23 July 2026

FIRST STAGE REGIONAL ROCK CHIP SAMPLING PROGRAMME RETURNS WIDESPREAD Cu-Mo MINERALISATION AT LEVIATHAN PROJECT IN ARIZONA, USA

HIGHLIGHTS

- **The Leviathan Porphyry Copper-Molybdenum (Cu-Mo) Project is located in Mohave County, Arizona, USA.**
- **Golden Mile is earning up to a 95% interest in the Project through the expenditure of A$3 million.**
- **Leviathan is a hydrothermal 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.**
- **A first stage rock chip and stream sediment sampling programme totalling 110 samples has been completed and assay results received.**
- **This programme, designed to test the Leviathan vein and the additional vein structures within the Project area has returned widespread anomalous Cu and Mo mineralisation with assay grades greater than 500ppm across 72% of the rock chips collected.**
- **This included 18 samples assaying greater than 0.5% Cu or Mo with respective highs of 3.91% and 5.98%.**
- **Geological mapping as part of the programme noted the confluence of the Leviathan vein with vein sets situated immediately to the east, which with the high metal grades recorded, has provided a potential near term drilling target.**
- **As a result, a planned second stage sampling programme - to sample in greater density the vein sets from Leviathan to the eastern boundary of the claim group - is now considered unnecessary whilst this drilling target is further evaluated.**

Golden Mile's Chairman, Grant Button stated: "The sampling programme has confirmed the copper-molybdenum potential of the Leviathan Project area and has allowed us to fast track the exploration to a near term definition of drill targets.

Our US field team undertook the sampling programme with great efficiency over rugged terrain, and it is a credit to them that such a broad coverage of the project area was completed during this first pass.

It is also highly encouraging that this programme – through the combination of sampling, assays and field geology has allowed a potential drill target to be defined, cancelling the need for more sampling programmes – at least in the short term.

OVERVIEW

The Leviathan Porphyry Copper-Molybdenum Project is located in the Mohave County, Northwestern Arizona, USA.

Golden Mile Resources Limited ("G88" or the "Company") is earning up to a 95% interest in this project through the expenditure of $A3 million.

