9 April 2026

G88 ENTERS BINDING JV TERM SHEET TO EXPLORE PROSPECTIVE LEVIATHAN Cu-Mo +/- W PORPHYRY TARGET IN ARIZONA, USA

HIGHLIGHTS

- **The Leviathan Porphyry Copper-Molybdenum (Cu-Mo) Project is located in Mohave County, Arizona, USA.**
- **Golden Mile has entered into a binding term sheet for a joint venture ("JV") to earn up to a 95% interest in the project through expenditure of A$3 million.**
- **Leviathan is a porphyry Cu-Mo target which hosts multiple multi-phase northeast-trending breccia veins, highlighted by the Leviathan vein which sub-outcrops for around 800 metres with widths of up to 6 metres.**
- **Geologically the Leviathan Project covers the western margin of a quartz-monzonite porphyry which displays many of the features of a major porphyry copper system including stockwork quartz-molybdenite chalcopyrite veins with potassic, sericitic and propylitic hydrothermal alteration.**
- **The Leviathan vein was the subject of underground mining in the early 1920s where historic records reported Mo grades of around 1% with similar grades reported for Cu.**
- **As part of the JV due diligence, 21 regional rock chip samples were taken, 13 of which were within the Leviathan Project area. Of those 13 samples, 6 returned Cu values greater than 2.1%, with an individual high of 4.2% and an average grade of 2.6%.**
- **Mo assays from the same rock chip samples averaged 0.26% after excluding a single sample which returned 8.24%.**
- **The Company is not aware of any modern systematic exploration having been carried out within the Project area.**
- **The Leviathan Project is covered by patented claims, which may streamline aspects of access and permitting, subject to applicable federal, state and local requirements.**
- **Arizona is a Tier 1 mining jurisdiction, is the USA's top copper producing state and accounted for 70% of domestic output of copper in 2023 (USGS).**

OVERVIEW

Golden Mile Resources Limited ("G88" or the "Company") is pleased to advise that it has entered into a binding term sheet for a joint venture to earn up to a 95% interest in the Leviathan Porphyry Copper-Molybdenum Project in Mohave County, northwestern Arizona.

