16 September 2021

EXPLORATION UPDATE

- **Sulphides were intersected in all RC drill holes completed on the Quarry Lode, Lewis Ponds Project**
- **Lewis Ponds gold trend is targeted with a new Exploration Licence Application ELA8333**
- **Williams Prospect infill soil gold sampling program to detail rock chips samples grading up to 12.65g/t Au**
- **Drill pads completed and ready for Gundagai RC drilling program**

Godolphin Resources Limited (ASX:GRL) ("**Godolphin**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce the competition of its Reverse Circulation percussion ("RC") drilling program, which tested the upper levels of the Quarry Lode, at its 100% owned Lewis Ponds Project. Following the successful RC drilling program, Godolphin has submitted a new Exploration Licence ("ELA") (ELA6333) which borders its existing Lewis Ponds tenement (EL5583).

The Lewis Ponds Project is a high priority project for Godolphin due to its extensive historic gold and base metal workings at Lewis Ponds, and the current Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of **6.2Mt @ 2.0g/t gold, 80g/t silver, 2.7% zinc, 1.6% lead & 0.2% copper**[1].

The completed RC drilling program intersected sulphides, in all holes, with some occurrences of chalcopyrite observed in the drill chips from the most northern hole. All samples are currently in transit to the geochemical laboratory for multi-element assay. Results are expected in approximately eight weeks.

An infill multi-element soil geochemical sampling program has been designed for the Williams Prospect on the Lewis Ponds Project in order to detail a geochemical anomaly, containing rock chips up to 12.65g/t Au, evident in historical data. Landholder access discussions are progressing well.

In addition, drill pads have been completed for the upcoming RC drilling at Gundagai North and Gundagai South projects.

> ***Godolphin's Managing Director, Jeneta Owens commented:*** *"It is commendable that despite COVID-19 restrictions we have safely completed the first drilling campaign by the new Godolphin exploration team at Lewis Ponds and intersecting visible sulphides in this area is very encouraging.*
>
> *The team has also progressed logistics for our next drilling campaigns at Gundagai North and Gundagai South. All the drill pads are now in place ready for the drilling rig's arrival.*
>
> *We're looking forward to continue our success and will provide additional updates on the progress of the Gundagai drill programs and assay results from the Quarry Lode drilling campaign at Lewis Ponds."*

[1] Refer to ASX announcement of 02 February 2021

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Quarry Lode Drilling

Four RC holes were planned to extend the Quarry Lode mineralisation near surface and to the north of the current mineral resource estimate at Lewis Ponds. The Quarry Lode is interpreted to sit to the east of the main Spicers and Toms Lodes and has been intersected at depth in previous deeper diamond core drilling. All four holes intersected similar lithologies, interbedded marble and metasediments. Similar alteration was observed in each hole, with sericite at the top transitioning into chlorite at depth.

Hole ID	Drill Type	Lease ID	MGA55 Easting	MGA55 Northing	MGA_RL	Dip	Azi	End Hole Depth (m)
GLPRC008	RC	EL5583	709559	6316626	855	-60°	244°	130
GLPRC009	RC	EL5583	709574	6316614	855	-62°	214°	110
GLPRC010	RC	EL5583	709614	6316559	847	-60°	214°	96
GLPRC011	RC	EL5583	709663	6316497	847	-55°	214°	80

Table 1: Drill hole details of the Quarry Lode RC drill program

All holes intersected sulphides that thicken considerably to the north. The most northern hole was observed to host 75m of sulphides, including chalcopyrite, a copper mineral. Initial readings from the pXRF at the drill site display a general trend across the four holes that depict an increase in lead (Pb) and zinc (Zn) from approximately 60m onwards suggesting that galena and sphalerite are also present within the rock chips.

