

9 September 2026

ADDITIONAL SURFACE CHANNEL SAMPLING AND GRAB SAMPLING CONFIRMS AURORA AS POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT GOLD DISCOVERY

HIGHLIGHTS

- Three surface channel sample lines completed over the Aurora gold prospect in April-May 2026 returned highly anomalous Au values over significant strike widths.
- The southern most line (Line 1) was the standout returning an **average grade of 2.38g/t over a strike width of approximately 126 metres.**
- Line 2, which tested the central zone over a narrower width because of restricted outcrop, returned an **average grade of 2.56g/t over a strike width of approximately 55 metres.**
- Both Lines 1 and 2 (see figure 2) started and finished in anomalous gold (0.34g/t, 3.47g/t and 3.33g/t, 1.77g/t respectively).
- As a follow-up programme, an additional 99 surface channel samples and 5 grab samples were collected during July to define the western and eastern extremities of the anomalous area.
- Of the channel samples, 55% returned values greater than 0.1g/t and 34% were above a nominal cut-off of 0.25g/t (see Table 1).
- This sampling has allowed the western boundary to be mapped with reasonable confidence, however parts of the eastern boundary remains open where it is unconformably overlain by the Cloudburst Volcanics (see Figure 2).
- In addition, the southern boundary remains open.
- As a result of the assay results from this sampling, together with field observations (intensity of shearing and alteration) the exposed Aurora zone is interpreted to be at least 280 metres in width and at least 450 metres in strike length.
- G88 is progressing permitting approvals for an inaugural drill programme which, based on the extended time required to secure permitting approvals and drilling contractors, is now likely to commence early first quarter calendar 2027.

Golden Mile's Chairman, Grant Button stated: "These additional results from Aurora continue to build our confidence that we have an exciting drill target that, with further exploration success, has the potential to grow into a significant gold discovery.

As I have cautioned previously, we are still at a very preliminary stage of exploration at Aurora but with each sampling exercise not only confirming previous sampling results but also expanding the areal extent of the anomaly, we approach further work with great optimism .

Over the December quarter we hope to present shareholders with updates on the planned drilling which is the next stage in our exploration programme.”

SUMMARISED SAMPLING RESULTS FROM LATEST PROGRAMME

Sample	Sample Type	North	West	Au	Cu	Pb	Zn
				(g/t)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
26ACH084	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 5.8"	110° 43' 55.6"	0.52	52	77	50
26ACH091	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 5.6"	110° 43' 52.6"	1.92	31	437	153
26ACH092	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 5.5"	110° 43' 52.2"	2.71	53	1495	616
26ACH093	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 5.5"	110° 43' 51.8"	0.53	48	305	86
26ACH094	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 5.6"	110° 43' 51.4"	0.72	31	566	144
26ACH095	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 5.6"	110° 43' 51.1"	1.64	55	668	207
26ACH096	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 5.5"	110° 43' 50.6"	1.78	49	1360	104
26ACH097	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 5.6"	110° 43' 50.4"	2.97	71	822	235
26ACH098	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 5.8"	110° 43' 50.2"	0.84	45	309	182
26ACH099	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 5.7"	110° 43' 49.8"	0.71	63	441	225
26ACH100	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 5.9"	110° 43' 49.4"	0.71	39	815	265
26ACH101	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 5.9"	110° 43' 48.9"	4.49	67	10,550	298
26ACH102	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 6.1"	110° 43' 48.5"	1.69	86	672	95
26ACH103	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 6.0"	110° 43' 48.2"	1.75	51	771	276
26ACH104	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 6.0"	110° 43' 48.0"	1.57	48	1,110	261
26ACH105	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 5.9"	110° 43' 47.6"	2.65	36	765	234
26ACH108	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 6.7"	110° 43' 48.2"	2.07	64	199	50
26ACH112	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 7.4"	110° 43' 49.0"	0.35	73	97	20
26ACH113	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 7.8"	110° 43' 48.5"	0.33	34	185	51
26ACH115	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 7.4"	110° 43' 48.9"	0.32	42	53	16
26ACH116	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 7.1"	110° 43' 49.4"	3.08	212	93	28
26ACH119	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 6.6"	110° 43' 50.2"	2.46	19	734	175
26ACH120	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 6.7"	110° 43' 50.9"	2.47	60	1030	200
26ACH121	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 6.7"	110° 43' 51.1"	1.98	61	1600	170
26ACH122	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 6.9"	110° 43' 52.0"	0.93	78	300	66
26ACH126	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 7.2"	110° 43' 54.1"	0.58	14	30	8
26ACH127	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 6.7"	110° 43' 54.1"	0.29	28	60	26
26ACH128	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 6.6"	110° 43' 54.6"	0.44	51	108	39
26ACH129	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 6.6"	110° 43' 54.6"	0.43	43	90	39
26ACH145	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 8.6"	110° 43' 48.4"	0.28	37	21	37

SUMMARISED SAMPLING RESULTS FROM LATEST PROGRAMME (continued)

