

Diamond Drilling Returns 26m @ 1.2 g/t and 19m @ 1.4 g/t gold at Kada

West African gold explorer Golden Rim Resources Ltd (ASX: GMR; **Golden Rim** or **Company**) is pleased to announce gold assay results for 16 diamond drilling (DD) holes (totalling 2,563m) from drilling at its flagship Kada Gold Project (**Kada**) in Guinea.

Highlights

- **Assays returned for eight maiden diamond holes at Bereko, and eight holes at Massan**
- Notable gold intersections include:
 - MSDD005: **11m @ 2.9 g/t gold** from 29m, including **1m @ 20.1 g/t gold** from 30m
 - MSDD004R: **23m @ 0.9 g/t gold** from 25m
26m @ 1.2 g/t gold from 129m
 - MSDD007: **19m @ 1.4 g/t gold** from 73m, including **5m @ 3.9 g/t gold** from 85m
39m @ 0.7 g/t gold from 200m
 - MSDD009: **9m @ 2.2 g/t gold** from 42m, including **2m @ 8.8 g/t gold** from 47m
7m @ 1.9 g/t gold from 55m
 - MSDD001: **6m @ 1.8 g/t gold** from 9m
 - BKDD006: **7m @ 2.0 g/t gold** from 47m
- The initial **3,500m DD** program has been **extended** to 4,200m follow up on **new zones of mineralisation** discovered in 2023 from Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling; 3,814m has been drilled to date.
- A leading structural consultant has been onsite undertaking studies on new diamond drilling.
- **Massan has an existing Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of 930,000oz gold¹ – preparation of updated Massan MRE and maiden Bereko MRE on track for delivery in late 2023.**

Golden Rim's Managing Director, Tim Strong, commented: "We are pleased to announce the return of maiden diamond drilling results at Bereko, as well as further diamond drilling at Massan. In conjunction with this DD drilling campaign, we engaged a leading structural consultant to complete a comprehensive and detailed review of the Bereko and Massan drillholes prior to assaying, and as a result, we now are eagerly moving forward with a strengthened geologic understanding of mineralisation."

¹ ASX release dated 3 March 2022: Kada Maiden Mineral Resource 930koz Gold

Assays returned so far have been encouraging, particularly at Massan, as we have uncovered further mineralisation down-dip within the MRE area and have twinned some of our best RC results to strengthen our geologic confidence. We expect to finish diamond drilling in the coming weeks, with assay results following shortly thereafter. We anticipate delivering a maiden MRE for Bereko, and an updated MRE at Massan later in 2023."

Kada Exploration Drilling

Upon completion of a 11,367m RC drilling program at Kada in early 2023, Golden Rim commenced a 3,500m DD program to test open mineralisation and to provide structural information at both Massan and Bereko. As RC results uncovered further zones of mineralisation, the DD program was extended to 4,200m to capture additional critical structural information before a planned MRE update to be delivered later in 2023.

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.

