19 August 2021

ASX:GMR

GOLDEN RIM DELIVERS MORE BROAD ZONES OF OXIDE GOLD AT KADA

New intersections of 31m @ 1.6g/t gold & 20m @ 2.4g/t gold

West African gold explorer Golden Rim Resources Ltd (ASX: GMR; **Golden Rim** or **Company**) is pleased to announce assay results from two diamond holes and six reverse circulation (**RC**) drill holes (totalling 1,100.5m) at its Kada Gold Project (**Kada**) in Guinea, where it is conducting resource definition drilling for a maiden Mineral Resource.

Highlights

- Resource definition diamond drilling at Kada continues to confirm **multiple, broad, sub-parallel zones of gold mineralisation** in the Newmont gold resource area.
- New gold intersections (0.3g/t gold cut-off) include:
  - KDH009: **20m at 2.4g/t gold** from 79m
    including **1m at 12.9g/t gold** from 86m
    9m at 2.1g/t gold from 109m (hole ended in mineralisation)
  - KDH009R: **15m at 1.3g/t gold** from 77m
    31m at 1.6g/t gold from 102m
  - KRC011: **16m at 1.8g/t gold** from 59m
    16m at 1.7g/t gold from 79m
  - KRC015: **32m at 0.7g/t gold** from 39m
    including **2m at 6.3g/t gold** from 39m
- Golden Rim's drilling continues to outline extensive areas of additional oxide gold mineralisation within large gaps in the previous Newmont drilling.
- First holes drilled outside Newmont gold resource area also delivered broad zones of oxide gold.
- All first-round resource definition drilling assays received; second-round resource definition drilling scheduled to commence September/October 2021.
- Golden Rim on track to deliver Kada **maiden Mineral Resource Estimate in Q4/21**.

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

"Our first round of resource definition drilling at Kada has filled in many of the gaps in the previous Newmont drilling and discovered additional oxide gold mineralisation. We have delineated a thick, flat-lying blanket of soft oxide gold mineralisation that is now 800m long x 700m wide. This high-value gold mineralisation remains open in all directions and is our focus moving forward.

"We look forward to commencing our second round of resource definition drilling shortly. The aim of this drilling will be to further extend the oxide blanket prior to the preparation of the maiden Mineral Resource in Q4/2021. It will include infill drilling in the large gap which is central to and surrounded by the Newmont gold resource area where significant extensions to the oxide gold mineralisation are expected. In addition, drilling will be conducted to the north and south of the Newmont gold resource area. It is encouraging our first drilling outside the Newmont gold resource area has already located broad zones of oxide gold mineralisation."

