6th June 2025

Visible Copper Intersected in Maiden Drilling at Pearl Copper Project, Arizona

HIGHLIGHTS

- **G88 successfully completed maiden drilling campaign at the Company's flagship Pearl Copper Project in Arizona, USA.**
- **Visual copper mineralisation (malachite/azurite) intersected at both the Odyssey and Ford Prospects.**
- **Five of the seven holes drilled at the Odyssey Prospect, and two of three holes drilled at the Ford Prospect intersected visual copper mineralisation.**
- **This was the first ever drill testing of the high priority Odyssey and Ford targets since mining ceased in 1942.**
- **Ten reverse circulation (RC) drill holes were completed in this programme for a total of 1,186m (3,892 ft) at the Pearl Copper Project.**
- **Assay results anticipated in the coming weeks.**

Golden Mile Resources Limited ("Golden Mile" or "the Company"; ASX: G88) is pleased to announce the successful completion of its maiden drilling program at the Pearl Copper Project, located in Arizona USA. Visible copper carbonate mineralisation was intersected in multiple holes across the two prospects tested - Odyssey and Ford, in the first drilling conducted at these prospects since mining ceased over 80 years ago.

A total of ten RC holes were drilled for a total of 1,186.3m (3,892 ft) marking Golden Mile's inaugural drilling campaign in the United States and the Pearl Project.

Golden Mile's Managing Director Damon Dormer commented:

"We are very pleased with the outcome of our maiden drilling program carried out at the Pearl Copper Project. Following an extensive permitting process, the campaign was well executed within budget, and so far we are very encouraged by the multiple intersections of visible copper mineralisation.

We now look forward to receiving assay results, particularly with the potential for broader multi-element mineralisation, as evident from the numerous high-grade rock chips results reported previously."

Pearl Copper Project: Drilling Campaign Summary

This drilling campaign marks the first-ever drilling campaign at the **Pearl Copper Project** and represents the initial testing of the **Odyssey** and **Ford** Prospects. Both prospects are centred on historical mine workings that operated between 1915 and 1942 and are known to have produced high-grade copper. Since that time, mining and exploration within the region has focussed on the giant San Manuel porphyry copper deposit situated adjacent to the Pearl Property.

Seven RC holes (PRC001–PRC007) were completed at the Odyssey Prospect for a total of 851m. Three RC holes (PRC008–PRC010) were drilled at the Ford Prospect for a total of 335.3m. Drill hole depths ranged from 97.5m (320 ft) to 158.5m (520 ft) at Odyssey and from 103.6m (340 ft) to 128m (420 ft) at Ford.

Visible copper mineralisation, including malachite, azurite, and chrysocolla, was recorded in:

- PRC002, PRC003, PRC005, PRC006, and PRC007 at Odyssey.
- PRC009 and PRC010 at Ford (PRC008 intersected mining void)

Figure 1: Copper carbonate associated with veining and intense alteration at Ford Prospect (PRC010. 256 ft to 260 ft)

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Odyssey Prospect

The Odyssey prospect is centred on the historic Pearl Mine, where surface mineralisation is traceable across an 800m strike length. The seven-hole RC program was designed as a first-pass test of structural controls on copper and associated base metal mineralisation.

Visible copper mineralisation, primarily malachite, azurite, and chrysocolla, was logged in five of seven drill holes. This follows previously reported high-grade rock chip samples which added strong encouragement and justification for the drilling programme. These rock chips [1,2] included grades of copper to 15.2%, zinc to 24.8%, silver to 930 g/t, and lead to 12.65%.

Figure 2: RC drilling PRC007 at Odyssey Prospect (facing south)

Figure 3: Copper carbonate mineralisation within an oxidised structure in PRC006 (120ft to 128 ft)

Ford Prospect

At the Ford Prospect, three RC holes were drilled to test structures beneath the historic Ford Mine. The first hole, PRC008, intersected an old mining void; PRC009 was then drilled beneath it and intersected copper carbonate (malachite) mineralisation (228–232 ft) associated with quartz veining and limonitic alteration.

