

Substantial Extensions to the Gold Mineralisation at Kouri

- Multiple, parallel zones of gold mineralisation continue to be intercepted along the Guitorga Lodes, outside the Exploration Target, further extending the mineralisation to be incorporated in the maiden Mineral Resource at Kouri.
- To date, every hole drilled in the current drilling program at Kouri has intersected ore grade gold mineralisation.
- An updated 3D geological interpretation of the gold mineralisation on the Guitorga Lodes has been prepared that demonstrates the gold mineralisation is much more extensive than previously understood.
- Total strike length has now been confirmed for at least 3.2km.
- The multiple parallel zones of gold mineralisation intersected along the Guitorga Lodes have an aggregate average width of approximately **40m**¹.
- Significant new gold intercepts include:
 - 4m at 4.7 g/t gold from 25m, including 1m at 10.9 g/t gold in BARC221;
 - o 6m at 3.1 g/t gold from 120m, including 1m at 15.8 g/t gold in BARC230;
 - o 5m at 3.8 g/t gold from 11m, including 1m at 13.9 g/t gold in BARC257;
 - o 26m at 1.1 g/t gold from 22m in BARC238;
 - 4m at 2.7 g/t gold from 66m and 1m at 12.2 g/t gold from 93m in BARC250;
 - o 7m at 1.7 g/t gold from 57m in BARC249; and
 - 7m at 1.5 g/t gold from 20m in BARC224
- A number of new parallel gold lodes have been discovered in the southern Guitorga Lodes area and are expected to provide considerable additional gold mineralisation for the maiden Mineral Resource.
- One of the broadest gold intercepts obtained to date at Kouri of **26m at 1.1 g/t gold** from 22m in BARC238 was obtained from a newly discovered gold lode.
- A total of 9 holes for 1,700m remain to be drilled during March 2018 to complete the current drilling program.
- RPM Global have commenced preparing the Mineral Resource for Kouri.

¹ Interpreted gold lodes at 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade



Golden Rim Resources Ltd (ASX: GMR) (**Golden Rim** or **Company**) is pleased to announce the latest drilling results from its major resource definition drilling program at its 100% owned Kouri Gold Project (**Kouri**) in Burkina Faso.

Assay results for a further 41 reverse circulation (**RC**) holes drilled on the Guitorga Lodes have been received (BARC218 – BARC258). The results include assays from the previous 650m gap in the drilling along the Guitorga Lodes and from infill holes along the southern portion of the Guitorga Lodes.

Extended Mineralisation

The new drill holes have continued to intersect multiple, parallel zones of gold mineralisation, including within the previous gap area along the Guitorga Lodes, confirming the continuity of the gold mineralisation. To date, every hole drilled in the current drilling program at Kouri has intersected ore grade gold mineralisation.

A number of significant gold intercepts were obtained from outside the Exploration Target (see ASX announcement 17 July 2015) indicating the considerable upside potential at Kouri. New significant intercepts include:

- 4m at 4.7 g/t gold from 25m, including 1m at 10.9 g/t gold in BARC221;
- 6m at 3.1 g/t gold from 120m, including 1m at 15.8 g/t gold in BARC230;
- 5m at 3.8 g/t gold from 11m, including 1m at 13.9 g/t gold in BARC257;
- 26m at 1.1 g/t gold from 22m in BARC238;
- 4m at 2.7 g/t gold from 66m and 1m at 12.2 g/t gold from 93m in BARC250;
- 7m at 1.7 g/t gold from 57m in BARC249; and
- 7m at 1.5 g/t gold from 20m in BARC224.

Drill hole location details and significant gold intercepts for these holes are depicted in Figures 1 and 2, and Tables 1 and 2.

