29 December 2022

New REE and Base Metal Targets at Yarrambee

Golden Mile Resources Limited (**ASX: G88**; "**the Company**") is pleased to advise that a geochemical review of its Yarrambee Base Metals Project has been completed. The Company has also received assay results from RC drilling at Narndee completed in October 2022[1].

- A review of historical soils has identified new REE, copper, nickel, and gold geochemical anomalies for further follow-up
    - Anomalous REEs indicated by elevations in Ce_2O_3 and are contained in historic soils, rock chips and RC drilling by Golden Mile Resources in 2021 and 2022.
        - YERC002 (drilled 2021): **6m @ 548ppm Ce_2O_3**, from 24m
        - 22YERC016: **16m @ 332ppm Ce_2O_3**, from 20m
    - 3 "hotspots" prospective for VMS mineralisation are indicated by coincident Cu-Zn-Bi-Mo anomalism (copper-zinc-bismuth-molybdenum), between 700-900m strike length
    - Nickel-PGE geochemical anomalies located in the southern area of the project
- Assays received for the 10 hole, 1663m RC program from drilling completed in October 2022 include:
    - 22YERC009: **2m @ 0.61 % Cu**, from 81m
    - 22YERC013: **1m @ 0.6% Cu and 5.98g/t Ag**, from 46m
- The drilling confirmed that the copper – zinc mineralised horizon previously reported at the TBW target continues and remains prospective
- An orientation soil sampling program of 18 lines for 360 samples to further investigate the REE, VMS, Au and Ni-PGE targets will be undertaken in January 2023.

The 100% owned Yarrambee Project is located approximately 500 km north-east of Perth within the Murchison region of Western Australia (Fig 1). The Project is prospective for both Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide ("VMS") copper-zinc sulphide mineralisation and magmatic nickel-copper-platinum group element ("PGE") sulphide mineralisation.

Historical and Company drilling to date has confirmed copper and zinc mineralisation associated with sulphide mineralisation within a volcano-sedimentary sequence which has some similarities with the Golden Grove VMS deposit located approximately 115km to the west. The Project also contains a large area of the Narndee Igneous Complex ("NIC"), a layered intrusion that historical work in the region has shown to be prospective for magmatic nickel sulphide mineralisation.

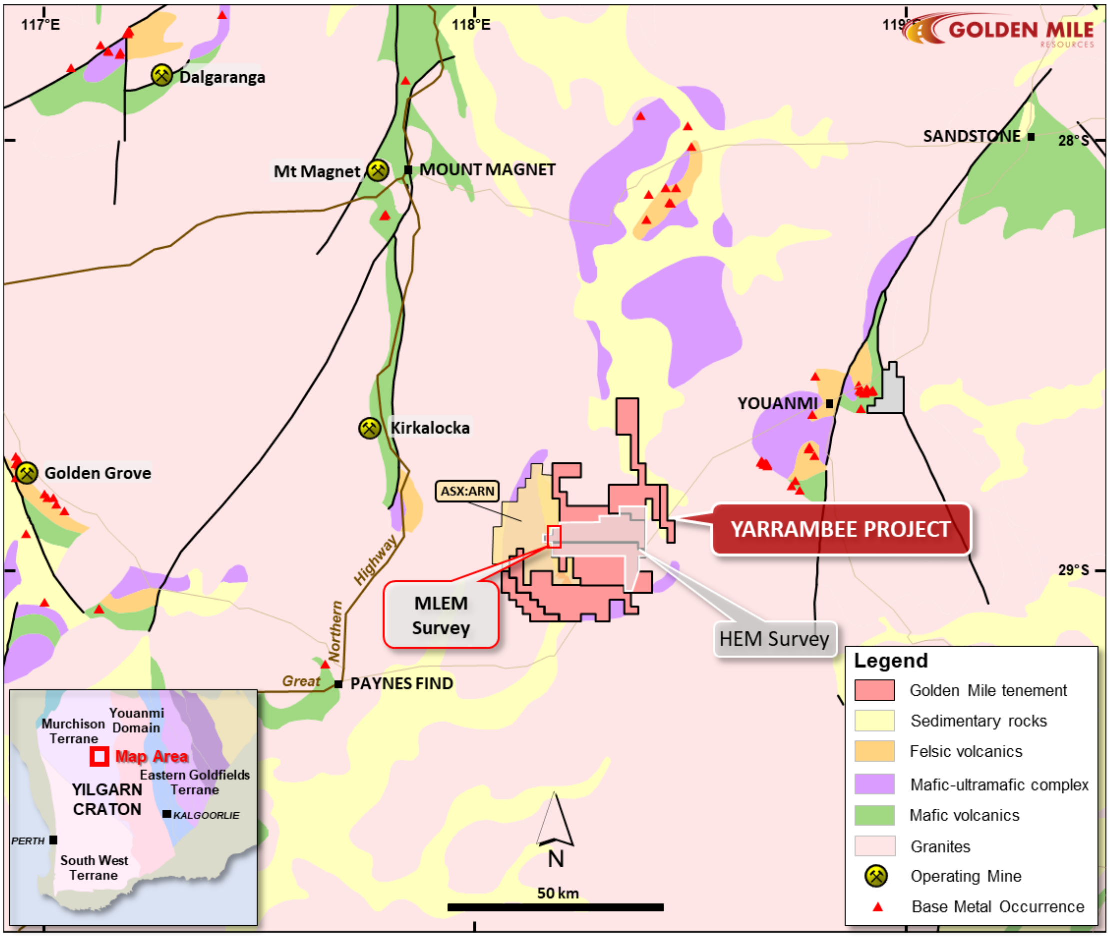

Figure 1. *Location of Yarrambee Base Metals Project, Murchison Region, WA. Approximate outline of November 2021 Moving Loop Electro-Magnetic survey & June 2021 HEM survey.*

Review of Historical Soil Data

The Company engaged geochemical consultant GCXplore Pty Ltd to carry out a review of the historical soil data. The review identified 21 VMS copper-zinc, 16 Nickel –-PGE, 5 gold and 4 Rare Earth Element ("REE") geochemical anomalies to be followed up (Fig 2).

