3 June 2026

SURFACE CHANNEL SAMPLING RETURNS SIGNIFICANT BROAD GOLD ANOMALISM AT AURORA

Line 1 – approximately 126 metres at 2.38 g/t across strike
Line 2 – approximately 55 metres at 2.56 g/t across strike

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Three surface channel sample lines completed over the Aurora gold prospect returned broad surface gold anomalism within the altered and sheared granodiorite host.**
- **The southernmost line (Line 1) was the standout returning an average grade of 2.38 g/t over approximately 126 metres of sampled surface width across the interpreted mineralised trend.**
- **Line 2, which sampled the central zone over a narrower width because of restricted outcrop, returned an average grade of 2.56g/t over approximately 55 metres of sampled surface width across the interpreted mineralised trend.**
- **Both Lines 1 and 2 (see Figure 2) started and finished in anomalous gold, with values of 0.34 g/t Au and 3.47 g/t Au for Line 1, and 3.33 g/t Au and 1.77 g/t Au for Line 2, indicating that surface gold anomalism remains open across the sampled traverses.**
- **Line 3 recorded lower and more sporadic gold values, suggesting that the surface gold anomalism weakens to the north of Line 1. The anomaly remains open to the south of Line 1.**
- **G88 intends to commence permitting approvals for an initial drill programme to test the geometry, true width and depth continuity of the mineralisation.**

Golden Mile's Chairman, Grant Button, stated: "These highly encouraging results from Aurora are the result of a year-long systematic work programme on the prospect, which commenced with the testing of sub-cropping quartz veins and culminated in the testing of the altered granodiorite host.

The channel sampling results exceeded expectations and indicate significant broad surface gold anomalism within the altered granodiorite host and provide a strong basis for progressing the prospect, which we believe could potentially become a new gold discovery.

While Aurora remains at an early stage of exploration, we approach further work at Aurora with great optimism and through the considerable efforts of our US-based geological team, led by the

highly experienced Tom Knoch, we hope to present shareholders with further exciting news as the Aurora prospect is advanced through additional sampling and an initial drilling programme.

The Aurora Gold Prospect is located within the Company's Pearl Copper project in Arizona."

CHANNEL SAMPLE LINE 1 (SOUTHERN LINE) – APPROXIMATELY 126 METRES SAMPLED SURFACE WIDTH ACROSS STRIKE

Aurora Channel Sample Line 1 was the southernmost line sampled and returned an average gold grade of **2.38 g/t Au over approximately 126 metres** of sampled surface width across the interpreted mineralised trend.

Sample	Sample Type	North	West	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb
				(g/t)	(g/t)	(ppm)	(ppm)
26ACH041	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 5.6"	110⁰ 43' 52.5"	0.34	2.9	37	265
26ACH042	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 5.5"	110⁰ 43' 52.5"	0.39	2.4	48	482
26ACH043	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 5.4"	110⁰ 43' 52.4"	0.31	2.6	47	602
26ACH044	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 5.4"	110⁰ 43' 52.2"	1.40	4.5	53	611
26ACH045	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 5.4"	110⁰ 43' 52.1"	0.51	2.8	46	419
26ACH046	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 5.3"	110⁰ 43' 52.1"	1.12	3.9	92	737
26ACH047	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 5.2"	110⁰ 43' 52.0"	0.74	4.4	75	1005
26ACH048	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 5.1"	110⁰ 43' 51.9"	0.30	2.1	42	307
26ACH049	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 5.1"	110⁰ 43' 51.7"	0.17	0.8	43	504
26ACH050	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 5.0"	110⁰ 43' 51.6"	5.50	6.0	173	3090
26ACH051	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 5.0"	110⁰ 43' 51.4"	3.08	3.6	55	1590
26ACH052	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 5.1"	110⁰ 43' 51.3"	1.75	3.1	71	1310
26ACH053	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 5.0"	110⁰ 43' 51.2"	0.74	3.1	61	937
26ACH054	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 4.9"	110⁰ 43' 51.0"	1.30	5.0	81	2110
26ACH055	Outcrop/In- situ scree	32⁰ 44' 4.9"	110⁰ 43' 50.8"	1.62	4.3	67	1605
26ACH056	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 4.9"	110⁰ 43' 50.6"	2.28	7.1	50	1865
26ACH057	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 4.8"	110⁰ 43' 50.5"	8.78	11.2	80	10750
26ACH058	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 4.9"	110⁰ 43' 50.2"	2.93	6.9	78	1690
26ACH059	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 4.8"	110⁰ 43' 50.1"	5.72	34.4	565	10800
26ACH060	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 4.7"	110⁰ 43' 49.9"	6.32	21.8	157	6710
26ACH061	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 4.8"	110⁰ 43' 49.7"	2.25	12.2	101	1465
26ACH062	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 4.8"	110⁰ 43' 49.5"	4.15	18.8	58	1410
26ACH063	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 4.9"	110⁰ 43' 49.4"	3.45	5.2	39	876
26ACH064	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 4.9"	110⁰ 43' 49.2"	0.56	4.0	30	745
26ACH065	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 5.0"	110⁰ 43' 49.1"	0.74	5.5	92	806
26ACH066	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 5.1"	110⁰ 43' 48.9"	2.12	7.0	61	1280
26ACH067	Outcrop/In- situ scree	32⁰ 44' 5.2"	110⁰ 43' 48.8"	1.97	4.9	57	574
26ACH068	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 5.2"	110⁰ 43' 48.6"	4.07	14.0	88	1690

