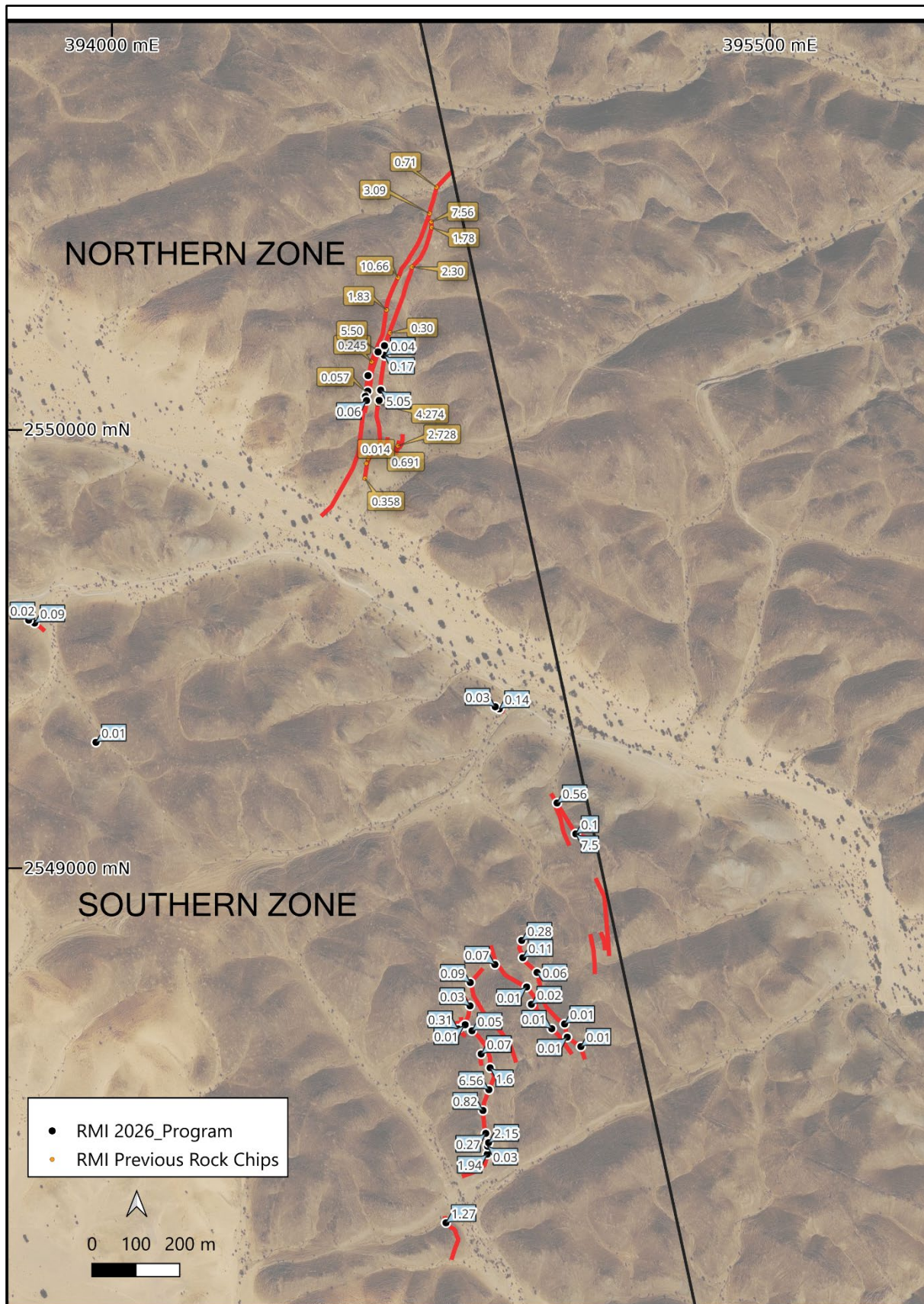


Figure 2: Outcrop mapping of quartz veins within Target A with Au (g/t) shown.