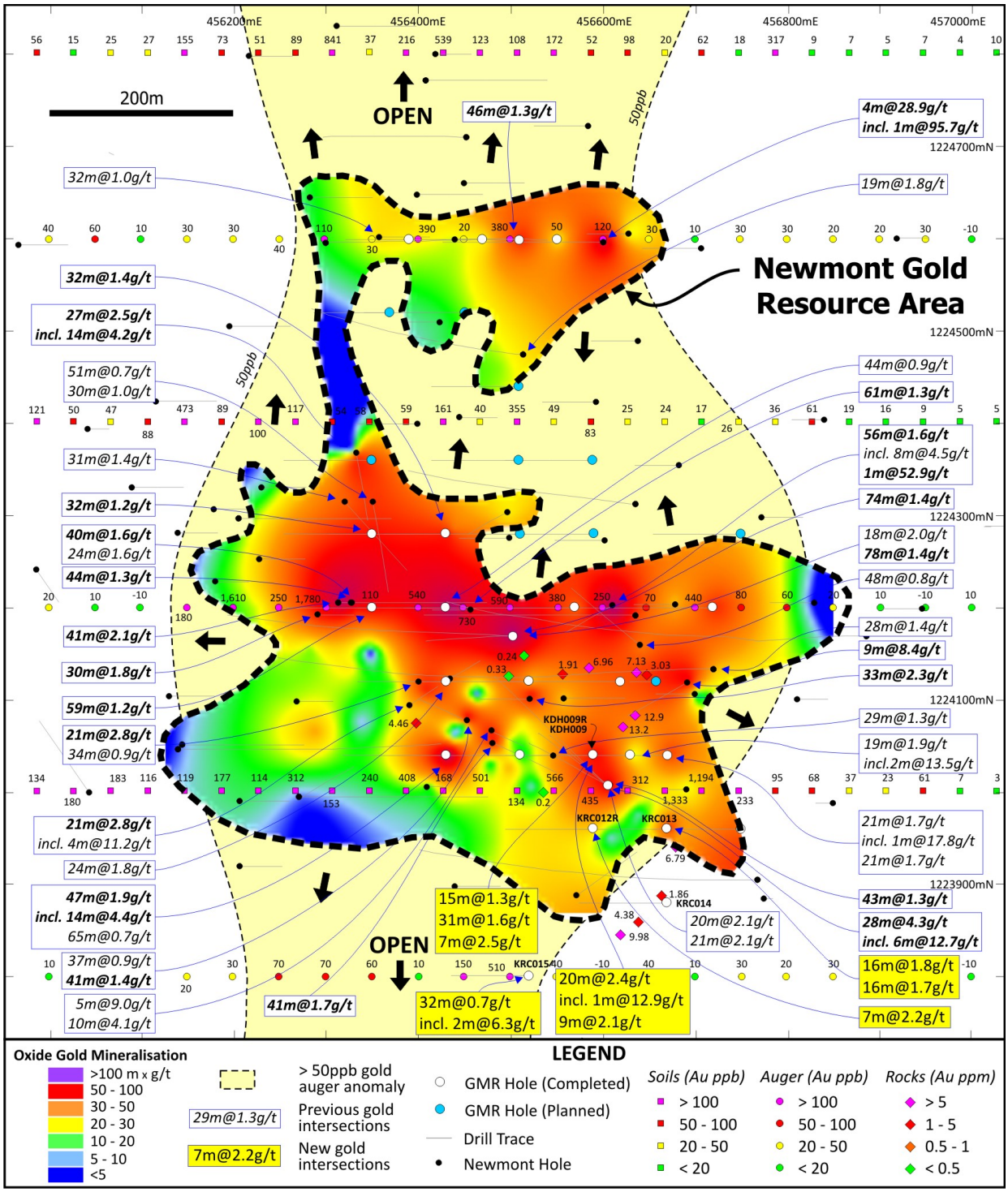

Figure 1. Cumulative oxide gold grade thickness image (0.3g/t cut-off, 3m internal dilution) for the Newmont gold resource area at Kada with significant (**>35m x g/t gold**) oxide gold drill intersections.

