ASX: G88

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Total shares on issue: 51.83m

Unlisted Issued Options: 8.5m

Market Cap @ 18c: $9.3 million

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Mr Rhod Grivas
Non-Executive Chairman

Mr Tim Putt
Managing Director

Dr Koon Lip Choo
Non-Executive Director

Mr Phillip Grundy
Non-Executive Director

CONTACT DETAILS

1B/ 205-207 Johnson St,
Fitzroy, Victoria, 3065
T: +61 (0) 3 9191 0135
F: +61 (0) 3 8678 1747

ACN 614 538 402

www.goldenmileresources.com.au

ASX Announcement
6 November 2017

NEW NICKEL DISCOVERY

Figure 1 – Nickel-Cobalt rich drill chips from Quicksilver

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Drill intercepts and ongoing exploration confirm the discovery of an extensive nickel-cobalt rich, mineralised system at Quicksilver**
- **Quicksilver is the first significant nickel discovery in the South West Mineral Field of Western Australia, pioneering the field for additional discoveries**
- **Initial drill testing of the Quicksilver project continues to return high-grade nickel and cobalt intercepts with values of** over 2% Nickel and up to 0.9% Cobalt
- **Recent resampling of composites in drill hole QAC010 has returned intercepts of:**

  13 m @ 2.0% Nickel & 0.1% Cobalt from 37 m

- **Nickel & Cobalt have recently hit 'year high' levels on the LME* and are tipped to continue their run based on increasing demand for the metals by the battery sector**
- **A second phase of infill and extensional RC drilling has now been completed at Quicksilver, with geological logging indicating the potential for broad intercepts of mineralisation - ongoing results expected in the coming weeks.**

**LME = London Metals Exchange*

Golden Mile Resources (ASX: G88) ("Golden Mile" or **"Company")** is pleased to announce that it continues to return high-grade nickel & cobalt drill intercepts from its Quicksilver Nickel-Cobalt-Scandium project in the South-West Mineral Field of Western Australia. Analysis of the drilling indicates that the mineralisation shows strong continuity over a broad area with the potential for an extensive mineralised system.