26ACH069	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 5.3"	110⁰ 43' 48.5"	3.39	25.7	148	2980
26ACH070	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 5.3"	110⁰ 43' 48.4"	3.47	18.1	74	2640

Table 1: Line 1 Au, Ag, Cu and Pb assay results. Au grades >0.50 g/t highlighted

Au and Ag: 1oz = 33.1g/t, Cu and Pb: 1.0% = 10,000ppm

CHANNEL SAMPLE LINE 2 (CENTRAL LINE) – APPROXIMATELY 55 METRES SAMPLED SURFACE WIDTH ACROSS STRIKE

Line 2 returned an average gold grade of 2.56 g/t Au over approximately 55 metres of sampled surface width. Sampling was laterally restricted compared to Lines 1 and 3 because of reduced outcrop and/or in-situ scree exposure. The Line 2 average includes both high and low-grade intervals and is influenced by a **peak assay of 13.25 g/t Au.**

Sample	Sample Type	North	West	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb
				(g/t)	(g/t)	(ppm)	(ppm)
26ACH071	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 6.9"	110⁰ 43' 50.3"	3.33	7.4	39	1795
26ACH072	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 7.1"	110⁰ 43' 50.2"	0.29	1.7	103	93
26ACH073	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 7.5"	110⁰ 43' 49.8"	0.01	<0.5	39	20
26ACH074	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 7.7"	110⁰ 43' 49.6"	1.26	4.3	143	1560
26ACH075	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 8.2"	110⁰ 43' 49.0"	2.62	2.3	39	110
26ACH076	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 8.4"	110⁰ 43' 49.0"	0.15	5.8	16	65
26ACH077	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 8.7"	110⁰ 43' 48.6"	0.07	0.8	10	21
26ACH078	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 6.8"	110⁰ 43' 49.4"	4.23	4.0	123	902
26ACH079	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 6.5"	110⁰ 43' 48.8"	1.13	10.4	178	3620
26ACH080	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 6.6"	110⁰ 43' 48.5"	13.25	23.8	25	1630
26ACH081	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 7.1"	110⁰ 43' 49.8"	1.77	2.1	161	185

Table 2: Line 2 Au, Ag, Cu and Pb assay results. Au grades >0.50 g/t highlighted

Au and Ag: 1oz = 33.1g/t Cu and Pb: 1.0% = 10,000ppm

Figure 1: Typical terrain Line 2

CHANNEL SAMPLE LINE 3 (NORTHERN LINE) – APPROXIMATELY 175 METRES SAMPLED SURFACE WIDTH ACROSS STRIKE

Line 3 marks the northern end of the mineralisation with only sporadic occurrences of gold values greater than 0.5 g/t. This line averaged 0.19g/t across 175 metres of sampled surface width. Reconnaissance mapping shows that the alteration and shear of the host granodiorite weakens considerably around 30 metres to the north of this line.

