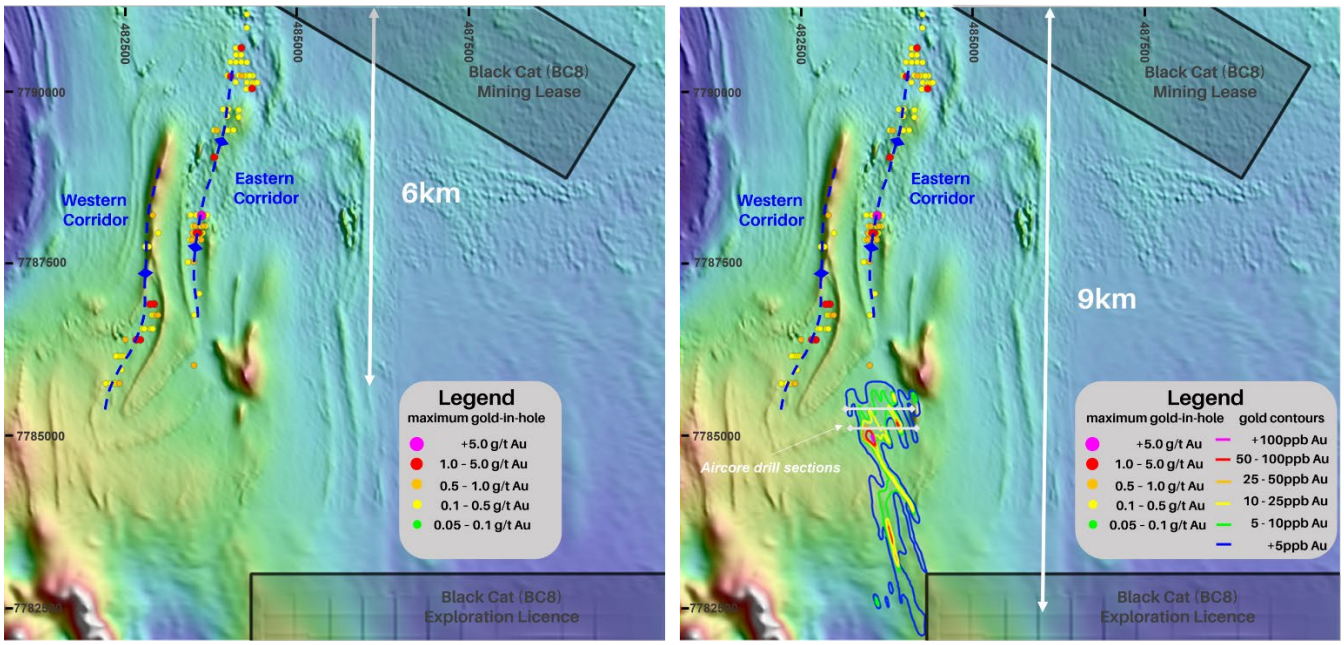
ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

16 October 2023

Major Extension to Fremlins Gold System

- **Drilling identifies anomalous gold below 3 kilometre long geochemical target south of Fremlins**
- **Drilling confirms historical shallow drilling ineffective**
- **Fremlins gold system now extends over 9 kilometres of strike**
- **Second phase of aircore drilling has commenced**

Hamelin Gold Limited ("**Hamelin**" or the "**Company**") (**ASX:HMG**) is pleased to announce identification of a major extension of the Fremlins gold system within the West Tanami project in Western Australia.



Fremlins gold system – **Fig 1a)** Max Au-in-hole over RTP magnetics **Fig 1b)** includes geochemical anomaly and location of aircore traverses

Commenting on the results from Fremlins, Hamelin Gold Managing Director Peter Bewick said:

"Our understanding of the geology and mineralisation within the West Tanami has advanced significantly over the past 12 months. We have seen indications of intense, near surface leaching of gold across the project which brings into question the effectiveness of shallow drilling. This has now been confirmed with a broad zone of anomalous gold discovered at Fremlins below historical 7 metre deep RAB drillholes. This means the 3 kilometre long gold geochemical anomaly at Fremlins South remains ineffectively tested and expands the Fremlins gold system to strike length of 9 kilometres".

