

STRONG SULPHIDES, ALTERATION AND VEINING IN FIRST THREE HOLES OF 2026 DRILL CAMPAIGN

DRILLING AT GOLDEN GATE, FOCUSED ON GOLD AND TUNGSTEN MINERALISATION, IS ADVANCING RAPIDLY WITH ENCOURAGING MINERALISATION IN ALL HOLES DRILLED TO DATE.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Key indicators of potential gold and tungsten mineralisation have been identified in the first three holes (HH-GG26-001C, HH-GG26-002C, and HH-GG26-003C) of the Company's 2026 Drill Program ("Drill Program").
- Pervasive metal sulphides have been logged within highly altered sheared, faulted and veined granites that share characteristics very similar to previous well-mineralised holes at Golden Gate North and Golden Gate South.
- The Drill Program is progressing swiftly with three drill holes completed, cumulatively drilled to 763m (or 2,505 ft) total depth.
- To fast track the program further, a second drill rig has arrived on site and is expected to be turning early next week.
- The Drill Program is designed to get some measure of the scalability and extent of gold mineralisation and tungsten mineralisation at Golden Gate North and Golden Gate South.

Resolution Minerals Ltd (ASX: RML; OTCQB: RLMLF) ("**Resolution**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report outstanding drilling progress with its 2026 Drill Program, with a total of 763m (2,505 ft) of drilling completed to date in three holes (HH-GG26-001C, HH-GG26-002C, and HH-GG26-003C). Each hole was targeting potential tungsten and gold mineralisation south of Golden Gate South.

HH-GG26-001C, HH-GG26-002C, and HH-GG26-003C are centred approximately 500 metres south of the 2025 drilling area at Golden Gate South (HH-GG25-009C & 010C) (Figure 3).

Highly encouraging sulphide mineralisation (pyrite, arsenopyrite) associated with intense alteration of a granite, together with interpreted large-scale shearing and brecciation and areas of intense veining, have been observed in HH-GG26-001C, HH-GG26-002C (Figure 4), and HH-GG26-003C.

These features are present in well mineralised holes at Golden Gate North and at Golden Gate South.

These three drill holes are the first of the Company's large 2026 Golden Gate Drill Program, comprising up to 13,700 planned metres (45,000 ft) of diamond core drilling, and 45 planned holes. The Drill Program is targeting tungsten and gold mineralisation known at Golden Gate.

A second MP1500 diamond core drill rig has arrived on site and is expected to be drilling early next week.

Golden Gate is located within RML's Horse Heaven Antimony-Tungsten-Gold-Silver Project in Idaho, USA, immediately adjacent to the recently permitted Perpetua Resources' Stibnite Gold Project.

Bill Breen, Technical Lead Geologist, stated: *“I’m tremendously excited by the style and extent of mineralisation and alteration observed in core of our very first holes of the current program. This is simply because this style of mineralisation elsewhere at Golden Gate is associated with significant gold and tungsten mineralisation. The fact that these holes are drilled in a previously undrilled area, some 500 metres south of the gold mineralisation identified in the southern-most holes in last year’s drill program, only adds to the positive weight of these initial results .”*

Gold Mineralisation – Scale: The drill program has started south of the Golden Gate South target. The same program will include areas north of the Golden Gate North target. There is very significant scalability combining both target areas, especially where such mineralisation is open-ended in all directions.

Tungsten Mineralisation: Drilling is also targeting tungsten mineralisation known at Golden Gate South, including a large 500m x 600m coincident gold and tungsten soil anomaly. Later drilling is designed to test extensions of this gold-tungsten soil anomaly and also to further test extensions of mineralisation historical mined. Tungsten was previously mined at the Golden Gate, most recently in 1980.



Figure 1: Drilling at Golden Gate South; Reviewing drill core from Golden Gate.