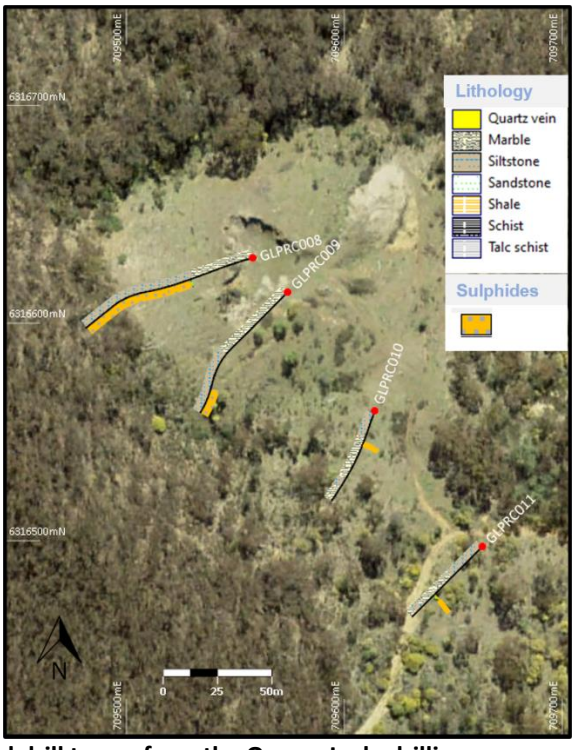

Figure 1. Plotted drill traces from the Quarry Lode drilling program at Lewis Ponds.

WILLIAMS GOLD-BASE METALS PROSPECT – EL5583

The Williams Prospect is located within EL5583, approximately 10km east of Orange and approximately 20km north along strike from the McPhillamy's gold deposit. A recent review of the

historical rock chip and soils assay results show the Williams Prospect has the potential to host significant gold mineralisation. Previously, the Williams prospect was only considered to be prospective for volcanic-associated massive sulphide (VMS) style mineralisation[2]. In recent times it has been recognised that many of these VMS deposits do contain recoverable gold.

The mineral occurrences previoulsy noted from historical work over the Williams Prospect have been described as largely stratabound veins and stacked semi-massive sulphide lenses. The project area sits within a regional magnetic low feature, similar to Lewis Ponds and McPhillamy's. The highest gold result in historic rock chips was 12.65g/t Au and is associated with copper, zinc, lead, arsenic and silver, forming a coherent anomaly 1km x 250m wide. At Lewis Ponds, higher-grade gold mineralisation correlates well with surface soil gold anomalies.

The presence of high-grade gold in rock chips and the lack of systematic gold analysis from the Williams Prospect increases the likelihood of this prospect to host gold. An infill soil sampling program has been designed to define the gold anomalism of the Williams Prospect. Land access arrangements are well progressed to allow the program to commence.

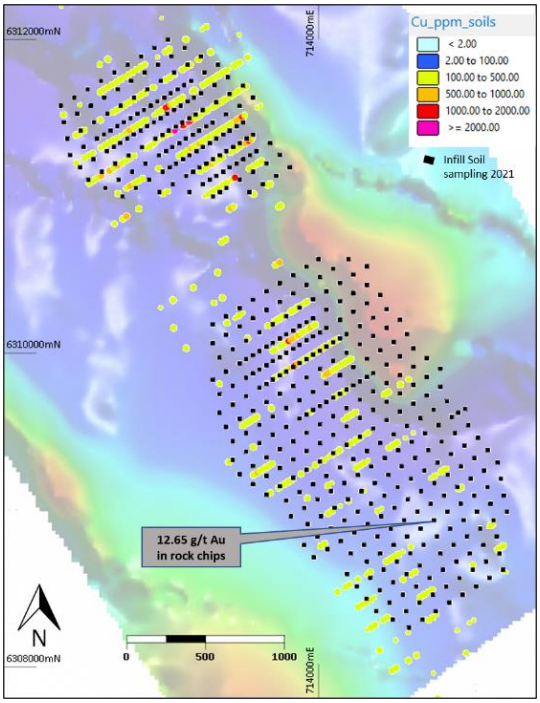

Figure 2. A: Copper in soils results and infill soil program plotted on 1994 aerial magnetic survey TMI RPT, with location of high grade, 12.65 g/t Au rock chip noted.

