

## POSITIVE TECHNICAL STUDY COMPLETED – COPPER-GOLD-MOLY PORPHYRY PROSPECTS, DIVIDE BLOCK, 64NORTH PROJECT ALASKA

- Resolution has undertaken a **technical study** of the **Cu-Au-Mo porphyry and gold potential** of the Divide Block, 64North Project, Alaska
- The study concludes the Elaine Prospect has affinities with the giant Pebble Deposit in SE-Alaska (37Mt Cu, 39Moz Au)** - equivalent age and whole rock fertility signature
- The Elaine Prospect Porphyry is large scale and located within the same porphyritic belt, which hosts large scale Cu-Au-Mo porphyry deposits such as Casino in the Yukon, Canada
- Drill core from previous gold explorers was recovered** from the Elaine Prospect containing chalcopyrite, Cu oxides, molybdenite, arsenopyrite within quartz veins and porphyry stock
- Historical core has been logged and sampled with assay results expected late Q1, 2022**
- Geophysics surveys are planned during the 2022 summer field season to define drill targets**

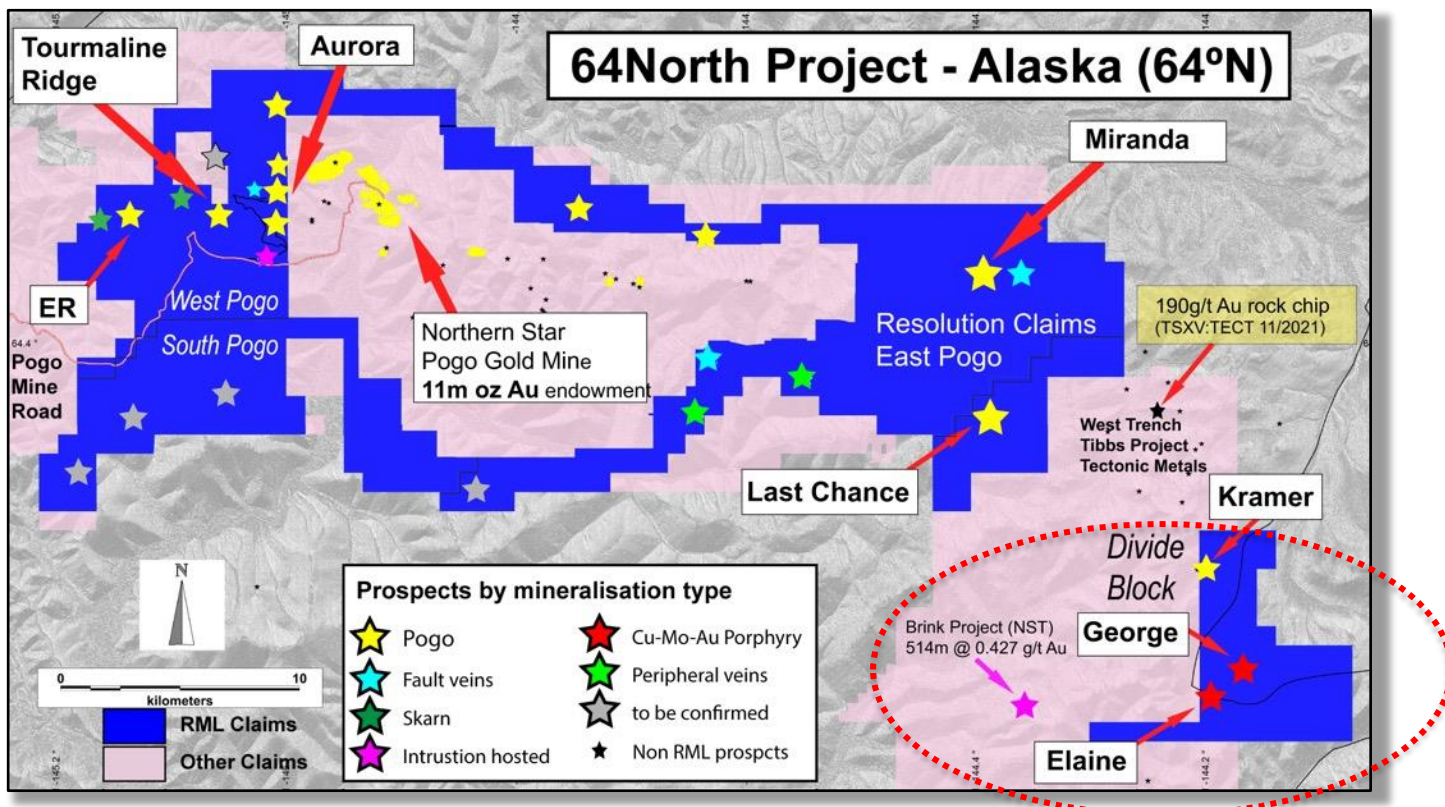


Figure 1 Key Prospects and claims at Resolution's 64North Project, Alaska. Total size 357km<sup>2</sup>

### 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

### BOARD

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Duncan Chessell - MD

Andrew Shearer - NED

Jarek Kopias - Co Sec

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Figure 2 Looking south-west towards the Elaine Prospect, Divide Block, 64North Project.

**As we begin our third season in Alaska, and really start to get “under the hood” of the rocks in this region, the prospect pipeline continues to surprise on the upside with opportunities often overlooked or not followed up by previous explorers as focus was drawn elsewhere.**

**The Elaine Cu-Au-Mo Porphyry Prospect is a hidden gem of a prospect and a potential significant opportunity overlooked by the rush and focus for gold surrounding the neighbouring world-class Pogo Gold Mine.**

**Encouragingly the giant Pebble Cu-Au-Mo Porphyry Deposit and Resolution’s Elaine Prospect are the same age and share the same whole rock fertility signature from studies undertaken by Resolution, leading us to re-rate the prospect to warrant working up drill targets.**

**Resolution’s exploration team has diligently worked in the background on assessment of the Elaine Prospect amongst other prospects, over the last two and half years and identified the scale potential and prospectivity of the opportunity for the Company.**

**The heavily endowed Tintina Gold Province extends across central Alaska and the Yukon, Canada, and famously hosts >100m oz of gold deposits collectively. Often overlooked is the giant sized Cu-Au-Mo porphyry deposits and prospects, such as the nearby Casino deposit with 4.9Mt contained copper and 21Moz of gold over the border in the Yukon, Canada. The world’s largest undeveloped copper deposit, aptly named “Pebble” sits at the SW of tip of Alaska and hosts a staggering 37Mt (Cu) of copper and 117Moz (Au) of gold.**

**While the focus for the summer 2022 field season will be to drill the Tourmaline Ridge prospect. Alongside that, our team will quantify the scale potential and prospectivity of the Elaine, George and Kramer Prospects, with the aim of defining drill targets using geophysics surveys and surface sampling during the summer of 2022.**

*- Managing Director, Duncan Chessell*

Resolution Minerals Ltd (RML or Company) is pleased to announce an update on the Cu-Au-Mo porphyry assessment of the Elaine and George Prospects within the Divide Block, 64North Project, Alaska.