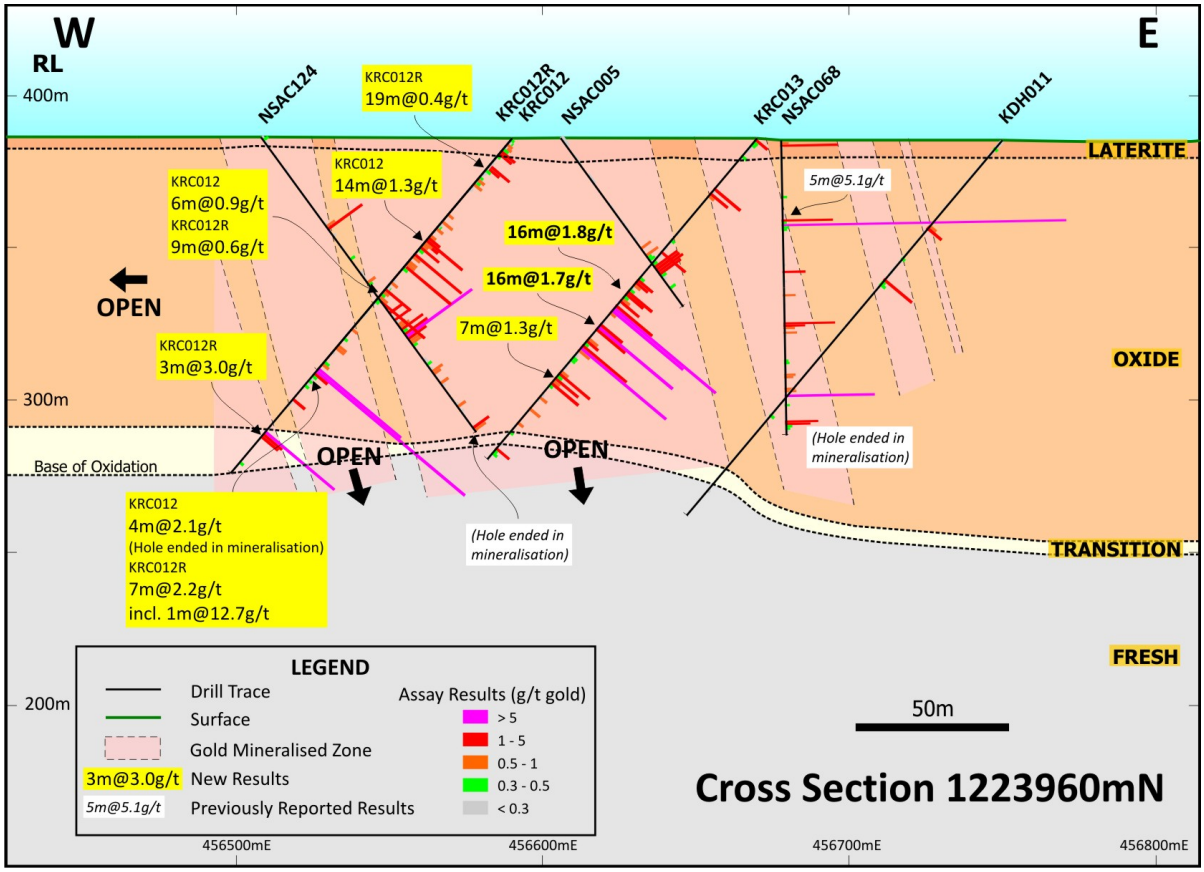

Figure 2. Drill section 1,223,960mN with new assays for KRC012R & KRC013.

