



Highly Anomalous Bedrock Gold Anomalies Continue to be Identified at Kouri

Highlights:

Bedrock Anomalies

- Infill auger drilling intersects further highly gold anomalous bedrock, demonstrating the significant upside potential for additional gold lodes at Kouri. New results include:
 - **3,604 ppb gold** at Guitorga West, **1.5km** to the southwest of the 1Moz Mineral Resource
 - **1,144 ppb and 1,088 ppb gold** at the northern end of the Diabouga Lode, **100m** north of the Mineral Resource

Drilling Completed – Assays Pending

- A follow-up Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling program around the new Red Hill gold discovery has just been completed. The assays results for 14 holes are pending
- A single RC hole was completed at Namagdo beneath a previous hole that intersected 4m at 9.2 g/t gold. Assay results are pending

Upcoming Work Program

- The rainy season in Burkina Faso has now commenced and fieldwork is expected to recommence in late September - early October
- An active work program is planned through to the end of this year and is expected to include further infill auger drilling, air core drilling, a structural study, follow-up RC and/or diamond drilling, and metallurgical test work
- The structural study is expected to commence shortly

Golden Rim Resources Ltd (ASX: GMR) (**Golden Rim** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on the exploration program at its 100% owned Kouri Gold Project (**Kouri**) in Burkina Faso.

Infill Auger Drilling

The regional auger program (which commenced in April 2018) was designed to identify new areas of bedrock gold mineralisation under shallow soil cover, within the major shear zone that hosts the existing 1Moz gold Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource at Kouri. The shear zone extends for 12.5km to the southwest of the Mineral Resource.

The latest results were obtained from 149 new infill auger holes (for 618m) around previously reported anomalous auger samples. The average hole depth was 4.1m. The new infill auger results were positive and further expand the bedrock gold anomalies outside the current Mineral Resource.

The Guitorga West bedrock gold anomaly that lies up to **1.5km** south-west of the Mineral Resource continues to produce highly anomalous results, with new auger results up to **3,604 ppb gold (3.6 g/t gold)** obtained from this area.

Guitorga West is located on the opposite side of a 700m wide river channel to the Mineral Resource.

The gold anomalous auger results at Guitorga West correspond with extensions to the Induced Polarisation (IP) chargeability high anomalies associated with the gold lodes (e.g. Guitorga Lodes) that comprise the Mineral Resource. Golden Rim believes the gold mineralisation that comprises the Mineral Resource may be continuous through the river channel to Guitorga West (for a further 1.5km of strike) and beyond. The river channel has sediment cover generally too deep for auger sampling (i.e. >10m) (Figures 1) and exploration over this area will be completed by air core drilling.

A highly anomalous bedrock gold anomaly has also been confirmed along the northern extent of the Diabouga Lodes, 100m north of the Mineral Resource (Figure 1). New infill auger results from this area include **1,144 ppb and 1,088 ppb gold**.

Further anomalous gold results, including **473 ppb and 314 ppb gold**, have been obtained from infill auger drilling around previous anomalous auger holes at the southern Diabouga Lodes and at Guitorga North (Figure 1).

Golden Rim believes that with follow-up RC drilling there is excellent potential for new gold lodes to be outlined within these areas of bedrock gold anomalism.

RC Drilling

A follow-up RC drilling program consisting of 14 holes (NKRC032 – NKRC043, NKRC045 and NKRC035R) for 1,805m has recently been completed at Red Hill (Figures 1 and 2). A series of fences of holes were drilled along the interpreted strike to the northeast and to the southwest of the discovery holes, NKRC030 (11m at 2.2g/t gold from 77m, including 2m at 7.7g/t gold, and 1m at 4.6g/t gold from 114m) and NKRC031 (16m at 1.8 g/t gold from 29m and 10m at 2.2g/t gold from 52m). Hole details are provided in Table 1.

Similar quartz–carbonate–pyrite–pyrrhotite mineralisation, hosted in sheared basalt and andesite, that is associated with the gold intersections in NKRC030 and NKRC031 has been noted in a number of the new holes at Red Hill.

A single RC hole, NKRC044 (120m) was completed at Namagdo (1km west of Red Hill) and is located beneath previous hole NKRC005 that intersected 4m at 9.2 g/t gold from 40m, including 1m at 31.5 g/t gold.

