ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
3 March 2022

KADA MAIDEN MINERAL RESOURCE 930Koz GOLD incl. 670Koz shallow oxide-transitional gold

NOTE: Relodged with typographical errors on pages 2 and 5 corrected.

Highlights

- Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) of **25.5Mt at 1.1g/t gold** for **930,000 ounces contained gold** for Kada Gold Project, Guinea:

Material Type	JORC Classification	Million Tonnes	Grade Au g/t	Contained Au Ounces
Oxide	Inferred	12.1	1.2	480,000
Transitional	Inferred	5.6	1.1	190,000
Fresh	Inferred	8.0	1.1	260,000
Total	**Inferred**	**25.5**	**1.1**	**930,000**

MRE reported with 0.33g/t cut-off grade for oxide-transitional material & 0.41g/t cut-off grade for fresh material based on US$1,764/oz gold price within US$1,900/oz gold price optimised pit shell, differences may occur due to rounding (additional notes p.3)

- Kada MRE exhibits attractive development attributes including:
  - **Majority (72%) of MRE comprised of shallow oxide-transitional gold.**
  - Oxide-transitional material is **typically higher-grade, soft, and extends ~100m depth**.
  - Gold mineralisation sits in **broad mineable zones**, extending from surface.
  - Strong indications for significant **free-digging, low-stripping, open-pit mining**.
  - **Favourable metallurgical recoveries** suggested in historical Newmont testwork.
- **Low discovery cost of US$8 per ounce** including acquisition costs.
- Exceptional potential to **grow mineral resources**, including:
  - **MRE open at depth:** including depth extensions to high-grade oxide drill intersections such as **29m @ 8.5g/t gold.**
  - **Immediate MRE area:** new broad oxide gold mineralisation **66m @ 1.0g/t gold** discovered in drilling 400m north of the MRE area and remains open at depth, along strike.
  - **Regional:** MRE area **only covers 7%** of the highly prospective 15km Kada Gold Corridor; targets include strong bedrock gold anomalies and stockwork vein mineralisation grading up to **171.5g/t gold**.
- **10,000m drill program commencing March/April** to target oxide resource expansion along the Kada Gold Corridor and high-grade depth extensions in the MRE area.

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

"The maiden Mineral Resource Estimate at Kada is a major milestone for Golden Rim and comes approximately 12 months after acquiring the project and commencing work which reflects the extraordinary effort from our personnel and, in particular, our strong exploration team.

Achieving 930Koz gold in the Kada maiden MRE is just the start. Our focus over the coming year will be resource growth. We will chase more oxide ounces along the highly prospective 15km Kada Gold Corridor by testing several priority target areas. We will also test for extensions to high-grade zones in the MRE beneath the current pit shell. Drilling of these areas is expected to commence shortly."

West African gold explorer, **Golden Rim Resources Ltd** (ASX: GMR; **Golden Rim** or **Company**) is pleased to announce its maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) for its Kada Gold Project **(Kada)** in Guinea.

Kada covers an area of 200km^2 and is located in the centre of the highly prospective Sigiuri Basin in eastern Guinea. The project is located 35km south of AngloGold Ashanti's +10Moz Siguiri Mine Complex along the same regional mineralisation trend.

The maiden MRE for Kada lies within the Massan Prospect and has been prepared by independent consultants, RPM Advisory Services Pty Ltd (**RPM**). RPM estimates an Inferred Mineral Resource of **25.5 million tonnes at 1.1g/t gold for 930,000 ounces** of contained gold. The MRE is reported within an optimised pit shell based on a US$1,900/oz gold price and is reported with lower cut-off grades of 0.33g/t gold for oxide-transitional material and 0.41g/t gold for fresh material, based on US$1,764/oz gold price (Figures 1 & 2).

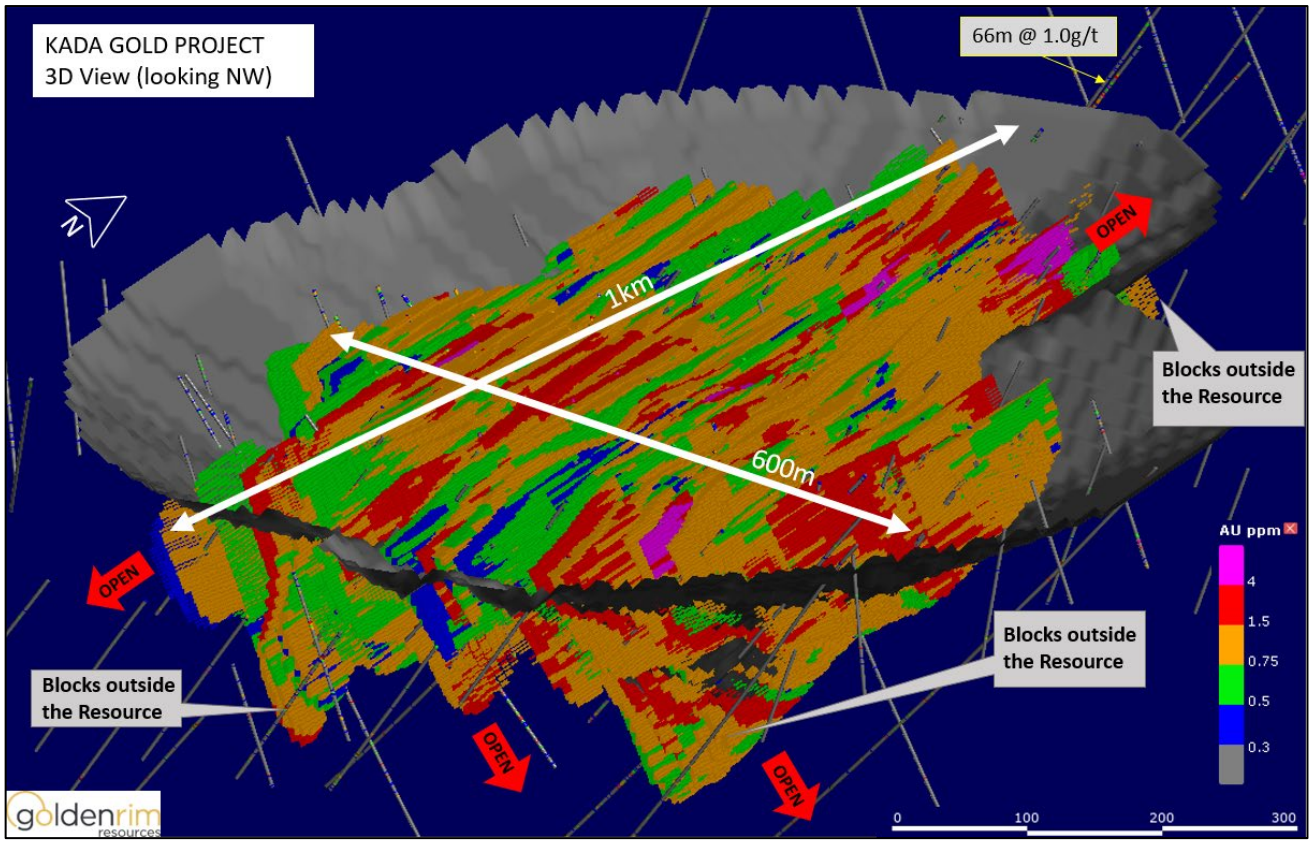

Figure 1. *Kada Mineral Resource 3D perspective view, looking northwest*

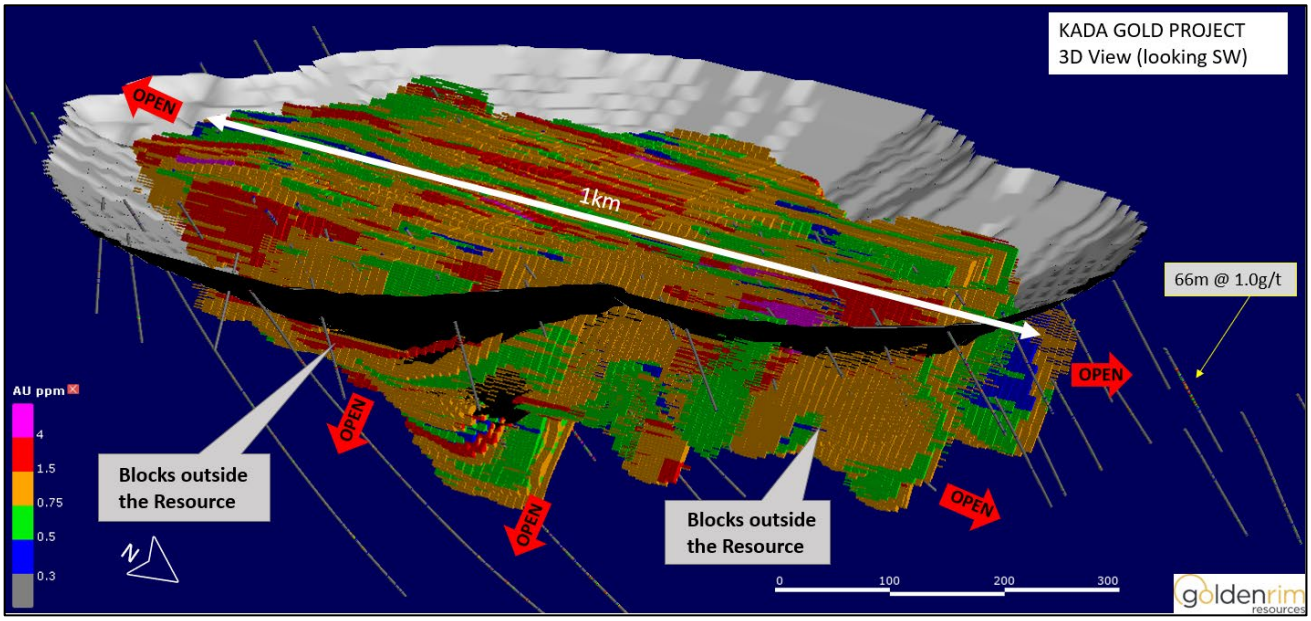

Figure 2. *Kada Mineral Resource 3D perspective view, looking southwest*

RPM estimated the MRE based on the results of 23 diamond drill holes (7,016m) and 80 reverse circulation (**RC**) holes (11,216m) drilled by Golden Rim and Newmont between 2009 and January 2022 over a strike length of 1km.

