ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

20 July 2026

Outstanding first drill results from Day Dawn Gold Project

Hamelin Gold Limited ("**Hamelin**" or the "**Company**") (**ASX:HMG**) is pleased to announce outstanding, high-grade gold results from its maiden reverse circulation ("RC") drill program at the Day Dawn gold project in the Paterson Province of Western Australia.

Key Highlights:

- Assay results have been received from the first fifteen (15) holes of the Company's maiden RC drill program at the Day Dawn
- Detailed drilling of the upper part of the Aurora Lode has confirmed a zone of high-grade, shallow gold mineralisation with results including:
    - **3 metres at 93.4 g/t Au from 9 metres** in PDR0001
    - **3 metres at 10.9 g/t Au from 7 metres** in PDR0007
    - **5 metres at 9.1 g/t Au from 18 metres** in PDR0008
    - **3 metres at 17.1 g/t Au from 17 metres** in PDR0011
    - **4 metres at 21.0 g/t Au from 27 metres** in PDR0012
    - **3 metres at 18.3 g/t Au from 35 metres** in PDR0013
- Results from the remaining 13 holes drilled in the Phase 1 program due in early August 2026
- Multiple parallel lode targets recognised, highlighting potential for repetitions of Aurora
- Phase 2 RC drilling to re-commence at Day Dawn in August 2026

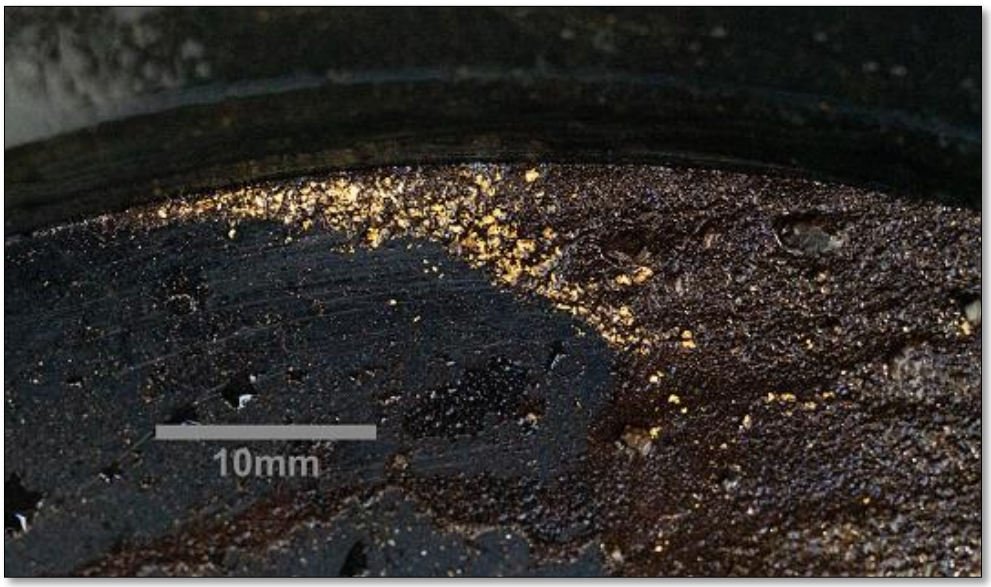


Figure 1: *Coarse gold panned from ~1kg of sample from 10-11m in RC hole PDR0001.*
Sample from within interval of 3 metres at 93.4g/t Au from 9 metres

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Hamelin Gold Managing Director Peter Bewick commented:

"The initial results from our maiden drilling program at the Day Dawn Gold Project are highly encouraging. The results support our reinterpretation of historical drilling at the Aurora Lode and highlight the significant high-grade gold potential of the project, with mineralisation remaining open at depth and along strike across parallel lodes.

Remaining assay results from the Phase 1 RC program are expected in the coming weeks and we are preparing for a second phase of RC drilling at Day Dawn in August. Deep EIS co-funded diamond drilling, designed to test for a potential Telfer-style gold system below the current mineralisation, is planned to commence following interpretation of the Phase 2 RC drilling results.

Day Dawn will remain the Company's primary exploration focus over the coming months as we continue to advance our understanding of the project's scale and high-grade potential. We look forward to providing further updates as additional results become available."

Day Dawn Project

Hamelin's Day Dawn Gold Project covers an area of ~20 km², 10 km northwest of the +20 Moz Telfer gold-copper mine in Western Australia's Paterson Province (see Figure 2). Hamelin has completed a comprehensive review and reinterpretation of historical drilling data at Day Dawn and identified coherent, near surface zones of high-grade gold mineralisation at the Aurora, Sparrows and Pheonix prospects.