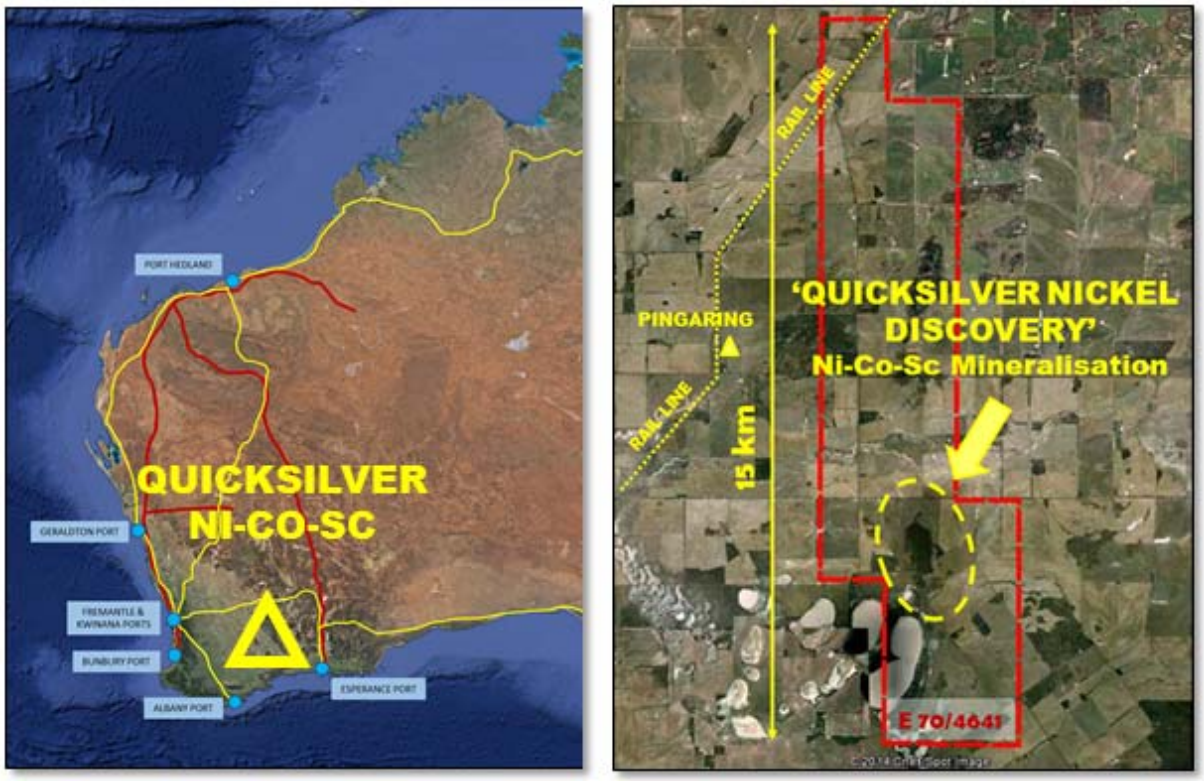

Figure 1 – Quicksilver project location and surface nickel anomaly.

The initial phase of drilling consisted of wide spaced aircore completed on 400 x 100 metre centres on north-south lines. A second phase of infill RC drilling was initiated in September, on 200 x 50 metre centres, to infill and extend the existing drill coverage – the RC program was completed in October 2017 with first results expected in the coming weeks.

1. The Quicksilver Project – A new discovery in a new terrane

The Quicksilver nickel-cobalt-scandium project is located in the South-West Mineral Field of Western Australia (Figure 1). The project is composed of one granted Exploration Licence (E 70/4641 – 100% Golden Mile) covering 15 km of prospective stratigraphy.

The discovery of the Quicksilver mineralisation is highly significant in that it represents the first significant nickel-cobalt in the South West Mineral Field.

The South-West Mineral Field is home to **a number of world-class mineral deposits** (Figure 2) including:

- **Greenbushes Lithium-Tin-Tantalum Deposit**
- **Darling Scarp Bauxite-Alumina Deposits**
- **The Boddington Gold Mine**
- **Capel Mineral Sand Deposits**

Golden Mile is now successfully exploring for nickel in this terrane.

