11 June 2021

ASX:GMR

GOLDEN RIM EXTENDS DEPTH OF HIGH-GRADE DIABATOU GOLD SHOOT AT KOURI

West African gold explorer Golden Rim Resources Ltd (ASX: GMR; **Golden Rim** or **Company**) is pleased to provide latest drilling results from its Kouri Gold Project (**Kouri**) in Burkina Faso.

Highlights

- Diamond drilling has extended the high-grade Diabatou Gold Shoot at depth from 140m to **190m below surface**.
- New high-grade gold intersection of **3m at 10.9g/t gold**, from 201m (diamond hole DDH004), lies **50m beneath** the bottom of the current Mineral Resource pit shell.
- High-grade Diabatou Gold Shoot remains **open at depth**; the strongest portion of the shoot is now interpreted to plunge almost vertically.
- Diamond drilling has now moved to the Central Lodes area at Kouri and is targeting extensions to other zones of high-grade gold mineralisation (in addition to Diabatou) obtained in previous drilling:
    - Hole BADH016 has been completed along strike from an intercept of **6m at 25.2g/t gold, including 1m at 114g/t gold** in previous hole BARC279; assays are pending.
    - Holes BADH017 and BADH018 are planned along strike from previous holes BARC125 which returned **7m at 8.4g/t gold**, and BARC190 which returned **6m at 8.3g/t gold** and **4m at 8.2g/t gold**; BADH017 is in progress.
- With the onset of the rainy season, Kouri drilling will be postponed once BADH018 is complete.
- Golden Rim will shift focus to the Kada Gold Project in Guinea, which has all-weather access and where the maiden Mineral Resource drill-out is expected to continue into the rainy season.

Comment from the Managing Director

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

"Our diamond drilling has successfully extended the high-grade Diabatou Gold Shoot at depth and at least 50m beneath the bottom of the current Mineral Resource pit shell.

"The drilling has confirmed that the shoot has a near-vertical plunge and we believe the shoot can be extended further with drilling beneath diamond hole DDH004, which returned 3m at 10.9g/t gold.

"The diamond drilling has now moved to the Central Lodes area, where follow-up drilling on several other exciting zones of high-grade mineralisation is underway."