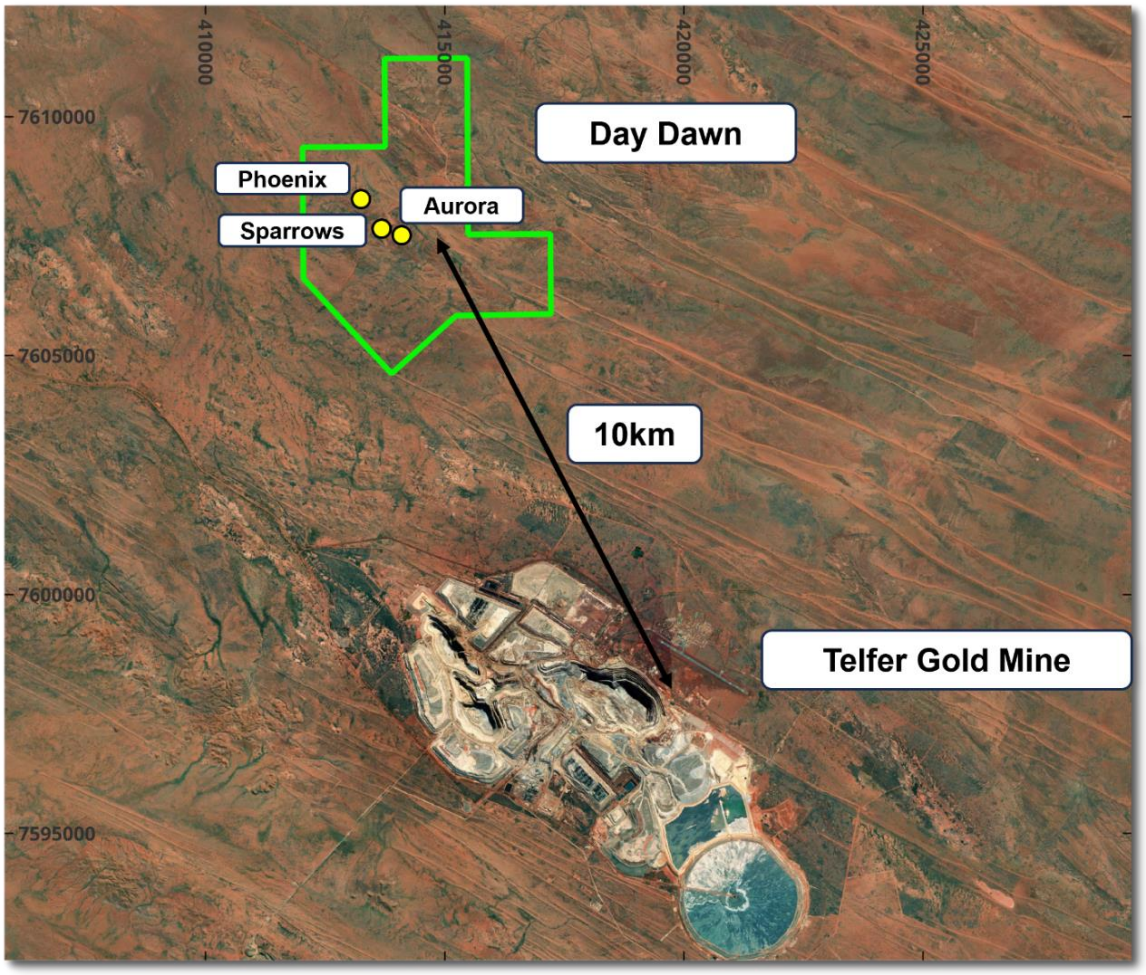


***Figure 2**: Day Dawn Project - prospect locations on Bing satellite imagery (GDA94 z51)*

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Phase 1 RC Drill program

The initial phase of RC drilling at Day Dawn was designed primarily to test the Aurora Lode, interpreted earlier this year by Hamelin geologists from historical drilling information. The lode is a steeply dipping, northeast trending structure that extends from surface and plunges to the southwest. Assay results have now been received for the first 15 holes of the 28-hole program (refer to Figure 3). These initial results are from detailed drilling of the shallow, upper portions of the Aurora Lode. This new drilling has confirmed both the continuity of mineralisation and the high-grade tenor of the lode. Significant intercepts include:

- **3 metres at 93.4 g/t Au from 9 metres** in PDR0001 including
  - **2 metres at 128.9 g/t Au from 9 metres**
- **3 metres at 10.9 g/t Au from 7 metres** in PDR0007 including
  - **1 metre at 15.9 g/t Au from 8 metres**
- **5 metres at 9.1 g/t Au from 17 metres** in PDR0008 including
  - **1 metre at 31.9 g/t Au from 19 metres**
- **2 metres at 7.4 g/t Au from 28 metres** in PDR0009
- **3 metres at 17.1 g/t Au from 17 metres** in PDR0011 including
  - **2 metres at 24.3 g/t Au from 17 metres**
- **4 metres at 21.0 g/t Au from 27 metres** in PDR0012 including
  - **1 metre at 76.4 g/t Au from 28 metres**
- **3 metres at 18.3 g/t Au from 35 metres** in PDR0013 including
  - **2 metres at 26.4 g/t Au from 36 metres**
- **2 metres at 6.0 g/t Au from 46 metres** in PDR0014 including
  - **1 metre at 10.5 g/t Au from 47 metres**

Of the 15 holes reported, two were drilled as an initial test of the interpreted Altus Lode, a sub-parallel structure located approximately 50 metres southeast of the Aurora Lode (refer to Figures 3 & 5). Initial drilling successfully intersected gold mineralisation in both holes, with the extent and geometry of the mineralised zone yet to be defined. Significant intercepts include:

- **1 metre at 11.4 g/t Au from 26 metres** in PDR0004
- **2 metres at 7.0 g/t Au from 45 metres** in PDR0005 including
  - **1 metre at 12.0 g/t Au from 46 metres**

