

DRILLING RESULTS WEST POGO BLOCK - 64NORTH PROJECT ALASKA

Summary

- Drilling results from the three (3) recently completed drill holes on the West Pogo Block: Echo, Reflection and Aurora Prospects were fast tracked for selected high priority zones of each hole.
- Assay results returned no significant gold intersections for Hole ID's: 20EC05 Echo, 20RE06 Reflection and 20AU07 Aurora Prospects.
- Low grade quartz veins are known to occur on the outer-edge of the Goodpaster Prospect and Liese Zone at the Pogo Mine, hence the geological significance of the 7m quartz vein at hole 20AU07.
- **Two further holes are planned at the highly prospective "Central Zone" of the Aurora Prospect to test the grade variability and extent of the 7m thick quartz vein intersected at 20AU07 (Figure 2).**
- All-year road access allows drilling to continue through winter.
- Drilling planned to resume by early November and be completed within the month.
- Fully funded drilling with news flow for the remainder of 2020.

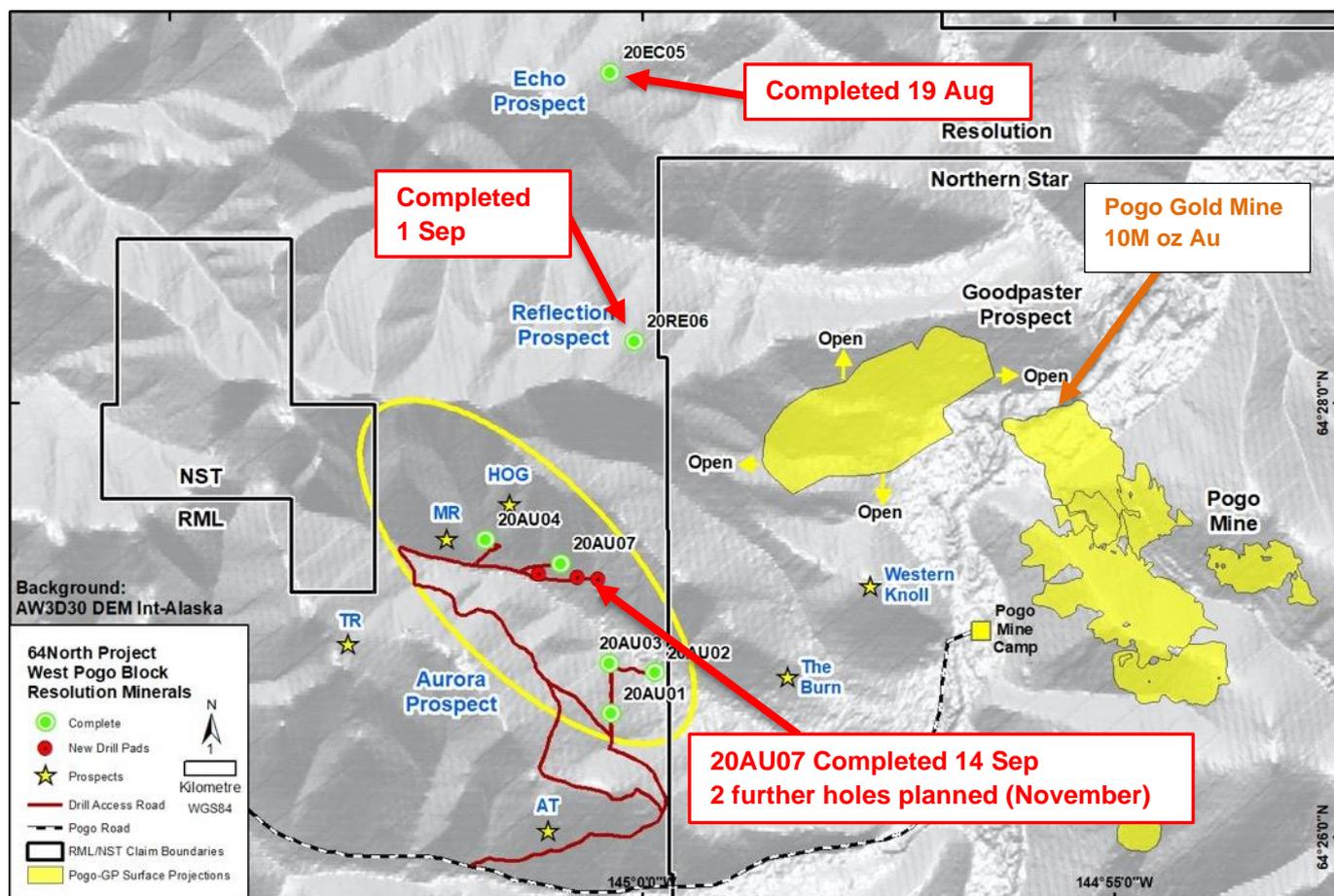


Figure 1 Aurora, Echo & Reflection Prospects - West Pogo Block, 64North Project Alaska, current drilling focus

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Ordinary Shares
Issued 279 M

Options and rights
Listed options 6.1 M @ 10c
Listed options 56.4 M @ 12c
Unlisted options 12.3 M @ 25c
Unlisted options 13.4 M @ 6c
Unlisted rights 7.5 M

Performance Shares
Class A 9.6 M
Class B 3.6 M

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

BOARD

Len Dean - Chair
Duncan Chessell - MD
Andrew Shearer - NED
Craig Farrow - NED
Jarek Kopias - Co Sec

Managing Director, Duncan Chessell commented:

“Although these results are below expectations, we know from quartz vein hosted gold systems generally and the Pogo Mine and Goodpaster Prospect, that there can be large variations in grade and vein thickness within short distances”, and “The geology team is encouraged by the presence of the 7m thick quartz vein at Hole #7 and it is important to drill more holes into this immediate area to test for grade variation, lateral extents of the vein and possible stacked vein sets nearby.”

