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18 November 2025

Initial Mineral Resource Estimate at La Debo Project, Côte d'Ivoire

Resolute Mining Limited ("Resolute" or "the Company") (ASX/LSE: RSG), the Africa-focused gold miner, is pleased to announce an initial Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") at the La Debo Project in Côte d'Ivoire – a strategically important jurisdiction for Resolute.

La Debo is one of Resolute's key exploration assets in Côte d'Ivoire. The new MRE comprises 643 koz of contained gold which is 60% larger than historical estimates. This has been achieved through exploration success at the G3S prospect on the La Debo permit. The focus of future exploration is on extending the high-grade mineralisation at G3S as well as drill testing targets in the south-western half of the permit. In October 2025, Resolute was granted two new exploration permits, Serihio and Okroyou, that are contiguous to the south of the La Debo permit. Resolute plans to start exploration across these permits in 2026 and sees potential for the resources at the La Debo project to expand further. Depending on results, the MRE may be updated in late 2026.

The Company has over 7 Moz of gold resource across three assets in Côte d'Ivoire. Doropo is the most advanced project with an updated feasibility study expected in December 2025. Following this and granting of the exploitation permit, construction is planned to commence in 2026 with first gold production in 2028. The Company's other exploration project in Côte d'Ivoire is the ABC Project which has a current MRE of 2.2 Moz. An exploration program consisting of approximately 25,000m of RC drilling has commenced and will continue over the next six months.

Exploration remains central to Resolute's growth strategy and a key driver of long-term shareholder value. The Company's ongoing exploration programs are designed to expand resource potential, extend mine life, and unlock new opportunities across its portfolio. In addition to the active exploration campaigns in Côte d'Ivoire, the Company expects to announce updates on its exploration and mine extension activities in Senegal before year-end, reinforcing its commitment to sustained value creation through discovery and development.

Highlights

- Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate for La Debo (G3N and G3S prospects) of 17.6Mt grading 1.14 g/t Au for 643 koz of contained gold at 0.5g/t cut-off grade versus the historic resource of 400koz grading 1.3 g/t at 0.3 g/t cut-off
- The gold mineralisation at G3N and G3S is from surface with consistent along strike and downdip grade continuity
- The Mineral Resources at the G3N and G3S prospects remain open down dip with grades encountered so far increasing at depth at G3S
- Future exploration will focus on extending mineralisation at depth at G3S as well as testing the strong gold anomaly at the G1 prospect area to the southwest

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Chris Eger, Managing Director and CEO commented:

"We are pleased to release an initial JORC resource for the La Debo project in Côte d'Ivoire. The exploration team has done a great job adding over 250 koz of contained gold to the historic resource.

The initial MRE of over 640koz of contained gold forms a strong foundation at La Debo. We are confident of expanding the resources further and will continue exploration over other prospects on the La Debo permit. Moreover, initial exploration work is planned on the two newly granted exploration permits that are only 15 km from the resource announced today.

I would like to highlight that Resolute now has three projects in Côte d'Ivoire – two exploration (La Debo and ABC) and one development (Doropo) – all of which have sizeable gold resources outlined. The country is a key jurisdiction for the Company as we focus on progressing Doropo towards construction.

Overall, today's result demonstrates Resolute's ability to create value through exploration. With exploration projects in Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal and Guinea, Resolute is well-positioned to continue building a diversified pipeline of high-quality projects."

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Côte d'Ivoire Portfolio

As shown on Figure 1, Resolute has three projects in Côte d'Ivoire – Doropo, ABC and La Debo – which have a combined gold resources of over 7 Moz.

Doropo is a development project in the northeast of the country. An update of the DFS is underway and is expected to be complete by year-end. Resolute is awaiting granting of the Exploitation Permit after which construction activities are expected to commence in H1 2026. First gold at Doropo is targeted for 2028.

ABC is a greenfield exploration project in the western part of Côte d'Ivoire. The Project consists of four exploration permits (Farako-Nafana, Kona, Windou and Gbemanzo) with two further permit applications (Kato and Gouramba). Currently there is a NI 43-101-compliant Inferred MRE of 2.16 Moz grading 0.9 g/t Au contained within the Kona permit. A first stage RC program of 10,000m has commenced on the Farako-Nafana permit. On the Kona and Windou permits 15,000m of RC and diamond drilling has commenced.