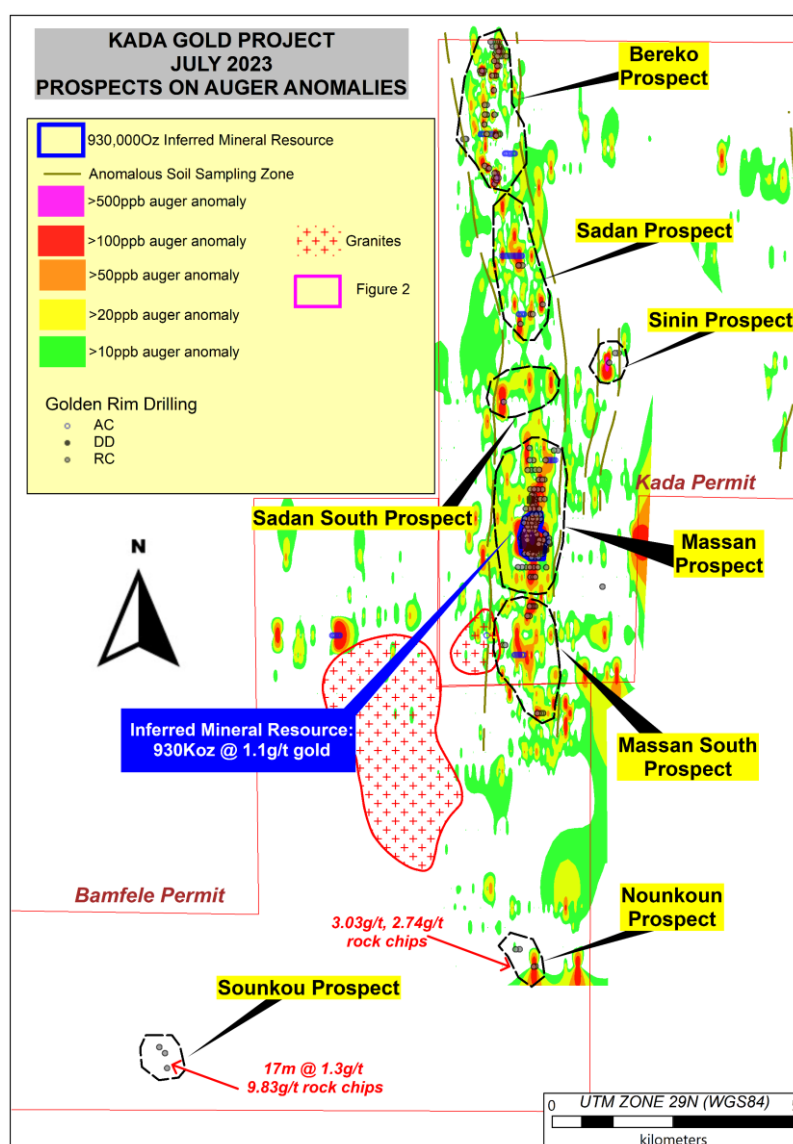


Figure 1: Kada Gold Project showing location of prospects and collars on auger results.

Diamond Drilling

To date, Golden Rim has received results for the first 16 DD holes (2,563m) drilled at Kada. This includes eight maiden diamond drillholes at Bereko, confirming the widths and grade of RC mineralisation, as well as eight drillholes at Massan, drilled to test areas of open mineralisation and provide more structural information on mineralisation controls.

A structural consultant was hired to observe diamond drilling on site and to provide additional insights to Golden Rim regarding the controls on mineralisation. Diamond drilling has revealed three clear generations of gold-bearing veins:

- V1 – subvertical, North to North-North-East trending, sub-parallel to bedding
- V2a – steep, East-North-East to North-East trending
- V2b – East-North-East trending, sub-horizontal to shallow dipping (North West and South East)



Figure 2: Thin pyrite-rich V2a vein crosscutting obliquely a quartz-carbonate-pyrite V1 vein, MSDD007, 260 m.

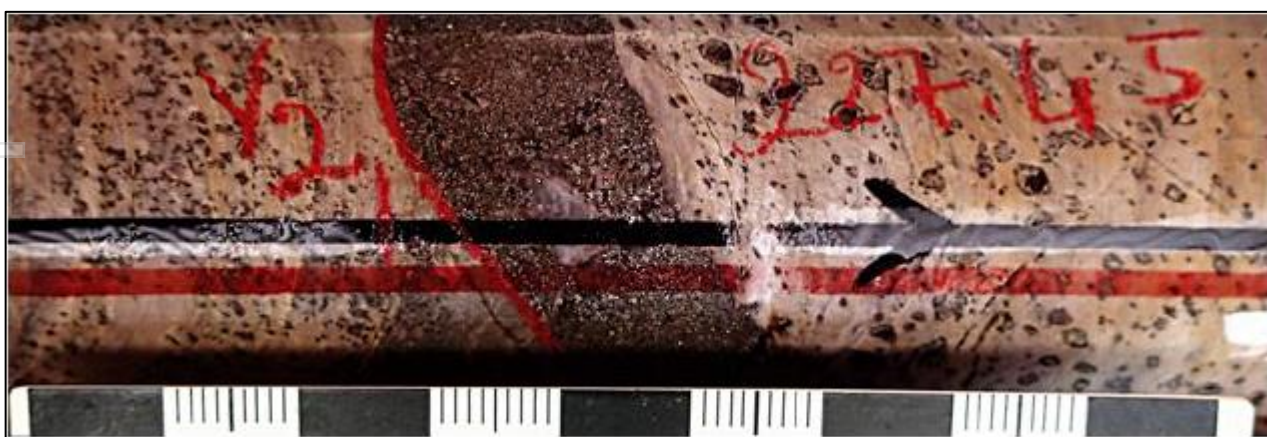


Figure 3: Flat lying V2B vein of fine-grained pyrite with a massive texture, hole MSDD005, 227.45 m.