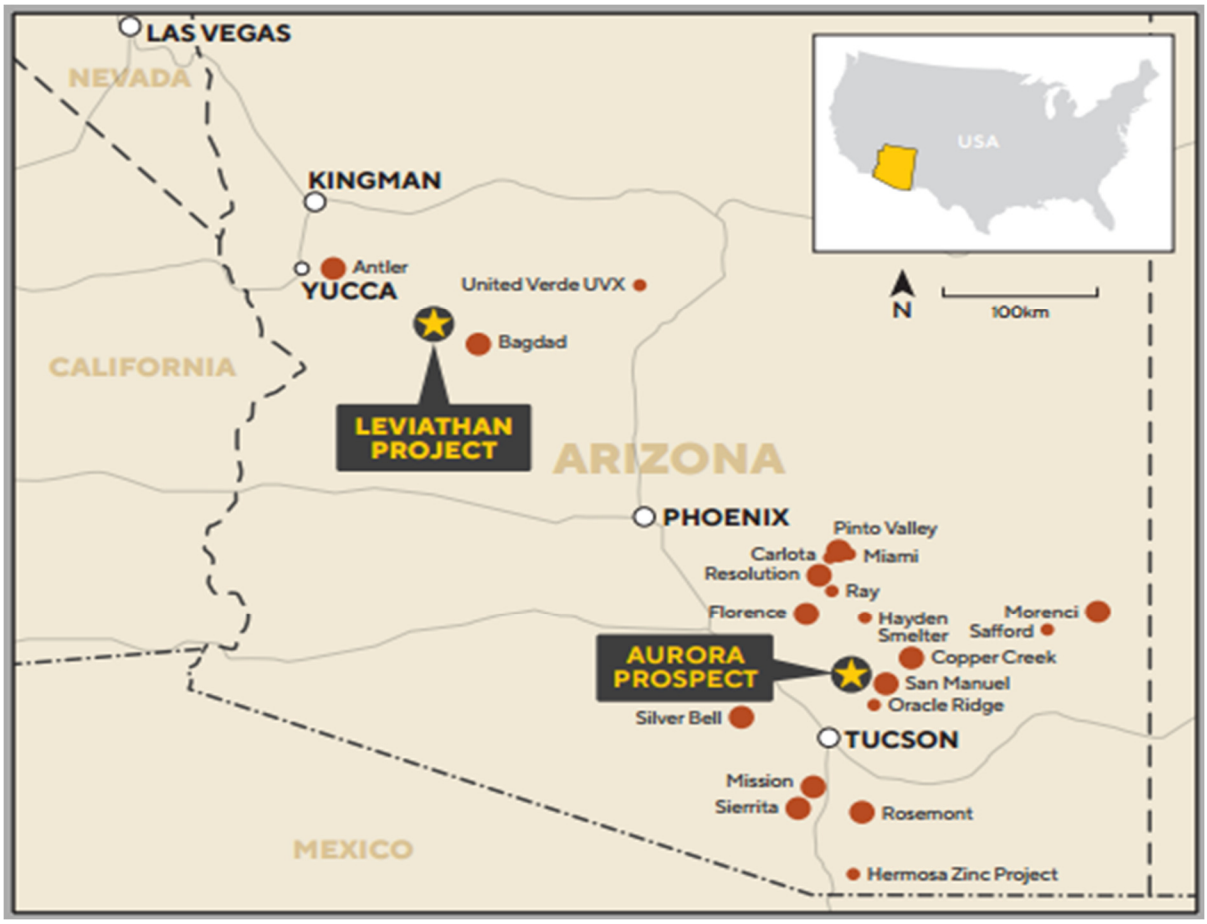

Figure 1: Leviathan Project Regional Location Plan

The Leviathan Project is a hydrothermal Cu-Mo target which likely overlies a deep-seated porphyry.

It 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 Leviathan Project area 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 Vein with historic Mine infrastructure in valley

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".*

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

Whilst the Leviathan vein is the dominating feature of the Project area, the recent sampling programme by G88 has confirmed that there are at least five additional sub-parallel vein systems within the claim block with widths ranging between 1-5 metres and strike lengths of

up to 300-400 metres before being covered by scree.

All of these veins are also Cu-Mo mineralised.

Operationally, the Leviathan Project is covered by patented claims, meaning that minimal permitting is required to undertake exploration activities including only 30 days notification for drilling permits.

CURRENT SAMPLING PROGRAMME

A total of 99 rock chip samples and 11 stream sediment samples were taken across the Levithan claim group by our US based geological team.

Because of the rugged terrain this sampling was not systematic but rather focused on testing the better areas of outcrop of the multiple vein sets but still providing a regional coverage.

Our team is confident that this sampling has provided an accurate geochemical overview of the claim group and the various veins Cu-Mo potential.

Results for those rock chip sample that assayed greater than 500ppm Cu and/or Mo are tabulated in Table 1. In addition, a graphical presentation of these results – separated for Cu and Mo are provided as Figures 4 and 5.

