ANTIMONY RIDGE 3D MODELLING SHOWS VEIN SWARMS OVER A LARGE AREA DEMONSTRATING SIGNIFICANT SIZE

3D MODELLING OF HIGH-GRADE ANTIMONY-SILVER VEINS EXPOSED IN PAST MINING PITS DEMONSTRATE SIGNIFICANT SIZE & EXPANDING SCALE

HIGHLIGHTS

- **3D Modelling**: Three-dimensional ("3D") modelling of numerous known Antimony and Silver bearing veins, veins swarms and stockworks, over a large area (1000m x 700m), reveals significant size and expanding scale potential at the Antimony Ridge Mine Project ("Antimony Ridge"), within Resolution's Horse Heaven Antimony-Tungsten-Gold-Silver Project ("Horse Heaven").
- **High Grades, Historical Mining:** The Antimony-Silver-bearing veins, mined historically during World War I &II and the Korean War, have returned exceptionally high-grade Antimony (Sb) consistently above 30% up to 50% Sb and Silver (Ag) grades above 250 g/t Ag up to 1,420 g/t Ag *(ASX announcement 15 September 2025)*.
- **Numerous Vein Swarms**: 3D modelling and ground mapping has identified more than 100 high-grade veins, modelled as 30 mineralised vein swarms, fault breccias and stockworks.
- **Large Area:** 3D modelling demonstrates that the mineralised vein swarms are arranged in *en echelon* clusters extending over a large area of approximately 1,000m x 700m (170 acres) and have a vertical range of 250m as indicated in outcrop elevations.
- **Large Lower Grade Halo**: Prior rock chip and soil sampling results show that the high-grade *en echelon* vein swarms occur within a broader zone of lower grade veinlets and stockworks with 0.5% to 2% Sb.
- **Metallurgy Results Soon**: Preliminary metallurgy test results are in process over a 100kg mini-bulk-sample collected of representative high-grade stibnite material.
- **FAST-41**: Horse Heaven was selected for the U.S. FAST-41 Transparency Coverage by the US-based Permitting Council, expected to accelerate permitting timelines with an application for 250 drill holes and large-scale bulk sampling *(ASX announcement: 8 April 2026)*.
- Antimony Ridge forms part of Resolution's broader Horse Heaven strategy, which includes recently acquired processing infrastructure, tungsten stockpiles and a major 2026 drilling program at Golden Gate starting in May.

Resolution Minerals Ltd (**ASX: RML; OTCQB: RLMLF**) ("**Resolution**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report that results of recent 3D modelling of the numerous Antimony and Silver-bearing veins and vein swarms that are exposed over a large area (1000m x 700m) in past mining pits, reveals the potential for a significant size Antimony-Silver deposit at Antimony Ridge, with an open-ended target and expanding scale potential.

This result follows the selection of Antimony Ridge for FAST-41 Transparency Coverage from the US Permitting Council, announced on 8 April 2026. Selection reflects the strategic importance of Antimony

Ridge as a potential source of U.S. domestic antimony supply, a critical metal essential for defence, energy, and industrial applications.

Antimony Ridge is located within Resolution's Horse Heaven Antimony-Tungsten-Gold-Silver Project in Idaho, USA, and immediately adjacent to Perpetua Resources' Stibnite Gold Project, a large, recently permitted Antimony-Gold project.