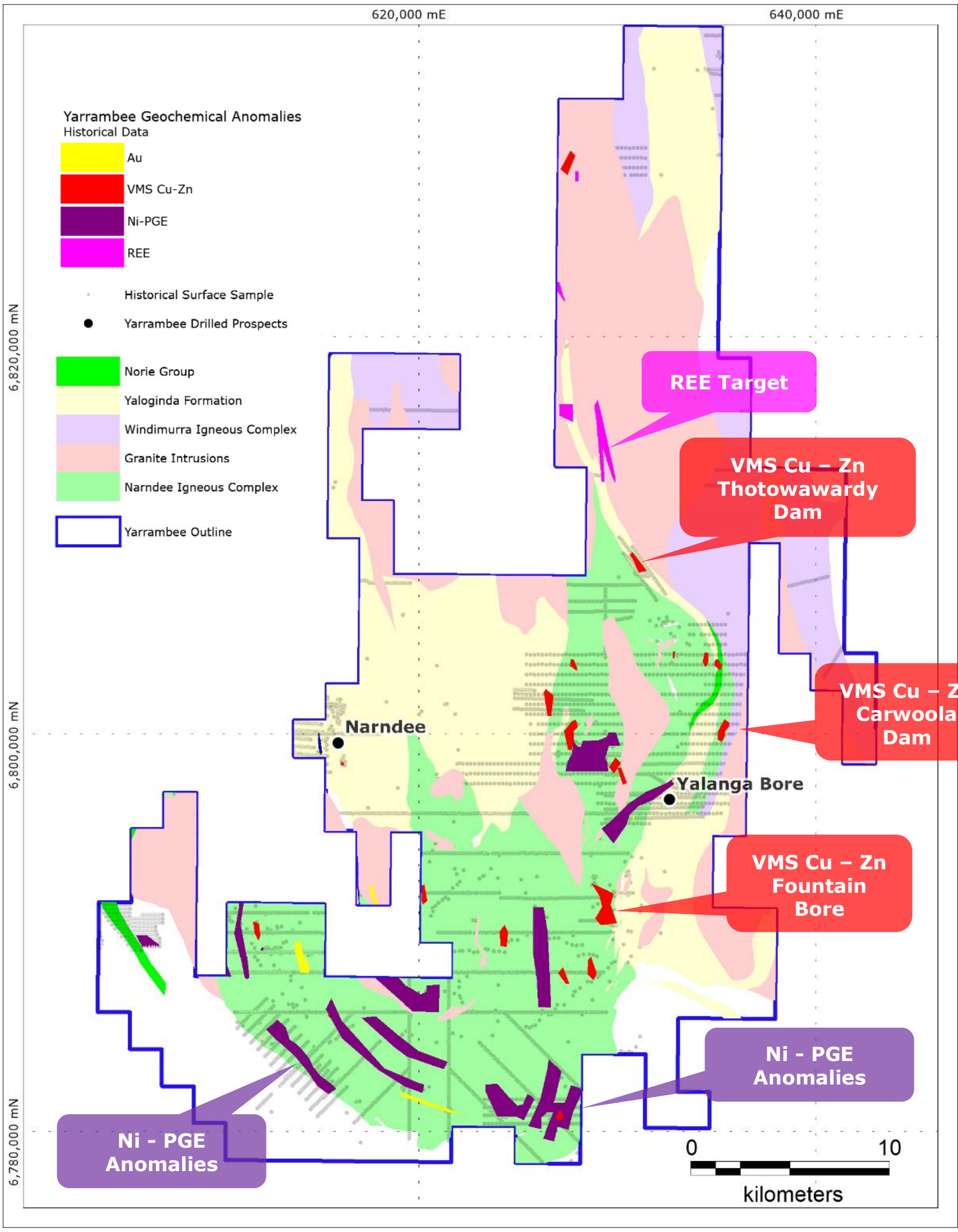

***Figure 2**. New Geochemical Anomalies identified in review by GCXplore Pty Ltd at Yarrambee.*

REE Potential

In addition to the base metal anomalies the review identified four REE geochemical anomalies based on Cerium ("Ce") assays. There was only a limited amount of soil samples assayed for cerium and the majority of historical soil samples were not assayed for REEs.

Additionally, rock chip samples collected as part of the Geological Survey of Western Australia (GSWA) mapping and mineralisation programs reveals elevations of REE with two anomalous samples located within the Yarrambee Project, and are outlined in Table 1 below:

Table 1. *Anomalous REE rock chip samples collected by GSWA on E 59/2530. The light rare earths (LREE = La, Ce, Nd, Pr) are particularly elevated.*

Sample No	Y ppm	La ppm	Ce ppm	Pr ppm	Nd ppm	Sm ppm	Eu ppm	Gd ppm	Tb ppm	Dy ppm	Ho ppm	Er ppm	Tm ppm	Yb ppm	Lu ppm	TREO ppm
211169	187	263	577	74	305	65	14	59	8	35	7	20	2	15	2	**1960**
198251	125	64	141	18	75	22	5	25	4	25	6	17	3	17	2	**661**

The soil anomalies appear to be associated with the Yaloginda Formation and the Company has checked its drilling data at Narndee which intersects this formation for any further insight on the REE potential of this horizon. There were a number of anomalous intervals associated with supergene enrichment of REE, located in the clay regolith horizon, but there is also a bedrock source associated with the volcaniclastic sedimentary Formation. The Company has concluded from the drilling that in addition to the VMS copper – zinc potential, the Yaloginda Formation is also prospective for REE. The anomalous REE drill intersections at Narndee are listed in Table 2.