TARGET B

The two highest Au results, 153 ppb Au and 137 ppb Au, lie about 800 m apart on adjacent lines at approximately 393,200mE, and the adjacent sample returning 18 ppb Au (Figure 3). These results are isolated, with only background values on neighbouring samples along each line, and are not accompanied by elevated silver, arsenic or base metals. The area has not been rock chip sampled in detail and is a priority for follow-up with closer line spacing for soil sampling and further rock chip sampling.

To the south, a sample with 26 ppb Au returned the highest lead (25.3 ppm) and tellurium (0.40 ppm) results in the dataset, together with 64.3 ppm Cu, a more varied multi-element response than most gold anomalies. A follow-up infill soil grid is warranted to determine if this is part of a broader gold system.

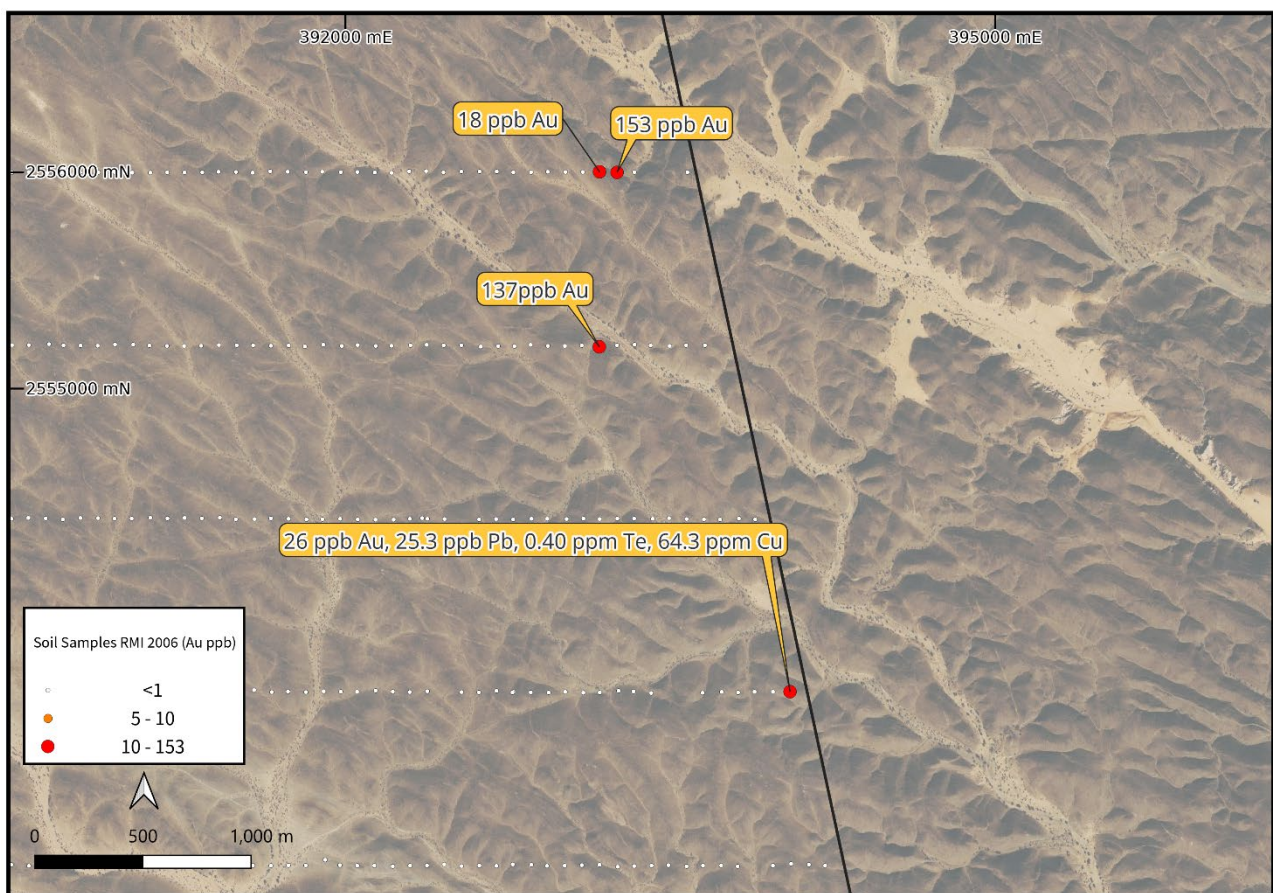


Figure 3: Anomalous soil samples results from the Target B area.

