

GOLDEN RIM CONTINUES TO IDENTIFY ADDITIONAL GOLD MINERALISATION AT KADA

NOTE: Relodged as Figure captions were missing for Figures 2, 3 and 4.

West African gold explorer Golden Rim Resources Ltd (ASX: GMR; **Golden Rim** or **Company**) is pleased to announce gold assay results from its second round of resource definition drilling at the Kada Gold Project (**Kada**) in Guinea. The assays received are for 18 reverse circulation (**RC**) drill holes (totalling 2,541m).

Highlights

- Golden Rim's resource definition RC drilling at Kada continues to delineate **multiple, broad, sub-parallel zones of gold mineralisation**.
- New gold intersections (at 0.3g/t gold cut-off) include:
 - KRC029: **30m @ 0.8g/t gold** from 60m, including **14m @ 1.3g/t gold** from 60m
6m @ 3.3g/t gold from 115m, including **1m @ 12.3g/t gold** from 115m
 - KRC034: **9m @ 1.9g/t gold** from 27m
13m @ 1.1g/t gold from 48m
 - KRC035: **18m @ 0.8g/t gold** from 136m (ended in mineralisation)
 - KRC036: **9m @ 2.6g/t gold** from 71m
 - KRC043: **9m @ 2.9g/t gold** from 44m, including **4m @ 5.7g/t gold** from 48m
5m @ 2.0g/t gold from 85m (ended in mineralisation)
- **Extensive additional gold mineralisation** located beyond historic Newmont gold resource area.
- Consistent mineralisation between drillholes demonstrates continuous nature of gold at Kada.
- New results to **add significant ounces** in the planned maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE).
- Second round of resource definition drilling has now been completed; **46 holes for 6,796m**.
- Assays for the last **17 holes** of the resource definition drilling are pending; results expected by end January 2022.
- **The MRE now scheduled for delivery in February 2022** so as to include the outstanding assay results.
- Exploration RC drilling has now commenced along the Kada gold corridor; **2,450m** of drilling planned.

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

"The resource definition drilling at Kada is now complete and we are waiting on the assays for the last 17 holes. We expect to deliver the maiden Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) during February 2022, an impressive achievement given we acquired an interest in the project 12 months ago."

After successfully delineating the high-grade central core at Kada, our resource definition drilling then moved north and south to expand the resource beyond the original Newmont resource drilling. Results from holes KRC028-37 are particularly encouraging as they have identified continuous mineralisation beyond the resource area outlined by Newmont and represent an opportunity to significantly increase the overall size of Golden Rim's MRE.

Following completion of the resource definition drilling, we have subsequently commenced our exploration RC drilling along the Kada gold corridor and we have a number of exciting target areas to test that have the potential to add more ounces to the Kada gold inventory moving forward."