Table 2. *Anomalous intersections > 100ppm Ce_2O_3 from RC drilling at the Narndee prospect within the Yaloginda Formation from December 2021 and October 2022.*

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Ce2O3 ppm	La2O3 ppm	Y2O3 ppm	Significant intersection
YERC001	4	19	15	158	86	109	15m @ 158ppm Ce_2O_3 from 4m
and	72	78	6	139	60	79	6m @ 139ppm Ce_2O_3 from 72m
YERC002	24	30	6	548	28	65	**6m @ 548ppm Ce_2O_3 from 24m**
and	102	106	4	152	79	29	4m @ 152ppm Ce_2O_3 from 102m
YERC003	44	46	2	115	41	50	2m @ 115ppm Ce_2O_3 from 44m
and	98	102	4	101	44	37	4m @ 101ppm Ce_2O_3 from 98m
YERC005	108	122	14	129	55	134	14m @ 129ppm Ce_2O_3 from 108m
and	163	174	11	111	49	71	11m @ 111ppm Ce_2O_3 from 163m
and	178	182	4	129	58	146	4m @ 129ppm Ce_2O_3 from 178m
and	184	189	5	101	45	136	5m @ 101ppm Ce_2O_3 from 184m
and	191	211	20	112	50	81	20m @ 112ppm Ce_2O_3 from 191m
YERC006	12	16	4	278	9	38	4m @ 278ppm Ce_2O_3 from 12m
YERC007	23	31	8	125	64	238	8m @ 125ppm Ce_2O_3 from 23m
22YERC008	87	92	5	109	47	44	5m @ 109ppm Ce_2O_3 from 87m
22YERC013	171	175	4	115	51	41	4m @ 115ppm Ce_2O_3 from 171m
22YERC015	48	52	4	223	27	85	4m @ 223ppm Ce_2O_3 from 48m
and	242	243	1	113	58	11	1m @ 113ppm Ce_2O_3 from 242m
22YERC016	20	36	16	332	57	100	**16m @ 332ppm Ce_2O_3 from 20m**
22YERC017	112	118	6	146	67	58	6m @ 146ppm Ce_2O_3 from 112m

The model proposed is REE supergene enrichment of near surface clays overlying the Yaloginda Formation. The Formation contains high background REE and therefore has the potential to be a good source for the supergene enrichment.

The REE geochemical anomalies located in the northern area of the project adjacent to salt lakes and presumably saline ground water, which can enhance the supergene process, will be the initial area of focus.

VMS Copper – Zinc

The review identified 21 VMS copper – zinc geochemical anomalies for further follow-up. Initially the Company will focus on the area near Yalanga Bore where there are three areas of anomalism:

- An 800m long copper – zinc anomaly (Fountain Bore)
- A 900m long copper-bismuth-molybdenite anomaly (Carwoola Dam)
- A 700m long copper-molybdenite anomaly (Thotowawardy Dam)

The anomalism is located close to or within the Yaloginda Formation which is known to host VMS copper-zinc mineralisation at Narndee Cu-Zn and Yalanga Bore VMS mineralisation. Outside of the Narndee and Yalanga Bore areas there has only been limited exploration carried out targeting this formation. Further investigations of this area will be completed by Golden Mile in early 2023.

Yalanga Bore is a historical VMS prospect with a skarn overprint around an outcropping gossan which has seen limited follow up exploration. Historical intersections at Yalanga Bore include:

- YBP70: **20m at 0.27% Cu, 0.38% Zn** from 42m (drilled by Duval 1983)
- YBD01: **1.13m at 0.14% Cu, 2.35% Zn** from 110.95m (drilled by Duval 1984)

Nickel-PGE

A further 16 Nickel-PGE geochemical anomalies for further follow-up have been identified. The majority of the anomalies occur in the southern area of the project that is within the Narndee Igneous Complex comprising of interlayered mafic and ultramafic rocks. The Company believes this highlights the nickel-PGE prospectivity of this area and will be the focus of any initial follow-up. In addition to the Nickel-PGE anomalies several gold geochemical anomalies were also identified in this area.

Narndee VMS Cu-Zn-Ag prospect

Assay results from drilling completed in October 2022[1] have now been received. There were no significant results however there were a number of anomalous intersections which are summarised in Table 3. The drill hole locations are shown in Figure 3.

Encouragingly, the drilling completed at the TBW target (22YERC008 & 009) intersected the copper – zinc mineralised horizon that the Company previously identified as a new promising copper, zinc, and silver target from an initial intersection of 2m @ 2.29% Cu and 5.5 g/t Ag from 57m in drill hole YERC003. The Company also previously stated that modelling of the Downhole Electro-Magnetic ("DHEM") response at YERC003 has shown the copper mineralisation encountered (up to 2.4% Cu) does not have an EM response[3].

The Company is interpreting this copper mineralisation as being hydrothermal and probably structurally controlled. This style of mineralisation could represent either a VMS feeder zone, remobilisation from mafic sequence, and/or intrusion related. These latest results demonstrate that this horizon is persistent over a larger area, remains open and remains prospective. Additionally, this style of copper mineralisation occurs in the presence of granodiorite intrusions, which were also intersected in drilling nearby, and this demonstrates the potential for significant mineralisation that is not easily detectable using electromagnetic ("EM") geophysical methods.

