RESOLUTION MINERALS LTD
ASX: RML

24 February 2022

POSITIVE TRENCHING RESULTS IDENTIFY POGO-STYLE DRILL TARGETS - TOURMALINE RIDGE, 64NORTH PROJECT, ALASKA

- **Gold bearing quartz veins up to 4.8g/t Au** identified in initial 34% of trenching results received
- **The style of veins intersected at surface are narrow, curved and typically merge into wider, flatter, gold bearing veins at depth, which are extremely high-value targets a.k.a. Pogo-style**
- Resolution has defined 4 high-priority drill targets supported by both trenching and historical drilling data. Historical drilling is now understood to have targeted narrow hanging wall veins, rather than the wider Pogo-style shear, which will be the target of upcoming drilling
- An 1800m x 750m anomaly of gold-in-soil and rock chips also supports the prospectivity of these targets
- **These drill targets are the highest ranked on the project to date**, identified from previous 2½ years of drilling, geophysics, structural analysis, geochronology and detailed 3D review
- A ground ELF-EM geophysics survey in April will tighten targets for drill pad preparation
- **A 4 hole, ~2000m drilling program will aim to intersect high-grade Pogo-style gold mineralisation on the TR-Aurora-Goodpaster trend using existing RML access tracks in late Q2, 2022**

Pogo-style is a type of quartz hosted gold mineralisation unique to the district. It typically has stacked sets of shallow dipping veins, **each vein 5-20m thick with 15-100g/t Au**. Smaller curved quartz veins (medium grade) permeating outwards (antithetic veins) can indicate proximity to a significant ore body. **Tourmaline Ridge (TR) is road accessible** and 4km from the **world-class 11m oz Pogo Gold Mine**.

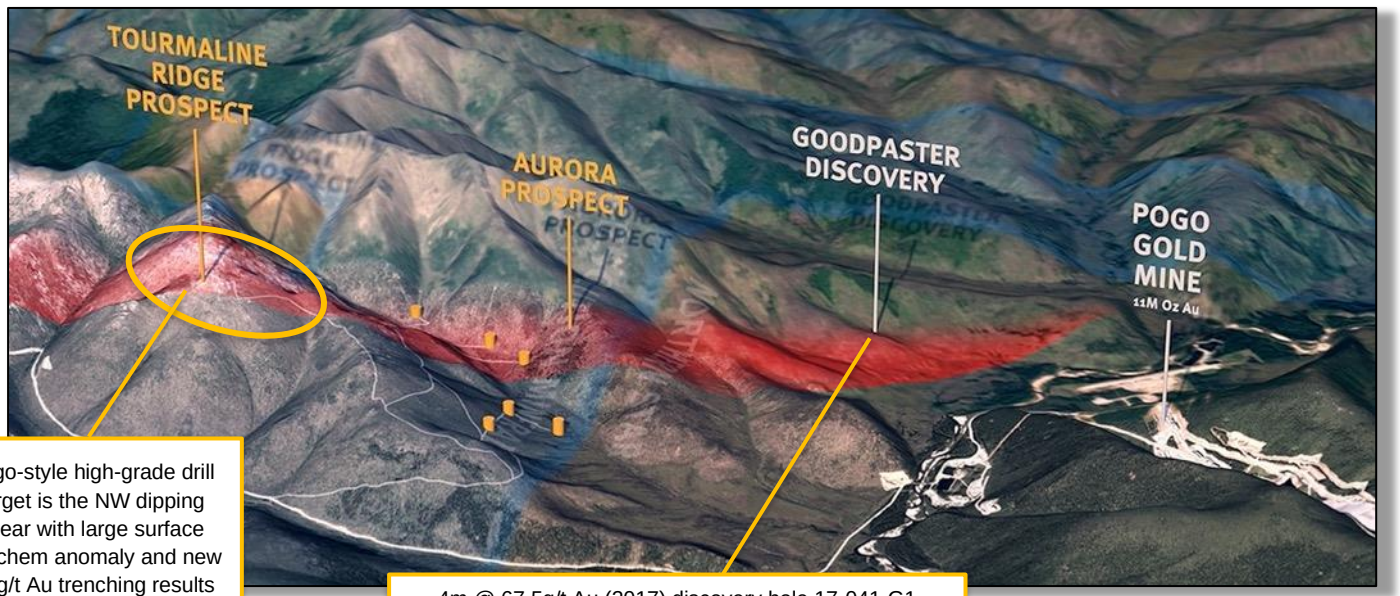

Figure 1 The red zone indicates the Tourmaline Ridge – Aurora – Goodpaster (NST) NW dipping shear zone; the target for proposed drilling at TR under the 1800m x 750m gold in soil anomaly (gold oval) and positive trench results. Aurora Prospect 2020 drill collars indicated in yellow (7m thick quartz vein intersected 20AU007), RML tracks illustrated. (Hole ID 17-041-G1: NST ASX Announcement 16/9/19)

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Ordinary Shares
Issued 658 M

Options and rights
Listed options 6 M @ 10c
Listed options 74 M @ 12c
Unlisted options 13 M @ 8c
Unlisted options 59 M @ 4c
Unlisted options 79 M @ 3c
Unlisted rights 18 M

