07 July 2025

Aurora Prospect Delivers High-Grade Gold Assays

HIGHLIGHTS

Further rock chip sampling reinforces the prospectivity of the Aurora Gold Prospect within the Pearl Copper Project (Arizona USA)

Rock chip sampling returned high-grade gold values of up to **29.3 g/t Au, 36 g/t Ag and 1.59% Pb**

Mapping and sampling included an additional 11 samples taken at the recently discovered Aurora Gold Prospect. High-grade assays returned include:

- **Gold: 29.3 g/t, 11.2 g/t, 8.43 g/t, 6.15 g/t, and 6.09 g/t**

The typically brecciated, shear-hosted and ferruginous quartz veins are also elevated in silver and lead including:

- **Silver: 36 g/t, 20g/t, 17g/t**
- **Lead: 1.59%, 1.04%**

Golden Mile Resources Limited ("Golden Mile"; "the Company"; ASX: "**G88**") is pleased to announce follow-up rock chip assays from the Aurora Gold Prospect ("Aurora"), located within the Company's Pearl Copper Project ("Pearl"; "Pearl Project"; "the Project"), Arizona, USA

The recent results are the highest gold grades achieved in sampling at Aurora, and surpass the initial assays announced in January this year. The prospect is centred around a cluster of historic mine workings approximately 800m east of the Odyssey Prospect.

The results at Aurora further demonstrate the multi-element potential of the Pearl Project, and further mapping and surface geochemical programs are planned to delineate the extent of gold mineralisation. **Golden Mile's Managing Director Damon Dormer** commented:

"Aurora continues to progress as a significant gold target based on initial sampling, initial mapping and now these exceptional rock chip results. Work will continue to advance the Aurora Gold Prospect in addition to delineating further targets within the Pearl Copper Project."

***Table 1**: Aurora Prospect rock chip assays*

Sample	Prospect	East	North	RL	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb
		(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(ppm)	(%)
25RK001	Aurora	525241	3621979	1090	29.3	36	100	1.59
25RK002	Aurora	525261	3621968	1092	11.2	20	139	0.349
25RK003	Aurora	525274	3621955	1092	1.52	6	98.9	0.100
25RK004	Aurora	525320	3621959	1094	8.43	14	65.1	0.324
25RK005	Aurora	525279	3621882	1094	0.68	3	101	0.029
25RK006	Aurora	525239	3621921	1102	6.09	11	59.4	0.247
25RK007	Aurora	525266	3621989	1104	0.01	<2	14.4	0.008
25RK008	Aurora	525271	3621895	1115	0.16	<2	118	0.004
25RK009	Aurora	525229	3621902	1116	0.26	<2	59.3	0.005
25RK010	Aurora	525274	3621888	1111	6.15	17	138	1.04
25RK011	Aurora	525197	3621867	1112	1.7	7	181	0.2456

Coordinates UTM Zone 12 (NAD83)

These results are in addition to the initial rock chip assays as per G88 ASX Announcement released 22 January 2025.

***Table 2**: Initial Aurora Prospect rock chip assays*

Sample	Prospect	East	North	RL	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb
		(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(ppm)	(%)
24PRL0100	Aurora	525335	3622032	1080	1.15	4.97	43.3	0.13
24PRL0101	Aurora	525212	3622170	1099	0.68	3.49	9	0.01
24PRL0102	Aurora	525225	3622165	1099	0.4	7.89	28.3	0.05
24PRL0124	Aurora	525156	3621840	1102	0.66	3.76	684	0.098
24PRL0125	Aurora	525252	3621899	1108	8.93	22.3	1115	0.17
24PRL0126	Aurora	525256	3621905	1105	10.8	33.3	311	2.62

Coordinates UTM Zone 12 (NAD83)

Aurora Prospect

The gold workings at Aurora are situated on a cluster of WNW to NW oriented shear hosted epithermal veins that exhibit boxwork texture, and brecciation, with pervasive iron staining indicating the oxidation of sulphide minerals.

Figure 1: *Aurora Prospect. Left: Sample 25RK001* ***29.3 g/t Au, 36 g/t Ag, 1.59% Pb****. Upper right 25RK010, gossanous vein with* ***6.15 g/t Au, 17 g/t Ag, 1.04 % Pb****. Lower right 25RK002* ***11.2 g/t Au, 20 g/t Ag, 0.35% Pb.***

The recent rock chip samples, along with those taken in late 2024, add to the highly promising exploration target that is developing at Aurora. The gold potential at Aurora is yet to be fully realised and further mapping and surface geochemical programs will target this area to delineate the extent of gold mineralisation. The Aurora target comprises a network of WNW to NW trending vein systems located near the faulted boundary between the Oracle Granodiorite and the Cloudburst Volcanics. This boundary is disrupted by a series of later stage crosscutting shear zones, creating structural dilations that facilitated the flow and deposition of hydrothermal, metal-rich fluids.

At Aurora, there is a number of shallow workings that have historically targeted gold bearing veins. While these have not being targeted by modern exploration efforts, work will continue to understand the structural controls and extent of mineralisation and geochemical anomalies.

