24 September 2020

BOUNDARY PROSPECT RESULTS - POGO TREND 64NORTH PROJECT, ALASKA

Exploration Summary

- CSAMT geophysics survey over historic high-grade gold drill intersections, up to 35g/t Au, identifies coincident anomaly and potential extensions at the Boundary Prospect, East Pogo Block.
- Boundary Prospect is located on Pogo Trend between Northern Star's Pogo Gold Mine and recent discovery by Tectonic Metals at the Tibbs Project (Figure 2).
- A **new larger second target** of 2.2km x 1.5km in size was also identified by the CSAMT survey 900m to the south-west of historic drilling.
- **Surface rock chip sampling** over this new target has identified **sulphide bearing quartz boulders** - **assay results expected in late October**.
- Drilling targets for the 2021 summer season will be prioritised after assay results are received.

Managing Director, Duncan Chessell commented, ***"Identification of <u>new</u> drill targets and extensions of historic prospects using modern geophysics demonstrates the Camp Scale potential for the region and how highly prospective and under explored the 64North Project remains."***

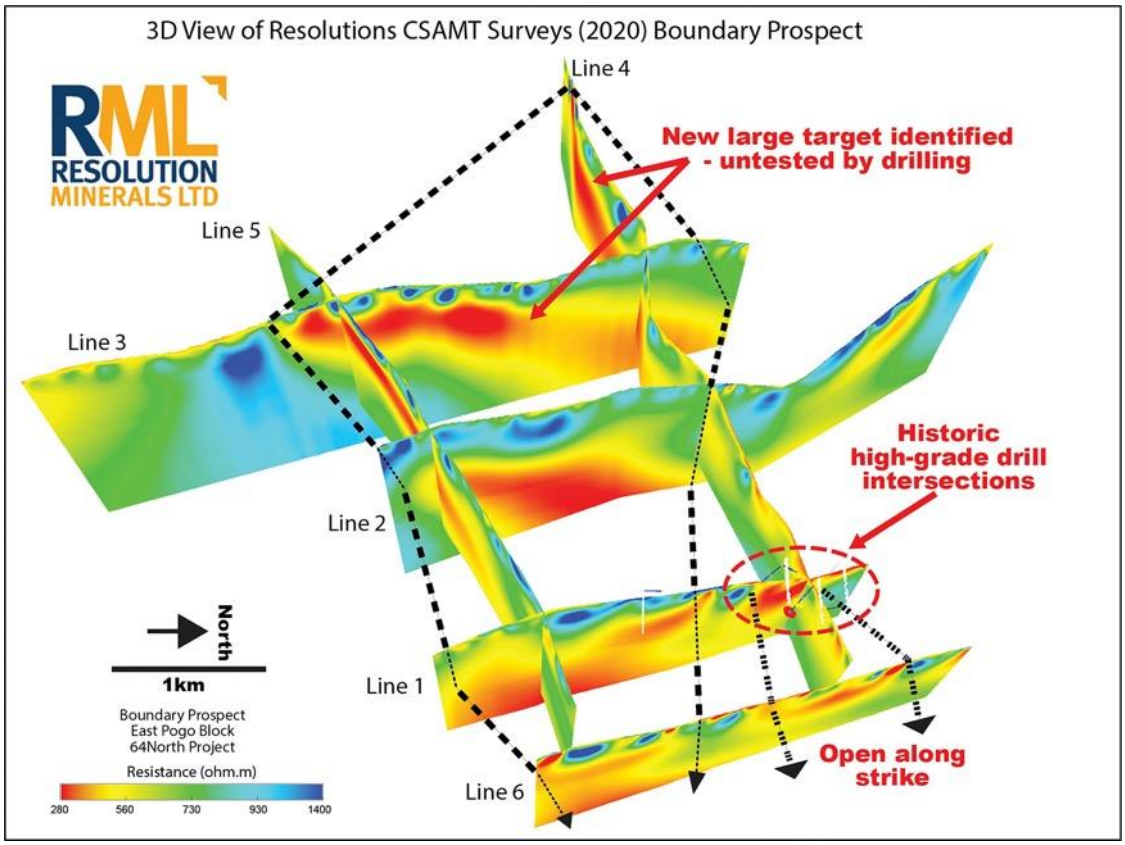

Figure 1 Boundary Prospect new CSAMT geophysical survey results

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Ordinary Shares
Issued 279 M

Options and rights
Listed options 6.1 M @ 10c
Unlisted options 12.3 M @ 25c
Unlisted options 13.4 M @ 6c
Unlisted rights 7.5 M

Performance Shares
Class A 9.6 M
Class B 3.6 M

Last Capital Raise
August 2020 - Placement & SPP
$5.1M @ 7c

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Level 4, 29-31 King William Street, Adelaide SA 5000

Resolution Minerals Ltd (**RML, Resolution** or **Company**) is pleased to announce results from the Boundary Prospect CSAMT ground-based geophysical survey. The survey was undertaken as part of a larger regional field campaign in the summer season, to define high priority drill ready targets from 30 regional prospects. Field teams were deployed by helicopter to the highest ranked regional prospects.

