ASX: G88

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Total shares on issue: 52.13m

Unlisted Issued Options: 7.05m

Market Cap @$0.68: $35 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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ASX Announcement

23 February 2018

QUICKSILVER EM HIGHLIGHTS SULPHIDE ANOMALIES

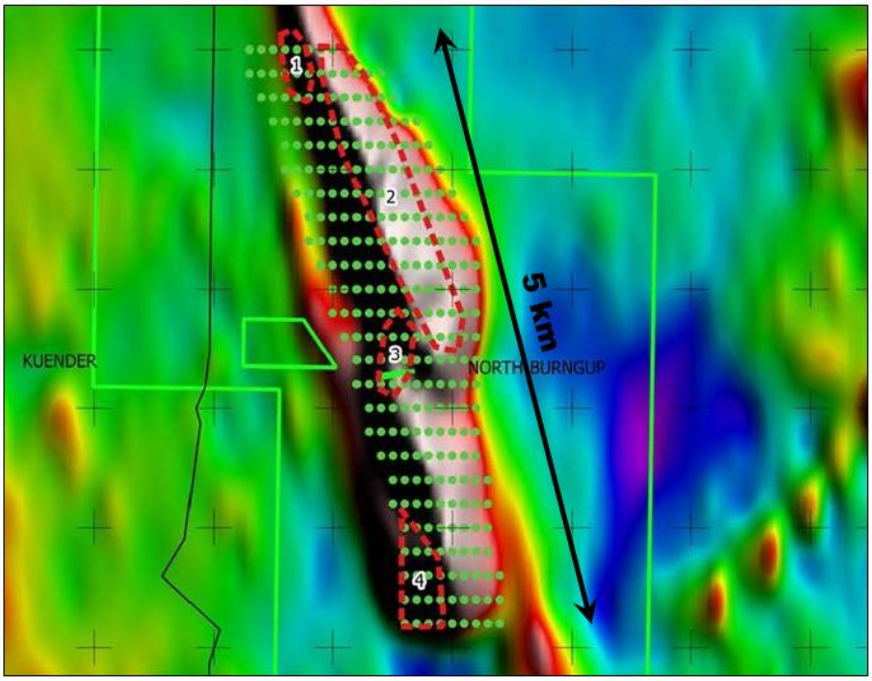

Figure 1 – EM stations and MLEM anomalies over RTP magnetic image.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Moving Loop Electro-Magnetic ('MLEM') survey at the Quicksilver nickel-cobalt project has highlighted FOUR anomalies that warrant further testing**
- **Anomaly 1 is 'consistent with a massive sulphide bedrock conductor' in '…. the range of expected values for nickel sulphide targets'[1]**
- **Anomalies 2 & 4 have previously returned high-grade nickel (>2%) intercepts in the oxide zone above, or adjacent to, the anomalies but remain untested by drilling at depth[2]**
- **Anomalies 1 & 3 lie outside the existing drill pattern at Garard's and potentially offer both oxide and sulphide targets**
- **The Garard's prospect area now extends over more than FIVE kilometres of strike**
- **Access and DMIRS permitting is underway to allow drill testing of the northern EM anomalies.**

Golden Mile Resources (ASX: G88) ("Golden Mile" or **"Company")** is pleased to announce the results from the recently completed Moving, in-Loop Time Domain, Electromagnetic ('MLEM') survey covering the Garard prospect, at the Quicksilver Nickel-Cobalt project in the South-West Mineral Field of Western Australia.

The MLEM survey at Quicksilver covers an extensive magnetic and geochemical anomaly in the southern tenement area (Figure 2) which continues to return high-grade nickel and cobalt assays from RC drilling. The MLEM survey extended over 5 km of strike and comprised 100 metre spaced stations along 200 metre spaced east-west oriented lines. A total of 276 stations were utilised and cover more than 25 'line' kilometres.

