

Golden Rim Identifies New Gold Targets at Kada

West African gold explorer Golden Rim Resources Ltd (ASX: GMR; **Golden Rim** or **Company**) is pleased to provide assay results for the final 44 air core (**AC**) drill holes (totalling 2,197m) from exploration drilling which has identified new targets at its flagship Kada Gold Project (**Kada**) in Guinea.

Highlights

- **Air core (AC)** drilling returned **numerous anomalous gold results**, at both the **Sadan** and **Massan South** prospects, including **22m @ 0.9 g/t gold**.
- **3,500m of diamond drilling (DD)** at Bereko and Massan prospects is progressing well; 2,060m drilled to date.
- Golden Rim is developing a pipeline of prospects to drive continued growth of the Kada Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**).
- **Updated Massan MRE and maiden Bereko MRE on track for delivery in 2023.**

Golden Rim's Managing Director, Tim Strong, commented:

"Discovering gold at the Sadan prospect confirms our view that Kada still has a significant amount of gold ounces to uncover. We feel we have only scratched the surface when it comes to Kada, with 930,000 ounces at Massan across a 1km strike, and another very attractive target in Bereko, 9km to the north. We are now focussed on filling in the gaps across Kada's 15km long bedrock gold corridor, and we are confident this will uncover further zones of mineralisation and underpin Resource growth.

"Recent RC results at Sounkou¹ (17m @ 1.3 g/t) and now promising aircore results at Sadan and Massan South are proof that Kada is a substantial gold deposit, and we look forward to using these new results to drive targeted exploration forward."

Kada Exploration Drilling

Golden Rim's 3,000m AC drilling program targeting new discoveries is now complete, while its 3,500m DD program testing open mineralisation and providing structural information commenced in March 2023 is ongoing.

In addition, Golden Rim recently completed a 10,000m RC drilling program at Kada which comprised exploration drilling at the Bereko Prospect and north of the MRE area within the Massan Prospect, as well as some resource extension and infill drilling around the margins of the MRE.

AC drill hole collar details are provided in Table 1 and the hole locations are depicted in Figure 1. All significant new gold intersections are presented in Table 2.

¹ See GMR ASX Announcement dated 24 April 2023.

