ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

14 February 2025

Drill target defined at Ularring Gold Project

- **Surface soil sampling utilising the Ultrafine® ("UFF") analytical technology has defined a discrete gold anomaly at the Ularring Gold Project 130 km northwest of Kalgoorlie**
- **The Ularring project covers a 4km long section of the Ida Fault Zone, a major domain bounding structure associated with multiple gold deposits in the region**
- **The gold anomaly at Ularring extends over 500 metres in strike and is located 18 kilometres south of Ora Banda Mining's Riverina gold operations (ASX:OBM)**
- **A single sample from a sub-cropping quartz vein, proximal to the Ularring gold anomaly, returned an assay of 7.9 g/t gold**
- **An aircore drill program is planned at Ularring with drilling expected to commence in March 2025**

Hamelin Gold Limited ("**Hamelin**" or the "**Company**") (**ASX:HMG**) is pleased to announce the results of recently completed soil sampling programs completed at the Ularring gold project in the Eastern Goldfield District of Western Australia.

Figure 1: Ularring Project – Soil Sampling December 2024

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

Commenting on the results of the geochemical program at Ularring, Hamelin Gold Managing Director Peter Bewick said:

"Our first field program at Ularring has resulted in the definition of a discrete gold anomaly and clear drill target. Ularring sits along a poorly explored segment of the regionally significant Ida Fault Zone, midway between the Riverina and Davyhurst gold deposits. Access to the area is well established and we look forward to mobilising a drill rig into the area in the coming weeks."

Ularring Project (Yilgarn District)

The Ularring gold project ("**Ularring**") is located 130 kilometres northwest of Kalgoorlie within the Eastern Goldfield Province of Western Australia. Ularring covers a 4km long, under-explored segment of the Ida Fault zone (see Figure 2). The Ida Fault is associated with multiple gold deposits in the region including Riverina (18km north), Lady Gladys (7km north), Mulwarrie (10km south) and Davyhurst mining centre (18km southeast).

