

## GOLDEN RIM'S DRILLING OUTSIDE KADA MINERAL RESOURCE AREA DELIVERS MORE OXIDE GOLD

West African gold explorer Golden Rim Resources Ltd (ASX: GMR; **Golden Rim** or **Company**) is pleased to announce gold assay results for 12 reverse circulation (**RC**) drill holes (totalling 1,049m) from exploration drilling at its Kada Gold Project (**Kada**) in Guinea.

### Highlights

- A wider regional exploration drilling campaign, predominantly along the Kada Gold Corridor, has identified **significant zones of additional oxide mineralisation**. To date, this drilling program excludes the area of Golden Rim's recently released maiden Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) (930,000oz<sup>1</sup> gold),
- First five exploration drill holes at the **Bereko** Prospect, **9km north of the MRE**, all returned oxide gold intersections. Best gold intersections include:
  - KRC085: **5m @ 3.9g/t gold** from 16m, including **2m @ 9.4g/t gold**
  - KRC086: **14m @ 1.3g/t gold** from 27m, including **1m @ 14.0g/t gold**
  - KRC088: **13m @ 1.8g/t gold** from 42m
- Oxide gold zones at Bereko remain **open to the north and south, and at depth**.
- New assay results highlight the potential for discovery of additional gold mineralisation along the 15km Kada Gold Corridor.
- Planned 5,000m, exploration drilling program is progressing well, with assays pending for an additional 32 holes, and 14 holes remaining to be drilled.

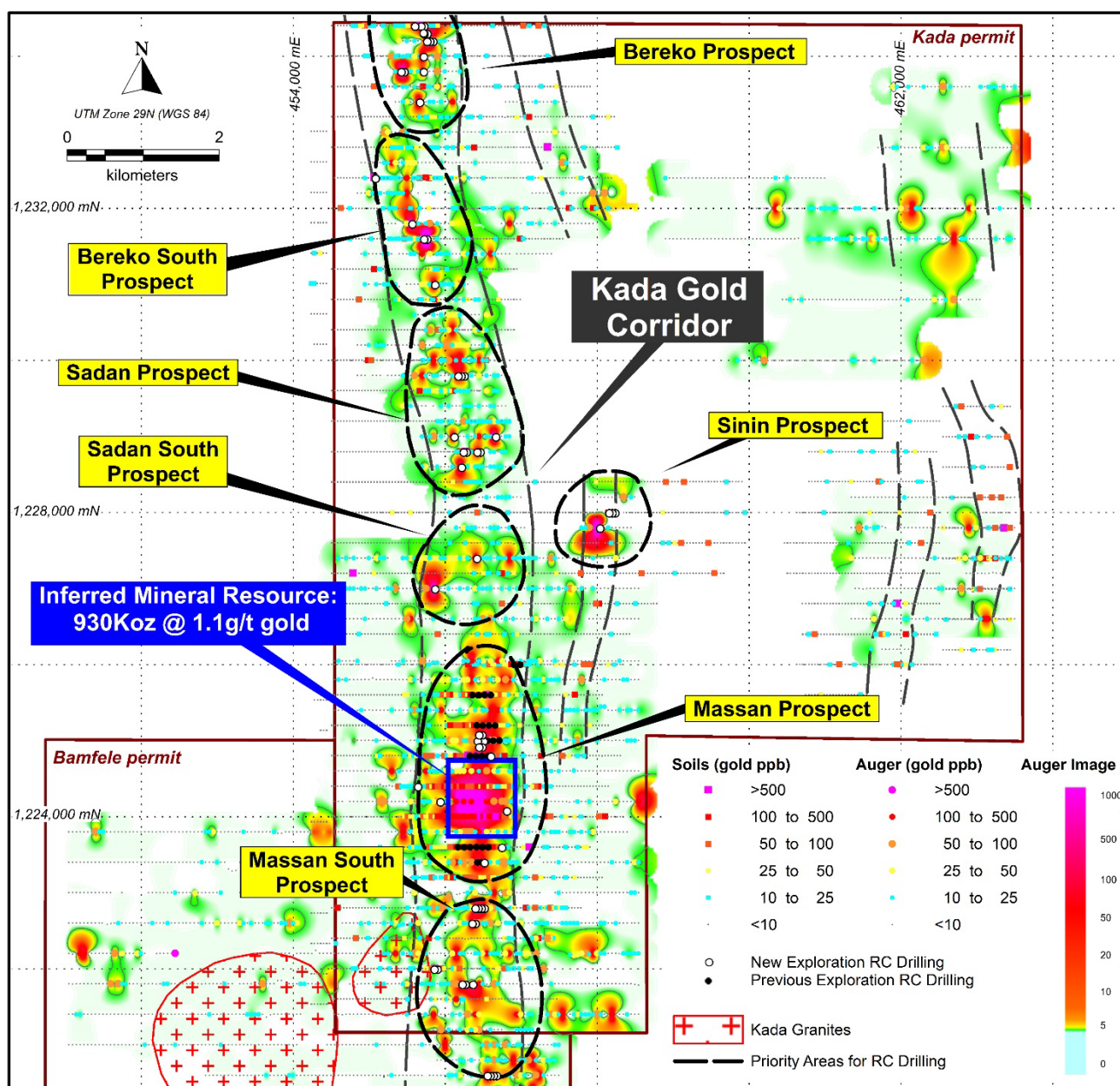
### Golden Rim's Managing Director, Craig Mackay, said:

*"Golden Rim's exploration RC drilling at Kada continues to successfully intersect broad zones of shallow, oxide gold mineralisation.*

*"At present, this program extends beyond the MRE area and is targeting oxide gold. Results from the first RC drilling at Bereko demonstrate the exceptional potential for Golden Rim to expand its gold inventory along the 15km long Kada Gold Corridor, 11km of which had no exploration drilling prior to our current RC drilling campaign.*

*"Golden Rim is drilling prospects furthest from MRE area first, such as Bereko; and is now moving south along the Kada Gold Corridor. We plan to test six more exciting prospects with highly anomalous bedrock gold auger results, being Bereko South, Sadan, Sadan South, Massan and Massan South, and including Sinin to the east."*

<sup>1</sup> ASX Announcement: Kada Maiden Mineral Resource 930koz Gold dated 3 March 2022.



**Figure 1:** Imaged auger gold results along the Kada Gold Corridor, with the location of Golden Rim's maiden Inferred Mineral Resource of **930,000oz @ 1.1g/t gold** and the **new exploration collars shown in white**.

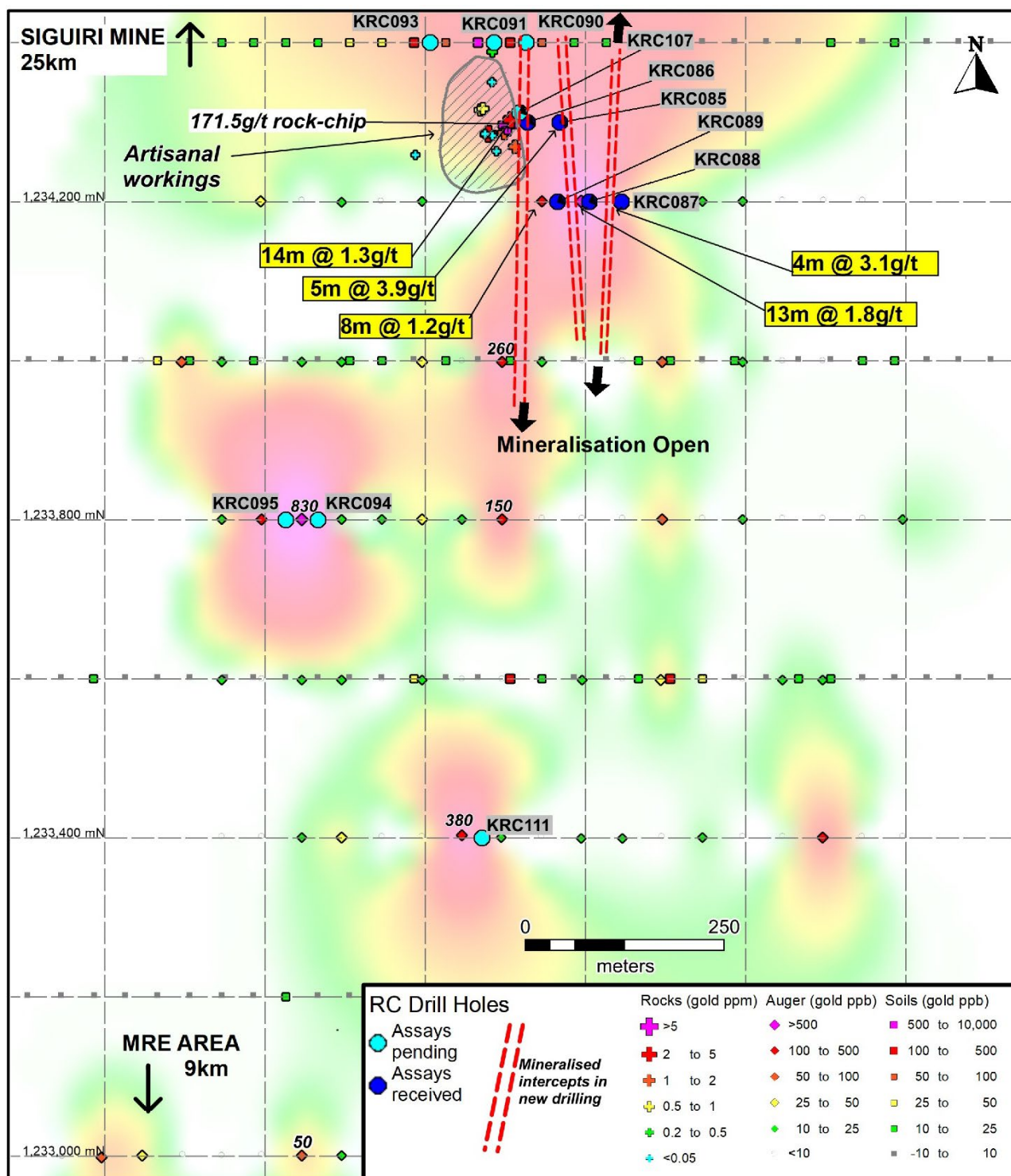
## Kada Exploration Drilling

Golden Rim has conducted more than 44km of auger drilling across the Kada and Bamfele permits at Kada since first acquiring an interest in January 2021. The auger drilling identified multiple highly