Table 3. *Table of anomalous copper (>0.1%), zinc (>0.1%) and silver (>5g/t) intersections at Narndee from drilling in early October 2022.*

Hole ID	Intercept Cu (%)	Intercept Zn (%)	Intercept Ag (g/t)
22YERC008	2m @ 0.24 % Cu, from 82m		
and	1m @ 0.22 % Cu, from 85m		
22YERC009	**2m @ 0.61 % Cu, from 81m**		
22YERC011		3m @ 0.17 % Zn, from 74m	
22YERC012	1m @ 0.11 % Cu, from 80m		
22YERC013	**1m @ 0.60 % Cu, from 46m**		**1m @ 5.98 g/t Ag, from 46m**
And	1m @ 0.47 % Cu, from 77m		
And	1m @ 0.15 % Cu, from 161m		
22YERC014		1m @ 0.11 % Zn, from 60m	
And	2m @ 0.11 % Cu, from 62m		
22YERC015	6m @ 0.36 % Cu, from 224m	11m @ 0.75 % Zn, from 224m	
and	1m @ 0.24 % Cu, from 243m	1m @ 0.29 % Zn, from 243m	
22YERC016			2m @ 9.15 g/t Ag, from 109m

Next Steps

The following are the proposed next steps:

- Field checks to prioritise follow up of the various geochemical anomalies
- Complete soil orientation survey to determine the most effective surface sampling method
- Complete infill soil sampling at targets prioritised by field checking, using the determined method from orientation surveys

References

[1] RC Drilling Completed at Yarrambee 17 OCT 2022

[2] Encouraging Drill Results at Yarrambee 10 MAR 2022

[3] Quarterly Activities Report 26 JUL 2022

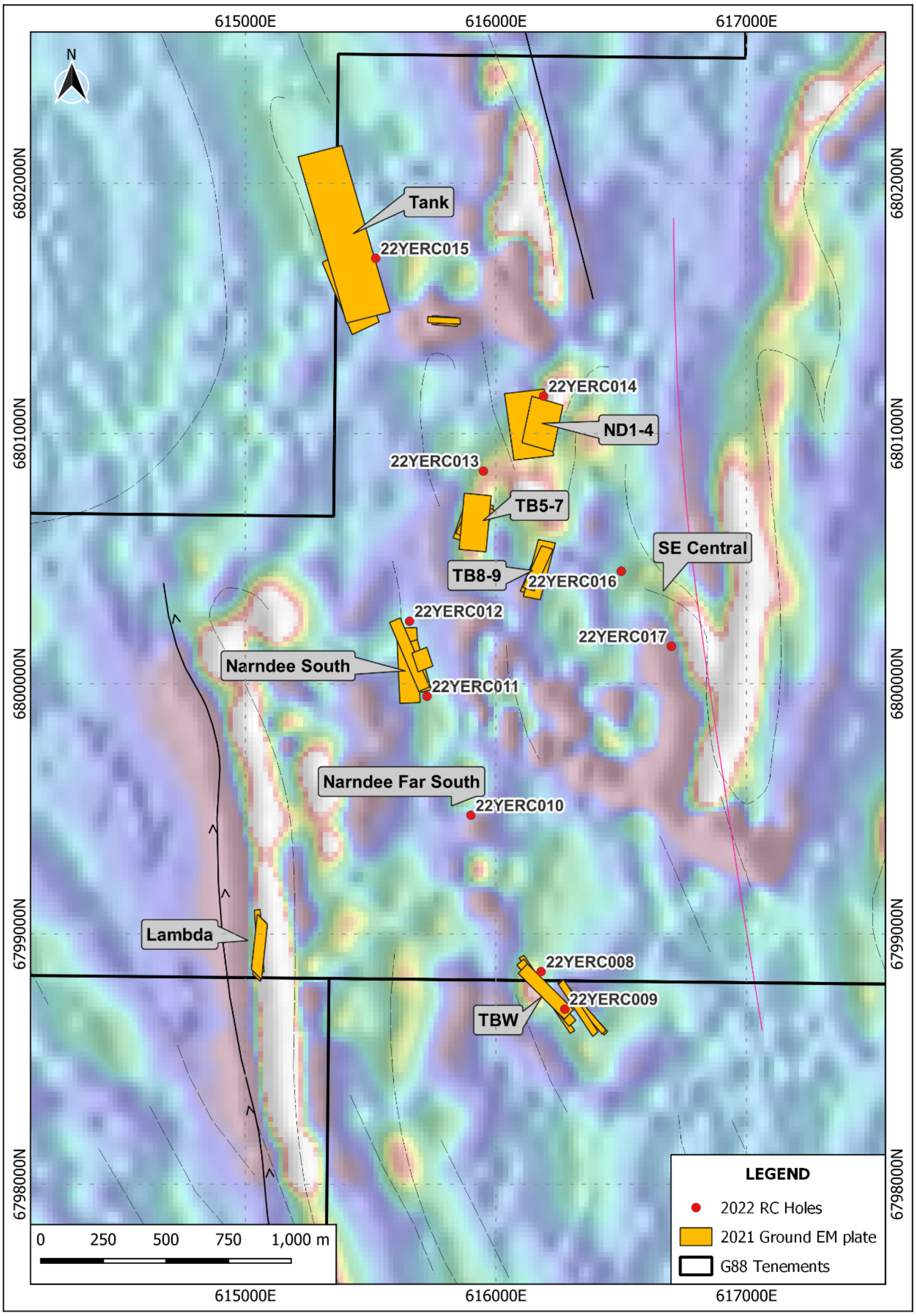

***Figure 3**. Location of recent RC drill holes at the Narndee Cluster plotted on TMI-1VD aeromagnetic map.*

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

For further information please contact:

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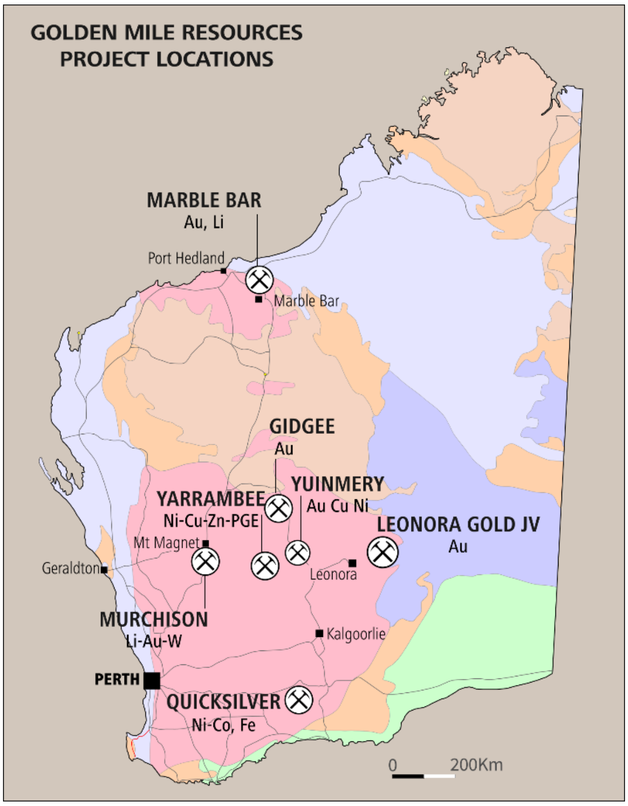
Note 1: Refer ASX announcement on the said date for full details of these results. Golden Mile is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the said announcement.

About Golden Mile Resources Ltd



Golden Mile Resources Ltd (Golden Mile; ASX: G88) is a Western Australian based mineral exploration company with a focus on precious & battery metals with projects located in the Eastern Goldfields, Murchison, Pilbara, and South-West regions.

The ~816km2 Yarrambee Ni, Cu, Zn, PGE & Au Project is within the Narndee Igneous Complex, located in the Murchison region, WA.

At the Quicksilver Ni-Co Project, located about 350km southeast of Perth, the Company has delineated an Indicated and Inferred Resource of 26.3 Mt @ 0.64% Ni & 0.04% Co (cut-off grade >0.5% Ni or >0.05% Co).

The Company's gold projects are in the highly prospective Eastern Goldfields region and includes the Yuinmery (100%) and Leonora JV (Kin Mining earning up to 80%) Projects.

The Company has also recently acquired the Marble Bar and Murchison greenfield lithium Projects.

Golden Mile is focused on creating shareholder value through exploration success. Its Board has a proven track record of exploration, development and production success.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based upon and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Jordan Luckett, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Luckett is a full-time employee of the Company and holds Share Options as well as participating in a performance-based Share Option plan as part of his renumeration

Mr Luckett 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 Luckett 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 it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the exploration results set out in the in the original announcements referenced in this announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. 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.

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. Drill Hole and Historical Surface Sampling Details

Table 4. *Narndee Drill Hole Collar Summary (see Fig 3 for plan).*

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
22YERC008	TBW	616180	6798850	-60	270	138
22YERC009	TBW	616275	6798700	-60	270	138
22YERC010	Narndee Far South	615900	6799475	-60	270	138
22YERC011	Narndee South	615725	6799950	-60	270	156
22YERC012	Narndee South	615655	6800250	-60	270	132
22YERC013	TB5-7	615950	6800850	-60	270	175
22YERC014	ND1-4	616190	6801150	-60	270	160
22YERC015	Tank	615520	6801700	-60	270	290
22YERC016	SE Central	616500	6800450	-60	270	198
22YERC017	SE Central	616700	6800150	-60	270	138
	Total					**1663**

Table 5. *Historical Surface Geochemistry Summary Statistics.*

Sample Type	Element	Count	Min	Max	Mean	Median	Range	Std Dev.
AUGER	Ag_ppm	302	0.0100	0.1600	0.0309	0.0300	0.1500	0.0191
AUGER	Au_ppm	302	0.0010	0.0050	0.0020	0.0020	0.0040	0.0012
AUGER	Bi_ppm	302	0.0300	3.1200	0.2747	0.2500	3.0900	0.2259
AUGER	Ce2O3_ppm	302	3.9239	238.5470	36.8785	30.0614	234.6231	29.7848
AUGER	Cr_ppm	302	2.0000	1171.0000	114.5993	76.5000	1169.0000	145.0900
AUGER	Cu_ppm	302	2.9000	316.0000	21.7725	18.4000	313.1000	20.5488
AUGER	Mo_ppm	302	0.1600	47.0000	1.6579	1.1700	46.8400	3.3938
AUGER	Ni_ppm	302	2.3000	298.2000	29.2636	22.4000	295.9000	34.2059
AUGER	Pt_ppb	302	6.0000	6.0000	6.0000	6.0000	0.0000	0.0000
AUGER	Zn_ppm	302	3.0000	52.0000	18.7508	18.0000	49.0000	8.1081
BCL	Ag_ppm	1106	0.2000	52.0000	10.9299	10.0000	51.8000	8.1103
BCL	Au_ppm	1106	0.0001	0.0070	0.0004	0.0002	0.0069	0.0006
CALCRETE	Ag_ppm	2	0.0300	0.0300	0.0300	0.0300	0.0000	0.0000
CALCRETE	Au_ppm	2	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0000	0.0000
CALCRETE	Bi_ppm	2	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100	0.0000	0.0000
CALCRETE	Ce2O3_ppm	2	0.6208	0.6911	0.6560	0.6560	0.0703	0.0497
CALCRETE	Cr_ppm	2	3.0000	4.0000	3.5000	3.5000	1.0000	0.7071
CALCRETE	Cu_ppm	2	1.2000	2.0000	1.6000	1.6000	0.8000	0.5657
CALCRETE	Mo_ppm	2	0.1200	0.1500	0.1350	0.1350	0.0300	0.0212
CALCRETE	Ni_ppm	2	1.7000	1.7000	1.7000	1.7000	0.0000	0.0000
LAG	Ag_ppm	988	0.0200	0.5200	0.4875	0.5000	0.5000	0.0706
LAG	Au_ppm	988	0.0010	0.0560	0.0011	0.0010	0.0550	0.0018
LAG	Bi_ppm	988	0.0600	25.9000	0.8008	0.6000	25.8400	1.1410
LAG	Ce2O3_ppm	30	3.6427	31.3908	12.4439	11.3851	27.7481	6.1095
LAG	Cr_ppm	988	10.0000	10300.0000	711.5684	435.0000	10290.0000	1114.6983
LAG	Cu_ppm	988	4.0000	762.0000	51.9558	46.0000	758.0000	38.5228

