21 September 2022

REGIONAL EXPLORATION UPDATE – EAST POGO & DIVIDE

64NORTH PROJECT, ALASKA

Figure1. Low-cost ground geophysics ELF-EM crew moving between stations at the George Prospect, Divide Block, 64North Project.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Regional summer field programs completed at the Miranda and George Prospects within the East Pogo and Divide claims respectively.
- At the **Miranda Prospect,** recently completed detailed soils and ELF-EM geophysical surveys will be used to identify new drill targets within the proximal zone of an Intrusion-Related God System (IRGS).
- At the **George Prospect** the porphyry potential has been confirmed, where a detailed mapping program identified an extensive sulphide bearing porphyry above a near surface (<100m) magnetic anomaly with a footprint size typical for globally economic deposits. An ELF-EM survey was completed to map subsurface alteration and sulphide distribution of the porphyry.
- At the **Elaine Cu-Au-Mo Porphyry Prospect,** on the Divide Block, 2021 rock-chip and historical drill core re-assays returned maximum values of **1.27g/t Au** and **3.35m @ 0.42% Cu, including 0.91m @ 0.57% Cu** from 89.9m respectively. This shallow test on a Greenfields target is very encouraging, especially given the deepest hole terminated in the highest copper grades.

Exploration Manager, Christine Lawley commented:

"The recently completed low-cost regional exploration program is expected to define drill ready targets for the 2023 field season. ELF-EM and surface geochemical sampling has been focussed over the Miranda and George Prospects and we look forward to receiving the modelling results in October.

We've barely scratched the surface on the porphyry potential at the Divide Block yet have some encouraging results with the presence of low-grade Cu-Au-Mo mineralisation in shallow historical drill core at the Elaine Prospect and mounting evidence for a large near surface porphyry system at the George Prospect.

We are very pleased to have completed this regional exploration program efficiently on the back of the focus on the Tourmaline Ridge Prospect diamond drilling program."

DETAILS:

Resolution Minerals Ltd (**RML** or **Company**) (ASX:**RML**) is pleased to announce that the Company **has completed** regional field work programs designed to identify new drill targets at the East Pogo and Divide claims, with a particular focus on the Miranda and George Prospects (**Figure 1 & 3**).

Follow up work on the Divide Block focussed on evaluating the potential for porphyry-hosted mineralisation similar to the giant Cu-Au-Mo porphyry mineralisation at the Casino Porphyry Deposit (Yukon, Canada), which contains a combined resource (Inferred, Measured & Indicated) of 4.92Moz Au, 21.1Mt Cu, 0.51Mt Mo and 168.7Moz Ag (www.westerncopperandgold.com). Previous studies of the Cu-Au-Mo porphyry and gold potential of the Divide Block by Resolution have concluded that the **Elaine Prospect** is large in scale and shows affinities with the giant Pebble Deposit in SE-Alaska (37Mt Cu, 39Moz Au, www.northerndynastyminerals.com) based on an equivalent age and whole rock fertility signature (ASX Announcement 25/2/2022).

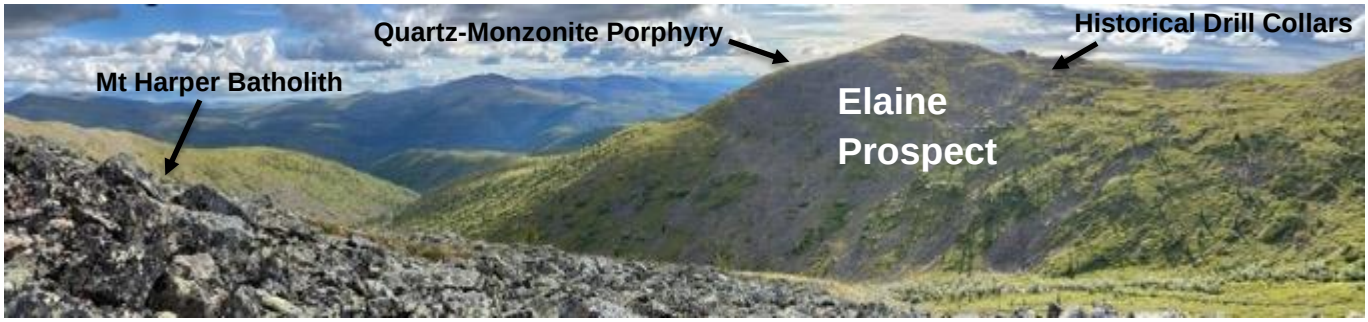

Figure 2. Looking south-west towards the Elaine Prospect, Divide Block, 64North Project.

At the **George Prospect** geological mapping identified sulphide bearing quartz-porphyry talus occurring over a ~10x100m area, interpreted to be a dyke within a larger region (km scale) previously mapped as the Mt Harper Batholith, an older Cretaceous granite (**Figure 1 & 5**).

Prior to the mapping program, the **George Prospect** was only a conceptual porphyry target, based on a near surface (<100m) 3D inversion model magnetic anomaly (vertical pipe-like cluster) with a footprint size (> 500m in diameter) considered typical for porphyry deposits e.g. Batu Hijau, Elang and Alumbrera.

These results are complementary to recent results from the 2021 sampling campaign over the **Elaine Prospect** located 2km to the south-west. New results from **Elaine** within a quartz-monzonite porphyry gave maximum surficial quartz veins values of **1.27g/t Au** and re-sampled historical drill core intersections of **3.35m @ 0.42% Cu, including 0.91m @ 0.57% Cu from 89.92m** (**Figure 4 & 5**). This is considered only a shallow test of a potentially much larger, higher grade porphyry system, with the deepest historical hole terminating in the highest copper grades (**Figure 4**).

The results from the George and Elaine Prospects confirm the considerable potential for the discovery of porphyry-style Cu-Au-Mo-Ag mineralisation on the Divide Block and warrant detailed follow up in future work programs.