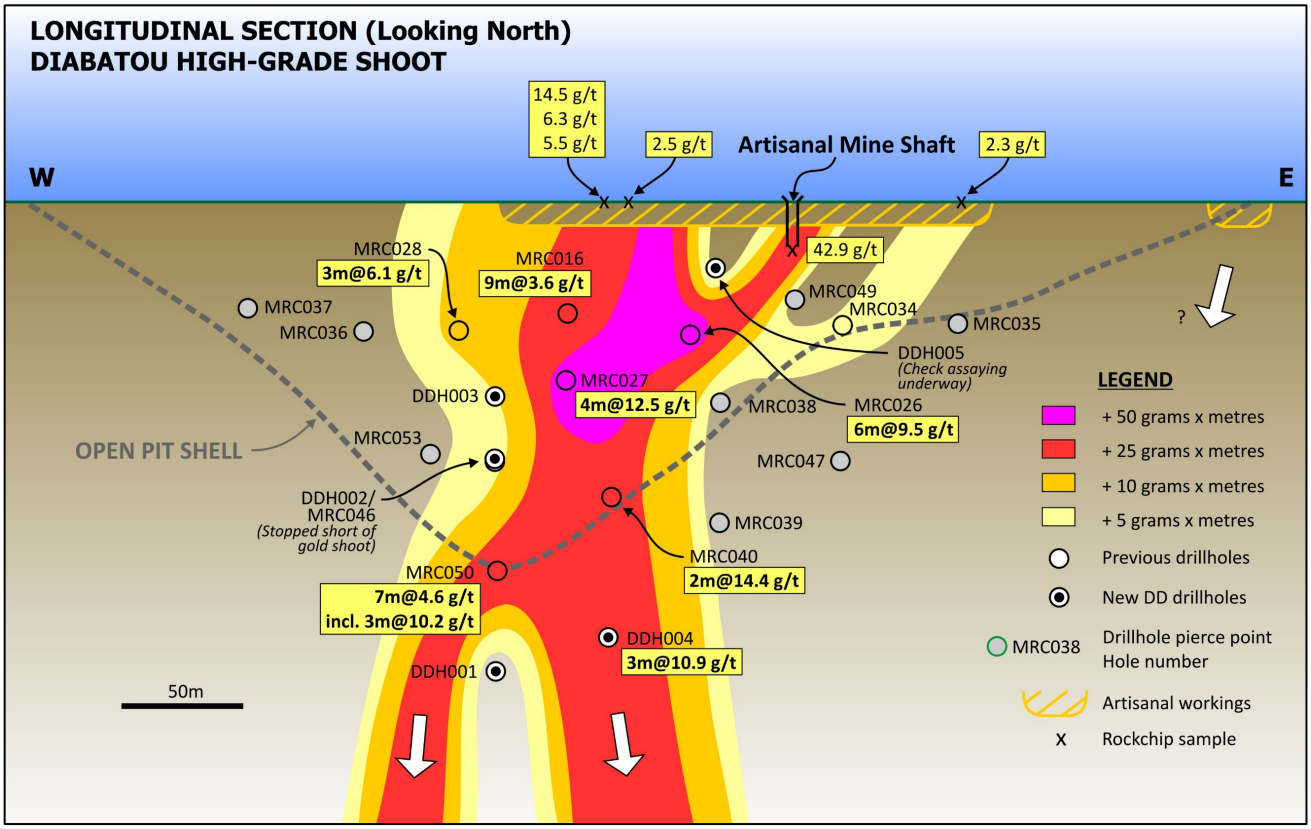

Figure 1. Diabatou Gold Shoot Longitudinal Section with the new diamond drill holes (section location depicted on Figure 2).

Diamond Drilling Results from the Diabatou High-Grade Shoot

Golden Rim completed five diamond drill holes (DDH001 – DDH005) for a total of 802m at the Diabatou Gold Shoot to follow-up high-grade gold intersections obtained in previous RC drilling. The high-grade gold mineralisation that comprises the Diabatou Gold Shoot is located within a distinct and continuous zone of intense shearing, up to 10m wide, hosted along a granite-mafic volcanic contact.

Drill hole collar details are provided in Table 1 and the hole locations are depicted on Figure 2.

Assays have been received for all five diamond holes and the new gold intersections are presented at 0.5g/t gold cut-off in Table 2 and are depicted in Figures 1 & 2.

DDH004 intersected **3m at 10.9g/t gold**, from 201m, **50m beneath** the bottom of the current Mineral Resource pit shell and 70m beneath an intercept of **2m at 14.4g/t gold** in previous RC hole MRC040. The new high-grade intersection extends the Diabatou Gold Shoot at depth from 140m to **190m below surface** and the shoot remains open at depth.

DDH002 and DDH003 were infill holes drilled to confirm the western margin of the gold shoot.

DDH002 was planned as a diamond tail on previous hole MRC046 which is believed to have stopped short of the gold shoot. DDH002 was abandoned after only 10m due to difficult drilling conditions. No significant gold results were obtained in the 10m of drill core.

DDH003 returned **6m at 1.2g/t gold**, from 91m.

DDH001 was drilled 50m beneath an intercept of **7m at 4.6g/t gold, including 3m at 10.2g/t gold**, in previous RC hole MRC050. The hole returned a narrow, low grade gold intersection of **2m at 0.8g/t gold**, from 219m. The hole was planned to test a possible westerly plunge in the Diabatou Gold Shoot. With the results from DDH001 and DDH004, the strongest portion of the shoot is now interpreted to have a near vertical plunge (Figure 1). Any follow-up drilling to target further depth extensions to the shoot would be conducted directly beneath DDH004.

DDH005 was a shallow infill hole located 40m above an intercept of **6m at 9.5g/t gold**, in previous RC hole MRC026. It is also located 40m west of an abandoned artisanal mine shaft where rock chip sampling of quartz-sulphide mineralisation extracted from the shaft returned **42.9g/t gold**. Despite DDH005 intersecting a strong zone of quartz-sulphide mineralisation, directly beneath artisanal workings, no significant gold results were obtained. Currently, Golden Rim is re-assaying this mineralised zone to check the original assay results.

