



Resolute

ASX Announcement

23 March 2017

Outstanding drilling results from Bibiani

Highlights

- Initial assay results from the current second phase surface and underground diamond drilling program at Resolute Mining Limited's Bibiani Gold Mine in Ghana include a number of excellent broad high grade intercepts from both infill and extensional drilling.
- Significant results include:
 - **BSDD040** **30m @ 8.9g/t from 498m**
 - **BUDD072** **48m @ 3.6g/t from 171m; and**
 6m @ 16.5g/t from 227m
 - **BUDD074** **47m @ 2.3g/t from 130m**
 - **BUDD077** **51m @ 4.3g/t from 117m**
 - **BUDD078** **37m @ 3.9g/t from 152m**
- The initial drilling has intersected mineralisation better than predicted by the current inferred resource estimate.
- It is expected the high grade intersections from the Central Lode will lead to resource and reserve increases.
- The current drilling program, which commenced in December 2016, is designed to upgrade the 591,000 ounces (4.5 million tonnes at 4.1 grams per tonne) of inferred resources within the current total resource of 1.7 million ounces (15.6 million tonnes at 3.5 grams per tonne) and increase the current ore reserve of 640,000 ounces (5.4 million tonnes at 3.7 grams per tonne).
- The drilling program is also targeting new areas of mineralisation outside of the existing resource.

Resolute Mining Limited (Resolute or the Company) (ASX:RSG) is pleased to announce initial results from current drilling at the Company's Bibiani Gold Mine in Ghana (Bibiani). The program represents Resolute's second phase of drilling at Bibiani since assuming ownership in 2014. The Company's first phase of drilling commenced in 2015 and allowed Resolute to complete a positive feasibility study (see ASX Announcement dated 23 June 2016) which highlighted an economically viable project at current gold prices. The current drilling program is designed to upgrade existing inferred mineral resources as well as identify new mineralisation. The program aims to significantly increase the ore reserve, improve project economics, and confirm a decision to mine.

Managing Director and CEO John Welborn was encouraged by the initial results of the current drilling program: "Bibiani is one of the largest gold deposits in Ghana, with historical production of approximately 4 million ounces and current resources of 1.7 million ounces. We believe there is tremendous exploration potential along the Bibiani shear to upgrade existing resources and delineate new high grade mineralisation. These results represent a significant step in realising that potential."

"The feasibility study completed in June 2016 identified a viable pathway to a low-cost operation capable of producing in excess of 100,000 ounces of gold per year. We are looking at further enhancements and have been re-energised



by the growth opportunity at Bibiani. Resolute has a clear vision to recommission Bibiani as a long life, low cost gold mine.”

“The drilling program is continuing and we are now targeting new zones of mineralisation along strike and at depth where there has been limited historic drilling. These new zones have the potential to reveal new high grade orebodies. The Bibiani second phase drilling program forms part of an increased investment in exploration at all of Resolute’s assets focused on creating long term value for our shareholders.”

Resolute’s feasibility study for Bibiani was based on an underground mine requiring low start-up capital of US\$72M and a short lead time to production of only nine months. The feasibility study proposed a successful underground mine that would produce in excess of 100,000 ounces (oz) of gold per annum at a Life of Mine All-In Sustaining Cost of US\$851/oz. The current drilling program is focused on increasing the size, grade, and confidence in the current resource, improving project economics, and extending the mine life beyond five years.

Bibiani Infill and Extensional Drilling Program

Resolute commenced the current second phase of resource drilling in December 2016. The drilling program is expected to comprise of at least 3,500m of underground and 17,500m of surface diamond drilling. Drilling is expected to take approximately six months at which time an updated resource will be compiled. The updated resource will underpin further project studies and ultimately, a future decision to mine.

The current drilling program comprises two surface rigs and two underground rigs on double shifts. The program is approximately halfway to completion with eight surface holes and 12 underground holes completed to date.

Assay Results

Results received from completed holes are very encouraging with particularly impressive results from the Central Lode drilling from underground positions. Excellent high grade results in the southern Central Lode between 5150N and 5600N suggests the mineralisation in this area is better than predicted by the inferred resource estimate.

Better than 50 gram x metre intersections include:

- BSDD035 - 14m @ 4.36 grams per tonne (g/t) from 454m;
- BSDD040 - 30.3m @ 8.92g/t from 499m;
- BSDD042 - 23.7m @ 3.15g/t from 426m;
- BUDD071 - 34m @ 1.6g/t from 139m;
- BUDD072 - 48m @ 3.58g/t from 171m;
- BUDD072 - 5.9m @ 16.51g/t from 227m;
- BUDD074 - 47m @ 2.26g/t from 130m;
- BUDD074 - 17m @ 3.53g/t from 182m;
- BUDD077 - 51m @ 4.3g/t from 117m;
- BUDD078 - 37m @ 3.86g/t from 152m; and
- BUDD080 - 20m @ 2.71g/t from 68m.

The high-grade intersections in all the reported underground holes (BUDD prefix) and two surface holes BSDD040 and BSDD042 are all located within the down dip extensions of the Central Lode. These down dip extensions are likely to add resources and increase the ore reserve within this underground mining panel.