All samples from the RC drilling have been submitted to the laboratory in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso and assays are pending.

Planned Work Programs

A structural study over the entire Kouri licence area is planned to be undertaken shortly, with the objective of determining the controls on the gold mineralisation. The study will look at the distribution of the gold mineralisation within the Mineral Resource, with a focus on understanding the location and extent of higher grade shoots. The study will also be utilised to rank regional target areas for follow-up drilling.

Additional metallurgical test work is also expected to be undertaken shortly.

Fieldwork is expected to recommence in early October 2018, following the rainy season. This work is expected to include:

- continuation of infill auger drilling to 100m x 25m over bedrock gold anomalous areas, to define targets for RC drilling;
- air core drilling to test the river channel area that lies between the Mineral Resource and the Guitorga West auger gold anomaly; and
- follow-up RC and/or diamond drilling at Red Hill, on regional target areas, and within the Mineral Resource area.

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

"Our infill auger drilling at Kouri continues to expand the bedrock gold footprint outside the 1Moz gold Mineral Resource."

"We have now outlined very strong bedrock gold anomalies at Guitorga West, Guitorga North, Diabouga and Kom that provide excellent targets for the discovery of additional gold mineralisation in the immediate Mineral Resource area."

"Our regional exploration is also progressing positively. We have just completed our first follow-up RC drilling on the new gold discovery at Red Hill, 4.5km southwest of the Mineral Resource and we eagerly await the assay results."