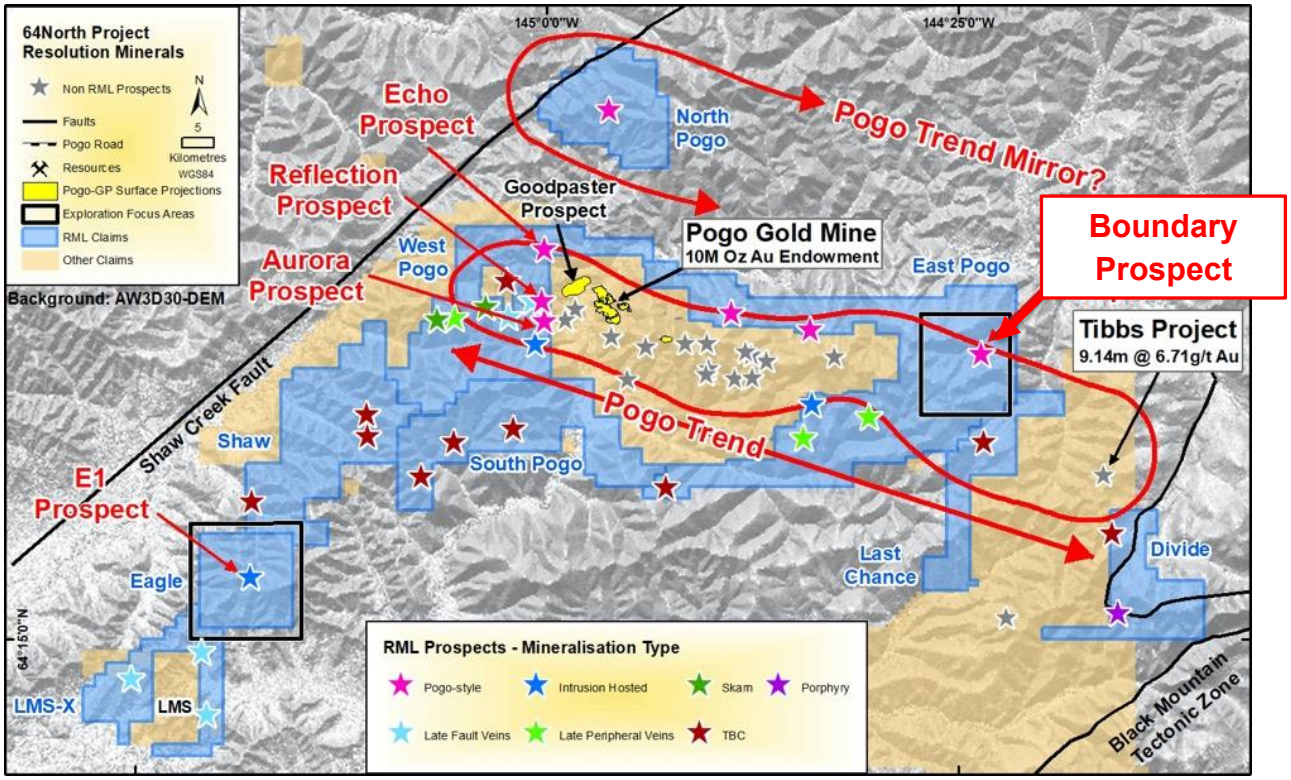

Figure 2 The Boundary Prospect is 26km east of the Pogo Gold Mine on the "Pogo Trend" and 11km NW of the Tectonic Metals Tibbs Project also on the Pogo Trend. (Tibbs Project results as per TSXV announcement 15/9/2020 Tectonic Metals)

Boundary Prospect

The Boundary Prospect is located within the Pogo Trend, which includes both Northern Star's Pogo Gold Mine (10Moz) and Goodpaster Prospect and Tectonic Metals' (TSXV:TECT) Tibbs Project (**Figure 2**). The Boundary area is located 26km along strike (ESE) of the Pogo Gold Mine and 11km NW of the Tibbs Project (15 September 2020 TSX-V Tectonic Metals announcement of drilling results: 9.14m @ 6.71g/t Au from 102m including 3.05m @ 19.3 g/t Au from 107m). As with Pogo, the geology is dominated by paragneiss and orthogneiss, intruded by biotite rich granites and diorite and the paleodepth is interpreted to be close to that of Pogo. Structural preparation is also evident across Boundary i.e. conduits to facilitate fluid flow (**Figure 5**). Historic surface geochemistry at Boundary includes a >100ppb Au broad soil anomaly (Au-Bi-Te-As-W-Sb), which is marked by a multiple high-grade rock chips up to 24.85g/t Au (**Figure 6**). Surface mineralisation was subsequently followed up with 5 diamond drill holes in 2000 (series BND00-01 to BND00-05), plus an additional hole in 2007 (BND07-06) totalling 1690m (**Figure 3 & Figure 6**).

In Conclusion

The Boundary Prospect exhibits geochemical evidence for both a gold mineralised late fault vein Intrusion Related Gold System (IRGS) mineral system (Au-As-Bi-Sb) and the potential for un-tested Pogo-style (Au-Bi-Te-As-W) shallow dipping mineralisation (**Figure 14**). Previous exploration was conducted without the context of Resolution's new CSAMT geophysical survey data. **Drill testing is warranted** and will require helicopter support in the 2021 summer field season.

Historic Drilling + Modern Geophysics

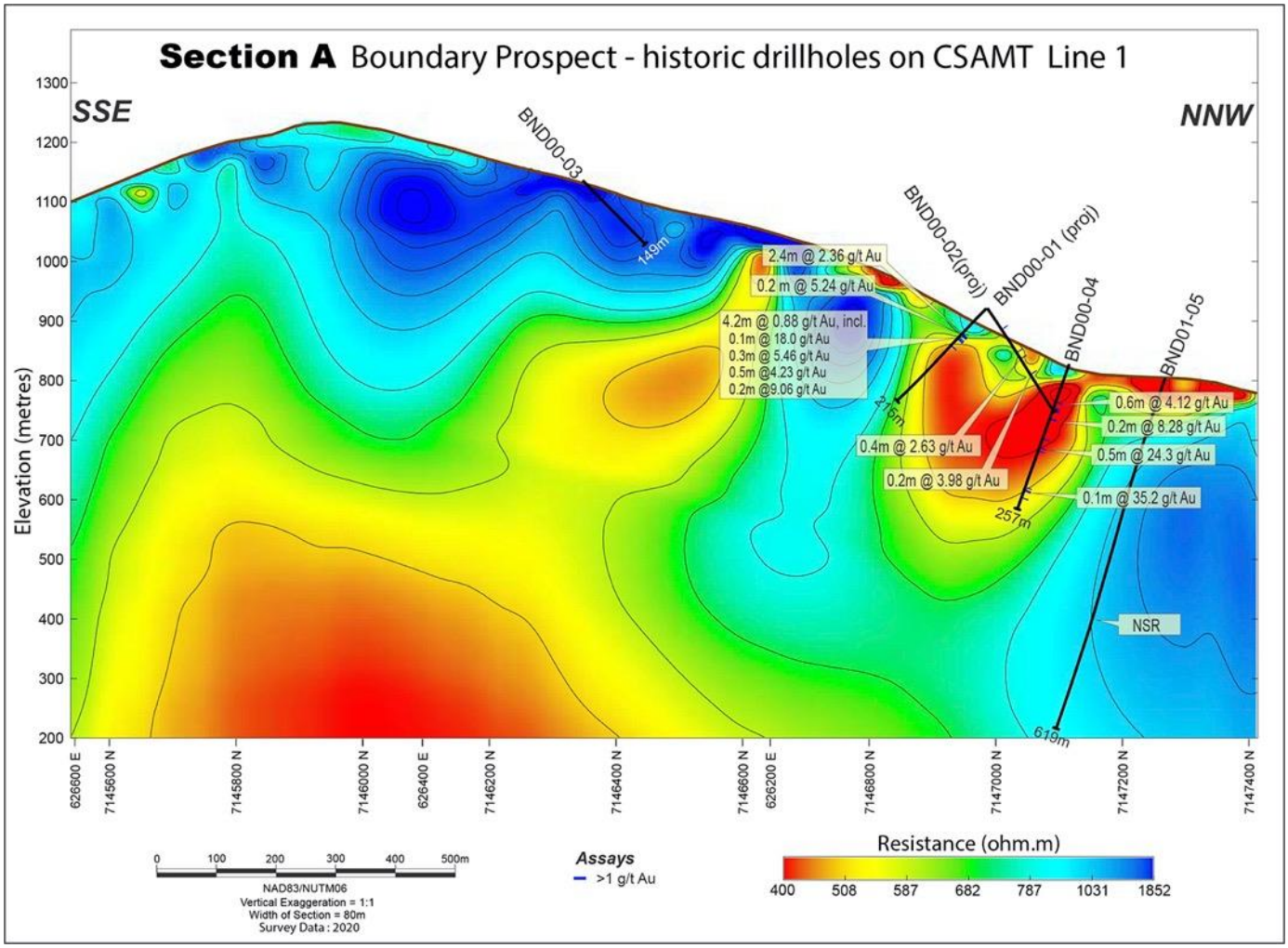

Figure 3 Historic drill Section A (see Figure 6 for plan view of Section location) overlaying CSAMT Line 1. Gold intersections coincide with a shallow CSAMT anomaly. Deeper anomaly remains untested. Boundary Prospect, East Pogo Block, 64North Project Alaska.