TARGET C

Soil sampling was completed on a 400m x 80m grid to determine any alteration or mineralisation related to a granitic intrusion. The results of the soil sampling over the Target C area are:

- **Soil cluster:** a 1800m x 1200m zone comprising of 27 samples with at least two of Mo, Tungsten (W) and Bismuth (Bi) elevated (Figure 3). This relates to values of Bi (3.6 times), Mo (3 times), Caesium (Cs) (2.2 times), Rubidium (Rb) (2 times), Tellurium (Te) (2 times), Tin (Sn) (1.25 times), and Cu (1.4 times) above background values (Figure 4). Anomalous values are hosted within the siltstones and sandstones of the Murdama Group.

- **Rock chips confirm Cu–Mo–Bi anomalous results:** Two clusters of rock chips display anomalous results (Table 2, Figure 4):
 - C1 - rock-chip with Cu 743 ppm and Mo 5ppm with very low Calcium (Ca: 0.02–0.12%), which suggests leached or altered rock. It lies about 40 m from soil W peak (3.5 ppm).
 - C2 - A second Cu–Mo anomaly is located 1,200m to the northeast of C1 and consists of quartz veins with Cu 1665 ppm and Mo 90 ppm. Veins are hosted in siltstone near the contact of the granitic contact.

Table 2. Best Cu and Bi rock chips in the Zone C block (Cu, Mo and Bi in ppm).

Rock chip	Easting	Northing	Cu	Mo	Bi	Au	Ca %
2AM4030	392,092	2,561,067	1,665	90	2	0.03	1.95
2AM4060	391,273	2,559,978	743	5	2	0.02	0.12
2AM4057	390,953	256,0078	174	9	8	0.09	0.11
2AM4059	391301	2559997	92	50	19	0.12	0.02
2AM4056	390860	2560099	72	40	6	0.01	0.06

