

ASX: G88

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Total shares on issue: 52.13m

Unlisted Issued Options: 7.05m

Market Cap @\$0.61: \$31.8 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

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31 January 2018

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2017



Figure 1 – MLEM survey in progress at Quicksilver

HIGHLIGHTS

Golden Mile's project areas continue deliver outstanding results:

QUICKSILVER NICKEL-COBALT, SOUTH WEST, WA

- RC drilling has yielded high-grade nickel-cobalt intercepts including:

**QRC040 10m @ 2.10% Nickel & 0.10% Cobalt from 55m
Including 2m @ 3.30% Nickel & 0.14% Cobalt from 57m**

- An extensive Moving Loop Electromagnetic ('MLEM') geophysical survey has recently been completed at Quicksilver to assist in targeting potential sulphide mineralisation at depth – results expected early 2018.

LEONORA GOLD, NORTH EASTERN GOLDFIELDS, WA

- RC drilling at Ironstone Well has returned high-grade gold intercepts including:

**IRC002 7m @ 4.16 gpt Gold from 17m
Including 2m @ 11.35 gpt Gold from 28m**

- A detailed evaluation of the Monarch Gold Trend at Leonora East continues to highlight targets for testing.

Golden Mile Resources (ASX: G88) (“Golden Mile” or “Company”) suite of projects in Western Australia continues to deliver outstanding results from both the Quicksilver nickel-cobalt project in the South-West and Leonora gold projects in the North-Eastern Goldfields.

1. Quicksilver Nickel-Cobalt-Scandium Project, South West Mineral Field, WA

An extensive program of RC drilling (Figure 4) was completed during the quarter, extending the known subsurface nickel-cobalt mineralisation to cover over 3,000 metres of strike, with intercepts of up to 56 metres in width. A total of 66 RC holes (QRC0027-0092), for 4,800 metres of drilling, were completed over a 200 x 50 metre grid across the prospect area, with more than 4,200 metres of drilling having now also been resampled.

Initial geophysical analysis of the target lithologies indicates that the Quicksilver ultramafic remains open along strike, to both the north and south, and at depth. The mineralisation **shows excellent lateral continuity and extends DEEPER** than anticipated.

In addition, the next phase of the geophysical program at Quicksilver (a program of Moving Loop Electromagnetics – ‘MLEM’) was commenced in mid-December 2017, aiming to delineate any potential nickel sulphide targets at depth.

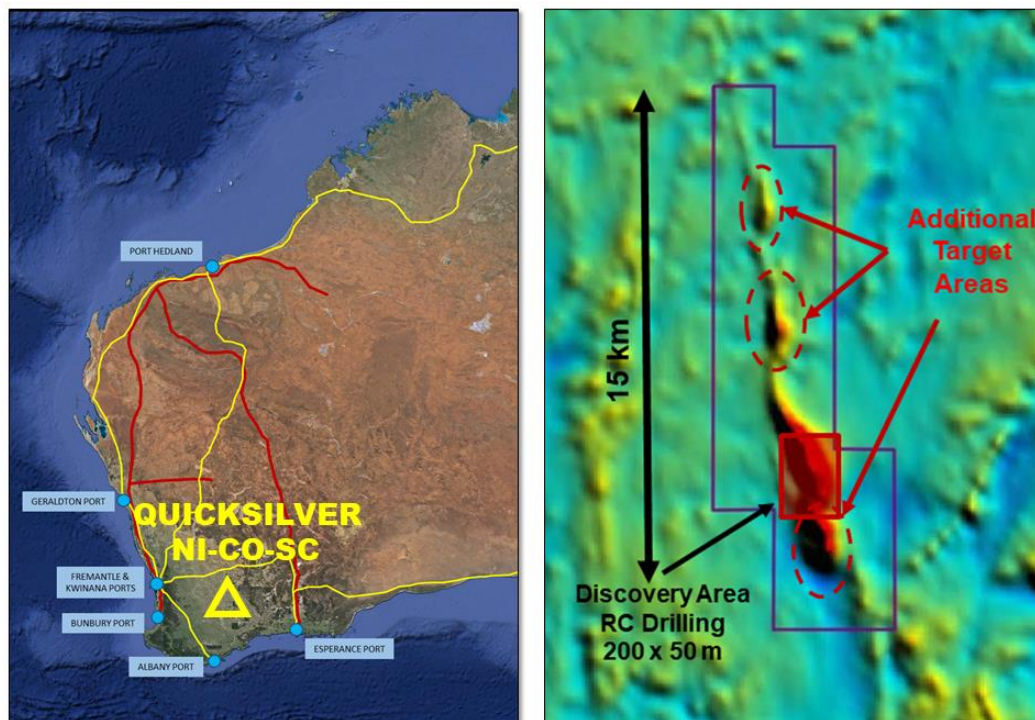


Figure 2 – Quicksilver project location (left) and magnetic imagery with targets (right).

1.1 Quicksilver RC Drilling

The infill and extensional RC drilling program at Quicksilver included 66 drill holes (QRC07-092) and resulted in 4,800 metres of drilling.

The nickel mineralisation at Quicksilver is found in at least two zones within the subsurface profile:

- A. The siliceous saprock at the base of the weathering profile, which is typically intersected from approximately 20 metres below surface and can extend to more than 75 metres depth and
- B. The presence of significant nickel assays (>0.4%) and disseminated sulphides in samples at the end of several drill holes indicates that mineralisation extends into fresh rock and may extend to depth – this is now being investigated by geophysical methods for further drill testing.