Selected drilling highlights of six (6) historic holes totalling 1690m, Boundary Prospect
See RML ASX announcement 13-July-20 for full results.

0.1m @ **18.1g/t Au** from 65m (BND00-01)	0.2m @ **9.1g/t Au** from 68m (BND00-01)
0.6m @ **4.1g/t Au** from 65m (BND00-004)	0.2m @ **8.3g/t Au** from 96m (BND00-04)
0.5m @ **24.3g/t Au** from 147m (BND00-04)	0.1m @ **35.2g/t Au** from 224m (BND00-04)

Historic diamond core holes were not orientated; therefore, the strike and dip of the mineralised veins is unknown. The opportunity exists for RML to follow up historic drilling, which did not effectively test or define the structures controlling the late fault vein mineralisation along strike from high-grade gold intersections. Furthermore, recent detailed field mapping suggests, many of the historic drill holes were targeted without taking structural offsets into consideration and did not have the benefit of modern geophysics.

CSAMT Geophysics Survey Results

The primary aim of the CSAMT survey was to confirm historic mineralised drill intersections at Boundary could be detected using CSAMT. The secondary aim was to determine potential extensions and likely scale of potential gold mineralisation for drill testing in summer 2021.

The CSAMT survey lines targeted demagnetised zones surrounding discrete magnetic highs (interpreted as diorite), associated with mapped paragneiss and surface geochemical anomalism. Line orientations were designed subparallel to the mapped structures where possible (**Figure 5**).

Historic late fault vein drill intersections were found to coincides with a narrow, high angled, 400-500 ohm-m CSAMT anomaly (**Figure 3**). Possible repeats of the apparently structurally controlled CSAMT anomaly occur to the south and the anomalies also appears to extend to the east and west along strike. **This has significant targeting implications, having validated a CSAMT response associated with known gold mineralisation.**

The CSAMT survey has also defined a second target over a large 2.2km by 1.5km, north-west trending, gently north-east dipping anomaly, less than 900m to the south-west. The anomaly appears to be contiguous across multiple CSAMT lines, with the top of the anomaly expressing a depth range from 0-500m (possibly daylighting towards the west). Field crews have collected surface samples coincident with the surface projection of the anomalies. Sulphide-bearing, quartz boulders were identified. Assays are pending.

Figure 4 Sulphide-bearing quartz sample collected from the Daydreamer prospector's pit looking east (see Figure 5 location).

The CSAMT survey has defined an anomaly at depth beneath historic drill hole BDN00-03 (proximal to the Daydreamer prospector's pit (**Figure 4 & Figure 5**). BND00-03 was drilled on a shallow angle (45°) and has not tested this anomaly (**Figure 3**). The large anomaly extends and shallows to the west.

The CSAMT results were followed up with detailed structural mapping and surface geochemical sampling (soil and rock chip – **Figure 5**), focussing on areas which had the potential for the CSAMT anomalies to daylight i.e. surface projections. Once assay results have been received, they will be combined with the CSAMT results and structural mapping to refine targets ready for drill testing during the 2021 summer field season.

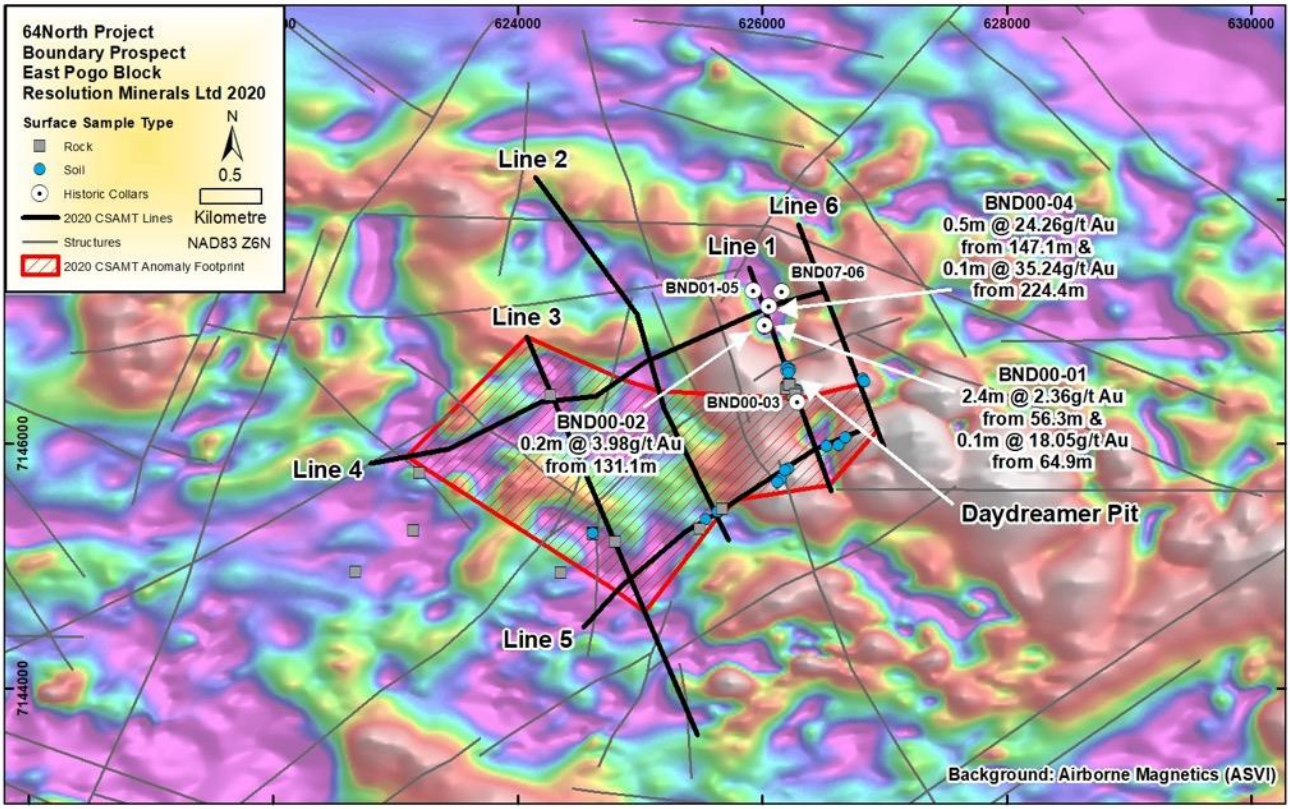

Figure 5 CSAMT survey lines with footprint defined for large anomaly. Follow up surface samples (assays pending) have been plotted (grey squares = Rock, blue circles = Soil). Background imagery is airborne magnetics (ASVI).