Details on the categories and material types that comprise the MRE are provided in Table 1. In Table 2 the MRE is reported at various gold cut-off grades. A grade/tonnage curve for the MRE is provided in Figure 3. Example drill sections with the resource blocks are provided as Figures 4 & 5. A summary of the Material Information used to estimate the MRE is presented in Appendix 1 and further details are provided in Appendix 2.

Table 1. Kada Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate by Material Types within a Pit Shell, as at 1st March 2022

Material Type	Classification	Million Tonnes	Grade Au g/t	Contained Au Ounces
Oxide	Inferred	12.1	1.2	480,000
Transitional	Inferred	5.6	1.1	190,000
Fresh	Inferred	8.0	1.1	260.000
Total	**Inferred**	**25.5**	**1.1**	**930,000**

Notes for Tables 1 and 2:

1. Mineral Resource reported on a dry in-situ basis at a 0.33g/t Au cut-off for oxide/transitional material and 0.41g/t Au for fresh material based on US$1,764oz gold price (which is approximately 125% of the real long term consensus price forecast, as at January 2022), and constrained to the limit of an optimised USD 1,900/oz gold price pit shell, based on a gravity/CIL processing route and typical West African open pit mining costs provided by GoldFern Consulting Pty Ltd.
2. The Mineral Resource have been compiled under the supervision of Ms. Hollie-Amber Fursey who is a full-time employee of RPM and a Registered Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms. Fursey has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that she has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code.
3. All Mineral Resource figures reported in the table above represent estimates at 1st March, 2022. Mineral Resource estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location, shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. The totals contained in the above table have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate. Rounding may cause some computational discrepancies.
4. Mineral Resource are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The Joint Ore Reserves Committee Code – JORC 2012 Edition).
5. The Mineral Resource have been reported at a 100% equity stake and not factored for ownership proportions. Ownership proportions are detailed in Appendix 1.

Table 2. Kada Mineral Resource Estimate by Gold Cut-Off Grade

Gold Cut-Off Grade	Tonnes	Gold	Gold
g/t	Mt	g/t	Ounces
0.3	**25.5**	**1.1**	**930,000**
0.4	25.4	1.1	930,000
0.5	24.3	1.2	910,000
0.6	22.1	1.2	880,000

Notes for Table 2:
1. This table does not constitute a Statement of Mineral Resource. RPM recommends reporting the Mineral Resource at 0.33 g/t Au for Oxide/Transitional and 0.41 g/t for Fresh

Key attributes of the maiden MRE at Kada's Massan Prospect are as follows:

- **Majority of MRE comprises shallow oxide-transitional gold**: totals 72% of the MRE ounces (17.7Mt @ 1.2g/t gold for 670,000oz).
- **Multiple parallel gold zones comprising the MRE are thick:** wider in the weathered oxide-transitional zones (typically 10-40m wide) where there is supergene enrichment and gold dispersion, and narrower as the gold zones extend into fresh rock. In the 500-600m wide MRE the gold zones, particularly in the oxide, coalesce in places (Figures 4 & 5).
- **Positive mining characteristics**: broad zones of soft, higher-grade oxide-transitional gold mineralisation from surface to ~100m depth; strong indications for significant free-digging, low-stripping, low-cost, open-pit mining.
- **Favourable metallurgical recoveries**: previous Newmont testwork indicates the gold mineralisation is amenable to simple cyanide leach processing; results for Golden Rim's metallurgical testwork being conducted by ALS Laboratories in Perth is expected later this month.
- **Exceptional Mineral Resource growth potential:** MRE open at depth, including high-grade zones such as 29m @ 8.5g/t gold; numerous shallow oxide gold targets in the project area, particularly along the 15km Kada Gold Corridor.
- **Analogies with the +10Moz gold Siguiri Mine Complex**: gold-bearing quartz-sulphide-tourmaline stockwork mineralisation, with a deep >100m oxide zone, very similar to the mineralisation at AngloGold Ashanti's Siguiri Mine, located 35km north along the same mineralisation trend.
- **Under-explored and emerging gold region:** the Siguiri Basin in Guinea remains highly under-explored; excellent recent 3.6Moz gold discovery at Bankan by Predictive Discovery.
- **Low discovery cost:** US$8/oz, including acquisition costs.

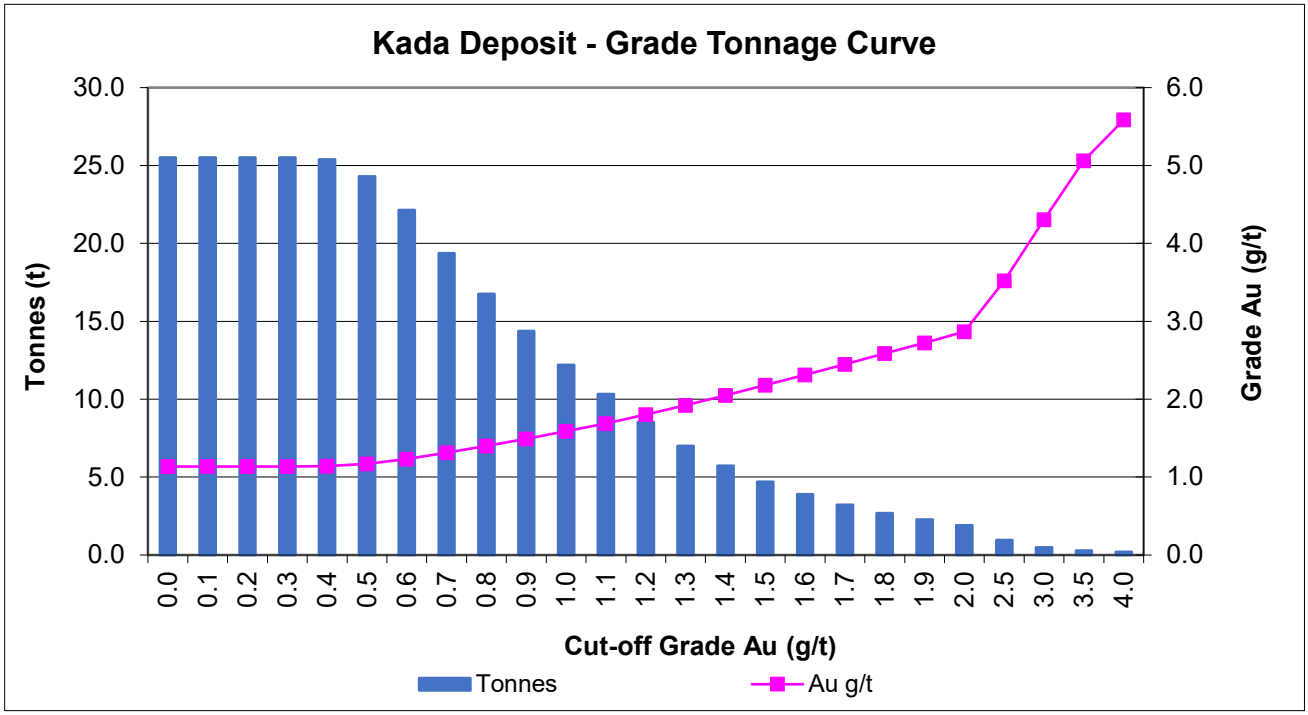

Figure 3. *Inferred Mineral Resource Grade/Tonnage Curve*

Room to Grow – Exceptional Mineral Resource Upside at Kada

Exceptional Mineral Resource upside remains at Kada.

Within the MRE area at the **Massan Prospect**, most of the multiple, parallel zones of gold mineralisation within the MRE are open at depth and extend beneath the bottom of the constraining pit shell.

Golden Rim is planning follow-up drilling beneath highly significant new intersections such as **96m @ 3.3g/t gold** from 28m, including **29m @ 8.5g/t gold** in KRC025 within the MRE area (Figure 4).

The depth of the MRE and the bottom of the pit shell are largely determined by the shallow nature of most of the resource definition drilling to date (150m deep RC holes inclined at -50 or -55^0). Deeper drilling has a very high chance of significantly increasing the Mineral Resource, particularly in the thicker, higher-grade central portion (Figures 4 and 5).

