

Maiden drilling at Kada's Sounkou prospect returns 17m @ 1.3 g/t shallow gold

West African gold explorer Golden Rim Resources Ltd (ASX: GMR; **Golden Rim** or **Company**) is pleased to announce an exploration update, with gold assay results for a further three reverse circulation (**RC**) holes and 12 air core (**AC**) holes (totalling 1,016m) from exploration drilling at its flagship Kada Gold Project (**Kada**) in Guinea.

Highlights

- **Maiden Exploration RC drilling at Sounkou** intercepts **17m @ 1.3 g/t gold**, providing a prime target to expand the Kada Gold Inventory.
- Air core drilling across Bereko and Massan provide additional mineralised targets for resource growth.
- RC drilling is now complete, with assays pending for a further 10 holes (1,118m).
- **3,500m of diamond drilling (DD)** at Bereko and Massan prospects is progressing well, 1,486m drilled to date.
- **3,000m aircore drilling (AC)** program testing newly discovered targets up to 13km south of Massan, is complete.
- **Preparation of updated Massan MRE and maiden Bereko MRE on track for delivery in 2023.**

Golden Rim's Managing Director, Tim Strong, commented:

"We are very pleased to report the first results back from the recently discovered Sounkou prospect. This area represents a significant opportunity to increase the resource footprint at Kada, and to intercept 17m @ 1.3g/t in the very first hole is very encouraging."

We used Aircore drilling to target some isolated auger anomalies along the 15km long Kada Gold Corridor, which has provided additional targets to follow up with RC drilling planned during the next field season."

"Diamond drilling is ongoing and providing critical further structural information as we progress towards defining a maiden Mineral Resource at Bereko, and an updated Resource at Massan."

Kada Exploration Drilling

Golden Rim commenced a 10,000m RC drilling program at Kada in mid-December 2022. The program comprised exploration drilling at the Bereko Prospect and north of the MRE area within the Massan Prospect, as well as some resource extension and infill drilling around the margins of the MRE. In addition, a 3,500m Diamond Drilling program testing open mineralisation and providing structural information commenced in March 2023, and a 3,000m air core drilling program targeting new discoveries is now complete.

Drill hole collar details are provided in Table 1 and the hole locations are depicted on Figure 1. All significant new gold intersections ($\geq 3\text{m} \times \text{g/t gold}$) are presented in Table 2.