The exceptional intercept in BSDD040 of 30.3m @ 8.92g/t from 498.7m, shown in Figure 2 below, is from the southern end of the Central Lode and is approximately 100m down dip of the Phase 1 intercept of 20m @ 4.71g/t from 138m in hole BUDD064 (see ASX Announcement dated 1 April 2015). The intercept included an approximately 3m wide zone of stylolitic quartz veining, with numerous <1mm specks of visible Au, which returned 3m @ 56.7g/t Au from



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524m. The result in BSDD040 is indicative of the width and tenor of the deposit in those areas which have not been mined previously.

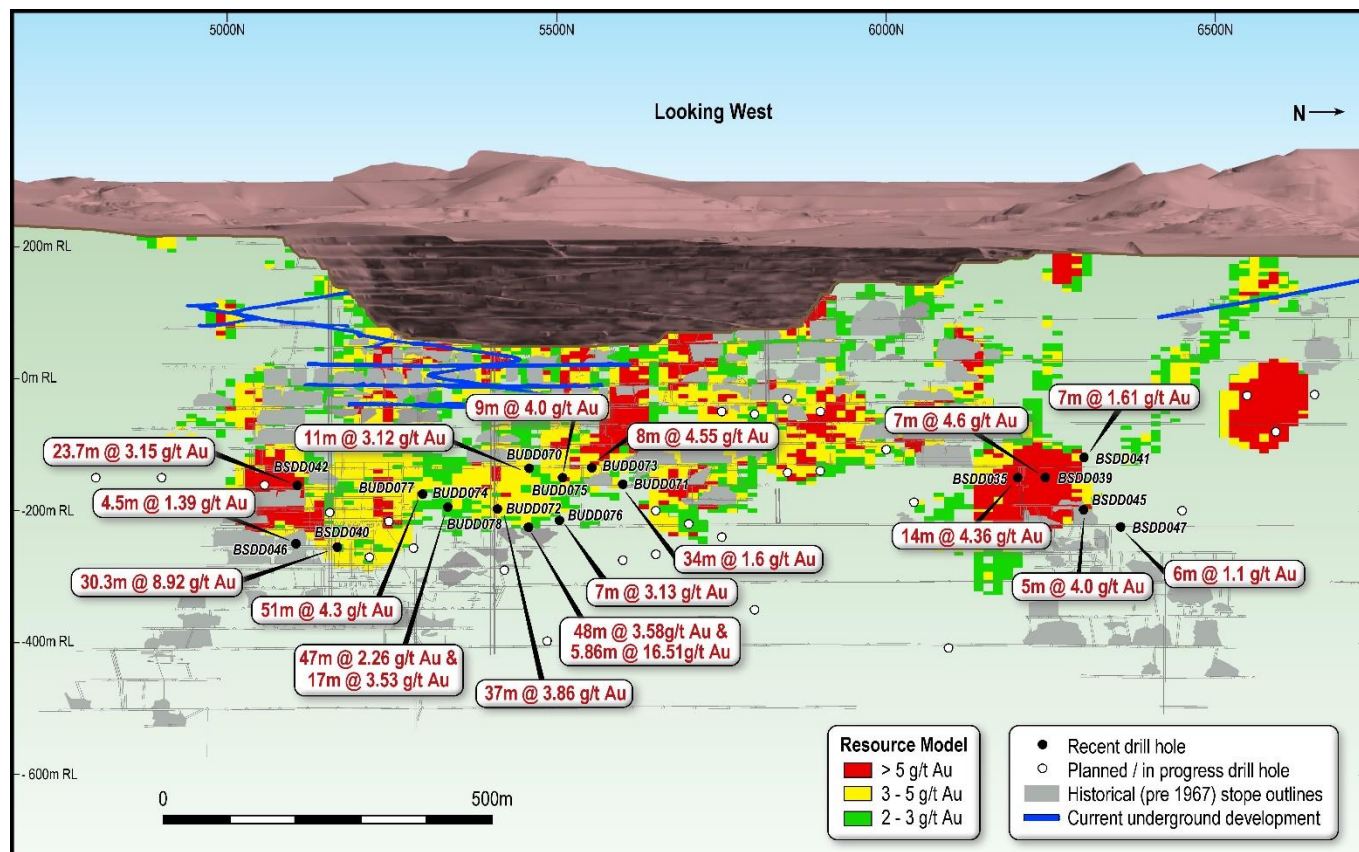


Figure 1: Bibiani Phase 2 drilling results long section

Future Exploration

The Bibiani feasibility study defined a viable development pathway based on the initial ore reserve and highlighted a strong potential economic benefit from upgrading the higher grade portions of the inferred resource. A large portion of the existing inferred resource will be upgraded to an indicated resource as a result of the current drilling program. Most of the current inferred resource occurs close to the ore reserve and consequently the planned development infrastructure could be utilised to extract this material at minimal additional cost. The original workings at Bibiani extend to around 800m below surface. The current resource of 1.7Moz only considers the area between the base of the pit at around 200m below surface, and the limit of Resolute's drilling, at around 450m below surface. Substantial potential for discovery of additional mineralisation remains below the current reserves and along strike to the north. The length of the main historic underground mining zone extends to 1,800m while the total strike length of the Bibiani mineralised trend is around 4,000m.