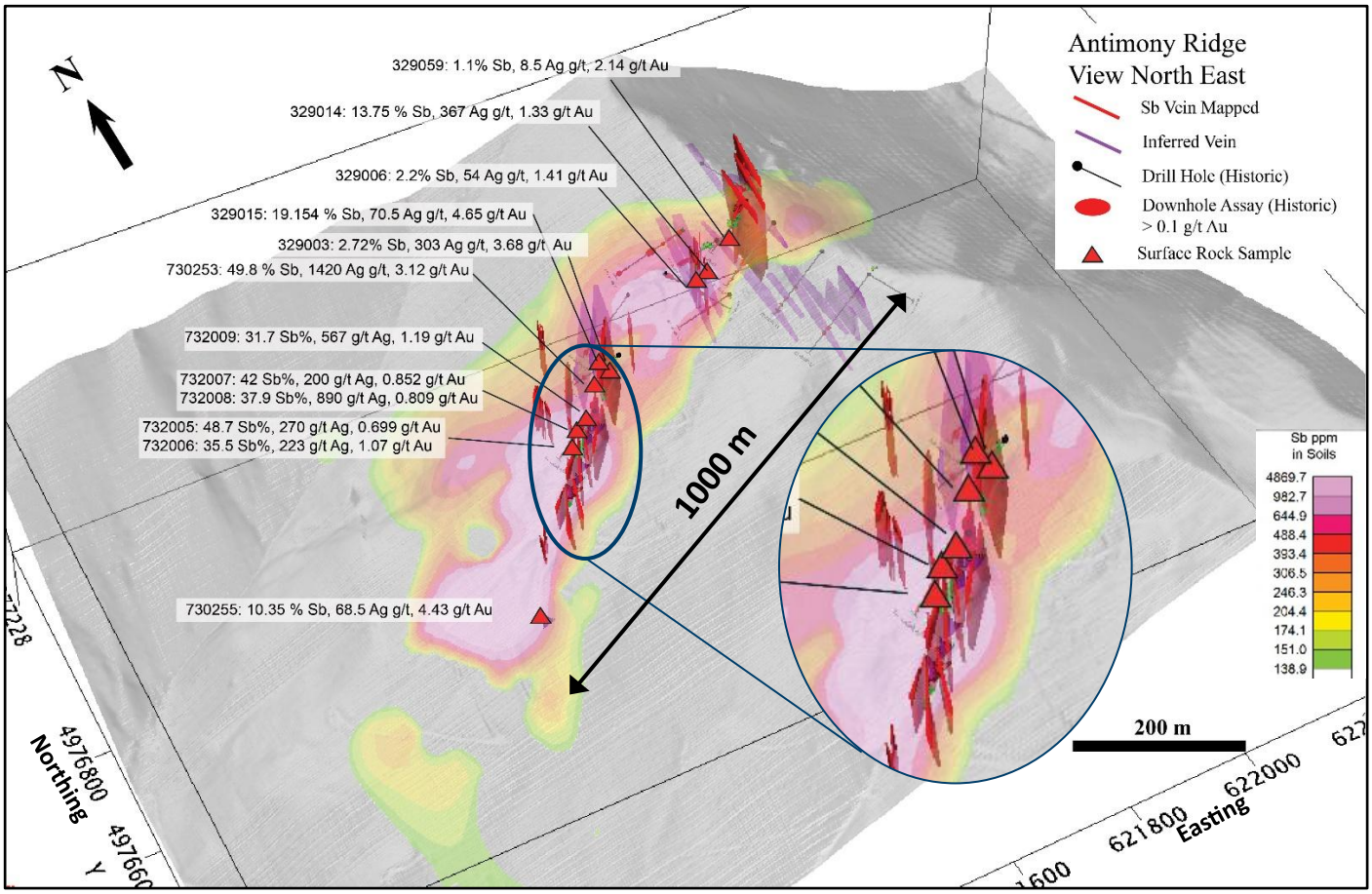

***Figure 1**: Antimony Ridge – High grade antimony veins and mineralisation with assays, modelled as 30 discrete mineralised vein swarms, fault breccias and stockworks, within past open pits and trenches. Veins and vein swarms are surrounded by a lower grade antimony halo of veinlets and stockwork shown in a coloured antimony-in-soil geochemical anomaly map with averaged assays. Veins, assays and soil geochemistry are draped over a 3-D shaded image. Results extend over a large area 1000m x 700m and 250m vertically.*

Craig Lindsay, CEO of US Operations, stated: *"Antimony Ridge hosts an Antimony-Silver vein and vein swarm system comprising high grade large veins, stacked "en echelon", within a broader system of mineralised stockworks with a total strike length of 1,000m, open-ended in all directions.*

Such is the consistency of the vein frequency, and the vein swarms, that there is a high probability that future work will uncover more veins and extend the length and width of the vein system.

The modelling has revealed significant size potential which demonstrates the strategic importance of Antimony Ridge as a potential source of U.S. domestic antimony supply."

Historical Mining at Antimony Ridge by the US Government as Key Antimony Source for US Military

Historical mining occurred at Antimony Ridge by the US Government during World War I, WWII and the Korean War. During World War II, the local District, including the adjoining Stibnite mine (Perpetua Resources), is estimated to have produced more than 90% of the US Antimony *(Source: Perpetua Resources Stibnite Feasibility Study, Jan 2021)*. Antimony Ridge was a key source of Antimony for the US military.

Ore was processed offsite at third party mills. As a result, other than underground adits and surface open pits and trenches, there are no environmental liabilities requiring clean-up.