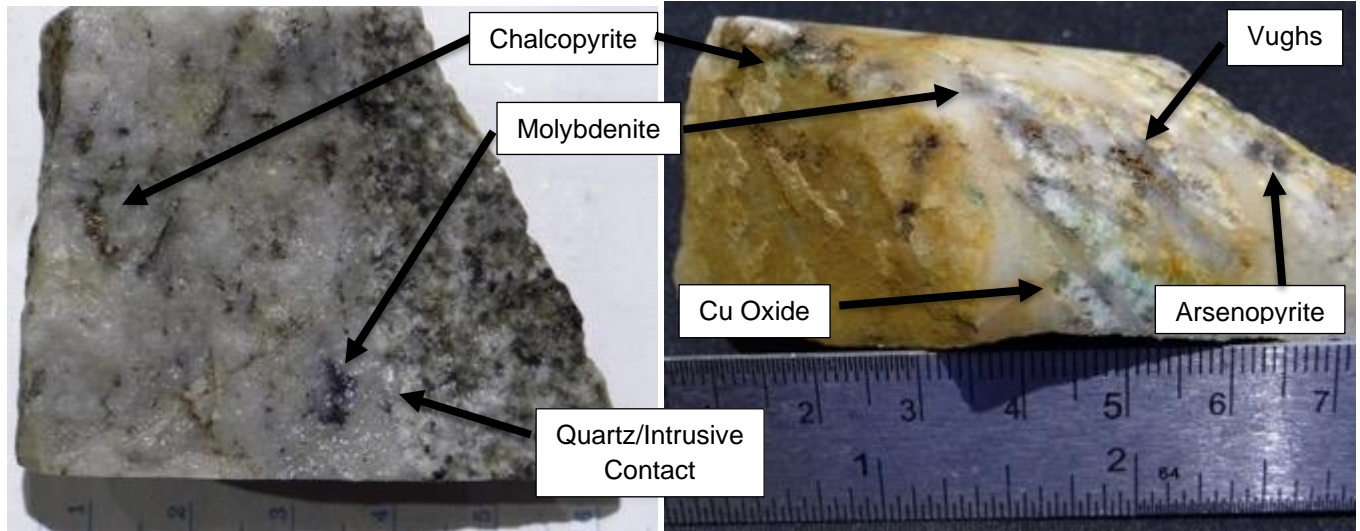


Figure 3 Elaine Prospect, HoleID 00ED-01, (left) 61.97m depth, > 3cm thick quartz vein cross cutting altered (propylitic?) biotite ± hornblende quartz monzonite porphyry with visible chalcopyrite and molybdenite (B Vein) and (right) 71.7m depth, > 3cm quartz vein cross cutting quartz monzonite porphyry with chalcopyrite, molybdenite, arsenopyrite, Cu oxides and oxide filled vughs after sulphides (B Vein).

## Regional Cu-Au-Mo Porphyry potential

The Tintina Gold Province is a 2,000 km long, highly endowed belt, which extends across central Alaska (US), through the Yukon Territory and into northern British Columbia (Canada) (Figure 4). There are more than 100Moz of combined Au resources known to be hosted within the Tintina Gold Province, the majority of which are classified as Reduced Intrusion Related Gold Style (RIRGS). However, the Tintina is also prospective for Cu-Au-Mo porphyry mineralisation as demonstrated by the giant Casino porphyry deposit (Yukon, Canada), which contains Combined Resources (Inferred, Measured & Indicated) of **4.92Moz Au, 21.1Mt Cu, 0.51Mt Mo and 168.7Moz Ag** (Figure 4 & 5, Table 1).

Major porphyry deposits commonly cluster along linear belts, which extend for up to hundreds of kilometres long such as the Tintina, but also occur less commonly in apparent isolation e.g., Pebble in Alaska, Butte in Montana, and Bingham in Utah (Sillitoe, 2010).

The Pebble Cu-Au-Mo porphyry deposit located in south-west Alaska is an example of an apparent isolated deposit and contains Combined Resources (Measured & Indicated) of **117Moz Au, 37Mt Cu, 2.56Mt Mo and 574Moz Ag** and is the largest undeveloped copper ore body in the world (Figure 4, Table 1, Appendix 1).

The Elaine Prospect porphyry is located within the same geological setting at Casino (continental arc), albeit related to older Pebble-aged intrusions, within a zone defined as being prospective for porphyry mineralisation by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) (Kreiner et al, 2020) (Figure 5). Previously unknown historical drill core was located on the ground at Divide and has been recovered, logged, and submitted for analysis. The core contains chalcopyrite, Cu oxides, molybdenite & arsenopyrite within quartz veins (Figure 3, Figure 8 - 12) and porphyry stock.



Figure 4 Deposit map for Alaska and Yukon IRGS Gold Deposits and Cu-Au-Mo Porphyry Deposits (expressed as endowment), referenced from company websites listed in appendix and Sharman et al, 2020 - CIM)

Table 1: Contained Metal of Porphyry Deposits within Alaska, US and the Yukon Territory, Canada

Name	Province	Cu Mt	Au Moz	Mo Mt	Ag Moz	Category	Age (Ma)
<b>Pebble</b>	Alaska	<b>37</b>	<b>117</b>	2.56	574	Measured + Indicated	89-91
<b>Whistler</b>	Alaska	0.5	<b>6.4</b>	No data	29	Combined Resources: Inferred, Measured & Indicated	76.5
<b>Taurus</b>	Alaska	0.19	0.40	0.02	No data	Resources: Historical	69-72
<b>Orange Hill</b>	Alaska	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.13</b>	0.10	2.26	Resources: Historical	105 - 117
<b>Bond Creek</b>	Alaska	<b>2.00</b>	Present	0.10	Present	Resources: Historical	113.5
<b>Baultoff</b>	Alaska	0.29	0.05	0.01	No data	Resources: Historical	111
<b>Pyramid</b>	Alaska	<b>0.57</b>	0.49	0.03	No data	Resources: Inferred	6.4
<b>Round Top</b>	Alaska	<b>0.50</b>	No data	Present	Present	Resources: Historical	74.8
<b>*Casino</b>	Yukon	<b>4.92</b>	<b>21.1</b>	0.51	168.7	Combined Resources: Inferred, Measured & Indicated	72-74
<b>Cash</b>	Yukon	0.06	0.26	0.004	No data	Resources: Historical	75.9
<b>Revenue /Nucleus</b>	Yukon	0.07	<b>1.54</b>	No data	4.48	Resources: Indicated + Inferred	75.4

(Sharman et al, 2020 – Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, \*Casino published Company 43-101 Report 2 August 2021 www.westerncopperandgold.com)