Hamelin Gold Limited (ABN 15 650 439 580)
Suite 2, 1 Alvan St
Subiaco WA 6008

P +61 8 9486 9455
E contact@hamelingold.com.au
www.hamelingold.com.au

Fremlins Prospect

The Fremlins gold prospect ("Fremlins") is located 8 kilometres south of the Coyote Gold Mine. Historical drilling at Fremlins is dominated by shallow RAB, vacuum and RC drilling that has outlined two parallel gold trends within the regolith that extend over 6 kilometres in strike. Regolith hosted gold anomalism at Fremlins sits below a 20 metre thick leached zone. The Fremlins prospect is underexplored with only 5 holes drilled below a depth of 120 metres, testing for high grade gold mineralisation within the larger camp scale target.

A review of surface geochemical data to the south of Fremlins has identified a 3 kilometre long, coherent gold anomaly in LAG sampling. Historical RAB drilling over the defined anomaly was drilled to a consistent 7 metre depth and ended within the leached zone. Hamelin interpreted that these RAB holes were an ineffective test of the LAG anomaly and designed two 400 metre spaced aircore drill lines (80 metre spaced holes) across the anomaly to test for gold anomalism deeper in the regolith profile.

This first pass aircore drill program successfully outlined a +200 metre wide, +100ppb gold anomaly below the leached zone and confirmed the ineffectiveness of the historical shallow RAB drilling (see Figure 3). These results have extended the potential strike of the Fremlins gold system to over 9 kilometres of strike.

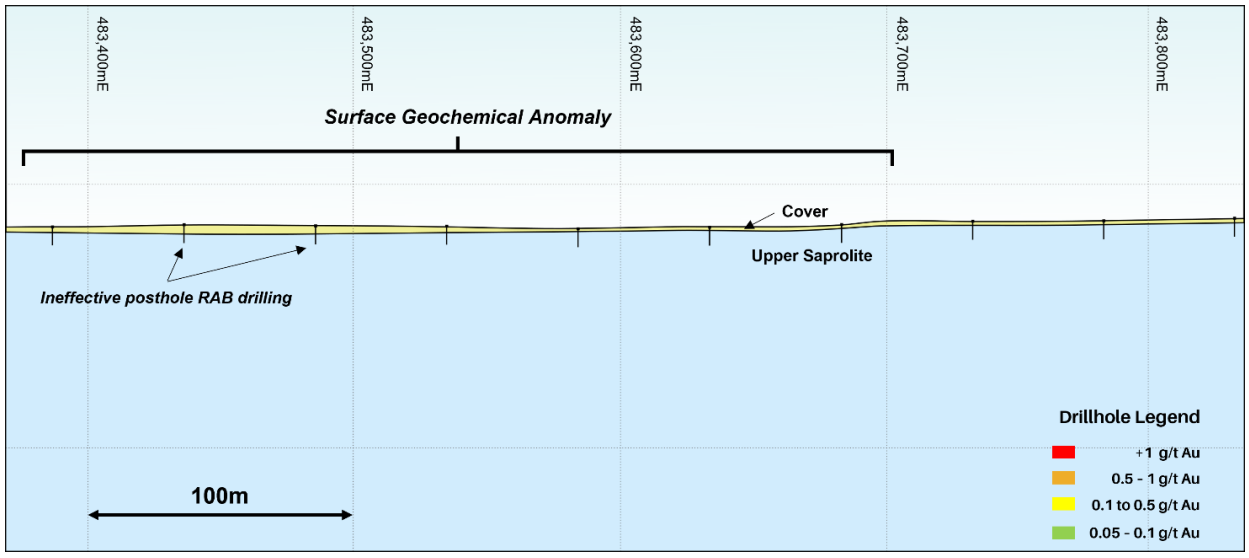


Figure 2: Fremlins South – Cross Section 7,785,080mN (pre Hamelin aircore drilling)