-ENDS-

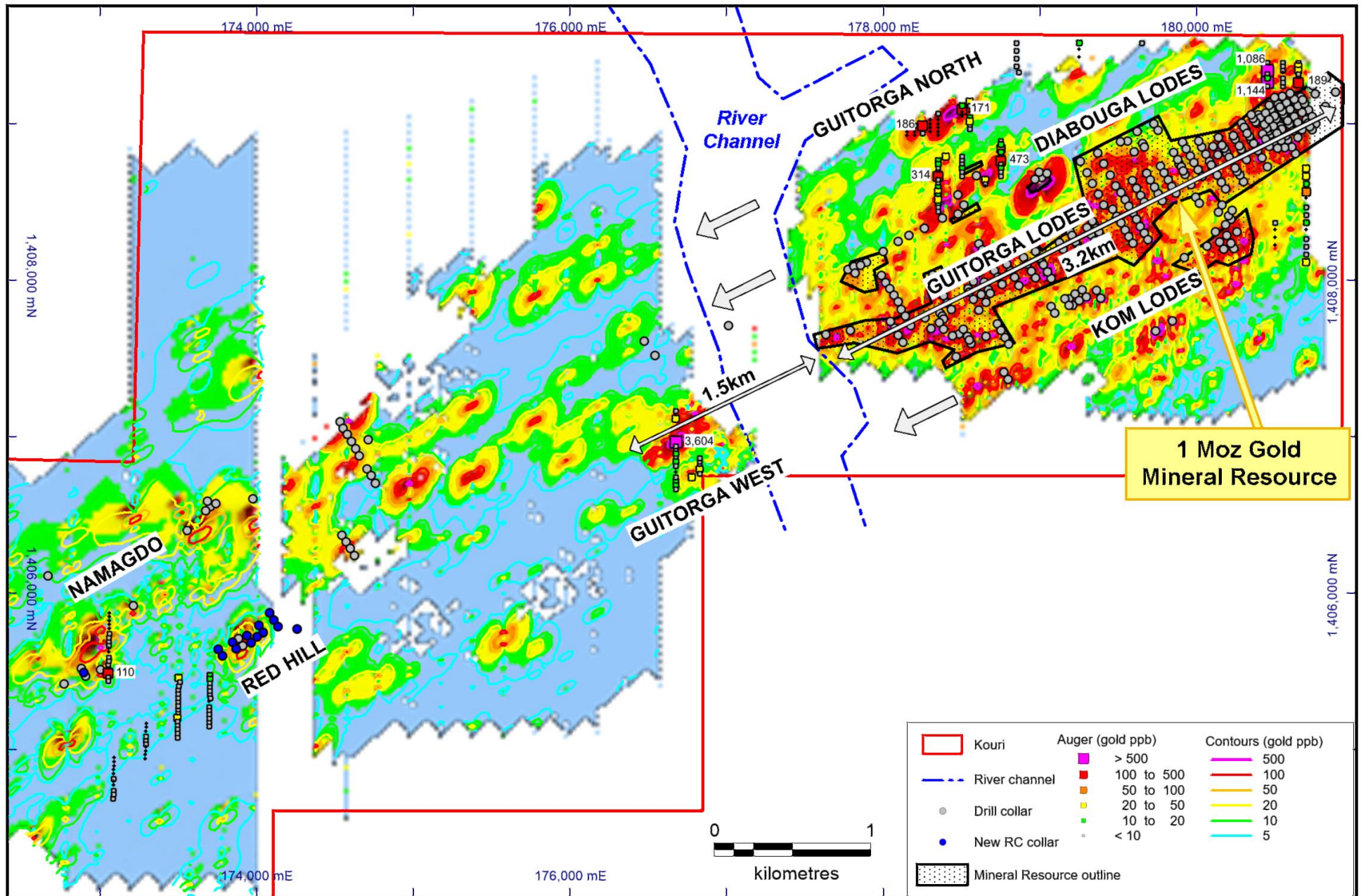


Figure 1. Location of the new anomalous gold-in-auger results at Guitorga West, Diabouga and Guitorga North over an auger gold image.

