ASX Announcement
8th of August 2018

QUICKSILVER NICKEL:

THREE NEW 'CATEGORY ONE' TARGETS IDENTIFIED

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Golden Mile's exploration program at Quicksilver continues to return outstanding results**
- **Moving Loop EM ('MLEM') has now been completed along the entire 15 km strike length of the Company's tenement holding at Quicksilver**
- **The recently completed extensional MLEM program has highlighted an additional THREE CATEGORY ONE ('CAT ONE') targets north, along 8 km of strike, from the Wyatt's EM target**
- **These CAT ONE targets vary in size and intensity but appear to represent bedrock sulphide conductors that require drill testing**
- **RC drilling at Garard's continues to return wide intercepts of nickel mineralisation, with recent drilling in the southern prospect area returning:**

  QRC 162 45 metres @ 0.71% Nickel and 0.04% Cobalt from 15 metres

  Including 5 metres @ 1.32% Nickel and 0.13% Cobalt from 55 metres (EOH)

- **Exploration continues across the Company's project areas with a detailed evaluation of the Leonora Nickel and Gold tenure also presently underway.**

RC sampling at the Quicksilver Nickel-Cobalt-Copper Project

MARKET DATA

ASX Code:	G88
Share Price:	$0.30 (as at 7/8/18)
Market Cap:	$17 Million
Shares on Issue:	57,400,001
Options on Issue:	7,450,000
Cash at bank:	$2.8 Million (as at 7/8/18)

BOARD & MANAGEMENT

Rhoderick Grivas - Non-Executive Chairman
Tim Putt - Chief Executive Officer & Director
Dr Koon Lip Choo - Non-Executive Director
Phillip Grundy - Non-Executive Director
Justyn Stedwell - Company Secretary
Paul Frawley - Exploration Manager

Golden Mile Resources (ASX: G88) ("Golden Mile" or **"the Company")** is pleased to announce that it continues to receive excellent results from the exploration program over the Quicksilver Nickel project, with a recently completed Moving Loop Electromagnetic ('MLEM') survey delineating an additional THREE 'Category One' targets, with shallow RC drilling also continuing to return wide intercepts of nickel mineralisation.