anomalous bedrock gold targets along/and outside the Kada Gold Corridor for follow-up exploration drilling (Figure 1). An exploration RC drilling program comprising approximately 60 holes for 5,000m is currently underway to test these target areas.

New assay results from 12 exploration holes for 1,049m are reported in this announcement. Results include five holes from the Bereko Prospect, six holes from the Bamfele Permit (south of the Kada Gold

Corridor), and assays for the final hole (KRC071) from Golden Rim's previous round of exploration RC drilling at the Massan Prospect. Results are discussed below.

Drill hole collar details are provided in Table 1 and the hole locations are depicted on Figure 1. All significant new gold intersections ( $\geq 5\text{m} \times \text{g/t}$  gold) are presented in Table 2.



**Figure 2:** Berekó Prospect exploration RC drilling results and mineralisation interpretation with rock chip samples and the artisanal mine workings on imaged auger gold results.



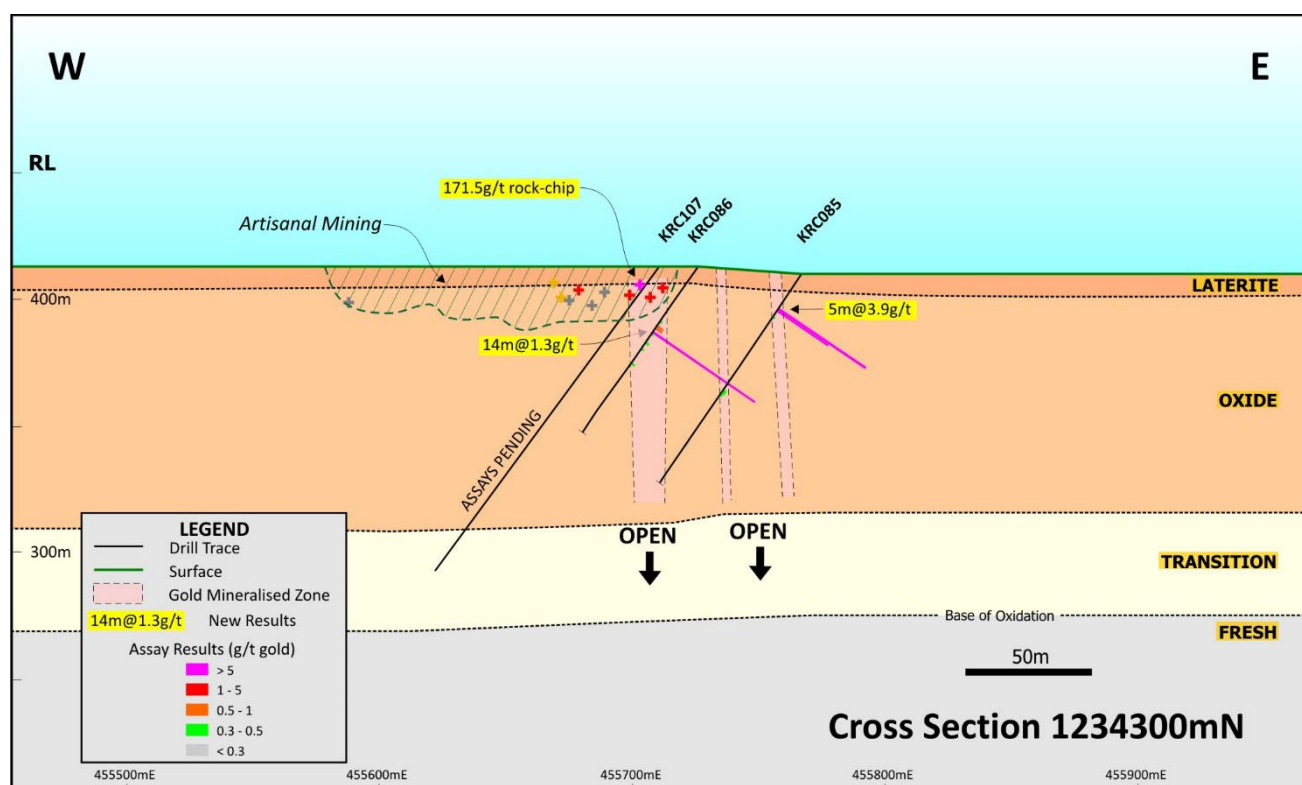
## Bereko Prospect

Bereko lies within the Kada Gold Corridor, 9km north of the MRE area. RC drilling was conducted at Bereko on lines surrounding artisanal mine workings which had exposed bedrock stockwork gold mineralisation beneath shallow laterite cover. Rock chip sampling of this mineralisation returned assays up to 171.5g/t gold.

