

GOLDEN RIM HITS MORE OXIDE GOLD AT KADA – 61M @ 1.2 G/T GOLD FROM SURFACE

West African gold explorer Golden Rim Resources Ltd (ASX: GMR; **Golden Rim** or **Company**) is pleased to announce further gold assay results for seven reverse circulation (**RC**) drill holes (totalling 1,093m) from its second round of resource definition drilling at the Kada Gold Project (**Kada**) in Guinea.

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:
 - KRC047: **61m @ 1.2g/t gold** from 0m
including **7m @ 3.5g/t gold** from 42m
 - KRC049: **28m @ 1.0g/t gold** from 62m
including **4m @ 3.4g/t gold** from 80m
42m @ 1.5g/t gold from 141m
including **7m @ 4.0g/t gold** from 165m
- **Extensive additional gold mineralisation** located within historic Newmont gold resource area.
- New results to **add significant ounces** in the planned Kada maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**), **on track for delivery in February 2022**.
- Golden Rim has completed second round of Kada resource definition drilling; **46 holes for 6,796m**.
- Assays for the final **10 holes** of the resource definition drilling are pending; results expected shortly.
- Exploration RC drilling is underway and progressing well along the Kada gold corridor.
- Golden Rim has extended Kada exploration drilling contract to **3,950m**.

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

“The seven holes reported in this release infilled gaps in previous drilling within and surrounding the Newmont non-JORC gold resource area. We drilled KRC049 in the underexplored northern portion of the resource area and it returned promising long intercepts of gold mineralisation in both the oxide and fresh material.

Golden Rim has also extended its RC exploration drilling contract to provide more coverage along the 15km Kada gold corridor. Our initial focus for this exploration drilling is immediately north of the resource area, before moving to test several exciting target areas along the corridor that have potential to add more ounces to the Kada gold inventory.”