The RC drilling has returned **outstanding intercepts of both nickel and cobalt** from composite sampling, including:

QRC040	44 metres @ 1.24% Nickel & 0.08% Cobalt	from 24 metres
Including	8 metres @ 2.70% Nickel & 0.13% Cobalt	from 56 metres
QRC041	28 metres @ 1.01% Nickel & 0.04% Cobalt	from 52 metres
QRC047	12 metres @ 1.03% Nickel & 0.26% Cobalt	from 24 metres
QRC054	56 metres @ 0.77% Nickel & 0.05% Cobalt	from 20 metres
Including	8 metres @ 1.18% Nickel & 0.15% Cobalt	from 44 metres
And	8 metres @ 1.40% Nickel & 0.02% Cobalt	from 64 metres
QRC063	28 metres @ 0.71% Nickel & 0.04% Cobalt	from 12 metres
Including	4 metres @ 1.12% Nickel & 0.06% Cobalt	from 20 metres
QRC064	36 metres @ 0.59% Nickel & 0.02% Cobalt	from 8 metres
Including	4 metres @ 1.28% Nickel & 0.01% Cobalt	from 16 metres
QRC087	24 metres @ 1.27% Nickel & 0.05% Cobalt	from 24 metres
Including	8 metres @ 2.16% Nickel & 0.08% Cobalt	from 28 metres
QRC091	24 metres @ 0.72% Nickel & 0.03% Cobalt	from 8 metres
Including	12 metres @ 1.01% Nickel & 0.03% Cobalt	from 12 metres
QRC092	56 metres @ 0.53% Nickel & 0.04% Cobalt	from 20 metres

In addition, several reconnaissance drill holes, in the southern tenement area, have returned significant intercepts of nickel & cobalt including the southern-most drill hole of the program, **QRC087 intersecting 24 metres of mineralisation at over 1% nickel (Figure 4).**

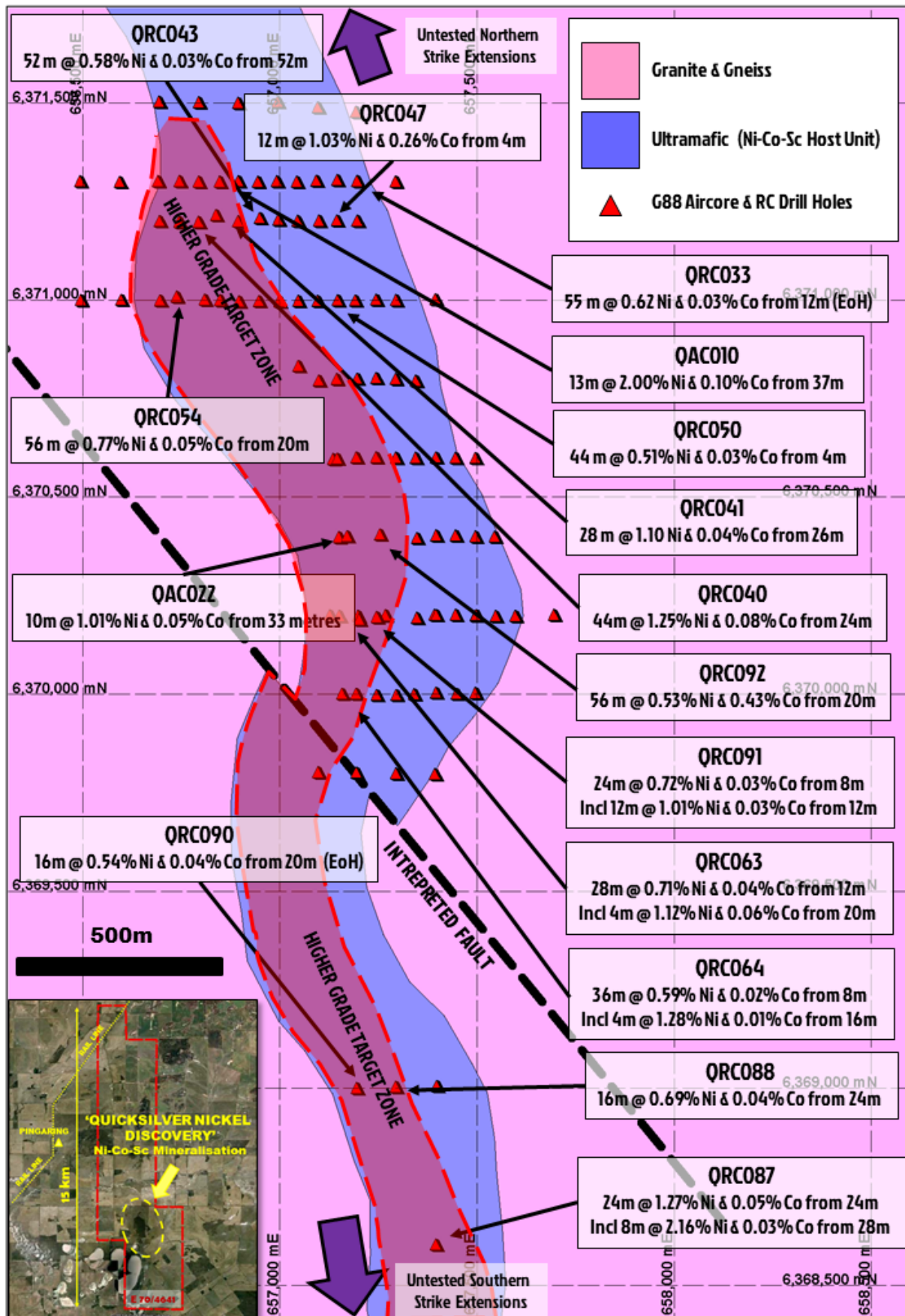


Figure 4 – Aircore & RC drill hole locations with significant nickel & cobalt intercepts over interpreted geology, with higher-grade target zone (red).