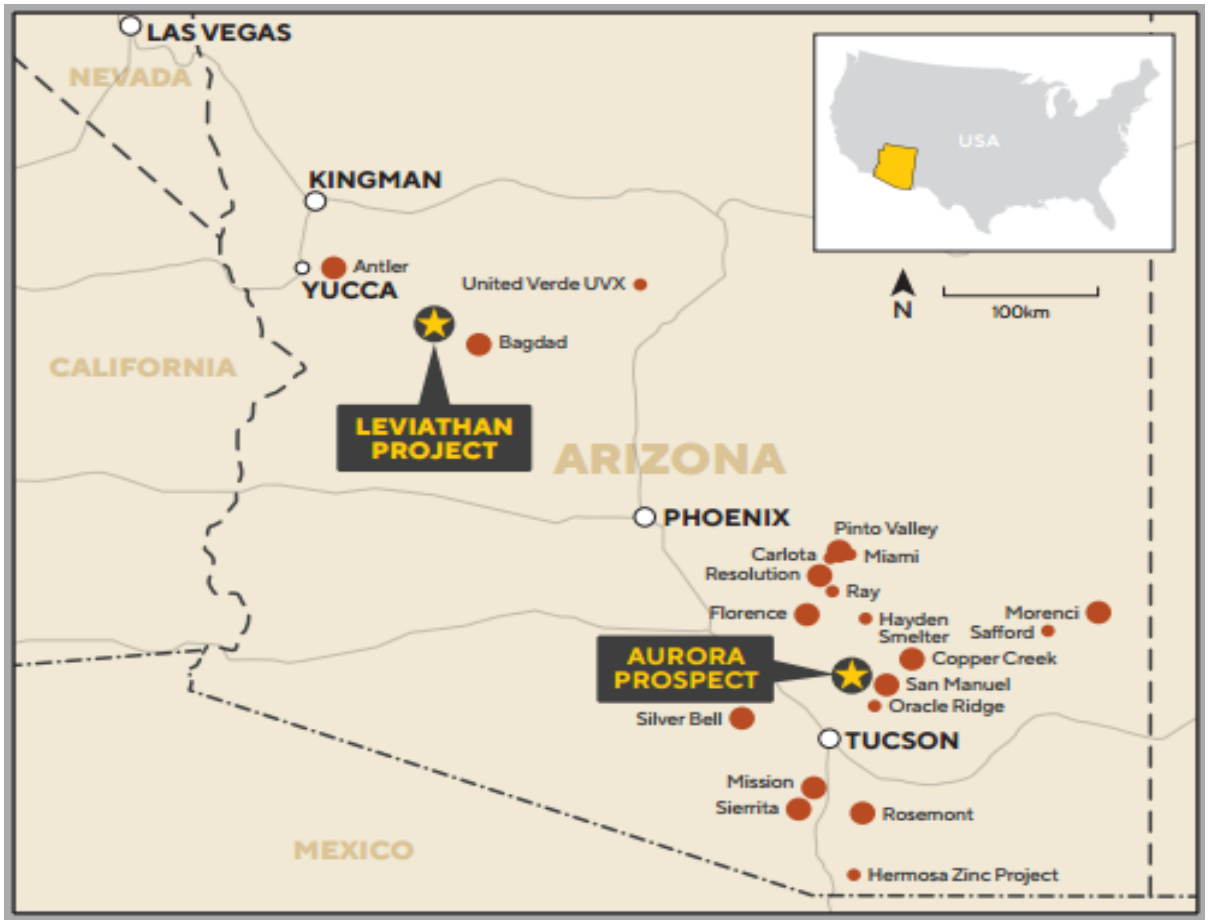

Figure 1: Leviathan Project Regional Location Plan

Geologically, initial reconnaissance indicates the Project area displays many of the important characteristics of a significant quartz porphyry system including mineralised quartz stockworks with associated widespread and pervasive hydrothermal alteration.

Operationally, the Leviathan Project is covered by patented claims, which may streamline aspects of access and permitting, subject to applicable federal, state and local requirements.

This will allow the Company to fast track its exploration of the Project which is scheduled to commence in late April with a stream and rock chip sampling programme to test the multiple vein systems and interstitial rocks within these stockworks.

As part of the initial reconnaissance of the general target area a small programme of 21 rock chip samples with 13 located within the Project area, was undertaken.

It is important to note that the 13 samples taken within the Project area were representative of each location, not just biased to visible mineralisation.

Sample	Sample Type	North	West	Cu	Mo	Zn	Au
				(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
25LRX001	Vein Strike 330	34⁰ 49' 38.3"	113⁰ 47' 20.7"	**26,500**	**6,460**	556	0.016
25LRX002	Vein Strike 330	34⁰ 49' 38.3"	113⁰ 47' 20.7"	**21,700**	4,360	1035	0.023
25LRX003	Vein Strike 330	34⁰ 49' 36.7"	113⁰ 47' 18.9"	**23,400**	**5,540**	600	0.010
25LRX004	Vein Strike 330	34⁰ 49' 36.7"	113⁰ 47' 18.9"	1,310	4,510	61	0.016
25LRX005	Vein Strike 345	34⁰ 49' 39.0"	113⁰ 47' 23.5"	279	88	474	0.014
25LRX006	Vein Strike 345	34⁰ 49' 39.0"	113⁰ 47' 23.5"	**21,500**	2,840	471	0.015
25LRX007	Vein Strike 340	34⁰ 49' 40.4"	113⁰ 47' 25.7"	2,640	2,880	90	0.008
25LRX008	Vein Strike 340	34⁰ 49' 39.8"	113⁰ 47' 28.2"	1,825	39	167	0.006
25LRX009	Vein Strike 335	34⁰ 49' 40.7"	113⁰ 47' 28.6"	**6,760**	1,040	86	0.004
25LRX017	Vein Strike 330	34⁰ 49' 50.8"	113⁰ 47' 38.8"	**21,400**	**82,400**	699	0.101
25LRX018	Vein Strike 330	34⁰ 49' 50.8"	113⁰ 47' 38.8"	42,800	2,730	186	0.003
25LRX019	Vein Strike 330	34⁰ 49' 55.3"	113⁰ 47' 40.1"	2,600	340	146	0.006
25LRX020	Vein Strike 330	34⁰ 49' 55.3"	113⁰ 47' 40.1"	1,200	260	30	0.003