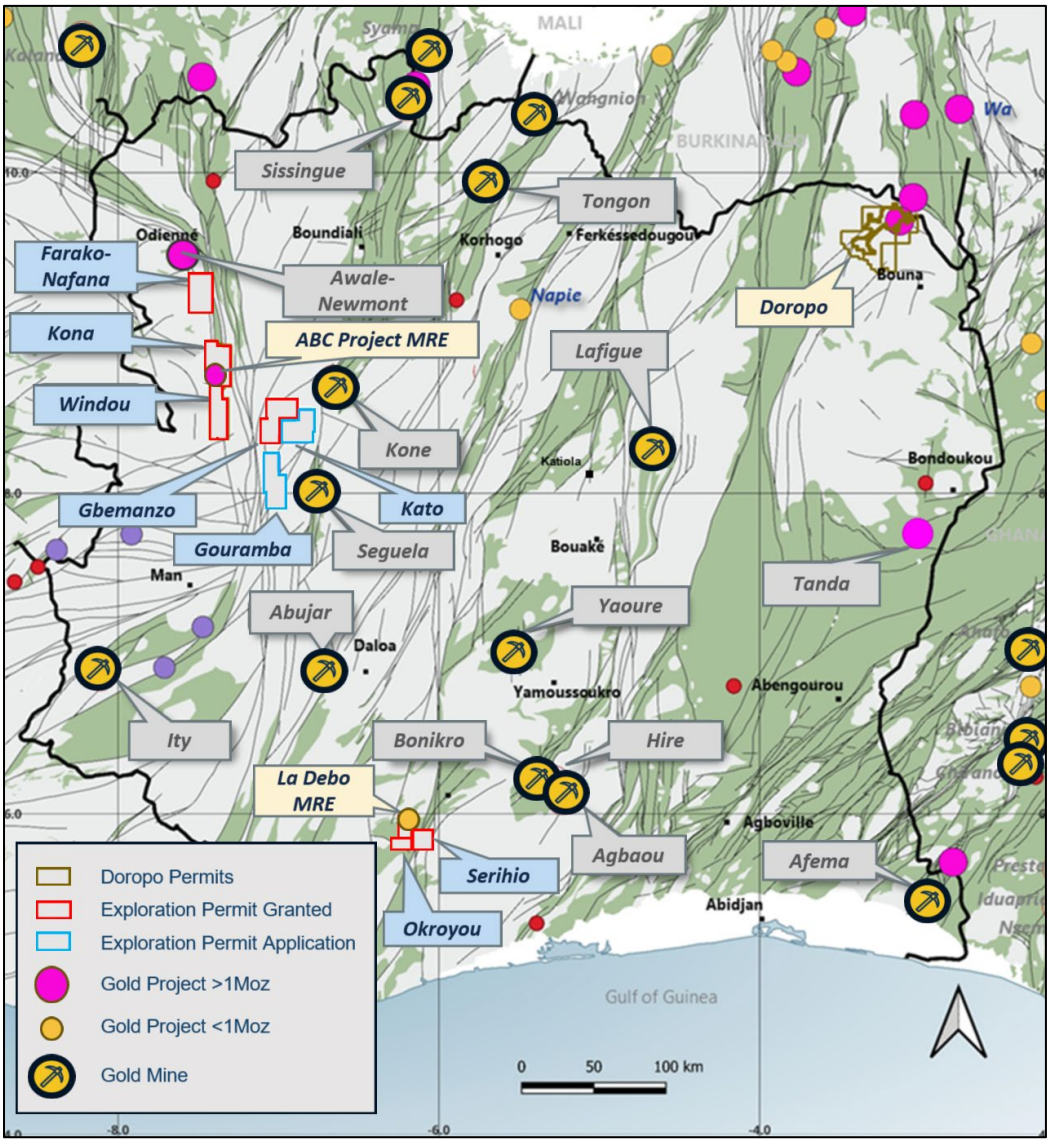

Figure 1: Resolute's Projects in Côte d'Ivoire

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The La Debo project is located 280 km west of Abidjan. In Q4 2024, Resolute signed a JV agreement and can earn up to 100% of the project.

In 2016, an initial Preliminary Economic Assessment established a NI 43-101 compliant Inferred Mineral Resource of 400 koz at a grade of 1.3 g/t Au (at 0.5 g/t cut-off). After subsequent deeper Diamond drilling in 2022, the resource was increased but was not reported as NI 43-101 compliant.

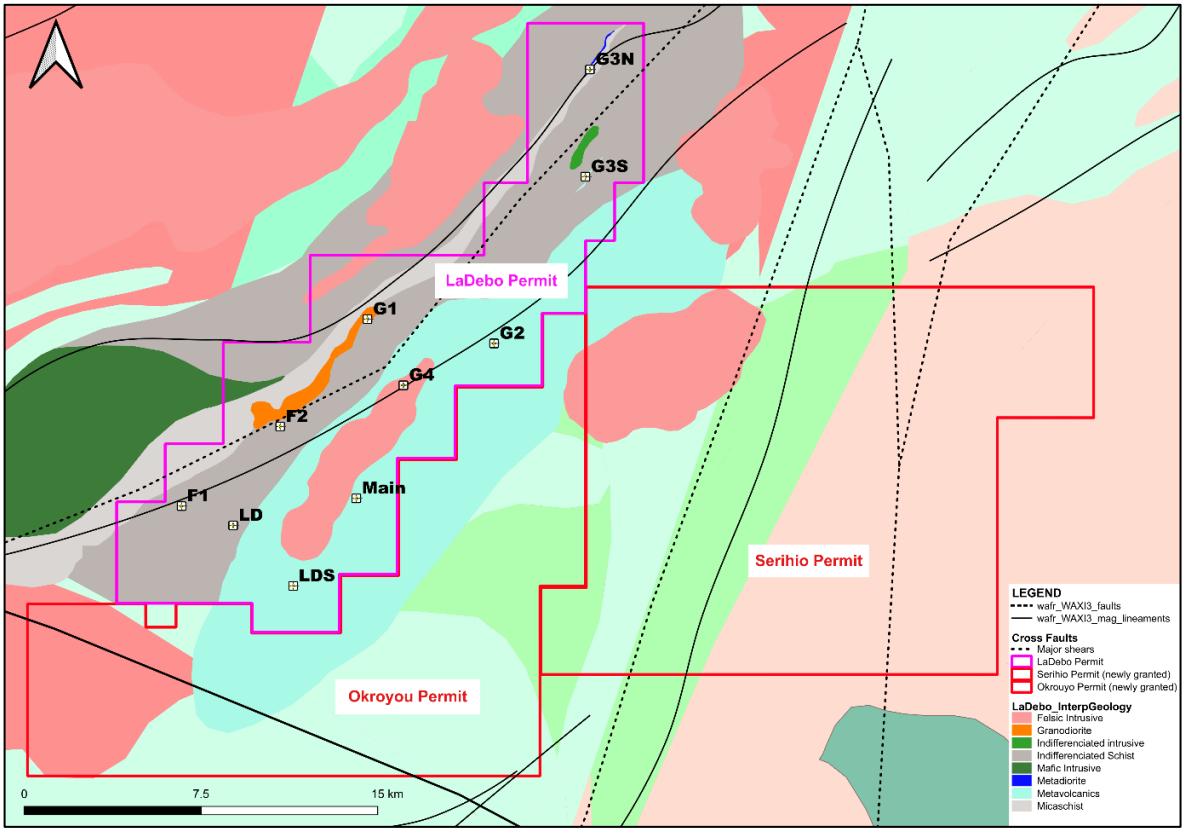

Figure 2: La Debo Project Permits and Prospect Locations

Drilling

Resolute commenced exploration at La Debo in December 2024 with an RC and diamond drilling program to confirm and expand the resources over the two main prospect areas at G3N and G3S. Drilling continued throughout 2025 with a total of 10,037m of RC drilling and 6,600m diamond drilling completed by Resolute to date.

In parallel with the drilling program at G3N and G3S, an extensive auger drilling program has been completed over the south-western half of the La Debo permit to define targets where surface geochemistry is erratic. This program has confirmed a strong gold anomaly at the G1 prospect area which will be drill tested in early 2026.