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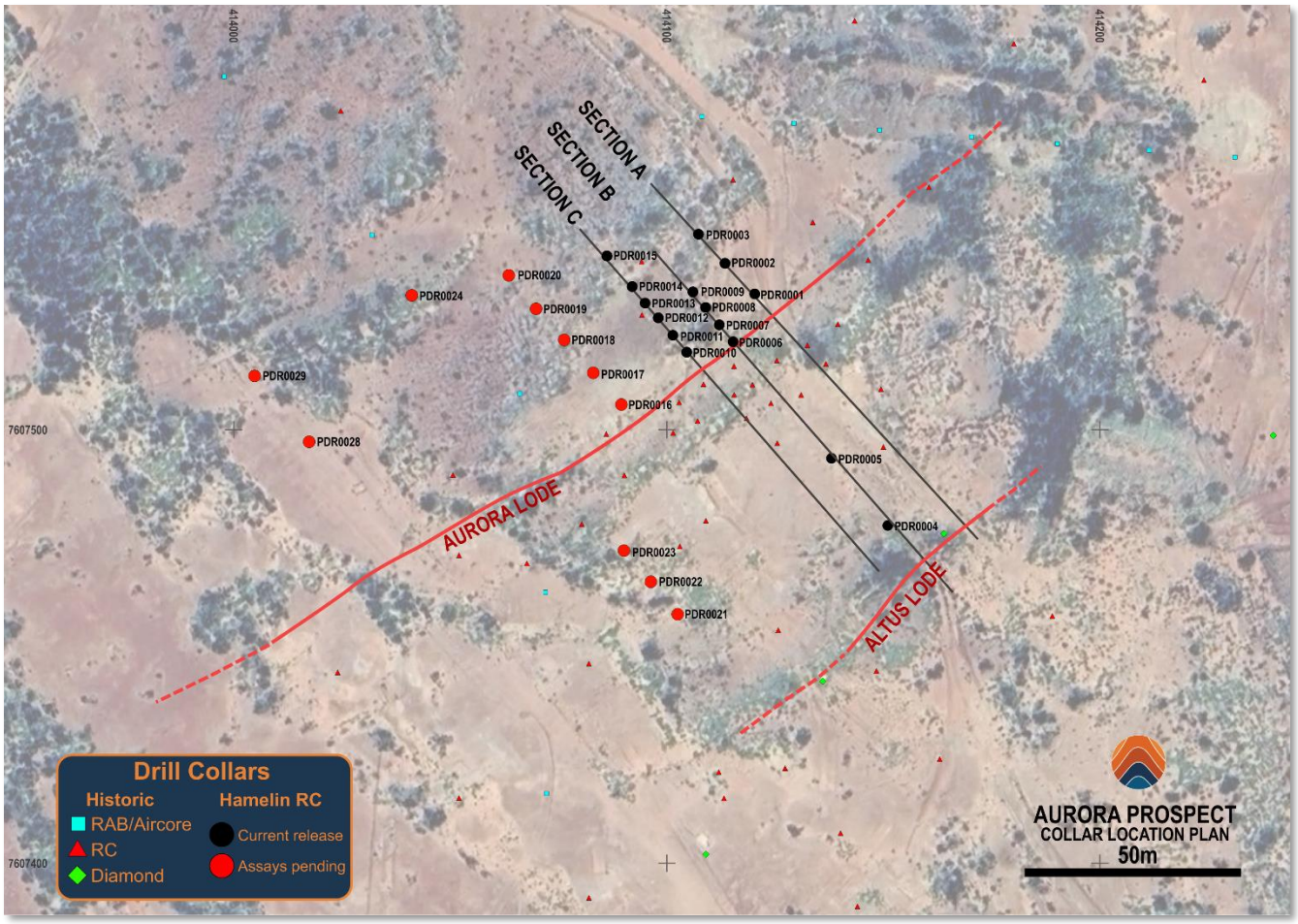


***Figure 3**: Day Dawn Project – Aurora / Altus Lodes, collar plan on Bing Sat image MGA94 z51*

The detailed drilling of the Aurora lode was designed to confirm the geological reinterpretation of the historical data, provide contemporary analytical results and sufficient sample material for initial metallurgical test work.

The assay results reported in this announcement comprise selected priority intervals from drill holes where geological logging and portable XRF (pXRF) analysis identified strong pathfinder element anomalism associated with interpreted mineralised lodes. These intervals were fast-tracked for analysis using the PhotonAssay™ technique to accelerate assessment of the emerging gold system and guide ongoing exploration activities.

