

EAST POGO RC DRILLING UPDATE - 64NORTH PROJECT

- Shallow RC drilling completed at East Pogo – 64North Project in Alaska
- Gold pathfinder elements intersected by drillhole 21EP008 indicates the potential of gold at depth, with a 2000m x 1600m target zone identified for follow up drilling
- The East Pogo Prospect is located on the “Pogo Trend” at Resolution’s flagship 64North Project - Alaska, adjacent to the operating world-class high-grade Pogo Gold Mine
- An exploration activity update on the entire 64North Project will be released shortly

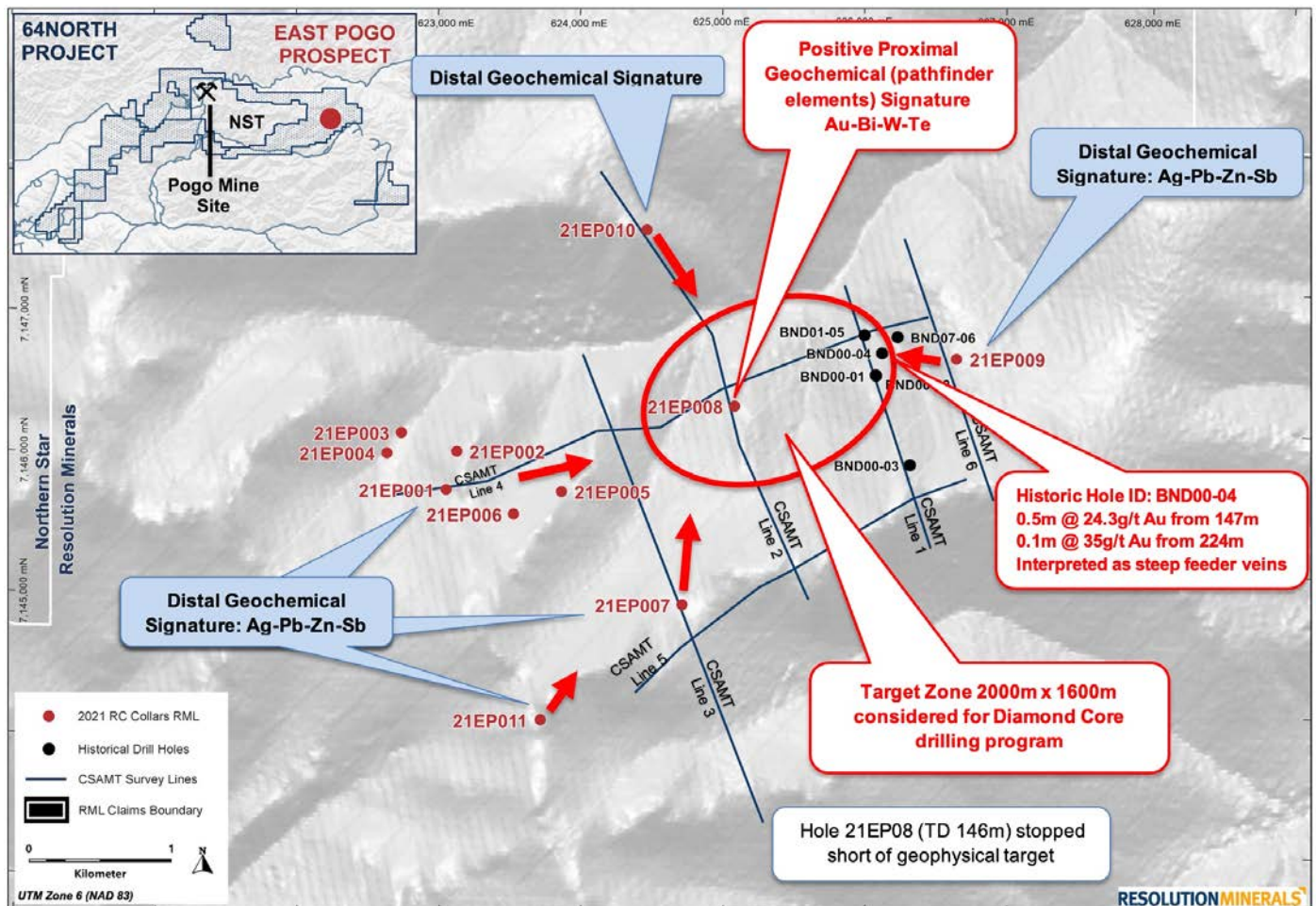


Figure 1 Location Map of drill collars of recently completed RC drilling program East Pogo Prospect, 64North Project - Alaska

See Figure 5 IRGS (Intrusion Related Gold System) geological model and strip logs Figures 6 and 7 for examples of pathfinder element assemblage

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Ordinary Shares
Issued 448 M

Options and rights

Listed options 6 M @ 10c
Listed options 75 M @ 12c
Unlisted options 6 M @ 25c
Unlisted options 13 M @ 8c
Unlisted options 59 M @ 4.2c
Unlisted rights 11 M

Performance Shares
Class A 9.6 M
Class B 3.6 M

Last Capital Raise

February 2021 – Placement
\$3.2M @ 2.8c

BOARD

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

Level 4, 29 King William Street
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Managing Director, Duncan Chessell comments

The beauty of the RC drilling program was the low cost at which we were able to complete 12 holes, testing multiple hydrothermal fluid pathways defined by geophysics over a very large area. We identified dilation zones critical for gold mineralisation to form and multiple quartz veins bearing minor sulphides were intersected. While we did not receive near-surface gold results, the valuable data-collected means we can now focus our efforts on a deeper target zone of 2000m x 1600m.