The RC and diamond drilling program was successful proving the continuity of the gold mineralisation and confirming the down dip extensions at both G3N and G3S. Results at G3S were particularly encouraging with excellent down dip intersections along the strike length. Select results from the program are as follows.

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LBDD0009 - 10.00m @ 4.88g/t from 142.00m
LBDD0024 - 14.00m @ 8.70g/t from 154.00m
LBDD0026 - 9.00m @ 13.40g/t from 155.00m
LBDD0028 - 16.00m @ 4.57g/t from 141.00m
LBRC0034 - 23.00m @ 5.76g/t from 22.00m
LBRC0035 - 5.00m @ 7.29g/t from 120.00m
LBRC0066 - 14.00m @ 4.40g/t from 42.00m

Details of the significant intersections from the drilling program are attached as Appendix 1.

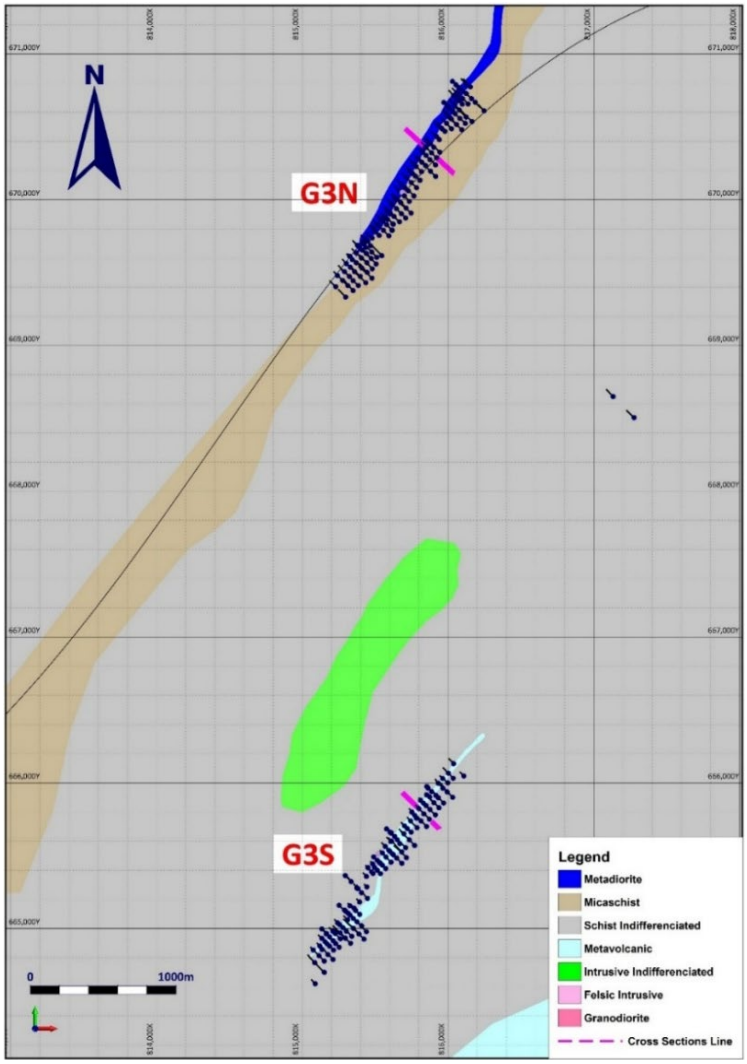

Figure 3. Prospects G3N and G3S

Mineral Resource Estimate

A Mineral Resources Estimate was undertaken on the G3N and G3S prospects within the La Debo project area. The G3N and G3S MREs were developed using wireframe constrained Ordinary Kriged ("OK") estimation methodology, within Leapfrog Indicator wireframes representing a lower cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au to form the mineralised envelope.

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Gold mineralisation varies from approximately 10 to 50m in thickness (measured across the zone from hanging wall to footwall) with a strike length of 1.6km for G3N and 1.5km for G3S.

The global Mineral Resource is quoted above a cut-off of 0.5g/t.

La Debo Mineral Resource Estimate			
Classification	**Tonnes**	**Grade (g/t Au)**	**Ounces (Au)**
G3N (Inferred)	8,580,000	0.94	259,000
G3S (Inferred)	8,978,000	1.33	384,000
Total	**17,559,000**	**1.14**	**643,000**

Table 1: La Debo Mineral Resources at November 2025 (0.5g/t cut off)

The updated MRE of 643,000 oz is a 60% increase over the 400,000 oz resource quoted by previous explorers. The G3N and G3S deposits remain open at depth with G3S drill intersections showing the grade is increasing with depth.

Mineralisation

Gold mineralisation at La Debo is hosted within a sequence of sheared and metamorphosed turbiditic sediments with some minor volcanics. Gold is related to shears within the meta-sediments and volcanics and the intensity of gold mineralisation correlates with quartz-tourmaline-pyrite veins or disseminated pyrite and veinlets within a shear.

The style of mineralisation is typical of a Birimian orogenic gold deposit. Geometry of the gold mineralisation is NNE to NE striking and steeply south-easterly dipping. The zones vary between 3m and 20m wide.