EXPLORATION LICENCE APPLICATION ELA6333

The Godolphin team recently identified that an area had become available adjacent to its EL5583 Lewis Ponds exploration licence. An exploration licence application was submitted to the NSW Government, Regional NSW Department. The ELA area is one unit in size and is important as it adjacent to an area containing strong gold in soils results and historical gold workings that are devoid of recent drilling. The ELA fills in the area below Mt Shorter and Mt Lindsay gold targets, in the north of EL5583. The work program will allow for additional soil sampling to aid in identifying targets for RC drill testing.

[2] Refer to ASX announcement of 16 August 2020

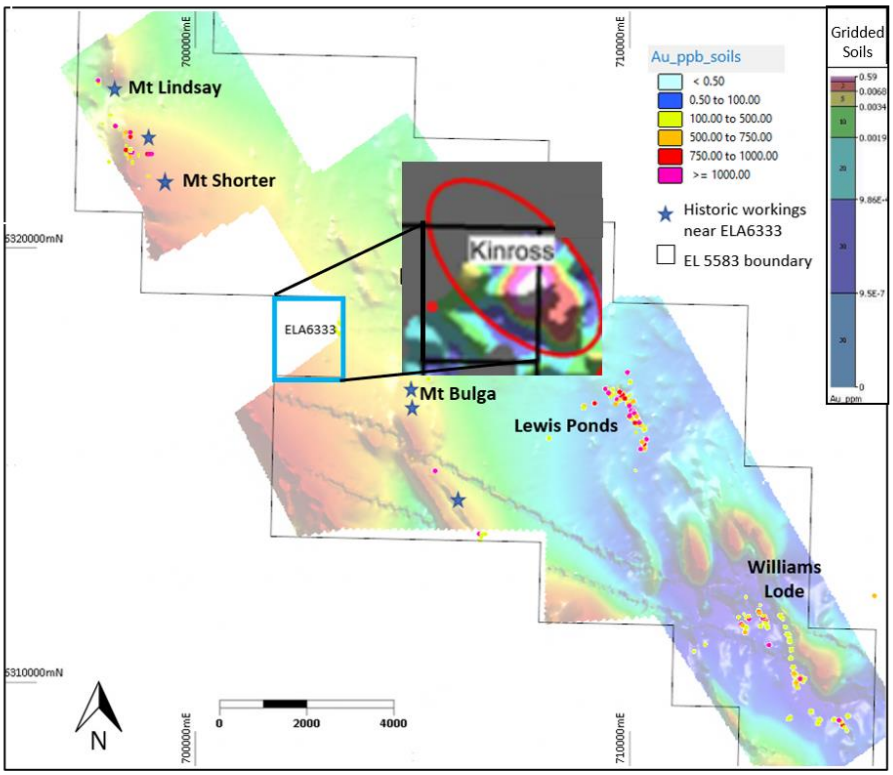

Figure 3: Location of ELA6333 adjacent to the Lewis Ponds tenement EL5583. Inset shows gold in soils gridded imagery.

GUNDAGAI PROJECT – EL8586 and EL8061

All preparations have been completed for the 11 RC drill hole program at Gundagai. The 100%-owned Gundagai Project, centred around the township of Gundagai in the southern Lachlan Fold Belt, is an area of considerable historic gold mining. The tenements contain a number of historic gold and base metal workings hosted within a belt of basaltic rocks intruded by quartz-porphyry dykes or sills and thick quartz veins.

Drill results from previous explorers were supported by recent Godolphin soil geochemistry programs (completed in 2020) leading to extend the size of the gold anomalies at Gundagai North. Geological mapping and soil geochemistry (Au+Se+Te) at Gundagai South identified multiple dykes exposed at the Surprise Hill North Prospect, an area that stands out as a distinct circular hill.