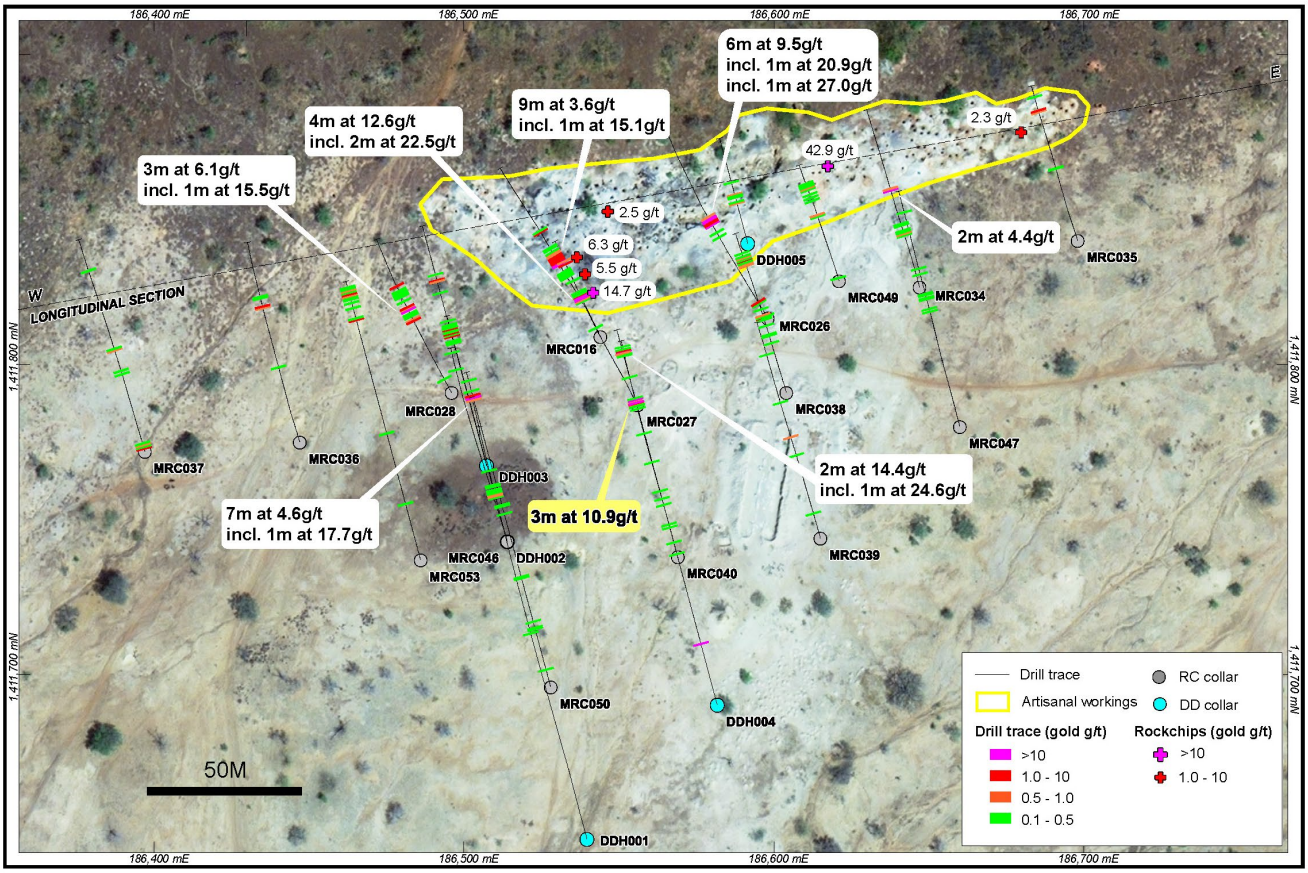

Figure 2. Plan depicting the location of the new diamond drill holes and previous RC drill holes on the Diabatou Gold Shoot.

The high-grade Diabatou Gold Shoot mineralisation lies within the East Lodes Inferred Mineral Resource which comprises **48,000 ounces at 3.2g/t gold.** It is located 7km from the Central Lodes, which comprise the bulk of the global Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource at Kouri of **2 million**

ounces at 1.3g/t gold[1]. With the next Mineral Resource update, the extensions to the Diabatou shoot are expected to be added to the East Lodes Mineral Resource inventory and a portion of this resource is expected to be upgraded from Inferred to Indicated using the infill drilling results.

Planned Diamond Drilling in the Central Lodes

The diamond drilling at Kouri has now moved 7km southwest to the Central Lodes area where 3 new holes (BADH016 – BADH018) are targeting extensions to other areas of high-grade gold mineralisation obtained in previous drill holes (Figure 3).