In particular, hole 21EP008 encountered strong proximal Au-Bi-W-(Te) geochemical signature increasing towards the base of hole, indicating we were likely getting close to a gold mineralised system. However, the hole had to be abandoned prior to reaching target depth due to ground conditions and for this reason we are contemplating returning with a core drilling rig to effectively test this target for potential high-grade Pogo-style mineralisation.

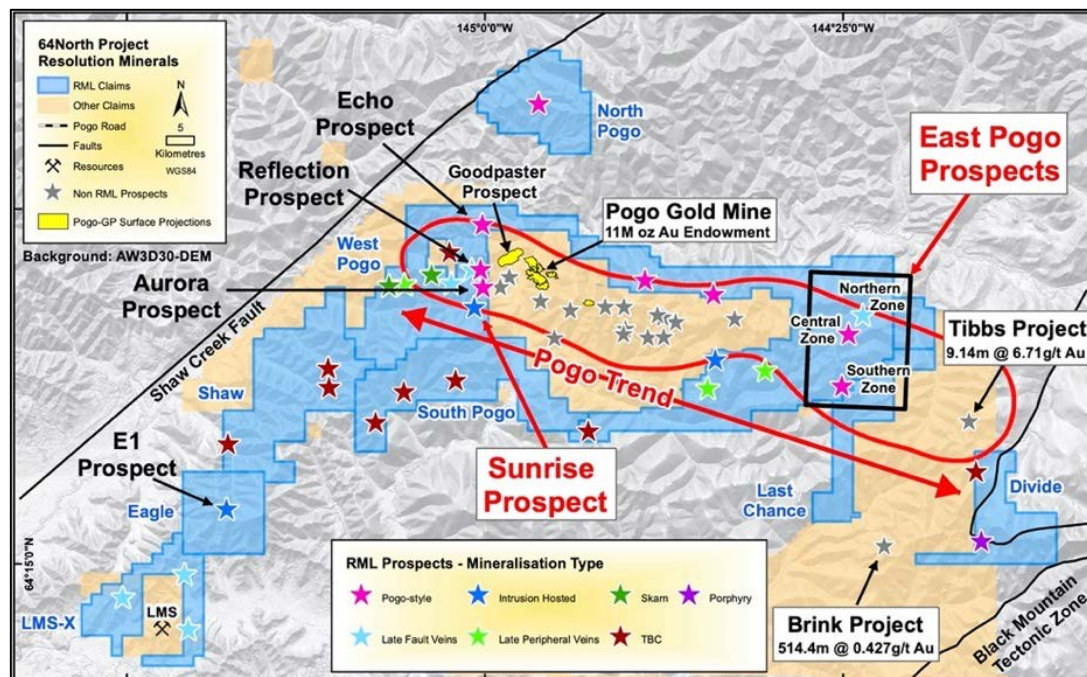


Figure 2 The 64North Project and neighbours' tenement location map, July 2021; RML claims in blue.

Summary

Resolution Minerals Ltd (RML or Company) is pleased to announce drilling assays results on the recently completed RC drilling program on the **East Pogo Gold Prospect** at the **64North Project** in Alaska. **East Pogo** is on the **Pogo Trend** positioned between the **11M oz Pogo Gold Mine** and the **Tibbs Discovery**. The compelling shallow drill targets are the culmination of 20 months' preparation including field work, desktop review, CSAMT and ZTEM geophysics surveys and logistics planning. Historic drilling at the East Pogo prospect had returned significant intercepts including 0.5m at 24.3g/t gold and 0.1m at 35g/t gold (Figure 1). The recent drilling utilised shallow, low cost, RC drilling as a first pass test of the targets to define follow up deeper drilling targets.

12 RC drill holes totalling 1,663m were designed to test gold targets of between 50m to 190m depth, were completed. The drillholes encouragingly intersected intensely altered basement gneisses (target rock unit) cross-cut by up to 4.6m thick intersections of abundant quartz-sulphide veining. The quartz veins intersected did not contain significant gold assay values but the **increasingly strong pathfinder geochemistry towards the end-of-hole** (Hole ID: 21EP008) has provided compelling vectors for highly prospective gold zones beneath our drillholes. With diamond drilling to test these deeper zones under consideration.

Pathfinder elements and targeting

Important information can be obtained from pathfinder elements analysis which can determine proximity to a gold mineralised system. Typically, a Pogo-Style gold system has particular elements such as Au-Bi-Te-S (+/- As) present when close to a mineralised zone (see below section "About the Pogo Gold Mine and Pogo style mineral systems"). By analysing this data, we have identified an area of 2000m x 1600m most likely to host gold mineralisation (Figure 1). Within this zone, the final sample on RC drill hole 21EP008 intersected sericite and biotite alteration including minor quartz veining and a strong proximal geochemical pathfinder spike despite not reaching target depth. **The hole had a trend of increasing Au and alteration intensity over the last 50m with sericite alteration present in the last few meters. This signifies the high potential of gold mineralisation further down.**

Hole 21EP008 could be followed up with diamond drilling via an adjacent valley as an effective test of the potential Au system. This will result in significantly less metres than a ridgeline drill hole such as Hole ID: 21EP008. The Company is assessing logistical and technical considerations for further drilling programs, noting that drilling approvals are in place within the 2000m x 1600m zone of interest identified by the RC drilling program and results. A diamond core drilling rig is likely to become available in a few weeks from an adjacent project and may provide the Company with an opportunity to drill test further targets in the near term.



