**11 December 2023**

# Exciting Gold Targets at Yuinmery

**Golden Mile Resources Limited** ("Golden Mile"; "the Company"; ASX: "**G88**") is pleased to report that all assay results from the recently completed Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling[1] and soil sampling programme at the Company's 100% owned Yuinmery Gold Project ("Yuinmery"; "the Project") have been received. The Company completed five RC drill holes, for a total of 1,085m, and a further 437 geochemical soil samples.

The results further emphasise the Project's high gold prospectivity with an array of exciting gold targets identified. The Yuinmery Gold Project (E57/1043) is situated just 11km to the east of the 3.2 Moz Youanmi Gold Deposit, in the Murchison region of Western Australia.

**Highlights**

- Five RC drill holes were completed in September for a total of 1,085m
- The RC and soil sampling programmes confirm a large gold system of approximately 9km$^2$ with a strike length of 6km (Figure 1), in a structurally complex setting with gold strongly associated with shearing, veining, and sulphide mineralisation.
- Significant RC intersections include:
    - **2m @ 3.72 g/t Au** from 139m in 23YRC0005
        - Including **1m @ 6.38 g/t Au** from 139m.
    - 2m @ 0.76 g/t Au from 52m in 23YRC0003
    - 4m @ 0.42 g/t Au from 20m in 23YRC0002
    - 2m @ 0.23 g/t Au from 114m in 23YRC0001
- New gold discovery at the Pirates Patch prospect where single maiden RC hole 23YRC0005 intersected three shears with intense alteration associated with gold anomalism. The best result was **2m @ 3.72 g/t Au** from 139m (Including **1m @ 6.38 g/t Au)** associated with sheared mafic with pyrite.
- 437 geochemical soil samples completed on a 100m by 50m grid spacing.
- Anomalous results include significant assays of up to 100ppb Au with contoured zones showing consistent +20ppb anomalies in a geochemical background of approximately 1ppb Au.
- Multiple exciting new gold-in-soil anomalies provide potential drill targets following field investigation and local geological mapping.

***Golden Mile's Managing Director Damon Dormer said, "The recent Works Programme has confirmed the extensive gold setting at Yuinmery which continues to impress as a highly prospective gold Project with numerous new targets for further exploration work including drilling."***

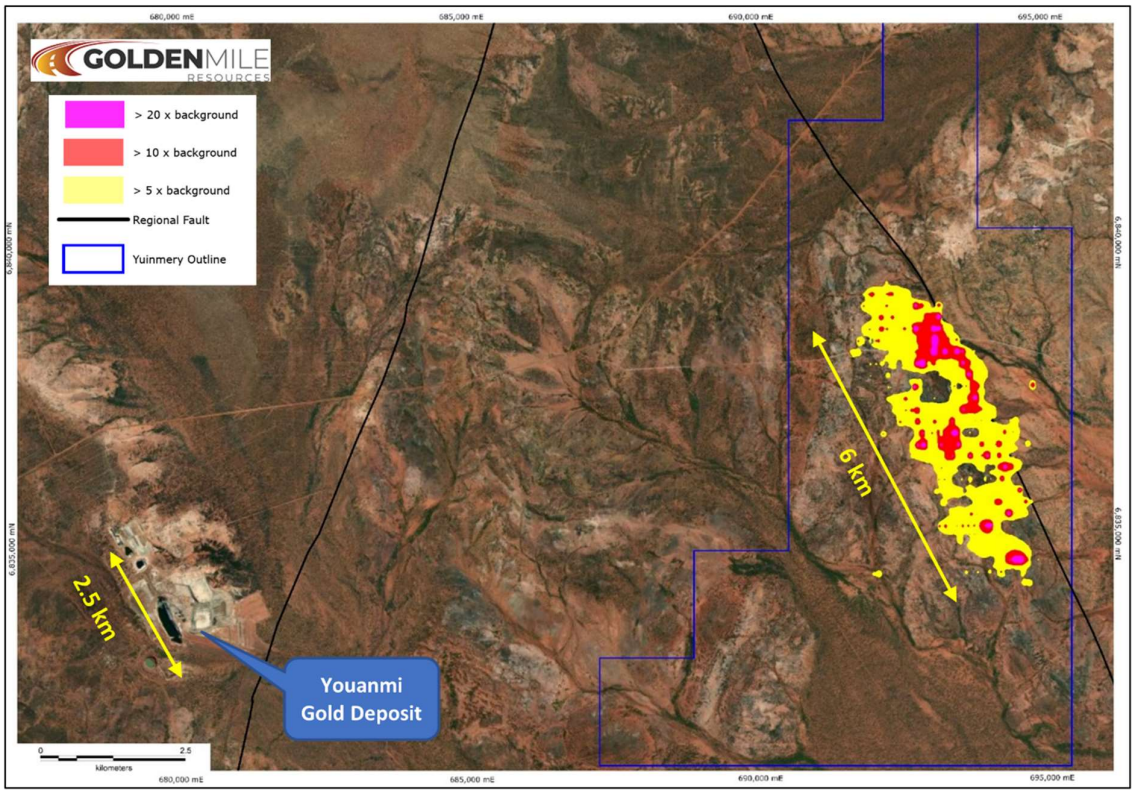


***Figure 1***. *E57/1024 (blue outline) Location of 5.8 km long x 1.1km gold-in-soil enrichment at Yuinmery which is orientated in the same direction as the Youanmi Gold Deposit, located 11.5km to the west.*

**RC Drilling**

RC drilling at the Yuinmery Gold Project was conducted during September 2023[1], and included five new drill holes for a total of 1,085m. Drilling was broadly spaced and carried out on selective targets to improve the understanding of the stratigraphy, structural setting and gold mineralisation at Yuinmery. The drill holes were designed to intersect gold mineralisation associated with shear hosted veining along trends identified from previous geochemical sampling, shallow drilling and detailed aeromagnetic data.

A single hole was drilled into five select targets, with each supported by a combination of gold soil anomalies and/or gold mineralisation in shallow historical RAB or G88 aircore drilling.