PRC010, drilled nearby, intersected 2.8m (8 ft) of azurite and malachite within a fault zone at the base of a broad and strongly clay and limonite altered zone aligned with the main structure at the Ford Mine.

Figure 4: Copper carbonate mineralisation within oxidised structure in PRC010 (252 ft to 260 ft)

Timing constraints restricted further holes in this programme at Ford but the intersections in PRC 009 and PRC 010 indicate strong continuation at depth of the lode structures evident from the surface and the historic mining data.

In addition, of equal significance, both of these intersections were recorded below the historic mining at Ford and confirm therefore that the mineralisation mined historically was not just a consequence of near surface enrichment.

Figure 5: Ford Prospect - Drilling PRC009 targeting beneath the Ford Mine workings from the Tucson Wash.

Next Steps

Samples from the drilling at Odyssey (PRC001 to PRC007) were submitted to SGS Laboratories in Vancouver on completion of the drilling, and prior to the drilling at Ford Prospect. Samples from Ford (PRC008 to PRC010) were dispatched the day following completion of the programme. All samples are undergoing multi-element analysis, with results expected in the coming weeks. Golden Mile will provide further updates as assay results are received and interpreted.

Planning is currently underway for follow-up exploration programs including geophysical surveys and drilling.

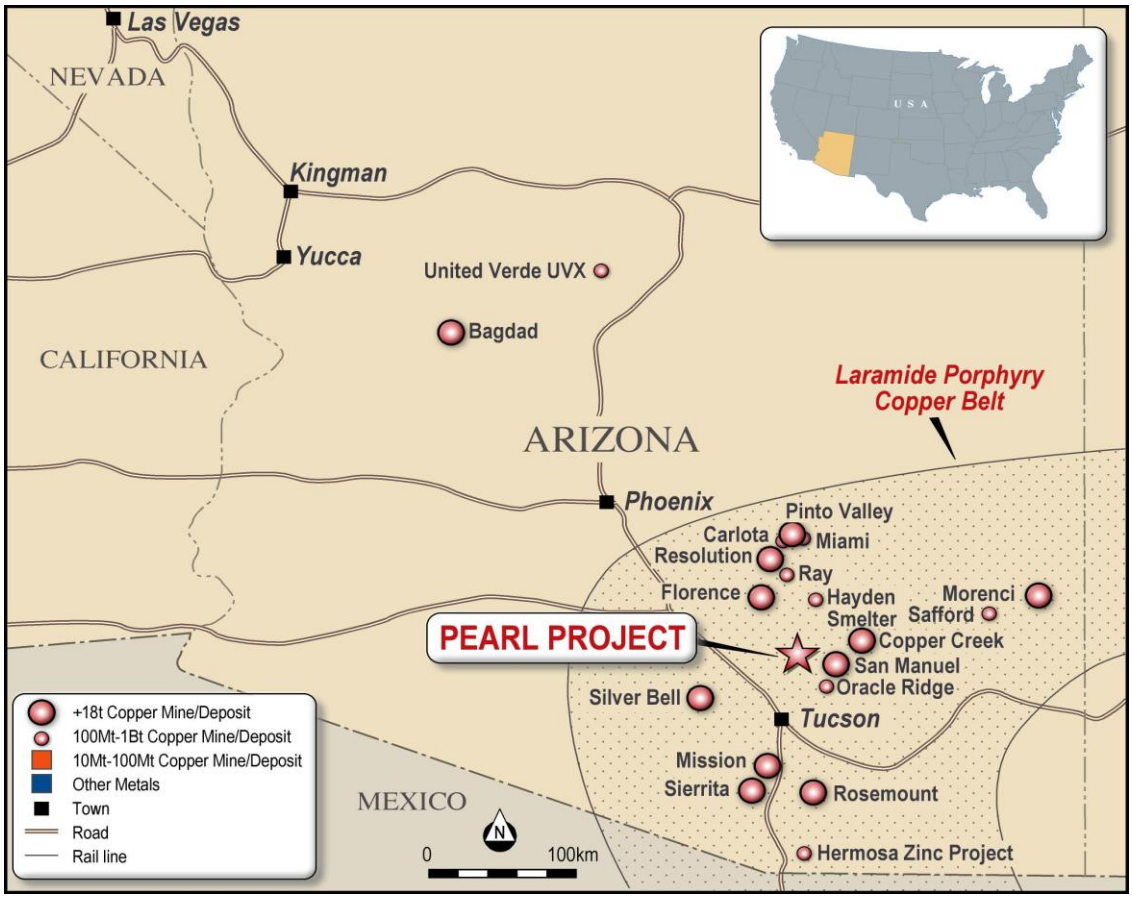
PEARL COPPER PROJECT

The Pearl Copper Project ("Pearl" and/or the "Project") is situated in the San Manuel mining district, Pinal County, Arizona, approximately 40km north-east of Tucson, near the town of Mammoth.

Arizona is a Tier 1 mining jurisdiction, and the USA's top copper producing state. It is also an established and attractive mining jurisdiction, ranking No. 7 in 2023's Investment Attractiveness Index by the Fraser Institute[2]. It is supported by world class infrastructure which includes sealed roads, railways and mains power transmission lines, with access to a highly skilled workforce.

Pearl is located within the world-class Laramide Porphyry Copper Province, part of the prolific Southwestern North American Porphyry Copper Province, the principal copper metallogenic province of the USA. The province accounted for approximately 70% of total USA copper production in 2023.