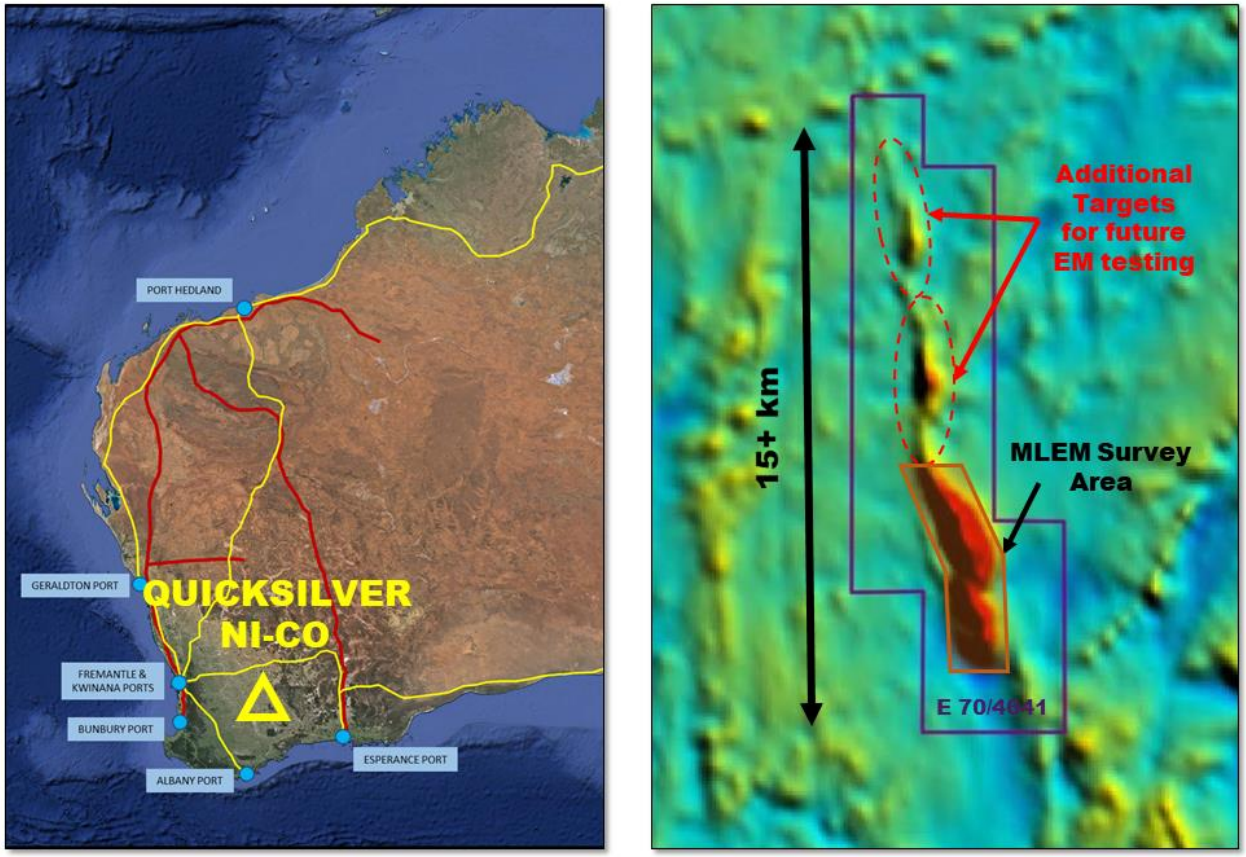

Figure 2 – Quicksilver project location (left) and magnetic imagery with tenement outline (purple) and MLEM survey area (right).

1. Quicksilver MLEM Anomalies

The MLEM survey was commissioned and designed by Newexco Services Pty Ltd ('Newexco') to test for deeper primary sulphide sources for the nickel mineralisation at Quicksilver and has **successfully highlighted FOUR significant anomalies** for further testing (Figure 3).