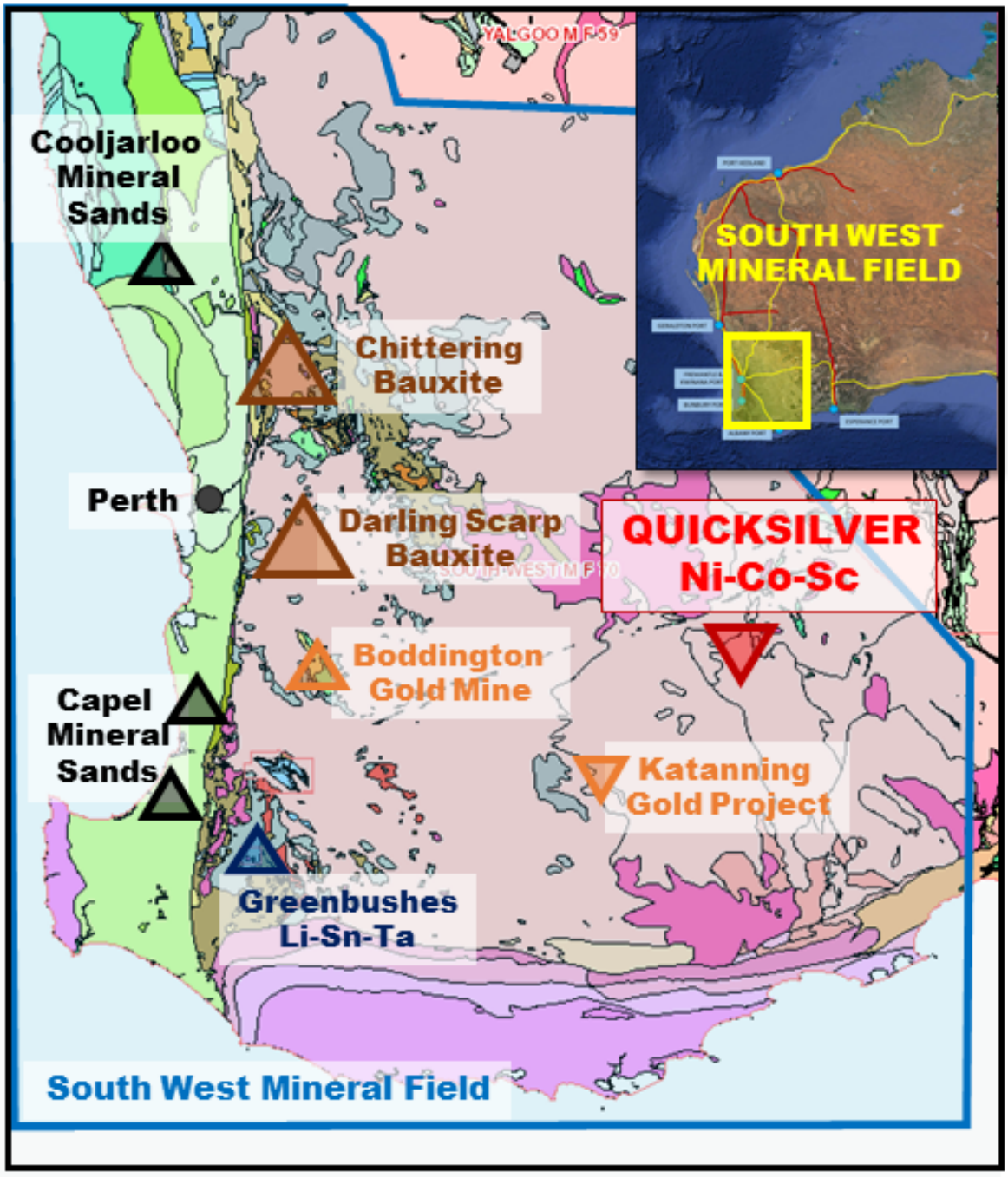

Figure 2 – Significant mineral deposits in SW Mineral Field (not assets of G88) with the location of the Quicksilver nickel discovery (100% owned G88 asset)

2. Quicksilver Aircore Resample Results

Resampling of the aircore drilling program continues to return outstanding intercepts of both nickel and cobalt including:

Nickel

QAC005	**3 metres @ 1.01% Nickel & 0.03% Cobalt**	**from 26 metres (EoH)**
QAC010	**13 metres @ 2.00% Nickel & 0.10% Cobalt**	**from 37 metres**
QAC022	**10 metres @ 1.09% Nickel & 0.05% Cobalt**	**from 33 metres**

Cobalt

QAC012	**4 metres @ 0.30% Cobalt & 0.92% Nickel**	**from 23 metres (EoH)**
Including	**1 metre @ 0.90% Cobalt & 0.84% Nickel**	**from 23 metres**
QAC014	**7 metres @ 0.20% Cobalt & 0.55% Nickel**	**from 17 metres**
QAC015	**12 metres @ 0.15% Cobalt & 0.56% Nickel**	**from 32 metres**
QAC016	**8 metres @ 0.15% Cobalt & 0.47% Nickel**	**from 31 metres**

**EoH = 'End of Hole', mineralisation remains untested at depth*

Figure 3 shows the locations of the aircore drill holes and significant intercepts. Appendix 1 lists the anomalous assays (>0.4% Nickel and >0.04% Cobalt) returned from the resampling of the aircore drilling at Quicksilver.

3. Quicksilver RC Drilling

An RC drilling program was completed at Quicksilver in October 2017, with close to 5,000 metres drilled to further test the mineralisation intersected in the earlier aircore program.

Sampling was undertaken utilising 4 m composites downhole, with three batches of samples submitted to Labwest in Perth during the drilling program. This sampling program has generated more than 1,000 samples that will become available over the coming weeks, with the first batch due to be reported in the week beginning the 13th of November 2017.

This drilling program is designed to allow the estimation of a JORC 2012 resource, following the receipt and resample of the assays for the program.

Golden Mile looks forward to reporting further on the discovery of the Quicksilver Nickel-Cobalt mineralisation as results continue to be received in the coming weeks