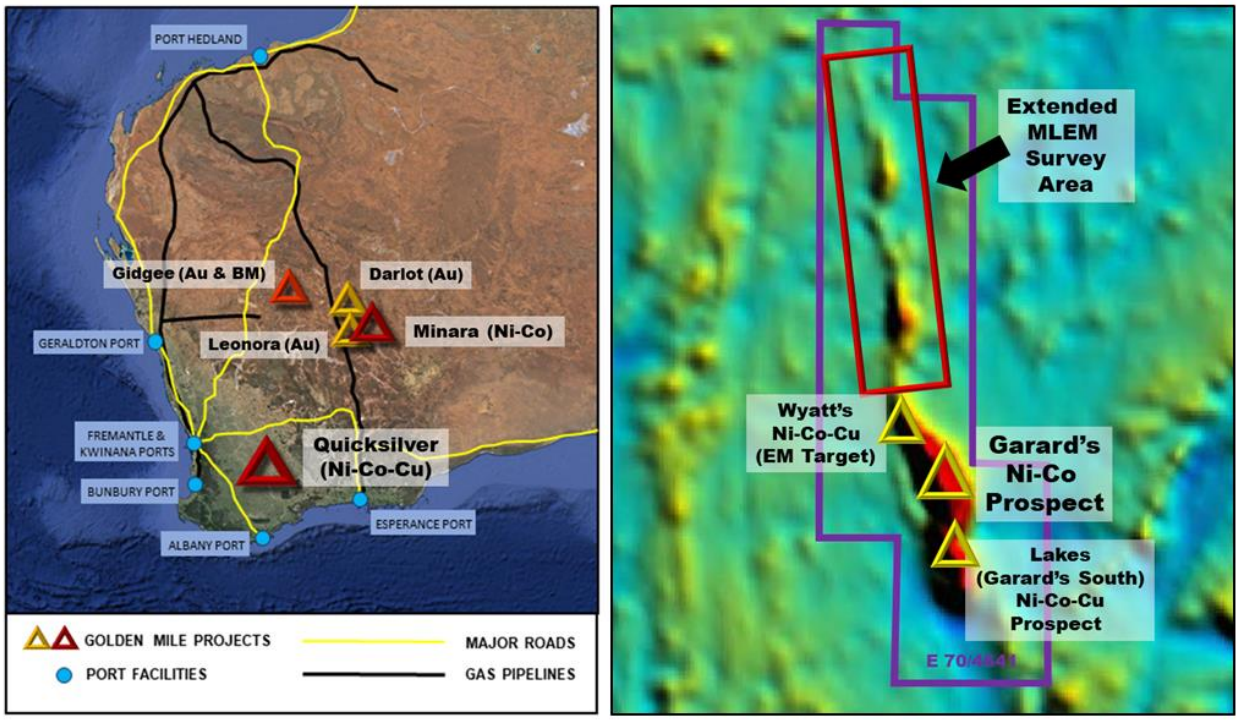


Figure 1 – Quicksilver Project Location & MLEM Survey Area

1. Moving Loop Electromagnetic ('MLEM') Survey

In late July 2018 the Company and geophysical consultants, Newexco, designed and initiated a program of extensional MLEM, to test the balance of the tenement area to the north of the Wyatt's 'Category One' EM anomaly, following the success of earlier geophysical surveys.

The survey covered the remaining ultramafic stratigraphy at Quicksilver, north of the Wyatt's target, which included over 8 kilometres of strike (Figure 1). The survey was conducted utilising 400 metre line spacing with 100 metre stations along those lines. 'Category One' anomalies were further defined utilising detailed Fixed Loop EM ("FLEM') with 100 metre line spacing.

Preliminary modelling of the MLEM/ FLEM survey has delineated a further THREE CATEGORY ONE targets (Anomalies Five-Seven), the most prominent being approximately three kilometres north of Wyatt's (Figure 2). In addition, ongoing modelling indicates the presence of a number of Category Two targets within the stratigraphy that have yet to be properly defined.

Analysis of the recent drilling at Wyatt's shows that the Category One target at this location was not properly tested by the RC program and that further drilling is required.

The surface EM surveys have now delineated targets along a total of ~15 kilometres of strike.