Fresh rock gold mineralisation was encountered at depth in four of the five holes drilled. The gold mineralisation is associated with shearing, veining, sulphide mineralisation and alteration within mafic host rocks.

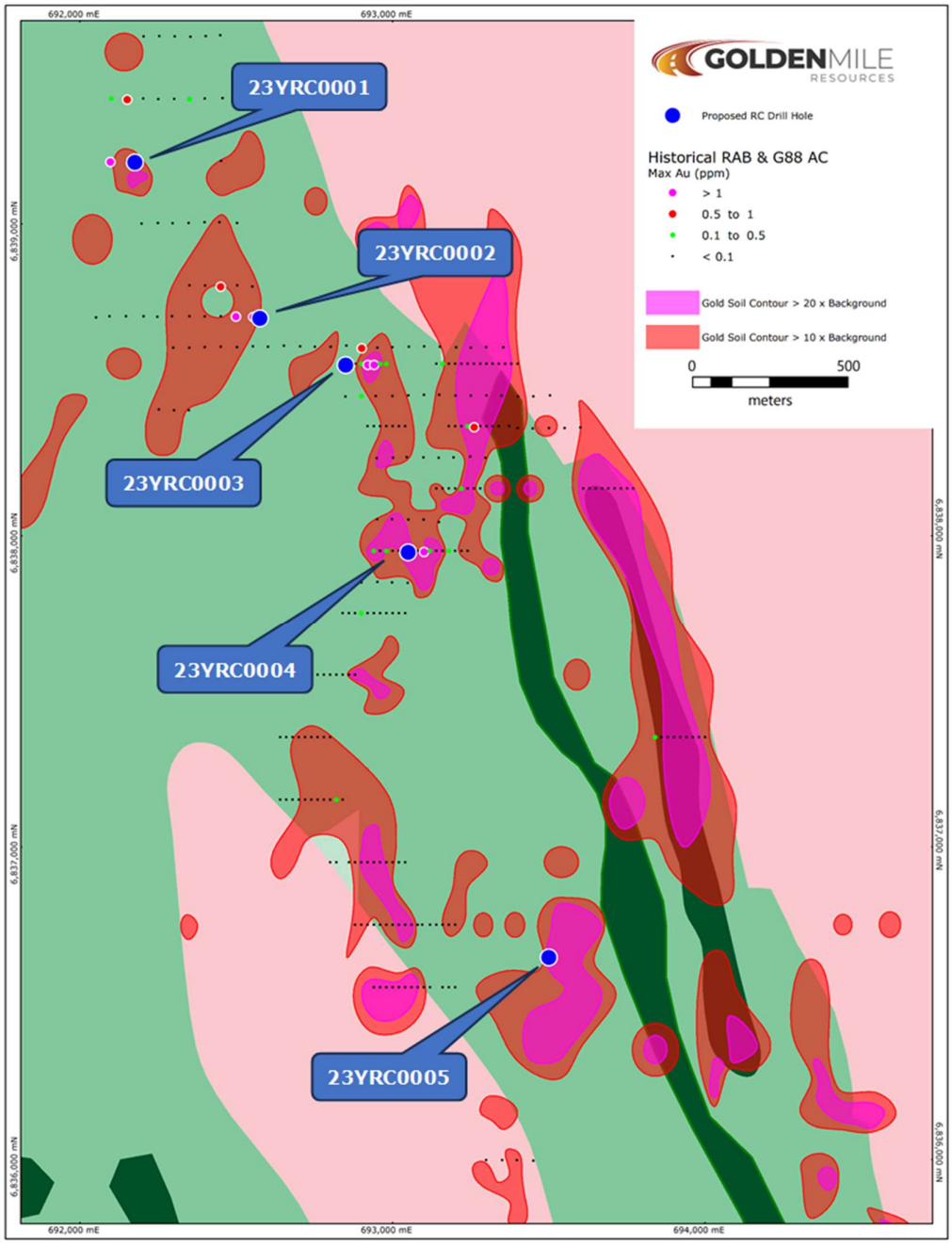


***Figure 2**. RC drilling collar locations on geology with gold soil contours, as defined prior to recent infill sampling.*

The drilling results confirm that the large, highly prospective gold setting has the potential to host high grade mineralisation, and has gold anomalies contiguous for approximately six kilometres of strike and along several different structural orientations. Mineralisation is strongly associated with secondary structures off the Yuinmery Fault representing a complex structural environment.

| Hole ID | Easting | Northing | Azimuth | Dip | Total | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GDA_Z50 | GDA_Z50 | | | depth | | | | |
| **23YRC0005** | **693501** | **6836649** | **90** | **-60** | **202** | 138 | 140 | **2** | **3.72** |
| *including* | | | | | | 139 | 140 | 1 | **6.38** |
| *and* | | | | | | 180 | 187 | 7 | **0.15** |
| **23YRC0001** | **692177** | **6839203** | **270** | **-60** | **226** | 114 | 116 | **2** | 0.23 |
| **23YRC0002** | **692571** | **6838705** | **270** | **-60** | **202** | 20 | 24 | 4 | **0.42** |
| *and* | | | | | | 57 | 58 | 1 | **0.39** |
| **23YRC0003** | **692857** | **6838548** | **90** | **-60** | **250** | 52 | 54 | **2** | 0.76 |

***Table 1.*** *Significant gold intercepts from RC drilling at 0.1 g/t cutoff. Intervals are down-hole width.*

**Pirates Patch**

The best intersection was at the Pirates Patch Prospect and included **1m @ 6.38g/t Au** from 139m in 23YRC0005. **This represents a new gold discovery** with the gold anomaly being tested with a single maiden drill hole. Geological logging of this drill hole noted shearing, veining and strong hydrothermal alteration.

