ASX Release

8 April 2026

LARGE-SCALE MAGNETIC ANOMALIES AND HIGH-GRADE COPPER-MOLYBDENUM-GOLD POTENTIAL IDENTIFIED AT WADI SALAMAH, SAUDI ARABIA

HIGHLIGHTS

- **1,010 line-km high-resolution ground magnetic survey completed over the ~100km^2 Wadi Salamah Project.**
- **Two massive, deep-seated magnetic anomalies (H1 and H2) identified in the northern sector, covering approximately ~16km^2.**
- **Anomalies interpreted as large-scale intrusive bodies prospective for Porphyry Copper-Molybdenum (Cu-Mo) mineralisation.**
- **Six major regional fault structures (F1 to F6) identified, associated with the prolific Najd Fault System corridor.**
- **Surface sampling confirms high-grade mineralization with peak results of 10.66 g/t Au (Gold) and 13.95 g/t Ag (Silver)[1].**
- **Three priority target zones defined (Z1, Z2, and Z3) for a maiden 5,000m drill program.**

Resource Minerals International Ltd (**ASX: RMI**) ("**RMI**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report the results of an extensive and detailed ground magnetic survey at its Wadi Salamah Project in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia ('KSA'). Wadi Salamah is one of two projects in KSA with the second project, Shaib Marqan, located 150 km to the east (Figure 1). Following the successful identification of targets at Shaib Marqan[2], the results from Wadi Salamah further validate the company's strategy of targeting high-value structural and magmatic corridors within the Arabian Shield.

Wadi Salamah is located within the Arabian Shield and covers **100.83km^2**. This region remains largely untested by modern systematic exploration. The survey represents the first phase of systematic work at the project and provides a critical dataset for defining structural controls and priority drill targets.

***Executive Chairman, Asimwe Kabunga, said**: "The magnetic data from Wadi Salamah is exceptional. The scale of the H1 and H2 anomalies over a 16km^2 area suggests we are looking at a very large magmatic system. When you combine this scale with the high-grade gold*

[1] See ASX Announcement 13th October 2025

[2] See ASX Announcement 31st March 2026

samples already recovered from the southern structures, Wadi Salamah presents another highly compelling exploration asset in Saudi Arabia that we intend to aggressively explore."

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.