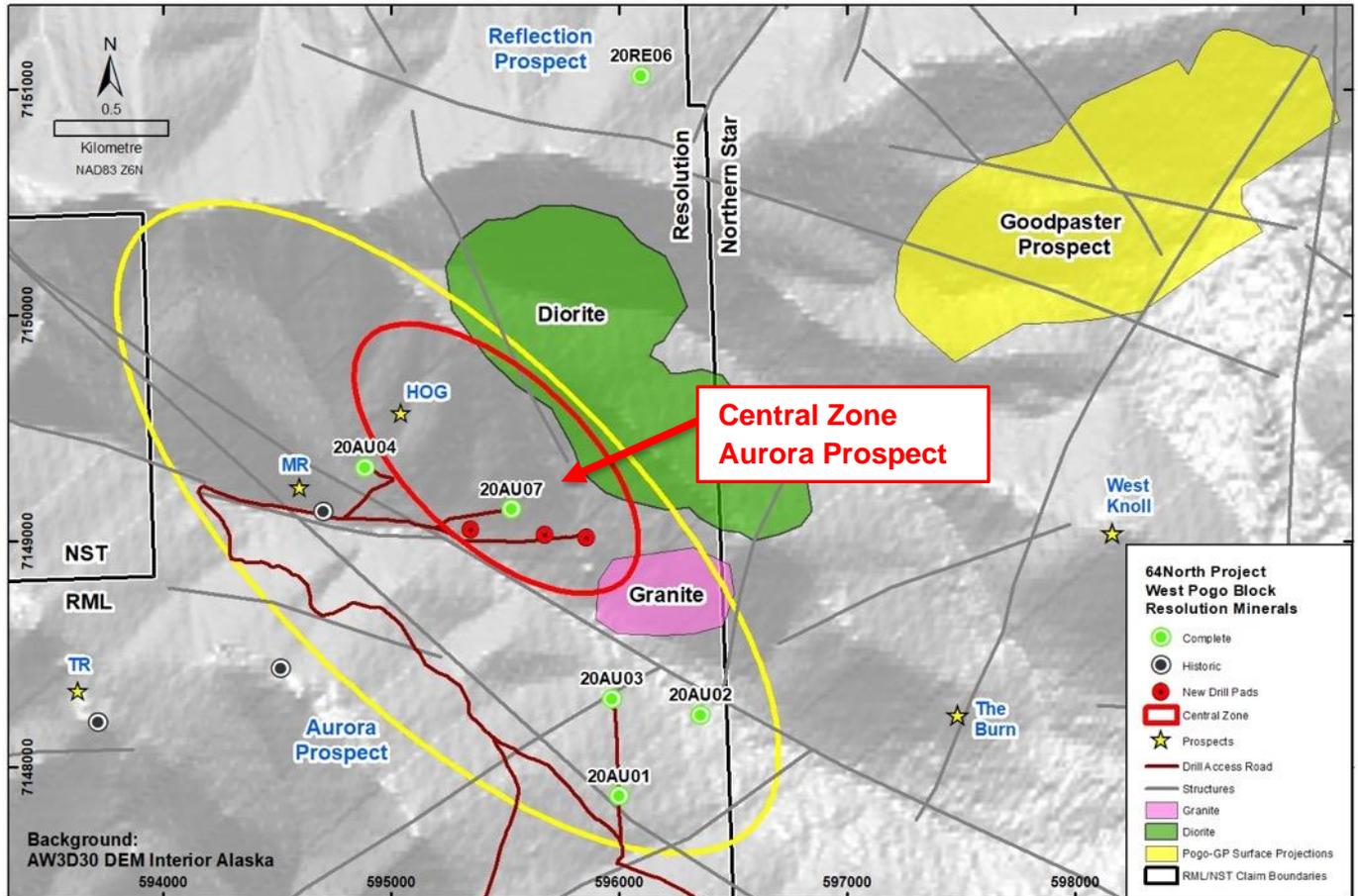


Figure 2 Aurora Prospect with red ellipse of “Central Zone” 1500m x 750m for follow up drilling, West Pogo Block, 64North Project

Drilling Plans

We understand that in a Pogo-style system there can be large variations in grade and vein thickness within short distances and it is important to drill more holes into this immediate area to test for: grade variation, lateral extents of the vein and possible stacked sets nearby. **The Company firmly believes further drilling in the central zone of the Aurora Prospect is warranted.** Drill pads have been prepared as indicated with red dots in Figure 2 to give the geology team optionality as structural data is reviewed from the current drill hole. The central zone is 1500m by 750m in size and has the scale potential to host a significant resource.

The Aurora Prospect is road accessible, which allows for year-round drilling. Once firm timelines are established the Company will update investors with an expected date of resumption of drilling and further pertinent details. At this stage we expect to be drilling in early November subject to final confirmation from the drilling contractor.

Resolution Minerals Ltd (RML, Resolution or Company) is able to update investors with assay results of selected high priority zones for hole ID's: 20EC05 (hole #5) Echo Prospect, hole ID: 20RE06 (hole #6) Reflection Prospect and hole ID:20AU07 (hole#7) at the Aurora Prospect. This was the Company's third phase of drilling for 2020 on the West Pogo Block adjacent to Northern Star's (ASX: NST) Pogo Gold Mine, Alaska. The location of the holes drilled so far this year on the West Pogo Block are shown in Figure 1, along with the locations of the Echo, Reflection and Aurora target areas. Also depicted is the location of the Pogo Mine and the Goodpaster deposit located on claims owned by Northern Star Resources Limited (ASX: NST, "Northern Star"). Northern Star has recently indicated that it intends to perform delineation drilling at Goodpaster with a \$21 million dollar budget in the coming year and has commenced that program recently.

Echo Prospect Hole ID: 20EC05

Hole 20EC05 was drilled to test a strong, gently northwest dipping CSAMT conductor in a prospect area that is down dip and 3.3km from Northern Star's Goodpaster deposit. Numerous fault zones with some pyrite and strong dolomite-sericite alteration were intersected from 224m to 293m down hole. No anomalous gold results were returned from these zones.