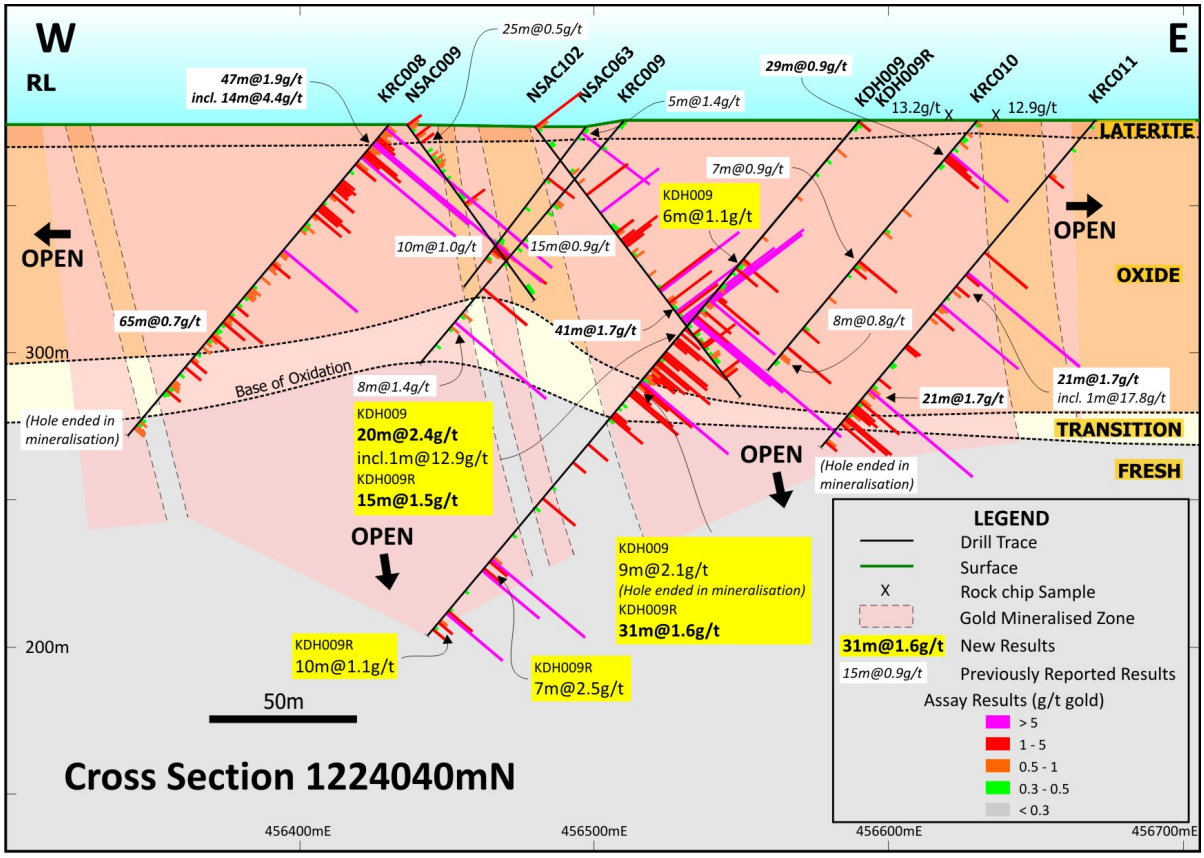

Figure 3. Drill section 1,224,040mN with new assays for KDH009 & KDH009R.

Resource Definition Drilling

Golden Rim has completed its first round of Mineral Resource definition drilling at Kada, focused on an area where Newmont previously outlined a non-JORC resource. New assay results from two diamond holes (KDH009 – KDH009R) for 347.5m and six RC holes (KRC012R, KRC013 – KRC017) for 753m on drill sections 1,223,400mN, 1,223,800mN, 1,223,880mN, 1,223,960mN and 1,224,040mN are reported in this announcement (Figure 1).

Drill hole collar details are provided in Table 1 and the hole locations are depicted on Figure 1. Significant new gold intersections (≥5m x g/t gold) are presented in Table 2 and Figures 2 & 3.

The new assay results are encouraging, with significant gold mineralisation obtained in seven of the eight holes. Best gold intersections from these holes (0.3g/t gold cut-off) include:

- KDH009: 6m at 1.1g/t gold from 62m
  20m at 2.4g/t gold from 79m
  including **1m at 12.9g/t gold** from 86m
  9m at 2.1g/t gold from 109m (hole ended in mineralisation)
- KRC009R: **15m at 1.3g/t gold** from 77m
  31m at 1.6g/t gold from 102m
  7m at 2.5g/t gold from 193m
  10m at 1.1g/t gold from 216m
- KRC012R: 19m at 0.4g/t gold from 0m
  9m at 0.6g/t gold from 61m
  7m at 2.2g/t gold from 99m
  including **1m at 12.7g/t gold** from 99m
  3m at 3.0g/t gold from 125m.
- KRC013: 4m at 1.2g/t gold from 21m
  16m at 1.8g/t gold from 59m
  16m at 1.7g/t gold from 79m
  7m at 1.3g/t gold from 99m
- KRC015: **32m at 0.7g/t gold** from 39m
  including **2m at 6.3g/t gold** from 39m
- KRC016: 5m at 1.0g/t gold from 15m
- KRC017: **6m at 1.9g/t gold** from 13m

