11 February 2026

FOLLOW UP ROCK CHIP SAMPLING CONFIRMS AURORA PROSPECT AS EXCITING NEW GOLD TARGET WITHIN PEARL PROJECT (ARIZONA, USA)

Rock Chips including 38.7g/t, 29.5g/t, 20.4 g/t, 9.8g/t and 8.6g/t Au

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Follow-up reconnaissance rock chip sampling has confirmed the impressive gold potential of the Aurora Prospect located within the Company's Pearl Copper Project (Arizona USA)**
- **This rock chip sampling programme has returned additional highly encouraging results with significant gold values (>0.1g/t) in 28 of the 35 samples collected.**
- **This included 17 samples (49% of samples collected) assaying greater than 0.5g/t and 10 of those samples (29%) assaying greater than 1.0g/t.**
- **Even more encouraging was that five samples assayed greater than 5g/t with highs of 38.7g/t, 29.5g/t, 20.4g/t, 9.8g/t and 8.6g/t recorded.**

OVERVIEW

The Aurora Prospect was discovered during field reconnaissance of the Pearl Project in late 2024 with an initial sampling exercise of 6 rock chip samples all returning highly anomalous gold values ranging from 0.40g/t to a high of 10.8g/t (results reported on 23 January 2025).

This resulted in a limited follow-up programme in mid-2025 (results reported on 7 July 2025) which returned similarly strong Au values.

As a consequence, a more detailed sampling programme to better define the grade distribution and areal extent of the Aurora Prospect was undertaken during late November 2025 and results are reported herein.

This sampling has confirmed a significant footprint for Aurora with Au grades above 0.1g/t in 80% of the samples collected over a strike extent of around 800 metres (still open to the south) and a width of around 200 metres.

Highly encouraging was that nearly 30% of the 35 samples collected assayed greater than 1.0g/t.

Table 1: November 2025 Aurora Prospect rock chip assays (samples >0.1g/t Au highlighted)

Sample	Sample Type	North	West	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb
				(g/t)	(g/t)	(ppm)	(ppm)
25PRX012	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 13.9"	110⁰ 43' 52.3"	**0.43**	5.7	37	439
25PRX013	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 14.4"	110⁰ 43' 50.9"	**0.21**	8.9	754	837
25PRX014	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 15.8"	110⁰ 43' 50.8"	**0.19**	4.1	44	1,605
25PRX015	Outcrop	32⁰ 44' 17.9"	110⁰ 43' 49.7"	0.06	3.5	53	131
25PRX016	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 17.5"	110⁰ 43' 50.1"	0.03	4.3	34	92
25PRX017	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 16.2"	110⁰ 43' 51.8"	**0.28**	6.1	35	90
25PRX018	Shallow pit	32⁰ 44' 13.7"	110⁰ 43' 51.3"	**0.52**	5.6	40	377
25PRX019	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 14.7"	110⁰ 43' 51.7"	**0.24**	3.9	37	288
25PRX020	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 15.1"	110⁰ 43' 51.9"	**0.53**	8.7	70	293
25PRX021	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 15.0"	110⁰ 43' 51.4"	**1.01**	14.8	115	1,195
25PRX022	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 15.3"	110⁰ 43' 52.6"	**0.91**	6.3	39	882
25PRX023	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 14.8"	110⁰ 43' 53.6"	**0.10**	4.2	74	256
25PRX024	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 14.3"	110⁰ 43' 54.5"	**0.33**	2.7	46	132
25PRX025	Outcrop	32⁰ 44' 14.2"	110⁰ 43' 55.1"	**0.91**	6.2	107	771
25PRX026	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 15.0"	110⁰ 43' 54.5"	**0.10**	4.1	31	114
25PRX027	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 16.4"	110⁰ 43' 53.4"	0.05	1.9	27	45
25PRX028	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 17.1"	110⁰ 43' 52.1"	**0.33**	1.9	26	45
25PRX029	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 17.3"	110⁰ 43' 51.7"	0.04	1.2	24	27
25PRX030	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 13.5"	110⁰ 43' 51.4"	**0.26**	4.2	25	268
25PRX031	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 14.2"	110⁰ 43' 49.5"	**0.92**	16.4	109	708
25PRX032	Outcrop	32⁰ 44' 14.3"	110⁰ 43' 49.1"	**2.67**	12.4	89	226
25PRX033	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 15.8"	110⁰ 43' 49.4"	**0.98**	3.0	65	139
25PRX034	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 16.9"	110⁰ 43' 49.9"	**3.44**	11.0	157	376
25PRX035	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 15.2"	110⁰ 43' 51.6"	**1.13**	15.6	88	622
25PRX036	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 11.1"	110⁰ 43' 49.8"	0.01	22.8	133	2,140
25PRX037	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 10.2"	110⁰ 43' 53.0"	0.02	1.0	46	35
25PRX038	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 07.0"	110⁰ 43' 50.2"	**0.18**	1.2	155	55
25PRX039	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 07.3"	110⁰ 43' 49.2"	**0.10**	0.7	35	24
25PRX040	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 06.0"	110⁰ 43' 49.0"	**9.82**	18.3	183	12,600
25PRX041	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 05.6"	110⁰ 43' 48.8"	**29.5**	23.9	219	22,800
25PRX042	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 04.8"	110⁰ 43' 48.5"	**20.4**	86.2	82	1,905
25PRX043	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 04.8"	110⁰ 43' 49.6"	**38.7**	157.0	48	3,650
25PRX044	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 04.9"	110⁰ 43' 51.3"	**4.10**	5.2	48	2,030
25PRX045	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 05.2"	110⁰ 43' 52.7"	**8.62**	11.2	309	5,260
25PRX046	In situ float	32⁰ 44' 06.3"	110⁰ 43' 53.4"	1.08	2.5	32	70