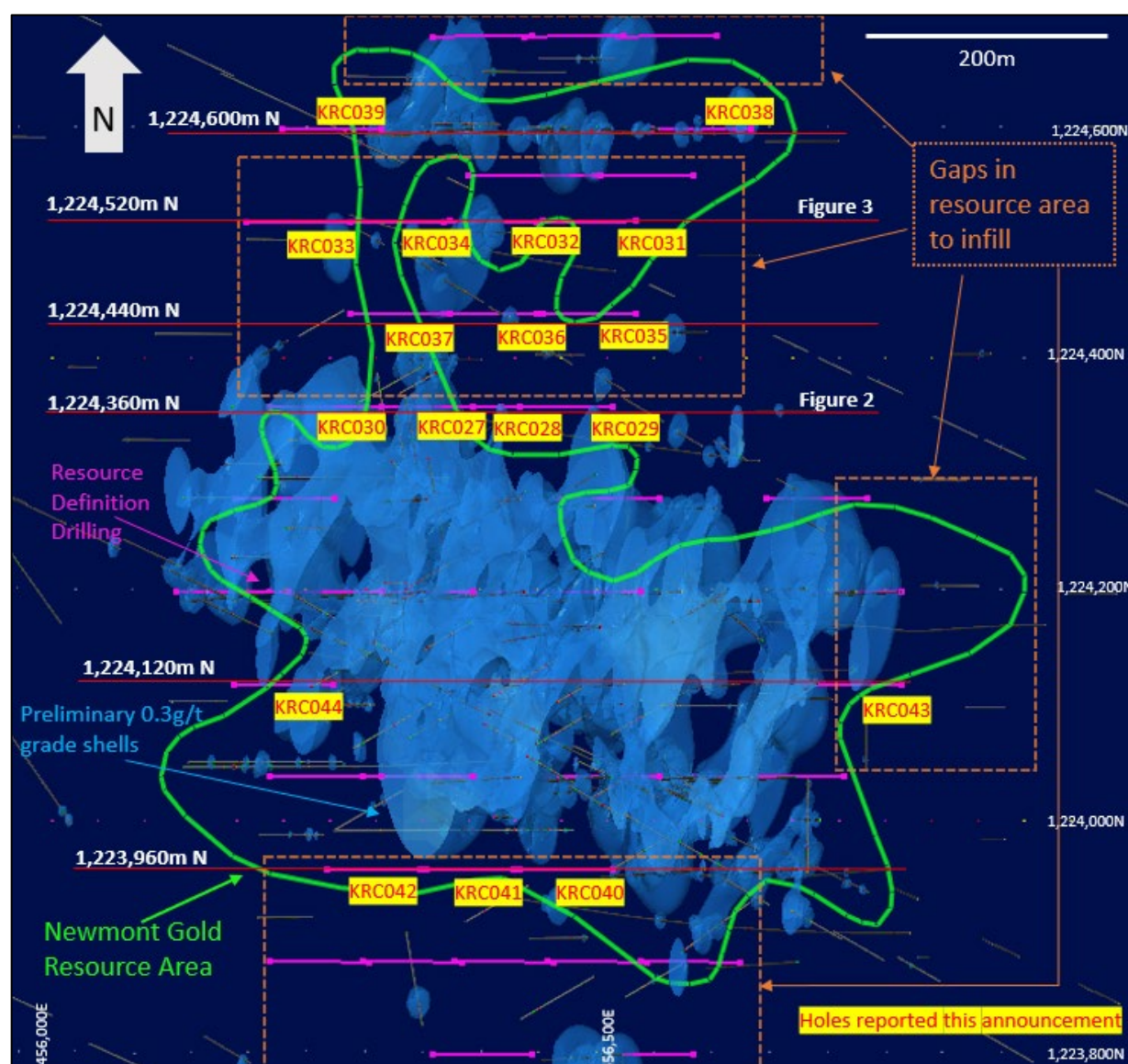


Figure 1: Golden Rim's second round of resource definition drilling (purple holes) and preliminary 0.3g/t gold grade shells (blue) prepared after its first round of resource definition drilling in relation to the Newmont gold resource area (green outline); orange boxes indicate under-explored areas with oxide gold mineralisation upside.

Kada Resource Definition Drilling

Golden Rim has now completed a second round of Mineral Resource definition drilling at Kada, focused on an area where Newmont previously outlined a non-JORC gold resource (Figure 1). New assay results from 18 infill RC holes (KRC027 – KRC044) for 2,541m are reported in this announcement, assays for 17 holes remain outstanding and will be reported as soon as available.

Drill hole collar details are provided in Table 1 and the hole locations are depicted on Figure 1. All significant new gold intersections ($\geq 5\text{m} \times \text{g/t gold}$) are presented in Table 2.

New assay results are encouraging with sub-parallel zones of gold mineralisation obtained in most holes. Best gold intersections from these holes (0.3g/t gold cut-off) include:

- KRC027: **19m @ 0.7g/t gold** from 25m
- KRC028: **9m @ 1.1g/t gold** from 31m (ended in mineralisation)
including **3m @ 2.7g/t gold** from 35m
- KRC029: **19m @ 0.6g/t gold** from 24m
30m @ 0.8g/t gold from 60m
6m @ 3.3g/t gold from 115m
- KRC030: **16m @ 0.7g/t gold** from 86m
- KRC033: **14m @ 0.8g/t gold** from 17m
- KRC034: **9m @ 1.9g/t gold** from 27m
13m @ 1.1g/t gold from 48m
16m @ 0.8g/t gold from 69m
11m @ 1.2g/t gold from 101m
- KRC035: **18m @ 0.8g/t gold** from 136m (ended in mineralisation)
- KRC036: **9m @ 2.6g/t gold** from 71m
- KRC043: **9m @ 2.9g/t gold** from 44m
including **4m @ 5.7g/t gold** from 48m
5m @ 2.0g/t gold from 85m (ended in mineralisation)
- KRC044: **17m @ 0.6g/t gold** from 20m

The best new gold intersections are predominantly located east and west of previous drilling in fully or partially oxidised material (oxide and transition zones). Several intersections remain open at depth and along strike. The second round of resource definition drilling continues to identify additional gold mineralisation beyond Golden Rim's preliminary grade shell modelling (depicted in Figure 1) and

represents an opportunity to add significant ounces to the upcoming maiden Mineral Resource estimate.

KRC027 to KRC030 were drilled on section 1,224,360mN (Figure 2). These drillholes intersected significant additional gold mineralisation east and west of the limited historical Newmont drilling. This mineralisation demonstrates strong continuity over multiple holes and remains open at depth.