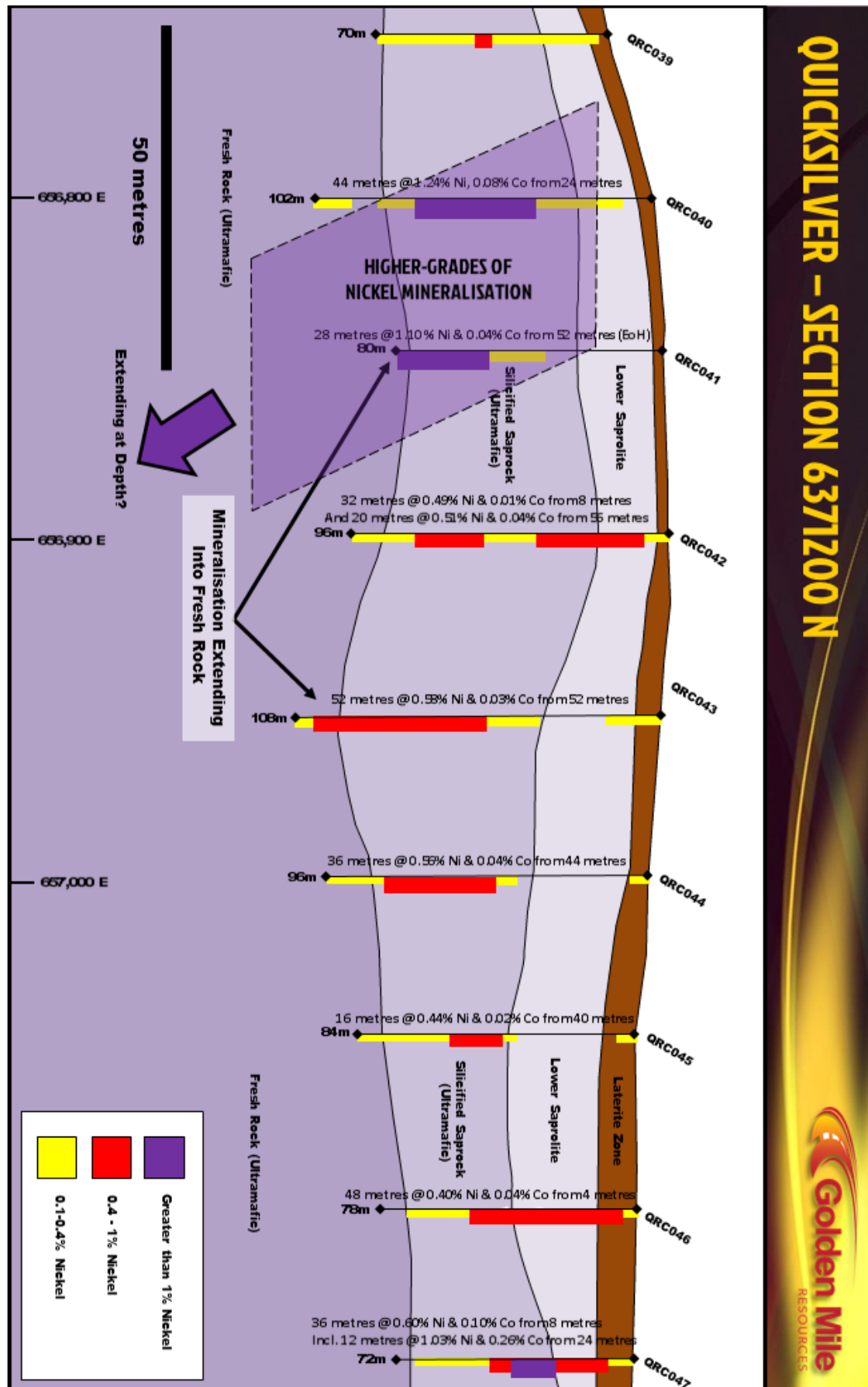


Figure 5 – Representative & Interpreted cross section for RC drill line 6,371,200 N showing geology, mineralised intercepts and higher-grade target zone in the west.

1.2 Quicksilver RC Resample

Resampling of the RC drilling program was completed in mid-December 2017. Anomalous composite samples (>1,000 ppm Nickel and/or 100 ppm Cobalt) were resampled using one metre splits. It is worth noting that of the more than 4,800 metres of RC drilled, over 4,200 metres were resampled, representing **over 87%** of the total meterage. The resampling shows **the highly anomalous nature of the host ultramafic unit at Quicksilver.**

The high volume of samples resulted in the assay program at being divided up into four batches, with the results from the batches one and two having now been reported to the Company - these two batches cover assaying from drill holes QRC0027-0041.

The resampling has confirmed, and in many cases extended, the recognised **nickel and cobalt mineralisation** with the profile at Quicksilver.