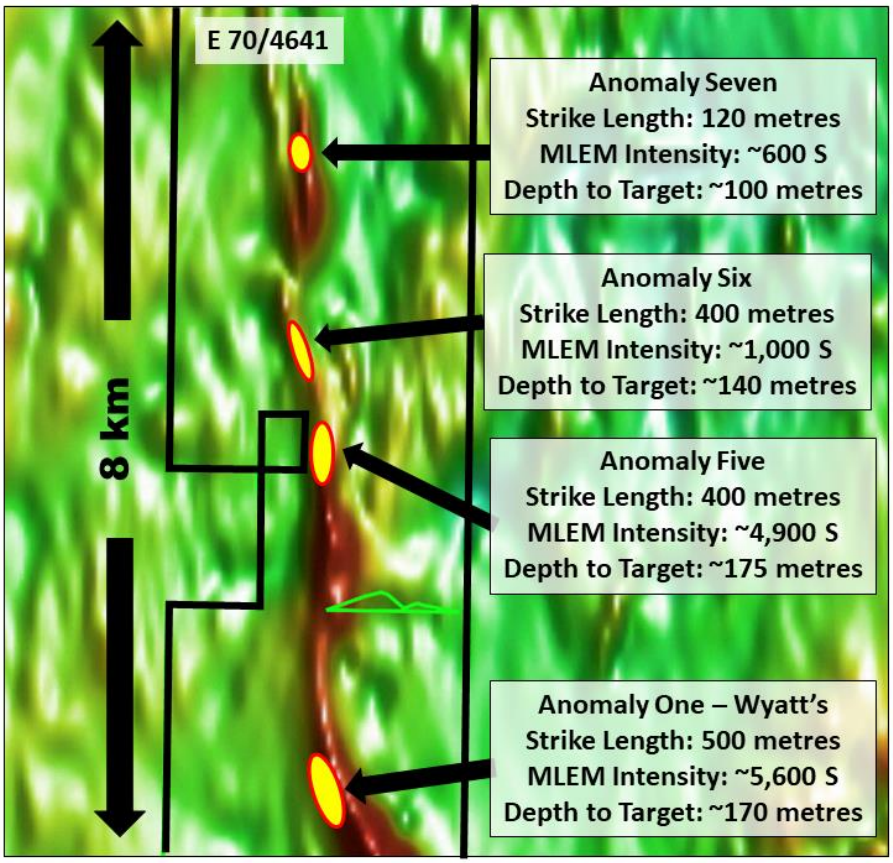


Figure 2 – Region Magnetic Image with location of the Category One MLEM targets

2. Garard's RC Drilling

The recent RC drilling program targeted at the accessible extremities of the Garard's prospect, with shallow drilling continuing to define the mineralised envelope to both the north and south of the existing drill pattern (Figure 3 & Appendix 1).

Drilling continues to return wide intercepts of anomalous nickel and cobalt, including:

QRC 160 24 metres @ 0.43% Nickel and 0.02% Cobalt from 24 metres (EOH)

QRC 161 33 metres @ 0.40% Nickel and 0.01% Cobalt from 30 metres (EOH)

QRC 162 45 metres @ 0.71% Nickel and 0.04% Cobalt from 15 metres (EOH)

Including 5 metres @ 1.32% Nickel and 0.13% Cobalt from 55 metres (EOH)

**EOH = End of Hole, i.e. drill hole ended in mineralisation*
***Results of drill assaying (>0.3% Nickel & 0.03% Cobalt) are provided in Appendix 2.*

It should be noted that the drilling program at Garard's South ended prematurely due to access issues resulting from high rainfall. In addition a number of drill holes at this location ended in mineralisation and require additional testing.

Work on the estimation of a JORC 2012 resource continues, with diamond drilling scheduled to commence in the coming weeks to produce samples for the delineation of bulk densities (to allow more accurate tonnage estimations) and metallurgical test work.