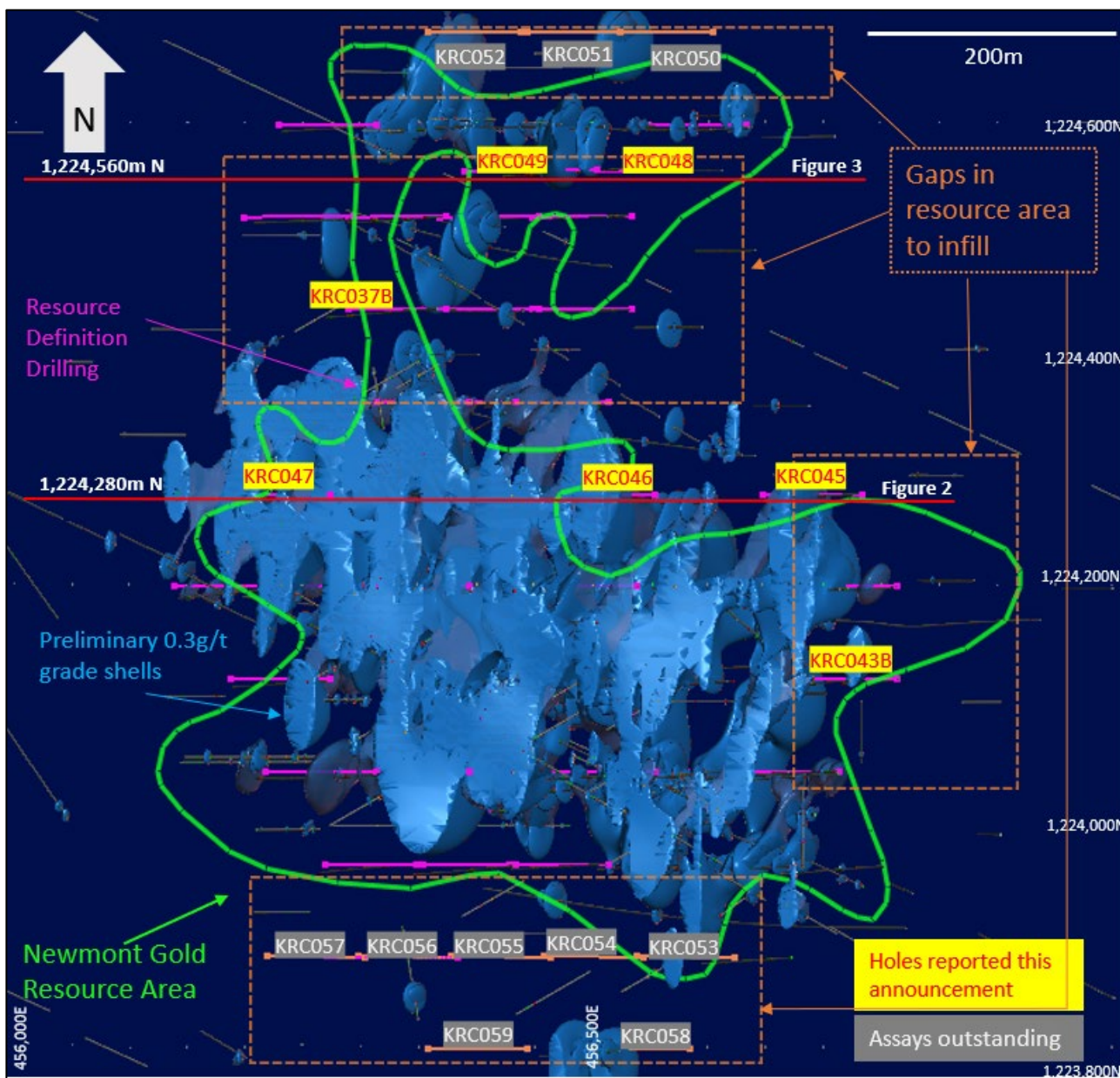


Figure 1: Golden Rim’s second round of received (purple) and outstanding (orange) resource definition drilling and preliminary 0.3g/t gold grade shells (blue) prepared after its first round of resource definition drilling in relation to the Newmont gold resource area (green outline); orange boxes indicate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

Kada Resource Definition Drilling

Golden Rim recently completed its second round of Mineral Resource definition drilling at Kada, which focused on an area where Newmont previously outlined a non-JORC gold resource (Figure 1). New assay results from seven infill RC holes (KRC037B, KRC043B, KRC045 – KRC049) for 1,093m are reported in this announcement, assays for 10 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 many holes. Best gold intersections from these holes (0.3g/t gold cut-off) include:

- KRC045: **13m @ 0.9g/t gold** from 73m
 - KRC047: **61m @ 1.2g/t gold** from 0m, including **7m @ 3.5g/t gold** from 42m
 - KRC049: **18m @ 0.7g/t gold** from 1m
- 28m @ 1.0g/t gold** from 62m, including **4m @ 3.4g/t gold** from 80m
- 23m @ 0.7g/t gold** from 98m
- 42m @ 1.5g/t gold** from 141m, including **7m @ 4.0g/t gold** from 165m

