ASX Announcement
11 September 2020

COMPLETION OF FIRST PHASE OF DRILLING AT BENALLA

Highlights:

- 2,423 metre aircore drilling program completed at the Leonora East Gold Project
- Drilling tested three priority geochemical and geophysical targets on the Benalla Gold Trend (BGT)
- Encountered similar geology to assemblages described along strike at the Cardinia Mining Centre (*ASX:KIN*)
- Assay results expected in 3 to 4 weeks
- Follow up drilling already planned for October

Golden Mile Resources (*ASX:G88, "Golden Mile" or "the Company"*) is pleased to advise that it has completed the first phase of an aircore ("AC") drilling program on the Benalla Gold Trend ("BGT") at its Leonora East Gold Project located in the North-Eastern Goldfields of WA (Figure 1).

This maiden drilling program tested three of the four priority targets identified by the Company's previous geochemical auger sampling over the BGT (*ASX, New Mineralisation Identified on Benalla Gold Trend, 9 September 2019*). Target BGT2 also displayed a coincident magnetic anomaly, identified by the recent airborne magnetic survey (*ASX, Airmag Survey Enhances Gold Targets, 2 July 2020*), very similar in nature to Kin Mining's Cardinia Hill prospect (*ASX:KIN, 24 July 2020*).

Across all three targets the drilling encountered similar geology to reported mineralised assemblages along strike at the Cardinia Mining Centre (*ASX:KIN*), with felsic and intermediate to mafic volcanic units and metasedimentary sequences. Similar to as noted in the Cardinia area; quartz veining, disseminated sulphides (mostly pyrite, up to 5%) and potassic alteration was often observed within the felsic volcanic units on or near the contact with surrounding mafic volcanic units; usually coincident with auger geochemical anomalies.

Drill samples have been delivered to the laboratory this week and results are expected in 3 to 4 weeks. Follow up drilling is already planned in October for the remaining untested target and any areas of interest arising from the geochemical analysis. The Company looks forward to updating shareholders in due course.

Targets BGT2 and BGT4

Targets BGT2 and BGT4, located in Golden Mile's tenements P37/8303 and P37/8304, were the primary focus of this maiden drilling program with 61 holes drilled across the targets, at 100m x 25m spacing, for a total of 1,618m.