Hole BADH016 has been completed at a depth of 77m. The hole is located 25m along strike to the northeast of previous RC hole BARC279 which intersected **6m at 25.2g/t gold**, from 8m, including **1m at 114g/t gold**. Assays for BADH016 are pending.

Holes BADH017 & BADH018 are planned 50m along strike to the northeast of a fence of previous RC holes BARC125, which returned **7m at 8.4g/t gold** from 34m, and BARC190, which returned **6m at 8.3g/t gold** from 10m and **4m at 8.2g/t gold** from 59m. BADH017 is currently in progress with a planned depth of 150m.

With the onset of the rainy season, drilling at Kouri will be postponed once BADH018 (planned depth of 150m) has been completed.

The Company intends to focus its exploration effort on the Kada Gold Project in Guinea which has all-weather access and where the maiden Mineral Resource drill-out is expected to continue into the rainy season.

[1] ASX announcement: Kouri Mineral Resource Increases by 43% Increase to 2 Million ounces Gold dated 26 October 2020 (Total Mineral Resource includes: Indicated Mineral Resource of 7Mt at 1.4g/t gold and Inferred Mineral Resource of 43Mt at 1.2g/t gold; East Lode Inferred Mineral Resource includes 0.5Mt at 3.2g/t gold).

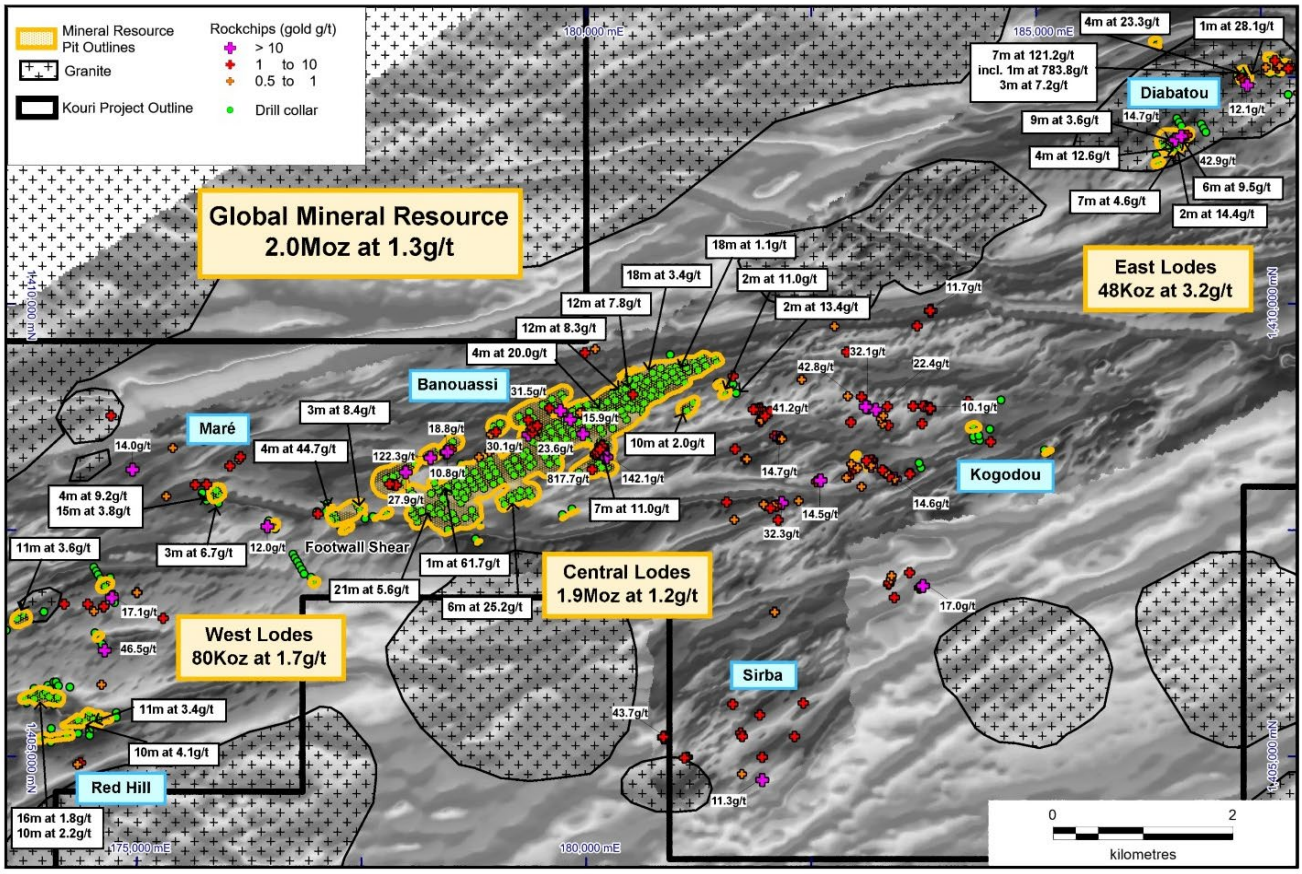

Figure 3. Plan depicting Mineral Resource areas, prospects, drill holes and rock chip samples at Kouri on greyscale magnetics.

-ENDS-

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report relating to previous exploration results and Mineral Resources are extracted from the announcements: Kouri Mineral Resource Increases by 43% Increase to 2 Million ounces Gold dated 26 October 2020; New Granite Contact Targets and High-Grade Gold Shoot at Kouri dated 2 June 2020; Drilling Intersects 4m at 12.6g/t gold at Kouri dated 31 March 2020; Drilling Intersects 6m at 9.5 g/t Gold at Kouri dated 23 March 2020; New High Grade Gold Lode Discovered at Kouri dated 30 April 2018; Further High Grade Gold Hits at Kouri dated 21 December 2017; New High Grade Gold Intercepts Move Kouri Closer to Maiden Resource dated 6 July 2017; New Resource Estimation for Paguanta dated 30 May 2017. 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 Craig Mackay, a Competent Person, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mackay is a full-time employee of the Company and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Mackay consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