Massan – Diamond drilling to follow-up open mineralisation

Diamond drilling at Massan has two main objectives: to extend open mineralisation both laterally and at depth, and to twin some of the wider RC mineralised interceptions.

MSDD002 was drilled in the northern portion of the MRE, in an area of poorer drill coverage. Drilling intercepted wide zones of moderate-grade mineralisation, mostly contained within the greywacke units, with intercepts including **14m @ 0.5 g/t gold** from 22m, **17m @ 0.6 g/t gold** from 52m within the oxide, and **12m @ 0.7 g/t gold** from 120m and **14m @ 0.7 g/t gold** from 144m within the fresh rock. Mineralisation in the fresh rock features a high abundance of narrow (1-3cm) pyrite-rich quartz veins within interbedded greywacke-siltstone.

MSDD005 was drilled to delineate mineralisation down-dip of the maiden MRE from March 2022. Results include high-grade, near-surface oxide gold including **11m @ 2.9 g/t gold** from 29m, as well as fresh rock mineralisation including **9m @ 1.4 g/t gold** from 94m, and it also intercepted **28m @ 0.7g/t gold** from 218m within the target area. This hole also provided further structural evidence of three separate vein orientations all contributing to mineralisation within Massan.

MSDD007 was drilled dipping to the northwest, targeting deep extensions of high-grade mineralisation within the MRE. Best intercepts include **19m @ 1.4 g/t gold** from 73m, including **5m @ 3.9 g/t gold** from 85m, and **39m @ 0.7 g/t gold** from 200m. The wide interceptions at depth in both MSDD005 and MSDD007 are evidence that deeper diamond drilling has the potential to add significant ounces to the gold inventory going forward.



Figure 4: MSDD007 drill core with assays displayed, 7m @ 2.9 g/t gold

MSDD004 was designed to crosscut below high-grade RC drilling from 2021, to provide further information on the multiple orientations of mineralisation at Massan, and to further inform areas of poor drill density. MSDD004 intercepted **3m @ 3.4 g/t gold** from 34m, **2m @ 8.0 g/t gold** from 52m, but was abandoned due to stuck rods. The hole was re-drilled as MSDD004R and intercepted **26m @ 1.2 g/t gold** from 129m, including **7m @ 2.9 g/t gold** from 145m. Mineralisation is characterised by hematite rich, strongly oxidised shale/siltstone with clusters of disseminated pyrite.

MSDD009 was drilled to twin a high-grade RC hole within the MRE area, to provide structural information within the high-grade core of the resource. Highlight intercepts include **9m @ 2.2 g/t gold** from 42m and **7m @ 1.9 g/t gold** from 55m.

MSDD003 was drilled on the eastern margin of the MRE area, providing structural information about the controls and orientation of mineralisation. MSDD003 shows clear examples of the three main orientations of mineralisation within the Massan prospect:

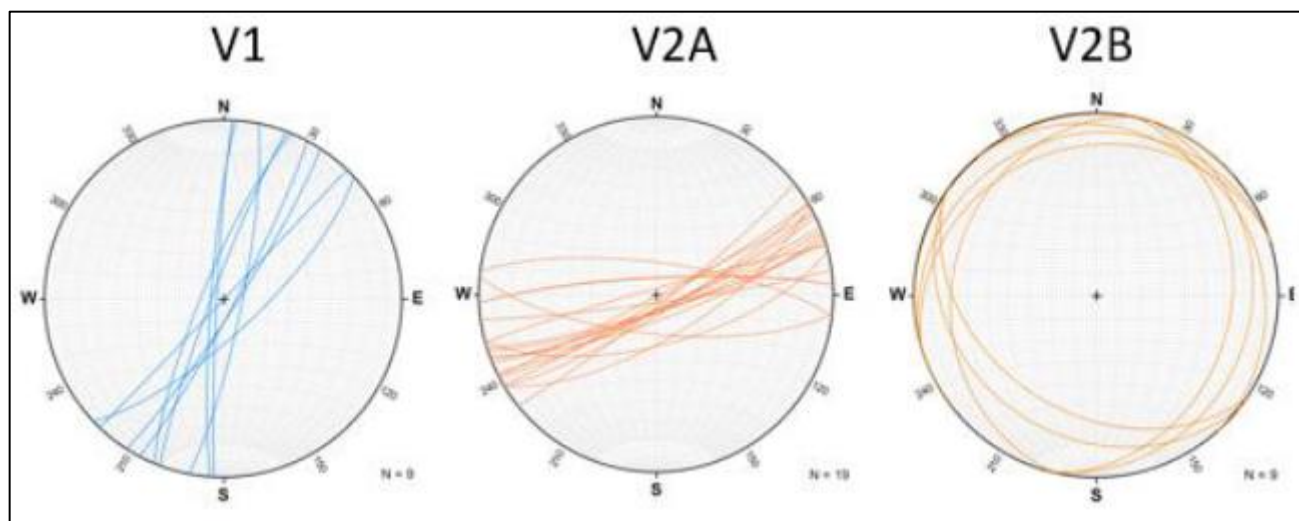


Figure 5: Equal area stereonet projections of measure gold-quartz veins in MSDD003

MSDD001 was drilled 400m north of the MRE area, targeting open mineralisation discovered in 2022 (up to 66m @ 1.0 g/t gold in KRC072²). Drilling intercepted narrow oxide gold intersections, highlighted by **6m @ 1.8 g/t gold** from 9m). This hole was abandoned before reaching target depth due to stuck rods but has now been re-drilled with assays pending.

Bereko – Maiden Diamond results include 7m @ 2.0 g/t gold

Diamond drilling began at Bereko, with diamond holes planned to confirm some of the outstanding interceptions seen in RC drilling since Bereko was discovered in 2021, including **10m @ 5.6 g/t gold**³ in KRC092 and **25m @ 1.3 g/t gold**⁴ in BKRC010.

Bereko is dominated by coarse greywackes and interbedded siltstones and shales. Diamond drilling has confirmed a North-South orientation, with bedding dipping steeply east to subvertical. Diamond

² ASX release dated 17 February 2022: Golden Rim discovers exciting new zone of oxide gold at Kada, 66m @ 1.0g/t gold

³ ASX release dated 19 May 2022: Golden Rim hits shallow high-grade oxide gold at Bereko

⁴ ASX release dated 20 February 2023: Golden Rim hits 57m @ 1.0 g/t gold in oxide at Kada

drilling has confirmed that veins occur in two major orientations: dipping steeply to the North-East; and moderate to steeply dipping towards the south.

BKDD006 was drilled down-dip of BKRC010, to confirm mineralisation from RC drilling in both the oxide and fresh rocks. Drilling intercepted mineralisation in both the oxide and fresh rock, highlighted by **7m @ 2.0 g/t gold** from 47m.