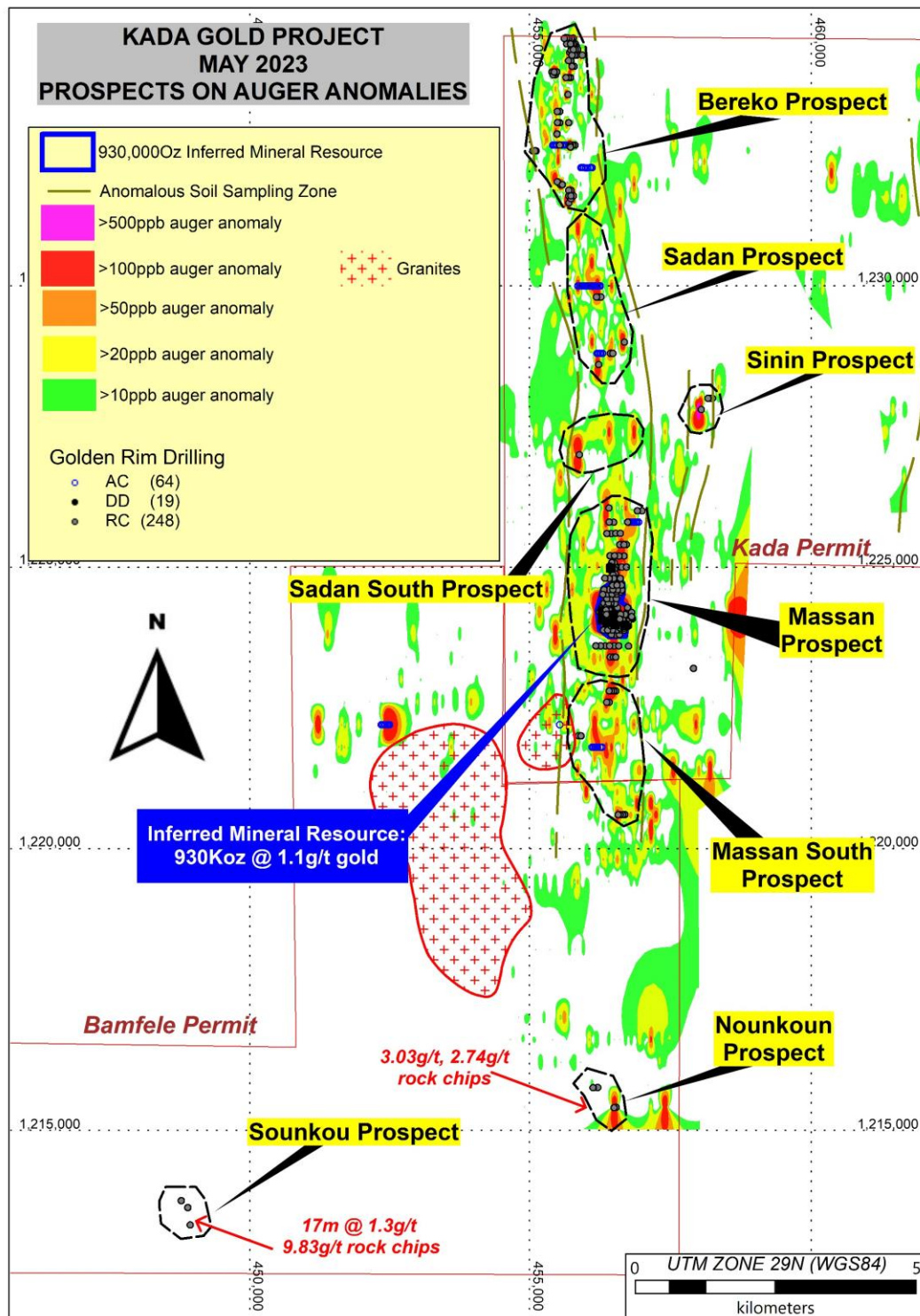


Figure 1: Kada Gold Project showing location of prospects and collars on auger results.

Air core Drilling

Golden Rim completed a **3,000m AC drilling program** in March to explore the newly discovered Nounkoun target identified in field mapping (Figure 1), as well as prospective geophysical anomalies within Massan and Berekto. A total of 64 holes for 2922m were drilled, as follows:

- 19 holes for 1,009m at Bereko
- 8 holes for 414m at Massan
- 7 holes for 327m at Massan South
- 22 holes for 1,047m at Sadan
- 8 holes for 125m at Bamfele.

Assays were received for 12 holes and announced on 24 April 2023. Results for a further 44 holes across all prospects have now been received, with results for the remaining eight holes pending. Multiple holes contain anomalous gold values, highlights include:

- SDAC013: **22m @ 0.9 g/t gold** from 28m
- SDAC009: **12m @ 0.5 g/t gold** from 4m
4m @ 1.6 g/t gold from 44m
- SDAC010: **4m @ 1.0 g/t gold** from 5m
10m @ 0.3 g/t gold from 39m
- MSAC012: **4m @ 1.2 g/t gold** from 8m

Drilling consistently intersected a series of interbedded strongly weathered, intensely oxidised sedimentary rocks, mostly siltstone and greywacke with minor shales. Mineralisation is encountered in all rock types.