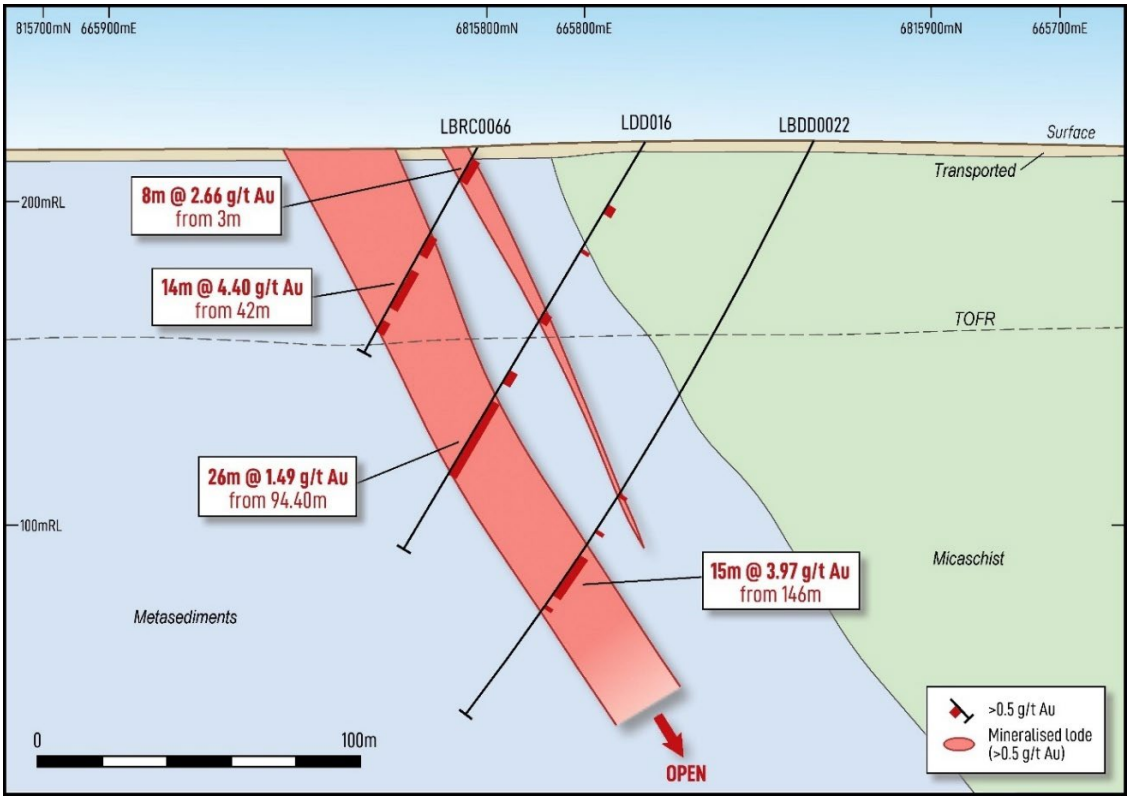

Figure 4. G3S Cross Section

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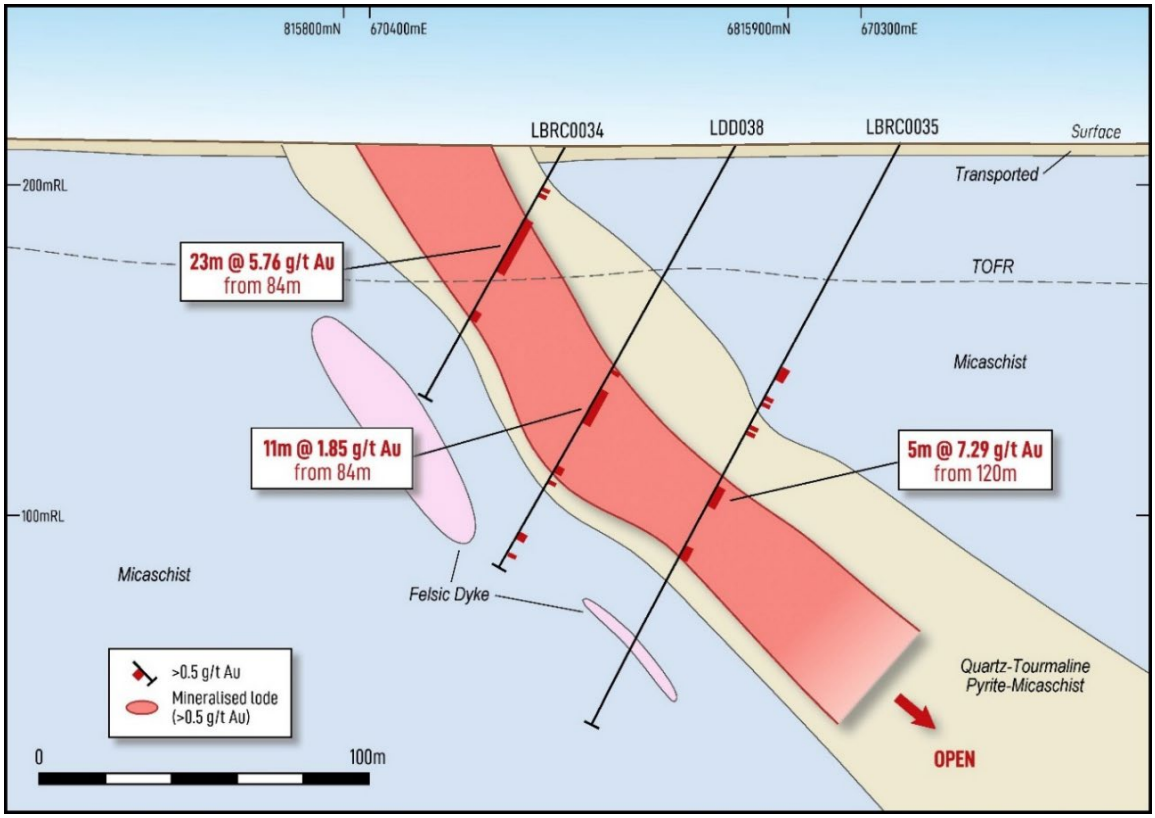

Figure 5. G3N Cross Section

Future Exploration

Future exploration at La Debo will be focused on extending the high-grade mineralisation intersected at G3S. We plan to commence drilling in the first half of 2026 to test the G3S extensions. Depending on results, the MRE at La Debo may be updated in late 2026.

An extensive auger drilling program has been completed over the south-western half of the La Debo permit to define targets where surface geochemistry is erratic. This has confirmed a strong gold anomaly at the G1 prospect area which will be drill tested in early 2026.

On the newly granted Serihio and Okroyou permits early-stage exploration programs will commence in 2026.

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Authorised by Mr Chris Eger, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Summary of La Debo Resource Parameters

A summary of JORC Table 1 is provided below for compliance regarding the Mineral Resources reported within and in-line with requirements of ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1.

Geology and Geological interpretation

Mineralisation is currently interpreted to have a relatively simple geometry, comprising mineralised shears dipping at approximately 60 degrees to the east-south-east.

G3N shows an unbroken mineralised zone of approximately 1.5km striking at 030°. The mineralised zone dips at approximately 60° to the ESE and shows a relatively tabular zone

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

Reverse circulation samples were collected on 1m intervals by riffle split (dry) or by scoop (wet) to obtain a 1-3kg sample.

