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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

27 October 2026

High-Grade Hits expand Day Dawn Gold Lodes

Hamelin Gold Limited ("Hamelin" or the "Company") (**ASX:HMG**) is pleased to announce the first assay results from its Phase 2 reverse circulation ("RC") drill program at the Day Dawn gold project in the Paterson Province of Western Australia.

Key Highlights:

- Assay results received for the first 22 holes of the 35 hole, ~4,000 metre Phase 2 RC drill program at the Day Dawn gold project.
- Drilling of the Altus Lode has returned significant high-grade gold results, including:
  - **2 metres at 101.5 g/t Au from 24 metres within 11 metres at 20.2 g/t Au from 17 metres in PDR0049**
  - **5 metres at 25.1 g/t Au from 19 metres in PDR0059**
- Near-surface drilling has extended the high-grade Upper Aurora Lode up plunge with:
  - **3 metres at 9.3 g/t Au from 6 metres in PDR0034**
- Down-plunge drilling has extended the Aurora Lodes at depth, with mineralisation remaining open, results include:
  - **7 metres at 5.6 g/t Au from 147 metres in PDR0045**
- Initial testing for parallel lode positions adjacent to the Aurora / Altus corridor has returned encouraging results with broad zones of gold anomalism defined as well as narrow high-grade intervals including:
  - **1 metre at 11.42 g/t Au from 35 metres in PDR0038**
  - **1 metre at 11.33 g/t Au from 54 metres in PDR0039**
- Assay results for the remaining 13 Phase 2 RC holes are expected in November 2026.
- Maiden 1,500-metre diamond drilling program has commenced with holes primarily designed to test for down-plunge extensions of the Aurora Lodes.

Hamelin Gold Managing Director Peter Bewick commented:

"The first results from our Phase 2 program show that Day Dawn continues to deliver. These results confirm that the high-grade Aurora Lodes extend beyond the limits of our Phase 1 drilling and remain open, reinforcing our view that Aurora and Altus may represent the upper levels of a much larger, depth-extensive gold system.

With results from a further 13 holes still to come and our maiden diamond drilling program underway, we have a strong flow of news ahead as we continue our exploration of the exciting Day Dawn gold system."

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

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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 3). Drilling completed to date at Day Dawn has significantly advanced Hamelin's understanding of the mineral system, confirming the presence of high-grade gold mineralisation extending from surface and highlighting the potential for a larger gold discovery at depth.

Phase 1 RC drilling defined the Aurora / Altus system as a series of steeply dipping, parallel high-grade gold lodes within a primary mineralised corridor that remains open down plunge (refer ASX announcements dated 20 July 2026 and 3 August 2026). The recognition of conformable, reef-style gold mineralisation at Altus introduced a second mineralisation style, analogous to the architecture of major Proterozoic sediment-hosted gold deposits, including the nearby Telfer deposit.

Phase 2 RC Drill Program

The 35 hole, approximately 4,000 metre Phase 2 RC drill program at Day Dawn was completed in September 2026 (refer ASX announcement dated 14 September 2026). The program was designed to test near-surface extensions of the Aurora and Altus lodes, assess the down-plunge continuity of mineralisation and complete an initial evaluation of potential parallel lode positions adjacent to the Aurora / Altus corridor (see Figure 2).

Assay results have now been received for 22 holes, with results for the remaining 13 holes expected in November 2026. Drill hole collar details are provided in Table 1 and all significant intercepts at Aurora and Altus (>1 g/t Au) are provided in Table 2 and significant intercepts from the two regional lines (>0.1 g/t Au) are provided in Table 3.

Altus Lode and reef-style mineralisation

Phase 1 drilling at Altus, combined with a re-evaluation of historical diamond drill hole ETG0055, identified previously unrecognised conformable, reef-style mineralisation together with steeply dipping lode style gold mineralisation, approximately 50 metres southeast of the Aurora Lode trend. Phase 2 drilling at Altus was specifically designed to test the interpreted intersection of the steep Altus Lode and the flat lying reefs (see Figure 4). Drilling of this target position intersected visible coarse gold (see Figure 1), and returned spectacular results including:

- **2 metres at 101.5 g/t Au from 24 metres within 11 metres at 20.2 g/t Au from 17 metres in PDR0049**
- **5 metres at 25.1 g/t Au from 19 metres in PDR0059**