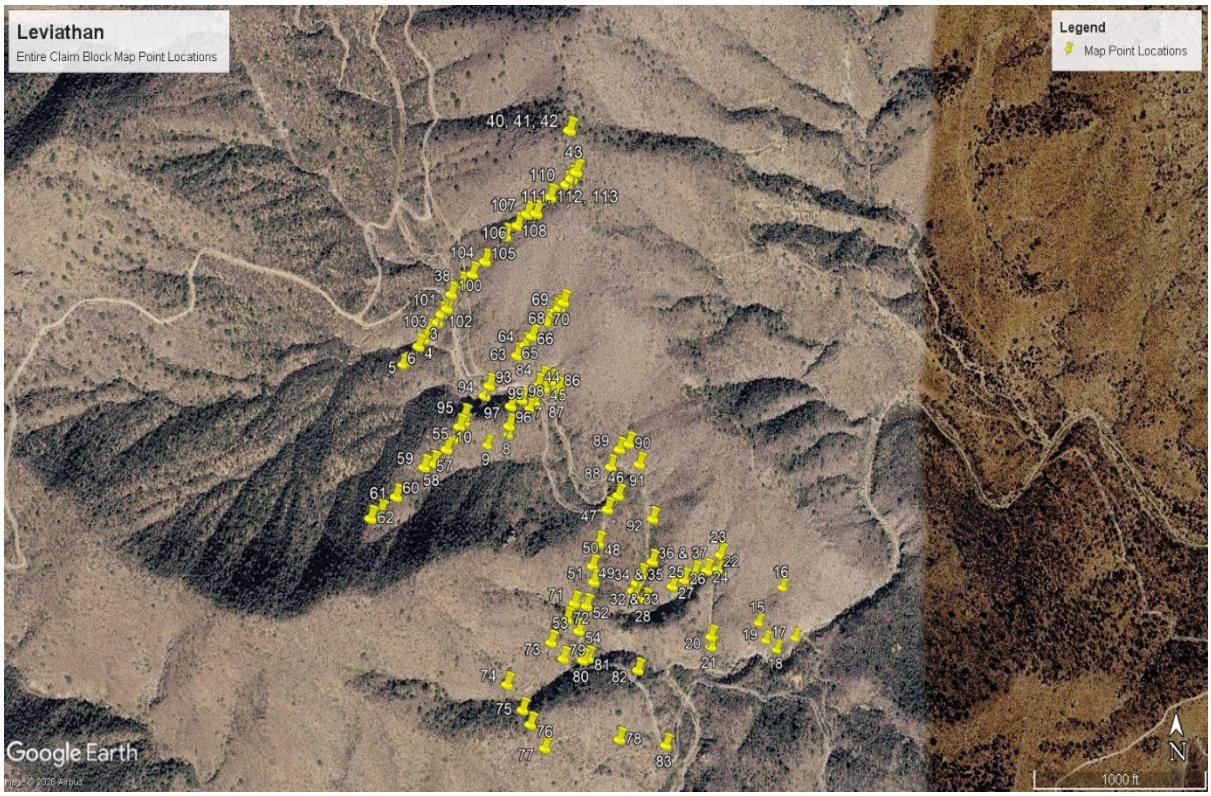

Figure 3: Leviathan sampling programme showing project coverage (note – sample locations not sample numbers)

Sample	Sample	Visible Mineralisation				Alteration	Northing	Easting	Cu	Mo
Number	Type	Cpy	Azt	Mct	Moly	Minerals			ppm	ppm
26LRX001	Rock chip		✓			✓	34° 49' 53.3"	113° 47' 42.0"	23,900	59
26LRX002	Rock chip		✓				34° 49' 52.7"	113° 47' 42.3"	2,000	496
26LRX003	Rock chip						34° 49' 52.3"	113° 47' 42.2"	746	508
26LRX004	Rock chip						34° 49' 51.6"	113° 45' 43.5"	2,100	836
26LRX005	Rock chip						34° 49' 51.5"	113° 47' 43.6"	528	578
26LRX006	Rock chip						34° 49' 49.4"	113° 47' 35.6"	761	1,660
26LRX007	Rock chip						34° 49' 48.1"	113° 47' 36.9"	557	87
26LRX009	Rock chip	✓				✓	34° 49' 48.7"	113° 47' 39.6"	188	2,080
26LRX010	Rock chip		✓	✓		✓	34° 49' 25.7"	113° 46' 38.8"	39,100	1,485
26LRX011	Rock chip		✓	✓		✓	34° 49' 25.7"	113° 46' 38.8"	4,660	1,320
26LRX012	Rock chip		✓	✓		✓	34° 49' 26.7"	113° 46' 39.3"	30,000	2,620
26LRX013	Rock chip		✓	✓		✓	34° 49' 26.1"	113° 46' 40.2"	5,620	625
26LRX014	Rock chip			✓		✓	34° 49' 38.4"	113° 47' 20.3"	4,520	428
26LRX015	Rock chip					✓	34° 49' 40.3"	113° 47' 18.8"	989	152
26LRX016	Rock chip			✓		✓	34° 49' 36.9"	113° 47' 19.0"	2,740	689
26LRX017	Rock chip					✓	34° 49' 37.4"	113° 47' 19.7"	438	903
26LRX018	Rock chip					✓	34° 49' 37.5"	113° 47' 20.9"	1,525	686
26LRX020	Rock chip	✓		✓			34° 49' 40.9"	113° 47' 24.7"	745	199