Performance Shares
Class A 9.6 M
Class B 3.6 M

Last Capital Raise
Sep-Oct-21 - Placement and SPP
$3.4M @ 2c

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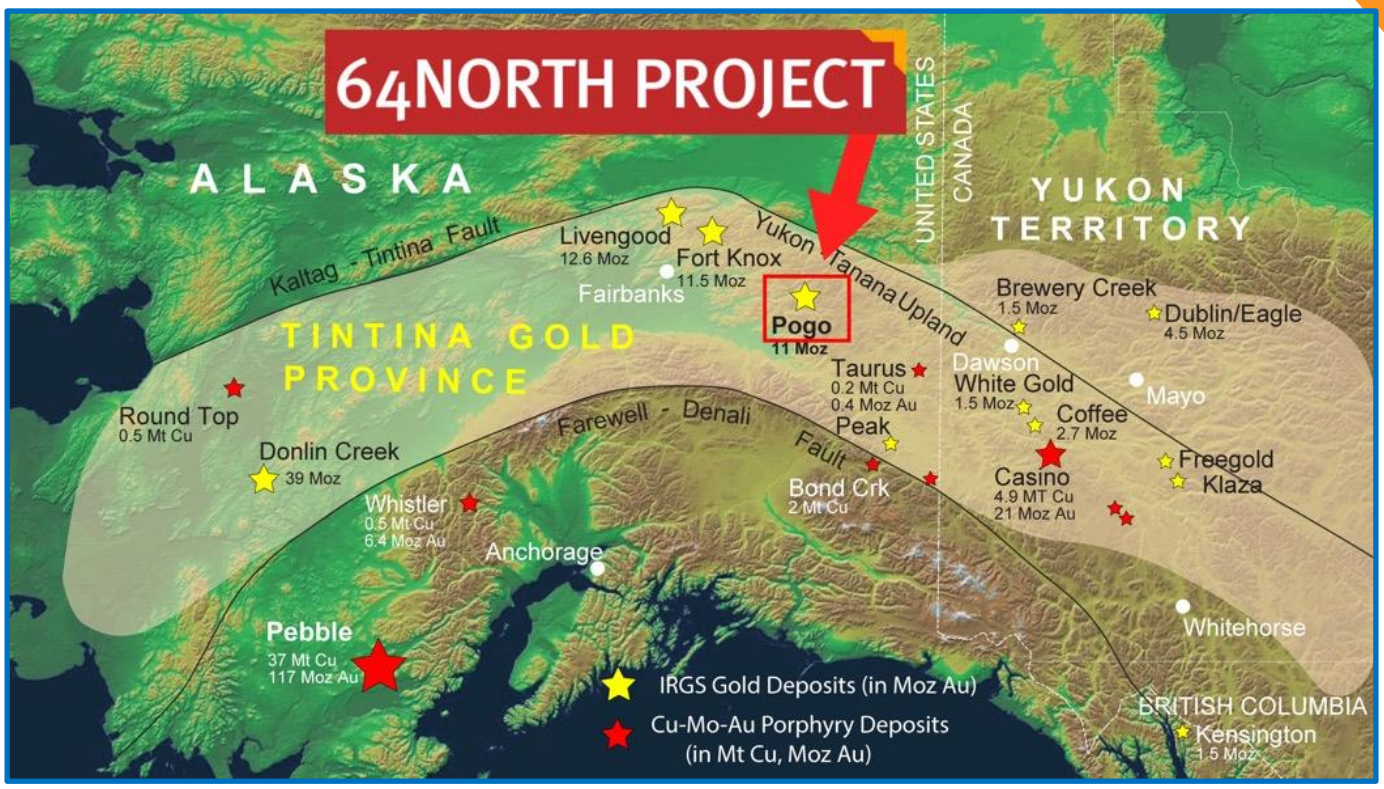


*Figure 2 Deposit sizes stated as Endowment (Resources & Reserves + Historic Production) *sourced from Company websites*

Managing Director, Duncan Chessell commented:

It often takes a couple of drilling campaigns to obtain enough information to vector in on the best prospects. Now after 2 ½ years of geophysics, geochemistry, drilling, structural analysis and geochronology, the Resolution geology team have identified the highest ranked drill targets on the project to date.

We are very excited to put a potential road accessible large scale Pogo-style discovery in front of the drill bit for Resolution investors. It has been a difficult road until this point, but we have high expectations for this drill program.

We are confident that these trenching results in combination with all the other contributing factors support the potential for a large-scale Pogo-style gold mineralisation, below Tourmaline Ridge.

*Consulting to Resolution has been Pogo specialist Mr *Gabe Graf who has eight (8) years' experience in the Pogo District. Gabe initially started out as an underground geologist at Pogo Gold Mine, before shifting into the exploration team. As Exploration Manager for Sumitomo Mining, Mr Graf is credited with the 2017 Goodpaster Prospect discovery, which is now undergoing a $21M resource drill out by Northern Star. Based on publicly available data and Resolution's target ranking systems, Mr Graf indicates the targeting criteria for the Tourmaline Ridge Prospect is right on par with the Goodpaster Prospect prior to the discovery hole of 4m @ > 2oz/t Au drilled in 2017.*

(*Gabe Graf - Senior Project Geologist, Millrock Resources RML's project partner on the 64North Project)