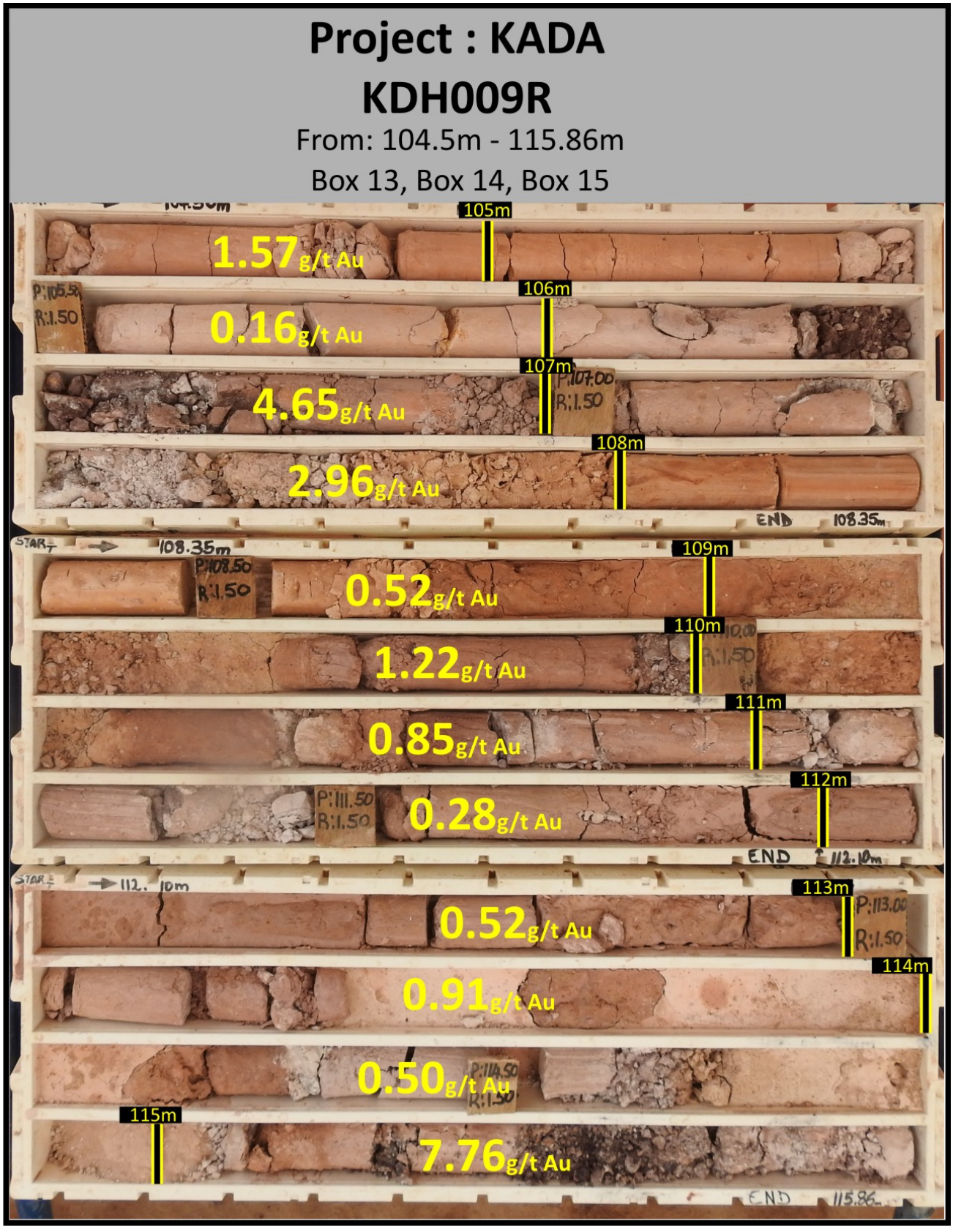

Figure 4. Typical drill core from one of the broad oxide gold zones in KDH009R (31m at 1.6g/t gold from 102m). In general, the soft oxide gold mineralisation at Kada extends to >100m below surface.

The best gold results are in fully or partially oxidised material (oxide and transition zones). Golden Rim's drilling has identified substantial areas of additional mineralisation within large gaps in the previous Newmont drilling, particularly in the southeast portion of the Newmont gold resource area.

Holes KDH009 and KDH009R are twin holes. KDH009R was drilled after KDH009 had to be abandoned in gold mineralisation due to poor core recovery in the soft ground conditions. KDH009R successfully reached the planned target depth. Several strong and broad gold intersections were identified in the lower oxide zone in both holes (Figures 3 & 4).

Hole KRC012R is a twin hole to KRC012 (assays previously reported). Hole KRC012 was abandoned in gold mineralisation short of the planned target depth due to water and difficulty in collecting dry samples for assay. KRC012R successfully reached the target depth.

Holes KRC012R, KRC013 and KRC014 are located in the southeast portion the Newmont gold resource area and all three holes intersected additional broad zones of oxide gold in gaps in the Newmont drilling (Figures 1 & 2).