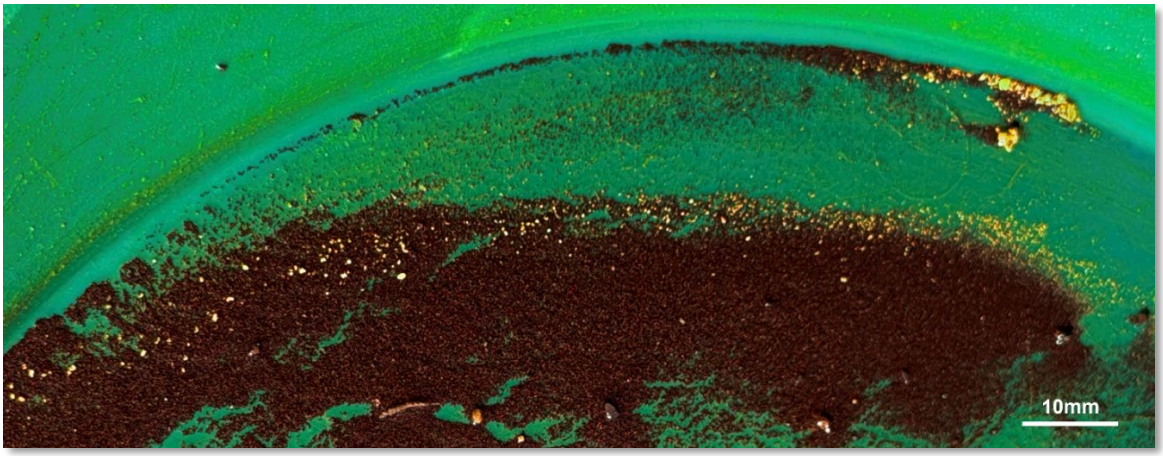


Figure 1: *Panned concentrate from approximately 1kg of sample material from PDR0049 (25-26 metres – assay grade 91.4 g/t Au).*

The Phase 2 drilling at Altus has confirmed that the structural intersection of the flat reefs with the steep lodes can produce extremely high-grade gold mineralisation. Although these zones may have limited strike extent, due to their extremely high-grade nature, they represent a priority target for future drilling programs.

The recognition of flat-lying, reef-style gold mineralisation at Day Dawn is considered highly significant. At the nearby Telfer Gold-Copper Mine, the majority of high-grade gold mineralisation is hosted within extensive conformable reef systems. Hamelin will direct future deeper EIS co-funded drilling to look for reef-style gold mineralisation at depth, where the host stratigraphy is considered more favourable.

Aurora Lodes – near-surface extensions

The Upper Aurora Lode hosts the majority of high-grade intersections reported from Phase 1 drilling, that included:

- 3 metres at 93.4 g/t Au from 9 metres in PDR0001 and
- 4 metres at 21.0 g/t Au from 27 metres in PDR0012.

The Phase 2 program included a single drill hole along strike, to the northeast of the Upper Lode. PDR0034 successfully extended the lode further to the northeast.

Significant new intercept of:

- **3 metres at 9.3 g/t Au from 6 metres in PDR0034 (Upper Lode)**

Aurora Lodes – down-plunge extensions

The Lower Aurora Lode, first interpreted from Phase 1 drilling (refer ASX announcement dated 3 August 2026), remained open both up and down plunge. The Phase 2 drill program was designed to step out up and down plunge to test for extensions and confirm the continuity of the Lower Lode. In RC drill holes below approximately 150–200 metres depth, wet sample returns were occasionally encountered. To ensure sample quality, the four deepest planned RC holes were drilled to a nominal 140 metre depth as pre-collars for later diamond tail extensions. One hole in this program was completed to designed depth and intersected the Lower Lode at 147m downhole. PDR0045, is the deepest and south westernmost hole drilled to date leaving the Lower Aurora Lode open at depth (see Figure 5).

Significant new intercept of:

- **7 metres at 5.6 g/t Au from 147 metres in PDR0045 (Lower Lode)**

The Aurora Lodes are interpreted to comprise a swarm of steeply dipping, high-grade gold lodes that potentially represent part of the primary fluid conduit responsible for the Day Dawn mineralising system. The footprint of the gold mineralisation at Day Dawn is consistent with the upper portions of several major Proterozoic sediment-hosted gold deposits, including the nearby Telfer Gold-Copper Mine and Newmont's giant Tanami gold deposits, where relatively small surface expressions are underlain by vertically extensive mineral systems.

Parallel lode positions

Phase 2 drilling included an initial evaluation of potential parallel lode positions adjacent to the Aurora / Altus corridor. Two regional lines, comprising a total of 13 RC holes, were completed to the northwest of Aurora to test for near-surface repeats of the Aurora style mineralisation (see Figure 2). Broad zones of anomalous gold as well as narrow veins containing high-grade gold mineralisation

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were intersected in the first line of drilling. Assays from the bulk of the regional program remain pending. Results received from first five holes drilled on Line 1 of this program include:

- **1 metre at 11.42 g/t Au from 35 metres in PDR0038**
- **1 metre at 11.33 g/t Au from 54 metres in PDR0039**

