ASX/Media Announcement

16 July 2018

New Gold Discovery at Red Hill

4.5km from 1Moz Kouri Mineral Resource

Highlights:

- Broad zones of significant gold mineralisation discovered at Red Hill, ~4.5km southwest of the 1Moz Mineral Resource at Kouri.
- Both drill holes completed at Red Hill returned gold intercepts that include:
  - **11m at 2.2g/t gold** from 77m, including **2m at 7.7g/t gold**, and **1m at 4.6g/t gold** from 114m in NKRC030;
  - **16m at 1.8 g/t gold** from 29m and **10m at 2.2g/t gold** from 52m in NKRC031.
- The discovery holes were designed to test coincident gold-in-auger, Induced Polarisation (**IP**) chargeability and magnetic anomalies.
- Red Hill lies within a **3km** long IP chargeability high anomaly.
- There are many similar IP chargeability anomalies at Kouri that remain unexplored to date.
- Ausdrill Limited (**Ausdrill**) are expected to remobilise to Kouri in approximately one week to commence follow-up reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling at Red Hill.

Golden Rim Resources Ltd (ASX: GMR) (**Golden Rim** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce a new gold discovery at Red Hill, following the return of assays from its regional RC drilling program at its 100% owned Kouri Gold Project (**Kouri**) in Burkina Faso.

The latest assay results are for 16 RC holes drilled to test gold-in-auger and geophysical target areas southwest of the Kouri Mineral Resource area (NKRC016 - NKRC031). Drill hole location details and significant gold intercepts for these holes are depicted in Figures 1 to 4 and Tables 1 and 2. Further details regarding the results are set out below.

Red Hill Discovery

The Red Hill prospect is located 4.5km southwest of the maiden 1 Moz Mineral Resource at the Banouassi prospect at Kouri (Figure 3).

Previous auger drilling around Red Hill defined a 600m long x 150m wide gold-in-auger anomaly, with results up to 435 ppb gold, which is coincident with a **3km** long northeast-trending IP chargeability high anomaly and a prominent bend in an extensive east-west trending magnetic high anomaly (Figures 1, 3 and 4). Approximately 1km to the west-southwest of Red Hill, along the same magnetic anomaly, previous drilling by Golden Rim intersected 4m at 9.2 g/t gold in hole NKRC005. The orientation of the IP chargeability high anomaly is oblique to the surrounding chargeability anomalies and may be associated with a cross-cutting structure.

A single fence of two RC drill holes (NKRC30 and NKRC31) was drilled to test the anomalies at Red Hill. Both drill holes returned significant gold intercepts that include:

- **11m at 2.2g/t gold** from 77m, including **2m at 7.7g/t gold**, and **1m at 4.6g/t gold** from 114m in NKRC030; and
- **16m at 1.8 g/t gold** from 29m and **10m at 2.2g/t gold** from 52m in NKRC031 (Figures 1 and 2; Photographs 2 to 4).

The significant gold mineralisation intersected in the drilling remains open at depth and along strike. Golden Rim is planning an initial RC drilling program to test the extent of the auger and the IP chargeability anomalies.

The extensive IP chargeability high anomaly is of particular interest as similar IP anomalies are located in the Mineral Resource area and are believed to be associated with pyrite mineralisation coinciding with gold mineralisation (Figure 1). There are many such IP chargeability high anomalies within Kouri licence area which remain unexplored to date (Figure 3).

A historical north-south trending trench (230m long) is located at Red Hill, 20m southwest of the drill holes (Figure 1 and Photograph 1). While the spoil heaps beside the trench have abundant quartz vein float, Golden Rim has no record of whether the trench was ever sampled and it is largely collapsed. However, a 22m wide zone of highly altered and sheared rock is evident in the northern end of the trench that is believed be the strike extent of some weak gold mineralisation intersected in the top of hole NKRC030.