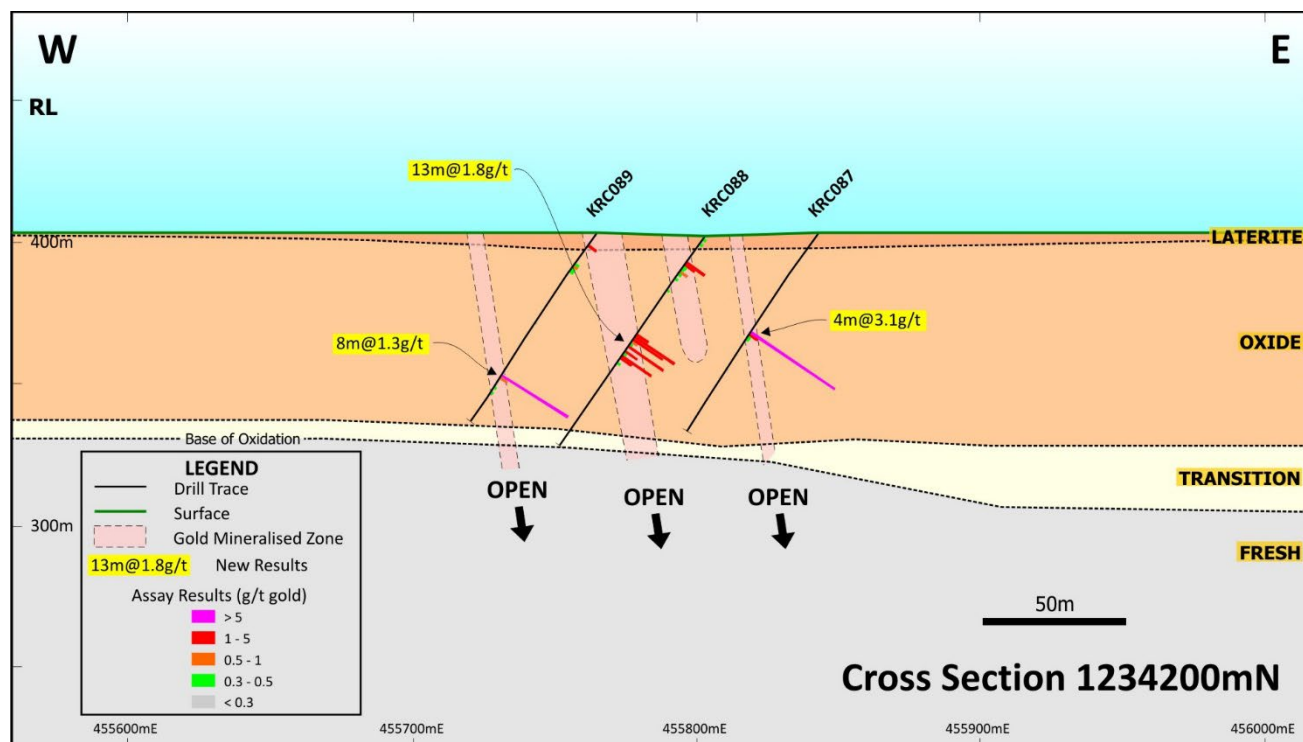
Golden Rim has completed 11 holes at Bereko (KRC085 – KRC093, KRC107, KRC111) for 988m (Figure 2). Assays have been received for five holes (KRC085 – KRC089) for 434m, assays for the remaining six holes are pending.

Oxide gold intersections were obtained in all five holes. Best gold intersections from these holes (0.3g/t gold cut-off) include:

- KRC085: **5m @ 3.9g/t gold** from 16m, including **2m @ 9.4g/t gold**
- KRC086 **14m @ 1.3g/t gold** from 27m, including **1m @ 14.0g/t gold**
- KRC087 **4m @ 3.1g/t gold** from 42m
- KRC088 **8m @ 0.8g/t gold** from 11m  
**13m @ 1.8g/t gold** from 42m
- KRC089 **8m @ 1.2g/t gold** from 60m, including **1m @ 7.8g/t gold**.



**Figure 3:** Drill Section 1,234,300mN at Bereko with new RC holes KRC085 & KRC086 and the artisanal mine workings.



**Figure 4:** Drill Section 1,234,200mN at Bereko with new holes KRC087 – KRC089.

KRC085 and KRC086 (Figure 3) were drilled on section 1,234,300mN. Both holes were drilled underneath the artisanal workings (Figure 5) and both intersected multiple gold zones associated with oxidised quartz veins within highly oxidised, quartz-rich volcanic tuff. An intersection of 14m @ 1.3g/t gold, including 1m @ 14.0g/t gold was obtained in KRC086, 20m below the 171.5g/t gold rock chip location. A parallel gold zone of 5m @ 3.9g/t gold, including 2m @ 9.4g/t gold was intersected in KRC085, 40m to the east (Figure 3). Both gold zones remain open at depth and along strike. The initial holes didn't test the full width of the artisanal mine workings and a deeper follow-up hole (KRC107) has been drilled (Figures 3 & 5). Assays for this hole are pending.