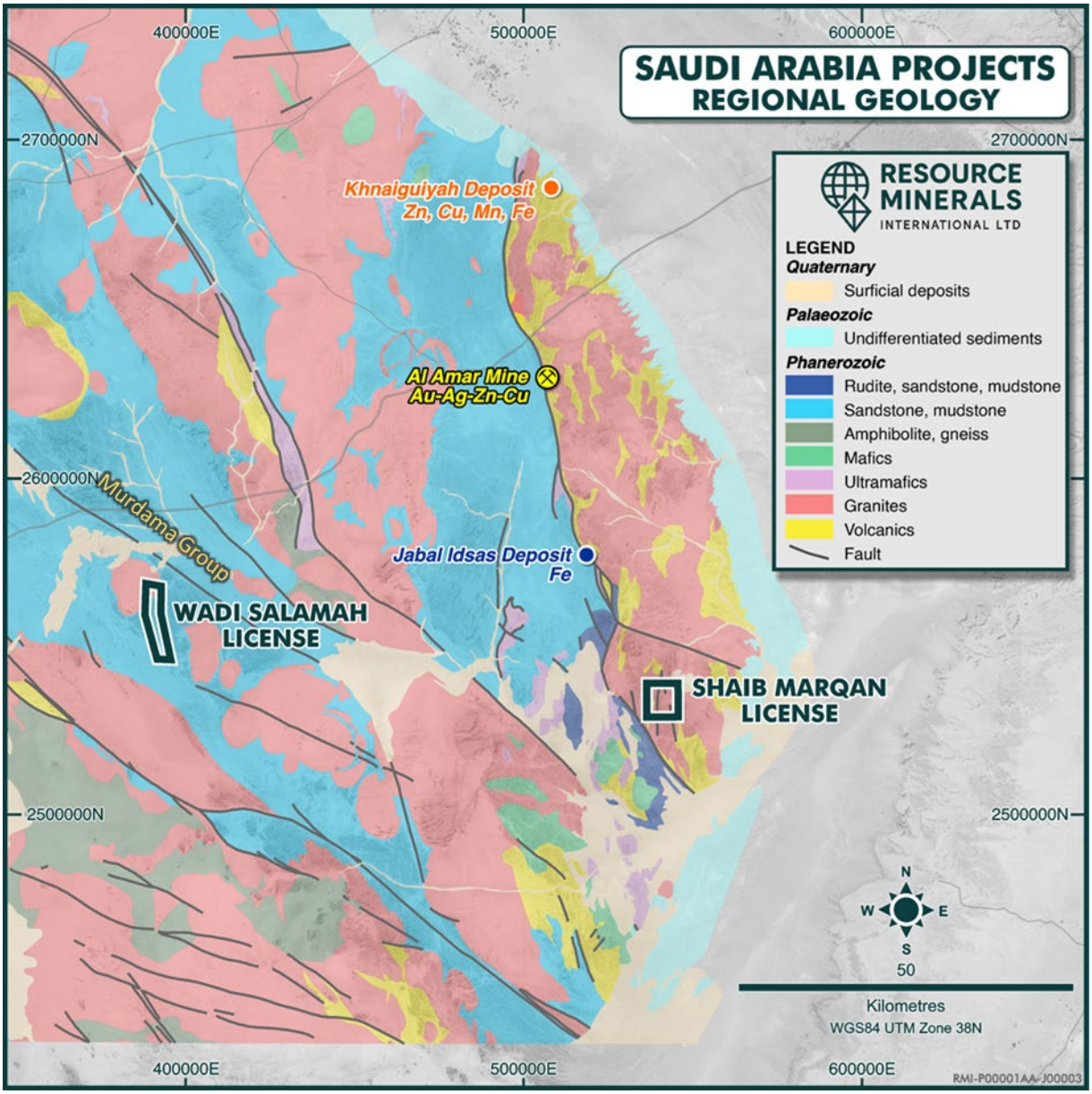

Figure 1: 1:1 million scale regional geology Wadi Salamah and Wadi Salamah license areas

High-Resolution Magnetic Survey

The primary objective of the geophysical survey was to expand beyond known surface mineralisation and identify the key structural controls to identify "blind" targets beneath the surface cover. Magnetic surveying at Wadi Salamah was completed in collaboration with CNNC Geological Science and Technology Co. Ltd. Data was collected from E-W oriented lines, approximately perpendicular to the structural strike using a GSM-19W Overhauser magnetometer.

A total of 225 survey lines were laid out, with a cumulative length of 1,010 km. The survey was conducted using a line spacing of 100 m and a point spacing of 20 m, achieving full coverage of the work area. Results were contoured as total magnetic field, first vertical derivative, and second vertical derivative map products.

Structural Architecture

Based on the RTP magnetic anomaly map (Figure 2, Table 1) and the first- and second-order vertical derivative maps a total of six relatively distinct fault structures were identified from the magnetic survey across the work area.

Among these, three structures (F1, F2, and F4) exhibit prominent characteristics and are likely to be of considerable scale, while Faults F5 and F2 show good correspondence with known geological information. The inferred structural locations consistently correspond to zones of pronounced high-to-low gradient transitions on the vertical derivative maps, and the derivative calculations also aided in delineating structural boundaries and highlighting shallow fault-related features.

Table 1 Main Structures in Wadi Salamah (based on magnetic survey results)

Fault ID	Strike Direction	Basis for Division
F1	NW-SE	Strip-shaped low anomaly
F2	NW-SE	Magnetic anomaly gradient zone with a clear direction and a certain length and a relatively high amplitude
F3	NE-SW	Magnetic anomaly gradient zone with a clear direction and length
F4	N-S, NE-SW	Magnetic anomaly gradient zone with a clear direction
F5	NWW-SEE	Magnetic anomaly gradient zone
F6	NW-SE	Continuous high-value magnetic anomaly, needs to be confirmed on-site