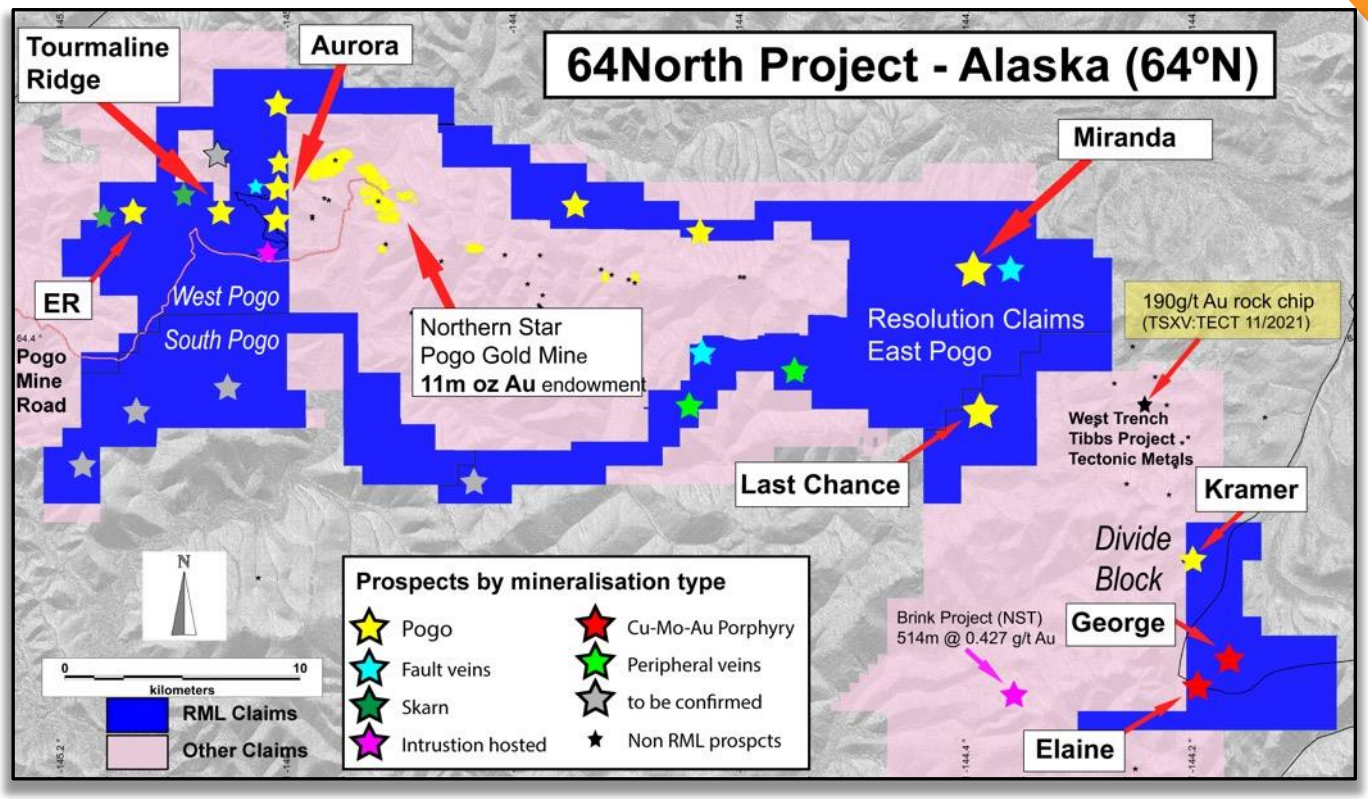


Figure 3 The 64North Project Claims (Feb 2022) in blue surrounding Northern Star's Pogo Gold Mine. Key prospects Miranda, Last Chance, Elaine, Kramer, George, ER, Tourmaline Ridge and Aurora Prospects annotated with mineralisation style.

Resolution Minerals Ltd (Company or **RML)** is pleased to announce the first results from the Tourmaline Ridge trenching program completed in September 2021. On 24 December 2021 the Company advised the market of considerable delays to assays results due to a cyber hack of our service provider Bureau Veritas (BV), and the return to a slow paper-based processing system. We have disclosed all results available, ~34% of the samples submitted in September 2021, and have no indication from BV of a timeline for the remaining assays. Positively, our geology team has seen enough new assay results in conjunction with a detailed review and update to the 3D geological model, to upgrade the **TR Prospect to a Priority One drill target** and commence logistics planning for drilling this summer. We will update the market when the remaining trench results are received.

Resolution has also undertaken a **detailed regional review of the 64North Project**, ranking all prospects and has derived drill targets in order of priority 1 to 4. The Company intends to focus its efforts on the Priority One drill targets at the Tourmaline Ridge (**TR**) prospect which has a high probability of success and all-year-access via existing roads allowing lowest drilling costs to maximise shareholder value. If the East Pogo drill targets identified by the 2021 RC drill program, were road accessible, they would have ranked equivalent or second only to the TR targets – see project ranking table below. Results of the full project review are described below in more detail and highlight the potential of the 64North Project to host multiple gold deposits with drilling targets ranked in order of priority.

Divide Block Cu-Mo-Au Porphyry Detailed Review Results

A separate release will be made to the market shortly, with the results of a detailed technical review of the separate Divide Block with prospects Elaine, George and Kramer as indicated in Figure 3 above.

A Webinar will then be announced to discuss the entire 64North Project with shareholders.

Next Steps

In April, our team will undertake a ten-day ELF-EM surface geophysics program to sharpen up the interpreted depths of the NW dipping shear zone – potential Pogo-style target and identify the best location for drill holes to minimise the depth of drilling to intersect the target on the Goodpaster-Aurora-Tourmaline Ridge trend.

Current interpretation warrants a ~2,000m 4-hole diamond core drill program at The Tourmaline Ridge Prospect in summer 2022. We are currently making enquiries to lock in a drilling rig. The planned program will take 6 weeks to complete, selective samples will be cut and transported to laboratories outside of Alaska for efficient turn-around times. As part of the drilling program, Resolution will make improvements to the access tracks to allow for follow up winter drilling, in anticipation of the summer season results. We will provide an update to the market of the ELF-EM program results and more detailed plans as details are locked down.

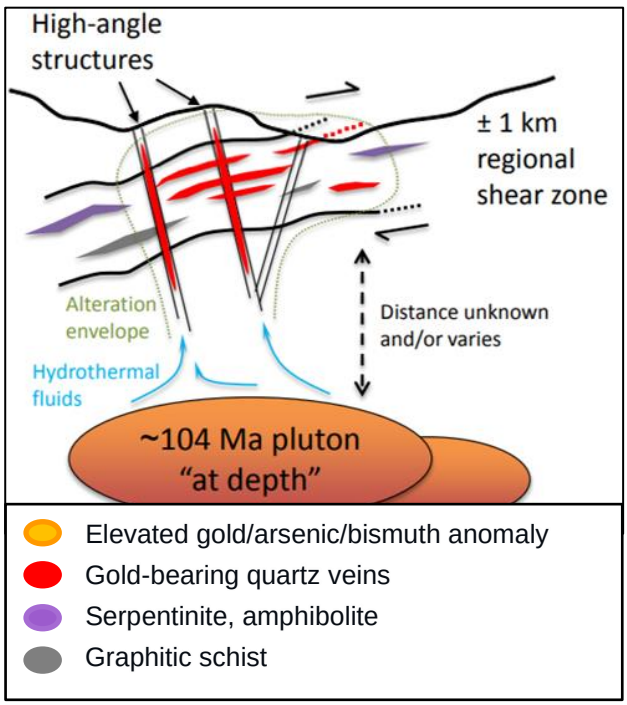
A minor regional exploration program is being planned, aiming to sharpen drill targets at East Pogo and follow up other prospects with the aim to upgrade selected prospects to drill ready status.