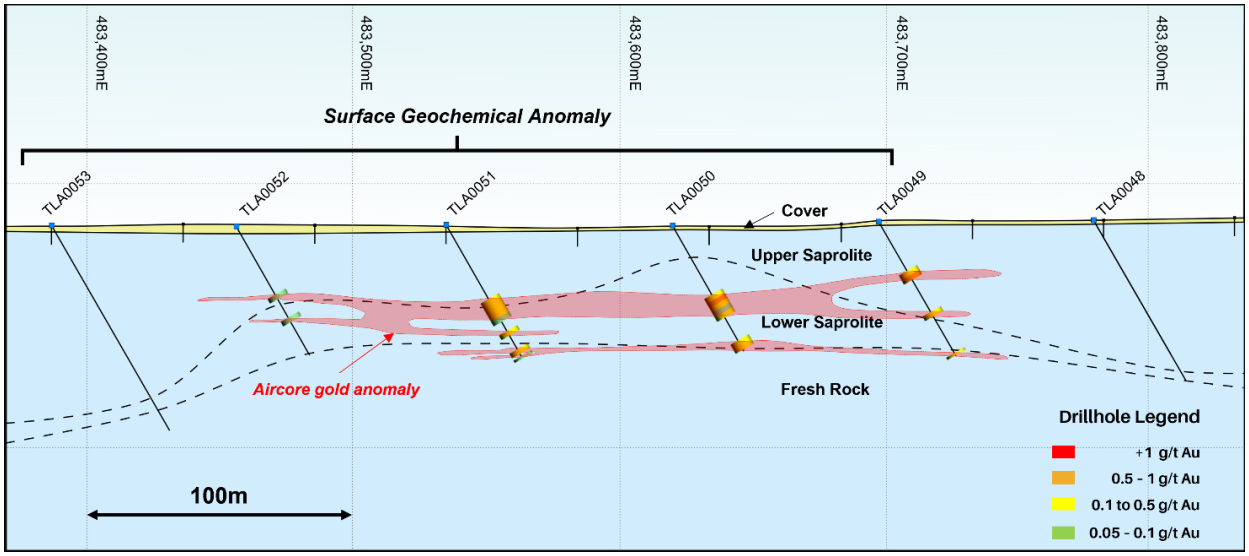


Figure 3: Fremlins South – Cross Section 7,785,080mN (post Hamelin aircore drilling)

A second phase of infill aircore drilling has now commenced at Fremlins across the two previously drilled sections (see Figure 1b). Due to the relatively thin regolith profile at Fremlins closer spaced drilling (20 to 40 metre spaced holes) will be required to identify potential higher grade corridors within the broad gold anomaly. The remainder of the 3 kilometre long gold anomaly at Fremlins will be drill tested early in the 2024 field season once a heritage survey has been completed and all regulatory approvals are in place.

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH(m)
TLA0032	484021	7785408	438	-60	90	48
TLA0033	483935	7785409	436	-60	90	69
TLA0034	483861	7785402	437	-60	90	71
TLA0035	483775	7785403	437	-60	90	62
TLA0036	483698	7785402	436	-60	90	72
TLA0037	483615	7785408	438	-60	90	84
TLA0038	483541	7785410	437	-60	90	87
TLA0039	483461	7785406	434	-60	90	69
TLA0040	483376	7785412	432	-60	90	44
TLA0041	483295	7785403	431	-60	90	61
TLA0042	483214	7785405	431	-60	90	82
TLA0043	483132	7785401	432	-60	90	98
TLA0044	484103	7785085	438	-60	90	66
TLA0045	484020	7785082	439	-60	90	77
TLA0046	483932	7785082	440	-60	90	61
TLA0047	483852	7785085	437	-60	90	71
TLA0048	483780	7785087	436	-60	90	71
TLA0049	483698	7785081	436	-60	90	60
TLA0050	483620	7785084	434	-60	90	55
TLA0051	483534	7785082	434	-60	90	58
TLA0052	483454	7785089	434	-60	90	57
TLA0053	483384	7785083	434	-60	90	90
TLA0054	483298	7785085	432	-60	90	95
TLA0055	483218	7785082	431	-60	90	63

Table 1: Fremlins South Prospect – Aircore Collar information (MGA94 Zone52)

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Interval	Au_ppm
TLA0036	36	40	4	0.12
TLA0037	66	74	8	0.14
TLA0037	78	84*	6	0.16
TLA0038	84	86	2	0.14
TLA0049	22	24	4	0.55
TLA0049	40	42	2	0.13
TLA0049	58	59*	1	0.12
TLA0050	30	40	10	0.42
TLA0050	50	52	4	0.11
TLA0051	32	34	8	0.24

TLA0051	46	48	2	0.27
TLA0051	54	56	2	0.24
TLA0053	86	90*	4	0.12
TLA0054	36	38	4	0.16
TLA0055	14	16	2	0.13

Table 2: Fremlins South Prospect – Drill hole assay results (+100ppb Au)

