



ASX Announcement

16 July 2015

ASX Code: ARM

Aurora Minerals Group of Companies

Golden Rim Resources (ASX: GMR) - 13.4%

- Gold Exploration/ Development in Burkina Faso

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX: PDI) – 43.9%

- Gold Exploration / Development in Burkina Faso

Peninsula Mines Limited (ASX: PSM) – 39.2%

- Gold, Silver and Base Metals - Molybdenum and Tungsten Exploration in South Korea
- Diversified Minerals Exploration – Western Australia

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Golden Rim Resources Limited Defines Initial Exploration Target for Korongou

Golden Rim Resources Limited, a company in which Aurora Minerals Limited holds a 13.4% shareholding, today announced that it has calculated an Exploration Target at the Korongou Project in Burkina Faso, after receiving assay results from its Phase 3 reverse circulation (RC) drilling program.

A copy of the announcement is attached.



Initial Exploration Target Defined for Korongou

- Further zones of significant bedrock gold mineralisation discovered in Phase 3 RC drilling within the Guitorga auger anomaly at Korongou.
- The best new drill intersections include:
 - **10m at 4.5 g/t gold** from 15m, including **1m at 11.2 g/t gold** and **1m at 20.4 g/t gold** (BARC111);
 - **8m at 3.0 g/t gold** from 82m, including **1m at 15.9 g/t gold** (BARC099);
 - **17m at 0.7 g/t gold** from 54m and **18m at 0.7 g/t gold** from 76m (BARC105);
 - **19m at 0.9 g/t gold** from 5m (BARC102);
 - **16m at 0.8 g/t gold** from 49m (BARC101).
- An initial Exploration Target of approximately **500,000 ounces** to **611,000 ounces** of gold at an approximate grade range of **1.8 g/t to 2.2 g/t gold** has been identified at Korongou.
- Most of the gold zones included in the Exploration Target are open along strike and at depth.
- In particular, a **900m** gap in the drilling between the Guitorga North and Guitorga South areas offers scope to expand the Exploration Target.
- Further drilling, specific gravity measurements, metallurgical testing and resource modelling are planned over the next 9 months to determine the validity of the Exploration Target and to provide a potential maiden Mineral Resource for Korongou.
- Golden Rim has acquired its 90% interest in the Korongou Project.

Cautionary Statement: The potential quantity (tonnage) and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resources and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of Mineral Resources.

Golden Rim Resources Ltd (Golden Rim; ASX: GMR) today announced that it has received the assay results from its Phase 3 reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling program and that it has calculated an Exploration Target at the Korongou Project in Burkina Faso.

Golden Rim is also pleased to announce that it has acquired its 90% interest in the Korongou Project following payment of the final instalment of US\$100,000.

RC Drilling Results

The Phase 3 drilling included 16 holes (BARC096 – BARC111) for a total of 2,112m to follow-up previous significant gold intercepts obtained from drilling in the southern portion of the Guitorga auger gold anomaly at the Banouassi Prospect (Figure 1).

The new drilling intersected further zones of significant gold mineralisation and the drill hole location details and gold intercepts are listed in Table 1.

Hole BARC099 was drilled 100m to the NE of previous hole BARC083 which intersected two mineralised zones with **21m at 5.6 g/t gold**, including **8m at 11.8 g/t gold** (from 13m) followed by **12m at 1.1 g/t gold** (from 51m). BARC099 returned intercepts of **4m at 2.0 g/t gold** (from 12m) and **8m at 3.0 g/t gold** (from 82m), including **1m at 15.9 g/t gold**. It is believed that at least part of the mineralisation intercepted in BARC083 has a NE trend and that the intercept in BARC099 has intersected the strike extension of this mineralisation. There is considerable scope to extend this mineralisation to the NE, with further drilling.

Holes BARC100 – BARC105 were drilled to test a coincident magnetic anomaly and the southern portion of the Guitorga auger gold anomaly (>50 ppb gold) that balloons out in the vicinity of BARC083 in an E-W direction. Auger holes within this E-W portion of the anomaly returned high gold results including: 1,368 ppb gold, 1,034 ppb gold, 860 ppb gold and 743 ppb gold.

