Resolute | ASX Announcement

25 August 2021

Outstanding drill results at Tabakoroni and Syama North

Highlights

Tabakoroni Underground

- Numerous high-grade sulphide gold results from ongoing diamond drilling at Tabakoroni including a number of greater than 100 gram x metre intersections:
  - 8m @ 28g/t from 383m - TADD841
  - 13m @ 14.52g/t from 397m - TADD841
  - 18m @ 11.20g/t from 317m - TADD833
  - 9m @ 17.42g/t from 415m - TADD954
  - 18m @ 36.77g/t from 416m - TADD968
  - 4m @ 27.65g/t from 159m - TADD984
  - 10m @ 10.86g/t from 341m - TADD987
- Multiple, very high-grade intersections returned from positions outside the current resource model
- Drilling to continue throughout 2021 and expected to increase the mineral resources which will be re-estimated in late 2021

Syama North Oxide

- Oxide exploration at Syama North returns positive results from shallow drilling supporting the return to open pit mining in late 2021:
  - 14m @ 10.05g/t from 16m - SERC138
  - 15m @ 6.02g/t from 6m - SERC141
  - 18m @ 4.98g/t from 9m - SERC143
  - 22m @ 4.38g/t from 175m - QVRC398
  - 9m @ 15.15g/t from 84m - QVRC435

Resolute Mining Limited (ASX/LSE: RSG) (Resolute or the Company) is pleased to announce further excellent exploration results from the Tabakoroni Underground and Syama North deposits.

RESOLUTE MINING LIMITED
ABN: 39 097 088 689
Level 2, Australia Place
15 – 17 William Street
Perth, Western Australia 6000
T : +61 8 9261 6100
F : +61 8 9322 7597
E : contact@rml.com.au

Tabakoroni Exploration Results

The ongoing resource drilling program at Tabakoroni Underground continues to deliver outstanding results with high-grade sulphide gold intersections from infill and extensional diamond drilling undertaken this calendar year.

Drilling in late 2020 intersected very high-grade mineralisation underneath the South oxide pit at Tabakoroni. The South Pit was mined in 2018-19 and produced around 50koz at an average grade of 1.7g/t. A deeper step-out hole below the pit, TARD777, intersected 5m @ 116.3g/t Au from 222m which was announced on 14 October 2020. This intersection led to a focus on evaluating this zone in addition to the mineralisation underneath the Namakan and Northern pits. Subsequent drilling expanded this new zone and led to a revised mineral resource estimation in January 2021 revealing a large increase in underground resources, which currently stand at 8.1Mt @ 4.8g/t, containing 1.3Moz (refer ASX announcement 17 February 2021).

Diamond drilling in 2021 was concentrated on both converting the higher grade inferred resources to indicated category and to expand the footprint of the high-grade zone.

The extensional drilling has been extremely successful with multiple, very high-grade intersections returned from drilling down dip and outside the current resource model. These drill results extend the high-grade zone down dip by a further 150m and it is expected that the mineral resources will be significantly increased when next estimated later in 2021.

Key drilling results received this year include:

TADD841	8m @ 28g/t from 383m
	13m @ 14.52g/t from 397m
TADD842	20m @ 3.94g/t from 398m
TADD848	12m @ 4.44g/t from 164m
TADD954	9m @ 17.42g/t from 415m
TADD968	18m @ 36.77g/t from 416m
TADD984	4m @ 27.65g/t from 159m
TADD987	10m @ 10.86g/t from 341m
TADD996	32m @ 2.14g/t from 239m

The locations of these drill intersection pierce points are shown in Figure 1 below. Mineralised intersections in holes TADD841, 842, 954, 958 and 968 confirm that the high-grade zone continues down dip with the suggestion of a shallow northerly plunge.

Further Exploration at Tabakoroni

The drilling program for the remainder of 2021 will continue to infill and expand the high-grade mineralisation underneath the South Pit. A drill density of 50m centres will be required to classify this new zone as indicated resources.

Due to the high-grade nature and the shallow location of this zone it is expected that underground mining activities will concentrate on this zone in the early years of production.