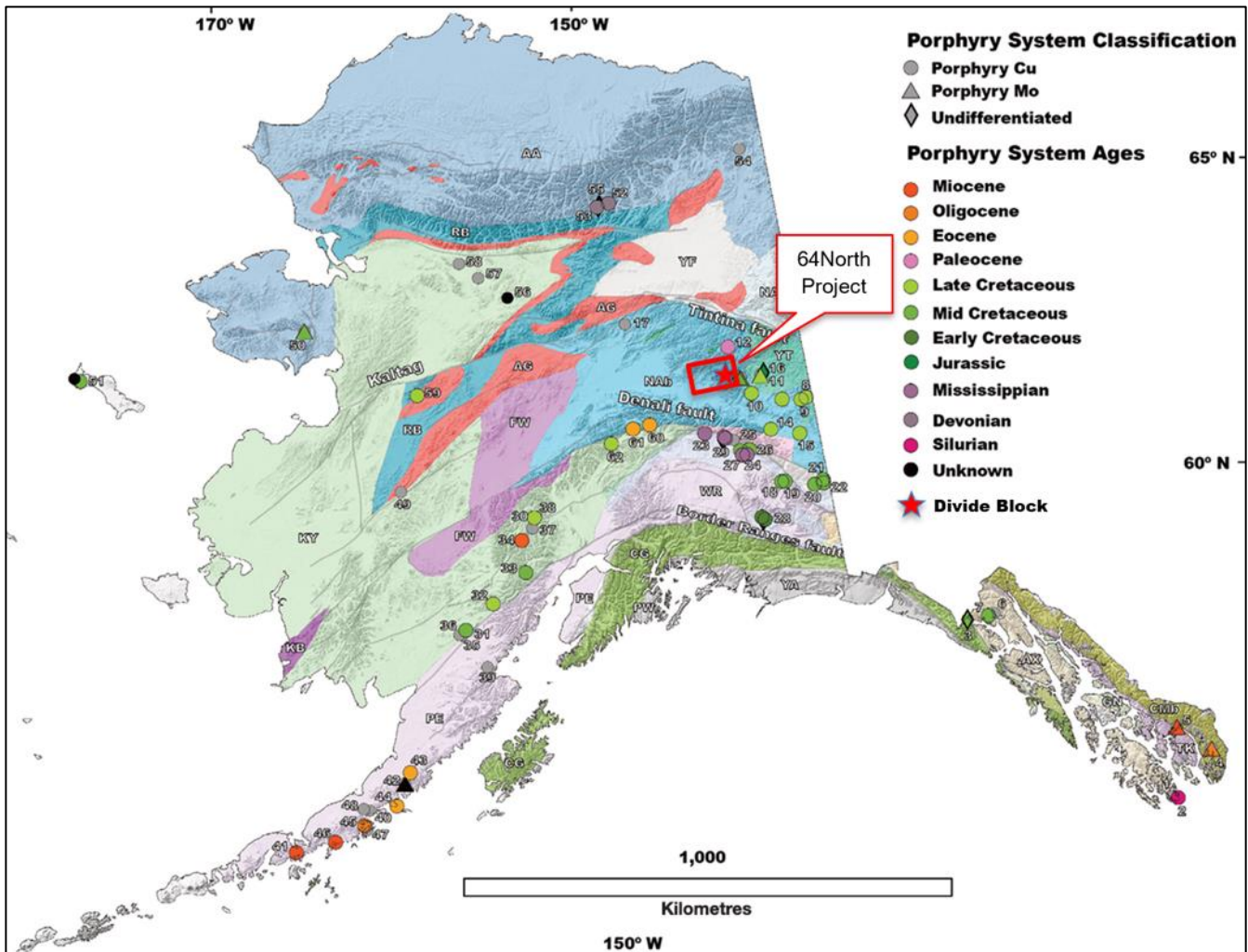


Figure 5 Distribution of porphyry occurrences within Alaska defined by classification and age (Kreiner et al, 2020)

## Divide Block Overview

The Divide Block is prospective for two styles of mineralisation:

1. Porphyry Cu-Au-Mo (Elaine & George Prospects); and
2. Reduced Intrusion Related Au (Kramer Prospect) (Figure 6).

The Divide Block is located south of the Tectonic Metal's Tibbs Project (RAB intersection of 9.14m @ 6.71g/t Au [5th September 2020 TSX-V Tectonic Metals] and 190g/t rock chip at Western Trench prospect [10th November 2021 TSX-V Tectonic Metals] and east of the Brink Project (diamond core intersections including 514.4m @ 0.427g/t Au [15th September 2020 TSX-V Tectonic Metals]) (Figure 1).

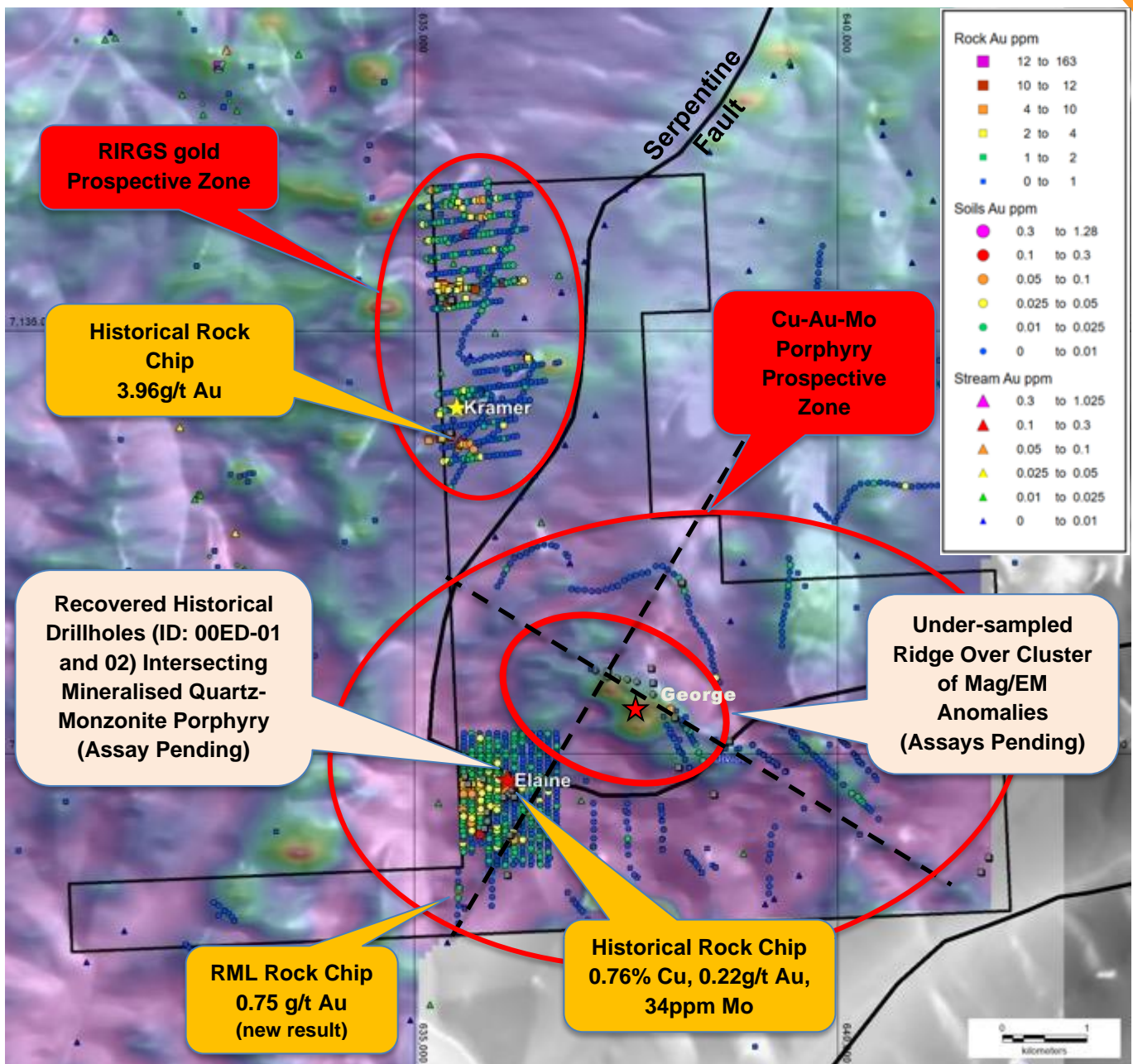


Figure 6 Divide Block with geochemistry overlying transparent Magnetics (TMI) on DEM. Note the cluster of mag anomalies north-east of Elaine has been ineffectively sampled due to cover and coincides with an interpreted NW-SE and NE-SW structural intersection (George Prospect). Grey square = pending rock chips, grey circles = pending soils, dashed black lines RML interpreted structures. (results in JORC Table in the appendix)

Historical work includes detailed soil sampling and rock chip sampling focussed on outcrop and sub-cropping areas with maximum rock chip values of 3.96g/t Au. The most elevated historical porphyry rock chip samples contain up to 0.76% Cu, 0.22g/t Au and 34ppm Mo (RML ASX Announcement 26/11/2019). Resolution has extended the known extent of the mineralised porphyry system >1km to the south with an occurrence of 0.75g/t Au (Figure 6) (new result - see JORC table and appendix).