Despite prolific evidence of surface mineralisation and its location being immediately north of BHP's San Manuel-Kalamazoo Mine, one of the largest deposits in the Laramide Porphyry Copper Province, the Project has been subject to minimal modern exploration and has never been drilled.



References

[1] EXCEPTIONAL ROCK CHIP ASSAYS up to 930 g/t Ag, 10.05% Cu, and 8.09% Zn at first pass sampling at PEARL COPPER PROJECT. 01 OCT 2024

[2] *FURTHER EXCEPTIONAL ROCK CHIP ASSAYS FROM ODYSSEY PROSPECT Up to 312 g/t Ag, 15.2% Cu, and 24.8% Zn, and 12.65% Pb.*

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

For further information please contact:

Damon Dormer – Managing Director

Golden Mile Resources Ltd (ASX: G88)

ABN 35 614 538 402

T: (08) 6383 6508

E: info@goldenmileresources.com.au

W: goldenmileresources.com.au

S: LinkedIn: @Golden Mile Resources Ltd & Twitter: @GoldenMileRes

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 project development and mineral exploration company. The primary focus is on growing the Company with a multi asset and multi commodity strategy through advancement of core projects, acquisition of high-quality assets and tactical alliances with joint venture partners.

Competent Persons Statement- Exploration Results

The information included in the report is based on information compiled by Mr Martin Dormer, a consultant to Golden Mile Resources Ltd. Mr Dormer is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (Member ID 304615), and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (Member ID 7370). Mr Dormer has sufficient relevant experience in the styles of mineralisation and deposit type under consideration, and to the activity which he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in "The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012 Edition)". Mr Dormer consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Martin Dormer is an employee of Golden Mile Resources Ltd and currently holds securities in the Company

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the exploration results set out 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.