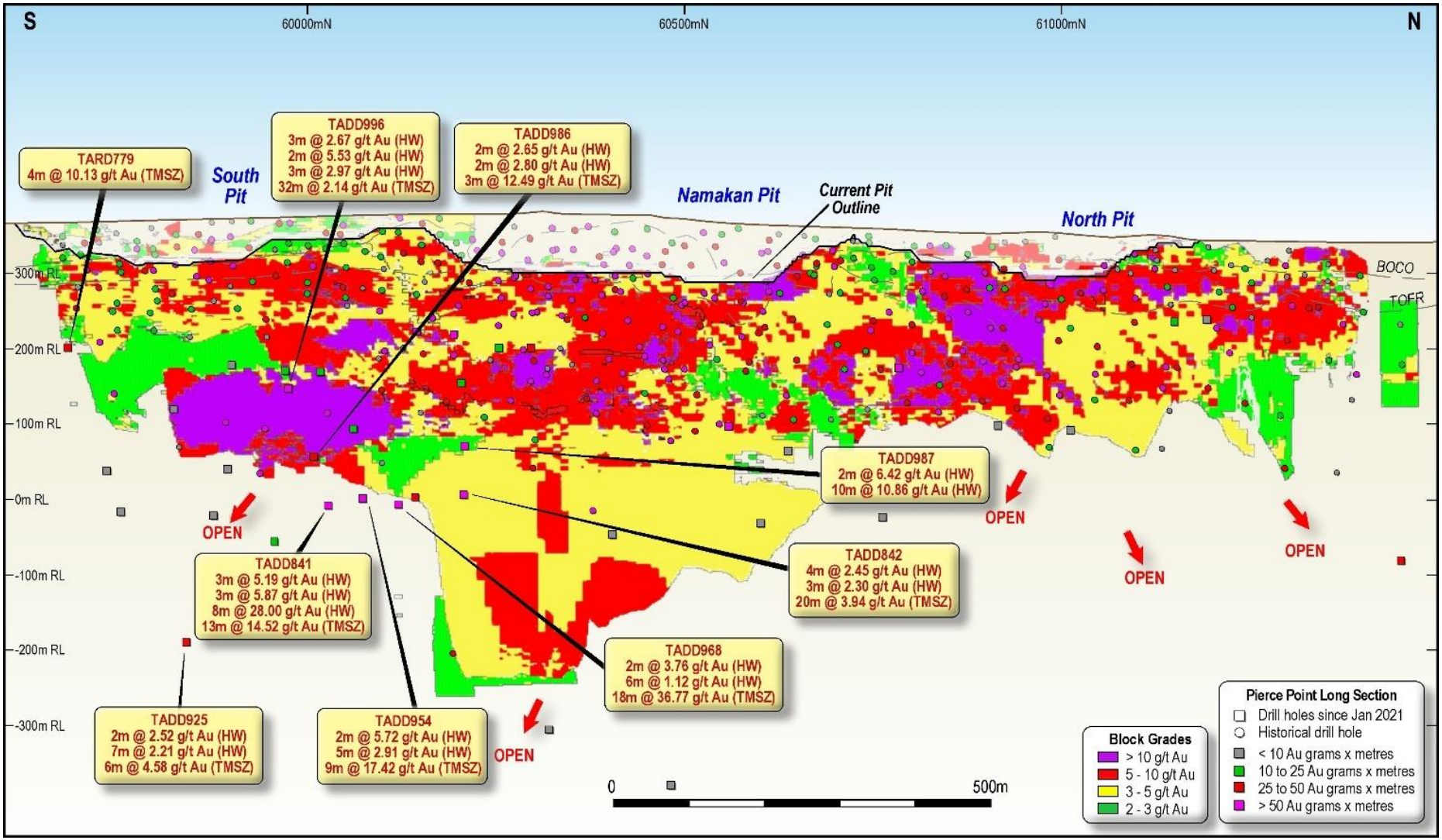

Figure 1. Tabakoroni Longitudinal Section with Mineral Resource block model and previously unreleased drill intersection

Oxide Exploration opportunities at Syama

Beta – BA-01

A re-evaluation of the Syama Shear Zone north of Syama identified several targets for follow up drilling. The targets are adjacent to open pits mined by Resolute between 2017 and 2018.

Reverse circulation (RC) drilling targeting oxide mineralisation extensions and conceptual targets at Syama North commenced in 2020 with excellent results reported in April 2020. Exploration has continued in 2021 with RC drill programs at Syama North designed to outline mineable oxide resources.

Mineralisation typically occurs within shear zones and around shallow west dipping lithological contacts, in the same manner as the main Syama orebody and the Syama North satellite deposits. Deeper sulphide mineralisation is open down dip and remains a target for future exploration.

Results to date this year have been very encouraging with multiple high-grade oxide intersections returned. Better intersections from Beta and BA-01 are shown below and in Figure 2.

SERC138 – 14m @ 10.05g/t Au from 16m
SERC141 – 15m @ 6.02g/t Au from 6m
SERC143 – 18m @ 4.98g/t Au from 9m
SERC144 – 7m @ 6.93g/t Au from 40m
SERC148 – 13m @ 4.56g/t Au from 57m
BARC223 – 7m @ 11.43g/t from 17m
BARC239 – 9m @ 3.90g/t Au from 78m
BARC242 – 7m @ 6.28g/t Au from 71m
BARC243 – 3m @ 58.88 from 14m

The results confirm coherent zones of gold mineralisation south of the Beta oxide pit and north of the BA01 oxide pit. Drilling density is sufficient to undertake resource modelling and pit optimisation which will be carried out prior to making a decision to recommence open pit mining.

A21

RC drilling at the A21 area similarly intersected zones of oxide mineralisation adjacent to existing open pits. Drilling undertaken in 2021 has identified oxide and sulphide mineralisation to the east and west of the open pits related to gold lodes in the hanging wall and footwall of the previously mined zones.

Better results from A21 are shown below and in Figure 3:

QVRC369 - 20m @ 3.01g/t from 121m
QVRC398 - 22m @ 4.38g/t from 175m
QVRC416 - 17m @ 4.23g/t from 49m
QVRC421 - 23m @ 3.53g/t from 49m
QVRC435 - 9m @ 15.15g/t from 84m
QVRC435 - 14m @ 4.76g/t from 112m
QVRC476 - 12m @ 5.73g/t from 96m
QVRC481 - 16m @ 4.33g/t from 44m
QVRC482 - 25m @ 2.73g/t from 92m
QVRC482 - 19m @ 3.26g/t from 135m

This newly identified oxide and sulphide mineralisation at A21 will be remodelled concurrently with the mineralisation at Beta and BA-01 and included in an upcoming Mineral Resource Estimate.