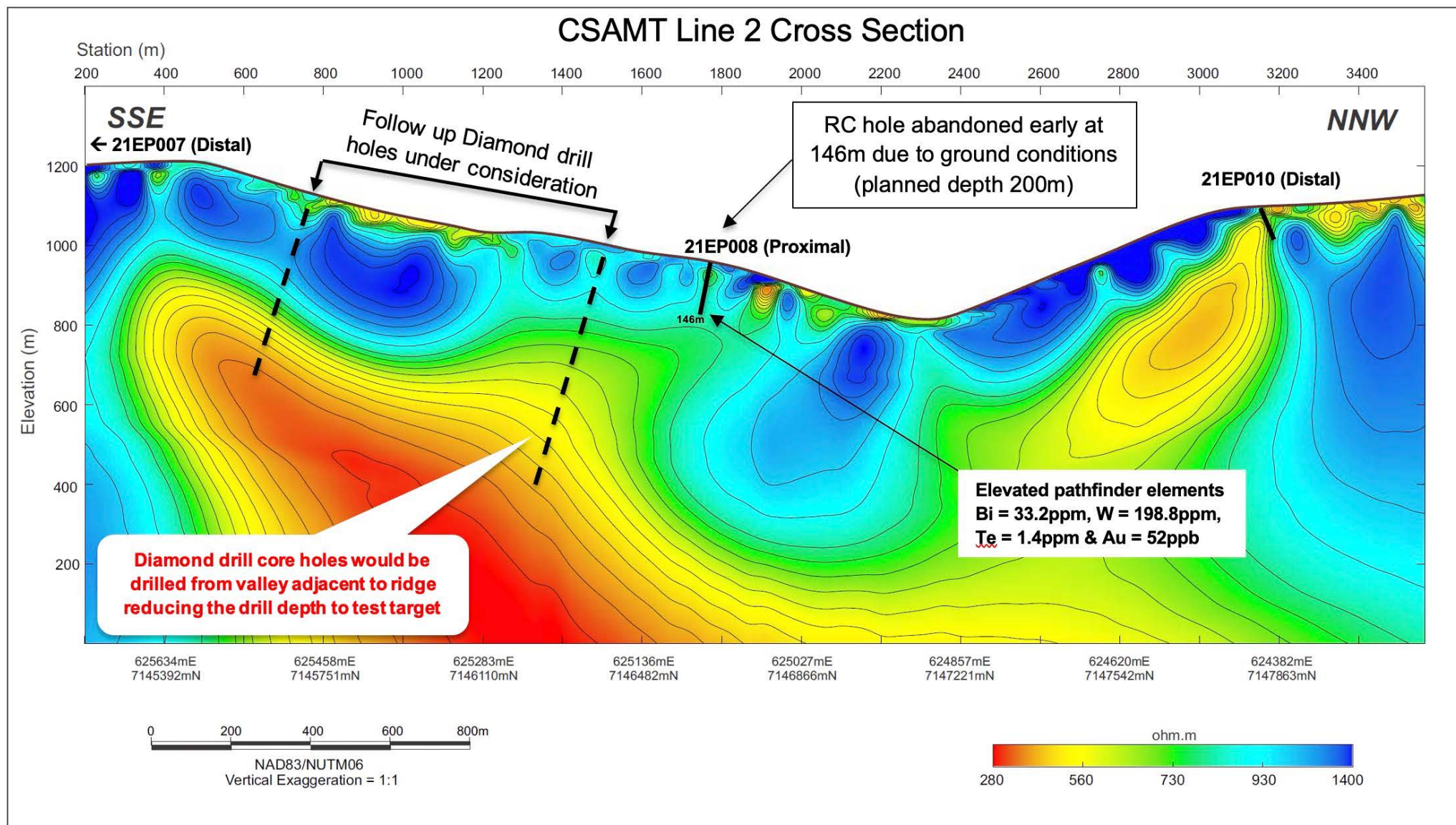


Figure 3 Cross Section CSAMT Line 2 as defined on Figure 1 - Location Map of drill collars of recently completed RC drilling program, ABOVE (see Figure 6 for striplog of Hole 21EP008).



Figure 4 Tintina Gold Province Map*: Deposit sizes stated as Endowment (Resources & Reserves + Historic Production)

Resolution Minerals Ltd is a precious and base metals mineral explorer with its gold focussed flagship 64North Project in Alaska; and holds the Wollogorang and Benmara Cu-Co-U Projects in Australia which includes the Stanton Cobalt Deposit and Snettisham Ti-V-Fe (Magnetite) Project in southern Alaska.

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Geological Model – Intrusion Related Gold System (IRGS)