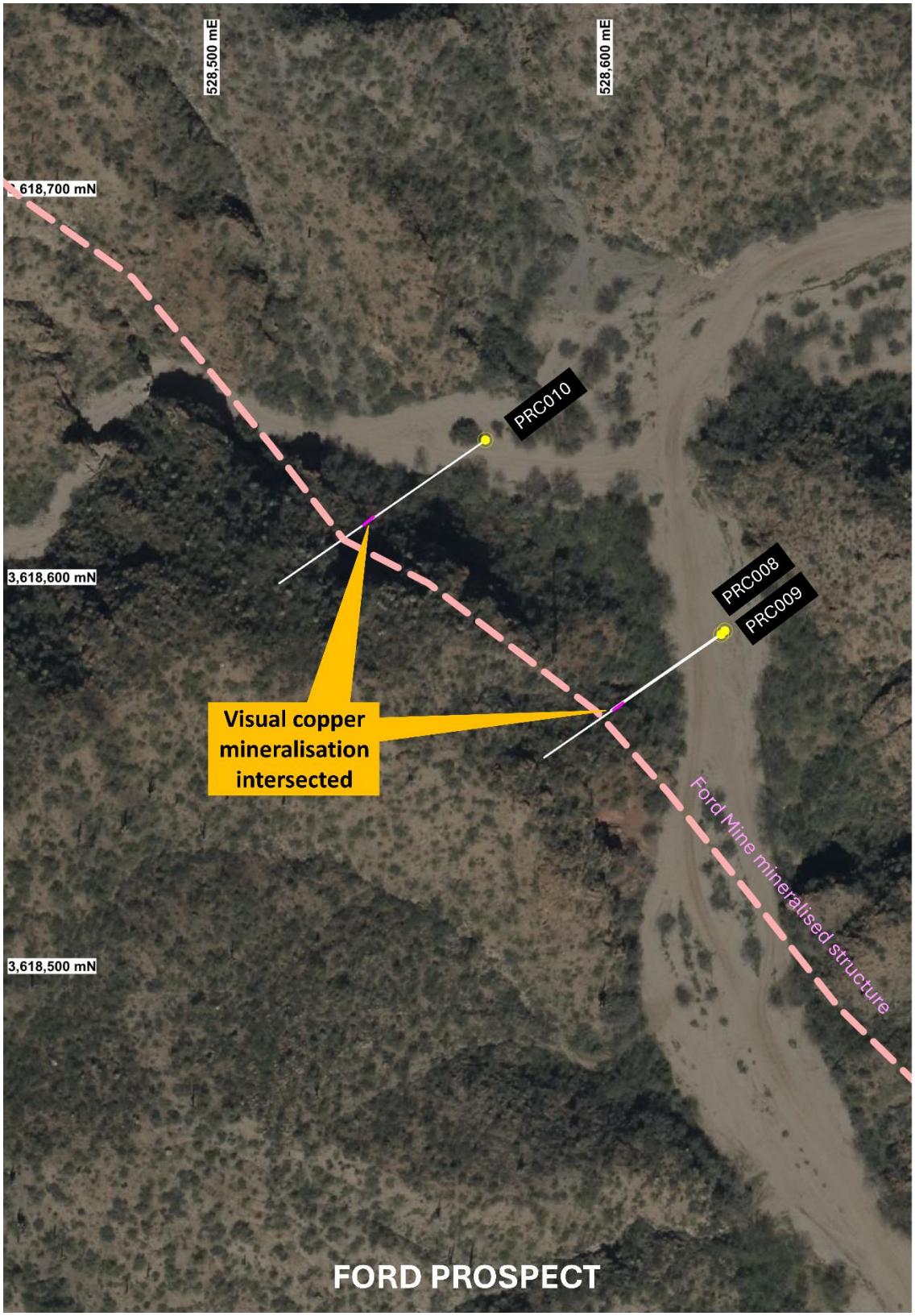
Forward-Looking Statements

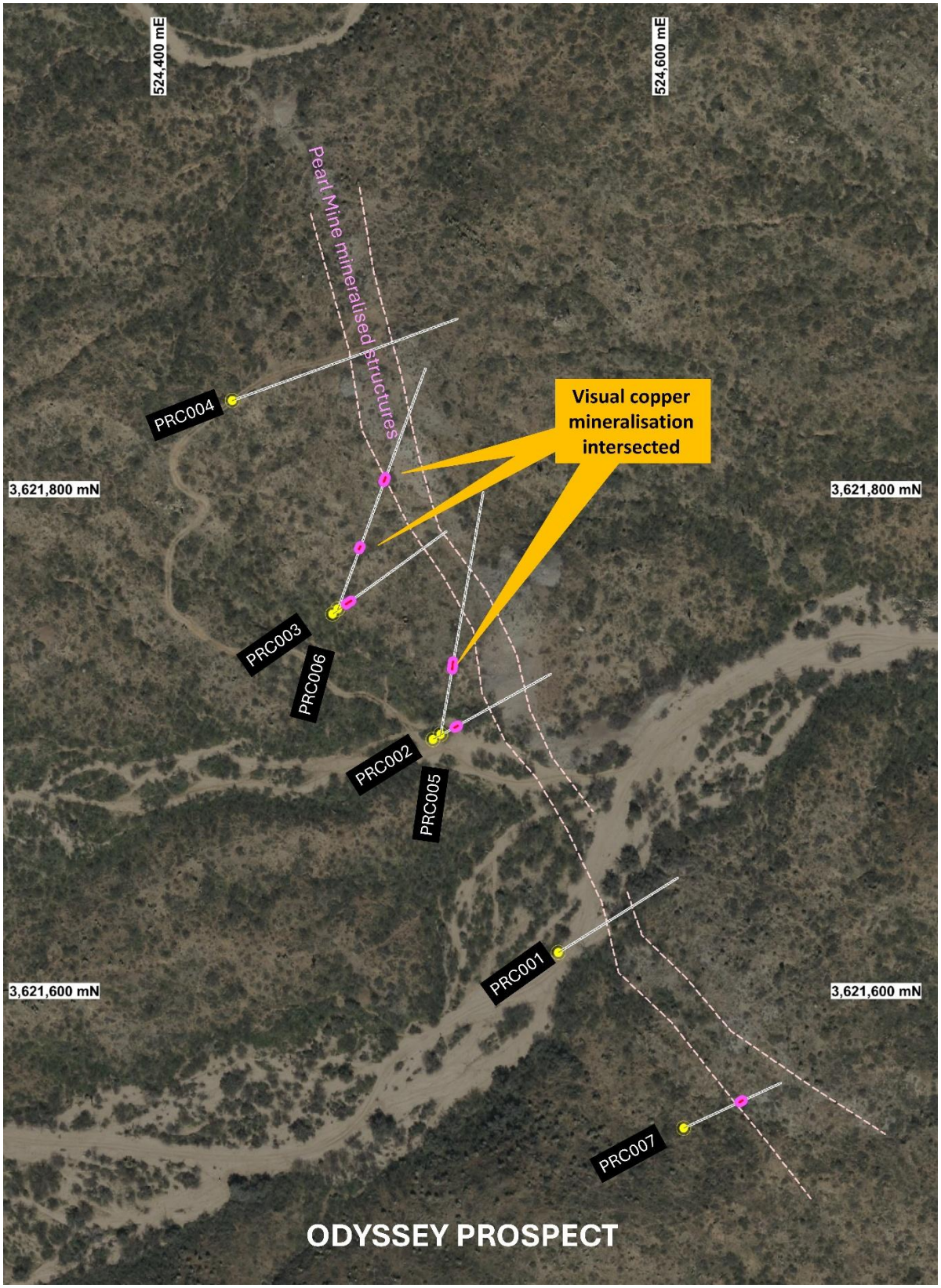
This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Golden Mile Resources Ltd (ASX: "G88") planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "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 A – Collar Details

Hole ID	Type	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth (ft)	Depth (m)
PRC001	RC	524560	3621615	1124	-55	58	320	97.54
PRC002	RC	524510	3621700	1124	-58	61	332	101.19
PRC003	RC	524470	3621750	1129	-55	54	320	97.54
PRC004	RC	524430	3621835	1141	-53	70	520	158.50
PRC005	RC	524513	3621702	1125	-50	10	500	152.40
PRC006	RC	524472	3621752	1129	-50	20	520	158.50
PRC007	RC	524610	3621545	1134	-60	65	280	85.34
PRC008	RC	528630	3618585	900	-58	235	340	103.63
PRC009	RC	528631	3618586	900	-70	235	340	103.63
PRC010	RC	528570	3618570	902	-60	235	420	128.02

Note: Coordinates in UTM Zone 12 (NAD83)


528,500 mE
528,600 mE
3,618,700 mN
3,618,600 mN
3,618,500 mN
PRC010
PRC008
PRC009
Visual copper mineralisation intersected
Ford Mine mineralised structure
FORD PROSPECT