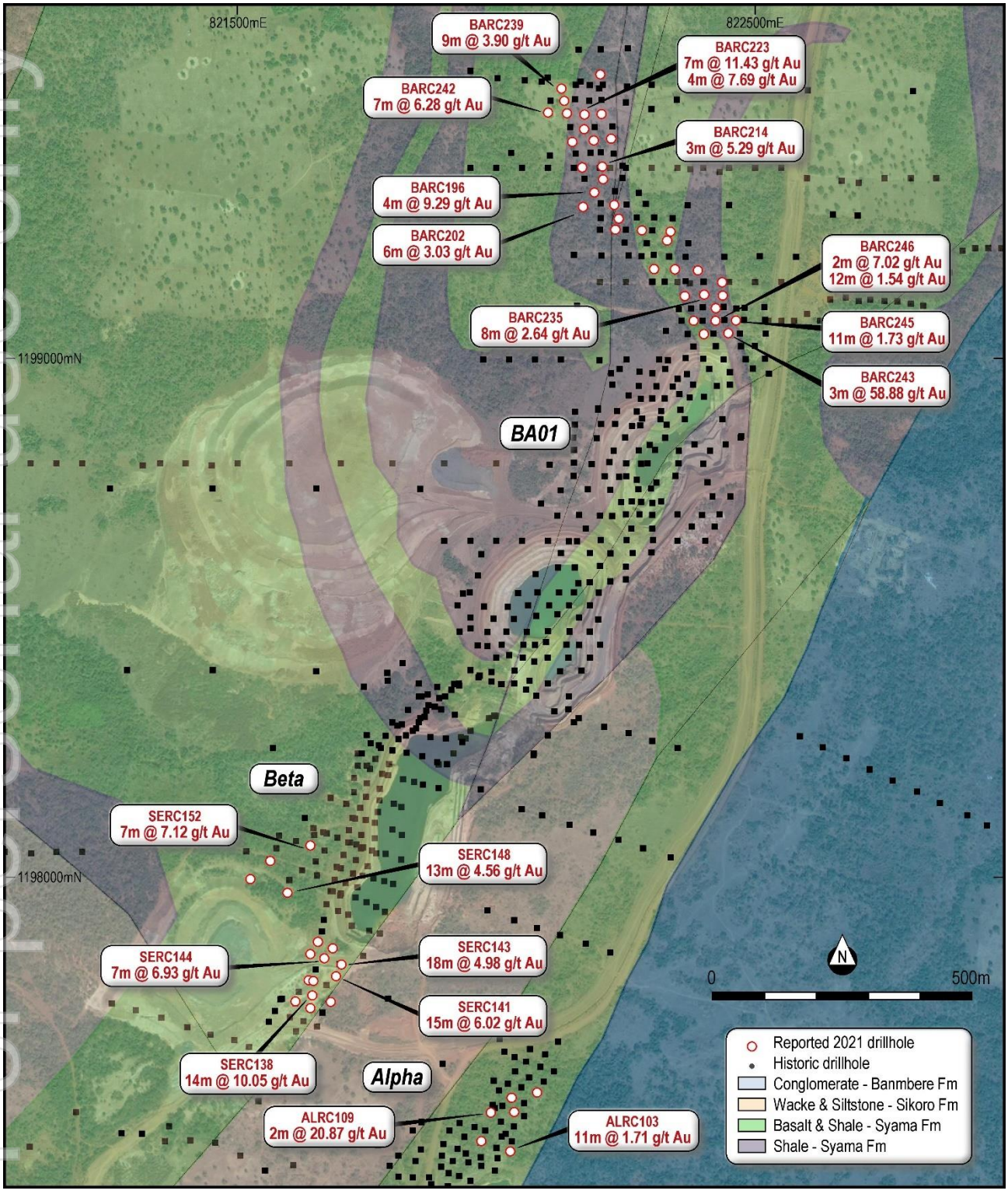

Figure 2. Alpha, Beta and BA-01 pit imagery, geology and drillhole locations

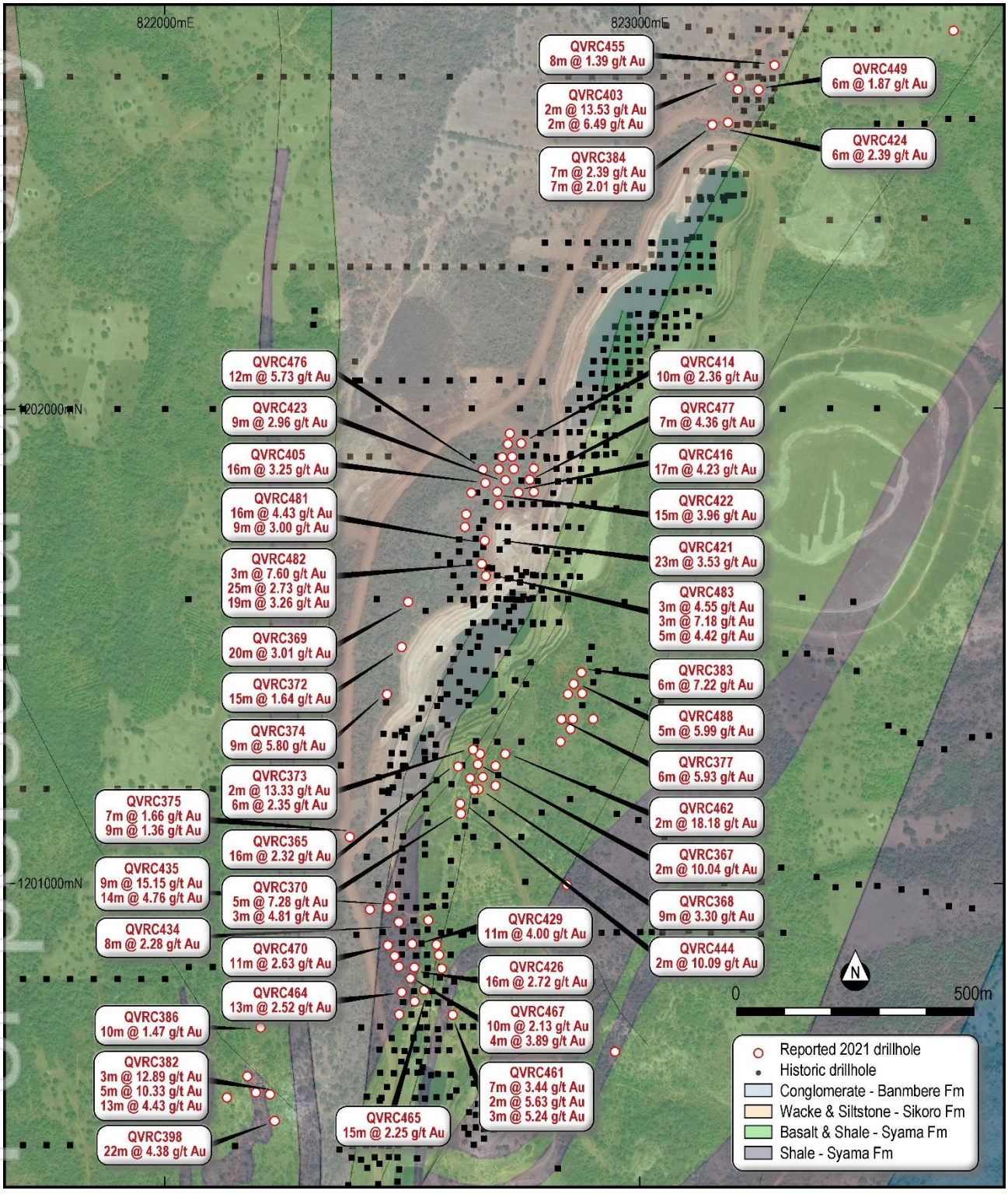

Figure 3. A21 area imagery, geology and drillhole locations

Contact Information

Resolute

Stuart Gale, Managing Director & CEO
Telephone: +61 8 9261 6100
Email: contact@rml.com.au
Web: www.rml.com.au

Berenberg (UK Corporate Broker)

Matthew Armitt / Detlir Elezi
Telephone: +44 20 3207 7800

Tavistock (UK Public Relations)

Jos Simson
Telephone: +44 207 920 3150 / +44 778 855 4035
Email: resolute@tavistock.co.uk

FTI Consulting (Australian media)

Cameron Morse / James Tranter
Telephone: +61 433 886 871
Email: cameron.morse@fticonsulting.com

Follow Resolute

Authorised by Mr Stuart Gale, Managing Director & CEO

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to the Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Bruce Mowat, a member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Bruce Mowat has more than 5 years' experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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" (the JORC Code). Mr Bruce Mowat is a full-time employee of the Resolute Mining Limited Group and holds equity securities in the Company. He has consented to the inclusion of the matters in this report based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. This information was prepared and disclosed under the JORC Code 2012 except where otherwise noted.

Cautionary Statement about Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement includes certain statements, estimates and projections with respect to the future performances of Resolute. Such statements, estimates and projections reflect various assumptions concerning anticipated results, which assumptions may prove not to be correct. The projections are merely estimates by Resolute, of the anticipated future performance of Resolute's business based on interpretations of existing circumstances, and factual information and certain assumptions of economic results, which may prove to be incorrect. Such projections and estimates are not necessarily indicative of future performance, which may be significantly less favourable than as reflected herein. Accordingly, no representations are made as to the fairness, accuracy, correctness or completeness of the information contained in this announcement including estimates or projections and such statements, estimates and projections should not be relied upon as indicative of future value, or as a guarantee of value of future results. This announcement does not constitute an offer, invitation or recommendation to subscribe for or purchase securities in Resolute Mining Limited (ASX/LSE: RSG).

