28 April 2022

TOURMALINE RIDGE EXPLORATION UPDATE

64NORTH PROJECT, ALASKA

Highlights:

- 100% of trench results across the **1800m x 750m gold-in-soil anomaly** at Tourmaline Ridge have now been received and confirm the status of priority one target at the 64North project.
- Highlights of **trench results** (1 metre channel samples) include:
  - Trench 1 (21TR001): maximum **4.8 g/t Au**; with three samples exceeding 1 g/t Au
  - Trench 2 (21TR002): maximum **2.9 g/t Au**; with five samples exceeding 1 g/t Au
- The trenching program successfully identified gold bearing quartz veins at surface and indicates the presence of high value Pogo-style targets in the subsurface
- **Drilling contract secured** for a **5 hole, 2200m diamond drill program** (previously 4 holes, 2000m) to **commence late June 2022**
- **Ground ELF-EM geophysics survey** has commenced and the results expected in late May will help to refine the exact location and angle of the drill targets
- **Exploration Manager Christine Lawley appointed interim CEO**

Figure 1 Commencement of snowmobile supported ELF-EM ground geophysics survey at Tourmaline Ridge.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Ordinary Shares
Issued 665 M

Options and rights
Listed options 6 M @ 10c
Listed options 74 M @ 12c
Unlisted options 13 M @ 8c
Unlisted options 79 M @ 3c
Unlisted rights 28 M

Last Capital Raise
Sep-Oct-21 - Placement and SPP
$3.7M @ 2c

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BOARD

Craig Farrow - Chair
Duncan Chessell - MD
Dr Paul Kitto – TED
Andrew Shearer - NED
Jarek Kopias - Co Sec

Interim-CEO/Exploration Manager, Christine Lawley commented:

"Gold assays continue to stack up in support of our geological model for hanging wall gold mineralisation positioned above a Pogo-style gold system at the Tourmaline Ridge Prospect. Previous explorers targeted the narrow hanging wall veins, rather than the larger Pogo-style shear, which will be the focus of our drilling.

Our team has been rewarded by their persistence in an extremely competitive drilling market, sourcing a high-powered diamond rig from an experienced local contractor. The Atlas Copco CS14 drill rig sourced for the program is capable of drilling to depths well beyond our deepest target depth.

We look forward to receiving the results from the ELF-EM ground geophysics survey, which is now underway. The ground geophysics survey will allow us to pin-point the optimum depth and angle to hit the target structure, allowing us to refine our drill hole design, increasing our chances of exploration success."