Sample Type	Element	Count	Min	Max	Mean	Median	Range	Std Dev.
LAG	Mo_ppm	988	0.2000	44.6000	3.1269	3.0000	44.4000	2.3045
LAG	Ni_ppm	988	2.0000	1490.0000	71.4824	36.0000	1488.0000	142.0823
LAG	Pt_ppb	988	0.5000	78.5000	1.7797	1.0000	78.0000	2.8809
LAG	Zn_ppm	988	4.0000	317.0000	34.2670	29.0000	313.0000	25.1159
MAGLAG	Ag_ppm	2135	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.0000	0.0000
MAGLAG	Au_ppm	2135	0.0005	0.0590	0.0018	0.0010	0.0585	0.0035
MAGLAG	Bi_ppm	2135	0.0600	5.7200	0.7522	0.6800	5.6600	0.4946
MAGLAG	Cr_ppm	2135	1.0000	5690.0000	1129.9080	1030.0000	5689.0000	730.7879
MAGLAG	Cu_ppm	2135	2.0000	228.0000	38.1833	34.5000	226.0000	19.5667
MAGLAG	Mo_ppm	2135	0.2000	3.8000	1.3692	0.7000	3.6000	1.2771
MAGLAG	Ni_ppm	2135	1.0000	882.0000	126.5049	106.0000	881.0000	97.7537
MAGLAG	Pt_ppb	2135	0.8000	35.0000	3.9911	2.5000	34.2000	5.1002
MAGLAG	Zn_ppm	2135	2.0000	1360.0000	47.9636	43.0000	1358.0000	43.2726
ROCK	Ag_ppm	511	0.0100	19.7000	0.4893	0.0500	19.6900	2.3525
ROCK	Au_ppm	511	0.0010	0.0140	0.0027	0.0020	0.0130	0.0022
ROCK	Bi_ppm	511	0.0200	51.1800	2.8323	0.5400	51.1600	5.6395
ROCK	Ce2O3_ppm	90	0.4100	585.6500	24.2738	9.7862	585.2400	63.2630
ROCK	Cr_ppm	511	2.0000	6310.0000	393.0537	152.0000	6308.0000	711.9874
ROCK	Cu_ppm	511	2.0000	3786.0000	173.1095	71.0000	3784.0000	399.8447
ROCK	Mo_ppm	511	0.0700	225.5000	10.1596	1.2000	225.4300	27.4492
ROCK	Ni_ppm	511	0.8000	3630.0000	249.6372	98.0000	3629.2000	440.2477
ROCK	Pt_ppb	511	1.0000	70.0000	7.8177	4.0000	69.0000	11.1955
ROCK	Zn_ppm	511	1.0000	990.0000	74.4504	56.0000	989.0000	103.0611
SOIL	Ag_ppm	2407	0.0001	0.5000	0.0816	0.1000	0.4999	0.0939
SOIL	Au_ppm	2407	0.0001	0.0140	0.0010	0.0010	0.0139	0.0011
SOIL	Bi_ppm	2407	0.2400	4.3400	0.5542	0.4150	4.1000	0.6535
SOIL	Ce2O3_ppm	22	17.0424	62.5474	30.7014	28.8726	45.5050	12.8246
SOIL	Cr_ppm	2407	17.0000	6640.0000	370.1642	200.0000	6623.0000	563.5229
SOIL	Cu_ppm	2407	5.0000	205.0000	32.7926	25.0000	200.0000	23.9236
SOIL	Mo_ppm	2407	0.5000	3.0900	1.1975	1.0000	2.5900	0.5986
SOIL	Ni_ppm	2407	4.0000	1820.0000	65.5779	26.0000	1816.0000	133.9018
SOIL	Pt_ppb	2407	1.0000	22.0000	3.0242	2.0000	21.0000	2.3040
SOIL	Zn_ppm	2407	3.0000	108.0000	22.2253	16.0000	105.0000	15.8761
STRMSED	Ag_ppm	119	0.0010	10.0000	0.8258	0.0040	9.9990	2.1610
STRMSED	Au_ppm	119	0.0005	0.1210	0.0023	0.0005	0.1205	0.0141
STRMSED	Bi_ppm	119	0.1800	2.7400	0.7253	0.6500	2.5600	0.4523
STRMSED	Cr_ppm	119	175.0000	3310.0000	978.9916	740.0000	3135.0000	710.2084
STRMSED	Cu_ppm	119	10.0000	163.0000	34.3771	29.5000	153.0000	18.2982
STRMSED	Ni_ppm	119	26.0000	384.0000	132.1513	132.0000	358.0000	82.2369
STRMSED	Pt_ppb	119	2.5000	5.0000	2.8767	2.5000	2.5000	0.9005
STRMSED	Zn_ppm	119	13.0000	101.0000	38.6849	35.0000	88.0000	18.2063
UNK	Ag_ppm	49	0.0100	0.9800	0.1536	0.0600	0.9700	0.2792
UNK	Au_ppm	49	0.0010	0.0070	0.0036	0.0030	0.0060	0.0018
UNK	Bi_ppm	49	0.0200	1.0200	0.2104	0.1000	1.0000	0.2607
UNK	Ce2O3_ppm	49	2.9517	676.1915	39.7228	11.6193	673.2398	114.7696
UNK	Cr_ppm	49	1.0000	17761.0000	1037.3448	300.0000	17760.0000	3263.8727
UNK	Cu_ppm	49	1.0000	309.1000	90.6000	73.0000	308.1000	82.7367
UNK	Mo_ppm	49	0.1000	2.6000	0.6400	0.4000	2.5000	0.6412
UNK	Ni_ppm	49	4.0000	1894.0000	281.2606	137.2000	1890.0000	433.1549
UNK	Pt_ppb	49	1.0000	23.0000	5.5789	4.0000	22.0000	5.3053