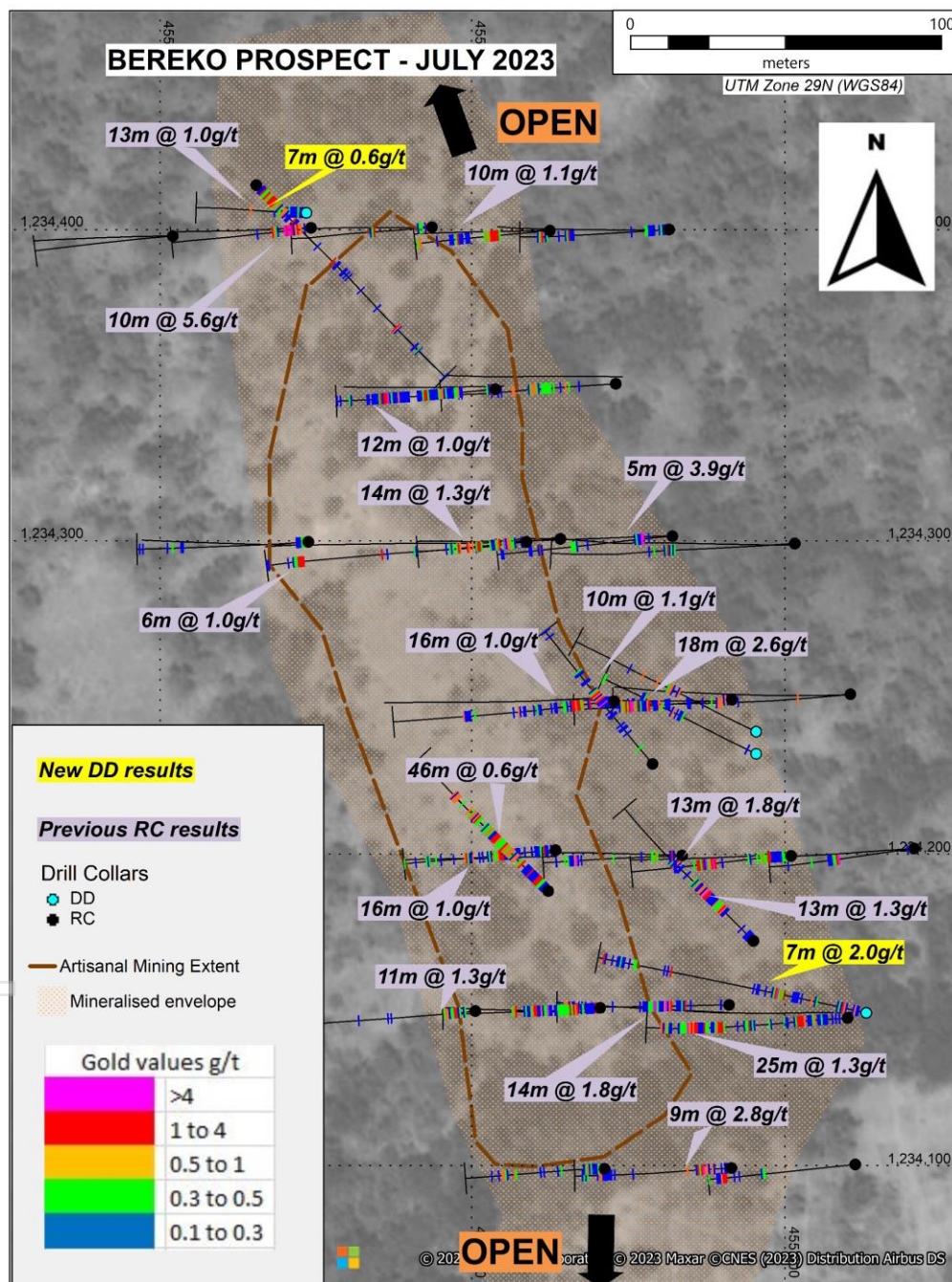


Figure 6: Bereko Artisanal mining area showing recent RC and new diamond results.

BKDD003 and BKDD004 were drilled in the southern part of Bereko, 2.5km south of the artisanal mining area. BKDD003R intercepted **1m @ 3.5 g/t** below mineralisation in KRC097, suggesting narrow

North-South mineralisation in this part of the project. BKDD004 was drilled below KRC098, and intercepted **12m @ 0.6 g/t gold** from 82m.

Current Progress & Next Steps

Diamond drilling is expected to be completed over the coming weeks. Data will then be analysed as Golden Rim progresses toward preparing an updated Mineral Resource Estimate later in 2023.

-ENDS-

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This announcement was authorised for release by the Managing Director, Timothy Strong.

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 Estimate of 25.5Mt at 1.1g/t gold for 930Koz⁵, the majority of which is shallow oxide-transitional gold mineralisation. Golden Rim is focussed on growing the Mineral Resource Estimate. Most of the 200km² project area remains under explored and there is considerable upside for the discovery of additional oxide gold mineralisation.

The Company has outlined an Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 50Mt at 1.3g/t gold for 2Moz⁶ at the Kouri Gold Project, located in north-east Burkina Faso, and it also holds the Paguanta Copper and Silver-Lead-Zinc Project in northern Chile which has 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 lead⁷ at the Patricia Prospect, which remains open. The Company is seeking to divest these projects to focus on Kada.

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.

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⁵ ASX Announcement: Kada Maiden Mineral Resource 930koz Gold dated 3 March 2022.