Au and Ag – 33.1g/t = 1 oz Cu and Pb 10,000ppm = 1.0%

NOVEMBER 2025 SAMPLING PROGRAMME

The November 2025 programme was designed to fast track the Aurora Prospect to drill status by defining the potential areal extent of the Au mineralisation as well as the grade distribution.

From the work already completed the Aurora Prospect appears to be comprised of Au bearing multiple sub parallel quartz vein sets trending NNW with potential widths of between of 0.6-1.7 metres and located within a sheared granodiorite host.

Outcrop is however poor and so this latest programme concentrated on sampling the vein quartz float and determining the potential boundaries of the Prospect through the incidence of this remnant vein quartz.

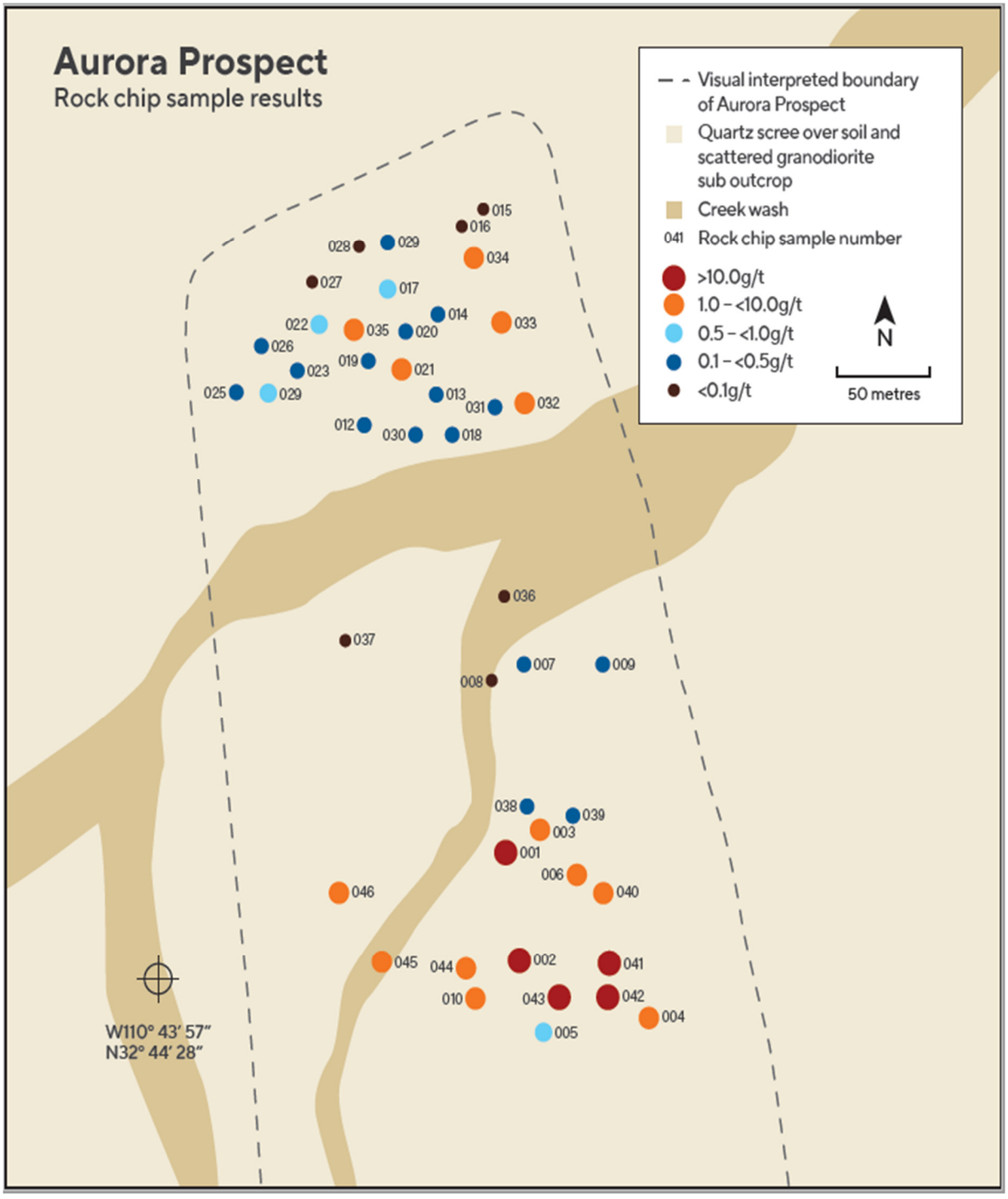
Figure 1: Aurora Prospect artisanal pits and small shaft