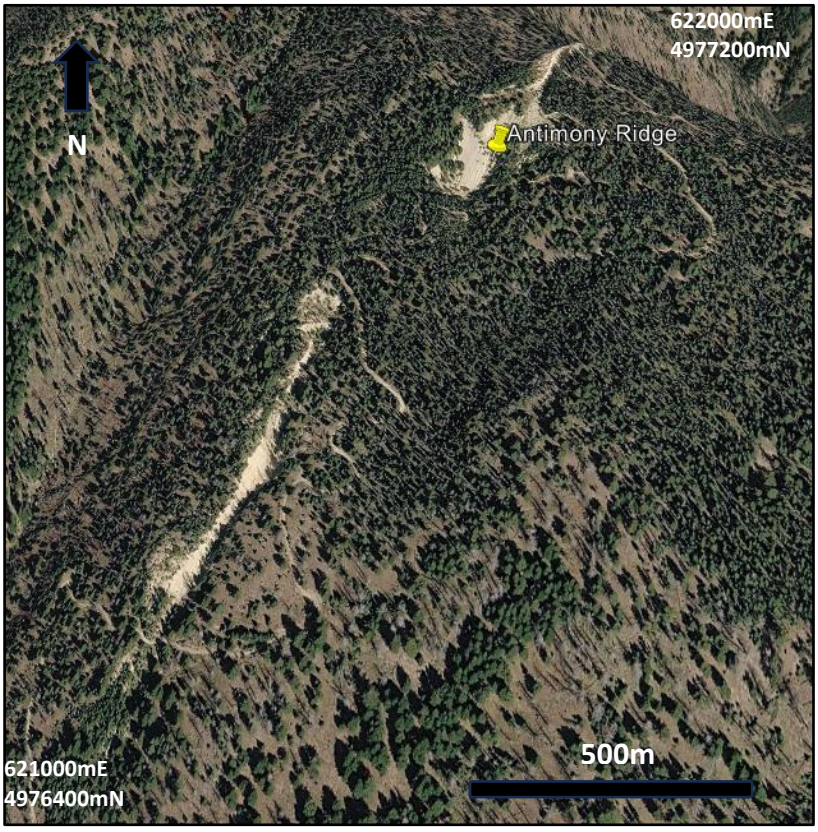

***Figure 2**: Antimony Ridge – Past open pits and trenches from WWI & II and Korean War, with access roads, in 3D satellite image looking NE.*

Mapping and Sampling Identifies Mineralised Vein Swarms, Fault Breccias and Stockworks Over a Large Area.

More than 100 high-grade stibnite veins, vein swarms, fault breccias and stockworks have been defined in several phases of detailed mapping and sampling at Antimony Ridge (see Figure 5). The stibnite vein frequency is high and some veins are quite long, over 100m in length. Open-ended vein swarms have been mapped extending off the ridgeline from the past open pits.

Detailed 3D analysis and modelling of mapping data have led to the recognition of 30 discrete zones of Sb-Ag veins, vein swarms, fault breccias and stockworks.

3D modelling also demonstrates that the mineralised vein swarms are arranged in *en echelon* clusters extending over a large area of approximately 1,000m x 700m (170 acres) and have a vertical range of 250m (as indicated in outcrop elevations) and are exposed in past open pits and in more recent trenches.

Each discrete zone of Sb-Ag veins is up to 100m in strike length with the highest grade veins up the 1m thick (true thickness). More mineralised zones and clusters are expected to be defined as exploration in all direction is incomplete.

Assays Support High-Grade Antimony - Silver Grades in Stibnite Veins in Prior Open Pits

Assays and sample product support the high-grade Antimony veins and vein swarms with results from two independent labs (ALS, KPM). Exceptional high-grade Antimony and Silver results were returned from a large volume rock sampling program within the prior open pits of Antimony Ridge. Antimony grades varied from 31.7% Sb to 48.7% Sb from five (5) large rock samples, with grades averaging 39.2% Sb, 430 g/t Ag and 0.92 g/t Au. These large volume samples confirmed the presence of exceptionally high-grade mineralisation. All rock samples, which are significantly larger than rock chip samples and having an average weight of 3.6 kg per sample *(ASX announcement 14 January 2026, 24 September 2025).*

Large Lower-grade Antimony Halo surrounds High-Grade Stibnite Veins and Vein Swarm Clusters

A large lower grade Antimony-Silver halo surrounds the higher-grade stibnite veins and vein swarm clusters. Comprising zones of veinlets and stockworks, the Antimony-Silver halo has a grade consistently between 0.5%Sb to 2% Sb, 5 g/t Ag to 60 g/t Ag within a broad Antimony-Gold-Silver soil geochemical footprint *(ASX announcement 24 September 2025).*

Antimony-Gold-Silver soil geochemical anomalies represented a series of mineralised NE-SW zones that sub-parallel the main trend of mineralised en-echelon structures that traverse Antimony Ridge. These repeated (or “stacked”) NE-SW vein swarms, clusters and mineralised zones form a broad corridor of mineralisation approximately 1,000m long and 700m wide (170 acres).

Thirty-six (36) rockchip samples (channel and grab) were collected in the 2022-2023 program with results averaging 0.7-1.9 % Sb, 31-60 g/t Ag and 1.9 g/t Au, with peak values of 19% Sb, 367g/t Ag and 5.9g/t Au *(ASX announcements 11 June 2025 and 24 September 2025).*

Initial Metallurgy Test Results to be released soon

Initial metallurgy test results are in process and expected to be released soon from two different processing options, based on ~100kg of samples collected of representative high-grade stibnite material. The samples were submitted to Kingston Process Metallurgy Inc. (Kingston, Ontario, Canada) for pyrometallurgical flowsheet validation, ANSTO Minerals (Sydney, NSW, Australia) for hydrometallurgical flowsheet validation and Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd (Perth, WA, Australia) for preliminary mineral processing metallurgical test work and mineralogical characterisation studies.

An end-product of antimony trioxide is expected soon for pre-qualification with potential US end users.