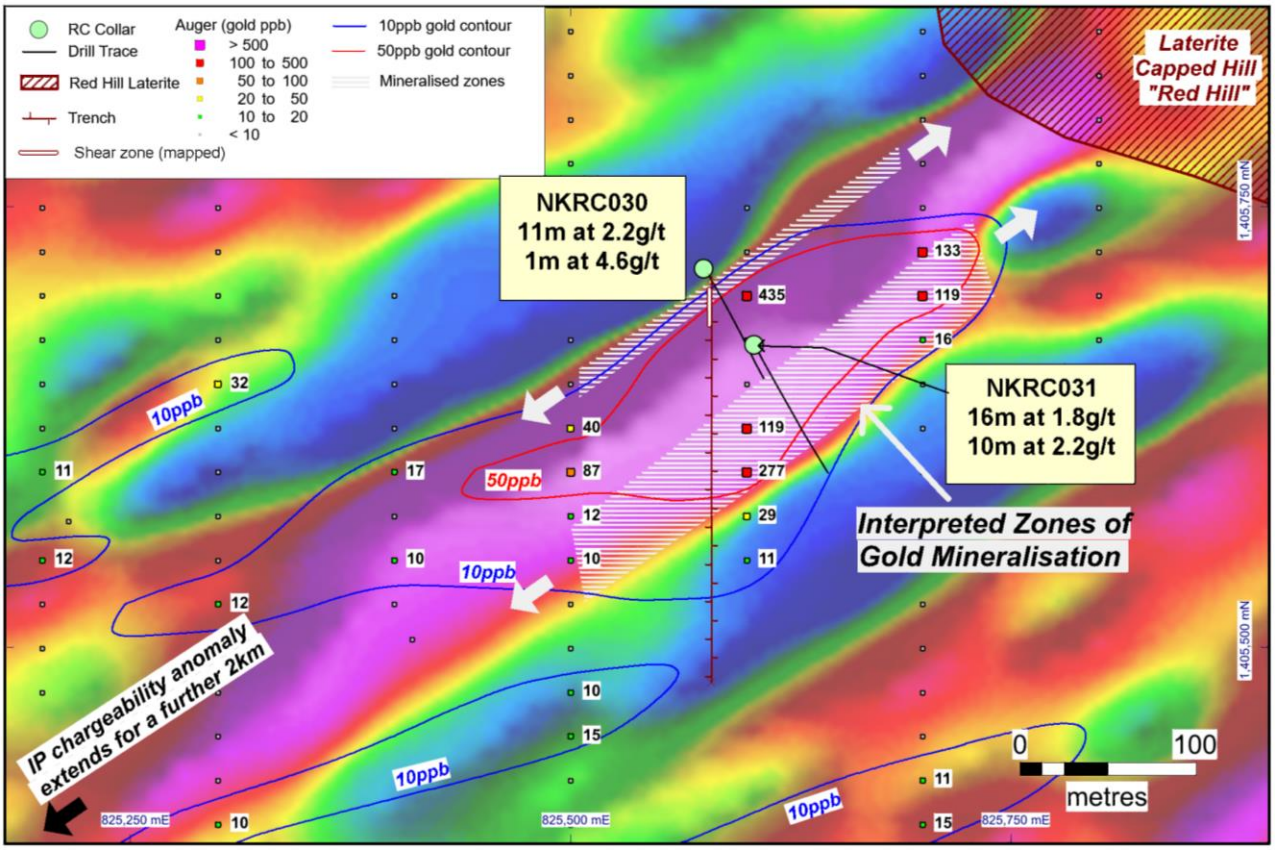

Figure 1. *Northern portion of the Red Hill prospect area. RC drill holes and auger holes over the prospective IP chargeability high anomaly.*