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

Table 1. New DD drill hole collar details

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip (o)	Azimuth (o)	EOH (m)
DDH001	186,473	1,411,679	281	-55	345	281.65
DDH002	186,540	1,411,647	281	-60	345	150.48
DDH003	186,514	1,411,743	281	-62	345	170.11
DDH004	186,507	1,411,767	290	-60	345	250.2
DDH005	186,582	1,411,690	287	-60	345	90
BADH016	179,220	1,407,886	300	-55	150	77
BADH017	179,385	1,408,404	311	-55	150	In progress

Notes:

- DDH prefix denotes diamond (DD) drilling at Diabatou Prospect (East Lodes)
- BADH prefix denotes diamond (DD) drilling at Banouassi Prospect (Central Lodes)
- DDH002 is a 10m long diamond tail on the end of RC hole MRC046
- Co-ordinate projection UTM, WGS 84 zone 31 North

Table 2. Significant Intercepts (≥0.5 g/t gold) from the diamond drilling at Kouri

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Gold Intersections (≥0.5 g/t gold)
DDH001	219	221	2m@0.8g/t
DDH003	87	88	1m@0.5g/t
	91	97	6m@1.2g/t
	130	132	2m@1.3g/t
DDH004	201	204	**3m@10.9g/t**
	201	202	**1m @ 14.9g/t**
	203	204	**1m @ 17.9g/t**
	234	235	1m@0.6g/t
DDH005	26	27	1m@1.0g/t
	32	33	1m@0.9g/t

Notes:

- Intercept cut-off grade is 0.5g/t gold
- Intervals are reported with a maximum of 3m of internal dilution unless the total intercept grade falls below 0.5g/t gold
- 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).

ABOUT GOLDEN RIM RESOURCES

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

The Company discovered and has outlined an Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 50Mt at 1.3g/t gold for 2Moz[1] at the Kouri Gold Project, located in north-east Burkina Faso. Kouri covers 325km^2 of highly prospective Birimian greenstones. As exploration progresses, significant additional gold mineralisation, including a high-grade gold shoot, has been discovered and the gold inventory at Kouri is expected to grow.

The Company has recently entered into a joint venture on the Kada Gold Project in eastern Guinea. Guinea remains one of the most under-explored countries in West Africa. Kada was previously explored by Newmont who completed 39km of drilling and defined a non-JORC gold resource. With infill drilling Golden Rim believes a maiden JORC Mineral Resource can be defined at Kada in the near-term. Most of the 200km^2 project area remains poorly explored and there is considerable upside for the discovery of additional gold mineralisation.