References

1. **https://www.lme.com**

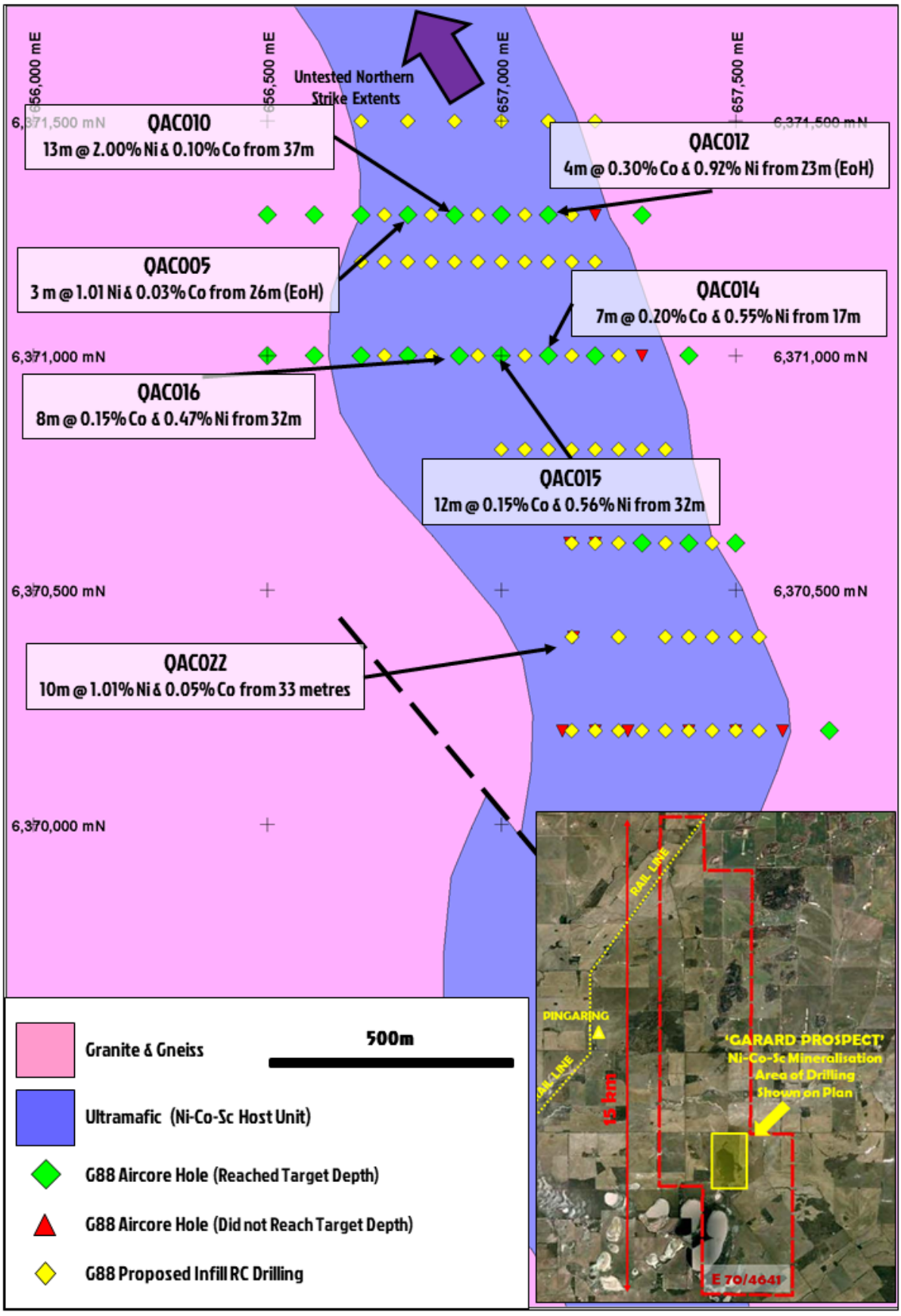

Figure 3 – Aircore drill hole locations (red & green) with intercepts of over 1% nickel and/or 0.1% Cobalt from resample, as well as planned RC drill hole locations.

For further information please contact:

Tim Putt - Managing Director,
Golden Mile Resources Ltd (ASX: G88)
T: (08) 9480 0636, **F:** (08) 9321 0320
E: tputt@goldenmileresources.com.au

Justyn Stedwell – Company Secretary,
Golden Mile Resources Ltd (ASX: G88)
T: (03) 9191 0135, **F:** (03) 8678 1747
E: justyn@stedwell.com.au

About Golden Mile Resources Ltd

Golden Mile Resources is an Australian based exploration and development company, with an outstanding suite of cobalt, gold, and base metal projects in Western Australia. The Company was formed in 2016 to carry out the acquisition, exploration and development of mining assets in Western Australia, and has to date acquired a suite of exploration projects, predominantly within the fertile North-Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

The Company's portfolio includes two nickel-cobalt projects, namely the Quicksilver project in the South West Mineral Field and the Minara project in the North-Eastern Goldfields.

In addition, Golden Mile holds a suite of gold projects adjacent to Leonora which include the Ironstone Well & Leonora East projects.

The Company also holds the Darlot Gold project to the north of Leonora and the Gidgee Polymetallic project north of Sandstone.