⁶ ASX Announcement: Kouri Mineral Resource Increases by 43% to 2 Million ounces Gold dated 26 October 2020 (Total Mineral Resource includes: Indicated Mineral Resource of 7Mt at 1.4g/t gold and Inferred Mineral Resource of 43Mt at 1.2g/t gold).

⁷ ASX Announcement: New Resource Estimation for Paguanta dated 30 May 2017 (Total Mineral Resource includes: Measured Mineral Resource of 0.41Mt at 5.5% zinc, 1.8% lead, 88g/t silver, 0.3g/t gold; Indicated Mineral Resource of 0.61Mt at 5.1% zinc, 1.8% lead, 120g/t silver, 0.3g/t gold; Inferred Mineral Resource of 1.3Mt at 4.8% zinc, 1.1% lead, 75g/t silver, 0.3g/t gold).

Market Capitalisation: A\$18.93million
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: Massan returns further broad oxide gold intercepts including 57m @ 1.1g/t gold dated 17 May 2023; Trenching at Massan returns 10m @ 10.7g/t within 128m @ 3.1g/t gold dated 12 May 2023; Golden Rim identifies new gold targets at Kada dated 11 May 2023; Maiden Drilling at Soukhou prospect hits 17m @ 1.3g/t dated 24 April 2023; Kada drilling delivers 56m @ 1.7g/t gold at Massan, 9m @ 2.8g/t gold at Bereko dated 05 April 2023; Golden Rim intercepts 9m @ 3.3gt oxide gold at Kada dated 17 March 2023; GMR hits 57m @ 1.0g/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 1.2gt 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 1.0g/t Gold dated 17 February 2022; Golden Rim Hits More Oxide Gold at Kada - 61m at 1.2ppm Gold from Surface dated 28 January 2022; Golden Rim Continues to Identify Additional Gold Mineralisation at Kada dated 20 January 2022; Kada Delivers Exceptional Shallow Oxide Gold Intersection - 96m at 3.3ppm Gold dated 20 December 2021; Kada Delivers Widest Oxide 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 estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by 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.

Table 1: Collar information for holes reported.

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip (o)	Azimuth (o)	EOH (m)	Status
BKDD001	455648	1234404	403	-55	270	60.5	Results this release
BKDD002	455101	1232398	399	-55	270	146	Results this release
BKDD003	455592	1231800	411	-55	270	84.5	Results this release
BKDD003R	455592	1231798	410	-55	270	121	Results this release
BKDD004	455790	1231600	399	-55	270	146	Results this release
BKDD005	455790	1234230	392	-55	300	115	Results this release
BKDD005R	455791	1234232	390	-55	300	96.5	Results this release
BKDD006	455811	1234140	379	-55	280	158	Results this release
MSDD001	456492	1224904	392	-50	320	194	Results this release
MSDD002	456464	1224233	380	-55	320	165	Results this release
MSDD003	456813	1224091	379	-50	320	254	Results this release
MSDD004	456560	1224061	376	-50	320	149	Results this release
MSDD004R	456562	1224059	376	-50	320	169.25	Results this release
MSDD005	456511	1224080	386	-55	270	249	Results this release
MSDD007	456420	1223952	376	-50	320	263.2	Results this release
MSDD009	456392	1224040	378	-50	270	192	Results this release

Notes:

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

Table 2: Significant intercepts from DD drilling

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Gold Intersections (≥3m x g/t or > 1g/t intersection gold)
BKDD001	9	16	7m @ 0.6 g/t gold
BKDD002	No significant intercepts		
BKDD003	23	27	4m @ 1.0 g/t gold
	64	70	6m @ 0.5 g/t gold
	74	75	1m @ 1.4 g/t gold
BKDD003R	15	17	2m @ 1.7 g/t gold
	103	104	1m @ 3.5 g/t gold
BKDD004	53	57	4m @ 0.7 g/t gold
	82	94	12m @ 0.6 g/t gold
BKDD005/5R	No significant intercepts		
BKDD006	12	16	4m @ 0.8 g/t gold
	47	54	7m @ 2.0 g/t gold Including 1m @ 10.4 g/t gold from 51m
	114	115	1m @ 1.2 g/t gold
	154	155	1m @ 1.0 g/t gold
MSDD001	0	1	1m @ 1.3 g/t gold
	9	15	6m @ 1.8 g/t gold Including 1m @ 7.7 g/t gold from 14m
	77	84	7m @ 0.5 g/t gold
	96	97	1m @ 1.2 g/t
	122	123	1m @ 1.3 g/t
MSDD002	0	9	9m @ 0.7 g/t gold