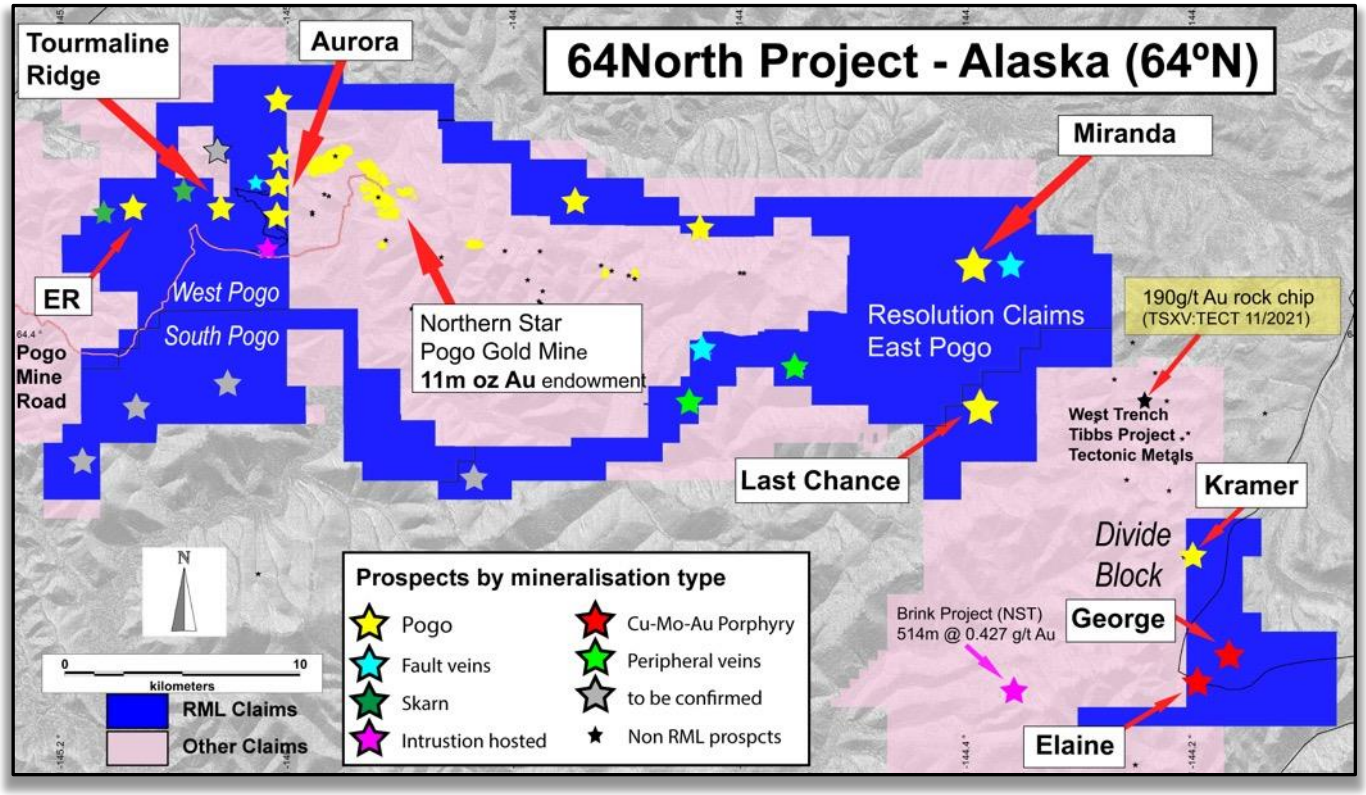

Figure 2 The 64North Project Claims (Feb 2022) in blue surrounding Northern Star's Pogo Gold Mine. Key prospects Miranda, Last Chance, Elaine, Kramer, George, ER, Tourmaline Ridge and Aurora Prospects annotated with mineralisation style.