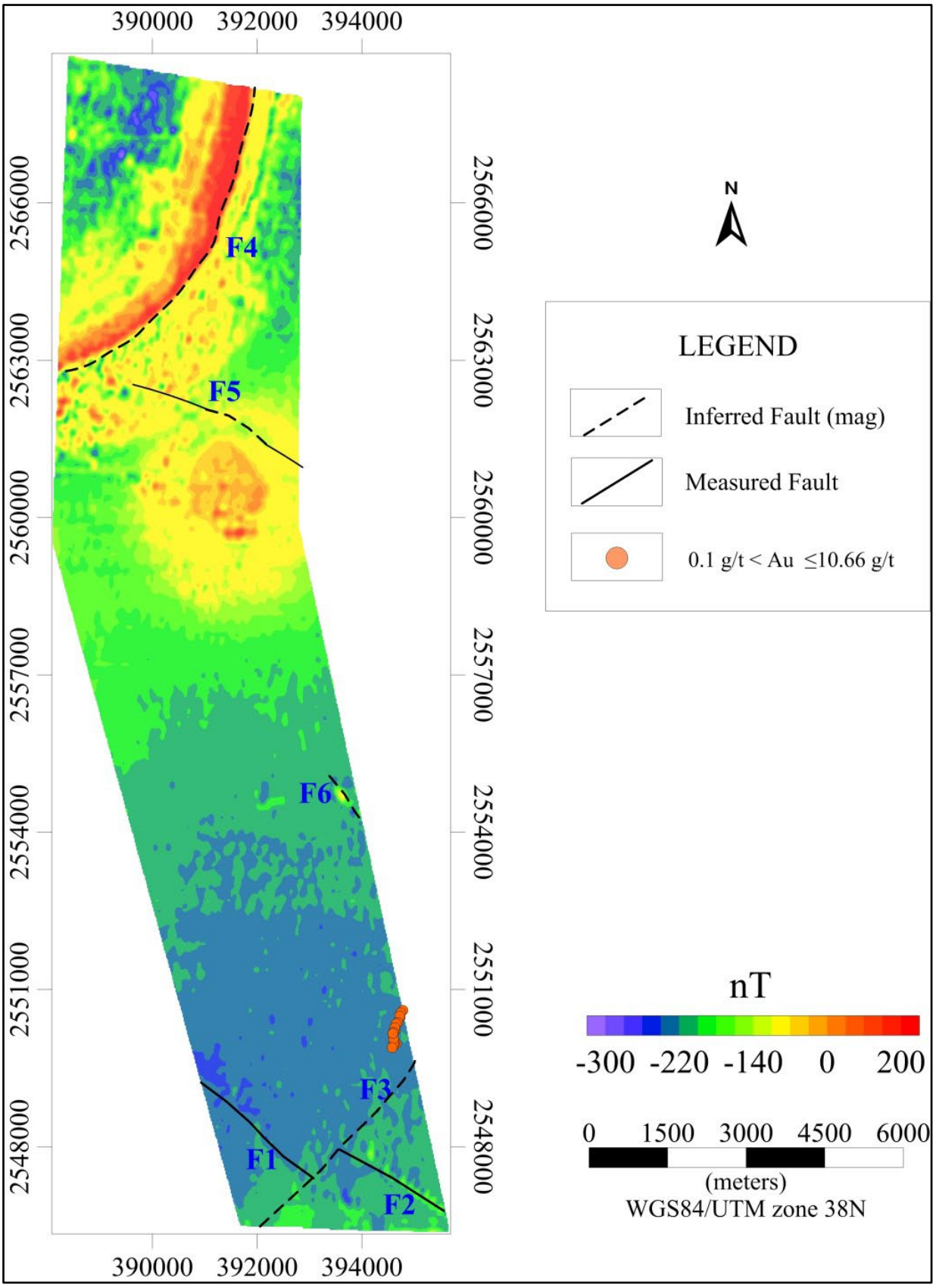

Figure 2. RTP Magnetic Anomalies and Inferred Structures of the Wadi Salamah Area

Magnetic Interpretation and Targeting

Within the interpreted structural architecture two distinct areas have been defined.