Sample	Sample Type	North	West	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb
				(g/t)	(g/t)	(ppm)	(ppm)
26ACH001	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 13.6"	110⁰ 43' 54.8"	0.12	1.7	35	44
26ACH002	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 13.7"	110⁰ 43' 54.7"	0.06	1.5	34	32
26ACH003	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 13.9"	110⁰ 43' 54.6"	**0.26**	2.0	43	67
26ACH004	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 14.0"	110⁰ 43' 54.5"	0.02	1.2	32	30
26ACH005	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 14.0"	110⁰ 43' 54.4"	0.07	3.8	3330	601
26ACH006	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 14.1"	110⁰ 43' 54.3"	0.03	1.6	46	152
26ACH007	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 14.2"	110⁰ 43' 54.1"	**0.40**	1.5	24	37
26ACH008	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 14.2"	110⁰ 43' 53.8"	0.04	1.6	38	48
26ACH009	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 14.3"	110⁰ 43' 53.7"	0.05	5.2	88	515
26ACH010	Outcrop/In--situ scree	32⁰ 44' 14.4"	110⁰ 43' 53.5"	0.10	3.2	34	114
26ACH011	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 14.4"	110⁰ 43' 53.3"	0.02	0.9	28	30
26ACH012	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 14.4"	110⁰ 43' 53.2"	0.03	0.8	36	64

26ACH013	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 14.5"	110⁰ 43' 53.0"	0.02	1.0	24	18
26ACH014	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 14.7"	110⁰ 43' 52.9"	0.15	1.4	27	44
26ACH015	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 14.7"	110⁰ 43' 52.7"	0.05	1.5	75	33
26ACH016	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 14.7"	110⁰ 43' 52.6"	0.03	1.0	26	27
26ACH017	Outcrop/In--situ scree	32⁰ 44' 14.5"	110⁰ 43' 52.4"	0.04	1.3	31	43
26ACH018	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 14.6"	110⁰ 43' 52.2"	0.01	0.8	28	21
26ACH019	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 14.6"	110⁰ 43' 52.0"	0.02	0.9	25	39
26ACH020	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 14.6"	110⁰ 43' 51.8"	0.07	1.3	38	74
26ACH021	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 14.8"	110⁰ 43' 51.7"	0.03	1.2	48	42
26ACH022	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 14.8"	110⁰ 43' 51.4"	0.13	1.6	34	46
26ACH023	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 15.1"	110⁰ 43' 51.7"	**0.52**	5.3	40	286
26ACH024	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 15.3"	110⁰ 43' 51.6"	**0.62**	5.6	37	216
26ACH025	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 15.4"	110⁰ 43' 51.4"	**2.11**	9.0	42	237
26ACH026	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 15.3"	110⁰ 43' 51.2"	**0.57**	5.1	30	197
26ACH027	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 15.4"	110⁰ 43' 51.1"	**0.71**	4.6	29	248
26ACH028	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 15.6"	110⁰ 43' 51.0"	0.22	3.2	40	111
26ACH029	Outcrop/In- situ scree	32⁰ 44' 15.7"	110⁰ 43' 50.9"	**0.52**	7.1	45	285
26ACH030	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 15.9"	110⁰ 43' 50.8"	**0.30**	4.1	23	121
26ACH031	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 15.9"	110⁰ 43' 50.7"	0.01	1.2	15	37
26ACH032	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 16.0"	110⁰ 43' 50.6"	0.21	4.2	42	67
26ACH033	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 16.1"	110⁰ 43' 50.4"	0.01	0.8	32	7
26ACH034	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 16.2"	110⁰ 43' 50.3"	0.02	0.6	34	6
26ACH035	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 16.4"	110⁰ 43' 50.3"	0.01	0.5	34	7
26ACH036	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 16.4"	110⁰ 43' 49.7"	0.02	<0.5	25	15
26ACH037	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 16.2"	110⁰ 43' 49.5"	0.01	<0.5	16	5
26ACH038	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 16.3"	110⁰ 43' 49.3"	0.01	0.6	28	143
26ACH039	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 16.3"	110⁰ 43' 49.1"	0.00	<0.5	35	166
26ACH040	Outcrop/In-situ scree	32⁰ 44' 16.4"	110⁰ 43' 48.9"	0.01	<0.5	16	9