The remainder of the program will concentrate on exploring for new zones of mineralisation along strike to the north and also targeting parallel shear structures to the west of the current lenses. Results will be released when received.

For further information, contact:

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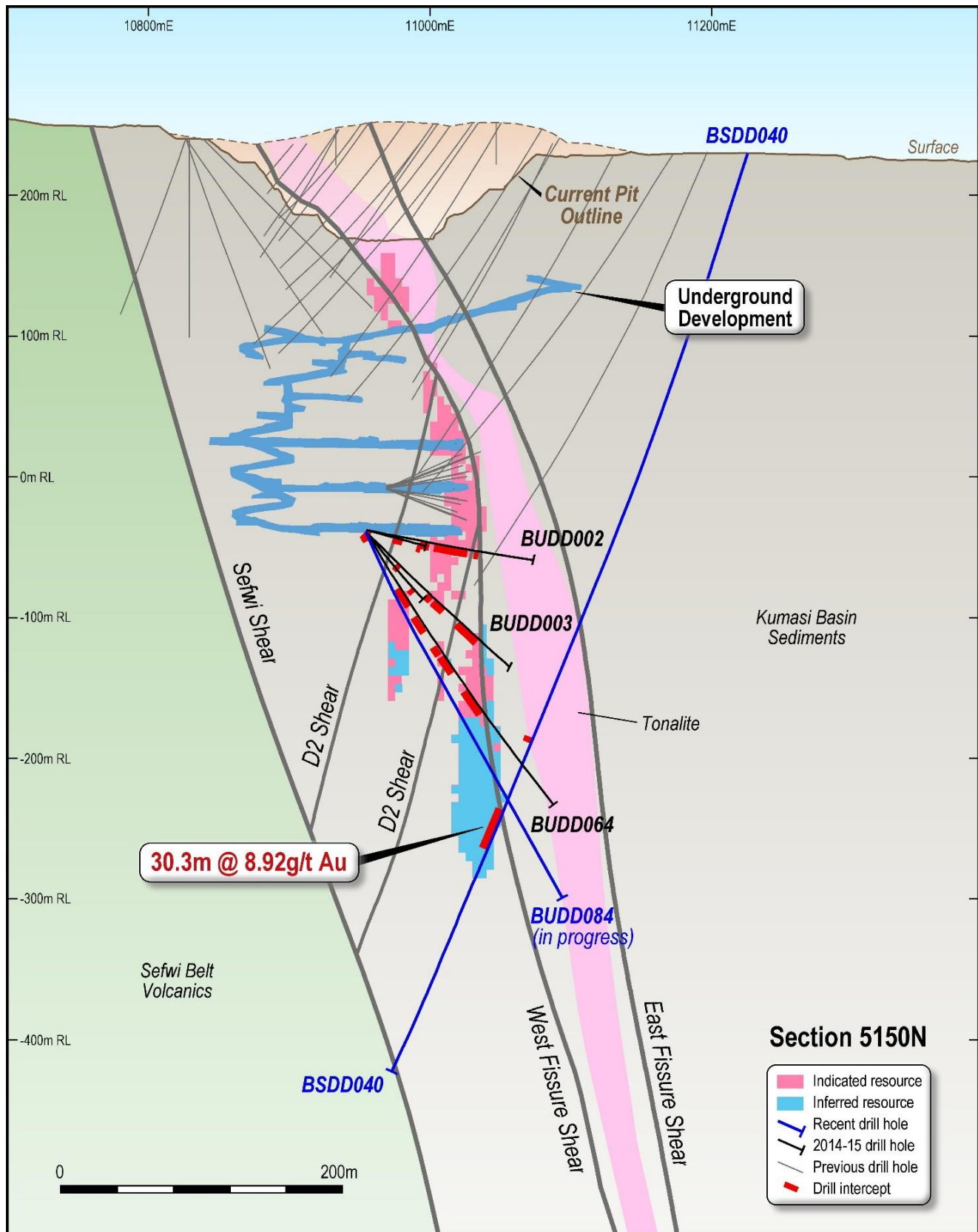