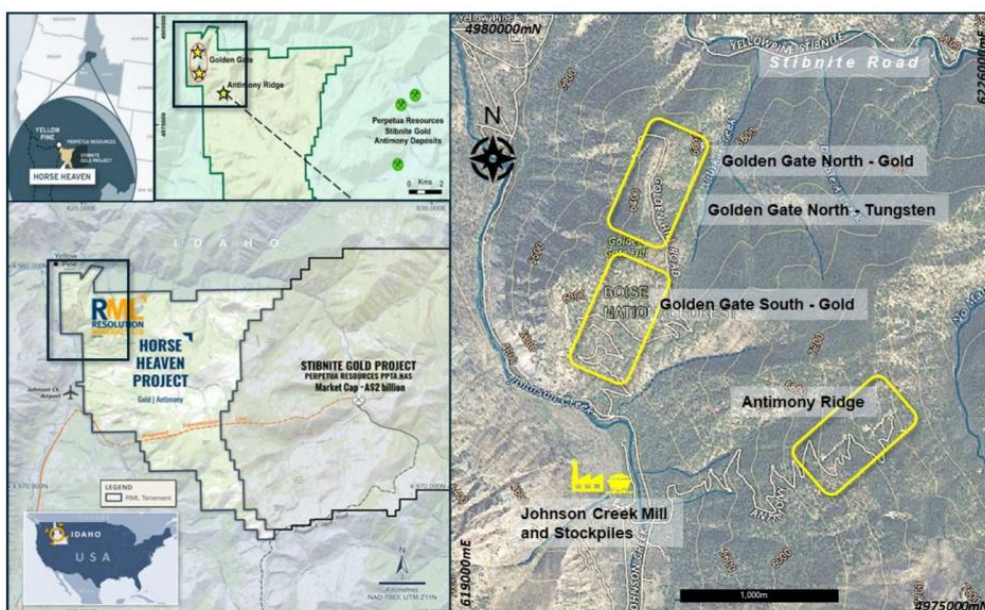


Figure 2: Resolution’s Horse Heaven Antimony-Tungsten-Gold-Silver Project – Relationship of Antimony Ridge (Sb) with Golden Gate (Au) and Golden Gate Tungsten (W).