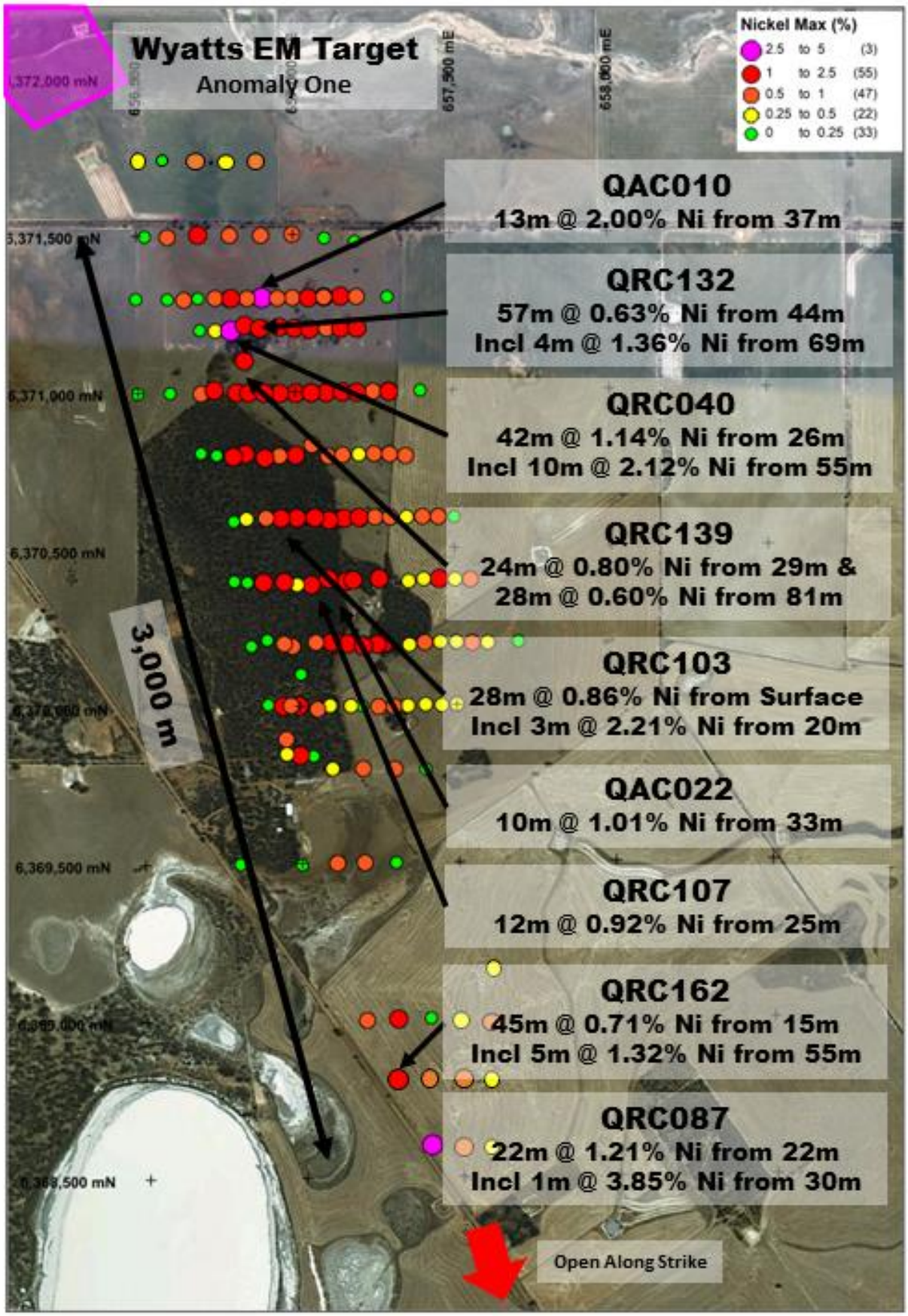


Figure 3 – Garard's prospect with significant intercepts

3. Ongoing Work Program

Golden Mile's ongoing work program at Quicksilver includes:

- Diamond Core Drilling of Oxide/Silicate Zones and Wyatt's Sulphide Target
- Preliminary metallurgical test work of Quicksilver oxide/silicate mineralisation
- Estimation of a JORC 2012 for the Garard's prospect area
- Access and permitting for drilling of new Category One MLEM targets
- Drill testing Category One MLEM targets
- Modelling of MLEM surveys to delineate Category Two & Three anomalies

Other exploration includes:

- Detailed evaluation Minara nickel-cobalt project at Leonora
- Evaluation and exploration planning over the Leonora East gold project

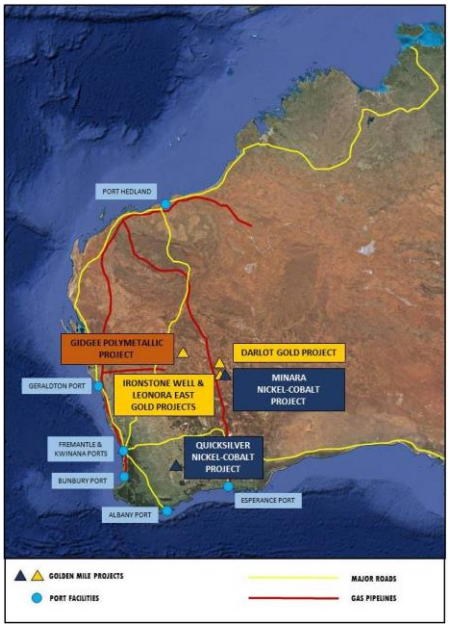
Golden Mile looks forward to updating shareholders as work continues over the Quicksilver nickel and Leonora nickel and gold projects in the coming weeks.