Based on the inspection of a number of small, shallow artisanal diggings and a single shaft located within the Prospect, the scree cover is likely to be only around 0.2-0.3 metres in thickness which provides confidence that the quartz scree sampled was likely to be in situ or very close to.

In the opinion of the Company this made the sampling completed a valid test of the underlying mineralised vein quartz.

A total of 35 samples were collected in this latest programme, and the sampling and field inspection suggests that the Prospect has an area of around 800 metres in strike and 200 metres in width (approximately 16 hectares) with the southern strike extent still potentially open.

Figure 2: Aurora Prospect Graphical Representation of Au Assay results



DISCUSSION

These latest results provide impetus for the Company to accelerate its exploration efforts over Aurora.

The high tenor of the rock chip samples across all the sampling programmes to date, reinforce the potential of the Aurora Prospect as a highly promising exploration target.

In this regard, the average assay to date from the rock chip sampling is 4.17g/t with a median result of 0.66g/t (50 samples).

Only 14% of the 50 samples collected to date assayed less than 0.1g/t which is exceptional given the sample locations were not pre-determined to obvious mineralised scree but rather taken from random locations across the Prospect to achieve a representative coverage.

In terms of the exploration model and whilst the exploration is still at a preliminary stage, our US geologist who undertook the sampling reports that the quartz float showed only minor development of fully formed quartz crystals and the accompanying host rock showed little alteration effects.

This feature together with low arsenic (As) and sulphur (S) trace element geochemistry from the samples assayed and the large interpreted areal extent of the Prospect, suggests the Aurora Prospect is more likely the result of low temperature porphyry system rather than epithermal or mesothermal veining.

This is exciting in itself as it points to a potentially large tonnage porphyry type target.

(*please note that* "potentially large tonnage porphyry type target" *is an exploration target based on the current geological interpretation together with geochemical data received to date and should be considered as speculative*).

THE NEXT STEPS

The next step in the exploration of Aurora is to complete a number of lines of shallow channel sampling across the Prospect to gain an understanding of the width of the vein sets and the Au values in the sheared granodiorite.

This is important knowledge towards the potential of the Prospect as a bulk tonnage target.

Following this programme drilling targets should be generated for drill testing which, based on positive results, is targeted for the September 2026 quarter.

Winter conditions are still extreme in that part of Arizona where Aurora is situated – therefore the channel sampling is likely to be carried out in the June 2026 quarter.

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED ROCK CHIP ASSAY RESULTS FROM AURORA PROSPECT

Table 2: January 2025 Aurora Prospect rock chip assay results (samples >0.1g/t Au highlighted)

Sample	Prospect	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
24PRL0100	Aurora	525335	3622032	1080	1.15	5.0	43	1,300
24PRL0101	Aurora	525212	3622170	1099	0.68	3.5	9	100
24PRL0102	Aurora	525225	3622165	1099	0.40	7.9	28	500
24PRL0124	Aurora	524610	3621638	1131	0.66	3.8	684	980
24PRL0125	Aurora	524633	3621585	1136	**8.93**	22.3	1115	1,700
24PRL0126	Aurora	524659	3621560	1137	**10.8**	33.3	311	26,200

January 2025

Table 3: July 2025 Aurora Prospect rock chip assay results (samples >0.1g/t Au highlighted)