Propylitic alteration and disseminated sulphide mineralisation was observed within the quartz-felspar porphyry body mapped along the western margin of the Divide Block. This observation in conjunction with the presence of low-grade copper and molybdenite mineralisation could indicate proximity to a high-grade porphyry ore zone.

Surprisingly, there are multiple ridge lines, which remain unsampled including an area following a subtle magnetic trend to the north and another ridge line associated with discrete magnetic highs, with elevated soils at either end referred to as the George Prospect (**Figure 6**). Magnetic highs are commonly associated with the core of porphyry deposits, associated with magnetite forming within the potassic alteration zone. The highest copper and gold grades are associated with the potassic alteration zone, so vectoring towards this is important.

Detailed mapping and surface geochemistry was completed in September 2021 to further assess the areas potential for both RIRGS and Porphyry mineralisation beyond the known prospects with assays expected in Q1 2022 (**Figure 6**).

During January 2022, Resolution completed a fertility analysis, comparing whole rock analysis of intrusions from Divide, with the Pebble Deposit and other porphyry deposits worldwide. The analysis highlights a clear overlap in Sr/MnO vs Sr/Y and Sr/Y vs SiO<sub>2</sub> fertility ratios between the Pebble Deposit and the Elaine Prospect. Pebble Sr/Y ratios range from 5-60 and SiO<sub>2</sub> range from 60-75 wt%, according to whole-rock data presented by Olson, 2015, which overlap the bulk of the intrusions analysed from Divide (**Figure 7**).

U-Pb zircon **geochronology** was completed on a porphyry sample from Elaine and **returned an age of 94.96 ±0.84 Ma (GeoSep Services), similar to other mid-Cretaceous porphyries in Alaska, including the giant Pebble Cu-Au-Mo Deposit (~90Ma).**

**The combined results of the geochronology and the fertility analysis are extremely positive, given results are akin to the giant Pebble Deposit.** Furthermore, the north-east trending district scale Serpentine Fault (**Figure 6**), which forms part of the Black Mountain Tectonic Zone coincides with the Divide Block, which RML believes could have given rise to a potential major porphyry copper deposit. Intersections between continent-scale transverse fault zones and arc parallel structures have the potential to localise porphyry Cu generation through facilitating magma ascent in a porphyry system (Sillitoe, 2010).

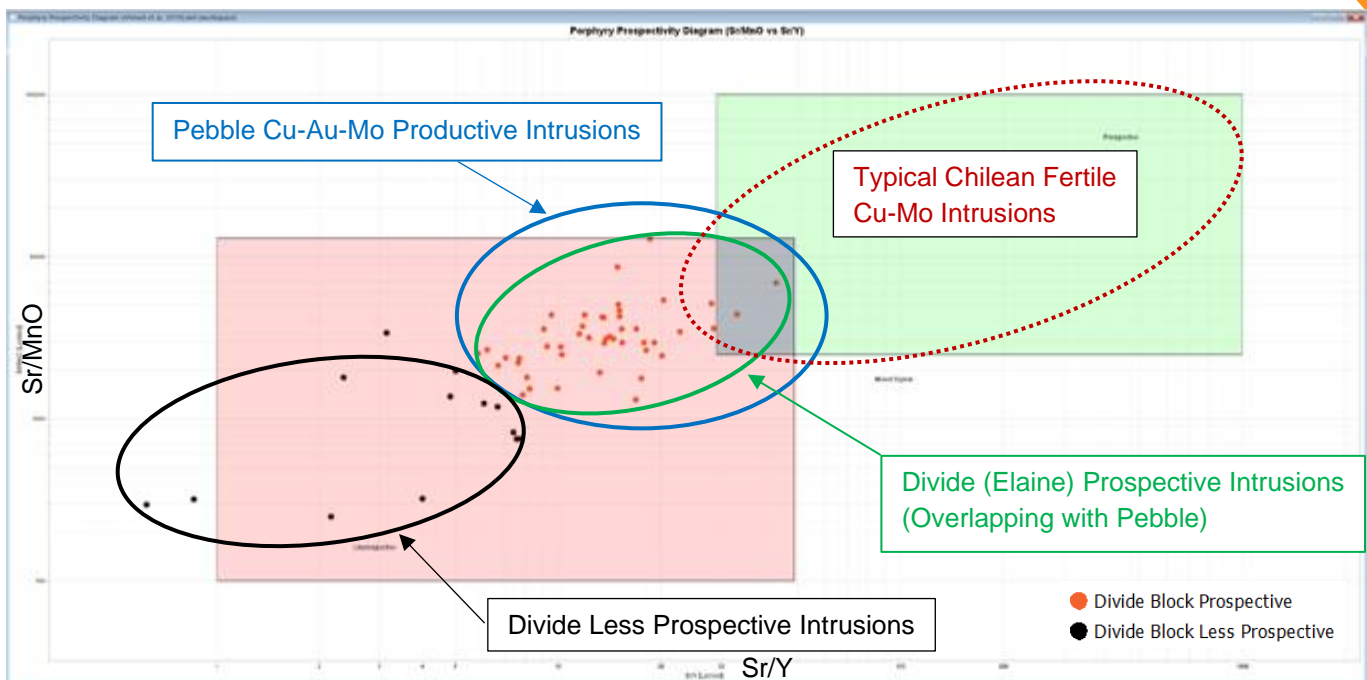


Figure 7 Porphyry prospectivity diagram showing the response from **Pebble** in the same zone as the results from the **Elaine Prospect** (Ahmed et al., 2019), noting the Alaskan porphyries have a slightly different signature to that of the Chilean porphyries.

## Historical Drilling

Resolution Minerals has a historical exploration database covering a significant amount of the exploration work, which occurred across the 64North Project between 1998 and 2016. The dataset relating to the Divide Block covers 1999 to 2001, but upon field investigation has been found to be incomplete. Diamond drill core was located within tenure, which is not recorded in the database (**Figure 8 - 12**). Resolution has been undertaking research and talking to local geologists to ascertain the full exploration history of the Divide Block. [Explorers are not required to report exploration results to the geological surveys in the USA – hence previous exploration data is often lost].

Core from two diamond drill holes were staged close to two metal casings sticking out of the ground, one dipping -40°, the other -50° and both directed due south (180°) (**Figure 9a**). Labels on the core boxes indicate the holes were drilled in the year 2000 with hole IDs (00ED-01 & 00ED-02).

The core was recovered via helicopter in September 2021. Logging and sampling has now been completed with assays expected in late Q1, 2022. Much of the core is intact as half core, with several sections of core missing, so presumably these sections visually had the highest potential for gold mineralisation. Despite some sections of missing core, re-analysis is considered extremely worthwhile, given explorers were focussed on gold exploration at the time and may have overlooked the significance of visible copper minerals and molybdenite in the core. Other drill platforms/staging areas were noted to the west of these collars (down slope). Enquiries are ongoing to ascertain the history of these platforms (**Figure 8**).