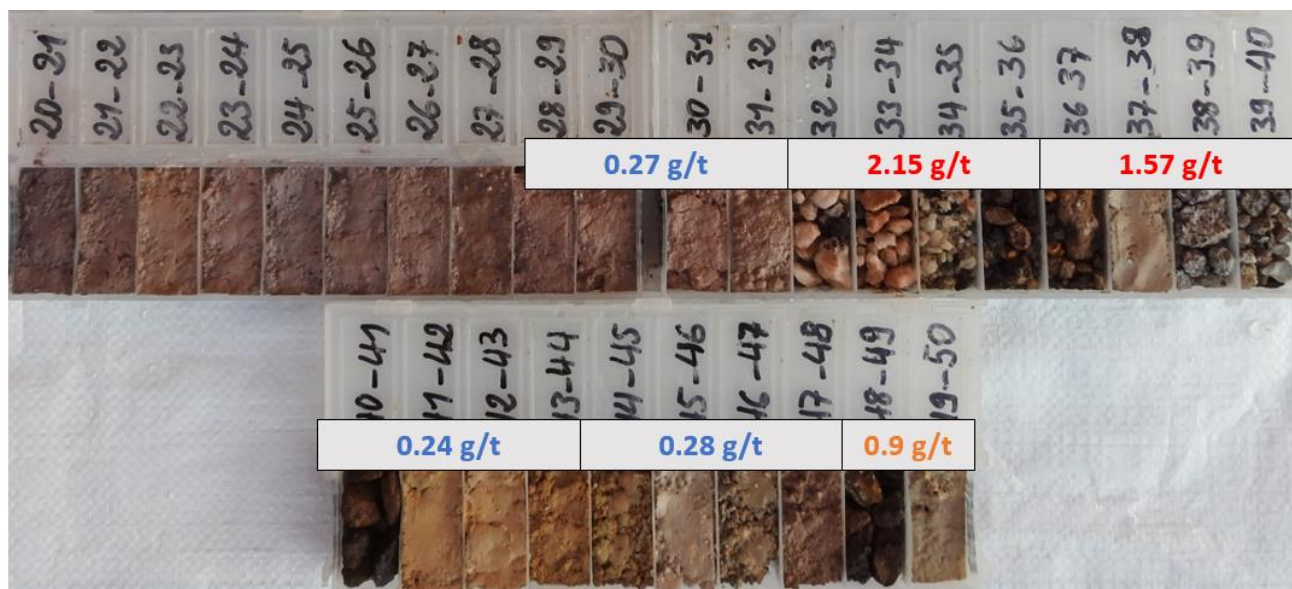


Figure 2: SDAC013 rock chips showing gold grades (g/t)

These encouraging new results, coupled with the recent discovery at the Sounkou prospect 13km southwest of the MRE area at Massan, present additional prospective target areas for follow-up as Golden Rim continues to expand its gold inventory at Kada. The Company is on track to deliver a MRE update later in 2023.

Mineralised zones will be re-assayed using 1m intervals to further define the mineralisation.

Current Progress & Next Steps

RC drilling at Bereko and Massan is now complete, with assays pending for the final 14 holes (1,487m) at Massan. Results for these holes, and the final trenches at Massan, are expected during May.

The final eight AC drillhole results are expected in May, and diamond drilling at Massan and Bereko will continue until completion; expected to be late May. Result will then be analysed over the coming wet season in preparation for an MRE upgrade at Massan and a maiden MRE at Bereko.

-ENDS-

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

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 Estimate of 25.5Mt at 1.1g/t gold for 930Koz², the majority of which is shallow oxide-transitional gold mineralisation. Golden Rim is focussed on growing the Mineral Resource Estimate. Most of the 200km² project area remains under explored and there is considerable upside for the discovery of additional oxide gold mineralisation.

The Company has outlined an Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 50Mt at 1.3g/t gold for 2Moz³ at the Kouri Gold Project, located in north-east Burkina Faso, and it also holds the Paguanta Copper and Silver-Lead-Zinc Project in northern Chile which has 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

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

³ ASX Announcement: Kouri Mineral Resource Increases by 43% 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).

74Mlb lead⁴ at the Patricia Prospect, which remains open. The Company is seeking to divest these projects to focus on Kada.

At the adjacent Loreto Copper Project in Chile, Golden Rim has signed an Option and Joint Venture agreement with Teck Chile whereby Teck Chile can acquire up to a 75% interest in the project.