1.1 Anomaly 1

This conductor has been rated as a **'Category 1'** (highest priority) anomaly and is recommended for immediate drill testing by Newexco, due to the strong and consistent nature of the geophysical response.

The anomaly exhibits the following characteristics:

- **Is over 500 metres long with a north-south orientation**
- **Lies in a sub-vertical orientation, with the top of the EM anomaly approximately 100 metres below surface**
- **Is '…consistent with a massive sulphide bedrock conductor'[1]**
- **The '…modelled conductance is 6700 Siemens and is in the range of expected values for nickel sulphide targets[1]**

The Company is presently securing access to this target and has also submitted a Program of Works ('PoW') to the Department of Mining, Industry Regulation & Safety (DMIRS), detailing the planned drilling program, for their approval.

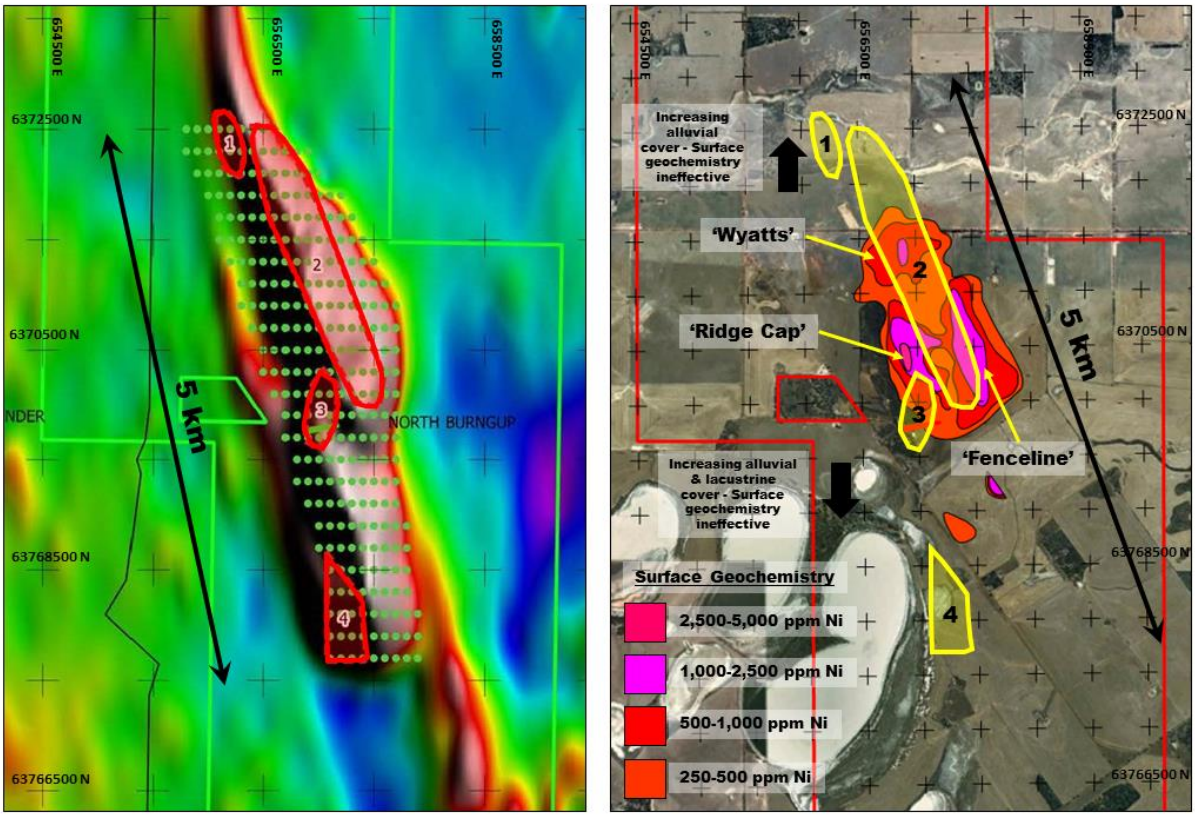

Figure 3 – Quicksilver MLEM anomalies over RTP magnetic image (right) and established surface nickel geochemistry with MLEM anomalies (left).

