RESOLUTION MINERALS LTD
ASX: RML

10 February 2023

NEW HIGH PURITY SILICA SAND & URANIUM PROJECT

Figure 1. *George Project, South Australia, with Etadunna Silica Sands Prospect and neighbouring Uranium mines.*

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Recently granted** large land holding of 3,609km^2 at the **George Project** is prospective for **High Purity Silica Sands (HPSS)** and Kazakhstan-style roll-front **Uranium** mineralisation
- **High-purity silica sand** Etadunna Prospect:
  - defined over 1km^2 by historical drilling and remains open in all directions
  - ~34m thick, with hole D-6 intersecting 34m @ 99.87% SiO_2 from 2m and open at depth
  - requires further drill sampling and a Scoping Study including metallurgical test work
- High-purity silica sand is in demand for an increasing number of industrial and technological products, with high-purity sand end-uses including the electric vehicle sector and solar panels
- **Uranium:** Rock chips up to 215ppm Uranium (U) demonstrate the potential for underlying Kazakhstan-style roll-front uranium mineralisation
- The region hosts Heathgate Resources' operating Four Mile East Uranium mine in the Beverley region and other active explorers, including Alligator Energy and Tri-Star Minerals
- Further assessment of historical data and securing of land access is underway to advance the 2023 work programs for a high-purity silica sand Scoping Study and uranium exploration
- The 100% Company owned George Project complements Resolution's new energy metals portfolio and provides RML with a low-cost opportunity to maximise shareholder value

Chairman, Duncan Chessell commented

Resolution Minerals is delighted with the addition of the recently granted SA George Project with dual in-demand commodities of uranium and high-purity silica sands, complementary to the Company's critical energy metals portfolio in a favourable mining jurisdiction.

Resolution generated the George Project in response to the looming energy crisis. We believe uranium will become a critical part of the solution to a net zero emissions future, as it will provide a clean, affordable and reliable baseload power source. The opportunity of near-surface HPSS was identified subsequently, by RML geologists as they assessed the George Project with a broader view of mineral prospectivity. The team recognised the significance of the HPSS in the context of increased commodity prices and the essential role played in the renewable energy sector.

Our Geology Team, alongside other exploration activities, will undertake a low-cost Scoping Study this year to assess the HPSS potential with drilling, laboratory test work and marketing to evaluate the economic potential. As HPSS is classified as an extractive mineral in South Australia, this could offer a relatively short timeframe for low-cost production.

Resolution Minerals Ltd (**RML** or **Company**) (ASX: **RML**) is pleased to announce 100% interest in the new strategic **George Silica Sand & Uranium Project.**

Resolution is focussed on building a portfolio of quality critical energy metals projects with commodities required to meet future global demands for a carbon-neutral economy. RML holds multiple Australian projects prospective for copper, cobalt, manganese, lead, zinc, uranium and holds ~5% stake in Midwest Lithium – all commodities in high demand and critical for the transition to a carbon-neutral economy. The addition of the George Project, prospective for both High Purity Silica (HPSS) and uranium is well aligned with this strategy.

The George Project is prospective for paleo-channel style uranium deposits, also known as Kazakhstan style roll-front mineralisation. Almost half of the worlds annual uranium production comes from Kazakhstan (46% in 2021 - source UxC LLC) using in-situ recovery, a low-impact low-cost mining technique. This style of deposit is demonstrated to the east of the George Project in the well-recognised Frome Embayment with existing uranium mines such as Beverly and Four-Mile. The source of uranium, the Mt Painter Inlier, lies in-between the George Project and the Frome Embayment with uranium dispersing both to the east and the west for potentially hundreds of kilometres (**Figure 3**) as it does in Kazakhstan. Analysis of the uranium potential will be undertaken in parallel with the HPSS Scoping Study.

The George Project is positioned within the Eromanga Basin, which contains Cretaceous shales, siltstones, sandstones and non-marine coal measures, which are unconformably overlain, by Tertiary Sediments of the Lake Eyre Basin, host to quartz sands units within the Eyre Formation.

Historical Results – High Purity Silica Sand

Silica Sands were unexpectedly encountered on the George Project by Adavale Resources, whilst exploring for sedimentary hosted uranium and phosphate in 2009. B.R. Senior & Associates Pty Ltd completed a review (May 2009 for Adavale) of D-6 and reported 0.1-0.5mm grain sizing and XRF analysis identifying 0.11% Fe contamination followed by Zr, Sr, Zn, Mn. Average contaminants total 0.13%, **making SiO_2 grade 99.87% over 34m** from 2m (**Table 1a**). Further laboratory analysis is warranted as other clay mineral contaminants, which weren't detected by XRF analysis, such as Aluminum (Al), may be present.

According to petrology reports, the sand grains are very fine to fine grain (0.1mm to 0.5mm), polished, transparent, well-rounded and form part of the Eyre Formation of early-Tertiary age.