Holes KRC087 to KRC089 were drilled on section 1,234,200mN, south of the artisanal mine workings, to test the peak of the auger bedrock gold anomaly (values up to 580ppb gold) (Figure 4). Drilling intercepted multiple gold zones associated with abundant oxidised quartz veins hosted in interbedded greywacke and volcanic tuff, with limonite+kaolinite+/-hematite alteration. The best intersection is 13m @ 1.8g/t gold in KRC088. This mineralisation is open at depth and along strike.

The mineralisation at Bereko is deeply oxidised (>80m) and is interpreted to be NNW to NNE-trending and moderately to steeply east dipping. It is very similar to the mineralisation both within Golden Rim's MRE area, 9km south, and that seen at AngloGold Ashanti's +10Moz gold Siguiri Mine Complex, 25km north along strike.



**Figure 5:** Bereko Prospect looking north across the broad area of artisanal mine workings (red areas - laterite cover; white areas - where workings have extended into the mineralised bedrock beneath).

### **Bamfele Permit**

Golden Rim completed six holes (BFLRC001 – BFLRC006) for 465m within the Bamfele Permit (3km to 8km south of the MRE area, and south of the Kada Gold Corridor) testing several auger anomalies (Figure 1).

Holes at the very southern extent of the Bamfele permit contained only a shallow (20m) oxide layer and narrow mineralisation (best intercept 1m @ 3.3g/t gold from 22m in BFLRC001). Drilling 3km south of the MRE area intercepted mostly fine-grained volcanic tuff with trace sulphides and weakly oxidised quartz, with some narrow lower-grade intercepts (best intercept of 6m @ 0.6g/t gold from 37m in BFLRC004).

### **Massan Prospect**

Assays were received for final hole (KRC071) from the previous round of exploration RC drilling at the Massan Prospect. KRC071 was drilled to the east of KRC072, which intercepted 66m @ 1.0g/t gold, with the aim of defining the orientation and dip of mineralisation. KRC071 did not intersect any significant assays, suggesting mineralisation in the area may be sub-vertical and further follow-up drilling is required.



## Current Progress & Next Steps

Golden Rim is drilling prospects furthest from MRE area first, such as Bereko, and is now moving south along the Kada Gold Corridor to test five more new prospects, Bereko South, Sadan, Sadan South, Massan and Massan South, along with Sinin, a sixth prospect, to the east of the corridor.

Golden Rim expects to complete the 5,000m of exploration drilling by the end of May. Samples for another 10 holes (Bereko and Bereko South) have been sent to the laboratory and results are expected in a few weeks' time.

A major Induced Polarisation (**IP**) and ground magnetics geophysical survey of Kada is ongoing and is expected to be completed by the end of May. Golden Rim will use results of the survey to plan further exploration at Kada during 2022.

-ENDS-

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This announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Golden Rim Resources Ltd.

## Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report relating to previous exploration results and Mineral Resources are extracted from the announcements: Kada Maiden Mineral Resource 930Koz Gold dated 3 March 2022; Golden Rim Discovers More Oxide Gold in Exploration Drilling at Kada dated 1 March 2022; Golden Rim hits 171.5g/t gold in sampling at Kada with multiple new targets identified dated 22 February 2022; Golden Rim Discovers Exciting New Zone of Oxide Gold at Kada – 66m at 1.0g/t Gold dated 17 February 2022; Golden Rim Expands Kada Bedrock Gold Corridor to 15km dated 30 July 2021; Major Bedrock Gold Corridor Extends to 4.7km at Kada dated 20 May 2021; Major 3.5km Bedrock Gold Corridor Confirmed at Kada dated 19 April 2021. These reports are available on the Company's website ([www.goldenrim.com.au](http://www.goldenrim.com.au)). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in these announcements and, in the case of the Mineral Resource estimate, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Craig Mackay, a Competent Person, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mackay is a full-time employee of the Company and 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 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Mackay consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

## Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements in this document are or maybe "forward-looking statements" and represent Golden Rim's intentions, projections, expectations or beliefs concerning among other things, future exploration activities. The projections, estimates and beliefs contained in such forward-looking statements necessarily involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of Golden Rim, and which may cause Golden Rim's actual performance in future periods to differ materially from any express or implied estimates or projections. Nothing in this document is a promise or representation as to the future. Statements or assumptions in this document as to future matters may prove to be incorrect and differences may be material. Golden Rim does not make any representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such statements or assumptions.