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Gold Intersections (≥3m x g/t or >1g/t intersection gold)
	17	18	1m @ 1.4 g/t
	22	36	14m @ 0.5 g/t gold
	52	69	17m @ 0.6 g/t gold
	120	132	12m @ 0.7 g/t gold
	136	137	1m @ 1.3 g/t gold
	144	158	14m @ 0.7 g/t gold
MSDD003	61	62	1m @ 1.5 g/t gold
	185	186	1m @ 1.7 g/t gold
	231	232	1m @ 3.5 g/t gold
MSDD004	0	17	17m @ 0.5 g/t gold Including 3m @ 1.3 g/t gold from 13m
	28	29	1m @ 1.1 g/t gold
	34	37	3m @ 3.4 g/t gold
	42	43	1m @ 1.5 g/t gold
	52	54	2m @ 8.0 g/t gold
	97	98	1m @ 1.0 g/t gold
	104	105	1m @ 1.3 g/t gold
	118	119	1m @ 1.6 g/t gold
	126	131	5m @ 0.6 g/t gold
MSDD004R	25	48	23m @ 0.9 g/t gold Including 3m @ 2.5 g/t gold from 38m
	61	62	1m @ 7.0 g/t gold
	76	81	5m @ 1.7 g/t gold
	85	89	4m @ 1.1 g/t gold
	109	117	8m @ 1.5 g/t gold
	129	155	26m @ 1.2 g/t gold Including 7m @ 2.9 g/t gold from 145m
	167	168	1m @ 1.3 g/t gold (EOH mineralised)
MSDD005	0	10	10m @ 0.8 g/t gold
	29	40	11m @ 2.9 g/t gold Including 1m @ 20.1 g/t gold from 30m
	60	70	10m @ 0.6 g/t gold
	94	103	9m @ 1.4 g/t gold Including 6m @ 2.0 g/t gold from 97m
	147	151	4m @ 1.2 g/t gold
	170	188	18m @ 0.7 g/t gold
	213	214	1m @ 3.7 g/t gold
	218	246	28m @ 0.7 g/t gold
MSDD007	21	28	7m @ 0.7 g/t gold Including 3m @ 2.5 g/t gold from 25m
	50	54	4m @ 0.8 g/t gold
	73	92	19m @ 1.4 g/t gold Including 5m @ 3.9 g/t gold from 85m
	98	113	15m @ 0.4 g/t gold
	149	156	7m @ 0.9 g/t gold
	163	170	7m @ 1.1 g/t gold
	200	239	39m @ 0.7 g/t gold

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Gold Intersections (≥3m x g/t or > 1g/t intersection gold)
MSDD009	0	6	6m @ 1.2 g/t gold
	12	15	3m @ 1.5 g/t gold
	18	38	20m @ 0.5 g/t gold
	42	51	9m @ 2.2 g/t gold Including 2m @ 8.8 g/t gold from 47m
	55	62	7m @ 1.9 g/t gold Including 1m @ 5.3 g/t gold from 61m
	66	80	14m @ 0.7 g/t gold
	86	87	1m @ 1.7 g/t gold from 86m
	93	94	1m @ 1.7 g/t gold
	101	102	1m @ 2.9 g/t gold
	123	128	5m @ 1.9 g/t gold
	133	139	6m @ 1.4 g/t gold
	144	153	9m @ 0.5 g/t gold
	156	174	18m @ 0.6 g/t gold

Notes:

- Intercept cut-off grade is 0.3g/t gold.
- Intervals are reported no more than 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 diamond (DD) 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>Diamond drilling sampling includes half-core samples of HQ core size.</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>The diamond drilling was sampled on 1m intervals.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
		The drill core was cut in half with a core-saw on site. Half of the core was sampled (left side), retaining the other half on site.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	<p>Diamond 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>Diamond drilling with HQ 63mm triple tube rods</p> <p>Core is orientated using a digital Reflex ACT II RD orientation tool.</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 31N.</p> <p>All drill holes were planned to be drilled between -50 & -65 degrees. This is considered an optimum angle for intersecting the mineralisation.</p> <p>Downhole surveying occurred (where-ever possible) at 30m intervals down hole.</p>
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Diamond drilling core was collected in plastic boxes; labelled with the name of the drill hole, box number and from-to meterage. Drill core strings are identified at the start and end of each string with wooden blocks.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	<p>Drill samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. Recoveries are recorded in a database.</p> <p>Overall recoveries are >90% for the diamond drilling core There are no significant sample recovery problems.</p> <p>A technician is always present at the rig to monitor and record recovery.</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 both 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.	Geotechnical logging was carried out on all diamond drill holes for recovery, RQD and number of defects (per interval). Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape,

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
		<p>roughness and fill material is stored in the structure/geotechnical table of the database.</p> <p>Logging of diamond drilling core recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural (diamond drilling 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>
	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 core was photographed in both dry and wet form.</p>
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes are logged in full and to the total length of each drill hole. 100% of each relevant intersection is logged in detail.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	<p>Core orientation is completed for all diamond drilling holes. All holes are marked up prior to sampling. Sample intervals are determined by a geologist during logging.</p> <p>The standard sample interval for diamond drilling is 1m lengths of half core. The sampling interval may be broken at changes in geology or mineral zone, so the length of the sample interval can vary.</p> <p>Longitudinally cut half core samples are produced by a technician using a core saw. Samples are weighed and recorded.</p> <p>Half of the core is stored in the tray for backup purposes, while the other half (left) is collected in a plastic bag for laboratory analysis.</p>
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No non-core in this program
	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>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Golden Rim has protocols that cover the sample preparation at the laboratories and the collection and assessment of data to ensure that accurate steps are used in producing representative samples. The crusher and pulveriser are flushed with barren material at the start of every batch.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Sampling is carried out in accordance with Golden Rim's protocols as per industry best practice. Field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference material as assay standards and blanks, as well as field duplicates. The insertion rate of these averaged 1:40.
	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.	Assayed by 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (FAA515) Any assays over 10,000ppb are assayed with a gravimetric assay (FAG505). The analytical method is considered appropriate for this mineralisation style and is of industry standard. 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.	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.
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 MD.
	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.	Primary field data is collected by Golden Rim geologists on standardised logging sheets. This data is compiled and digitally captured.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
Location of data points		The compiled digital data is verified and validated by the Company's database geologist.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The primary data is kept on file. There were no adjustments to the assay data.
	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Down-hole surveys were completed at the end of every hole (where possible) using a Reflex down-hole survey tool. Measurements were taken at approximately every 30 meters. 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.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Location data was collected in UTM grid WGS84, zone 29 North.
Data spacing and distribution	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control was established by using a survey base station.
	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drilling conducted was irregularly spaced.
	Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Drill data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the geological and grade continuity appropriate for a JORC-compliant resource.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	There was no sample compositing.
	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	All drill holes reported here were drilled approximately at right angles to the strike of the target mineralisation.
Sample security	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.
	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	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures,	The reported drilling results are from the Kada permit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
land tenure status	partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	Golden Rim can acquire up to a 75% interest in the Kada permit.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	Tenure is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The area that is presently covered by the Kada permit has undergone some previous mineral exploration.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Kada Project covers an area of 200km ² and is located in the central Siguiri Basin. It lies 36km along strike from and to the south of the 10Moz Siguiri Gold Mine operated by AngloGold Ashanti.
Drill hole Information	<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>
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	There has been no exclusion of information.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high-grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	<p>All RC samples were taken at 1m intervals.</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>
	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.	Any aggregation done uses a length weighted average.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalent values are not reported in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	The orientation of the mineralised zone has been established and the drilling was planned in such a way as to intersect mineralisation in a perpendicular manner.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	All results are listed in down-hole lengths, which structural modelling is ongoing to confirm geometry of orebody.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	All results are listed in down-hole lengths, which structural modelling is ongoing to confirm geometry of orebody.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Maps are provided in the main text.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high-grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method 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 and infill drilling is currently ongoing, and will continue to target the Bereko Prospect and the northern extension of the Massan MRE area.
	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.