Diamond drill core has been systematically cut lengthwise into half core with a diamond saw. Half core samples were selected for analysis.

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 and core field duplicates were inserted by the company at a rate of 1:20 samples.

Sampling, sample preparation and quality control protocols are of industry standard, with the intention of ensuring an unbiased representative sample was collected.

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Drilling techniques

Drill types used include reverse circulation with face sampling bit and core drilling using HQ and NQ sized bits.

Classification criteria

Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012).

The deposit has been classified as Inferred Mineral Resource based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative criteria which include geologic continuity, confidence in volume models, data quality, sample spacing, lode continuity, and estimation parameters (number of informing composites, estimation pass number, kriging quality parameters, and minimum and average distance composites). Even where the geological and statistical factors may support a higher classification, the Inferred status recognised the need for more comprehensive metallurgical understanding.

The input data is consistent in its coverage of the modelled zones and does not favour or misrepresent the in-situ mineralisation. The definition of the mineralised zones is based on a moderate level of geologic understanding from good quality sample data. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the block estimated grades.

Sample analysis method

All samples were dispatched to MSA Yamoussoukro for sample preparation and gold analysis by Chrysos Photon Assay. The analytical method is considered 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/core 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.

Basis for selected cut-off grade

The cut-off grade of 0.5g/t is selected based on this being historically used to define the Mineral

Resources at similar deposits in terms of grade, scale and proximity to surface in the Resolute portfolio. Further economic analysis will determine if a different cut-off grade is more appropriate for future La Debo Mineral Resource calculations.

Mining and metallurgical methods and other material modifying factors

Basic metallurgical testwork has been performed with more extensive investigations planned for future sampling campaigns. No mining modifying factors are yet applied to the MRE.

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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.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Mineral Resource estimate has been based on information and supporting documents prepared by Mr James Woodward, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Woodward is a full-time employee Resolute Mining Limited Group and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which has been undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person. Mr Woodward confirms that the Mineral Resource estimate is based on information in the supporting documents and consents to the inclusion in the report of the Mineral Resource estimate and related content based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Cautionary Statement about Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement contains certain "forward-looking statements" including statements regarding our intent, belief or current expectations with respect to Resolute's business and operations, market conditions, results of operations and financial condition, and risk management practices. The words "likely", "expect", "aim", "should", "could", "may", "anticipate", "predict", "believe", "plan", "forecast" and other similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Indications of, and guidance on, future earnings, anticipated production, life of mine and financial position and performance are also forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause Resolute's actual results, performance and achievements or industry results to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements, or industry results, expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Relevant factors may include (but are not limited to) changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which Resolute operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation.

Forward-looking statements are based on Resolute's good faith assumptions as to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect Resolute's business and operations in the future. Resolute does not give any assurance that the assumptions will prove to be correct. There may be other factors that could cause actual results or events not to be as anticipated, and many events

are beyond the reasonable control of Resolute. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, particularly in the current economic climate with the significant volatility, uncertainty and disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Forward-looking statements in this document speak only at the date of issue. Except as required by applicable laws or regulations, Resolute does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements or to advise of any change in assumptions on which any such statement is based. Except for statutory liability which cannot be excluded, each of Resolute, its officers, employees and advisors expressly disclaim any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the material contained in these forward-looking statements and excludes all liability whatsoever (including in negligence) for any loss or damage which may be suffered by any person as a consequence of any information in forward-looking statements or any error or omission.

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Appendix 1: Recent Drilling Results

La Debo

Hole_ID	North (WGS)	East (WGS)	RL (m)	Dip	Azi (WGS)	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
LBDD0008	669911	815746	227	-61	316	215	173	179	6	5.87
LBDD0009	670243	815913	216	-61	317	215	142	152	10	4.88
LBDD0013	664961	815388	226	-60	314	227	169	188	19	2.57
LBDD0018	665446	815681	219	-59	316	241.55	183	208	25	1.22
LBDD0020	665550	815708	220	-59	316	203	134	149	15	3.28
LBDD0020	665550	815708	220	-59	316	203	156	167	11	3.02
LBDD0021	665451	815611	214	-60	317	170.4	115	139	24	2.76
LBDD0022	665752	815874	225	-61	316	208.1	146	161	15	3.97
LBDD0023	665567	815770	224	-60	316	252.1	198	203	5	5.19
LBDD0024	665781	815914	221	-59	315	213	154	168	14	8.7
LBDD0025	665859	815970	214	-61	314	204	140	152	12	2.61
LBDD0026	665898	816032	207	-60	315	230	155	164	9	13.4
LBDD0027	665699	815854	227	-60	317	225	164	177	13	2.38
LBDD0028	665829	815943	218	-60	315	212	141	157	16	4.57
LBDD0029	664975	815442	229	-61	316	255	199	213	14	3.37
LBDD0030	664929	815422	228	-61	316	281	224	230	6	4.31
LBRC0010	669598	815470	218	-60	315	144	111	120	9	3.91
LBRC0030	669975	815611	223	-60	317	78	11	40	29	1.17
LBRC0034	670361	815850	211	-60	315	100	22	45	23	5.76
LBRC0035	670291	815916	212	-61	315	200	120	125	5	7.29
LBRC0038	670655	816041	215	-60	316	110	31	63	32	0.94
LBRC0060	664969	815259	224	-60	313	140	63	82	19	1.76
LBRC0061	664925	815262	228	-61	312	180	134	137	3	8.74
LBRC0066	665822	815800	221	-61	314	72	42	56	14	4.4
LDD016	665786	815834	218	-60	318	145.7	94.4	120.4	26	1.49
LDD023	665001	815350	227	-60	314	183.2	122	130	8	3.39
LDD024	664934	815295	236	-61	312	195.2	126	151.5	25.5	1.4
LDD034	670558	816081	208	-59	316	171.2	117.3	132.8	15.5	1.62
LDD039	670229	815781	228	-61	317	105.3	65	73	8	5.81
LDD08	670591	816048	211	-60	319	120.4	77	104	27	0.93
LDD10	670280	815797	226	-61	319	81.4	18.6	36.3	17.7	2.38
LDD11	665582	815669	214	-61	318	156.4	80	92	12	2.57
LRC002a	664963	815164	239	-60	135	68	61	68	7	17.27
LRC002b	664965	815166	239	-60	135	100	68	92	24	9.68
LRC005	665119	815297	223	-60	135	119	101	119	18	3.54
LRC010	665655	815609	225	-60	135	100	26	48	22	5.38
LRC014	665964	815863	213	-60	135	106	57	106	49	2.49
LRC015	665756	815783	223	-60	315	100	83	96	13	2.3
LRC024	665467	815514	213	-60	315	85	4	32	28	1.42
LRC026	670789	816054	206	-60	135	69	9	39	30	1.56
LRC031	670646	815992	217	-60	135	93	17	40	23	4.96
LRC031	670646	815992	217	-60	135	93	46	93	47	1.6
LRC032	670611	816032	213	-60	315	73	47	66	19	1.56
LRC035	670257	815821	225	-60	315	112	46	51	5	5.04
LRC035	670257	815821	225	-60	315	112	62	88	26	1.85
LRC040	669910	815602	219	-60	315	107	50	61	11	10.19