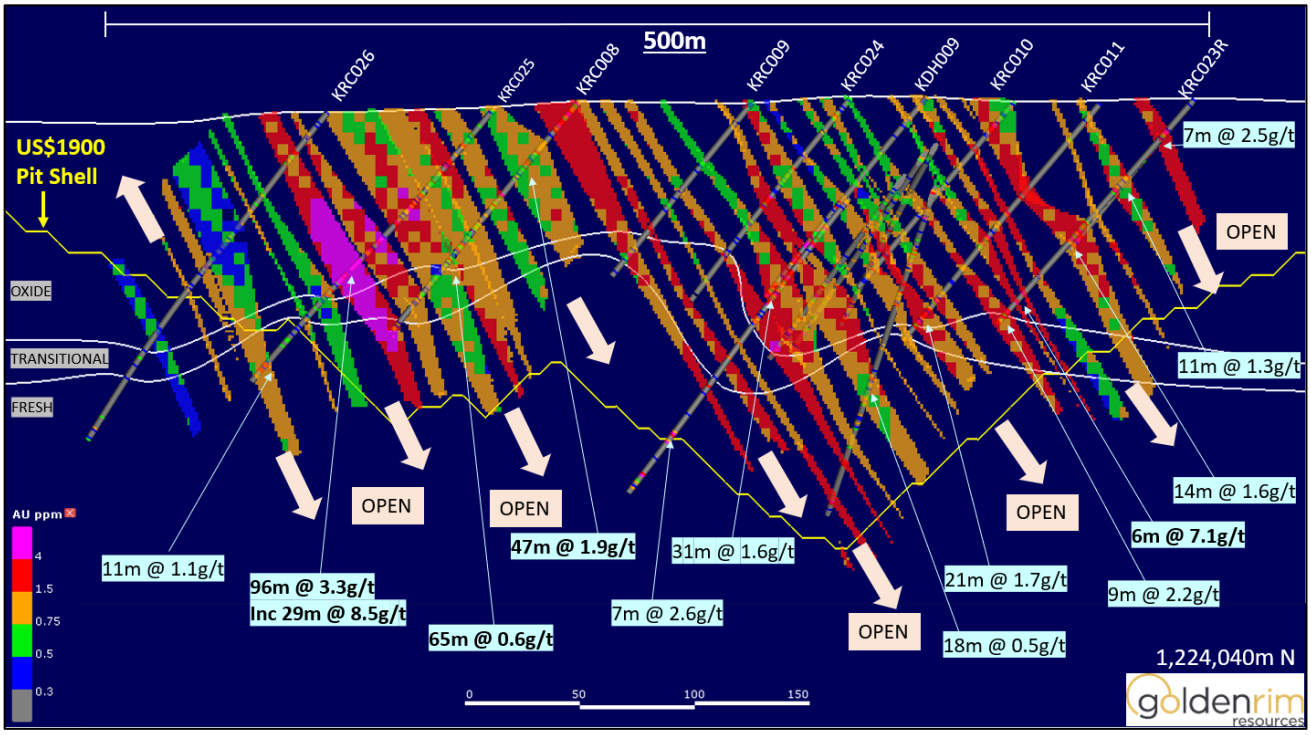

Figure 4: *Drill section 1,224,040mN with highly significant open gold intersections, such as 96m @ 3.3g/t gold, including 29m @ 8.5g/t gold in KRC025 and 47m @ 1.9g/t in KDH008 that remain open at depth.*

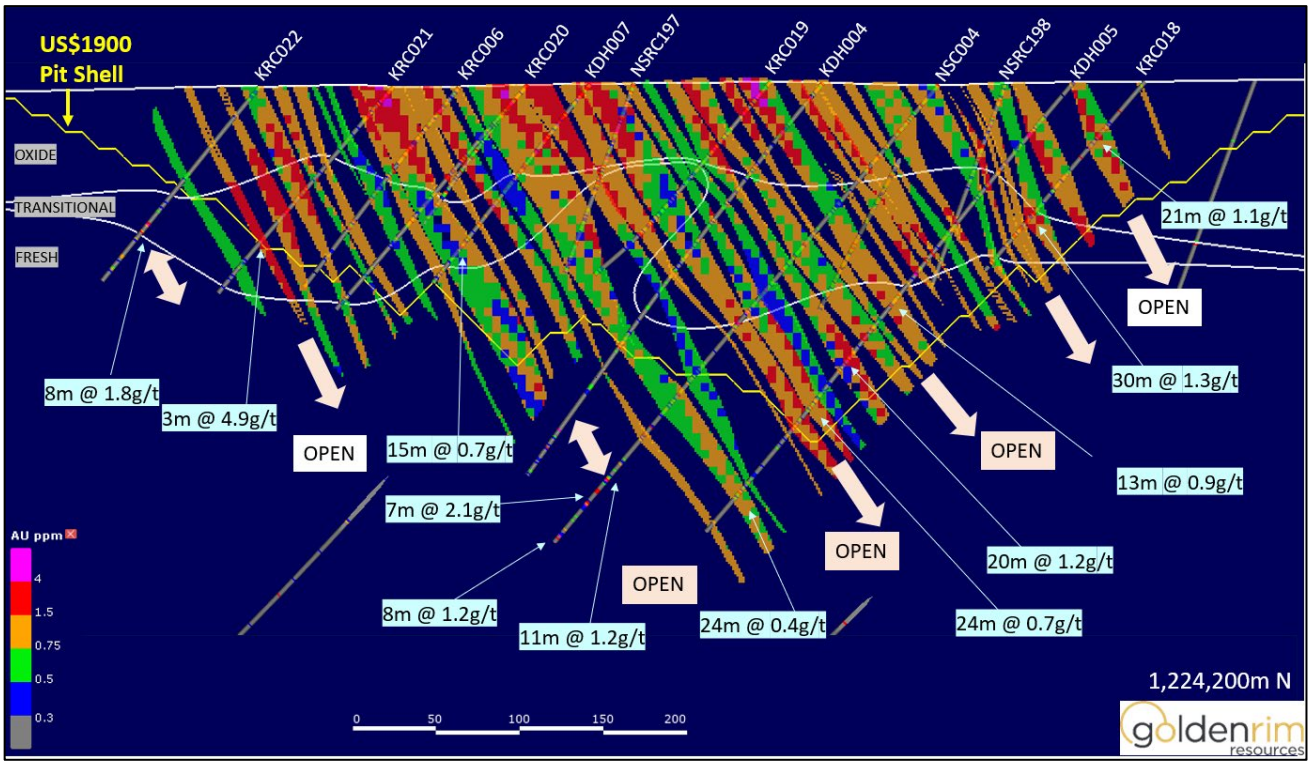

Figure 5: *Drill section 1,224,200mN with highly significant open gold intersections, such as 20m @ 1.2g/t gold in KDH005 that remain open at depth.*

The **Massan Prospect** extends well beyond the MRE, and early exploration drilling results along strike within the prospect area indicate further zones of broad oxide mineralisation, representing an opportunity to further grow the Mineral Resource. KRC072 was drilled just 400m north of the MRE area and intercepted **66m @ 1.0g/t gold from 29m** (Figures 1, 2 & 6). This intercept remains open at depth and along strike.

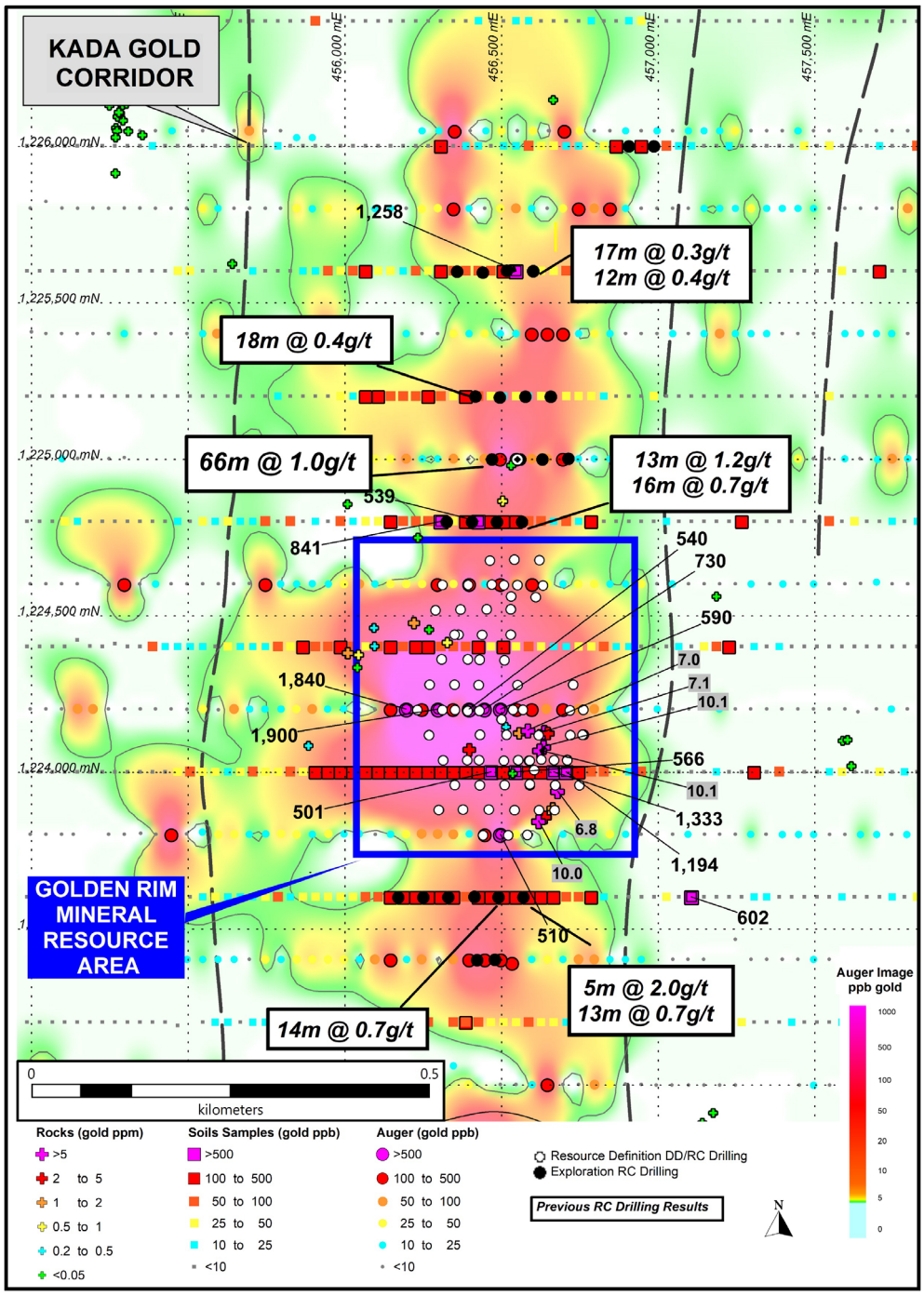

Figure 6: *Massan Prospect: Imaged auger gold results, along with soil and rock chip gold results and drill holes.*

Moreover, the MRE **only covers 7%** of the 15km long Kada Gold Corridor. Golden Rim has identified five additional priority targets for drilling along the Kada Gold Corridor where strong bedrock gold anomalies have been identified in auger drilling (Figure 8).

The **Bereko** and the adjoining **Bereko South Prospects** are located at the northern end of the Kada Gold Corridor. Golden Rim's auger drilling has outlined highly anomalous zones of bedrock gold. At the Bereko Prospect, Golden Rim discovered intense stockwork vein bedrock gold mineralisation in artisanal workings, which returned rock chip results up to **171.5g/t gold** (Figure 7).