A series of RAB drill holes (D-4 to D-16) were completed across the Etadunna Silica Sands Prospect (**Figure 2**) with the horizon of interest reporting SiO_2 assays between 97% and 99%, which could be upgraded by visual screening and washing.

Some concern was raised that downhole contamination had occurred during RAB sampling leading to downgrading in the purity of the sand. Consequently, three RC holes (D-17, D-18 and D-19) were completed as twin holes to three of the RAB holes. Assays from the RC holes returned improved SiO_2 quality with higher values exceeding 99% SiO_2 (**Figure 2**).

Petrological analysis of drill samples from RC holes indicate the SiO_2 component can be upgraded from an average of 98.4% through removal of interstitial clay and iron oxide grains to 99.3%.

According to historical geological consulting reports by B.R. Senior & Associates Pty Ltd, the known size of the sand occurrence is 1km in length, 1km in width and up to 34m in thickness and remains open in all directions and open at depth (**Figure 2**).

Exploration Manager, Christine Lawley commented:

Silica Sand is highly sought after, for an increasing number of industrial and technological products, with high-purity sand, end uses including the electric vehicle sector and glass panels used for solar photovoltaic cells.

Resolution is excited to have picked up a project with high-purity silica sand, over a 1km x 1km area, open in all directions and open at depth with a high potential for further occurrences within tenure.

The Company is also investigating the uranium potential of the area, which was recognised by detailed uranium prospectivity studies completed by the Centre for Exploration Targeting (CET) in collaboration with Regalpoint Resources. The multi-year study commenced in 2006 and resulted in the identification of carnotite-bearing rock chips, anomalous in uranium.

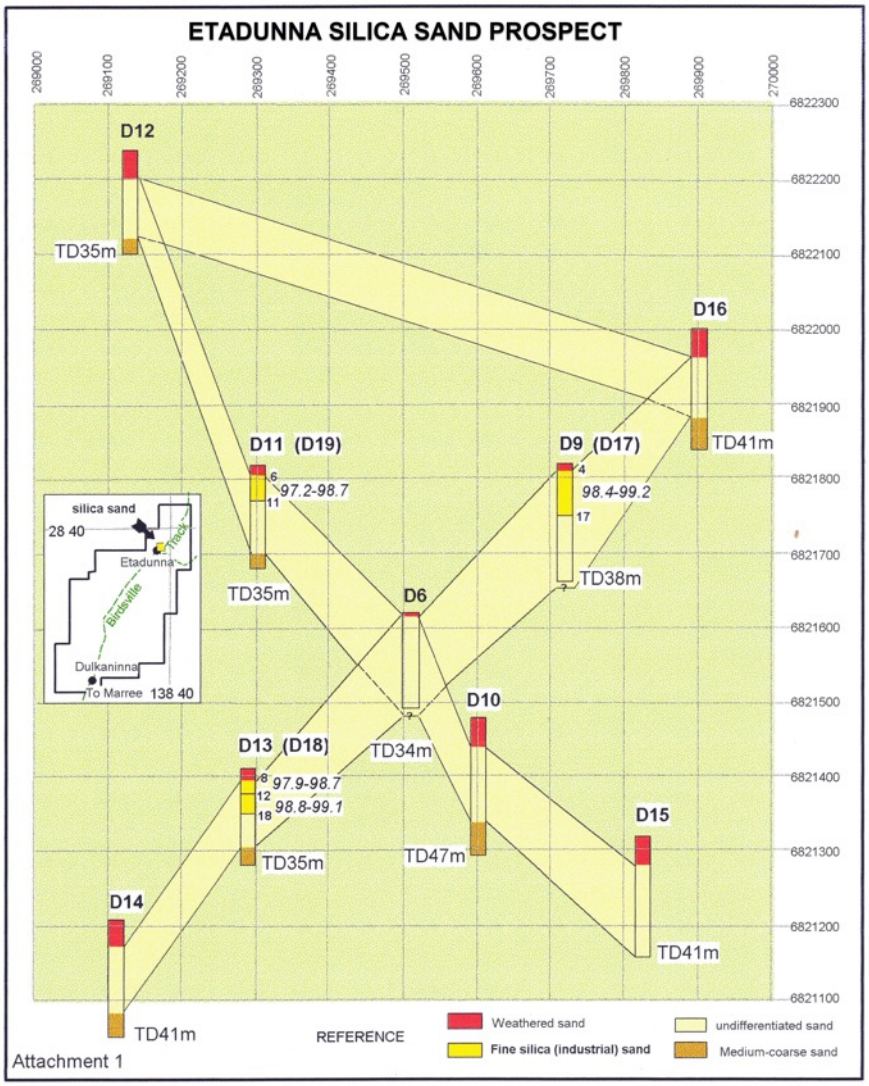

Figure 2. *Historical Etadunna Silica Sand Prospect diagram including fine silica and undifferentiated sand units. (source – Adavale Resources Annual Report, 2010).*

The Company is relying on historical reports in which the analytical techniques used were not stated fully. The Company plans to conduct its own drilling and collect new samples to confirm the voracity of the historical data.

