13 May 2026

# COMPLETION OF FOLLOW-UP ROCK CHIP SAMPLING PROGRAMME AT AURORA (ARIZONA, USA)

## Previous rock-chip samples including 38.7g/t, 29.5g/t and 20.4 g/t Au

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- **A rock-chip sampling programme at Aurora to follow-up the highly encouraging gold results from the three reconnaissance programmes has now been completed.**
- **Three lines of sampling were carried out across the sub-cropping vein sets where 58% of previous samples collected have assayed greater than 0.5g/t including 29% assaying greater than 1.0g/t.**
- **A total of 81 samples were collected with each line semi-continuous across the strike such that the interstitial granodiorite porphyry host as well as the vein sets were tested.**
- **Samples have been submitted for assays and current expectations are for results late in May.**

**OVERVIEW**

The Aurora Gold Prospect ("Aurora" or "Aurora Prospect") is part of the Company's Pearl Copper Project ("Pearl" and/or the "Project") and was discovered during field reconnaissance in late 2024 with an initial sampling exercise of 6 rock-chip samples 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) and a more detailed sampling programme in late November 2025 (results reported 11 February 2026 and see Table 1).

Both of these programmes confirmed earlier results with 58% of the total samples collected assaying greater than 0.5g/t gold and a target area of around **800 metres in strike** (still open to the south) and **200 metres in width**, being delineated.

As a consequence, a more detailed sampling programme to test the gold content of the interstitial sheared granodiorite host has been carried out with assay results expected late in May.

Should this sampling show the granodiorite to also be auriferous then a very significant exploration target would be generated for immediate drill follow-up.

| Sample | Sample Type | North | West | Au | Ag | Cu | Pb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (g/t) | (g/t) | (ppm) | (ppm) |
| 25PRX012 | In situ float | 32° 44' 13.9" | 110° 43' 52.3" | **0.43** | 5.7 | 37 | 439 |
| 25PRX013 | In situ float | 32° 44' 14.4" | 110° 43' 50.9" | **0.21** | 8.9 | 754 | 837 |
| 25PRX014 | In situ float | 32° 44' 15.8" | 110° 43' 50.8" | **0.19** | 4.1 | 44 | 1,605 |
| 25PRX015 | Outcrop | 32° 44' 17.9" | 110° 43' 49.7" | 0.06 | 3.5 | 53 | 131 |
| 25PRX016 | In situ float | 32° 44' 17.5" | 110° 43' 50.1" | 0.03 | 4.3 | 34 | 92 |
| 25PRX017 | In situ float | 32° 44' 16.2" | 110° 43' 51.8" | **0.28** | 6.1 | 35 | 90 |