Northern Sector

Polymetallic (Cu, Mo) mineralisation occurs within magnetic anomaly gradient zones and intrusive-country rock contacts, controlled by lithology and contact zones, with biotite schist as a key indicator (Figure 3).

Z1: Northern high-magnetic anomaly contact zones, favourable for polymetallic mineralization related to intrusive contacts. These types of intrusions are recognized as potential "source rocks" for Tier-1 porphyry systems. The contact zones between these magnetic bodies and the surrounding Murdama Group sedimentary rocks represent high-priority targets for copper and molybdenum mineralization.

Available data suggest that the Fault F5 may act as a hydrothermal conduit, linking F4 with the two high magnetic anomalies. Dyke-type or contact-type polymetallic mineralization may be developed on the southeastern side of F4 and in the vicinity of F5. Exploration programs should determine whether the subcircular H1 (Figure 3) anomaly represents a deep-seated heat source.

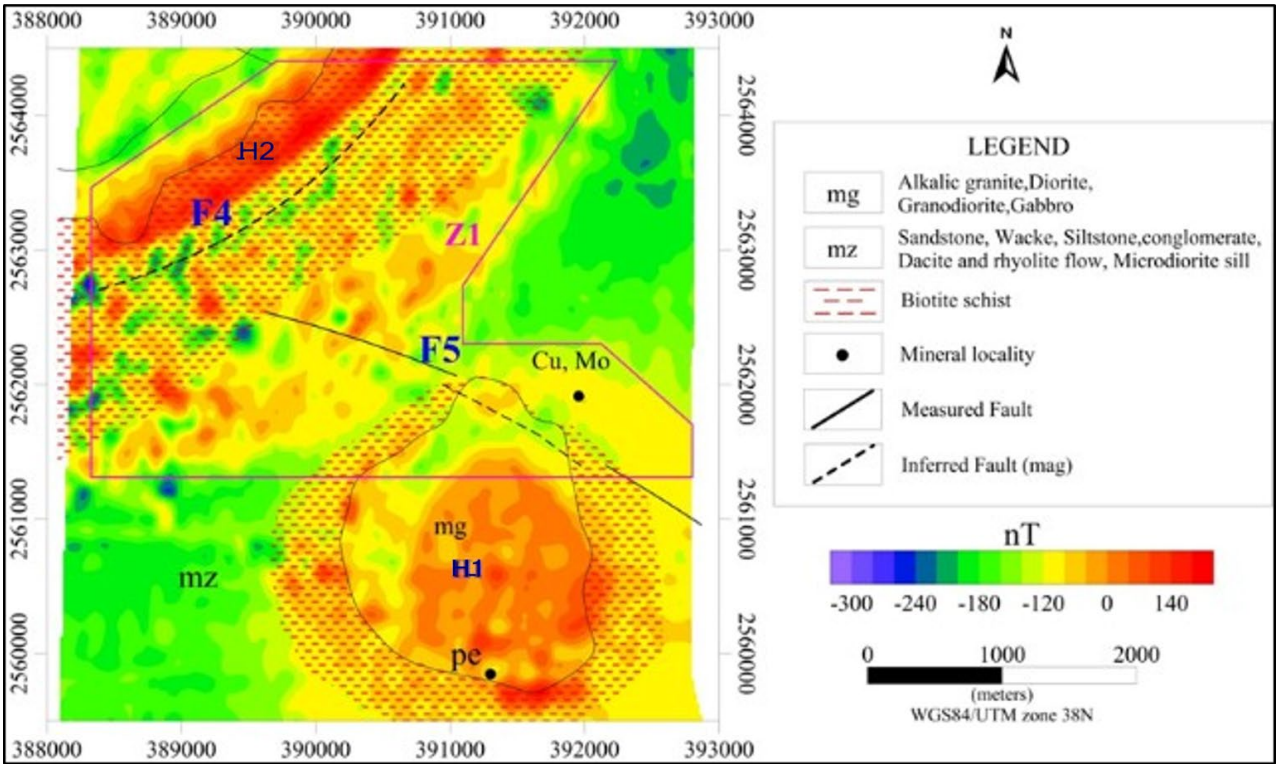

Figure 3. Geological Map, Magnetic Anomalies and Their Inferences of the Z1 Area

(EPSG 32638: WGS84 UTM 38N)

Southern Sector:

Gold mineralization is dominated by fault structural control, concentrated in linear magnetic low zones and structural intersections. Known gold occurrences and historical workings align with inferred fracture zones (Figure 4).