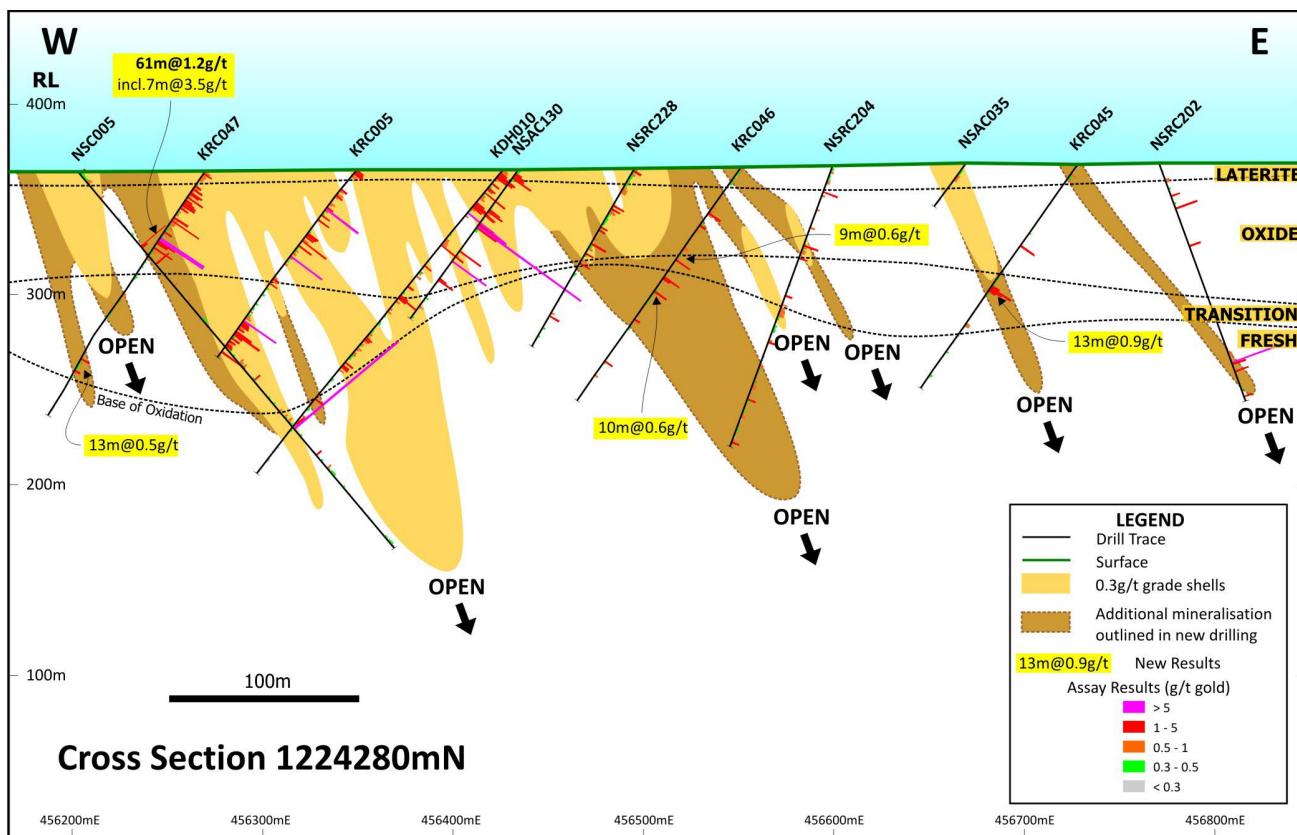


Figure 2: Drill section 1,224,280mN with new assays for KRC045 - KRC047

KRC045 to KRC047 were drilled on section 1,224,280mN (Figure 2), in areas where Golden Rim’s preliminary grade shell modelling following its first round of resource definition drilling in mid-2021

required additional data for model confidence. All three holes intersected mineralisation up-dip or down-dip from previous drilling and have expanded the mineralisation significantly. A very promising result is that half of the gold intersection of 61m @ 1.2g/t gold from surface in KRC047, including a higher-grade zone of 7m @ 3.5g/t gold from 42m, was beyond the preliminary mineralisation modelling. The holes were characterised by very strongly altered fine grained tuff, with the highest gold grades being associated with kaolinization, iron-rich quartz veins and traces of tourmaline (Figure 3).



Figure 3: KRC047 drill chips from 0-60m showing gold grades (g/t). A new gold oxide intersection of 61m @ 1.2g/t gold was obtained from surface and will add ounces to the maiden Mineral Resource.

KRC048 and KRC049 were drilled on section 1,224,560mN in an area of poor drill density in the northern portion of the Newmont gold resource area (Figure 4). This section is 40m south of holes 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. KRC049 was drilled directly south of KRC001 and demonstrates that the broad mineralisation is continuous, with multiple intercepts, including 28m at 1.0g/t gold from 62m and 42m at 1.5g/t gold from 141m. Drilling intersected interbedded greywacke and fine-grained tuff with intense silicic alteration and fine quartz veins.

KRC037B was a re-drill of KRC037 on section 1,224,440N which was terminated at 30m due to hole blockage. This drilling successfully extended mineralisation west of the preliminary modelling and contains broad intercepts of low-grade gold in both oxide and fresh material. This hole is dominated by fine grained volcanic tuff, +/- garnet, with strong haematite + chlorite alteration.