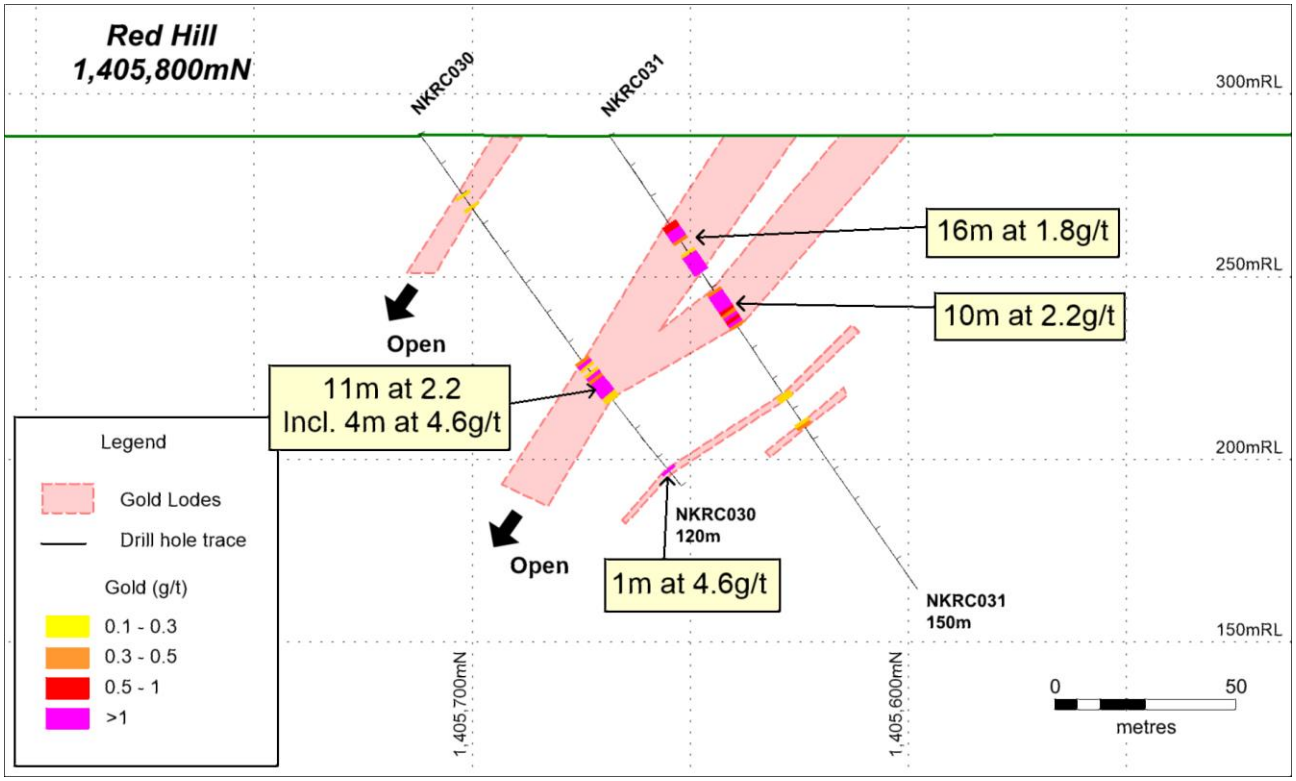

Figure 2. *RC drill section at Red Hill*

Photograph 1. *Historical trench at Red Hill. The trench is largely collapsed. The spoil heaps either side of the trench have abundant quartz vein float.*

Next Step

Golden Rim has commenced infill auger drilling at Red Hill on a 100m x 25m pattern along the entire 3km long chargeability anomaly. Most of the southern portion of the anomaly has either been sparsely sampled (500m x 50m) or has had no sampling to date.

The Company has arranged for Ausdrill to remobilise to Kouri with follow-up RC drilling to commence at Red Hill in approximately one week. The program at Red Hill is planned to consist of 12 holes for approximately 2,000m.

Commenting on the latest results, Golden Rim's Managing Director, Craig Mackay, said:

"We are very excited to have made a new gold discovery with our first follow-up RC drilling of coincident gold-in-auger anomalies and IP chargeability high anomalies to the southwest of the Kouri Mineral Resource."

"We are looking forward to further drilling at Red Hill. The two RC holes drilled so far intersected broad zones of significant gold mineralisation that remain open at depth and along strike. The follow-up RC drilling is expected to commence in approximately one week."

"This is yet another example of the prospectivity of our Kouri project. We have many more regional gold-in-auger and IP chargeability high anomalies at Kouri and we look forward to systematically exploring these target areas."

-ENDS-

For Further Information Please Contact:

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About Golden Rim Resources

Emerging West African gold developer, Golden Rim Resources Limited (ASX: GMR), is focused on the discovery and development of gold projects in West Africa.