Pogo Mine Mineralisation Model

Pogo-style is essentially the interplay of three geological ingredients (**Figure 4**):

(1) hydrothermal fluid source (intrusions)
(2) fluid conduits (high-angle faults)
(3) dilation zones (low-angle regional shear — compression with later extension for more dilation)

This results in the formation of high-grade 5-20m thick, flat-lying, low-sulphide quartz veins (~ 3%) with a dolomite-sericite alteration halo with a typical resistivity of <600 Ohm.m. A detailed description of vein types is outlined below (Larimer, 2016). To the end of 2019 the total production history of Pogo was: 3.9 million oz Au @ 13.1g/t Au.



Low-Angle Veins (Liese 1-3, East Deep)

- These veins contain the bulk of the ore at Pogo
- 5–20 m thick
- Hosted in regional shear zone — compression with later extension for more dilation
- Shear exploits mafic and graphitic rocks within gneiss

High Angle Veins (North Zone, X-Vein)

- Previously not important sources of ore
- 1–5 m thick N–S/NE–SW oriented escape structures for plutonic fluids, which are thought to be feeder structures

Other characteristics of Pogo

- Free milling gold
- Low-sulphide quartz veins ~3% pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, Bi-Te-S
- Dolomite-sericite alteration halo
- Magmatic fluid source

Figure 4 Pogo-style mineralisation model (Twelker et al., 2017 adapted from Larimer, 2016)

Tourmaline Ridge Trenching Results

Trench 1 Cross Section

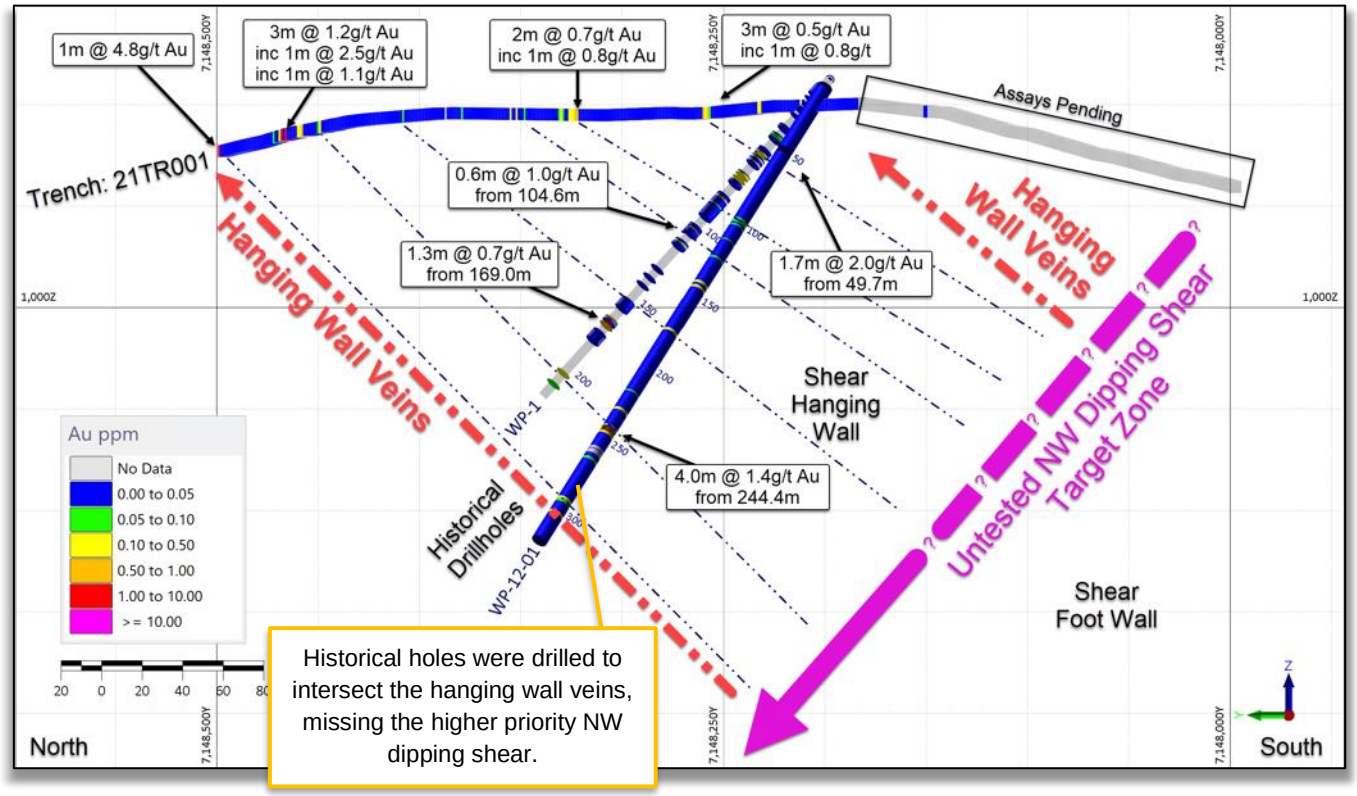


Figure 5 Tourmaline Ridge Prospect cross section including the first assay results on trench 21TR001. Historical holes WP12-01 and WP-1 are included, aiding interpretation of antithetic hanging wall veins relative to an interpreted northwest dipping shear, prospective for Pogo-style mineralisation. See section line reference on Figure 6 (Trench One).

The Tourmaline Ridge trenching program was completed in September 2021, however only partial results are available to present, due to extreme lab delays in northern America.

Despite the availability of only partial results, mineralisation links have been observed between the trenching results and historical drill data. Preliminary trenching assay results confirm Resolution's 3D geological model for the surface expression at Tourmaline Ridge, representing antithetic hanging wall veins, which RML believe to sit directly above a dilation northwest dipping shear, with a high probability of hosting significant gold mineralisation.

Resolution updated the 3D geological model and the 64North target ranking summary over a 3-month period during the field off-season, which has incorporated the latest trenching results.

Four highly significant exploration implications have led to Tourmaline Ridge being re-ranked as a Priority One drill target.