The Pirates Patch Prospect is centred on a high amplitude gold soil anomaly with an aerial extent of approximately 800m by 400m and a peak value of 300ppb Au. This strong enrichment sits within a broader 1.3km striking gold anomaly that trends north-northeast. This trend is coincident with a magnetic lineament interpreted as a splay structure of the larger scale Yuinmery Fault and is an ideal setting to host primary gold mineralisation in dilation zones.

**Ladies Patch**

Ladies Patch is located within a structurally complex area adjacent to the Yuinmery Fault. There are very strong gold-in-soil anomalies associated with mafic and ultramafic lithologies which elongate along several converging lineaments.

Historic RAB drilling, along with previous G88 soil sampling and aircore drilling, indicate widespread, shallow gold anomalism. Two RC drill holes, 23YRC0003 and 23YRC0004, were designed to test the depth extent of shallow mineralisation (Figure 2).

Hole 23YRC0003 was drilled targeting a north-south aeromagnetic structure. This hole intersected various amounts of veining within an altered dolerite. Best intersection included:

- 23YRC0003 2m @ 0.76 g/t Au from 52m.

Hole 23YRC0004 intersected various amounts of quartz veining, mafic schists (shearing) and hydrothermal alteration confirming a structural setting but did not explain the surface mineralisation encountered in the nearby historical RAB holes.

Initial review of the drilling is that it has confirmed a structurally complex setting containing a favourable mix of mafic rock types and alteration indicative of a significant gold system. The altered dolerites intersected in 23YRC0003 are highly prospective and further work is warranted.

Ladies Patch remains a high priority target and drilling needs to be extended to cover the interpreted gold trend.

**Elephant Reef**

Elephant Reef is a north-northeast trending gold soil target adjacent to the Yuinmery Fault. This structurally complex area hosts extensive mineralisation confirmed by shallow drilling previously reported by the Company[3] including:

- YAC031 6m @ 1.49 g/t Au from 12m
    - Including 1m @ 7.3 g/t from 13m
- YAC018 5m @ 1.35 g/t Au from 6m

With the confirmation of gold bearing veins, this area was targeted with two deeper RC drill holes, 23YRC0001 and 23YRC0002. Down hole gold intercepts include:

- 23YRC0001 2m @ 0.23 g/t Au from 114m
- 23YRC0002 4m @ 0.42 g/t Au from 20m and,
- 23YRC002 1m @ 0.39 g/t Au from 57m

The depth of cover at this project is deeper on average than the prospects to the south and the Company is currently reviewing all the results to determine the next phase of work.

**Soil Geochemistry**

The Company recently completed a further 437 fine fraction soil samples as part of a program[2] to further define and extend known gold anomalies along the Yuinmery Fault and its associated structures (Figure 3). The program improved the density of sample spacing to 100m by 50m providing resolution high enough to generate further targets for drilling.

The programme delineated multiple new gold anomalies with peak values up to 220ppb Au. Contouring of results show consistent, +20ppb Au anomalous zones against a geochemical background of approximately 1ppb. These will provide a focus for further work, including field investigation, local geological mapping and sampling.

Golden Mile believes that these results, at least within the majority of the Yuinmery gold setting, demonstrate that the soil method utilised is a highly effective exploration tool. This will provide the Company a low cost, low impact and fast method to assess the entire 9km$^2$ Yuinmery gold setting with confidence.

This programme was successful in extending the mineralised trends at Pirates Patch (Figure 4) and Ladies Patch (Figure 5), improving the resolution and understanding of the anomalies.