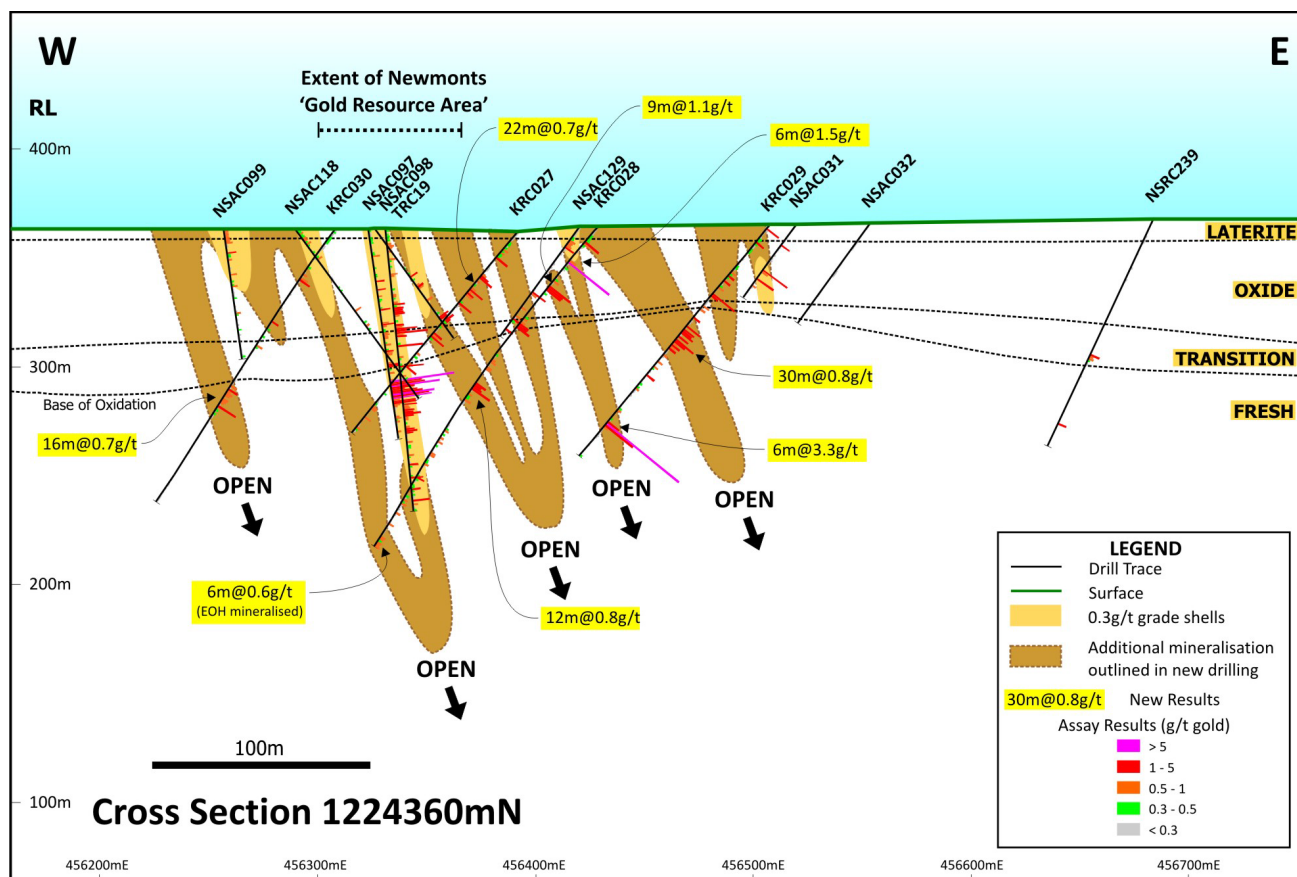


Figure 2: Drill section 1,224,360mN with new assays for KRC027 - KRC030

KRC027 infilled a gap in the previous drilling and intercepted numerous new oxide gold zones further east than the initial Newmont non-JORC gold resource area. The gold zones are associated with haematite-quartz-tourmaline rich volcanic tuffs.

KRC028 was drilled further east again, to test the down-dip potential of Newmont hole TRC19 (31m at 0.9g/t from 32m). This hole successfully extended mineralisation into the fresh rock below TRC19, as well as discovering multiple, narrow zones of oxide gold. The hole ended in mineralisation.

KRC029 successfully extended these newly discovered gold zones and was mineralised towards the end of the hole. Golden Rim is planning follow-up diamond drilling in this area with the objective of extending the multiple zones of gold mineralisation that remain open at depth.

KRC031 to KRC034 were drilled on section 1,224,520mN (Figure 3). This is 80m south of KRC001-KRC004 which were drilled as part of Golden Rim's Phase 1 RC drilling in June 2021, and where KRC001 intersected a thick zone of oxide gold mineralisation, 46m at 1.3g/t gold, associated with iron-rich quartz +/- tourmaline veins hosted in interbedded greywackes and tuffs, with strong sericite

alteration. KRC034 intercepted the best mineralisation with multiple broad gold zones in both oxide and fresh rock.