Historical Results – Uranium

According to detailed uranium prospectivity studies completed by the Centre for Exploration Targeting (CET) in collaboration with Regalpoint Resources, the George Project has all of the mineral system components present to form sandstone-hosted uranium deposits including;

- **Source:** uranium rich source rocks (Mt Painter granites ~120km to the southeast)
- **Pathway:** palaeochannels and permeable strata providing a pathway for uranium transport
- **Trap:** reduced sequences, providing redox boundaries for uranium deposition

In addition, deep structures releasing hydrocarbons from depth, may form a reductive curtain, enhancing potential deposition and preservation of mineralisation.

A schematic illustration of the conceptual uranium mineralisation model for the George Project highlights the location of tenure relative to the known uranium occurrences corresponding to the Mt Painter source rocks (**Figure 3**).

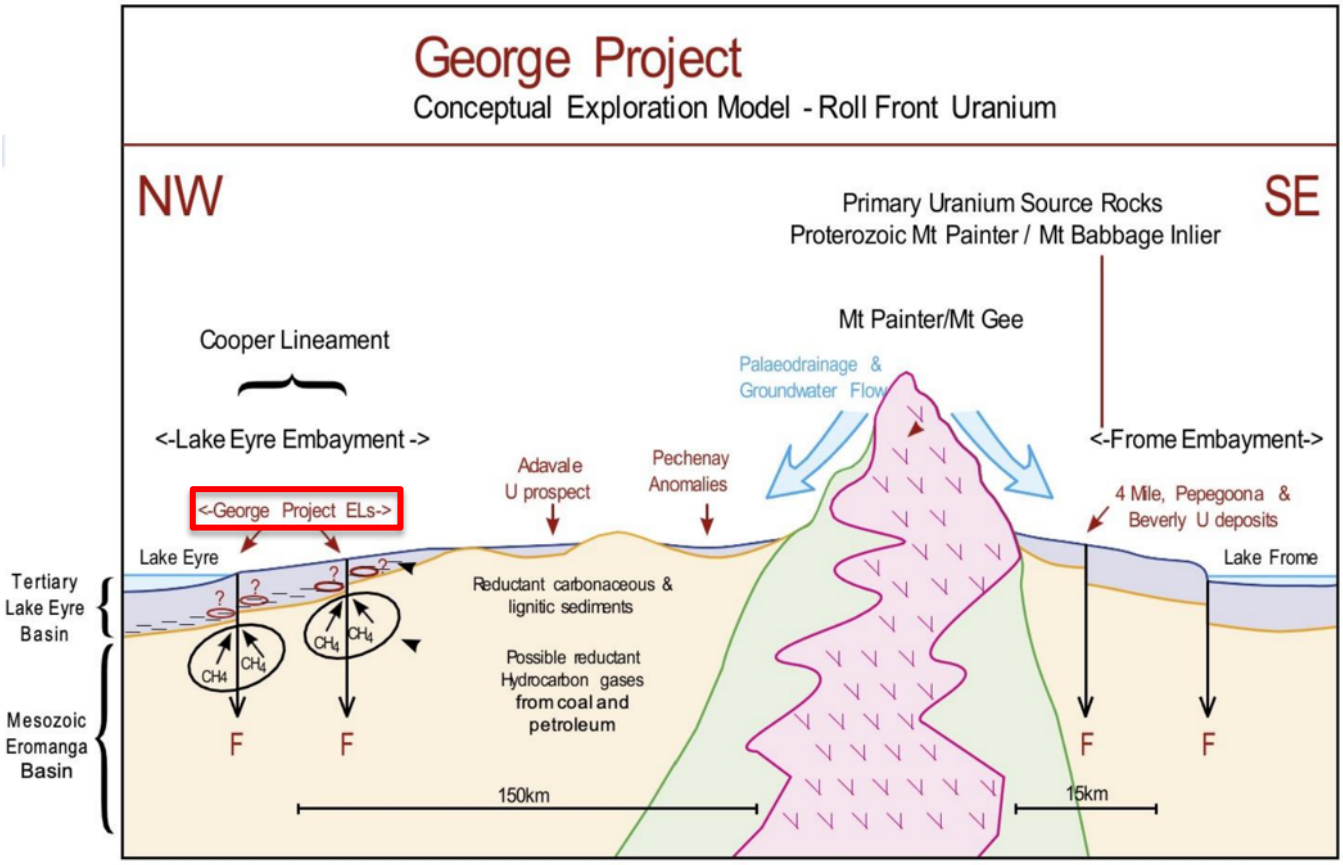

Figure 3. *Schematic diagram of conceptual uranium mineralisation model for the George Project*

Historical exploration has been limited within the George Project area, although significant uranium anomalism and the presence of a palaeochannel network (fluid pathway) has been confirmed between the project area and Mt Painter (source rocks).