For more information please visit the Company's website: https://www.goldenmileresources.com.au/

Exploration Targets

The term 'Exploration Target' should not be misunderstood or misconstrued as an estimate of Mineral Resources and Reserves as defined by the JORC Code (2012) and therefore the terms have not been used in this context. The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration target is conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to date to allow the estimation of a Mineral Resource. In addition, it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based upon information compiled by Mr Timothy Putt, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Putt is the Managing Director of Golden Mile Resources Ltd, a full- time employee and substantial shareholder of the Company.

Mr Putt has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Putt consents to the inclusion in the report of the matter based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Golden Mile Resources Ltd (ASX: G88) planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Golden Mile Resources Ltd (ASX: G88) believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

APPENDIX 1 – ANOMALOUS NICKEL & COBALT ASSAYS FROM RESAMPLING AT QUICKSILVER

APPENDIX 1 – QUICKSILVER ANOMALOUS NICKEL & COBALT ASSAYS

Aircore Drill Hole Assays (Cut off 0.4% or 4,000 ppm Nickel and/or 0.04%or 400 ppm Cobalt)

Drill Hole No	Sample No	From	To	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Sc ppm
QAC0005	G00343	2	3	5230	312	68
QAC0005	G00344	3	4	4250	103	55
QAC0005	G00346	5	6	4960	38.5	47
QAC0005	G00348	7	8	5560	50.8	48
QAC0005	G00349	8	9	6210	52.3	40
QAC0005	G00352	11	12	4760	61.1	42
QAC0005	G00357	16	17	4760	112	36
QAC0005	G00358	17	18	4590	87.6	29
QAC0005	G00359	18	19	5200	136	43
QAC0005	G00361	19	20	6260	108	34
QAC0005	G00365	23	24	5400	108	24
QAC0005	G00367	25	26	4490	89	12
QAC0005	G00368	26	27	9520	225	21
QAC0005	G00369	27	28	13600	339	16
QAC0008	G00396	13	14	5110	237	85
QAC0008	G00397	14	15	10000	476	76
QAC0008	G00398	15	16	8230	410	63
QAC0008	G00399	16	17	7320	463	58
QAC0008	G00401	17	18	5780	363	36
QAC0008	G00403	19	20	6240	316	33
QAC0008	G00404	20	21	5850	281	23
QAC0010	G00417	35	36	5520	206	51
QAC0010	G00418	36	37	7800	324	54
QAC0010	G00419	37	38	14100	707	40
QAC0010	G00421	38	39	20400	826	54
QAC0010	G00422	39	40	29200	3820	43
QAC0010	G00423	40	41	23400	1140	41
QAC0010	G00424	41	42	24100	876	40
QAC0010	G00425	42	43	22900	993	37
QAC0010	G00426	43	44	19800	853	32
QAC0010	G00427	44	45	16000	391	43
QAC0010	G00428	45	46	17900	622	43
QAC0010	G00429	46	47	22100	478	36
QAC0010	G00430	47	48	24500	535	45
QAC0010	G00431	48	49	13000	1150	30
QAC0010	G00432	49	50	12400	880	34
QAC0010	G00433	50	51	6900	395	36

Drill Hole No	Sample No	From	To	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Sc ppm
QAC0010	G00434	51	52	8440	382	44
QAC0010	G00435	52	53	6960	262	46
QAC0010	G00436	53	54	7450	306	46
QAC0010	G00437	54	55	8150	595	27
QAC0010	G00438	55	56	8210	440	33
QAC0011	G00450	54	55	6270	920	21
QAC0011	G00451	55	56	6310	1930	30
QAC0012	G00461	16	17	4610	107	39
QAC0012	G00462	17	18	4380	123	33
QAC0012	G00463	18	19	4310	115	27
QAC0012	G00464	19	20	4750	109	32
QAC0012	G00468	23	24	8390	8990	62
QAC0012	G00469	24	25	6830	872	43
QAC0012	G00470	25	26	11200	1140	37
QAC0012	G00471	26	27	10500	1020	11
QAC0013	G00479	7	8	8880	674	21
QAC0013	G00481	8	9	8260	552	18
QAC0013	G00482	9	10	5680	410	23
QAC0013	G00483	10	11	7270	1190	20
QAC0013	G00484	11	12	7350	575	18
QAC0013	G00485	12	13	5730	193	13
QAC0013	G00486	13	14	5820	187	15
QAC0013	G00487	14	15	4920	175	17
QAC0014	G00510	16	17	1970	516	43
QAC0014	G00511	17	18	2070	3680	21
QAC0014	G00512	18	19	3040	2920	31
QAC0014	G00513	19	20	2310	1390	43
QAC0014	G00514	20	21	4370	1980	44
QAC0014	G00515	21	22	6680	1200	44
QAC0014	G00516	22	23	8730	1610	28
QAC0014	G00517	23	24	11400	1520	28
QAC0014	G00518	24	25	6130	845	33
QAC0014	G00519	25	26	4550	446	37
QAC0014	G00522	27	28	5930	536	39
QAC0014	G00523	28	29	6480	390	40
QAC0014	G00524	29	30	8000	436	31
QAC0014	G00525	30	31	7720	370	34
QAC0014	G00526	31	32	7790	306	31
QAC0014	G00527	32	33	7710	268	41
QAC0014	G00528	33	34	6450	197	36
QAC0014	G00529	34	35	4720	228	32