At the **Miranda Prospect** four ELF-EM lines were completed to allow 3D modelling to refine the position of an interpreted uplifted basement block within the proximal zone of a deeper mineralised system where late veins assayed up to **35g/t Au** in historical drilling (**Figure 6**). A tightly spaced 50 x 50m soil sampling grid was completed across **Miranda** to define potential geochemical anomalies for future follow-up drill programs (**Figure 6**). Cross sections for the CSAMT models and interpretation for Lines 1, 2 and 4 are presented in **Figures 7 – 9** below.

Regional exploration results are expected in October at which time RML will update the market. This regional field work was undertaken concurrently with diamond drilling at the Tourmaline Ridge Prospect, with the remaining assay results from that drilling expected in November.

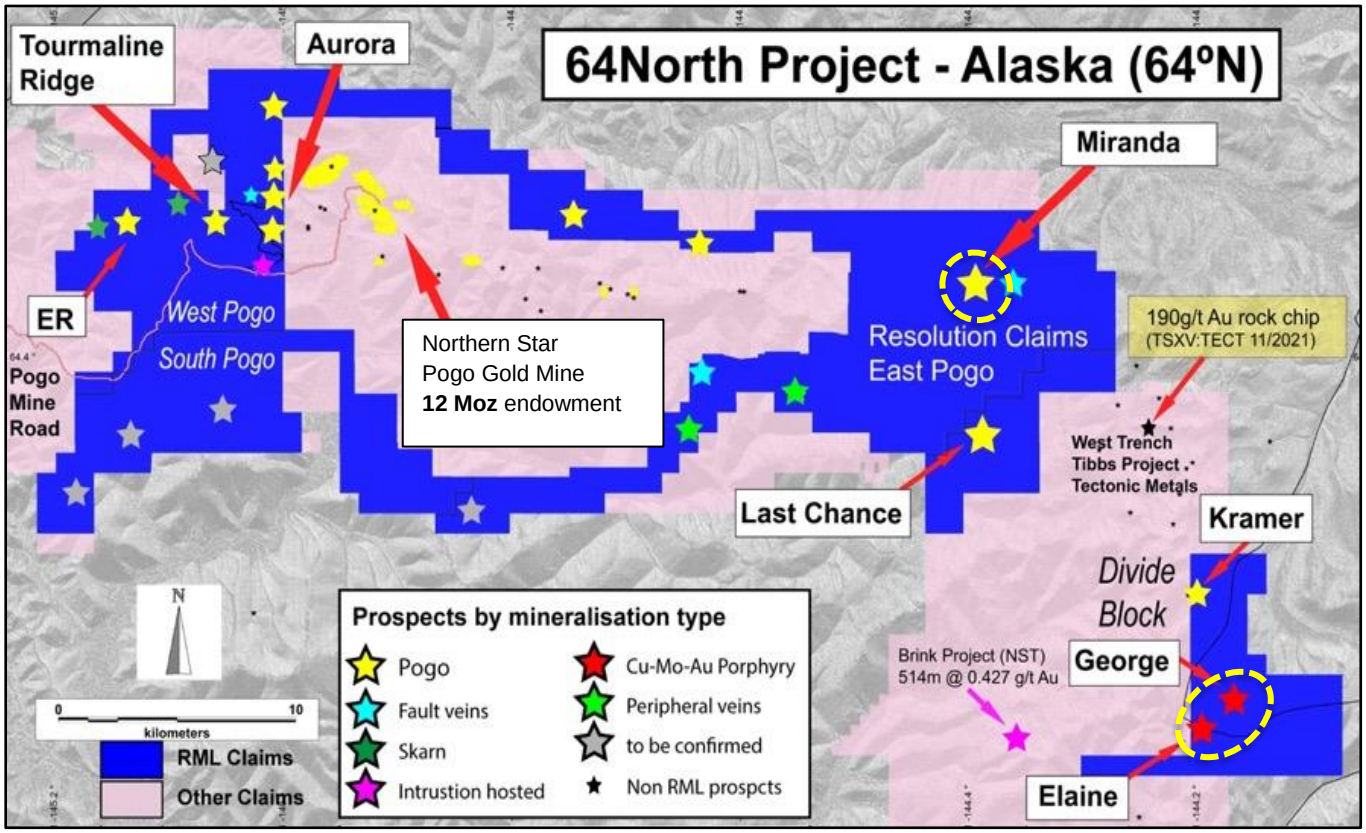

Figure 3. The 64North Project Claims in blue surrounding Northern Star's Pogo Gold Mine and Goodpaster Deposit. Key RML prospects Miranda, Last Chance, Elaine, Kramer, George, ER, Tourmaline Ridge and Aurora Prospects annotated with mineralisation style.

2021 Regional Results - Divide Block

Results have been received from the 2021 exploration campaign, which included the recovery and re-assay of historical drill core identified at the **Elaine Prospect** (**Figure 4 & 5**). Much of the recovered core was intact as half core, however multiple sections were missing. Despite these short-comings, reanalysis was considered extremely worthwhile, given previous explorers were focussed on gold exploration (~20 years ago).

The drill core results received are very encouraging, especially given both drillholes are only a shallow test of a Cu-Au-Mo porphyry system (<100m), which commonly exhibit a footprint on a kilometre scale (**Figure 4 & 5**).