Holes KRC015 – KRC017 were the first drill holes completed by Golden Rim outside the Newmont gold resource area and along the 15km long bedrock gold corridor recently identified in auger drilling. The three holes were single holes on different sections, each only covering a fraction of the width of the gold corridor. All three holes intersected significant oxide gold mineralisation. A broad oxide gold intercept of **32m at 0.7g/t gold** from 39m, including **2m at 6.3g/t gold** was intersected in KRC015, 100m south of the Newmont gold resource area (Figure 1). Hole KRC016 was drilled 500m south of the Newmont gold resource area and returned 5m at 1.0g/t gold from 15m. An intercept of **6m at 1.9g/t gold** from 13m was received in KRC017, 350m north of the Newmont gold resource.

Current Progress & Next Steps

Golden Rim completed nine diamond drill holes (KDH004 – KDH009, KDH009R, KDH010, KDH011) for 1,917m and 18 RC drill holes (KRC001 – KRC012, KRC012R, KRC013 – KRC017) for 2,252m in its first round of resource definition drilling at Kada. Golden Rim has now received and reported assays for all holes.

Golden Rim expects to commence a second round of drilling in late September/early October 2021 which will include additional infill drilling in the Newmont gold resource area focusing on gaps in the current drilling in the northeast and the west and drilling along strike in the highly prospective 15km long Kada gold corridor (Figure 5).

Delivery of a maiden JORC Mineral Resource for Kada remains on track for Q4/2021.

Golden Rim has planned a further 10,000m of auger drilling at Kada which will include both infill drilling and drilling to extend the auger coverage into the southern portion of the Bamfele permit and the eastern portion of the Kada permit. This is expected to commence in November 2021.