With a decade of experience working in Burkina Faso, the Company believes it is well placed to turn discoveries into real value for shareholders.

The Kouri Gold Project, located in north-east Burkina Faso, contains over 1Moz in defined Mineral Resources, with significant upside potential to grow.

Kouri is traversed by a significant NE-trending fault splay that is connected to the major Markoye Fault system. This fault system controls a number of major gold deposits in Burkina Faso, including Kiaka (5.9 Moz gold), Bomboré (5.2 Moz gold), Essakane (7 Moz gold) and Sanbrado (2.8 Moz gold). The mineralised fault system extends into western Niger where the 2.5 Moz Samira Hill is located.

For more information: www.goldenrim.com.au

ASX Code:	GMR	**Market Capitalisation:**	A$10.0m
Issued Shares:	318.4m	**Cash (as at 31 March 2018):**	A$1.1m

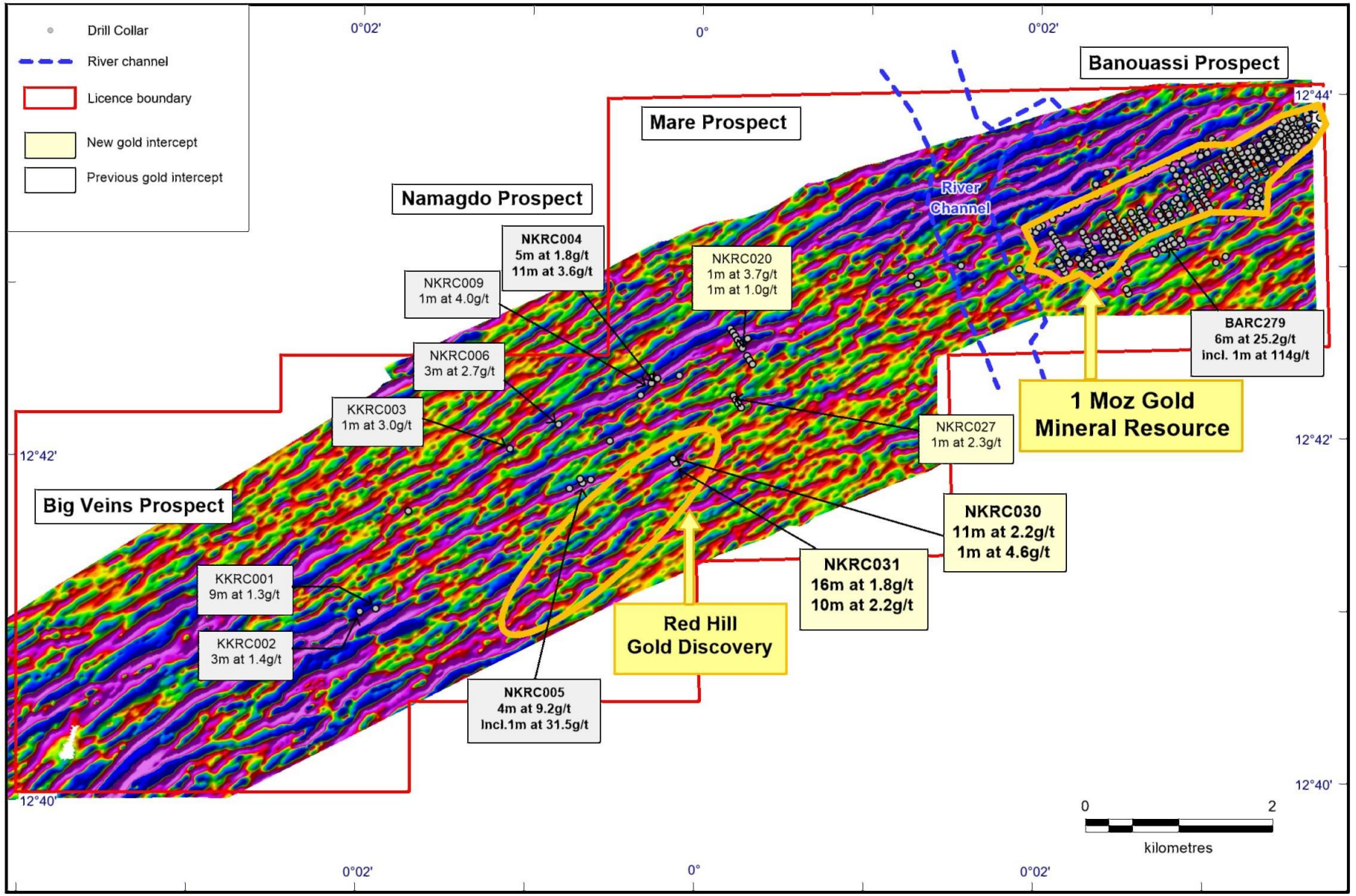

Figure 3. *Location of the Red Hill prospect at Kouri over an IP chargeability image (note the Red Hill IP chargeability high anomaly is oblique to the surrounding chargeability anomalies and may be related to a cross-cutting structure or dilational zone).*