Appendix 1: Recent drilling results

Tabakoroni Deeps Drilling

Hole_ID	North (WGS)	East (WGS)	RL (m)	Dip	Azi (WGS)	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
TARD779	1163173	810616	371	-59	66	321	195	199	4	10.13
TADD841	1163496	810470	376	-68	61	469.2	261	264	3	5.19
TADD841	1163496	810470	376	-68	61	469.2	368	371	3	5.87
TADD841	1163496	810470	376	-68	61	469.2	383	391	8	28
TADD841	1163496	810470	376	-68	61	469.2	397	410	13	14.52
TADD842	1163694	810395	381	-68	66	452.4	339	343	4	2.45
TADD842	1163694	810395	381	-68	66	452.4	361	364	3	2.3
TADD842	1163694	810395	381	-68	66	452.4	398	418	20	3.94
TADD843	1164127	810117	364	-62	59	641.5	420	424	4	1.26
TADD848	1163352	810488	369	-67	61	465.4	164	176	12	4.44
TADD848	1163352	810488	369	-67	61	465.4	193	198	5	1.73
TADD848	1163352	810488	369	-67	61	465.4	283	285	2	5.74
TADD848	1163352	810488	369	-67	61	465.4	313	315	2	3.61
TADD848	1163352	810488	369	-67	61	465.4	391	396	5	1.16
TADD848	1163352	810488	369	-67	61	465.4	406	410	4	1.6
TADD860	1163521	810524	379	-55	64	302.8	96	99	3	3.25
TADD860	1163521	810524	379	-55	64	302.8	184	198	14	3.13
TADD860	1163521	810524	379	-55	64	302.8	249	254	5	2.57
TADD866	1163392	810551	370	-53	63	330.3	187	189	2	2.58
TADD866	1163392	810551	370	-53	63	330.3	217	220	3	2.63
TADD880	1163754	810218	367	-69	60	663.2	539	542	3	10.36
TADD880	1163754	810218	367	-69	60	663.2	612	615	3	2.33
TADD897	1163223	810548	370	-67	63	423.5	85	87	2	6.3
TADD897	1163223	810548	370	-67	63	423.5	155	158	3	13.55
TADD897	1163223	810548	370	-67	63	423.5	163	165	2	4.1
TADD897	1163223	810548	370	-67	63	423.5	175	180	5	1.48
TADD906	1163390	810435	368	-69	65	541.3	101	104	3	4.34
TADD906	1163390	810435	368	-69	65	541.3	311	320	9	1.37
TADD906	1163390	810435	368	-69	65	541.3	494	497	3	1.77
TADD910	1163313	810554	369	-59	60	360.3	26	29	3	2.47
TADD910	1163313	810554	369	-59	60	360.3	132	134	2	5.52
TADD910	1163313	810554	369	-59	60	360.3	138	142	4	5.37
TADD910	1163313	810554	369	-59	60	360.3	234	240	6	1.53
TADD910	1163313	810554	369	-59	60	360.3	295	298	3	2.36
TADD925	1163297	810409	364	-71	63	660.4	350	352	2	2.52
TADD925	1163297	810409	364	-71	63	660.4	477	484	7	2.21
TADD925	1163297	810409	364	-71	63	660.4	614	620	6	4.58
TADD938	1164820	810350	343	-55	65	350.4	128	130	2	5.55
TADD954	1163537	810448	380	-70	61	450.7	263	265	2	5.72
TADD954	1163537	810448	380	-70	61	450.7	280	285	5	2.91
TADD954	1163537	810448	380	-70	61	450.7	350	352	2	2.65
TADD954	1163537	810448	380	-70	61	450.7	370	372	2	2.78
TADD954	1163537	810448	380	-70	61	450.7	415	424	9	17.42
TADD964	1163553	810491	379	-66	59	381.5	201	204	3	5.39
TADD964	1163553	810491	379	-66	59	381.5	222	225	3	2.69
TADD964	1163553	810491	379	-66	59	381.5	257	259	2	8.74
TADD964	1163553	810491	379	-66	59	381.5	286	288	2	3.03
TADD966	1163568	810520	379	-67	67	335.1	15	19	4	2.77
TADD966	1163568	810520	379	-67	67	335.1	263	267	4	1.65
TADD966	1163568	810520	379	-67	67	335.1	307	319	12	1.63

Hole_ID	North (WGS)	East (WGS)	RL (m)	Dip	Azi (WGS)	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
TADD967	1163444	810490	372	-71	62	490	267	269	2	6.81
TADD968	1163601	810411	380	-70	59	473.5	254	256	2	3.76
TADD968	1163601	810411	380	-70	59	473.5	266	272	6	1.12
TADD968	1163601	810411	380	-70	59	473.5	416	434	18	36.77
TADD982	1163380	810519	370	-65	63	399.4	140	144	4	2.17
TADD982	1163380	810519	370	-65	63	399.4	252	261	9	1.93
TADD983	1163616	810441	381	-69	59	528.3	134	138	4	2.45
TADD983	1163616	810441	381	-69	59	528.3	225	232	7	3.96
TADD983	1163616	810441	381	-69	59	528.3	398	411	13	2.47
TADD984	1163455	810568	372	-63	68	321	159	163	4	27.65
TADD984	1163455	810568	372	-63	68	321	198	200	2	7.6
TADD984	1163455	810568	372	-63	68	321	219	225	6	6.86
TADD984	1163455	810568	372	-63	68	321	252	254	2	2.53
TADD985	1163482	810572	373	-59	62	294.4	71	73	2	3.44
TADD985	1163482	810572	373	-59	62	294.4	177	179	2	4.6
TADD985	1163482	810572	373	-59	62	294.4	225	230	5	2
TADD986	1163491	810479	376	-63	61	391.7	144	146	2	2.65
TADD986	1163491	810479	376	-63	61	391.7	250	252	2	2.8
TADD986	1163491	810479	376	-63	61	391.7	357	360	3	12.49
TADD987	1163684	810433	384	-65	60	378.5	299	301	2	6.42
TADD987	1163684	810433	384	-65	60	378.5	341	351	10	10.86
TADD996	1163468	810532	373	-60	61	330.3	147	150	3	2.67
TADD996	1163468	810532	373	-60	61	330.3	173	175	2	5.53
TADD996	1163468	810532	373	-60	61	330.3	214	217	3	2.97
TADD996	1163468	810532	373	-60	61	330.3	239	271	32	2.14