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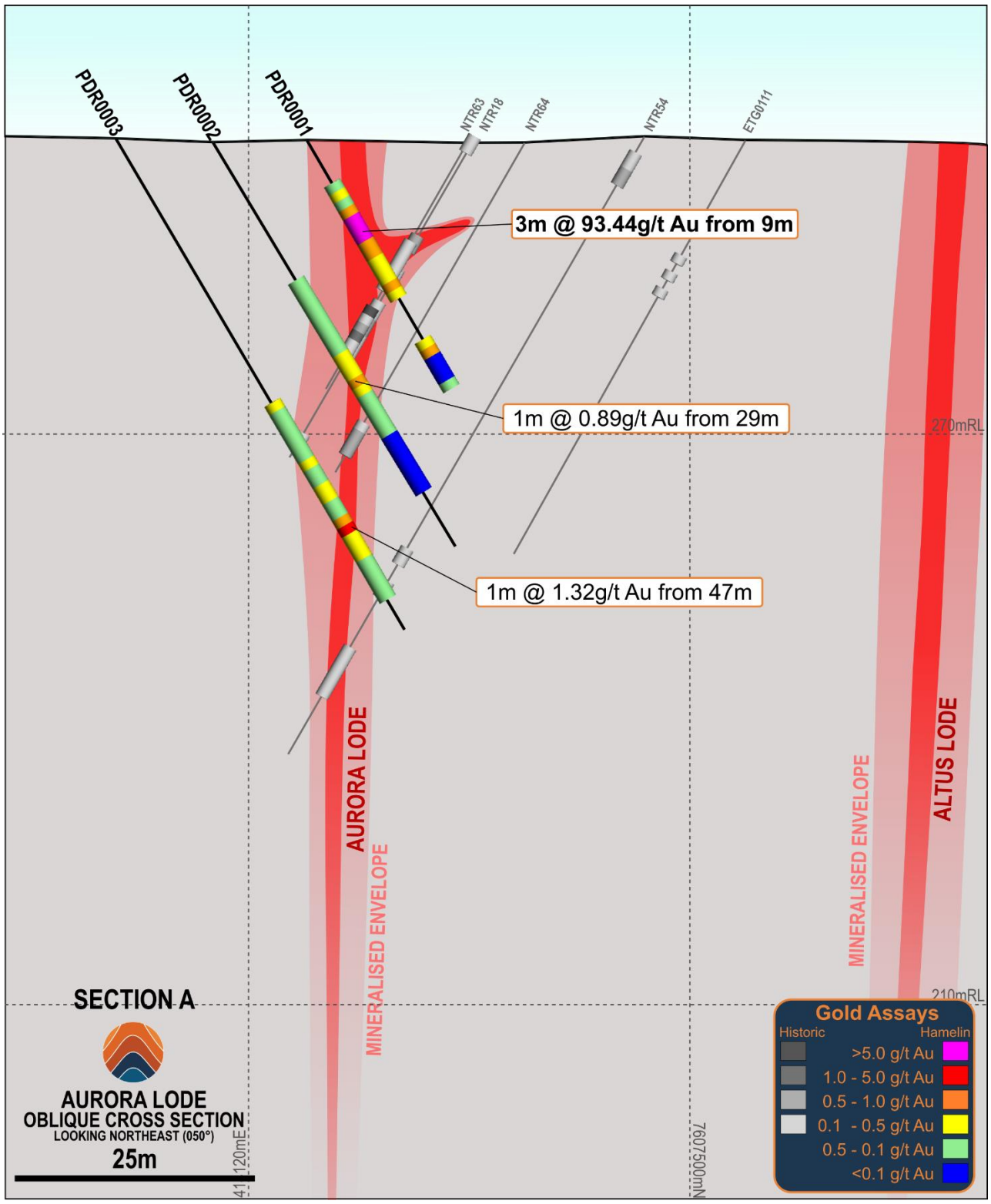


***Figure 4**: Aurora Cross Section A*

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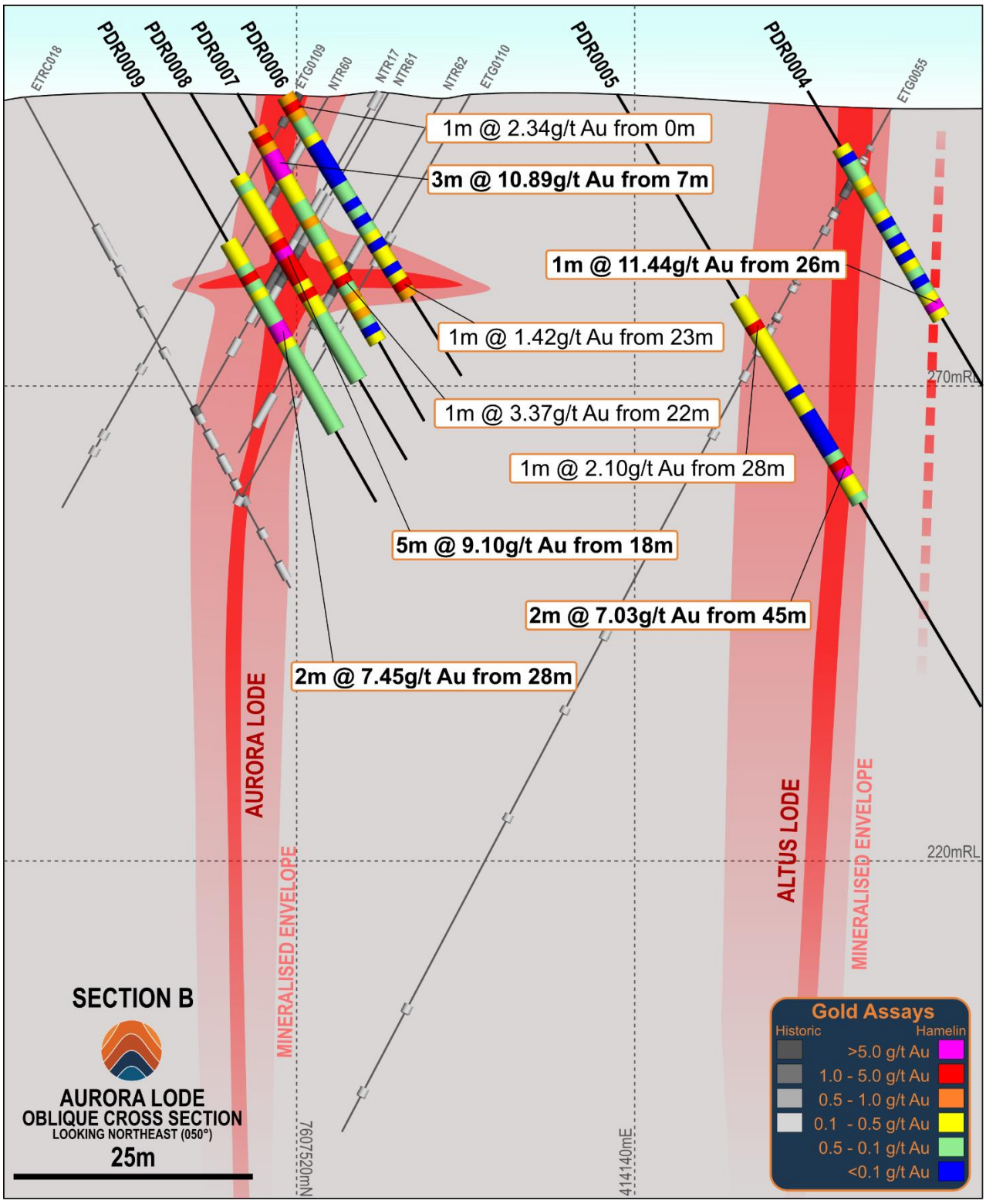