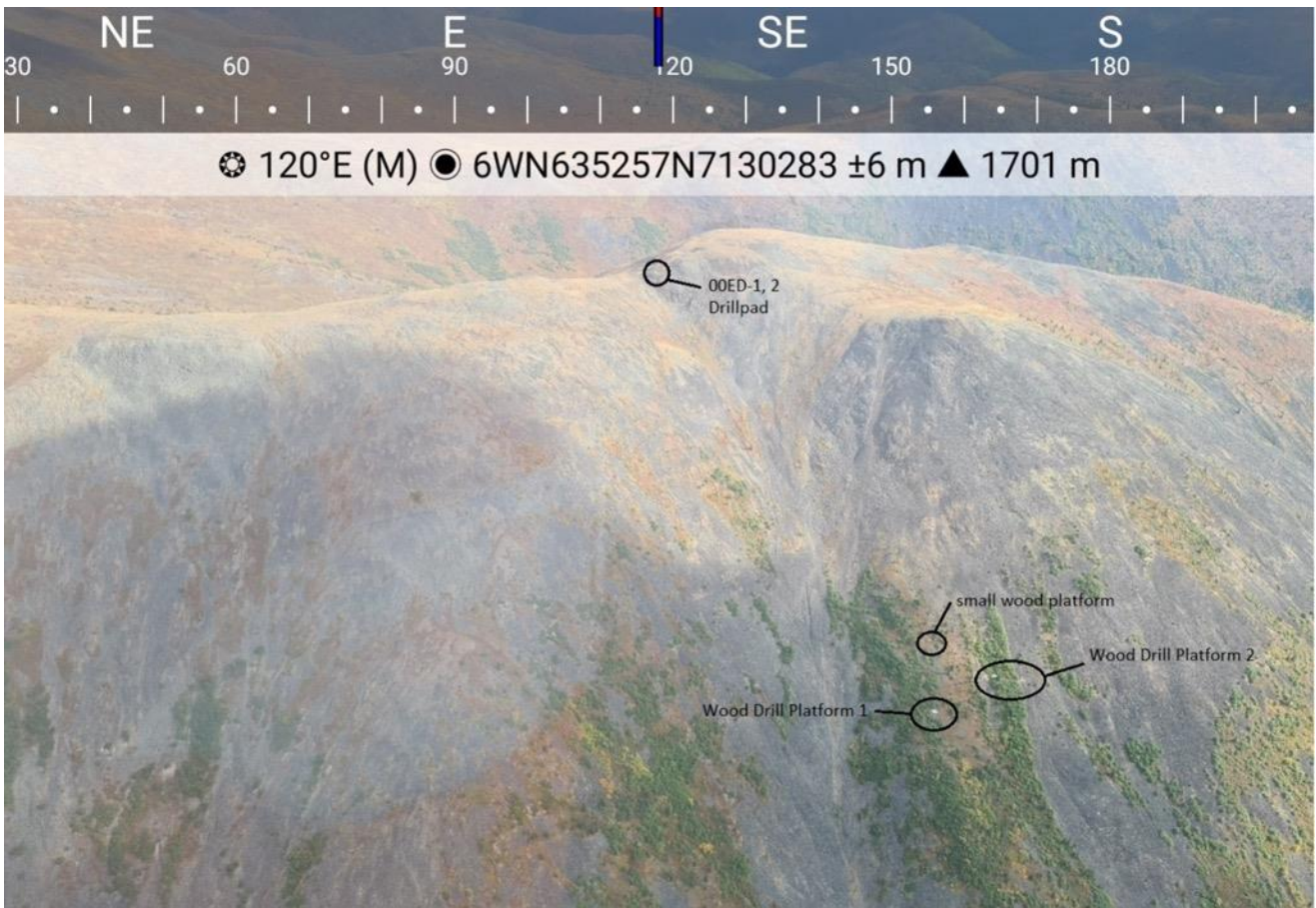


Figure 8 View from helicopter looking east-southeast towards the Elaine Prospect historical drill pads.

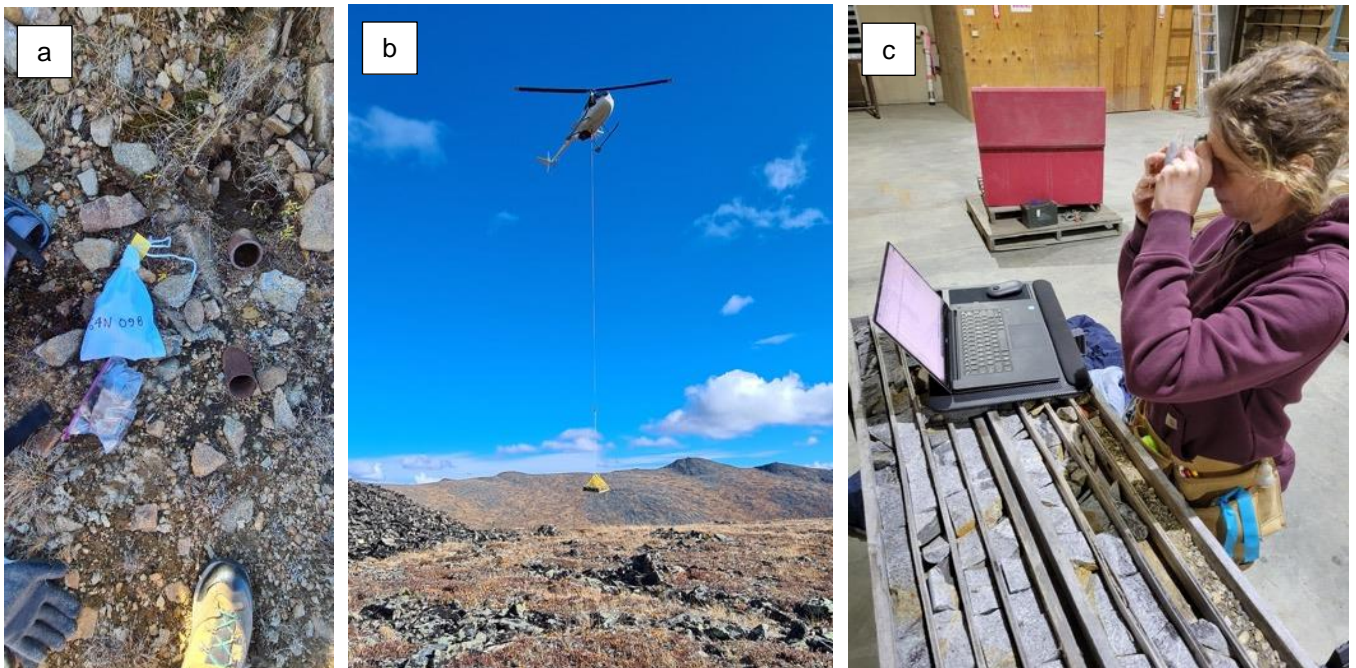


Figure 9 (a) Drill collar pipe - two holes drilled at variable dip (b) Helicopter sling operations recovering drill core (c) Core logging

Detailed logging identified the presence of multiphase intrusions and veins sets. Veins observed included.