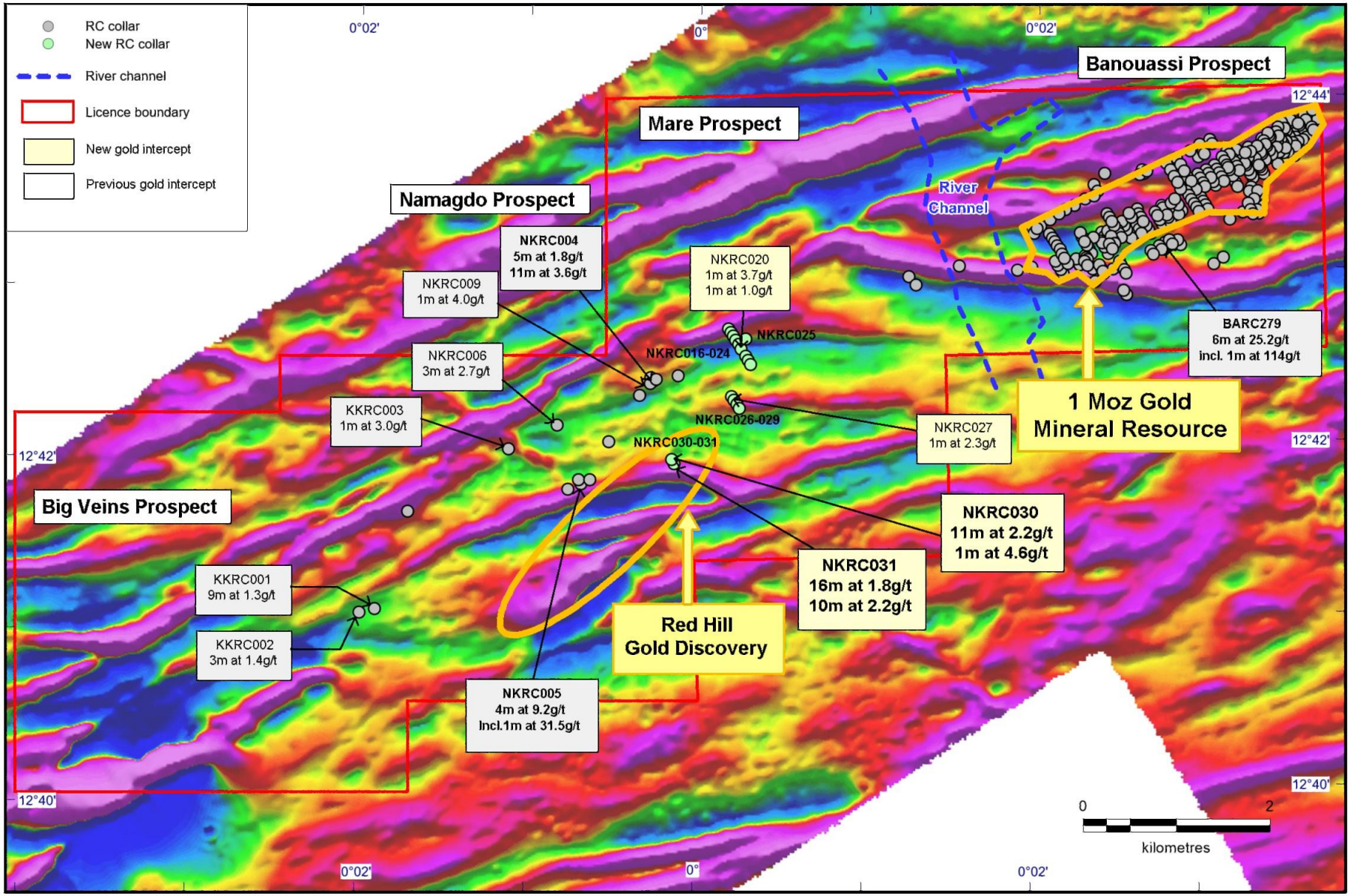

Figure 4. *Location of the Red Hill prospect at Kouri over an airborne magnetic image.*

Photograph 2. *Hole NKRC030 –* ***11m at 2.2 g/t gold*** *from 77m to 88m, including* ***2m at 7.7 g/t gold*** *from 84m to 86m.*

Photograph 3. *Hole NKRC031 –* ***16m at 1.8 g/t gold*** *from 29m to 45m.*

Photograph 4. *Hole NKRC031 –* ***10m at 2.3 g/t gold*** *from 52m to 62m.*

Table 1. New RC drill hole collar details

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip (o)	Azimuth (o)	EOH (m)
NKRC016	174528	1407105	282	-55	150	130
NKRC017	174550	1407066	281	-55	150	120
NKRC018	174575	1407024	281	-55	150	120
NKRC019	174601	1406980	281	-55	150	120
NKRC020	174628	1406934	280	-55	150	120
NKRC021	174653	1406888	280	-55	150	200
NKRC022	174702	1406806	278	-55	150	120
NKRC023	174727	1406762	277	-55	150	120
NKRC024	174754	1406715	276	-55	150	120
NKRC025	174709	1406991	280	-55	150	156
NKRC026	174541	1406382	282	-55	150	120
NKRC027	174567	1406339	282	-55	150	120
NKRC028	174594	1406296	282	-55	150	120
NKRC029	174621	1406254	283	-55	150	166
NKRC030	825576	1405716	289	-55	150	120