Best re-assayed historical drilling results (> 0.2% Cu or Mo) include:

Hole 1: 00ED-01

- 0.6m @ **0.41% Cu** and 7.6g/t Ag from 27m
- 0.25m @ 0.16% Cu, **0.36% Mo**, 3.0g/t Ag and 0.22g/t Au from 50.65m
- 0.3m @ **0.26% Cu** and 6.9g/t Ag from 71.7m

Hole 2: 00ED-02

- 0.3m @ **0.27% Cu** and 5.4g/t Ag from 63.15m
- 3.35m @ **0.42% Cu** and 5.27g/t Ag from 89.92m
  - Inc. 0.91m @ **0.57% Cu** and 5.2g/t Ag from 89.92m
  - inc. 1.02m @ **0.46% Cu**, 12.7g/t Ag and 0.12g/t Au from 92.25m

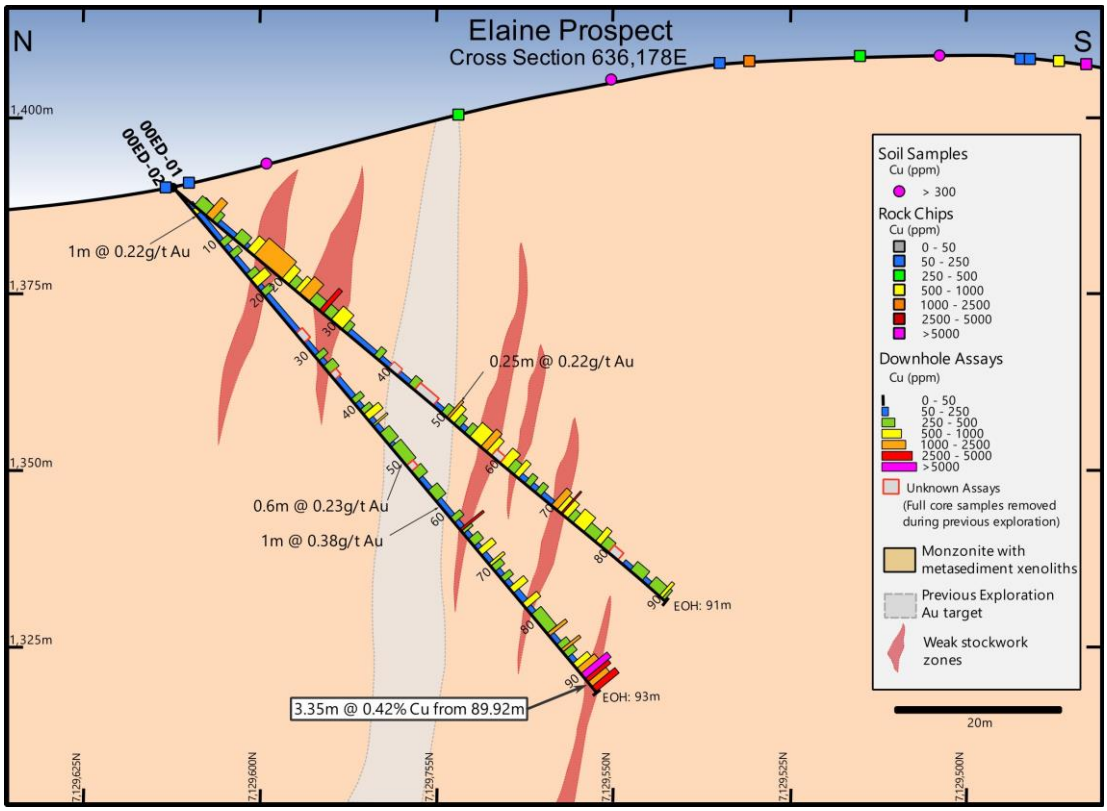

Figure 4. Drill section with new copper results from re-assay of historical drill core with surface rock chips on the Elaine Prospect. Note missing intervals downhole relate to historical core which was entirely removed from core trays marked "Sent to Vancouver". These sections could not be re-assayed and most likely represent the visually best part of the drill hole.

Surface rock chip results returned from the 2021 surface sampling campaign highlighted several gold mineralised, surface quartz veins immediately (with a 750m zone) south-west of the historical drill holes, within a historical Cu-Au-Mo-(Ag-Bi-As-W) soil anomaly (**Figure 5**). The best historical rock chip at Elaine was only 0.22g/t Au so in the context of a porphyry system, returning multiple rock chips >1g/t Au is encouraging and has improved the prospectivity of the target.

Best Surface Sampling Results Include:

- 64N063: 0.17% Cu and **26.7g/t Ag**
- 64N067: **1.21g/t Au** and 2.1g/t Ag
- 64N069: **1.02g/t Au** and **8.3g/t Ag**
- 64N073: **50.7g/t Ag**
- 64N099: 0.11% Cu and 2.8g/t Ag
- 64N102: **1.08g/t Au** and **6.3g/t Ag**
- 64N103: **1.27g/t Au** and **7.2g/t Ag**
- 64N104: **1.03g/t Au**, 0.1% Mo and **8.8g/t Ag**
- 64N105: **0.4% Mo** and 1g/t Ag