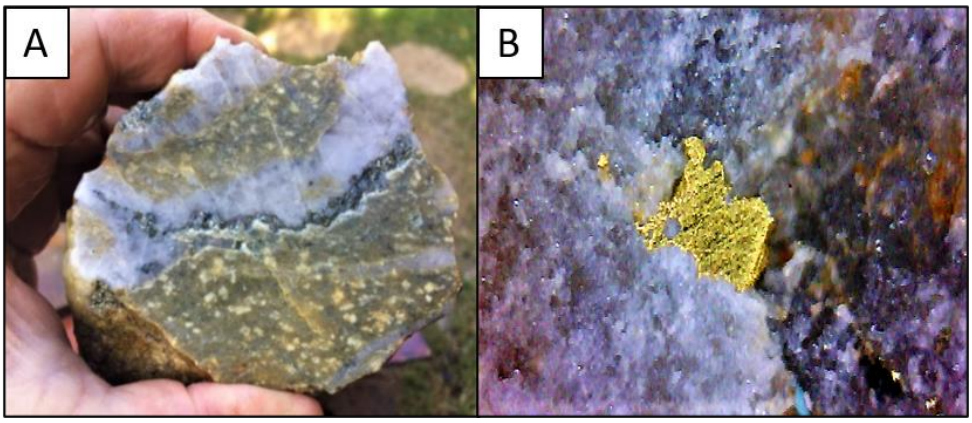

Figure 4: A - Johnston's Hill quartz vein with pyrite-galena-gold in intensely silica-sericite altered porphyry. B - Visible gold in hand sample from the Emu Prospect, in Gundagai North.

The Gundagai North (EL8586) drilling plan includes drill testing the historically worked Emu Gold mine area, where recent assay results from rock chips included **grades of up to 386g/t and 320g/t Au from two separate samples with visible gold**[3]. The Company aims to test two other prospects within the exploration licences: Mantons and Johnson's Hill Prospects.

All drill pads are prepared and community consultation of the upcoming drill program has been completed. Program commencement has been delayed due to the ongoing COVID-19 environment however Godolphin looks to begin exploration imminently.

<<ENDS>>

This market announcement has been authorised for release to the market by the Board of Godolphin Resources Limited.

For further information regarding Godolphin, please visit godolpinresources.com.au or contact:

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[3] Refer to ASX announcement of 17 February 2020

About Godolphin Resources

Godolphin Resources (ASX:GRL) is an ASX listed resources company, with 100% controlled Australian-based projects in the Lachlan Fold Belt (**"LFB"**) NSW, a world-class gold-copper province. Currently the Company's tenements cover 3,200km^2 of highly prospective ground focussed on the Lachlan Transverse Zone, one of the key structures which controlled the formation of copper and gold deposits within the LFB, the Godolphin Fault and the Molong Volcanic Belt.