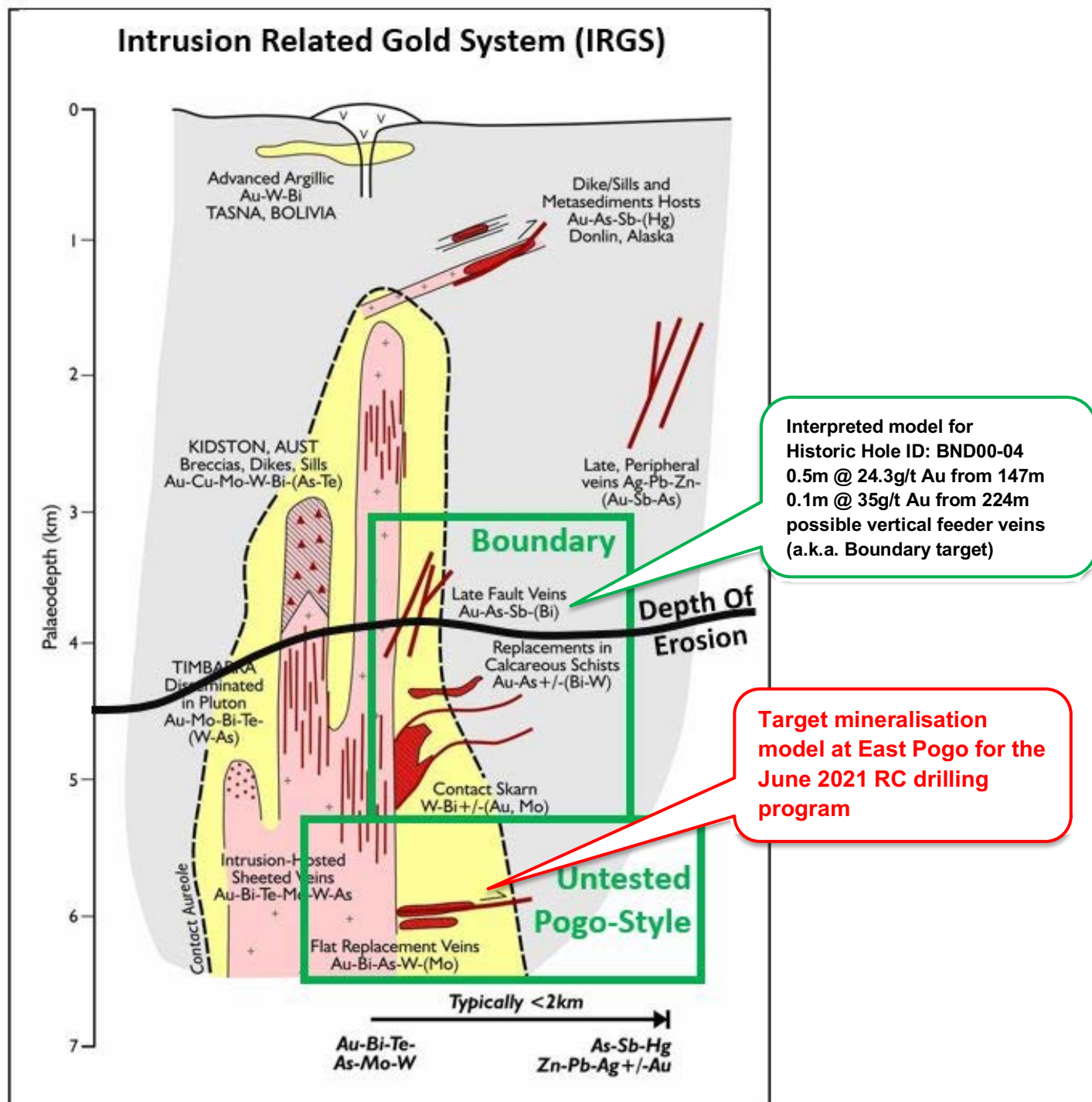


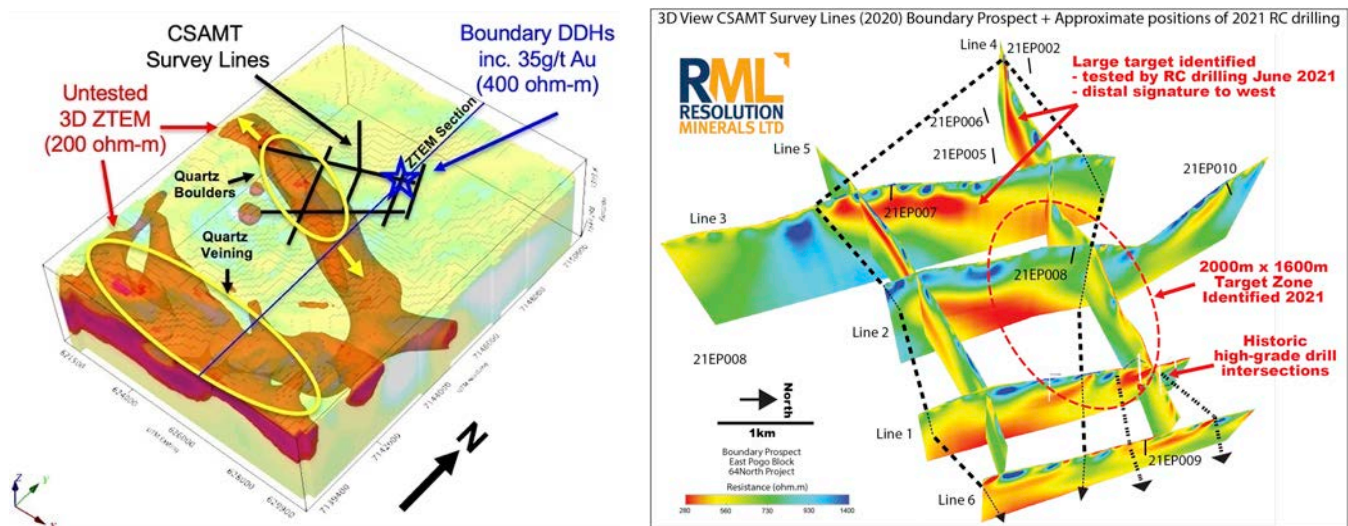
Figure 5 IRGS Model developed for the Tintina Gold Province by Robert et al (2007) from Lang et al (2000)

Geological context - East Pogo

During 2020 Resolution conducted CSAMT and ZTEM geophysical surveys over the East Pogo Prospect, including the historic Boundary Prospect, which reported historic narrow high-grade gold mineralisation along high angle structures, in diamond core drilling. (Results reported in RML ASX Releases 13/7/2020 and 5/11/2020). See diagrams below of CSAMT and ZTEM surveys completed in 2020. Using knowledge gained from deploying these geophysics systems at West Pogo, subsequent drilling programs; **and flying a ZTEM survey over known gold mineralisation at Northern Star's Goodpaster Discovery RML delineated a set of compelling shallow drill targets at East Pogo.**

The Resolution geology team interpreted the low angle shear to be analogous to the regional shear which hosts the Pogo Gold Mine mineralised Liese Vein lodes and is present at a shallow depth at East Pogo. Resolution also interprets that mineralisation (like at Pogo) doesn't appear to outcrop ("daylight") as it is shallow dipping i.e. almost flat. Drilling targets of 50-200m depth were designed to test this model. The right host rocks are present in the area and the presence of high-grade narrow gold mineralisation up to 35g/t Au along high angle structures in historic drill holes infers East Pogo is a highly prospective location.