Given that the bulk of the drilling has been completed, Golden Rim has prepared an updated 3D geological interpretation of the gold mineralisation on the Guitorga Lodes that demonstrates the gold mineralisation at Kouri is much more extensive than previously understood at the time the Exploration Target was prepared (Figure 1). At this stage, the aggregate width of the Guitorga Lodes (at 0.5 g/t gold cut-off) ranges between **20m and 65m**, with an average aggregate of **approximately 40m**. The strike length of the Guitorga Lodes has been confirmed for at least **3.2km**. This updated geological interpretation will be used for the preparation of the maiden Mineral Resource at Kouri.

New Gold Lodes Discovered

In addition to the extended mineralisation, several new parallel gold lodes have been discovered immediately to the northwest of the previous Exploration Target area at the southern Guitorga Lodes. These new lodes are expected to provide considerable additional gold mineralisation for the maiden Mineral Resource.

In one of the new lodes a broad, shallow gold intercept of **26m at 1.1 g/t gold** from 22m in BARC238 was obtained (Figure 1).

The new gold lodes remain open along strike and at depth and Golden Rim believes that with additional drilling there is potential to discover even further gold mineralisation in this area.

Commenting on the results, Golden Rim's Managing Director, Craig Mackay, said:

"While we expected the infill drilling to confirm the continuity of the gold mineralisation included in the Exploration Target, it is very encouraging that we are continuing to obtain significant gold intercepts, some of which are quite broad, outside

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the Exploration Target. It is a testament to the quality of the Kouri project that every hole drilled in the current drilling program has intersected ore grade gold mineralisation. We expect to incorporate this additional gold mineralisation in our maiden Mineral Resource."

"The upside potential at Kouri is outstanding. Not only are we finding new zones of gold mineralisation in the area of the current drilling, most of the existing mineralisation remains open at depth and a number of the individual lodes remain open along strike. In addition, we have only systematically explored 3.2km of strike length on the major gold mineralised shear zone that runs through our licence area. We still have another 12.5km of strike to explore and we expect to commence an auger drilling program in this additional strike area shortly."

Drilling Update

To date, a total of 128 RC holes for 17,025m have been completed at Kouri during the current drilling program over the known 3.2km strike length of the Guitorga Lodes. All the assays have been received for these holes.

Given our current understanding of the geometry of the gold mineralisation at Kouri following the new 3D geological interpretation, the Company has now further extended the RC drilling program to include an additional 9 holes for 1,700m. At this stage, these additional 9 holes are planned for the northern portion of the Guitorga Lodes and are envisaged to further extend the depth of the gold mineralisation in this area.

Maiden Mineral Resource

The RC drilling rig at Kouri recently suffered a breakdown, resulting in a delay in the drilling program. The existing rig has been demobilised from site for repair. To avoid a lengthy delay in completing the remaining holes of the current program, the Company has mobilised a drilling rig from another contractor to site. The extended RC drilling program is expected to be completed by the end of the month.

Notwithstanding the delay, with the bulk of the drilling now completed, international mining consultancy, RPM Global, have commenced preparing the maiden Mineral Resource for Kouri. As any additional new results come to hand, these are intended to be included in the calculation. The maiden Mineral Resource for Kouri is expected to be completed in April 2018.

-ENDS-

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr 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 Golden Rim Resources Ltd. Mr Mackay 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 relating to Exploration Targets and previous exploration results are extracted from the announcements Korongou Project Delivers Significant RC Drilling Results dated 18 June 2013; Korongou Delivers Significant Drilling Results dated 7 July 2014; Guitorga Delivers Significant Drilling Results 21m at 5.6 g/t gold including 8m at 11.8 g/t gold from 13m dated 11 May 2015; Initial Exploration Target Defined for Korongou dated 17 July 2015; Gold Intercepts Move Kouri Closer to Maiden Resource dated 6 July 2017; High Grade Gold Zone Intersected at Kouri dated 28 November 2017; Further high-grade gold hits at Kouri dated 21 December 2017; Gold Mineralisation Extended at Kouri dated 31 January 2018; and Thick Gold Mineralisation Intersected at Kouri Outside Exploration Target dated 12 February 2018 and has been reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the JORC Code. These announcements 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.