Godolphin is exploring for structurally hosted, epithermal gold and base-metal deposits and large, gold-copper Cadia style porphyry deposits and is pleased to announce a re-focus of exploration efforts for unlocking the potential of its East Lachlan tenement holdings, including increasing the mineral resource of its advanced Lewis Ponds Project. Reinvigoration of the exploration efforts across the tenement package is the key to discovering the exploration potential and represents a transformational stage for the Company and its shareholders.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Ms. Jeneta Owens, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms Owens is the Managing Director and full-time employee of Godolphin Resources Limited. Ms Owens 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. Ms Owens consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this announcement is extracted from reports lodged as market announcements referred to above and available on the Company's website www.godolphinresources.com.au.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Appendix 1 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	1m samples were collected via reverse circulation (RC) drilling using a cyclone cone splitter. Samples were mostly dry and sample loss was minimal. Sample pXRF analysis directly on the calico. Reference chips for each meter were stored in chip trays and logged by a geologist. Magnetic susceptibility was recorded from the calico bag for each meter by an Alpha geoinstrament "magrock" sus meter. Holes commenced with a blank, standards, duplicates and blanks were inserted every 20 samples Mineralisation in the area of this drilling was not yet determined. However, the holes were geologically logged and the magnetic susceptibility was recorded from the calico bag for each meter by a Alpha geoinstrament "magrock" mag sus meter. Samples have however been sent to a laboratory and will be reported upon once results are received.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) drilling.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• The RC rig was fitted with a cone splitter with adjustable ports at the bottom of the cyclone. At the end of each 1m, the sample is dropped into the cone splitter with the sample bag attached to the right side port. The samples were collected every 1m, with the sample bag removed every 1m of drilling. Field duplicates were collected every 20 samples with a second sample bag attached to the left side port. • Rock chips were collected on 1m intervals from the excess sample bags, these samples were sieved and washed and collected into plastic chip trays. • Drill hole data, samples and geology logging is recorded on a purpose designed logging excel spreadsheet and stored on the company secure server.
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.*	• At this point, drill chips have been reviewed by experienced GRL geologists, final detailed geologically logging recorded on the excel spreadsheet logging system is yet to take place.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	Reverse Circulation and Diamond Drilling sampling • The sample preparation for RC follows industry best practice involving oven drying, crushing and pulverisation • All Reverse Circulation drilling was sampled using a cone splitter on the bottom of the rig cyclone. The right port collects the original sample, with the left port used for duplicates. The level of the splitter is frequently checked by the company representative at the rig and cleaned as required with compressed air, wet samples have been collected, these samples are noted in the company sampling and logging excel spreadsheet. • External certified reference material / standards, blanks submitted every 20th, 21st sample respectively for QAQC purposes for diamond drilling samples. • External certified reference material / standards, blanks and duplicates are submitted every 19th,22nd sample respectively for QAQC purposes for reverse circulation samples. • Reverse Circulation sampling are appropriate for the rock types intersected and follows industry best practice.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *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.*	• All GRL samples are in transit to Bureau Veritas laboratories in Adelaide. • N/A as lab data not being reported
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	N/A as lab data not being reported All data and logging was recorded directly into field laptops. Visual validation as well as numerical validation was completed by two or more geologists. No adjustments to data have been undertaken
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.*	• A handheld Garmin GPSmap was used to pick up collars with an averaged waypoint measurement: accuracy of 1m. • Final collar positions are yet to be collected using a Trimble TDC150 GPS with average accuracy of 20-30cm in all three axes • Coordinates picked up using WGS84 and transformed into Map Grid of Australia 1994 Zone 55
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.*	• The geological model interpreted for the Lewis Ponds deposit consists of several narrow tabular massive, semi massive and stringer sulphide units striking NW and dipping steeply NE in general.. As a result, the drill density in this area deemed sufficient to test the target extension