Sample	Sample Type	North	West	Au	Cu	Pb	Zn
				(g/t)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
26ACH158	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 3.8"	110° 43' 54.3"	0.30	15	119	90
26ACH159	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 3.6"	110° 43' 53.5"	0.42	76	704	147
26ACH163	Small Pit	32° 44' 2.8"	110° 43' 53.8"	0.89	27	350	175
26ACH164	Small Pit	32° 44' 2.8"	110° 43' 53.8"	1.98	40	712	384
26ACH165	Small Pit	32° 44' 2.8"	110° 43' 53.8"	2.80	33	691	547
26ACH166	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 2.5"	110° 43' 53.9"	0.45	38	195	87
26ACH167	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 2.6"	110° 43' 54.3"	0.80	21	93	79
26ACH168	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 2.7"	110° 43' 54.5"	0.30	36	103	60
26ACH170	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 44' 2.4"	110° 43' 55.0"	0.67	12	151	130
26ACH178	Outcrop/Insitu scree	32° 43' 33.9"	110° 43' 31.3"	0.52	25,000	12,400	16,850

Table 1: Assay Results

Please Note – Table only includes Au samples which assayed >0.25g/t. All are surface channel samples unless otherwise noted. 83% of channel samples were of between 3-5 metres in width with at least 25-30 rock chip sample points within each "channel" Balance of channel samples (17%) were between 1-2 metres in width and limited in width because of poor outcrop or lack of confidence that the granitic scree was in situ.

Au and Ag: 1 troy oz = 31.1g/t Cu, Pb, Zn: 1.0% = 10,000ppm



Figure 1: Typical terrain near western boundary of Aurora Prospect

About the Follow-Up Channel Sampling programme

This follow-up surface channel sampling programme was conducted with the same QA/QC as the April-May sampling programme except sample widths were extended in some places up to 5 metres across strike rather than the average of 3.8 metres in the previous programme.

A total of 99 rock chip and scree channel samples were collected in this latest programme along with 5 rock chip grab samples.

The channel samples collected in this programme were not along continuous lines, but rather on a semi random basis to determine as accurately as possible the western and eastern extremities of the Aurora Prospect.

Each of the channel samples tested only outcrop or insitu scree and where soil coverage was thin, then a greater density of rock chip and insitu scree was able to be sampled within the interval. Within each channel, between 25-30 individual rock chip sample points along the channel width were collected – the strategy being to make the sample as representative as possible of that interval.

The sampling programme was undertaken by the Company's US based consulting geologist Tom Knoch, who has over 40 years field exploration experience.

About the Aurora Gold Prospect

The Aurora Prospect was discovered during initial field reconnaissance of the Pearl Project in late 2024, and through 2025 two additional sampling programmes were undertaken, which also returned highly anomalous gold assays (results reported on 23 January and 7 July 2025 and 11 February 2026).

These programmes tested multiple sub cropping and sub parallel quartz vein sets trending NNW with apparent widths of between of 0.6-1.7 metres and located within what was originally mapped as an altered and sheared granodiorite but further work has concluded it is part of the Precambrian Oracle Granite.

The next test was to determine if the granitic host was also auriferous and thereby providing potential for a large tonnage target. The results of this subsequent channel sampling programme were reported on 3 June 2026 and the follow up sampling to this programme is reported herein.

The latest sampling has closed the western boundary of the Aurora prospect with reasonable confidence but part of the eastern boundary remains open as it is in contact with the overlying Cloudburst Formation.

The Cloudburst Formation is of late Oligocene in age and consists of volcanic and sedimentary rocks. It unconformably overlies the Precambrian Oracle Granite (see figure 2)