A magnetic and radiometric airborne survey was flown in 2008 by Regalpoint Resources, which identified zones of elevated uranium response (**Figure 4**). Follow up ground truthing was undertaken across these zones in 2009 with a handheld spectrometer and grab samples were taken for geochemical analysis. Spectrometer readings were 10 x background and samples were identified bearing carnotite (yellow uranium mineral) within silicified sandstones (**Figure 5**), which could reflect significant mineralisation at depth. Laboratory results returned multiple samples exceeding 100ppm, with a maximum sample of 215ppm Uranium.

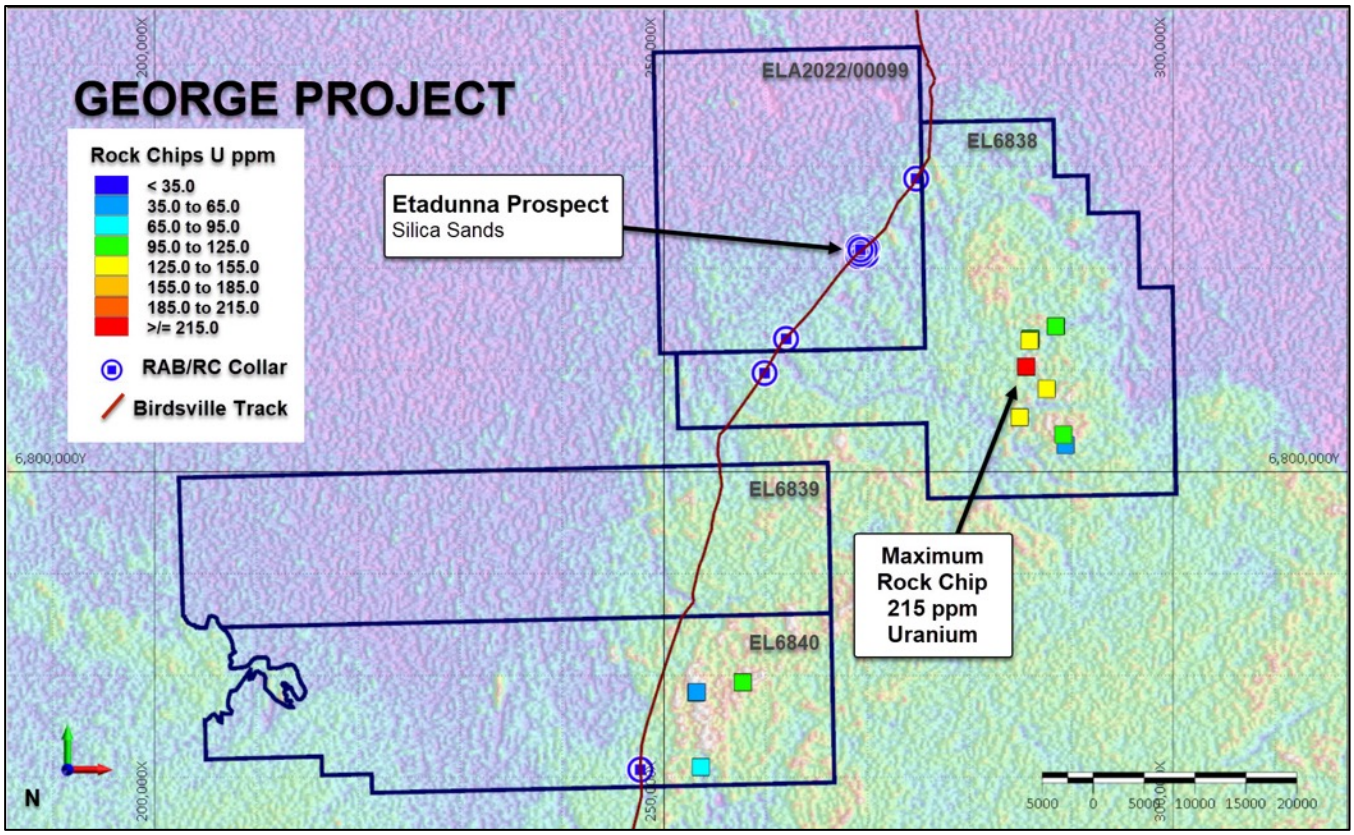

Figure 4. *George Project rock chip locations coloured to U ppm. Background image: open source radiometrics (U), SA Government SARIG website.*

Figure 5. [1]*Carnotite in silicified sandstone. Red circles are ~5mm in diameter (Regalpoint Resources Prospectus, 2011).*

[1]**Cautionary Note:** Visual observations relating to the abundance of carnotite crystals logged in the rock chips should not be considered a substitute for a laboratory analysis. Assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of mineralisation identified in geological logging. The company will update the market when laboratory results become available from future work programs.