1.2 Anomaly 2

This anomaly is a laterally extensive target but does not have as strong an EM response as Anomaly 1. It is interpreted to define deeper weathering and/or higher conductance geology that is often associated with ultramafic rocks.

This is consistent with observations from the RC drilling, where ultramafic stratigraphy, disseminated sulphides and significant nickel intercepts have been recorded in the bottom of several drill holes.

The anomaly exhibits the following characteristics:

- **Covers over 2,500 metres of strike**
- **Is a shallow bedrock anomaly and is unconstrained by the EM survey at depth**
- **Shows a strong surface geochemical signature, being coincident with the 'Fenceline' & 'Wyatt's' surface anomalies (Figure 3)**
- **Drilling ABOVE the anomaly has consistently returned wide (>20m) and significant intercepts of nickel (>0.5%) in shallow RC drilling (<100 m deep)**
- **Drilling above the anomaly has also returned high-grade nickel (>2%) intercepts in both Aircore & RC drilling including:**

  QAC 010 13 metres @ 2.00% Nickel & 0.10% Cobalt from 37 metres[2]

  QRC 040 10 metres @ 2.10% Nickel & 0.10% Cobalt from 55 metres[2]
- **This bedrock anomaly remains completely untested drilling, whilst only around two-thirds of the saprolitic zone above the anomaly has been tested with shallow RC drilling (Figure 4).**

The weathered zone above Anomaly 2 hosts much of the saprolitic nickel-cobalt mineralisation delineated to date, however the bedrock source of this mineralisation remains untested and **has the potential to host a substantial body of disseminated sulphides**. This anomaly will be further tested through the ongoing drilling program and will also be assessed to determine its suitability for targeting utilising alternative geophysical methods, such as induced polarisation ('IP').

1.3 Anomaly 3

This anomaly lies in the southern Garard prospect area and immediately to the east of the existing RC drill pattern (Figures 3 & 4). The anomaly appears to be associated with a fault that displaces the host ultramafic unit but may be a deeper source (below 200 metres) and is poorly defined by the MLEM survey.

The anomaly exhibits the following characteristics:

- **Covers over 500 metres of strike**
- **Is immediately adjacent, to the south, of the 'Ridge Cap' surface geochemical anomaly (Figure 3) which shows some of the highest grades of surface nickel anomalism, including QSS 029 2720 ppm Ni & 305 ppm Co[3]**
- **May be to be a deeper conductive source and requires Downhole EM ('DHEM') to better define a target.**

Newexco have recommended the use of Downhole EM ('DHEM') to close on the potential source of this anomaly to define its location & orientation in space. Upcoming infill and extensional drilling at Garard's (Section 2) will be used to facilitate this DHEM program due to its proximity to the anomaly (Figure 4).