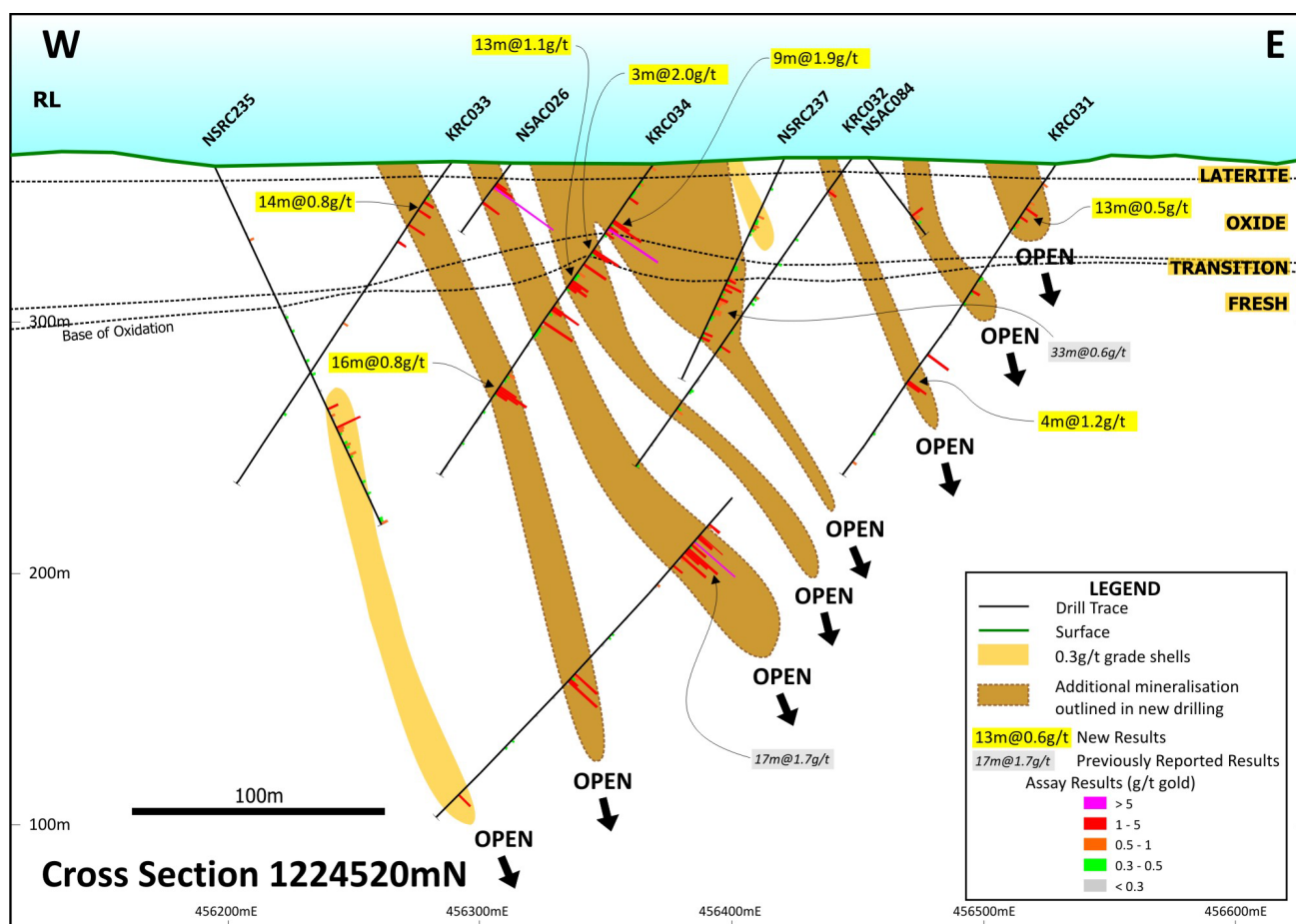


Figure 3: Drill section 1,224,520mN with new assays for KRC031 - KRC034.

KRC035 to KRC037 were drilled on section 1,224,440mN, another area with very little historic drilling. Multiple zones of mineralisation were identified across both KRC035 and KRC036, while KRC037 was abandoned at 30m due to blockages. KRC035 ended in mineralisation.

KRC038 and KRC039 were drilled on section 1,224,600mN, east and west of Golden Rim's Phase 1 RC drilling (KRC001-4). KRC038 successfully extended mineralized zones down-dip from the previous drilling.

KRC040-42 were drilled 80m south of Golden Rim's previous intercept of 96m @ 3.3g/t gold in KRC025. KRC042 ended in mineralisation although overall, mineralisation was less consistent in these holes.

KRC043 and KRC044 were drilled on section 1,224,120mN, to extend mineralisation east and west of historic drilling. Both holes intercepted multiple zones of gold mineralisation in both oxide and transitional material. KRC043 ended in mineralisation at 90m due to a blockage, but another twin hole, KRC043B, was drilled to test mineralisation at depth (results pending).

Current Progress & Next Steps

Golden Rim has completed its second round of RC resource definition drilling at Kada with a total of 46 holes for 6,796m (Table 1). Assays for the last 17 holes are pending and are expected over the next few weeks. The maiden JORC-compliant Mineral Resource estimate for Kada is now scheduled for February 2022, after the remaining drilling assays have been received and included in the calculations.

With the completion of the resource definition drilling, Golden Rim has progressed to an exploration RC drilling program to test the more highly anomalous bedrock gold areas along the 15km Kada gold corridor, that extends either side of the Newmont gold resource area. A total of 2,450m of exploration drilling is planned (Figure 4). The first bedrock gold area to be tested lies 600m north of the resource area where a historical Newmont drillhole (TRC11) ended with an intercept of **35m @ 0.8g/t gold** from 157m, including **8m @ 2.3g/t gold** from 167m and this result has not been followed-up to date (Figure 5). In addition, Golden Rim's auger drilling in this area has returned highly anomalous results up to **1,258ppb gold**.