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.

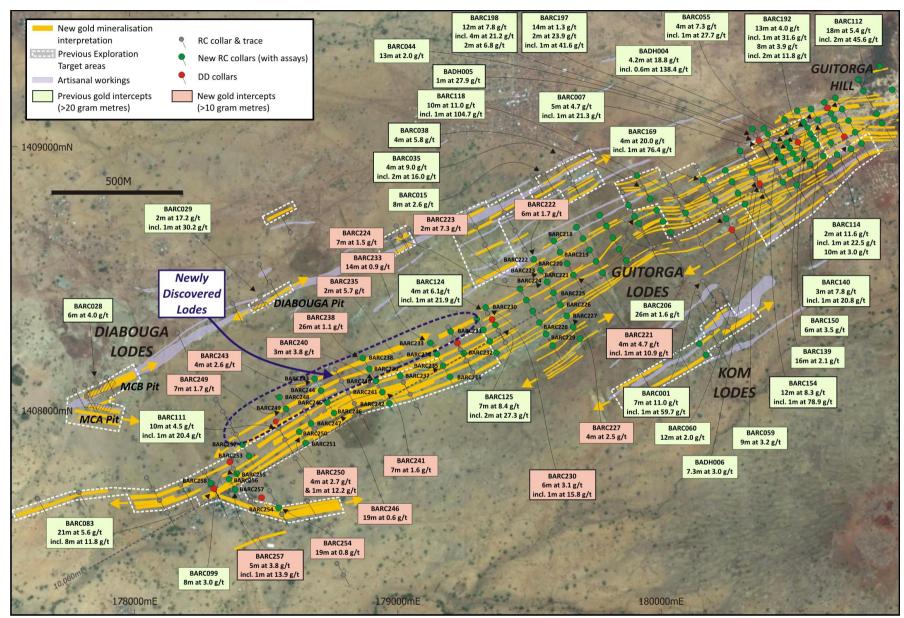


Figure 1. Diamond and RC drill collars with significant gold intercepts and the interpreted zones of gold mineralisation over a satellite image at Kouri.

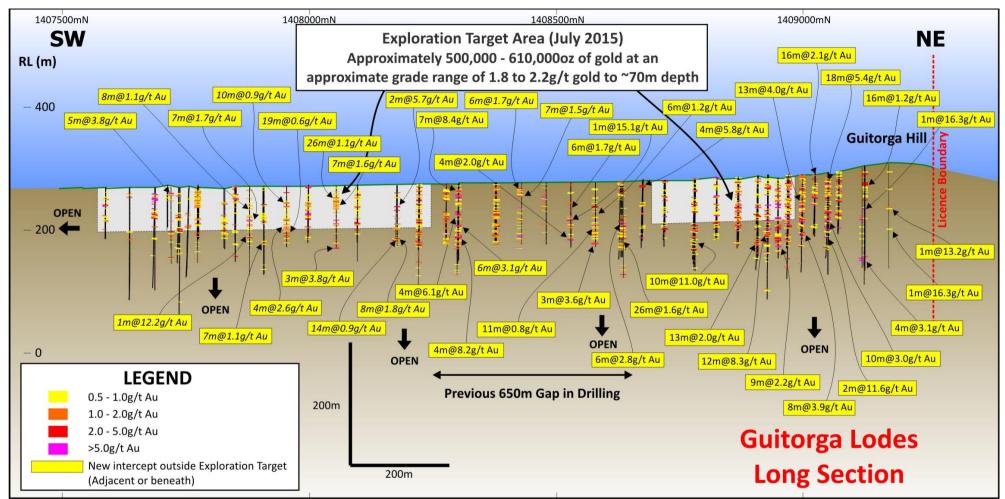


Figure 2. Longitudinal Section (10,000mE) along the Guitorga Lodes depicting drill holes, gold assays and the Exploration Target (grey blocked area). New gold intercepts outside the Exploration Target are highlighted in the yellow boxes. Gold intercepts reported in this announcement are depicted in italics.