Figure 2: Drill section 5250N



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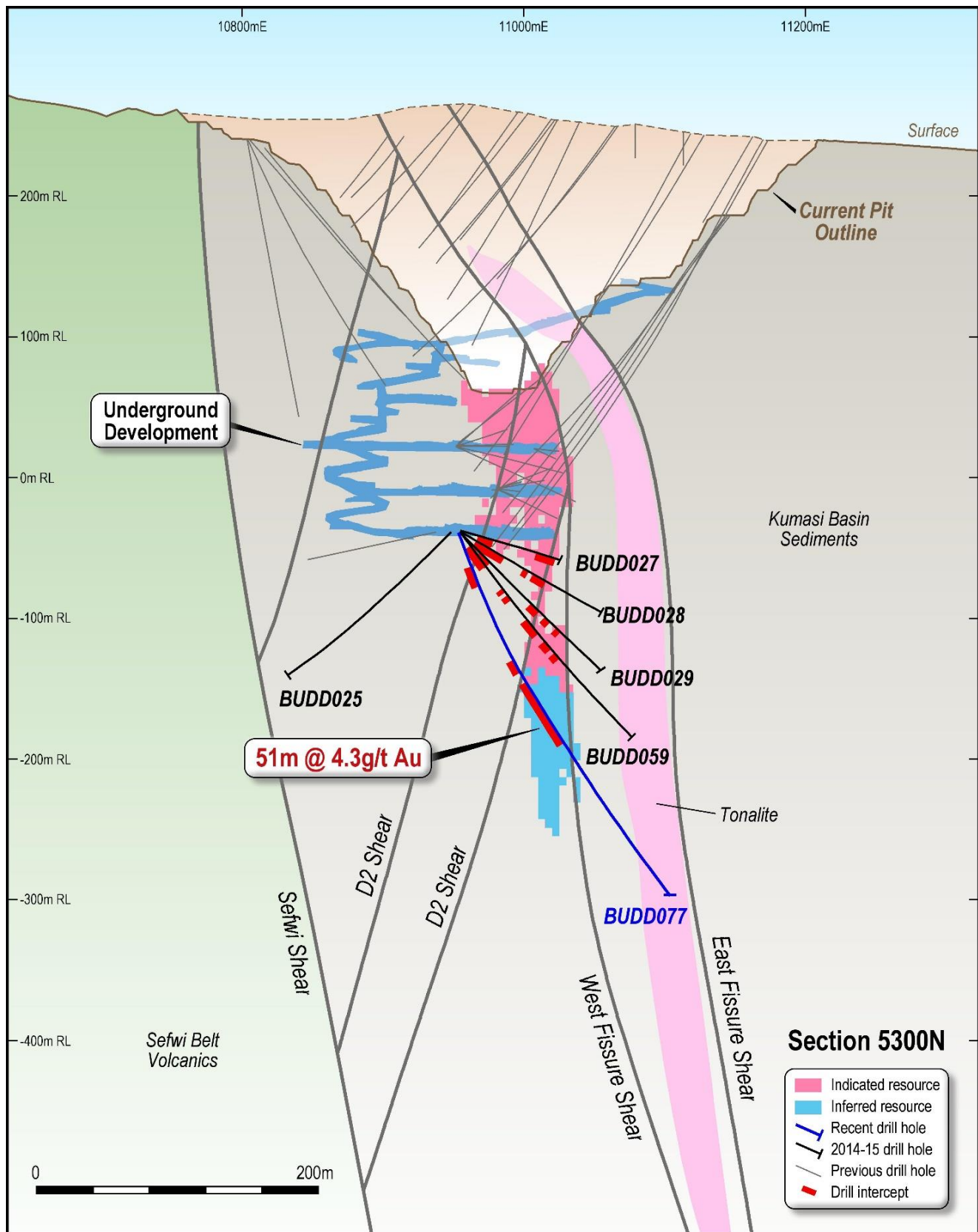
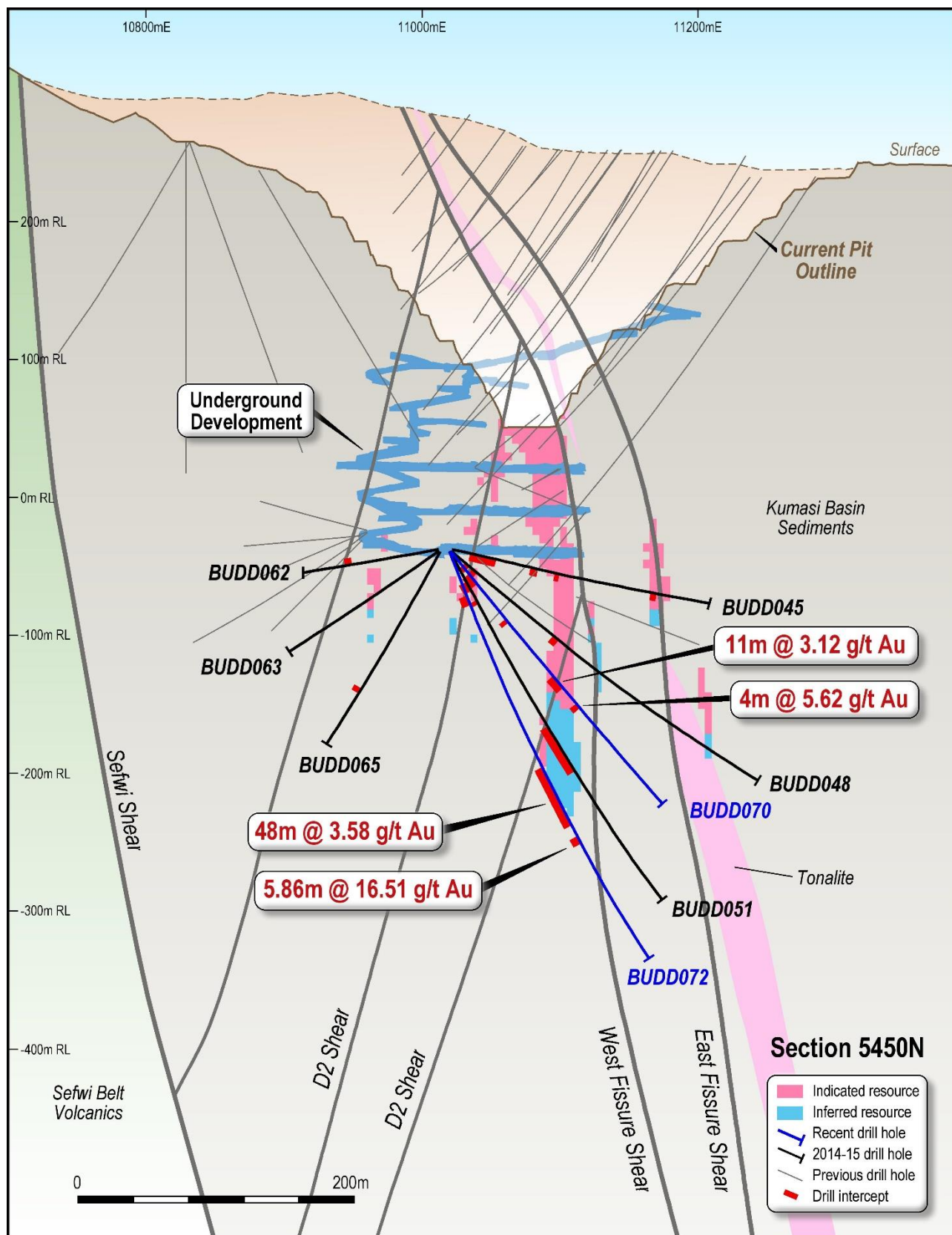