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Hole_ID	North (WGS)	East (WGS)	RL (m)	Dip	Azi (WGS)	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
LRC046	651736	804767	201	-60	320	100	11	51	40	0.98
LRC083	670305	815849	218	-60	315	114	62	79	17	2.72
LRC084	670329	815826	217	-60	315	78	6	33	27	1.09
LRC095	669656	815411	221	-60	315	120	38	51	13	2.03
LRC101	665704	815701	224	-60	315	72	24	45	21	1.75
LRC103	665512	815618	215	-60	315	150	73	90	17	1.53
LRC106	665563	815570	220	-60	315	78	11	30	19	1.37
LRC110	665816	815877	216	-60	315	144	101	114	13	2.05
LRC111	665843	815849	214	-60	315	114	65	85	20	1.63
LRC112	665861	815831	213	-60	315	72	32	44	12	2.18
LRC116	664981	815302	230	-60	315	150	88	108	20	1.56
LRC120	664878	815187	237	-60	315	150	36	57	21	1.3
LRC121	664896	815169	236	-60	315	120	0	30	30	2.74
LRC122	664909	815156	235	-60	315	114	0	5	5	10.17
LRC123	664933	815134	232	-60	315	72	7	14	7	13.39
LRC127	670714	816038	216	-60	315	102	1	20	19	1.7
LRC131	670633	816005	216	-60	315	50	1	20	19	1.79
LRC134	670396	815866	206	-60	315	66	9	19	10	2.56
LRC146	664942	815188	238	-60	315	108	43	46	3	9.04
LRC147	664917	815212	241	-60	315	114	28	71	43	1.05
LRC151	665245	815406	217	-60	315	121	8	15	7	6.54
LRC156	665798	815752	218	-60	315	70	1	23	22	3.17
LRC158	665880	815811	215	-60	315	50	0	22	22	1.27
LRC159	665940	815886	214	-60	315	61	13	42	29	2.36
LRC160	665997	815932	213	-60	315	73	18	37	19	3.36
LRC164	665608	815651	216	-60	315	139	32	64	32	0.96
LRC172	665916	815854	214	-60	315	42	13	37	24	2.07
LRC173	665738	815744	223	-60	315	72	46	71	25	1.09
LRC174	665651	815696	221	-60	315	96	69	81	12	2.81
LRC183	664965	815226	240	-60	315	84	34	63	29	1.88
LRC203	659975	806201	228	-60	315	151	62	90	28	1.08

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 2-3kg 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 >0.5g/t Au with a maximum of 3m consecutive internal dilution included within the intercept; only intercepts >=3m and >25 gram x metres are reported
- Recent drill samples are analysed for gold by MSA Labs CPA-Au1 500g sample gamma ray analysis by photon assay instrument whilst prior drill programs included fire assay aas techniques

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La Debo

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.*	Sampling has been by diamond drill coring and reverse circulation chip. Diamond core has been geologically logged and sampled to geological contacts with nominal sample lengths between 0.3m and 4.5m (most commonly 1m). Core selected for assay is systematically cut lengthwise into half core by diamond blade rock saw, numbered and bagged before dispatch to the laboratory for analysis. All core is photographed, wet and dry. Reverse circulation chips are geologically logged and sampled on regular lengths of 1m. Chip material selected for assay is systematically divided to a 1/8 proportion using a rotary splitter attached to the cyclone sample recovery system, numbered and bagged before dispatch to the laboratory for analysis.
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.).*	Diamond core drilling with standard inner tubes. HQ diameter to target depth where possible with some smaller NQ intervals as tails. Core is marked and oriented. Reverse Circulation drilling with 4" or 4.5" hammer and 4" rod string to target depth.
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.*	Diamond core recoveries are measured in the core trays and recorded as recovered metres and recovered % as part of the geological logging process. RC recoveries are monitored by chip sample weight recording. Sample weights have been analysed for cyclicity with no relationship between sample weight and depth noted.
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.*	Diamond core has been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate classification and reporting of a Mineral Resource. Reverse circulation chip samples have been geologically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate classification and reporting of a Mineral Resource. Total length of DD logged is 6,804m. Total length of RC logged is 9,849m.
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.*	Historic core has been systematically cut lengthwise into half core with a diamond saw. RC samples representing a 1/8 split are taken directly from the rig mounted cyclone by rotary splitter, sample weight is recorded, sample is bagged in pre numbered plastic and sample tickets are inserted and bag is sealed for transport to preparation facility. Generally, one of each of the two control samples (blank or CRM standard) is inserted into the sample stream every tenth sample. An industry standard, documented process of sample mark-up, core splitting, bagging and ticketing and recording is in place at the LaDebo site.