Table 1. New RC drill hole collar details

					EOH (m)
179589	1408647	277	-55	150	120
179615	1408600		-55	150	120
179641	1408552	277	-55	150	120
179664	1408511	277	-55	150	120
179517	1408571	276	-55	150	120
179543	1408525	276	-55	150	126
179566	1408484	276	-55	150	138
179590	1408442	276	-55	150	120
179615	1408398	276	-55	150	120
179640	1408356	276	-55	150	120
179664	1408312	276	-55	150	123
179689	1408268	276	-55	150	100
179333	1408387	275	-55	150	174
179203	1408297	274	-55	150	200
179250	1408213	274	-55	150	100
179121	1408252	273	-55	150	120
179146	1408210	273	-55	150	120
179173	1408166	273	-55	150	120
179198	1408124	273	-55	150	120
179007	1408130	272	-55	150	150
178868	1408199	272	-55	150	120
178894	1408154	272	-55	150	120
178919	1408112	272	-55	150	124
178944	1408068	272	-55	150	120
178969	1408024	272	-55	150	120
178683	1408117	272	-55	150	120
178708	1408074	272	-55	150	120
178733	1408030	272	-55	150	120
178757	1407987	272	-55	150	120
178672	1407952	272	-55	150	120
178550	1408047	272	-55	150	126
178574	1408004	272	-55	150	177
178624	1407918	272	-55	150	120
178649	1407874	272	-55	150	120
178409	1407868	272	-55	150	120
178434	1407825	272	-55	150	150
178546	1407629	272	-55	150	123
178385	1407762	272	-55	150	120
				150	120
					152
178290	1407726	272	-55	150	220
	179615 179641 179644 179517 179543 179566 179590 179640 179641 179640 179641 179640 179640 179641 179642 179643 179640 179641 179642 179643 179644 17950 179173 179121 179173 179173 179173 179173 179173 179173 179173 179173 179173 179173 179173 179198 179007 178868 178949 178944 178944 178672 178672 178672 178550 178574 178624 178434 178434 178385<	17961514086001796411408552179664140851117951714085711795661408484179590140844217961514083981796401408356179664140831217968914082681792031408277179250140821317912114082521791461408252179173140816617919814081241790071408130178681408154178944140806817895014080241785714080741785714079871786721408074178574140804178649140782517850140804178631407918178649140787417857414079871785914077621783514077621783821407700	179615140860027717964114085522771796441408511277179517140857127617954314085252761795661408444276179590140844227617961514083982761796401408356276179689140826827617968914082682761792031408272741792501408213274179121140825227317914614082102731791731408166273179188140812427217868140815427217894414080682721786831408074272178672140795227217875714079872721786741408047272178649140776227217843414076292721783591407700272	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	179615 1408600 277 -55 150 179641 1408552 277 -55 150 179641 1408552 277 -55 150 179517 1408571 276 -55 150 179543 1408525 276 -55 150 179566 1408484 276 -55 150 179561 1408398 276 -55 150 179640 1408356 276 -55 150 179684 1408312 276 -55 150 179684 1408287 275 -55 150 179203 1408297 274 -55 150 179120 1408213 274 -55 150 179121 1408252 273 -55 150 179146 140810 273 -55 150 17918 1408124 273 -55 150 179198 1408130 272

Notes:

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BARC prefix denotes reverse circulation (RC) drilling Coordinate projection is UTM, WGS 84 zone 31 North •



Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Intersections
			(>0.5 g/t gold)
BARC218	9	10	1m at 0.7g/t Au
BARC218	54	55	1m at 0.8g/t Au
BARC218	79	81	2m at 1.0g/t Au
BARC218	111	112	1m at 1.4g/t Au
BARC219	18	19	1m at 1.4g/t Au
BARC219	30	32	2m at 1.2g/t Au
BARC220	38	39	1m at 1.0g/t Au
BARC220	44	48	4m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC220	94	95	1m at 0.8g/t Au
BARC221	1	2	1m at 0.5g/t Au
BARC221	25	29	4m at 4.7g/t Au; incl. 1m at 10.9g/t from 28m
BARC222	12	18	6m at 1.7g/t Au; incl. 1m at 6.7g/t from 13m
BARC222	48	49	1m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC223	20	21	1m at 0.8g/t Au
BARC223	102	104	2m at 7.3g/t Au
BARC224	20	27	7m at 1.5g/t Au; incl. 1m at 6.2g/t from 25m
BARC224	58	59	1m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC224	101	102	1m at 1.1g/t Au
BARC224	108	109	1m at 0.5g/t Au
BARC224	114	115	1m at 1.3g/t Au
BARC224	126	128	2m at 4.3g/t Au; incl. 1m at 8.2g/t from 126m
BARC225	48	50	2m at 4.0g/t Au; incl. 1m at 7.5g/t from 48m
BARC225	75	76	1m at 0.8g/t Au
BARC225	81	82	1m at 0.5g/t Au
BARC225	97	98	1m at 0.8g/t Au
BARC226	16	17	1m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC226	56	57	1m at 0.9g/t Au
BARC226	88	89	1m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC227	3	4	1m at 1.3g/t Au
BARC227	11	15	4m at 2.5g/t Au; incl. 1m at 7.7g/t from 13m
BARC227	69	72	3m at 1.4g/t Au
BARC228	9	10	1m at 3.0g/t Au
BARC228	22	23	1m at 0.7g/t Au
BARC229	14	15	1m at 0.5g/t Au
BARC230	2	3	1m at 0.7g/t Au
BARC230	40	41	1m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC230	89	90	1m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC230	120	126	6m at 3.1g/t Au; incl. 1m at 15.8g/t from 125m
BARC230	120	155	1m at 0.7g/t Au
BARC230 BARC230	165	166	1m at 0.79/t Au
BARC230 BARC230	170	172	2m at 2.8g/t Au
BARC230 BARC231	3	4	1m at 1.0g/t Au
	18	20	
BARC231			2m at 1.9g/t Au
BARC231	24 35	25 37	1m at 1.5g/t Au
BARC231			2m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC231	54	55	1m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC231	111	112	1m at 3.7g/t Au

Table 2. Significant intercepts from the RC drilling at Kouri



Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Intersections (>0.5 g/t gold)
BARC231	118	119	1m at 1.0g/t Au
BARC231	133	134	1m at 1.8g/t Au
BARC231	146	149	3m at 1.4g/t Au
BARC231	157	158	1m at 0.7g/t Au
BARC231	171	172	1m at 0.7g/t Au
BARC232	9	11	2m at 1.1g/t Au
BARC232	20	24	4m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC232	52	53	1m at 3.7g/t Au
BARC232	58	59	1m at 1.2g/t Au
BARC232	69	70	1m at 1.1g/t Au
BARC232	78	79	1m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC233	63	64	1m at 1.4g/t Au
BARC233	85	88	3m at 1.0g/t Au
BARC233	92	93	1m at 1.2g/t Au
BARC233	106	120	14m at 0.9g/t Au
BARC234	23	25	2m at 1.3g/t Au
BARC234	49	50	1m at 3.0g/t Au
BARC234	65	66	1m at 1.1g/t Au
BARC234	76	78	2m at 0.8g/t Au
BARC234	84	85	1m at 0.7g/t Au
BARC234	103	105	2m at 2.3g/t Au
BARC235	41	43	2m at 5.7g/t Au; incl. 1m at 9.1g/t from 42m
BARC235	83	84	1m at 0.8g/t Au
BARC235	99	100	1m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC235	116	117	1m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC236	14	18	4m at 0.9g/t Au
BARC236	22	24	2m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC236	40	41	1m at 1.2g/t Au
BARC236	55	56	1m at 0.9g/t Au
BARC236	76	77	1m at 3.2g/t Au
BARC236	88	89	1m at 1.7g/t Au
BARC237	1	2	1m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC237	9	10	1m at 0.7g/t Au
BARC237	49	50	1m at 0.5g/t Au
BARC237	54	66	12m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC237	74	77	3m at 2.2g/t Au
BARC238	13	18	5m at 0.7g/t Au
BARC238	22	48	26m at 1.1g/t Au
BARC239	3	5	2m at 0.7g/t Au
BARC239	10	11	1m at 0.5g/t Au
BARC239	14	15	1m at 0.8g/t Au
BARC239	34	36	2m at 1.1g/t Au
BARC239	44	45	1m at 0.8g/t Au
BARC239	76	77	1m at 0.8g/t Au
BARC239	82	83	1m at 0.7g/t Au
BARC239	93	95	2m at 1.0g/t Au
BARC239	113	117	4m at 0.5g/t Au
BARC240	10	11	1m at 2.0g/t Au



Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Intersections (>0.5 g/t gold)
BARC240	28	35	7m at 0.7g/t Au
BARC240	51	56	5m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC240	67	68	1m at 7.8g/t Au
BARC240	76	78	2m at 1.7g/t Au
BARC240	108	109	1m at 1.9g/t Au
BARC240	121	124	3m at 3.8g/t Au; incl. 1m at 7.8g/t from 121m
BARC241	17	22	5m at 0.5g/t Au
BARC241	27	30	3m at 0.5g/tAu
BARC241	36	43	7m at 1.6g/t Au; incl. 1m at 5.5g/t from 38m
BARC241	73	78	5m at 0.8g/t Au
BARC241	106	107	1m at 1.3g/t Au
BARC242	1	2	1m at 0.7g/t Au
BARC242	3	64	1m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC243	12	13	1m at 3.9g/t Au
BARC243	39	40	1m at 0.5g/t Au
BARC243	42	43	1m at 0.5g/t Au
BARC243	58	59	1m at 0.7g/t Au
BARC243	64	66	2m at 2.6g/t Au
BARC243	70	71	1m at 2.8g/t Au
BARC243	75	77	2m at 4.5g/t Au
BARC243	83	83	4m at 2.6g/t Au; incl. 1m at 6.1g/t from 84m
BARC243	99	100	1m at 1.6g/t Au
BARC244	0	2	2m at 4.7g/t Au
BARC244	29	35	6m at 0.9g/t Au
BARC244	39	49	10m at 0.9g/t Au
BARC244	97	99	2m at 2.5g/t Au
BARC245	56	57	1m at 0.5g/t Au
BARC245	62	69	7m at 0.7g/t Au
BARC245	78	82	4m at 1.2g/t Au
BARC245	86	87	1m at 1.0g/t Au
BARC245	89	90	1m at 0.5g/t Au
BARC245	100	105	5m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC245	109	113	4m at 0.5g/t Au
BARC246	17	18	1m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC246	51	52	1m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC246	55	57	2m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC246	64	65	1m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC246	70	72	2m at 0.8g/t Au
BARC246	76	95	19m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC247	2	4	2m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC247	36	38	2m at 1.9g/t Au
BARC247	55	56	1m at 0.7g/t Au
BARC247	63	65	2m at 1.2g/t Au
BARC247	72	75	3m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC247	109	116	7m at 1.1g/t Au; incl. 1m at 4.8g/t from 113m
BARC248	33	34	1m at 0.8g/t Au
BARC248	60	61	1m at 0.5g/t Au
BARC248	70	78	8m at 1.1g/t Au



Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Intersections (>0.5 g/t gold)
BARC248	85	91	6m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC248	99	103	4m at 1.0g/t Au
BARC248	109	111	2m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC249	8	9	1m at 2.1g/t Au
BARC249	14	15	1m at 0.5g/t Au
BARC249	38	39	1m at 0.5g/t Au
BARC249	44	45	1m at 1.3g/t Au
BARC249	57	64	7m at 1.7g/t Au; incl. 1m at 8.4g/t from 61m
BARC249	80	82	2m at 1.2g/t Au
BARC249	117	118	1m at 0.8g/t Au
BARC250	21	25	4m at 0.5g/t Au
BARC250	34	35	1m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC250	39	41	2m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC250	46	47	1m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC250	66	70	4m at 2.7g/t Au; incl. 1m at 7.5g/t from 67m
BARC250	75	76	1m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC250	93	94	1m at 12.2g/t Au
BARC251	2	3	1m at 0.7g/t Au
BARC251	37	39	2m at 3.6g/t Au
BARC251	92	93	1m at 1.0g/t Au
BARC251	104	105	1m at 0.8g/t Au
BARC252	10	19	9m at 0.7g/t Au
BARC252	23	24	1m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC252	51	52	1m at 0.8g/t Au
BARC252	78	79	1m at 0.8g/t Au
BARC252	109	111	2m at 1.2g/t Au
BARC253	3	4	1m at 1.5g/t Au
BARC253	27	29	2m at 0.9g/t Au
BARC253	65	66	1m at 1.4g/t Au
BARC253	96	98	2m at 1.4g/t Au
BARC253	116	117	1m at 0.7g/t Au
BARC253	127	129	2m at 0.8g/t Au
BARC253	142	143	1m at 1.4g/t Au
BARC254	22	41	19m at 0.8g/t Au
BARC255	1	2	1m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC255	46	47	1m at 1.1g/t Au
BARC255	69	70	1m at 0.7g/t Au
BARC255	101	102	1m at 0.7g/t Au
BARC255	114	115	1m at 1.1g/t Au
BARC256	66	67	1m at 1.4g/t Au
BARC256	90	92	2m at 1.0g/t Au
BARC257	11	16	5m at 3.8g/t Au; incl. 1m at 13.9g/t from 11m
BARC257	24	27	3m at 0.7g/t Au
BARC257	45	46	1m at 0.8g/t Au
BARC257	87	88	1m at 3.2g/t Au
BARC257	93	95	2m at 1.3g/t Au
BARC257	100	102	2m at 1.2g/t Au
BARC257	108	109	1m at 0.5g/t Au



Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Intersections (>0.5 g/t gold)
BARC257	139	141	2m at 1.7g/t Au
BARC258	8	10	2m at 3.1g/t Au
BARC258	19	20	1m at 0.8g/t Au
BARC258	25	27	2m at 1.2g/t Au
BARC258	41	43	2m at 2.0g/t Au
BARC258	65	66	1m at 1.0g/t Au
BARC258	77	78	1m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC258	134	138	4m at 0.9g/t Au
BARC258	144	146	2m at 2.3g/t Au
BARC258	168	169	1m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC258	172	177	5m at 0.6g/t Au
BARC258	197	198	1m at 1.5g/t Au
BARC258	208	209	1m at 0.6g/t Au

Notes:

All reported intersections are assayed at 1m intervals

• Intercept cut-off grade is 0.5 g/t gold

• Intervals are reported with a maximum of 3m of internal dilution unless the total intercept grade falls below 0.5 g/t gold

• Sample preparation and assaying conducted by BIGS Laboratory in Ouagadougou.

Assayed by 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish



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 (eg 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. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	 All the sampling described in this report refers to diamond and reverse circulation (RC) drill samples. The diamond drilling was sampled using a geologic lithology and/or mineralization boundary bracketing system whereby samples are no less than 0.5m and no more than 2.0m. The diamond drill core was cut in half with a core saw on site. Half of the core was sampled (right side), retaining the other half on site. The RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples, from which 2kg was pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. The RC samples were reduced to a 2kg sample by riffle splitting on site. Measures were taken to avoid wet RC drilling. Samples were all collected by qualified geologists or under geological supervision. The samples are judged to be representative of the rock being drilled. Location of each hole was recorded by hand held GPS with positional accuracy of approximately +/- 5 metres. 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 31N. 		
Drilling Techniques	 Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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 RC rig is a Schramm Rota 685GT equipped with a compressor 1500 CFM-500 PSI. RC drilling was carried out sing a 4.5-inch face sampling hammer. 		
Drill sample recovery	 Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have 	 RC recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. There are no significant sample recovery problems. A technician is always present at the rig to monitor and record recovery. Samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. The style of mineralisation, with common higher-grade, requires good 		

