RESOLUTION REPORTS NEW HIGH-GRADE ANTIMONY AND SILVER SAMPLES AT ANTIMONY RIDGE

EXCEPTIONAL SURFACE GRADES WITH ASSAY RESULTS INCLUDING UP TO 48.7% ANTIMONY AND 890 G/T SILVER, REINFORCING HORSE HEAVEN'S POTENTIAL AS A STRATEGICALLY SIGNIFICANT U.S. ANTIMONY PROJECT

Resolution Minerals Limited (ASX:RML; OCTCQB: RLMF) ("**Resolution**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report new exceptional high-grade antimony, silver and gold results from the recently completed rock sampling program at the historical Antimony Ridge Mine, located within the Company's Horse Heaven Project in Idaho, USA.

The results confirm the presence of widespread, very high-grade antimony mineralisation. Peak results include grab sample 732005: **48.7% Sb** and **270 g/t Ag** and grab sample 732008: **37.9% Sb** and **890 g/t Ag**, highlighting Antimony Ridge as a robust, high-grade polymetallic system.

Antimony Ridge is located immediately adjacent to Perpetua Resources' Stibnite Gold Project, a large, recently permitted antimony-gold project.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Outstanding antimony and silver grades from five massive stibnite samples (an antimony sulphide mineral) collected in October 2025 from the historical Antimony Ridge Mine were as follows:
  - Sample 732005: **48.7% Sb, 270 g/t Ag** and **0.69 g/t Au;**
  - Sample 732006: **35.5% Sb, 223 g/t Ag** and **1.07 g/t Au**;
  - Sample 732007: **42.0% Sb, 200 g/t Ag** and **0.85 g/t Au**;
  - Sample 732008: **37.9% Sb, 890 g/t Ag** and **0.81 g/t Au**; and
  - Sample 732009: **31.7% Sb, 567 g/t Ag** and **1.19 g/t Au**.
- The five rock samples **averaged 39.2% Sb** and **430 g/t Ag**, confirming consistently high-grade antimony mineralisation and strong silver mineralisation.
- Results support and extend prior rock chip and soil sampling reported in September 2025 (see ASX release dated 24 September 2025), which delineated a broad antimony-gold-silver mineralised footprint at Antimony Ridge.
- Samples were taken from within the historical open pits and trenches at the Antimony Ridge Mine and form part of a program undertaken to collect ~100kg of representative high-grade stibnite material for metallurgical testing.
- Results reinforce the potential for Antimony Ridge to host a high-grade strategically significant U.S antimony system.

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Resolution Minerals Ltd (**"RML"** or the **"Company")** (ASX: RML; OTCQB: RLMLF) is pleased to report an update to shareholders and investors on the recently completed rock sampling results which were previously removed from within open trenches at the past-producing Antimony Ridge Mine.

The past producing Antimony Ridge Mine is a main feature of what is known as the Antimony Ridge Target ("Antimony Ridge"), located within the Horse Heaven Gold-Antimony-Tungsten Project in Idaho USA ("Horse Heaven") (Figure1).