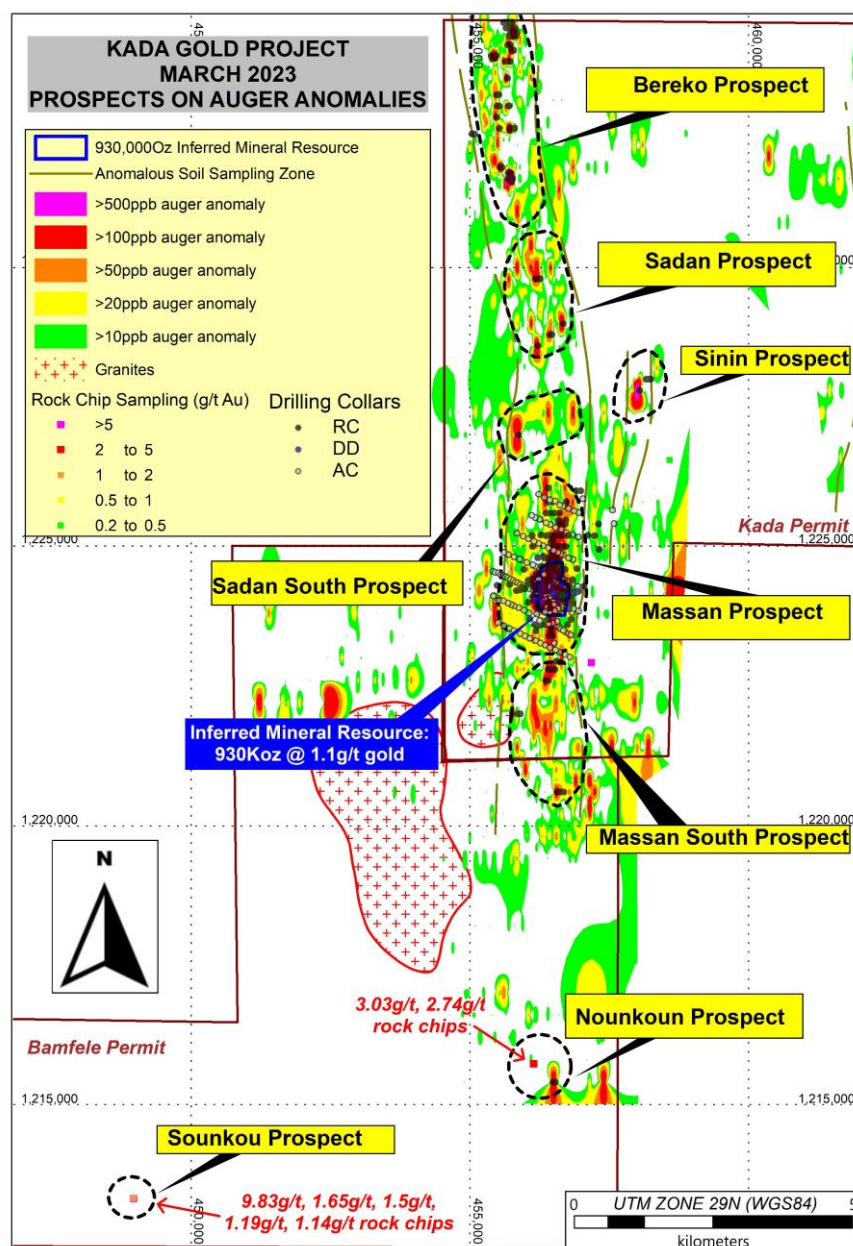


Figure 1: Kada Gold Project showing location of prospects and collars on auger results.

RC Drilling

Golden Rim received results for three RC holes (418m) drilled at the Sounkou prospect. The Sounkou prospect is a recent discovery, where field mapping and sampling returned anomalous gold grades up to 9.8 g/t gold¹ in outcropping bedrock along a river channel. The Sounkou prospect is located in the Bamfele permit, 13km SW of the MRE area at Massan (930,000Oz gold) (Figure 1).

¹ ASX Announcement dated 14 March 2023: Golden Rim commences aircore drilling program to test new gold prospects at Kada Gold Project.

Drilling intercepted interbedded layers of granite and basalt, with pervasive silicic alteration throughout both rock types. Mineralisation typically contains 3-10% pyrite +/- up to 2% tourmaline. Results are highlighted by **17m @ 1.3g/t gold** from 20m in SKRC001 (Figure 2).