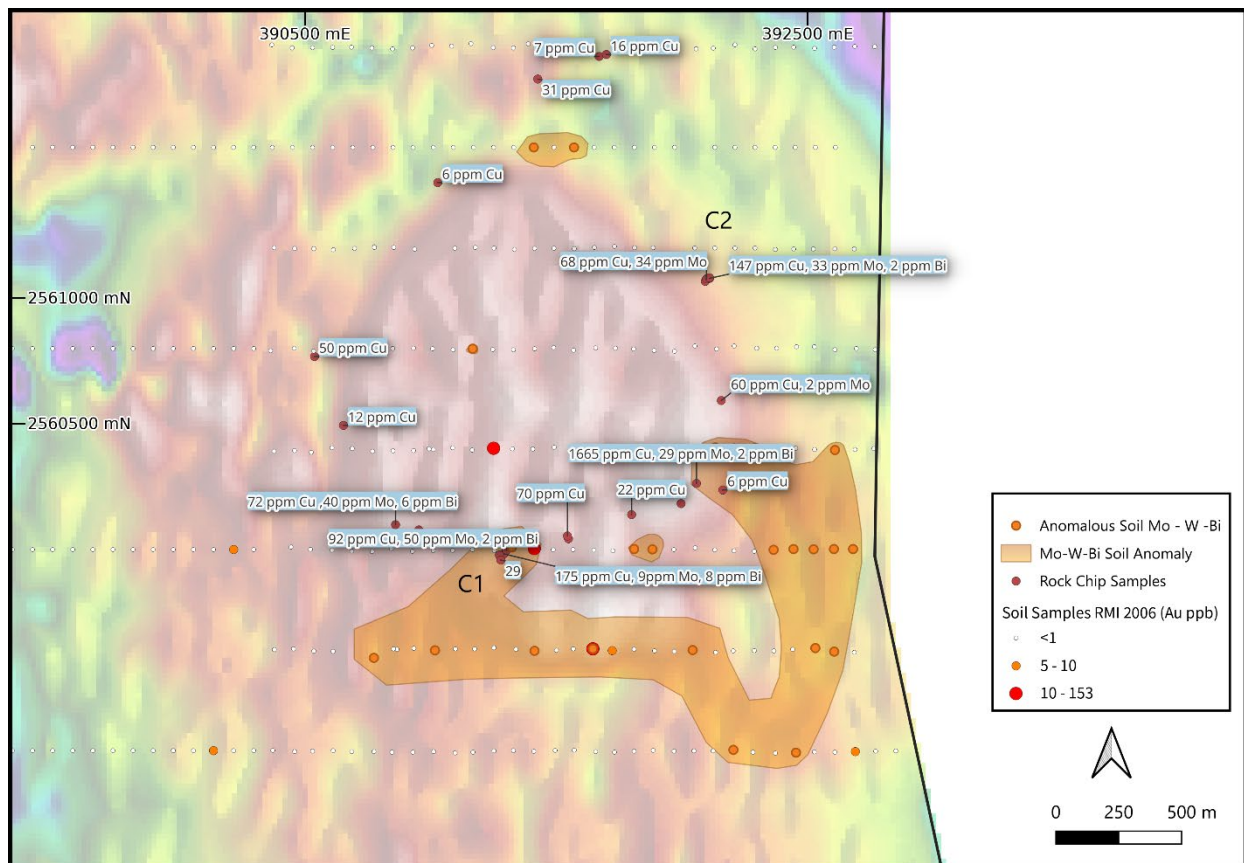


Figure 4: Target C soil and rock chip anomalies (on TMI).

The results from the surface geochemical work show similar geochemical anomalies to other geochemical signatures from Intrusion-related gold systems in Saudi Arabia that are typically characterised by anomalous Bi, W, As, Mo, Te and/or Sb with low base metals⁴. At present, Target C most resembles a W-dominant, granite-related Cu–Mo–Bi (–W) system. Further field work is required to verify existing results and second-phase exploration aimed at further defining the size and tenure of the anomaly is required.

The surface geochemical results for Target C support the earlier ground magnetic survey findings that the interpreted intrusion is favourable for polymetallic mineralization on the intrusive contacts, and these types of intrusions are recognized as potential "source rocks" for Tier-1 porphyry systems.

Exploration Next Steps

Further work is anticipated to include:

- Planning RC drill program across Target A Au-Ag quartz vein hosted mineralisation.
- Infill soil sampling over the soil anomalies. Complete infill mapping and soils sampling over Target B and Target C soil anomalies.
- Re-assay anomalous soil samples by four-acid, fusion or XRF to allow more detailed analysis of the Target C soil anomaly.

END

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

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⁴ M. Jaber et al., 2025, Geochemical Signature of Au-Cu Mineralization in Soil Profiles of the Wadi Al Jaww Prospect and its Applications for Exploration, Saudi Arabia, Society of Petroleum Engineers, Middle East Oil, Gas and Geosciences Show (MEOS GEO), Manama, Bahrain, 16 – 18 September 2025

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. 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 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.

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.	<u>Lithium</u> • 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 (Laitinen permit application) 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.

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

Tanzanian Projects	Finnish Projects
Southern Projects (Liparamba, Kitai, Mbinga) Previously explored by BHP/Albidon and Jacana Resources.	Saudi Arabian Projects
	<u>Gold - Copper</u> Shaib Marqan Project is in the southern section of the Ar Rayn Terrane and covers an area of 91.8km². Wadi Salamah Project occurs within Murdama group rocks of the Zaydi formation and covers an area of 98.7km².

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 Eritry 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 Thorne consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on is 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: WADI SALAMAH JULY 2026 ROCK CHIP SAMPLE DETAILS AND ASSAY RESULTS

Datum WGS84 UTM Zone 38N. Au by fire assay; other elements by multi-element ICP analysis. "<" indicates below detection limit.