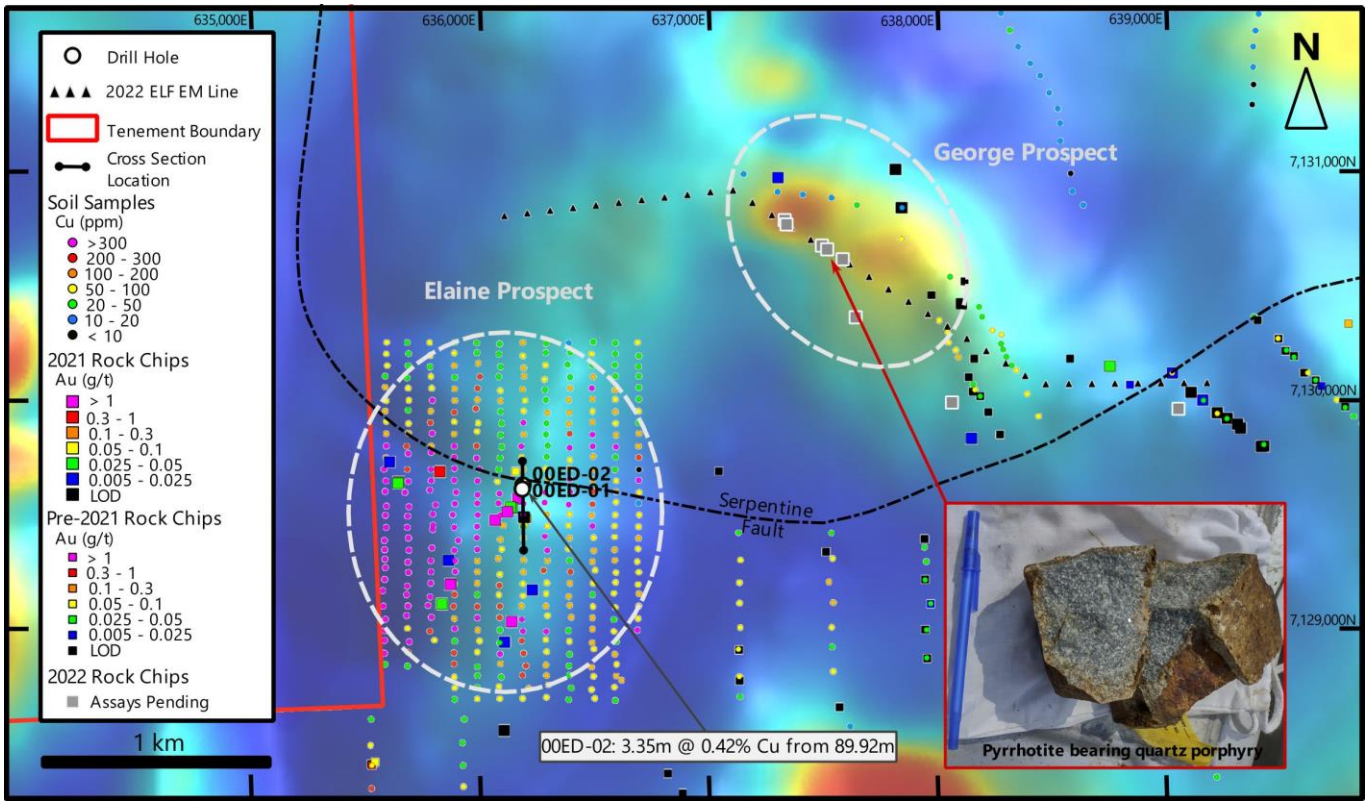

Figure 5. Summary plan view of Divide Block 2021 regional rock chip results and historical collar locations at the Elaine Prospect (results of this release) and locations of recently completed 2022 regional exploration work including ELF-EM. Background TMI Magnetics.

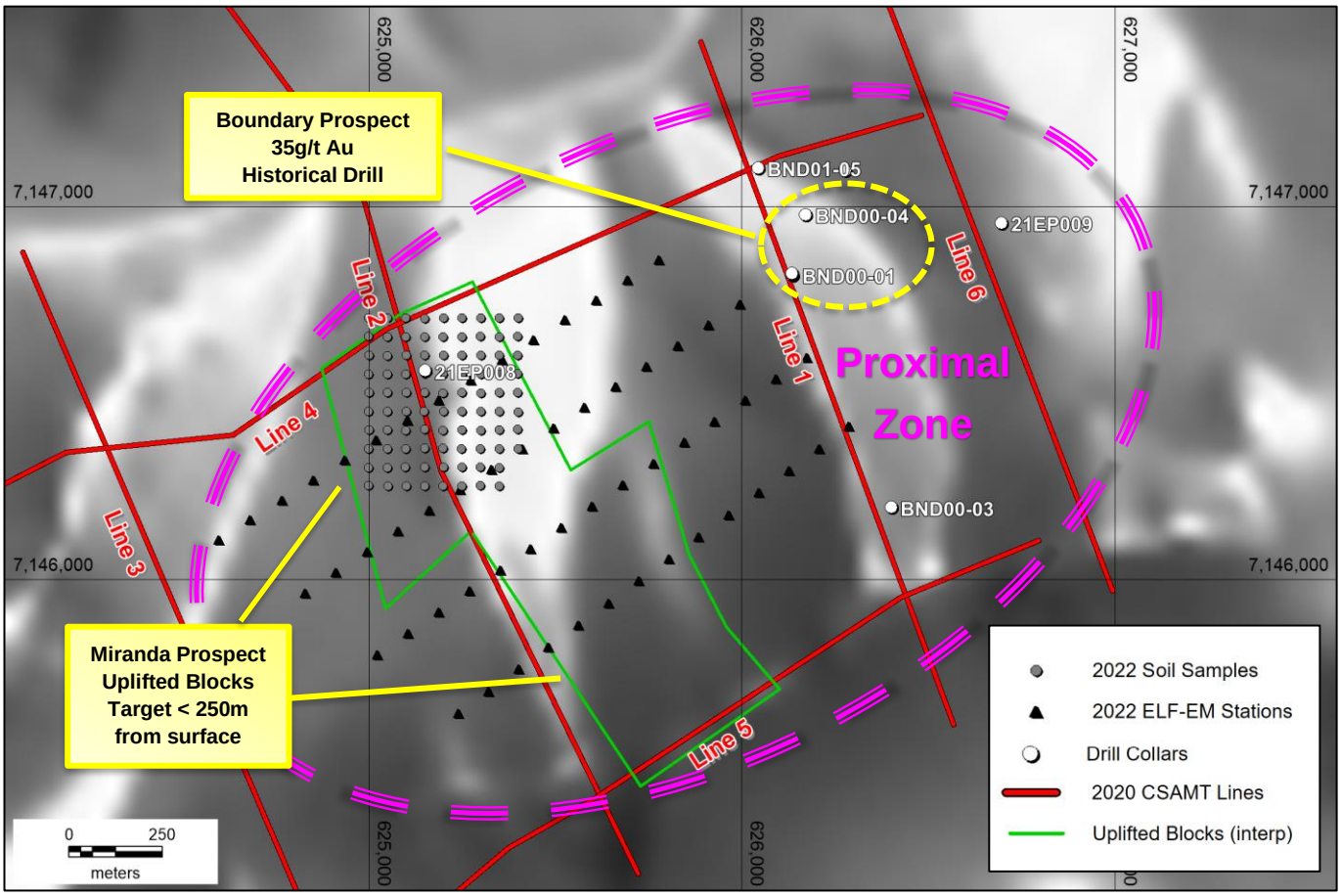

Figure 6. Plan view of East Pogo 2022 Soils and ELF-EM lines (1 - 4) relative to 2020 CSAMT lines (1 – 6) overlying a greyscale DEM. The green polygons highlight 2x vertically offset (upthrown) blocks in which the interpreted mineralised shear occurs relatively close to surface (<250m) within the proximal zone of Au-(Bi-Te-W) geochemical anomaly. The combined green polygon and proximal zone pink ellipse form the location of priority drill targets at the Miranda Prospect. 2022 results are pending.