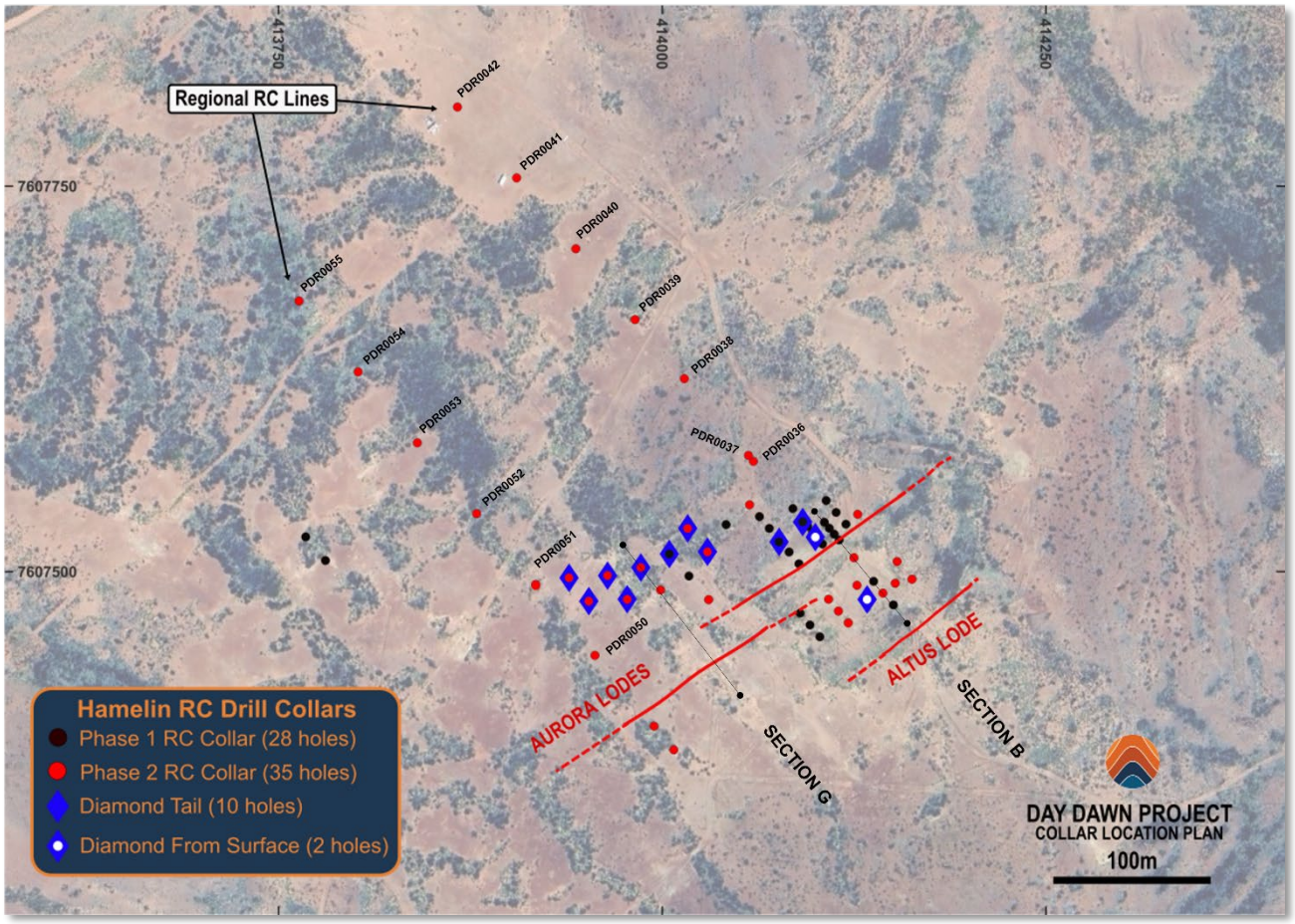


Figure 2: *Day Dawn Project – Phase 2 RC drill collar plan on Bing Sat image (MGA94 z51)*

Structural interpretation

Downhole televiewer surveys are providing valuable data on the orientation and geometry of both the lode and reef-style mineralisation. The televiewer crew are currently on site surveying a series of the Phase 2 RC holes and will also survey the diamond holes completed to date in the current program. These data are being integrated to develop a three-dimensional structural model of the Day Dawn mineralised system, which will guide targeting of the upcoming EIS co-funded deep diamond drilling program.