Next Steps

A full desktop review will be completed over coming months, which will include reprocessing of open-source geophysical datasets and digitisation of historical drillhole data.

Attempts will be made to recover any existing historical drill cuttings via the South Australian core library. If available, analysis will be completed on the cuttings to confirm the high purity of the silica.

An application for a heritage survey, environmental approvals and land access notifications are underway. This will be followed by a reconnaissance trip to assess access and confirm surface geochemistry.

Results of the desktop review will inform other exploration plans with drilling under consideration as part of a scoping study including new metallurgical test work.

Authorised for release by the board of Resolution Minerals Ltd

For further information, please contact Julian Harvey

Julian Harvey
Investor Communications
Resolution Minerals Ltd
M: +61 404 897 584
j.harvey@resolutionminerals.com

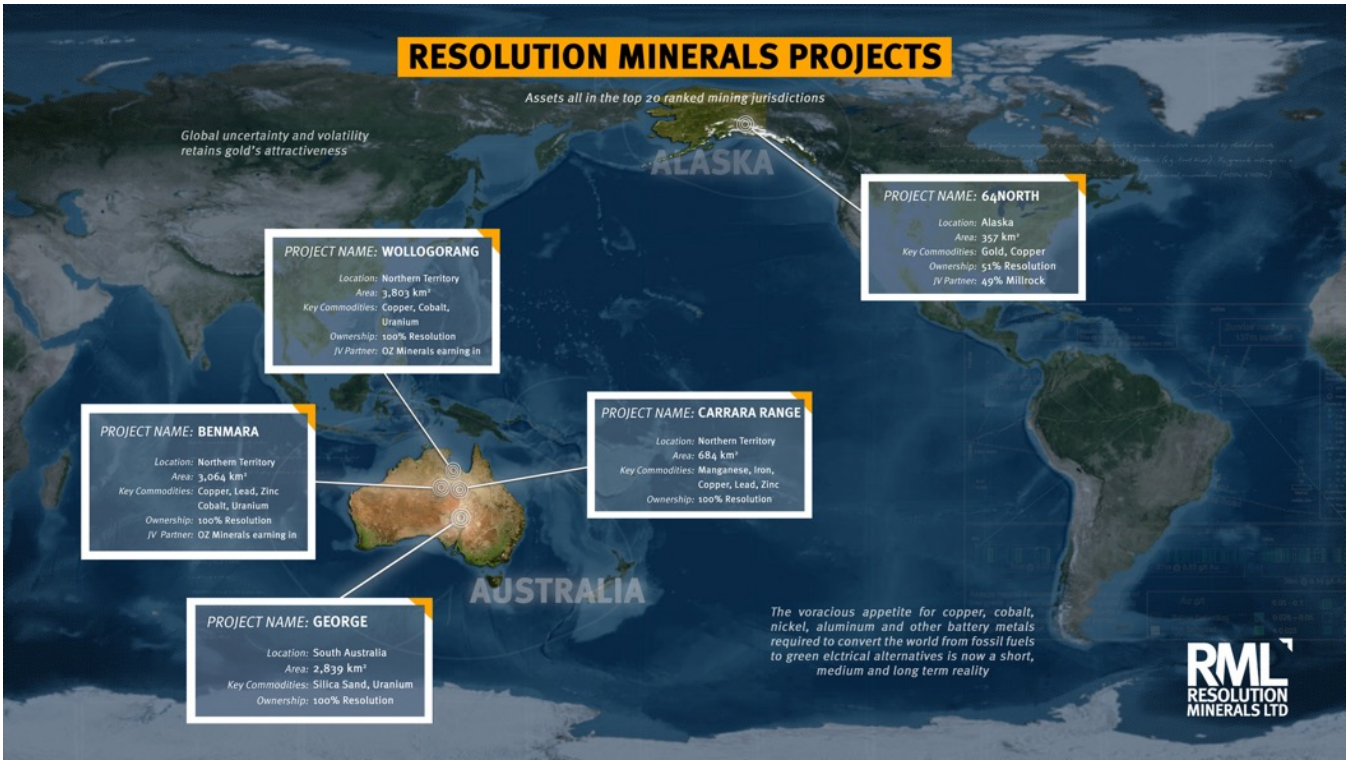

Figure 6. *Resolution's Projects; Including 100% interest in South Australian George Project and Northern Territory Farm-in agreements in place on Wollogorang and Benmara Projects*

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report related to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on data compiled by Ms Christine Lawley, a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) and a Registered Professional Geoscientist (RPGEO) in field of Mineral Exploration with the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). Ms Christine Lawley 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. Ms Christine Lawley consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on her 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 historical results that have not previously been released under JORC 2012 by the Company.