26LRX021	Rock chip		✓	✓	✓	✓	34° 49' 40.6"	113° 47' 25.4"	6,000	562
26LRX022	Rock chip	✓			✓	✓	34° 49' 40.3"	113° 47' 26.2"	2,760	215
26LRX023	Rock chip	✓		✓		✓	34° 49' 39.8"	113° 47' 28.0"	4,890	978
26LRX026	Rock chip	✓			✓	✓	34° 49' 40.4"	113° 47' 28.6"	886	1,190
26LRX027	Rock chip	✓		✓		✓	34° 49' 40.8"	113° 47' 28.3"	1,355	136
26LRX028	Rock chip			✓	✓	✓	34° 49' 41.6"	113° 47' 27.5"	573	87
26LRX029	Rock chip				✓	✓	34° 49' 55.4"	113° 47' 40.0"	3,180	1,355
26LRX030	Rock chip				✓	✓	34° 49' 55.7"	113° 47' 39.4"	1,585	1,805
26LRX031	Rock chip				✓	✓	34° 50' 01.9"	113° 47' 32.8"	1,375	142
26LRX032	Rock chip				✓	✓	34° 50' 01.9"	113° 47' 32.8"	863	355
26LRX033	Rock chip				✓	✓	34° 50' 01.9"	113° 47' 32.8"	795	222
26LRX034	Rock chip		✓	✓	✓	✓	34° 50' 59.8"	113° 47' 32.4"	18,500	647
26LRX035	Rock chip				✓	✓	34° 49' 50.4"	113° 47' 35.1"	250	59,800
26LRX036	Rock chip	✓			✓	✓	34° 49' 50.3"	113° 47' 34.6"	5,560	1,490
26LRX037	Rock chip	✓			✓	✓	34° 49' 44.9"	113° 47' 29.8"	407	738
26LRX038	Rock chip	✓			✓	✓	34° 49' 44.2"	113° 47' 30.5"	4,190	887
26LRX046	Rock chip				✓	✓	34° 49' 48.4"	113° 47' 40.0"	392	593
26LRX047	Rock chip		✓	✓		✓	34° 49' 47.8"	113° 46' 40.2"	375	651
26LRX048	Rock chip			✓		✓	34° 49' 47.3"	113° 47' 41.0"	808	1,210
26LRX049	Rock chip					✓	34° 49' 46.6"	113° 47' 41.7"	1,345	5,420
26LRX050	Rock chip				✓	✓	34° 49' 46.4"	113° 47' 42.2"	1,260	1,365