ASX:GMR

Market Capitalisation: A\$19.5 million

Shares on Issue: 591.6 million

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Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report relating to previous exploration results and Mineral Resources are extracted from the announcements: Maiden Drilling at Sounkou prospect hits 17m @ 1.3g/t dated 24 April 2023; Kada drilling delivers 56m @ 1.7g/t gold at Massan, 9m @ 2.8g/t gold at Bereko dated 05 April 2023; Golden Rim intercepts 9m @ 3.3gt oxide gold at Kada dated 17 March 2023; GMR hits 57m @ 1.0g/t gold in Oxide at Kada dated February 20 2023; GMR intercepts further oxide gold zones at Kada's Bereko prospect dated 06 February 2023; Golden Rim identifies extensive additional oxide gold target areas at Bereko dated 14 July 2022; Golden Rim Hits 43m at 1.2gt Gold Outside Kada Mineral Resource dated 21 June 2022; Golden Rim Commences Infill Auger Drilling at Bereko Gold Prospects dated 25 May 2022; Golden Rim hits shallow high-grade oxide gold at Bereko dated 19 May 2022; Golden Rim's Drilling Outside Kada Mineral Resource Area Delivers More Oxide Gold dated 11 May 2022; 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 Hits More Oxide Gold at Kada - 61m at 1.2ppm Gold from Surface dated 28 January 2022; Golden Rim Continues to Identify Additional Gold Mineralisation at Kada dated 20 January 2022; Kada Delivers Exceptional Shallow Oxide Gold Intersection - 96m at 3.3ppm Gold dated 20 December 2021; Kada Delivers Widest Oxide Gold Intersection to Date - 62m at 1.3ppm Gold dated 14 December 2021; Golden Rim Delivers More Broad Zones of Oxide Gold at Kada dated 19 August 2021; Golden Rim Intersects 32m at 1.4ppm Gold in Oxide at Kada dated 05 August 2021; Golden Rim Expands Kada Bedrock Gold Corridor to 15km dated 30 July 2021; Golden Rim's Oxide Gold Blanket at Kada Expands to 700m Width dated 26 July 2021; Golden Rim Hits 46m at 1.3ppm Gold at Kada dated 19 July 2021; Golden Rim Continues to Outline Broad Oxide Gold Area at Kada dated 13 July 2021; Golden Rim Confirms Broad Zones of Oxide Gold in Resource Drillout at Kada dated 29 June 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). 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 Brendan Hogan, a Competent Person, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hogan 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 Hogan 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.

⁴ 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).

Table 1: Collar information for March 2023 Air core drillhole program.

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Dip°	Azi°	EOH (m)	Status
BKAC001	456100	1232100	55	270	77	Results this release
BKAC002	456060	1232100	55	270	69	Results this release
BKAC003	456020	1232100	55	270	65	Results this release
BKAC004	455985	1232100	55	270	77	Results this release
BKAC005	456075	1232100	55	270	29	Results this release
BKAC006	455950	1232100	55	270	59	Results this release
BKAC007	455925	1232100	55	270	65	Results this release
BKAC008	455900	1232100	55	270	47	Results this release
BKAC009	455650	1232500	55	270	41	Results this release
BKAC017	455450	1232500	55	270	50	Results this release
BKAC018	455425	1232500	55	270	49	Results this release
BKAC019	455400	1232500	55	270	41	Results this release
SDAC001	456286	1228800	55	270	47	Results this release
SDAC002	456261	1228800	55	270	45	Results this release
SDAC003	456236	1228800	55	270	49	Results this release
SDAC004	456211	1228800	55	270	45	Results this release
SDAC005	456186	1228800	55	270	44	Results this release
SDAC006	456221	1230000	55	270	50	Results this release
SDAC007	456196	1230000	55	270	50	Results this release
SDAC008	456171	1230000	55	270	50	Results this release
SDAC009	456146	1230000	55	270	50	Results this release
SDAC010	456121	1230000	55	270	50	Results this release
SDAC011	456096	1230000	55	270	38	Results this release
SDAC012	456071	1230000	55	270	50	Results this release
SDAC013	456046	1230000	55	270	50	Results this release
SDAC014	456021	1230000	55	270	50	Results this release
SDAC015	455996	1230000	55	270	50	Results this release
SDAC016	455971	1230000	55	270	50	Results this release
SDAC017	455946	1230000	55	270	43	Results this release
SDAC018	455921	1230000	55	270	50	Results this release
SDAC019	455896	1230000	55	270	50	Results this release
SDAC020	455871	1230000	55	270	47	Results this release
SDAC021	455846	1230000	55	270	39	Results this release
SDAC022	456246	1230000	55	270	50	Results this release
MSAC001	456925	1225800	55	270	50	Results this release
MSAC002	456900	1225800	55	270	52	Results this release
MSAC003	456875	1225800	55	270	52	Results this release
MSAC009	456,271	1221800	55	270	47	Results this release
MSAC010	456,246	1221800	55	270	41	Results this release
MSAC011	456,196	1221800	55	270	50	Results this release
MSAC012	456,171	1221800	55	270	47	Results this release
MSAC013	456,146	1221800	55	270	47	Results this release
MSAC014	456,121	1221800	55	270	50	Results this release
MSAC015	456096	1221800	55	270	45	Results this release
BFAC001	452525	1222200	55	270	33	Results pending