Next Steps

Regional surface samples have been submitted to the laboratory and results will be presented once received (likely October). This includes a detailed soil grid over the Miranda Prospect (**Figure 6**).

The ELF-EM results including a 2D section over the George Prospect and a 3D inversion over the Miranda Prospect are also expected in October. Combined regional geophysics and geochemistry results will be reviewed and used to define drill targets ahead of the 2023 field season.

Resolution Minerals are pleased to have completed this body work efficiently on the back of the Tourmaline Ridge Prospect diamond drilling program for which results from 84% of diamond drilling assays are expected in November.

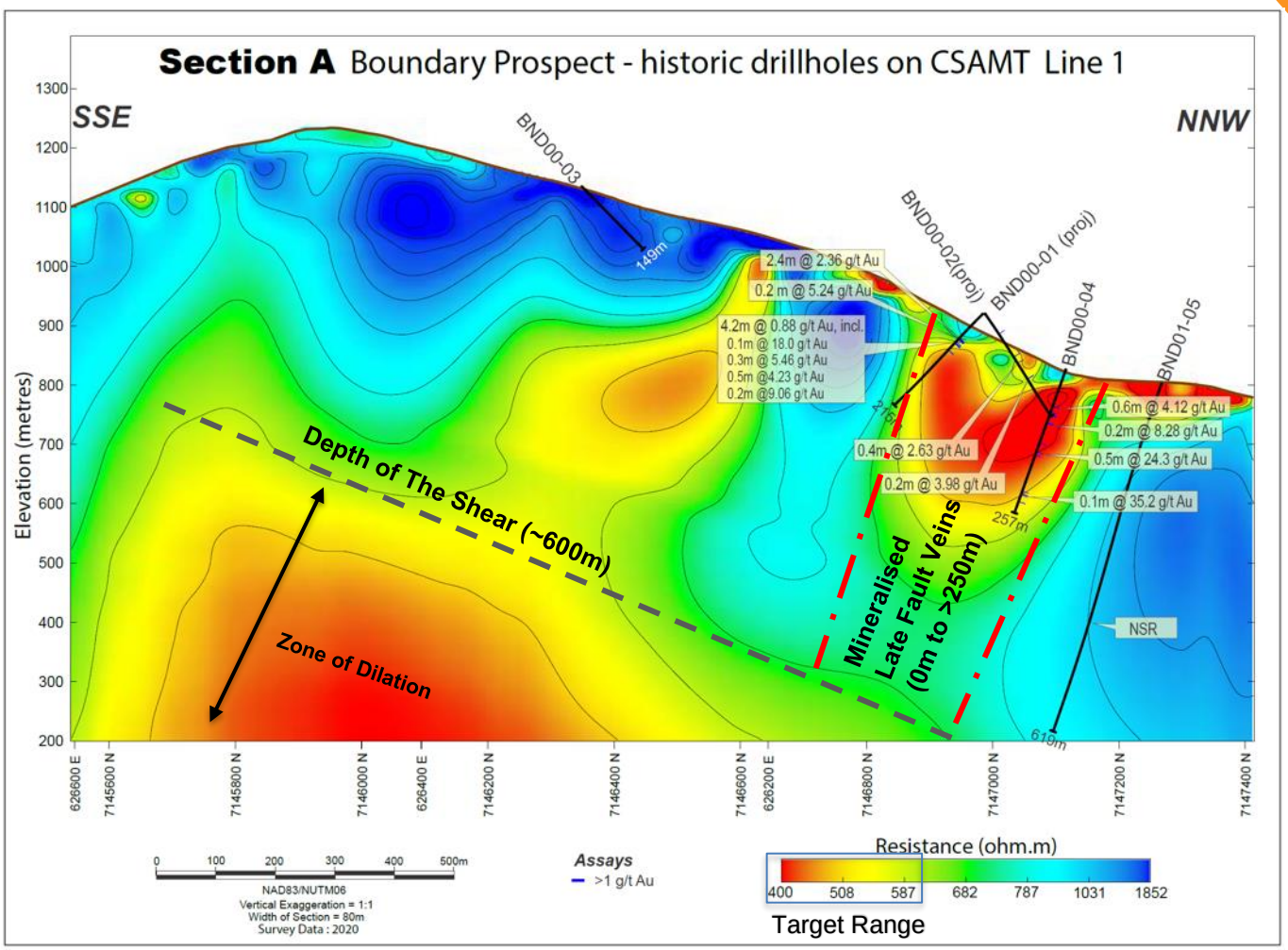

Figure 7. Section view of CSAMT Line 1 coinciding with Boundary Prospect historical diamond drillholes. Mineralised late fault veins positioned above an interpreted deep (~600m) flat lying, dilational shear which shallows towards the south-west.