Table 3: Line 3 Au, Ag, Cu and Pb assay results. Au grades >0.50 g/t highlighted

About the Channel Sampling programme

As reported on 13 May 2026, a sampling programme to test the granodiorite which hosts the previously sampled auriferous veins was carried out during April and early May 2026.

A total of 81 rock chip and scree channel samples were collected along three lines and tested around 400 metres of strike (see figure 2).

The programme was designed to collect, as far as practicable, a representative sample from each interval, with each interval being around 3.8 metres in length (across strike) with each

new sample adjoining the previous sample so that as near continuous coverage across the sampled traverses could be achieved.

Each sample tested only outcrop or in-situ scree. Where soil coverage was thin, a greater density of rock chip and in-situ scree was able to be sampled within the interval.

The reported average gold grades are the arithmetic average based on each sample width being 3.8 metres across strike. No top-cut was applied.

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

(Please note that it was erroneously reported in previous updates that the average sample interval was 1.5 metres – this error was the result of a miscommunication between our US and Australian technical teams).

Each sample included any quartz veins that were also within that interval.

The sampling indicates that Lines 1 and 2 remain open across the sampled traverses and that the Aurora surface gold anomalism remains open to the south (see also Figure 2).

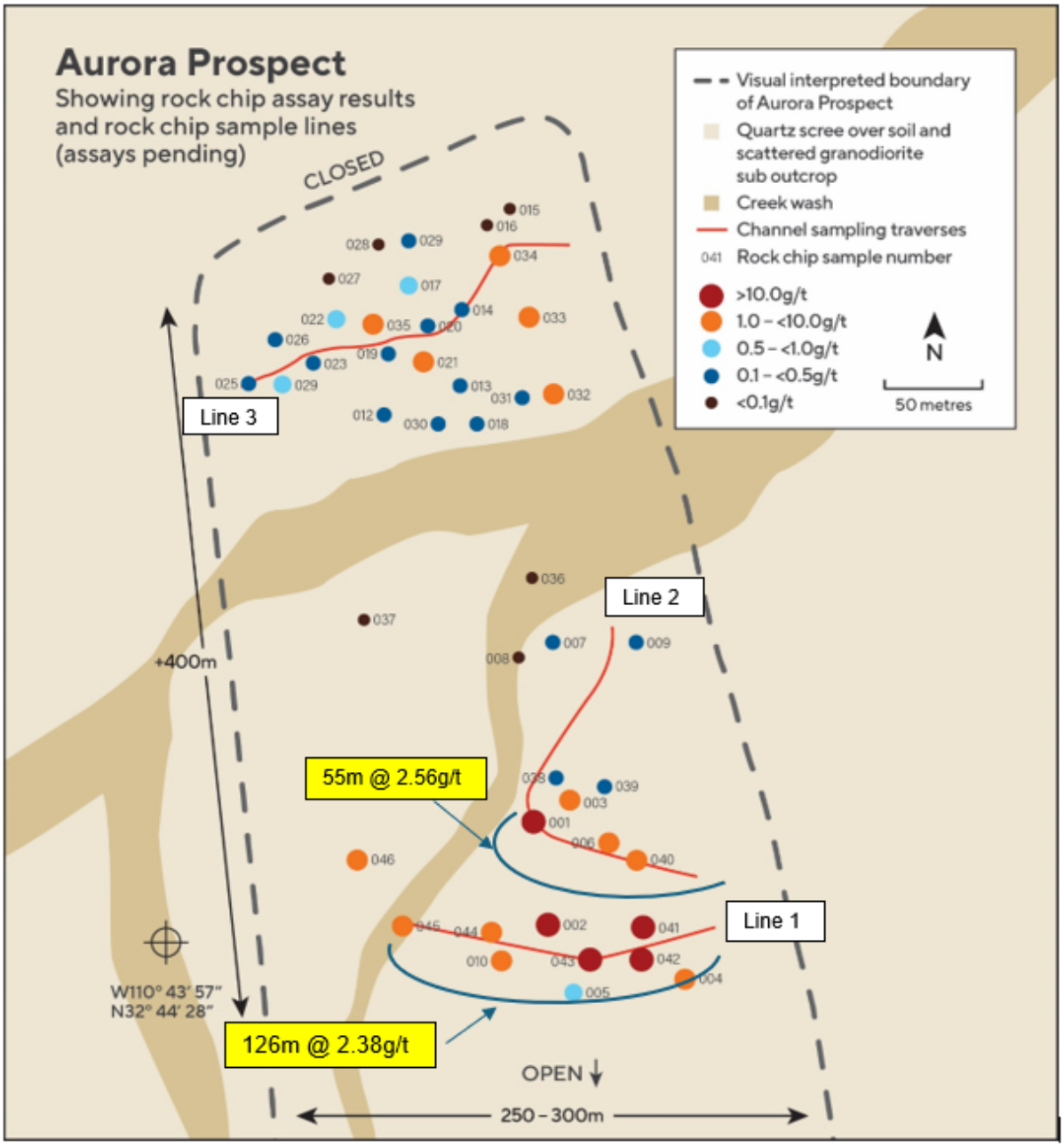

Figure 2: Channel sample lines across November 2025 quartz vein sample locations

About the Aurora Gold Prospect

The Aurora Prospect was discovered during initial field reconnaissance of the Pearl Copper Project in late 2024 and through two additional sampling programmes in 2025, 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 0.6 and 1.7 metres, and located within an altered and sheared granodiorite host.

Based on the apparent extent of the quartz veins and the altered and sheared granodiorite a potentially anomalous target area of greater than 400 metres in strike length (still open to the south) and an estimated 200 metres in width was extrapolated.

The purpose of the subsequent channel sampling programme was to test whether gold anomalism extends from the previously sampled quartz veins into the altered granodiorite host. The encouraging results from the channel sampling programme reported in this announcement will now be followed up with further sampling and an initial drill programme which will be a significant step forward for the Company.

JOINT VENTURE EARN-IN TERMS

Under the terms of the Joint Venture Agreement, Golden Mile can earn an initial 51% interest in the Pearl Copper Project (which contains the Aurora Gold Prospect) through the expenditure of AUD 2 million within 3 years of the Settlement Date.