Sample ID	East	North	Lithology	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mo ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Description
2AM4001	391426	2561872	Dolerite	<0.01	<0.5	31	18	36	1	27	<5	Porphyry
2AM4002	391670	2561962	Quartz vein	0.01	<0.5	7	3	9	4	<5	<5	Quartz vein, boxwork and evidence of sulphides
2AM4003	391699	2561970	Quartz vein	0.03	<0.5	16	56	42	14	5	<5	Quartz vein, box works identified
2AM4004	391548	2560043	Granite	0.02	<0.5	29	17	38	1	<5	<5	Granite
2AM4005	391544	2560054	Quartz vein	0.04	0.5	70	6	2	12	<5	<5	Quartz vein, weathered ferruginous pyrite, hematitic
2AM4013	394623	2550170	Siltstone	0.04	<0.5	26	23	62	1	6	<5	Siltstone outcrop near documented quartz vein mineralisation
2AM4014	394621	2550171	Quartz vein	0.17	<0.5	4	35	2	4	<5	<5	Quartz vein, 0.2 m, flatter vein
2AM4015	394621	2550192	Quartz vein	0.04	<0.5	2	13	2	4	<5	<5	Quartz vein, sugary texture, within siltstone country rock
2AM4016	394607	2550178	Quartz vein	3.41	13.7	84	381	47	8	10	13	Quartz vein in siltstone country rock
2AM4017	394584	2550124	Quartz vein	4.23	5.9	32	345	31	5	<5	12	Narrow quartz vein in siltstone, cubic pyrite
2AM4018	394583	2550089	Quartz vein	5.39	29	25	1010	71	4	7	20	Quartz vein, flatter, sub-parallel to siltstone country rock
2AM4019	394578	2550077	Quartz vein	2.9	7.4	22	171	27	5	<5	<5	Quartz vein, flatter, interbedded with siltstone and sandstone
2AM4020	394580	2550067	Granite	0.06	<0.5	19	16	41	19	10	<5	Lighter coloured sandstone
2AM4021	394609	2550068	Quartz vein	7.93	64.2	314	990	24	68	<5	<5	Quartz vein, flatter vein
2AM4022	394613	2550091	Quartz vein	5.05	41.6	17	363	117	22	<5	<5	Quartz vein
2AM4024	391799	2560139	Metasediment	0.03	<0.5	22	17	38	<1	<5	<5	Sliver of sediments surrounded by granite
2AM4025	391996	2560183	Granite	0.01	<0.5	55	37	16	2	<5	<5	Potassic-altered veinlets in granite
2AM4026	392057	2560263	Granite	0.1	0.8	5	34	3	29	<5	<5	Veinlets in granite
2AM4027	392162	2560237	Granite	0.02	<0.5	6	2	<2	8	<5	<5	Veinlets in granite
2AM4028	392156	2560593	Metasediment	0.01	<0.5	60	27	6	2	5	<5	Metasediment
2AM4030	392092	2561067	Metasediment	0.03	0.8	1665	8	58	90	<5	<5	Veinlets in country rock
2AM4031	392097	2561077	Quartz vein	0.01	<0.5	68	<2	3	34	<5	<5	Large quartz vein, epidote-rich planes
2AM4032	392109	2561079	Quartz vein	0.02	<0.5	147	10	7	33	<5	<5	Quartz vein
2AM4033	392109	2561082	Quartz vein	0.01	<0.5	30	12	12	7	<5	<5	Quartz vein
2AM4036	389119	2559296	Quartz vein	0.01	<0.5	14	2	15	5	<5	<5	Quartz vein
2AM4037	393660	2554984	Metasediment	0.02	<0.5	32	11	80	<1	8	<5	Chloritic altered and silicified metasediment, flank of geophysical anomaly
2AM4045	393729	2554738	Quartz vein	0.07	3.7	9	119	19	24	<5	<5	Quartz vein
2AM4046	393566	2554697	Metasediment	0.01	<0.5	24	16	58	1	20	<5	Altered metasediment, centre of geophysical anomaly
2AM4047	393636	2554621	Metasediment	0.01	<0.5	30	16	76	1	<5	<5	Metasediment
2AM4048	393642	2554580	Quartz vein	0.09	5	39	63	12	4	<5	<5	Quartz vein, centre of geophysical anomaly
2AM4049	393824	2549560	Quartz vein	0.09	<0.5	2	3	2	2	<5	<5	Quartz vein
2AM4050	393810	2549567	Granite	0.02	<0.5	1	<2	<2	3	<5	<5	Flatter veinlets
2AM4051	393964	2549288	Quartz vein	0.01	<0.5	23	<2	<2	4	<5	<5	Quartz veinlets
2AM4052	389126	2562732	Quartz vein	<0.01	<0.5	37	3	9	5	<5	<5	Quartz vein in metasediments