Table 1: Leviathan Project: Reconnaissance rock chip assays (Cu, Mo>0.5%, highlighted)
Cpy- chalcopyrite ($CuFeS_2$), Azt – azurite ($Cu_3(CO_3)_2(OH)_2$, Mct – malachite ($Cu_2(CO_3)(OH)_2$, Moly – Molybdenite (MoS_2)

Sample	Sample	Visible Mineralisation				Alteration	Northing	Easting	Cu	Mo
Number	Type	Cpy	Azt	Mct	Moly	Minerals			ppm	ppm
26LRX051	Rock chip				✓	✓	34° 49' 45.0"	113° 47' 43.9"	177	701
26LRX052	Rock chip				✓	✓	34° 49' 44.3"	113° 47' 44.7"	1,295	3,380
26LRX053	Rock chip				✓	✓	34° 49' 44.1"	113° 47' 45.2"	617	819
26LRX054	Rock chip				✓	✓	34° 49' 51.9"	113° 47' 36.7"	2,310	1,140
26LRX055	Rock chip				✓	✓	34° 49' 52.4"	113° 47' 36.0"	1,465	650
26LRX056	Rock chip				✓	✓	34° 49' 52.8"	113° 47' 35.5"	1,260	2,840
26LRX057	Rock chip				✓	✓	34° 49' 54.0"	113° 47' 33.9"	1,200	620
26LRX060	Rock chip			✓		✓	34° 49' 54.4"	113° 47' 33.5"	1,300	84
26LRX071	Rock chip					✓	34° 49' 51.1"	113° 47' 34.8"	748	87
26LRX072	Rock chip					✓	34° 49' 50.8"	113° 47' 34.1"	8,300	122
26LRX073	Rock chip				✓	✓	34° 49' 50.3"	113° 47' 33.9"	3,470	1,640
26LRX074	Rock chip				✓	✓	34° 49' 49.9"	113° 47' 33.7"	530	435
26LRX075	Rock chip			✓		✓	34° 49' 47.2"	113° 47' 29.7"	14,000	125
26LRX076	Rock chip			✓	✓	✓	34° 49' 50.4"	113° 47' 38.2"	44,000	2,120
26LRX077	Rock chip		✓	✓	✓	✓	34° 49' 49.9"	113° 47' 38.5"	26,300	5,150
26LRX078	Rock chip			✓	✓	✓	34° 49' 48.9"	113° 47' 39.7"	2,080	5,600
26LRX079	Rock chip					✓	34° 49' 48.4"	113° 47' 36.9"	603	172
26LRX083	Rock chip			✓		✓	34° 49' 54.9"	113° 47' 40.5"	1,665	374
26LRX084	Rock chip			✓		✓	34° 49' 54.2"	113° 47' 40.9"	1,225	257
26LRX085	Rock chip			✓	✓	✓	34° 49' 53.9"	113° 47' 41.3"	1,435	1,970
26LRX086	Rock chip			✓		✓	34° 49' 53.5"	113° 47' 41.5"	10,100	1,125
26LRX087	Rock chip					✓	34° 49' 56.4"	113° 47' 38.3"	534	62
26LRX088	Rock chip					✓	34° 49' 57.5"	113° 47' 36.9"	1,265	50
26LRX089	Rock chip				✓	✓	34° 49' 57.9"	113° 47' 36.1"	206	1,765
26LRX090	Rock chip				✓	✓	34° 49' 58.4"	113° 47' 35.5"	326	1,225
26LRX092	Rock chip			✓		✓	34° 49' 59.1"	113° 47' 34.0"	1,260	187
26LRX093	Rock chip		✓	✓	✓	✓	34° 49' 59.6"	113° 47' 33.0"	53,700	662
26LRX094	Rock chip	✓	✓	✓		✓	34° 49' 59.8"	113° 47' 32.7"	11,600	110
26LRX095	Rock chip	✓	✓	✓		✓	34° 49' 59.8"	113° 47' 32.7"	33,300	116
26LRX096	Rock chip	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	34° 49' 59.8"	113° 47' 32.7"	23,300	846
26LRX097	Rock chip	✓				✓	34° 49' 12.5"	113° 45' 43.9"	515	28
26LRX098	Rock chip						34° 49' 12.5"	113° 45' 43.9"	544	19