Fast-41 Transparency Coverage Project

The Antimony Ridge Mine Project is a high-priority development project for antimony, a key critical mineral, located in a friendly, tier-one jurisdiction in the centre of Idaho, USA. Antimony Ridge was recently selected for the U.S. FAST-41 Transparency Coverage by the US-based Permitting Council which is expected to accelerate permitting timelines *(ASX announcement 8 April 2026).*

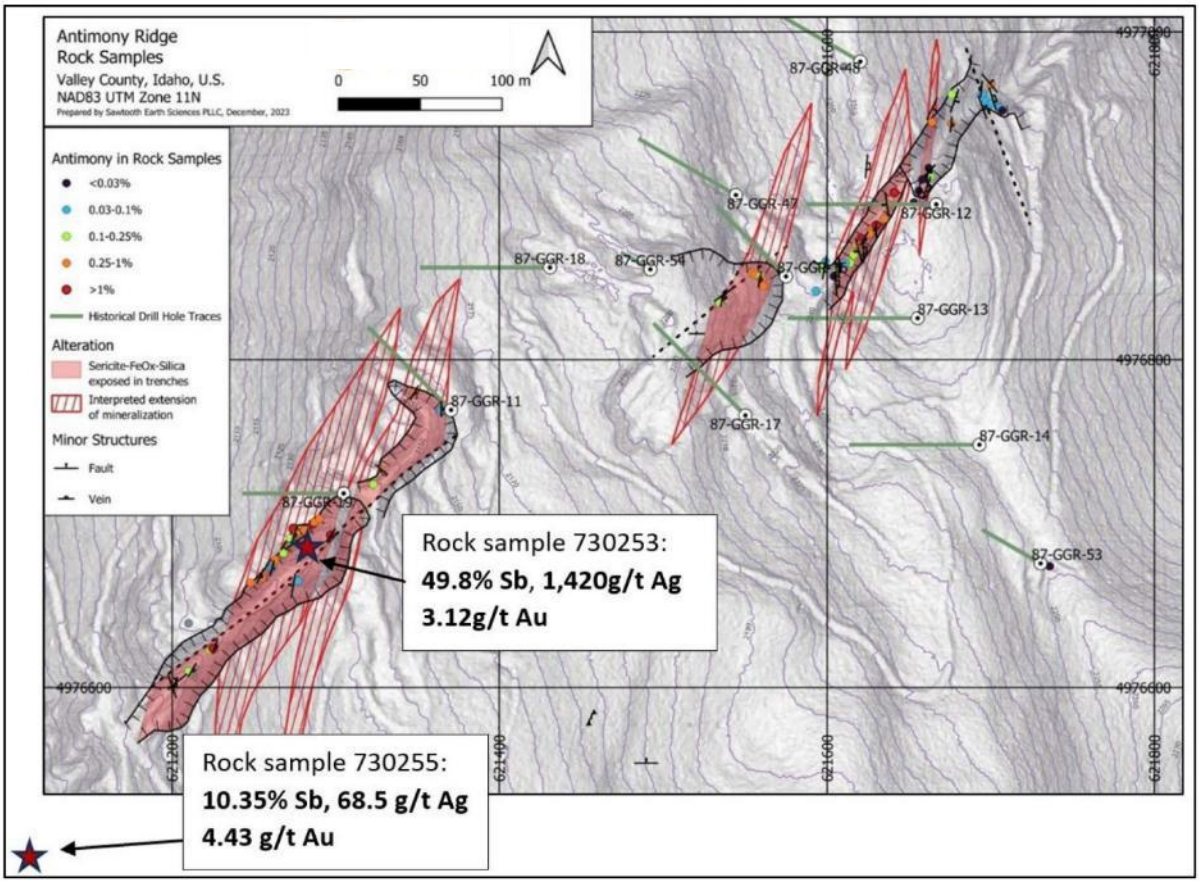

***Figure 3**: Antimony Ridge – High grade antimony veins within past open pits and trenches with results of rockchip draped over a shaded topographic map sampling (see ASX release 11 June 2025 and 24 September 2025).*

Future Plans

Resolution plans to commence a significant bulk sampling program of high-grade Antimony ore and conduct an extensive drilling program up to 250 drill holes, once a Plan of Operations is approved (ASX announcement 8 April 2026).

Antimony Ridge is expected to be a cornerstone of Resolution's strategy to supply critical metals, including Antimony, Tungsten and Gold, from central Idaho in the USA.

Resolution is initiating a major Phase 2 drilling program in May 2026, at the Golden Gate Project, located within the Company's larger Horse Heaven Antimony-Tungsten-Gold-Silver Project. The program comprises up to 45,000 ft (13,700 metres) of diamond core drilling across up to 45 holes and represents a substantial expansion of the Company's successful 2025 drilling campaign at Golden Gate, where all holes intersected gold mineralisation and remain open at depth. Drilling is designed to define the scale of gold and tungsten mineralisation at Golden Gate and Golden Gate South and support progression toward a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate. Importantly, FAST-41 selection supports Resolution's broader strategy to develop a U.S.-focused critical mineral platform. Antimony Ridge is one of several advancing components within Horse Heaven Project.

Antimony Ridge is expected to be a cornerstone of Resolution's strategy to supply critical metals, including Antimony, Tungsten and Gold, from central Idaho in the USA.