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.*	• As the lenses dip variably to the east, and the difficult topography is to the west, there has been little problem in siting holes to optimize the drill to mineralisation intersection angles. The strongest mineralisation dips about 70°-80° east. This has resulted in intersection angles effectively normal to the thicker parts of the mineralization. • No significant bias is likely as a result of the pattern of intersection angles.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• For this program care has been taken to have standard procedures for sample processing, These have been simple and industry standard to avoid sample bias. • All samples were collected and accounted for by GRL employees/consultants during drilling. All logging was done by GRL personnel. All samples were bagged into calico bags by GRL personnel.. • The appropriate manifest of sample numbers and a sample submission form containing laboratory instructions were submitted to the laboratory. Any discrepancies between sample submissions and samples received are routinely followed up and accounted for.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A total review and audit of the Lewis Ponds database was carried out following the public float of Tri Origin Minerals Limited on 9 Jan 2004. Areas were: Grids and Collars, Downhole • Surveys, Assays, Geology., previous resource estimates were studied for factors likely to introduce bias, up or down.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 license to operate in the area.*	• The Lewis Ponds project is comprised of tenement EL5583 located approximately 14km east-northeast of the city of Orange, central New South Wales, Australia. Local relief at the site is between 700 and 900m above sea level. Access to the area is by sealed and gravel roads and a network of farm tracks. • The exploration rights to the project are owned 100% by the Godolphin Resources through the granted exploration license EL5583. • Security of $55,000 is held by the Department of Planning and Environment in relation to EL5583 • The project is on partly cleared private land, most of which is owned by Godolphin Resources. Access agreements are in place for the private land surrounding the main deposit area. There are no national parks, reserves or heritage sites affecting the project area. At this stagesecurity • can only be enhanced by continued engagement with stakeholders and maintaining profile in the city of Orange in particular.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	EL 5583 was granted to TriAusMin in 1999 for an area of 71 units and replaced three previously held exploration licenses (EL 1049, EL 4137 and EL 4432). In the 2006 renewal, the license was party relinquished to 57 units and the following year TriAusMin purchased 289 hectares of freehold land over Lewis Ponds. Upon renewal in 2011, EL 5583 was reduced to 51 units for a further term until 24th June 2014. The second renewal of EL 5583 was granted until June of 2017 with no reduction in tenement size. On August 5th 2014, TriAusMin underwent a corporate merger with Heron Resources Limited which resulted in Heron acquiring 100% of EL 5583 and the 289 hectares of freehold land over Lewis Ponds. In 2017, Ardea Resources Ltd was "spun out" as a new company, and gained ownership of EL 5583, with TriAusmin becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of Ardea. In 2019, Godolphin Resources Ltd was "spun out" as a new company, and gained ownership of EL 5583, with TriAusmin becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of Godolphin. In the 1850's gold was discovered at Ophir. At this time Lewis ponds was already a small mining camp. Shallow underground mining took place at Spicer's, Lady Belmore, Tom's Zone and on several mines in the Icely area during the period 1887 to 1921. In 1964, a number of major companies including Aquitaine, Amax, Shell and Homestake explored the region looking for depth and strike extensions of the Lewis Ponds mineralization but failed to intersect significant mineralization. These companies had drilled approximately 8,500 meters. Not commonly noted, but of great significance is the fact that much of Lewis Ponds' early development was in lieu of the high grades of silver in its ores. It appears that silver was the major commodity mined at different points of the mines' history.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	The Lewis Ponds Project occurs on the western margin of the Hill End Trough in the eastern Lachlan Fold Belt, which hosts a range of base metals in volcanic-hosted massive sulphide deposits (VMS), porphyry copper-gold and gold deposits, including Woodlawn (polymetallic), Cadia-Ridgeway (Cu-Au), North Parkes (Cu-Au), Copper Hill (Cu-Au), Tomingley (Au) and McPhillamys (Au). The Molong Volcanic Belt is west of the EL 5583 and comprises Ordovician to early Silurian basal units of mafic to ultramafic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Kenilworth and Cabonne Groups. These units are separated from the Hill End Trough by the extensive Godolphin Fault Thrust System. The Mumbil Group unconformably overlies the Molong Volcanic Belt and comprises shallow-water Later Silurian sequence of felsic volcanics, volcaniclastics, siltstone and limestone. Part of this Group is the Barnby Hills Formation at Lewis Ponds and comprises (tuffaceous) siltstones overlying limestone and rhyodacitic volcaniclastics. To the east and conformably overlying rocks of the Mumbil Group, siltstone and minor sandstone units form part of the Silurian-Early Devonian Hill End Trough sedimentary sequence The Lewis Ponds deposit is located in a locally highly structured zone within the western limb of a north-west plunging syncline. The deposit consists of stratabound, disseminated to massive sulphide lenses. The deposit is hosted in Silurian felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks as a thin, mostly fine-grained sedimentary unit with occasional limestone lenses