Table 1: Leviathan Project: Reconnaissance rock chip assays (Cu, Mo>0.5%, highlighted)

This sampling was over six outcropping veins across the strike of the Project area (including the Leviathan vein). With Cu assays up to 4.28% (42,800 ppm) and Mo assays up to 8.2% (82,400 ppm), these reconnaissance samples confirm the presence of widespread elevated Cu and Mo mineralisation within the Project area.

Noted during this reconnaissance was potential vein scheelite (a primary tungsten ore) within the footwall and hanging wall of the vein structures and these occurrences will be tested in the upcoming field programme.

Golden Mile's Non-Executive Chairman, Mr Grant Button, said the joint venture was an exciting addition to the G88 project portfolio.

"The Leviathan Copper-Molybdenum Project gives G88 shareholders exposure to another highly prospective project in the Tier 1 jurisdiction of Arizona, located just 300 kms from our Aurora Gold Project which lies within our Pearl Copper Project. "

"The Project offers immediate targets with known Cu-Mo mineralisation and if shown to be a part of a porphyry system provides significant exploration upside."

"With a senior geological consultant based in the US, we look forward to commencing a rock chip and stream sampling exploration program at Leviathan by the end of April and aim to progress it further with drilling later in the year."

GEOLOGY

The Leviathan Project is a Cu-Mo porphyry target and is located on the western margin of the Diamond Joe quartz monzonite porphyry stock. This stock is a regional feature and from recent age dating has been shown to be associated with the Laramide orogeny, which is the geological event when many of the major porphyry copper deposits within Arizona, Utah and Nevada were developed.

Locally, the intrusive displays many of the characteristics of a major porphyry copper system including stockwork quartz-molybdenite chalcopyrite veins with potassic, sericitic and propylitic hydrothermal alteration.

Within the Leviathan Project the Leviathan vein is the principal geological feature and is a multi-phase fault breccia vein. It can be traced for up to 800 metres in strike with thicknesses ranging between 2-6 metres.