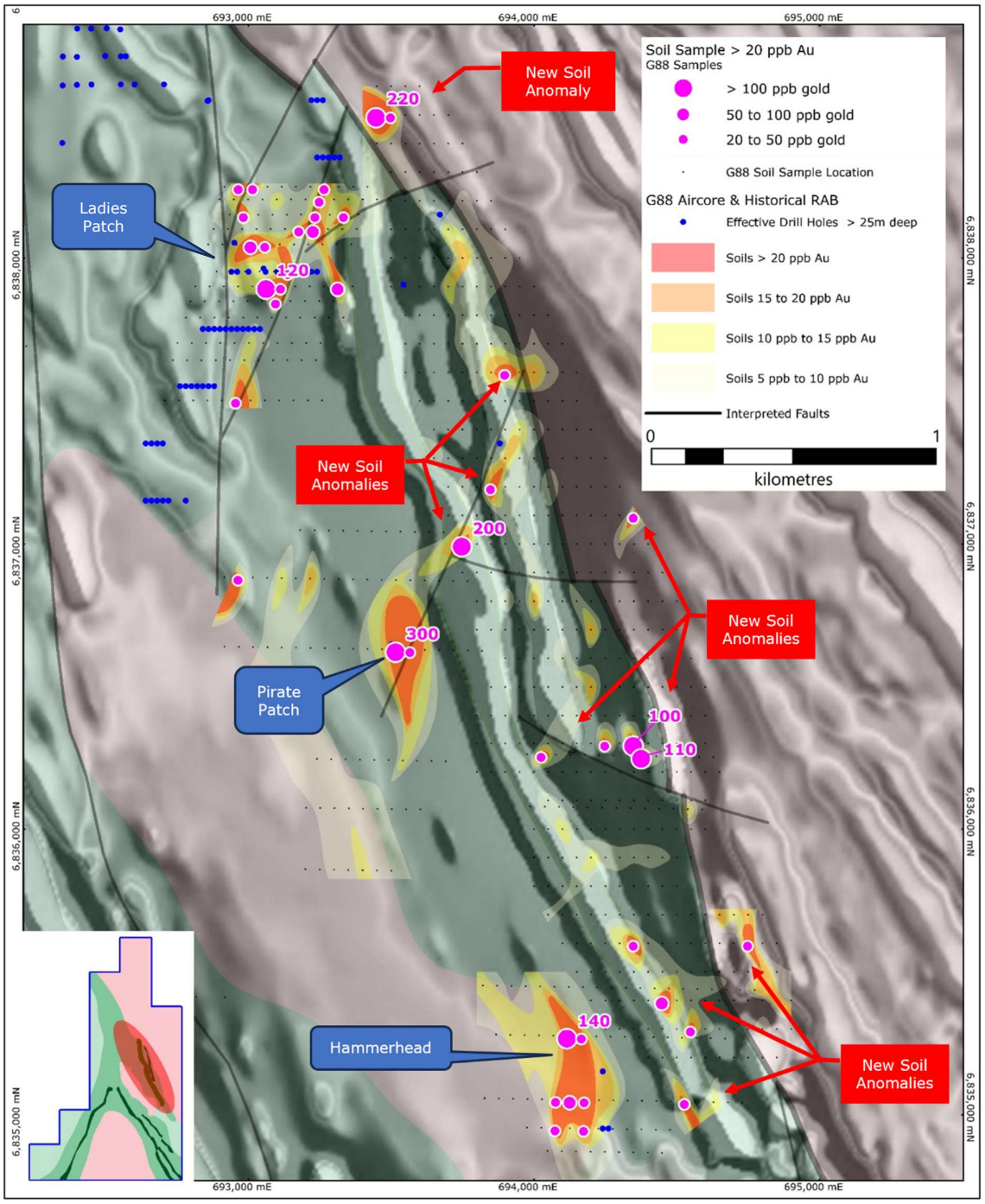


***Figure 3***. *Location of Golden Mile soil samples with contours and peak values. Small blue points are historical RAB or Golden Mile aircore holes that are considered effective (deeper than 25m) and demonstrate that most of the Yuinmery gold setting remains untested. The Company believes the combination of soil anomalies and aeromagnetic data are mapping out highly prospective gold trends and delineating exciting drill targets. Blue Callouts: Existing soil anomalies for further work; Red Callouts: New soil anomalies*

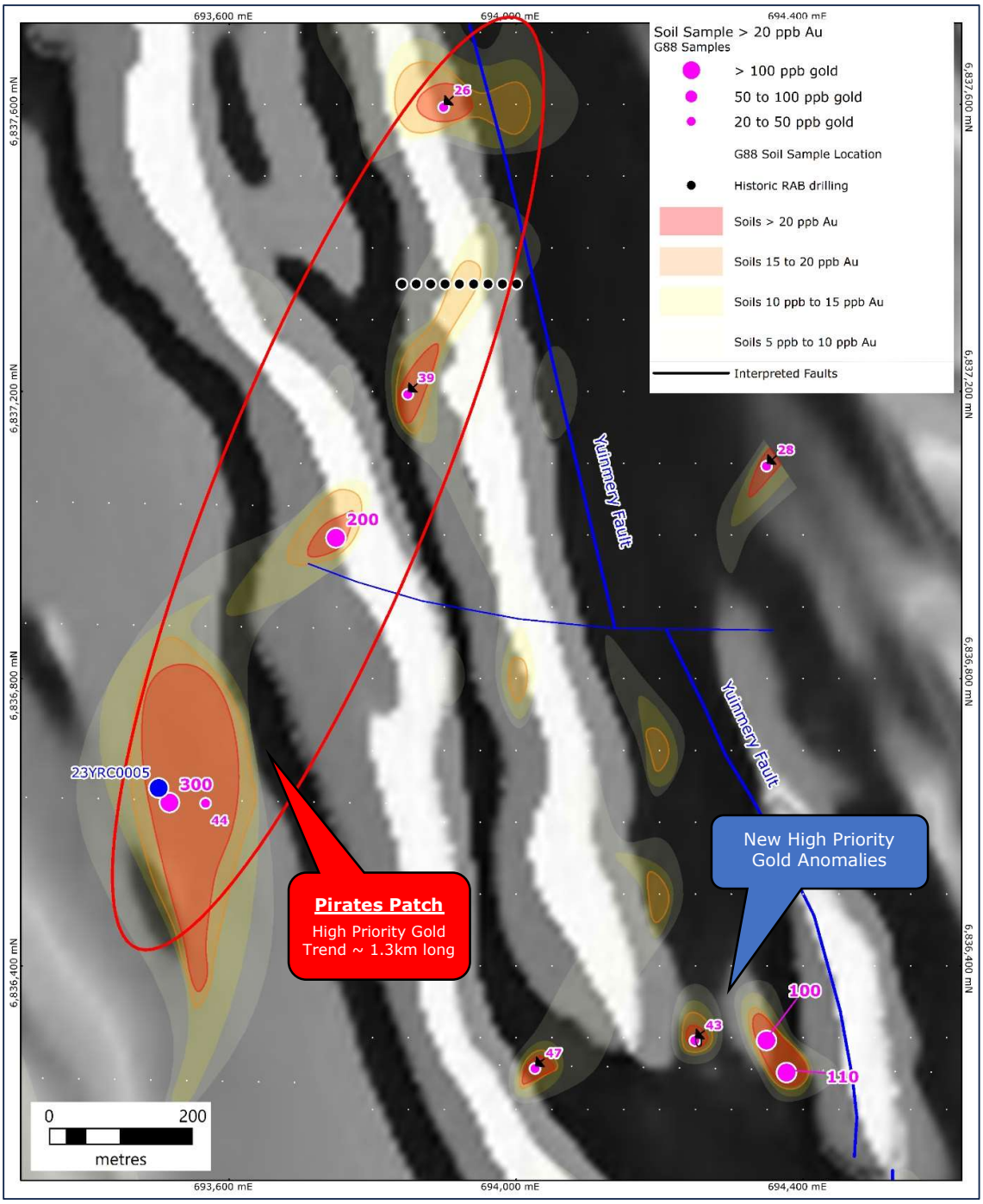


***Figure 4.*** *New high grade gold discovery in single maiden RC drill hole at Pirates Patch (23YRC0005:* ***2m @ 3.72 g/t Au*** *from 139m includes* ***1m @ 6.38 g/t Au****). The high priority prospect is located within a 1.3km long gold trend with coincident aeromagnetic structure. Also shown are new high priority gold-in-soil targets located in a structurally complex zone along the Regional Yuinmery Fault*