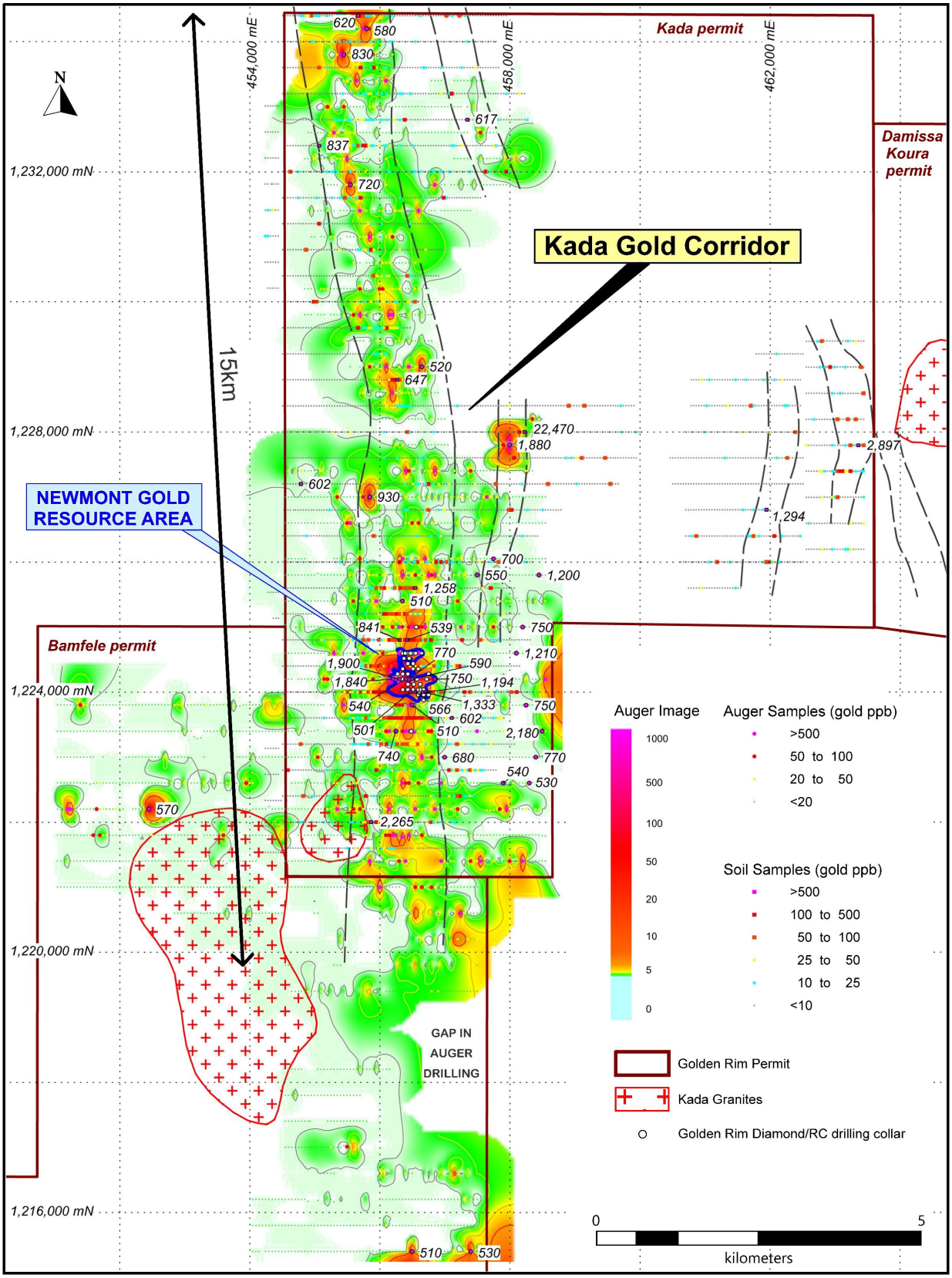

Figure 5. Imaged auger gold results highlighting the highly prospective 15km-long gold corridor at Kada. Diamond and RC drilling to date has focused on the 800m-long Newmont gold resource area.

-ENDS-

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

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report relating to previous exploration results and Mineral Resources are extracted from the announcements: Golden Rim Intersects 32m at 1.4g/t Gold in Oxide at Kada dated 5 August 2021; Golden Rim Expands Kada Bedrock Gold Corridor to 15km dated 30 July 2021; Golden Rim's Oxide Gold Blanket at Kada Expands to 700m Width dated 26 July 2021; Golden Rim Hits 46m at 1.3g/t Gold in Oxide at Kada dated 19 July 2021; Golden Rim Continues to Outline Broad Oxide Gold Area at Kada dated 13 July 2021; Golden Rim Confirms Broad Zones of Oxide Gold in Resource Drillout at Kada dated 29 June 2021; Golden Rim Accelerates Maiden Mineral Resource Drillout at Kada Gold Project dated 31 May 2021; Golden Rim Ramps Up Drilling on West African Gold Projects dated 23 March 2021; Golden Rim Commences Major Exploration Program at Kada dated 25 February 2021; Broad zones of deep oxide gold mineralisation confirmed at Kada dated 16 November 2020. 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 diamond and RC drill hole collar details

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip (o)	Azimuth (o)	EOH (m)	Status
KDH009	456590	1224040	379.32	-50	270	119	Assays this announcement
KDH009R	456590	1224040	379.32	-50	270	228.5	Assays this announcement
KRC012R	456590	1223960	385.9	-50	270	143	Assays this announcement
KRC013	456670	1223960	385.9	-50	270	137	Assays this announcement
KRC014	456670	1223880	375.9	-50	270	126	Assays this announcement
KRC015	456520	1223800	375.83	-50	270	117	Assays this announcement
KRC016	456480	1223400	359.22	-50	270	105	Assays this announcement
KRC017	456560	1225000	378.58	-50	270	125	Assays this announcement

Notes:

- KDH prefix denotes diamond (DD) drilling at Kada
- KRC prefix denotes reverse circulation (RC) drilling at Kada
- Co-ordinate projection UTM, WGS 84 zone 29 North