Sample ID	East	North	Lithology	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mo ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Description
2AM4053	391028	2561460	Felsic dyke	<0.01	<0.5	6	24	32	<1	<5	<5	Extensive felsic dyke, 8 m wide, significant strike
2AM4054	390538	2560768	Metasediment	<0.01	<0.5	50	14	79	1	<5	<5	Metasediment, contact with granite
2AM4055	390653	2560494	Quartz vein	0.02	<0.5	12	2	2	5	<5	<5	Quartz vein in granite
2AM4056	390860	2560099	Quartz vein	0.01	1	72	15	4	40	<5	<5	Quartz vein in granite
2AM4057	390953	2560078	Quartz vein	0.09	1.6	174	9	4	9	<5	<5	Quartz vein in granite
2AM4058	391291	2559983	Quartz vein	0.03	<0.5	123	4	2	8	<5	8	Quartz vein in granite
2AM4059	391301	2559997	Quartz vein	0.12	1.5	92	14	2	50	<5	<5	Quartz vein in granite
2AM4060	391273	2559978	Quartz vein	0.02	<0.5	743	13	14	5	<5	7	Quartz vein in granite
2AM4061	391279	2559958	Metasediment	<0.01	15.5	29	18	68	1	<5	<5	Metasediment, magnetic high anomaly
2AM4062	388699	2562290	Metasediment	<0.01	<0.5	35	14	72	1	<5	<5	Granite-metasediment contact
2AM4063	388486	2562750	Metasediment	<0.01	<0.5	43	16	75	<1	15	<5	Metasediment, magnetic anomaly
2AM4064	393782	2546853	Quartz vein	1.94	<0.5	7	48	4	8	<5	<5	Quartz vein, along strike to 'MODS'
2AM4068	392942	2546754	Quartz vein	0.04	<0.5	3	11	3	6	<5	<5	Quartz vein, extension of vein
2AM4069	395015	2549150	Quartz vein	0.56	4.6	3	12	6	4	<5	<5	Quartz vein, flatter vein
2AM4070	395057	2549079	Quartz vein	0.1	<0.5	2	9	3	9	<5	<5	Quartz vein
2AM4071	395057	2549079	Quartz vein	7.5	15.3	9	30	5	31	<5	<5	Quartz vein
2AM4153	394762	2548192	Quartz vein	1.27	8.4	32	288	4	39	<5	<5	Extensive quartz vein
2AM4154	394856	2548349	Quartz vein	1.94	11.2	41	346	12	12	<5	<5	Quartz vein
2AM4155	394856	2548367	Metasediment	0.03	<0.5	58	83	100	1	7	<5	Metasediment, footwall of quartz vein
2AM4156	394859	2548375	Quartz vein	2.15	3.1	119	555	19	179	<5	<5	Quartz vein
2AM4157	394852	2548396	Quartz vein	0.27	1.4	3	30	6	5	<5	<5	Quartz vein
2AM4159	394846	2548448	Quartz vein	0.82	3.2	15	90	13	35	<5	<5	Quartz vein
2AM4160	394859	2548496	Quartz vein	6.56	22.6	47	83	6	9	<5	<5	Quartz vein
2AM4161	394862	2548546	Quartz vein	1.6	5.8	17	691	7	12	5	8	Quartz vein
2AM4164	394842	2548577	Quartz vein	0.07	<0.5	2	10	2	47	<5	<5	Quartz vein
2AM4165	394821	2548630	Quartz vein	0.05	<0.5	1	7	<2	27	<5	<5	Quartz vein, strike of significant width
2AM4166	394802	2548642	Quartz vein	0.01	<0.5	26	9	77	1	<5	<5	Quartz vein, along strike
2AM4167	394805	2548644	Quartz vein	0.02	<0.5	1	<2	<2	4	<5	<5	Quartz vein
2AM4168	394789	2548635	Quartz vein	0.31	<0.5	5	56	11	17	<5	<5	Quartz vein, continuity along strike
2AM4169	394816	2548687	Quartz vein	0.03	<0.5	2	8	4	12	<5	<5	Large quartz vein with boxwork, south of Z3 surface mineralisation, significant strike
2AM4170	394817	2548740	Quartz vein	0.09	<0.5	11	35	12	36	<5	<5	Quartz vein
2AM4172	394873	2548781	Quartz vein	0.07	<0.5	3	17	4	31	<5	<5	Quartz vein
2AM4173	394934	2548836	Quartz vein	0.28	<0.5	4	54	3	14	<5	<5	Large continuous en-echelon quartz vein
2AM4174	394937	2548797	Quartz vein	0.11	<0.5	1	3	2	19	5	<5	Continuous quartz vein south of Z3 and south of F3
2AM4176	394969	2548763	Quartz vein	0.06	<0.5	4	7	10	14	22	97	Significant quartz vein south of Z3, known surface rock mineralisation
2AM4177	394945	2548730	Quartz vein	0.01	<0.5	3	5	9	23	<5	9	Quartz vein, folded, part dipping opposite
2AM4178	394956	2548691	Quartz vein	0.02	<0.5	1	7	<2	19	<5	<5	Quartz vein
2AM4179	395003	2548635	Metasediment	<0.01	<0.5	26	11	75	1	12	7	Metasediment
2AM4180	395038	2548616	Metasediment	<0.01	<0.5	26	11	66	<1	14	<5	Metasediment
2AM4181	395069	2548594	Granite	<0.01	<0.5	4	6	10	1	<5	<5	Granite