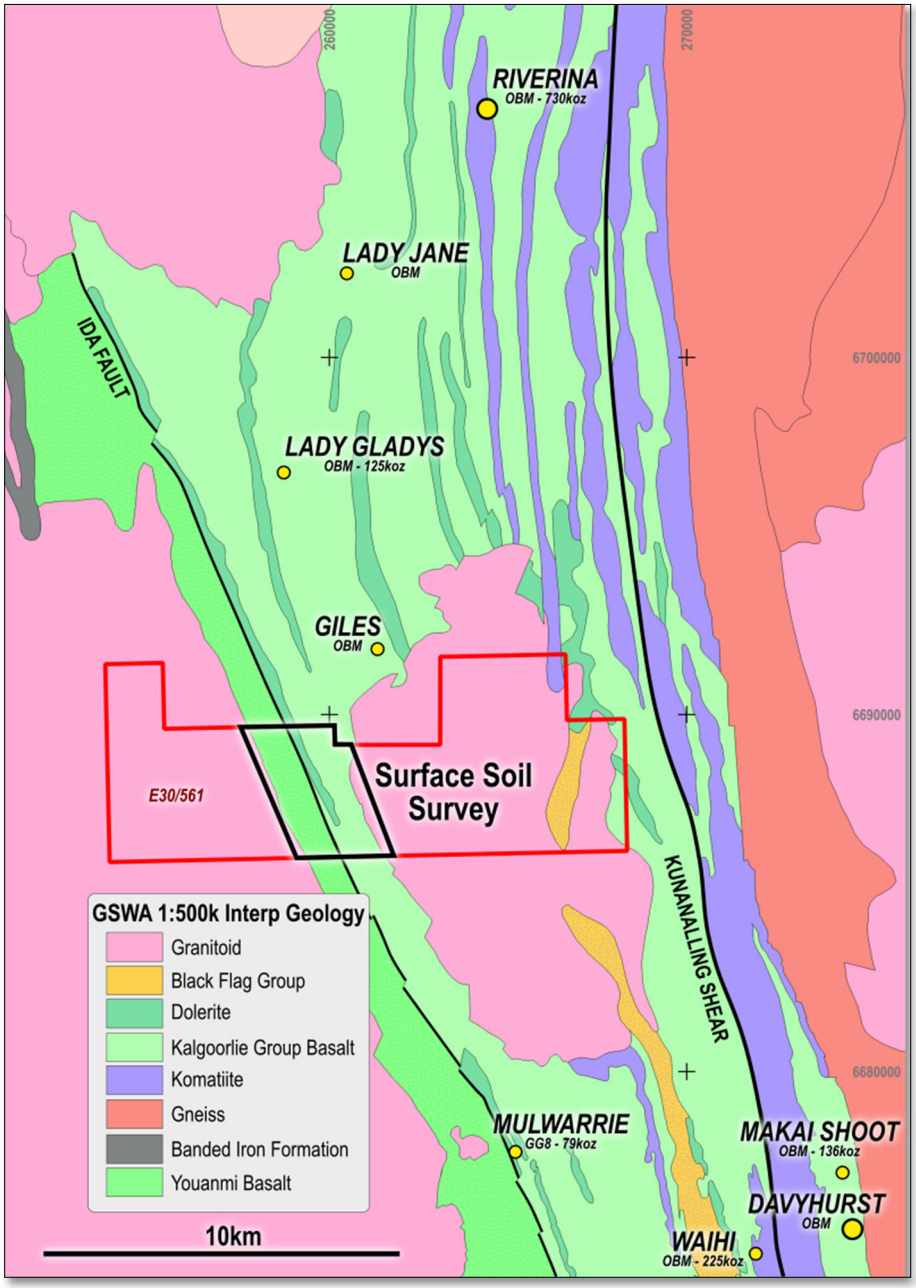

Figure 2: Ularring project and geochemical survey location map over regional interpreted bedrock geology and current reported resources by company (excludes historical production) (GDA94 z51)

In late 2024, soil sampling with analysis using the CSIRO developed Ultrafine® analytical technique was completed over the interpreted greenstone lithologies along a 4km long section of the Ida Fault. Soil sampling was completed at 400 metre line spacing with infill conducted at 200 metres within priority target areas. Results from this program have identified broad areas of gold anomalism to the east of the Ida Fault with results in excess of 10ppb gold considered significant (see Figure 3).