Most of the new holes drilled along the 1.2km long coincident magnetic and auger gold anomalies returned broad, low grade gold intersections such as:

- BARC101: **16m at 0.8 g/t gold** from 49m;
- BARC102: **19m at 0.9 g/t gold** from 5m and **5m at 0.7 g/t gold** from 30m;
- BARC105: **17m at 0.7 g/t gold** from 54m and **18m at 0.7 g/t gold** from 76m.

The gold mineralisation in this area remains open along strike and at depth. The intercepts suggest a coherent ESE-trending zone of gold mineralisation lies in this area and that a sizable, possibly low grade, gold resource could be established in this area with further infill drilling.

It is now interpreted that the better intercept in BARC083 (21m at 5.6 g/t gold) may lie at the intersection of NE and ESE-trending zones of gold mineralisation similar to the mineralisation exposed in the MCB and MCA pits (500m to NW).

Hole BARC111 intercepted **10m at 4.5 g/t gold** from 15m, including **1m at 11.2 g/t gold** and **1m at 20.4 g/t gold**. This mineralisation is believed to trend NE and possibly is the same zone that was intercepted in previous hole BARC086 (1m at 14.9 g/t gold from 56m) located 300m to the NE. The mineralisation remains open along strike to NE and SW and at depth and offers an attractive target for follow-up drilling.

Hole BARC098 was drilled 70m beneath BARC083 but did not intersect the gold mineralised zones in BARC083 at the anticipated depth and the mineralisation in this area is now interpreted to dip steeply to the south. A follow-up diamond hole is planned to determine the exact strike and dip of the mineralisation.

Exploration Target

With the completion of the Phase 3 RC drilling at Korongou, an Exploration Target has been calculated for gold mineralisation identified within the Guitorga North, Guitorga South, MCA/MCB Pits and Diabouga areas (Figure 1).

The initial Exploration Target¹ for Korongou, detailed in Table 1, is estimated in a range of **7,954,000 to 9,722,000 tonnes** grading from approximately **1.8 to 2.2 g/t gold** and containing approximately **500,000 to 611,000 ounces of gold**.

Table 1. Korongou Exploration Target Estimation

Exploration Target Area	Tonnage Range		Gold Grade Range (g/t)		Gold Ounces Range	
	90%	110%	90%	110%	90%	110%
Guitorga North	2,924,000	3,573,000	1.9	2.4	201,000	246,000
Guitorga South	3,643,000	4,452,000	1.4	1.7	178,000	219,000
MCA/MCB Pits	719,000	879,000	1.8	2.2	47,000	57,000
Diabouga	669,000	818,000	3.0	3.7	73,000	89,000
TOTAL	7,954,000	9,722,000	1.8	2.2	500,000	611,000

Notes:

- 1) The Exploration Target was estimated using the following parameters: 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade; maximum of 100m strike extent from drill holes (where the continuity of the mineralisation is supported by mapping, the location of artisanal workings or anomalous auger results); maximum of 70m vertical extent below surface for the Guitorga North, Guitorga South and Diabouga areas; maximum of 120m vertical extent below surface for the MCA/MCB Pits area; minimum downhole intercept width of 2m; and SG of 2.5.
- 2) A total of 94 RC drill holes were used to prepare the Exploration Target. The holes are generally drilled on lines spaced from 40m – 100m apart, with a spacing along the lines ranging from 40m – 50m.

Exploration Upside

Most of the zones of gold mineralisation included in the Exploration Target are open along strike and at depth. The Exploration Target was only calculated to a maximum of 70m below surface for the Guitorga North, Guitorga South and Diabouga areas. Deeper drilling would allow the Exploration Target to be extended below 70m.

Of particular interest is a **900m** gap in the drilling between the Guitorga North and Guitorga South areas which also offers scope to expand the Exploration Target (Figure 1). This gap area lies within the Guitorga auger anomaly and includes highly anomalous auger results up to **4,413 ppb (4.4 g/t), 2,306 ppb (2.3 g/t), 1,537 ppb (1.5 g/t), and 1,464 ppb (1.5 g/t) gold**.