| 25PRX018 | Shallow pit | 32° 44' 13.7" | 110° 43' 51.3" | **0.52** | 5.6 | 40 | 377 |
| 25PRX019 | In situ float | 32° 44' 14.7" | 110° 43' 51.7" | **0.24** | 3.9 | 37 | 288 |
| 25PRX020 | In situ float | 32° 44' 15.1" | 110° 43' 51.9" | **0.53** | 8.7 | 70 | 293 |
| 25PRX021 | In situ float | 32° 44' 15.0" | 110° 43' 51.4" | **1.01** | 14.8 | 115 | 1,195 |
| 25PRX022 | In situ float | 32° 44' 15.3" | 110° 43' 52.6" | **0.91** | 6.3 | 39 | 882 |
| 25PRX023 | In situ float | 32° 44' 14.8" | 110° 43' 53.6" | **0.10** | 4.2 | 74 | 256 |
| 25PRX024 | In situ float | 32° 44' 14.3" | 110° 43' 54.5" | **0.33** | 2.7 | 46 | 132 |
| 25PRX025 | Outcrop | 32° 44' 14.2" | 110° 43' 55.1" | **0.91** | 6.2 | 107 | 771 |
| 25PRX026 | In situ float | 32° 44' 15.0" | 110° 43' 54.5" | **0.10** | 4.1 | 31 | 114 |
| 25PRX027 | In situ float | 32° 44' 16.4" | 110° 43' 53.4" | 0.05 | 1.9 | 27 | 45 |
| 25PRX028 | In situ float | 32° 44' 17.1" | 110° 43' 52.1" | **0.33** | 1.9 | 26 | 45 |
| 25PRX029 | In situ float | 32° 44' 17.3" | 110° 43' 51.7" | 0.04 | 1.2 | 24 | 27 |
| 25PRX030 | In situ float | 32° 44' 13.5" | 110° 43' 51.4" | **0.26** | 4.2 | 25 | 268 |
| 25PRX031 | In situ float | 32° 44' 14.2" | 110° 43' 49.5" | **0.92** | 16.4 | 109 | 708 |
| 25PRX032 | Outcrop | 32° 44' 14.3" | 110° 43' 49.1" | **2.67** | 12.4 | 89 | 226 |
| 25PRX033 | In situ float | 32° 44' 15.8" | 110° 43' 49.4" | **0.98** | 3.0 | 65 | 139 |
| 25PRX034 | In situ float | 32° 44' 16.9" | 110° 43' 49.9" | **3.44** | 11.0 | 157 | 376 |
| 25PRX035 | In situ float | 32° 44' 15.2" | 110° 43' 51.6" | **1.13** | 15.6 | 88 | 622 |
| 25PRX036 | In situ float | 32° 44' 11.1" | 110° 43' 49.8" | 0.01 | 22.8 | 133 | 2,140 |
| 25PRX037 | In situ float | 32° 44' 10.2" | 110° 43' 53.0" | 0.02 | 1.0 | 46 | 35 |
| 25PRX038 | In situ float | 32° 44' 07.0" | 110° 43' 50.2" | **0.18** | 1.2 | 155 | 55 |
| 25PRX039 | In situ float | 32° 44' 07.3" | 110° 43' 49.2" | **0.10** | 0.7 | 35 | 24 |
| 25PRX040 | In situ float | 32° 44' 06.0" | 110° 43' 49.0" | **9.82** | 18.3 | 183 | 12,600 |
| 25PRX041 | In situ float | 32° 44' 05.6" | 110° 43' 48.8" | **29.5** | 23.9 | 219 | 22,800 |
| 25PRX042 | In situ float | 32° 44' 04.8" | 110° 43' 48.5" | **20.4** | 86.2 | 82 | 1,905 |
| 25PRX043 | In situ float | 32° 44' 04.8" | 110° 43' 49.6" | **38.7** | 157.0 | 48 | 3,650 |
| 25PRX044 | In situ float | 32° 44' 04.9" | 110° 43' 51.3" | **4.10** | 5.2 | 48 | 2,030 |
| 25PRX045 | In situ float | 32° 44' 05.2" | 110° 43' 52.7" | **8.62** | 11.2 | 309 | 5,260 |
| 25PRX046 | In situ float | 32° 44' 06.3" | 110° 43' 53.4" | 1.08 | 2.5 | 32 | 70 |