Tourmaline Ridge Trenching Results – Final Results

Trench 1 & Trench 2 (projected) Cross Section

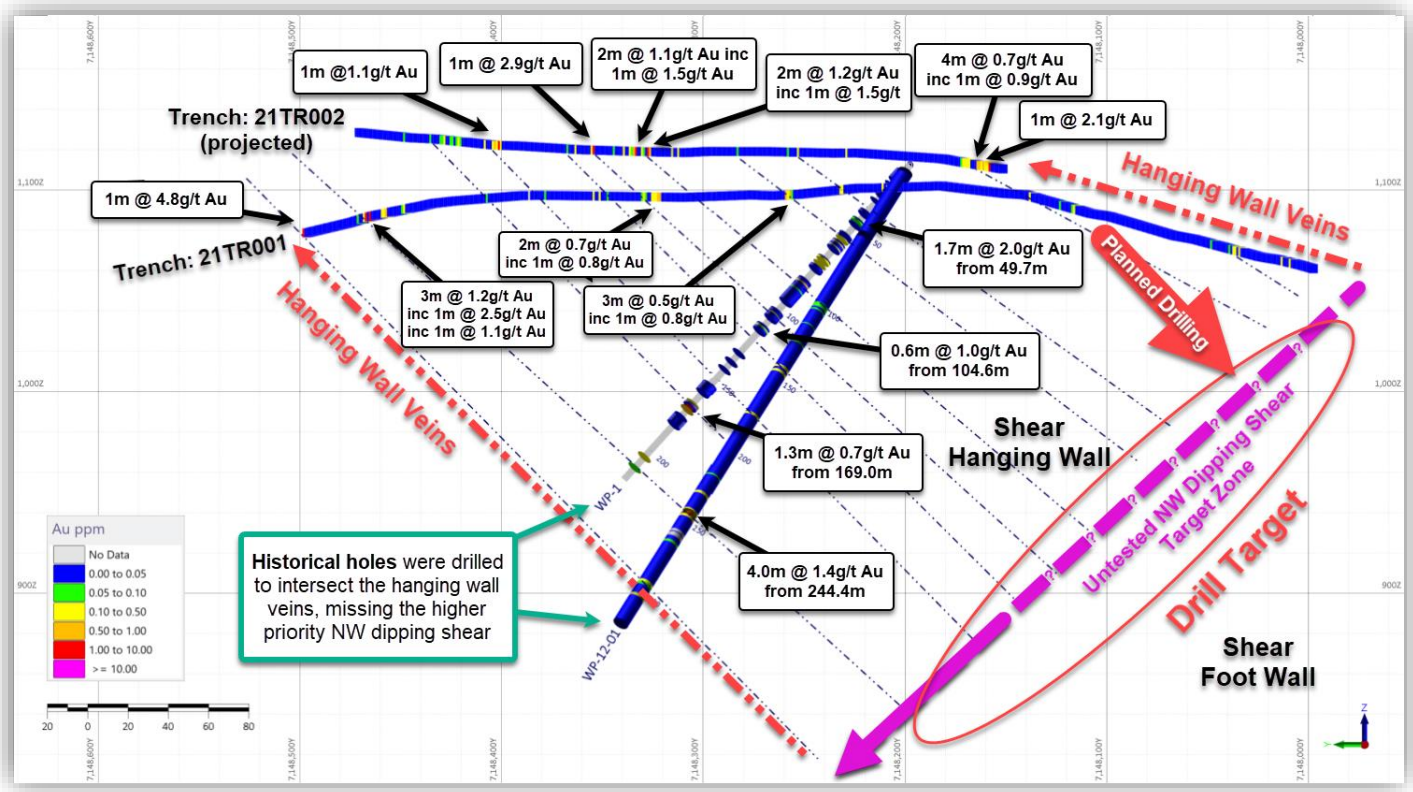

Figure 3 Tourmaline Ridge Prospect cross section including full assay results on trench 21TR001 and 21TR002. Historical holes WP12-01 and WP-1 are included, aiding interpretation of antithetic hanging wall veins relative to an interpreted northwest dipping shear, prospective for Pogo-style mineralisation. See section line reference on Figure *4 (Trench One and Trench Two).*

Resolution Minerals Ltd (**Resolution** or **Company)** (ASX:**RML**) is pleased to have secured a contract to commence diamond drilling in late June 2022 on our priority one target the Tourmaline Ridge prospect.

The Company advises that results from the Tourmaline Ridge trenching program completed in September 2021, have now been received (6 months after completing the program – due to extreme lab delays in North America) and the Company is in the position to present 100% of the results.

The full results further support those presented from partial results (24 February 2022), in which mineralisation links have been observed between the trenching results and historical drill data. The full trenching assay results confirm Resolution's 3D geological model for the surface expression at Tourmaline Ridge (Figure 3), representing antithetic hanging wall veins, which RML believes to sit directly above a dilational northwest dipping shear, with a high probability of hosting significant gold mineralisation.

Resolution is very pleased with the outcome of the trenching results and the implications for potential high-grade Pogo-style mineralisation. Resolution looks forward to drill testing this Priority One target during 2022.