Notes to Accompany Table:

- Grid coordinates are WGS84 Zone 29 North
- RC intervals are sampled every 1m by dry riffle splitting or scoop to provide a 1-3kg sample
- Diamond core are sampled every 1m by cutting the core in half to provide a 2-4kg sample
- Cut-off grade for reporting of intercepts is >1g/t Au with a maximum of 3m consecutive internal dilution included within the intercept; only intercepts >=2m and >5 gram x metres are reported
- Samples are analysed for gold by 30g fire assay fusion with AAS instrument finish; over-range results are reanalysed by 30g fire assay fusion with gravimetric finish

Syama North Drilling

Hole_ID	North (WGS)	East (WGS)	RL (m)	Dip	Azi (WGS)	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
ALRC109	1197546	821988	354	-55	109	90	41	43	2	20.87
BARC196	1199324	822188	372	-56	92	90	54	58	4	9.29
BARC223	1199473	822171	370	-56	90	84	17	24	7	11.43
BARC223	1199473	822171	370	-56	90	84	31	35	4	7.69
BARC235	1199125	822399	377	-55	92	84	24	32	8	2.64
BARC239	1199524	822126	372	-56	91	114	78	87	9	3.9
BARC242	1199479	822101	372	-56	91	102	71	78	7	6.28
BARC243	1199052	822448	379	-55	91	48	14	17	3	58.88
QVRC365	1201250	822618	376	-72	270	120	46	62	16	2.32
QVRC367	1201250	822659	377	-56	88	84	37	39	2	10.04
QVRC368	1201200	822656	379	-55	90	84	20	29	9	3.3
QVRC369	1201596	822513	383	-61	96	240	121	141	20	3.01
QVRC370	1201148	822621	382	-76	269	144	2	7	5	7.28
QVRC372	1201500	822499	372	-58	96	204	130	145	15	1.64
QVRC373	1201283	822650	377	-66	270	150	49	51	2	13.33
QVRC374	1201401	822466	370	-55	93	150	104	113	9	5.8

Hole_ID	North (WGS)	East (WGS)	RL (m)	Dip	Azi (WGS)	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
QVRC377	1201350	822836	396	-55	89	108	57	63	6	5.93
QVRC382	1200557	822223	443	-56	93	232	25	28	3	12.89
QVRC382	1200557	822223	443	-56	93	232	36	41	5	10.33
QVRC382	1200557	822223	443	-56	93	232	203	216	13	4.43
QVRC383	1201448	822877	382	-55	90	126	77	83	6	7.22
QVRC398	1200500	822232	449	-57	91	252	175	197	22	4.38
QVRC403	1202700	823187	339	-73	92	234	192	194	2	13.53
QVRC405	1201845	822676	369	-62	91	222	197	213	16	3.25
QVRC414	1201929	822751	357	-55	91	138	13	23	10	2.36
QVRC416	1201826	822743	362	-60	90	123	49	66	17	4.23
QVRC421	1201798	822703	367	-56	88	150	49	72	23	3.53
QVRC422	1201826	822702	367	-60	94	138	62	76	14	3.96
QVRC423	1201851	822717	364	-63	90	144	70	79	9	2.96
QVRC426	1200824	822523	388	-60	89	105	46	62	16	2.72
QVRC429	1200875	822522	385	-54	90	90	33	44	11	4
QVRC435	1200950	822470	381	-57	92	144	84	93	9	15.15
QVRC435	1200950	822470	381	-57	92	144	112	126	14	4.76
QVRC444	1201171	822621	381	-58	88	66	44	46	2	10.09
QVRC461	1200725	822606	401	-58	89	156	16	23	7	3.44
QVRC462	1201276	822715	378	-55	94	102	40	42	2	18.18
QVRC464	1200775	822497	389	-61	93	144	68	81	13	2.52
QVRC465	1200750	822525	394	-55	93	126	82	97	15	2.25
QVRC467	1200801	822519	389	-60	91	108	53	63	10	2.13
QVRC470	1200874	822469	384	-55	93	126	101	112	11	2.63
QVRC476	1201873	822670	363	-59	91	132	96	108	12	5.73
QVRC477	1201850	822771	359	-61	90	114	86	93	7	4.36
QVRC481	1201724	822674	365	-50	92	135	44	60	16	4.33
QVRC481	1201724	822674	365	-50	92	135	121	130	9	3
QVRC482	1201674	822666	365	-58	93	160	32	35	3	7.6
QVRC482	1201674	822666	365	-58	93	160	92	117	25	2.73
QVRC482	1201674	822666	365	-58	93	160	135	154	19	3.26
QVRC483	1201649	822675	365	-60	92	162	123	126	3	7.18
QVRC483	1201649	822675	365	-60	92	162	130	135	5	4.42
QVRC488	1201423	822860	391	-56	92	84	73	78	5	5.99
SERC138	1197772	821644	351	-55	110	96	16	30	14	10.05
SERC141	1197810	821690	351	-56	110	85	6	21	15	6.02
SERC143	1197833	821698	351	-55	111	84	9	27	18	4.98
SERC144	1197844	821667	354	-54	109	84	40	47	7	6.93
SERC148	1197971	821597	350	-57	113	150	57	70	13	4.56
SERC152	1198062	821641	347	-55	111	132	65	72	7	7.12