Z2: Southern structural network zone, prospective for quartz-vein or lode gold-silver mineralization.

A key characteristic of this zone is its well-developed structural framework. The primary exploration aim here is to identify concealed altered rock bodies at depth by integrating surface structural mapping. It is recommended to conduct field geological reconnaissance within the F1-F2-F3 structural network to define exploration vectors.

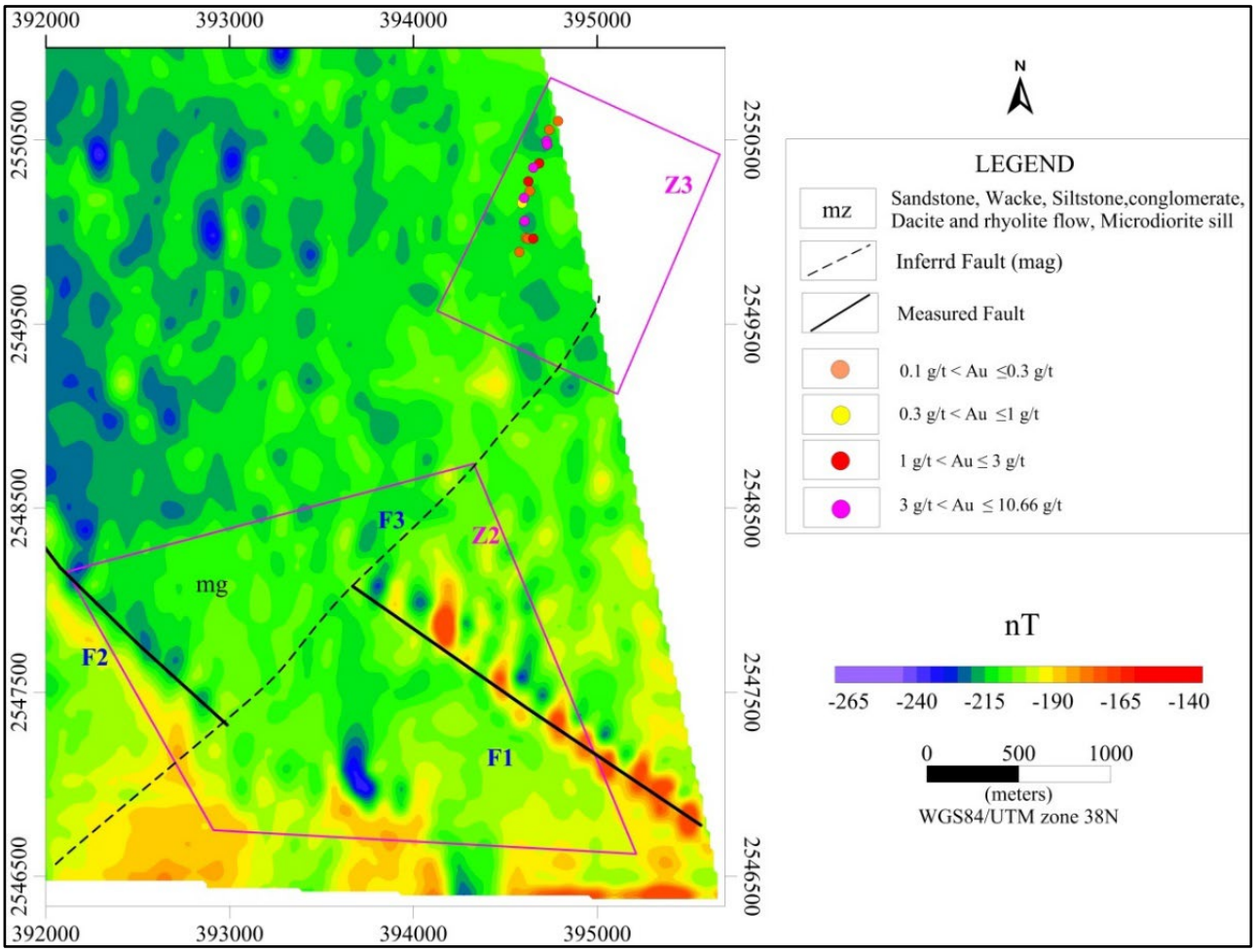

Figure 4. Geological Map, Magnetic Anomalies and Their Inferences of the Z2 and Z3 Area on TMI (EPSG 32638: WGS84 UTM 38N)

Z3: Eastern part of the southern area with surface gold and silver, prospective for structurally controlled quartz-vein gold.

Zone Z3 is associated with gold and silver mineralization from previous surface sampling[1] over a strike length of 700m. The magnetic anomaly signature here is indistinct, likely due to the lack of ferromagnetic minerals within the structures/veins or significant surface weathering.

Despite this, the zone retains considerable exploration potential for three main reasons: First, field reconnaissance has identified numerous NE-trending fracture zones. Second, even within the weak magnetic background, subtle NW- and NS-trending low-amplitude linear features are

discernible, potentially indicating fractured zones; notably, known gold occurrences mostly align with these linear lows, suggesting a structural control. Third, historical gold workings and dykes are documented east of this area.

Exploration Next Steps

The scale of the H1 and H2 anomalies confirms that Wadi Salamah has the potential to host a significant mineral system. The Company is now finalizing a 5,000 m diamond and RC drilling program designed to test the depth extensions of the surface gold mineralization and the core of the copper-molybdenum targets.

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.

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
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 square kilometres. • **Southern Projects (Liparamba, Kitai, Mbinga)** Previously explored by BHP/Albidon and Jacana Resources.	**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 Arabian Projects** **Gold** • **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.

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

[1] Refer to ASX announcement dated 9 May 2022 including the Competent Person Statement disclosed, and Glencore Resources and Reserves as of 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.

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.

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.*	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
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).*	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.

[1] See ASX Announcement 13th October 2025

[2] See ASX Announcement 31st March 2026

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.*	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
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.*	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
Quality of assay data and	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used*	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.