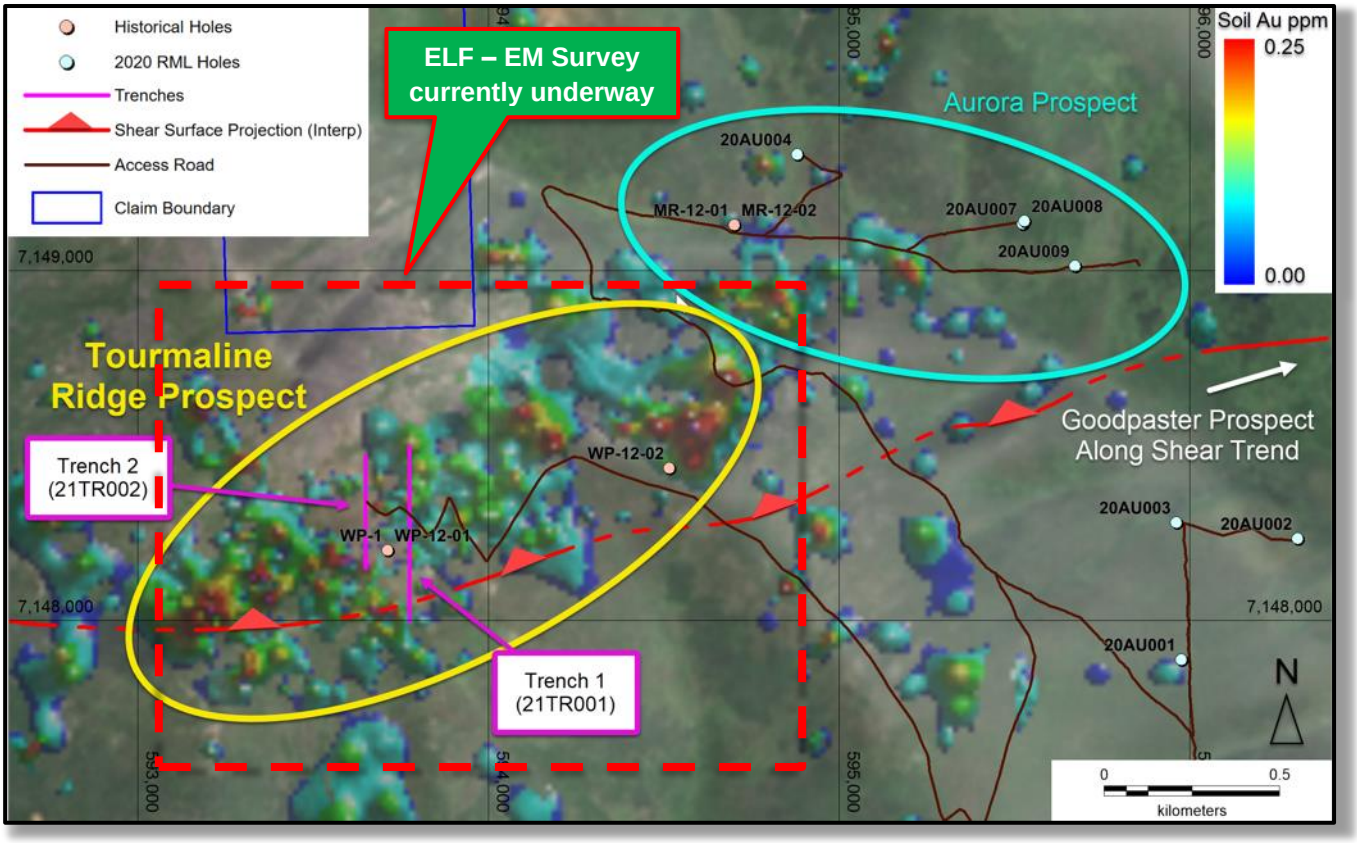

Figure 4. Anomalous surface geochemistry extending over a 1.8km x 750m area with a prospective ENE-SSW trending shear extending along strike from the Goodpaster Prospect to the northeast. Section line Trench 1 & 2 is reference for Figure 3. (RML ASX Announcement 26/11/2019).

Next Steps

The Company is pleased to announce it has signed a contract with a reputable Alaskan-based diamond drilling company, CNC Drilling. The CS14 rig is fit for purpose and capable of reaching depths greater than 650m. An ELF-EM ground geophysics survey has commenced ahead of the drilling program, which will allow the Company to tighten up the drill targets.

Upon completion of the ten-day ELF-EM surface geophysics program, results will be processed and interpreted to optimise the current drill targeting along the NW dipping shear zone (Figure 3 and 4).

Post winter thaw, June earthworks will be undertaken to access and install drill pads ahead of a late June start to the ~2,200m, 5-hole diamond core drill program. A minor regional exploration program is being planned at the end of the drilling program, aiming to refine drill targets at East Pogo (Figure 2) and with the aim of upgrading selected prospects to drill ready status.

The planned drill program at Tourmaline Ridge will take 6 weeks to complete, and selective samples will be cut and transported to laboratories outside of Alaska for optimised turn-around times. As part of the drilling program, Resolution will upgrade access tracks to allow for follow up winter drilling, in anticipation of the summer season results. We will provide an update to the market of final drill targets ahead of commencement of drilling in late June.

Also of note, Exploration Manager Christine Lawley has moved into the role of interim CEO as the Company continues its search for a new Chief Executive Officer.