Figure 3: Drill section 5300N



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Bibiani Gold Mine location and geology

The Bibiani Gold Mine (Bibiani) is located in Ghana approximately 80km south west of the Ashanti capital, Kumasi. The principal and most practical access to the Project is from the east, along the Kumasi – Bibiani – Sefwi Bekwai highway. The Kumasi airport can be accessed from Accra by a 45-minute flight using various national airlines.

The Bibiani deposit is hosted within a thick sequence of fine-grained graded turbidites with localised thin interbeds of fine to medium-grained turbiditic sandstones. The orebody is a mesothermal lode-type deposit which is similar to the lode deposits in the Konongo-Axim belt hosting the significant Obuasi deposit. The Bibiani orebody geometry is structurally controlled by a steep, north to north-east trending shear corridor 200 - 400m wide, within Lower Birimian sediments and close to the eastern contact of the Upper Birimian. The shear zone includes quartz infill as massive veins and quartz stock works. In the widest parts of the orebody, two and locally three individual quartz reefs or lodes can be identified. Two highly graphitic fault zones, historically referred to as pug seams or fissures, are associated with the major shear zone on footwall and hanging wall sides.

About Resolute

Resolute is a successful gold miner with more than 25 years of continuous production. The Company is an experienced explorer, developer, and operator having operated nine gold mines across Australia and Africa which have produced in excess of 7 million ounces of gold. The Company currently operates two mines, the Syama Gold Mine in Africa and the Ravenswood Gold Mine in Australia, and is one of the largest gold producers listed on the Australian Securities Exchange with FY17 guidance of 300,000 ounces (oz) of gold production at All-In Sustaining Costs of A\$1,280/oz (US\$934/oz).

Resolute's flagship Syama Gold Mine in Mali is a robust long life asset benefitting from fully operational parallel sulphide and oxide processing plants. The move to underground mining will continue the asset's history of strong cash generation and extend the mine life to out beyond 2028. The Ravenswood Gold Mine in Queensland, Australia demonstrates Resolute's significant underground expertise in the ongoing success in mining the Mt Wright ore body. In Ghana, the Company has completed a feasibility study on the Bibiani Gold Project focused on the development of an underground operation requiring modest capital and using existing plant infrastructure. Resolute also controls an extensive exploration footprint along the highly prospective Syama Shear and greenstone belts in Mali and Cote d'Ivoire and is active in reviewing new opportunities to build shareholder value.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to the Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Richard Bray who is a Registered Professional Geologist with the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Mr Bruce Mowat, a member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Richard Bray and Mr Bruce Mowat both have more than five years' experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person, as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Richard Bray and Mr Bruce Mowat are full time employees of Resolute Mining Limited Group and each hold equity securities in the Company. They have consented to the inclusion of the matters in this report based on their information in the form and context in which it appears. This information was prepared and disclosed under the JORC code 2012.