Appendix 1. Summary of drill hole details at the George Project, South Australia.

Table 1a: Historical RAB drill hole D-6 XRF analysis for the George Project, South Australia – See collar location under Table 1b.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Fe ppm	Zr ppm	Sr ppm	U ppm	Rb ppm	As ppm	Zn ppm	Cu ppm	Ni ppm	Mn ppm	Th ppm	Pb ppm	Hg ppm	Total %
D-6 (RAB)	2	36	1098	147	33	0.411	0.264	0.676	10.76	1.735	1.264	3.735	0.352	0.205	0.264	**0.13**
Inclu-	2	3	2219	251	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25
ding	3	4	2244	201	103	-	-	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.26
	4	5	2083	261	72	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.24
	5	6	1119	228	61	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14
	6	7	1094	225	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14
	7	8	1136	209	48	-	-	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14
	8	9	1295	155	80	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	7	-	-	0.16
	9	10	1178	205	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14
	10	11	1144	160	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.13
	11	12	1057	148	26	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12
	12	13	943	184	28	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12
	13	14	771	170	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10
	14	15	1222	158	33	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	0.15
	15	16	749	91	23	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09
	16	17	725	128	24	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09
	17	18	783	96	23	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	0.09
	18	19	793	135	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10
	19	20	759	84	23	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09
	20	21	900	81	21	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	7	-	0.10
	21	22	948	153	26	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12
	22	23	633	78	18	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08
	23	24	523	66	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06
	24	25	631	92	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07
	25	26	748	84	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09
	26	27	1273	162	31	-	2	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	9	0.15
	27	28	1524	208	35	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.18
	28	29	789	96	17	-	-	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09
	29	30	1061	73	18	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12
	30	31	1206	180	22	-	-	-	17	20	-	-	5	-	-	0.15
	31	32	859	68	16	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10
	32	33	1019	149	21	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12
	33	34	1241	174	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14
	34	35	1283	146	17	-	-	-	18	19	-	127	-	-	-	0.16
	35	36	1394	96	27	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.15

Table 1b: Historical RAB and RC drill collar location and silica sand intervals (SiO_2%) ICE analysis for the George Project, South Australia.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	EOH Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	SiO_2 %
D-4 (RAB)	259880	6809701	30	52	-	-	-	No Assay
D-5 (RAB)	261991	6813061	20	26	-	-	-	No Assay
D-6 (RAB)	269381	6821711	23	35	10	35	25	**98.1**
				Including	10	15	5	**97.6**
					15	20	5	**98.1**
					20	25	5	**98.6**
					25	30	5	**97.5**
					30	35	5	**98.5**
D-7 (RAB)	274771	6828801	20	38	-	-	-	No Assays
D-9 (RAB)	269720	6821830	21	39	5	35	30	**98.2**
				Including	5	10	5	**97.4**
					10	15	5	**98.9**
					15	20	5	**98.8**
					20	25	5	**98.8**
					25	30	5	**97.8**
					30	35	5	**97.6**
D-10 (RAB)	269597	6821479	26	47	15	45	30	**97.6**
				Including	15	20	5	**97.1**
					20	25	5	**97.8**
					25	30	5	**97.8**
					30	35	5	**97.8**
					35	40	5	**98.2**
					40	45	5	**97.0**
D-11 (RAB)	269298	6821830	24	35	10	35	25	**98.1**
				Including	10	15	5	**98.2**
					15	20	5	**97.4**
					20	25	5	**98.8**
					25	30	5	**98.5**
					30	35	5	**97.7**
D-12 (RAB)	269134	6822050	25	35	10	15	5	**97.1**
D-12 (RAB)	269134	6822050	25	35	20	35	15	**97.9**
				Including	20	25	5	**97.5**
					25	30	5	**98.7**
					30	35	5	**97.6**
D-13 (RAB)	269295	6821410	26	35	10	35	25	**98.3**

				Including	10	15	5	**98.4**
					15	20	5	**98.0**
					20	25	5	**98.4**
					25	30	5	**98.4**
					30	35	5	**98.4**
D-14 (RAB)	269107	6821215	29	41	15	40	25	**98.1**
				Including	15	20	5	**97.6**
					20	25	5	**97.2**
					25	30	5	**98.6**
					30	35	5	**98.8**
					35	40	5	**98.5**
D-15 (RAB)	269824	6821320	28	41	20	35	15	**98.2**
				Including	20	25	5	**98.2**
					25	30	5	**98.2**
					30	35	5	**98.1**
D-16 (RAB)	269901	6822001	19	41	0	5	5	**97.1**
D-16 (RAB)	269901	6822001	19	41	15	40	25	**98.3**
				Including	15	20	5	**98.1**
					20	25	5	**98.2**
					25	30	5	**98.6**
					30	35	5	**98.7**
					35	40	5	**98.0**
D-17 (RC twin of D-9)	269721	6821827	21	38	4	24	20	**97.9**
				Including	4	5	1	**97.6**
					5	6	1	**98.4**
					6	7	1	**98.3**
					7	8	1	**98.8**
					8	9	1	**98.8**
					9	10	1	**98.7**
					10	11	1	**98.6**
					11	12	1	**98.9**
					12	13	1	**98.7**
					13	14	1	**97.0**
					14	15	1	**98.8**
					15	16	1	**98.6**
					16	17	1	**99.1**
					17	18	1	**97.2**
					18	19	1	**98.5**
					19	20	1	89.3
					20	21	1	**97.9**
					21	22	1	**99.3**
					22	23	1	**97.1**