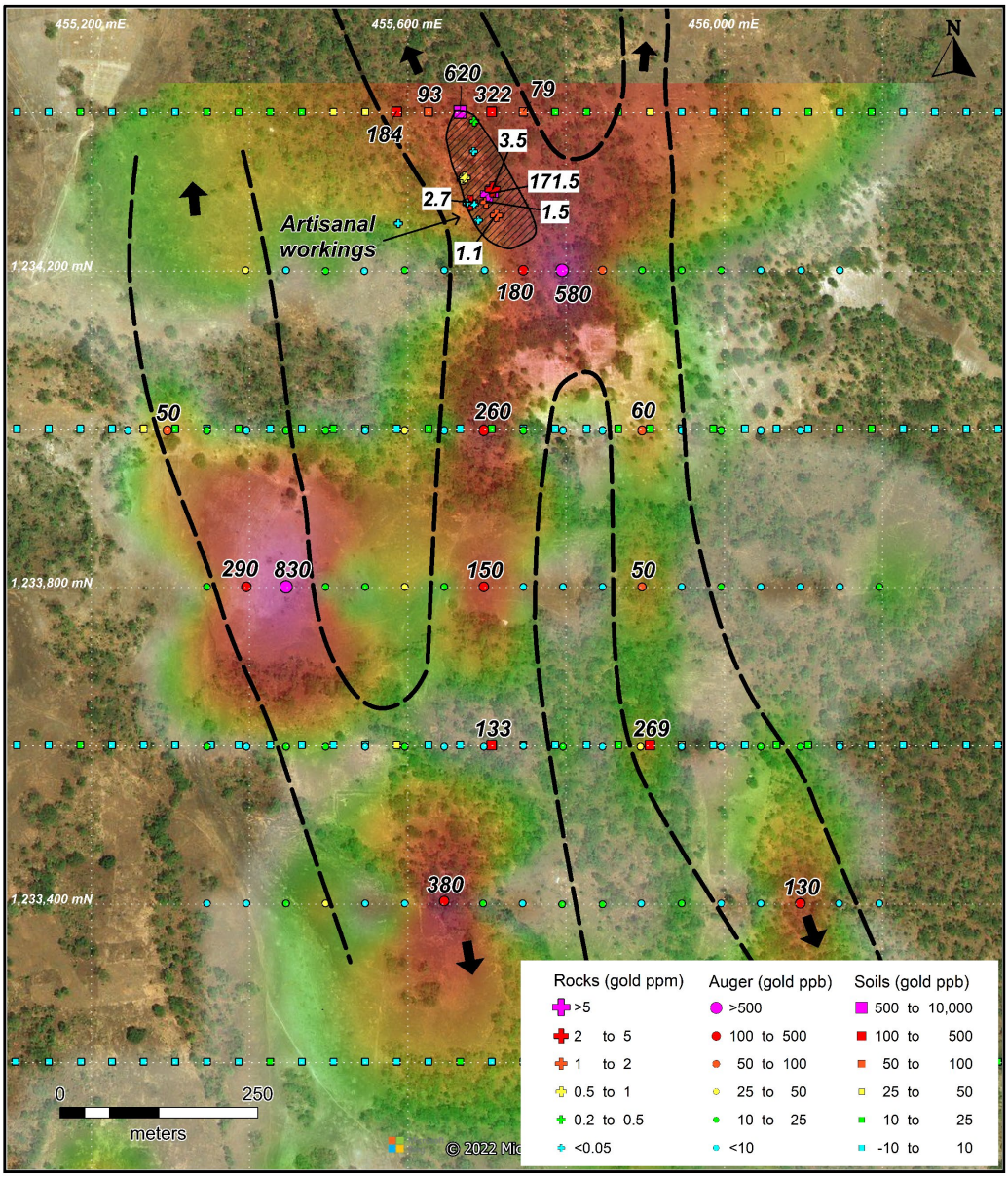

Figure 7: *Imaged auger gold results, along with soil and rock chip gold results at the Bereko Prospect over a satellite image.*

South of the MRE area, lies the **Massan South Prospect**, where a 3km x 1.2km area of anomalous auger gold results and historical anomalous soil gold results (up to **2,265ppb gold**) have been outlined, adjacent to a small granite intrusion (Figure 8).

Another high-priority target, outside the Kada Gold Corridor, is the **Sinin Prospect**. Sinin is a separate, parallel gold corridor, located 1.2km east of the Kada Gold Corridor (Figure 8). Auger drilling has identified a 3km long zone of bedrock gold, with auger results up to **1,880ppb gold (1.9g/t gold)** and historical soil results up to **22,470ppb gold (22.5g/t gold).** Further auger drilling has the

potential to **expand this parallel gold corridor to >8km**, by linking it with highly anomalous auger results (including **617ppb gold**) further north.

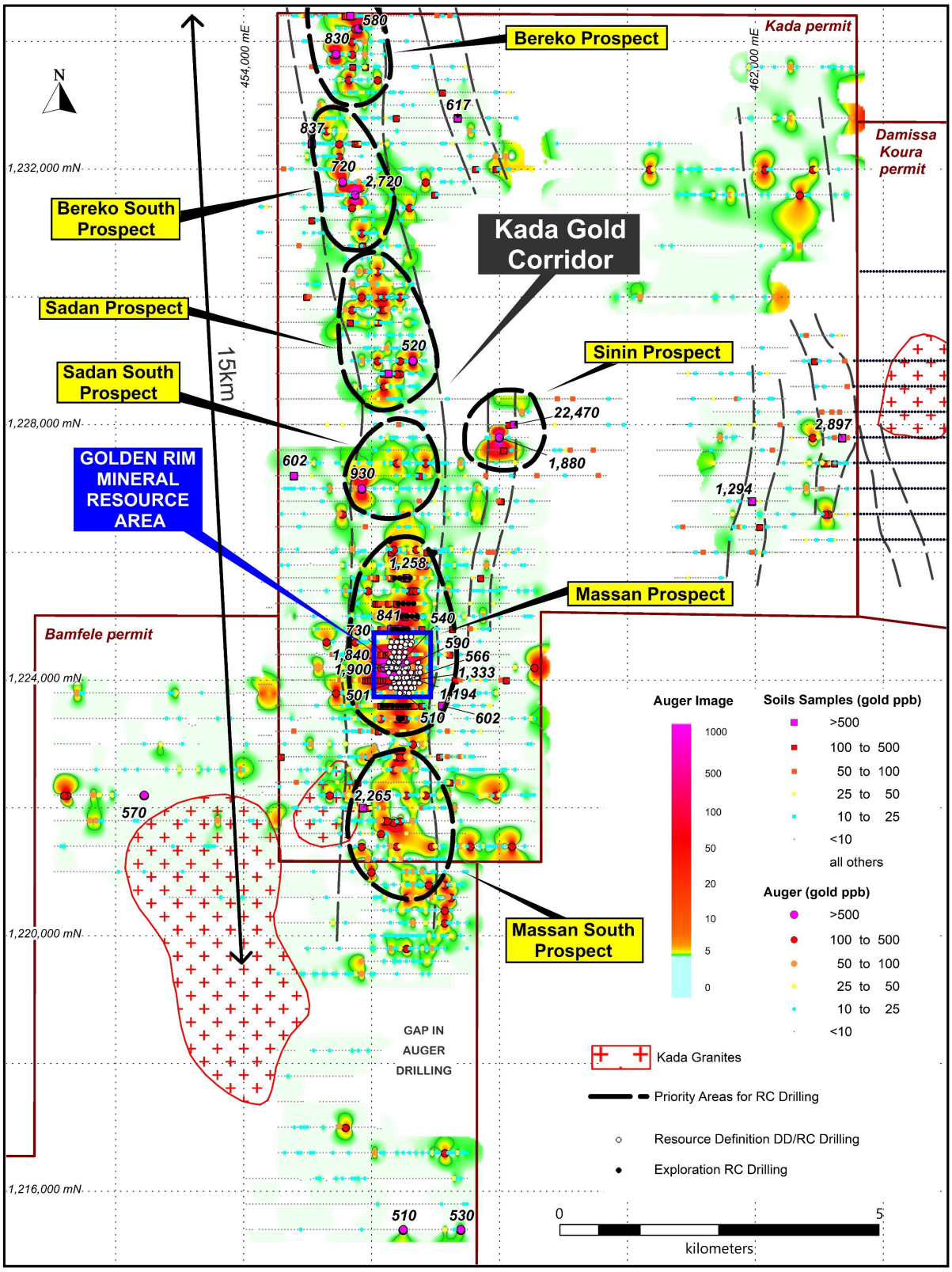

Figure 8: *Imaged auger gold results highlighting the Kada Gold Corridor, with priority target areas for additional exploration drilling.*

Kada has many of the same characteristics as AngloGold Ashanti's +10Moz Siguiri Mine Complex, which lies 35km north along the same regional mineralised trend (Siguiri Mine Trend) (Figure 9). The Siguiri Mine Complex, like Kada is characterised by stockwork vein related gold in a deeply (>100m) weathered oxide zone, with a thick supergene component. Deeper and narrower gold mineralisation extends into the fresh rock. The Siguiri Mine has been operating for >20 years as a series of north-south trending open pits predominantly in oxide mineralisation but now extending into the fresh mineralisation. The Siguiri Mine pits span over 11km and are up to 1km apart. Golden Rim envisages that Kada, and particularly the 15km Kada Gold Corridor, has similar potential for a series of gold mineralised zones.