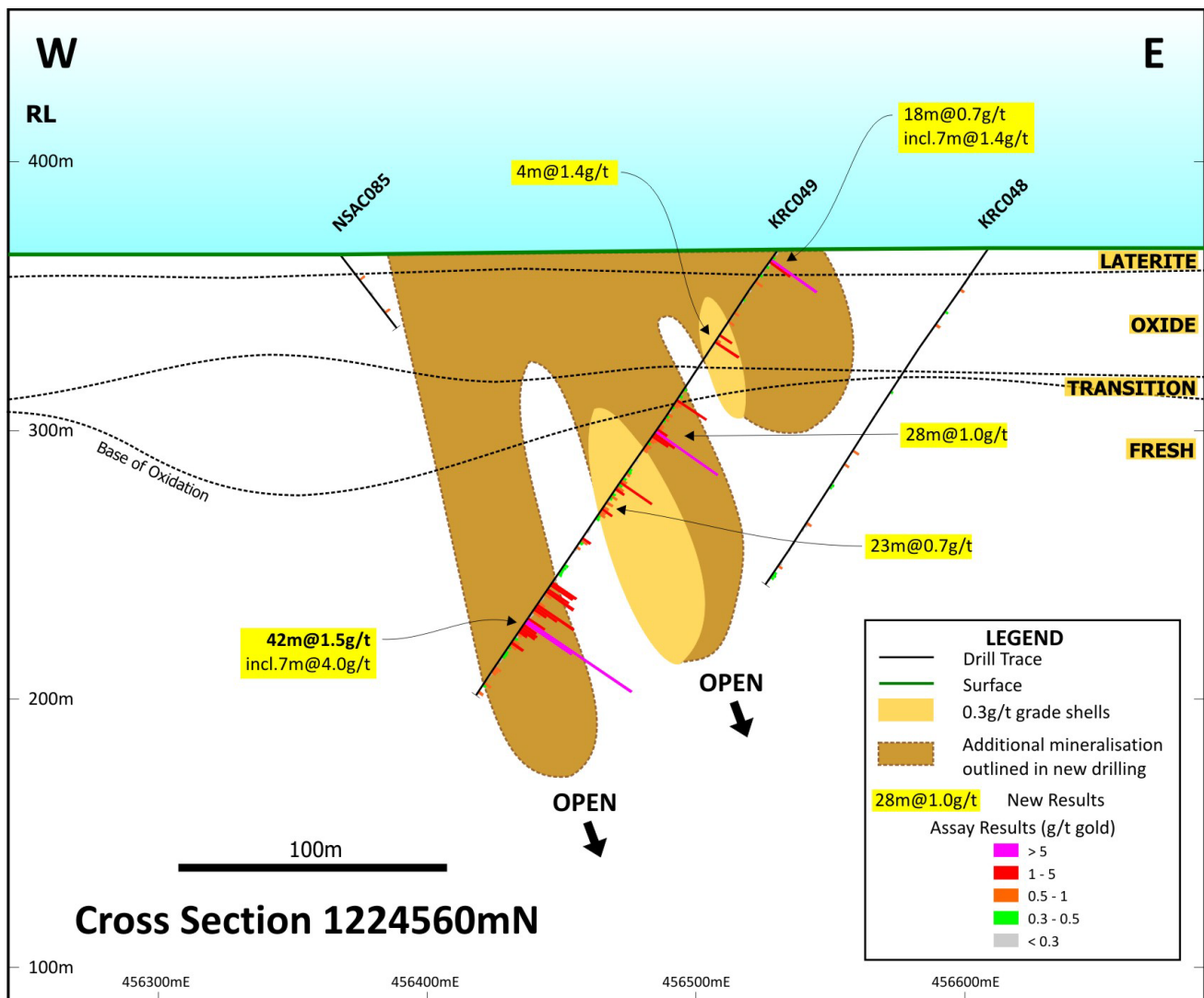


Figure 4: Drill section 1,224,560mN with new assays for KRC048 - KRC049.

Current Progress & Next Steps

As recently announced, Golden Rim 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 final 10 holes are expected over the next few weeks. A maiden JORC-compliant Mineral Resource estimate for Kada is scheduled for February 2022, after the remaining drilling assays are received and included in the calculations.