- The geochemical soil footprint (1800 x 750m) at Tourmaline Ridge occurs over a larger area than the Goodpaster pre-discovery soil anomaly.
- A major northwest dipping shear was intersected in two diamond drillholes at the Aurora Prospect, outside of the Tourmaline Ridge geochemical soil anomaly (hence the lack of grade in these holes). The shear projects to surface immediately south of Tourmaline Ridge, indicating the northwest dipping shear is present beneath Tourmaline Ridge. All available geophysics supports the presence of a shear beneath Tourmaline Ridge.
- Trenching confirmed surface mineralisation at Tourmaline Ridge relates to south dipping quartz veins, which are antithetic to the northwest dipping shear (maximum grade encountered in the first 34% of assays is 1m @ 4.8g/t). Antithetic veins are present in the hanging walls at Goodpaster and Pogo.
- Historical diamond holes at Tourmaline Ridge (WP-1, WP12-01, WP12-02) are considered a near miss, as they were drilled to intersect the smaller and steeper mineralised hanging wall veins, not realising a far greater prize was sub-parallel to the drill holes. Namely the thicker Pogo-style gold bearing quartz veins interpreted to occupy the shallow northwest dilational shear zone. The veins intersected in the historical drilling are aligned with both the structural and geochemical results from the trenching and support the proposed drill holes be drilled to the southeast to intersect the shallow northwest dipping shear zone best.

Resolution is thrilled with the outcome of the trenching results and the implications for potential high-grade Pogo-style mineralisation. Resolution will seek to drill test this Priority One target during 2022.

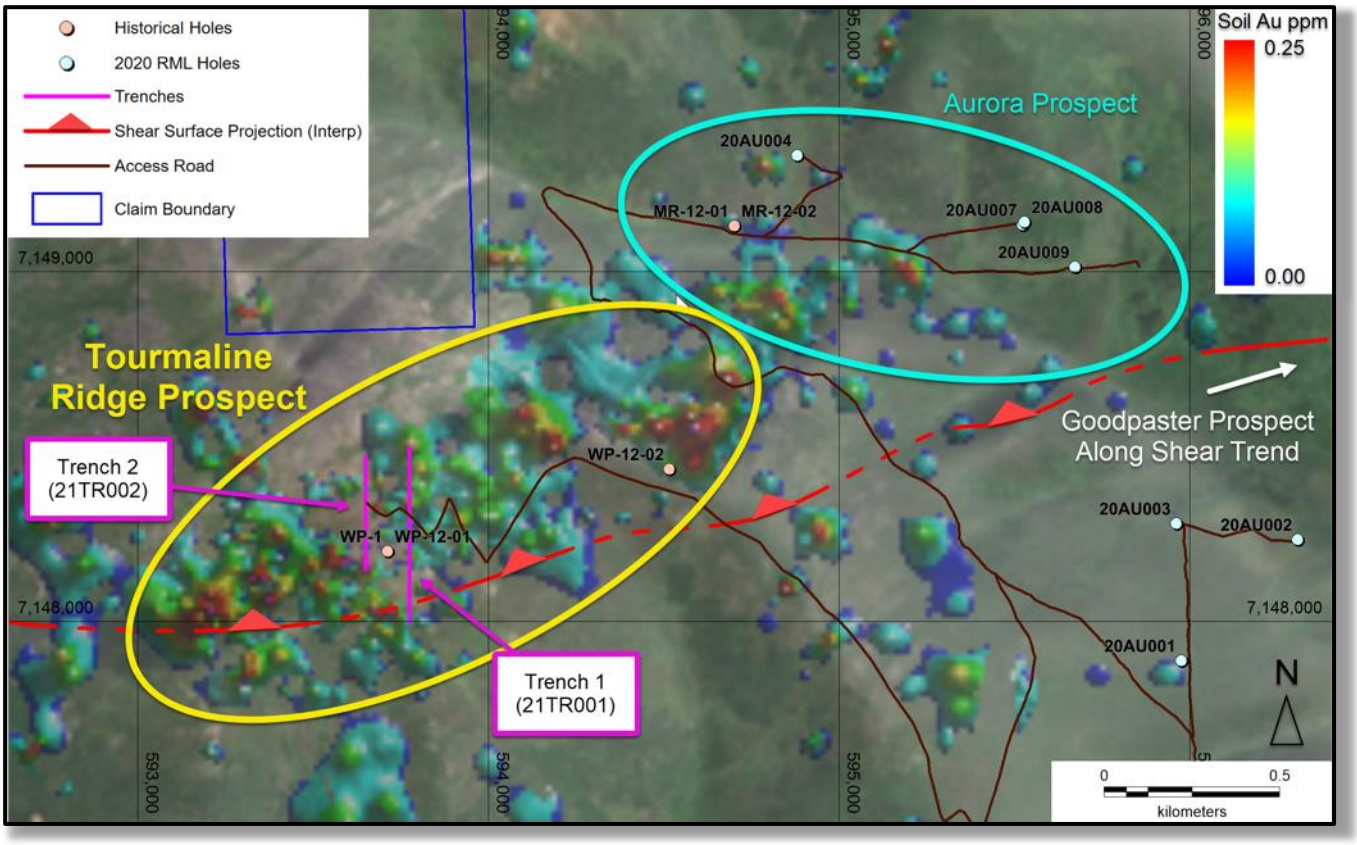


Figure 6. Anomalous surface geochemistry extending over a 1.8km x 750m area with a prospective ENE-SSW trending shear extending along strike from the Goodpaster Prospect to the north-east. Section line Trench 1 is reference for Figure 5. (RML ASX Announcement 26/11/2019).

