ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

8 August 2022

High Grade Gold in outcropping veins at Camel

Highlights:

- **Interpretation of high resolution drone photography over the central Camel area identified ironstone outcrops and numerous quartz vein arrays**
- **Rock chip sampling of the ironstones and quartz veins has returned multiple high grade assay results up to 23g/t Au**
- **Surface mineralisation extends over 400m of strike and remains open to the north west**
- **Additional drone flights and surface sampling now in progress**
- **Ultra-detailed aeromagnetic and radiometric survey to be completed in September 2022**
- **2,000 metre RC drilling program planned for October 2022**
- **Results from EIS co-funded diamond drilling at Camel expected in September 2022**

Hamelin Gold Limited ("**Hamelin**" or the "**Company**") (**ASX:HMG**) is pleased to advise of the return of high grade gold assay results from an initial program of surface sampling of outcropping quartz veins and ironstones at the Camel prospect in the West Tanami Gold Project, Western Australia.

Commenting on the Camel rock chip results, Hamelin Gold Managing Director Peter Bewick said:

"Hamelin completed a high-resolution drone photography survey over the central Camel area to assist with surface mapping. This survey outlined outcropping quartz vein arrays and ironstone units across the Camel gold corridor not sampled by previous explorers.

A sampling program of these outcropping veins and ironstone units has returned numerous high grade gold results up to 23g/t Au and, importantly, has extended the area of known mineralisation to over 400m of strike. The gold mineralised corridor remains open to the north west where the mineralisation is interpreted to extend under thin cover. Additional drone flights and a follow up sampling program have now commenced with an ultra-detailed aeromagnetic survey and RC drilling planned for the coming months.

Our early drilling and surface sampling results have confirmed our belief that this prospect has potential for the discovery of a large scale, high grade gold deposit."

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

Background

The Camel gold prospect ("Camel") is defined by a two kilometre long gold and arsenic regolith anomaly located 40 kilometres west of the Coyote Gold Mine. Previous drilling at the prospect is dominated by shallow RAB and RC holes with only five holes drilled deeper than 120 metres across the prospect. Hamelin recently completed a single drill traverse across Camel to assist with the interpretation of the structural and geological architecture of the prospect. Initial results returned from RC drilling and geological observations from diamond drilling have confirmed a well mineralised, depth extensive gold system at Camel. Results from EIS co-funded diamond drilling at Camel expected in September 2022.

Drone photography and surface sampling

Low lying hills dominate the topography at the Camel prospect. A drone was deployed to collect detailed aerial photography over the central part of Camel to assist with geological mapping of the region. This program identified numerous sets of outcropping and sub-cropping quartz veins and areas of linear ironstone outcrops that can be traced continuously for 50-100m of strike before they either terminate or are concealed by thin cover. A program of rock chip sampling of the mapped veins and ironstone units was conducted. Assay results from this program confirmed high grade gold mineralisation in numerous veins and ironstones of various orientations and styles over an area in excess of 400m of strike (see Figure 1).