Significant nickel intercepts include:

QRC033 54 metres @ 0.66% Nickel & 0.03% Cobalt from 13 metres
Including 10 metres @ 1.35% Nickel & 0.07% Cobalt from 14 metres

QRC040 42 metres @ 1.14% Nickel & 0.06% Cobalt from 26 metres
Including 10 metres @ 2.10% Nickel & 0.10% Cobalt from 55 metres
With 2 metres @ 3.30% Nickel & 0.14% Cobalt from 57 metres

QRC041 31 metres @ 0.93% Nickel & 0.05% Cobalt from 49 metres
Including 12 metres @ 1.23% Nickel & 0.07% Cobalt from 52 metres
And 3 metres @ 1.08% Nickel & 0.02% Cobalt from 77 metres*

**This intercept is in the bottom of the drill hole and indicates that the nickel mineralisation extends into fresh rock.*

Notable cobalt intercepts include:

QRC034 10 metres @ 0.08% Cobalt & 0.76% Nickel from 39 metres
QRC036 19 metres @ 0.06% Cobalt & 0.35% Nickel from 43 metres
QRC040 33 metres @ 0.07% Cobalt & 1.35% Nickel from 34 metres
QRC041 15 metres @ 0.08% Cobalt & 1.07% Nickel from 49 metres
Including 5 metres @ 0.13% Cobalt & 0.80% Nickel from 50 metres

Figure 6 shows the locations of the AC & RC drill holes in the northern prospect area with significant intercepts from drill holes QRC027-041.

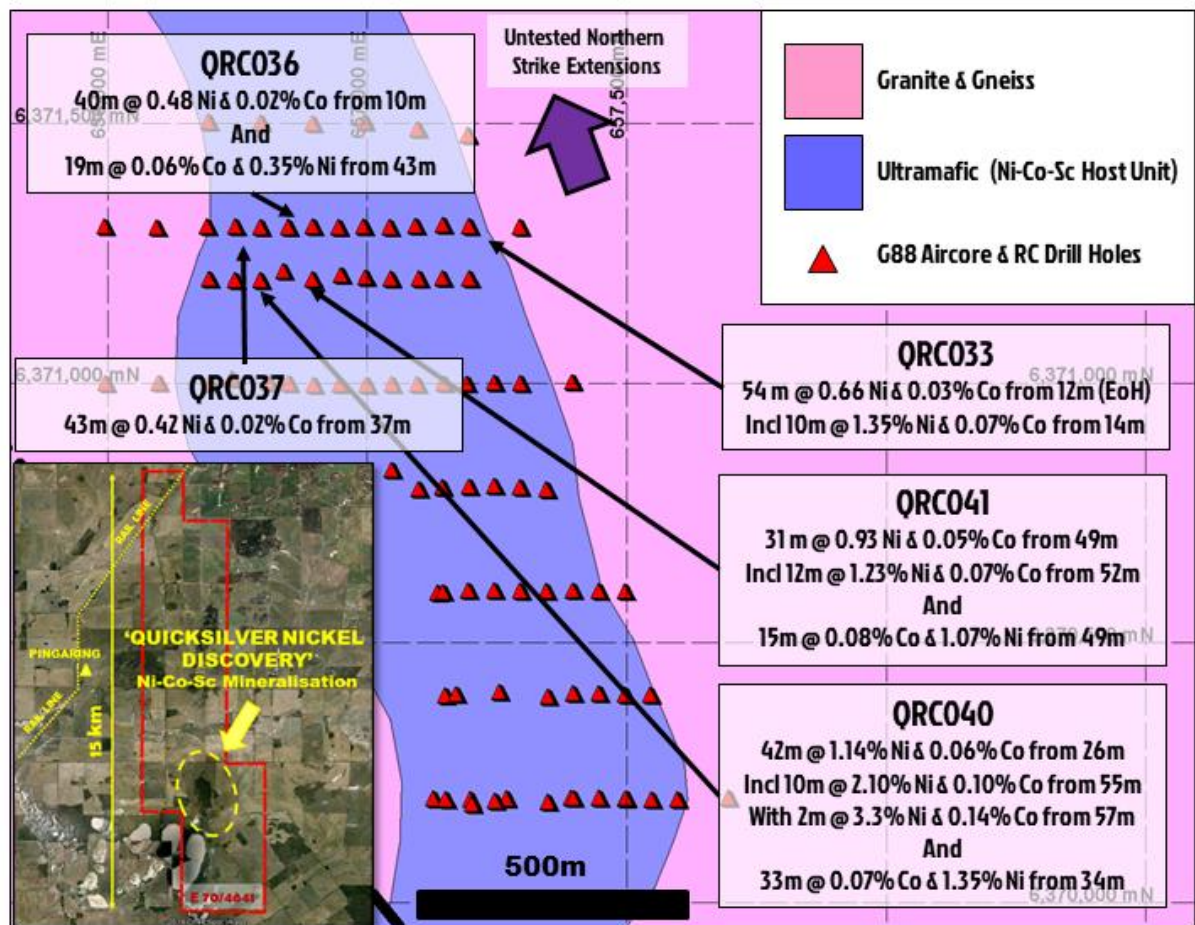


Figure 6 – Aircore & RC drill hole locations with significant nickel & cobalt intercepts from resampling of drill holes QRC0027 to 0041

3. Quicksilver Geophysical Program

Specialist consultants, NewExco, were appointed in November 2017 to oversee the geophysical exploration program at Quicksilver. They have made a number of recommendations to the Company to assist in the ongoing exploration program, with the completion of a Moving Loop Electromagnetic survey being a priority.

The MLEM survey commenced in mid-December 2017 and was completed in mid-January 2018, following a short break over the Christmas-New Year period. The survey was extended beyond its original boundaries to cover target areas to the north and covered more than 5 km of strike, comprising 25 'line' kilometres and 279 stations (Figure 7).

Newexco are presently modelling and evaluating the MLEM and are expected to report on the results of the program in the first quarter of 2018.