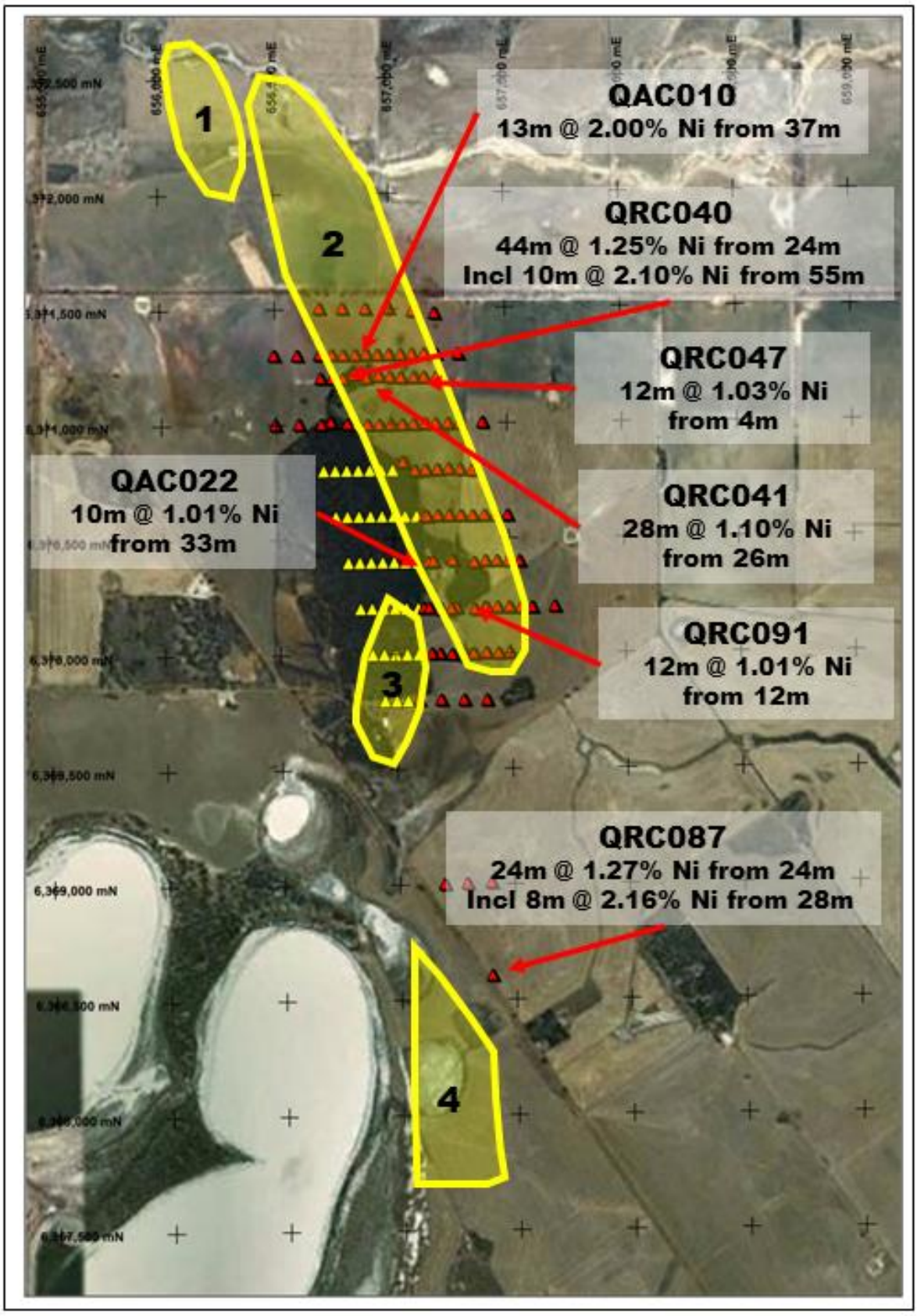

Figure 4 – Quicksilver MLEM anomalies over Google Earth image, showing existing G88 drill hole locations (red) with >1% nickel intercepts and planned infill/extensional RC drilling (yellow).

1.4 Anomaly 4

Anomaly4 lies in the southern tenement area near an area of salt lakes. These lakes, and their associated sediments, are moderately conductive with analysis of the EM data suggesting that an anomaly at depth may be masked by these near surface sediments (Figures 3 & 4).

The anomaly exhibits the following characteristics:

- **Covers over 900 metres of strike, and is potentially open to the south**
- **Is immediately adjacent to the southern-most drill hole in the program to date, which returned a high-grade nickel (>2%) intercept of:**

  QRC 087 8 metres @ 2.16% Nickel & 0.03% Cobalt from 28 metres[2]
- **Newexco have again recommended that as the drill pattern is extended over the anomaly and a program of DHEM be employed to better define any anomaly that may lie at depth.**

Overall the MLEM program has been highly successful in locating potential bedrock sulphide anomalies for both drill testing and further DHEM targeting.