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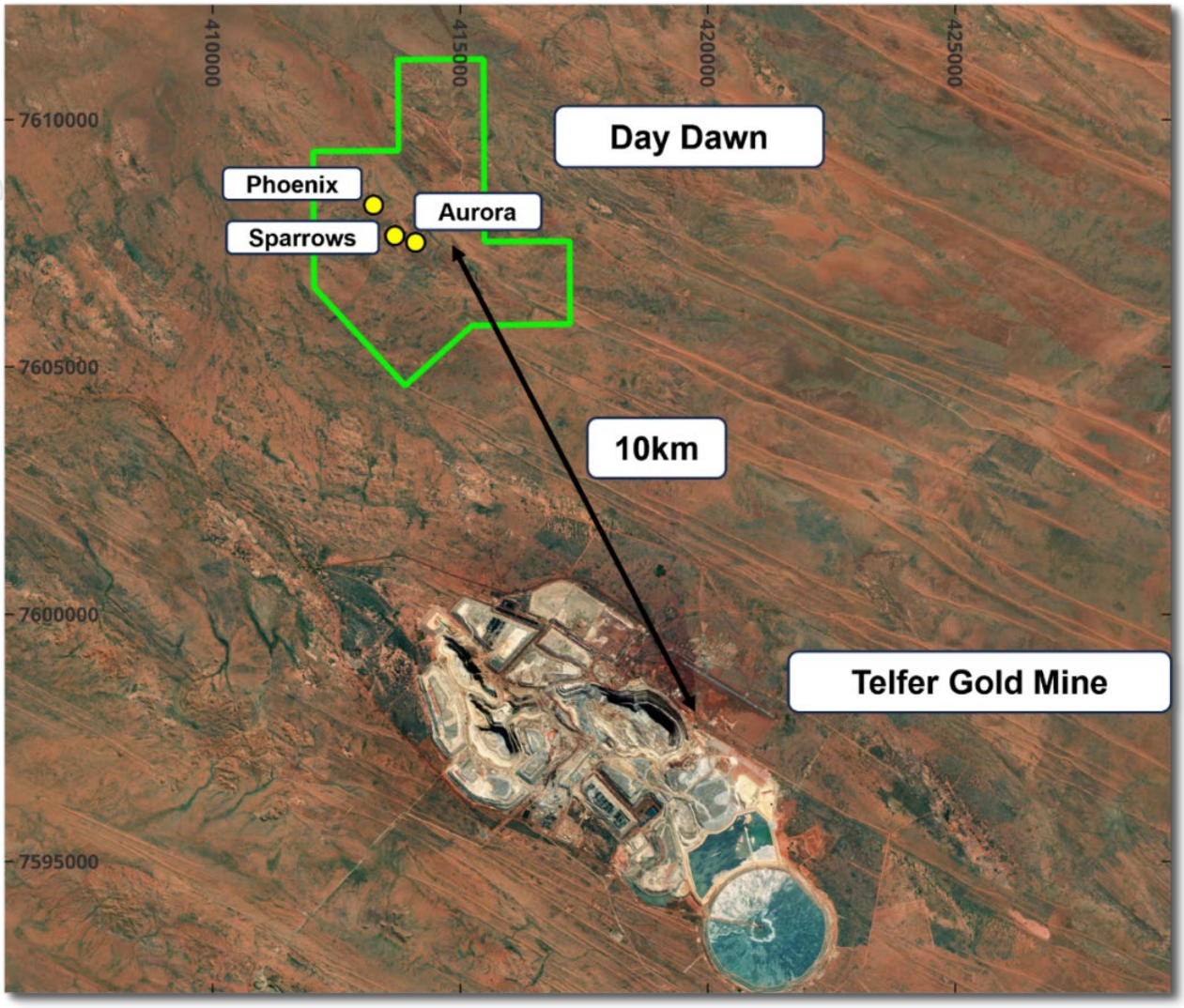


***Figure 3**: Day Dawn Project - prospect locations on Bing satellite imagery (MGA94 z51)*

Next Steps

Assay results for the remaining 13 Phase 2 RC holes are expected in November 2026. The current 16 hole, 1,500 metre diamond drill program will be completed in November with results expected in January 2027.

The Company's EIS co-funded deep diamond drilling program is scheduled to commence in March 2027. The deeper holes will test the interpreted intersection between the vertically developed mineralised feeder system and the prospective Telfer Formation stratigraphy at depth (refer to Figure 6).