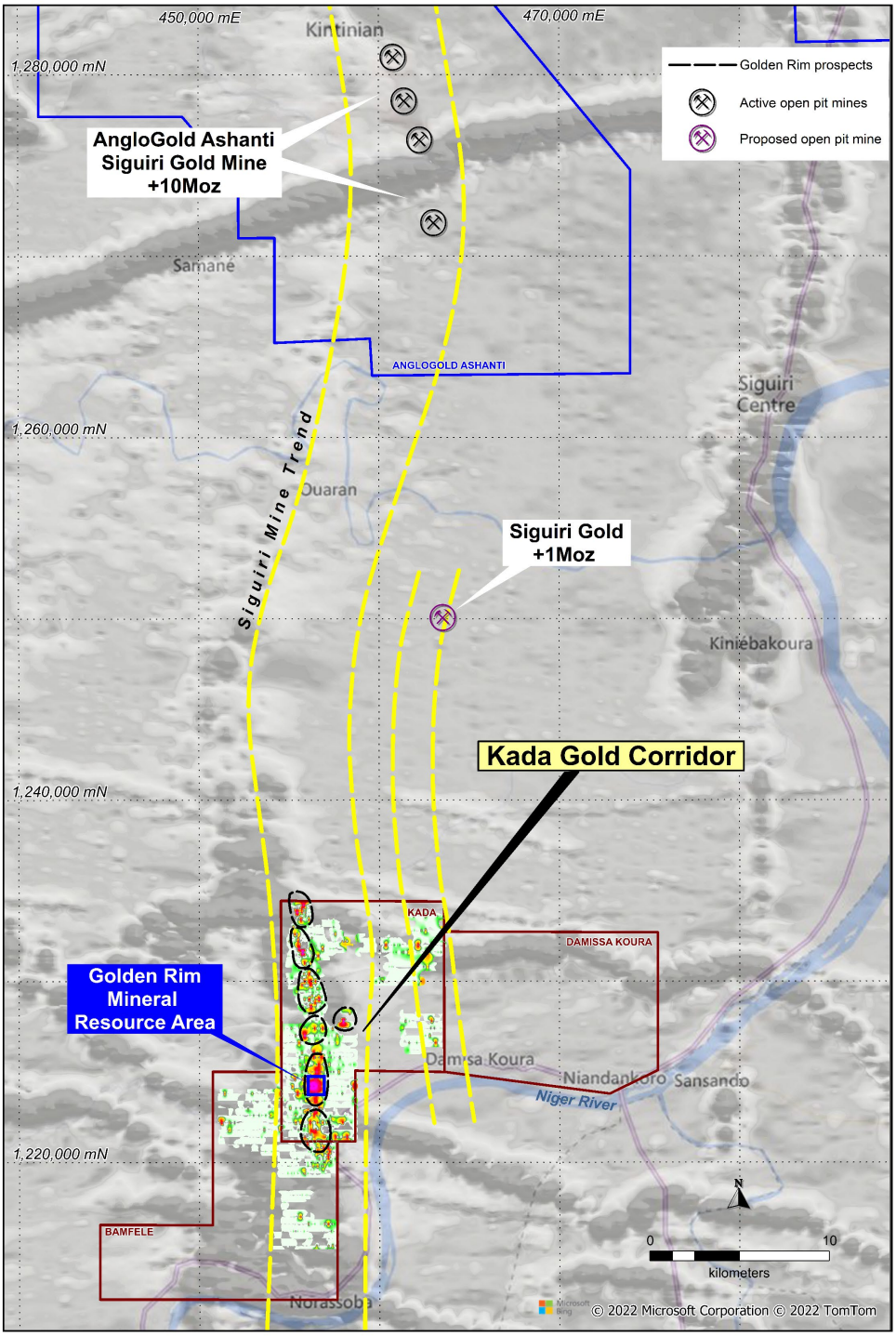

Figure 9: *Kada regional setting. The Siguiri Mine Trend linking the 15km Kada Gold Corridor to the 11km Siguiri Mine Complex is highlighted.*

Current Progress & Next Steps

Golden Rim's primary objective at Kada over the remainder of 2022 is to further grow the Mineral Resource.

Golden Rim expects to commence another round of RC exploration drilling (7,000 to 8,000m) in March/April 2022, focussing initially on following up the recent oxide intersection of **66m @ 1.0g/t gold** at the Massan Prospect which is located 400m north of the Golden Rim MRE area (Figure 6).

Drilling will then move to test the five target areas identified along the Kada Gold Corridor and the Sinin Prospect target in the parallel corridor 1.2km to the east. One of these target areas is the Bereko Prospect, located at the northern end of the Kada Gold Corridor where auger drilling outlined highly anomalous zones of bedrock gold and where a zone of intense stockwork vein bedrock gold mineralisation in artisanal workings, has returned rock chip results up to **171.5g/t gold**.

Another round of diamond drilling (1,500 to 2,000m) is planned within the MRE area, initially to test for depth extension to areas of high-grade gold mineralisation beneath the current pit shell**.** The first diamond hole is planned beneath KRC025 which returned an oxide intersection of **96m @ 3.3g/t gold**, including **29m @ 8.5g/t gold**.

The next round of RC and diamond drilling will also include some infill drilling in higher-grade portions of the MRE to convert Inferred to Indicated resources.

An infill auger drilling program is planned for the eastern portion of the Kada permit and the 2km gap in auger drilling within the Bamfele permit.

Representative samples of drill core (660kg) from Kada are undergoing metallurgical test work by ALS Laboratories in Perth, Western Australia. This test work is progressing well and the results are expected later this month.

-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 Discovers More Oxide Gold in Exploration Drilling at Kada dated 1 March 2022; Golden Rim hits 171.5g/t gold in sampling at Kada with multiple new targets identified dated 22 February 2022; Golden Rim Discovers Exciting New Zone of Oxide Gold at Kada – 66m at 1.0g/t Gold dated 17 February 2022; Golden Rim hits more oxide gold at Kada – 61m at 1.2g/t gold from surface dated 28 January 2022; 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; Major Bedrock Gold Corridor Extends to 4.7km at Kada dated 20 May 2021; Major 3.5km Bedrock Gold Corridor Confirmed at Kada dated 19 April 2021; Golden Rim commences Diamond Drilling at Kada Gold Project dated 13 April 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.

The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resources have been compiled under the supervision of Ms. Hollie-Amber Fursey who is a full-time employee of RPM and a Registered Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms. Fursey has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that she has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. Ms Fursey consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on her 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.

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. Golden Rim has outlined a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource of 25.5Mt at 1.1g/t gold for 930Koz[1], the majority of which is shallow oxide-transitional gold mineralisation. Golden Rim is focussed on growing the Mineral Resource. Most of the 200km^2 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 2Moz[2] at the Kouri Gold Project, located in north-east Burkina Faso. Kouri covers 325km^2 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 lead[3] 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: Kada Maiden Mineral Resource 930koz Gold dated 3 March 2022.
2. 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).
3. 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$25 million

Shares on Issue: 246 million

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Appendix 1: Summary of Mineral Resource Estimate and Reporting Criteria

A summary of the Material Information used to estimate the Mineral Resource is presented below in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1 and JORC 2012 Reporting Guidelines. A more detailed description is provided in Appendix 2.

Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status

The gold deposit, subject to the MRE, lies within the Kada Gold Project (Kada) which covers an area of approximately 200km^2. Kada is comprised of two exploration permits, the Kada Permit and the Bamfele Permit. Golden Rim currently has a 25% interest in the project and has been earning an additional 26%. The Company has the right to earn an additional 24%, for a total 75% interest.

Both of the permits are in good standing.

Mineral Resource Data Verification

RPM conducted a review of the geological and digital data supplied by Golden Rim to ensure that no material issues could be identified and that there was no cause to consider the data inaccurate and not representative of the underlying samples.

A site visit was conducted by an RPM associate during December 2021. RPM inspected the deposit area, drill core, outcrop, and the core logging and sampling facility. During this time, notes and photos were taken. Discussions were held with site personnel regarding drilling and sampling procedures. No major issues were encountered.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

Downhole lithological and structural logging, downhole assays, in conjunction with local scale geophysics have been used to develop the current geological interpretation. Local variations in orientation of mineralised zones may arise but are not likely to significantly affect the global Mineral Resource.

Geologically, the Kada Gold Project ("Kada") lies in the Siguiri basin, a component of the early Proterozoic Birimian orogenic belt in north-eastern Guinea. The Siguiri Basin is largely composed of terrigenous turbiditic sediments with lesser mafic volcanics and minor felsic intrusives. The geology in the immediate Kada area consists of interbedded volcanic tuffs and sedimentary greywackes, generally dipping steeply to the east. The ore deposit type is defined as orogenic lode gold with supergene enriched saprolitic zones.

The stratigraphy in the fresh material shows a steep to sub-vertical dip to the east with the primary gold mineralisation appearing in both the greywacke and tuff units, at an oblique angle to stratigraphy, generally dipping 50-70° to the east/northeast. Mineralisation is characterised by a broad network of stockwork veining that is structurally controlled by a north-south trending, steeply east dipping regional fault that extends north to the Siguiri deposit (>13M ounces of gold). In the overlying oxide domain, the mineralisation control is less obvious with clear re-mobilisation and dispersion of gold into the saprolite and, in places, into the overlying thin laterites creating a wider mineralised halo which does, however, still follow the general strike trend of the underlying primary ore towards the north.