About the 64North Project, Alaska

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

For further information please contact the authorising officer Christine Lawley:

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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. 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 his information in the form in which it is appears and confirms that the data reported as foreign estimates are an accurate representation of the available data and studies of the material mining project. This report includes results that have previously been released under JORC 2012 by the Company as 26 November 2019 as "2019 AGM Managing Director's Presentation", 14 May 2020 as "Exploration Update - 64North Project Alaska", on 24 June 2020 as "Drilling Update - 64North Project Alaska", 13 July 2020 as "Investor Presentation - Noosa Mining Virtual Conference", 25 August 2020 as "Drilling Commenced at Reflection Prospect – 64North", 10 September 2020 as "Assays and Operations Update 64North Project Alaska", 24 September 2020 as "Boundary Prospect Results at Pogo Trend - 64North Project", 29 September 2020 as "Drilling Results West Pogo Block – 64North Project, Alaska", 30 October 2020 as "Quarterly Report September 2020", 5 November 2020 as "Alaska Miners Association Technical Presentation", 14 December 2020 as "New Claims Added East Pogo – 64North Project, Alaska", 18 January 2021 as "Outcropping Gold System Identified - Assay Results 2020, 64North, Alaska", 9 February 2021 as "Positive revision of JV agreement for 64North project, Alaska", 17 May 2021 as "Sunrise Prospect Assays confirm Fort Knox style system", 5 July 2021 as "Drilling Program Completed at East Pogo Gold Prospect", 6 August 2021 as "East Pogo Drilling Update - 64North Project", 31 January 2022 as "Interest earned 64North Project", 24 February 2022 as "Positive trenching results identify Pogo-style drill targets – Tourmaline Ridge 64North Project" and 25 February 2022 as "Positive Technical study completed – Cu-Au-Mo Porphyry Prospects – Divide Block 64North Project".

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

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

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

Trench ID	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)
21TR001	TR	0	1	1	**4.81**
21TR001	TR	31	34	3	**1.22**
including	TR	31	32	1	**2.50**
and including	TR	33	34	1	**1.10**
21TR001	TR	41	42	1	0.53
21TR001	TR	176	178	2	0.69
including	TR	177	178	1	0.83
21TR001	TR	239	242	3	0.53
including	TR	239	240	1	0.80
and including	TR	241	242	1	0.68
21TR001	TR	266	267	1	0.47
21TR002	TR	69	72	3	0.66
including	TR	71	72	1	**1.11**
21TR002	TR	118	119	1	**2.88**
21TR002	TR	138	140	2	**1.12**
including	TR	139	140	1	**1.47**
21TR002	TR	145	147	2	**1.17**
including	TR	145	146	1	**1.54**
21TR002	TR	308	312	4	0.67
including	TR	309	310	1	0.86
and including	TR	311	312	1	0.85
21TR002	TR	314	315	1	**2.08**

* SampleTR0119 missing/lost (1m). TR = Tourmaline Ridge. Green text = previously reported. **Blue text = New Results.**

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

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

Notes for Tables 1a and 1b

1. An accurate dip and strike and the controls on mineralisation are yet to be determined and the true width of the intercepts is not yet known.
2. Coordinates are in NAD83, Zone 6.
3. Elevation and Trench Length are in metres.
4. Azimuth is in Degrees Grid North.
5. g/t (grams per tonne), ppm (parts per million), ppb (parts per billion), NSI (no significant intersection).
6. All trenching was completed with a track mounted excavator to a maximum depth of 2m, representative sampling was applied. 100% sampling was undertaken at 1m intervals.
7. Significant results are shown for intersections ≥0.5g/t Au with no more than 1m of internal dilution.
8. 100% of results are being reported. The first 34% were reported previously (See RML ASX Announcement 24/02/2022).

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse Au that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Trenches are excavated with a track mounted excavator to a maximum 2m depth. • Systematic channel sampling has been taken on nominal 1m intervals along the whole of the trench (30cm from base of trench). • Channel Sampling was done as continuous and equal sampling of an outcrop or excavated exposure of in-situ material to provide a representative sample of material sampled that best approximates the true width of the exposure. • QAQC samples (standards and blanks) are inserted into the sequences as per industry best practice the details of which are set out below in sub-sampling techniques section. • Individual samples weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the laboratory pulverisation stage to produce 30gram charge for fire assay. The sample size is deemed appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• Trenching was accomplished using a CAT 330F excavator with trenches dug to a maximum of 2m vertical depth.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Trench samples were logged at the sampling site for the full duration of the program. • Systematic channel sampling has been taken on nominal 1m intervals along the whole of the trench (30cm from base of trench). • Channel Sampling was done as continuous and equal sampling of an outcrop or excavated exposure