A regional exploration RC drilling program is now well underway and is testing 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 3,950m of exploration drilling is planned, after a contract extension was negotiated. The first bedrock gold area being 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 had not previously been followed-up (Figure 5). In addition, Golden Rim's previous auger drilling in this area 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 now complete (Figure 6). Results are expected in February 2022.

Representative samples of drill core (635kg) from Kada are undergoing metallurgical test work by ALS Laboratories in Perth, Western Australia. The results are expected in March 2022.

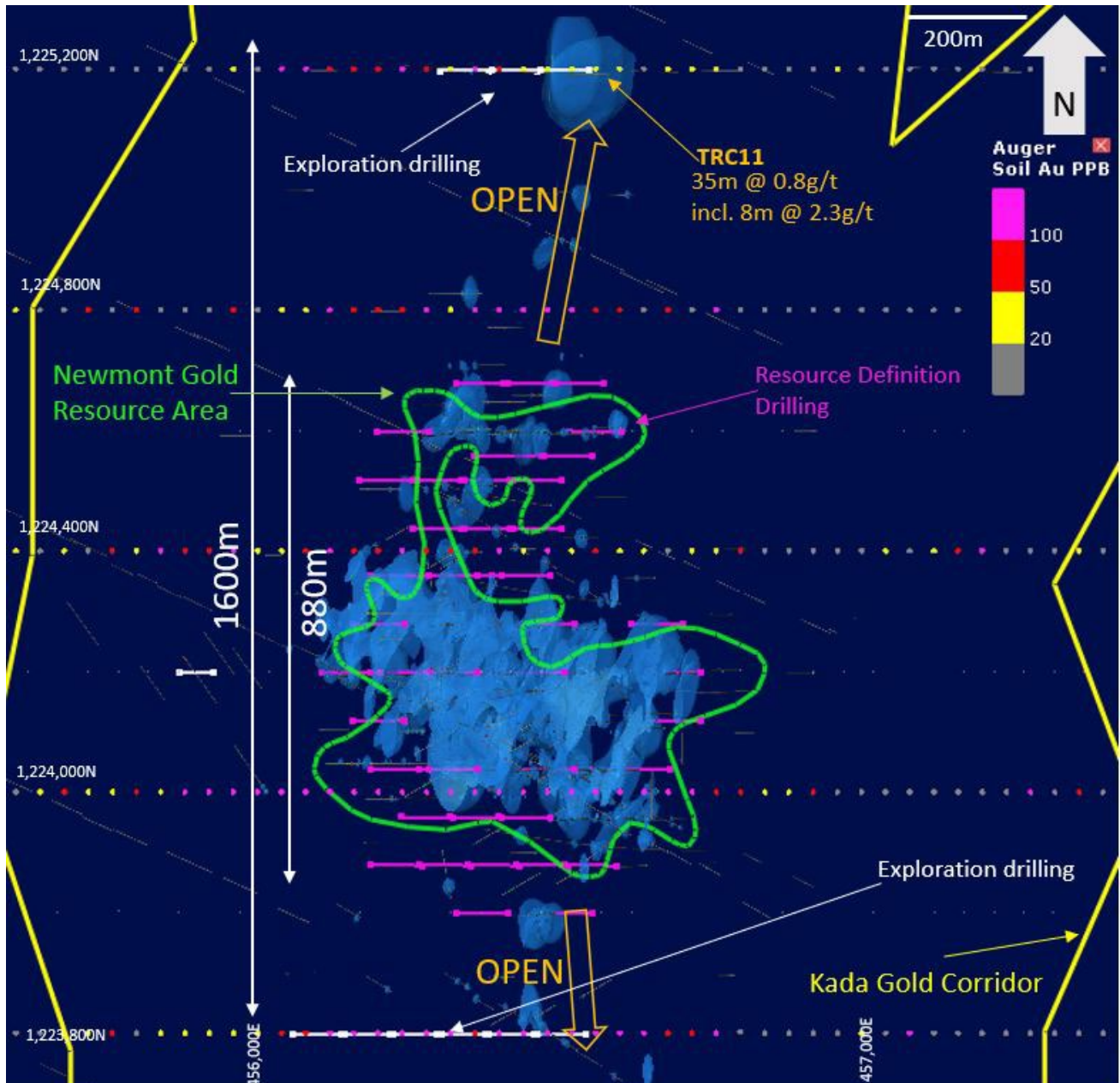


Figure 5: Plan view of current resource definition drilling (purple) as well as near-resource exploration drilling (white) targeting historic Newmont drill results and anomalous Golden Rim auger drill results. The preliminary 0.3g/t grade shells following the first round of resource drilling are displayed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