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

**SAMPLING PROGRAMME DETAILS**

The Aurora Prospect is defined as low to moderate relief rolling hills with small areas of reasonable outcrop but dominated by sub outcrop or zones of very shallow regolith.

As a consequence, it was considered that a rock-chip and detritus sampling programme with samples taken as continuously as possible across strike, would be a valid test to determine if the sheared granodiorite host was also auriferous.

This was considered important as it should then identify if Aurora has the potential to be a large tonnage low-moderate grade porphyry type gold target or a much smaller tonnage but higher-grade discrete vein gold target.

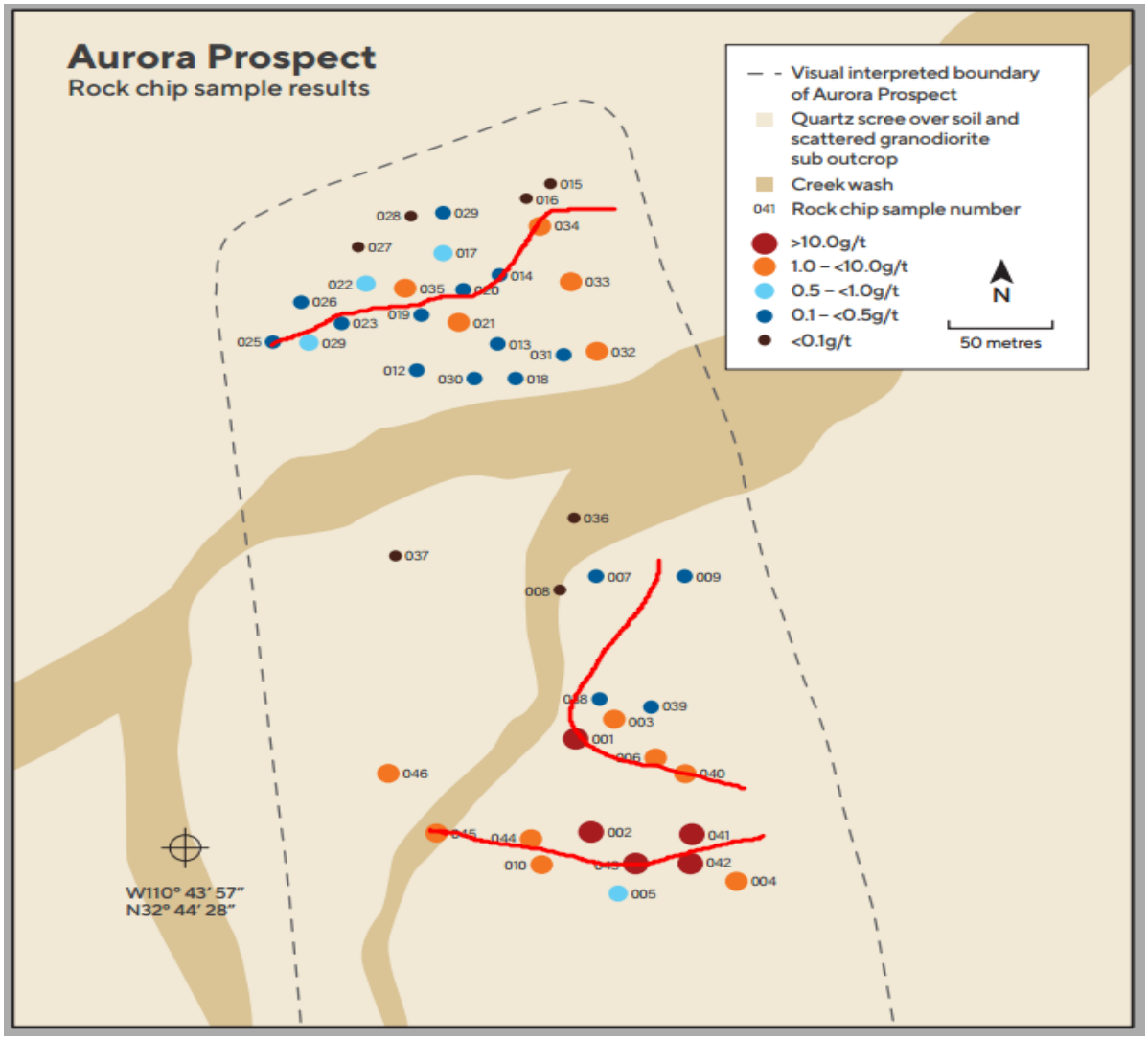


*Figure 1: Sample lines from current programme across November 2025 sample locations*

*Figure 2: Aurora Prospect showing regolith and rolling hills*

A total of 81 rock-chip and regolith samples were collected across the three lines shown in Figure 1.

The sampling was carried out by the Company's US-based geological consultant with samples taken as a surface channel with each sample averaging around 3 metres of strike.

Sample weight averaged 1.5 kg.

**THE NEXT STEPS**

Once the assay results are received, the target type will be known, and a potential drill programme then designed and planned for the December quarter (Arizona drilling approvals can take up to 3 months on unpatented claims).

**ABOUT THE AURORA PROSPECT/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. 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.


*Figure 3: Pearl Project Location Map*

While Aurora is the Company's current focus, as Figure 4 shows there are a considerable number of untested mineral alteration exploration targets that form the basis of a significant exploration package for copper and gold mineralisation.