ASX:RSG Capital Summary

Fully Paid Ordinary Shares: 736,982,768

Current Share Price: A\$1.42 as at 22 March 2017

Market Capitalisation: A\$1.05Billion

FY17 Guidance: 300,000oz @ AISC A\$1,280/oz

Board of Directors

Mr Peter Huston *Non-Executive Chairman*

Mr John Welborn *Managing Director & CEO*

Mr Peter Sullivan *Non-Executive Director*

Mr Martin Botha *Non-Executive Director*

Mr Bill Price *Non-Executive Director*

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Hole_ID	North (WGS)	East (WGS)	RL (m)	Dip	Azi (WGS)	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
BSDD035	715537	574972	237	-59	301	597.2	387	391	4	2.81
							412	420	8	1.43
							454	468	14	4.36
BSDD039	715580	574980	240	-59	302	630.2	497	503	6	3.4
							398	404	6	1.06
							475	482	7	4.6
BSDD040	714563	574542	229	-72	303	700.07	498.7	529	30.3	8.92
BSDD041	715904	574604	258	-62	124	501.2	91	94	3	1.23
							457	464	7	1.61
							341	344	3	1.85
BSDD042	714518	574518	230	-67	301	494.3	426	449.7	23.7	3.15
							128	132	4	1.73
							137	140	3	1.24
BSDD045	715909	574597	258	-66	124	600.8	500	505	5	4
							595	599	4	1.3
							495	499.5	4.5	1.39
BSDD046	714517	574520	230	-70	301	595.5	532	538	6	1.1
							564	569	5	1.01
							18	31	13	1.08
BUDD070	714988	574465	-40	-51	128	240.1	64	67	3	2.42
							118	129	11	3.12
							144	148	4	5.62
BUDD071	715059	574518	-39	-48	96	300	59	63	4	2.36
							139	173	34	1.6
							180	188	8	1.29
BUDD072	714988	574465	-40	-68	125	330.2	26	42	16	1.59
							171	219	48	3.58
							227.14	233	5.86	16.51
BUDD073	715058	574517	-39	-46	124	320.4	59	65	6	1.42
							92	95	3	4.7
							103	106	3	2.15
BUDD074	714867	574411	-40	-69	117	252	134	147	13	1.66
							228	240	12	1.07
							258	266	8	4.55
BUDD075	715024	574485	-40	-48	122	222.8	26	33.7	7.7	3.89
							130	177	47	2.26
							182	199	17	3.53
BUDD076	715024	574485	-40	-71	122	351.35	0	9	9	4
							150	158	8	2.05
							5	10	5	2.7
BUDD077	714835	574396	-40	-69	122	300.2	170	177	7	3.13
							196	205	9	1.75
							249	252	3	2.56
BUDD078	714942	574452	-39	-71	126	277.6	26	41	15	2.33
							99	109	10	2
							117	168	51	4.3
BUDD079	715008	574545	-40	-59	303	300.36	19	23	4	4.42
							152	189	37	3.86
							203.6	208.7	5.1	4.58
BUDD080	715087	574520	-39	-6	353	333.5	14	21	7	1.31
							246	250	4	1.64
							68	88	20	2.71
BUDD081	715008	574545	-40	-58	280	300.8	181	185	4	1.32
							203	208	5	1.1
							18	25	7	1.19
							121	126	5	2.23

Table 1: Bibiani phase two drilling intercepts

Notes to Accompany Table:

- Grid coordinates are WGS84 Zone 30 North
- Cut-off grade for reporting of intercepts is >1g/t Au with a maximum of 3m consecutive internal dilution included within the intercept; only intercepts >=3m are reported
- No top cut of individual assays prior to length weighted compositing of the intercept has been applied
- Samples are analysed for gold by FA25/AAS method which is a 25g fire assay with AAS instrument finish

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<p>Recent data (Mensin Gold 2014 - 2017) was collected from reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core (DD) drill holes. Previous data (Noble Mineral Resources Limited 2011-2012) was collected from RC and DD drill holes, and historic data (1994-2007) from RC, DD and underground channel sampling (CHAN).</p> <p>During the period of prior owners the RC, DD and CHAN drilling and sample collection was assumed to have been completed to industry standards at that time. The Bibiani mine has been operating since the early 1920's and limited sampling technique data has been recorded by previous owners over periods of its history. During 2010-2012, Noble Mineral Resources Ltd sampled RC intervals as four metre composites which were subsequently resampled at one metre intervals where required, while diamond core was cut in half and sampled on variable interval lengths.</p> <p>Mensin Gold (2014 - 2017) have conducted reverse circulation (precollars only) and diamond drilling since September 2014. For RC samples each 1m interval is riffle split to obtain a 2-4kg sample, which is sent to the laboratory for pulverisation to produce a 30g charge for analysis. Diamond core is sampled on one metre intervals, defined by geologists to ensure the interval does not cross geological contacts. Core is cut into half to provide a 2-4kg sample which is sent to the laboratory for crushing, splitting and pulverising to 85% passing 75 microns, to provide a 30g charge for analysis. Sampling and sample preparation protocols for Mensin Gold drilling are industry standard and are deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. QAQC samples are included with all sample batches.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<p>The Bibiani Main Zone deposit was modelled by Resolute using a subset of regional data comprising of 705 DD holes (230 Underground, 475 Surface), 494 RC holes and 265 Underground CHAN sampling runs.</p> <p>Core type and size has been recorded for some historic holes, but many holes do not have this data recorded.</p> <p>Mensin Gold completed 109 holes for 26,665 metres by RC (1,356m) and diamond drilling methods (25,309m) between September 2014 and February 2015. Core type and core size has been included in the drilling database and comprises PQ, HQ and NQ2 core sizes.</p> <p>Mensin Gold have completed 31 holes for 11,009 metres by diamond drilling methods between November 2016 and March 2017. Core type and core size has been included in the drilling database and comprises PQ, HQ and NQ2 core sizes.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>In the historical data, sample recovery was not recorded in the digital drill hole database and it is unknown if this data was collected. Where stopes or voids have been intersected, this was noted in the drilling log. Any additional measures taken to ensure samples are representative has not been documented in company records. Any historical relationship between sample recovery and grade was not identified in company records.</p> <p>Mensin Gold (2014 -2017) has recorded diamond core and RC recovery in the database. Diamond core recovery is compromised in areas immediately adjacent to old underground workings and separate void intervals</p>



	loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	are identified in the database. Void intervals are allocated zero gold grade. During logging diamond core is assembled into continuous runs for orientation work allowing down hole depths and sample recovery to be determined.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Logging records lithology, alteration and mineralisation details for RC, DD holes and underground drilling samples.</p> <p>From 2014 Mensin Gold has recorded structural and geotechnical rock mass features for diamond core. Drill core is photographed in both dry and wet form.</p> <p>Diamond core and RC chips are digitally logged, then validated and imported into the drill hole database.</p> <p>Holes were logged in their entirety (100%).</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>RC intervals are riffle split (dry) to obtain a 2-4kg sample, which are sent to the laboratory for pulverising and analysis.</p> <p>Diamond core was sampled at one metre intervals and cut in half to obtain a 2-4kg sample which was sent to the laboratory for crushing, splitting, pulverising and assaying.</p> <p>Analysis of sample sizes are appropriate in the view of the competent person.</p> <p>Sampling, sample preparation and quality control protocols are industry standard and all attempts are made to ensure an unbiased representative sample is collected. The methods applied in this process are deemed appropriate by the Competent Person.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>RC and DD samples were assayed for gold by Intertek Tarkwa FA25/AAS method which is a 25g fire assay fusion with AAS instrument finish. This analytical method is appropriate for the style of mineralisation.</p> <p>Methods for historic RC and DD holes included fire assay and AAS finish. During 2010-2013 regional and grade control RC drilling used a combination of bulk leach with AAS finish or fire assay with AAS finish. These methods appear suitable for determining gold concentrations of this type.</p> <p>No geophysical tools were used to determine any elemental concentrations.</p> <p>Quality control (QC) procedures included the use of certified reference standards and blanks inserted at a rate of one in twenty samples. Field duplicates are taken for RC and diamond core at the rate of 1 in 20 samples.</p> <p>Umpire pulp analysis of 2-5% of pulps is performed by a second laboratory at the completion of a drill program to verify the results from the primary laboratory.</p> <p>Laboratory quality control data including laboratory standards, blanks, duplicates, repeats and grind size results are also captured into the digital database and analysed for accuracy and precision.</p> <p>Analysis of the QC sample assay results indicates that an acceptable level of accuracy and precision has been achieved.</p>

Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Verification of significant intersections was completed by company personnel.</p> <p>No drill holes within the resource were twinned.</p> <p>Drill holes were logged onto digital logging software, validated and then entered into a relational SQL2012 database using DataShed© data management software (Maxwell GeoServices). The data management software has a variety of verification protocols which are used to validate the data entry. The DataShed© drill hole database was backed up on a daily basis to the head office server.</p> <p>Assay result files were reported by the laboratory in CSV format and hardcopy and are imported into the SQL database without adjustment or modification.</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Collar coordinates are surveyed in UTM (WGS84) by registered mine surveyors using electronic survey equipment.</p> <p>Down hole surveys are collected every 30-50m using Reflex Eztrac single shot and multi shot instruments.</p> <p>Location coordinates and azimuth bearings are reported in UTM WGS84 Zone 30 North.</p> <p>Bibiani Mine Grid is a locally established grid based on mining operations and is the principal grid system used on the site.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Drill hole spacing was sufficient to demonstrate geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and the classifications applied under the JORC Code.</p> <p>The appropriateness of the drill spacing was reviewed earlier by Mensin Gold technical team and by the Competent Person.</p> <p>RC and diamond samples approximated 1m intervals.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Holes are drilled predominantly perpendicular to mineralised domains where possible.</p> <p>No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p>Sample Chain of Custody is managed by Mensin Bibiani Project personnel. RC and diamond samples were collected from the drill location and stored on site before being securely dispatched to the commercial laboratory by specialised transport.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<p>No audits of the recent drilling have been undertaken other than by the competent person.</p>