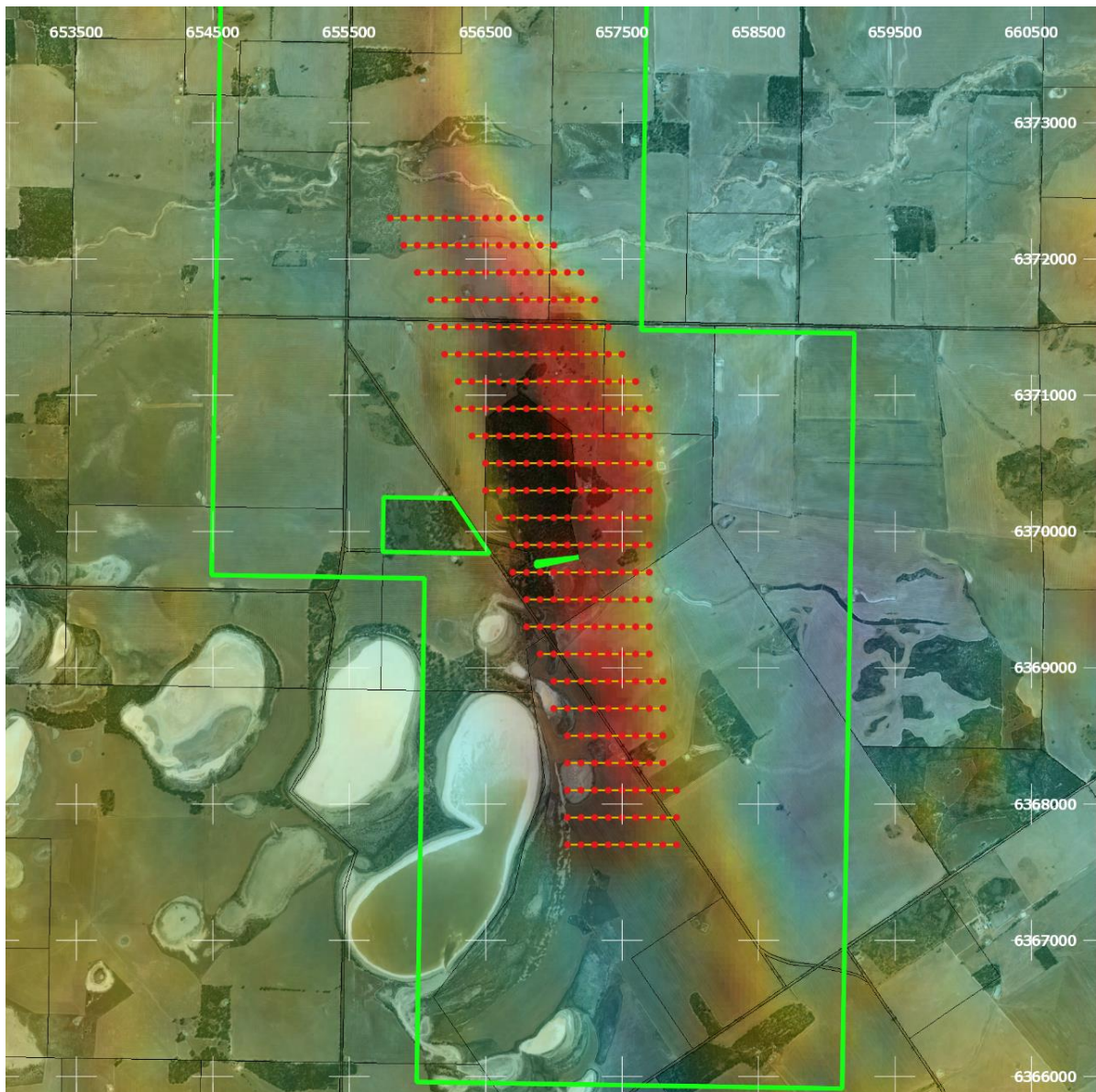


Figure 7 – Planned MLEM stations (red points) over satellite image with superimposed magnetic image

Golden Mile looks forward to reporting further on the Quicksilver Nickel-Cobalt discovery as results continue to be received in the first quarter of 2018, including both resampling and the MLEM survey. In addition, extensional drilling is scheduled to commence on adjacent target areas during the next quarter.

2. Leonora Gold Projects, North Eastern Goldfields, WA.

A program of exploration and evaluation has continued across the Company's project areas at Leonora. A short RC program was completed over the 'Natasha Prospect' at Ironstone Well during the quarter, while a detailed evaluation continues over the Monarch Trend in the east of the project area (Figure 8).