Table 1 (continued): Leviathan Project: Reconnaissance rock chip assays (Cu, Mo>0.5%, highlighted)
Cpy- chalcopyrite ($CuFeS_2$), Azt – azurite ($Cu_3(CO_3)_2(OH)_2$, Mct – malachite ($Cu_2(CO_3)(OH)_2$, Moly – Molybdenite (MoS_2)

Noted during the sampling was the variability of the intensity of the hydrothermal alteration associated with the veins with both Phyllic (sericite/muscovite/quartz) and Potassic (biotite/K-feldspars/magnetite) minerals present.

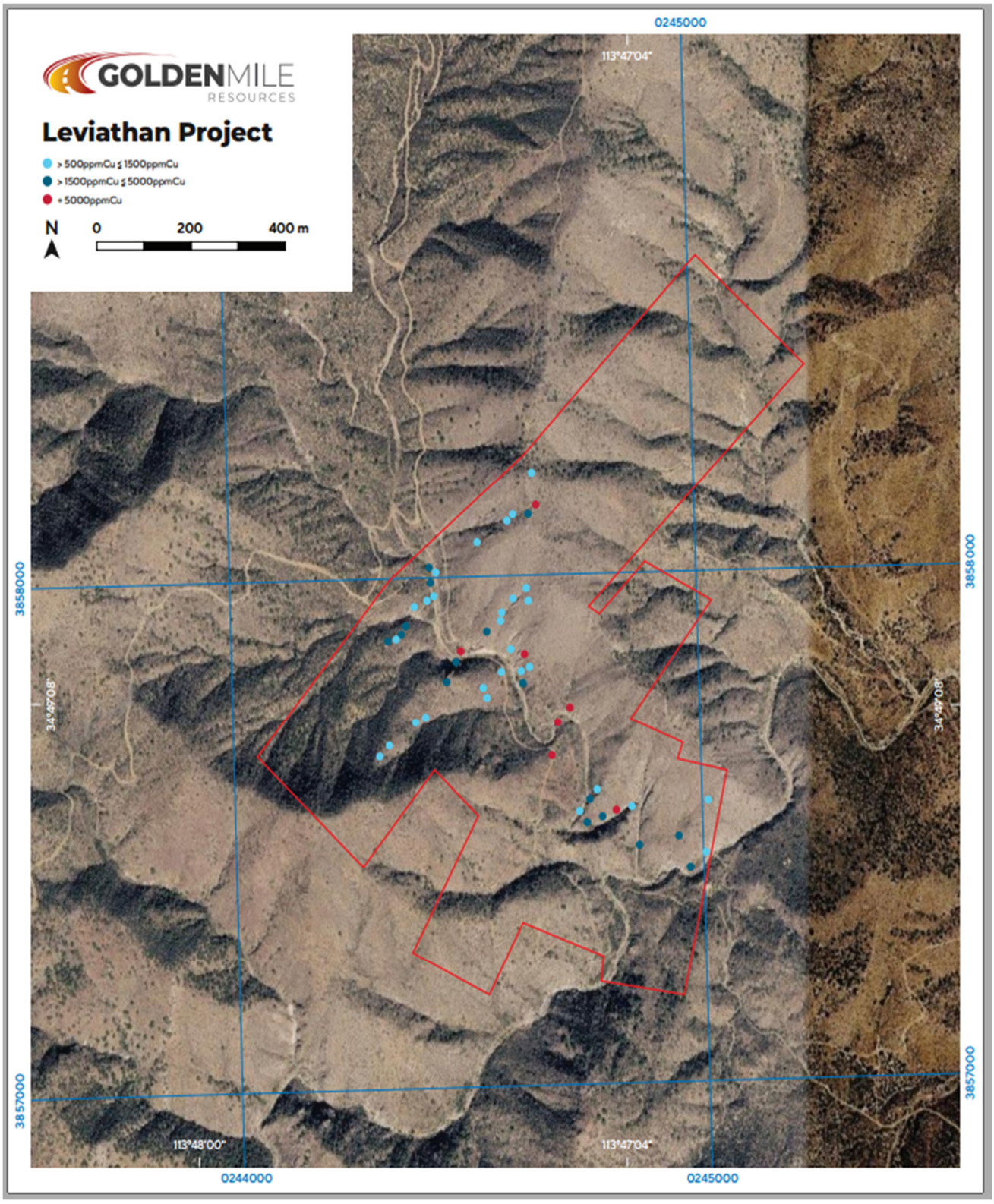

Figure 4: Leviathan assays (Cu +500ppm cut-off)