Future Work Programme

Further drilling (both diamond and RC), specific gravity measurements, metallurgical testing and resource modelling are planned over the next 9 months to determine the validity of the Exploration Target and to potentially provide a maiden Mineral Resource for Korongou.

Work has currently ceased at Korongou due to the commencement of the wet season and Golden Rim's field exploration activities are scheduled to re-commence in October 2015.

Golden Rim's Managing Director, Craig Mackay, said "The initial Exploration Target areas remain open at depth and along strike. The Exploration Target indicates the potential for a near surface gold resource, located in four areas: Guitorga North; Guitorga South; MCA/MCB Pits; and Diabouga. It is now our intention to validate and expand the initial Exploration Target with further drilling, and outline a maiden Mineral Resource at Korongou," said Mr Mackay.

-ENDS-

¹ The potential quantity (tonnage) and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resources and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of Mineral Resources

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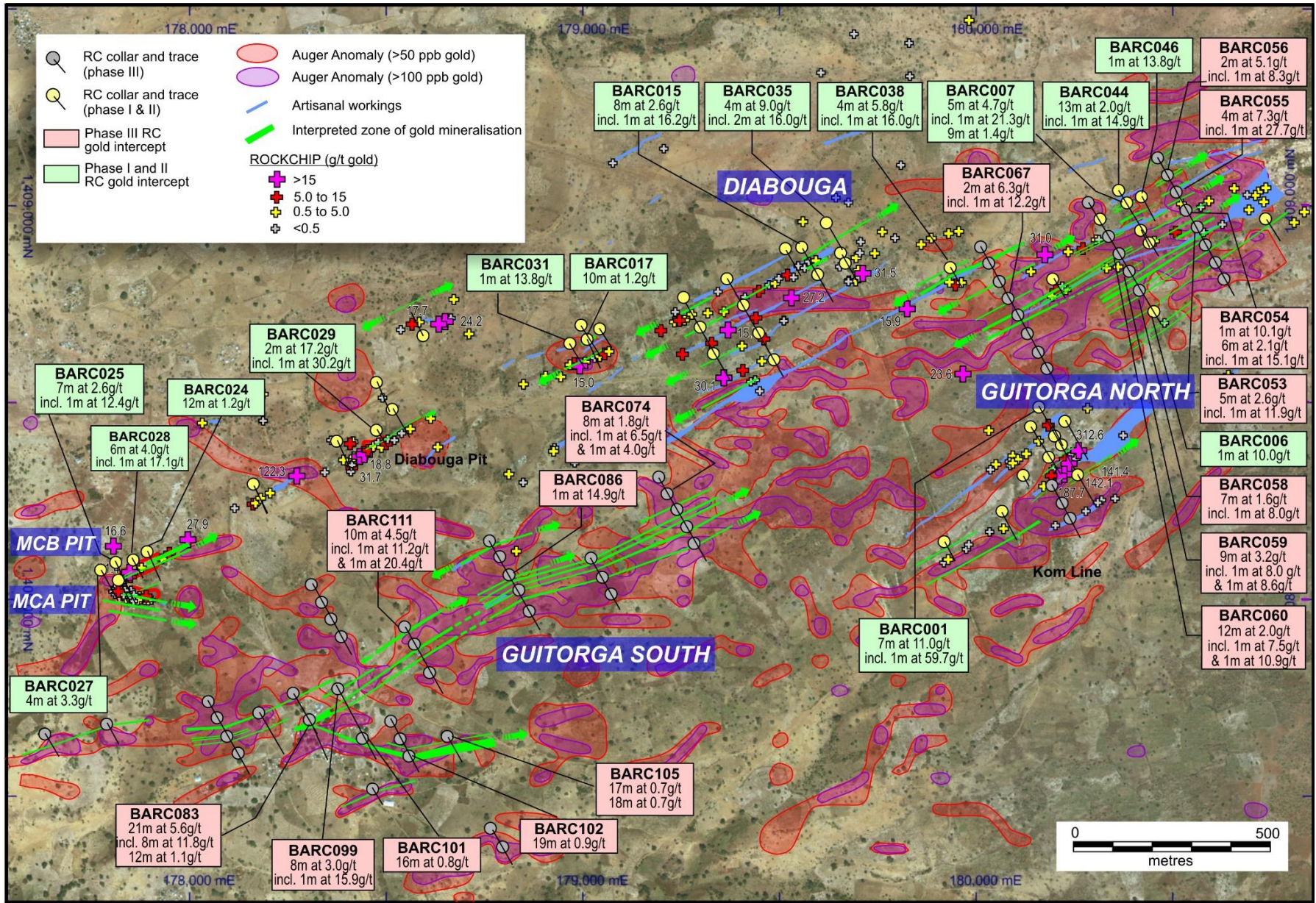