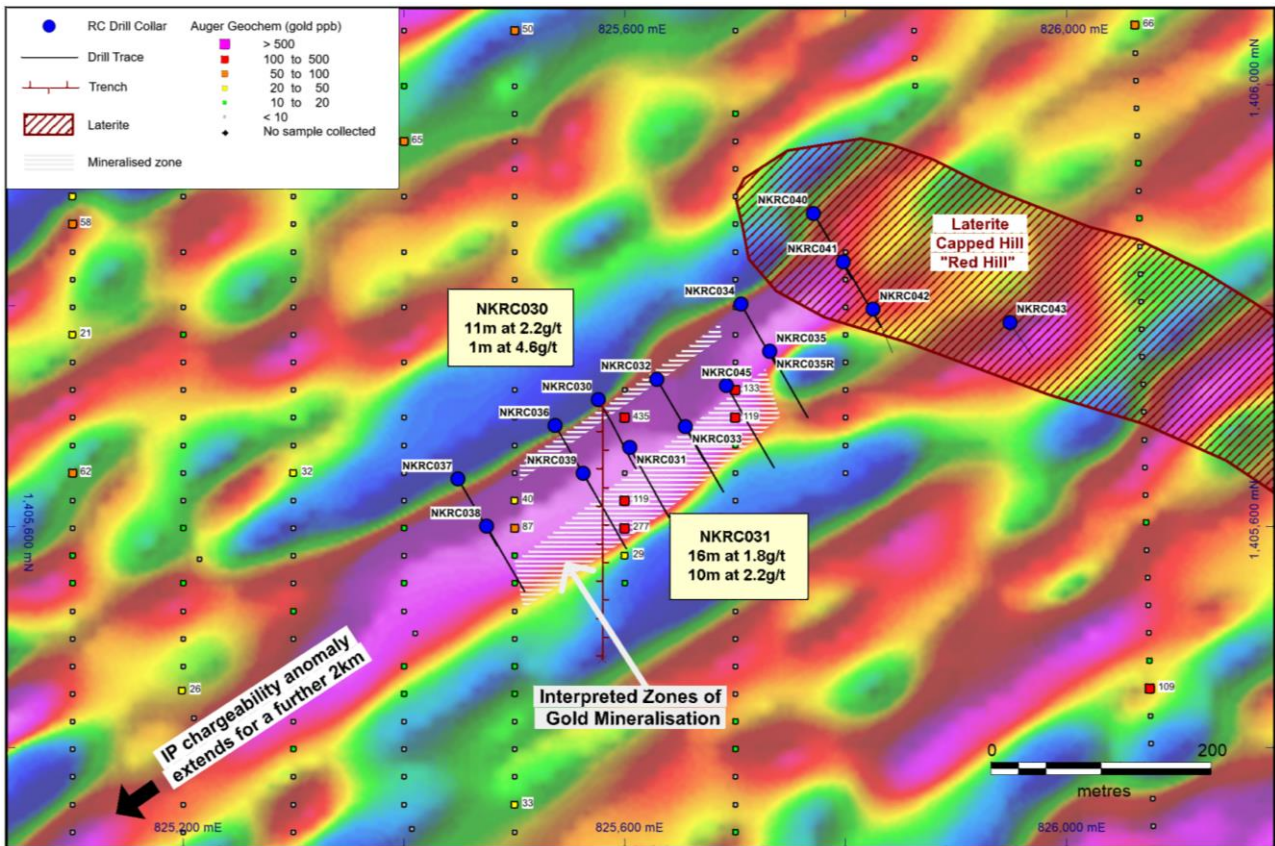


Figure 2. RC drill hole locations at Red Hill over an IP chargeability image.

Table 1. New RC drill hole collar details

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Zone	RL (m)	Dip (o)	Azimuth (o)	EOH (m)
NKRC032	825,629	1,405,734	30N	280	-55	150	150
NKRC033	825,655	1,405,691	30N	280	-55	150	120
NKRC034	825,705	1,405,802	30N	280	-55	150	120
NKRC035	825,731	1,405,759	30N	280	-55	150	121
NKRC035R	825,731	1,405,759	30N	280	-55	150	153
NKRC036	825,537	1,405,692	30N	280	-55	150	120
NKRC037	825,449	1,405,644	30N	280	-55	150	123
NKRC038	825,475	1,405,601	30N	280	-55	150	120
NKRC039	825,562	1,405,649	30N	280	-55	150	138
NKRC040	825,771	1,405,884	30N	280	-55	150	120
NKRC041	825,798	1,405,840	30N	280	-55	150	120
NKRC042	174,132	1,405,798	31N	280	-55	150	120
NKRC043	174,256	1,405,783	31N	280	-55	150	130
NKRC044	824,593	1,405,475	30N	280	-55	150	120
NKRC045	825,692	1,405,728	30N	280	-55	150	150

Notes:

- NKRC prefix denotes reverse circulation (RC) drilling
- Coordinate projection:
 - UTM, WGS 84 zone 31 North
 - UTM, WGS 84 zone 30 North