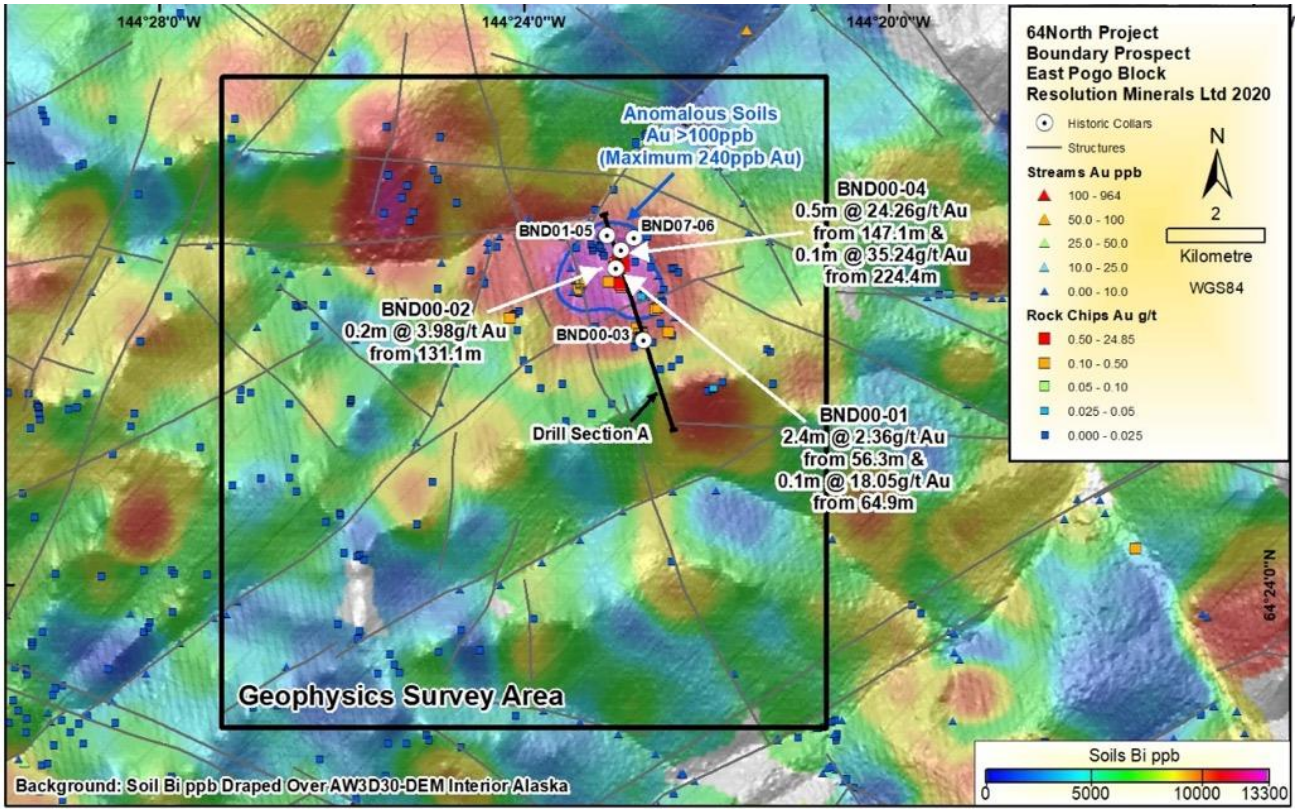

Figure 6 Soil geochemistry (Bi) grid with Au surface geochemical point data and historic drillholes. Drill Section A defined.

*Figure 7 Deposit sizes stated as Endowment (Resources & Reserves + Historic Production) *sourced from Company websites*

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***Tintinta Gold Province 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).*

Appendix 1. CSAMT Survey, East Pogo Block, 64North Project.

Appendix 1a: CSAMT Geophysics Survey Results

CSAMT (Controlled-source Audio-frequency Magnetotellurics) is a ground-based geophysical method, which involves transmitting a controlled electric signal at a suite of frequencies into the ground from one location (transmitter site) and measuring the received electric and magnetic fields in the area of interest (receiver site). These measurements are used to calculate the resistivity structure of the earth, which relates to geology. This technique is used for subsurface mapping and has an effective depth range from 20m to 1000m below surface. The transmitted frequency and the resistivity of the subsurface influences the depth of investigation. In general, the lower the frequency and the higher the ground resistivity, the greater the effective depth of the technique.

Summary Geophysics East Pogo: The Boundary Au Prospect includes high grade (up to 35g/t Au), late fault vein drill intersections (**Figure 14**), which coincides with a narrow, high angled, 400-500 ohm-m CSAMT anomaly. Possible repeats of the apparently structurally controlled CSAMT anomaly occur to the south and the anomalies also appear to extend to the east and west along strike. A large 2.2km by 1.5km, north-east, shallow dipping anomaly occurs less than 1km to the south-west. The anomaly appears to be contiguous across multiple CSAMT lines, with the top of the anomaly expressing a depth range from 0-500m (possibly daylighting towards the west). Field crews have collected surface samples above the anomalies. Assays are pending.

The magnetic data and historic mapping indicate the area is structurally complex. Structural preparation of host rocks is considered important in many mineral systems because structures provide conduits for mineralising fluids. Furthermore, demagnetised zones in the magnetic data have a strong correlation with the large CSAMT anomaly indicative of fluid flow and magnetically destructive alteration. The host rock across the region has been mapped predominately as paragneiss and orthogneiss with various cross cutting intrusive rock units. Discrete magnetic highs have been interpreted as diorite intrusions. The geology, geochemistry and geophysical signatures seen at Boundary Prospect are analogous to the Goodpaster Prospect and Pogo Gold Mine.

The **Goodpaster Prospect and Pogo Gold Mine** are structurally controlled, with alteration and associated gold and sulphide mineralised zones expressed as subtle resistivity contrasts (i.e. weakly conductive). Intrusive rocks provide the source for mineralisation and provide the heat to drive mineralising processes. Diorite (an intrusive rock with a strong magnetic signature) is known to be spatially important to mineralisation at the Pogo Gold Mine. Therefore, the combination of magnetics data, with existing ground acquired CSAMT lines provides a very powerful tool for identifying potential fluid pathways, likely structural controls for mineralisation and locations of intrusive rocks. As the known mineralisation in the region is relatively shallow dipping there need not be a surface expression of mineralisation (i.e. a “blind” deposit) making geophysics a crucial tool.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results 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 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 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 "Binding agreement earning 80% of Gold Project in Alaska" on 17 October 2019, "Gold Symposium Conference Presentation" on 24 October 2019, "2019 AGM Managing Director's Presentation" on 26 November 2019, "Operations Update at 64North Project, Alaska" on 31 March 2020, "Exploration Update - 64North Project Alaska" on 14 May 2020, "Drilling Update - 64North Project Alaska" on 24 June 2020, "Investor Presentation - Noosa Mining Virtual Conference" on 13 July 2020, 'Drilling Commenced at Reflection Prospect – 64North" on 25 August 2020 and "Assays and Operations Update 64North Project Alaska" on 10 September 2020. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement.