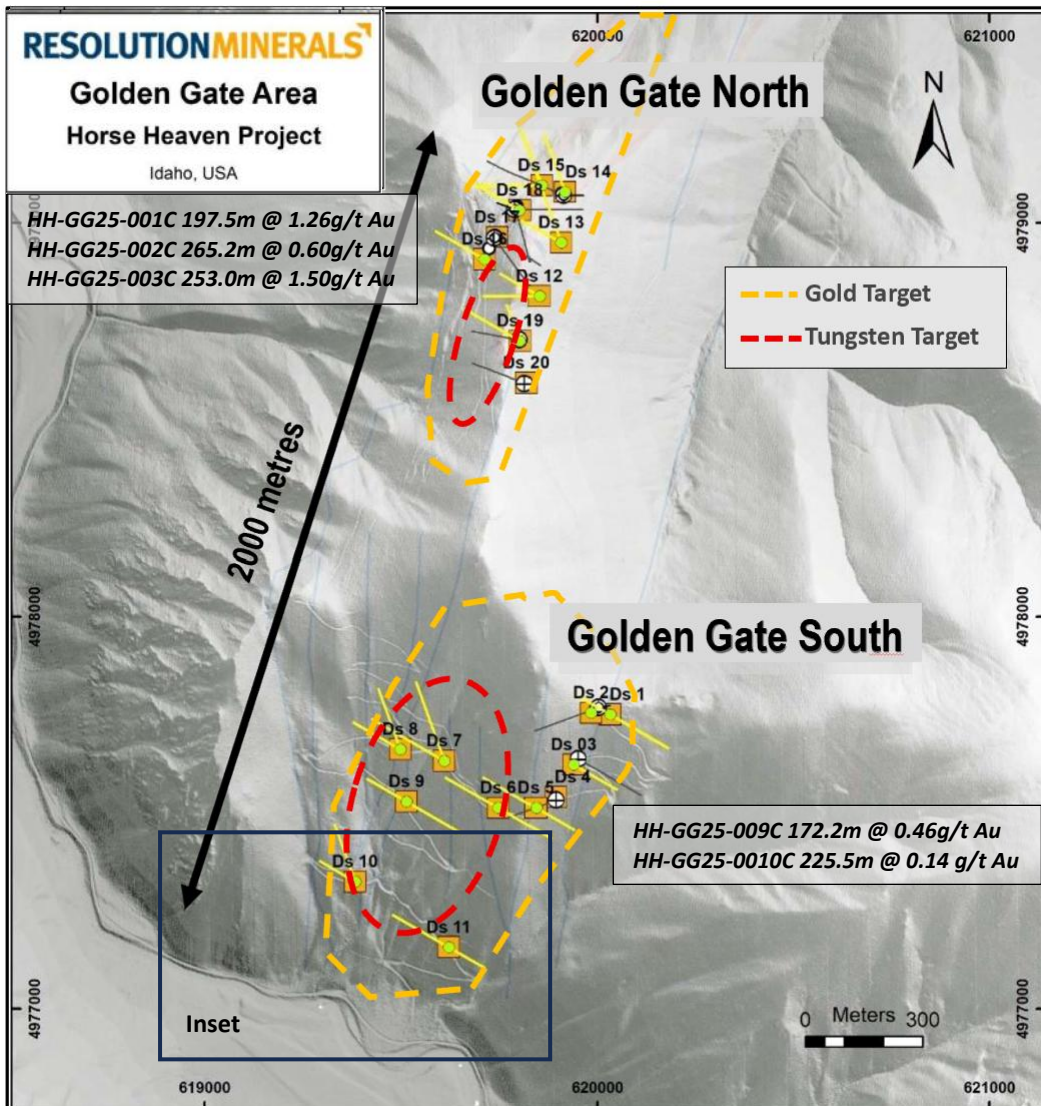


Figure 3: Golden Gate North & South 2026 Drill targets, with Inset below showing recent drillholes.

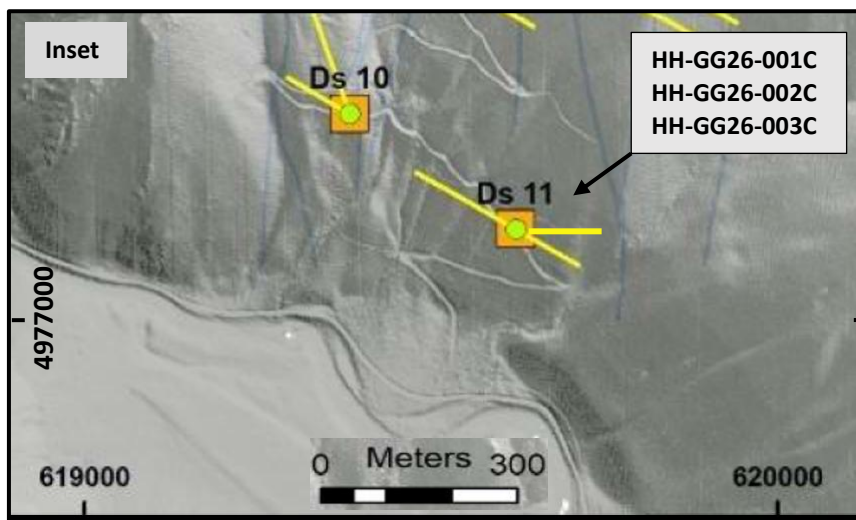




Figure 4: Mineralised and altered drill core in HH-GG26-001C (114-119 ft) & (195-199 ft) and in HH-GG26-002C (137-142 ft) from Golden Gate South (Refer to Appendix A) for sample drill hole locations.

Left Image: Photo of drill core sample from Drillhole HHGG26-001C 34.5-36m (114 ft to 119 ft) downhole depth showing a section of highly altered and mineralised drill core. Mineralisation includes disseminated and massive dark sulphides of pyrite (2-10%) and arsenopyrite (1-20%) in association with quartz veins and sericitic altered quartz feldspar intrusive.

Middle Image: Photo of drill core sample from Drillhole HHGG26-001C 59.5-60.5m (195 ft to 199 ft) downhole depth showing a section of highly altered and mineralised drill core. Mineralisation includes disseminated and veinlets of pyrite (1-5%) and arsenopyrite (0.5-5%) in association with fractured quartz veins and sericitic altered quartz feldspar intrusive.

Right Image: Photo of drill core sample from Drillhole HHGG26-00C 42-43.5m (137 ft to 142 ft) downhole depth showing a section of highly altered and mineralised drill core. Mineralisation includes disseminated and veinlets of pyrite (0.5-4%) and arsenopyrite (0.5-3%) in association with quartz veinlets and sericitic altered quartz feldspar intrusive.

Cautionary Statement: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

The Company notes that visual observations pertaining to the percentage levels of sulphide minerals pyrite and arsenopyrite were estimated by qualified geologists in the field who are familiar with this style of mineralisation. Such percentages were based on the whole rock estimates.

The Company anticipates assay results for these core sections, and other sections of core warranting assay testing to be available in 6 to 8 weeks.

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 relating to metallurgy, 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, “Exceptional Tungsten Grade Identified in Stockpile Material” on 26 March 2026, “Antimony Ridge Model Shows Extensive Vein Swarms” on 10 April 2026, “Antimony Trioxide Produced from Antimony Ridge” on 14 April 2026 and “Tungsten Concentrates Produced from Golden Gate” on 28 April 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.