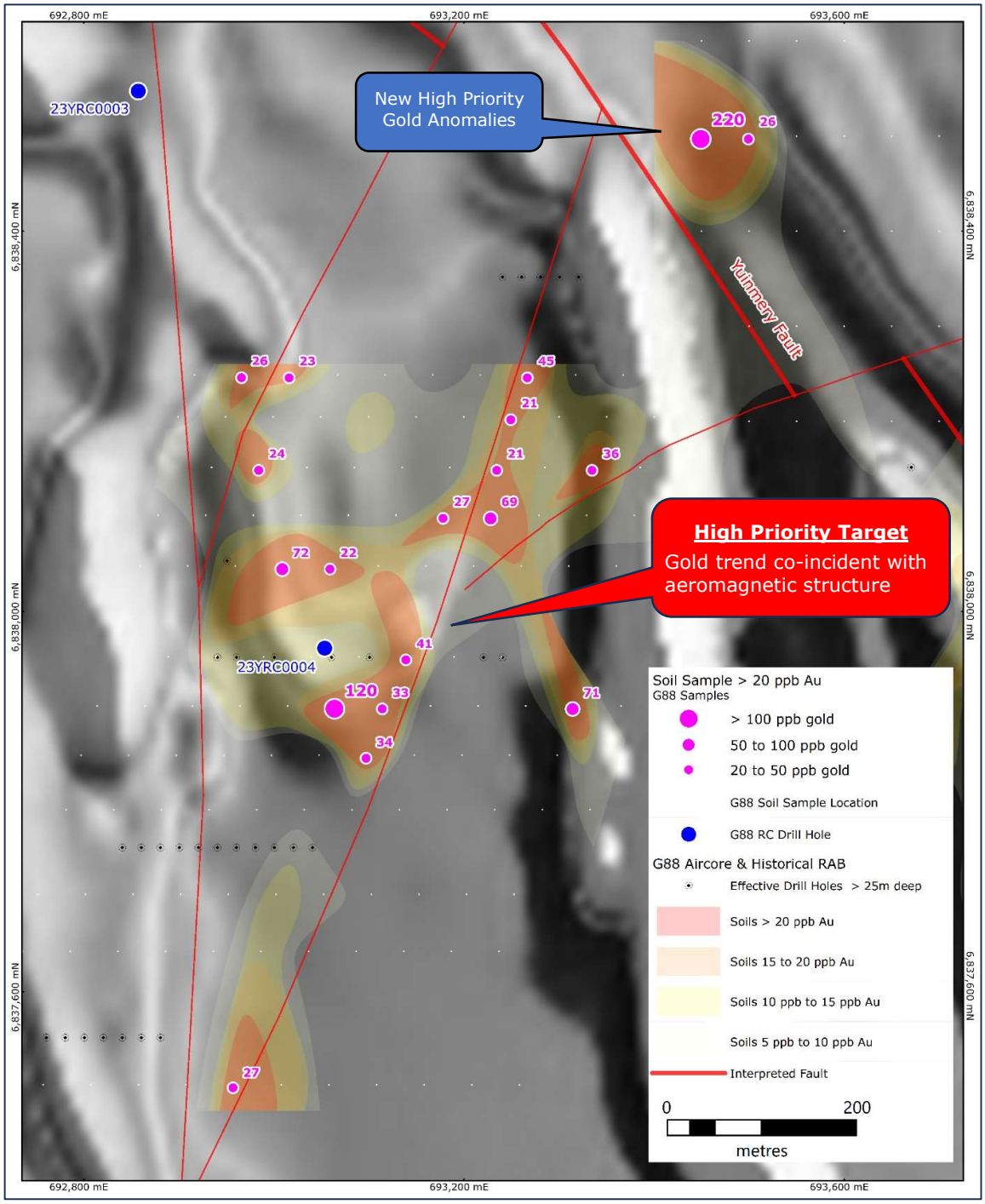


***Figure 5***. *High priority gold target at Ladies Patch. There is a clearly defined strong geochemical trend co-incident with aeromagnetic structure. Hole 23YRC0004 was drilled too far east to test this target and the majority of the historical RAB and G88 aircore holes were drilled too far west or did not sufficiently penetrate the primary rock.*

**Yuinmery Project**

The macro setting is a large area, approximately 6 km long x 1.5km wide (9km$^2$), of gold-in-soil enrichment which is co-incident with a structurally complex area associated with a flexure of the large regional Yuinmery Fault as shown in Figure 1 and 2. The project is located just 11km east of the 3.2 Moz Youanmi Gold Deposit in the Murchison region of Western Australia.

Current and historical AC & RAB drilling within this area encountered widespread anomalous gold associated with quartz veining and alteration, strong shearing, and a mixture of dolerite, basalt and mafic & ultramafic schists. **This demonstrates that this area is a highly prospective gold setting**. Furthermore, there had been no RC drilling to test any gold bearing structures at depth until now.

**Further Work at Yuinmery**

With the newly identified targets and improved anomaly resolution, Golden Mile is set to follow up with further work programmes including:

- Field verification of new anomalies with local geological mapping of prospective targets.
- Further 100m by 50m geochemical soil sampling to infill and extend gold anomalies and progress the search for new targets within the project.
- Carry out more extensive lithological and structural mapping to improve the understanding of the structural controls on gold mineralisation.
- Target ranking and drill testing of the highest priority anomalies.

## References

[1] RC Drilling Completed at Yuinmery — 28 SEPT 2023

[2] Targeted Yuinmery Works Programme — 31 AUG 2023

[3] Positive Gold Results at Yuinmery — 03 NOV 2022

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

**For further information please contact:**

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**About Golden Mile Resources Ltd**

Golden Mile Resources Ltd (Golden Mile; ASX: G88) is a Western Australian based project development and mineral exploration company with a three-tier strategy for delivering value. The primary focus is on the project development of its flagship, 100% owned Quicksilver Nickel-Cobalt project and the secondary value driver is through its 100% owned, highly prospective Yuinmery gold project. Golden Mile Resources is also focused on tactical alliances with joint venture partners to maintain exposure without expense to strategic assets.