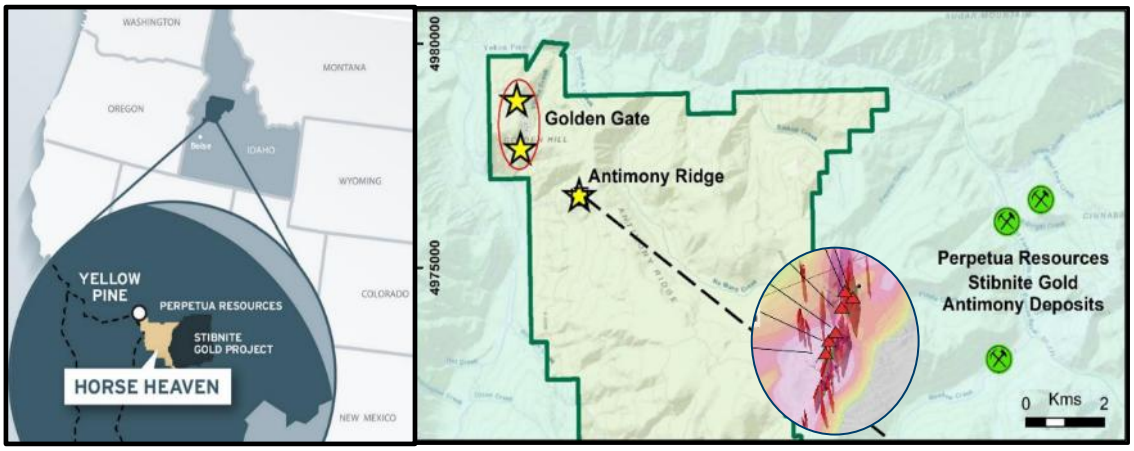

***Figure 4**: Antimony Ridge – As part of Resolution's larger Horse Heaven Antimony-Tungsten-Gold-Silver Project.*

Authorised for release by the Board of Resolution Minerals Ltd.

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Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements. These statements relate to the Company's expectations, beliefs, intentions or strategies regarding the future. These statements can be identified by the use of words like "anticipate", "believe", "intend", "estimate", "expect", "may", "plan", "project", "will", "should", "seek" and similar words or expressions containing same. These forward-looking statements reflect the Company's views and assumptions with respect to future events as of the date of this release and are subject to a variety of unpredictable risks, uncertainties, and other unknowns. Actual and future results and trends could differ materially from those set forth in such statements due to various factors, many of which are beyond our ability to control or predict. These include, but are not limited to, risks or uncertainties associated with the acquisition and divestment of projects, joint venture and other contractual risks, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, sovereign risks, regulatory risks including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes, availability and terms of capital and general economic and business conditions.

Given these uncertainties, no one should place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements attributable to the Company, or any of its affiliates or persons acting on its behalf. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law, the Company disclaims any obligation or undertaking to disseminate any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements in this announcement to reflect any change in expectations in relation to any forward-looking statements or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results, is based on and fairly represents information reviewed and compiled by Mr Ross Brown BSc (Hons), M AusIMM, Principal Geologist/director of exploration consulting firm, Riviere Minerals Pty. Ltd, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Brown has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the exploration activities, style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activity which has been undertaken, 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". Riviere Minerals is consulting to Resolutions Minerals Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information cross referenced in this announcement and further to "Agreement to Acquire Major US Antimony Project and Placement" on 11 June 2025, "Exceptional Rock Chip and Soil Results from Antimony Ridge" on 15 September 2025, "Exceptional Rock Chip and Soil Results Update" on 24 September 2025, "Significant Gold Discovery at Horse Heaven Project" on 28 October 2025, "Significant Gold Discoveries Continue at Golden Gate" on 3 November 2025, "Golden Gate Discovery Grows with Multiple Gold Intercepts" on 2 December 2025, "Further Ultra High Grade Antimony and Silver Results" on 14 January 2026, "New Gold Discovery at Golden Gate South" on 9 February 2026, "Gold & Significant Tungsten Mineralisation in Drilling" on 17 February 2026 and "Exceptional Tungsten Grade Identified in Stockpile Material" on 26 March 2026. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.

About Rivere Minerals

Riviere Minerals Pty Ltd ("Riviere") is a resource consultancy specialising in project evaluation and portfolio management. Its principal geologist and sole director, Mr Ross Brown, has nearly 40 years of experience in mineral exploration worldwide. Through Riviere, Mr Brown also provides assistance in exploration planning, execution and ASX reporting.

Appendix A: Antimony Ridge - Antimony, Silver and Gold Assay Results

Large Bulk Rock chip samples from veins and vein swarms

Sample ID	Sampler	Date Sampled	Datum	Grid	Zone	Easting	Northing	Elev	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Sb (%)
732005	AAR/BAA	2025-10-18	NAD83	UTM	11T	621219	4976625	2089	0.699	270	48.7
732006	AAR/BAA	2025-10-18	NAD83	UTM	11T	621219	4976625	2089	1.070	223	35.5
732007	AAR/BAA	2025-10-18	NAD83	UTM	11T	621237	4976637	2093	0.852	200	42.0
732008	AAR/BAA	2025-10-18	NAD83	UTM	11T	621237	4976637	2093	0.809	890	37.9
732009	AAR/BAA	2025-10-18	NAD83	UTM	11T	621252	4976653	2107	1.190	567	31.7
730253	BAA/SGB	7/21/2025	NAD83	UTM	11T	621279	4976686	2128	3.120	1420	49.8
730255	BAA/SGB	7/25/2025	NAD83	UTM	11T	621106	4976479	2065	4.430	68.5	10.4

(ASX announcements 14 January 2026 and 24 September 2025).