Drill Hole No	Sample No	From	To	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Sc ppm
QAC0014	G00532	37	38	6160	240	28
QAC0014	G00533	38	39	4940	208	25
QAC0014	G00534	39	40	6770	221	16
QAC0014	G00535	40	41	4120	172	11
QAC0015	G00565	32	33	16100	1500	23
QAC0015	G00566	33	34	5360	284	16
QAC0015	G00567	34	35	4380	1190	35
QAC0015	G00568	35	36	3100	1440	38
QAC0015	G00569	36	37	2840	1350	33
QAC0015	G00571	38	39	910	436	29
QAC0015	G00572	39	40	1820	865	33
QAC0015	G00574	41	42	6630	1680	36
QAC0015	G00575	42	43	11200	4710	26
QAC0015	G00576	43	44	12800	4790	19
QAC0015	G00577	44	45	4310	299	32
QAC0015	G00578	45	46	3520	690	47
QAC0015	G00582	48	49	4160	359	57
QAC0015	G00583	49	50	8130	333	49
QAC0015	G00584	50	51	8580	401	30
QAC0015	G00585	51	52	7550	517	46
QAC0015	G00586	52	53	6110	309	51
QAC0015	G00587	53	54	4810	356	54
QAC0015	G00590	56	57	4610	512	23
QAC0015	G00591	57	58	4380	517	18
QAC0016	G00616	23	24	3770	849	45
QAC0016	G00617	24	25	3000	672	40
QAC0016	G00618	25	26	3940	882	40
QAC0016	G00619	26	27	4250	275	34
QAC0016	G00621	27	28	4370	509	32
QAC0016	G00623	29	30	2690	589	21
QAC0016	G00624	30	31	4170	934	16
QAC0016	G00625	31	32	3640	1540	15
QAC0016	G00626	32	33	5400	978	20
QAC0016	G00627	33	34	5810	844	18
QAC0016	G00628	34	35	6960	1500	14
QAC0016	G00629	35	36	5770	836	13
QAC0016	G00630	36	37	3890	542	6
QAC0016	G00631	37	38	1710	4900	2
QAC0020	G00646	9	10	4110	25.4	49
QAC0020	G00654	17	18	5280	86.5	54
QAC0020	G00655	18	19	6100	73.3	51

Drill Hole No	Sample No	From	To	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Sc ppm
QAC0020	G00656	19	20	5140	44.7	58
QAC0020	G00657	20	21	6440	42.7	73
QAC0020	G00663	25	26	5850	69.2	95
QAC0020	G00664	26	27	6000	63.2	80
QAC0020	G00667	29	30	8440	92.4	78
QAC0020	G00668	30	31	7580	84.8	76
QAC0020	G00669	31	32	7320	92.2	73
QAC0020	G00672	34	35	8430	230	85
QAC0020	G00673	35	36	8920	347	82
QAC0020	G00685	58	59	1300	1310	22
QAC0020	G00688	61	62	4430	199	43
QAC0020	G00689	62	63	12100	448	22
QAC0020	G00690	63	64	9770	1010	15
QAC0020	G00691	64	65	5640	423	29
QAC0020	G00692	65	66	5030	132	52
QAC0020	G00693	66	67	6390	289	47
QAC0020	G00694	67	68	6310	123	55
QAC0019	G00714	34	35	3690	686	44
QAC0019	G00715	35	36	3300	977	25
QAC0019	G00716	36	37	7560	1000	47
QAC0019	G00717	37	38	5670	1890	55
QAC0019	G00718	38	39	1850	468	43
QAC0019	G00719	39	40	4480	833	58
QAC0019	G00724	43	44	5400	139	55
QAC0019	G00725	44	45	6700	86.4	58
QAC0019	G00726	45	46	6710	82	52
QAC0019	G00727	46	47	5410	67	51
QAC0019	G00728	47	48	4960	115	49
QAC0019	G00729	48	49	5800	169	55
QAC0019	G00730	49	50	4840	194	50
QAC0019	G00731	50	51	4760	141	58
QAC0019	G00733	52	53	4140	96.5	38
QAC0019	G00735	54	55	6220	211	61
QAC0017	G00742	5	6	6590	1700	25
QAC0017	G00743	6	7	4390	414	17
QAC0017	G00744	7	8	4300	557	31
QAC0017	G00745	8	9	6960	416	15
QAC0017	G00746	9	10	6450	314	23
QAC0017	G00752	15	16	4800	142	72
QAC0017	G00753	16	17	8020	127	48
QAC0017	G00754	17	18	9980	408	23