***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: 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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *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.* | <u>RC Drilling</u><br>• Reverse circulation drilling to obtain 1m drill sample placed on the ground.<br>• For each metre a representative ~2.5kg sample collected from cyclone mounted splitter into calico bag was placed on top of each 1m drill chip for possible re-assay at a later date<br>• Initial samples for assay were 4m intervals, a 2kg sample was formed by individually spearing four successive 1m drill samples with a 500g scoop, where possible as pile with low sample return produced lower weights in some circumstances. Some intervals were wet at the time of sampling.<br>• Where the 4m interval assayed positively for gold it was resampled at 1m using the cyclone collected sample submitted for fire assay analysis, this is the most representative sample.<br>• Before each drill hole the cyclone and splitter were inspected for damage, cleanliness, and correct set-up.<br>• The cyclone was cleaned at the end of each hole by using a mixture of compressed air (primary cleaning method) and water wash.<br><br><u>Soil Sampling</u><br>• Soil samples were collected using industry standard procedures.<br>• Samples taken from a depth of approximately 25-30cm at 50m spacing along E-W lines on a nominal 100m line spacing.<br>• Soil was sieved on site and approximately 100g of material collected from which an unpulverized 25g charge was taken by the laboratory analysis. |
| *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* | <u>RC Drilling</u><br>• Reverse circulation with 4.5" hole using face sampling hammer |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *oriented and if so, by what method, etc).* | Soil Sampling<br>• Not Applicable |
| *Drill sample recovery* | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.* | RC Drilling<br>• Sample recovery, moisture and contamination was visually assessed on a per metre basis and recorded by the field geologist.<br>• There was no apparent relationship between sample recovery and grade bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.<br><br>Soil Sampling<br>• Not 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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | RC Drilling<br>• For each drill interval has been sieved (wet and dry), and geologically logged digitally by a qualified geologist on site<br>• Geological logging is qualitative.<br>• Chip-trays were collected and have been stored in a secure location for future reference.<br>Soil Sampling<br>• Basic observation of the sample site was made by field assistant and recorded on sample sheets. |
| *Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation* | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | RC Drilling<br>• Initial Samples submitted to assay represented 4m intervals by compositing 1m intervals using a scoop<br>• The 4m interval sampling took place immediately after drilling and therefore some intervals sampled would be wet when collected<br>• 4m samples that assayed positive for gold were resampled into 1m intervals by submitting the split 1m sample for fire assay<br>• Other than collection no sample preparation was conducted in the field<br>Soil Sampling |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | • No sub-sampling undertaken.<br>• The sample preparation consisted of laboratory sieving to 180um.<br>• No further sample preparation was carried out either in the field or laboratory. |
| *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.* | <u>RC Drilling</u><br>• Samples were delivered to ALS in Perth for analysis.<br>• 4m interval samples were assayed using Trace detection limit method for Au plus multi-element package by aqua regia digestion for acid extractable Au - 25g (AuME-TL43)<br>• 1m interval assays were analysed for Au by fire assay and ICP-AES. 30 g nominal sample weight. Assays that exceed upper limit were re-assayed using Au by fire assay and gravimetric finish, 30 g nominal sample weight (AuME-TL43 & Au-GRA21).<br>• 4m interval assay technique appropriate for detection of low-level gold and multi-element analysis for use in greenfields exploration. These are the least representative and only considered an approximation and not suitable for JORC resource calculations.<br>• 1m re-assay technique provides the most representative results that are suitable for JORC resource calculation.<br>• The company submitted blanks and OREAS standards every 50 samples for external QAQC.<br>• The laboratory used standards and duplicates for their own internal QAQC.<br>• Certificate of Analysis received from the laboratory.<br>• QAQC checks by the company on the assay data were completed and considered acceptable.<br><u>Soil Sampling</u><br>• Soil samples were submitted to ALS in Perth for analysis for gold via the super-trace aqua regia digest method (Au-ST44), and a comprehensive multi-element suite via 4-acid digest with ICP-MS finish (ME-MS61).<br>• Certified standards and quartz blanks were included in the sample batch in the field, at a rate if 1 every ~25 samples. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | • ALS laboratories also included a series of in-house standards in the analytical process.<br>• QAQC checks by the company on the assay data were completed and considered acceptable |
| *Verification of sampling and assaying* | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | <u>RC Drilling</u><br>• Sample information were recorded digitally on site by supervising geologist and uploaded into the database<br>• All results were collated and interpreted internally by Technical Director and reviewed by Exploration Manager<br><br><u>Soil Sampling</u><br>• Sample information was recorded manually on field sheets at the time of collection and entered digitally at the end of the programme.<br>• All results were collated and interpreted internally by Technical Director and reviewed by Exploration Manager |
| *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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • The grid system used is the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA 94), projected to UTM Zone 50 South<br>• Topographic control is adequate and based on handheld GPS |
| *Data spacing and distribution* | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | <u>RC Drilling</u><br>• 5 Single RC holes drilled for strategic information spaced over 3km<br>• Data spacing is not sufficient to determine dip or grade continuity and is<br>• is not appropriate for a Mineral Resource estimation.<br>• 4m intervals were composited on site during collection (see above)<br><br><u>Soil Sampling</u><br>• Soil sampling was carried out on 50m intervals along 100m spaced lines. Soil sampling is only 2 dimensional. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | • The Company believes the sample density is sufficient in the geological setting to establish a degree of continuity in 2 dimensions from one line to another.<br>• Soil sampling is not suitable for mineral resource or reserve estimation.<br>• No compositing was applied |
| *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.*<br>• *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.* | RC Drilling<br>• Data spacing is insufficient to determine dip and orientation of the targeted structures and therefore it is unknown whether the sampling is unbiased<br>•<br>Soil Sampling<br>• Not Applicable |
| *Sample security* | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • Samples were bagged and secured by the Company's contractor and freighted direct to the laboratory |
| *Audits or reviews* | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • No audits of sampling techniques and data have been completed |

**Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results**

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Mineral tenement and land tenure status* | • *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*<br>• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.* | • Granted exploration tenement E37/1043<br>• The Company has 100% ownership of the tenements, which overlays Crown Land with active pastoral leases.<br>• The Company is in compliance with the statutory requirements and expenditure commitments for its tenements, which are secure at the time of this announcement.<br>• There are no demonstrated or anticipated impediments to operating in the area |
| *Exploration done by other parties* | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • Several different companies have completed exploration in the current area of E57/1043 over the past 30 years including:<br>• Eastmet/Metana/Gold Mines of Australia were active 1989-98 and completed geochemical soil sampling which identified significant gold anomalies. Shallow RAB drilling was subsequently completed over a number of prospect areas in 1993-94 and low-grade gold mineralisation was intersected associated with |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | shear zone structures.<br>• The area was subsequently explored by Mines and Resources Australia/La Mancha in 2002-09, who completed a program of auger sampling which also identified and extended gold geochemical anomalies, but this was never followed-up with drilling.<br>• Empire Resources held the area 2010-14, extending their exploration effort for VMS-hosted copper-gold mineralisation.<br>• Since 2016 the ground has been held by Legend Resources Pty Ltd, who successfully prospected the area for near-surface gold occurrences. |
| *Geology* | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • Archaean greenstone gold deposits occurring as either shear-zone hosted mineralisation or lode quartz hosted mineralisation |
| *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:*<br>• *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>• *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>• *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>• *down hole length and interception depth*<br>• *hole length.*<br>• *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 Appendix 2 |
| *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • Gold intersections were determined by interval weighted average using 0.5 g/t cutoff and no internal dilution. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths* | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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').* | • The geometry of mineralisation is unknown at this stage |
| *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.* | • Appropriate maps and tabulations are presented in the body of the announcement |
| *Balanced reporting* | • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.* | Soil Samples<br>• Comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, anomalous soil sample areas represented by gridded contours. |
| *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.* | • There is no other substantive exploration data that is not mentioned in the report. |
| *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).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • Further work is discussed in the body of the announcement. |

# Appendix 2. RC Drilling and Soil Sampling Details

*RC Drilling*

***Table 2**. Completed RC Drill Hole Summary*

| Hole No | Hole Type | Depth | GDA94Z50_East | GDA94Z50_North | Azimuth | Dip |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23YRC0001 | RC | 226 | 692177 | 6839203 | 270 | -60 |
| 23YRC0002 | RC | 202 | 692571 | 6838705 | 270 | -60 |
| 23YRC0003 | RC | 250 | 692857 | 6838548 | 90 | -60 |
| 23YRC0004 | RC | 202 | 693053 | 6837962 | 90 | -60 |
| 23YRC0005 | RC | 202 | 693501 | 6836649 | 90 | -60 |