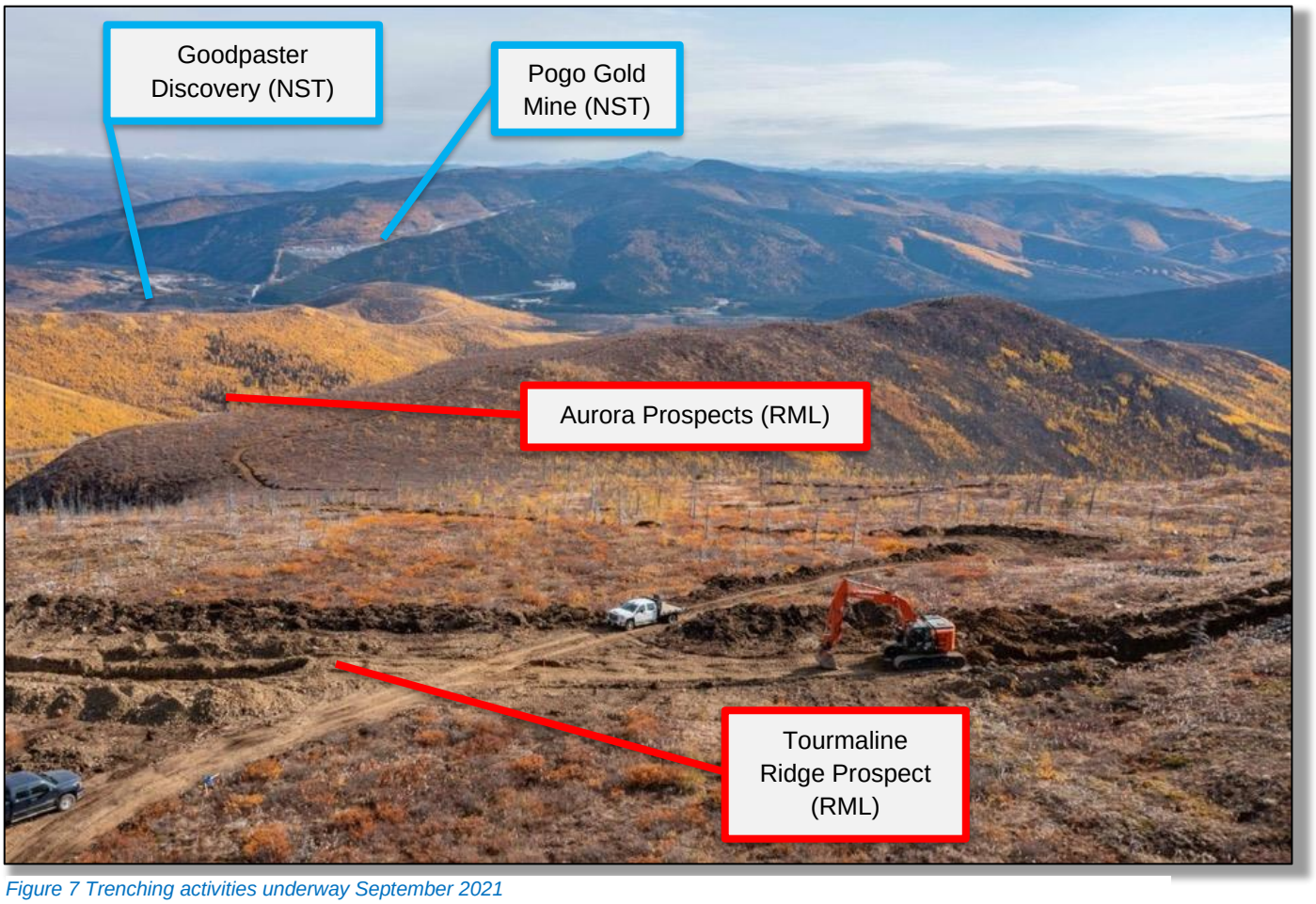


Figure 7 Trenching activities underway September 2021

About the 64North Project, Alaska

The 64North Project is adjacent to Northern Star's (ASX:NST) Pogo Gold Mine, 120km from Fairbanks, Alaska in the Tintina Gold Province. NST's operating world class high grade Pogo Gold Mine has an endowment of 11Moz of gold and started production in 2006, producing approximately 4M oz Au @ 300,000oz/year at over 13g/t Au from 2006 to 2018. RML holds a 42% interest in the project and is earning up to a 60% interest in stages (51% and 60%). RML has a conditional pathway to 80% interest in a single "Best Block" at RML's election. RML can form a JV at any stage and holds a first right over the Vendors interest. The Project is owned by Millrock Resources (Vendor) (TSXV:MRO) see RML ASX Announcement 31 January 2022 for full details. The total size of the claim blocks in 357km^2.

Target Ranking Table 64North Project – all drill targets

Resolution Minerals has undertaken methodical and objective target ranking for all proposed drillholes. A score out of 150 is derived for targets based on Geology, Geophysics, Geochemistry, Drilling, Resources, Data Density, Social Licence, Infrastructure and Accessibility. For comparison, the known examples of mineralisation at the Pogo Mine and the Goodpaster Discovery are included, with Goodpaster scored for both pre and post discovery.

Final drilling depths for Tourmaline Ridge Prospect will be sharpened up with an ELF-EM geophysics program allowing drill pads to be positioned to minimise depth to target, while ensuring optimal chance of intersecting the northwest dipping shear zone. The northwest dipping shear zone is interpreted to host Pogo-style gold mineralisation.

Priority	Ranking Score / 150	NST Hole IDs	Prospect	Depth	Objective
Example	84	-	Goodpaster	Pre-drilling	***Pre-discovery*** *score lower than RML Tourmaline Ridge Prospect*
Example	101	17-041 ***18-050***	Goodpaster	*231.2m* *681.3m*	*Example score of the Goodpaster Prospect (NST:ASX 16 Sept 2019) with discovery holes*
Example	106	16-996 11-615	Pogo Mine	*263.0m* *555.2m*	*Example score of Pogo Gold mine Liese and East Deep Veins (Larimer et al, 2013) after discovery*
Priority	**Ranking Score / 150**	**RML Planned Hole IDs**	**Prospect**	**Depth**	**Objective**
1	88	22TR001	Tourmaline Ridge	4 x 500m	Test under TR and to the NE, the up-dip, south-west extension of the NW-dipping shear intersected in 20AU004 and 20AU007 (2020 Aurora drilling). **Road based**.
2	82	22ER005	ER	3 x 400m	Test high grade gold and Cu-Mo porphyry targets. **Helicopter supported or build new road.**
3	78	22EP001-3	East Pogo Miranda	3x 450m	Test interpreted mineralised shear for Pogo-style high grade gold mineralisation, within uplifted blocks, proximal to 2021 RC drill hole 21EP008. **Helicopter supported**.
4	78	22AU008	Aurora	550m	Re-drill 20AU001 deeper, targeting a lower NW-dipping shear (stacked sheets). **Road based.**

Note: The focus for 2022 will be drilling the Tourmaline Ridge Prospect using existing RML tracks.