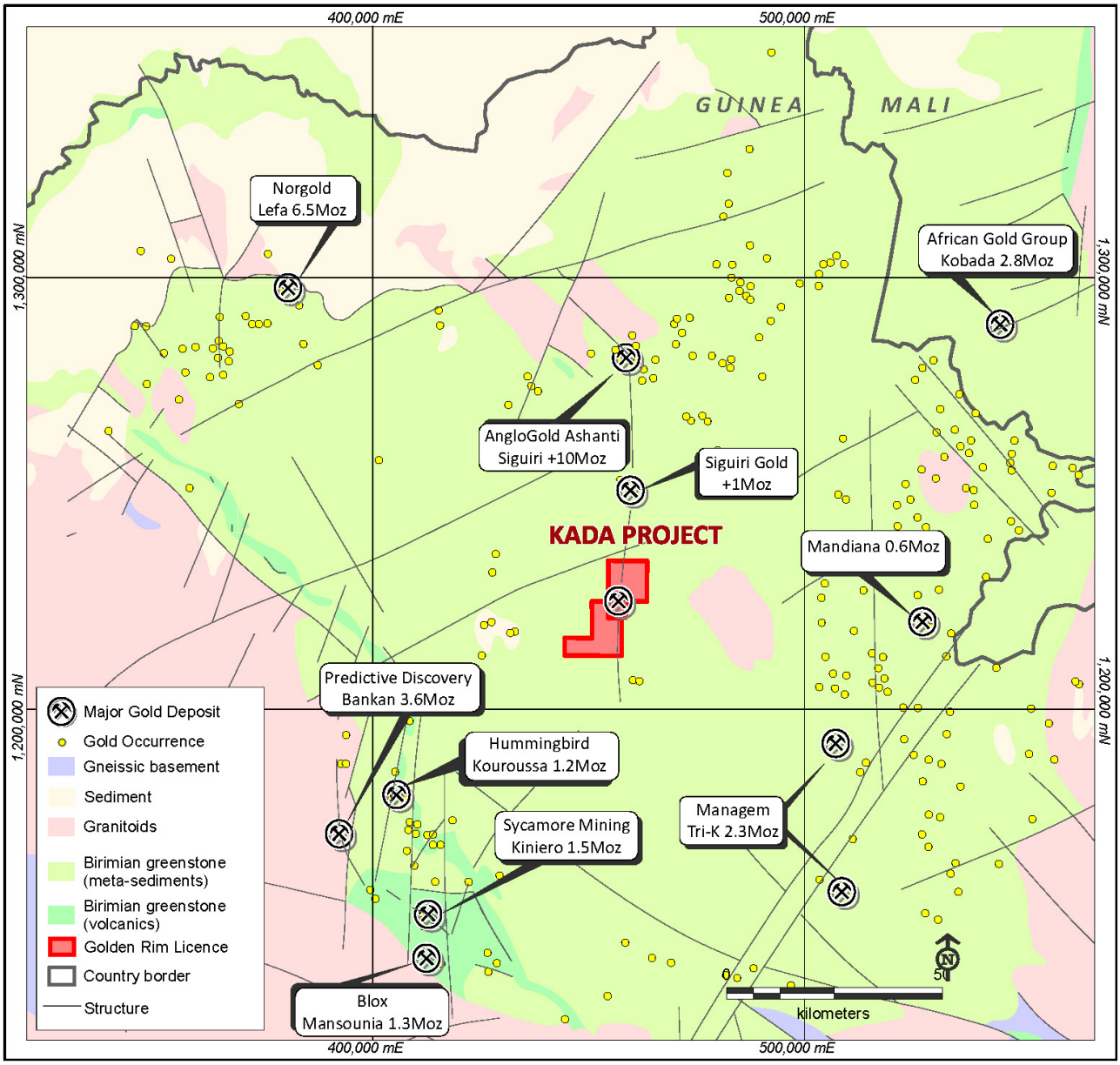

Figure 1. Location of the Kada gold project in the Siguiri Basin, Guinea.

Drilling

The drilling database for the Kada MRE includes data collected by diamond (DD), reverse circulation (RC) and air-core (AC) drilling techniques. Data has been collected by Newmont between 2007 and 2012, and by Golden Rim between from 2020 until 3 February 2022. Golden Rim's DD was carried out by Target Drilling, and RC drilling was carried out by Target Drilling and Capital Drilling.

A total of 23 DD holes and 80 RC drill holes for 18,232m were included in the maiden resource. Some Newmont holes were drilled parallel to mineralisation and have not been included in the estimation as they are not representative of the true width of mineralisation. Historic air core drill samples data was assayed using Leach Well method and returned poor QAQC results, so these holes were also excluded from the estimation.

Historic drill hole spacing varies, but Golden Rim drill holes are generally spaced at 80m x 80m within the MRE Area. There has been minor infill drilling to 80m x 40m spacing. All Golden Rim drilling has been drilled towards

the west at a dip of -50° or -55° to provide representative samples of the steeply east-dipping orebody. Historically, Newmont drilled both to the east and the west in the early exploration stage, before mineralisation orientation was confirmed.

A total of 25 RC holes have been completed subsequent to the holes included in the Resource. A total of approximately 49,000m has been drilled and sampled to date at the project (not including approximately 44,000m of auger drilling).

Sampling

Sampling was nominally conducted at 1m intervals for both RC and DD drilling. Over geologically significant and contact zones diamond core samples were sampled down to geological boundaries, with a minimum sample distance of 0.5m.

Diamond core was halved using a paint scraper in unconsolidated core and a core saw in competent core, with the lower left side of the core (looking down hole) being sampled. The other half core is retained on site for reference. In some cases, further sub-sampling has resulted in quarter coring sub-samples, with quarter core being retained on site for reference.

RC samples are collected at the drill site into a plastic bag via a cone splitter attached to the rig cyclone. Samples were then riffle split to roughly 3kg samples. 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.

For RC samples, one blank sample, one standard sample and one duplicate sample are inserted for every 30 samples.

Sample Analysis

Samples were submitted to two internationally accredited laboratories: SGS Bamako, Mali, and SGS Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. Samples were analysed using 50g Fire assay gold analysis with an AAS finish, FAA505 and Au-AA26. Any samples that returned grades above the upper detection limit for the method (10,000 ppb), were re-submitted for gravimetric finish (FAG505) which has a higher upper detection limit. Historically, data was also sent to ALS Ouagadougou and SGS Morila, Mali, also using 50g Fire assay gold analysis with an AAS finish, FAA505 and Au-AA26.

Geostats and OREAS standards, blanks and duplicates have been inserted at regular intervals, and within expected mineralised zones, for all sample batches. After assays were received, standard QA/QC analysis was conducted to ensure that all batches were acceptable.

Estimation Methodology

Geologic wireframe interpretations used in the Resource were constructed by RPM using Golden Rim's in-house weathering, lithological and mineralization wireframes as reference. All wireframes were developed with Leapfrog software. Block modelling and grade estimation was carried out by RPM using Geovia Surpac 2021 software. Statistical analysis was carried out by RPM using Snowden Supervisor.

Prior to estimation of variables, below detection limit assays were assigned a positive value equal to half of the detection limit for the relevant grade variable, 0.0025ppm Au. There are no intentionally unsampled intervals.

The mineral resource was estimated using ordinary kriging (OK) as the grade interpolation method and contained three search passes. Estimation was performed into several wireframed domains, an appropriate method for a series of sub-parallel mineralised lodes.

The parent block dimensions used were 40m north-south by 5m east-west by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 1.25m by 1.25m by 1.25m. The parent block size dimensions were selected considering the drill hole spacing and to provide sufficient resolution to the block model in the across-strike and down-dip direction.

An orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and adjusted to account for the variations in lode orientations, however all other parameters were taken from the variography derived from the largest mineralised lodes (objects 16, 18 and 23), which contained the largest number of composites and well-structured variograms. A nearest neighbour estimate was conducted as a check for the OK estimate. The results confirmed the validity of the OK estimate.

Bulk Density

Bulk Density data is available for 1,517 samples taken from 12 diamond core holes within the MRE area. Samples were taken from all oxidation zones, with the average bulk density measurement for each zone being assigned to the block model. Analysis of bulk density by mineralised and unmineralised domains did not show a significant correlation.

Mineral Resource Classification

The Mineral Resource was classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). The Mineral Resource was classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource on the basis of data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The drillhole spacing is considered sufficient to imply but not verify the geological and grade continuity, particularly in higher grade portions of the deposit.

The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas of the deposit where drill hole spacing was no greater than 80m by 80m on the peripheries but extended to 100m (and in limited areas up to 150m to 180m) within the main mineralised zone for continuity. Extrapolation of the Inferred mineralisation was no further than 40m, which represents one half of the drill spacing. Inferred lodes were defined by at least two drillhole intercepts.

Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction

RPM performed a high-level open pit optimisation exercise, with input parameters supplied by Goldfern Consulting Pty Ltd, to determine the pit limits of the economically extractable resource. The inputs for the optimisation were based on benchmarking from similar sized and geographically located operations. Processing recoveries were based on results benchmarked from existing operations in West Africa and from historical Newmont metallurgical testwork reviewed by Minescope Services, and a pit shell was derived at a gold price of US$1900/oz as a reasonable assumption of future gold price based on current prices and trends, as well as recent year averages. Only blocks that fell within the US$1900/oz pit shell were reported in the attached mineral resource statement.

Parameter	Domain	Value	Comments
Block Size	All	40x5x5m	YXZ, with sub blocking to 10x1.25x1.25m
Mining Dilution	Oxide	15%	Assumption
	Transitional	15%	Assumption
	Fresh	15%	Assumption
Mining Ore Loss	Oxide	5%	Assumption
	Transitional	5%	Assumption
	Fresh	5%	Assumption
Gold Price	All	US$1900/oz	Base Case
Selling Cost	All	US$3.35/oz	6% government royalty plus US$3.35/oz refining cost

Mining Cost	Oxide	$US3.42-3.68/t	
	Transitional	$US3.68/t	
	Fresh	$US3.95/t	
Processing Cost (inc G&A and tailings disposal)	Oxide	US$15.55/t	
	Transitional	US$15.55/t	
	Fresh	US$18.55/t	
Process Recovery	Oxide	94-97%	Benchmarked/Newmont historical testwork
	Transitional	90%	Benchmarked/Newmont historical testwork
	Fresh	84%	Benchmarked/Newmont historical testwork
Slope Angle	Oxide	27°	Assumption
	Transitional	35°	Assumption
	Fresh	43°	Assumption

Cut-off Grade

Within the pit shells the Mineral Resource Reporting cut-off grade was selected by RPM based on the parameters defined by a high level mining study conducted by GoldFern Consulting Pty Ltd. The selected economic cut-off grade for the Kada Mineral Resource was 0.41g/t Au for fresh material and 0.33g/t Au for oxidised material. It is based on a CIL processing route with expected metallurgical recoveries ranging with oxidation type from 86% to 97%, base mining costs of USD2.63/t to USD3.16/t for waste and USD3.42 to USD3.95/t for ore. Processing, GA and additional ore mining costs totalling USD15.55/t - USD18.55/t were applied at a gold price of USD1,764/oz which is approximately 125% of the real long term consensus price forecast, as at January 2022.

Mining and Metallurgy

This Mineral Resource estimate is based on conventional drill, blast, load, and haul open pit mining methods. The pit optimisations prepared to support reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction had appropriate mining dilution and ore loss factors applied (15% dilution and 5% ore loss).