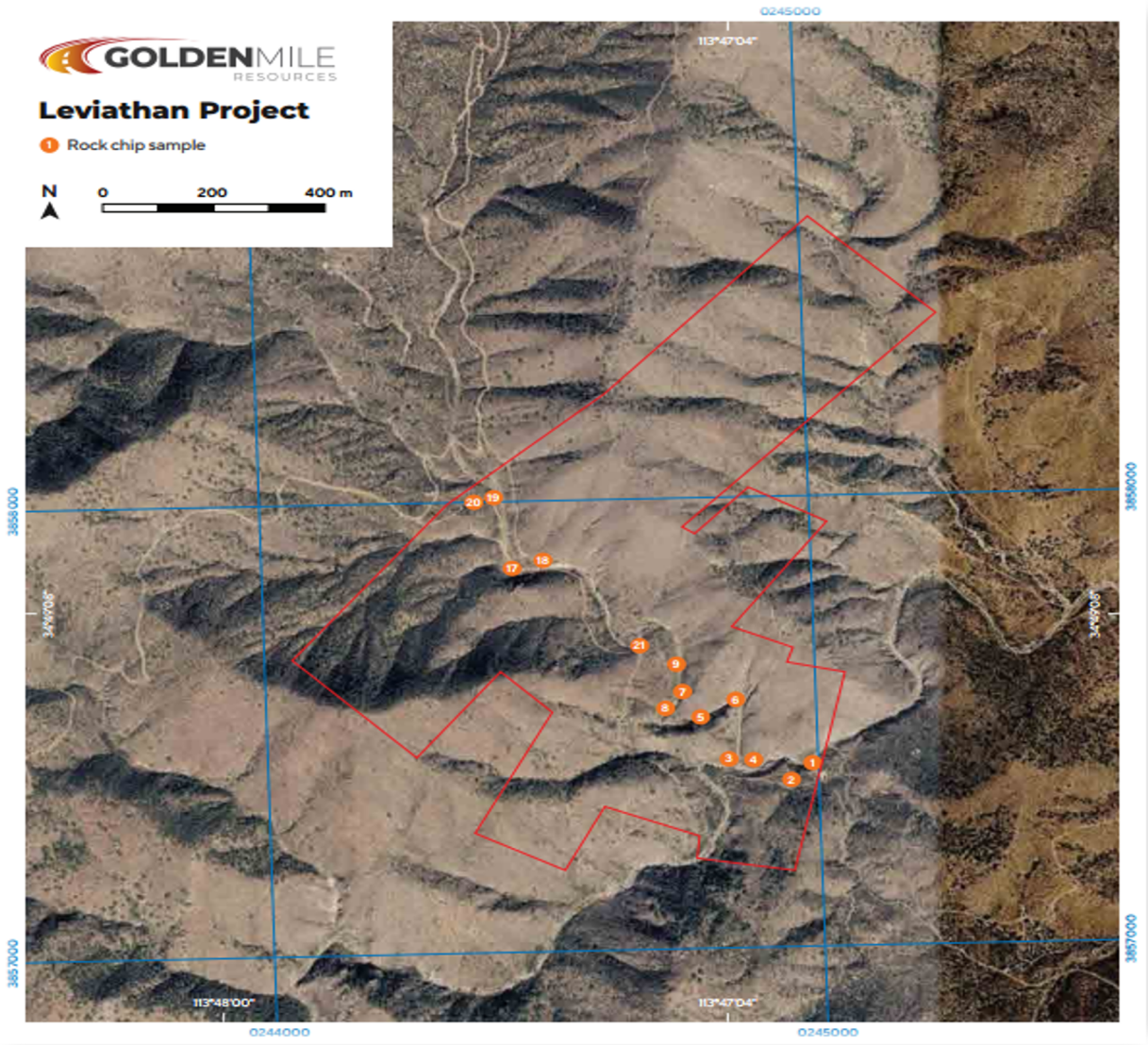

Figure 2: Leviathan Project Location Plan with sample locations and project claim boundary

This vein was the subject of historic underground mining operations in the early 1920's with a 200 ft shaft and associated drives and surface infrastructure. No production records are available but historic reports from that time (Horton 1916, Hess 1924) reported that *"the ore carried about 1% molybdenite, nearly as much in copper and several hundred feet of drifting had been done on the 100ft level".*[1]

The Leviathan vein itself is enclosed within a broad halo of intensely potassic altered felsic wall rock and molybdenum, chalcopyrite and minor scheelite (a primary ore of Tungsten (W)) can be recovered from the historic mine dumps.

Recent rock chip sampling by G88 of the outcropping Leviathan vein (two samples taken) returned assays of 2.14% Cu/8.24% Mo and 4.28% Cu/0.27% Mo (see Table 1).

Whilst the Leviathan vein is the dominating feature of the Project area, reconnaissance by G88 as part of the due diligence noted 5 additional sub-parallel vein systems within the claim block with outcropping widths from 1-5 metres and strike lengths of up to 300-400 metres before being covered by scree.

Figure 3: View looking southeastward over remnants of historic Leviathan mine operations. On hill to left can be seen some sheeted veins running parallel to the Leviathan Vein

[1] These are foreign and historical estimates not reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. A competent person has not done sufficient work to disclose the estimates in accordance with the JORC Code 2012, it is uncertain whether further evaluation or exploration work will result in the estimates being verified. Nothing has come to the attention of the Company that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the estimates, but the Company has not independently validated the results and therefore is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing those results.