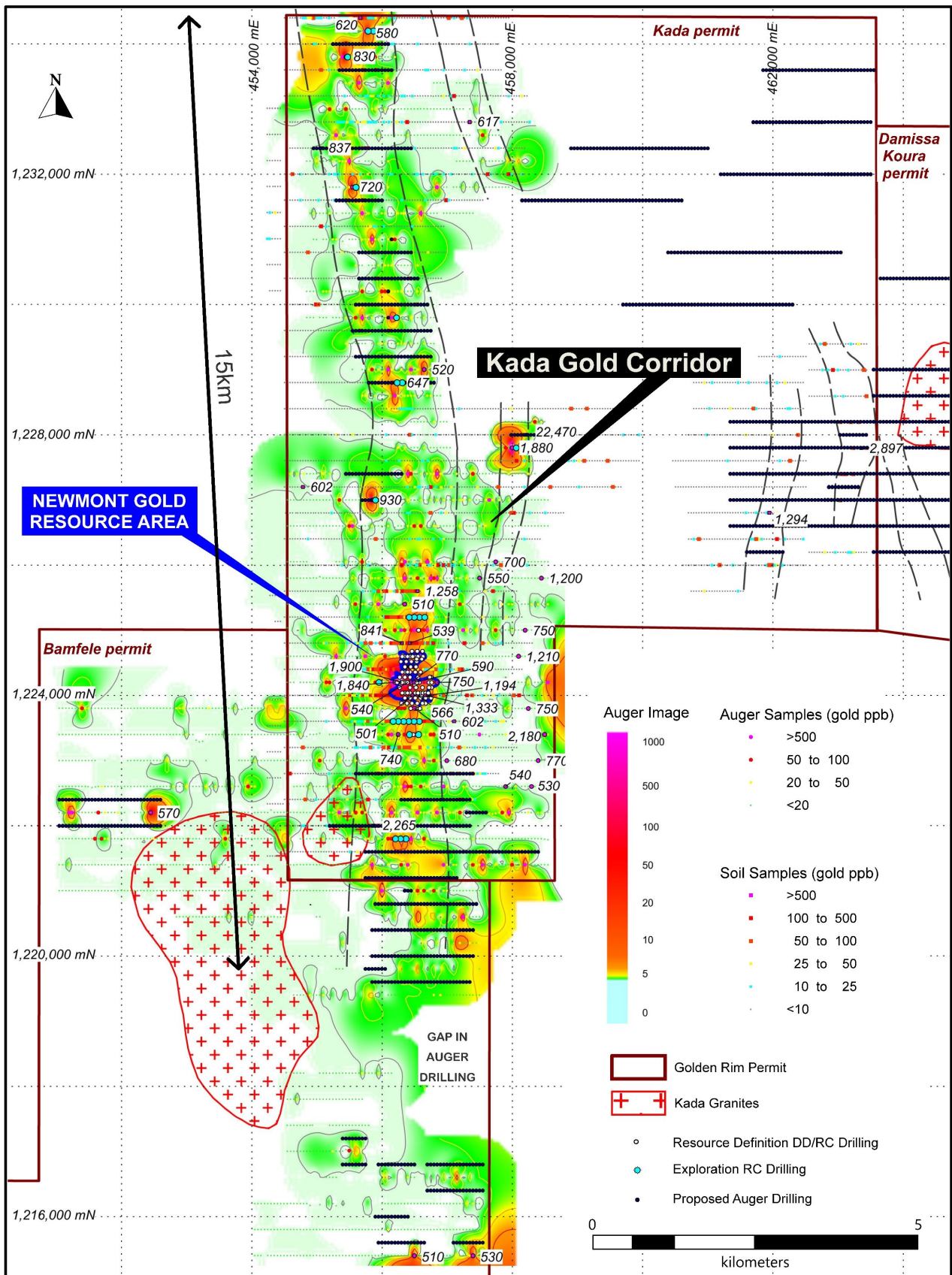


Figure 6: Golden Rim's Phase 2 auger drilling, resource definition drilling (grey hole collars) in the Newmont gold resource area and planned exploration drilling (pale blue hole collars) along the Kada gold corridor.