Appendix 1b: Location of CSAMT Survey & Raw Images of CSAMT Survey Lines

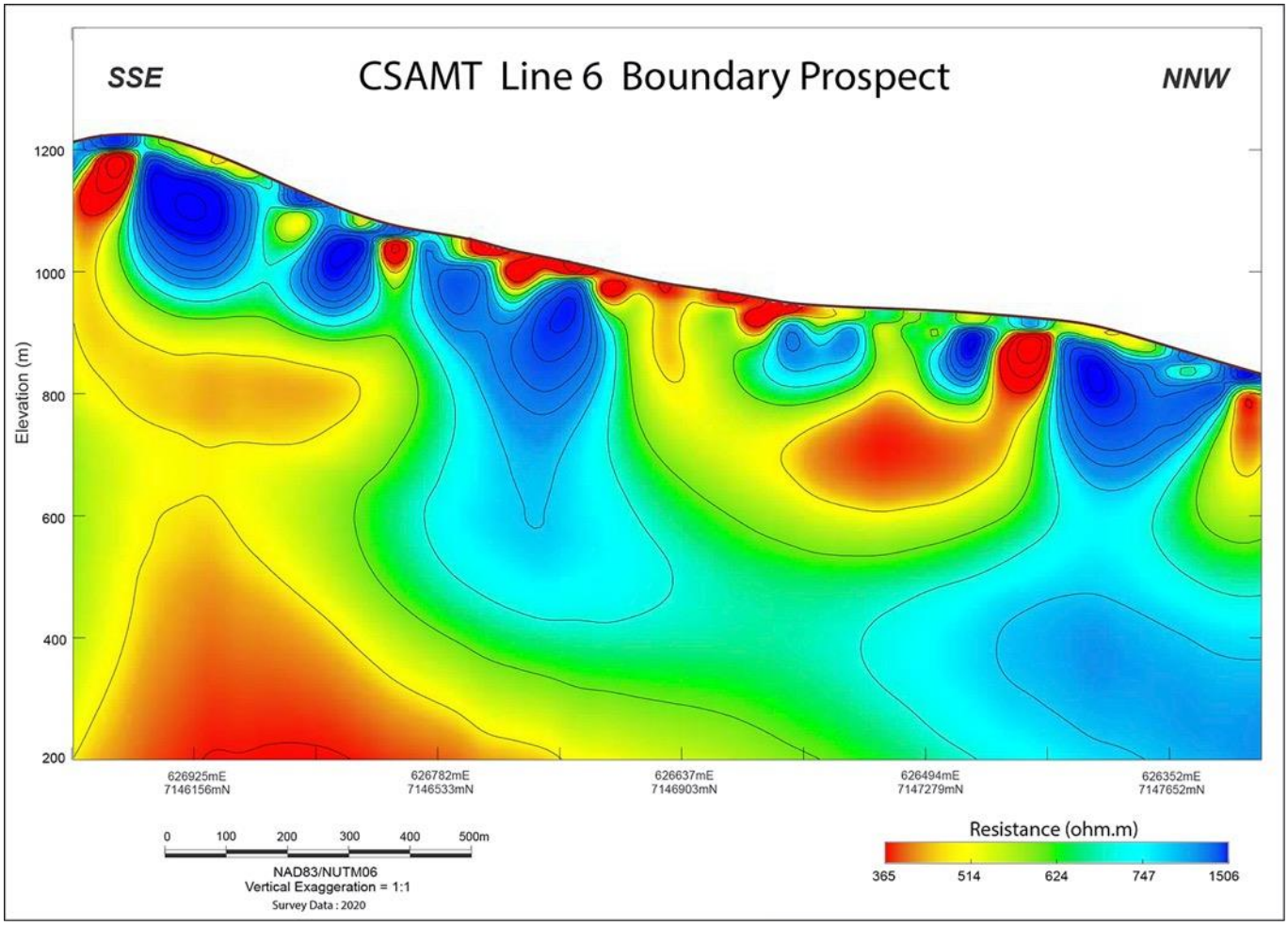

Figure 8 Line 6, 2D CSAMT section looking west, East Pogo Block, 64North Project Alaska