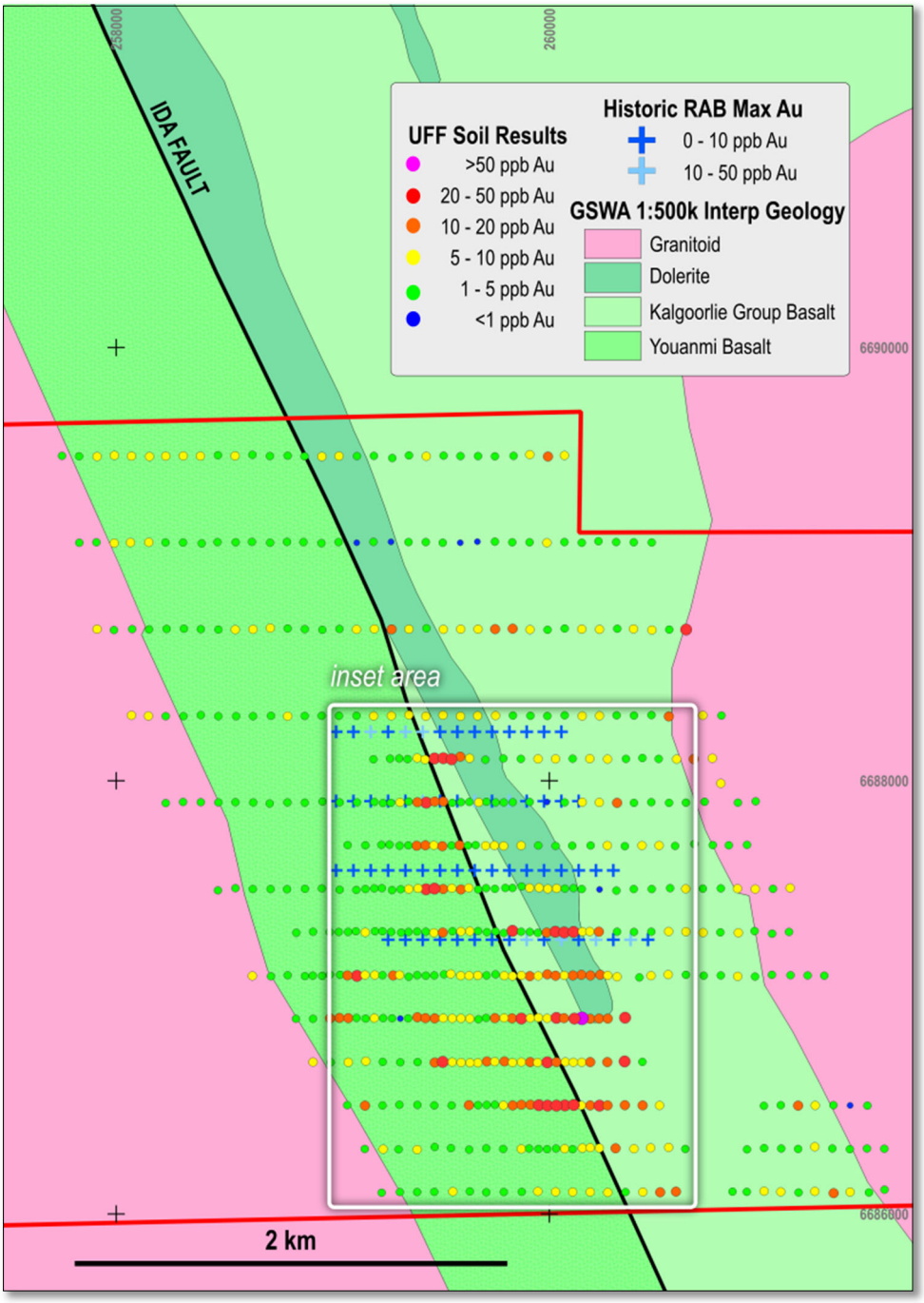

Figure 3: Ularring Project gold UFF gold results over interpreted bedrock geology (GDA94 z51)

The surficial regolith at Ularring appears complex with both residual and transported material intertwined. To accurately evaluate the results of this program, samples were classified into discrete regolith domains and then normalised to provide a levelled dataset that allows for differences in soil formation and transport. Interrogation of the levelled geochemical data defined a distinct cluster where gold results are 10 times above the background gold values. This level of anomalism is considered significant and the cluster of results defines a clear, 500 metre long, priority drill target (see Figure 4).