***Figure 5**: Aurora Cross Section B*

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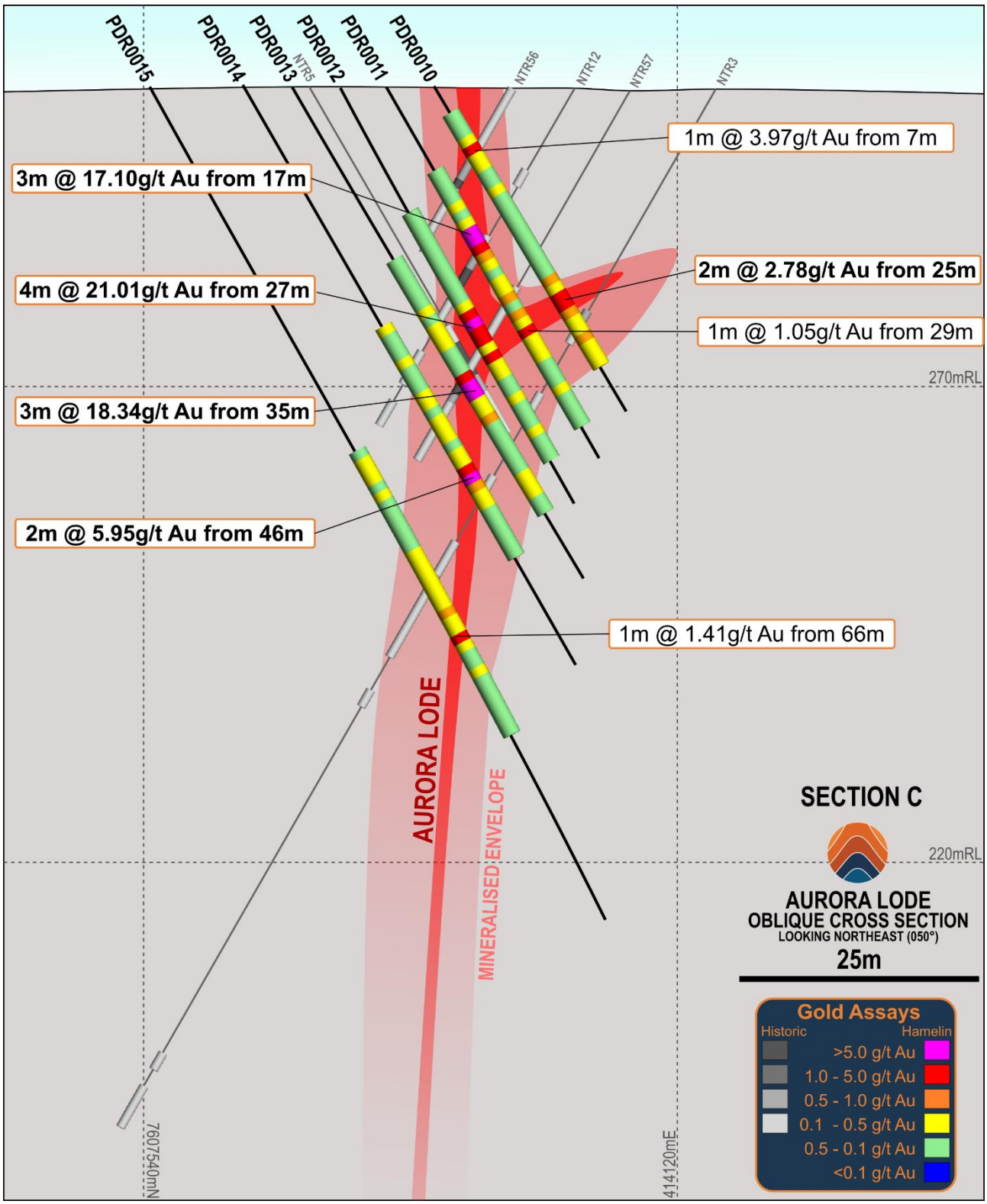


***Figure 6**: Aurora Cross Section C*

Phase 2 RC Drill Program

The next phase of RC drilling at Day Dawn is scheduled to commence in August 2026 and will comprise approximately 3,000 metres of drilling. The program will target down-plunge extensions of the Aurora Lode, where mineralisation remains open, while also testing for parallel lode positions within the broader mineralised corridor.

Ongoing geological mapping and surface sampling have identified a series of northeast trending structures and quartz vein arrays interpreted as potential repetitions of the Aurora Lode. These new targets, together with prospective areas concealed beneath shallow sand cover, represent a significant opportunity to expand the current mineralised footprint and form a key focus of the upcoming drill program.

This next phase of drilling is designed to rapidly advance the Day Dawn discovery and assess the broader scale potential of the mineral system. Successful delineation of additional lodes and down-plunge extensions could materially increase the extent of gold mineralisation recognised to date. The program will also provide critical geological and structural data to refine targeting and support the design of the planned EIS co-funded diamond drilling program aimed at testing the system at depth.

EIS co-funded diamond drilling

Hamelin considers the northeast trending high-grade lodes identified at Day Dawn to potentially represent a compelling indicator of a larger and essentially untested gold mineral system at depth. The emerging geological model suggests these near-surface lodes may be the upper expression of a more significant mineralised system with similarities in style to the Telfer gold-copper deposit.