28 January 2022

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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 Continues to Identify Additional Gold Mineralisation at Kada dated 20 January 2022; 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	1,224,199	370	-50	270	148	Assays previously reported
KRC019	456,536	1,224,200	370	-50	270	157	Assays previously reported
KRC020	456,391	1,224,198	368	-50	270	105	Assays previously reported
KRC020R	456,391	1,224,195	368	-50	270	179	Assays previously reported
KRC021	456,311	1,224,199	367	-50	270	162	Assays previously reported
KRC022	456,231	1,224,199	367	-50	270	150	Assays previously reported
KRC023	456,709	1,224,040	381	-50	270	90	Assays previously reported
KRC023R	456,710	1,224,038	381	-50	270	138	Assays previously reported
KRC024	456,553	1,224,039	382	-50	270	119	Assays previously reported
KRC025	456,390	1,224,039	377	-50	270	168	Assays previously reported
KRC026	456,313	1,224,038	374	-50	270	186	Assays previously reported
KRC027	456,392	1,224,361	364	-50	270	120	Assays previously reported
KRC028	456,430	1,224,360	365	-55	270	180	Assays previously reported
KRC029	456,509	1,224,358	365	-55	270	138	Assays previously reported
KRC030	456,309	1,224,361	364	-55	270	150	Assays previously reported
KRC031	456,529	1,224,521	366	-55	270	150	Assays previously reported
KRC032	456,452	1,224,521	365	-55	270	150	Assays previously reported
KRC033	456,289	1,224,517	364	-55	270	154	Assays previously reported
KRC034	456,369	1,224,520	365	-55	270	150	Assays previously reported
KRC035	456,529	1,224,440	365	-55	270	154	Assays previously reported
KRC036	456,438	1,224,438	364	55	270	157	Assays previously reported
KRC037	456,362	1,224,440	364	-55	270	30	Assays previously reported
KRC037B	456,350	1,224,440	364	-55	270	152	Assays this release
KRC038	456,632	1,224,597	369	-55	270	150	Assays previously reported
KRC039	456,311	1,224,599	366	-55	270	150	Assays previously reported
KRC040	456,510	1,223,960	386	-55	270	150	Assays previously reported
KRC041	456,430	1,223,959	382	-55	270	162	Assays previously reported
KRC042	456,351	1,223,960	381	-55	270	156	Assays previously reported
KRC043	456,762	1,224,120	374	-55	270	90	Assays previously reported
KRC043B	456,719	1,224,119	373	-55	270	150	Assays this release
KRC044	456,268	1,224,119	370	-55	270	150	Assays previously reported
KRC045	456,728	1,224,280	369	-55	270	144	Assays this release
KRC046	456,551	1,224,279	367	-55	270	150	Assays this release
KRC047	456,270	1,224,280	365	-55	270	153	Assays this release
KRC048	456,609	1,224,560	367	-55	270	150	Assays this release
KRC049	456,530	1,224,561	367	-55	270	200	Assays this release
KRC050	456,620	1,224,678	372	-55	270	150	Assays pending
KRC051	456,541	1,224,680	372	-55	270	150	Assays pending
KRC052	456,462	1,224,677	372	-55	270	150	Assays pending
KRC053	456,619	1,223,879	380	-55	270	156	Assays pending
KRC054	456,541	1,223,879	385	-55	270	180	Assays pending
KRC055	456,459	1,223,881	385	-55	270	150	Assays pending
KRC056	456,377	1,223,881	384	-55	270	150	Assays pending
KRC057	456,299	1,223,880	383	-55	270	164	Assays pending