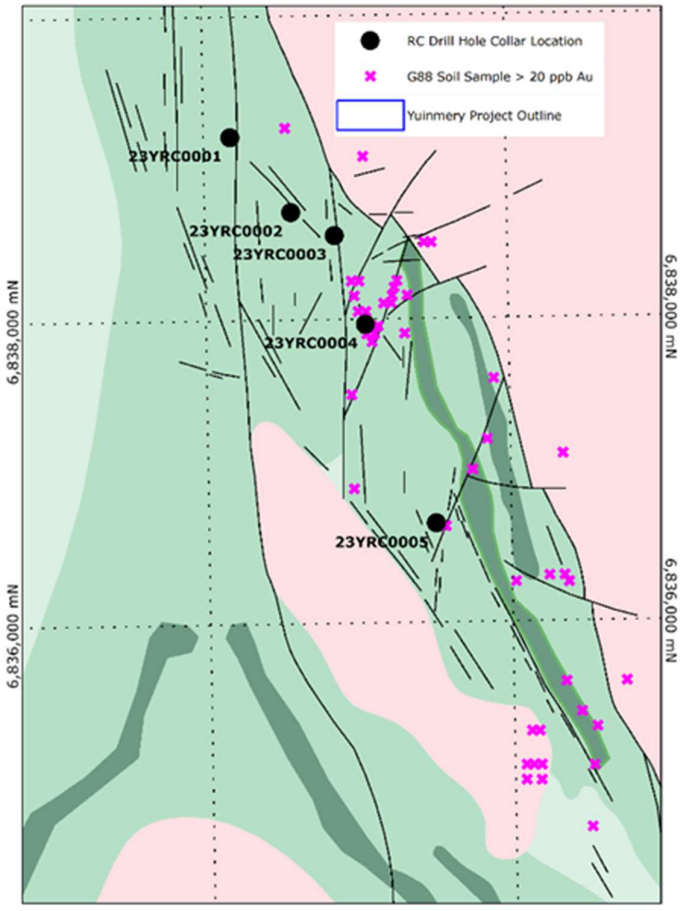


***Figure 6.** Location of RC drill holes*

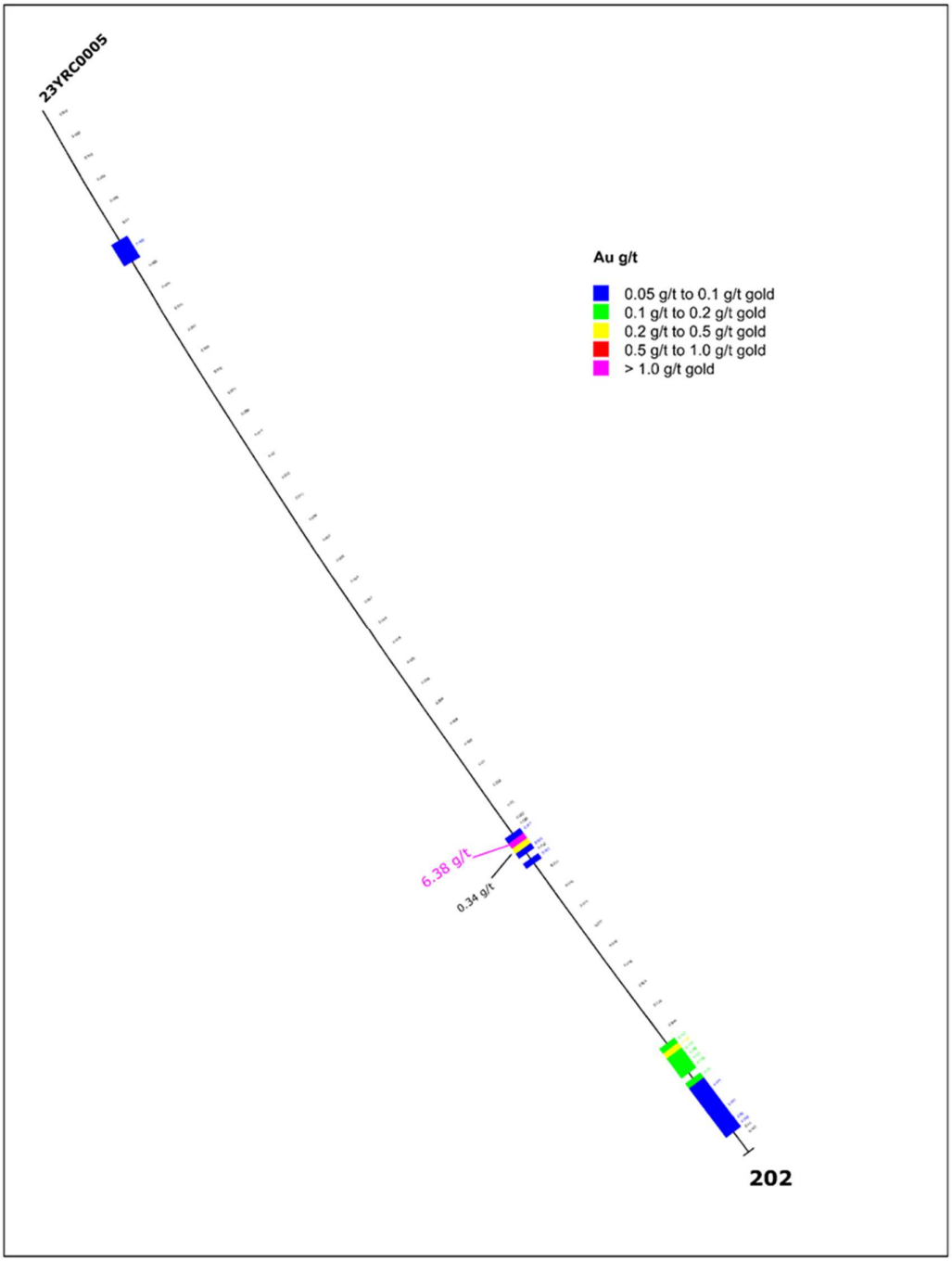


***Figure 7.*** *Cross section 6 836 670mN showing single RC hole 23YRC0005*

*Soil Sampling*

***Table 4.*** *Soil Sample Details*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Sample Type:** | Soil |
| **Mesh:** | 177um |
| **Grid:** | 50m x 100m |
| **Number of Samples:** | 427 |
| **Laboratory** | ALS |
| **Assay Technique:** | Super Trace Au by aqua regia ICP-MS finish. 50g nominal weight (Au-ST44) |
| **Sample preparation** | Laboratory sieve to 180 micron |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Assay Element:** | Gold |
| **Assay Units:** | ppb |
| **Number:** | 437 |
| **Minimum:** | 0.4 |
| **Maximum:** | 220 |
| **Mean:** | 5.34 |
| **Median:** | 2.70 |
| **Range:** | 220 |
| **Variance:** | 244 |
| **Standard Deviation:** | 15.61 |
| **Percentile25** | 1.8 |
| **Percentile75:** | 4.20 |
| **Percentile90:** | 7.14 |
| **Percentile95:** | 15.52 |
| **Percentile98:** | 26.18 |

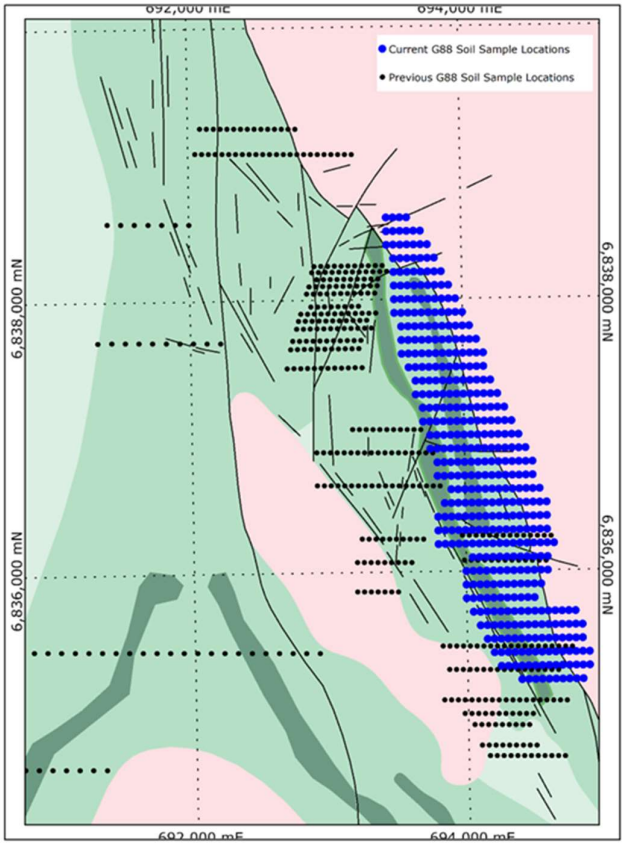


***Figure 8****. Location of recent Golden Mile Soil Sampling*