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Dip°	Azi°	EOH (m)	Status
BFAC002	452500	1222200	55	270	28	Results pending
BFAC003	452475	1222200	55	270	19	Results pending
BFAC004	452450	1222200	55	270	15	Results pending
BFAC005	452425	1222200	55	270	7	Results pending
BFAC006	452400	1222200	55	270	8	Results pending
BFAC007	452375	1222200	55	270	9	Results pending
BFAC008	452350	1222200	55	270	6	Results pending
BKAC010	456625	1232500	55	270	47	Results previously released
BKAC011	455600	1232500	55	270	52	Results previously released
BKAC012	455575	1232500	55	270	52	Results previously released
BKAC013	455550	1232500	55	270	41	Results previously released
BKAC014	455525	1232500	55	270	52	Results previously released
BKAC015	455500	1232500	55	270	46	Results previously released
BKAC016	455475	1232500	55	270	50	Results previously released
MSAC004	456850	1225800	55	270	52	Results previously released
MSAC005	456825	1225800	55	270	52	Results previously released
MSAC006	456800	1225800	55	270	52	Results previously released
MSAC007	456775	1225800	55	270	52	Results previously released
MSAC008	456750	1225800	55	270	52	Results previously released

Notes:

- MS prefix denotes drilling within Massan Prospect.
- BK prefix denotes drilling within Bereko Prospect.
- NK prefix denotes drilling within Nounkoun Prospect.
- SK prefix denotes drilling within Sounkou Prospect.
- Co-ordinate projection UTM, WGS 84 zone 29 North.

Table 2: Significant intercepts from the AC drilling

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Gold Intersections (≥0.5m x g/t AC)
MSAC012	8	12	4m @ 1.2 g/t gold
SDAC003	0	4	4m @ 0.7 g/t gold
	45	47	2m @ 1.1 g/t gold
SDAC009	4	16	12m @ 0.5 g/t gold
	44	48	4m @ 1.6 g/t gold
SDAC010	5	9	4m @ 1.0 g/t gold
	31	33	2m @ 1.3 g/t gold
	39	49	10m @ 0.3 g/t gold
SDAC013	28	50	22m @ 0.9 g/t gold
SDAC020	32	40	8m @ 0.4g/t gold

Notes:

- Intercept cut-off grade is 0.3g/t gold.
- Intervals are reported with a maximum of 3m of continuous 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.