- (1) Quartz, no sulphide, no alteration halo (EB vein) – Early Stage
- (2) Quartz veins with a central line of thin sulphides (chalcopyrite-pyrite) and/or molybdenite along the margins (AB type veins) – Early to Transitional Stage
- (3) Straight sulphide (chalcopyrite-pyrite) veins (C type veins) – Transitional Stage
- (4) Crustiform quartz sulphide (chalcopyrite-pyrite) veins with a prominent vein selvage (D type vein) – Late Stage

Stockwork veining and hydrothermal breccias have also been observed. During the logging and sampling of the historical core, select samples were taken for thin section analysis to aid Resolution’s understanding of the mineralogy and contact relationships observed in the core. Preliminary observations and interpretation of veining highlighted in **Figure 3** and **Figure 10 - 12**.



Figure 10 Elaine Prospect, HoleID 00ED-02, 69.7m, (left) mm pyrite-chalcopyrite vein cross cutting coarse intrusive/quartz vein contact (C Vein) and (right) zoom in on tarnished chalcopyrite within quartz vein (B Vein).

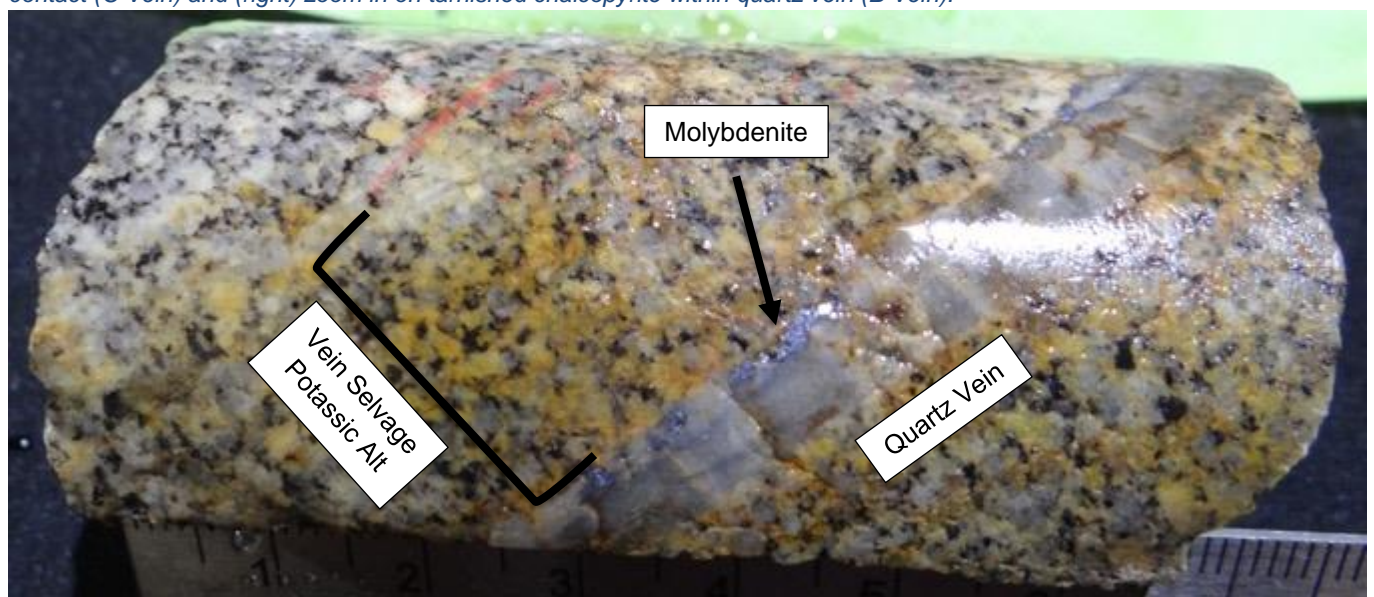


Figure 11 Elaine Prospect, HoleID 00ED-01, 16.8m depth, 1cm wide quartz vein cross cutting biotite ± hornblende quartz monzonite porphyry at 45 degrees. Molybdenite is present along the vein margins (B Vein) with a potassic alteration selvage.

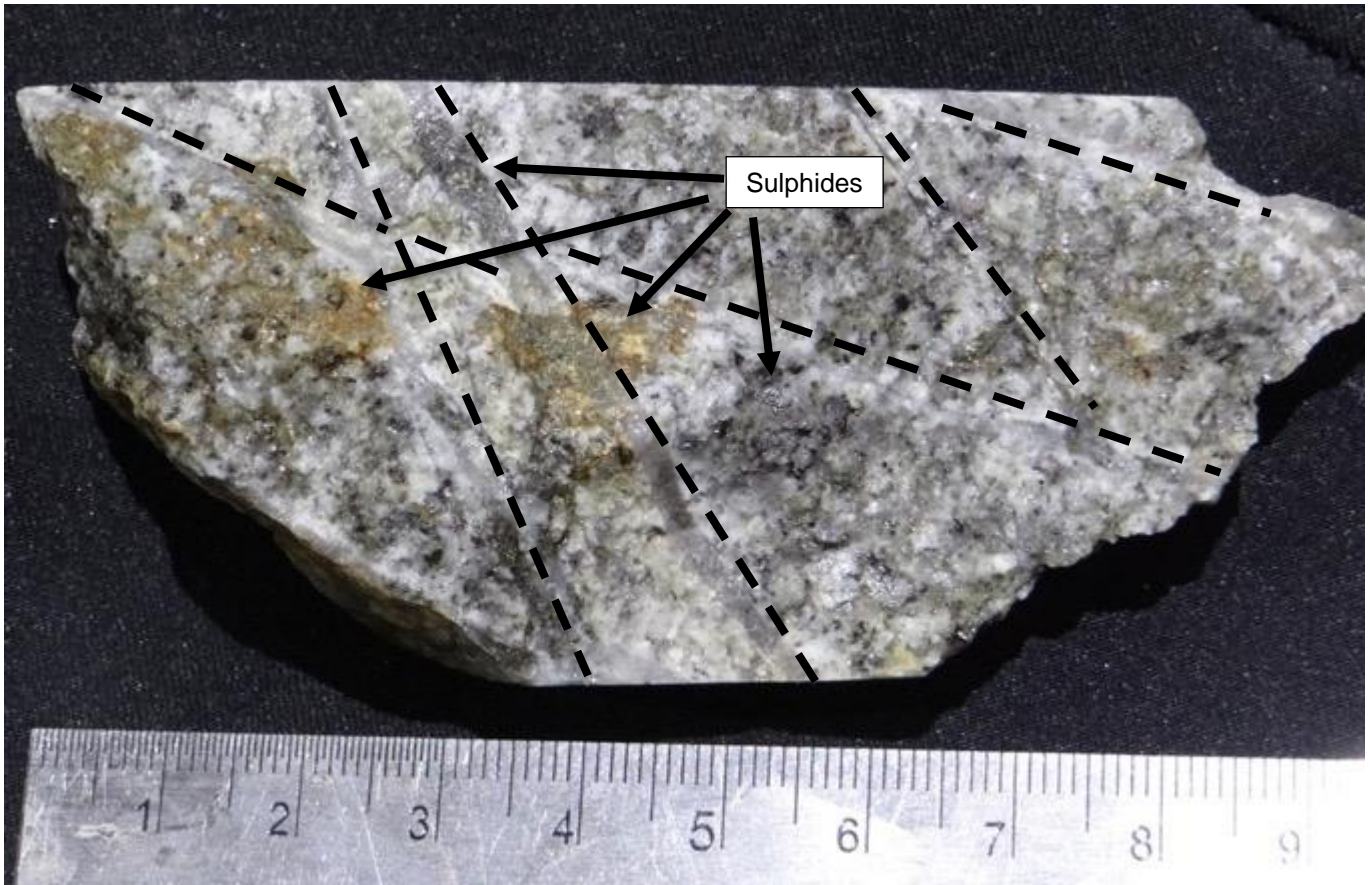


Figure 12 Elaine Prospect, Hole ID 00ED-01, 57.15m depth, quartz-sulphide stockwork veining (black dashed lines) cross cutting biotite ± hornblende quartz monzonite intrusive.