NKRC031	825604	1405672	288	-55	150	150

Notes:

- NKRC prefix denotes reverse circulation (RC) drilling
- Coordinate projection:
  - UTM, WGS 84 zone 31 North (NKRC016-NKRC029)
  - UTM, WGS 84 zone 30 North (NKRC030-NKRC031)

Table 2. Significant intercepts from the RC drilling at Kouri

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Intersections (≥0.5 g/t gold)
NKRC017	62	63	1m at 0.5g/t Au
NKRC020	81	82	1m at 3.7g/t Au
NKRC020	94	95	1m at 1.0g/t Au
NKRC027	34	35	1m at 2.3g/t Au
NKRC028	62	63	1m at 0.6g/t Au
NKRC030	77	88	**11m at 2.2g/t Au; incl. 2m at 7.7g/t from 84m**
NKRC030	114	115	1m at 4.6g/t Au
NKRC031	29	45	**16m at 1.8g/t Au**
NKRC031	52	62	**10m at 2.2g/t Au**

Notes:

- All reported intersections are assayed at 1m intervals
- Intercept cut-off grade is 0.5 g/t gold
- Intervals are reported with a maximum of 5m of internal dilution unless the total intercept grade falls below 0.5 g/t gold
- Sample preparation and assaying conducted by BIGS Laboratory in Ouagadougou.
- Assayed by 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish
- No significant results in holes NKRC016, 18, 19, 21 – 26.

