

10 June 2026

COMPLETION OF FIRST STAGE OF REGIONAL ROCK CHIP SAMPLING PROGRAMME AT LEVIATHAN Cu-Mo PORPHYRY TARGET IN ARIZONA, USA

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Leviathan Porphyry Copper-Molybdenum (Cu-Mo) Project is located in Mohave County, Arizona, USA.
- Golden Mile is earning up to a 95% interest in the Project through the expenditure of A\$3 million.
- Leviathan is a porphyry Cu-Mo target which hosts multiple multi-phase northeast-trending breccia veins, highlighted by the Leviathan vein which sub-outcrops for around 800 metres with widths of up to 6 metres.
- A first stage regional rock chip sampling programme across the entire Leviathan claim group has now been completed.
- This programme was designed to investigate the incidence and geochemistry of the strike extension to the Leviathan vein but also the extent and geochemistry of the additional vein structures within the Project area.
- A total of 99 rock chip samples and 11 stream sediment samples were collected and assay results are expected by early July.
- The second stage of this sampling programme - which is to sample in greater density the vein sets from Leviathan to the eastern boundary of the claim group - is expected to commence in late June.

Golden Mile's Chairman, Grant Button stated: "Leviathan is an exciting copper-molybdenum porphyry target, and we are fast tracking our exploration programme to generate potential near term drill targets.

Our field team is encouraged by the high incidence of additional vein structures and extent of alteration across the porphyry host rocks.

With our recent exploration success at Aurora, it is hoped that Leviathan will also soon join Aurora as a key exploration asset for G88.

We await the upcoming assay results and additional sampling with anticipation."

OVERVIEW

Golden Mile Resources Limited ("G88" or the "Company") is pleased to advise it has completed the first stage of its regional rock chip sampling programme over its Leviathan Porphyry Copper-Molybdenum Project ("Leviathan" or "the project") located in Mohave County, Northwestern Arizona.