**Table 1:** Golden Rim's Phase 2 exploration reverse circulation (RC) drill hole collar details

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip (o)	Azimuth (o)	EOH (m)	Status
BFLRC001	456528	1215400	369	-55	270	80	Results this release
BFLRC002	456489	1215399	367	-55	270	60	Results this release
BFLRC003	456680	1220601	355	-55	270	84	Results this release
BFLRC004	456640	1220601	357	-55	270	80	Results this release
BFLRC005	456601	1220600	354	-55	270	81	Results this release
BFLRC006	456560	1220600	355	-55	270	80	Results this release
KRC071	456548	1225000	386	-55	270	150	Results this release
KRC085	455767	1234301	410	-55	270	100	Results this release
KRC086	455726	1234301	413	-55	270	80	Results this release
KRC087	455843	1234201	403	-55	270	84	Results this release
KRC088	455803	1234201	402	-55	270	90	Results this release
KRC089	455765	1234200	403	-55	270	80	Results this release
KRC090	455724	1234400	412	-55	270	80	Assays pending
KRC091	455686	1234402	393	-55	270	80	Assays pending
KRC092	455646	1234402	395	-55	270	80	Assays pending
KRC093	455605	1234399	396	-55	270	80	Assays pending
KRC094	455469	1233800	401	-55	270	96	Assays pending
KRC095	455427	1233800	400	-55	270	80	Assays pending
KRC096	455088	1232395	382	-55	270	80	Assays pending
KRC097	455571	1231797	385	-55	270	96	Assays pending
KRC098	455766	1231598	395	-55	270	84	Assays pending
KRC099	455725	1231600	395	-55	270	80	Assays pending
KRC100	456256	1229800	385	-55	270	84	Assays pending
KRC101	456216	1229800	385	-55	270	120	Assays pending
KRC102	456176	1229800	385	-55	270	96	Assays pending
KRC103	458240	1228000	378	-55	270	80	Assays pending
KRC104	458200	1228000	377	-55	270	82	Assays pending
KRC105	458160	1228000	378	-55	270	126	Assays pending
KRC106	458040	1227800	374	-55	270	90	Assays pending
KRC107	455718	1234300	412	-55	270	150	Assays pending
KRC108	456671	1229000	383	-55	270	80	Assays pending
KRC109	456466	1228800	380	-55	270	80	Assays pending
KRC110	456426	1228800	380	-55	270	80	Assays pending
KRC111	455671	1233400	398	-55	270	80	Assays pending
KRC112	456220	1228600	385	-55	270	84	Assays pending
KRC113	455870	1227000	378	-55	270	80	Assays pending
KRC114	456510	1225000	378	-55	270	146	Assays pending
KRC115	456430	1225000	381	-55	270	72	Assays pending
KRC116	456490	1225080	377	-55	270	84	Assays pending
KRC117	456490	1224920	372	-55	270	102	Assays pending
KRC118	456450	1224920	370	-55	270	80	Assays pending
KRC119	456605	1224800	368	-55	270	162	Assays pending
KRC120	456450	1225080	379	-55	270	90	Assays pending
KRC121	456816	1224080	369	-55	270	150	Assays pending

Notes:



- KRC prefix denotes reverse circulation (RC) drilling within Kada Permit.
- BFLRC prefix denotes reverse circulation (RC) drilling within Bamfele Permit.
- Co-ordinate projection UTM, WGS 84 zone 29 North.

**Table 2:** Significant intercepts from the Phase 2 exploration RC drilling at Kada

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Gold Intersections (≥5m x g/t gold)
KRC085	16	21	5m @ 3.9g/t gold Including 2m @ 9.4g/t gold from 16m
KRC086	27	41	14m @ 1.3g/t gold Including 1m @ 14.0g/t gold from 31m
KRC087	42	46	4m @ 3.1g/t gold Including 1m @ 10.3g/t gold from 42m
KRC088	11	19	8m @ 0.8g/t gold
	42	55	13m @ 1.8g/t gold
KRC089	60	68	8m @ 1.2g/t gold Including 1m @ 7.8g/t gold from 60m
BFLRC001-6			No significant intercepts
KRC071			No significant intercepts

Notes:

- Intercept cut-off grade is 0.3g/t gold.
- Intervals are reported with a maximum of 3m of internal dilution.
- Sample preparation and assaying conducted by SGS Laboratory in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.
- Assayed by 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (FAA515).
- Any assays over 10,000ppb are assayed with a gravimetric assay (FAA505).
- EOH means end of hole.

## ABOUT GOLDEN RIM RESOURCES

Golden Rim Resources Limited is an ASX listed exploration company with a portfolio of advanced minerals projects in Guinea and Burkina Faso, West Africa and in Chile, South America.

The Company's flagship project is the advanced Kada Gold Project in eastern Guinea. Guinea remains one of the most under-explored countries in West Africa. Golden Rim has outlined a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource of 25.5Mt at 1.1g/t gold for 930Koz<sup>2</sup>, the majority of which is shallow oxide-transitional gold mineralisation. Golden Rim is focussed on growing the Mineral Resource. Most of the 200km<sup>2</sup> project area remains poorly explored and there is considerable upside for the discovery of additional oxide gold mineralisation.