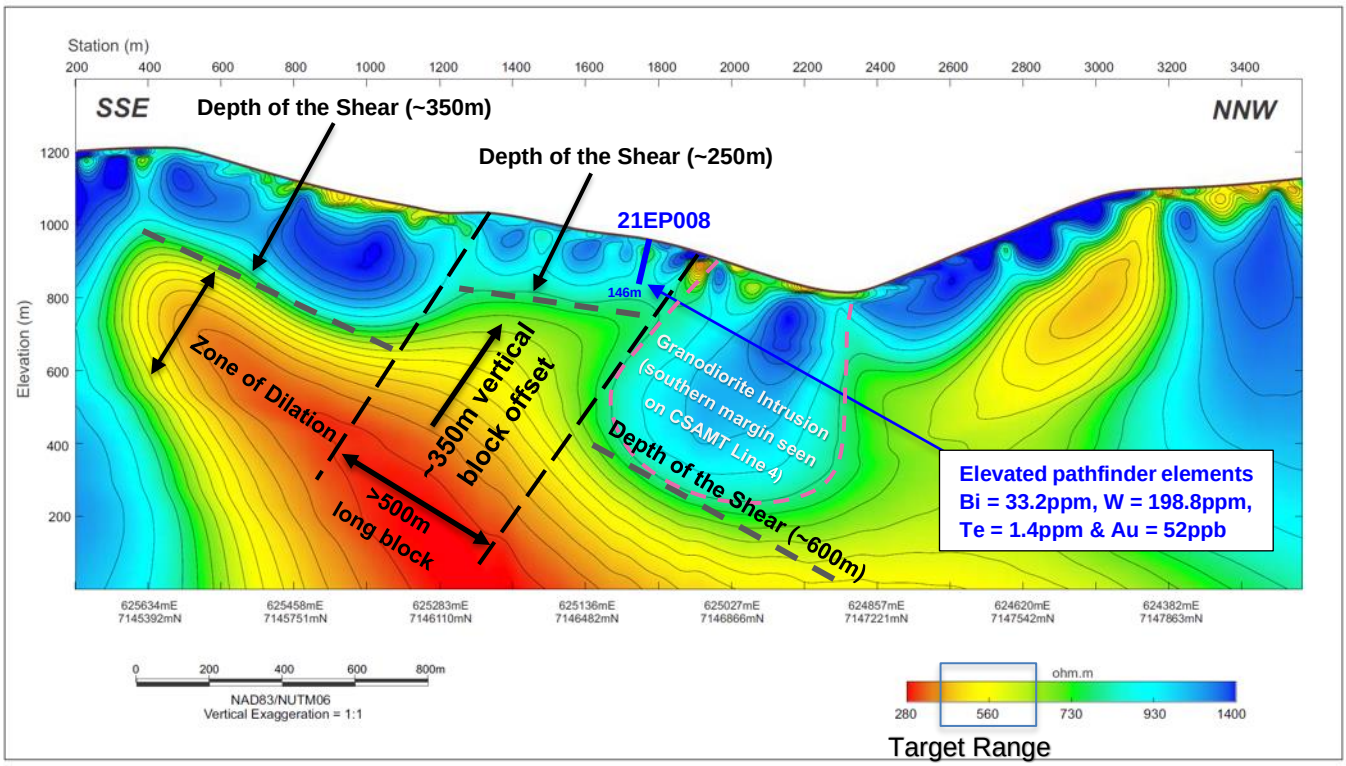

Figure 8. Section view of CSAMT Line 2 (500m west of Line 1). RC hole 21EP008 was abandoned early at 146m due to ground conditions (planned depth 200m). The hole ended in sericite alteration with elevated pathfinder elements above the interpreted vertically (350m) offset block – Miranda Prospect (oblique angle to Line 4 – see Figure 9).

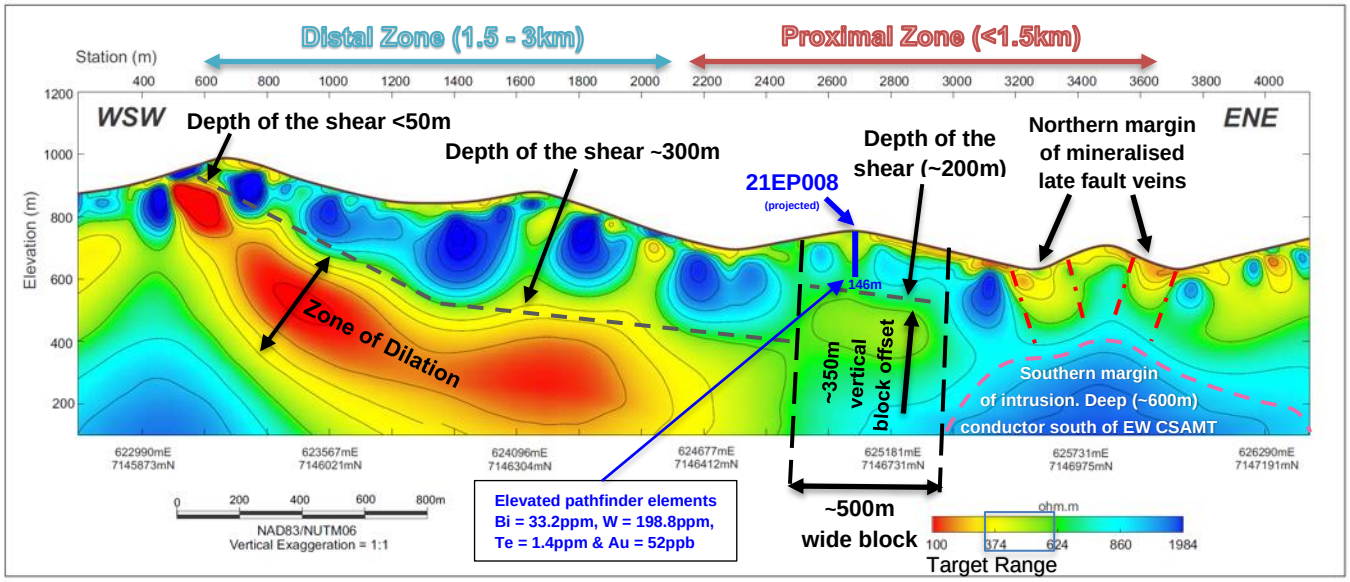

Figure 9. Section view of CSAMT Line 4 (perpendicular to line 1 & 2). As per Figure 8, RC hole 21EP008 terminated above the interpreted shear zone, marked by a vertically offset block (500m wide) at potentially economic depths. This prospective block (Miranda Prospect) falls within the proximal zone (Figure 6), <500m from outcropping high-grade late fault vein mineralisation.