The Mineral Resource estimate is reported without mining dilution or ore loss. Further modifying factors will be considered during the economic studies for the project.

While a detailed schedule and option analysis has not been completed to confirm the optimal mining method, given the sub vertical continuous style of mineralisation within sheet like shears occurring near surface within the currently defined resource areas, open pit mining is likely to be appropriate, pending the option analysis. Additional mining design and more detailed and accurate cost estimate mining studies and testwork are required to confirm viability of extraction.

RPM notes that the pit optimisation shell were completed to report the Mineral Resource contained within to demonstrate reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction and highlights that the pit do not constitute a scoping study or a detailed mining study which along with additional drilling and test work, is required to be completed to confirm economic viability. It is further noted that in the development of any mine it is likely that given the location of the Project, that CAPEX is required and is not included in the mining costs assumed.

Golden Rim has commenced a metallurgical testwork program, managed by Minescope Services. Representative samples of drill core (660kg) from Kada have been submitted to ALS Laboratories. The results are expected in March 2022.

Newmont Metallurgical Services (NMS) performed a metallurgical scope study in 2011 to determine the

amenability of leaching gold ore samples. Minescope Services reviewed this work and concluded that reasonable recoveries could be achieved under CIL conditions with the correct conditions and some more investigation around the tailings deportment.

RPM has not reviewed or audited the previous metallurgical work and presents the above summary for information purposes only.

In the absence of any current detailed metallurgical guidance, processing costs and recoveries used by RPM in the determination of optimised pit shells and the reporting cut-off grade calculation were benchmarked using publicly available data from two current operations in West Africa. In these operations, oxide and transitional ores achieve 95% and 90% recoveries using crushing, a moderate grind-size and conventional CIL processing.

Appendix 2: JORC Code (2012 Edition), Assessment and Reporting Criteria

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data and Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results were compiled by Golden Rim and reviewed by RPM. Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources was compiled solely by RPM, who takes responsibility for this section.

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), reverse circulation (RC) and air-core (AC) drilling. A total of 30 diamond, 170 RC and 195 AC holes were drilled (at variable spacing) between 2009 and February 2022. Hole depths range from 12 to 703m. The average hole depth is: a) 79m for air-core drilling; b) 140m for RC drilling; and c) 316m for DD, for an overall average of 123m. 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 include both half-core and quarter-core samples of PQ and 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.	The sampling methodology below is for Golden Rim Resources drilling only. • DD holes - After the core was oriented, marked up and logged the geologist marked up the sample intervals which honoured geological contacts or a 1m sample interval if no geological contact was observed. Where the core was unconsolidated it was split (halved) using a paint scraper along the orientation line with the left side of the core being sampled and the right side retained. In competent core the core was halved using an Almonte core saw with the lower left side of the core (looking down hole) being sampled. In some cases, further sub-sampling resulted in the half core being re-sampled, to produce quarter core.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
		• RC holes - 1m samples were collected directly into plastic bags from a cone splitter attached to the rig cyclone. Samples were then put through a riffle splitter, and roughly 3kg samples are then logged and dispatched for lab analysis. No sampling criteria has been recorded for historic Newmont drilling. The aircore drilling was initially sampled in 4m composites then 1m samples in areas of anomalous grade. 97% of samples are 1m in length.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Diamond drilling samples are firstly crushed using a Jaw Crusher and there after crushed to -2mm using a RSD Boyd crusher. A less than 1kg split sample is then pulverised via LM2 to a nominal 85% passing -75µm. RC samples - the entire sample is dried, coarse crushed and pulverised to better than 85% of the material passing through a 75-micron (Tyler 200 mesh) screen. Leach Well: 500 gram Leachwell (Cyanide Leach Bottle Roll) method was used by ALS Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso , for all pre-2011 samples. Fire Assay: A 200g sub-sample is taken from the samples for analysis. A 50g charge weight is fused with litharge-based flux, cupelled and the prill dissolved in aqua regia and gold tenor is determined by AAS. This method was used from 2011 onwards at ALS Ouagadougou and SGS Morila. BLEG: Gold by accelerated cyanide leach using LeachWELL assay tablets over 4 hours with AAS finish on a 1kg sample. Only samples analysed by fire assay were included in the Mineral Resource dataset.
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.).	The following companies have been used by Golden Rim: RC drilling: Target Drilling, using a truck mounted HYDCO-3 rig with a 350psi/900cfm compressor with a hole size of 121mm; and Capital Drilling, using a Thor 5000 rig with rods diameter of 114.3mm. Diamond Drilling: Target Drilling, using a truck mounted CT05 rig, with triple tube HQ3 rods, hole size 96mm and core size of 61.1mm For historic drilling, Newmont used Ultragold for Aircore, Diamond and RC drilling, with equipment not specified. Core is orientated using a digital Reflex ACT II RD orientation tool.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
		The location of each hole was recorded by handheld GPS with positional accuracy of approximately +/-5m. This was then followed up by surveying with a differential GPS, which is accurate to +/-0.1m in X, Y and Z. Location data was collected in WGS 84, UTM zone 29N. All drill holes were planned to be drilled at -50° or -55°. -50° is the optimum angle for intersecting the mineralisation, however rig safety issues meant some holes were designed at -55°. 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.	Diamond drilling core was collected in wooden or plastic boxes; labelled with the name of the drill hole, box number and from-to meterage. Drill core strings were identified at the start and 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 and RC drilling recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >80% for the diamond drilling core with lower recoveries focussed in the oxide zone. and >95% for the RC. There are no significant sample recovery problems. A technician is always present at the rig to monitor and record recovery. The RC rig has an auxiliary compressor and boosters to help maintain dry samples. When wet samples are encountered, the RC drilling is discontinued.
	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.	All core, RC and AC chips were logged by either Golden Rim Resources or Newmont Geologists. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
		Logging of DD core and RC samples recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural (diamond drilling only), weathering, alteration, colour and other features of the samples. The geological logging was done using a standardised logging system. This information and the sampling details were transferred into Golden Rim's drilling database. All drilling has been logged to a standard that is appropriate for the category of Resource which is being reported.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	All Golden Rim DD core has been wet and dry photographed after metre marking and logging was completed. Logging is both qualitative and quantitative, depending on the field being logged.
	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 between 0.5 to 2m lengths of half core, with most being 1m in length. 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 is collected in a plastic bag for laboratory analysis. Some quarter core samples have been used, to further test some intervals of core.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
	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, and 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 using certified reference material as assay standards, blanks and duplicates for the RC samples. No core duplicates were taken. Field duplicates were taken on 1m RC splits using a three tier riffle splitter.
	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.	Golden RIM data: All RC and diamond core samples were assayed by SGS technique FAA505 (A 200g sub-sample is taken from the RC samples for analysis. A 50g charge weight is fused with litharge-based flux, cupelled and the prill dissolved in aqua regia and gold tenor is determined by AAS) for gold with a detection limit of 5ppb Au. All samples with gold values exceeding 10g/t Au were re-assayed using SGS Method FAG505 (Fire Assay, Gravimetric, 50g) with a detection limit of 0.01g/t Au. LeachWell: Gold by accelerated cyanide leach over 4 hours using LeachWell assay tablets with AAS finish on a 1kg sample. Golden Rim uses this technique for auger sampling, but these values are not included in any resource estimates. Historic Data:

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
		500 gram LeachWell (Cyanide Leach Bottle Roll) method was done by ALS in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso until the end of 2010 for air core samples50 gram fire assay method was used from 2011, both at ALS Ouagadougou and SGS Morlia, Mali, for RC and diamond core samples 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. Golden Rim's QC insertion rates are: standard 1:20, blank 1:80 and field duplicates 1:40. Core duplicates were not taken. RC field duplicates were not taken for the first approximately 12 holes of the 2020 to 2021 drilling program. Pulp duplicates have not been sent for analysis at a third-party laboratory.
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.	Initial Golden Rim drilling involved twinning 2 historic Newmont drill holes. These holes confirmed the presence of mineralisation, however the tenor and location of mineralisation in the twin holes were often variable. This is not unexpected considering the stockwork nature of the mineralised zones and the inherent grade variability in this deposit style.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The primary data is kept on file. There were no adjustments to the assay data.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Down-hole surveys were completed at the end of every hole (where possible) using a Reflex down-hole survey tool. Measurements were taken at approximately every 50 meters. At the completion of the program all holes are surveyed with a DGPS, which has locational accuracy of +/- 0.1m, X, Y and Z.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Location data was collected in UTM grid WGS84, zone 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 from 2009 to 2015 was irregularly spaced. Drilling conducted in 2020 to 2021 has been conducted over 80 x 80m line 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 the reported Mineral Resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	There was no sample compositing.
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 perpendicular 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	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
	introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples are stored on site prior to road transport by Company personnel to the laboratories: SGS Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso and SGS Bamako, Mali.
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 and, Bamfele permits. 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.	Newmont and Ultragold explored the area around the Kada deposit between 2007 and 2012, completed an extensive BLEG and soil sampling programs, which lead to the discovery of the Kada deposit. Follow up and air core, RC and DD drilling and IP pol-diole and magnetic surveys aided in defining the extent of the mineralisation.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Kada Project is covers an area of 200km2, and is located in the Birimian Siguiri Basin. The Siguiri Basin is composed predominantly of terrigenous turbidite facies rocks, carbonaceous rocks, and lesser limestones toward the base of the stratigraphy. The northern basin contains multiple significant, vein-hosted gold occurrences, including Siguiri (+10M oz, 35km north); Lefa (>7M oz, 35km NW); and Kiniero (>1.5M oz, 50km SW). Kada is 35km along strike (south) of AngloGold Ashanti's Siguiri mine.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
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.	Not applicable in this document as no exploration results are announced.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalent values are not reported in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	The orientation of the mineralised zone has been established and the drilling was planned in such a way as to intersect mineralisation in a perpendicular manner.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Not applicable in this document as no exploration results are announced.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Not applicable in this document as no exploration results are announced.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be 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 balance 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	There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
	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 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.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used.	The database is managed by an external data base consultant. The data base has been audited by Golden Rim and RPM. A selection of Golden Rim drilling data was validated by RPM by comparison with the original assay certificates. Approximately 75% of drill hole assays were checked with no material issues found. Any discrepancies were noted and rectified by the database administrator. Newmont assay certificates were not available for checking. The Mineral Resource was compiled using all holes drilled up to 15th January 2022,and included 80 RC holes and 23 diamond core holes. No aircore or auger holes were used. A total of 30 drillholes were excluded as the drillhole orientation was parallel or sub-parallel to mineralisation.
Site visits	Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.	Due to COVID-19 travel limitations, a site visit was carried out by RPM associate Mr Ludovic Honoré Ilboudo during December 2021. Mr Ilboudo