Appendix A: Drill hole Collar Locations and Hole Depths

Hole ID	Drill Pad	Drill Type	Drill Hole Location					Elevation (m)	Dip	Az	EOH (ft)	EOH (m)
			Diameter	Grid	Datum	Zone	Easting					
HH-GG26-001C	Ds11	Core HQ3	UTM	NAD83	11T	619623.073	4977156.792	1567.92	-60	300	803.9	245.1
HH-GG26-002C	Ds11	Core HQ3	UTM	NAD83	11T	619623.073	4977156.792	1567.92	-60	120	690.4	210.5
HH-GG26-003C	Ds11	Core HQ3	UTM	NAD83	11T	619623.073	4977156.792	1567.92	-50	90	1010.8	308.1

Table 1: Golden Gate North & South 2026 Drill Program - Completed and current drill holes - as of the date of this announcement.

Appendix B: 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This announcement contains exploration results of three diamond drill core holes with the ID reference HH-GG26-001C, HH-GG26-002C, and HH-GG26-003C. HH-GG25-001C, 002C, and 003C are diamond core holes. Geological data is derived from detailed geological and geotechnical logging by qualified personnel. Supporting data includes drill collar locations in UTM metric data, together with dip, azimuth, altitude and end of hole data.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HH-GG25-001C, 002C, and 003C are diamond core drill holes that were drilled by Evolve Exploration Ltd using a Multipower MP1500 modular core rig providing HQ diamond drill core. The drill core is not oriented.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill core recovery of HH-GG25-001C, 002C, and 003C was very good (a function of the solid lithologies) approaching 100%. Where drilling encountered voids, no core was recovered. This happenstance represents < 1% of the total length of the drill hole.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill core was logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure (geotechnical) using oriented core to a level which has enabled preliminary interpretations relating to style of mineralisation, host and thickness. At this stage no Mineral Resource Estimates, mining studies or metallurgical studies are appropriate. Drill core is also logged for RQD and Core recovery. Drill core is then digitally photographed wet and dry while whole after logging. The logging, as described above is both quality and quantitative. 100% of the relevant intersections were logged as per above.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The HQ core is currently being halved using a diamond core saw and sampled on geological intervals approximating 2.2 ft to 5.2 ft in length. Drill core is being halved using a gasoline powered core saw by RML contract staff who maintain possession of the core at its Antimony Camp facility. Half-cut core samples will be bagged and tagged using bar-coded sample tags and were securely stored prior to shipment at the Antimony Camp facility.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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, spectrometers, handheld XRF</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assay results reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assay results reported
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill hole location was achieved 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In terms of geological data spacing associated with HH-GG26-001C, 002C and 003C every metre of these holes was logged.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill holes have a drill direction that is approaching perpendicular to the regional trend (lithologically and structurally) and also approaching perpendicular to the known mineralisation of a historical tungsten mine. The purpose of the holes were to test the occurrence

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i></p>	<p>of known gold and tungsten mineralisation at surface at depth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cautionary Note: There is insufficient data pertaining to sampling orientation and the local-scale orientation of mineralisation at this time to determine the true width of the gold intervals in this hole. Additional holes in all directions are required to determine whether the gold mineralisation is broadly pervasive or (to various degrees) spatially constrained. If for example, if the gold mineralisation is broadly pervasive, then the gold intervals in this announcement are true widths. If the gold mineralisation is spatially constrained, then the gold intervals in this announcement are not true widths.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill core samples were delivered directly to RML's geologists on site where they remain under direct supervision at a secure site.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The competent person is unaware of the undertaking of audits or reviews for sampling technique and data, other than its own review.

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, 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This announcement refers to exploration results regarding drill core at Golden Gate, a project within the one larger 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No exploration results reported in this release were performed by other parties.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<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 drillholes: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drillhole information for HH-GG26-001C, 002C, and 003C are included in a table (Table1) with drill collar location data, altitude, dip, azimuth, and end of hole.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are no assay results reported.
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 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● With reference to HH-GG26-001C, 002C and 003C, these hole were drilled close to perpendicular across the prospect-scale orientation of the known mineralisation. ● There are no assay results reported.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A map is provided with geolocation information (coordinates, northing and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	scale bar). Legends are included within each figure (where appropriate) and when additional explanation is required, this is given to the figure caption.
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"> This announcement is considered to be fair and balanced with respect to the exploration results and interpretations based on them.
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"> There is no other material data associated with new exploration results in this announcement.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill hole subject of this announcement, HH-GG26-001C, 002C, and 003C, are part of an up to 45-hole (13,700m) diamond core drill program, which is underway. Drill hole results will be released to the market upon receipt. A plan (Figure 4) is included in this announcement to provide a sense of location of the hole in relation to other drill holes.