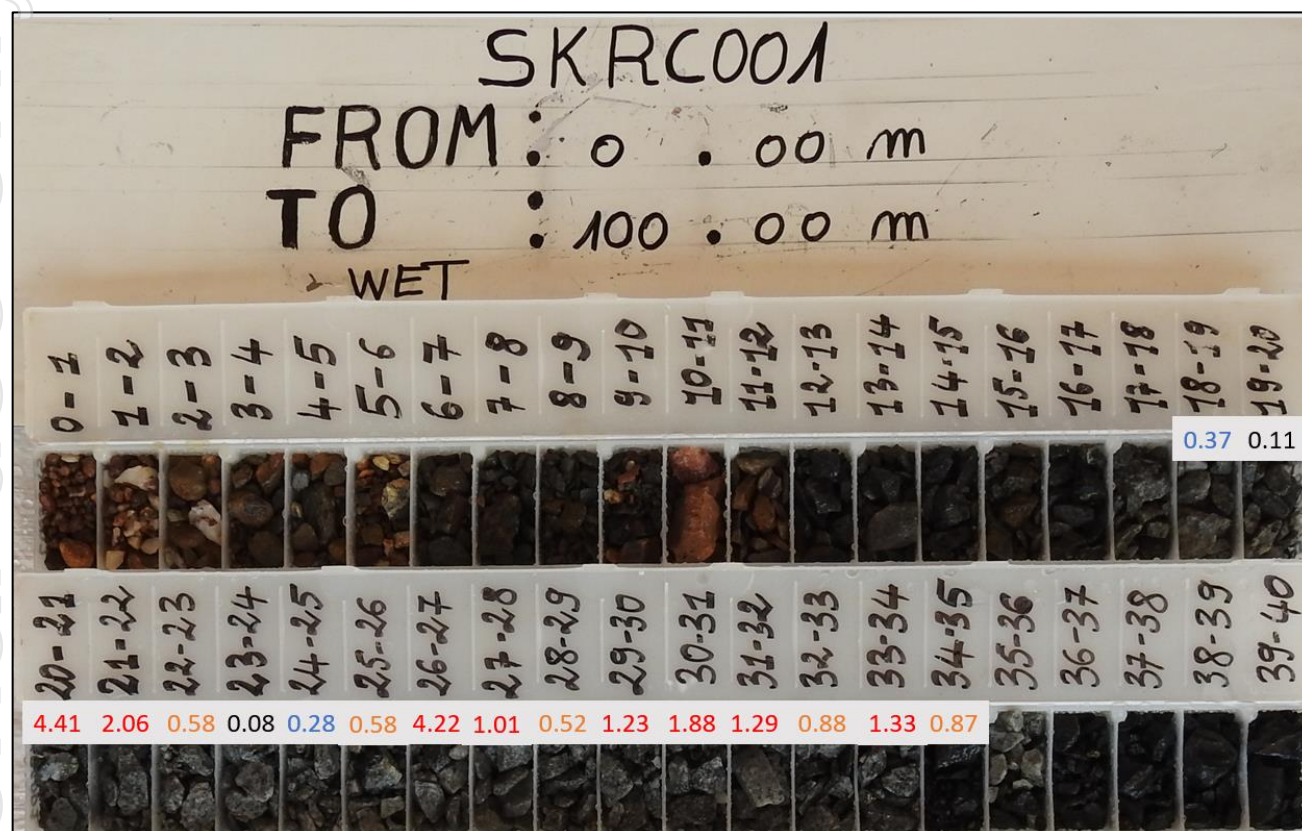


Figure 2: SKRC001 Drill chips showing gold grades (g/t) 17m @ 1.3g/t from 18m.

Air core Drilling

Golden Rim completed a **3,000m aircore (AC) drilling program** in March to explore the newly discovered Nounkoun target identified in field mapping (Figure 1), as well as prospective geophysical anomalies within Massan and Bereko. A total of 64 holes were drilled for 2,922m, as follows:

- 19 holes for 1,009m at Bereko
- 8 holes for 414m at Massan
- 7 holes for 327m at Massan South
- 22 holes for 1,047m at Sadan
- 8 holes for 125m at Nounkoun

Assays have been received for 12 holes (589m), consisting of seven holes (340m) from Bereko, and five holes (260m) from Massan.

At Bereko, a line of auger holes was drilled across a wide (>400m) auger anomaly, with values up to 120ppb gold. Hole BKAC014 intercepted **3m @ 3.1g/t gold** from 13m and will be followed up with RC drilling in the future.

At Massan, results were received for one aircore line drilled across a 200m wide auger anomaly 1,150m north of the MRE. MSAC007 intersected **2m @ 1.3 g/t gold** from 5m and MSAC008 intersected **2m @ 1.7 g/t gold** from 38m. This provides another prospective area north of the MRE to further expand the gold inventory at Kada.

Current Progress & Next Steps

RC drilling at Bereko and Massan is now complete, with assays pending for the final seven holes (704m) at Massan. Three RC holes have also been drilled at Nounkoun (414m). Results for these holes, and the final trenches at Massan are expected during May.

Further aircore drilling results are expected in May, and diamond drilling will continue until approximately the end of May. GMR will then analyse results which will then be analysed over the coming wet season in preparation for an MRE upgrade at Massan and a maiden MRE at Bereko.

-ENDS-

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This announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Golden Rim Resources Ltd.

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 930Koz², the majority of which is shallow oxide-transitional gold mineralisation. Golden Rim is focussed on growing the Mineral Resource. Most of the 200km² project area remains poorly explored and there is considerable upside for the discovery of additional oxide gold mineralisation.

The Company discovered and has outlined an Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 50Mt at 1.3g/t gold for 2Moz³ at the Kouri Gold Project, located in north-east Burkina Faso. Kouri covers 325km² of highly prospective Birimian greenstones. 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 lead⁴ at the Patricia Prospect. The Mineral Resource remains open.

At the adjacent Loreto Copper Project in Chile, Golden Rim has signed an Option and Joint Venture agreement with Teck Chile whereby Teck Chile can acquire up to a 75% interest in the project.