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	inspected the deposit area, drill core, outcrop, and the core logging and sampling facility. During this time, notes and photos were taken. Discussions were held with site personnel regarding drilling and sampling procedures. No major issues were encountered.
Geological interpretation	Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be assumed, which is reflected in the Inferred Mineral Resource classification. The interpretation benefited from the results of an independent structural study which indicated strong gold mineralisation was associated with NNE-SSW and NE-SW trending veins within sheared corridors; and site visit observations of artisanal workings showing breccia zones dipping minus 60 degrees to the East. Geochemistry and geological logging has been used to assist identification of oxidation and mineralization boundaries. The deposit consists of multiple steeply dipping mineralised stockwork zones within a broad shear zone. Alternative strikes and dips of the stockwork zones are plausible and this is considered reasonable considering the Inferred Mineral Resource classification. RPM considers any alternative interpretations would only have a material impact on local areas and not the global estimate.
Dimensions	The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	The Kada Mineral Resource area, in which mineralised stockwork zones occur, extends over a north-south strike length of approximately 1000m, has a maximum width of 600m and includes the 310m vertical interval from 75mRL to 300mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine	Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used to estimate block grades in three passes using Geovia Surpac 2021 software. Linear grade estimation was deemed suitable for the Kada Mineral Resource due to the geological control on mineralization and use of high-grade cuts. Maximum extrapolation of wireframes from drilling was 40m down-dip. Maximum extrapolation was generally half drill hole spacing. A nearest neighbour estimate was conducted as a check for the OK estimate.

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	production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. Any assumptions about correlation between variables. Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	The results confirmed the validity of the OK estimate. Production records were not available as the project is not in production. No recovery of by-products is anticipated. Only Au was interpolated into the block models. The parent block dimensions used were 40m NS by 5m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 1.25m by 1.25m by 1.25m. The model was not rotated as mineralisation generally strikes north-south. The parent block size dimensions were selected considering the drill hole spacing (80m NS by 40 to 80m EW) and to provide sufficient resolution to the block model in the across-strike and down-dip direction. An orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and adjusted to account for the variations in lode orientations, however all other parameters were taken from the variography derived from objects 16, 18 and 23, which contained the largest number of composites and well structured variograms. Three passes were used for each domain. First pass had a range of 200 to 270m, with a minimum of 7 samples. For the second pass, the range was extended to 400 to 470m, with a minimum of 4 samples. For the final pass, the range was extended to 800 to 1080m, with a minimum of 2 samples. A maximum of 16 samples was used for all 3 passes and was selected using visual validation as a guide to counteract the long variogram range and search ellipse, and limit high grades from spreading into lower grade areas. No assumptions were made on selective mining units. Only Au assay data was available, therefore correlation analysis was not possible. The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.3g/t Au cut-off grade. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. Statistical analysis was carried out on data from all lodes. The high coefficient of variation and the scattering of high-grade values observed on the

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		histogram for some of the objects suggested that high-grade cuts were required if linear grade interpolation was to be carried out. As a result, high-grade cuts were assessed for each object which had sufficient samples and/or high and outlying maximum values with a highest cut of 17 g/t Au applied. A grade dependent search was applied to all samples above 10g/t. This was limited to an 80m radius influence, which is equivalent to the drillhole spacing, due to the extreme grades of these holes. A three step process was used to validate the model. A qualitative assessment was completed by slicing sections through the block model in positions coincident with drilling. A quantitative assessment of the estimate was completed by comparing the average Au grades of the composite file input against the Au block model output for all the resource objects. Validation of the model included detailed comparison of composite grades and block grades by northing and elevation. Validation plots showed good correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades.
Moisture	Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	Within the pit shells the Mineral Resource Reporting cut-off grade was selected by RPM based on the parameters defined by a high level mining study conducted by GoldFern Consulting Pty Ltd. The selected economic cut-off grade for the Kada Mineral Resource was 0.41g/t Au for fresh material and 0.33g/t Au for oxidised material. It is based on a CIL processing route with expected metallurgical recoveries ranging with oxidation type from 86% to 97%, base mining costs of USD2.63/t to USD3.16/t for waste and USD3.42 to USD3.95/t for ore. Processing, GA and additional ore mining costs totalling USD15.55/t - USD18.55/t were applied at a gold price of USD1,764/oz.

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Mining factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	While formal analysis of mining options have not been completed at this early stage, an initial analysis based on assumed factors indicates that the most likely development scenario for the deposit is an open cut (pit) mine. No mining dilution has been applied to the reported estimate. A high level mining study and pit optimisation was completed by RPM with input parameters supplied by GoldFern Consulting Pty Ltd, to determine the pit limits of the economically extractable resource. The pit optimisation study determined the pit limits with the USD1,900/oz pit shell for Mineral Resource reporting purposes. The pit shells were derived using expected metallurgical recoveries ranging with oxidation type from 86% to 97%, base mining costs of USD2.63/t to USD3.16/t for waste and USD3.42 to USD3.95/t for ore. Processing, GA and additional ore mining costs totalling USD15.55/t - USD18.55/t were applied at a gold price of USD1,764/oz.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	Golden Rim has commenced a metallurgical testwork program, managed by Minescope Services. Representative samples of drill core (635kg) from Kada have been submitted to ALS Laboratories. The results are expected in March 2022. Newmont Metallurgical Services (NMS) performed a metallurgical scope study in 2011 to determine the amenability of leaching gold ore samples. Minescope Services reviewed this work and concluded that reasonable recoveries could be achieved under CIL conditions with the correct conditions and some more investigation around the tailings deportment. RPM has not reviewed or audited the previous metallurgical work and presents the above summary for information purposes only. In the absence of any current detailed metallurgical guidance, processing costs and recoveries used by RPM in the determination of optimised pit shells and the reporting cut-off grade calculation were benchmarked using publicly available data from two current operations in Burkina Faso. In these operations, oxide and transitional ores achieve 95% and 90% recoveries using crushing, a moderate grind-size and conventional CIL processing.

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Environmental factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	No detailed consideration has been made of environmental or social issues. The proximity of the Niger River means that flood protection and minimising potential pollution will be important development considerations. The nearest city of Siguiri is 60km north with a population of 30,000 people. The nearest town, Kada, is approximately 3 km from Kada/Toro adjacent to the Niger River. Relocation of a permanent population will most likely not be required.
Bulk density	Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	Golden Rim collected 1,517 specific gravity measurements from diamond core samples. Samples from all oxidation zones were taken (720 from the oxidised zone, 266 from the transitional zone, and 531 from fresh rock). RPM then divided the measurements into each oxidation zone and determined the average bulk density value for each zone. Average values for each zone were assigned to blocks in each zone in the model. There was no significant variation in bulk density in mineralised and unmineralised material. Bulk density is measured. Moisture is accounted for in the measuring process and measurements were separated for lithology and oxidation/weathering. RPM assumes the logging of the oxidation was correct for each measurement as the applied averages rely on this assumption.
Classification	The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The Mineral Resources were classified in compliance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). The Mineral Resource was classified as Inferred on the basis of data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The drillhole spacing is considered sufficient to imply but not verify the geological and grade continuity, particularly in higher grade portions of the deposit. The Inferred Mi eral Resource was assigned to areas of the deposit where drill hole spacing was no greater than 80m by 80m on the peripheries, but

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		extended to 100m (and in limited areas up to 150m to 180m) within the main mineralised zone for continuity. This was considered appropriate considering maximum variogram ranges were 200 to 270m. Extrapolation of the Inferred mineralisation was no further than 40m, which represents one half of the drill spacing. Inferred lodes were defined by at least two drillhole intercepts. QAQC results indicate the analyses completed by Newmont may be biased low by approximately 5 to 10%. Portions of the Mineral Resource that are likely to be strongly influenced by these holes are at depth and mostly unclassified. The definition of mineralised zones is based on the interpretation of multiple, moderately-dipping, mineralised stockwork zones within a broad shear zone. The Inferred classification has been used as alternative interpretations are plausible. RPM considers any alternative interpretations would only have a material impact on local estimates and not the global estimate. Mineralisation and geology has been observed in historical workings in addition to drill hole logging. While the variogram range implies reasonable continuity, there is evidence, and it is interpreted, that local variation of grade and thickness will occur between the current drill spacing resulting in discontinuous pods of mineralisation. This is seen as a significant risk and may impact the global Mineral Resources. Validation of the block model shows reasonable correlation of the input data to the estimated grades. The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	Internal audits have been completed by RPM which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters, and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical	The lode geometry and continuity has been adequately interpreted to reflect the applied level of Inferred Mineral Resource. The Golden Rim data quality is good and the drill holes have detailed logs

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	procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	produced by qualified geologists. A recognised laboratory has been used for all analyses. The Newmont data is reasonable, but may be biased low by approximately 5 to 10%. Portions of the Mineral Resource that are likely to be strongly influenced by these holes are at depth and mostly unclassified. The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. Alternative strikes and dips of the stockwork zones are plausible and this is considered reasonable considering the Inferred Mineral Resource classification. RPM considers any alternative interpretations would only have a material impact on local areas and not the global estimate. Higher-grade (>2 g/t Au) zones are often not well defined by the current drill spacing. Sensitivity testing on the restriction of these higher grades during estimation resulted in a 15% variation on the global resource grade, depending on parameters applied. This is not unexpected for the drill spacing and deposit style, and changes to the size and tenor of the higher-grade zones should be expected with infill drilling. Reconciliation could not be conducted as the project is not in production.