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		All samples were submitted to external certified analytical laboratory, MSALAB in Yamoussoukro. The 3kg sample were considered appropriate samples size for Photon Assays analysis. MSA prepares the samples by weighing, drying, and crushing the entire samples to >70% passing 2mm, then prepared for PhotonAssay.
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.*	Au assays are determined by Chrysos Photon assay at MSA labs in Yamoussoukro. Laboratory and assay procedures are appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation. QAQC consisted of standards, blanks and laboratory duplicates (both coarse and pulp). The QAQC sample results showed acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. The assay data is considered to be suitable for Mineral Resource estimation.
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.*	All aspects of the core sampling, assay procedures and QA/QC program have been reviewed and were judged to be suitable for use in the estimation of Mineral Resources. Drill hole assay result data has been checked against the original hardcopy laboratory assay reports for a representative number of holes. Below detection limit values (negatives) have been replaced by background values. Un-sampled intervals have been retained as un-sampled (null or blank). All of these intervals occur within the waste domain and have no material impact on the estimate.
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.*	Drill holes have been surveyed by contractor, SEMS Exploration staff using a DGPS. Downhole surveys were undertaken by the drilling contractor using a ReflexSprintIQ tool with a reading taken every 30m downhole. Grid system is based on the UTM29N grid on the WGS84 (northern hemisphere) projection. A topographic surface has been generated from the satellite images of the area.
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.*	Data spacing is Generally 50x50m. This spacing is adequate to determine the geological and grade continuity for reporting of a Mineral Resources. Drill samples were composited to 1m for use in the estimate.
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.*	Geological structures are interpreted to be steeply-dipping to the south-southeast. Drilling intersects structures from the north and south sides, generally dipping -60º below horizontal, with azimuths at approximately 315º. Drill orientation was designed perpendicular to the modelled mineralisation dipped at about 60º to the south-southeast. The drilling orientation is adequate for a non-biased assessment of the orebody with respect to interpreted structures and interpreted controls on mineralisation.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Labelling and submission of samples complies with industry standard.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The competent person audited the sample preparation laboratory in 2025. No material issues were found.

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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.*	The LaDebo Permit is held by Jofema Mineral Resources. Toro Gold Limited is in a joint Venture with Jofema with Toro being the manager and sole funder of the joint Venture. Toro Gold Limited is a company controlled by resolute Limited. The permit is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Past exploration has been performed by Jofema with previous partners. Jofema had undertaken soil geochemistry, surface mapping, on the entire Research Permit. Pitting, Trenching, regional Auger drilling and RAB drilling have identified gold anomalism which Jofema followed up with Diamond and Reverse Circulation drilling
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Mineralisation is currently interpreted to be a standard Birimian orogenic gold deposit style. Gold is related to shears within meta-sediments and volcanics. Intensity of gold mineralisation appears to correlate with the intensity quartz-tourmaline-pyrite veins or disseminated pyrite and veinlets within a shear. Geometry of the gold mineralisation is generally NNE to NE striking and steeply south-easterly dipping. The zones vary between 3m and 20m wide.

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.*
		Easting, Northing and RL of the drill hole collars are based on the UTM29N grid on the WGS84 (northern hemisphere) projection.
		The MRE has used drill hole collar RL derived from the topographical surface.
		Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. For example, a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°. Azimuth is reported in degrees as the grid direction toward which the hole is drilled.
		Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Intersection depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace.
		Drill hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace.

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 aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Samples intervals in this document are all 1m and are not composited in the drill intersections. Cut-off grade for reporting is >= 0.5g/t Au with maximum 3m consecutive interval dilution. Top-cuts have not been used in the drill intersections. The assay intervals are reported as down hole length as the true width variable is not known. Gold assays are rounded to two decimal places. No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
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.*	The intersection width is measured down the hole trace and may not be the true width. All drill results are downhole intervals only due to the variable orientation of the mineralisation.

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	• *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').*	
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.*	A plan view is contained within this document. New cross-sectional interpretations are included.
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.*	All significant assay results from Resolute work are provided in this report. The report is considered balanced and provided in context.
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 other exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this document.
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 regional exploration work including Auger drilling and geological mapping is underway over the rest of the permit to identified additional RC and DD drill targets for additional resources. Geophysical exploration will be planned as part of the future exploration of the permit.

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Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	Data has been compiled into a relational SQL database which includes validation protocols which preclude the loading of erroneous data. The data is managed using the DataShed© (MaxGeo) drill hole management software. Validation checks are conducted using SQL and DataShed© relational database standards. Data has also been checked against original hard copies for 100% of the data, and where possible, loaded from original data sources. Resolute completed the following basic validation checks on the data supplied prior to resource estimation: • Drill holes with overlapping sample intervals. • Sample intervals with no assay data or duplicate records. • Assay grade ranges. • Collar coordinate ranges. • Valid hole orientation data. No significant issues were identified in the data.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	Mr. James Woodward, a full-time employee of Resolute Mining Limited and a Member of the AUSIMM, consents to act as the Competent Person (CP) for this release. The CP visited the project site in September 2025. This included company offices, core processing and sample storage facilities and several drill hole sites. An audit of the 3rd party lab facility was also made. In the opinion of the CP, all processes are well managed and executed to a good standard. No site related factors were identified that might materially reduce the validity of the input data to the Mineral Resource Estimate.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	The geological logging data for key features coincident with mineralisation were used to validate the mineralisation model. Overall, the geology and mineralisation data correlate as expected according to the prevailing geological interpretation. The mineralised volume has been constructed a lower cut-off of 0.2 g/t Au. For G3N and the southern domain of G3S, the mineralised domains were modelled using an Indicator Interpolant method in Leapfrog software, guided by a sectional interpretation of the trend of mineralisation. The northern domain of G3S was modelled using the Vein Modelling workflow in Leapfrog. Visual checks of the mineralisation model against assay data saw iterative adjustments to avoid overstating volume in areas of lower sample support. There is a moderate level of confidence in the interpretation of the mineralised zones. The factors affecting continuity of both grade and geology are likely to be associated with local complexity related to the understanding of fluid pathways in the host rock. Knowledge of these is somewhat limited with the current spacing of information.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	Gold mineralisation has been estimated across two separate zones, locally called G3N and G3S. G3N shows an unbroken mineralised zone of approximately 1.5km striking at 030°. The mineralised zone dips at approximately 60° to the ESE and shows a relatively tabular