These veins were also sampled as part of the due diligence and results are shown in Table 1.

Noted during the due diligence were zones of intense localised hydrothermal alteration and narrow vein sets between the outcropping veins suggesting that interstitial to the veins there may be multiple sheeted vein stockworks, further suggestive of a porphyry system.

In addition, this initial reconnaissance also noted what appeared to be scheelite (W) associated with a number of these interstitial vein sets.

These observations, together with the pervasive potassic alteration and high grades of Cu and Mo suggest that the Leviathan Project could be the upper mineralised section of a deep-seated porphyry system.

WORK PLANNED

Field operations are scheduled to commence in the latter half of April with rock chip and stream sediment sampling across the Project to gain a good understanding of the distribution of the mineralisation as well as the development of the interstitial sheet vein sets.

At the same time, commencing with the Leviathan vein, each vein will be sampled at intervals along strike to determine the grade distribution of Cu and Mo. Lastly, the sub-outcrops of the suspected scheelite will be sampled to determine if the Project also has tungsten (W) potential.

Figure 4: Sample 25LRX001 showing Molybdenite (MoS_2), Chalcopyrite ($CuFeS_2$), Azurite ($Cu_3(CO_3)_2(OH)_2$) , some Malachite ($Cu_2CO_3(OH)_2$) and abundant Muscovite ($KAl_2(AlSi_3O_{10})(OH)_2$).

From this programme it is expected drill targets will be generated for drilling in the September quarter.

JOINT VENTURE TERMS

Under the terms of the Joint Venture, Golden Mile can earn up to a 95% interest in the Leviathan Project through expenditure of A$3 million, including monthly payments of US$6,250 up to an aggregate of US$225,000. At the completion of this expenditure, the owner (Jonathan Kaufman) will retain a 5% free carried interest and a 0.5% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR").

Golden Mile's senior US based geological consultant (Thomas Knoch) has been provided a 0.5% NSR in recognition of his work completed in introducing the Project.

The Project consists of 11 patented claims totalling approximately 210 acres in area.

ARIZONA

Arizona is a Tier 1 mining jurisdiction, is the USA's top copper producing state and accounts for around 70% of domestic output of copper.

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 through a multi-asset and multi-commodity strategy involving the advancement of core projects, the acquisition of high-quality assets and tactical alliances with joint venture partners.

Competent Person's 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 Exploration Results in this announcement are reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition).

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 scree 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, scree ○ Detailed description of visible minerals. ○ 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*	<u>Rock Chip Sampling</u> No sub-sampling undertaken. Laboratory crush, split, pulverise PREP-31Y (ALS Laboratory Tucson, Arizona).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
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 Reno for analysis for: ○ 48 element ICP-MS (ME-MS61) 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 was geographic coordinates (GCS). No topographic control.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	<u>Rock chip Sampling</u> Carried out at irregular intervals due to irregular distribution of veins. This was a first pass sampling programme to gather information on prospective grades of mineralisation.
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.*	<u>Rock chip sampling</u> Sampling was carried out at irregular intervals. 21 samples were taken of which 13 are in the Claim boundary and reported herein. There was no sampling 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	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership*	The Project is comprised of 11

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
tenement and land tenure status	*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.*	patented mining claims totalling approximately 210 acres. Golden Mile has secured a joint venture Agreement for this project. Details are contained in the relevant sections of this announcement. 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 any systematic historic exploration over the project. Historic mining within the project occurred, based on limited available data, between 1914 and 1923.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The target deposit type is Laramide-age porphyry Cu-Mo mineralisation associated with historical mine workings.
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 the mineralised structures is around 030. Vein dips are steep west and east.
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*	Appropriate maps and tabulations are presented in the body of the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	views.	
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.