For further information please contact:

Tim Putt – Executive 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 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 – RC DRILLING COLLARS & ASSAYS

APPENDIX 1 – QUICKSILVER RC DRILL HOLE COLLARS (QRC 149-165)

Hole No	Hole Type	North (m)	East (m)	Grid	RL (m)	Dip	Mag Azi	Max Depth (m)
QRC149	RC	6372299	656122	GDA94_51	285	-60	90	222
QRC150	RC	6372404	656099	GDA94_51	289	-60	90	210
QRC151	RC	6372200	656128	GDA94_51	289	-60	90	252
QRC152	RC	6371694	656500	GDA94_51	278	-90	360	48
QRC153	RC	6371703	656599	GDA94_51	302	-90	360	48
QRC154	RC	6371706	656703	GDA94_51	298	-90	360	72
QRC155	RC	6371706	656803	GDA94_51	296	-90	360	48
QRC156	RC	6371706	656902	GDA94_51	294	-90	360	54
QRC157	RC	6368598	657600	GDA94_51	277	-90	360	66
QRC158	RC	6368597	657498	GDA94_51	280	-90	360	42
QRC159	RC	6368801	657596	GDA94_51	271	-90	360	54
QRC160	RC	6368797	657503	GDA94_51	280	-90	360	48
QRC161	RC	6368800	657395	GDA94_51	282	-90	360	42
QRC162	RC	6368805	657302	GDA94_51	282	-90	360	60
QRC163	RC	6369003	657504	GDA94_51	277	-90	360	48
QRC164	RC	6369001	657600	GDA94_51	283	-90	360	54
QRC165	RC	6369200	657600	GDA94_51	283	-90	360	42

QUICKSILVER (QRC149-165) SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS (>0.3% Ni & 0.03% Co)

Drill Hole No	Sample No	From (m)	To (m)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Sc (ppm)
QRC152	G12813	33	34	131	36.8	3030	9
QRC153	G12881	1	2	375	121.4	977	67
QRC153	G12882	2	3	311	202.2	1110	67
QRC153	G12883	3	4	2910	331.2	1520	99
QRC153	G12886	6	7	385	212.9	947	55
QRC153	G12887	7	8	542	222.9	1640	48
QRC153	G12888	8	9	514	296.9	1900	43
QRC153	G12889	9	10	316	237.7	2010	37
QRC154	G12911	30	31	148	423.4	5280	24
QRC154	G12912	31	32	128	339.9	4170	18
QRC154	G12913	32	33	128	213.4	3640	13
QRC154	G12914	33	34	142	190.4	3900	11
QRC154	G12918	37	38	112	254.4	3490	15
QRC154	G12919	38	39	95.5	225.7	3100	11
QRC154	G12922	40	41	246	265.1	4540	27
QRC154	G12926	44	45	154	278.7	3030	34
QRC154	G12928	46	47	129	177.9	3470	24
QRC154	G12930	48	49	130	134.2	3220	16

Drill Hole No	Sample No	From (m)	To (m)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Sc (ppm)
QRC154	G12931	49	50	134	162.4	3220	21
QRC154	G12932	50	51	167	129.4	4490	15
QRC154	G12933	51	52	165	105.8	4590	18
QRC154	G12934	52	53	157	85.8	4380	24
QRC154	G12935	53	54	142	130.7	3700	25
QRC154	G12936	54	55	161	125.1	3680	28
QRC154	G12937	55	56	158	118.4	3090	37
QRC154	G12941	58	59	157	60.2	3040	25
QRC154	G12943	60	61	178	44.6	3770	12
QRC154	G12944	61	62	252	87.2	4940	11
QRC154	G12945	62	63	199	65.4	4330	19
QRC154	G12946	63	64	328	101.2	5320	11
QRC154	G12947	64	65	316	38.9	5330	8
QRC154	G12948	65	66	314	38.3	5140	6
QRC154	G12949	66	67	162	76.3	3340	7
QRC154	G12952	69	70	182	83.4	3260	14
QRC154	G12953	70	71	306	49.9	4360	8
QRC154	G12954	71	72	338	38.4	4540	6
QRC155	G12967	11	12	154	51	4050	15
QRC155	G12986	29	30	114	17.1	3300	9
QRC155	G13004	46	47	77.1	11.5	3020	8
QRC155	G13005	47	48	70.7	13.5	3000	8
QRC156	G13018	12	13	287	33.7	5200	16
QRC156	G13019	13	14	605	108.1	8700	29
QRC156	G13021	14	15	281	21.1	4550	33
QRC156	G13048	40	41	136	8.5	3100	15
QRC156	G13049	41	42	139	9.8	3730	17
QRC156	G13050	42	43	131	6.6	3800	15
QRC156	G13051	43	44	146	5.4	4320	15
QRC156	G13052	44	45	132	4.3	3400	11
QRC156	G13053	45	46	212	6.6	4180	12
QRC156	G13054	46	47	197	5.1	4030	13
QRC156	G13055	47	48	205	4.2	4190	14
QRC156	G13056	48	49	188	4.4	3880	12
QRC156	G13057	49	50	185	4.4	3550	12
QRC156	G13059	51	52	254	3.6	3070	8
QRC158	G13166	32	33	162	63.9	5440	36
QRC158	G13167	33	34	110	36.1	3590	23
QRC158	G13170	36	37	94.8	38.3	3180	21
QRC158	G13171	37	38	90.1	36.7	3080	19
QRC158	G13172	38	39	134	38	3980	24
QRC158	G13173	39	40	314	15.5	5760	47
QRC158	G13174	40	41	215	10.8	4410	22