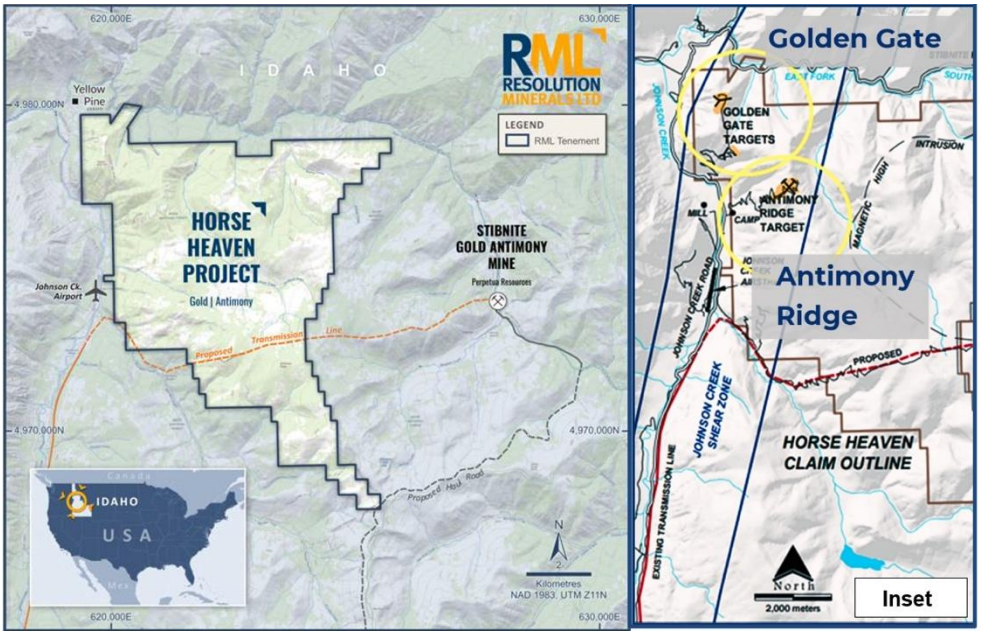

***Figure 1**: Horse Heaven Project location plan, highlighting the location of the two current major antimony-gold-silver-tungsten targets, the Golden Gate Target and the Antimony Ridge Target. Also highlighted is the Stibnite Gold Antimony Project, which is only 12kms due east of Antimony Ridge. Note: Coordinates are UTM metres north and east metric system, not latitude/longitude.*

The five rock samples, collected in October 2025 and reported herein, returned the following assays (see Figure 2):

- Sample 732005: 48.7% Sb, 270 g/t Ag and 0.69 g/t Au;
- Sample 732006: 35.5% Sb, 223 g/t Ag and 1.07 g/t Au;
- Sample 732007: 42.0% Sb, 200 g/t Ag and 0.85 g/t Au;
- Sample 732008: 37.9% Sb, 890 g/t Ag and 0.81 g/t Au; and
- Sample 732009: 31.7% Sb, 567 g/t Ag and 1.19 g/t Au.

The antimony grades range from 31.7% to 48.7% Sb, confirming the presence of exceptionally high mineralisation. All rock samples, which are significantly larger than rock chip samples and having an average weight of 3.6 kg per sample, also returned significant silver and gold values, consistent with previous sampling and historical production records.

The current results confirm prior sampling results and illustrate the potential of very high-grade mineralisation over a significant mineralised footprint. Antimony Ridge has become a large and consistently mineralised area of Sb, Au and Ag, located within the Horse Heaven Antimony-Tungsten-Gold Project located in Idaho, U.S.