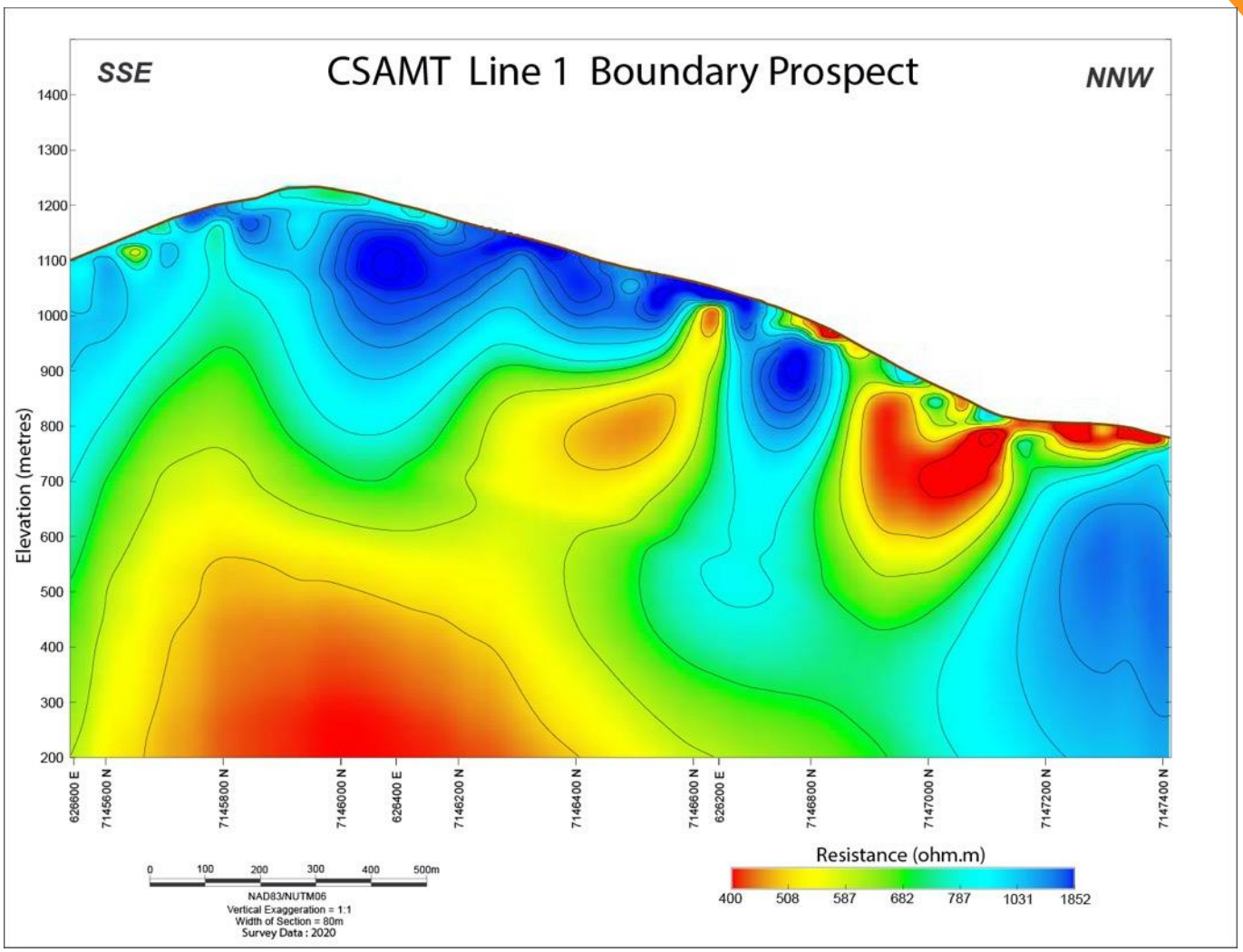

Figure 9 Line 1, 2D CSAMT section looking west, East Pogo Block, 64North Project Alaska

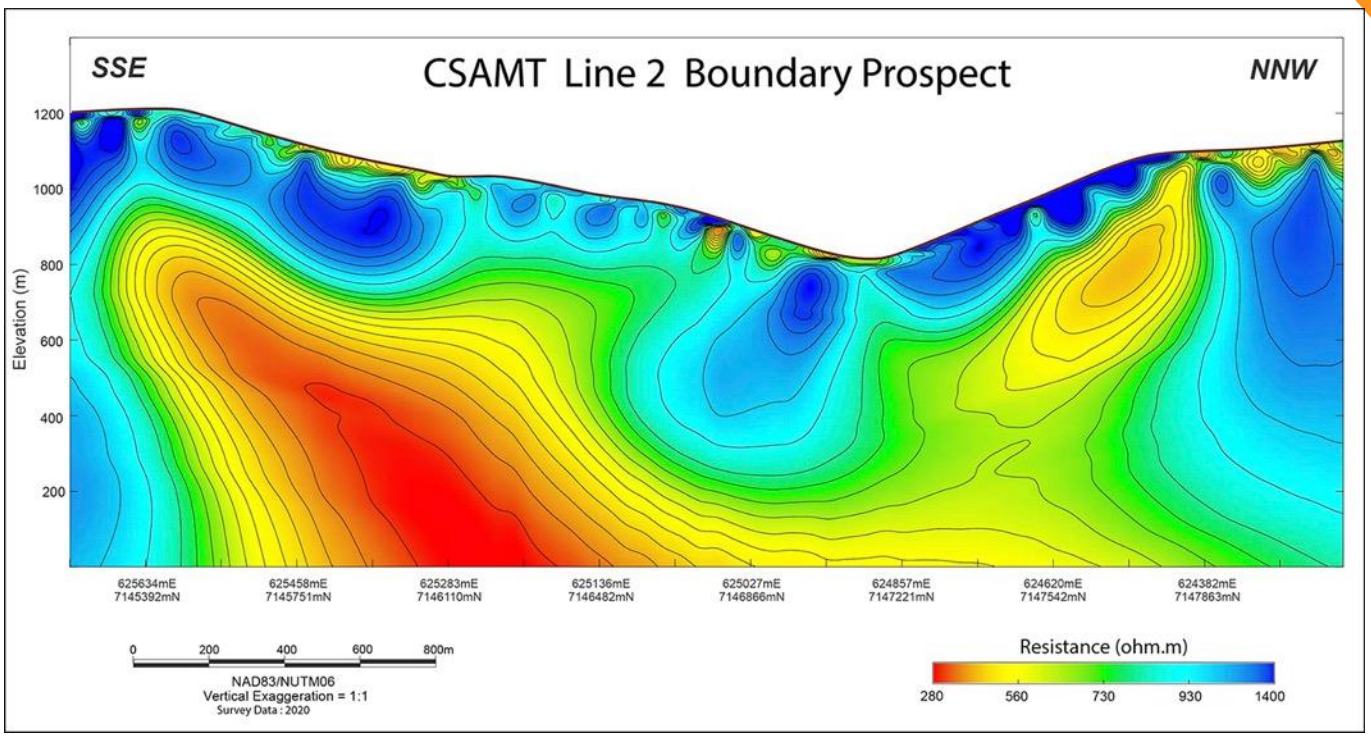

Figure 10 Line 2, 2D CSAMT section looking west, East Pogo Block, 64North Project Alaska