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.	The sampling described in this report refers to aircore (AC) drilling. Samples were all collected by qualified geologists or under geological supervision. The samples are judged to be representative of the rock being drilled. The nature and quality of sampling is carried out under QAQC procedures as per industry standards. AC samples are collected by a three-tier riffle splitter using downhole sampling hammers with nominal 127 to 140mm holes.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling is guided by Golden Rim's protocols and Quality Control procedures as per industry standards. Measures were taken to avoid wet drilling. For aircore sampling, either 1m samples or 4m composites were collected, at the discretion of the rig geologist. These samples were collected from a cyclone, passing them through a 3-tier riffle splitter (producing a >2kg sample). Duplicate samples are taken every 40th sample.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	All 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. 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).
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.).	AC drilling used 114.3mm rods. 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. Drill holes were planned to be drilled at -55° on azimuth 270°. This is considered an optimum angle for intersecting the primary north-south trending mineralisation.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	All 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drill samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. 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. Overall recoveries are >90% for the diamond drilling core. There are no significant sample recovery problems.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship is seen to exist between sample recovery and grade. No sample bias is due to preferential loss/gain of any fine/coarse material due to the acceptable sample recoveries obtained by drilling methods.
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.	Logging of chips recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, alteration, colour and other features of the samples. The geological logging was done using a standardised logging system. This information and the sampling details were transferred into Golden Rim's drilling database. All drilling has been logged to a standard that is appropriate for the category of Resource which is being reported.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative, depending on the field being logged. The drill chips and core were photographed in both dry and wet form.
	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 and AC drilling
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	AC samples were collected on the rig using a three-tier riffle splitter. Most of the samples were dry. On the rare occasion that wet samples were encountered, they were dried prior to splitting with a riffle splitter. AC samples were either 4m composites in areas of apparent unmineralised chips, or 1m in areas of apparent mineralized chips as determined by the rig geologist.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were transported by road to SGS Laboratory in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. The sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice. 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.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	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. The crusher and pulveriser are flushed with barren material at the start of every batch.
	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.	Sampling is carried out in accordance with Golden Rim's protocols as per industry best practice. 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 1:20, 1:80 and 1:40 respectively.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.
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.	Assayed by 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (FAA515) Any assays over 10,000ppb are assayed with a gravimetric assay (FAG505). The analytical method is considered appropriate for this mineralisation style and is of industry standard. The quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures are appropriate for this deposit type.
	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.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.
	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.	Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 90% passing 75 microns. Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory. Review of the internal laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
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.	Primary field data is collected by Golden Rim geologists on standardised logging sheets. This data is compiled and digitally captured. The compiled digital data is verified and validated by the Company's database geologist.
	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.	Down-hole surveys were completed at the end of every RC hole (where possible) using a Reflex down-hole survey tool. Measurements were taken at approximately every 30 meters. 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.
	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 irregularly spaced, as new areas are being tested. AC drilling was conducted hell-to-toe in an east to west direction. RC drilling was irregularly spaced to best fit in around existing drillholes.
	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.	Some AC holes have been sampled as 4m composites, none of those assays have been returned as yet. Typically any AC composite that returns anomalous grade will be re-assayed as 1m samples using the remains of the bulk samples.
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.	Drilling occurs in 2 major orientations to investigate the presence of two different orientations of mineralisation. The current DD drilling campaign is being undertaken to greater understand the influence of ENE trending mineralisation (in addition to the major N-S trending mineralisation) to ensure results continue to be unbiased.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
	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.	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
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.	RPM Global reviewed Golden Rim's sampling techniques prior to the release of a JORC-compliant resource in March 2022. Sampling was deemed to be appropriate.

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 ² 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	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.	Appropriate locality maps for some of the holes also accompanies this announcement. Further information referring to the drill hole results can be found on Golden Rim's website http://www.goldenrim.com.au/site/News-and-Reports/ASX-Announcements
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract	There has been no exclusion of information.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
	from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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.	All RC samples were taken at 1m intervals. AC data was taken at 1m intervals or 4m composites as instructed by the rig geologist. For the 0.3 g/t gold cut-off calculations, up to 3m (down hole) of continuous internal waste. No weighting or high-grade cutting techniques have been applied to the data reported. Assay results are generally quoted rounded to 1 decimal place.
	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.	Any aggregation done uses a length weighted average.
	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	There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
	survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock 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).	Further exploration diamond drilling is currently ongoing and will continue to target the Bereko Prospect and further structural understand of the Massan MRE area and its northern extension. The outstanding RC and AC drilling results will be analysed before Golden Rim embarks on an MRE upgrade.
	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.