The Company discovered and has outlined an Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 50Mt at 1.3g/t gold for 2Moz<sup>3</sup> at the Kouri Gold Project, located in north-east Burkina Faso. Kouri covers 325km<sup>2</sup> of highly prospective Birimian greenstones. Recent exploration has successfully located several high-grade gold shoots.

In northern Chile, Golden Rim has the Paguanta Copper and Silver-Lead-Zinc Project. Historically a silver mine, the Company has outlined a Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 2.4Mt at 88g/t silver, 5.0% zinc and 1.4% lead for 6.8Moz silver, 265Mlb zinc and 74Mlb lead<sup>4</sup> at the Patricia Prospect. The Mineral Resource remains open. At the Loreto Copper Project, an Option and Joint Venture agreement has been signed with Teck Chile whereby Teck Chile can acquire up to a 75% interest in the project.

**ASX:GMR**

**Market Capitalisation: A\$21 million**

**Shares on Issue: 303 million**

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<sup>2</sup> ASX Announcement: Kada Maiden Mineral Resource 930koz Gold dated 3 March 2022.

<sup>3</sup> ASX announcement: Kouri Mineral Resource Increases by 43% Increase to 2 Million ounces Gold dated 26 October 2020 (Total Mineral Resource includes: Indicated Mineral Resource of 7Mt at 1.4g/t gold and Inferred Mineral Resource of 43Mt at 1.2g/t gold).

<sup>4</sup> ASX announcement: New Resource Estimation for Paguanta dated 30 May 2017 (Total Mineral Resource includes: Measured Mineral Resource of 0.41Mt at 5.5% zinc, 1.8% lead, 88g/t silver, 0.3g/t gold; Indicated Mineral Resource of 0.61Mt at 5.1% zinc, 1.8% lead, 120g/t silver, 0.3g/t gold; Inferred Mineral Resource of 1.3Mt at 4.8% zinc, 1.1% lead, 75g/t silver, 0.3g/t gold).

## Appendix 1: JORC Code (2012 Edition), Assessment and Reporting Criteria

### Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
Sampling Techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.	<p>The sampling described in this report refers to reverse circulation (RC) drilling.</p> <p>Samples were all collected by qualified geologists or under geological supervision.</p> <p>The samples are judged to be representative of the rock being drilled.</p> <p>The nature and quality of sampling is carried out under QAQC procedures as per industry standards.</p> <p>RC samples are collected by a three-tier riffle splitter using downhole sampling hammers with nominal 127 to 140mm holes.</p>
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	<p>Sampling is guided by Golden Rim's protocols and Quality Control procedures as per industry standards.</p> <p>To ensure representative sampling, 1m RC samples are collected from a cyclone, passing them through a 3-tier riffle splitter (producing a 2kg sample). Duplicate samples are taken every 30<sup>th</sup> sample.</p> <p>Measures were taken to avoid wet RC drilling.</p>
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	<p>RC drilling samples are firstly crushed using a Jaw Crusher and there after crushed to 90% passing -2mm using a RSD Boyd crusher. A less than 1kg split sample is then pulverised via LM2 to a nominal 85% passing - 75µm.</p> <p>Assayed by 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (FAA515)</p> <p>Any assays over 10,000ppb are assayed with a gravimetric assay (FAA505).</p>
Drilling Techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).	<p>RC drilling 114.3mm rods and face-sampling bit.</p> <p>The location of each hole was recorded by handheld GPS with positional accuracy of approximately +/-5m. Location data was collected in WGS 84, UTM zone 29N.</p> <p>All drill holes were planned to be drilled at -50° on azimuth 270°. This is considered an optimum angle for intersecting the mineralisation.</p> <p>Downhole surveying occurred (where-ever possible) at 30m intervals down hole.</p>
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	<p>All RC samples are weighed to determine recoveries. Samples are recovered directly from the rig (via the cyclone and a 3-tier riffle splitter) in 1m intervals.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	<p>All RC drill samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination.</p> <p>A technician is always present at the rig to monitor and record recovery. Recoveries are recorded in the database. There are no significant sample recovery problems.</p> <p>The RC rig has an auxiliary compressor and boosters to help maintain dry samples. When wet samples are encountered, the RC drilling is discontinued.</p> <p>A technician is always present at the rig to monitor and record recovery. There are no significant sample recovery problems.</p>
	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.	<p>No relationship is seen to exist between sample recovery and grade.</p> <p>No sample bias is due to preferential loss/gain of any fine/coarse material due to the acceptable sample recoveries obtained by RC drilling methods.</p>
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.	<p>Geotechnical logging was carried out on all diamond drill holes for recovery, RQD and number of defects (per interval). Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material is stored in the structure/geotechnical table of the database.</p> <p>Logging of RC chips recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, alteration, colour and other features of the samples.</p> <p>The geological logging was done using a standardised logging system. This information and the sampling details were transferred into Golden Rim's drilling database.</p> <p>All drilling has been logged to a standard that is appropriate for the category of Resource which is being reported.</p>
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	<p>Logging is both qualitative and quantitative, depending on the field being logged.</p> <p>The drill chips were photographed in both dry and wet form.</p>
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes are logged in full and to the total length of each drill hole. 100% of each relevant intersection is logged in detail.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	N/A for RC drilling