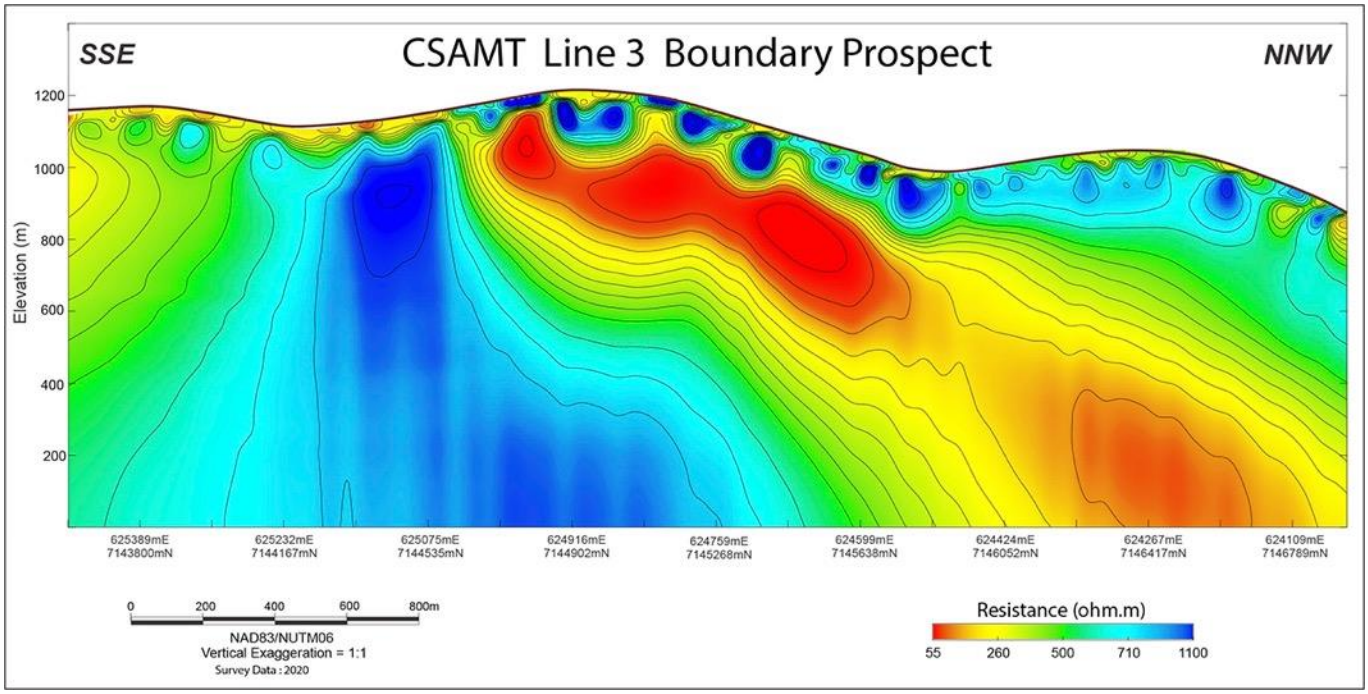

Figure 11 Line 3, 2D CSAMT section looking west, East Pogo Block, 64North Project Alaska

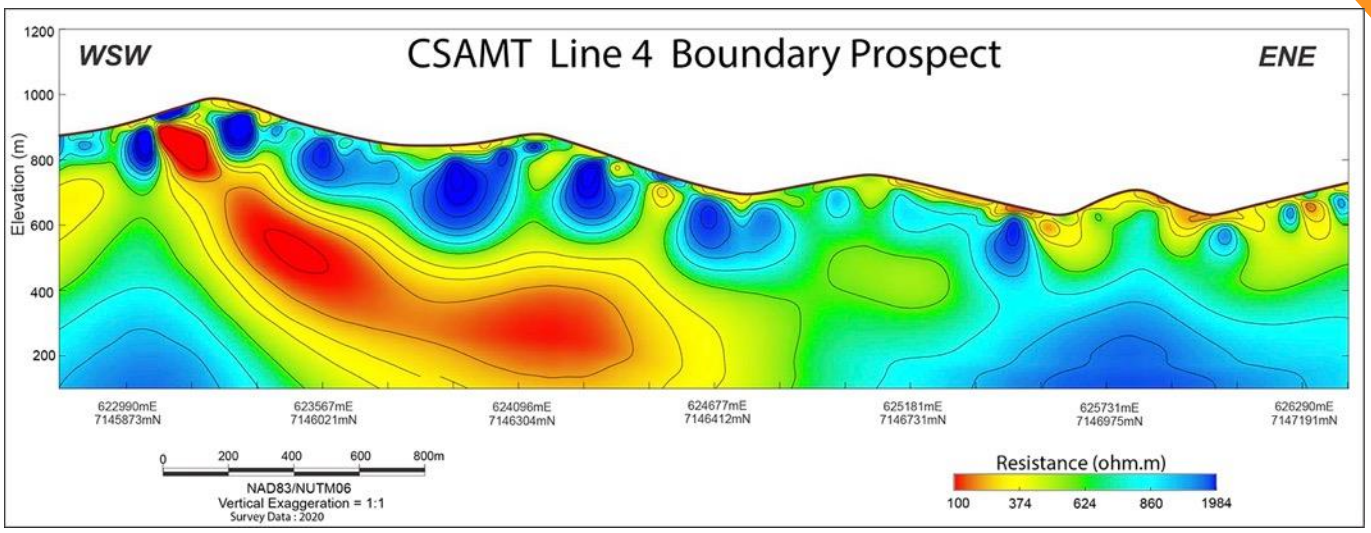

Figure 12 Line 4, 2D CSAMT section looking west, East Pogo Block, 64North Project Alaska

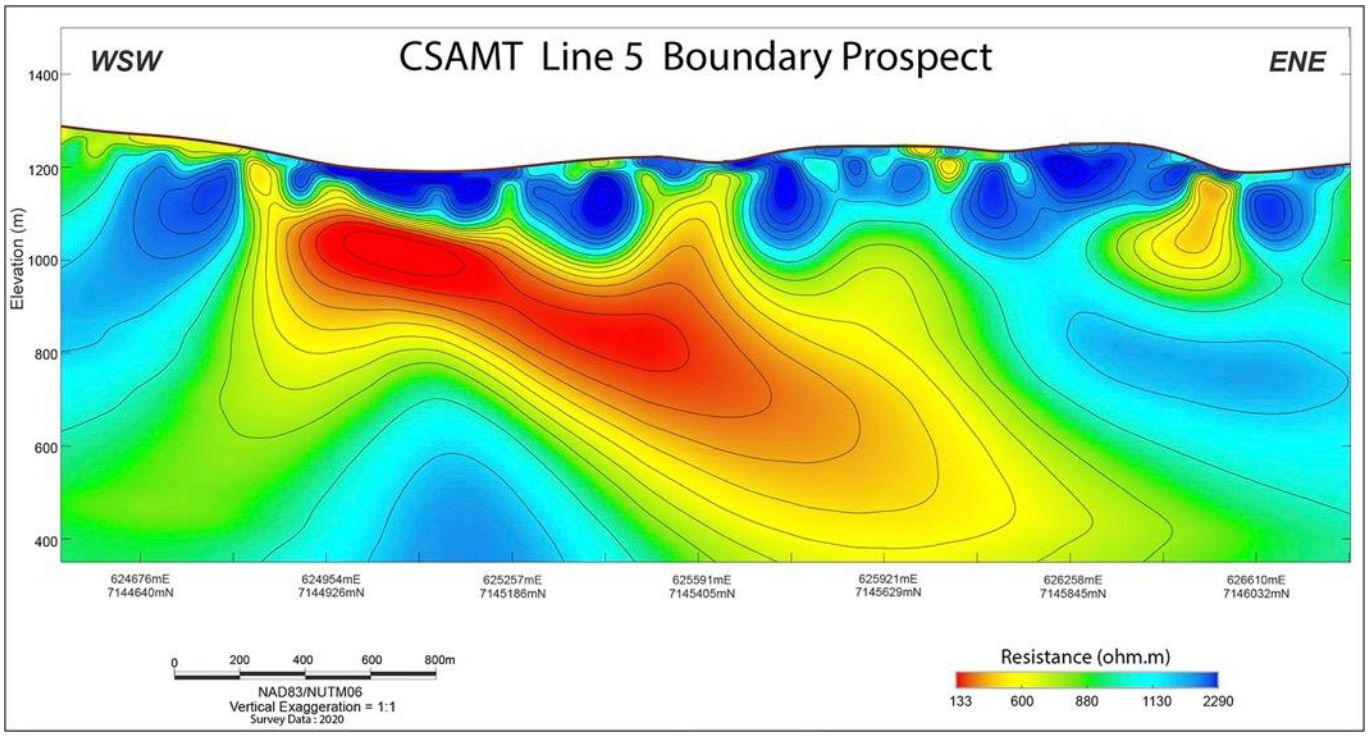

Figure 13 Line 5, 2D CSAMT section looking north, East Pogo Block, 64North Project Alaska

