ANTIMONY RIDGE METALLURGY ADVANCING WITH ANTIMONY TRIOXIDE PRODUCED

SUCCESSFUL TESTING PROGRESSING WITH CONVENTIONAL PYROMETALLURGY AND HYDROMETALLURGY PROCESSING OPTIONS

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Antimony Trioxide Produced**: Antimony trioxide product has been produced from large samples of stibnite from the Antimony Ridge historical open pits, using the conventional pyrometallurgical process of volatilisation, producing an intermediate product, with 99.38 wt% Antimony Trioxide (Sb_2O_3wt%) content.
- **Further Antimony Trioxide Refining Test Work**: Further refining pyrometallurgical test work is underway and final product results will be released in the coming weeks.
- **Conventional Pyrometallurgy**: Pyrometallurgy would be the base-case, conventional technology for processing antimony, with initial tests conducted by KPM in Ontario to produce antimony trioxide. A number of third parties have been approached regarding this processing option.
- **Mineral Processing Test Work Progressing:** Test work is advancing on Antimony-bearing stibnite veins, that have returned exceptionally high-grade Antimony (Sb) consistently above 30% up to 50% Sb in recent results, mined historically during World War I &II and the Korean War, from Antimony Ridge, within Resolution's Horse Heaven Antimony-Tungsten-Gold-Silver Project ("Horse Heaven") *(ASX announcement 15 September 2025)*.
- **Concentrate Test Work**: Test work is advancing on options to concentrate the antimony ore, tungsten and gold at IMO labs in Perth, Australia.
- **Hydrometallurgy Progressing:** Test work on Antimony Ridge samples using hydrometallurgical processing is underway at ANSTO in Australia and results will be released once available.
- **Current Lack of US Processing Options:** Resolution's goal is to develop a hydrometallurgy processing hub for antimony, as stibnite, in Idaho USA, due to the lack of modern processing options in the USA for antimony.
- **Numerous Vein Swarms**: 3D modelling of numerous known antimony and silver bearing veins, veins swarms and stockworks, over a large area (1,000m x 700m) (170 acres), has revealed significant size and expanding scale potential at Antimony Ridge *(ASX announcement 10 April 2026)*.
- **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 (ABN: 99 617 789 732)
Address: Level 21, 91 King William Street, Adelaide South Australia 5000
Email: info@resolutionminerals.com
Website: https://resolutionminerals.com/

Resolution Minerals Ltd (**ASX: RML; OTCQB: RLMLF**) ("**Resolution**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report that an intermediate antimony trioxide product has been produced from large samples of stibnite from the Antimony Ridge open pits, by the respected lab, Kingston Process Metallurgy (KPM), in Ontario.

Metallurgy test work is advancing on antimony-bearing stibnite veins, that have returned exceptionally high-grade antimony (Sb) consistently above 30% up to 50% Sb in recent results.

Conventional pyrometallurgy test work would provide the base-case data for processing antimony, with initial tests conducted by KPM in Ontario to produce antimony trioxide as an intermediate product. Final product results will be released in coming weeks. A number of third parties have been approached regarding this processing option.

Test work on Antimony Ridge samples using hydrometallurgical processing is underway at ANSTO in Australia and results will be released once available.

Test work is advancing on options to concentrate the antimony ore, tungsten ore and gold-bearing samples at IMO labs in Perth, Australia.

Resolution's plan is to develop a hydrometallurgy processing hub for antimony, as stibnite, in Idaho USA, due to the lack of modern processing options in the USA for antimony.

> **Adam Roper, PhD, Resolution's In-house Senior Metallurgist, stated**: *"The initial pyrometallurgical results from processing Antimony Ridge samples are very encouraging with few impurities. This is a great start and I'm looking forward to discussing the final results in the coming weeks.*
>
> *"Resolution's goal is to develop a processing hub in Idaho for stibnite and I'm relishing the opportunity to bring this to fruition, from mine to product.*
>
> *"The Johnson Creek Mill site, at the base of Antimony Ridge, is being considered as a fast track option for potential development of a local processing site, given it has the necessary infrastructure on site, with power and water, and is on 10 acres of private land owned 100% by RML."*

> **Ari Zaetz, RML's Managing Director, stated**: *"With the recent US Government Permitting Council provided via FAST-41 Coverage to accelerate permits, Resolution is in parallel developing further local processing plans to enable antimony and tungsten supply for US demand. Our unique combination of critical minerals assets makes us well placed to deliver."*

Results of recent 3D modelling of the numerous antimony and silver-bearing veins and vein swarms that are exposed over a large area (1,000m 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.