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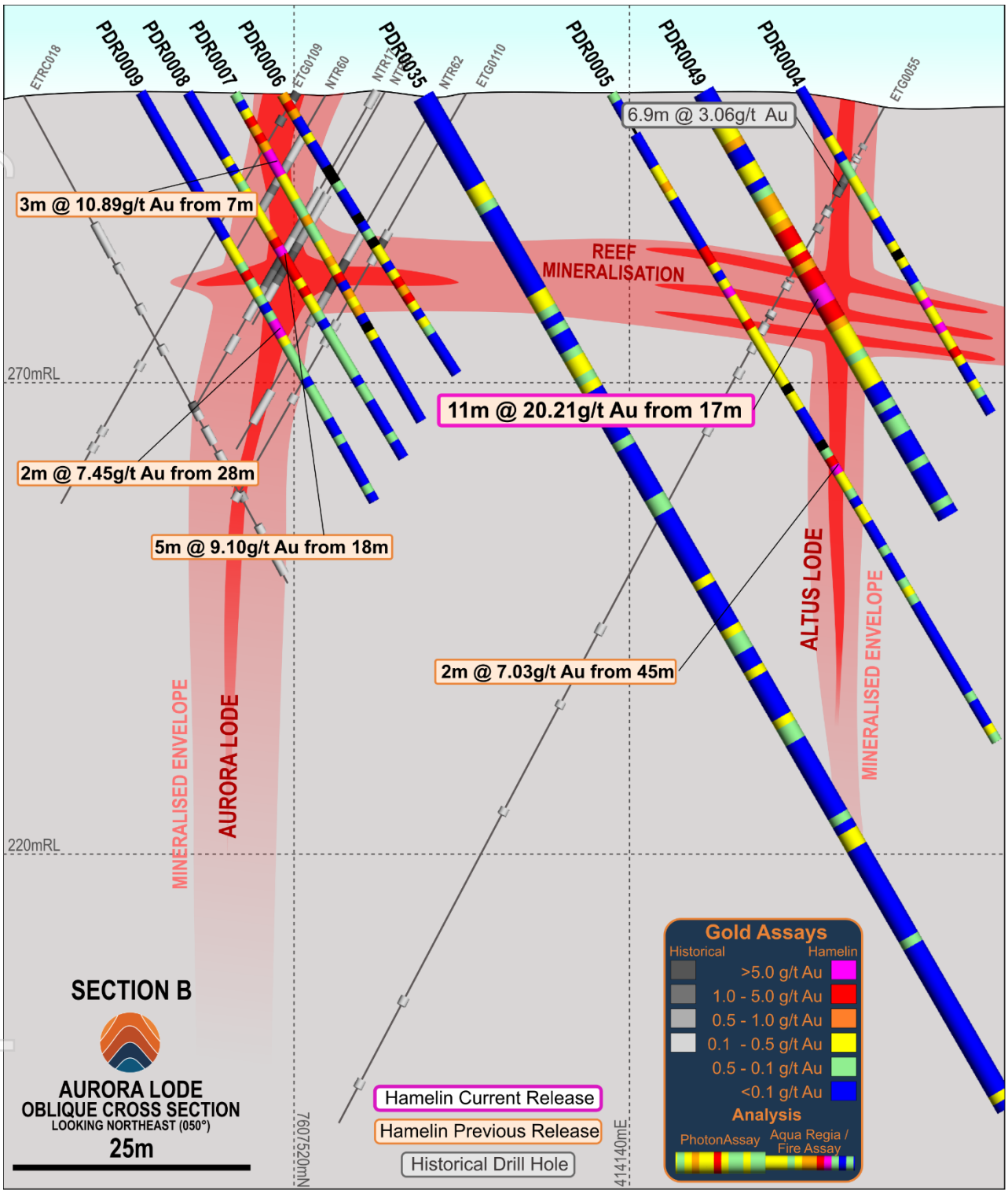


Figure 4: *Aurora /Altus Cross Section B (MGA94 z51)*

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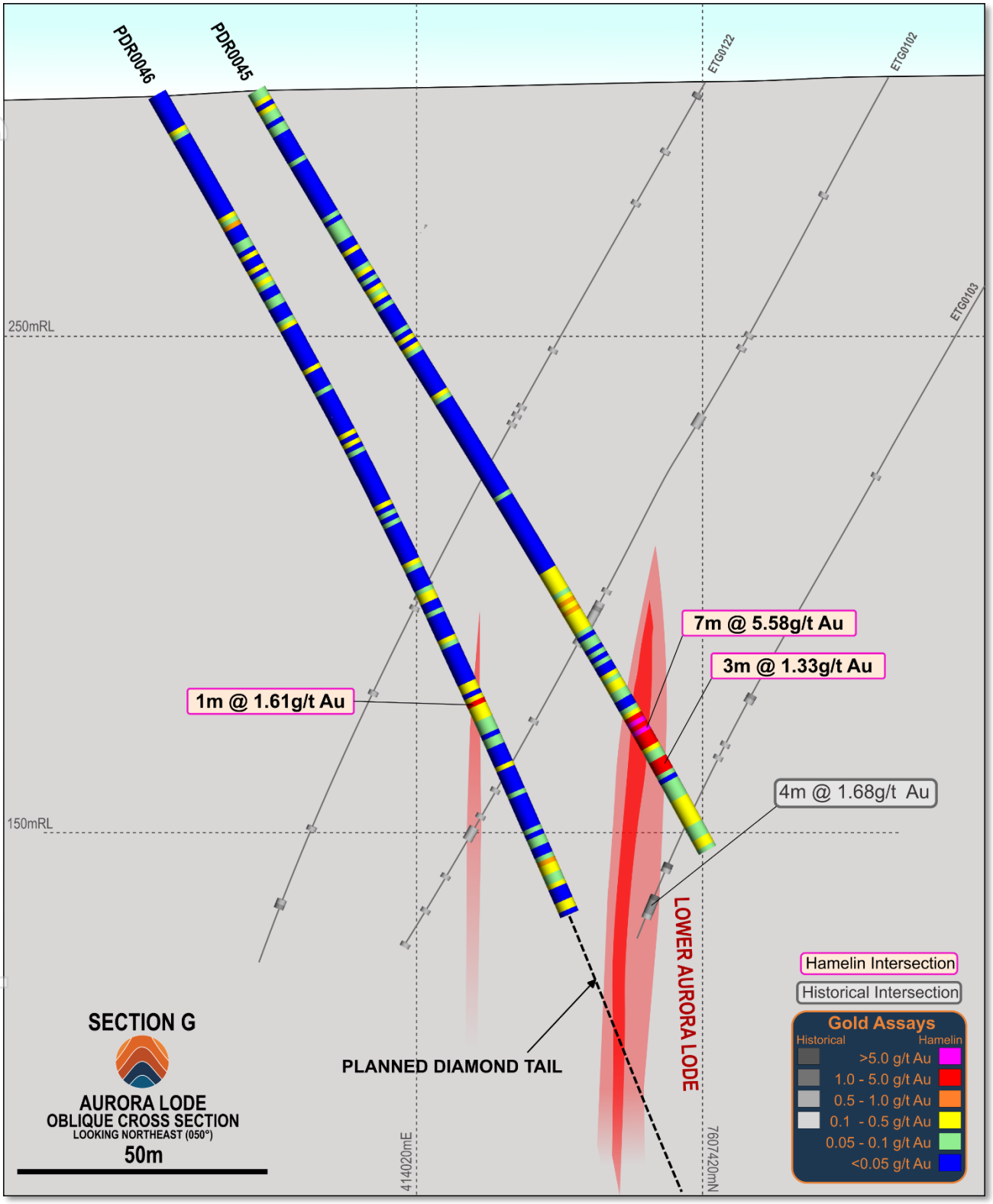