Drill Hole No	Sample No	From	To	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Sc ppm
QAC0017	G00759	22	23	4800	572	6
QAC0017	G00761	23	24	4310	215	6
QAC0017	G00762	24	25	5310	348	8
QAC0022	G00775	6	7	6870	716	59
QAC0022	G00776	7	8	5720	162	45
QAC0022	G00785	15	16	4290	165	50
QAC0022	G00795	25	26	4490	304	40
QAC0022	G00798	28	29	5430	417	26
QAC0022	G00803	32	33	7870	738	18
QAC0022	G00804	33	34	11300	519	28
QAC0022	G00805	34	35	5950	1380	47
QAC0022	G00806	35	36	6820	1280	41
QAC0022	G00807	36	37	11300	508	43
QAC0022	G00808	37	38	13100	157	40
QAC0022	G00809	38	39	11900	171	42
QAC0022	G00810	39	40	15900	162	32
QAC0022	G00811	40	41	12600	107	15
QAC0022	G00812	41	42	8920	122	29
QAC0022	G00813	42	43	11100	410	15
QAC0022	G00814	43	44	6070	191	14
QAC0022	G00815	44	45	7240	683	9
QAC0023	G00823	14	15	7700	183	18
QAC0023	G00824	15	16	10200	212	12
QAC0023	G00825	16	17	11100	256	11
QAC0023	G00826	17	18	9020	276	10
QAC0024	G00831	3	4	4570	290	43
QAC0024	G00832	4	5	7810	1200	41
QAC0024	G00833	5	6	4770	2530	25
QAC0024	G00834	6	7	4660	410	39
QAC0024	G00836	8	9	5810	229	34
QAC0024	G00837	9	10	5670	226	57
QAC0024	G00842	13	14	6030	372	29
QAC0024	G00844	15	16	3540	432	72
QAC0025	G00849	1	2	10800	1400	34
QAC0025	G00850	2	3	7000	2670	30
QAC0025	G00851	3	4	4210	2300	28
QAC0025	G00857	9	10	6340	154	21
QAC0025	G00858	10	11	7310	131	18
QAC0025	G00859	11	12	4170	55.5	19
QAC0025	G00861	12	12.7	6110	56.2	18
QAC0026	G00863	29	30	4090	194	40

Drill Hole No	Sample No	From	To	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Sc ppm
QAC0026	G00864	30	31	6570	292	23
QAC0026	G00870	36	37	7930	321	14
QAC0026	G00874	40	41	8500	275	16
QAC0026	G00875	41	42	5770	260	55
QAC0027	G00894	23	24	4470	221	20
QAC0027	G00901	29	30	3230	492	13
QAC0027	G00910	38	39	3950	698	9
QAC0028	G00915	10	11	5060	183	24
QAC0028	G00925	19	20	6150	391	43
QAC0031	G00958	28	29	4000	167	10
QAC0031	G00959	29	30	4530	165	14
QAC0031	G00964	33	34	4270	230	18
QAC0031	G00965	34	35	4070	227	16
QAC0032	G00982	17	18	4110	236	19
QAC0035	G00997	1	2	4530	254	23
QAC0035	G00998	2	3	5310	236	16
QAC0035	G00999	3	4	7850	658	17
QAC0035	G01001	4	5	6000	397	12
QAC0035	G01002	5	6	6910	333	16
QAC0035	G01003	6	7	5360	264	14
QAC0035	G01004	7	8	5310	277	15
QAC0035	G01005	8	9	4220	200	15
QAC0035	G01007	10	11	4460	160	17
QAC0035	G01008	11	12	4000	146	18
QAC0035	G01023	25	26	3520	541	11
QAC0035	G01024	26	27	3970	484	12
QAC0035	G01025	27	28	3470	1240	9
QAC0035	G01026	28	29	4020	449	12
QAC0035	G01028	30	31	3210	831	13
QAC0035	G01029	31	32	3510	1300	14
QAC0018	G01070	22	23	4400	164	10
QAC0018	G01072	24	25	4250	250	58
QAC0018	G01073	25	26	8400	266	38
QAC0018	G01074	26	27	5000	197	43
QAC0018	G01075	27	28	13800	445	36
QAC0018	G01077	29	30	6780	248	16