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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. 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.

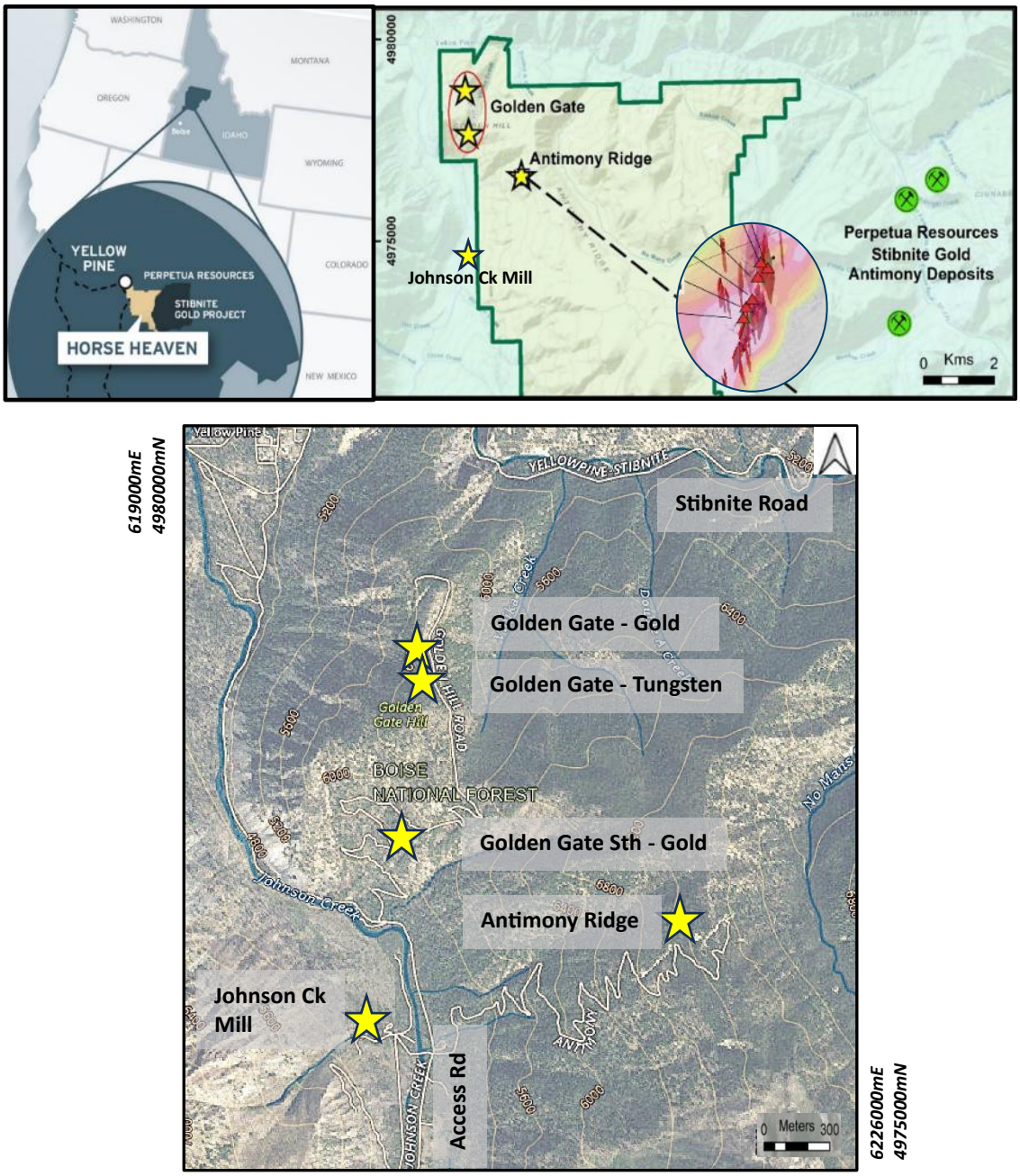

***Figure 1**: Antimony Ridge – As part of Resolution's larger Horse Heaven Antimony-Tungsten-Gold-Silver Project – Relationship of Antimony Ridge (Sb) with Golden Gate (Au) and Golden Gate Tungsten (W).*

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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 trioxide product has been produced from large samples of stibnite from the Antimony Ridge historical open pits. Further refining pyrometallurgical test work is underway and final product results will be released in the coming weeks. 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, of up to 45,000 ft (13,700 metres) of diamond core drilling located within the Company's larger Horse Heaven Antimony-Tungsten-Gold-Silver Project. The program 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.