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>that has undergone significant deformation and is now defined as a steeply east dipping body with mineralization that occurs over a strike length of more than 2km. The Southern mineralization occurs within a limestone breccia and Tom's mine is hosted by siltstone and consists of fine-grained tuffaceous sediments. The mineralized zones unconformably overlie a sequence of strongly foliated and hydrothermally altered quartz-plagioclase dacite. Mineralization occurs in two main styles: plunging shoots of thicker, high-grade mineralization within the anticline and syncline axes; and as tabular lenses in fold limbs and shear zones.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• 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:</td><td>Total drilling at Lewis Ponds to the date of this report was 63,334.64 meters comprising of:
• 117 primary diamond holes for 41,253.43 meters
• 30 wedged diamond holes for 15,077.51 meters
• 9 diamond tails to RCP holes for 2,094.50 meters
• 57 RCP holes for 4,909.20 meters
• Drill hole information from this drilling is presented in the table below.

<table>
<tr><th>Hole ID</th><th>Drill Type</th><th>Lease ID</th><th>MGA55 Easting</th><th>MGA55 Northing</th><th>MGA_RL</th><th>Dip</th><th>Azi</th><th>End Hole Depth (m)</th></tr>
<tr><td>GLPRC008</td><td>RC</td><td>EL5583</td><td>709559</td><td>6316626</td><td>855</td><td>-60°</td><td>244°</td><td>130</td></tr>
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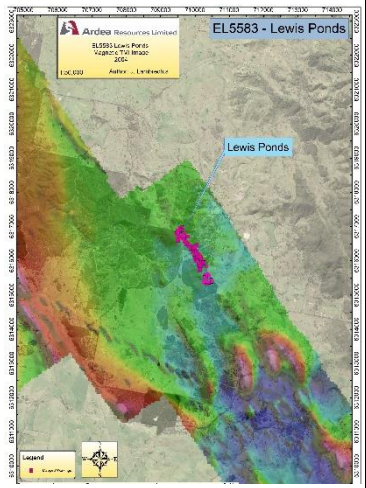
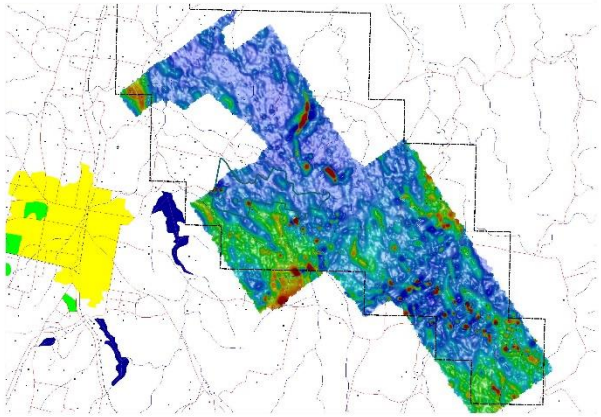
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.
• Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short 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.</td><td>• No grade aggregation, weighting, or cut-off methods were used for this announcement.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralization 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.*	The mineralized units generally dip steeply to the east. Drilling has almost exclusively been conducted from the east resulting in acceptable intersection angles with the mineralized units. The drill angles vary, but is generally at 60 degrees down, resulting in mineralized intersections slightly longer than the true width. Interpretation of the mineralized units honor the true width.
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.*	Diagrams can be found I the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Results.*	• Results reported in this announcement have associated “from” and “to” depth to highlight their location down hole. The results reported in this announcement are not currently used in any estimation calculations. NOTE: If more detailed results are required, a request can be made to GRL.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	A Magnetic TMI survey was conducted in 2004 and found magnetic anomalies south east of Lewis Ponds.  A Hoist Electro Magnetic survey was also done at the same time. 
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Drilling to test the near surface presence of mineralisation as part of the interpreted quarry lode.