Appendix 1: JORC Code (2012 Edition), Assessment and Reporting Criteria

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
Sampling Techniques	<i>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.</i>	<p>The sampling described in this report refers to power auger drill sampling and reverse circulation (RC) drilling.</p> <p>When using the power auger, the hole was drilled to the top of weathered bedrock. The bottom of each hole was sampled as a 1m interval.</p> <p>RC drilling samples are collected every metre down the hole.</p> <p>Samples were all collected by qualified geologists or under geological supervision.</p> <p>The samples are judged to be representative of the rock being drilled.</p> <p>The nature and quality of sampling is carried out under QAQC procedures as per industry standards.</p> <p>RC samples are collected by a three-tier riffle splitter using downhole sampling hammers with nominal 127 to 140mm holes.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p>Sampling is guided by Golden Rim's protocols and Quality Control procedures as per industry standards.</p> <p>To ensure representative sampling, 1m RC samples are collected from a cyclone, passing them through a 3-tier riffle splitter (producing a 2kg sample). Duplicate samples are taken every 30th sample.</p> <p>Measures were taken to avoid wet RC drilling.</p>
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	<p>All drill samples were submitted to BIGS Laboratory in Ouagadougou for preparation and analysis.</p> <p>The auger samples were analysed for gold by 12-hour BLEG with a 1ppb detection limit.</p> <p>RC samples are crushed through a RDS Boyd crusher to -2mm and pulverised via LM2 to a nominal 90% passing -75µm.</p> <p>A 200g sub-sample is taken 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.</p>
Drilling Techniques	<i>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.).</i>	<p>The auger drilling was carried out using a 4WD-mounted power auger rig. All auger holes are drilled at 90 degrees.</p> <p>The RC rig used by Ausdrill was a track mounted DRA 600 rig with a 500 psi/1350cfm compressor.</p> <p>RC drilling was carried out using a 4.5-inch face sampling hammer.</p> <p>The location of each hole was recorded by hand held GPS with positional accuracy of approximately +/-5m.</p> <p>The RC drilling was then followed up by surveying with a</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
		<p>differential GPS, which is accurate to +/-0.1m in X, Y and Z. Location data was collected in WGS 84, UTM zone 30N or zone 31N.</p> <p>All RC drill holes were planned to be drilled at -55 degrees. This is considered an optimum angle for intersecting the mineralisation.</p> <p>Downhole surveying of RC drill holes occurred (where-ever possible) at 30m intervals down hole.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<p>Sample recovery is not assessed for auger drilling as it is a geochemical method.</p> <p>In general recoveries are good because the hole has to be cleared in order for the screw-type drill rods to advance downwards.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<p>Drill samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination.</p> <p>RC recoveries are logged and recorded in the database.</p> <p>Overall recoveries are >95% for the RC. There are no significant sample recovery problems.</p> <p>A technician is always present at the rig to monitor and record recovery.</p> <p>The RC rig has an auxiliary compressor and boosters to help maintain dry samples. When wet samples are encountered, the RC drilling is discontinued.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	<p>No relationship is seen to exist between sample recovery and grade.</p> <p>No sample bias is due to preferential loss/gain of any fine/coarse material due to the acceptable sample recoveries obtained by both drilling methods.</p>
Logging	<i>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.</i>	<p>Auger drill samples are not used for Mineral Resource estimation.</p> <p>The bottom metre of each auger hold was geologically logged in a qualitative fashion.</p> <p>Logging of RC samples recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural (DD only), weathering, alteration, colour and other features of the samples.</p> <p>The geological logging was done using a standardised logging system. This information and the sampling details were transferred into Golden Rim's drilling database.</p> <p>All drilling has been logged to a standard that is appropriate for the category of Resource which is being reported.</p>
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc)</i>	<p>Logging is both qualitative and quantitative, depending on the field being logged.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
	<i>photography.</i>	The RC drill chips trays were photographed.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All RC 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	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No drill core was reported in this announcement
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	The entire auger sample was submitted for assay, so no sub-sampling is required. 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.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	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 90% passing 75 µm.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	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.
	<i>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.</i>	Sampling is carried out in accordance with Golden Rims protocols as per industry best practice. 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.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	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	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
		<p>analysis.</p> <p>The analytical method is considered appropriate for this mineralisation style and is of industry standard.</p> <p>The quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures are considered to be appropriate for this deposit type.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.
	<i>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.</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory.</p> <p>Review of the internal laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.</p> <p>For RC samples, Golden Rim inserts one blank, one standard and one duplicate for every 30 samples.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Reported results are compiled and verified by the Company's Senior Geologist and the Managing Director.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	None of the drill holes in this report are twinned.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<p>Primary field data is collected by Golden Rim geologists on standardised logging sheets. This data is compiled and digitally captured.</p> <p>The compiled digital data is verified and validated by the Company's database geologist.</p>
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	The primary data is kept on file. There were no adjustments to the assay data.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	<p>Collar locations were recorded by hand held GPS with a positional accuracy of approximately +/- 5 metres.</p> <p>Down-hole surveys were completed at the end of every RC hole (where possible) using a Reflex down-hole survey tool. Measurements were taken at approximately every 50 meters.</p> <p>At the completion of the program all RC holes are surveyed with a DGPS, which has locational accuracy of +/- 0.1m, X, Y and Z.</p>
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Location data was collected in either UTM grid WGS84, zone 31 North or UTM grid WGS84, zone 30 North
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Topographic control was established by using a survey base station.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Auger drilling as spaced 25m apart along N-S orientated lines, either 100 or 200m apart. RC Drilling conducted has been conducted along a line, with holes spaced at 50m along that line.
	<i>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.</i>	Auger drilling is not appropriate for the calculation of any Mineral Resource estimate. The RC drill data spacing and distribution are sufficient for exploration drilling
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	There was no sample compositing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Auger drill holes are drilled vertically, along N-S orientated grid lines. The strike of mineralisation in the Kouri licence is approximately 050 degrees. All RC drill holes reported here were drilled approximately at right angles to the strike of the target mineralisation.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples are stored on site prior to road transport by Company personnel to the laboratory in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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	<i>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.</i>	The RC drilling results are from the Kouri permit. Golden Rim owns 100% of the permit.
	<i>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.</i>	Tenure is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The area that is presently covered by the Kouri permit has undergone some previous mineral exploration.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	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 (7 Moz).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
		The mineralisation lies in a package of highly altered volcanic and volcanoclastic host rocks and is associated with a major gold-in-soil anomaly and a prominent dilational structural jog along a regional NE-trending shear zone.
Drill hole Information	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> 	<p>Auger drilling is a reconnaissance exploration technique. Typically, the last metre of each auger hold represents in situ material. As such, results are presented as end of hole point samples for each auger hole.</p> <p>The body of the report contains tables summarising RC drilling location data (Hole ID, Easting, Northing, Dip, Azimuth and total Depth) and a list of significant (gold \geq 0.5g/t) intercepts.</p> <p>Appropriate locality maps for some of the holes also accompanies this announcement.</p> <p>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</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Drill hole intersections are not reported for Auger drilling in this announcement. Tabulation of drill hole data is not considered material to understanding of the reported results.</p> <p>There has been no exclusion of information from RC drilling.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>All RC samples were taken at 1m intervals.</p> <p>For the 0.5 g/t Au cut-off calculations, up to 4m (down hole) of internal waste, unless the total intercept grade falls below 0.5 g/t gold.</p> <p>No weighting or high grade cutting techniques have been applied to the data reported.</p> <p>Assay results are generally quoted rounded to 1 decimal place.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Not applicable in this document as no exploration results are announced.</p>
	<p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>Metal equivalent values are not reported in this announcement.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p>	<p>The reported auger results are from early stage reconnaissance exploration.</p> <p>The orientation of the mineralised zone has been established and the RC drilling was planned in such a way as to intersect mineralisation in a perpendicular manner.</p>
	<p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should</i></p>	<p>Not applicable in this document as no RC assay results are announced.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
	<i>be reported.</i>	
	<i>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').</i>	Not applicable in this document as no RC assay results are announced.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Maps are provided in the main text.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in the announcement.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Further auger drilling is planned to follow up the results reported in this announcement. Promising results will then be followed up (where practicable) with trenching and RC 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.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Refer to main body of this report.