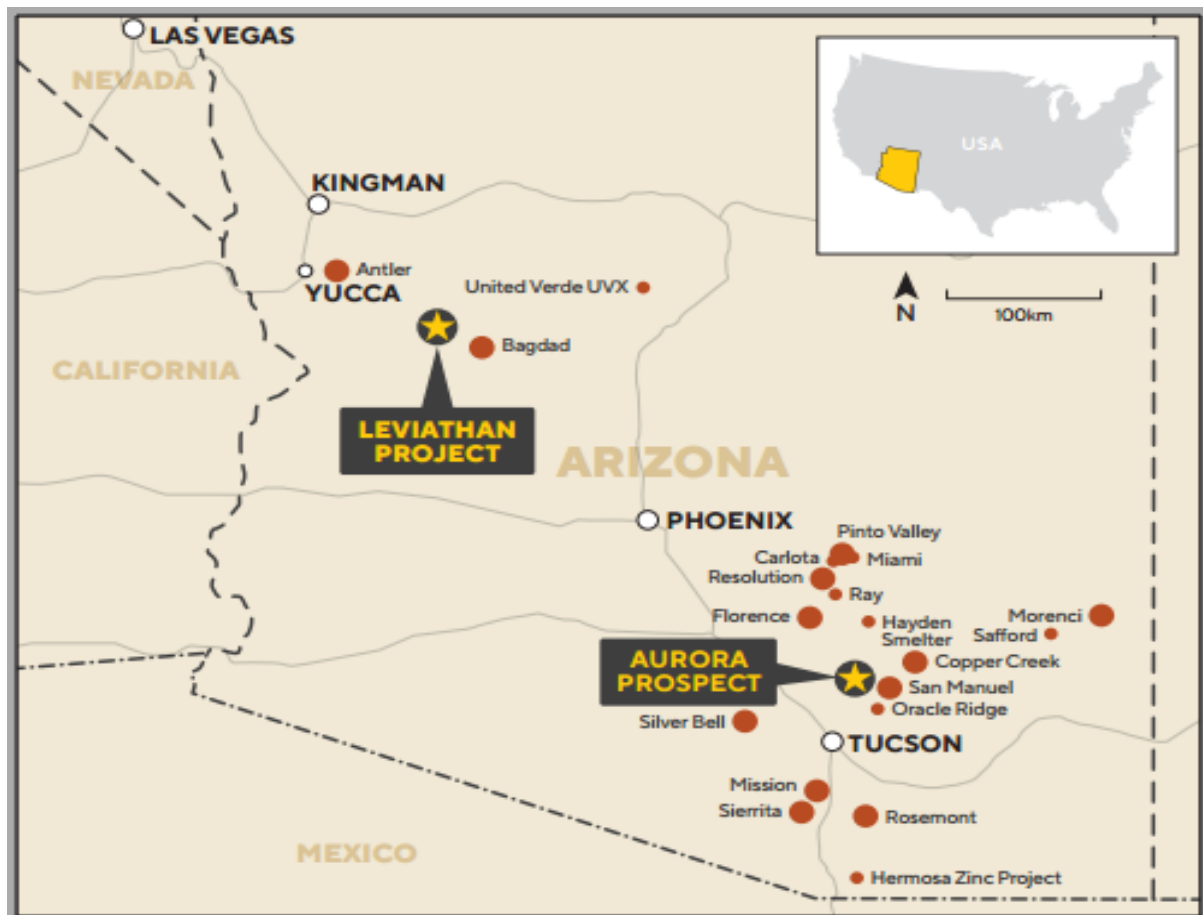


Figure 1: Leviathan Project Regional Location Plan

G88 is earning up to a 95% interest in this project through the expenditure of A\$3 million.

Geologically, Leviathan displays many of the important characteristics of a significant quartz porphyry system including mineralised quartz stockworks with associated widespread and pervasive hydrothermal alteration.

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

This will allow the Company to fast track a drilling programme following the completion of the current mapping and rock chip sampling programme.

CURRENT SAMPLING PROGRAMME

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

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

Our team is confident that the results of this sampling will provide an accurate geochemical overview of the claim group and its copper-molybdenum ("Cu-Mo") potential.

It was observed during the sampling that proximal to the Leviathan vein workings the various subsidiary vein sets appear to be part of a broader vein/shear zone with potential intersects with the Leviathan vein.

A second stage rock chip sampling programme is scheduled to commence late in June and will comprise detailed sampling of the veins and host lithology from the Leviathan vein to the eastern boundary of the claim group.



Figure 2: Leviathan Regional Rock Chip sampling programme showing vein outcrop

PREVIOUS SAMPLING

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

Sample	Sample Type	North	West	Cu	Mo	Zn	Au
				(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
25LRX001	Vein Strike 330	34° 49' 38.3"	113° 47' 20.7"	26,500	6,460	556	0.016
25LRX002	Vein Strike 330	34° 49' 38.3"	113° 47' 20.7"	21,700	4,360	1035	0.023
25LRX003	Vein Strike 330	34° 49' 36.7"	113° 47' 18.9"	23,400	5,540	600	0.010
25LRX004	Vein Strike 330	34° 49' 36.7"	113° 47' 18.9"	1,310	4,510	61	0.016
25LRX005	Vein Strike 345	34° 49' 39.0"	113° 47' 23.5"	279	88	474	0.014
25LRX006	Vein Strike 345	34° 49' 39.0"	113° 47' 23.5"	21,500	2,840	471	0.015
25LRX007	Vein Strike 340	34° 49' 40.4"	113° 47' 25.7"	2,640	2,880	90	0.008
25LRX008	Vein Strike 340	34° 49' 39.8"	113° 47' 28.2"	1,825	39	167	0.006
25LRX009	Vein Strike 335	34° 49' 40.7"	113° 47' 28.6"	6,760	1,040	86	0.004
25LRX017	Vein Strike 330	34° 49' 50.8"	113° 47' 38.8"	21,400	82,400	699	0.101
25LRX018	Vein Strike 330	34° 49' 50.8"	113° 47' 38.8"	42,800	2,730	186	0.003
25LRX019	Vein Strike 330	34° 49' 55.3"	113° 47' 40.1"	2,600	340	146	0.006
25LRX020	Vein Strike 330	34° 49' 55.3"	113° 47' 40.1"	1,200	260	30	0.003

Table 1: Leviathan Project: Reconnaissance rock chip assays (Cu, Mo>0.5%, highlighted)

This sampling was over six outcropping veins across the strike of the Project area (including the Leviathan vein). With Cu assays up to 4.28% (42,800 ppm) and Mo assays up to 8.2% (82,400 ppm), these reconnaissance samples confirm the presence of widespread elevated Cu and Mo mineralisation within the Project area.

GEOLOGY

The Leviathan Project is a Cu-Mo porphyry target and is located on the western margin of the Diamond Joe quartz monzonite porphyry stock. This stock is a regional feature and from recent age dating has been shown to be associated with the Laramide orogeny, which is the geological event when many of the major porphyry copper deposits within Arizona, Utah and Nevada were developed.