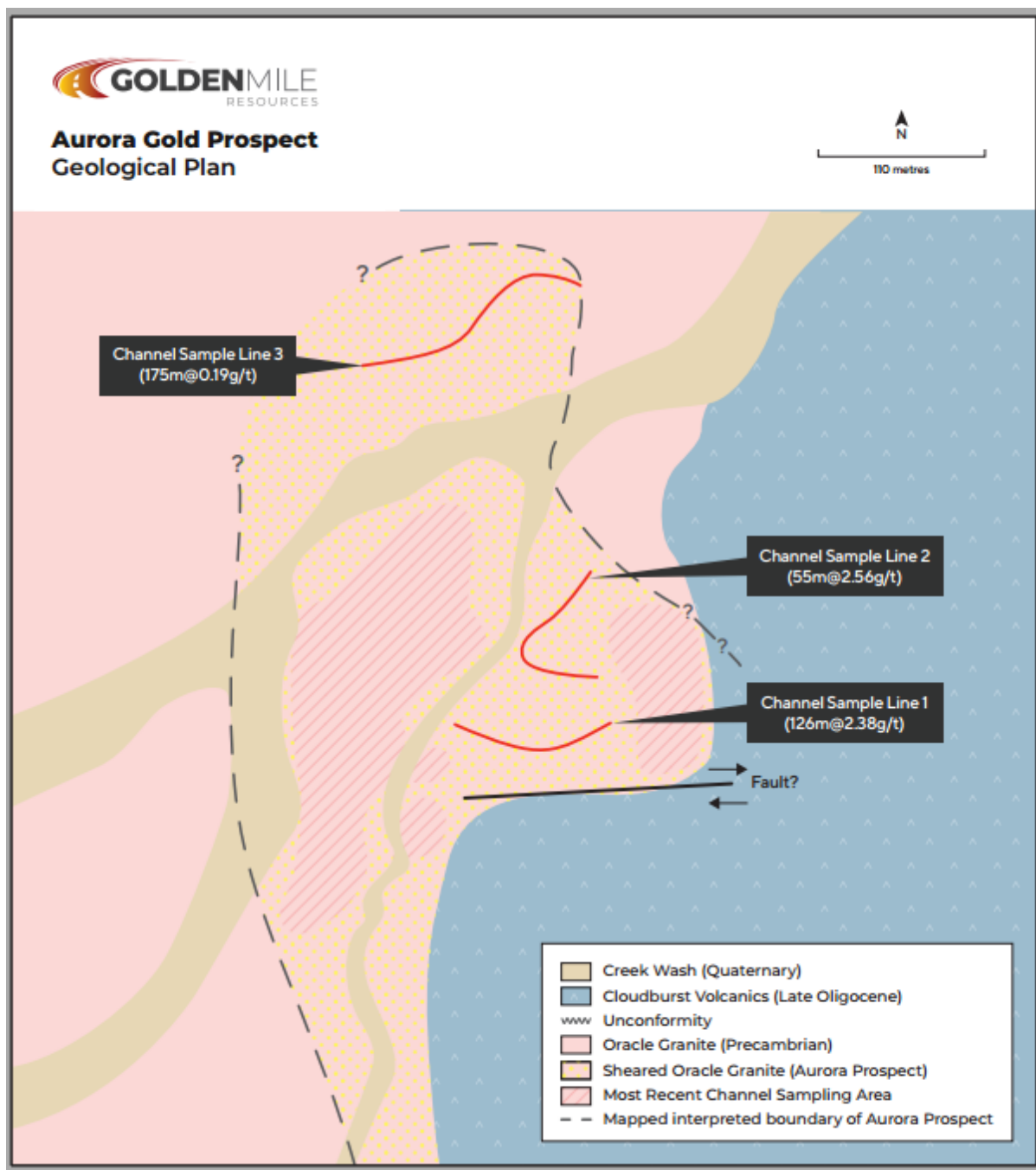


Figure 2: Simplified Geological Plan – Aurora Prospect

ABOUT THE PEARL PROJECT

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



Figure 3: Regional Location Plan

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 and has never been drilled.

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

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About Golden Mile Resources Ltd

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

Competent Persons Statement- Exploration Results

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

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

Forward-Looking Statements

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

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	<u>Rock Chip Sampling</u> Samples were collected by Golden Mile technical staff. Samples were collected using industry standard procedures. Samples were approximately 1.5 kg on average and included both outcrop and insitu scree. Sampling was to determine the tenor of gold mineralisation across the granite. This was not a systematic sampling 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 - 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 QC Test, CRU-31 Fine crushing -70%<2mm, Split sample – Boyd rotary splitter, PUL-31 Pulverise up to 250g 85%<75um (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: 35 element ICP-MS (ME-MS61) - Au, ICP-21 (Au 30g FA ICP-AES finish and Au-GRA21 Au 30g FA-GRAV finish No field blanks or standards were used but 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 Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	<u>Rock chip Sampling</u> Carried at regular intervals. Three lines selected based on ease of access and outcrop.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Each sample covered at least 1.0 metre across or acutely oblique strike but the large majority (83%) were between 3.5-5.0 metres across or acutely oblique to strike with rock chips or scree gathered along that interval to provide a sample as representative of that interval as possible.
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 where possible at 90 degrees to strike.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	The samples remained in the possession of the US Geologist who undertook the sampling and deposition of the samples 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. - 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 a formal agreement to form a JV to acquire the Pearl Project. There are no significant impediments to the Company working in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Company is not aware of the activities of previous exploration beyond 2021, when Zacapa Resources Limited secured the project. Historic mining within the project has occurred since 1900 at the Ford and Pearl Mines (not currently in operation). There are minor historic artisanal workings and excavations at parts of the project.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The target at Aurora is a large tonnage felsic hosted gold deposit.
Drill hole	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration	No drilling – not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Information	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.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No data aggregating or metal equivalence were used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	The geometry of mineralised structures and lines made by artisanal workings are typically NW to NNW in orientation. The dip on the veins is difficult to determine accurately but appear to be vertical or near vertical with a dip to the north-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 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.	Only samples that reported higher than 0.25g/t have been reported in this announcement.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Further work is discussed in the body of the announcement.