ASX:GMR

Market Capitalisation: A\$20.1 million

Shares on Issue: 591.6 million

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Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report relating to previous exploration results and Mineral Resources are extracted from the announcements: Kada drilling delivers 56m @ 1.7 g/t gold at Massan, 9m @ 2.8 g/t gold at Bereko dated 05 April 2023; Golden Rim intercepts 9m @ 3.3 gt oxide gold at Kada dated 17 March 2023; GMR hits 57m @ 1.0 g/t gold in Oxide at Kada dated February 20 2023; GMR intercepts further oxide gold zones at Kada's Bereko prospect dated 06 February 2023; Golden Rim identifies extensive additional oxide gold target areas at Bereko dated 14 July 2022; Golden Rim Hits 43m at 1.2 gt Gold Outside Kada Mineral Resource dated 21 June 2022; Golden Rim Commences Infill Auger Drilling at Bereko Gold Prospects dated 25 May 2022; Golden Rim hits shallow high-grade oxide gold at Bereko dated 19 May 2022; Golden Rim's Drilling Outside Kada Mineral Resource Area Delivers More Oxide Gold dated 11 May 2022; Kada Maiden Mineral Resource 930Koz Gold dated 3 March 2022; 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 1.0 g/t Gold dated 17 February 2022; Golden Rim Hits More Oxide Gold at Kada - 61m at 1.2 ppm 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 3.3 g Gold dated 20 December 2021; Kada Delivers Widest Oxide Gold

² ASX Announcement dated 3 March 2022: Kada Maiden Mineral Resource 930koz Gold.

³ ASX Announcement dated 26 October 2020: Kouri Mineral Resource Increases by 43% to 2 Million ounces Gold (Total Mineral Resource includes: Indicated Mineral Resource of 7Mt at 1.4g/t gold and Inferred Mineral Resource of 43Mt at 1.2 g/t gold).

⁴ ASX Announcement dated 30 May 2017: New Resource Estimation for Paguanta (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).

Intersection to Date - 62m at 1.3ppm 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 1.4ppm Gold in Oxide at Kada dated 05 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 1.3ppm Gold 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; 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. 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 the Mineral Resource estimate and exploration results continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Brendan Hogan, a Competent Person, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hogan 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 Hogan consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements in this document are or maybe "forward-looking statements" and represent Golden Rim's intentions, projections, expectations or beliefs concerning among other things, future exploration activities. The projections, estimates and beliefs contained in such forward-looking statements necessarily involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of Golden Rim, and which may cause Golden Rim's actual performance in future periods to differ materially from any express or implied estimates or projections. Nothing in this document is a promise or representation as to the future. Statements or assumptions in this document as to future matters may prove to be incorrect and differences may be material. Golden Rim does not make any representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such statements or assumptions. Golden Rim makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward-looking statements made in this announcement to reflect the circumstances or events after the date of this announcement.

Table 1: Collar information for holes reported.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	EOH (m)	Status
SKRC001	RC	448953	1213307	358	55	270	168	Results this release
SKRC002	RC	448911	1213618	355	55	270	100	Results this release
SKRC003	RC	448795	1213740	359	55	270	150	Results this release
BKAC010	AC	456625	1232500	392	55	270	47	Results this release
BKAC011	AC	455600	1232500	392	55	270	52	Results this release
BKAC012	AC	455575	1232500	386	55	270	52	Results this release
BKAC013	AC	455550	1232500	390	55	270	41	Results this release
BKAC014	AC	455525	1232500	395	55	270	52	Results this release
BKAC015	AC	455500	1232500	391	55	270	46	Results this release
BKAC016	AC	455475	1232500	390	55	270	50	Results this release
MSAC004	AC	456850	1225800	380	55	270	52	Results this release
MSAC005	AC	456825	1225800	378	55	270	52	Results this release
MSAC006	AC	456806	1225800	375	55	270	52	Results this release
MSAC007	AC	456775	1225800	374	55	270	52	Results this release
MSAC008	AC	456757	1225800	382	55	270	52	Results this release

Notes:

- MS prefix denotes drilling within Massan Prospect.
- BK prefix denotes drilling within Bereko Prospect.
- NK prefix denotes drilling within Nounkoun Prospect.
- SK prefix denotes drilling within Sounkou Prospect.
- Co-ordinate projection UTM, WGS 84 zone 29 North.