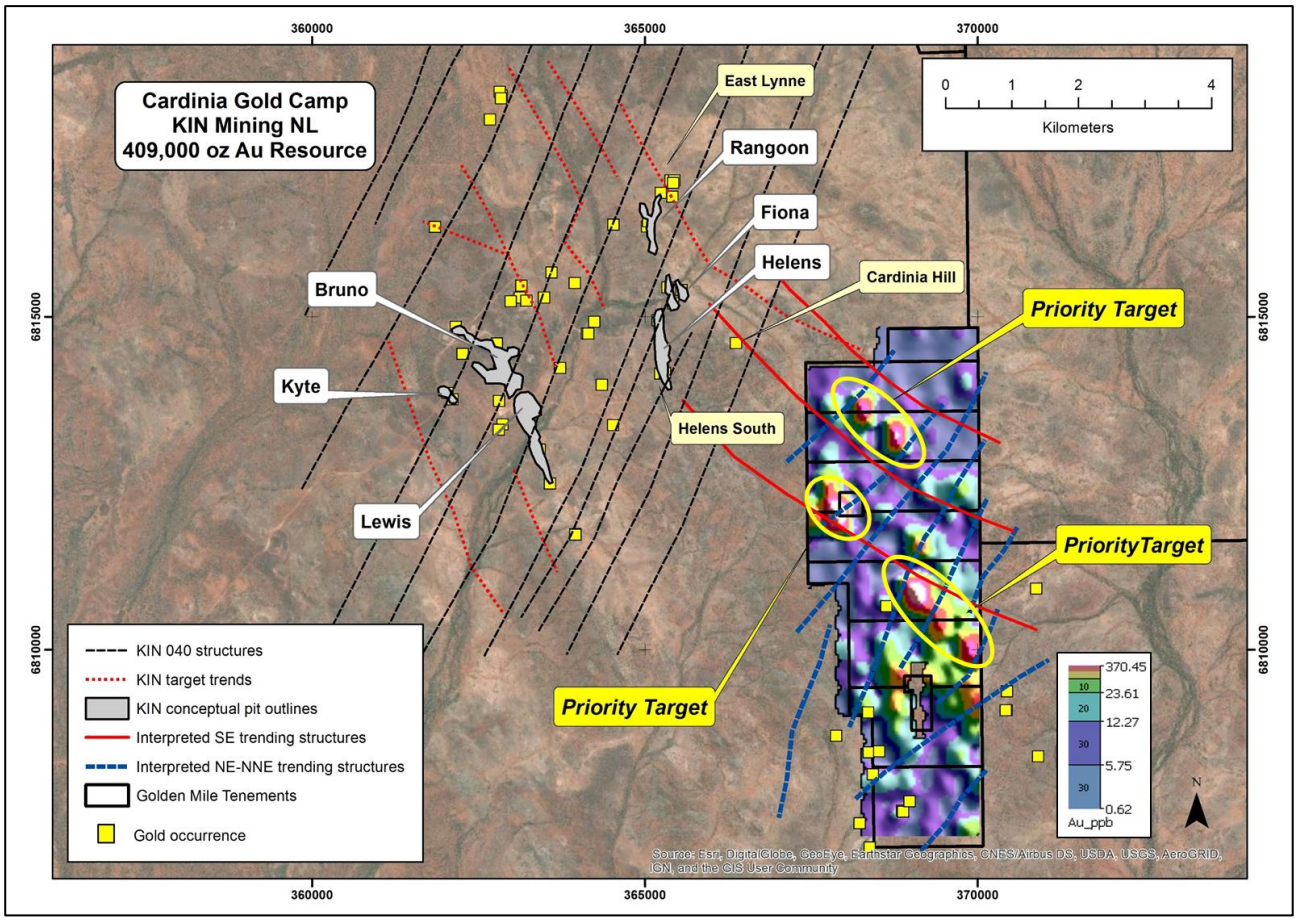

Figure 1: Schematic map showing the location of gold geochemical anomalies and interpreted structures on Golden Mile's BGT tenements with respect to proposed open pits and other prospect locations defined by Kin Mining NL.

The targets were identified by the Company's previous geochemical auger sampling (gold-in-soil results of up to 371ppb and 374ppb Au respectively), and further defined by the recent airborne magnetic survey; with BGT2 showing a very similar magnetic anomaly to Kin Mining's Cardinia Hill prospect and both targets appearing to lie on a northwest trending structure towards the Cardinia area.

The recent AC drilling and geological mapping of targets BGT2 and BGT4 has identified a felsic volcanic unit, within an assemblage of andesite and basalt, intermediate to mafic volcanics (Figure 2). This felsic unit extends over 900m of strike, on a northwest-southeast orientation, between the two target areas. Quartz veining, disseminated pyrite and potassic alteration was observed associated with the felsic volcanic unit, near the contact with the surrounding andesite. Golden Mile notes these factors can be associated with mineralisation at Kin Mining's neighbouring Cardinia project (*ASX:KIN, 27 August, 1 September and 2 September 2020*); however, the Company awaits the results of the geochemical assays to determine if any mineralisation is present at these targets.