Rock chip samples from veins, veinlets and country rock – Average assays

Antimony Ridge Average Rock Sample Results By Area[1]

Sample Area	# Samples	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Sb %
Ridgetop Trench	14	1.89	31.4	0.69
Lower Trench	22	1.94	59.9	1.91
Bowl Cut	6	1.68	5.1	0.33
East Trench	18	0.87	6.3	0.14

[1] While efforts were made to collect representative samples, sample results may not reflect true widths and grades of mineralized materials. Values reported are straight averages and are not weighted by sample lengths

(ASX announcements 11 June 2025 and 24 September 2025).

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Rock chip samples from veins, veinlets and country rock – Specific assays

Sample ID	Sample Location			Sample	Channel Details		Year	Selected Element Assay Results			
	X	Y	Altitude	Type	Length (m)	Azimuth		Au g/t	Ag g/t	Sb ppm	Sb %
329000	621614	4976859	Not known	Channel	4.0	45	2022	2.44	0.13	1345	0.13
329001	621616	4976864	Not known	Channel	4.0	45	2022	2.72	2.60	2330	0.23
329002	621618	4976869	Not known	Grab	1.0	N/A	2022	1.39	41.50	4040	0.40
329003	621621	4976874	Not known	Channel	4.0	45	2022	**3.68**	**303.00**	27200	2.72
329004	621627	4976879	Not known	Channel	4.0	45	2022	0.60	1.50	3750	0.38
329005	621626	4976877	Not known	Grab	1.0	45	2022	1.12	1.00	5610	0.56
329006	621630	4976882	Not known	Grab	1.0	N/A	2022	1.41	54.00	22000	2.20
329007	621635	4976886	Not known	Channel	5.0	45	2022	2.10	3.00	5340	0.53
329008	621348	4976780	Not known	Grab	1.0	N/A	2022	**4.01**	9.60	6680	0.67
329009	621364	4976769	Not known	Grab	1.0	N/A	2022	1.60	1.20	776	0.08
329010	621328	4976733	Not known	Channel	3.0	90	2022	1.30	14.30	2930	0.29
329011	621323	4976724	Not known	Grab	1.0	N/A	2022	0.34	44.20	2220	0.22
329012	621261	4976673	Not known	Channel	2.0	10	2022	0.87	9.00	550	0.06
329013	621274	4976697	Not known	Grab	1.0	N/A	2022	2.61	22.60	15500	1.55
329014	621286	4976700	Not known	Grab	1.0	N/A	2022	1.33	**367.00**	**137500**	**13.75**
329015	621297	4976693	Not known	Grab	1.0	N/A	2022	**4.65**	70.50	**191500**	**19.15**
329016	621554	4976853	Not known	Channel	3.0	180	2022	1.43	6.20	8120	0.81
329017	621556	4976852	Not known	Channel	4.0	180	2022	1.81	1.20	2570	0.26
329018	621559	4976851	Not known	Channel	4.0	180	2022	1.42	7.60	1665	0.17
329019	621560	4976849	Not known	Channel	4.0	180	2022	2.42	10.60	4060	0.41
329020	621561	4976845	Not known	Channel	4.0	180	2022	2.16	3.50	2580	0.26
329050	621618	4976870	Not known	Grab	1.0	N/A	2023	2.38	5.00	1330	0.13
329051	621619	4976870	Not known	Grab	1.0	N/A	2023	2.28	11.90	8100	0.81
329052	621611	4976859	Not known	Channel	3.0	270	2023	0.87	2.40	384	0.04
329053	621606	4976854	Not known	Channel	4.0	270	2023	0.91	0.70	1305	0.13
329054	621604	4976851	Not known	Channel	5.0	270	2023	0.16	<0.2	127	0.01
329055	621597	4976856	Not known	Channel	3.0	90	2023	0.84	1.30	2140	0.21
329056	621599	4976860	Not known	Channel	5.0	90	2023	0.06	0.40	331	0.03
329057	621593	4976842	Not known	Grab	1.0	N/A	2023	0.86	1.60	933	0.09
329058	621637	4976895	Not known	Channel	3.0	90	2023	2.48	1.80	2560	0.26
329059	621641	4976902	Not known	Channel	5.0	90	2023	2.14	8.50	11000	1.10
329061	621653	4976896	Not known	Channel	4.0	90	2023	0.02	<0.2	54	0.01
329062	621656	4976903	Not known	Grab	4.0	N/A	2023	0.01	<0.2	247	0.02
329065	621658	4976910	Not known	Channel	4.0	90	2023	0.64	0.20	221	0.02
329066	621663	4976912	Not known	Channel	4.0	90	2023	0.30	0.20	1090	0.11
329067	621662	4976917	Not known	Channel	4.0	90	2023	0.01	<0.2	32	0.00
329068	621664	4976945	Not known	Grab	1.0	N/A	2023	2.21	22.00	9000	0.90
329069	621676	4976944	Not known	Grab	1.0	N/A	2023	2.69	78.30	2680	0.27
329070	621676	4976962	Not known	Channel	2.0	90	2023	0.51	1.10	1125	0.11
329071	621700	4976968	Not known	Grab	1.0	N/A	2023	2.21	1.50	3990	0.40
329072	621695	4976962	Not known	Channel	2.0	90	2023	0.09	0.40	836	0.08
329073	621697	4976958	Not known	Channel	3.0	135	2023	1.89	1.70	957	0.10
329074	621700	4976956	Not known	Grab	1.0	N/A	2023	0.16	1.60	392	0.04
329075	621705	4976954	Not known	Channel	3.0	135	2023	2.56	1.50	979	0.10
329076	621707	4976952	Not known	Channel	3.0	135	2023	0.43	0.30	222	0.02
329077	621736	4976674	Not known	Grab	1.0	N/A	2023	0.07	3.80	39	0.00
329078	621200	4976601	Not known	Channel	4.0	90	2023	2.28	14.40	4040	0.40
329079	621210	4976610	Not known	Channel	2.0	0	2023	0.54	1.10	1675	0.17
329080	621223	4976623	Not known	Channel	4.0	90	2023	1.82	15.10	2020	0.20
329081	621225	4976624	Not known	Channel	2.0	135	2023	1.97	63.40	14500	1.45
329082	621248	4976664	Not known	Channel	2.0	135	2023	0.56	1.90	4160	0.42
329083	621255	4976667	Not known	Channel	2.0	135	2023	2.04	**126.00**	6310	0.63
329084	621277	4976665	Not known	Channel	2.0	90	2023	1.20	14.50	912	0.09
329085	621263	4976678	Not known	Channel	3.0	120	2023	**3.21**	**178.00**	3340	0.33
329086	621268	4976682	Not known	Channel	4.0	110	2023	0.82	4.00	1385	0.14
329087	621272	4976691	Not known	Channel	2.0	120	2023	0.85	4.10	1055	0.11
329088	621276	4976694	Not known	Channel	3.0	110	2023	1.56	34.00	3740	0.37
329089	621281	4976696	Not known	Channel	1.0	110	2023	**5.99**	**246.00**	7120	0.71
329090	621287	4976701	Not known	Channel	3.0	120	2023	1.66	53.30	8120	0.81
329091	621290	4976703	Not known	Channel	1.0	180	2023	1.47	23.50	4440	0.44
329092	621534	4976835	Not known	Channel	3.0	90	2023	0.87	1.20	1100	0.11