Golden Rim's second round of auger drilling to extend coverage beyond the Kada gold corridor into the southern portion of the Bamfele permit and the eastern portion of the Kada permit is due for completion soon (Figure 4). Results are expected in February 2022.

Representative samples of drill core (635kg) from Kada have recently arrived in Perth, Western Australia, for metallurgical test work to be conducted by ALS Laboratories. The results are expected in March 2022.

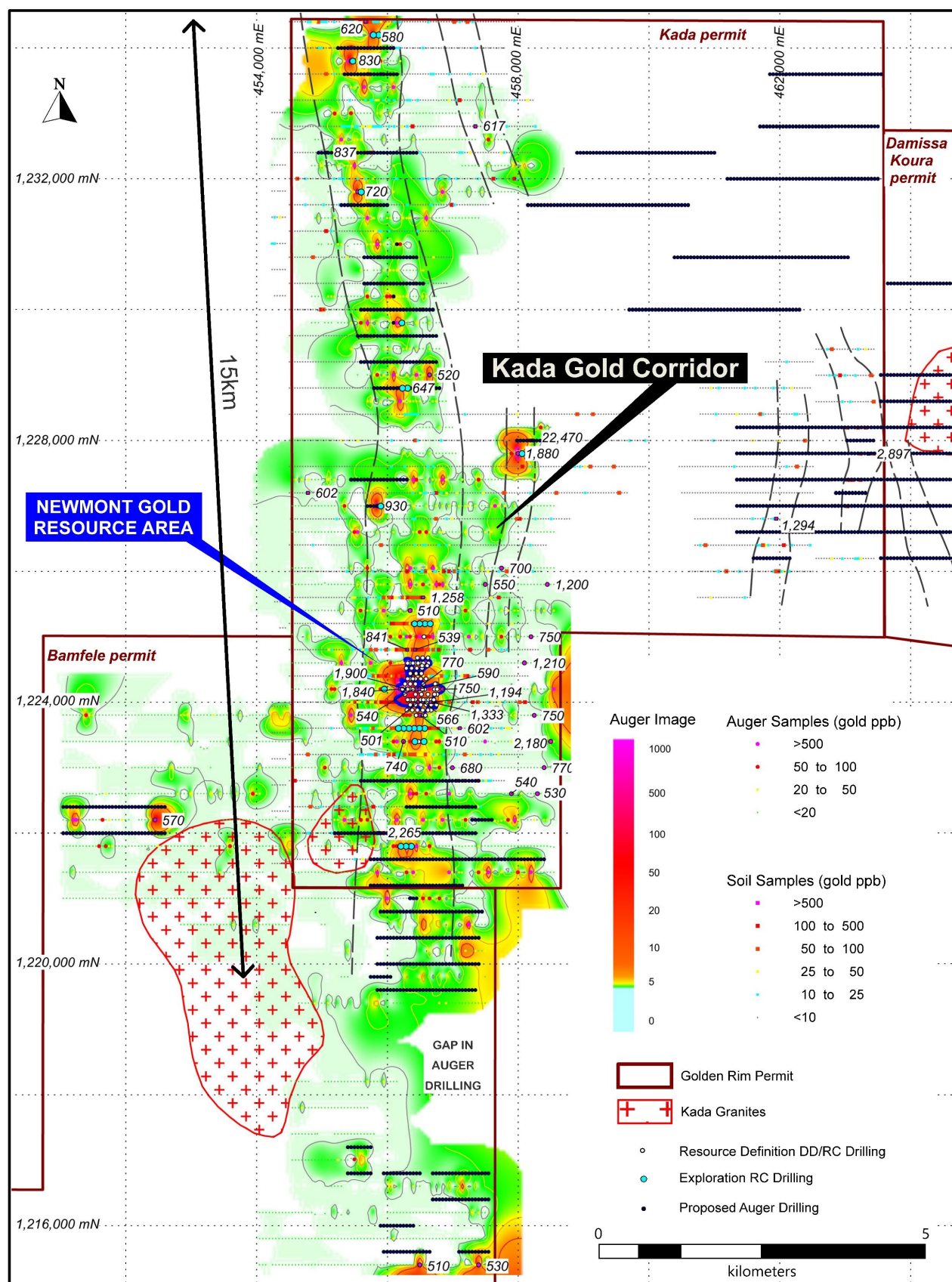


Figure 4: Golden Rim's Phase 2 auger drilling, resource definition drilling (grey hole collars) in the Newmont gold resource area and planned exploration drilling (blue hole collars) along the Kada gold corridor.