Sample ID	East	North	Lithology	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mo ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Description
2AM4183	395032	2548646	Metasediment	<0.01	<0.5	29	7	53	<1	7	<5	Metasediment
2AM4186	390994	2549229	Marble	<0.01	<0.5	38	14	76	1	<5	<5	Marble
2AM4187	391240	2548942	Marble	0.01	<0.5	21	9	33	1	21	<5	Marble unit
2AM4188	391286	2548969	Quartz vein	0.13	0.7	9	126	7	32	<5	<5	Quartz vein, H2 target within Z1 zone (field note)
2AM4189	394883	2549364	Metasediment	0.14	<0.5	15	26	12	31	<5	<5	Metasediment-granite contact within H2 zone, Z1 target area (field note)
2AM4190	394874	2549369	Granite	0.03	<0.5	11	19	42	1	<5	<5	Granite
2AM4191	392728	2547212	Felsic dyke	<0.01	<0.5	15	12	38	1	5	<5	Felsic dyke, north-west trending
2AM4192	391458	2548724	Metasediment	0.01	<0.5	17	14	45	1	<5	<5	Isolated metasediments within granite
2AM4193	391459	2547329	Metasediment	<0.01	<0.5	31	16	86	1	6	7	Biotitic schist (metasediment) on margin of granite and felsic dyke
2AM4194	390289	2563828	Metasediment	<0.01	<0.5	22	13	48	1	<5	<5	Metasediment near felsic dykes within granite country rock
2AM4195	390725	2568337	Metasediment	<0.01	<0.5	48	15	63	4	5	<5	Metasediment on contact with granite
2AM4196	392417	2568231	Metasediment	<0.01	<0.5	12	17	68	<1	5	<5	Biotitic schist of H2 target zone
2AM4197	389828	2563131	Metasediment	<0.01	<0.5	7	14	64	1	<5	<5	Metasediment, H2 anomaly
2AM4198	389845	2563143	Quartz vein	<0.01	<0.5	6	<2	2	3	<5	<5	Quartz vein, straight, parallel, in biotitic schist
2AM4199	389843	2563136	Quartz vein	<0.01	<0.5	7	3	2	3	<5	<5	Quartz vein in biotitic schist, H2 anomaly
2AM4200	389997	2563103	Quartz vein	<0.01	<0.5	1	<2	<2	4	<5	<5	Quartz vein, flanking biotitic schist, H2 anomaly

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	<i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i>	Rock chips: 90 rock chip samples were collected by RMI geologists in July 2026 from outcrop and subcrop using hammer and rock chisel. Sampling was selective (targeting quartz veins, veinlets and adjacent host rocks) based on visual observation and is not intended to be representative of the average grade of a vein or of the project area. Samples from different locations were not mixed or composited. Samples were weighed between 1-3kgs. Soils: 1,621 soil samples were collected on east–west lines spaced 800 m apart (400 m infill lines over part of the northern grid) with samples at nominal 80 m spacing. Samples were taken at approximately 200mm depth and sieved to <1mm. Sample weights were 600-800gms, and collected in June and July, 2026. The ground magnetic survey was previously reported (ASX announcement 7 April 2026) and is not reported here.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.