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	<p>RC samples were collected on the rig using a three-tier riffle splitter. Most of the samples were dry.</p> <p>On the rare occasion that wet samples were encountered, they were dried prior to splitting with a riffle splitter.</p> <p>The standard RC sample interval was 1m.</p>
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	<p>Samples were transported by road to SGS Laboratory in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.</p> <p>The sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice.</p> <p>At the laboratory, all samples were weighed, dried and crushed to -2mm in a jaw crusher. A split of the crushed sample was subsequently pulverised in a ping mill to achieve a nominal particle size of 90% passing 75 µm.</p>
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	<p>Golden Rim has protocols that cover the sample preparation at the laboratories and the collection and assessment of data to ensure that accurate steps are used in producing representative samples.</p> <p>The crusher and pulveriser are flushed with barren material at the start of every batch.</p>
	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.	<p>Sampling is carried out in accordance with Golden Rim's protocols as per industry best practice.</p> <p>Field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference material as assay standards and blanks, as well as field duplicates. The insertion rate of these averaged 1:40.</p>
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	<p>The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.</p>
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.	<p>Assayed by 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (FAA515)</p> <p>Any assays over 10,000ppb are assayed with a gravimetric assay (FAA505).</p> <p>The analytical method is considered appropriate for this mineralisation style and is of industry standard.</p> <p>The quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures are appropriate for this deposit type.</p>
	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.	<p>No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.</p>
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external	<p>Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
	laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	<p>procedures to ensure the grind size of 90% passing 75 microns.</p> <p>Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory.</p> <p>Review of the internal laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Reported results are compiled and verified by the Company's Senior Geologist and the Managing Director.
	The use of twinned holes.	None of the drill holes in this report are twinned.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	<p>Primary field data is collected by Golden Rim geologists on standardised logging sheets. This data is compiled and digitally captured.</p> <p>The compiled digital data is verified and validated by the Company's database geologist.</p>
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The primary data is kept on file. There were no adjustments to the assay data.
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.	<p>Down-hole surveys were completed at the end of every hole (where possible) using a Reflex down-hole survey tool. Measurements were taken at approximately every 30 meters.</p> <p>Collars are surveyed with a handheld GPS (+/- 5m accuracy) while drilling is ongoing, then all holes are surveyed with a DGPS, which has locational accuracy of +/- 0.1m, X, Y and Z at the completion of drilling.</p>
	Specification of the grid system used.	Location data was collected in UTM grid WGS84, zone 29 North.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control was established by using a survey base station.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drilling conducted was infilling around existing drilling to an 80m x 80m spacing.
	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.	Drill data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the geological and grade continuity appropriate for a JORC-compliant resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	There was no sample compositing.
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.	All drill holes reported here were drilled approximately at right angles to the strike of the target mineralisation.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
	introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples are stored on site prior to road transport by Company personnel to the laboratory in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Golden Rim has engaged with RPM Global for the Maiden Resource at Kada. This includes a review of both sampling techniques and laboratory review, results to be released Q1 2022.

## Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
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 reported drilling results are from the Kada permit.  Golden Rim can acquire up to a 75% interest in the Kada permit.
	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.	Tenure is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The area that is presently covered by the Kada permit has undergone some previous mineral exploration.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Kada Project covers an area of 200km <sup>2</sup> and is located in the central Siguiri Basin. It lies 36km along strike from and to the south of the 10Moz Siguiri Gold Mine operated by AngloGold Ashanti.
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul>	<p>Appropriate locality maps for some of the holes also accompanies this announcement.</p> <p>Further information referring to the drill hole results can be found on Golden Rim's website <a href="http://www.goldenrim.com.au/site/News-and-Reports/ASX-Announcements">http://www.goldenrim.com.au/site/News-and-Reports/ASX-Announcements</a></p>
	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.	There has been no exclusion of information.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
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.	<p>All RC samples were taken at 1m intervals.</p> <p>For the 0.3 g/t gold cut-off calculations, up to 3m (down hole) of internal waste, unless the total intercept grade falls below 0.5 g/t gold.</p> <p>No weighting or high-grade cutting techniques have been applied to the data reported.</p> <p>Assay results are generally quoted rounded to 1 decimal place.</p>
	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.	Aggregation method stated in footnote of Table 2.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalent values are not reported in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	The orientation of the mineralised zone has been established and the drilling was planned in such a way as to intersect mineralisation in a perpendicular manner.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	All results are listed in down-hole lengths, which structural modelling is ongoing to confirm geometry of orebody.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	All results are listed in down-hole lengths, which structural modelling is ongoing to confirm geometry of orebody.
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 provided in the main text.
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 accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock	There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
	characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Exploration and infill drilling is currently ongoing, and will continue to target projected lateral and depth extensions of the mineralisation and to increase the confidence in the Mineral Resource.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to main body of this report.