(ASX announcement 11 June 2025).

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Appendix B: Antimony Ridge – Detailed Mapping - Stibnite Veins & Vein Swarms

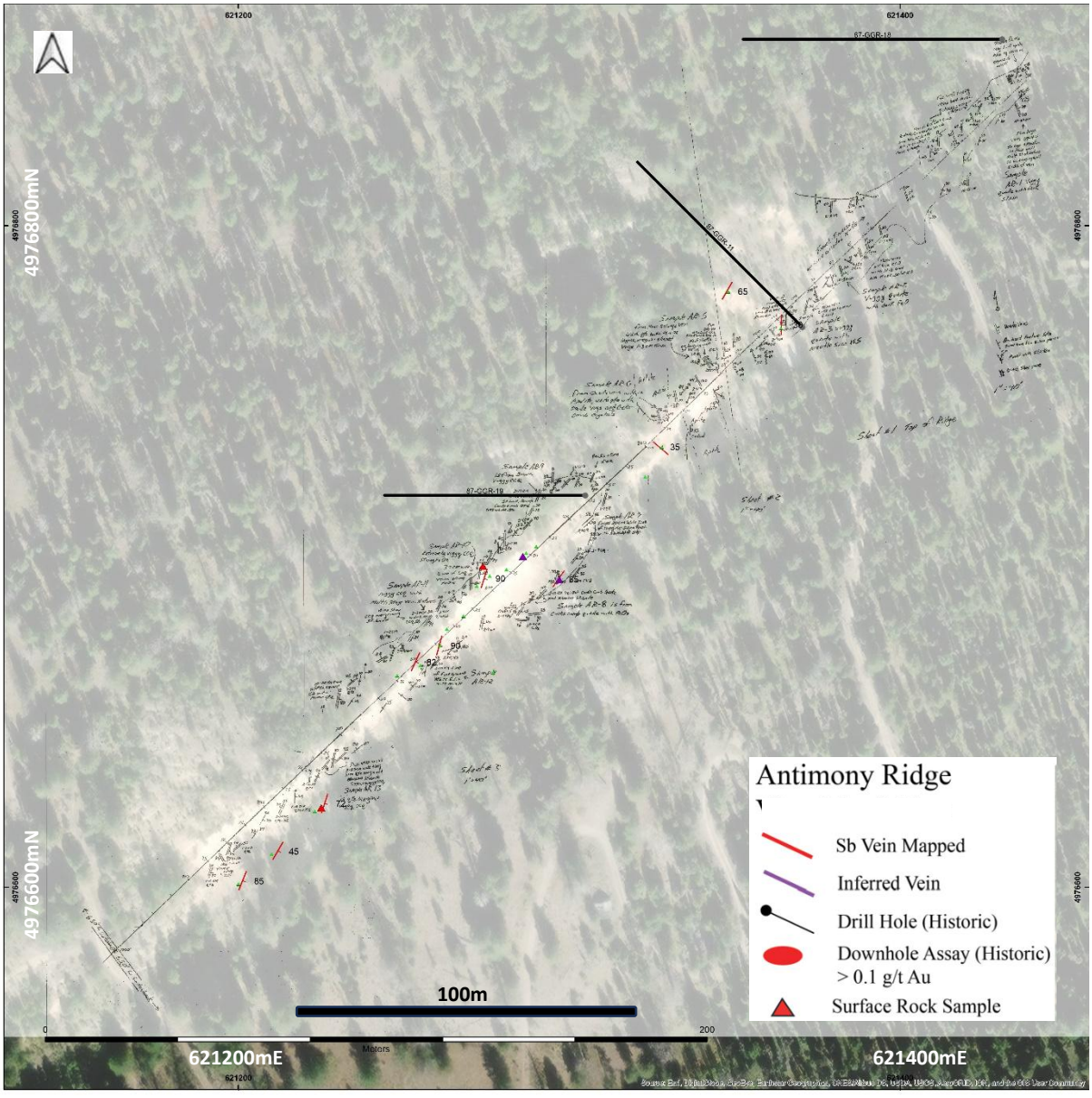

***Figure 5**: Antimony Ridge – More than 100 high-grade stibnite veins, vein swarms, fault breccias and stockworks have been defined in several phases of mapping and sampling at Antimony Ridge over approximately 1,000m distance within past open pits and trenches. The white areas in the image reflect the past open pits from previous mining operations as well as trenches and access roads.*

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Appendix C: JORC Code, 2012 Edition

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 (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Past 2025 rockchip sampling includes locations in UTM metric data altitude data collected by either selective grab sample techniques or channel rockchip techniques. • Data from past mapping of veins and vein swarms with assays was collated, resampled, and modelled into a 3D visualisation
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• Drilling is not discussed in this release.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure*	• Drilling is not discussed in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• Drilling is not discussed in this release. • Data from past mapping of veins and vein swarms with assays was collated, resampled, and modelled into a 3D visualisation
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.*	• There were no sub-sampling techniques used in the generation of the rock samples assay data. • The grab sample method is by process a selective sampling method and appropriate for the purpose of the data gain objective, to obtain initial grade estimates of the [historical] ore material found at this location. • The rock samples were not in situ but identified as being from an adjacent [historical] small-scale mine. • The sample size (weight) averaging 3kg per sample, is considered appropriate for the purpose of the data gain objective (stated above).
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and*	• Laboratory techniques were as follows: • Gold assays were carried out using Fire Assay Fusion and Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy Finish (Proprietary code: AA-23). • Multi-element assays were carried out using Nitric Aqua

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Regia Digestion and Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (Proprietary code: ME-ICP41).
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.*	• The nature of the verification of assaying and laboratory was not conducted.
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 data points (rock sample locations) were collected using handheld GPS programmed into the local coordinate system. The accuracy of the GPS is in line with best practice standards.
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.*	• The grab sample spacing is by process, subject to the location of the non in situ location of the material. • There are no Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied to this data.
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.*	• Regarding the orientation of the rock sample data, the broad zones of mineralisation is N-S to NNE-SSW and the sampling approximately E-W (almost perpendicular). However, some veins were subparallel to sampling direction, while most veins were perpendicular to the sampling orientation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The competent person is aware of best practise measures were taken to secure samples