In May 2026, Hamelin was awarded a co-funded drilling grant under the Western Australian Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) *(refer ASX announcement dated 7 May 2026)*. The grant, of up to $180,000, will support a diamond drilling program designed to test the Company's Telfer-style exploration model and evaluate the potential for a substantial gold system beneath the currently defined mineralisation.

Figure 7 presents a schematic interpretation of the prospective stratigraphy and potential mineralisation styles at Day Dawn. Hamelin's initial RC drilling campaigns are focused on discovering and delineating near-surface, high-grade gold lodes hosted within the Outer Siltstone unit. The planned EIS co-funded diamond drilling program will extend the exploration search space to depth, targeting favourable stratigraphic horizons within the Lower Telfer and Upper Malu Members that are considered prospective for larger-scale gold mineralisation.

Importantly, geological, structural and geochemical information generated from the Phase 1 and Phase 2 RC drilling programs will be integrated into the final targeting strategy, ensuring the EIS-funded diamond holes are optimally positioned to test the highest-priority zones within the broader mineral system.

The EIS co-funded diamond drilling program is scheduled to commence in September 2026.

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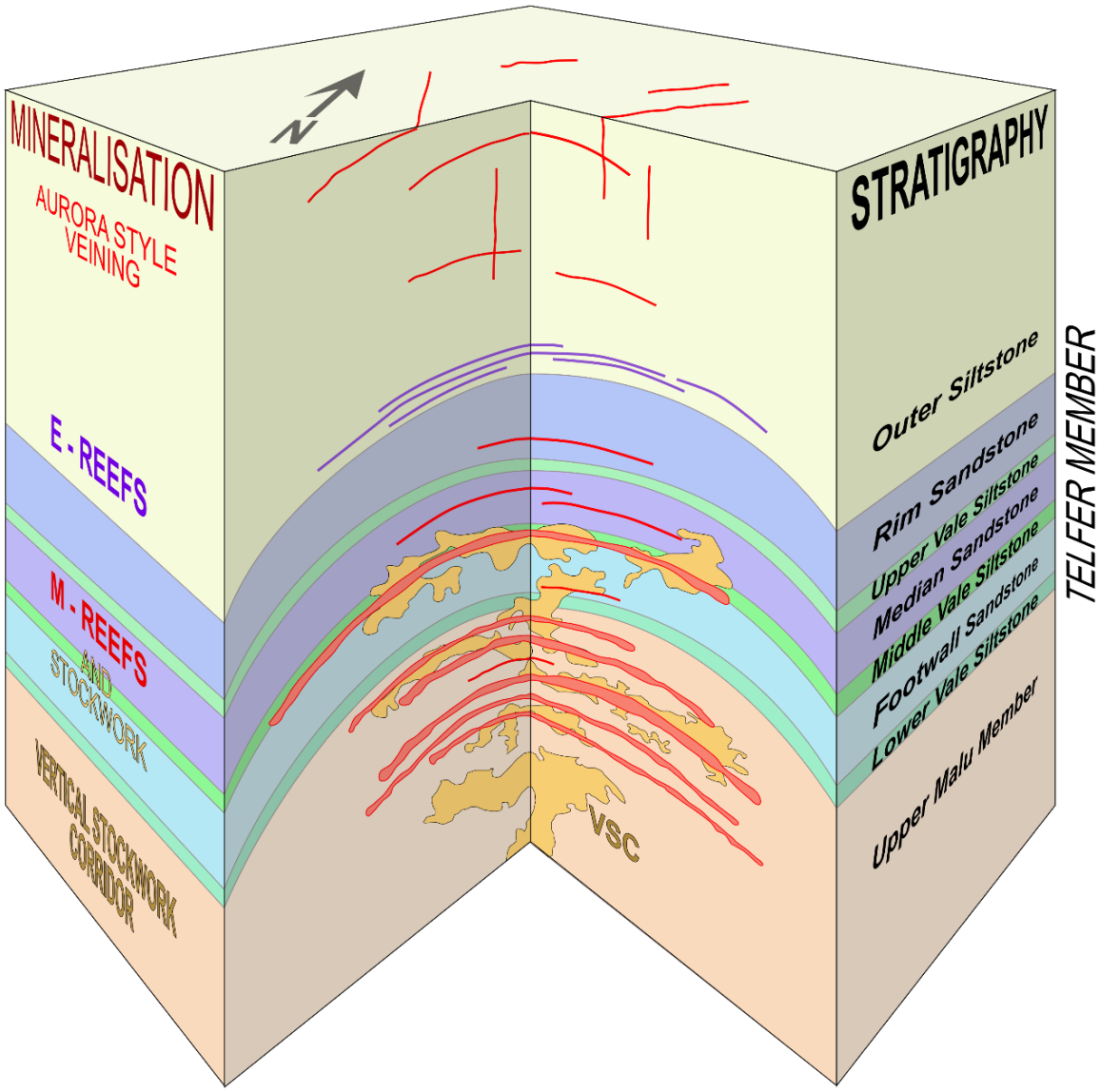


***Figure 7**: Day Dawn Project – Schematic geological and gold mineralisation model*

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.