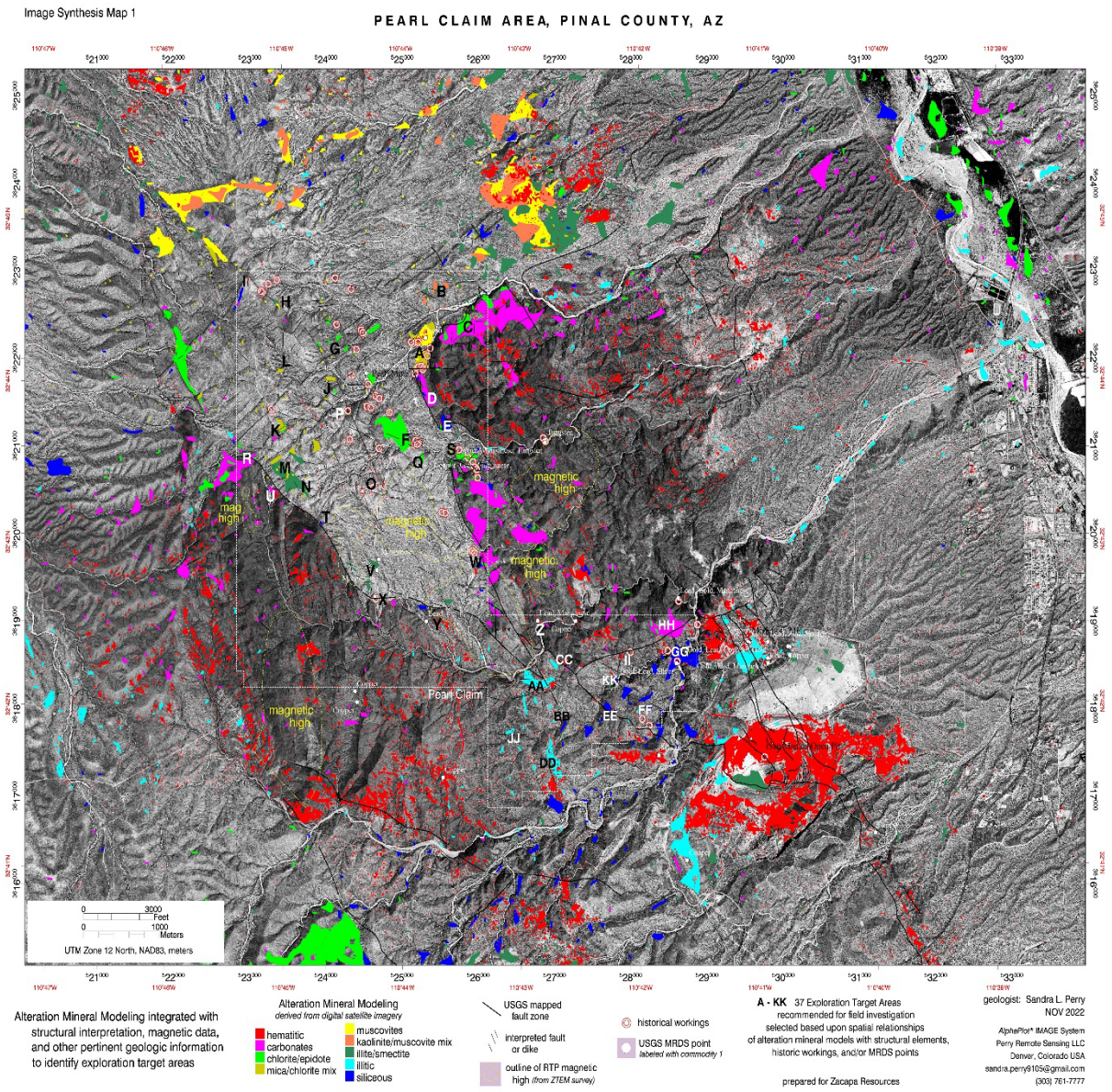


*Figure 4: Pearl Project Mineral Alteration Targets*

*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 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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *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><br>Samples were collected by Golden Mile technical staff.<br>Samples were collected using industry standard procedures.<br>Samples were approximately 1.5 kg on average and included both outcrop and regolith.<br>Sampling was to determine if granodiorite host was auriferous.. |
| *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.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | <u>Rock-chip Sampling</u><br>Observations for each sample location were made including the following tabulated data:<br>○ Location coordinates and elevation<br>○ Sample type ie outcrop, grab, float<br>○ 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.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | <u>Rock-Chip Sampling</u><br>No sub-sampling undertaken.<br>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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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><br>Samples have been submitted to ALS Global in Tucson/Reno for analysis for:<br>○ 48 element ICP-MS (ME-MS61)<br>○ Au, Pt, Pd (PGM-MS23) Fire assay ICP-MS<br>○ Ore Grade Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag – four acid (OG62)<br>○ Au 30g FA ICP-AES finish (Au-ICP21)<br>No field blanks or standards were used.<br>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.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | <u>Rock-Chip Sampling</u><br>Sample information was recorded by US Exploration Manager and stored appropriately.<br>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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | Location data recorded with GPS. Garmin 62SX.<br>The grid system used is NAD 83 Zone 12N.<br>Topographic control is adequate and based on handheld GPS and local topographic maps. |
| *Data spacing* | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree* | <u>Rock-chip Sampling</u> |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *and distribution* | *of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | Carried at continuous sites across strike.<br>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.*<br>• *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<br>Sampling was carried out at with zero intervals across strike.<br>The sampling was across the strike of the vein sets. |
| *Sample security* | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | The samples remained in the possession of Exploration Manager from site to the ALS laboratory in Tucson, Arizona. |
| *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.*<br>• *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.<br>Golden Mile has secured an Option Agreement for this 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.<br>Historic mining within the project has occurred since 1900 at the Ford and Pearl Mines (not currently in operation).<br>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 gold and polymetallic mineralisation as evident |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | at the Aurora, 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:*<br>• *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>• *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>• *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>• *down hole length and interception depth*<br>• *hole length.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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. |
| *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.* | <u>Rock Samples</u><br>Comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *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).*<br>• *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. |