For further information please contact the authorising officer Duncan Chessell:

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Duncan Chessell who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Duncan Chessell holds shares, options and performance rights in and is a full-time employee of the company and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Duncan Chessell consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form in which it is appears and confirms that the data reported as foreign estimates are an accurate representation of the available data and studies of the material mining project. This report includes results that have previously been released under JORC 2012 by the Company as 26 November 2019 as "2019 AGM Managing Director's Presentation", 14 May 2020 as "Exploration Update - 64North Project Alaska", on 24 June 2020 as "Drilling Update - 64North Project Alaska", 13 July 2020 as "Investor Presentation - Noosa Mining Virtual Conference", 25 August 2020 as "Drilling Commenced at Reflection Prospect – 64North", 10 September 2020 as "Assays and Operations Update 64North Project Alaska", 24 September 2020 as "Boundary Prospect Results at Pogo Trend - 64North Project", 29 September 2020 as "Drilling Results West Pogo Block – 64North Project, Alaska", 30 October 2020 as "Quarterly Report September 2020", 5 November 2020 as "Alaska Miners Association Technical Presentation", 14 December 2020 as "New Claims Added East Pogo – 64North Project, Alaska", 18 January 2021 as "Outcropping Gold System Identified - Assay Results 2020, 64North, Alaska", 9 February 2021 as "Positive revision of JV agreement for 64North project, Alaska", 17 May 2021 as "Sunrise Prospect Assays confirm Fort Knox style system", 5 July 2021 as "Drilling Program Completed at East Pogo Gold Prospect", 6 August 2021 as "East Pogo Drilling Update - 64North Project" and 31 January 2022 as "Interest earned 64North Project".

The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement.

***Alaska-Yukon Endowment Map** – source of data: Pebble (Northern Dynasty, www.northerndynastyminerals.com), Pogo (Northern Star Resources, www.nsrltd.com), Fort Knox (Kinross, www.kinross.com), Donlin Creek (NovaGold, www.novagold.com), Livengood (International Tower Hill Mines, www.ithmines.com), Eagle & Dublin Gulch (Victoria Gold Corp, www.vgcx.com), Brewery Creek (Golden Predator, www.goldenpredator.com), White Gold (White Gold Corp, whitegoldcorp.ca), Coffee (Newmont, www.newmont.com), Kensington (Coeur Mining,www.coeur.com), Casino (Western Copper & Gold; www.westerncopperandgold.com) and Porphyry Deposits of the North-western Cordillera of North America: A 25-year update, Sharman et al, 2020 – Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum.*

Appendix 1. Summary of trenching results at the Tourmaline Ridge Prospect, West Pogo Block, 64North Project, Alaska.

Table 1a: Summary of RML trench intervals 2021, Tourmaline Ridge Prospect - 64North Project.

Trench ID	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)
21TR001	**TR**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**4.81**
21TR001	**TR**	**31**	**34**	**3**	**1.22**
including	**TR**	**31**	**32**	**1**	**2.50**
and including	**TR**	**33**	**34**	**1**	**1.10**
21TR001	TR	41	42	1	0.53
21TR001	TR	176	178	2	0.69
including	TR	177	178	1	0.83
21TR001	TR	239	242	3	0.53
including	TR	239	240	1	0.80
and including	TR	241	242	1	0.68
21TR001	**TR**	**316**	**500**	**235**	**PENDING**
21TR002	**TR**	**0**	**320**	**320**	**PENDING**

* SampleTR0119 missing/lost (1m)

Table 1b: RML trench origin location for the Tourmaline Ridge Prospect - 64North Project, Alaska.

Trench ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Trench Length
Trench One 21TR001	593775	7148497	1088	180º	**500m**
Trench Two 21TR002	593650	7148471	1124	180º	**320m**

*TR = Tourmaline Ridge

Notes for Tables 1a and 1b

1. An accurate dip and strike and the controls on mineralisation are yet to be determined and the true width of the intercepts is not yet known.
2. Coordinates are in NAD83, Zone 6.
3. Elevation and Trench Length are in metres.
4. Azimuth is in Degrees Grid North.
5. g/t (grams per tonne), ppm (parts per million), ppb (parts per billion), NSI (no significant intercept).
6. All trenching was completed with a track mounted excavator to a maximum depth of 2m, representative sampling was applied. 100% sampling was undertaken at 1m intervals.
7. Significant results are shown for intercepts ≥0.5g/t Au with no more than 1m of internal dilution.
8. Only partial results (34%) are being reported, a separate release will report the pending assays when available. (See RML ASX Announcement 24/12/2021 – BV delays)

Appendix 2. The following tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of the exploration results for the 64North Project – Alaska.

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 Au that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Trenches are excavated with a track mounted excavator to a maximum 2m depth. • Systematic channel sampling has been taken on nominal 1m intervals along the whole of the trench (30cm from base of trench). • Channel Sampling was done as continuous and equal sampling of an outcrop or excavated exposure of in-situ material to provide a representative sample of material sampled that best approximates the true width of the exposure. • QAQC samples (standards and blanks) are inserted into the sequences as per industry best practice the details of which are set out below in sub-sampling techniques section. • Individual samples weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the laboratory pulverisation stage to produce 30gram charge for fire assay. The sample size is deemed appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled.
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.).*	• Trenching was accomplished using a CAT 330F excavator with trenches dug to a maximum of 2m vertical depth.
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.*	• Trench samples were logged at the sampling site for the full duration of the program. • Systematic channel sampling has been taken on nominal 1m intervals along the whole of the trench (30cm from base of trench). • Channel Sampling was done as continuous and equal sampling of an outcrop or excavated exposure