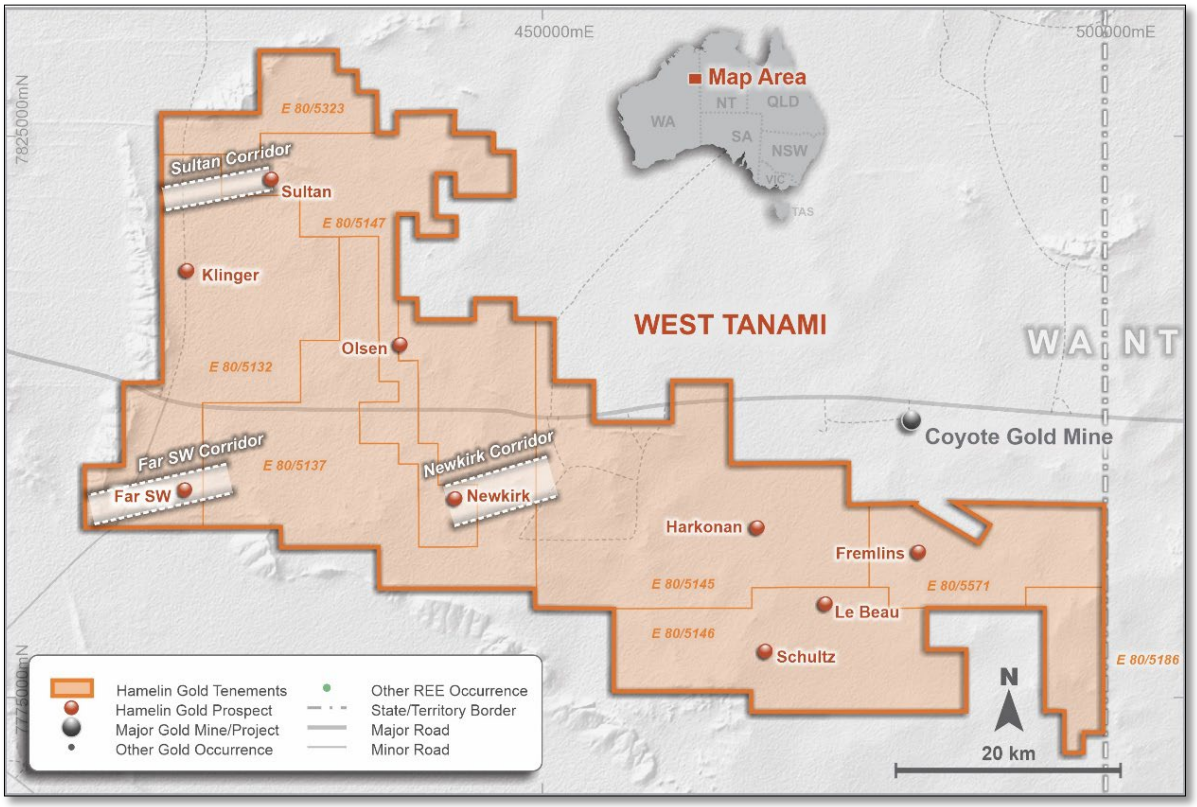


Figure 4: West Tanami Project – Tenement and Prospect location map

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors.

For further information, please contact:

Peter Bewick
Managing Director and CEO
+61 8 9486 9455
contact@hamelingold.com.au

Michael Vaughan
Fivemark Partners
+41 422 602 720
michael.vaughan@fivemark.com.au

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Peter Bewick who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Bewick holds shares and options in and is a full time employee of Hamelin Gold Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Bewick consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context in which it appears.

[1]Information on historical results outlined in this Announcement together with JORC Table 1 information, is contained in the Independent Technical Assessment Report within Hamelin's Prospectus dated 17 September 2021, which was released in an announcement on 3 November 2021.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the relevant ASX releases and the form and context of the announcement has not materially changed. This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Hamelin Gold Limited.

About Hamelin Gold

Hamelin Gold Limited (**ASX:HMG**) is an ASX-listed gold exploration company based in Perth, Western Australia. Hamelin has a landholding of 2,489km^2 in the Tanami Gold Province in Western Australian (Figure 5). The province is prospective for high value, large scale gold deposits and hosts Newmont's Tier 1 Callie Operations in the Northern Territory. Hamelin's West Tanami project is a belt-scale Greenfields opportunity hosting the same geology and key structures as Callie with minimal modern exploration completed across the Hamelin landholdings.