Locally, the intrusive displays many of the characteristics of a major porphyry copper system including stockwork quartz-molybdenite chalcopyrite veins with potassic, sericitic and propylitic hydrothermal alteration.

Within the Leviathan Project the Leviathan vein is the principal geological feature and is a multi-phase fault breccia vein. It can be traced for up to 800 metres in strike with thicknesses ranging between 2-6 metres.

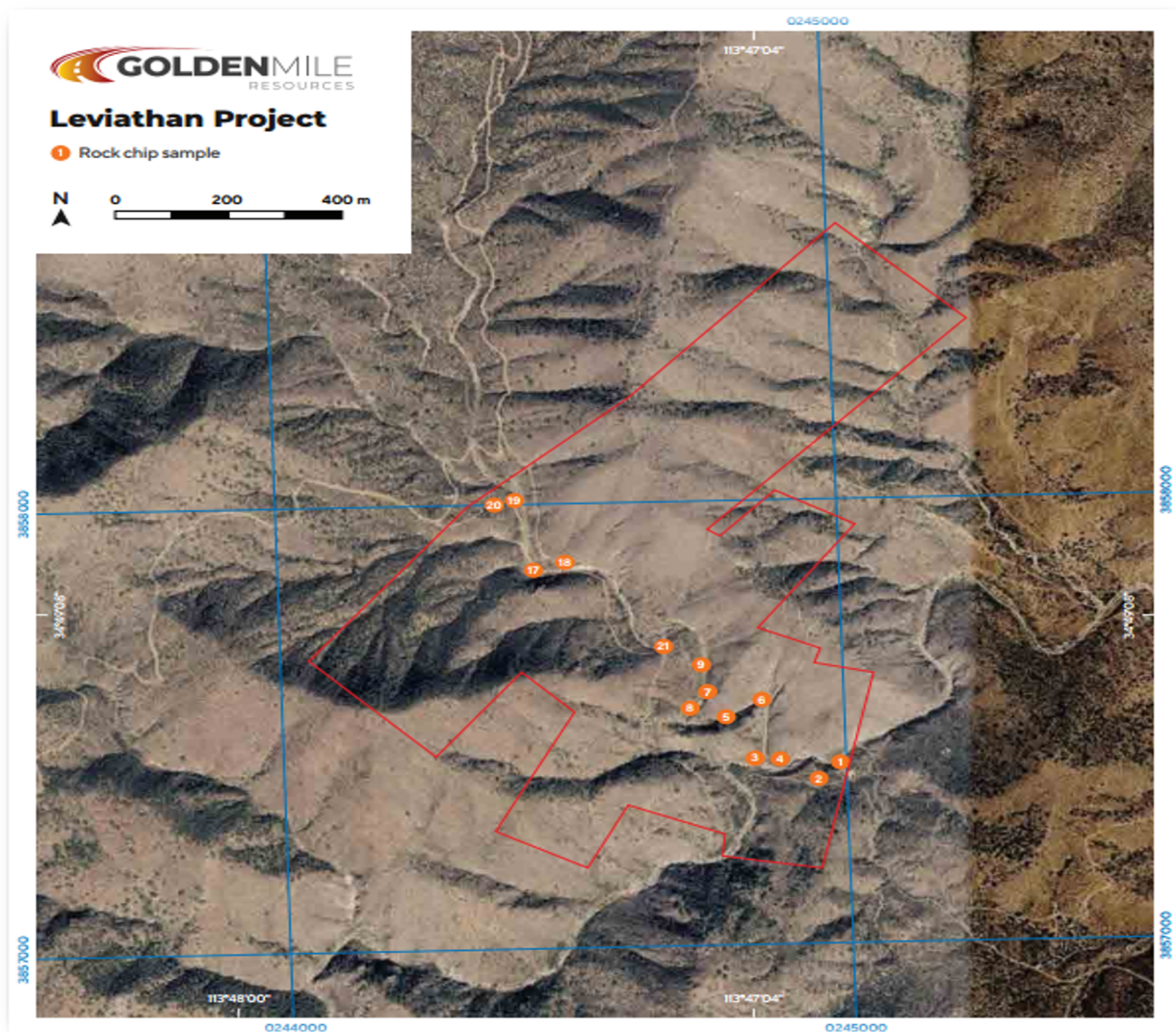


Figure 3: Leviathan Project Location Plan with sample locations and project claim boundary

This vein was the subject of historic underground mining operations in the early 1920's with a 200 ft shaft and associated drives and surface infrastructure.