Sample	Prospect	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
25RK001	Aurora	525241	3621979	1090	**29.3**	**36**	100	15,900
25RK002	Aurora	525261	3621968	1092	**11.2**	**20**	139	3,490
25RK003	Aurora	525274	3621955	1092	**1.52**	6	99	1,000
25RK004	Aurora	525320	3621959	1094	**8.43**	14	65	3,240
25RK005	Aurora	525279	3621882	1094	0.68	3	101	290
25RK006	Aurora	525239	3621921	1102	**6.09**	11	59	2,470
25RK007	Aurora	525266	3621989	1104	0.01	<2	14	80
25RK008	Aurora	525271	3621895	1115	0.16	<2	118	40
25RK009	Aurora	525229	3621902	1116	0.26	<2	59	50

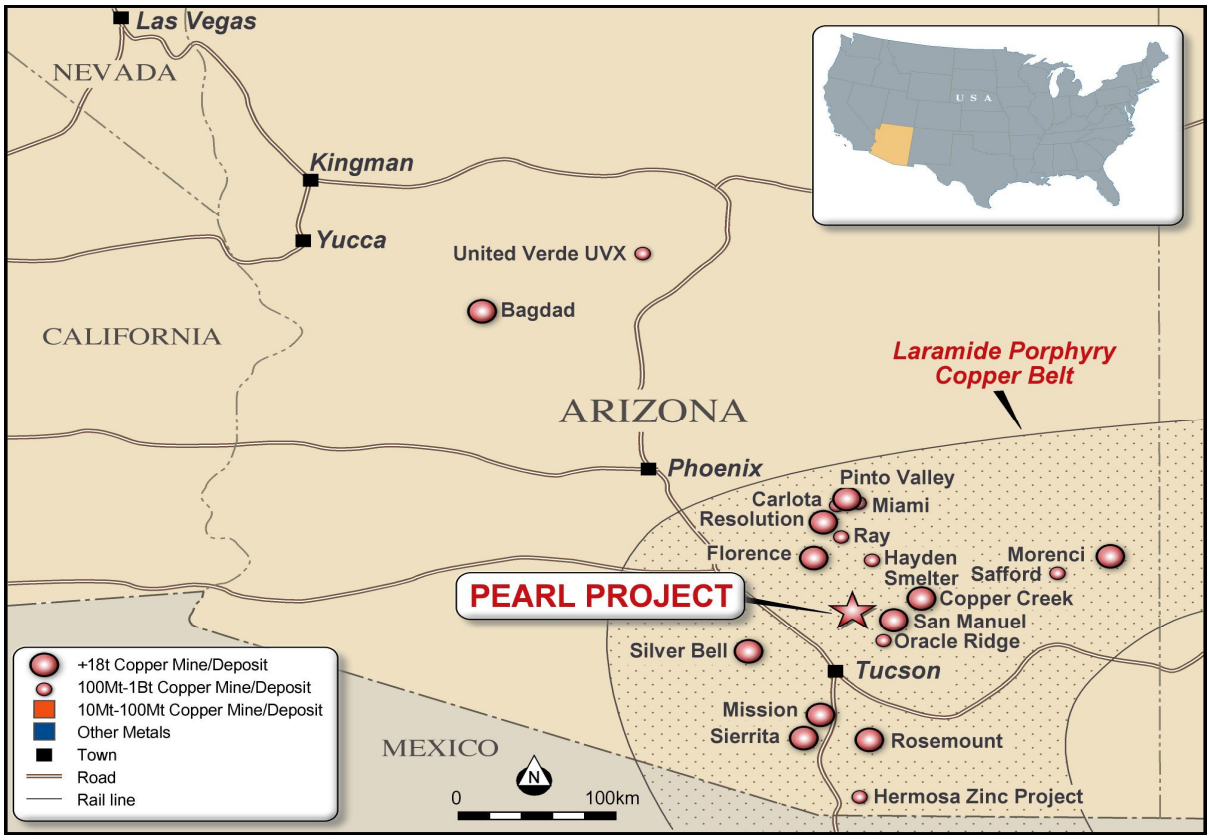
ABOUT THE PEARL PROJECT

The Pearl Copper Project ("Pearl" and/or the "Project") is situated in the San Manuel mining district, Pinal County, Arizona, approximately 40km north-east of Tucson, near the town of Mammoth.

Arizona is a Tier 1 mining jurisdiction, and the USA's top copper producing state. It is also an established and attractive mining jurisdiction, ranking No. 7 in 2023's Investment Attractiveness Index by the Fraser Institute[2]. It is supported by world class infrastructure which includes sealed roads, railways and mains power transmission lines, with access to a highly skilled workforce.