Drill Hole No	Sample No	From (m)	To (m)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Sc (ppm)
QRC158	G13175	41	42	343	10.8	3970	4
QRC159	G13181	4	5	178	23.7	4010	27
QRC159	G13223	44	45	223	270.4	3120	45
QRC160	G13258	24	25	157	17.9	3710	19
QRC160	G13259	25	26	160	17.1	3790	16
QRC160	G13261	26	27	164	14.3	4000	13
QRC160	G13262	27	28	144	13.8	3230	15
QRC160	G13263	28	29	157	8.5	4160	23
QRC160	G13264	29	30	160	9.5	3950	40
QRC160	G13265	30	31	217	23	4350	28
QRC160	G13266	31	32	145	9.9	3270	53
QRC160	G13268	33	34	148	9.3	3070	54
QRC160	G13269	34	35	157	8.9	3150	52
QRC160	G13270	35	36	177	7.8	3700	41
QRC160	G13271	36	37	238	16.2	3810	19
QRC160	G13272	37	38	196	20.3	4570	9
QRC160	G13273	38	39	294	19.3	6530	13
QRC160	G13274	39	40	213	14.8	4370	9
QRC160	G13275	40	41	153	7	3080	5
QRC160	G13276	41	42	204	15.8	3990	7
QRC160	G13277	42	43	317	24.3	7700	12
QRC160	G13278	43	44	273	20.7	6530	12
QRC160	G13279	44	45	247	19.6	5810	10
QRC160	G13281	45	46	238	20.4	5540	12
QRC160	G13282	46	47	230	16.8	5090	8
QRC160	G13283	47	48	174	7.5	3320	4
QRC161	G13294	10	11	53.5	249.5	3450	105
QRC161	G13295	11	12	116	147.4	7840	178
QRC161	G13296	12	13	71.8	90.4	8680	175
QRC161	G13297	13	14	65	96	7380	220
QRC161	G13298	14	15	78.9	108.4	7440	286
QRC161	G13299	15	16	61.4	114.7	4900	251
QRC161	G13310	25	26	37.1	55.4	3040	115
QRC161	G13311	26	27	39.2	55.7	3100	103
QRC161	G13318	33	34	306	48.6	6320	33
QRC161	G13319	34	35	366	42.7	6500	20
QRC161	G13321	35	36	601	15.6	8830	8
QRC161	G13322	36	37	431	23.6	7170	9
QRC161	G13323	37	38	591	42.4	9570	23
QRC161	G13327	41	42	269	31.6	3970	20
QRC162	G13330	2	3	201	177	4680	143
QRC162	G13331	3	4	467	139.5	5960	85
QRC162	G13332	4	5	263	117.1	5300	58