No production records are available but historic reports from that time (Horton 1916, Hess 1924) reported that *"the ore carried about 1% molybdenite, nearly as much in copper and several hundred feet of drifting that had been done on the 100 ft level"*¹.

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

¹ These are foreign and historical estimates not reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. A competent person has not done sufficient work to disclose the estimates in accordance with the JORC Code 2012, it is uncertain whether further evaluation or exploration work will result in the estimates being verified. Nothing has come to the attention of the Company that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the estimates, but the Company has not independently validated the results and therefore is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing those results.

Whilst the Leviathan vein is the dominating feature of the Project area, reconnaissance by G88 as part of the due diligence noted five additional sub-parallel vein systems within the claim block, with outcropping widths from 1-5 metres and strike lengths of up to 300-400 metres before being covered by scree.



Figure 4: Example of rock chip sampling location showing brecciated vein with some iron staining after sulphide.

Noted as part of this reconnaissance sampling were zones of intense localised hydrothermal alteration and narrow vein sets between the larger veins suggesting that interstitial to the veins there may be multiple sheeted vein stockworks, further suggestive of a porphyry system.

These observations, together with the pervasive potassic alteration and high grades of Cu and Mo suggest that the Leviathan Project could be the upper mineralised section of a deep-seated porphyry system.

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

For further information please contact:

Grant Button – Chairman

gbutton@goldenmilresources.com.au

Golden Mile Resources Ltd (ASX: G88)

ABN 35 614 538 402

T: (08) 6383 6508

E: info@goldenmilresources.com.au

W: goldenmilresources.com.au

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

About Golden Mile Resources Ltd

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

Competent Person's Statement – Exploration Results

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

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

Forward-Looking Statements

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

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	<u>Rock Chip Sampling</u> Samples were collected by Golden Mile technical staff. Samples were collected using industry standard procedures. Samples were approximately 1.5 kg on average and were from outcrop and scree sampling. Sampling was to determine regional tenor of mineralisation. This was not a detailed systematic program.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Not Applicable. No drilling.
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Not Applicable. No drilling
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	<u>Rock chip Sampling</u> Observations for each sample location were made including the following tabulated data: - Location coordinates and elevation - Sample type ie outcrop, scree - Detailed description of visible minerals. - The presence of veins, mineralization, and alteration type and intensity
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	<u>Rock Chip Sampling</u> No sub-sampling undertaken. Laboratory crush, split, pulverise PREP-31Y (ALS Laboratory Tucson, Arizona).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	<u>Rock-Chip Sampling</u> Samples were submitted to ALS Global in Reno for analysis for: 48 element ICP-MS (ME-MS61) No field blanks or standards were used. ALS laboratories also included a series of in-house standards in the analytical process.
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	<u>Rock-Chip Sampling</u> Sample information was recorded by Exploration Manager and stored appropriately. No adjustments were made to assay data.
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Location data recorded with GPS. Garmin 62SX. The grid system used GCS. No topographic control.
Data spacing and distribution	- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. - Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	<u>Rock chip Sampling</u> Carried out at irregular intervals due to irregular distribution of veins. This was a first pass sampling programme to gather information on prospective grades of mineralisation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. - If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	<u>Rock chip sampling</u> Sampling was carried out at irregular intervals. 99 samples were taken. There was no sampling bias.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	The samples remained in the possession of Exploration Manager from site to the ALS laboratory in Reno, Nevada.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	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	The Project is comprised of 11 patented mining claims totalling approximately 210 acres. Golden Mile has secured a joint

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	venture Agreement for this project. Details are contained in the relevant sections of this announcement. There are no significant impediments to the Company working in the area.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The Company is not aware of any systematic historic exploration over the project. Historic mining within the project occurred between 1914-1923 (estimated based on limited data).
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The target deposit type is Laramide age porphyry Cu-Mo deposits and historical mines.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<i>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:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i>	No drilling – not applicable.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No data aggregating or metal equivalence were used.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i>	The geometry of the mineralised structures is around 030. Vein dips are steep west and east.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>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.</i>	Appropriate maps and tabulations are presented in the body of the announcement.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>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.</i>	<u>Rock Samples</u> Comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>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.</i>	There is no other substantive exploration data that is not mentioned in the report.
<i>Further work</i>	<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.