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of in-situ material to provide a representative sample of material sampled that best approximates the true width of the exposure. • No relationship between sample recovery and grade is identified.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Sample logging is carried out by Resolution Minerals qualified geologists using a project specific logging procedure. Data recorded includes, but is not limited to, lithology, structure, quality, recovery, alteration, sulphide mineralogy and presence of visible gold. This is supervised by senior geologists familiar with the mineralisation style and nature. Resolution's Exploration Manager and Managing Director monitor sampling remotely using photographs and logs. Lithology is logged on 1m intervals. Rock codes have been set up specifically for the project. Logging is insufficient to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation and mining studies. • Logging is both qualitative by geological features and quantitative by geotechnical parameters. Photographs are taken of all samples prior to lab submission. • All sample intervals are logged and recorded as standard operating practice.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Channel Sampling was done as continuous and equal sampling (nominal 1m intervals) of an outcrop or excavated exposure of in-situ material to provide a representative sample of material sampled that best approximates the true width of the exposure. • 3kg channel samples (sieved rock) were collected in the field and considered representative and appropriate for exploration stage. • 100% sampling was undertaken. • Selected channel samples were then submitted for analysis at the BV laboratory in Fairbanks. • Appropriate high, medium and low gold and base metal standards

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	(physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	the primary assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All maps and locations are in UTM grid (NAD83 Z6N) and have been measured by GPS with a lateral accuracy of ±4 metres and a vertical accuracy of ±5 metres. A physical tape measure and compass was used to measure sample locations from the known start point of each trench.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Data spacing is insufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity required for a Mineral Resource estimation. • No sample composting has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The relationship between the trench orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures has not been confirmed.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• A secure chain of custody protocol has been established with the site geologist locking samples in secure shipping container until being loaded by a reputable courier and transported to a secure room at BV laboratory in Fairbanks.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No review has been undertaken at this time.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Resolution Minerals Ltd holds a 42% interest in the 64North Project by way of exploration and earn-in agreement with Millrock Resources (TSXV: MRO). Resolution has the right to earn up to 60% on the entire project and an 80% interest on a single "best block". The latest update and full details on the agreement was announced by Resolution 31 January 2022. • The total tenement area comprising the 64North Project consists of 655 State of Alaska claims (35,700 hectares or 357km^2). • The 64North Project is located approximately 120km east of Fairbanks. • The tenure is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration work on the 64North Project included; • Surface Geochemical Sampling: Pan concentrates, fine silts, silts, soils & rock chips. Airborne Geophysics: EM, LiDAR, Radiometric & Magnetics. Ground Geophysics: Magnetics, Radio-metrics, EM, VLF-EM, NSAMT & CSAMT. Exploration Drilling: 46 Diamond.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• Resolution Minerals Ltd is primarily exploring for Reduced Intrusion Related Gold mineralisation (e.g., Pogo-style & Fort Knox-style) and Copper-Molybdenum-Gold Porphyry mineralisation within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane of the north-western Cordillera, Alaska.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified*
		• See Appendix 1 summary table 1a and 1b of trenching results.
		• An accurate dip and strike and the controls on mineralisation are yet to be determined and the true width of the intercepts is not yet known.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Sample length weighted averaging was used to calculate the aggregated intervals of significant mineralisation. A cut off of 0.5 g/t Au has been applied for significant intersections. No top cut has been applied. No more than 1m of internal dilution has been applied. • No metal equivalents have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Trench length has been reported, as true width is not known, as insufficient work has been undertaken to understand the true width of intervals. • A structural interpretation undertaken by an external consultant will be updated. • "Trench length, true width not known" is stated in the notes to Table 1a and 1b.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan view of trench sample locations have been included in the body of this report. • Cross section of trench results and historic drilling has been provided for holes WP12-01 and WP-1 noting that these holes were only selectively sampled and results are inconclusive for identification of high-grade Pogo-style mineralisation.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The reporting is considered balanced. • Comprehensive reporting of all drilling, trench, soil samples has occurred in historical reports and reported when appropriate here.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater,*	• Resolution Minerals completed a heli-borne magnetic survey. See ASX:RML announcement released on the 30/10/2020 for details. • Resolution Minerals completed a ZTEM survey. See ASX:RML announcement released on the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	25/08/2020 for details. • Millrock Resources completed a CSAMT survey. See TSX.V: MRO announcement, released on the 9/10/2019 for details.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• A range of exploration techniques are being considered to progress exploration including ground geophysics and drilling.