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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Drilling was conducted within the Ghanaian Mining Concession Permit of Bibiani which covers the current mining leases of the Bibiani Project.</p> <p>Resolute Mining Limited has a 90% interest in the Bibiani Project through its subsidiary company Mensin Gold Bibiani Limited and the Exploitation Permit on which it is based. The Ghana Government holds a free carried 10% interest in Mensin Gold Bibiani Ltd (MGBL).</p> <p>The Bibiani Mine concession is located approximately 6° 27' latitude north and 2° 17' longitude west in the Western Region of Ghana. The Bibiani mineral concessions lie approximately 80 kilometres south west of the Ashanti capital, Kumasi. The principal access to the mine is from the east, along the Kumasi – Bibiani – Sefwi Bekwi Highway. Ghana mining law provides that all mineral resources are administered by the Minerals Commission of Ghana.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Commercial gold production commenced at Bibiani in the early 1900s and was suspended in 1915. In 1927 mining activities recommenced as the mine was developed and operated by foreign investors until it was nationalized in 1958. Post nationalisation, the mine was operated by SGMC (State Gold Mining Corporation) until it was closed in 1973 following the depletion of economic reserves.</p> <p>During the SGMC period, reserves within the existing infrastructure were depleted and the old workings were reworked to recover pillars and remnant lower grade material (probably plus 6g/t) that was below the pay limit applied to the deposit prior to nationalisation.</p> <p>Reports have suggested that during the first 65 years of production a total of 7.8 million tonnes from underground mining and 0.5million tonnes from surface operations were milled, producing over 2 million ounces of gold at an average recovered grade of approximately 9.5 g/t Au.</p> <p>In the late-1980s, Glamco and International Gold Resources ("IGR") gained rights to the old Bibiani mine and initiated tailings reclamation and surface exploration, which activities led to the delineation of an open pit resource and a positive feasibility study.</p> <p>Ashanti Goldfields purchased Bibiani from IGR in the mid-1990s for US\$ 130 million, financed an additional US\$ 85 million to capitalize the operation, and redeveloped the mine as an open pit operation with a modern processing plant. Ashanti Goldfields (now AngloGold Ashanti ("AGA")) produced approximately 1.8 million ounces of gold from the main and satellite pits (after main pit production was hampered by a slope failure in 2004) and tailings retreatment, bringing total Bibiani production since inception to almost four million ounces.</p> <p>Central African Gold plc (CAG) purchased Bibiani, for a cash consideration of US\$ 40 million. Subsequent to acquisition, CAG expended a further US\$ 51 million of capital on the mine, nearly all of which was used to accelerate underground access and to purchase a modern underground mining fleet. Despite development and capital constraints Bibiani produced a further 53,066 oz. of gold between 2007 and 2008 from three sources, namely old tailings, underground ore, and near-mine open pit oxide ore not included in the mineral resources.</p> <p>In late 2009, Noble Mineral Resources Ltd signed a 'Sale of Shares' agreement to acquire Central African Gold Ghana Ltd from Investec Bank subject to a number of Conditions. One of these Conditions states that Noble shall</p>



		<p>formulate a 'Development Plan' for the development of and the return to production of the Bibiani mining and processing operations.</p> <p>Resolute Mining Ltd became the owner of the Bibiani Project in June 2014 following the completion of the Deed of Company Arrangement (DOCA) regarding Noble Mineral Resources Limited (ASX:NMG) and acceptance and approval of a scheme of arrangement in Ghana.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>The license area is underlain by metasedimentary rocks of the Lower Birimian in the eastern parts and by intercalated metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of the Upper Birimian in the western part of the license. Granites occur in the south-western corner of the license. The Lower Birimian sediments consist mainly of phyllites with intercalated greywackes and minor tuffs, while the Upper Birimian rocks consist of basalt to rhyolites flows with intercalated tuffs and minor phyllites and chert horizons. Diorite intrusives are found within the Upper Birimian metavolcanic rocks.</p> <p>In the southern part of the license the rocks strike about 020° to 030° and dip steeply to the southeast. Further to the north the strike changes to between 040° and 050°.</p> <p>Previous mapping identified several cross faults that offset the stratigraphy however there is no clear evidence of a relationship between these faults and the gold mineralisation. The Bibiani ore body trend continues north to the Pamunu River approximately two kilometres from the Bibiani Mine. A parallel splay off the Bibiani trend continues obliquely to the Bibiani North deposit one kilometre to the north of the Bibiani Mining Lease.</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Whole 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. 	<p>All information including easting, northing, elevation, dip, azimuth, coordinate system, drill hole length, interval length and depth are measured and recorded in UTM Zone 30N WGS84.</p> <p>Accuracy of the survey measurements is considered to meet acceptable industry standards.</p> <p>Information provided for the Exploration drillhole results includes :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Easting, Northing and RL of the drill hole collars are measured and recorded in UTM Zone 30N (WGS84). Dip is the inclination of the drill hole from horizontal. For example a drill hole drilled at -60° is 60° from the horizontal. Down hole length is the distance down the inclination of the hole and is measured as the distance from the horizontal to end of hole. Intercept depth is the distance from the start of the hole down the inclination of the hole to the depth of interest, assayed interval of interest or start of reported significant intercept.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>Significant intercepts are calculated using a lower cut off value of Au=1.0 g/t.</p> <p>No top cuts have been used.</p> <p>Internal waste up to a maximum of 3m consecutive internal dilution can be included within the intercept.</p> <p>Intercepts may include voids.</p> <p>Intercepts >=3m are reported.</p> <p>Historic mining voids or backfill have been included within intercepts.</p>

	values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalent reporting was not used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<p>The mineralisation is steeply east dipping at approximately 70° from the horizontal, although there are examples with sub-vertical and west dipping orientations. Drilling sections are designed to intersect the main mineralisation orthogonal to strike and dip.</p> <p>Surface drill hole azimuths were planned at mine grid 090° at a general inclination of -65° west to intersect as close to perpendicular to the ore zone as possible. In general, true widths may be 50-90% of the downhole length.</p> <p>Some underground drill holes have been drilled as fans due to limited access.</p>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Refer to the maps and sections provided with this report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Reporting of drill holes accompanies this report in a table highlighting significant intercepts.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>No geophysical and geochemical data are reported in this release as they are not deemed relevant to the release.</p> <p>All samples are measured for bulk density which has a mean value of 2.77 g/cm³ and varies between 2.30 and 3.00 g/cm³.</p>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Mensin Gold Bibiani Limited is continuing with an evaluation drilling program assessing the potential for an underground project using a combination of surface and underground drilling.