Figure 5: *Aurora Cross Section G (MGA94 z51)*

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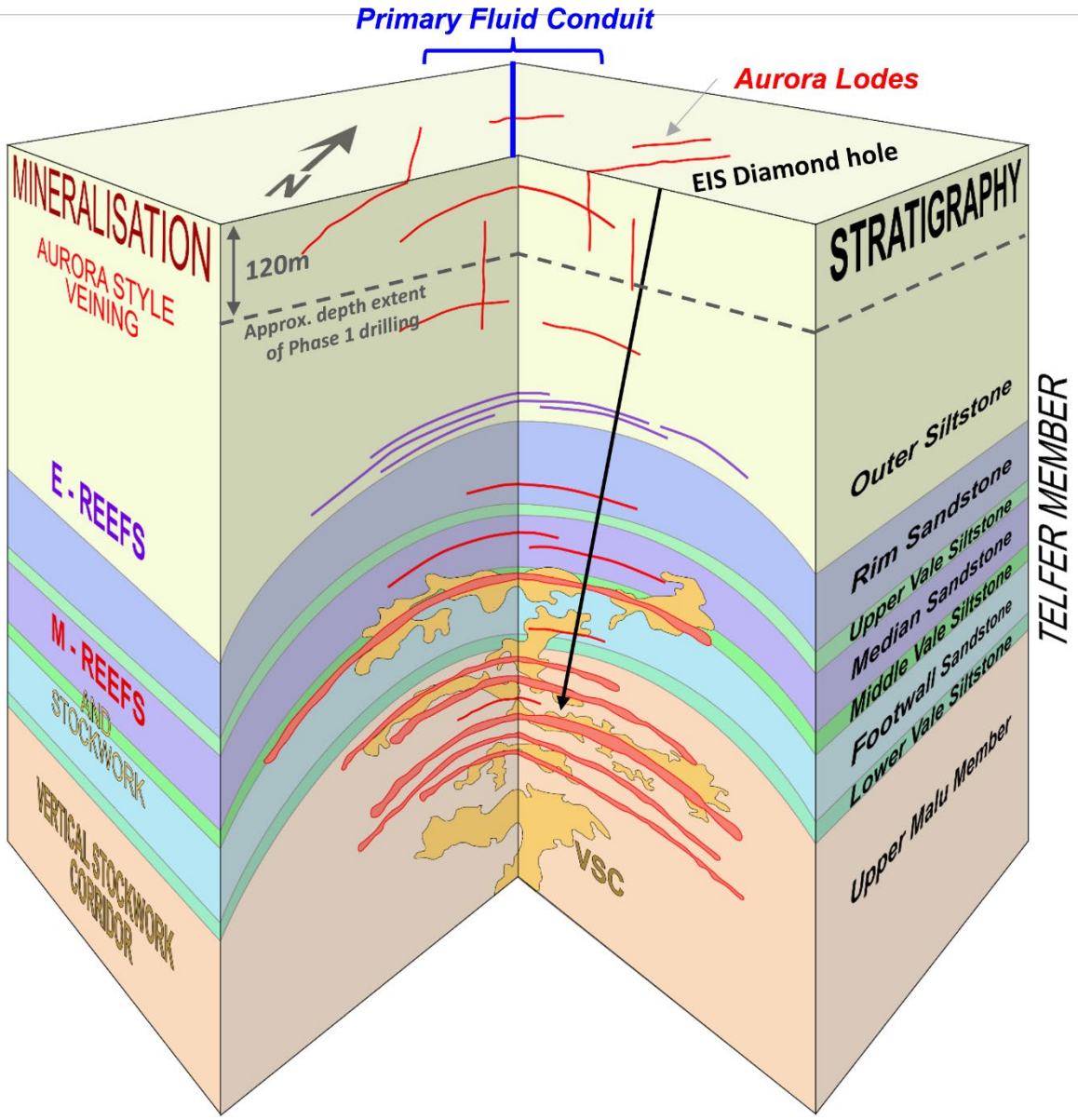