Reflection Prospect Hole ID: 20RE06

At the Reflection prospect, hole 20RE06 was drilled to test conductive rocks in an area where an intrusive rock body was interpreted from airborne magnetic data, 1.4km due east from Northern Star's Goodpaster deposit. A fault zone with pyrite and arsenopyrite, locally with quartz breccia clasts, was intersected from 279.4m to 289.1m. Also, a zone of stockwork quartz mineralisation was intersected over 0.6 metres starting at a depth of 324.9m. The sulphide mineralisation zones did not contain any anomalous gold.

Aurora Prospect Hold ID: 20AU07

Drilled directly along strike from the Goodpaster deposit, hole 20AU07 intersected a zone of shallow-dipping quartz veining over a seven-metre interval starting at 488m down hole. The zone of veining is hosted by paragneiss and is within a sericite – chlorite – dolomite altered zone measuring 22m thick from 476m to 498m. The alteration and veining contains pyrite, arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite. The assay results show only weakly anomalous gold values.

Oriented drill core measurements indicate the vein dips gently at approximately 25-35 degrees to the west. It appears that the structural dilational event which gives rise to the space required for thick sulphide bearing quartz mineralisation to occur has "popped open" in this "central zone" on the northern edge of the Aurora Prospect. This dilational event was the missing ingredient from the other zones tested to date on the Aurora Prospect. **The nearest holes are 670m to the west (hole#4) and 950m to the south-east (hole#3) and we believe there is significant exploration space to warrant a concerted effort at this "central zone."**



Figure 3 Deposit sizes stated as Endowment (Resources & Reserves + Historic Production) *sourced from Company websites

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*Tintina Gold Province Endowment Map – source of data: Pebble (Northern Dynasty, www.northerndynastyminerals.com), Pogo (Northern Star Resources, www.nsr ltd.com), Fort Knox (Kinross, www.kinross.com), Donlin Creek (NovaGold, www.novagold.com), Livengood (International Tower Hill Mines, www.ithmines.com), Eagle & Dublin Gulch (Victoria Gold Corp, www.vgxc.com), Brewery Creek (Golden Predator, www.goldenpredator.com), White Gold (White Gold Corp, whitegoldcorp.ca), Coffee (Newmont, www.newmont.com), Kensington (Coeur Mining, www.coeur.com).

Appendix 1. Summary table of drill hole details.

Table 1a: Summary of RML drill intervals from September drilling at the 64North Project, Alaska.

Hole ID	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)
20EC05	Aurora	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
20RE06	Aurora	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
20AU07	Aurora	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI

Table 1b: RML drill collar location for the 64North Project, Alaska.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	EOH Depth
20EC05	595778	7153057	990m	90	-80	321.56m
20RE06	596144	7151259	795m	135	-85	552.91m
20AU07	595525	7149131	656m	145	-70	712.32m

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 Hole Depth are in metres
4. Azimuth is in Degrees Grid North
5. Dip is in degrees
6. g/t (grams per tonne), ppm (parts per million), ppb (parts per billion), NSI (no significant intercept)
7. All drilling is HQ diamond core drilling, all of hole is sampled
8. Significant results are shown for intercepts >0.3g/t Au with no more than 0.4m of internal dilution