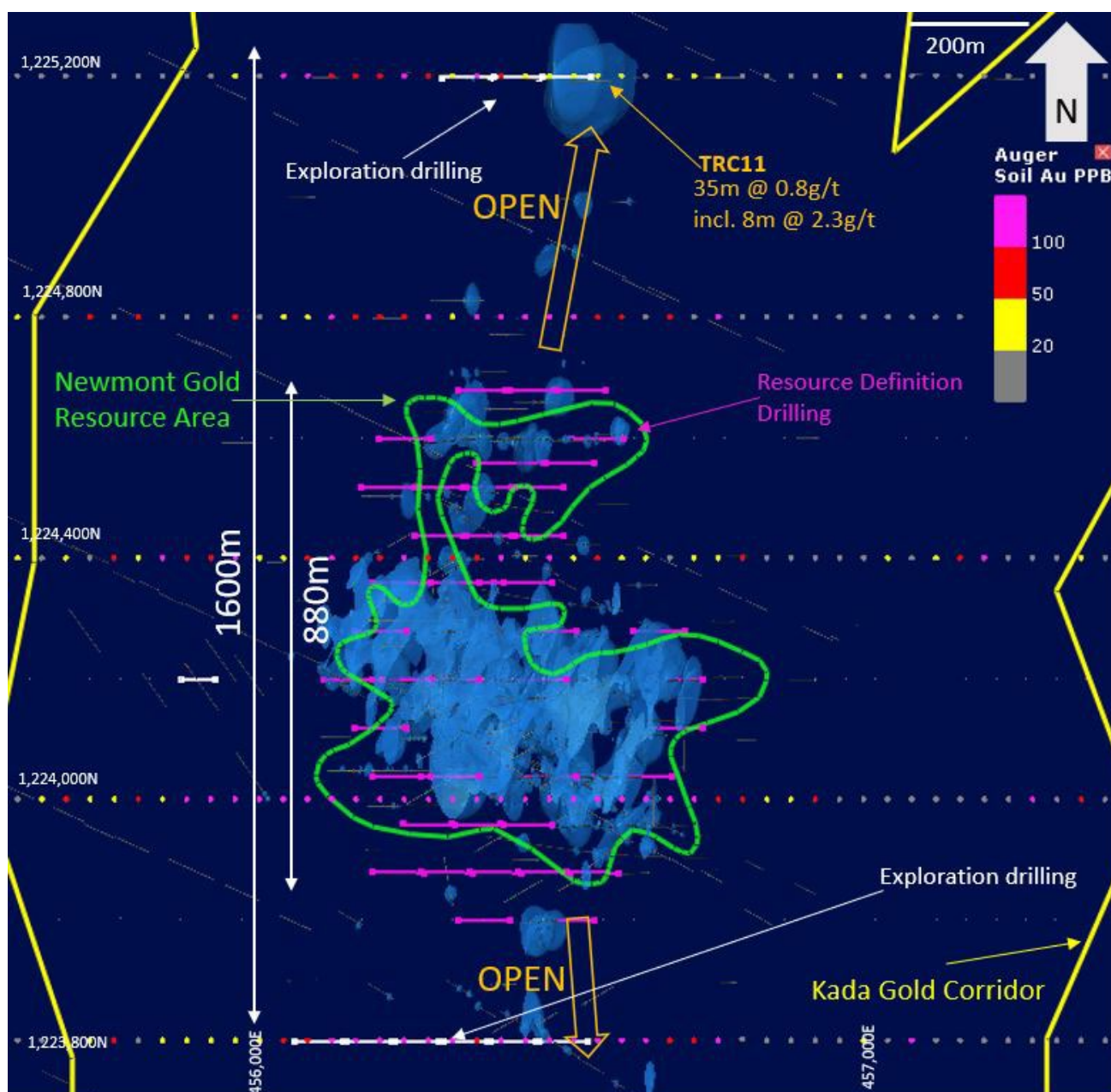


Figure 5: Plan view of current resource definition drilling (purple) as well as near-resource exploration drilling (white) targeting historic Newmont drill results and anomalous Golden Rim auger drill results. The 0.3g/t grade shells are displayed in blue.

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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: Kada Delivers Exceptional Shallow Oxide Gold Intersection - 96m at 3.3ppm Gold dated 20 December 2021; Kada Delivers its Widest Oxide Gold Intersection to Date - 62m at 1.3g/t Gold dated 14 December 2021; Golden Rim Delivers More Broad Zones of Oxide Gold at Kada dated 19 August 2021; Golden Rim Intersects 32m at 1.4g/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: Golden Rim's Phase 2 reverse circulation (RC) drill hole collar details