Sample Type	Element	Count	Min	Max	Mean	Median	Range	Std Dev.
UNK	Zn_ppm	49	10.0000	463.0000	78.1143	54.0000	453.0000	90.2043

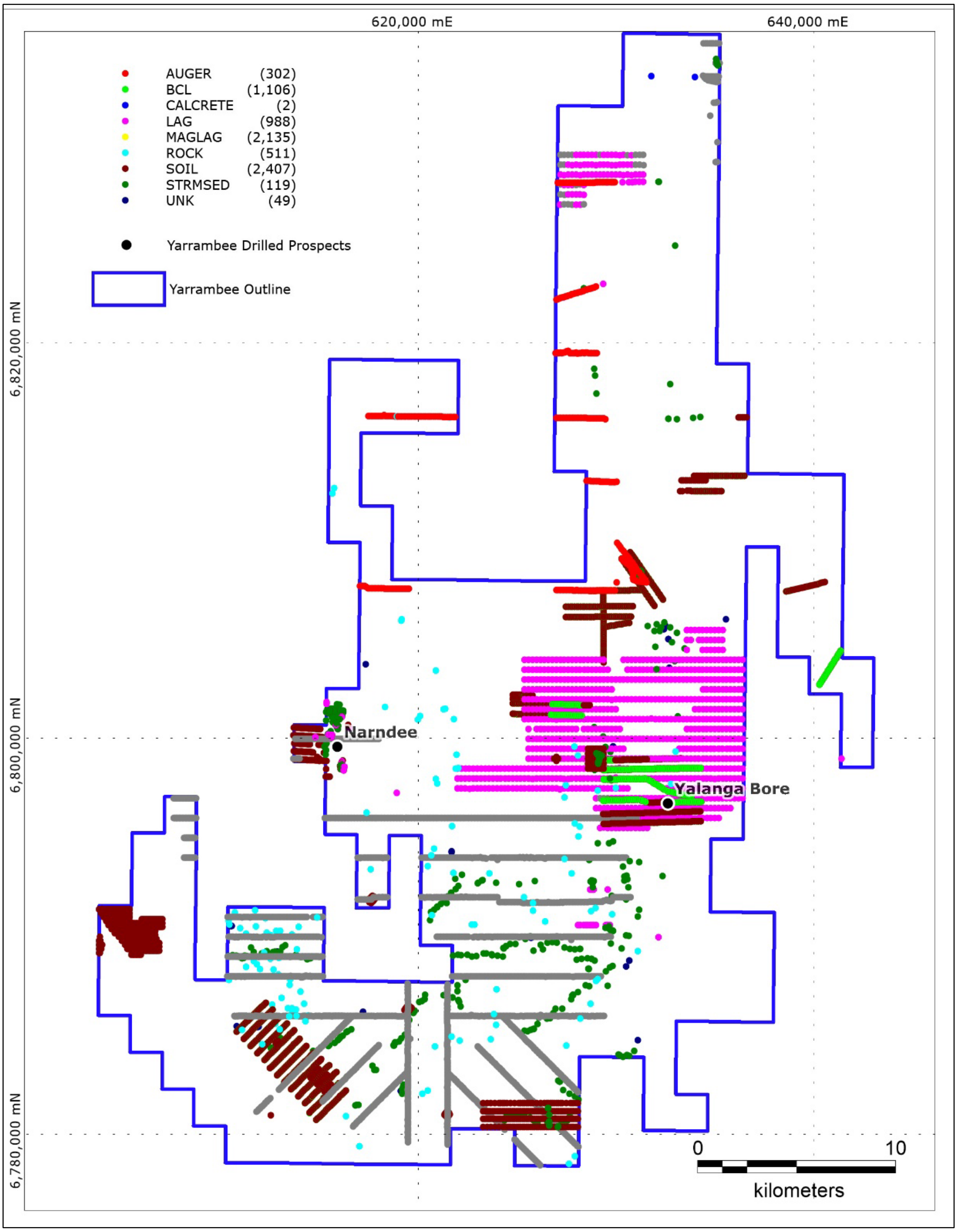


***Figure 4**. Location of historical Surface Sampling by Type.*

Appendix 2. JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • 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 (e.g., '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 (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	G88 RC Drilling • Reverse circulation drilling to obtain 1 m intervals of drill spoil that is placed on the ground in rows. For each 1 m interval an approximate 2 to 3 kg sample collected into a calico bag from the cyclone and placed with each interval. • Each calico bag was tested using the handheld XRF and the readings recorded. Samples with anomalous base metal reading were submitted for analysis. • The remaining intervals were combined into 4m composite samples using spear and submitted to laboratory for analysis. Historical Soils See Appendix 1
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).	G88 RC Drilling • Reverse circulation drillholes were completed at a standard RC drilling diameter of 5.5" using a face sampling bit. G88 contracted NDRC to complete the drill programme. Historical Soils Not applicable
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.	G88 RC Drilling • Sample recovery, moisture and contamination was visually assessed on a per metre basis and recorded by the site geologist. • RC drilling was conducted to maximise sample recovery. Sample recovery was high. • There is no apparent relationship between sample recovery and grade bias. Historical Soils No Applicable
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.	G88 RC Drilling • Each RC sample has been sieved (wet and dry), and regolith, lithology, structure,veining, alteration, and mineralisation recorded. Drillhole logging data has been recorded within a database. • Logging is qualitative. Chip-trays were collected and have been stored for future reference.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All drillholes (100%) were geologically logged on site by a qualified geologist. Logging was on a 1m scale. Historical Soils Unknown
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.	G88 RC Drilling • Representative RC sub-samples were produced using a rig mounted cyclone andcone splitter. Samples were mostly dry. • The RC sampling performed is an appropriate method for gold and base metal exploration. • Before each drillhole the cyclone and cone splitter has been inspected for damage, cleanliness, and correct set-up. The cyclone was cleaned with compressed air between (6m) drill runs. • Duplicate samples were collected every metre from a second chute on the cone splitter but were not regularly assessed. Sample sizes averaged 2.0 – 2.5kg. This sample size is appropriate for the Proterozoic. Historical Soils Unknown

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 (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.
		G88 RC Drilling
		• Handheld XRF was used to identify anomalous 1m interval samples in the field to be submitted to the laboratory for definitive analysis. The machine was not calibrated, or the procedures suitable for any use other than identifying the potential for base metal mineralisation and/or type of sulphide observed in hand specimen.
		• The remaining intervals were composited to 4m intervals using spear and submitted for assay.
		• Sample submitted to ALS Global in Perth
		  ○ Au: 50g fire assay with ICP-AES finish
		  ○ 48 elements for acid ICP-MS
		  ○ Ore Grade Elements – Four acid digest ICP-AES
		  ○ Ore grade Cu – Four acid digest ICP – AES
		  ○ Ore grade Zn – Four acid digest ICP-AES
		• The company submitted blanks and OREAS standards every 50 samples for external QAQC.
		• The laboratory used standards and duplicates for their own internal QAQC.
		• Certificate of Analysis received from the laboratory.
		Historical Soils
		
		Unknown

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	G88 RC Drilling • No twinned holes were completed. • Data is backed up regularly in off-site secure servers. Historical Soils Unknown