Appendix 1: JORC Code (2012 Edition), Assessment and Reporting Criteria

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
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.*	The sampling described in this report refers to reverse circulation (RC) drilling. Samples were all collected by qualified geologists or under geological supervision. The samples are judged to be representative of the rock being drilled. The nature and quality of sampling is carried out under QAQC procedures as per industry standards. RC samples are collected by a three-tier riffle splitter using downhole sampling hammers with nominal 127 to 140mm holes.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling is guided by Golden Rim's protocols and Quality Control procedures as per industry standards. To ensure representative sampling, 1m RC samples are collected from a cyclone, passing them through a 3-tier riffle splitter (producing a 2kg sample). Duplicate samples are taken every 30th sample. Measures were taken to avoid wet RC drilling.
	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 30g 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.*	RC samples are only crushed through a RDS Boyd crusher to -2mm and pulverised via LM2 to a nominal 90% passing -75µm. A 200g sub-sample is taken for analysis. A 50g charge weight is fused with litharge-based flux, cupelled and the prill dissolved in aqua regia and gold tenor is determined by AAS.
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.).*	The RC rig used by Ausdrill was a track mounted DRA 600 rig with a 500 psi/1350cfm compressor. RC drilling was carried out using a 4.5-inch face sampling hammer. The location of each hole was recorded by hand held GPS with positional accuracy of approximately +/-5m. This was then followed up by surveying with a differential GPS, which is accurate to +/-0.1m in X, Y and Z. Location data was collected in WGS 84, UTM zone 31N. All drill holes were planned to be drilled at -55 degrees. This is considered an optimum angle for intersecting the mineralisation. Downhole surveying occurred (where-ever possible) at 30m intervals down hole.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	All RC samples are weighed to determine recoveries. Samples are recovered directly from the rig (via the cyclone and a 3-tier riffle splitter) in 1m intervals.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drill samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. RC recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >95% for the RC. There are no significant sample recovery problems. A technician is always present at the rig to monitor and record recovery. The RC rig has an auxiliary compressor and boosters to help maintain dry samples. When wet samples are encountered, the RC drilling is discontinued.
	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.	No relationship is seen to exist between sample recovery and grade. No sample bias is due to preferential loss/gain of any fine/coarse material due to the acceptable sample recoveries obtained by both drilling methods.
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.*	Logging of RC samples recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural (DD only), weathering, alteration, colour and other features of the samples. The geological logging was done using a standardised logging system. This information and the sampling details were transferred into Golden Rim's drilling database. All drilling has been logged to a standard that is appropriate for the category of Resource which is being reported.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative, depending on the field being logged. The drill core was photographed in both dry and wet form.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes are logged in full and to the total length of each drill hole. 100% of each relevant intersection is logged in detail.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No drill core was reported in this announcement
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were collected on the rig using a three-tier riffle splitter. The majority of the samples were dry. On the rare occasion that wet samples were encountered, they were dried prior to splitting with a riffle splitter. The standard RC sample interval was 1m.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were transported by road to BIGS Laboratory in Ouagadougou. The sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice. At the laboratory, all samples were weighed, dried and crushed to -2mm in a jaw crusher. A split of the crushed sample was subsequently pulverised in a ping mill to achieve a nominal particle size of 90% passing 75 µm.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Golden Rim has protocols that cover the sample preparation at the laboratories and the collection and assessment of data to ensure that accurate steps are used in producing representative samples. The crusher and pulveriser are flushed with barren material at the start of every batch.
	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.	Sampling is carried out in accordance with Golden Rims protocols as per industry best practice. Field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference material as assay standards, blanks and duplicates for the RC samples. The insertion rate of these averaged 3:30. Field duplicates were taken on 1m RC splits using a riffle splitter.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.
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.*	The laboratory used an aqua regia digest followed by fire assay with an AAS finish for gold analysis. The analytical method is considered appropriate for this mineralisation style and is of industry standard. The quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures are considered to be appropriate for this deposit type.
	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.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.
	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.	Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 90% passing 75 microns. Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory. Review of the internal laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits. For RC samples, Golden Rim inserts one blank, one standard and one duplicate for every 30 samples.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Reported results are compiled and verified by the Company's Senior Geologist and the Managing Director.