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip (o)	Azimuth (o)	EOH (m)	Status
KRC058	456,582	1,223,799	373	-55	270	156	Assays pending
KRC059	456,441	1,223,799	374	-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)
KRC037B	44	53	9m @ 1.0g/t gold including 4m @ 1.9g/t gold from 47m
	60	72	12m @ 0.5g/t gold
	140	152 (EOH)	12m @ 0.3g/t gold (EOH mineralised)
KRC043B			<i>No significant intercepts</i>
KRC045	73	86	13m @ 0.9g/t gold including 4m @ 2.1g/t gold from 78m
KRC046	51	60	9m @ 0.6g/t gold
	78	88	10m @ 0.6g/t gold
KRC047	0	61	61m @ 1.2g/t gold including 7m @ 3.5g/t gold from 42m
	118	131	13m @ 0.5g/t gold
KRC048			<i>No significant intercepts</i>
KRC049	1	19	18m @ 0.7g/t gold
	38	42	4m @ 1.4g/t gold
	62	90	28m @ 1.0g/t gold including 4m @ 3.4g/t gold from 80m
	98	121	23m @ 0.7g/t gold
	141	183	42m @ 1.5g/t gold including 7m @ 4.0g/t gold from 165m

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.	<p>The sampling described in this report refers to reverse circulation (RC) drilling.</p> <p>Samples were all collected by qualified geologists or under geological supervision.</p> <p>The samples are judged to be representative of the rock being drilled.</p> <p>The nature and quality of sampling is carried out under QAQC procedures as per industry standards.</p> <p>RC samples are collected by a three-tier riffle splitter using downhole sampling hammers with nominal 127 to 140mm holes.</p>
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	<p>Sampling is guided by Golden Rim's protocols and Quality Control procedures as per industry standards.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Measures were taken to avoid wet RC drilling.</p>
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	<p>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.</p> <p>Assayed by 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (FAA515)</p> <p>Any assays over 10,000ppb are assayed with a gravimetric assay (FAA505).</p>
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.).	<p>RC drilling 114.3mm rods and face-sampling bit.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>All drill holes were planned to be drilled at -50° on azimuth 270°. This is considered an optimum angle for intersecting the mineralisation.</p> <p>Downhole surveying occurred (where-ever possible) at 30m intervals down hole.</p>
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.	<p>All RC drill samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The RC rig has an auxiliary compressor and boosters to help maintain dry samples. When wet samples are encountered, the RC drilling is discontinued.</p> <p>A technician is always present at the rig to monitor and record recovery. There are no significant sample recovery problems.</p>
	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.	<p>No relationship is seen to exist between sample recovery and grade.</p> <p>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.</p>
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.	<p>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.</p> <p>Logging of RC chips recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, alteration, colour and other features of the samples.</p> <p>The geological logging was done using a standardised logging system. This information and the sampling details were transferred into Golden Rim's drilling database.</p> <p>All drilling has been logged to a standard that is appropriate for the category of Resource which is being reported.</p>
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	<p>Logging is both qualitative and quantitative, depending on the field being logged.</p> <p>The drill chips were photographed in both dry and wet form.</p>
	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.	<p>RC samples were collected on the rig using a three-tier riffle splitter. Most of the samples were dry.</p> <p>On the rare occasion that wet samples were encountered, they were dried prior to splitting with a riffle splitter.</p> <p>The standard RC sample interval was 1m.</p>
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	<p>Samples were transported by road to SGS Laboratory in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.</p> <p>The sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice.</p> <p>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.</p>
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	<p>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.</p> <p>The crusher and pulveriser are flushed with barren material at the start of every batch.</p>
	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.	<p>Sampling is carried out in accordance with Golden Rim's protocols as per industry best practice.</p> <p>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.</p>
	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.	<p>Assayed by 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (FAA515)</p> <p>Any assays over 10,000ppb are assayed with a gravimetric assay (FAA505).</p> <p>The analytical method is considered appropriate for this mineralisation style and is of industry standard.</p> <p>The quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures are appropriate for this deposit type.</p>
	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.	<p>procedures to ensure the grind size of 90% passing 75 microns.</p> <p>Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory.</p> <p>Review of the internal laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.</p>
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.	<p>Primary field data is collected by Golden Rim geologists on standardised logging sheets. This data is compiled and digitally captured.</p> <p>The compiled digital data is verified and validated by the Company's database geologist.</p>
	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.	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.