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip (o)	Azimuth (o)	EOH (m)	Status
KRC018	456,760	1,224,200	370	-50	270	148	Assays previously reported
KRC019	456,537	1,224,200	367	-50	270	157	Assays previously reported
KRC020	456,390	1,224,200	365	-50	270	105	Assays previously reported
KRC020R	456,393	1,224,197	366	-50	270	179	Assays previously reported
KRC021	456,311	1,224,199	366	-50	270	162	Assays previously reported
KRC022	456,230	1,224,200	364	-50	270	150	Assays previously reported
KRC023	456,710	1,224,039	382	-50	270	90	Assays previously reported
KRC023R	456,709	1,224,039	382	-50	270	138	Assays previously reported
KRC024	456,552	1,224,038	377	-50	270	119	Assays previously reported
KRC025	456,389	1,224,042	376	-50	270	168	Assays previously reported
KRC026	456,313	1,224,038	375	-50	270	186	Assays previously reported
KRC027	456,392	1,224,360	362	-50	270	120	Assays this release
KRC028	456,429	1,224,360	364	-55	270	180	Assays this release
KRC029	456,508	1,224,359	365	-55	270	138	Assays this release
KRC030	456,308	1,224,360	363	-55	270	150	Assays this release
KRC031	456,529	1,224,520	363	-55	270	150	Assays this release
KRC032	456,448	1,224,520	365	-55	270	150	Assays this release
KRC033	456,289	1,224,518	364	-55	270	154	Assays this release
KRC034	456,369	1,224,518	363	-55	270	150	Assays this release
KRC035	456,521	1,224,440	363	-55	270	154	Assays this release
KRC036	456,440	1,224,438	364	55	270	157	Assays this release
KRC037	456,359	1,224,441	358	-55	270	30	Assays this release
KRC037B	456,350	1,224,440	358	-55	270	152	Assays pending
KRC038	456,659	1,224,598	364	-55	270	150	Assays this release
KRC039	456,629	1,224,600	360	-55	270	150	Assays this release
KRC040	456,510	1,223,960	366	-55	270	150	Assays this release
KRC041	456,430	1,223,960	365	-55	270	162	Assays this release
KRC042	456,350	1,223,960	365	-55	270	156	Assays this release
KRC043	456,760	1,224,120	365	-55	270	90	Assays this release
KRC043B	456,720	1,224,120	366	-55	270	150	Assays pending
KRC044	456,269	1,224,120	366	-55	270	150	Assays this release
KRC045	456,730	1,224,280	368	-55	270	144	Assays pending
KRC046	456,550	1,224,280	368	-55	270	150	Assays pending
KRC047	456,270	1,224,280	366	-55	270	153	Assays pending
KRC048	456,580	1,224,560	365	-55	270	150	Assays pending
KRC049	456,500	1,224,560	364	-55	270	200	Assays pending
KRC050	456,620	1,224,680	364	-55	270	150	Assays pending
KRC051	456,620	1,224,680	363	-55	270	150	Assays pending
KRC052	456,540	1,224,680	363	-55	270	150	Assays pending
KRC053	456,620	1,223,880	364	-55	270	156	Assays pending
KRC054	456,540	1,223,880	364	-55	270	180	Assays pending
KRC055	456,460	1,223,880	365	-55	270	150	Assays pending
KRC056	456,380	1,223,880	364	-55	270	150	Assays pending
KRC057	456,300	1,223,880	362	-55	270	164	Assays pending

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip (o)	Azimuth (o)	EOH (m)	Status
KRC058	456,580	1,223,800	362	-55	270	156	Assays pending
KRC059	456,440	1,223,800	362	-55	270	155	Assays Pending

Notes:

- KRC prefix denotes reverse circulation (RC) drilling
- 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)
KRC027	3	13	13m @ 0.5g/t gold
	25	44	19m @ 0.7g/t gold
	57	67	14m @ 0.6g/t gold
KRC028	5	12	7m @ 0.7g/t gold
	20	26	6m @ 1.5g/t gold
	31	40	9m @ 1.1g/t gold including 3m @ 2.7g/t gold from 35m
	53	61	8m @ 0.9g/t gold
	91	103	12m @ 0.8g/t gold including 4m @ 1.7g/t gold from 91m
	116	136	20m @ 0.3g/t gold
	141	162	21m @ 0.4g/t gold
	174	180 (EOH)	6m @ 0.6g/t gold (EOH mineralised)
KRC029	2	17	15m @ 0.5g/t gold
	24	43	19m @ 0.6g/t gold
	60	90	30m @ 0.8g/t gold from 60m including 14m @ 1.3g/t gold from 60m
	115	121	6m @ 3.3g/t gold including 1m @ 12.3g/t gold from 115m
KRC030	86	102	16m @ 0.7g/t gold
KRC031	18	31	13m @ 0.5g/t gold
	104	108	4m @ 1.2g/t gold
KRC032			No significant intercepts
KRC033	17	31	14m @ 0.8g/t gold including 7m @ 1.2g/t gold from 17m
KRC034	8	17	9m @ 0.4g/t gold
	27	36	9m @ 1.9g/t gold
	41	44	3m @ 2.0g/t gold
	48	61	13m @ 1.1g/t gold
	69	85	16m @ 0.8g/t gold including 3m @ 1.9g/t gold from 69m
	101	112	11m @ 1.2g/t gold including 4m @ 2.7g/t gold from 107m
KRC035	136	154 (EOH)	18m @ 0.8g/t gold (EOH mineralised)
KRC036	71	80	9m @ 2.6g/t gold
	84	97	13m @ 0.6g/t gold
	103	108	5m @ 1.1g/t gold
	120	133	13m @ 0.6g/t gold

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Gold Intersections (≥5m x g/t gold)
KRC037			No significant intercepts- hole abandoned @ 30m
KRC038	43	53	10m @ 0.6g/t gold
	117	124	7m @ 1.3g/t gold
KRC039			No significant intercepts
KRC040			No significant intercepts
KRC041	151	154	3m @ 2.3g/t gold
KRC042	153	156 (EOH)	3m @ 1.9g/t (EOH mineralised)
KRC043	44	53	9m @ 2.9g/t gold including 4m @ 5.7g/t gold from 48m
	85	90 (EOH)	5m @ 2.0g/t gold (EOH mineralised)
KRC044	20	37	17m @ 0.6g/t gold
	48	64	16m @ 0.3g/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 SGS Laboratory in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.
- Assayed by 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (FAA515)
- Any assays over 10,000ppb are assayed with a gravimetric assay (FAA505).
- EOH means end of hole.