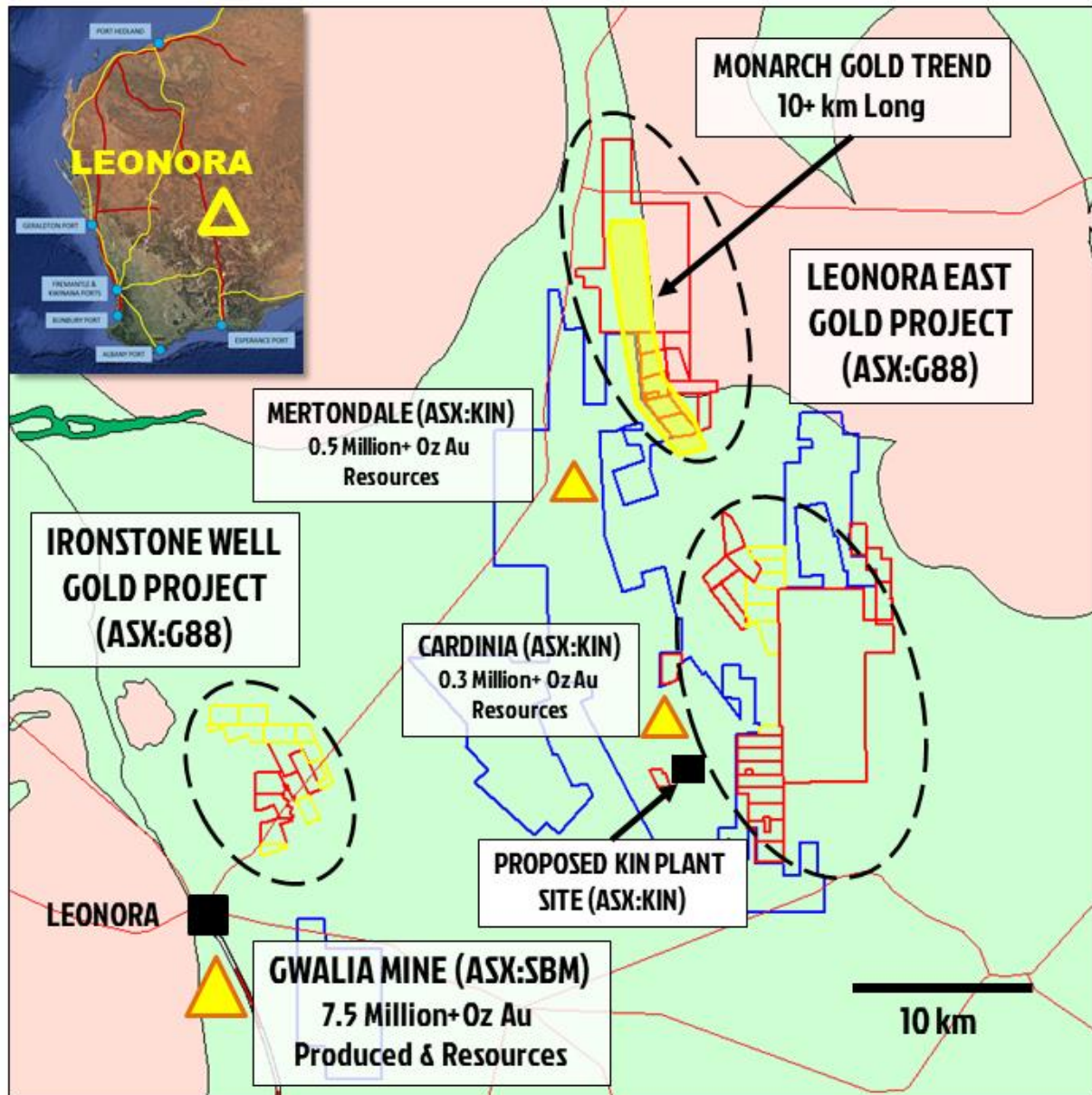


Figure 9 – Major gold operations, Golden Mile Tenure (Red & Yellow), KIN Mining project outlines (Blue) & Monarch Gold Trend Location

2.1 Ironstone Well RC drilling

A short program of shallow RC drilling has been completed over the Natasha prospect, at Ironstone Well. This drilling was designed to test and infill, several phases of drilling undertaken by previous workers, some of which had intersected high-grade gold mineralisation.

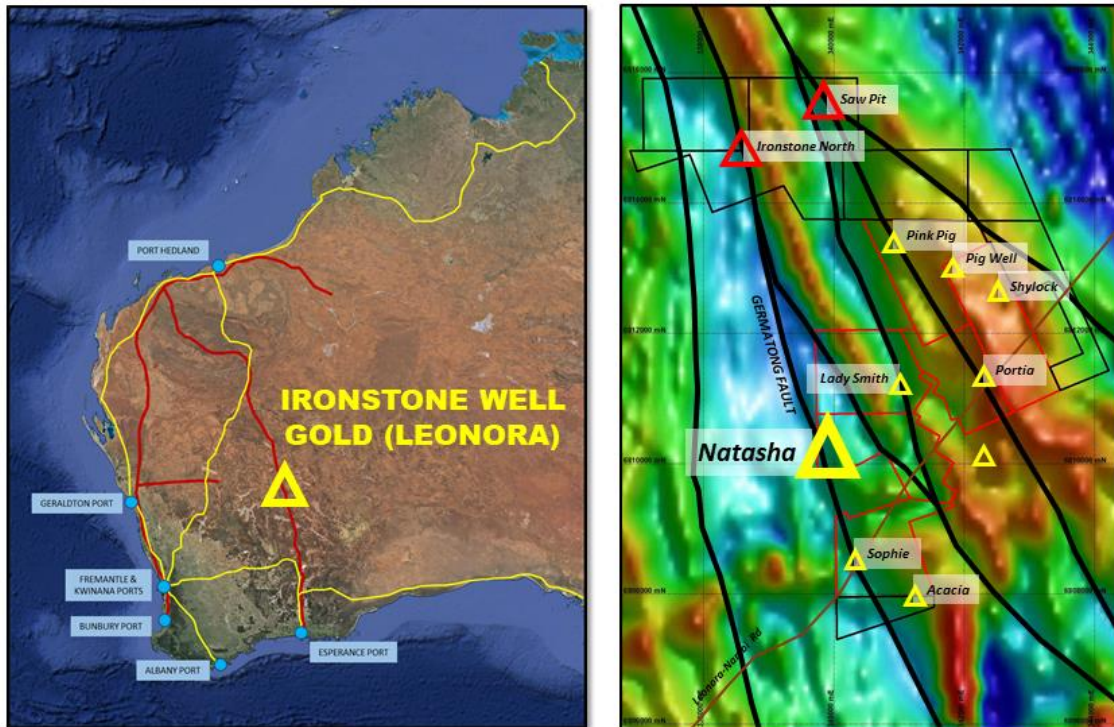


Figure 10 – Ironstone Well project location (left) with tenure and prospects over a magnetic image (right).