					23	24	1	**97.9**
D-18 (RC twin of D-13)	269294	6821408	26	35	8	16	8	**98.3**
					8	9	1	**98.2**
					9	10	1	**98.0**
					10	11	1	**98.0**
					11	12	1	**97.4**
					12	13	1	**98.2**
					13	14	1	**98.7**
					14	15	1	**98.6**
					15	16	1	**99.0**
D-19 (RC twin of D-11)	269300	6821829	24	35	6	13	7	**97.8**
					6	7	1	**98.4**
					7	8	1	**98.0**
					8	9	1	**98.4**
					9	10	1	**97.4**
					10	11	1	**96.9**
					11	12	1	**98.0**
					12	13	1	**97.3**
C-5 (RAB)	247681	6770751	43	51	-	-	-	No Assay

Note: RC holes were drilled to follow up RAB drilling results to obtain a less contaminated sample.

Notes for Tables 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 MGA94, Zone 54.
3. Drill rods length is unknown, RAB samples were submitted as 5m composite intervals. RC samples were submitted as 1m individual samples (no compositing).
4. Elevation and Hole Depth are in metres.
5. All holes were drilled vertically, therefor the dip is 90 degrees and the azimuth is not applicable.
6. Results are historical and diameter RAB and RC chip drilling is unknown.
7. No Assay = No assays were available in historical reports for the drillhole.
8. A cut-off grade of 97% SiO_2 was applied to these results as the historical RAB drilling was likely to have clay contamination, reducing the purity of the underlying formation. This will be revised for new drilling results in the future.
9. No more than 1m of internal dilution has been applied.
10. Table 1a and 1b results for drill hole D-6 SiO2 purity are inconsistent due to XRF being unable to detect Al content, which is attributed to interstitial clay. According to petrology, interstitial clay can be removed, allowing for upgrading of the SiO2 content.

The Company is relying on historical reports in which the analytical techniques used were not stated fully. The Company plans to conduct its own drilling and collect new samples to confirm the voracity of the historical data.

Table 1c: Historical rock chip sample location and assays for uranium exploration on the George Project, South Australia.

Sample No.	Site	Easting MGAZ54	Northing MGAZ54	Sample Material	U ppm	V ppm	Th ppm	[1]Visual Carnotite Est %
67576	LG06	253137	6778311	Float	35	339	5	< 0.5
67577	LG06	253210	6778369	Float	41	271	11	< 0.5
67578	LG19	253630	6771010	Float	91	24	<5	0.5 - 1
67580	LG02	288467	6814288	Outcrop	**101**	113	<5	0.5 - 2
67581	LG01	285888	6812872	Subcrop	**133**	100	6	0.5 - 2
67582	LG01	286008	6813051	Subcrop	96	45	8	0.5 – 1.5
67583	LG09	285586	6810331	Float	**215**	50	<5	1 - 3
67584	LG03	287578	6808152	Outcrop	**135**	178	<5	0.5 - 2
67585	LG08	284920	6805365	Outcrop	**126**	46	<5	0.5 - 2
67586	LG04	289227	6803641	Outcrop	**109**	75	<5	0.5 – 1.5
67587	LG14	289426	6802652	Outcrop	52	269	12	< 0.5
67589	LG18	257728	6779321	Float	**124**	304	6	0.5 - 2

Results exceeding 100ppm in bold.

[1]**Cautionary Note:** Visual observations relating to the abundance of carnotite crystals logged in the rock chips should not be considered a substitute for a laboratory analysis. Assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of mineralisation identified in geological logging. The company will update the market when laboratory results become available from future work programs.

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 George Project, South Australia.

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.*	• No drilling or surface sampling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the George Project, although limited historical drilling and surface sampling exists. • Historical drill hole and surface sample coordinates are in UTM grid (MGA94 Zone 54) and have been measure by handheld GPS with a lateral accuracy of ±4 metres and a vertical accuracy of ±5 metres. • Additional details from historical drilling and surface sampling are unknown.
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.).*	• No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the George Project, although limited historical drilling and surface sampling exists. • Historical exploration drilling includes: 13 RAB and 3 RC holes (Adavale, 2009) and 2 Non-recorded (Broken Hill Company, 1949). • Additional details from historical drilling and surface sampling are unknown.