2. Ongoing Exploration Program

The exploration and development program at Quicksilver continues with drilling to commence at Garard's in early March 2018. The immediate target of this RC drilling will be to:

A. Infill and extensional drilling over Anomaly 2 to test its western margin and begin to test its depth potential

B. Drill testing of 'Priority' Anomaly 1

C. Preliminary testing of Anomaly 3 including emplacement of holes to facilitate DHEM.

It is anticipated that the above program will then lead into an extended program, once access and permitting is completed, that will also include:

D. Extensional drilling along the northern extensions of Anomaly 2 and south to Anomaly 4.

Golden Mile looks forward to updating shareholders and investors as the exploration and development program continues to gain momentum at Quicksilver in the coming weeks.

References

1. Quicksilver Project – An Interpretation of the Moving In-Loop Electromagnetic Survey at Quicksilver, Newexco Services Pty Ltd, February 2018 (Confidential Report).
2. Quarterly Report to ASX, Golden Mile Resources Ltd, January 2018.
3. Quarterly Report to ASX, Golden Mile Resources Ltd, October 2017.

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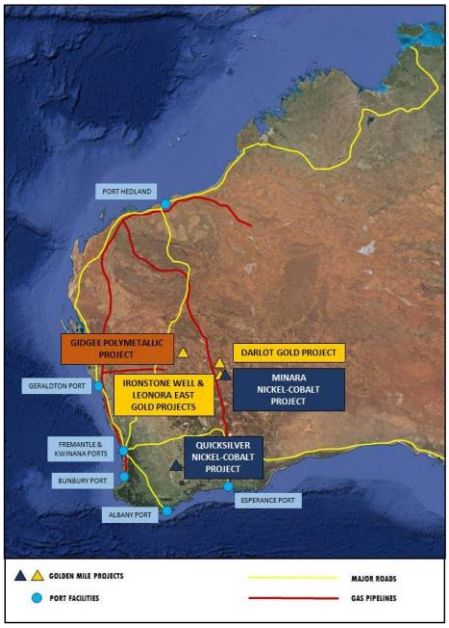
About Golden Mile Resources Ltd



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 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 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 – 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 Moving in-Loop Time Domain Elecromagnetic (MLEM) survey was completed over the Garard prospect area in the southern Quicksilver tenement area. • The survey was supervised by NewExco Consultants and undertaken by Vector Geophysics, with lines on a 090º-270º orientation at 200 metres spacing and 100 m spaced survey stations along these lines. • The survey utilised a SmartEM system with the following specifications: *Base Freq: 1Hz* *Current: 100A* *Stacks: Minimum 64* *Readings: Minimum 3 repeatable* *Turn On/Off (ms): 0/1.1* *Window Timing: SmartEm Standard* *Locations: GPS, GDA94, Zone 50*
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).*	• No drilling undertaken
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.*	• No drill samples recovered or taken

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.*	• Geophysical survey so only logging of responses not geology.
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.*	• Not applicable.
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.*	• Not applicable
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.*	• Not applicable

Location of data points	● *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* ● *Specification of the grid system used.* ● *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	● All data was located utilising hand-held GPS with +/- 5m accuracy.
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.*	● The MLEM survey was undertaken east-west lines at 200 metre spacing, with stations at 100 metre spacing along those lines.
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.*	● The survey lines were in an east-west orientation, perpendicular to the strike of the ultramafic stratigraphy and sufficient to locate conductive targets.
Sample security	● *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	● Not applicable for geophysical survey
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 with 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.*	• This report does not relate to drilling.
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.*	• No data aggregation for this geophysical survey

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').*	● No mineralised intercepts reported
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.*	● The report details the results from a MLEM survey over the region.
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 are contained in the body of the report.