A program of 19 RC holes was completed for 1,227 metres, with several holes intersecting significant grades of gold mineralisation, including:

IRC001	1 metre @ 2.28 gpt Gold from 19 metres
IRC002	7 metres @ 4.16 gpt Gold from 17 metres
Including	2 metres @ 11.35 gpt Gold from 28 metres
IRC011	4 metres @ 1.49 gpt Gold from 82 metres
IRC015	4 metres @ 1.51 gpt Gold from 44 metres
IRC017	1 metre @ 2.37 gpt Gold from 49 metres
And	1 metre @ 4.44 gpt Gold from 56 metres

A review of the exploration data is now being undertaken to assist in the planning follow up drilling, as required.

Appendix 1 & 2 of this report contain the drill hole collar locations and significant down hole assay results (>0.25 gpt gold).

2.2 Monarch Gold Trend Evaluation

A detailed evaluation of the Monarch Trend continues and includes:

- **Project Generation & Acquisition**
- **Detailed Research & Data Review**
- **Mapping & Surveying**

- **Geophysical Data Acquisition & Interpretation**
- **Rock Chipping & Soil Sampling**

This exploration will assist in **defining targets for drill testing and potential development**. The proximity of the Monarch Trend to KIN Mining NL's Mertondale-Cardinia projects makes it a compelling target for ongoing exploration.

3. Ongoing Work Program

Golden Mile continues its exploration program, targeting both nickel-cobalt and gold mineralisation including:

3.1 Quicksilver Nickel-Cobalt-Scandium – SW Mineral Field

- RC drilling completed on 200 x 50 metre centres
- Resampling of RC drilling continues to return high-grade results
- EM survey undertaken to test for deeper nickel sulphide mineralisation
- Initiation of JORC Resource Estimation for oxide mineralisation
- Preliminary Metallurgical Test Work

3.2 Ironstone Well Gold – Leonora Region, NE Goldfields

- Resampling and evaluation of RC drilling at the Natasha prospect
- Evaluation of additional targets within project area.

3.3 Leonora East Gold – Leonora Region, NE Goldfields

- Surveying and evaluation of high-grade gold locations, including mine workings
- Detailed analysis and target generation for exploration, including drilling
- Data compilation & evaluation

3.4 Darlot Gold – Leonora Region, NE Goldfields

- Prospecting and near surface gold mineralisation evaluations
- Data compilation & evaluation to target ongoing exploration

3.5 Gidgee Multi-Element Project – Northern Yilgarn

- Data compilation & evaluation to target future exploration

Golden Mile looks forward to updating investors as the Company's exploration program progresses during the first quarter of 2018.

References

1. ASX Announcement (G88), 'New Nickel Discovery', 6 November 2017.
2. ASX Announcement (G88), 'Wide Intercepts at New Nickel Discovery', 10 & 30 November 2017.
3. ASX Announcement (G88), 'Nickel Discovery Extends over 3 Kilometres', 5 December 2017.
4. ASX Announcement (G88), 'High-Grade Nickel at Quicksilver', 25 January 2018.

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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 Gidjee Polymetallic project north of Sandstone.

For more information please visit the Company's website: <https://www.goldenmilresources.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 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 – IRONSTONE WELL DRILL HOLE COLLAR LOCATIONS

APPENDIX 1– IRONSTONE WELL RC DRILL HOLE COLLARS (IRC001-019)

Hole No.	Hole Type	UTM Nth	UTM East	UTM Zone	RL (m)	Dip	Grid Azi	Max Depth (m)
IRC001	RC	6810182	339923	GDA94_51	412.00	-90	0	29.00
IRC002	RC	6810162	339928	GDA94_51	407.00	-90	0	35.00
IRC003	RC	6810113	339955	GDA94_51	404.00	-90	0	47.00
IRC004	RC	6810113	339949	GDA94_51	404.00	-60	270	35.00
IRC005	RC	6810210	339912	GDA94_51	406.00	-90	0	29.00
IRC006	RC	6810069	339965	GDA94_51	404.00	-75	270	59.00
IRC007	RC	6810068	339944	GDA94_51	406.00	-60	270	41.00
IRC008	RC	6810068	340025	GDA94_51	410.00	-90	0	119.00
IRC009	RC	6810068	340024	GDA94_51	409.00	-60	270	101.00
IRC010	RC	6810112	340015	GDA94_51	408.00	-90	0	119.00
IRC011	RC	6810154	339994	GDA94_51	408.00	-90	0	107.00
IRC012	RC	6810155	339991	GDA94_51	406.00	-60	0	77.00
IRC013	RC	6810219	340017	GDA94_51	409.00	-60	270	77.00
IRC014	RC	6810215	340016	GDA94_51	410.00	-90	0	89.00
IRC015	RC	6810213	339969	GDA94_51	410.00	-60	270	53.00
IRC016	RC	6810262	339948	GDA94_51	412.00	-60	270	41.00
IRC017	RC	6810260	339998	GDA94_51	420.00	-60	270	71.00
IRC018	RC	6810310	339974	GDA94_51	410.00	-60	270	53.00
IRC019	RC	6810351	339973	GDA94_51	416.00	-60	270	47.00

**APPENDIX 2 – SIGNIFICANT RC ASSAYS
(>0.5 GPT GOLD/Au)**

APPENDIX 2- SIGNIFICANT IRONSTONE WELL RC INTERCEPTS (>0.5 gpt Au)