Notes to Accompany Table:

- Grid coordinates are WGS84 Zone 29 North
- RC intervals are sampled every 1m by dry riffle splitting or scoop to provide a 1-3kg sample
- Cut-off grade for reporting of intercepts is >1g/t Au with a maximum of 3m consecutive internal dilution included within the intercept; only intercepts >=2m and >20 gram x metres are reported
- Samples are analysed for gold by 30g fire assay fusion with AAS instrument finish; over-range results are reanalysed by 30g fire assay fusion with gravimetric finish

Table 1 - Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	The samples were collected from reverse circulation (RC) drill holes. RC samples were collected on 1m intervals by riffle split (dry) or by scoop (wet), to obtain a 1-3kg sample which was sent to the laboratory for crushing, splitting and pulverising to provide a 30g charge for analysis. Sampling and sample preparation protocols are industry standard and are deemed appropriate by the Competent Person.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	Drill types used include reverse circulation.
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.*	Appropriate measures are taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples. No apparent relationship is noted between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral*	Drill holes were geologically logged by geologists for colour, grainsize, lithology, minerals, alteration and weathering on geologically-domained intervals.

	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.*	Holes were logged in their entirety (100%) and this logging was considered reliable and appropriate.
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.*	Reverse circulation samples were collected on 1m intervals by riffle split (dry) or by scoop (wet) to obtain a 1-3kg sample. Sample preparation includes oven drying, crushing to 10mm, splitting and pulverising to 85% passing -75µm. These preparation techniques are deemed to be appropriate to the material being sampled. Reverse circulation field duplicates were collected by the company at a rate of 1:20 samples. Sampling, sample preparation and quality control protocols are of industry standard and all attempts were made to ensure an unbiased representative sample was collected. The methods applied in this process were deemed appropriate by the Competent Person.
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 factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	All samples were dispatched to ALS Bamako for gold analysis by 30g fire assay fusion with AAS instrument finish (method code Au-AA25). Over-range results were re-analysed and reported by 30g fire assay fusion with gravimetric finish (method code Au-GRA21). The analytical method was appropriate for the style of mineralisation. No geophysical tools were used to determine elemental concentrations. Quality control (QC) procedures included the use of certified standards (1:40), non-certified sand blanks (1:40) and reverse circulation field duplicates (1:20). Laboratory quality control data, including laboratory standards, blanks, duplicates, repeats, grind size results and sample weights were also captured into the digital database. Analysis of the QC sample assay results indicates that an acceptable level of accuracy and precision has been achieved.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	Verification of significant intersections have been completed by company personnel and the Competent Person. No drill holes within the resource area were twinned.