Drill Hole No	Sample No	From (m)	To (m)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Sc (ppm)
QRC162	G13333	5	6	255	118.4	5050	74
QRC162	G13334	6	7	109	138	3840	49
QRC162	G13344	15	16	204	233.7	4770	89
QRC162	G13345	16	17	205	194.4	4310	78
QRC162	G13346	17	18	148	156.6	3010	67
QRC162	G13347	18	19	188	188.1	4850	59
QRC162	G13348	19	20	191	189.1	5210	59
QRC162	G13349	20	21	183	179.1	4830	56
QRC162	G13350	21	22	168	136.8	5080	43
QRC162	G13351	22	23	173	94	6230	41
QRC162	G13352	23	24	209	64.7	6940	33
QRC162	G13353	24	25	189	85	6680	40
QRC162	G13354	25	26	216	62.6	7860	37
QRC162	G13355	26	27	237	49	8660	33
QRC162	G13356	27	28	255	44.6	8370	27
QRC162	G13357	28	29	217	37.2	10200	25
QRC162	G13358	29	30	199	38.2	10500	26
QRC162	G13359	30	31	210	53	8260	26
QRC162	G13361	31	32	192	37.9	7700	31
QRC162	G13362	32	33	184	39.8	7430	24
QRC162	G13363	33	34	192	42.4	7980	26
QRC162	G13364	34	35	201	39.4	9220	31
QRC162	G13365	35	36	255	30.5	10400	30
QRC162	G13366	36	37	350	28.9	9990	30
QRC162	G13367	37	38	510	59.2	5330	17
QRC162	G13368	38	39	354	70.4	5590	25
QRC162	G13369	39	40	532	53.3	8310	25
QRC162	G13370	40	41	569	59.1	8340	26
QRC162	G13371	41	42	388	54.1	8330	22
QRC162	G13372	42	43	274	96.4	5650	46
QRC162	G13373	43	44	210	138.6	3550	57
QRC162	G13377	47	48	306	158.3	4260	49
QRC162	G13378	48	49	402	181.3	6100	51
QRC162	G13379	49	50	478	256.2	6450	48
QRC162	G13381	50	51	324	189.7	4280	51
QRC162	G13382	51	52	237	149.1	3430	51
QRC162	G13383	52	53	309	142.1	5670	45
QRC162	G13384	53	54	325	141.7	6050	43
QRC162	G13385	54	55	323	155.5	5950	51
QRC162	G13386	55	56	872	51.2	16800	45
QRC162	G13387	56	57	843	66.4	14100	46
QRC162	G13388	57	58	916	43.6	17900	35
QRC162	G13389	58	59	1650	22.6	6830	12

Drill Hole No	Sample No	From (m)	To (m)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Sc (ppm)
QRC162	G13390	59	60	2140	23.6	10200	12
QRC163	G13392	1	2	571	68.6	4860	22
QRC164	G13483	39	40	281	256.9	7280	23
QRC164	G13484	40	41	374	176.8	9370	16
QRC164	G13485	41	42	246	160	6030	14
QRC164	G13486	42	43	302	141.1	6280	17
QRC164	G13487	43	44	332	107.9	8570	25
QRC164	G13488	44	45	227	93.5	6020	22

APPENDIX 2 – JORC TABLES

Appendix 1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1A – Electromagnetic 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 northern Quicksilver tenement area. • The survey was supervised by NewExco Consultants and undertaken by Vector Geophysics, with lines on a 090º-270º orientation at 400 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 400 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 1B – RC 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 17 reverse circulation drill holes were completed as part of the ongoing exploration program over the Quicksilver Project • In total, these drill holes yielded over 995 samples, comprised of composite samples, standards and blanks. • Drill samples were composed of either 4 metre composites spear sampled from the 1 metre intervals produced from drilling, or by rotary split for 1 metre 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).*	• RC drilling (5.25" face sampling bit) was utilised to test the weathered stratigraphy through to fresh rock
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 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.*	• Small subsamples of the 1m drill intervals were collected and placed in a chip tray • 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 detailed sampling or 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 MMA 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	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or*	• Samples were collected, sampled and verified by independent geological consultant in the field and physically checked by Company

assaying	*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.*	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.* ● *Specification of the grid system used.* ● *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	● Drill holes were located using a hand held GPS (accurate to <5 metres) in GDA 94, Zone 50.
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 is being undertaken on 200 x 50/100 metre centres across the Quicksilver prospect ● Spacing is insufficient to establish a resource at this time, although an 'Exploration Target' has previously been put forward ● Samples down hole are reported as 4m composites, with 1m subsamples also having been reported
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 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.
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 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*	• No data aggregation for this geophysical survey

	such aggregations should be shown in detail. ● *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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.