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.*	• No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the George Project, although limited historical drilling and surface sampling exists. • Additional details from historical drilling and surface sampling are unknown.
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.*	• No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the George Project, although limited historical drilling and surface sampling exists. • Additional details from historical drilling and surface sampling are unknown.
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.*	• No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the George Project, although limited historical drilling and surface sampling exists. • Additional details from historical drilling and surface sampling are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the George Project, although limited historical drilling and surface sampling exists. • Drill samples have been analysed by laboratory XRF and IC4 methods. • Additional details from historical drilling and surface sampling are unknown.
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.*	• No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the George Project, although limited historical drilling and surface sampling exists. • Three RC drill holes were twins of RAB drill holes as indicated in Table 1. • Limited primary documentation was obtained which included historical company reports and other information was obtained via open file of Annual Technical Reports to the state regulator. • Additional details from historical drilling and surface sampling are unknown.
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 (MGA94 Zone 54) and have been measured by handheld GPS with a lateral accuracy of ±4 metres and a vertical accuracy of ±5 metres. Collar RLs have been adjusted to the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) digital elevation model (DEM) of the Earth to obtain sub 5 metre vertical accuracy.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the George Project, although limited historical drilling and surface sampling exists. • Data spacing is insufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity required for a Mineral Resource estimation. • Sample composting has not been applied to these exploration results.
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.*	• No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the George Project, although limited historical drilling and surface sampling exists. • The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures has not been confirmed.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the George Project, although limited historical drilling and surface sampling exists. • Additional details from historical drilling and surface sampling are unknown.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the George Project, although limited historical drilling and surface sampling exists. • Additional details from historical drilling and surface sampling are unknown. • No review has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals 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 has a 100% interest in EL6838, EL6839, EL6840 Mineral Exploration Licenses and Application ELA2022-099. Discussions with the Dieri Aboriginal Corporation are in early stages – the Native Title holders to negotiate a NTMA (access agreement). • The George Project consists of 3,609km^2 falls within Etadunna Station, Dulkaninna Station, Clayton Station and Muloorina Station, South Australia. • The George Project is centred approximately 85km NNE of Maree. • The tenure is in good standing and while a NTMA agreement has not been completed with the Dieri Aboriginal Corporation other parties are exploring in the region no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration work on the George Project includes; **Surface Geochemical Sampling**: Surface rock chips and handheld spectrometer readings. **Airborne Geophysics**: Radiometric, Magnetics and Tempest AEM **Ground Geophysics:** Gravity & Seismic. **Exploration Drilling:** 18 drill holes have been completed within the George Project tenements. **2 non-recorded** drill holes OLD KOPPERAMANNA BORE & NEW KOPPERAMANNA BORE (Broken Hill Company, 1949). **13 RAB** drill holes D-4 to D-7, D-9 to D-16 and C-5 (Adavale, 2009). **3 RC** drill holes D-17 to D-19 (Adavale, 2009).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Resolution Minerals Ltd is primarily exploring for silica sands (e.g. Muchea, Cape Flattery) and sandstone-hosted roll front style

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		uranium mineralisation (e.g. Beverly, North Beverly, Four Mile East), both hosted within the Eyre Formation, South Australia. • The project is considered prospective for sandstone-hosted uranium based on the presence of source rocks (Mt Painter granites), fluid pathways (palaeochannels based on geophysical modelling) and redox trap sites (reduced Cretaceous and Tertiary sequences). • Some historical uranium surface occurrences are present within tenure and historical exploration holes have intersected silica sands over a 1km square area.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals, although limited historical drilling and surface sampling exists. • See Appendix 1 summary table of drill hole 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. • Additional details from historical drilling and surface sampling are unknown.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals, although limited historical drilling and surface sampling exists. • The focus of historical drilling was primarily uranium exploration, with later silica sand focus. Older water bores are also present. • Additional details from historical drilling and surface sampling are unknown. • Visual observations relating to the abundance of carnotite crystals logged in the rock chips should not be considered a substitute for a laboratory analysis. Assay results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		are required to determine the widths and grade of mineralisation identified in geological logging.
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').*	• No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals, although limited historical drilling and surface sampling exists. Additional details from historical drilling and surface sampling are unknown. • Down hole length has been reported, as true width is not known, as insufficient work has been undertaken to understand the true width of intervals. • "Down hole length, true width not known" is stated in the notes to Table 1a.
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.*	• No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals, although limited historical drilling and surface sampling exists. • Additional details from historical drilling and surface sampling are unknown.
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.*	• No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals, although limited historical drilling and surface sampling exist. • Additional details from historical drilling and surface sampling are unknown.
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.*	• No substantive exploration data has been collected by Resolution Minerals.
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 drilling. • Refer to figures in the body of this report.