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.	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
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.	Rock chips and soil samples were logged qualitatively (lithology code and brief description) at each sample site with rock chips data reported in Appendix 1. The logging is not intended to support Mineral Resource estimation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores 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.	No sub-sampling techniques employed. Laboratory QAQC was undertaken using CRM's. The sample mass was recorded for each sample and are considered appropriate given the nature of the rock chips and soil samples collected. Material was collected Insitu from outcrops unless stated otherwise in this report.
Quality of assay data and	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used	Rock chip and soil samples were submitted to ALS Riyadh in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>laboratory tests</i>	<i>and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	Soil samples: ALS method AuME-TL44 – 50 g sample, aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS finish for gold (lower detection limit 0.001 ppm Au) and a multi-element suite. Aqua regia is a partial digestion; results represent the leachable portion of each element and gold results are considered semi-quantitative. Rock chip samples: ALS method ME-ICP61 (four acid digestion, ICP-AES, 0.25 g) for multi-element analysis and ALS fire assay with AAS finish (Au-AA25/Au-AA26, 0.01–100 ppm Au) for gold.]
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	All location data is collected in UTM Zone EPSG 32638: WGS84 UTM 38N. Sample locations were surveyed with a handheld GPS unit and reported in this report. RL's are not reported.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Rock chips collected were based on the visual observations of the supervising field geologist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i>	No orientation bias is considered
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples transfer to laboratory was managed by RMI representatives by secure means of road transport within Saudi Arabia.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	The Wadi Salamah project is located in the central region of the Kingdom, of Saudi Arabia, approx. 330 km west-southwest of Riyadh in central Saudi Arabia. The project is covered by a 98.7 km ² granted exploration licence number 20240300037 The JV Company which holds both licences is Segia al Haditha Mining Co. LLC. The JV company shareholding is 50% Resources Minerals International Ltd, 30% Barg Alsaman Mining Company, 20% Ven Capital Pty Ltd.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Wadi Salamah Project Geological mapping of the area is recorded commencing in 1953 with subsequent phases of mapping to 1963 by various parties. Bureau de Recherche's Geologiques et Minière's (BRMG), conducted more detailed mapping beginning in 1966. In 1965 the area was included in airborne magnetic and scintillometer surveys completed in 1970. 1:250k geological mapping of the region including Wadi Salamah was conducted between 1966 and 1970. Auking Mining Limited conducted reconnaissance rock chip sampling in 2024 with 11 samples collected from several locations.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Wadi Salamah occurs within Murdama group rocks of the Zaydi formation, a thick accumulation (10,000 m inferred) of essentially elastic sediments with minor

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		volcanic and subvolcanic intercalations and very subordinate calc-dolomitic lenses. The Murdama group are folded and intruded by hypabyssal and plutonic rocks ranging from microgranite to gabbro. Historic mineralisation has been identified in shear hosted auriferous quartz veins and stockworks often with silver association and mined in ancient small artisanal scale mine
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.	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
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.	No aggregation methods applied No maximum or minimum grade cutting has been applied No metal equivalents values are used.
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').	Not applicable, no drilling being reported. Rock chip results are point samples and do not represent widths.
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	All appropriate maps and plans and sections are included in the body of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All appropriate information is included in the report
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	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.	A ground magnetic survey (1,010 line-km, 100 m line spacing, 20 m point spacing) was completed over the project and reported on 7 April 2026. No other substantive exploration data is reported here.
<i>Further work</i>	- 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.	Further work is anticipated to include detailed mapping and channel sampling of the WS South and southern extension veins, infill soil sampling over the soil anomalies, and finalisation of the planned diamond and RC drilling program.