In northern Chile, Golden Rim has the Paguanta Copper and Silver-Lead-Zinc Project. Historically a silver mine, the Company has outlined a Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 2.4Mt at 88g/t silver, 5.0% zinc and 1.4% lead for 6.8Moz silver, 265Mlb zinc and 74Mlb lead[2] at the Patricia Prospect. The Mineral Resource remains open. In addition, the project has several exceptional porphyry-copper targets, such as Loreto, that remain untested.

ASX:GMR

Market Capitalisation: A$29million

Shares on Issue: 2,670million

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

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

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 diamond (DD) drilling. A total of 6 diamond were drilled (at variable spacing) between April and May 2021. Hole depths range from 77m to 282m. 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. Diamond drilling sampling includes half-core samples of HQ core size.
	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. The diamond drilling was sampled on 1m intervals. The drill core was cut in half with a core-saw on site. Half of the core was sampled (left side), retaining the other half on site.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Diamond 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.).	Diamond drilling with HQ 63mm triple tube rods Core is orientated using a digital Reflex ACT II RD orientation tool. 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 31N. All drill holes were planned to be drilled between -50 & -65 degrees. This is considered an optimum angle for intersecting the mineralisation. Downhole surveying occurred (where-ever possible) at 50m intervals down hole.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Diamond drilling core was collected in aluminium boxes; labelled with the name of the drill hole, box number and from-to meterage. Drill core strings are identified at the start an end of each string with wooden blocks.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drill samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. Diamond drilling recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >90% for the diamond drilling core There are no significant sample recovery problems. A technician is always present at the rig to monitor and record recovery.
	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 both 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.	Geotechnical logging was carried out on all diamond drill holes for recovery, RQD and number of defects (per interval). Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material is stored in the structure/geotechnical table of the database. Logging of diamond drilling core recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural (diamond drilling only), 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 core was 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.	Core orientation is completed for all diamond drilling holes. All holes are marked up prior to sampling. Sample intervals are determined by a geologist during logging.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
		The standard sample interval for diamond drilling is 1m lengths of half core. The sampling interval may be broken at changes in geology or mineral zone, so the length of the sample interval can vary. Longitudinally cut half core samples are produced by a technician using a core saw. Samples are weighed and recorded. Half of the core is stored in the tray for backup purposes, while the other half (left) is collected in a plastic bag for laboratory analysis.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No non-core in this program
	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. The insertion rate of these averaged 3:30.
	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 (FAA505). The analytical method is considered appropriate for this mineralisation style and is of industry standard. The quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures are considered to be appropriate for this deposit type.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
	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.
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 hole (where possible) using a Reflex down-hole survey tool. Measurements were taken at approximately every 50 meters. At the completion of the program all holes are surveyed with a DGPS, which has locational accuracy of +/- 0.1m, X, Y and Z.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Location data was collected in UTM grid WGS84, zone 31 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.
	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 due diligence of the previous drill data.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	There was no sample composting.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	All drill holes reported here were drilled approximately at right angles to the strike of the target mineralisation.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have 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.	There has been no external audit or review of the Company's techniques or data.

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 Kouri, Gouéli and Margou permits. Golden Rim owns 100% of the permits.
	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 Kouri Project has undergone some previous mineral exploration.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Kouri Project covers part of a highly prospective Lower Proterozoic Birimian, Samira Hill Greenstone belt and is traversed by a significant NE-trending fault splay which is connected to the major Markoye Fault system. This fault system controls several major gold deposits in Burkina Faso, including Kiaka (5.9 Moz), Bomboré (5.2 Moz) and Essakan (7 Moz). The mineralisation lies in a package of highly altered volcanic and volcaniclastic host rocks and is associated with a major gold-in-soil anomaly and a prominent dilational structural jog along a regional NE-trending shear zone.
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:	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
	• 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.	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 from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	There has been no exclusion of information.
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 diamond samples were taken at 1m intervals. For the 0.5 g/t Au cut-off calculations, up to 3m (down hole) of internal waste, unless the total intercept grade falls below 0.5 g/t gold. 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.	Not applicable in this document as no exploration results are announced.
	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.	Not applicable in this document as no exploration results are announced.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Not applicable in this document as no exploration results are announced.
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	Maps are provided in the main text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
	limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high-grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in the announcement.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Exploration and infill drilling will continue to target projected lateral and depth extensions of the mineralisation and to increase the confidence in the Mineral Resource.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to main body of this report.