Further evidence for the prospectivity is the location on the **Pogo Gold Trend** with known gold mineralisation to the east (Tectonic Metals Tibbs high-grade gold discovery - TSXV:TECT) and west (Northern Star's Pogo Gold Mine – ASX:NST) of the drill targets.

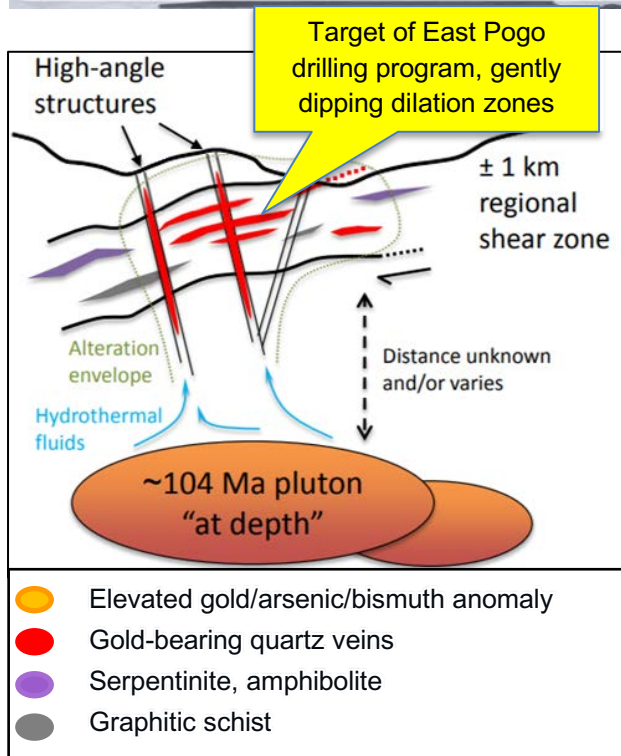
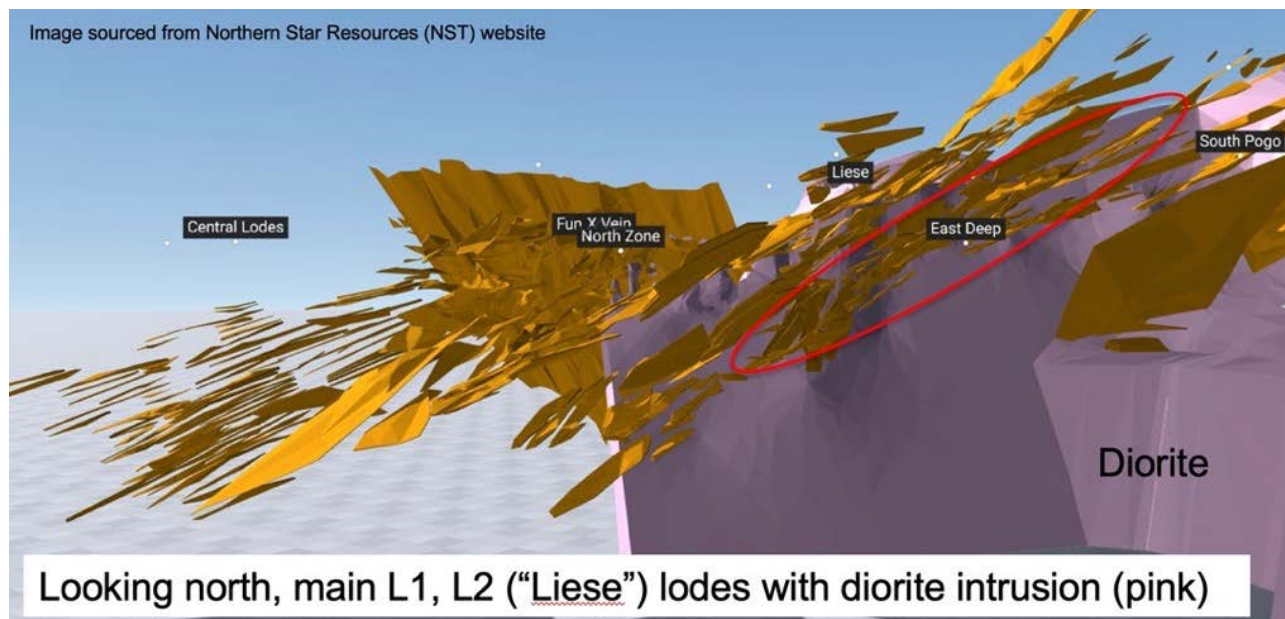


Diagrams: Left hand side Diagram Yellow polygons indicating prospective southern and central zones, image of East Pogo ZTEM (2020) conductivity shell overlain with black lines indicating CSAMT survey conducted over Northern/Boundary Prospect and Central Zone of the greater East Pogo Prospect.

Right hand side Diagram of CSAMT survey (2020) conducted over the Boundary Prospect or Northern Zone and Central Zone of the greater East Pogo Prospect, (RML ASX Announcement 5/11/2020) annotated with approximate location of 2021 RC drill holes and 2000m x 1600m target zone.

About the Pogo Gold Mine and Pogo style mineral systems

NST's operating world-class high-grade Pogo Gold Mine has an endowment of 11M oz of gold and started production in 2006, producing approximately 300,000oz/year at over 13g/t Au through much of this time. This demonstrates the highly prospective nature of the district overall. The Pogo style gold system present is typically shallow dipping (almost flat lying) quartz hosted gold mineralisation of 4m to 20m thick arranged in “**stacked sheets**” of very high-grade gold mineralisation and is mined underground (See 3D representation from the Northern Star website below). **This style of mineralisation is potentially found at shallow depths of 50-200m deep on the East Pogo Prospect** and was the target of deeper (300-800m+) diamond core drilling in 2020 at the Aurora Prospect, West Pogo.