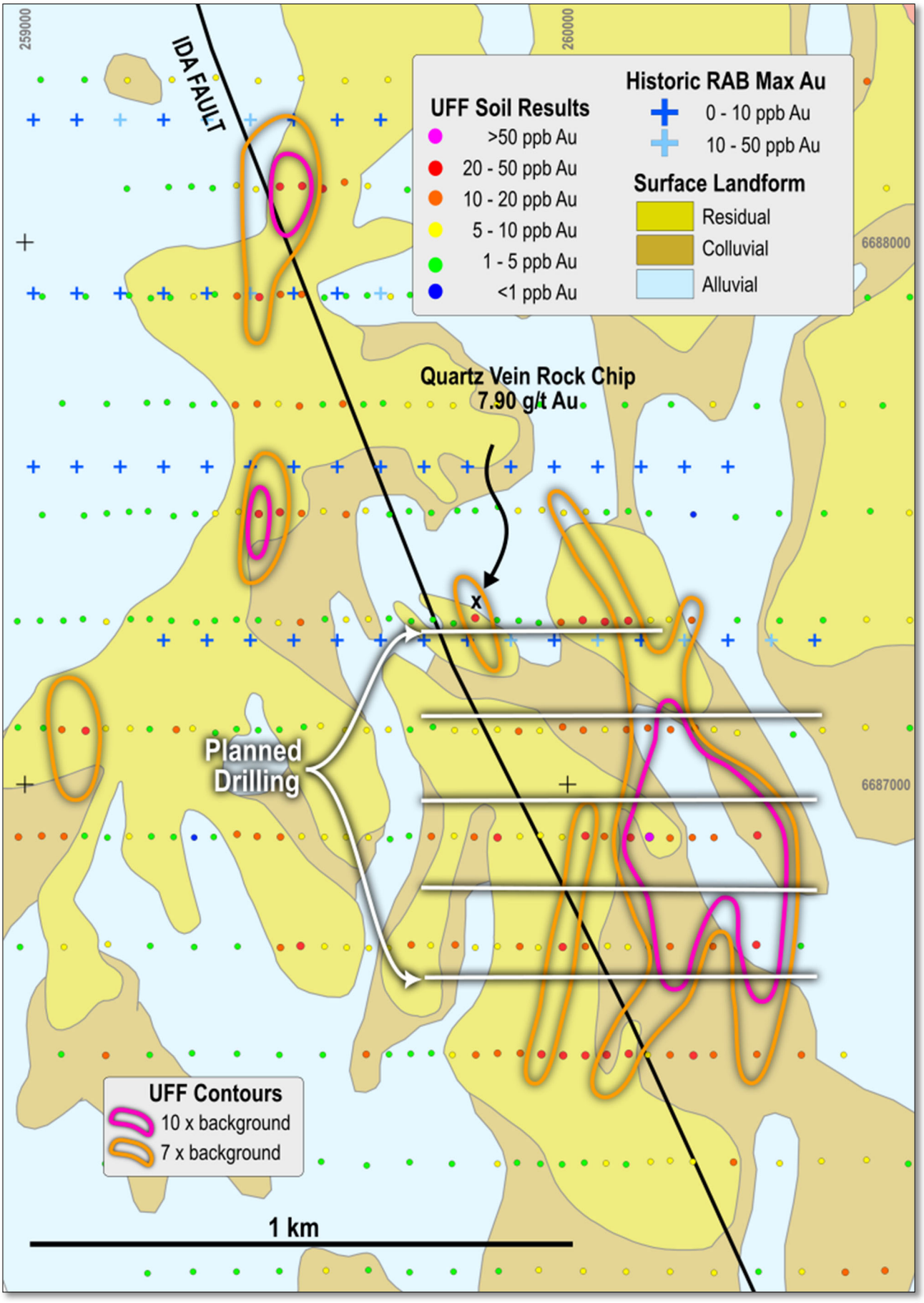

Figure 4: Ularring project soil sampling results over interpreted regolith geology (GDA94 z51)

Historical 80 metre spaced shallow RAB drilling has been completed to the north of the priority geochemical anomaly with drilling confirming a thin regolith profile and no significant gold anomalism (<0.1 g/t gold). The regolith conditions at Ularring will require a tight drill spacing along lines as gold footprints associated with primary mineralisation are likely to be narrow with minimal secondary or supergene dispersion.

The presence of high-grade gold in the area has been confirmed with a single surface sample from a sub-cropping quartz vein located proximal to the northwest of the defined gold anomaly, returning an assay of 7.9g/t gold (see Figure 4).

Access to the planned drill area is well established and statutory approvals for the program have been submitted. A program of 160 metre spaced aircore drill lines will be completed across the main gold anomaly, with the program estimated to total approximately 2,500 metres (see Figure 4). Drilling is expected to commence in March 2025 with assay results to be reported in May/June 2025.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Au ppm	Description
HR000019	259825	6687282	490	7.90	Quartz veining with fracture-hosted iron oxides

Table 1: Ularring Prospect – Rock chip sample (MGA94 Zone51)

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

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.