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Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH(m)
PDR0001	414120.3	7607531.3	300.0	-60	140	30
PDR0002	414113.4	7607538.4	299.0	-60	140	50
PDR0003	414107.3	7607545.1	298.8	-60	140	60
PDR0004	414151.0	7607477.9	298.4	-60	140	40
PDR0005	414138.0	7607493.4	298.8	-60	140	80
PDR0006	414115.3	7607520.3	298.5	-60	140	35
PDR0007	414112.1	7607524.2	298.8	-60	140	40
PDR0008	414109.0	7607528.2	298.9	-60	140	45
PDR0009	414106	7607531.8	298.9	-60	140	50
PDR0010	414104.6	7607517.9	299.2	-60	140	40
PDR0011	414101.4	7607521.8	299.1	-60	140	45
PDR0012	414098.0	7607525.8	299.2	-60	140	50
PDR0013	414095.0	7607529.2	299.4	-60	140	60
PDR0014	414092.0	7607533.0	299.5	-60	140	70
PDR0015	414086.1	7607540.1	299.8	-60	140	100
PDR0016	414089.5	7607505.8	299.5	-60	140	30
PDR0017	414083.0	7607513.1	299.4	-60	140	58
PDR0018	414076.3	7607520.7	299.6	-60	140	70
PDR0019	414069.8	7607527.9	299.8	-60	140	90
PDR0020	414063.5	7607535.6	299.4	-60	140	100
PDR0021	414102.5	7607457.4	298.7	-60	320	100
PDR0022	414096.3	7607464.9	298.5	-60	320	96
PDR0023	414090.1	7607472.1	298.7	-60	320	80
PDR0024	414041.1	7607531.0	298.1	-60	140	140
PDR0028	414017.4	7607497.2	297.4	-60	140	200
PDR0029	414004.8	7607512.4	297.0	-60	140	196
PDR0030	413767.7	7607523.1	294.8	-60	320	200
PDR0031	413781.1	7607506.3	295.1	-60	320	240

Table 1: Day Dawn – RC Drilling collar information (MGA94 Zone51)

Hole ID	Prospect	mFrom	mTo	Interval	Au_ppm
PDR0001	Aurora	9	12	3	93.4
incl.		9	11	2	128.9
PDR0003	Aurora	47	48	1	1.3
PDR0004	Altus	26	27	1	11.4
PDR0005	Altus	28	29	1	2.1
and		45	47	2	7.0
incl.		46	47	1	12.0
PDR0006	Aurora	1	2	1	2.3
and		23	24	1	1.4
PDR0007	Aurora	5	6	1	1.3
and		7	10	3	10.9
incl.		8	9	1	15.9
and		22	23	1	3.4
PDR0008	Aurora	18	23	5	9.1
incl.		19	20	1	31.9
and		24	25	1	1.8

PDR0009	Aurora	22	23	1	1.1
and		28	30	2	7.4
PDR0010	Aurora	7	8	1	4.0
and		25	27	2	2.8
PDR0011	Aurora	17	20	3	17.1
incl.		17	19	2	24.3
and		29	30	1	1.0
PDR0012	Aurora	27	31	4	21.0
incl.		28	29	1	78.4
and		32	33	1	2.4
PDR0013	Aurora	35	38	3	18.3
incl.		36	38	2	26.4
PDR0014	Aurora	46	48	2	6.0
incl.		47	48	1	10.5
PDR0015	Aurora	66	67	1	1.4
PDR0016	Aurora		*pending*		
PDR0017	Aurora		*pending*		
PDR0018	Aurora		*pending*		
PDR0019	Aurora		*pending*		
PDR0020	Aurora		*pending*		
PDR0021	Aurora		*pending*		
PDR0022	Aurora		*pending*		
PDR0023	Aurora		*pending*		
PDR0024	Aurora		*pending*		
PDR0028	Aurora		*pending*		
PDR0029	Aurora		*pending*		
PDR0030	Sparrows		*pending*		
PDR0031	Sparrows		*pending*		

Table 2: RC Drill hole assay intervals (>1 g/t Au cut-off) including high grade (>10g/t Au) and ultra-high grade (>100g/t Au) subsets

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This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors.

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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, Paterson and Yilgarn Gold Provinces of Western Australia (Figure 8). Hamelin's Paterson and Yilgarn province projects cover underexplored regions of well mineralised gold terrains and locations where new undercover exploration technologies can be applied. The Tanami province is prospective for high value, large scale gold deposits and hosts Newmont's Tier 1 Tanami Operations in the Northern Territory.



***Figure 8**: 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).

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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.*	The Day Dawn reverse circulation (RC) drilling was designed to evaluate and confirm historic mineralisation at Aurora, to better understand the basement geology and variability, outline the nature of the regolith and begin to determine controls on mineralisation. The drilling will also allow initial investigation of the orientation and nature of the Altus and Sparrows mineralisation. Drilling was used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. Samples were collected at 1m intervals and cone split directly from the rig to produce two ~3kg samples into calico bags. One sample was used for direct lab submission and the second as a duplicate of the primary sample. The remaining material was collected in green bags for each 1m interval and stored.
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).*	The RC drill rig utilised for this program was a DRA600RC rig mounted on an 8x8 MAN all-wheel drive truck with a rig-mounted cyclone and cone splitter using a 5 1/2" face sampling hammer bit. A booster air truck was used on deeper holes to keep drill holes dry.
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.