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 Mr Duncan Chessell who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Duncan Chessell 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'. Mr Duncan Chessell consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form in which it appears and confirms that the data reported as foreign estimates are an accurate representation of the available data and studies of the material mining project. This report includes results that have previously been released under JORC 2012 by the Company as "Aurora Drilling Update 64North Project Alaska" on 17 September 2020. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling was undertaken using standard industry practices and a standard operating procedure to ensure continuity of work practices between staff. The sections of the core that are selected for assaying are marked up and then recorded on a sample sheet for cutting and sampling at the certified assay laboratory. Samples of HQ core are cut just to the right of the orientation line where available using a diamond core saw, with half core sampled lengthways for assay. Half core was sampled length wise for assay. 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. • The HQ diamond core was sampled as half core at geologically defined or significant alteration and mineralisation boundaries to ensure adequate sample representivity. • 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 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oriented HQ diamond core triple tube, down hole surveys every 100 feet (~30m), using a Reflex ACT-III tool.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core was processed on site at the 64N exploration camp for the full duration of the program. Recoveries were recorded for all holes, into a logging database to 3cm on a laptop computer by a qualified geologist using the drillers recorded depth against the length of core recovered. No significant core loss was observed. • Triple tube HQ was used to maximise core recovery. • No relationship between sample recovery and grade is identified.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core logging is carried out by project partner (Millrock Resources) 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 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 to a sufficient level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation and mining studies. • Drill logging is both qualitative by geological features and quantitative by geotechnical parameters. Photographs are taken of all cores trays, (wet) of whole core prior to cutting. • All drilled intervals are logged and recorded as standard operating practice.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill core was cut on site, then submitted for analysis at the BV laboratory in Fairbanks. • Selective sampling techniques were used. • Half HQ core was taken as the sample and is considered representative and appropriate for exploration stage. Appropriate high,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>medium and low gold and base metal standards (CRM's) are used on a 1:20 basis (5%). Blanks are inserted on a 1:50 basis (2%). Laboratories introduce QAQC samples and complete duplicate check assays on a routine basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 was analysed by Fire Assay (FA430/AA) with an AAS finish using a 30gram nominal sample weight. No multi-element analysis was completed on the samples. • No duplicate samples were taken. The company considers analysing half core to be representative and appropriate for the stage of exploration, with half core retained for audit purposes. • Sample size as defined above is considered appropriate to the material sampled.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parametres used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sampling digest methods are considered appropriate and industry standard. FA430/AA with AAS finish was applied. • 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 1:20 basis (5%) and Blank material on a 1:50 basis (2%) for a total insertion rate of 7%, 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.
<p>Verification of sampling</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least two geologists have reviewed the physical core in addition to offsite RML and Millrock geologists reviewing the logging

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and photographs. No twinned holes. Drilling information is digitally entered and stored following documented core handling procedures and backed up electronically. No adjustment has been made to the primary assay data.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All maps and locations are in UTM grid (NAD83 Z6N) and have been measured by DGPS with a lateral accuracy of ± 0.1 metres and a vertical accuracy of ± 0.1 metres.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing is insufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity required for a Mineral Resource estimation. Sample compositing has not been applied to these exploration results.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures has not been confirmed.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resolution Minerals Ltd executed a binding agreement with Millrock Resources to acquire, via joint venture earn-in, up to 80% interest of the 64North Project in Alaska (ASX:RML Announcement 16/12/2019). The total tenement area comprising the 64North Project consists of 1176 State of Alaska claims (66,050 hectares). The 64North Project is located approximately 120km east of Fairbanks. The tenure is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous exploration work includes; Surface Geochemical Sampling: Pan concentrates, fine silts, silts, soils & rock chips. Airborne Geophysics: EM, LiDAR, Radiometric & Magnetics. Ground Geophysics: Magnetics, Radio-metrics, EM, VLF-EM, NSAMT & CSAMT. Exploration Drilling: 46 Diamond.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resolution Minerals Ltd is primarily exploring for Intrusion Related Gold mineralisation (e.g. Pogo-style) within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane of the northern Cordillera, Alaska.
Drill hole Information	<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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Appendix 1 summary table of drill hole results. An accurate dip and strike and the controls on mineralisation are yet to be determined and the true width of the intercepts is not yet known.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample length weighted averaging was used to calculate the aggregated intervals of significant mineralisation. A cut off of 0.3 g/t Au has been applied for significant intersections. No top cut has been applied. There is no internal dilution. No metal equivalents have been 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Down hole length has been reported, as true width is not known, as insufficient work has been undertaken to understand the true width of intervals. A structural interpretation is being undertaken by an external consultant "Down hole length, true width not known" is stated in the notes to Table 1a.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan view of drill collar locations have been included in the body of this report. Sections for each drill hole has also been provided.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resolution Minerals completed a ZTEM survey. See ASX:RML announcement released on the 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	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further drilling is planned at the Aurora Prospect and a plan view of drill collar locations has been provided in the body of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	