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 12M oz 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 64North 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 Steve Groves:

Steve Groves
Managing Director
Resolution Minerals Ltd
P: +61 8 6118 7110
E: steve@resolutionminerals.com
W: www.resolutionminerals.com

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

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", 25 February 2022 as "Positive Technical study completed – Cu-Au-Mo Porphyry Prospects – Divide Block 64North Project", 28 April 2022 as "Tourmaline Ridge Exploration Update, 64North Project Alaska", 8 June 2022 as "High Priority Gold Drill Targets Defined", 30 June 2022 as "Drilling Commenced Tourmaline Ridge", 11 August 2022 as "Drilling Completed Tourmaline Ridge Prospect 64 North Project Alaska" and 6 September 2022 as "Preliminary Results Tourmaline Ridge". The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement.

Appendix 1. Summary table of historical drill hole and new rock chip results

Table 1a: Summary of drill intervals from re-assayed historical drill holes for results received in Q3, 2022 at the Divide Block, 64North Project, Alaska.

Hole ID	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Grade Cu ppm	Grade Mo ppm	Grade Au g/t	Grade Ag g/t
00ED-01	Elaine	6	7	1	**1187.7**	121.5	0.02	**5.10**
00ED-01	Elaine	14.92	20	5.08	**1317.2**	152.2	0.03	2.39
	including	17.3	17.8	0.5	**1713.7**	123.1	0.08	3.10
00ED-01	Elaine	23.32	24.99	1.67	**1353.6**	272.2	0.02	2.52
00ED-01	Elaine	27	27.6	0.6	**4146.1**	91.2	0.03	**7.60**
00ED-01	Elaine	50.65	50.9	0.25	**1584.0**	**3586.9**	0.22	3.00
00ED-01	Elaine	57	58	1	**1208.0**	58.8	0.04	2.70
00ED-01	Elaine	61.45	62	0.55	894.8	458.1	**0.12**	1.8
00ED-01	Elaine	70	71	1	**1109.9**	125.1	0.04	**5.90**
00ED-01	Elaine	71.7	72	0.3	**2638.6**	87.7	0.04	**6.90**
00ED-01	Elaine	73	73.9	0.9	346.4	60.2	**0.14**	0.70
00ED-02	Elaine	4	5	1	520.2	13.8	**0.22**	1.20
00ED-02	Elaine	18	18.35	0.35	751.6	212.1	**0.16**	1.80
00ED-02	Elaine	52.43	53	0.57	480.7	29.8	**0.23**	1.30
00ED-02	Elaine	57	59	2	223.3	6.8	**0.26**	0.40
00ED-02	Elaine	63.15	63.45	0.3	**2722.6**	4.8	0.06	**5.4**
00ED-02	Elaine	82.5	82.91	0.41	**1268.8**	25.2	0.03	**5.9**
00ED-02	Elaine	85.5	85.9	0.4	**1226.6**	148.7	0.03	4.5
00ED-02	Elaine	89.0	89.92	0.92	**1191.7**	12.6	0.03	**0.5**
00ED-02	Elaine	89.92	93.27	3.35	**4220.3**	235.2	0.08	**6.57**
	including	89.92	90.83	0.91	**5680.5**	23.7	0.06	**5.20**
	including	90.83	91.50	0.67	**4134.5**	**1074.1**	0.03	2.00
	including	92.25	93.27	1.02	**4586.1**	36.4	**0.12**	**12.70**

Best results highlighted in red.

Table 1b: Historical drill collar location for the Divide Block, 64North Project, Alaska.

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

Table 1c: 2021 rock chip sampling locations and assay results received in Q3 2022

Surface Rock Chip	Easting	Northing	Elevation (SRTM)	Grade Cu ppm	Grade Mo ppm	Grade Au g/t	Grade Ag g/t
64N063				**1738.8**	4.3	**0.26**	**26.7**
64N065	635820	7129689	1136	534.5	52.3	**0.52**	**5.20**
64N067	635866	7129197	1194	136.0	11.8	**1.21**	2.10
64N069	636132	7129035	1220	247.8	8.7	**1.02**	**8.30**
64N073	641785	7128772	1186	13.50	15.9	0.01	**50.70**
64N099	636133	7129531	1359	**1054.2**	2.0	0.03	2.80
64N102	636114	7129515	1352	454.2	3.0	**1.08**	**6.30**
64N103	636159	7129572	1350	262.2	75.7	**1.27**	**7.20**
64N104	636060	7129479	1324	927.9	**1018.7**	**1.03**	**8.80**
64N105	635641	7129643	1084	244.4	**> 4000.0**	0.03	1.00

Best results highlighted in red.

Notes for Tables 2b

1. An accurate dip and strike and the controls on mineralisation are yet to be determined and the true width of the intersections is not yet known.
2. Coordinates are in NAD83, Zone 6
3. Elevation and Hole Depth are in metres measured from SRTM imagery
4. Azimuth was measure with a handheld compass from the preserved collar pipe
5. Dip was measured with a handheld compass from the preserved collar pipe
6. Diameter of diamond core is 40.7mm (BQ-TK)
7. g/t (grams per tonne), ppm (parts per million), ppb (parts per billion), NSI (no significant intercept)
8. Significant results from re-assay of historical drill core and rock chips are shown for intersections > 0.1% Cu, > 0.1% Mo, >0.1g/t Au and > 5g/t Ag with no internal dilution.