Figure 6: *Day Dawn Project – Schematic geological and gold mineralisation model*

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 that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

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Hole_ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH(m)
PDD0002*	Aurora	413977.1	7607482.85	300.18	-60	140	120
PDD0003*	Aurora	413964.25	7607498.17	299.57	-60	140	112
PDD0004*	Aurora	413952.14	7607481.48	299.27	-60	140	120
PDD0005*	Aurora	413939.28	7607496.8	298.86	-60	140	120
PDR0025*	Aurora	414029.5	7607513.8	301.17	-60	140	130
PDR0026*	Aurora	414016.6	7607529.1	301.15	-60	140	157
PDR0027	Aurora	414030.24	7607481.75	301.81	-60	140	142
PDR0032	Altus	414162.71	7607495	301.36	-60	140	64
PDR0033	Altus	414153.07	7607506.49	301.19	-60	140	88
PDR0034	Aurora	414127.36	7607537.13	301.11	-60	140	34
PDR0035	Altus	414124.9	7607508.96	299.46	-60	140	124
PDR0036	Regional	414059.38	7607571.47	299.2	-60	140	172
PDR0037	Regional	414056.17	7607575.3	299.16	-60	320	80
PDR0038	Regional	414014.39	7607625.1	297.88	-60	140	148
PDR0039	Regional	413982.25	7607663.4	299.58	-60	140	120
PDR0040	Regional	413943.68	7607709.36	296.32	-60	140	120
PDR0041	Regional	413905.12	7607755.32	297.27	-60	140	124
PDR0042	Regional	413866.55	7607801.29	296.94	-60	140	124
PDR0043	Altus	414108.34	7607482.01	297.63	-60	140	120
PDR0044	Aurora	414056.92	7607543.3	299.28	-60	140	100
PDR0045	Aurora	413998.85	7607488.04	301.25	-60	140	178
PDR0046*	Aurora	413985.99	7607503.36	300.59	-60	140	185
PDR0047	Aurora	414007.52	7607384.36	299.88	-60	140	64
PDR0048	Aurora	413994.67	7607399.68	299.79	-60	140	100
PDR0049	Altus	414144.18	7607485.98	299.98	-60	140	52
PDR0050	Regional	413956.1	7607445.6	299.34	-60	140	120
PDR0051	Regional	413917.5	7607491.6	298.93	-60	140	120
PDR0052	Regional	413879	7607537.6	297.66	-60	140	124
PDR0053	Regional	413840.4	7607583.5	296.7	-60	140	120
PDR0054	Regional	413801.8	7607629.5	297.22	-60	140	120
PDR0055	Regional	413763.3	7607675.5	297.3	-60	140	120
PDR0056	Altus	414126.88	7607491.04	298.91	-60	140	80
PDR0057	Altus	414121.2	7607466.69	299	-60	140	84
PDR0058	Altus	414114.77	7607474.35	298.27	-60	140	84
PDR0059	Altus	414151.84	7607492.4	300.7	-60	140	42

Table 1: Day Dawn – Phase 2 RC drilling collar information (MGA94 Zone 51) **Diamond tail planned*

Hole ID	Prospect	mFrom	mTo	Interval	Au_ppm
PDD0002*	Aurora				*assays pending*
PDD0003*	Aurora				*assays pending*
PDD0004*	Aurora				*assays pending*
PDD0005*	Aurora				*assays pending*
PDR0025*	Aurora				*assays pending*
PDR0026*	Aurora				*NSI*
PDR0027	Aurora	39	40	1	1.05
PDR0032	Altus				*NSI*
PDR0033	Altus	13	15	2	1.08

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and		24	30	6	1.48
PDR0034	Aurora	**6**	**9**	**3**	**9.30**
incl.		**7**	**8**	**1**	**23.76**
PDR0035	Altus				*NSI*
PDR0043	Altus	42	43	1	1.14
PDR0043	Altus	77	78	1	3.40
PDR0044	Aurora	70	71	1	2.00
PDR0045	Aurora	**147**	**154**	**7**	**5.58**
incl.		**148**	**149**	**1**	**14.95**
and		157	160	3	1.33
PDR0046*	Aurora	138	139	1	1.61
PDR0047	Aurora	31	32	1	1.07
and		54	55	1	1.03
PDR0048	Aurora				*NSI*
PDR0049	Altus	**17**	**28**	**11**	**20.21**
incl.		**24**	**26**	**2**	**101.54**
PDR0056	Altus	32	40	8	1.09
PDR0057	Altus				*NSI*
PDR0058	Altus	64	65	1	5.64
PDR0059	Altus	6	8	2	2.42
and		13	14	1	1.19
and		16	17	1	1.40
and		**19**	**24**	**5**	**25.11**
incl.		**19**	**20**	**1**	**77.61**
and		**22**	**24**	**2**	**19.37**

Table 2: Aurora / Altus Phase 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
*NSI – no significant intercept. *Diamond tail planned, pre-collar assays only*