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The competent person is aware that no audits or reviews for sampling technique and data, other than its own review, were undertaken.

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, past 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.*	• This announcement refers to the one project, Horse Heaven project in Idaho USA, comprising seven hundred and twenty-nine (729) U.S. Federal lode mining claims covering 14,580 acres and includes seven hundred and nineteen (719) mining claims and ten lode mining claims referred as the Oberbillig Group. • The competent person understands that the mining claims are all in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No exploration results reported in this release were performed by other parties.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project area is dominated by Cretaceous-aged granitic rocks relating to intrusive phases associated with the Atlanta Lobe of the Idaho Batholith. These largely granodiorite rocks have intruded Neoproterozoic-aged metasediments, comprising quartzites (which are dominant) calc-silicates, marble and black shale. The area and broader region is affected by broad regional folding and N-S, NNE-SSW, and NE-SW faults. • Gold, antimony, tungsten and silver mineralisation is associated with hydrothermally altered and fractured granodiorites.
Drillhole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:*	• Drilling is not discussed in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole 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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	• The reported rock sample assays were not adjusted by any technique. • Data from past mapping of veins and vein swarms with rock sample assays was collated, resampled, and modelled into a 3D visualisation
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 drillhole 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• With reference to rock samples, the broad zones of mineralisation are almost perpendicular to the sampling direction. However, some veins were subparallel to sampling direction.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being*	• Plans are provided with geolocation information (coordinates, northing and scale bar). Legends are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	included within each figure (where appropriate) and when additional explanation is required, this is given to the figure caption. • Data from past mapping of veins and vein swarms with rock sample assays was collated, resampled, and modelled into a 3D visualisation. Geolocation data is provided on the X-Y plane with altitude on the Z plane
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 competent person of this announcement considers the announcement to be fair and balanced.
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.*	• There is no material other data associated with new exploration results in this announcement.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Follow-up work, germane to the rock sampling data of this announcement will include further rock sampling, mapping, possible bulk sampling and metallurgical studies at Antimony Ridge.