Table 2: Significant intercepts from the RC drilling

Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Gold Intersections (≥3m x g/t or >1g/t intersection gold for RC/DD, ≥1m x g/t AC)
SKRC001	RC	18	35	17m @ 1.3 g/t gold
BKAC014	AC	14	17	3m @ 3.1 g/t gold
BKAC015	AC	36	44	8m @ 0.5 g/t gold
MSAC007	AC	5	7	2m @ 1.3 g/t gold
MSAC008	AC	38	40	2m @ 1.7 g/t gold

Notes:

- Intercept cut-off grade is 0.3 g/t gold.
- Intervals are reported with a maximum of 3m of continuous internal dilution.
- Sample preparation and assaying conducted by SGS Laboratory in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.
- Assayed by 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (FAA515).
- Any assays over 10,000ppb are assayed with a gravimetric assay (FAA505).
- EOH means end of hole.

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

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
Sampling Techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	<p>The sampling described in this report refers to reverse circulation (RC) and aircore (AC) drilling.</p> <p>Samples were all collected by qualified geologists or under geological supervision.</p> <p>The samples are judged to be representative of the rock being drilled.</p> <p>The nature and quality of sampling is carried out under QAQC procedures as per industry standards.</p> <p>RC and AC samples are collected by a three-tier riffle splitter using downhole sampling hammers with nominal 127 to 140mm holes.</p>
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	<p>Sampling is guided by Golden Rim's protocols and Quality Control procedures as per industry standards.</p> <p>To ensure representative sampling, 1m RC samples are collected from a cyclone, passing them through a 3-tier riffle splitter (producing a >2kg sample). Duplicate samples are taken every 40th sample.</p> <p>Measures were taken to avoid wet drilling.</p> <p>For aircore sampling, either 1m samples or 4m composites were collected, at the discretion of the rig geologist. These samples were collected from a cyclone, passing them through a 3-tier riffle splitter (producing a >2kg sample). Duplicate samples are taken every 40th sample.</p>
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	<p>All drilling samples are firstly crushed using a Jaw Crusher and there after crushed to 90% passing -2mm using a RSD Boyd crusher. A less than 1kg split sample is then pulverised via LM2 to a nominal 85% passing - 75µm.</p> <p>Assayed by 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (FAA515)</p> <p>Any assays over 10,000ppb are assayed with a gravimetric assay (FAA505).</p>
Drilling Techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	<p>RC/AC drilling used 114.3mm rods.</p> <p>The location of each hole was recorded by handheld GPS with positional accuracy of approximately +/-5m. Location data was collected in WGS 84, UTM zone 29N.</p> <p>The majority of drill holes were planned to be drilled at -55° on azimuth 270°. This is considered an optimum angle for intersecting the primary north-south trending mineralisation. Additional holes have been drilled at -</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
		<p>55° on azimuths 320° and 140°, to give geologists understanding of the interaction between primary north-south mineralisation and secondary ENE-WNW mineralisation, and to determine how these interactions affect grade distribution.</p> <p>Downhole surveying occurred (where-ever possible) at 30m intervals down hole.</p>
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	All RC/AC 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.	<p>Drill samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination.</p> <p>A technician is always present at the rig to monitor and record recovery. Recoveries are recorded in the database. There are no significant sample recovery problems. Overall recoveries are >90% for the diamond drilling core. There are no significant sample recovery problems.</p> <p>The RC rig has an auxiliary compressor and boosters to help maintain dry samples. When wet samples are encountered, the RC drilling is discontinued.</p>
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	<p>No relationship is seen to exist between sample recovery and grade.</p> <p>No sample bias is due to preferential loss/gain of any fine/coarse material due to the acceptable sample recoveries obtained by drilling methods.</p>
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	<p>Logging of RC chips recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, alteration, colour and other features of the samples.</p> <p>The geological logging was done using a standardised logging system. This information and the sampling details were transferred into Golden Rim's drilling database.</p> <p>All drilling has been logged to a standard that is appropriate for the category of Resource which is being reported.</p>
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	<p>Logging is both qualitative and quantitative, depending on the field being logged.</p> <p>The drill chips and core were photographed in both dry and wet form.</p>
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes are logged in full and to the total length of each drill hole. 100% of each relevant intersection is logged in detail.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	N/A for RC and AC drilling
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	<p>RC/AC samples were collected on the rig using a three-tier riffle splitter. Most of the samples were dry.</p> <p>On the rare occasion that wet samples were encountered, they were dried prior to splitting with a riffle splitter.</p> <p>The standard RC sample interval was 1m. AC samples were either 4m composites in areas of apparent unmineralized chips, or 1m in areas of apparent mineralized chips as determined by the rig geologist.</p>
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	<p>Samples were transported by road to SGS Laboratory in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.</p> <p>The sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice.</p> <p>At the laboratory, all samples were weighed, dried and crushed to -2mm in a jaw crusher. A split of the crushed sample was subsequently pulverised in a ping mill to achieve a nominal particle size of 90% passing 75 µm.</p>
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	<p>Golden Rim has protocols that cover the sample preparation at the laboratories and the collection and assessment of data to ensure that accurate steps are used in producing representative samples.</p> <p>The crusher and pulveriser are flushed with barren material at the start of every batch.</p>
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	<p>Sampling is carried out in accordance with Golden Rim's protocols as per industry best practice.</p> <p>Field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference material as assay standards and blanks, as well as field duplicates. The insertion rate of these averaged 1:20, 1:80 and 1:40 respectively.</p>
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	<p>Assayed by 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (FAA515)</p> <p>Any assays over 10,000ppb are assayed with a gravimetric assay (FAG505).</p> <p>The analytical method is considered appropriate for this mineralisation style and is of industry standard.</p>