Table 2. Significant Intercepts from the resource definition drilling at Kada

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Gold Intersections (≥5m x g/t gold)
KDH009	62	68	6m @ 1.1g/t gold
	79	99	**20m @ 2.4g/t gold** incl **1m @ 12.9g/t gold** from 86m
	109	118	**9m @ 2.1g/t gold** (Hole ended in mineralisation)
KDH009R	77	91	**15m @ 1.3g/t gold**
	102	133	**31m @ 1.6g/t gold**
	193	200	**7m @ 2.5g/t gold**
	216	226	**10m @ 1.1g/t gold**
KDH012R	0	19	19m @ 0.4g/t gold
	61	70	9m @ 0.6g/t gold
	99	106	**7m @ 2.2g/t gold** incl **1m @ 12.7g/t gold** from 99m
	125	128	3m @ 3.0g/t gold
KRC013	21	25	4m @ 1.2g/t gold
	59	75	**16m @ 1.8g/t gold**
	79	95	**16m @ 1.7g/t gold**
	99	106	7m @ 1.3g/t gold
KRC014			No significant gold intersections
KRC015	39	71	**32m @ 0.7g/t gold** incl **2m @ 6.3g/t gold** from 39m
	114	135	**21m @ 1.7g/t gold**
KRC016	15	20	5m @ 1.0g/t gold
KRC017	13	19	**6m @ 1.9g/t gold**

Notes:

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

- Sample preparation and assaying conducted by the SGS Laboratory in Bamako, Mali and the 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 Guinea and Burkina Faso, West Africa and in Chile, South America.

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.

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.

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$23million

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).

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) and reverse circulation (RC) drilling. Samples were all collected by qualified geologists or under geological supervision. The samples are judged to be representative of the rock being drilled. The nature and quality of sampling is carried out under QAQC procedures as per industry standards. Diamond drilling sampling includes half-core samples of HQ core size. RC samples are collected by a three-tier riffle splitter using downhole sampling hammers with nominal 127 to 140mm holes.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling is guided by Golden Rim's protocols and Quality Control procedures as per industry standards. 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. To ensure representative sampling, 1m RC samples are collected from a cyclone, passing them through a 3-tier riffle splitter (producing a 2kg sample). Duplicate samples are taken every 30th sample. Measures were taken to avoid wet RC drilling.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Diamond and RC 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. RC drilling 114.3mm rods and face-sampling bit. The location of each hole was recorded by handheld GPS with positional accuracy of approximately +/-5m. Location data was collected in WGS 84, UTM zone 29N.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
		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.
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. All RC samples are weighed to determine recoveries. Samples are recovered directly from the rig (via the cyclone and a 3-tier riffle splitter) in 1m intervals.
	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. All RC drill samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. A technician is always present at the rig to monitor and record recovery. Recoveries are recorded in the database. There are no significant sample recovery problems. The RC rig has an auxiliary compressor and boosters to help maintain dry samples. When wet samples are encountered, the RC drilling is discontinued. A technician is always present at the rig to monitor and record recovery. There are no significant sample recovery problems.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship is seen to exist between sample recovery and grade. No sample bias is due to preferential loss/gain of any fine/coarse material due to the acceptable sample recoveries obtained by 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 and RC chips 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
		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. 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.	RC samples were collected on the rig using a three-tier riffle splitter. The majority of the samples were dry. On the rare occasion that wet samples were encountered, they were dried prior to splitting with a riffle splitter. The standard RC sample interval was 1m.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were transported by road to SGS Laboratory in Bamako, Mali or the 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
		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.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
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 29 North.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control was established by using a survey base station.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drilling conducted was irregularly spaced.
	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.
	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 Bamako, Mali 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 Kada permit. Golden Rim can acquire up to a 75% interest in the Kada permit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	Tenure is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The area that is presently covered by the Kada permit has undergone some previous mineral exploration.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Kada Project covers an area of 200km2 and is located in the central Siguiri Basin. It lies 36km along strike from and to the south of the 10Moz Siguiri Gold Mine operated by AngloGold Ashanti.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length.	Appropriate locality maps for some of the holes also accompanies this announcement. Further information referring to the drill hole results can be found on Golden Rim's website http://www.goldenrim.com.au/site/News-and-Reports/ASX-Announcements
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract 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 and RC samples were taken at 1m intervals. For the 0.3 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
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 limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Maps are provided in the main text.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high-grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical 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.