Pearl is located within the world-class Laramide Porphyry Copper Province, part of the prolific Southwestern North American Porphyry Copper Province, the principal copper metallogenic province of the USA. The province accounted for approximately 70% of total USA copper production in 2023.

Despite prolific evidence of surface mineralisation and its location being immediately north of BHP's San Manuel-Kalamazoo Mine, one of the largest deposits in the Laramide Porphyry Copper Province, the Project has been subject to minimal modern exploration and has never been drilled.



This Announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Golden Mile Resources Limited.

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About Golden Mile Resources Ltd

Golden Mile Resources Ltd (Golden Mile; ASX: G88) is a project development and mineral exploration company. The primary focus is on growing the Company with a multi asset and multi commodity strategy through advancement of core projects, acquisition of high-quality assets and tactical alliances with joint venture partners.

Competent Persons Statement- Exploration Results

The information included in the report is based on information compiled by Howard Dawson, a consultant to Golden Mile Resources Ltd. Mr Dawson is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient relevant experience in the styles of mineralisation and deposit type under consideration, and to the activity which he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in "The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012 Edition)". Mr Dawson consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the exploration results set out in the in the original announcements referenced in this announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Golden Mile Resources Ltd (ASX: "G88") planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Golden Mile Resources Ltd (ASX: "G88") believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties, and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g 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.*	<u>Rock Chip Sampling</u> Samples were collected by Golden Mile technical staff. Samples were collected using industry standard procedures. Samples were approximately 1.0 kg on average and included both outcrop and mine dump sampling. Sampling was to determine tenor of mineralisation. This was not a detailed systematic program.
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).*	Not Applicable. No drilling.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Not Applicable. No drilling
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	<u>Rock chip Sampling</u> Observations for each sample location were made including the following tabulated data: ○ Location coordinates and elevation ○ Sample type ie outcrop, grab, float ○ Detailed description of visible minerals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ The presence of veins, mineralization, and alteration type and intensity
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	<u>Rock Chip Sampling</u> No sub-sampling undertaken. Laboratory crush, split, pulverise PREP-31Y (ALS Laboratory Tucson, Arizona).
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.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	<u>Rock-Chip Sampling</u> Samples were submitted to ALS Global in Tucson for analysis for: ○ 48 element ICP-MS (ME-MS61) ○ Au, Pt, Pd (PGM-MS23) Fire assay ICP-MS ○ Ore Grade Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag – four acid (OG62) ○ Au 30g FA ICP-AES finish (Au-ICP21) No field blanks or standards were used. ALS laboratories also included a series of in-house standards in the analytical process.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	<u>Rock-Chip Sampling</u> Sample information was recorded by Exploration Manager and stored appropriately. No adjustments were made to assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Location data recorded with GPS. Garmin 62SX. The grid system used is NAD 83 Zone 12N. Topographic control is adequate and based on handheld GPS and local topographic maps.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and*	<u>Rock chip Sampling</u> Carried out at irregular intervals due to irregular distribution of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	quartz scree. The Company believes the sample density is sufficient in the geological setting to establish continuity.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Rock chip sampling Sampling was carried out at irregular intervals. 35 new samples were taken, in addition to 14 previously reported samples, across a strike length of 800m. This is considered reasonable detail for a first pass, due-diligence exercise such as this. There is directional bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The small number of samples remained in the possession of Exploration Manager from site to the ALS laboratory in Reno, Nevada.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits of sampling techniques and data have been completed.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Project is comprised of 241 unpatented mining claims. These are tabulated within previous ASX announcements by G88. Golden Mile has secured an Option Agreement for this project. Details are contained in the relevant section s of this announcement. Following the Option Agreement, which was in place at the time of sampling, the Company has now signed a formal agreement to form a JV to acquire the Pearl Project. There are no significant impediments to the Company working in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Company is not aware of the activities of previous exploration beyond 2021, when Zacapa Resources Limited secured the project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historic mining within the project has occurred since 1900 at the Ford and Pearl Mines (not currently in operation). There is significant historic artisanal workings and excavations at the project.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The target deposit type is Laramide age porphyry copper deposits associated with the San Manuel granodiorite, akin to the San Manuel-Kalamazoo deposit. There are also significant areas of epithermal polymetallic mineralisation as evident at the Odyssey and Ford Prospects and historical mines.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *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.*	No drilling – not applicable.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No data aggregating or metal equivalence were used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The geometry of mineralised structures and lines made by artisanal workings are typically NW to NNW in orientation. Veins are dipping moderately to the west.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Appropriate maps and tabulations are presented in the body of the announcement.
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.*	Rock Samples Comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable.
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 substantive exploration data that is not mentioned in the report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work is discussed in the body of the announcement.