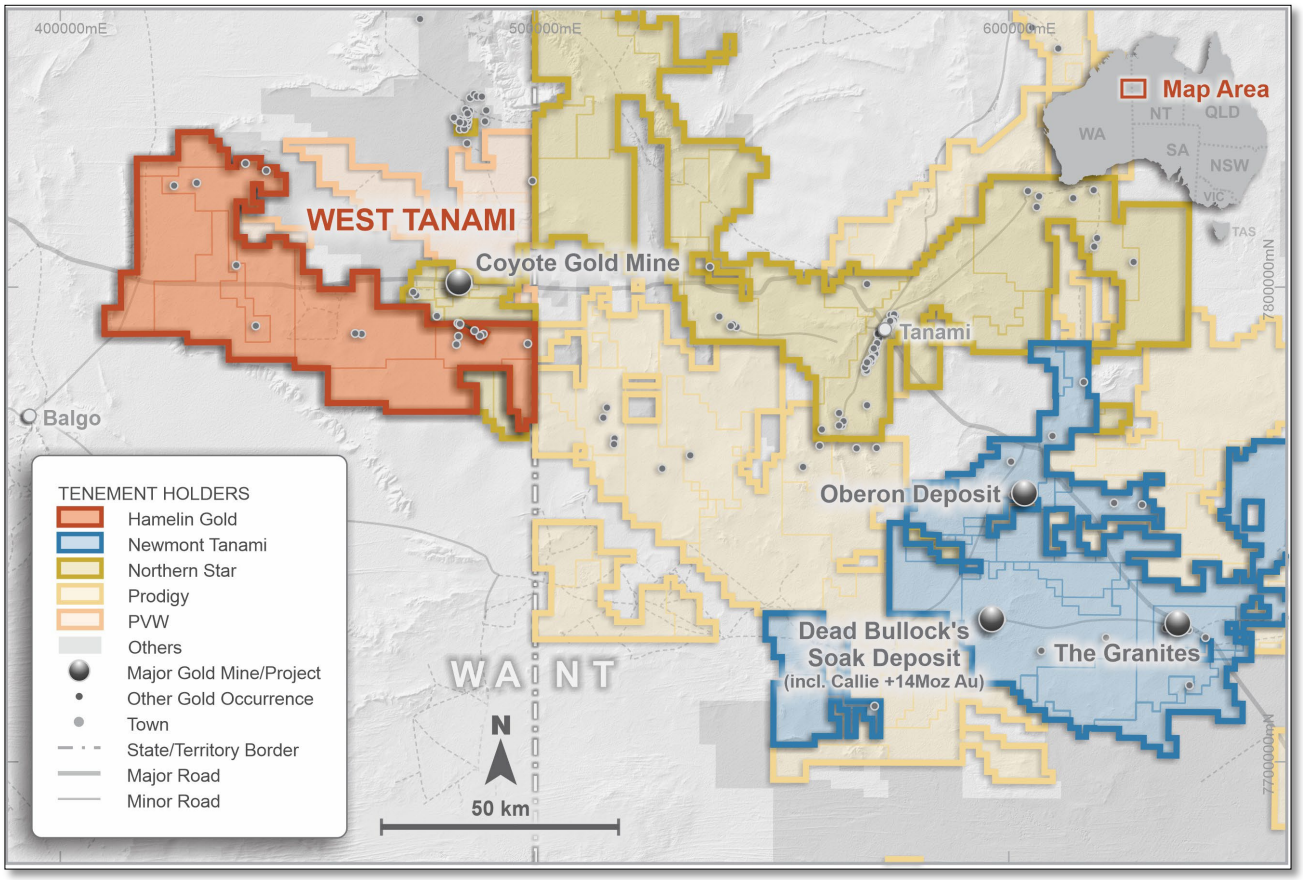


Figure 5: Hamelin's West Tanami Project tenure within the Tanami Gold Province

Hamelin is undertaking systematic whole of project target generation activities in the West Tanami targeting world class mineral systems.

The Company has a strong Board and Management team and is well funded.

Hamelin's shareholders include highly regarded gold miners Gold Fields Limited (JSE/NYSE:GFI) and Silver Lake Resources Limited (ASX:SLR).