ABOUT GOLDEN RIM RESOURCES

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

The Company's flagship project is the advanced Kada Gold Project in eastern Guinea. Guinea remains one of the most under-explored countries in West Africa. Kada was previously explored by Newmont who completed 39km of drilling and defined a non-JORC gold resource. Golden Rim is focussed on the extensive oxide gold mineralisation at Kada and with the completion of infill drilling the Company is planning to deliver a maiden JORC Mineral Resource in February 2022. Most of the 200km² project area remains poorly explored and there is considerable upside for the discovery of additional oxide gold mineralisation.

The Company discovered and has outlined an Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 50Mt at 1.3g/t gold for 2Moz¹ at the Kouri Gold Project, located in north-east Burkina Faso. Kouri covers 325km² of highly prospective Birimian greenstones. Recent exploration has successfully located several high-grade gold shoots.

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 lead² 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.

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).

ASX:GMR

Market Capitalisation: A\$31million

Shares on Issue: 246 million

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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 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. 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. 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.	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.).	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. All drill holes were planned to be drilled at -50° on azimuth 270°. This is considered an optimum angle for intersecting the mineralisation. Downhole surveying occurred (where-ever possible) at 30m intervals down hole.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	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 RC 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 RC chips recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, alteration, colour and other features of the samples. The geological logging was done using a standardised logging system. This information and the sampling details were transferred into Golden Rim's drilling database. All drilling has been logged to a standard that is appropriate for the category of Resource which is being reported.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative, depending on the field being logged. The drill chips were photographed in both dry and wet form.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes are logged in full and to the total length of each drill hole. 100% of each relevant intersection is logged in detail.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	N/A for RC drilling

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
	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. Most of the samples were dry. On the rare occasion that wet samples were encountered, they were dried prior to splitting with a riffle splitter. 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 Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. The sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice. At the laboratory, all samples were weighed, dried and crushed to -2mm in a jaw crusher. A split of the crushed sample was subsequently pulverised in a ping mill to achieve a nominal particle size of 90% passing 75 µm.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Golden Rim has protocols that cover the sample preparation at the laboratories and the collection and assessment of data to ensure that accurate steps are used in producing representative samples. The crusher and pulveriser are flushed with barren material at the start of every batch.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Sampling is carried out in accordance with Golden Rim's protocols as per industry best practice. Field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference material as assay standards and blanks, as well as field duplicates. The insertion rate of these averaged 1:40.
	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 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,	Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
	external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	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 30 meters. Collars are surveyed with a handheld GPS (+/- 5m accuracy) while drilling is ongoing, then all holes are surveyed with a DGPS, which has locational accuracy of +/- 0.1m, X, Y and Z at the completion of drilling.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Location data was collected in UTM grid WGS84, zone 29 North.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control was established by using a survey base station.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drilling conducted was infilling around existing drilling to an 80m x 80m spacing.
	Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Drill data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the geological and grade continuity appropriate for a JORC-compliant resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	There was no sample compositing.
Orientation of data in relation to	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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
geological structure	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.	Golden Rim has engaged with RPM Global for the Maiden Resource at Kada. This includes a review of both sampling techniques and laboratory review, results to be released Q1 2022.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The reported drilling results are from the Kada permit. Golden Rim can acquire up to a 75% interest in the Kada permit.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	Tenure is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The area that is presently covered by the Kada permit has undergone some previous mineral exploration.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Kada Project covers an area of 200km ² and is located in the central Siguiri Basin. It lies 36km along strike from and to the south of the 10Moz Siguiri Gold Mine operated by AngloGold Ashanti.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length.	Appropriate locality maps for some of the holes also accompanies this announcement. Further information referring to the drill hole results can be found on Golden Rim's website http://www.goldenrim.com.au/site/News-and-Reports/ASX-Announcements
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract	There has been no exclusion of information.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
	from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high-grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	All RC samples were taken at 1m intervals. 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.	Aggregation method stated in footnote of Table 2.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalent values are not reported in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	The orientation of the mineralised zone has been established and the drilling was planned in such a way as to intersect mineralisation in a perpendicular manner.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	All results are listed in down-hole lengths, which structural modelling is ongoing to confirm geometry of orebody.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	All results are listed in down-hole lengths, which structural modelling is ongoing to confirm geometry of orebody.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Maps are provided in the main text.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high-grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method	There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
	of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Exploration and infill drilling is currently ongoing, and 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.