Appendix 3. The following tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of the exploration results for the 64North Project – Alaska.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 surface geochemistry and historical core re-assay. • No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the Divide Block, although limited historical drilling exists. • Historical drill hole and new surface sample coordinates are in UTM grid (NAD83 Z6N) and have been measured by hand-held GPS with a lateral accuracy of ±4 metres and a vertical accuracy of ±5 metres. • **There is no historical assay, orientation, core quality or core recovery data available to quantify mineralisation or true widths.** • Historical BQ-TK half core has been sampled using standard industry practice and a standard operating procedure to ensure continuity of work practices between staff. The sections of core selected for assay are marked up and then recorded on a sample sheet. Historical core was pre-cut and additional details for the cutting method are unknown. The RML logging geologist confirmed historical core was cut at geologically defined or significant alteration and mineralisation boundaries to ensure adequate sample representivity. • QAQC samples (standards and blanks) are inserted into the sequences as per industry best practice the details of which are set out in sub-sampling techniques section. • Diamond core sample intervals were set between 0.1m minimum and 1.5m maximum. • Individual samples weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.).*	• This release relates to results from surface geochemistry and historical core re-assay. • No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the Divide Block, although limited historical drilling exists. • Historical diamond core has a BQ-TK diameter. • **Additional details from historical drilling are unknown.**
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 surface geochemistry and historical core re-assay. • No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the Divide Block, although limited historical drilling exists. • Historical core was processed in a secure core logging facility located in Fox, Alaska. • **Additional details from historical drilling 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.*	• This release relates to results from surface geochemistry and historical core re-assay. • No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the Divide Block, although limited historical drilling exists. • Historical core logging is carried out by RML qualified geologists using a project specific logging procedure. Data recorded includes, but is not limited to, lithology, structure, alteration, sulphide mineralogy and presence of visible gold. Resolution's Exploration Manager and Managing Director monitor drill core remotely using photographs and logs. Lithology is measured to ~3cm scale marked from the closest core block. Rock codes have been set up specifically for the project. Logging is not to a sufficient level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation and mining studies. • Drill logging is both qualitative by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		geological features and quantitative by geotechnical parameters. Photographs are taken of all core trays, prior to sampling. • All drilled intervals are logged and recorded as standard operating practice. • **Additional details (e.g., core quality and recovery) from historical drilling 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.*	• This release relates to results from surface geochemistry and historical core re-assay. • No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the Divide Block, although limited historical drilling exists. • Historical core was pre-cut and submitted for analysis at the BV laboratory in Fairbanks. • 100% of the available historical BQ-TK half core was sampled. Several intervals of core were missing, therefore sampling cannot be considered representative but is appropriate for the exploration stage. The location of missing core intervals was recorded in the logging. • **Additional details from historical drilling are unknown.** • Standard sampling techniques were used for collection of surface samples and drill core. • 1kg surface samples (rock and soil) were collected in the field and considered representative and appropriate for exploration stage. Core samples were < 3kg as previously stated. • Appropriate high, medium, and low gold and base metal standards (CRM's) are used on a 1:50 basis (2%). Blanks are inserted on a 1:50 basis (2%). Laboratories introduce QAQC samples and complete duplicate check assays on a routine basis. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		BV laboratory in Reno, Nevada (gold) and Vancouver, Canada (multielement). Core and rock sample gold was analysed by Fire Assay (FA430/AA) with an AAS finish using a 30gram nominal sample weight. Multielement analysis by 4 Acid digestion and ICP-MS analysis (MA200). Soils sample gold and multielement was analysed by Aqua Regia digestion and Ultratrace ICP-MS analysis (AQ250). • No duplicate samples were taken. Laboratories complete duplicate check assays on a routine basis with data provided to the client. • 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 and MA200 4 Acid digestion with ICP-MS analysis was applied to Core and Rock Chips. AQ250 Aqua Regia digestion Ultratrace ICP-MS analysis was applied to Soils. • No use of portal XRF is reported. • QAQC procedures included the insertion of appropriate high, medium, and low gold and base metal Certified Reference Materials (CRM) on a 1:50 basis (2%) and Blank material on a 1:50 basis (2%) for a total insertion rate of 4%, which is appropriate to the exploration stage. QC checks are conducted after results are received utilising Company QC and supplied internal laboratory QC information. Laboratories introduce QAQC samples and complete duplicate check assays on a routine basis. No abnormalities were detected in the surface sampling.
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.*	• This release relates to results from surface geochemistry and historical core re-assay; verification of the use of twinned holes is not relevant to this release. • No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the Divide

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Block, although limited historical drilling exists. • At least two RML geologists have reviewed the core, logging and photographs. • There are no twinned holes. • Drilling and surface sampling information is digitally entered and stored following documented core handling and sampling procedures and backed up electronically. • No adjustments have been made to the primary assay data. • **Additional details from historical drilling 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 (NAD83 Z6N) and have been measured by GPS with a lateral accuracy of ±4 metres and a vertical accuracy of ±5 metres.
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.*	• This release relates to results from surface geochemistry and historical core re-assay. • No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the Divide Block, although limited historical drilling exists. • Data spacing is of historic drilling 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.*	• This release relates to results from surface geochemistry and historical core re-assay. • No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the Divide Block, although limited historical drilling exists. • The relationship between the sampling 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 Divide Block, although limited historical drilling exists.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• A secure chain of custody protocol has been established with the site geologist securely storing surface samples on site or in a core logging facility at Fox until being loaded by a reputable courier and transported to a secure area at BV laboratory in Fairbanks.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No review has been undertaken at this time. • No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the Divide Block, although limited historical drilling exists. • **Additional details from historical drilling are unknown.**

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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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 surface geochemistry. • No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the Divide Block, although limited historical drilling exists. • See Appendix 1 summary table of drill hole location and assay results. • An accurate dip and strike and the controls on mineralisation are yet to be determined and the true width of the intersections is not yet known. • **Additional details from historical drilling 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.*	• This release relates to results from surface geochemistry and historical core re-assay. • No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the Divide Block, although limited historical drilling exists. • Additional details from historical drilling are unknown. • 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').*	• This release relates to results from surface geochemistry and historical core re-assay. • No drilling has been undertaken by Resolution Minerals on the Divide Block, although limited historical drilling exists. • For historical holes "Down hole length, true width not known" is stated in the notes to Table 1.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being*	• Plan view of surface sample and historical collar locations has been included in the body of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• A drill section of historical holes, with re-assay results has been included in the body of this 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.*	• 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, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Resolution Minerals completed a WorldView-3 survey. See ASX:RML announcement released on the 5/11/2020 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 and airborne geophysics and drilling.