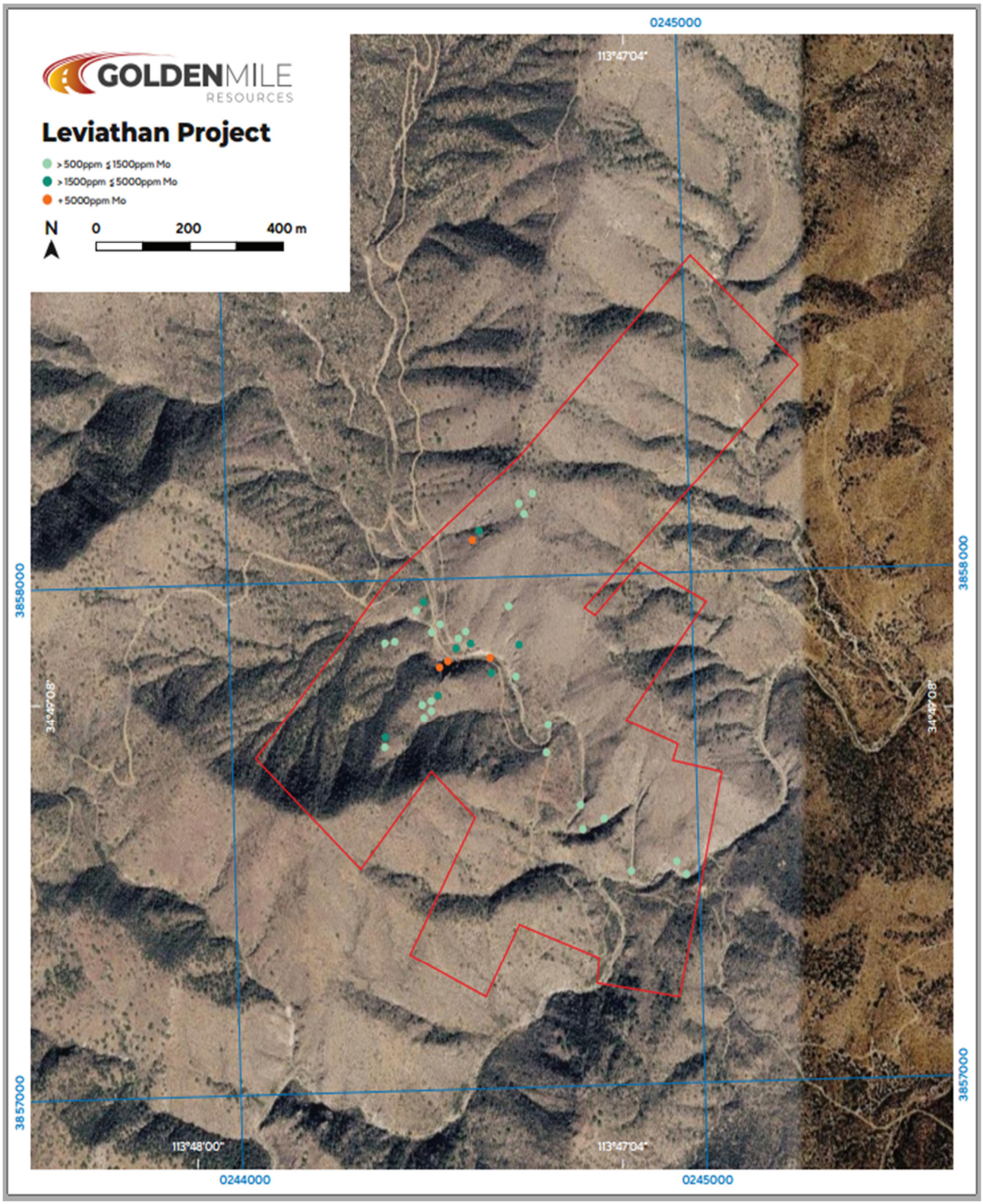

Figure 5: Leviathan assays (Mo +500ppm cut-off)

Figure 6: Sample 26 LRX 072 location showing intense hydrothermal alteration (sample assayed 8,300ppm Cu)

PREVIOUS SAMPLING

Golden Mile completed a short sampling programme of the Leviathan Project as part of the due diligence and these results were reported on 9 April 2026.

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 Strike330	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 2: 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).

GEOLOGY

Whilst exploration is still at an early stage with drilling yet to be undertaken, the field programmes completed to date together with information available from the historic mining, alteration studies and recent assay data has allowed the following observations to be made and documented.

- Structural characteristics indicate that the veins within the Leviathan Project appear to have undergone multiple episodes of movement, as evidenced by broken and brecciated quartz, quartz healed by later mineralization, and multiple generations of sulphide deposition. These repeated events are generally favourable because they indicate a long-lived hydrothermal system capable of concentrating economic levels of metals.

- Because of the factors explained above, the Leviathan deposit model has many of the characteristics of a porphyry Cu/Mo system including multiple NE trending breccia veins, quartz stockworks, pervasive alteration patterns and the Cu/Mo mineralisation suggest potential for a much larger mineralised body beneath the exposed veins.

- It was noted however that the hydrothermal alteration (and hence mineralisation) was most intense within and immediately adjacent to the veins indicating that – at least in the upper reaches – Leviathan is a fracture filled higher grade Cu-Mo target rather than a bulk tonnage larger low target akin to a traditional Cu-Mo porphyry.

PROPOSED WORK PROGRAMME

The results of the sampling programme are being assessed and potential drill targets developed.

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

For further information please contact:

Grant Button – Chairman

gbutton@goldenmileresources.com.au

Golden Mile Resources Ltd (ASX: G88)

ABN 35 614 538 402

T: (08) 6383 6508

E: info@goldenmileresources.com.au

W: goldenmileresources.com.au

S: LinkedIn: @Golden Mile Resources Ltd & Twitter: @GoldenMileRes

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 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 that 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 1.5 kg on average and were from outcrop and stream sediment sampling. Sampling was to determine regional 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 for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	<u>Rock Chip Sampling</u> No sub-sampling undertaken. Laboratory crush, split, pulverise PREP-31Y (ALS Laboratory Tucson, Arizona).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 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 and stream sediment sampling</u> Sampling was carried out at irregular intervals. 99 rock chip and 11 stream sediment samples were taken. There was no sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The samples remained in the possession of the 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.*	The geologist supervising the programme has over 50 years' experience and was present at each sample location whilst samples were collected. 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 11 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 between (estimated based on limited data) between 1914-1923.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The target deposit type is Laramide age porphyry Cu-Mo deposits.
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 azimuth 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*	Appropriate maps and tabulations are presented in the body of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	being reported. These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	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.