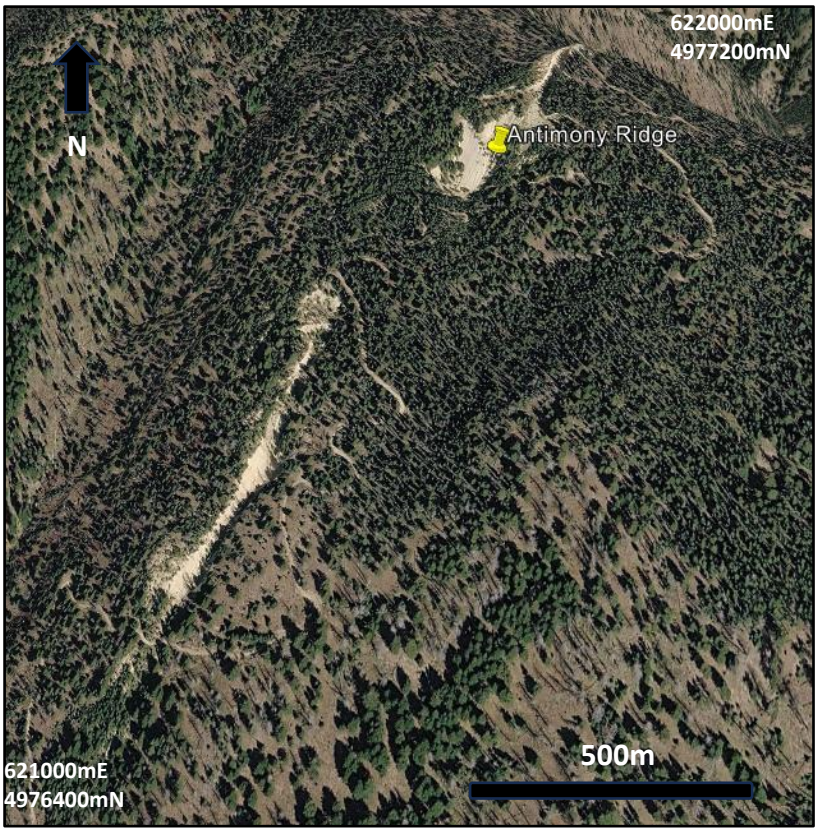

***Figure 2**: Antimony Ridge – Past open pits and trenches from WWI & II and Korean War, with access roads, in 3D satellite image looking NE.*

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Authorised for release by the Board of Resolution Minerals Ltd.

For further information, please contact:

Aharon Zaetz
Executive Director
Resolution Minerals Ltd
M: +61 424 743 098
ari@resolutionminerals.com

Jane Morgan
Investor Relations
Jane Morgan Management
M: +61 405 555 618
jm@janemorganmanagement.com.au

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,"Exceptional Tungsten Grade Identified in Stockpile Material" on 26 March 2026 and "Antimony Ridge Model Shows Extensive Vein Swarms" on 10 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.

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 Metallurgy Test Results

Antimony Trioxide (Sb_2O_3):

Element	wt%
Al	0.03
As	0.13
Ca	0.02
Cu	*<0.01*
Fe	0.04
K	*<0.01*
Mg	*<0.01*
Pb	*<0.01*
S	0.09*
Si	0.07
Zn	*<0.01*
Sb_2O_3	**99.38 wt%**

Notes:

- Purity calculated by difference (Sb_2O_3wt% = 100 - (sum of each elemental impurity after conversion to oxide*);
- *Exception is S, calculated as elemental Sulphur;
- For measurements below detection limits (<0.01), the detection limit is considered as the impurity level;
- Some elements are considered likely contaminants from the experimental apparatus and limitations of operating at small scale (Al, Ca, Si)
- Sb_2O_3 of 99.38 wt% is a % refinement (not a recovery %).

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.
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.

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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.
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 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 model, reading times, calibrations*	• Kingston Process Metallurgy (KPM) Laboratory techniques, in Ontario Canada, were as follows: • The stibnite samples were dried and roasted in a kiln at c.700C (volatilised) to produce antimony trioxide gas, then cooled and collected as a powder.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• The powder is then refined further. • Multi-element assays were carried out using Nitric Aqua Regia Digestion and Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy.
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.*	• 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 Antimony Ridge, 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	• *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*	• 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. • 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*	• Plans are provided with geolocation information

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	(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.