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 landholdings in the Tanami Gold Province and Yilgarn District of Western Australian (Figure 5). The Tanami province is prospective for high value, large scale gold deposits and hosts Newmont's Tier 1 Tanami Operations in the Northern Territory. Hamelin's Yilgarn project portfolio has been built following a district scale project generation exercise targeting covered segments of well mineralised gold terrains where new undercover exploration technologies can be applied.

Figure 5: Hamelin's WA Project location map

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 Vault Minerals Limited (ASX:VAU).

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.*	Soil samples were collected from approximately 30cm below surface and bagged in ~250gm samples. Rock chip sample was collected by hand from fragments on the surface.
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).*	No drill results are reported in this announcement.
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.*	No drill results are reported in this announcement.

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.*	The nature and type of surface material being sampled is logged by Hamelin geologists.
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.*	Soil samples were prepared by LabWest. The ultrafine (sub 2 micron) particles were separated utilizing proprietary techniques. Rock chip 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.
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 soil samples have been microwave digested and analysed via low detection ICPMS. The rock chip sample has 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. The sample was also analysed for a multi element suite via ICPMS and ICPOES. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material and blanks as part of in-house procedures. 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.*	Results 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.*	Soil sample and rock chip locations are collected by hand held GPS (±5m) Grid Datum MGA94 UTM Zone 51S
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.*	Soil samples were collected at 40m and 80m spacing along 200m to 400m spaced lines.
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.*	This is early stage exploration 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 collected were delivered by Hamelin personnel to the Labwest and Bureau Veritas laboratories.
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 these 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 Ularring prospect is located within the tenement E30/561 which is held by Hamelin Tanami Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Hamelin Gold Ltd. The Ularring prospect is within the bounds of the Credo pastoral lease, now held by the DBCA where the Marlinyu Ghoorlie claimant group have been determined to hold native title rights. No historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified within the areas of work.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration completed at the Ularring prospect comprises surface auger sampling by Davyhurst Mining in 1999, and a single program of RAB drilling completed by Croesus Mining in 2001. The RAB drilling program drilled on E30/660 (collars displayed in figures 3 and 4) comprised 62 holes (MMRB001-MMRB062) completed for a total of 1,314 metres. The drilling was completed on 320 metre spaced traverses with an 80 metre hole spacing. Saprock/fresh rock ranged from 5m to 45m down hole. The highest gold assay from the program was 45 ppb Au, intersected in MMRB023. The original drilling program data is contained in open file report A-64960.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Ularring Project is situated in the Archean Yilgarn Province in Western Australia. Ularring 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 information for all Material drill hole.*	No drill results are reported in 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.*	The UFF soil sampling data has been displayed as point data defined by absolute grade range domains as displayed on Figures 3 and 4. The manually contoured data displayed in Figure 4 is derived from categorised and levelled data. The survey data was categorised into the regolith landforms from which they were collected (residual, colluvial (locally derived from residual landforms) and alluvial. The respective categories were then normalised against the 10th percentile value for each category as a reflection of background gold values and to assess the relative strengths of anomalous gold. The normalisation of the gold values by regolith landform allows the interpretation of the results to account for differences and biases in the soil formation and transport. The levelling of the data allows the subtle gold anomalism that can be observed through shallow cover to be accounted for.
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').*	No drill results are reported in this announcement.

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 surface soil sample results in excess of 10ppb gold at Ularring are considered statistically significant. Due to the variable nature of the surface material sampled in this program results have been levelled to produce a normalised dataset. All samples taken at Ularring have been plotted on Figure 3.
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.*	An aircore drill program of approximately 2,500 metres will be completed at Ularring following the receipt of all approvals. This program is expected to commence in March 2025 with results to be reported in May/June 2025.