Figure 2: *Gold workings at Aurora Prospect.*

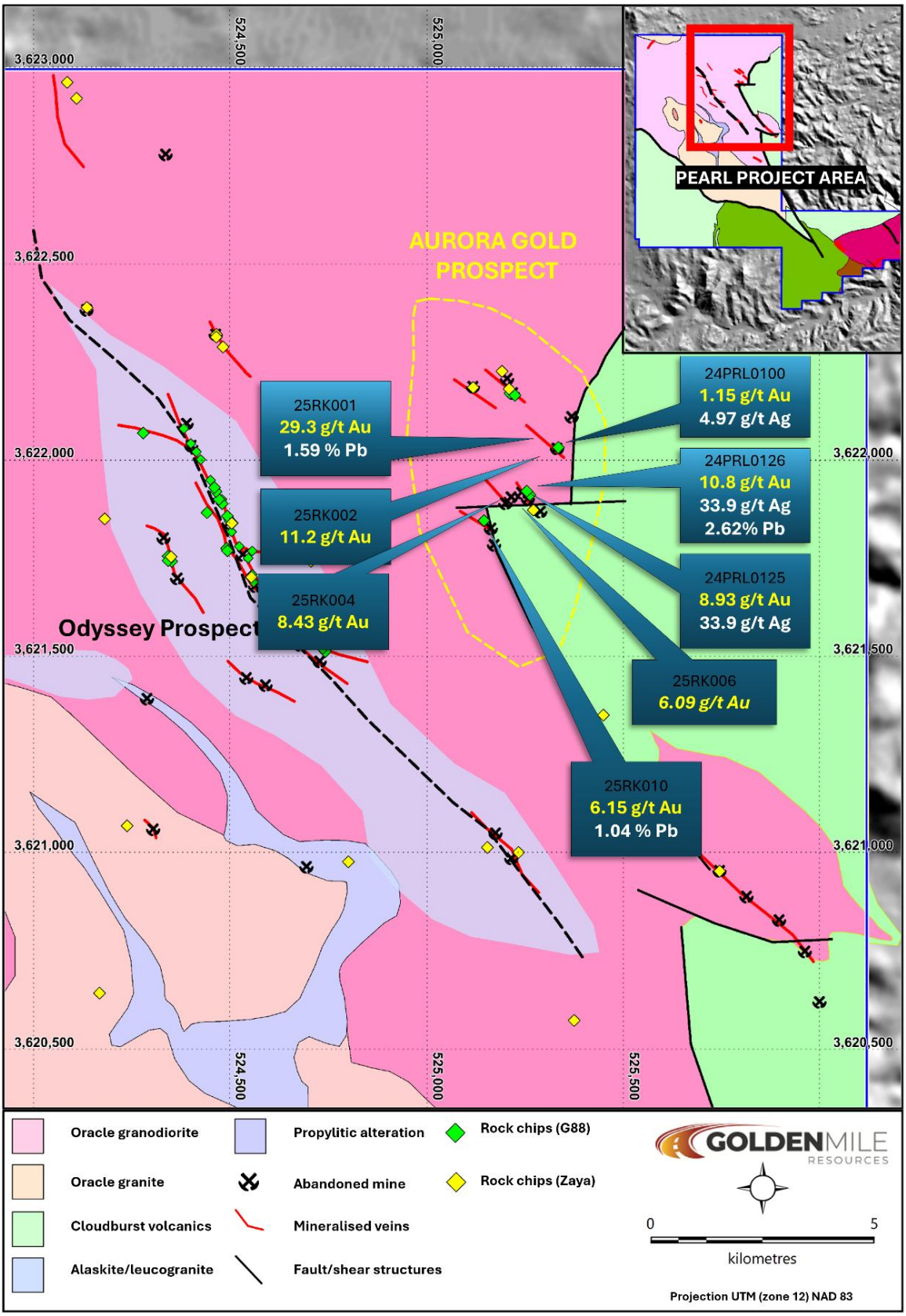

Figure 3 3: *Gold, silver and lead assays from Aurora Prospect.*

The Next Steps

The works programme for the Aurora Prospect includes:

- Detailed geological mapping of the mineralised structures combined with geochemical sampling;
- Addendum to the current, approved permits with Arizona State Land Department (ASLD) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in preparation for any drilling requirements; and
- Drilling of identified targets.

PEARL COPPER 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.

For further information please contact:

Damon Dormer – Managing Director

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

Note 1: Refer ASX announcement on the said date for full details of these results. Golden Mile is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the said announcement.

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 Mr Martin Dormer, a consultant to Golden Mile Resources Ltd. Mr Dormer is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (Member ID 304615), and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (Member ID 7370). Mr Dormer 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 Dormer consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Martin Dormer is a consultant to Golden Mile Resources Ltd and currently holds securities in the Company

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.* • *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 de. 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 at irregular intervals due to the first pass nature. Samples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	adequately covered a range of approximately 400m of strike along the mineralised Pearl Mine structure and veins. 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. 34 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 Tuson, 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.* • *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 Pearly Project. There are no significant impediments to the Company working in the area.
Exploration done by other	• *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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
parties		project. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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> 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.