	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Drill holes were logged into digital templates with lookup codes, validated and then compiled into a relational SQL 2012 database using DataShed data management software. The database has verification protocols which are used to validate the data entry. The drill hole database is backed up on a daily basis to the head office server. Assay result files were reported by the laboratory in PDF and CSV format and imported into the SQL database without adjustment or modification.
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.*	Collar coordinates were picked up in UTM (WGS84) by staff surveyors using an RTK DGPS with an expected accuracy of ±0.05m; elevations were height above EGM96 geoid. Down hole surveys were collected at 10m intervals using a Reflex EZ-Gyro north seeking instrument. Coordinates and azimuths are reported in UTM WGS84 Zone 29 North. Tabakoroni drill holes were translated to local mine grid coordinates using 1 point and rotation. Local topographic control is via LIDAR surveys, satellite photography and drone UAV aerial survey.
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.*	Drill hole spacing was sufficient to demonstrate geological and grade continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code. The appropriateness of the drill spacing was reviewed by the geological technical team, both on site and head office. This was also reviewed by the Competent Person. Samples were collected on 1m intervals; no sample compositing is applied during sampling.
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.*	Holes were drilled predominantly perpendicular to mineralised domains where possible. No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were collected from the drill site and stored on site. All samples were individually bagged and labelled with unique sample identifiers, then securely dispatched to the laboratories. All aspects of sampling and dispatch process were supervised and tracked by SOMIFI personnel.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	External audits of procedures indicate protocols are within industry standards.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	Drilling at Syama was conducted within the Malian Exploitation Concession Permit PE 93/003 which covers an area of 200.6 Km2. Resolute Mining Limited has an 80% interest in the Syama project and the Exploitation Permit PE 93/003, on which it is based, through its Malian subsidiary, Sociêtê des Mines de Syama SA (SOMISY). The Malian Government holds a free carried 20% interest in SOMISY. Tabakoroni drilling was completed within the Finkolo-Tabakoroni Exploitation Licence PE 13/19. Resolute Mining Limited has an 85% interest in Exploitation Permit PE 13/19, through its Malian subsidiary, Société des Mines de Finkolo SA (SOMIFI). The Malian Government holds a free carried 10% interest in SOMIFI and a free carried 5% interest is held privately. The Permits are held in good standing. Malian mining law provides that all Mineral Resources are administered by DNGM (Direction Nationale de la Géologie et des Mines) or National Directorate of Geology and Mines under the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Hydrology.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Syama deposit was originally discovered by a regional geochemical survey undertaken by the Direction National de Géologie et des Mines (DNGM) with assistance from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in 1985. There had also been a long history of artisanal activities on the hill where an outcropping chert horizon originally marked the present day position of the open pit. BHP during 1987-1996 sampled pits, trenches, auger, RC and diamond drill holes across Syama prospects. Randgold Resources Ltd during 1996-2000 sampled pits, trenches, auger, RAB, RC and diamond drill holes across Syama prospects. Etruscan Resources Inc explored Tabakoroni during 2002-2003 by auger, aircore, RC and diamond drill hole tails. The Tabakoroni area was previously explored Barrick Gold (1990) by auger, pits, trenches, RAB and diamond core drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Syama Project is found on the northern margin of the Achaean-Proterozoic Leo Shield which forms the southern half of the West African Craton. The project area straddles the boundary between the Kadiana–Madinani terrane and the Kadiolo terrane. The Kadiana-Madinani terrane is dominated by greywackes and a narrow belt of interbedded basalt and argillite. The Kadiolo terrane comprises polymictic conglomerate and sandstone that were sourced from the Kadiana-Madinani terrane and deposited in a late- to syntectonic basin.

		Prospects are centred on the NNE striking, west dipping, Syama-Bananso Fault Zone and Birimian volcano-sedimentary units of the Syama Formation. The major commodity being sought is gold. The Tabakoroni deposit is hosted in upright tightly folded greenstone rocks of the Syama Formation, comprising interbedded basalt and sediment units, and an overlying complex sequence of deep marine and turbiditic sediments. The sequence overlying the basalts contains interbedded carbonaceous units (silts and shales) that are preferentially deformed, and which form the Tabakoroni Main Shear Zone (TMSZ) that lies along the approximate contact of the greenstone-sediment sequence. Gold mineralisation occurs within the TMSZ associated with quartz vein stockworks and stylolitic quartz reefs.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *whole 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.*
		All information, including easting, northing, elevation, dip, azimuth, coordinate system, drill hole length, intercept length and depth are measured and recorded in UTM Zone 29 WGS84.
		
		The Syama belt is mostly located on the Tengrela 1/200,000 topo sheet (Sheet NC 29-XVIII).
		
		The Tabakoroni local grid has been tied to the UTM Zone 29 WGS84 co-ordinate system.
		
		Spectrum Survey & Mapping from Australia established survey control at Tabakoroni using AusPos online processing to obtain an accurate UTM Zone 29 (WGS84) and 'above geoid' RL for the origin of the survey control points.
		
		Accuracy of the survey measurements is considered to meet acceptable industry standards.
		
		Drill hole information has been tabulated for this release in the intercepts table of the accompanying text.
		
		For completeness the following information about the drill holes is provided:
		• Easting, Northing and RL of the drill hole collars are measured and recorded in UTM Zone 29 (WGS84)
		• Dip is the inclination of the drill hole from horizontal. A drill hole drilled at -60° is 60° from the horizontal
		• Down hole length is the distance down the inclination of the hole and is measured as the distance from the horizontal to end of hole
		• Intercept depth is the distance from the start of the hole down the inclination of the hole to the depth of interest or assayed interval of interest.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such*	Exploration results reported in this announcement are tabulated using the following parameters: • Grid coordinates are WGS84 Zone 29 North • Cut-off grade for reporting of intercepts is >=1g/t Au • No top cut of individual assays prior to length weighted compositing of the reported intercept has been applied

	aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Maximum 3m consecutive internal dilution included within the intercept Metal equivalent values are not used in reporting.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The Syama mineralisation is steeply dipping at approximately 60 degrees from the horizontal. The majority of the Tabakoroni mineralisation is vertical. There is one domain which dips at 45o to the west. The majority of the drill holes are planned at a general inclination of -60 degrees east and as close to perpendicular to the ore zone as possible. At the angle of the drill holes and the dip of the ore zones, the reported intercepts will be slightly more than true width.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Relevant maps, diagrams and tabulations are included in the body of text.
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.*	Exploration results and infill drilling results are being reported in this announcement and tabulated in the body of the text.
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.*	No geophysical and geochemical data or any additional exploration information has been reported in this release, as they are not deemed relevant to the release.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Further drilling is planned.