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.	G88 RC Drilling • Handheld GPS units were utilised for survey positioning (+/- 5m) and are deemed suitably accurate for the purposes of the DHEM, FLEM and RC drill hole collar location. • The grid system used is the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA 94), MGA50. • Drill hole collar elevations have been assigned using the GSA SRTM digital elevation data. Historical Soils Unknown
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.	G88 RC Drilling • See Figure 2 and Table 2 (Appendix 1) for RC drill spacing and co-ordinates. Historical Soils See Figure 4
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.	G88 RC Drilling • RC drilling designed to intersect EM plate models as close as possible to be perpendicular to the modelled dip and strike. • Drilling of structural targets were based on trends interpreted in magnetic data with no dip information. Drilling direction was determined by inferring regional dip data. Historical Soils Unknown
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	G88 RC Drilling • G88 staff or contractors manage the chain-of-sample custody. Samples are securely packed on site and delivered to a commercial freight carrier to deliver to the laboratory (ALS Global, Perth WA) for analysis. Historical Soils Unknown
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	G88 RC Drilling • No audits or external reviews were conducted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historical Soils Unknown

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.	• The Yarrambee Project comprises granted tenements E59/2529, E59/2530, E59/2531, and E59/2532 and tenement applications E59/2533 and E59/2542 all held 100% by Golden Mile Resources Ltd. • Golden Mile entered into a sale and purchase agreement with the tenement applicants which includes a 1% NSR. • Tenements are currently in good standing with no known impediments to exploration.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous exploration was undertaken by: • BHP-Hunter Resources (1986-1989) • Duval (1985) • Anglo Australian Resources/Billiton/Normandy-Poseidon JV 1985-1992 • Windimurra Resources (1997-1998) • Falconbridge-Apex (2006-2007) • Apex/WMC JV (2006-2010) • Maximus Resources (2010-2015) • Legendre/Santa Fe Mining (2015-2018)
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Yarrambee Project is located within the Youanmi Terrane of the Yilgarn Craton, close to a major structural boundary between the Murchison and Southern Cross Domains. • Regional geology is dominated by Archaean granite-greenstone terranes (greenstone 2.8-3.0 billion years, granites 2.6-2.95 billion years) and the Windimurra Group of layered mafic intrusions (2.847 Ga ± 71Ma). • The Narndee Igneous Complex forms the primary component of the Boodanoo Suite and is divided into three broad units of stratigraphy: Ultramafic Zone, Lower Zone and Main Zone. • Golden Mile is focussed on the discovery of economic Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation associated with intrusive rocks (chonoliths) analogous to Voisey's Bay within the layered complex, as well as VMS (Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag) mineralisation associated with the Yaloginda Formation.
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.	• See table 4 (Appendix 1) for drill hole collar summary details. • See Figure 3 for drill hole location plan. • The area of drilling is relatively flat and the RL has been nominally set at 550m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., 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
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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Not Applicable
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.	• No Significant intersections reported
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.	• Geological observations have been presented in balanced way.
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.	• Historical exploration activity over the Yarrambee project area has included airborne magnetics and EM (REPTEM), surface geochemical sampling, and various shallow drilling programs. • Data has been compiled and reviewed to aid in upcoming exploration programs.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., 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.	• To be determined once assays received.