## Summary Of Planned Work For 2022

### Planned work for 2022 includes

- Analysis of pending geochemical assay results from historical core and surface sampling.
- Thin sections to further understand the mineralogy and contact relationships observed in the core.
- Planning and execution of geophysical surveys:
  - Infill airborne magnetics to define magnetite associated with potassic alteration (potential high-grade core).
  - Ground geophysics (IP or ELF-EM) survey to define disseminated sulphides associated with phyllic alteration (10% pyrite shell)
- Additional mapping and surface geochemistry to further assess the areas potential for both RIRGS (Au) and Cu-Au-Mo Porphyry mineralisation.

Upon completing the above work, prioritise near term drill targets for the 2023 field season and make logistical preparations for 2023 summer drilling season.

## Prospectivity Highlights

### Porphyry Prospectivity

- Partially exposed Cu-Au-Mo Porphyry mineralisation on the western margin of the Americas known to host 18 of the world's 20 largest Porphyry Cu-Au ± Mo deposits.
- **Historical porphyry rock chips up to 0.76% Cu, 0.22g/t Au and 34ppm Mo.**
- Prospective mid-Cretaceous age akin to the giant Pebble porphyry Cu-Au-Mo deposit of SW Alaska
- Propylitic alteration and disseminated sulphide mineralisation in conjunction with the presence of low-grade copper and molybdenite mineralisation could indicate proximity to a high-grade porphyry ore zone.
- Previous drilling includes only two short holes (<100m). Previous explorers were primarily focused on gold.
- Additional, large, untested porphyry target (George Prospect) within tenure comprising a cluster of coincident magnetic/frequency domain EM anomalies, with typical footprint size of a porphyry but under shallow cover – ineffectively tested; and

### Gold Prospectivity

- Divide Block is also prospective for Intrusion Related Gold Systems (IRGS). Assays pending from 2021 field program. Historical quartz vein rock chips up to 3.96g/t Au.
- Proximal to Tectonic Metal's Tibbs Project (RAB intersection of 9.14m @ 6.71g/t Au and rock chip 190.4g/t Au) and Northern Star's Brink Project (diamond core intersections including 514.4m @ 0.427g/t Au).

### 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 its 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.

*Resolution Minerals Ltd is a precious and battery metals mineral explorer with its gold and copper focussed flagship 64North Project in Alaska; and holds the Wollongorang, Carrara Range and Benmara battery metal Projects in Australia.*

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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 Ms Christine Lawley who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms Christine Lawley is a full-time employee of the company and holds Shares, Options and Performance Rights in the Company. Ms Christine Lawley 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'. Ms Christine Lawley consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form in which it 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 "2019 AGM Managing Director's Presentation" on 26 November 2019 and AMA technical presentation 2020 on 30 October 2020". The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement.*

### **Abbreviations**

Cu: Copper

Mo: Molybdenum

Au: Gold

Sr: Strontium

Y: Yttrium

MnO: Manganese oxide

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

## Appendix 1. Why isn't Pebble in Production?

Pebble was discovered in the late 1980s and is the largest undeveloped copper ore body in the world (Olson et al, 2020), however it has never gone into production. This doesn't relate to the mineral economics of the deposit, but instead to complexities surrounding the location of the deposit and permitting, primarily relating to the potential impact on fish habitat. Pebble is positioned within a watershed, which drains into Bristol Bay, providing spawning habitat (freshwater tributaries) for 5 species of salmon. Bristol Bay itself supports salmon, herring, and other fisheries, which contributes 31% of Alaska's annual seafood export, which in turn contributes \$5.6B annually to the state's economy. The Elaine Prospect is located much further inland and extremely unlikely to have significant impact on anadromous fish species.

## Appendix 2a. Summary table of historical drill hole details and new rock chip results

**No results have yet been received on historical drill core submitted for assay. The Company expects to receive results in Q1, 2022.**

**One new rock chip result (2020) and one historical rock chip (2001) are included in this announcement. The location and assay results are included on Figure 6 and for clarity detailed below in Table 2a.**

**Table 2a: Rock chip location and assay results**

Surface Rock Chip	Easting	Northing	Elevation (SRTM)	Grade Cu ppm	Grade Mo ppm	Grade Au g/t	Company
700204	635525	7128412	960m	81.5	1.8	0.75	Resolution (2020)
No ID	636200	7129483	1320m	7620	34	0.22	Anglo (2001)

**Table 2b: Historical drill collar location for the Divide Block, 64North Project, Alaska.**

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (SRTM)	Azimuth	Dip	EOH Depth
00ED-01	636178.5	7129612	1312m	180°	40°	90.98m
00ED-02	636178.5	7129612	1312m	180°	50°	93.27m

### **Notes for Tables 2b**

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 Hole Depth are in metres measured from SRTM imagery
4. Azimuth was measure with a handheld compass from the preserved collar pipe
5. Dip was measured with a handheld compass from the preserved collar pipe
6. Diameter of diamond core is 40.7mm (BQ-TK)
7. No historical assay data is available.