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.* • *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.*	Aircore drilling was used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. Aircore drilling was used to obtain samples at 1m intervals that where then composited in 2m samples and then split to produce a ~3kg sample.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	A Hydco Aircore / Slimline RC rig on an MAN all-wheel drive truck was utilised to complete the aircore holes
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.*	Visual estimates of sample recovery are made on site and all care is taken to obtain 100% sample recovery and representative samples are collected. No relationship between sample recovery and grade is known at this stage, more drilling is required to establish if there is any sample bias.

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.*	Aircore samples are logged by Hamelin geologists. Magnetic susceptibility and pXRF measurements are taken at each metre interval RC samples are drilled and laid out in 1m intervals. Geological logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veins and structural data is captured digitally and stored securely in the Hamelin Gold database.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Aircore Drilling – 2m composite samples are collected via a scoop by Hamelin field staff. Sample preparation was completed at Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd Laboratories in Perth. Samples were dried, crushed, pulverised (90% passing at a ≤75µM size fraction) and split into a sub – sample that was analysed. The nature and quality of the samples collected are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. Field duplicates are taken at a ratio 1:50 when RC drilling and no work has been done to date to determine if the sample sizes are appropriate for 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	The Aircore samples have been digested with Aqua Regia. This is a partial digest though is extremely efficient for extraction of gold. Easily digested elements show good recoveries however others (particularly the refractory oxides and silicates) are poorly extracted. Samples were analysed via ICPMS and ICPOES. Routine pXRF analysis has been completed down hole but this information does not form part of this report. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material and blanks as part of in-house procedures. Hamelin also submitted an independent suite of CRMs and blanks (see above). A formal review of this data is completed on a periodic basis.
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.*	The intersections included in this report have been verified by Clayton Davys (Exploration Manager) Geological logging is completed using in-house logging data systems. All data entry is carried out by qualified personnel. Standard data entry is used on site and is backed up on external hard drives and then to a cloud based database. No adjustments have been made 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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drill hole locations are collected by hand held GPS (±5m) Grid Datum MGA94 UTM Zone 52S
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.*	Two 400m spaced lines aircore drill holes was completed across the northern section of the Fremlins South geochemical anomaly. Aircore holes were drilled at ~80m spacing along the drill lines. Mineralisation has not yet demonstrated to be sufficient in both geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications to be applied. Aircore intervals have been composited using a length weighted methodology
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.*	N/A – this is early stage drilling and the orientation of the hole with respect to key structures is not is not fully understood however the drilling has intersected the strata at an appropriate angle not to significantly bias samples. This is early stage drilling and the orientation of sampling to the mineralisation is not fully understood.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The chain of custody of the samples is managed by Hamelin. Samples were delivered by Hamelin personnel to the Coyote mine site and then transported to the assay laboratories via AWH.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed on the Fremlins data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Fremlins prospect is located within the tenement E80/5571 which is held by Hamelin Resources Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Hamelin Gold Ltd. The prospect is within Aboriginal Reserve Land where the Tjurabalan People have been determined to hold native title rights. No historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area of work.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration at the Fremlins prospect consisted of regional surface geochemical sampling including rock chip, lag, soil and auger sampling, and vacuum drill sampling. These techniques identified geochemical anomalies that were targeted with vacuum and rotary air blast (RAB) drilling followed by reverse circulation (RC) drilling . This work outlined a significant (+0.1g/t) near surface zone of gold (Au) anomalism and isolated high grade gold mineralisation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The prospect is situated in the Proterozoic Tanami Province of Western Australia. The Fremlins prospect is considered prospective for orogenic gold mineralisation.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		Refer to tabulation in the body of this announcement.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	All reported assays have been length weighted, with a nominal 100ppb Au cut-off. No metal equivalents have been reported in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The geometry of the mineralisation is not yet known due to insufficient drilling in the targeted area and therefore down hole length vs true width is not known.
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.*	Refer to body of this 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 Exploration Results.*	All significant intervals are reported with a 100ppb Au lower cut-off
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.*	All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text. No metallurgical or mineralogical assessments have been completed.
Further work	• *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.*	Aircore drilling has recommenced at Fremlins to infill areas of anomalism identified across the two initial aircore sections to either 40m or 20m spacing. This program of ~30 holes is scheduled to be completed within the coming week.