Pogo Style – Mine Mineralisation Model*

*Sumitomo/ Larimer (2019)

Low Angle Veins (Liese 1-3, East Deep)

- These veins contain the bulk of the ore at Pogo
- 5-20 m thick
- Hosted in regional shear zone – compression with later extension for more dilation
- Shear exploits mafic and graphitic rocks within gneiss

High Angle Veins (North Zone, X-Vein)

- Previously not important sources of ore
- 1-5 m thick N-S/NE-SW oriented escape structures for plutonic fluids, which are thought to be feeder structures

Other characteristics of Pogo

- Free milling gold
- Low sulfide quartz veins
- ~ 3% pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, Bi-Te-S
- Dolomite-sericite alteration halo
- Magmatic fluid source

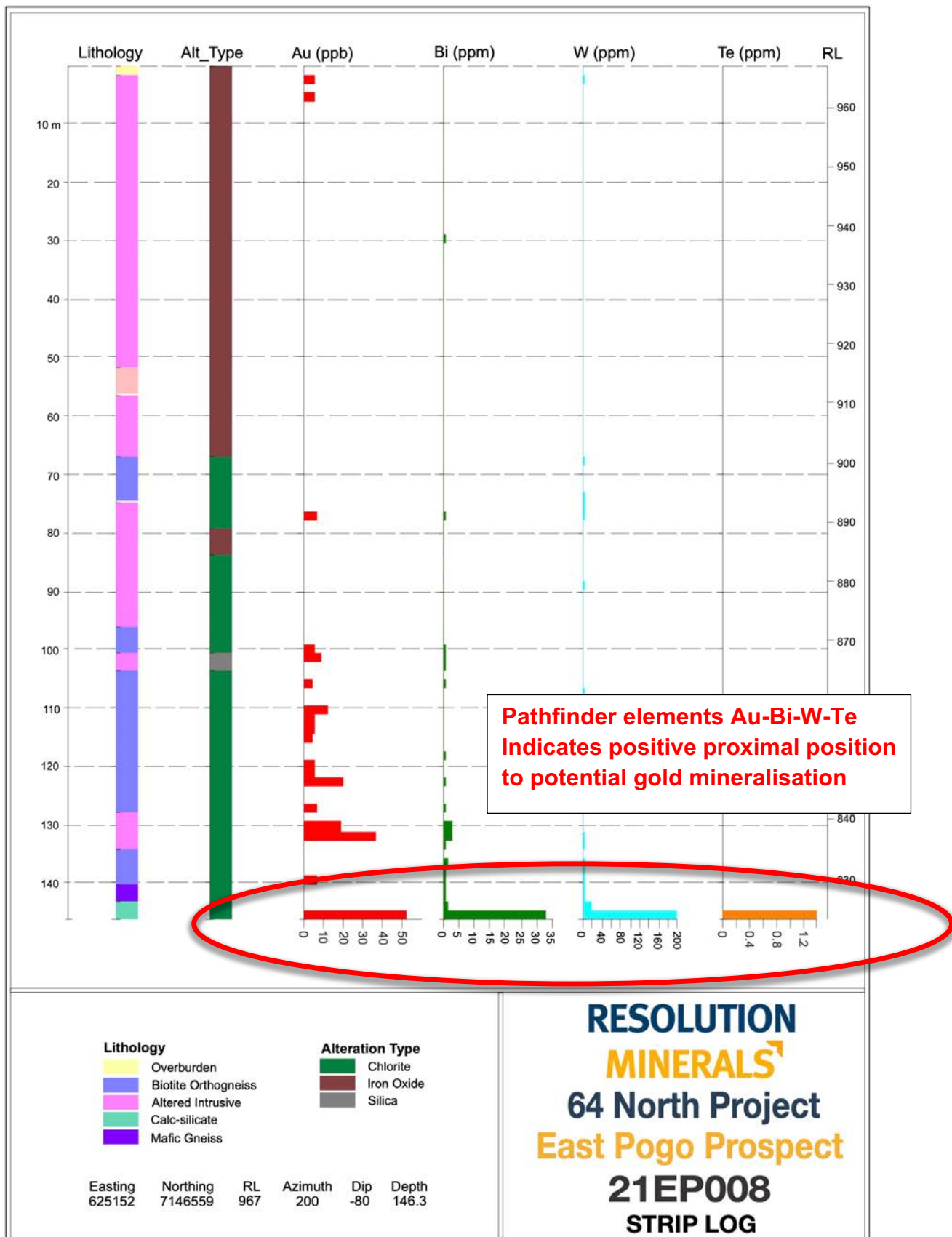


Figure 6 Striplog Drill Hole ID: 21EP008 demonstrating positive proximal pathfinder elements present