Competent Persons Statements

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 previous exploration results are extracted from the announcements: Korongou Delivers Significant Drilling Results dated 7 July 2014; Large New Gold Anomalies Outlined at Korongou dated 15 January 2015; 1 Million Ounces of Gold in Maiden Mineral Resource at Kouri dated 3 May 2018; Highly Anomalous Gold Auger Results Demonstrate Regional Prospectivity at Kouri dated 6 July 2018; New Gold Discovery at Red Hill dated 16 July 2018; and Strong Bedrock Gold Anomalies Indicate Potential 1.5km Extension to Mineralisation at Kouri dated 24 July 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.

For Further Information Please Contact:

Golden Rim Resources

Craig Mackay
Managing Director
Golden Rim Resources
+61 3 9836 4146
craig@goldenrim.com.au

Media and Broker Enquiries

Andrew Rowell
Director – Investor Relations
Cannings Purple
+61 400 466 226
arowell@canningspurple.com.au

About Golden Rim Resources

Emerging West African gold developer, Golden Rim Resources Limited (ASX: GMR), is focused on the discovery and development of gold projects in West Africa.

With a decade of experience working in Burkina Faso, the Company believes it is well placed to turn discoveries into real value for shareholders.

The Kouri Gold Project, located in north-east Burkina Faso, contains over 1Moz in defined Mineral Resources, with significant upside potential to grow.

Kouri is traversed by a significant NE-trending fault splay that is connected to the major Markoye Fault system. This fault system controls a number of major gold deposits in Burkina Faso, including Kiaka (5.9 Moz gold), Bomboré (5.2 Moz gold), Essakane (7 Moz gold) and Sanbrado (2.8 Moz gold). The mineralised fault system extends into western Niger where the 2.5 Moz Samira Hill is located.

For more information: www.goldenrim.com.au

ASX Code: GMR
Issued Shares: 395.4m

Market Capitalisation: A\$10.0m
Cash (as at 30 June 2018): A\$1.2m