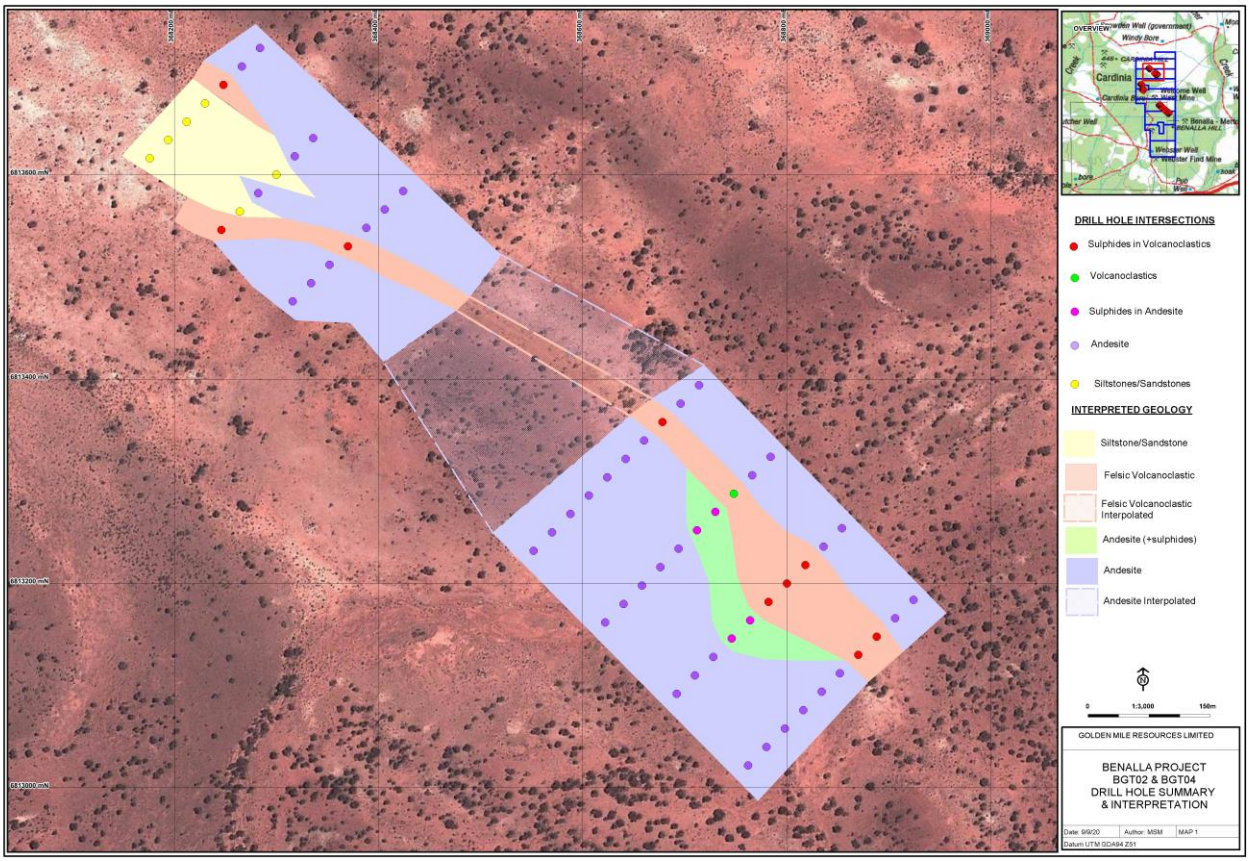

Figure 2: Schematic geological map of target BGT2 and BGT4

Further Work

Further AC drilling is already planned in October for the remaining untested target along with any areas of interest arising from the results of the geochemical analysis of the current drill samples.

Any identified mineralised structures will subsequently be targeted with a systematic RC percussion drilling program to determine the full extent and gold grade of these structures.

The Company looks forward to updating shareholders in due course.

This Announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Golden Mile Resources Limited.

For further information please contact:

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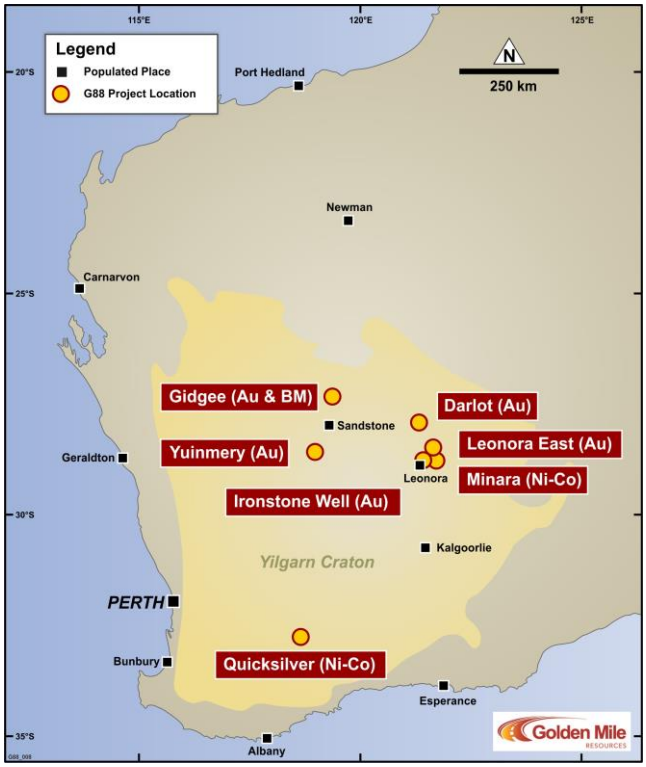
About Golden Mile Resources Ltd



Golden Mile Resources is an Australian based exploration and development company, with an outstanding suite of gold and nickel-cobalt 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 a suite of gold projects in the North-Eastern Goldfields which include the Leonora East, Ironstone Well, Darlot, Yuinmery and Gidgee projects.