Hole ID	mFrom	mTo	Interval	Au_ppm
PDR0036	2	3	1	1.17
and	13	17	4	0.17
and	33	35	2	0.23
and	40	41	1	0.12
and	45	46	1	0.16
and	127	128	1	0.11
and	135	138	3	0.19
and	156	157	1	0.18
PDR0037	5	6	1	0.16
and	38	39	1	0.12
and	54	56	2	0.20
and	65	66	1	0.42
PDR0038	22	23	1	0.11
and	27	29	2	0.1.0
and	**35**	**36**	**1**	**11.42**
and	57	58	1	0.16
and	62	64	2	0.45
and	68	70	2	0.11

and	76	77	1	0.17
and	95	98	3	0.11
and	111	113	2	0.20
PDR0039	34	45	11	0.16
and	53	56	3	3.94
incl.	**54**	**55**	**1**	**11.33**
and	65	66	1	0.21
and	75	76	1	0.32
and	102	105	3	0.52
PDR0040	25	26	1	0.14
and	32	33	1	0.14
and	44	45	1	0.16
and	58	62	2	0.19
and	66	71	5	0.18
and	78	79	1	0.21
and	85	86	1	0.13
and	88	89	1	0.10
and	99	100	1	0.12
and	112	113	1	0.12
PDR0041				*assays pending*
PDR0042				*assays pending*
PDR0050				*assays pending*
PDR0051				*assays pending*
PDR0052				*assays pending*
PDR0053				*assays pending*
PDR0054				*assays pending*
PDR0055				*assays pending*

Table 3: Regional Phase 2 RC drill hole assay intervals (>0.1 g/t Au cut-off) including a high grade (>10g/t Au) subsets. *NSI – no significant intercept.*

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

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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 7). Hamelin's Day Dawn project in the Paterson and Venus project in the Yilgarn province cover underexplored regions of well mineralised gold terrains and locations where new undercover exploration technologies can be applied. The West Tanami project is prospective for high value, large scale gold deposits and hosts Newmont's Tier 1 Tanami Operations in the Northern Territory. Exploration activities are currently focused on the exciting Day Dawn project with drilling activities also planned at both Venus and in the West Tanami.



Figure 7: *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.*	The Phase 2 Day Dawn reverse circulation (RC) drilling program was designed to test near-surface extensions of the Aurora and Altus lodes, assess the down-plunge continuity of mineralisation and complete an initial evaluation of potential parallel lode positions adjacent to the Aurora–Altus corridor. 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 from each 1m interval was collected and placed on the ground in rows.
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. Where wet sample returns were encountered below approximately 150–200 metres depth, holes were terminated and completed as pre-collars for future diamond tails.
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*	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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	whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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 from each 1m interval that passes through the cone splitter was collected in large plastic buckets and then placed on the ground in rows. 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 positions, 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. Remaining 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 that overcalled (+2g/t Au) were submitted for a Fire Assay. 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.

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		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.*	A sub-set of samples in areas predicted to encompass the main mineralisation extents was initially 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 have been digested with Aqua Regia (AR10/OM) for gold and an eight (8) element trace element suite (Ag, As, Bi, Co, Cu, Pb, Sb, Zn). 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 that exceeded to upper limit for Au (+2g/t Au) were re-analysis via Fire Assay. Selected 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 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, RL information was determined using SRTM data. Down hole surveys have been carried out for all RC holes using a non-magnetic north seeking gyro. Grid Datum MGA94 UTM Zone 51S

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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.*	RC drill sections at Day Dawn are spaced at 10 to 40 metres with collar spacings ranging from 10 metres to 20 metres with 1-3 holes drilled per section. 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. Structural and geotechnical data was collected using **Acoustic Televiewer (ATV) / Optical Televiewer (OTV)** tools. The televiewer provides a continuous, high-resolution 360° oriented image of the borehole wall, allowing for the precise measurement of structural discontinuities (dip and dip direction). The intersections and observations do not indicate 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 collar coordinates are located with a DGPS. Drill collar RL was determined by SRTM. 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. 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. Mineralisation is hosted in non-conformable and conformable quartz-

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		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.*	Assay intervals from the Aurora and Altus Lodes 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. Regional RC drill results have been length weighted with a nominal 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off (with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution). Intervals greater than 10g/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. Downhole televiewer surveys have been completed in selected RC drill holes and interpretation is ongoing. Until this interpretation is complete, true widths are not reported and all intervals in this report are down hole lengths.
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

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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 from the Aurora and Altus lodes are reported and all intervals >0.1g/t Au from the regional lines 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. Downhole televiewer surveys have been completed in selected RC drill holes and interpretation is ongoing. No metallurgical or mineralogical assessments have been completed. Preliminary metallurgical test work is planned on core from the current diamond drilling program.
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.*	Assay results for the remaining 13 Phase 2 RC holes are pending. The maiden diamond drilling program comprising diamond tails on selected RC pre-collars and large-diameter core holes through the upper Aurora and Altus lodes is in progress with results expected in January 2027. The EIS co-funded diamond drilling program to test the interpreted intersection of the steep lodes and the Telfer Formation stratigraphy is planned to commence in March 2027.

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