Figure 1. Significant RC drilling results (>10mg/t gold) & interpreted zones of gold mineralisation on a satellite image at the Banouassi prospect.

Table 1. Significant intercepts from the RC drilling at Korongou

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip (o)	Azi. (o)	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Intersections (>0.5 g/t gold)
BARC096	178,794	1,407,377	269	-55	150	100	9	10	1m at 0.7 g/t
BARC098	178,264	1,407,768	269	-55	150	204	14	15	1m at 0.6 g/t
BARC098							27	29	2m at 1.1 g/t
BARC098							58	59	1m at 0.6 g/t
BARC098							77	78	1m at 1.6 g/t
BARC098							100	101	1m at 0.6 g/t
BARC099	178,375	1,407,780	269	-55	150	250	12	16	4m at 2.0 g/t, incl. 1m at 6.7 g/t
BARC099							30	31	1m at 0.6 g/t
BARC099							82	90	8m at 3.0 g/t, incl. 1m at 15.9 g/t
BARC099							121	122	1m at 0.5 g/t
BARC099							128	131	3m at 1.1 g/t
BARC099							226	227	1m at 0.8 g/t
BARC100	178,175	1,407,719	268	-55	150	220	10	18	8m at 0.7 g/t
BARC100							85	88	3m at 0.6 g/t
BARC100							101	102	1m at 1.0 g/t
BARC101	178,441	1,407,655	269	-55	150	120	16	17	1m at 1.6 g/t
BARC101							42	43	1m at 1.2g/t
BARC101							49	65	16m at 0.8 g/t
BARC102	178,560	1,407,607	269	-55	150	100	5	24	19m at 0.9 g/t
BARC102							30	35	5m at 0.7 g/t
BARC102							61	62	1m at 4.3 g/t
BARC103	178,534	1,407,653	269	-55	150	100	62	63	1m at 0.8 g/t
BARC103							70	74	4m at 0.9 g/t
BARC104	178,511	1,407,697	269	-55	150	102	30	31	1m at 1.0 g/t
BARC104							37	38	1m at 0.7 g/t
BARC105	178656	1407657	267	-55	150	120	29	32	3m at 1.0 g/t
BARC105							54	71	17m at 0.7 g/t
BARC105							76	94	18m at 0.7 g/t
BARC105							99	100	1m at 0.9 g/t
BARC106	178465	1407525	273	-55	150	83	18	25	7m at 0.5 g/t
BARC107	177631	1407666	270	-55	150	130	52	54	2m at 0.6 g/t
BARC108	177788	1407691	275	-55	150	110	5	7	2m at 3.7 g/t
BARC108							22	23	1m at 1.6 g/t
BARC109	178610	1407820	277	-55	150	113	41	42	1m at 0.5 g/t
BARC110	178571	1407891	280	-55	150	150	18	26	8m at 0.8 g/t
BARC110							52	54	2m at 0.5 g/t
BARC110							65	67	2m at 1.4 g/t
BARC110							97	98	1m at 0.6 g/t
BARC111	178548	1407934	277	-55	150	102	1	7	6m at 0.6 g/t
BARC111							15	25	10m at 4.5 g/t; incl. 1m at 11.2 g/t and 1m at 20.4 g/t
BARC111							36	37	1m at 0.5 g/t
BARC111							85	92	7m at 0.6 g/t