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
		The quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures are appropriate for this deposit type.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	<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>
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Reported results are compiled and verified by the Company's Senior Geologist and the Managing Director.
	The use of twinned holes.	None of the drill holes in this report are twinned.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	<p>Primary field data is collected by Golden Rim geologists on standardised logging sheets. This data is compiled and digitally captured.</p> <p>The compiled digital data is verified and validated by the Company's database geologist.</p>
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The primary data is kept on file. There were no adjustments to the assay data.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	<p>Down-hole surveys were completed at the end of every RC hole (where possible) using a Reflex down-hole survey tool. Measurements were taken at approximately every 30 meters.</p> <p>Collars are surveyed with a handheld GPS (+/- 5m accuracy) while drilling is ongoing, then all holes are surveyed with a DGPS, which has locational accuracy of +/- 0.1m, X, Y and Z at the completion of drilling.</p>
	Specification of the grid system used.	Location data was collected in UTM grid WGS84, zone 29 North.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control was established by using a survey base station.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drilling conducted was irregularly spaced, as new areas are being tested. AC drilling was conducted hell-to-toe in an east to west direction. RC drilling was irregularly spaced to best fit in around existing drillholes.
	Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral	Drill data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the geological and grade continuity appropriate for a JORC-compliant resource.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Some AC holes have been sampled as 4m composites, none of those assays have been returned as yet. Typically any AC composite that returns anomalous grade will be re-assayed as 1m samples using the remains of the bulk samples.
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.	Drilling occurs in 2 major orientations to investigate the presence of two different orientations of mineralisation. The current DD drilling campaign is being undertaken to greater understand the influence of ENE trending mineralisation (in addition to the major N-S trending mineralisation) to ensure results continue to be unbiased.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples are stored on site prior to road transport by Company personnel to the laboratory in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	RPM Global reviewed Golden Rim's sampling techniques prior to the release of a JORC-compliant resource in March 2022. Sampling was deemed to be appropriate.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The reported drilling results are from the Kada permit. Golden Rim can acquire up to a 75% interest in the Kada permit.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	Tenure is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The area that is presently covered by the Kada permit has undergone some previous mineral exploration.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Kada Project covers an area of 200km ² and is located in the central Siguiri Basin. It lies 36km along strike from and to the south of the 10Moz Siguiri Gold Mine operated by AngloGold Ashanti.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. 	<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>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.</p>	<p>There has been no exclusion of information.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high-grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p>	<p>All RC samples were taken at 1m intervals. AC data was taken at 1m intervals or 4m composites as instructed by the rig geologist.</p> <p>For the 0.3 g/t gold cut-off calculations, up to 3m (down hole) of continuous internal waste.</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>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.</p>	<p>Any aggregation done uses a length weighted average.</p>
	<p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>Metal equivalent values are not reported in this announcement.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p>	<p>All results are listed in down-hole lengths, which structural modelling is ongoing to confirm geometry of orebody.</p>
	<p>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear</p>	<p>All results are listed in down-hole lengths, which structural modelling is ongoing to confirm geometry of orebody.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
	statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Maps are provided in the main text.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high-grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in the announcement.
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 exploration diamond drilling is currently ongoing and will continue to target the Bereko Prospect and further structural understanding of the Massan MRE area and its northern extension. The outstanding RC and AC drilling results will be analysed before Golden Rim embarks on an MRE upgrade.
	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.