A. **Co=Cobalt, Ni=Nickel & Sc=Scandium**

B. **ppm= part per million**

C. **1%= 10,000 ppm**

APPENDIX 2 – JORC TABLES

Appendix 1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• A total of 36 aircore drill holes (for 1,255 m of advance) were completed as part of the ongoing exploration program over the Quicksilver Project • 4 metres composite samples from the Aircore drilling were resampled where anomalous nickel and/or cobalt assays were returned (e.g. >0.1% Nickel or 0.01% Cobalt) • Resamples were taken utilising the rotary split from the splitter in the drill rig, being 1 metre calico samples.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Aircore drilling (95mm face sampling bit) was utilised to test the weathered stratigraphy to refusal.
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.*	• All samples and subsamples were weighed to assess recovery • Very little sample loss was observed at the collar • There appears to be no sample bias or relationship between grade and sample recovery
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate*	• Small subsamples of the 1m drill intervals were collected and placed in a chip tray,

	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.*	● All drill holes were geologically logged, noting lithologies, veining and alteration, from their collar to the end of hole.
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.*	● Samples were collected in two ways, 1. A rotary split of approximately 2 kg was taken on 1m intervals directly from the cyclone of the drill rig (for later resample), and 2. A spear sample, from the remaining drill spoil, was taken to produce a 4m composite of the down hole drilling for initial assay. ● Blanks and standards were introduced as checks through both Golden Mile sampling on site and by LabWest in Malaga.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	● The laboratory assaying techniques are suitable for the samples submitted. Samples were submitted to LabWest in Malaga, Perth, for a suite of elements including Ag, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mn, Ni & Sc using an MAD prep and ICP analysis. ● Golden Mile introduced a mix of standards and blanks throughout the sample runs on a 1:20 ratio to ensure QC, ● Labwest also initiated duplicate sampling and ran their own standards as part of the assay regime.
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.*	● Samples were collected, sampled and verified by independent geological consultant in the field and physically checked by Company personnel in the field before submitting to LabWest for assaying. ● Sampling and logging has been undertaken in hardcopy format prior to being entered into the Company's digital database. ● No adjustments to assay were done.
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.*	● Samples were located using a hand held GPS (accurate to <5 metres) in GDA 94, Zone 50.

	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
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.*	• Drilling was undertaken on 400 x 100 metre centres across the Garard prospect • Spacing is insufficient to establish a resource at this time, although an 'Exploration Target' has been put forward • Samples down hole are reported as 4m composites, with 1m resamples pending
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.*	• Sampling is unbiased and was designed to test the oxidised lithologies in the profile and both drill and sampling orientations have been optimised to this end • No bias is recognised at this time due to drill orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were bagged and secured by field staff prior to submission to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• At this preliminary stage no audits of sampling technique were done.

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.*	• E 70/4641 overlies both private and crown land with access agreements in place over the landowners where the active work program is being undertaken.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Compilation of historical data has been completed and is being utilised to target the ongoing work program.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Ultramafic hosted nickel, cobalt & scandium mineralisation.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• A full listing of the drill hole collar information has been previously provided to the ASX (see announcement made on 30th of August 2017).
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Weighted averages have been used in the calculation of drill hole intercepts • Lower cut-offs have included 400 ppm or 0.04% for Cobalt, 5,000 ppm or 0.4%for nickel. • Samples are now 1 metre splits • Allowable internal dilution was set at 2m for Ni-Co intercepts • No ‘metal equivalents’ have been quoted.

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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	● At this point we believe that the mineralisation is 'sub-horizontal' and as such the drill hole dip, predominantly vertical, represents 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.*	● Maps are presented in the accompanying ASX announcement.
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.*	● A listing of the results from the reported intercepts is provided in Appendix 1 of this report.
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.*	● These factors are discussed in the body of the accompanying ASX announcement.
Further work	● *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* ● *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	● The ongoing work program and discussion of targets for drilling is contained in the body of the report.