- All holes are Reverse Circulation (RC) holes
- 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 4m of internal dilution unless the total intercept grade falls below 0.5 g/t gold
- No top cut applied
- Coordinate projection is UTM, WGS 84, zone 31 North
- Sample preparation and assaying conducted by BIGS Laboratory in Ouagadougou.
- Assayed by 50g charge fire assay with AAS finish

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

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
Sampling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of the sampling described in this report refers to reverse circulation (RC) drill samples. The RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples, from which 2kg was pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. The RC samples were reduced to a 2kg sample by riffle splitting on site. Measures were taken to avoid wet 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, because representative sub sampling of the RC samples was achieved. Location of each hole was recorded by hand held GPS with positional accuracy of approximately +/- 5 metres. 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 30N or 31N.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling was carried out using a 4.5 inch face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >75% for the RC. There are no significant sample recovery problems. A technician is always present at the rig to monitor and record recovery. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. The style of mineralisation, with common higher-grade, requires good recoveries to evaluate the mineralisation adequately. The consistency of the mineralised intervals and density of drilling is considered to prevent any sample bias issues due to material loss or gain.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed geological logging has been carried out on all drill samples, recording lithology, weathering, structure, veining,

	<p>Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<p>mineralisation, grainsize and colour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logging of sulphide mineralisation and veining is quantitative. • The geological logging was done using a standardised logging system. This information and the e sample details were entered into Golden Rim’s drilling database. • No judgement has yet been made on whether the geological logging has been sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation.
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC samples were collected on the rig using a three-tier riffle splitter. All samples were dry. • 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 85% passing 75um. • 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. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The laboratory used an aqua regia digest followed by fire assay with an AAS finish for gold analysis. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations. • 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 we insert one blank, on standard and one duplicate for every 30 samples.
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample data is compiled and digitally captured by Golden Rim geologists. • The compiled digital data is verified and validated by the Company’s database geologist.

	<p>procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported results are compiled by the Company's Senior Geologist and the Managing Director. There were no adjustments to the assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Location data was collected in UTM grid WGS84, zone 31north.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill intercepts are irregularly spaced. No judgement has been made on whether the drill density is sufficient to calculate a Mineral Resource. There was no sample compositing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes reported here were drilled approximately at right angles to the strike of the target mineralisation. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are stored on site prior to road transport by Company personnel to the laboratory in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RC drilling results are from the Korongou permit. Golden Rim is in an agreement to acquire 90% of the Project. Tenure is in good standing.

Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area that is presently covered by the Korongou permit has undergone some previous mineral exploration.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Korongou 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 a number of major gold deposits in Burkina Faso, including Kiaka (5.9 Moz), Bomboré (5.2 Moz) and Essakan (6.2 Moz). The mineralisation lies in a package of highly altered volcanic and volcanoclastic 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intercepts that form the basis of this announcement are tabulated in Table 1, within the body of this announcement and incorporate Hole ID, Easting, Northing, Dip, Azimuth, Depth and Assay data for the mineralised intercepts. Appropriate locality maps for some of the holes also accompanies this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 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. Assay results are generally quoted rounded to 1 decimal place. Metal equivalent values are not reported in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orientation of the mineralised zone has been established and the drilling was planned in such a way as to intersect

widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	mineralisation in a perpendicular manner.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps are provided in the main text.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sample results containing significant (>0.5 g/t) gold are reported the table in the main text.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in the announcement.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further infill drilling is planned to follow up the results reported in this announcement.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report relating to previous auger and RC results is extracted from the announcements Guitorga Gold Anomaly at Korongou Extended dated 29 January 2015; Large New Gold Anomalies Outlined at Korongou dated 15 January 2015; Guitorga Gold Anomaly at Korongou Exceeds 3.5km dated 12 February 2015; Quarterly Activities & Cash Flow Report dated 28 April 2015; and Guitorga Delivers Significant Drilling Results dated 11 May 2015 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.

The information in this report that relates to exploration results and Exploration Targets 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.

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.

Further Company Information

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Capital Structure

Issued Shares: 1,438,520,000

Unlisted Options: 162,258,400

Major Shareholders

Sprott 17.95%

Aurora Minerals 13.44%

Acorn Capital 10.13%

Royal Group, Abu Dhabi 3.79%

Share Registry

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