524,400 mE
524,600 mE
Pearl Mine mineralised structures
PRC004
Visual copper mineralisation intersected
3,621,800 mN
3,621,800 mN
PRC003
PRC006
PRC002
PRC005
PRC001
3,621,600 mN
3,621,600 mN
PRC007
ODYSSEY PROSPECT

APPENDIX B – JORC Table 1, 2012 Edition

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.*	2kg to 3kg samples were split from predominantly dry 4 ft bulk samples. Sample is collected directly from the cyclone/splitter assembly. This results in 5 samples per 20-foot drill rod. 4 feet is 1.22m. Samples are considered representative of the intervals recorded. Mineralisation commentary is on highly visual copper carbonate and silicate minerals which are easily identifiable. No comment is made on the relative proportion of them and no assay results are available or reported. Sampling carried out by Golden Mile staff geologist.
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).*	Reverse circulation. Harris Exploration utilising a Schramm T658 Rig. Drilling was typically at 320psi rig air with no auxiliary compressor.
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.*	Visual estimates of recoveries recorded during drilling. Majority of samples greater than 90% recovery. At Ford Prospect, alluvial material from the Tucson Wash not sampled. Ground water only significantly encountered in a single drill hole.
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.*	RC chips were dry sieved then wet washed prior to entry into chip trays at 4 ft intervals. Chips were visually inspected and logged to record lithology, colour, oxidation, weathering, alteration, minerals etc. All chip

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	trays were photographed for a permanent record. All drilling logged in detail. Qualitative and quantitative. Relative abundance of minerals recorded. Entire length of hole is logged.
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.*	No diamond core drilled. For RC drilling, samples were split from dry, 1.22m bulk sample via rifle splitter. Sample preparation details submitted to SGS laboratory in Vancouver. Details will be released when assay results are reported in coming weeks. Sample sizes are appropriate for the type and nature of this drilling programme.
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.*	Blanks used. No assay data is being reported. All details will be made in the following announcement when assays are received and interpreted by the company.
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.*	Visible verification of RC chips is made by senior members of the technical team (either in person or via photographs) No twinned holes. All details recorded in company database. No assays reported within this document.
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.*	Location data recorded with GPS. Garmin 62SX. The grid system used is NAD 83 Zone 12N.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Topographic control is adequate and based on handheld GPS and local topographic maps.
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.*	Sample spacing is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation encountered. Drill spacing at Odyssey covers a strike range of approximately 400m. Drill and sample spacing is considered sufficient to determine geological and structural continuity.
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.*	Orientation of mineralisation likely occurs along NNW structures at both Odyssey and Ford Prospects. At Odyssey, dip is moderate to the west south-west. At Ford, mineralisation is dipping north-eastward.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The chain of custody of samples was directly from the Exploration Manager to the SGS sample prep lab manager in Phoenix. Arizona. Chip trays have been retained by the Company.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The competent person has reviewed the assay techniques, chip photos relative to mineralised intervals, logging and spatial continuity of the mineralisation and has concluded the results have been validated appropriately

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 Project is comprised of 241 unpatented mining claims. These are tabulated within previous ASX announcements by G88. Golden Mile has secured an Option Agreement for this project. Details are contained in the relevant section s of this announcement. Following the Option Agreement, which was in place at the time of sampling, the Company has now signed a formal agreement to form a JV to acquire the Pearly Project. There are no significant impediments to the Company working in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Company is not aware of the activities of previous exploration beyond 2021, when Zacapa Resources Limited secured the project. Historic mining within the project has occurred since 1900 at the Ford and Pearl Mines (not currently in operation). There is significant historic artisanal workings and excavations at the project.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The target deposit type is Laramide age porphyry copper deposits associated with the San Manuel granodiorite, akin to the San Manuel-Kalamazoo deposit. There are also significant areas of epithermal polymetallic mineralisation as evident at the Odyssey and Ford Prospects and historical mines.
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*	Hole details can be found in Appendix A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.* • *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.*	No assays reported in this announcement
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').*	The geometry of mineralised structures and lines made by artisanal workings are typically NW to NNW in orientation. Veins are dipping moderately to the west at Odyssey, and northeast at Ford.
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.*	No assays reported in this announcement
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).* • *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.