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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.*	All the RC holes were logged by Hamelin geologists from the RC samples, with representative chips collected for future reference into 20 compartment chip trays. Magnetic susceptibility and pXRF measurements are taken at each metre interval. 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.*	RC Drilling – 1m samples are collected in 2 calico bags of ~3kg at the rig through the cone splitter, a primary sample and a duplicate. The remaining sample that passes through the cone splitter was collected in green bags. The nature and quality of the samples collected are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. For the 1 metre samples certified analytical materials (standards and blanks) are inserted at a frequency of 1:50 for all sampling and for intervals submitted for Photon Assay CRM frequency is increased to 1:20 to reflect smaller batch runs. Sample preparation was completed at Intertek Laboratories in Perth. All samples were processed for Aqua Regia and a subset, across interpreted lode postions, for Photon Assay. All samples were dried then the samples selected for Photon Assay were crushed (>70% passing 2-3mm) and split into a sub-sample of 500g for non-destructive gold analysis. Certified analytical standards were inserted at appropriate intervals at a rate of 1:20. The residue was retained for further processing. Remining sample material was then crushed and pulverised (>85% passing at a ≤75µM size fraction) and split into a sub – sample for aqua regia and other analysis. Results of the aqua regia analysis are pending. From the duplicate calicos, field duplicates are taken at a minimum ratio of 1:50 with additional duplicates selected from within the Aurora Lode and mineralised halo. No work has been done to date to determine if the sample sizes are appropriate for the material being sampled.

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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.*	A sub-set of samples in areas predicted to encompass the main mineralisation extents was submitted for Photon Assay (PAAU02). The Photon Assay technique was developed by CSIRO and Chrysos Corporation and is a fast, chemical free non-destructive method in comparison to traditional chemical processes. It uses high-energy X-rays which are non-destructive to analysis larger sample mass than standard techniques. All samples will be analysed using Aqua Regia (AR10/OM) for gold and an eight (8) element trace element suite (Ag, As, Bi, Co, Cu, Pb, Sb, Zn). All samples will be 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 using an Olympus Vanta (M) series 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 are from the photon analysis only and 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.*	All drill hole locations were set out and final pick-ups were completed with DGPS and RL information was collected (±10cm). Down hole surveys have been carried out for all RC holes using a non-magnetic north seeking gyro. 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*	RC drill sections at Day Dawn are spaced at 10 to 20 metres with collar spacings ranging from 5 metres to 20 metres with 2-6 holes drilled per section. These

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	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	collar spacings on the interpreted sub-vertical Aurora Lode equate to 10m x 10m to 20m x 40m spaced pierce points on the lode. The mineralisation at Aurora is considered sufficient in both geological and grade continuity for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications to be applied. No sample compositing has been applied to the results for this drill program.
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.*	The orientation of this drilling is perpendicular to the interpreted strike and is unlikely to have introduced any sampling bias. The orientation and nature of the Aurora Lode has not been constrained at depth. However, the intersections and observations do not indicate there are changes in strike or dip that would introduce additional sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The chain of custody of the samples is managed by Hamelin. Samples were prepared by Hamelin personnel and transport by Nullagine Contracting Pty Ltd directly to the Intertek laboratory in Perth.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally. Data is validated by Hamelin staff. Drilled hole collars are located with a DGPS. To date, no external audits have been completed on these data.

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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 Day Dawn project is located within the tenement E45/7078 which is held by Hamelin Resources Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Hamelin Gold Ltd. The Day Dawn project is within Aboriginal Lands where the Martu 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.*	Regional and prospect-scale RAB, aircore, RC and diamond drilling was undertaken from the late 1970s to 2018 by Duval Mining Ltd, Cove Mining NL, MIM Exploration Pty Ltd, Normandy Exploration Ltd, Mount Burgess Mining NL, Newmont Australia Ltd, Barrick Gold of Australia Ltd and Encounter Resources Ltd. Early exploration identified surficial gold anomalism across East Thomsons Dome through geological mapping and geochemical programs, with follow-up RAB drilling completed along and perpendicular to the fold axis. RC drilling completed by Cove in the late 1980s and early 1990s at the Aurora, Sparrows and Phoenix prospects intersected gold mineralisation and supported the interpretation of mineralised zones. Subsequent regional and prospect-scale drilling programs further tested these areas. Following a period of limited activity, regional RAB drilling resumed in the mid-1990s, targeting interpreted structural positions including the fold axial plane and adjacent synclinal areas. In the early 2000s, systematic RAB grids were completed surrounding the main prospect areas, with RC and diamond drilling targeting extensions to previously intersected mineralisation. Drilling by Encounter Resources comprised RC and diamond drilling on systematic grids intersected elevated gold grades and further refined the geological interpretation. Exploration undertaken by previous operators provides useful geological context but has not been independently verified by Hamelin except where stated.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Day Dawn Project is located within the Paterson Province of the Yeneena Basin of Western Australia. Mineralisation is hosted in an antiformal fold structure of Neoproterozoic sedimentary rocks of the Lamil Formation.

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		Mineralisation is hosted in non-conformable and conformable quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins/reefs, similar in nature and stratigraphic position to the mineralisation at the Telfer Gold Mine. The project is approx. 10km northwest of the Telfer Gold Mine.

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 assay intervals have been length weighted with a nominal 1g/t Au lower cut-off (no internal dilution). Intervals greater than 10g/t Au and greater than 100g/t Au have been reported as separate intervals. 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').*	Gold mineralisation at Day Dawn comprises subvertical discordant veins and sub-horizontal conformable reefs. With drilling undertaken at a 60° dip the expected downhole to true-width ratio for the subvertical Aurora veins will be 0.5 and for the sub-horizontal reefs will be 0.86. However, as the televiewer surveys of the drilling have not yet been completed and no definitive orientation data exists for the drilling, down hole length vs true width is not reported within this report.
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*	Refer to body of this announcement

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	appropriate sectional views.	
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 intervals >1 g/t Au are reported.
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.*	A second phase of RC drilling at Day Dawn is planned to define the nature and extents of the Aurora Lode. The program will also continue testing at Altus, Sparrow and evaluating other prospects that have the potential to host Aurora type lodes. Further ongoing work will include downhole televiewer surveys, assessment of multi-element aqua regia analytical results and check analysis via Fire Assay.