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of in-situ material to provide a representative sample of material sampled that best approximates the true width of the exposure. • No relationship between sample recovery and grade is identified.
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.*	• Sample logging is carried out by Resolution Minerals qualified geologists using a project specific logging procedure. Data recorded includes, but is not limited to, lithology, structure, quality, recovery, alteration, sulphide mineralogy and presence of visible gold. This is supervised by senior geologists familiar with the mineralisation style and nature. Resolution's Exploration Manager and Managing Director monitor sampling remotely using photographs and logs. Lithology is logged on 1m intervals. Rock codes have been set up specifically for the project. Logging is insufficient to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation and mining studies. • Logging is both qualitative by geological features and quantitative by geotechnical parameters. Photographs are taken of all samples prior to lab submission. • All sample intervals are logged and recorded as standard operating practice.
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.*	• Channel Sampling was done as continuous and equal sampling (nominal 1m intervals) of an outcrop or excavated exposure of in-situ material to provide a representative sample of material sampled that best approximates the true width of the exposure. • 3kg channel samples (sieved rock) were collected in the field and considered representative and appropriate for exploration stage. • 100% sampling was undertaken. • Selected channel samples were then submitted for analysis at the BV laboratory in Fairbanks. • Appropriate high, medium and low gold and base metal standards

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(CRM's) are used on a 1:50 basis (2%). Blanks are inserted on a 1:50 basis (2%). Field duplicates are inserted on a 1:50 basis (2%). Laboratories introduce QAQC samples and complete duplicate check assays on a routine basis. • Sample preparation is considered appropriate and was undertaken by BV Fairbanks (PRP70-250) using 70% to <2mm Crush and Pulverize 85% to <75 um. Samples were split and were subsequently analysed at BV laboratory in Reno, Nevada (gold) and Vancouver, Canada (multielement). Gold was analysed by Fire Assay (FA430/AA) with an AAS finish using a 30gram nominal sample weight. Multielement analysis by 4 Acid digestion and ICP-MS analysis (MA200). • Sample size as defined above is considered appropriate to the material sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The sampling digest methods are considered appropriate and industry standard. FA430/AA with AAS finish was applied. • No use of portal XRF is reported. • QA/QC procedures included the insertion of appropriate high, medium and low gold and base metal Certified Reference Materials (CRM) n a 1:50 basis (2%), Blank material on a 1:50 basis (2%) and field duplicates on a 1:50 basis (2%) for a total insertion rate of 6%, which is appropriate to the exploration stage. QC checks are conducted after results are received utilising Company QC and supplied internal laboratory QC information. Laboratories introduce QAQC samples and complete duplicate check assays on a routine basis. • No abnormalities were detected.
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*	• No twinned trenches. • Trenching information is digitally entered and stored following documented sampling procedures and backed up electronically. • No adjustment has been made to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	(physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	the primary assay data.
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.*	• All maps and locations are in UTM grid (NAD83 Z6N) and have been measured by GPS with a lateral accuracy of ±4 metres and a vertical accuracy of ±5 metres. A physical tape measure and compass was used to measure sample locations from the known start point of each trench.
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.*	• Data spacing is insufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity required for a Mineral Resource estimation. • No sample composting has been applied.
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 relationship between the trench orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures has not been confirmed.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• A secure chain of custody protocol has been established with the site geologist locking samples in secure shipping container until being loaded by a reputable courier and transported to a secure room at BV laboratory in Fairbanks.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No review has been undertaken at this time.

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.*	• Resolution Minerals Ltd holds a 42% interest in the 64North Project by way of exploration and earn-in agreement with Millrock Resources (TSXV: MRO). Resolution has the right to earn up to 60% on the entire project and an 80% interest on a single "best block". The latest update and full details on the agreement was announced by Resolution 31 January 2022. • The total tenement area comprising the 64North Project consists of 655 State of Alaska claims (35,700 hectares or 357km^2). • The 64North Project is located approximately 120km east of Fairbanks. • The tenure is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration work on the 64North Project included; • Surface Geochemical Sampling: Pan concentrates, fine silts, silts, soils & rock chips. Airborne Geophysics: EM, LiDAR, Radiometric & Magnetics. Ground Geophysics: Magnetics, Radio-metrics, EM, VLF-EM, NSAMT & CSAMT. Exploration Drilling: 46 Diamond.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• Resolution Minerals Ltd is primarily exploring for Reduced Intrusion Related Gold mineralisation (e.g., Pogo-style & Fort Knox-style) and Copper-Molybdenum-Gold Porphyry mineralisation within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane of the north-western Cordillera, Alaska.

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*
		• See Appendix 1 summary table 1a and 1b of trenching results.
		• An accurate dip and strike and the controls on mineralisation are yet to be determined and the true width of the intercepts is not yet known.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Sample length weighted averaging was used to calculate the aggregated intervals of significant mineralisation. A cut off of 0.5 g/t Au has been applied for significant intersections. No top cut has been applied. No more than 1m of internal dilution has been applied. • No metal equivalents have been 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').*	• Trench length has been reported, as true width is not known, as insufficient work has been undertaken to understand the true width of intervals. • A structural interpretation undertaken by an external consultant will be updated. • "Trench length, true width not known" is stated in the notes to Table 1a and 1b.
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.*	• Plan view of trench sample locations have been included in the body of this report. • Cross section of trench results and historic drilling has been provided for holes WP12-01 and WP-1 noting that these holes were only selectively sampled and results are inconclusive for identification of high-grade Pogo-style mineralisation.
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.*	• The reporting is considered balanced. • Comprehensive reporting of all drilling, trench, soil samples has occurred in historical reports and reported when appropriate here.
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,*	• Resolution Minerals completed a heli-borne magnetic survey. See ASX:RML announcement released on the 30/10/2020 for details. • Resolution Minerals completed a ZTEM survey. See ASX:RML announcement released on the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	25/08/2020 for details. • Millrock Resources completed a CSAMT survey. See TSX.V: MRO announcement, released on the 9/10/2019 for details.
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.*	• A range of exploration techniques are being considered to progress exploration including ground geophysics and drilling.