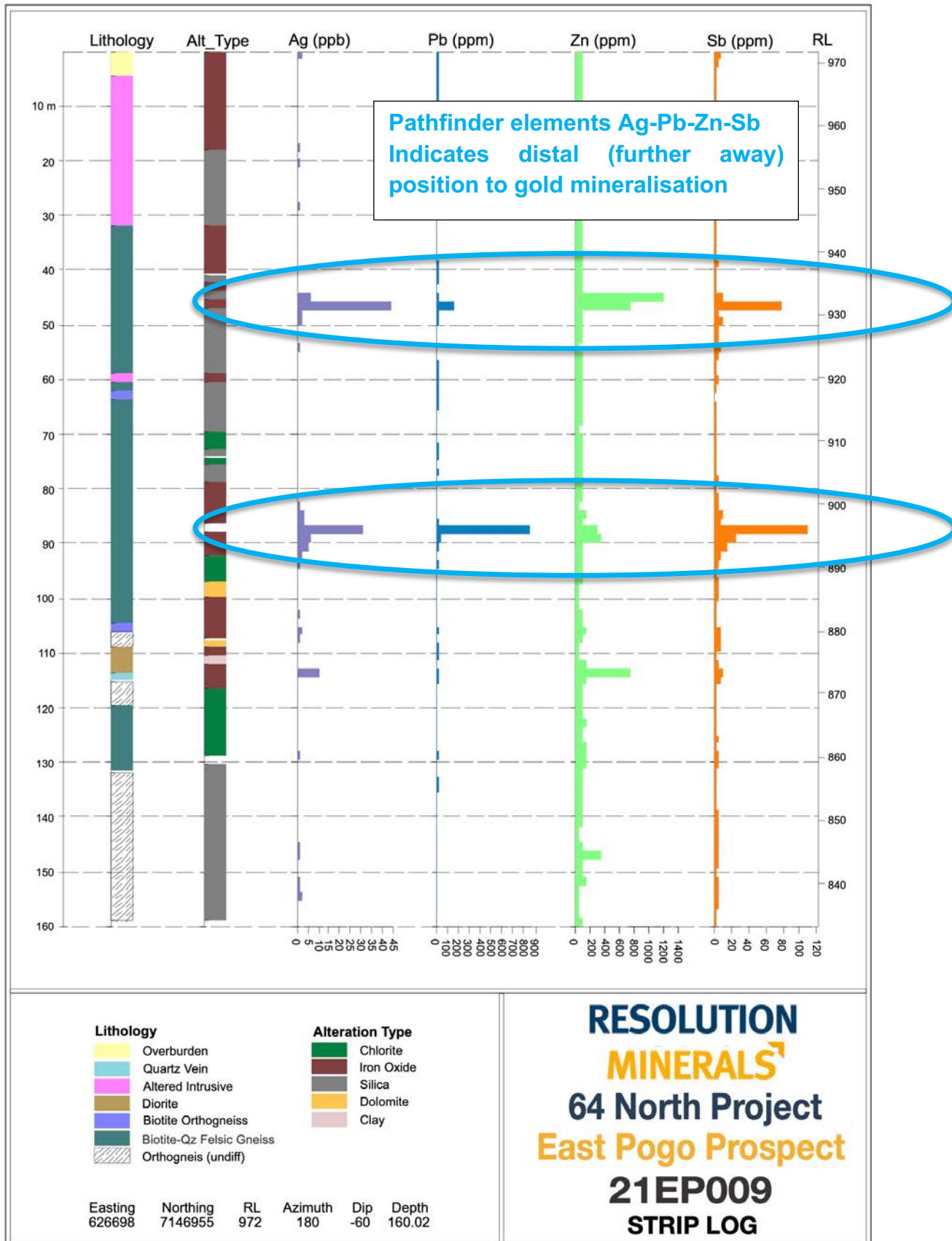


Figure 7 Striplog Drill Hole ID: 21EP009 demonstrating more distal (further away) pathfinder elements present

Appendix 1. Summary table of drill hole details.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	EOH Depth (m)	Au ppm
21EP001	623146	7145885	1166	200	-80	132.6	NSI
21EP002	623210	7146161	1135	200	-80	179.8	NSI
21EP003	622816	7146278	1020	200	-80	82.3	NSI
21EP004	622719	7146130	1036	200	-80	53.3	NSI
21EP005	623959	7145904	1141	210	-80	190.5	NSI
21EP006	623628	7145731	1173	200	-80	125.0	NSI
21EP007	624839	7145133	1197	210	-70	144.8	NSI
21EP008	625152	7146559	967	200	-80	146.3	NSI
21EP009	626698	7146955	984	180	-60	160.0	NSI
21EP010	624485	7147788	1131	0	-60	132.6	NSI
21EP011	623874	7144276	1382	200	-80	193.6	NSI
21EP012	623573	7142046	1200	180	-80	121.9	NSI

Table 1a: RML drill collar location and significant intervals for the 64North Project, Alaska.

Notes for Tables 1a

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. Drilling is conducted with 5 feet = 1.524m long drill rods intervals are rounded to one decimal place.
4. Elevation and Hole Depth are in metres
5. Azimuth is in Degrees Grid North
6. Dip is in degrees
7. All drilling is 3 & 3/4" diameter RC chip drilling, all of hole is sampled
8. Significant results are shown for intercepts >0.5g/t Au with no more than 3.048m (10 feet) of internal dilution
9. NSI = No Significant Interval

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 "Investor Presentation - Noosa Mining Virtual Conference" 13 July 2020, "Boundary Prospect Results at Pogo Trend - 64North Project" 24 September 2020, "AMA Technical Presentation 2020" 5 November 2020 and "New Claims Added East Pogo – 64North Project, Alaska" 14 December 2020. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement.

Elements

Au = Gold, Bi = Bismuth, As = Arsenic, Sb = Antimony, Te = Tellurium, Pb = Lead, Ag = Silver, Zn = Zinc, W = Tungsten.

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

About the 64North Project, Alaska

The 64North Project is adjacent to Northern Star's (ASX:NST) Pogo Gold Mine, 120km from Fairbanks, Alaska in the Tintina Gold Province. NST's operating world class high grade Pogo Gold Mine has an endowment of 11Moz of gold and started production in 2006, producing approximately 4M oz Au @ 300,000oz/year at over 13g/t Au from 2006 to 2018. RML holds a 30% interest in the project and is earning into to a 60% interest in stages (30%, 42%, 51% and 60%). RML has a conditional pathway to 80% interest in a single "Best Block" at its 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) the details of which were updated and announced 28 January 2021 by the Company. Resolution controls a dominant 672km² land package surrounding the world-class Pogo Gold Mine via this agreement.