Appendix 3. 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
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li>• <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 Au that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This release relates to results from surface geochemistry.</li> <li>• No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the Divide Block, although limited historical drilling exists.</li> <li>• Historical drill hole coordinates are in UTM grid (NAD83 Z6N) and have been measured by hand-held GPS with a lateral accuracy of ±4 metres and a vertical accuracy of ±5 metres.</li> <li>• <b>There is no historical assay, orientation, core quality or core recovery data available to quantify mineralisation or true widths.</b></li> <li>• Historical BQ-TK half core has been sampled using standard industry practice and a standard operating procedure to ensure continuity of work practices between staff. The sections of core selected for assay are marked up and then recorded on a sample sheet. Historical core was pre-cut and additional details for the cutting method are unknown. The RML logging geologist confirmed historical core was cut at geologically defined or significant alteration and mineralisation boundaries to ensure adequate sample representivity.</li> <li>• QAQC samples (standards and blanks) are inserted into the sequences as per industry best practice the details of which are set out in sub-sampling techniques section.</li> <li>• Diamond core sample intervals were set between 0.1m minimum and 1.5m maximum.</li> <li>• Individual samples weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the laboratory pulverisation stage to produce 30gram charge for fire</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>assay. The sample size is deemed appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Historical core assay results are pending.</b></li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This release relates to results from surface geochemistry.</li> <li>• No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the Divide Block, although limited historical drilling exists.</li> <li>• Historical diamond core has a BQ-TK diameter.</li> <li>• <b>Additional details from historical drilling are unknown.</b></li> <li>• <b>Historical core assay results are pending.</b></li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This release relates to results from surface geochemistry.</li> <li>• No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the Divide Block, although limited historical drilling exists.</li> <li>• Historical core was processed in a secure core logging facility located in Fox, Alaska.</li> <li>• <b>Additional details from historical drilling are unknown.</b></li> <li>• <b>Historical core assay results are pending.</b></li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This release relates to results from surface geochemistry.</li> <li>• No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the Divide Block, although limited historical drilling exists.</li> <li>• Historical core logging is carried out by RML qualified geologists using a project specific logging procedure. Data recorded includes, but is not limited to, lithology, structure, alteration, sulphide mineralogy and presence of visible gold. Resolution's Exploration Manager and Managing Director monitor drill core remotely using photographs and logs. Lithology is measured to ~3cm scale marked from the closest core block. Rock codes have been set up specifically for the project. Logging is not to a sufficient level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation and mining studies.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill logging is both qualitative by geological features and quantitative by geotechnical parameters. Photographs are taken of all cores trays, prior to sampling.</li> <li>• All drilled intervals are logged and recorded as standard operating practice.</li> <li>• <b>Additional details (e.g., core quality and recovery) from historical drilling are unknown.</b></li> <li>• This release relates to results from surface geochemistry.</li> <li>• No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the Divide Block, although limited historical drilling exists.</li> <li>• Historical core was pre-cut and submitted for analysis at the BV laboratory in Fairbanks.</li> <li>• 100% of the available historical BQ-TK half core was sampled. Several intervals of core were missing, therefore sampling can not be considered representative but is appropriate for the exploration stage. The location of missing core intervals was recorded in the logging.</li> <li>• <b>Additional details from historical drilling are unknown.</b></li> <li>• Standard sampling techniques were used for collection of surface samples and drill core.</li> <li>• 1kg surface samples (rock and soil) were collected in the field and considered representative and appropriate for exploration stage. Core samples were &lt; 3kg as previously stated.</li> <li>• Appropriate high, medium, and low gold and base metal standards (CRM's) are used on a 1:50 basis (2%). Blanks are inserted on a 1:50 basis (2%). Laboratories introduce QAQC samples and complete duplicate check assays on a routine basis.</li> <li>• Sample preparation is considered appropriate and was undertaken by BV Fairbanks (PRP70-250) using 70% to &lt;2mm Crush and Pulverize 85% to &lt;75 um. Samples were split and were subsequently analysed at</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>BV laboratory in Reno, Nevada (gold) and Vancouver, Canada (multielement). Core and rock sample 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). Soils sample gold and multielement was analysed by Aqua Regia digestion and Ultratrace ICP-MS analysis (AQ250).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No duplicate samples were taken. Laboratories complete duplicate check assays on a routine basis with data provided to the client.</li> <li>• Sample size as defined above is considered appropriate to the material sampled.</li> <li>• <b>Historical core assay results are pending.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sampling digest methods are considered appropriate and industry standard. FA430/AA with AAS finish and MA200 4 Acid digestion with ICP-MS analysis was applied to Core and Rock Chips. AQ250 Aqua Regia digestion Ultratrace ICP-MS analysis was applied to Soils.</li> <li>• No use of portal XRF is reported.</li> <li>• QAQC procedures included the insertion of appropriate high, medium, and low gold and base metal Certified Reference Materials (CRM) on a 1:50 basis (2%) and Blank material on a 1:50 basis (2%) for a total insertion rate of 4%, 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 in the surface sampling. <b>Historical core assay results are pending.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Verification of sampling</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This release relates to results from surface geochemistry; verification of significant intersections and the use of twinned holes is not relevant</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<p>to this release.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the Divide Block, although limited historical drilling exists.</li> <li><b>Historical core assay results are pending.</b></li> <li>At least two RML geologists have reviewed the core, logging and photographs.</li> <li>There are no twinned holes.</li> <li>Drilling and surface sampling information is digitally entered and stored following documented core handling and sampling procedures and backed up electronically.</li> <li>No adjustments have been made to the primary assay data.</li> <li><b>Additional details from historical drilling are unknown.</b></li> </ul>
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All maps and locations are in UTM grid (NAD83 Z6N) and have been measured by GPS with a lateral accuracy of <math>\pm 4</math> metres and a vertical accuracy of <math>\pm 5</math> metres.</li> </ul>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This release relates to results from surface geochemistry.</li> <li>No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the Divide Block, although limited historical drilling exists.</li> <li><b>Historical core assay results are pending.</b></li> <li>Data spacing is of historic drilling insufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity required for a Mineral Resource estimation.</li> <li>Sample compositing has not been applied to these exploration results.</li> </ul>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This release relates to results from surface geochemistry.</li> <li>No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the Divide Block, although limited historical drilling exists.</li> <li><b>Historical core assay results are pending.</b></li> <li>The relationship between the sampling orientation and the</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<p>orientation of key mineralised structures has not been confirmed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the Divide Block, although limited historical drilling exists.</li> <li>A secure chain of custody protocol has been established with the site geologist securely storing surface samples on site or in a core logging facility at Fox until being loaded by a reputable courier and transported to a secure area at BV laboratory in Fairbanks.</li> <li><b>Historical core assay results are pending.</b></li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No review has been undertaken at this time.</li> <li>No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the Divide Block, although limited historical drilling exists.</li> <li><b>Additional details from historical drilling are unknown.</b></li> <li><b>Historical core assay results are pending.</b></li> </ul>

## 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The total tenement area comprising the 64North Project consists of 655 State of Alaska claims (35,700 hectares or 357km<sup>2</sup>).</li> <li>The 64North Project is located approximately 120km east of Fairbanks.</li> <li>The tenure is in good standing and no known impediments exist.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Previous exploration work on the 64North Project included;</li> <li>Surface Geochemical Sampling: Pan concentrates, fine silts, silts, soils &amp; rock chips. Airborne Geophysics: EM, LiDAR, Radiometric &amp; Magnetics. Ground Geophysics: Magnetics, Radio-metrics, EM, VLF-EM, NSAMT &amp; CSAMT. Exploration Drilling: 46 Diamond.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resolution Minerals Ltd is primarily exploring for Reduced Intrusion Related Gold mineralisation (e.g., Pogo-style &amp; Fort Knox-style) and Copper-Molybdenum-Gold Porphyry mineralisation within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane of the north-western Cordillera, Alaska.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This release relates to results from surface geochemistry.</li> <li>No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the Divide Block, although limited historical drilling exists.</li> <li>See Appendix 2 summary table of drill hole location (<b>assay results are pending</b>).</li> <li>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.</li> <li><b>Additional details from historical drilling are unknown.</b></li> <li><b>Historical core assay results are pending.</b></li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This release relates to results from surface geochemistry</li> <li>No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the Divide Block, although limited historical drilling exists.</li> <li>Additional details from historical drilling are unknown.</li> <li><b>Historical core assay results are pending.</b></li> <li>No metal equivalents will be used.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>• 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’).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This release relates to results from surface geochemistry.</li> <li>• No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the Divide Block, although limited historical drilling exists.</li> <li>• For historical holes “Down hole length, true width not known” is stated in the notes to Table 2a.</li> <li>• <b>Historical core assay results are pending.</b></li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan view of surface sample locations has been included in the body of this report.</li> <li>• There is no data available for the historical holes, therefore no drill section could be provided.</li> <li>• <b>Historical core assay results are pending.</b></li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The reporting is considered balanced.</li> <li>• Comprehensive reporting of all drilling, trench, soil samples has occurred in historical reports and reported when appropriate here.</li> <li>• <b>Historical core assay results are pending.</b></li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resolution Minerals completed a WorldView-3 survey. See ASX:RML announcement released on the 5/11/2020 for details.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A range of exploration techniques are being considered to progress exploration including ground and airborne geophysics and drilling.</li> </ul>