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		zone which anastomoses into two zones at the southern extent. Thickness varies from approximately 10 to 20m per zone along the strike length, measured across the zones from hangingwall to footwall. Mineralisation is defined to approximately 240m vertical depth from the topography and is encountered from surface. The mineralisation is apparently open to depth. G3S shows a similar mineralised strike length of approximately 1.5km, striking at 040°, albeit broken into northern and southern domains, separated by a 200m zone of minor anomalism not yet included in a coherent mineralised domain. The northern domain consists of two stacked tabular zones, dipping at approximately 65° to the SE, with a combined thickness of up to 30m measured across the zones from hangingwall to footwall. The southern domain is modelled as a single mostly tabular zone, also dipping approximately 65° to the SE, with a thickness up to 30m measured across the zone. Mineralisation is defined to approximately 220m vertical depth from the topography and is encountered from surface. The mineralisation is apparently open to depth.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by- products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	Estimation of gold grade used an Ordinary Kriging (OK) workflow. Mineralisation was constrained using wireframes constructed in Leapfrog Geo at a lower cut-off grade of 0.2g/t. These wireframes defined domain codes for estimation. Drillholes were flagged with the domain code and composited using the domain code to segregate the data. Domain boundary analysis identified hard boundaries were appropriate for all domains. Drillholes were composited to 1m intervals using Leapfrog Geo 2025.1 with residual lengths distributed evenly across all composites within the domain. The influence of extreme gold assays was limited by top-cutting assays across all domains. Top-cuts were determined using a combination of log probability, log histogram, and mean variance plots for each estimated domain and applied to the composites on a domain-by-domain basis. Variography was undertaken on a domain-by-domain basis in Gaussian space, using Supervisor software, v9. Back transformed variograms are applied to the estimate. Drillhole data spacing averages 50m x 50m, with consistent spatial coverage across the prospects. The block model parent block size is 25m (X) by 25m (Y) by 10m (Z) with up to 16 sub-blocks per parent block in the X, Y and Z directions. The estimate was performed at the parent block scale, and sub-blocks assigned the grade of the relevant parent block. The parent block size is considered appropriate for the drillhole spacing throughout the deposit, and the sub-blocking results in >99% of the domain volume replicated. The estimate is not localised to an assumed SMU scale. Grade estimation used the following parameters: G3N: ➢ Pass 1 estimation has been undertaken using a minimum of 6 and maximum of 20 sample composites, using a search ellipsoid of 33m x 24m x 13m (equal to variogram range) with the major direction aligned down-dip. Max samples per drill hole = 2 ➢ Pass 2: estimation required a minimum of 6 samples and a larger search of 45m x 35m x 15m. Max samples per drill hole = 2

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		➢ Pass 3: estimation required a minimum of 4 samples and a larger search of 100m x 100m x 30m. No max samples per drill hole. G3S: ➢ Northern domain; Pass 1 used a minimum of 8 and maximum of 20 samples within an ellipse at 42m x 36m x 11 (60% of the variogram range). A second pass used a minimum of 6 samples, maximum of 20 and search 64m x 54m x 16m (equal to variogram ranges). A 3rd pass used a broader search of 95m x 80m x 25m. ➢ Southern domain; Pass 1 used a minimum of 10 and maximum of 20 samples within an ellipse of 60m x 40m x 6m. A second Pass used a minimum of 6 samples, 6 and search of 60m x 40m x 6m. Pass 3 used minimum of 4 and maximum of 12 samples and a broader search of 90m x 60m x 15m. The mineral resource estimate has been validated using visual validation tools, mean grade comparisons between the block model and declustered composite grade means, and swath plots comparing the input composite grades and the estimated block model grades by Northing, Easting, and RL. The estimate is considered an appropriate representation of the volume and grade distribution of the gold mineralisation. Leapfrog Geo 2025.1and Datamine Supervisor v9 software were used for the geostatistical analysis, estimation and validation processes. No by-product recoveries were considered, and gold grade was the only estimated variable.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages are estimated as dry tonnes.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	A nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au was used to define the mineralised domains to encompass the complete mineralised distribution and produce a model that reduces the risk of conditional bias that could be introduced where the constraining interpretation and data selection is based on a significantly higher grade than the natural geological grade cut-off. The cut-off grade for reporting (above 0.5g/t Au) is assumed to be the likely cut-off grade for mining a deposit of similar grade, dimensions and proximity to surface, as compared to other prospects and projects in the Resolute portfolio. A more detailed economic analysis may alter the appropriate cut-off parameters as the MRE is refined.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution.* *It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	The shallow occurrence of the mineralisation and average grade profile suggest that eventual extraction of the resources by open pit mining methods is a reasonable assumption. At this stage, no detailed open pit optimisation work has been completed. The domaining approach incorporates an amount of edge dilution into the blocks of the model. No further steps to account of mining loss / dilution have yet been included.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process*	The assumption is made that the Mineral Resource displays metallurgical properties amenable to the eventual economic

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	of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	extraction of gold. No specific metallurgical test work has yet been carried out.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a green fields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	The project area resides in an area of established agriculture, including crops such as rubber, cocoa, coffee and plantains. Future mining would require community engagement and compensation for lost crops. This process is well established and understood, with current exploration activities involving regular community engagement by local specialists employed by the company. The likely scope of community related factors is not deemed a material risk to eventual development of the project.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	Specific gravity values were measured based on the Archimedean Principle using the immersion method for individual core samples. A total of 1,810 measurements were available for the G3N zone and 1,273 for G3S. This data has been used as the basis of the block model bulk density. No relationship between density and gold content was established. An average bulk density was applied to each modelled oxidation zone, where 1.8t/m^3 was assigned to the oxidised zone, 2.2t/m^3 assigned to transitional rock and 2.7t/m^3 was assigned to fresh rock.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	The entire Mineral Resource is currently classified as Inferred based on the confidence in the continuity of geology and mineralisation and quality/confidence in the estimation and quality of assay data and bulk density data. The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral* • *Resource estimates.*	No external reviews have been completed.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	The Mineral Resource Estimate has been classified based on the quality of the data collected, the density of the data, the confidence of the geologic and mineralisation models, and the grade estimation quality. No relative statistical or geostatistical confidence or risk measure has been applied. In a qualitative sense, the relative accuracy and confidence of the Mineral Resource Estimate is considered moderate, reflecting the current spacing of information. The expectation is that broad properties such as global volume, shape and extent of mineralisation will remain consistent with additional (closer spaced) data. But the grade distribution may improve or decline at a local scale. This is consistent with the Inferred classification applied to the MRE at this stage. No production data is available for comparison.