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse Au that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- Sampling was undertaken using standard industry practices and a standard operating procedure to ensure continuity of work practices between staff. - RC chip sample intervals were set at 1.524m (5 feet) intervals (1 rod length). - Individual samples weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the laboratory pulverisation stage to produce 30gram charge for fire assay and 0.25gram for multi-acid ICP-MS analysis. The sample size is deemed appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. - QAQC samples (standards, blanks and duplicates) are inserted into the sequences as per industry best practice the details of which are set out below in sub-sampling techniques section.
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.).	- Reverse Circulation with a 3 3/4" hole diameter and a Sandvik face sampling "button" bit. - Downhole surveys were completed using a SlimGyro
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.	- Chips were logged and sampled on site at the 64North, East Pogo Prospect for the full duration of the program by qualified geologists using the drillers recorded depth against the number of 1.524m (5 feet) samples recovered. No significant sample loss was observed. - Drillers monitored the shroud size to ensure quality recovery - No relationship between sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	recovery and grade is identified. - Chip logging is carried out by contracted qualified geologists using a project specific logging procedure. Data recorded includes, but is not limited to, lithology, alteration and sulphide mineralogy. This is supervised by Resolution's Vice President Exploration, who is familiar with the mineralisation style and nature. Rock codes have been set up specifically for the project. - Drill technique is RC, therefore can be used to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Drill logging is qualitative by geological features. - All drilled intervals (100%) are logged and recorded as standard operating practice.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	- Drill chips intervals were speared on site (dry), then submitted for analysis at the BV laboratory in Fairbanks. 100% of the samples were submitted for assay. - A 20% sample split and is considered representative and appropriate for exploration stage. 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%). Duplicate samples were taken on a 1:50 basis (2%). Laboratories introduce QAQC samples and complete duplicate check assays on a routine basis. - Sample preparation is considered appropriate and was undertaken by BV Fairbanks (PRP70-250) using 70% to <2mm Crush and Pulverize 85% to <75 um. Samples were split and were subsequently analysed at BV laboratory in Vancouver, Canada

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(multielement) and Hermosillo, Mexico (gold). Gold was analysed by Fire Assay (FA430/AA) with an AAS finish using a 30gram nominal sample weight. 45 elements were analysed by multi-acid (MA200) with an ICP-ES/MS finish using a 0.25gram sample weight. Multi-element analysis was completed on selective samples only. 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, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- The sampling digest methods are considered appropriate and industry standard. FA430/AA with AAS finish was applied to all samples. MA200 with ICP-ES/MS finish was applied to selective samples. - 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%), Blank material on a 1:50 basis (2%) and duplicates on a 1:50 basis (2%) for a total insertion rate of 6%, which is appropriate to the exploration stage. QC checks are conducted after results are received utilising Company QC and supplied internal laboratory QC information. Laboratories introduce QAQC samples and complete duplicate check assays on a routine basis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	- At least two geologists have reviewed the physical chips in addition to offsite RML geologists reviewing the logging and photographs. - No twinned holes. - Drilling information is digitally entered and stored following documented chip handling procedures and backed up electronically. - No adjustment has been made to the primary assay data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	All maps and locations are in UTM grid (NAD83 Z6N) and have been measured by handheld GPS with a lateral accuracy of ± 4 metres and a vertical accuracy of ± 10 metres. Collar RLs have been adjusted to the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) digital elevation model (DEM) of the Earth to obtain sub 5 metre vertical accuracy.
Data spacing and distribution	- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. - Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	- 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	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. - If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures has not been confirmed.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	A secure chain of custody protocol has been established with the site geologist transporting samples from site, directly to a secure room at BV laboratory in Fairbanks.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No review has been undertaken at this time.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of	Resolution Minerals Ltd executed an Option, Earn-in and Joint Venture (JV) agreement on 17 October 2019 as Northern Cobalt Ltd (ASX:N27) (former company name of Resolution Minerals Ltd) with Millrock Resources Inc. Millrock is an Alaskan based project

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	generator company listed on the TSX-V as MRO. (ASX:RML Announcement 17/12/2019). On the 9th of February 2021 Resolution Minerals Ltd executed a revision of the Millrock Agreement with reduced spend including updated terms of the Option, Earn-in and Joint Venture agreement to earn up to 60% on the entire project and an 80% interest on a single “best block” (ASX:RML Announcement 9/2/2021). • The total tenement area comprising the 64North Project consists of 1195 State of Alaska claims (67,280 hectares or 672km²). • The 64North Project is located approximately 120km east of Fairbanks. • The tenure is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Previous exploration work includes; • Surface Geochemical Sampling: Pan concentrates, fine silts, silts, soils & rock chips. Airborne Geophysics: EM, LiDAR, Radiometric & Magnetics. Ground Geophysics: Magnetics, Radio-metrics, EM, VLF-EM, NSAMT & CSAMT. Exploration Drilling: 46 Diamond holes completed.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Resolution Minerals Ltd is primarily exploring for Intrusion Related Gold mineralisation (e.g. Pogo-style and Fort Knox-style) within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane of the northern Cordillera, Alaska.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not	• 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
	<i>Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	- Sample length weighted averaging was used to calculate the aggregated intervals of significant mineralisation. A cut off of 0.5 g/t Au has been applied for significant intersections with a maximum dilution of 3.048m (10 feet). - No top cut has been applied. - No metal equivalents have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	- 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. "Down hole length, true width not known" is stated in the notes to Table 1a.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	- Plan view of drill collar locations have been included in the body of this report. - A representative section has also been provided.
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 ZTEM survey. See ASX:RML announcement released on the 5/11/2020 for details. - Resolution Minerals completed a CSAMT survey. See ASX:RML announcement released on the 24/09/2020 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).	A range of exploration techniques are being considered to progress exploration at the East Pogo

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Prospect including diamond drilling.