In addition, Golden Mile holds the Quicksilver Ni-Co project in the South West Mineral Field.

For more information please see the Company announcements on the ASX website or visit the Company's website: www.goldenmileresources.com.au

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.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based upon and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Rhoderick Grivas, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Grivas is a Director of the Company.

Mr Grivas 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 Grivas consents to the inclusion in the report of the matter based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements referenced in this announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.

Appendix I: 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.*	• Aircore drilling was used to collect individual 1 metre samples downhole • Each 1 metre sample was systematically grab sampled and composited over a 4 metre interval to obtain approximately 1-2kg sample for analysis • Composite samples will be pulverised to obtain a homogenised sample from which a 50g sample will be used for gold assay
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Aircore drilling, 3.5 inch • Blade bit and aircore hammer drilled to refusal
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample recoveries assessed qualitatively, no routine weighing or other assessment • Standard drilling techniques used to maximise sample recovery • No assay results yet received, information not available to assess the relationship between sample recovery and grade
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.*	• Aircore drill holes were geologically logged on a metre basis • Aircore drilling is a first-pass test of surface geochemical anomalies and logging is not to a level of detail sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation or other technical studies • Logging is qualitative in nature
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*	• Industry standard sample preparation techniques were undertaken and these are considered appropriate for the sample type and material being sampled. • Systematic grab sampling using a scoop taking approximately 250-500g from each individual 1 metre pile to obtain a 4 metre composite sample of approximately 1-2kg weight • Sample size is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being tested

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• Samples were submitted to ALS in Perth for gold fire assay using method code Au-AA24, considered to be a total technique. • Standards were inserted every 1 in 20 samples. • ALS will also complete duplicate sampling and run internal standards as part of the assay regime • No assay results yet known
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.*	• No assay results yet received
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.*	• Aircore drill collars were located using a handheld GPS with accuracy of ±3 m. • The grid system used is the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA 94), projected to UTM Zone 51 South.
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.*	• Aircore drilling was completed on a nominal 100m x 25m grid • Type, spacing and distribution of drilling is not appropriate for a Mineral Resource estimation. • Sample compositing has been applied; 4 individual metre samples were composited together to obtain an assay sample
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 orientation of the sampling is downhole • There is no quantitative information regarding the orientation of mineralised structures
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were bagged and secured by Company personnel and freighted direct to the laboratory
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits of sampling techniques and data have been completed

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.*	• Granted exploration tenements P37/8301-04, P37/9061. • The Company has 100% ownership of the tenement, which overlays Crown Land with active pastoral leases. • The Company is in compliance with the statutory requirements and expenditure commitments for its tenements, which are considered to be secure at the time of this announcement. • There are no demonstrated or anticipated impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Benalla Gold Trend hosts a significant number of historic alluvial and elluvial gold workings, in addition to deeper shafts and shallow open pits dating back to prospecting and mining of high-grade gold (>5g/t Au) in the early 1900's • Regional exploration has included airborne geophysics, geological mapping, rock chip and soil sampling. At a prospect scale auger, a limited amount of RAB and aircore drilling has been undertaken
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Archaean greenstone gold deposits occurring as either shear-zone hosted mineralisation or lode quartz hosted mineralisation. • The Benalla Gold Trend lies in a package of Archean mafic to intermediate volcanic stratigraphy on the western limb of a broad anticlinal fold structure
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *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.*	• Drill hole information is not considered material at this stage as no assay results are yet known • Exclusion of this information does not distract from the understanding that the announcement is an update on the completion of drilling with a few brief descriptions of geology encountered, the significance of which will be determined once assay results are known
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.*	• Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	• Not applicable, unknown
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.*	• Map of drill hole locations for BGT2 and BGT4 included
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Not applicable, none reported
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.*	• Not applicable, geological observations not considered material until assay results are known
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.*	• Further work is discussed in the body of the announcement.