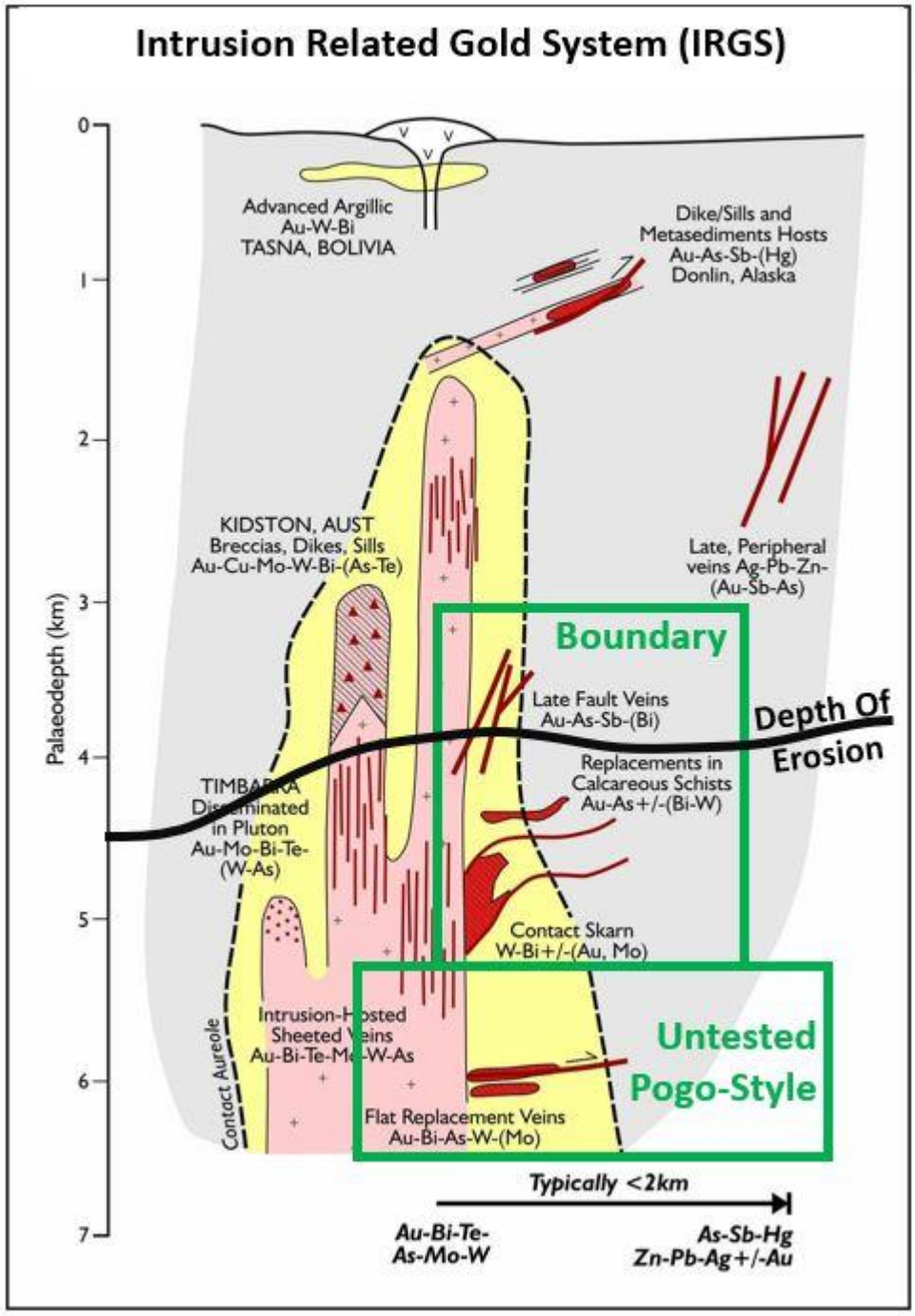

Figure 14 Intrusion Related Gold System model (after Lang et al., 2000) annotated with Boundary Prospect "Late Fault Veins". Also highlighted is the potential for Pogo-style "Flat Replacement Veins" at depth.

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.*	• This release relates to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
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.).*	• This release relates to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
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.*	• This release relates to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• This release relates to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
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.*	• This release relates to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
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.*	• This release relates to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
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.*	• This release relates to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• This release relates to results from geophysical surveys; therefore the accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes is not relevant to this release. • The grid system used for the geophysical survey was UTM grid (NAD83 Z6N) and survey lines have been measured by Differential GPS (DGPS) which has sub-metre (decimetre) real-time vertical and horizontal accuracy.
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.*	• Geophysical survey data was acquired at 50m stations, with variable line spacing (0.5 – 1.8km) and line lengths (2 - 4km). • This release relates to results from geophysical surveys; therefore the data spacing is not relevant for establishing the degree of geological control and grade continuity, nor was any sample compositing 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.*	• Geophysical survey data was acquired in an orientation to avoid running parallel to the dominant structural trend and therefore maximise structural definition. • This release relates to results from geophysical surveys; therefore drilling orientation and sampling bias is not relevant to this release.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• This release relates to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No independent audit was undertaken on the geophysical data. • Internal review of all data was undertaken by RML geoscientists on contractor provided data and analysis. • The internal review determined the data and analysis are of good quality. No issues were identified.

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 executed a binding agreement with Millrock Resources to acquire, via joint venture earn-in, up to 80% interest of the 64North Project in Alaska (ASX:RML Announcement 16/12/2019). • The total tenement area comprising the 64North Project consists of 1176 State of Alaska claims (66,050 hectares). • 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 includes; • 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 Intrusion Related Gold mineralisation (e.g. Pogo-style) within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane of the northern 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 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.*
		• This release relates to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• This release relates to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
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').*	• This release relates to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
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.*	• A plan map for the location of the CSAMT survey lines is provided in the body of the report.
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.*	• This release relates to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
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.*	• A ground CSAMT survey was conducted by Zonge International, over the East Pogo Block of the 64North Project. • The survey comprised of 6 CSAMT lines for a total of 17.65 line km of data. Line orientation varied, with 4 of the lines trending NNW-SSE and 2 of the lines trending WSW-ENE. Data was acquired consistently at 50m stations, however line spacing varied from 0.5-1.8km and line lengths between 2-4km. • Instrumentation for the CSAMT consisted of a ZONGE GDP-3224,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		24-bit multi-channel receiver. The signal source used was a ZONGE GGT10, 10 KVA transmitter powered by a ZMG-9, 9 KVA motor-generator. The CSAMT utilised spreads of four electric-field dipoles with an ANT-6 magnetic coil located in the centre of the spread. • The grid system used for the geophysical survey was NAD83 Z6N.
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.