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.*	GEM GSM-19W Overhauser, DGPS upgraded, rapid sampling magnetometers (2x Rover unit and Base station) 3s Sampling Rate.
	• *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.*	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
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.*	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
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.*	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	All results reported use EPSG 32638: WGS84 UTM 38N
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The ground magnetic survey was acquired along 20 m spaced lines with a 3s sampling rate along line.
	• *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.*	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Not applicable, no assay results being reported.

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 ground magnetic survey lines were orientated perpendicular to the lithological strike Not applicable, no assay results being reported.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Not applicable, no assay results being reported.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Data from the ground magnetic survey were averaged from multiple readings at each station to improve measurement reliability. Daily QA/QC checks were undertaken to confirm data accuracy and consistency. Repeat stations were collected throughout the survey to verify data stability and ensure that acquisition standards were maintained.

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.*	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 km2 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.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Wadi Salamah occurs within Murdama group rocks of the Zaydi formation, a thick accumulation (10,000 m inferred) of essentially elastic sediments with minor 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.*	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
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 assay results being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	All appropriate maps and plans and sections are included in the body of the report including maps of the survey areas and the processed images.
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All appropriate information is included in the report
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.*	Ground Magnetic Survey type — Ground magnetic survey on 100 m-spaced lines for 1010-line km Instrumentation — GEM GSM-19W Overhauser rapid-sampling magnetometers. Acquisition parameters — 3-second sampling rate. Base station control — Diurnal variations corrected using a co-located base-station magnetometer. Data processing — Magnetic data processed and filtered using proprietary geophysical software to produce final datasets suitable for interpretation. Data Quality and Reliability Daily QA/QC checks were undertaken to confirm data accuracy and consistency. High sensitivity magnetometers (0.01nT) and GPS (sub 1 cm) units were used in data acquisition. Data was averaged to remove effect of any erroneous measurements
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.