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
	occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	recoveries to evaluate the mineralisation adequately. The consistency of the mineralised intervals and density of drilling is considered to prevent any sample bias issues due to material loss or gain.
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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	 Detailed geological logging has been carried out on all drill samples, recording lithology, weathering, structure, veining, mineralisation, grainsize and colour. Logging of sulphide mineralisation and veining is quantitative. The geological logging was done using a standardised logging system. This information and the sampling details were transferred into Golden Rim's drilling database. No judgement has yet been made on whether the geological logging has been sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	 If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 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. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	 RC samples were collected on the rig using a three-tier riffle splitter. All samples were dry. The standard RC sample interval was 1m. Samples were transported by road to BIGS Laboratory in Ouagadougou. 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 85% passing 75um. Field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference material as assay standards, blanks and duplicates for the RC samples. The insertion rate of these averaged 3:30. Field duplicates were taken on 1m RC splits using a riffle splitter. 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. 	 The laboratory used an aqua regia digest followed by fire assay with an AAS finish for gold analysis. No geophysical tools were used to



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
	 For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	 determine any element concentrations. 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. For RC samples, we insert one blank, on standard and one duplicate for every 30 samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	 The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	 Sample data is compiled and digitally captured by Golden Rim geologists. The compiled digital data is verified and validated by the Company's database geologist. Reported results are compiled by the Company's Senior Geologist and the Managing Director. 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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	 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. Location data was collected in UTM grid WGS84, zone 31north.
Data spacing and distribution	 Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 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. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	 The drill intercepts are irregularly spaced. No judgement has been made on whether the drill density is sufficient to calculate a Mineral Resource. There was no sample composting.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	 Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key 	 All drill holes reported here were drilled approximately at right angles to the strike of the target mineralisation. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
	mineralised structures is considered to have 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 laboratory in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.
Audits or reviews	 The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	There has been no external audit or review of the Company's techniques or data.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	 Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	 The RC drilling results are from the Kouri permit. Golden Rim owns 100% of the licence. Tenure is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	 Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	• The area that is presently covered by the Kouri permit has undergone some previous mineral exploration.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	 The Kouri Project covers part of a highly prospective Lower Proterozoic Birimian, Samira Hill Greenstone belt and is traversed by a significant NE-trending fault splay which is connected to the major Markoye Fault system. This fault system controls several major gold deposits in Burkina Faso, including Kiaka (5.9 Moz), Bomboré (5.2 Moz) and Essakan (6.2 Moz). The mineralisation lies in a package of highly altered volcanic and volcaniclastic host rocks and is associated with a major gold-insoil anomaly and a prominent dilational structural jog along a regional NE-trending shear zone.
Drill hole Information	 A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar 	 Intercepts that form the basis of this announcement are tabulated in Tables 1 to 3, within the body of this announcement and incorporate Hole ID, Easting,



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
	 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. 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. 	 Northing, Dip, Azimuth, Depth and Assay data for the mineralised intercepts. Appropriate locality maps for some of the holes also accompanies this announcement.
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. 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. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	 All RC samples were taken at 1m intervals. For the 0.5 g/t Au cut-off calculations, up to 3m (down hole) of internal waste, unless the total intercept grade falls below 0.5 g/t gold. No weighting or high grade cutting techniques have been applied to the data reported. Assay results are generally quoted rounded to 1 decimal place. 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. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	• 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.
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. 	• All sample results containing significant (>0.5 g/t) gold are reported the table in the main text.
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).	• Further infill drilling is planned to follow up the results reported in this announcement.
	 Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	