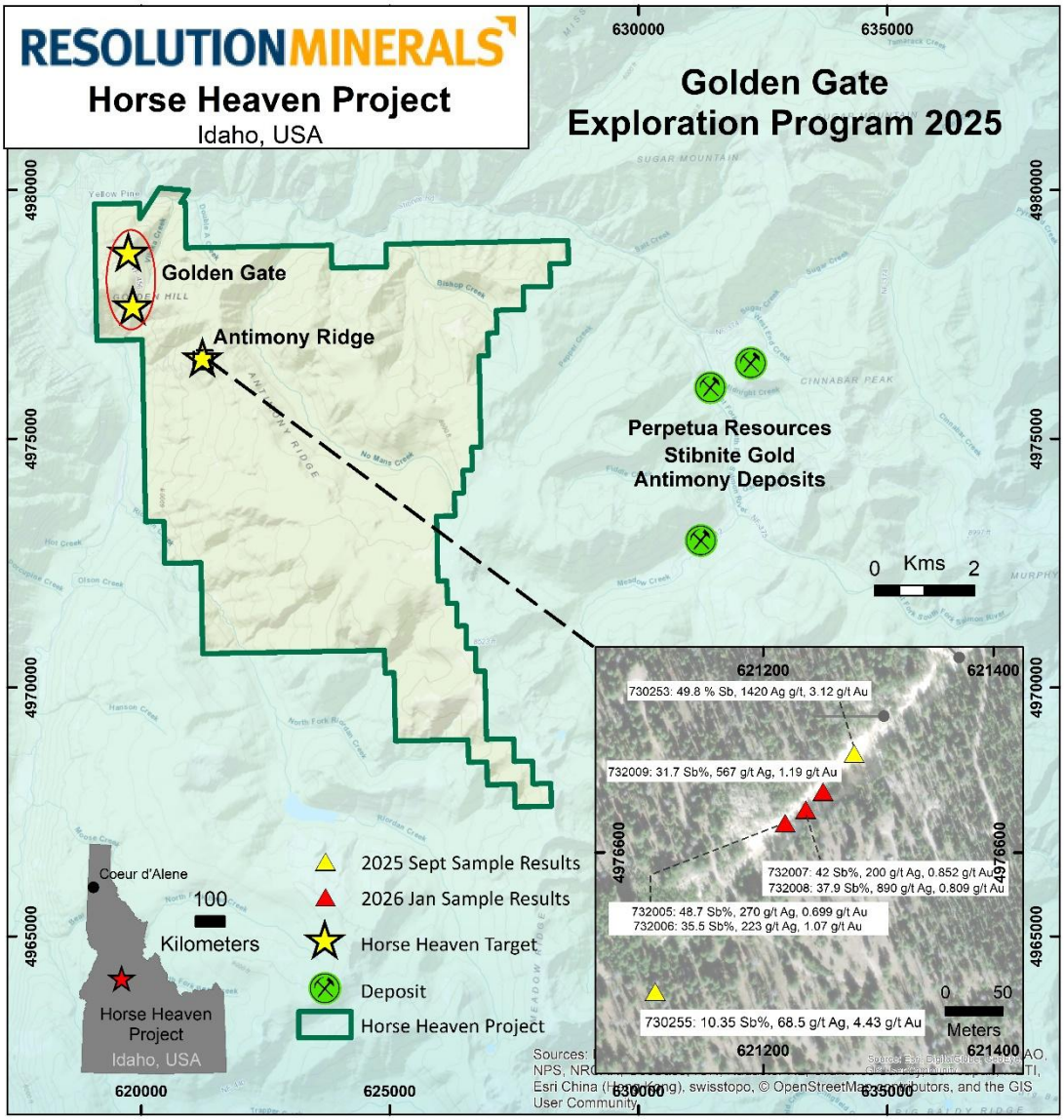

Figure 2: *Location of five rock samples collected in October and November 2025, along with two rock samples collected in September 2025.*

Craig Lindsay CEO of U.S. Operations, commented:

> *"These results represent a significant validation of the Antimony Ridge Target and further demonstrate the exceptional grade potential of the Horse Heaven Project. Antimony grades of this magnitude are rarely reported globally, particularly exposed at surface, and the consistent association with strong silver and gold values materially enhances the projects overall value proposition.*
>
> *Importantly, Antimony Ridge is emerging as a large, coherent, high-grade system within a strategically critical jurisdiction at a time when sure U.S. antimony supply has become a national priority. With metallurgical test work underway and permitting progressing toward drilling and bulk sampling, we believe Horse Heaven is rapidly advancing toward becoming a highly strategic U.S critical minerals asset."*

Bulk Sample Metallurgical Test Work

Resolution has collected approximately 100kg of representative stibnite-silica vein material from within the historic Antimony Ridge Mine. The samples have been submitted to Kingston Process Metallurgy Inc. (Kingston, Ontario, Canada) and Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd (Perth, WA, Australia) for preliminary metallurgical test work and mineralisation characterisation studies. These results will be reported to the market as they become available.

Update on the 2025 Golden Gate Diamond Drilling and RC Drilling Programs

Assay results for the final three diamond core holes and three reverse circulation ("RC") holes drilled in the 2025 drilling season have been submitted for multi-element analysis. The final three core holes were drilled at the southern end of the Golden Gate Target and the three RC holes were drilled at the north end of Golden Gate Target. At the time of writing, the assay results for these holes are pending. As soon as the assays reports are available, the Company will inform the market.

Next Steps & Near-Term Catalyst

Resolution is advancing Antimony Ridge and the broader Horse Heaven Project through a defined staged work program designed to de-risk the project and unlock value for shareholders.

- Advancing permitting at Antimony Ridge: progress the submitted Plan of Operation to enable drilling at bulk sampling within the historic Antimony Ridge Mine area. The Company will provide updates as permitting milestones are achieved.
- Commence drilling and bulk sampling at Antimony Ridge: Initial drill program expected to commence, once permits are received, to bulk test the extent of the high-grade grade mineralisation.
- Deliver metallurgical test work results: Preliminary test work currently underway which represents a key step toward downstream development and commercialisation pathways.
- Advance Gold Gate drilling program: Finalise the next phase of drilling at the Golden Gate target following a successful maiden drill campaign.

Authorised for release by the board of Resolution Minerals Ltd.

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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. 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.*

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.

Appendix A: Rock Sample Assay Results

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

Note: Samples 730253 and 730255 were previously reported in ASX release dated 24 September 2025.

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	• *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. • Visible mineralisation data is included in this release and is based on a new photographic record of recently discovered massive stibnite material.
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-*	• Drilling is not discussed in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
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.*	• Drilling is not discussed in this release.
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.
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	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and*	• Laboratory techniques were as follows:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• 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 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 as this is the initial soil sample survey displayed in this release.
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*	• With reference to the orientation of the rock sample data , the competent person concludes that there is insufficient assay, ipso facto, mineralisation data to describe the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be assessed and reported if material.	orientation of the reported mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The competent person is aware of best practise measures were taken to secure soil 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 six hundred and ninety-nine (699) U.S. Federal lode mining claims covering 5,644 hectares and includes six hundred and eighty-nine (689) 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 reginal 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*	• Drilling is not discussed in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	information for all Material drillholes: ○ *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.
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 competent person believes that there is insufficient assay, ipso facto, mineralisation data to describe the orientation of the reported mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plans are provided with geolocation information (coordinates, northing and 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	• *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.