	The use of twinned holes.	None of the drill holes in this report are twinned.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary field data is collected by Golden Rim geologists on standardised logging sheets. This data is compiled and digitally captured. The compiled digital data is verified and validated by the Company's database geologist.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The primary data is kept on file. There were no adjustments to the 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.*	Down-hole surveys were completed at the end of every hole (where possible) using a Reflex down-hole survey tool. Measurements were taken at approximately every 50 meters. At the completion of the program all holes are surveyed with a DGPS, which has locational accuracy of +/- 0.1m, X, Y and Z.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Location data was collected in either UTM grid WGS84, zone 31 North or UTM grig WGS84, zone 30 North
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control was established by using a survey base station.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drilling conducted has been conducted along a line, with holes spaced at 50m along that line.
	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.	Drill data spacing and distribution are sufficient for exploration drilling
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	There was no sample composting.
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.*	All drill holes reported here were drilled approximately at right angles to the strike of the target mineralisation.
	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.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are stored on site prior to road transport by Company personnel to the laboratory in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	There has been no external audit or review of the Company's techniques or data.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
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 RC drilling results are from the Kouri permit. Golden Rim owns 100% of the permit.
	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.	Tenure is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The area that is presently covered by the Kouri permit has undergone some previous mineral exploration.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Kouri Project covers part of a highly prospective Lower Proterozoic Birimian, Samira Hill Greenstone belt and is traversed by a significant NE-trending fault splay which is connected to the major Markoye Fault system. This fault system controls several major gold deposits in Burkina Faso, including Kiaka (5.9 Moz), Bomboré (5.2 Moz) and Essakan (7 Moz). The mineralisation lies in a package of highly altered volcanic and volcaniclastic host rocks and is associated with a major gold-in-soil anomaly and a prominent dilational structural jog along a regional NE-trending shear zone.
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.*	The body of the report contains tables summarising the location data (Hole ID, Easting, Northing, Dip, Azimuth and total Depth) and a list of significant (gold ≥ 0.5g/t) intercepts. Appropriate locality maps for some of the holes also accompanies this announcement. Further information referring to the drill hole results can be found on Golden Rim's website http://www.goldenrim.com.au/site/News-and-Reports/ASX-Announcements
	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.	There has been no exclusion of information.
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.*	All RC samples were taken at 1m intervals. For the 0.5 g/t Au cut-off calculations, up to 4m (down hole) of internal waste, unless the total intercept grade falls below 0.5 g/t gold. No weighting or high grade cutting techniques have been applied to the data reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
		Assay results are generally quoted rounded to 1 decimal place.
	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.	Not applicable in this document as no exploration results are announced.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalent values are not reported in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	The orientation of the mineralised zone has been established and the drilling was planned in such a way as to intersect mineralisation in a perpendicular manner.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Not applicable in this document as no exploration results are announced.
	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').	Not applicable in this document as no exploration results are announced.
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.*	Maps are provided in the main text.
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.*	The accompanying document is considered to represent a balance report.
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 exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in the announcement.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Exploration and infill drilling will continue to target projected lateral and depth extensions of the mineralisation and to increase the confidence in the Mineral Resource.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to main body of this report.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Craig Mackay, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mackay is a full-time employee of Golden Rim Resources Ltd. Mr Mackay has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Mackay consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report relating to previous exploration results are extracted from the announcements: Korongou Delivers Significant Drilling Results dated 7 July 2014; Large New Gold Anomalies Outlined at Korongou dated 15 January 2015; 1 Million Ounces of Gold in Maiden Mineral Resource at Kouri dated 3 May 2018; Highly Anomalous Gold Auger Results Demonstrate Regional Prospectivity at Kouri dated 6 July 2018 and has been reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the JORC Code. These announcements are available on the Company's website (www.goldenrim.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in these announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements in this document are or maybe "forward-looking statements" and represent Golden Rim's intentions, projections, expectations or beliefs concerning among other things, future exploration activities. The projections, estimates and beliefs contained in such forward looking statements necessarily involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of Golden Rim, and which may cause Golden Rim's actual performance in future periods to differ materially from any express or implied estimates or projections. Nothing in this document is a promise or representation as to the future. Statements or assumptions in this document as to future matters may prove to be incorrect and differences may be material. Golden Rim does not make any representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such statements or assumptions.