Hole No	Sample No	From	To	Interval	Au ppm	As ppm
IRC001	L00012	17	18	1	0.58	1050
IRC001	L00013	18	19	1	0.93	3070
IRC001	L00014	19	20	1	2.28	4100
IRC001	L00015	20	21	1	0.88	7100
IRC001	L00016	21	22	1	0.27	452
IRC001	L00017	22	23	1	0.38	363
IRC001	L00018	23	24	1	0.75	142
IRC001	L00019	24	28	4	0.44	797
IRC001	L00021	28	29	1	0.30	2040
IRC002	L00023	4	8	4	0.38	2040
IRC002	L00024	8	12	4	0.72	1840
IRC002	L00025	12	16	4	0.33	1400
IRC002	L00026	16	17	1	0.46	1340
IRC002	L00027	17	18	1	1.46	2390
IRC002	L00028	18	19	1	1.13	2410
IRC002	L00029	19	20	1	0.66	1780
IRC002	L00030	20	21	1	1.19	1850
IRC002	L00031	21	22	1	11.60	2030
IRC002	L00032	22	23	1	11.10	2590
IRC002	L00033	23	24	1	2.00	2330
IRC002	L00034	24	25	1	0.87	2110
IRC002	L00036	26	27	1	0.73	559
IRC002	L00037	27	28	1	0.50	866
IRC002	L00038	28	29	1	1.11	857
IRC002	L00039	29	30	1	0.45	522
IRC002	L00041	30	34	4	0.46	904
IRC003	L00054	44	47	3	0.46	250
IRC004	L00056	4	8	4	0.66	472
IRC005	L00068	9	10	1	0.71	1420
IRC005	L00069	10	11	1	0.39	2320
IRC005	L00081	24	28	4	0.29	460
IRC007	L00113	20	24	4	0.42	2900
IRC007	L00114	24	28	4	0.25	1890
IRC008	L00127	28	32	4	0.71	242
IRC008	L00128	32	36	4	0.41	144
IRC008	L00145	63	64	1	0.38	754
IRC008	L00146	64	65	1	0.39	738
IRC009	L00205	96	100	4	0.38	3450
IRC010	L00232	48	49	1	0.26	1250
IRC011	L00277	74	75	1	0.67	81.7
IRC011	L00285	81	82	1	0.41	1360
IRC011	L00286	82	83	1	2.60	2020
IRC011	L00287	83	84	1	0.31	1670
IRC011	L00288	84	85	1	1.49	321
IRC011	L00289	85	86	1	1.54	2200
IRC011	L00290	86	87	1	0.40	5960
IRC011	L00291	87	88	1	0.33	4250
IRC011	L00302	97	98	1	0.28	554

IRC012	L00331	59	60	1	0.31	3610
IRC012	L00332	60	61	1	0.33	2150
IRC013	L00349	20	24	4	0.45	141
IRC013	L00350	24	28	4	0.31	220
IRC014	L00389	44	48	4	0.42	388
IRC015	L00438	44	48	4	1.51	895
IRC017	L00479	49	50	1	2.37	43.2
IRC017	L00481	50	51	1	0.38	320
IRC017	L00487	56	57	1	4.44	31.6

A. Au=Gold, As=Arsenic

B. ppm= part per million, gpt=grams per tonnes (nb. ppm=gpt)

APPENDIX 3 – JORC TABLES

Appendix 1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 19 reverse circulation drill holes were completed as part of the ongoing exploration program over the Ironstone Well Gold Project In total, these drill holes yielded over 521 samples, comprised of composite, splits samples, standards and blanks. Drill samples were composed of either 4 metre composites spear sampled from the 1 metre intervals produced from drilling, or rotary split, 1 metre calico samples where mineralisation was visible.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling (5.25" face sampling bit) was utilised to test the weathered stratigraphy through to fresh rock
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small subsamples of the 1m drill intervals were collected and placed in a chip tray,

	<p><i>Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were collected in two ways, <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A rotary split of approximately 2 kg was taken on 1m intervals directly from the cyclone of the drill rig 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The laboratory assaying techniques are suitable for the samples submitted. Samples were submitted to LabWest in Malaga, Perth, for a suite of elements including Au, As, Ag, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mn, Ni & Zn using an Prep 01 prep and Express Au+20 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes were located using a hand held GPS (accurate to <5 metres) in GDA 94, Zone 51.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drilling was undertaken at varying spacing across the prospect area to infill on previous work. • Spacing is insufficient to establish a resource at this time • Samples down hole are reported as either 1m splits or 4m composites
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling is unbiased and was designed to test the weathered and fresh 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.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were bagged and secured by field staff prior to submission to the laboratory.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> P crown land with access agreements in place over the landowners where the active work program is being undertaken.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compilation of historical data has been completed and is being utilised to target the ongoing work program.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shear & quartz vein hosted gold mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A listing of the drill hole collar information is provided in Appendix 2. Of this report.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weighted averages have been used in the calculation of drill hole intercepts Lower cut-offs have included 0.25 gpt gold Most individual samples are now 1 metre splits Allowable internal dilution was set at up to 2m for Au intercepts No 'metal equivalents' have been quoted.

<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At this point we believe that the mineralisation is dipping at approximately 50 degrees to the east, and as such the drill hole dip, predominantly vertical, represents true width.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps not provided, as results and intercepts yet to be fully evaluated, and considered not significant at this time.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A listing of all the results from the reported intercepts is provided in Appendices 1 & 2 of this report.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These factors are discussed in the body of the accompanying ASX announcement.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ongoing work program and discussion of targets for drilling is contained in the body of the report.