Golden Mile can earn up to a 100% interest in the Pearl Copper Project through a staged earn-in and dilution, investment of up to AUD 12 million over 8 years along with a 2% net smelter royalty.

Full details of the acquisition terms are set out in an announcement dated 14 August 2024.

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[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 Ltd.

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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 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 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 programme 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 in-situ scree. Sampling was to determine the tenor of gold mineralisation across the granodiorite. This was 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,*	<u>Rock-chip sampling</u> Observations for each sample location were made including the following tabulated data: ○ Location coordinates

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	○ Sample type, i.e. outcrop, grab, float ○ Detailed description of visible minerals. ○ The presence of veins, mineralisation, 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: ○ 48 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Rock-chip sampling Carried at regular intervals. Three lines selected based on ease of access and outcrop. Each sample covered approximately 3.8 metres across 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.*	Rock-chip sampling Sampling was carried out at regular intervals on three lines across the strike of the granodiorite.
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).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		There is minor historic artisanal workings and excavations at parts of the project.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The current exploration concept at Aurora is for gold mineralisation hosted by altered and sheared granodiorite and associated quartz veining. Further work is required to determine the geometry, scale and deposit style.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	No drilling – not applicable.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No data aggregating or metal equivalence were used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The geometry of mineralised structures and lines made by artisanal workings are typically NW to NNW in orientation. The dip on the veins is unknown but assumed to be vertical or sub vertical.
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 maps and tabulations are presented in the body of the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All assay results 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.
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.