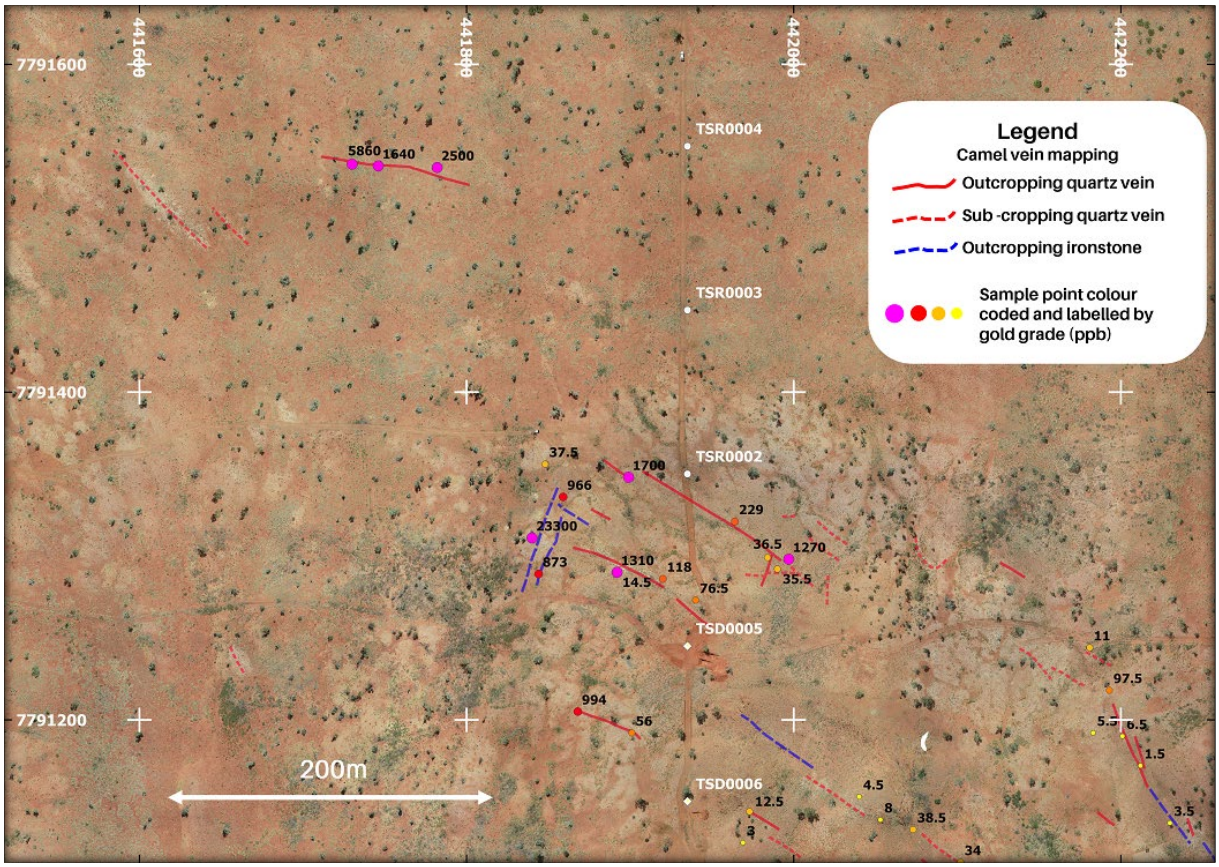

***Figure 1**: Camel rock chip location map and gold grades (ppb Au) over orthomosaic drone airphoto*

A number of veins and ironstone units within the mineralised corridor remain unsampled. Further drone photography and surface sampling at Camel has commenced and will look to extend the strike extent of the mineralised veins to the north west.

The information received from this surface sampling program, along with the depth extensive gold mineralisation seen in recent drill hole TSR0002 and the extensive dolerite hosted quartz veining noted in TSD0005 (refer ASX Announcement 28 July 2022), indicates there is a significant gold system emerging at the Camel prospect.

Next Steps

The interpreted antiformal setting of the Camel prospect and refolding of the dolerite and sedimentary units provide a strong conceptual first-order structural framework for the region (see Figure 2). An ultra-detailed airborne magnetic and radiometric survey will be completed in September 2022 to provide the best available baseline magnetic data to conduct a structural interpretation of Camel. Subtle structural offsets or flexures of key mineralised structures are considered priority targets for high grade gold shoots within the large gold system.

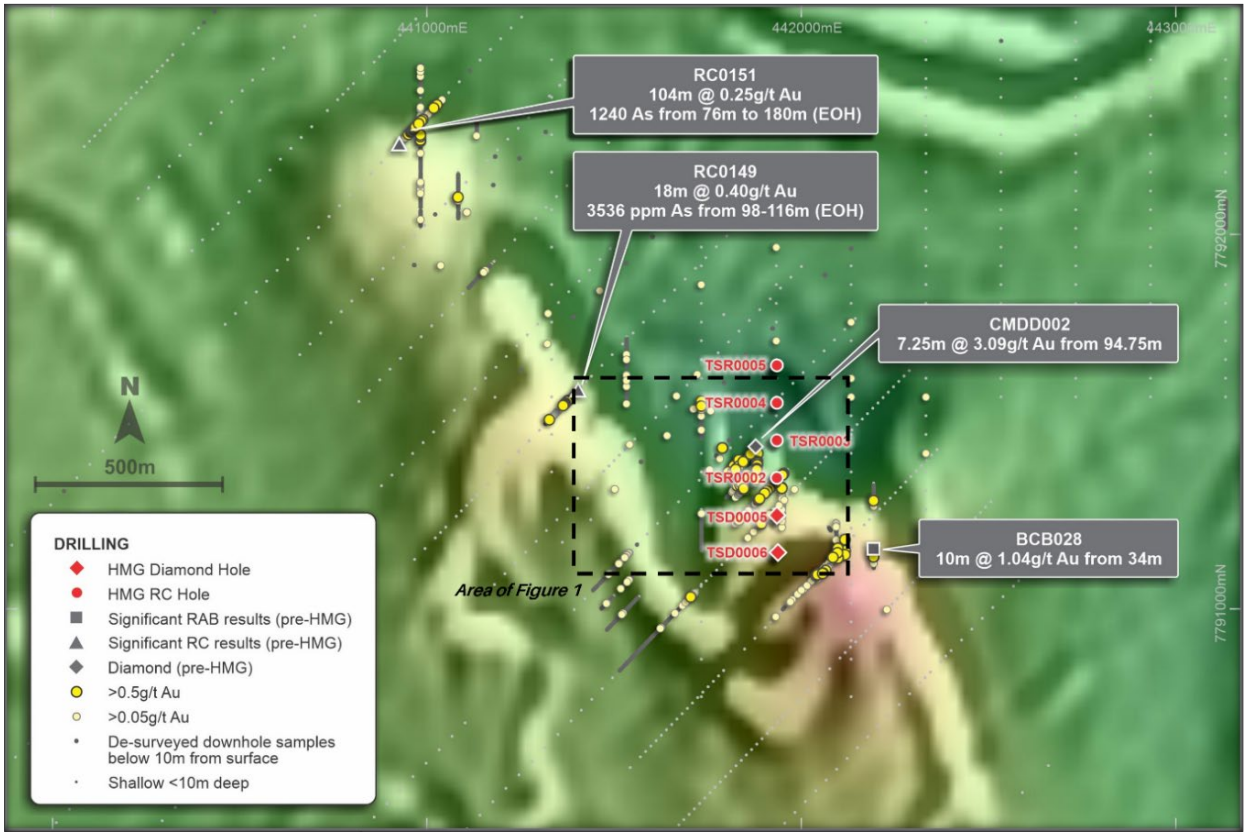

***Figure 2**: Camel Prospect – Drilling location and surface sampling area over (100m spaced) aeromagnetics*[1]

Additional targets are expected to be generated following the completion of the drone photography, surface sampling and ultra-detailed aeromagnetic survey. A program of 2,000 metres of RC drilling is planned for October 2022 to test for high grade gold mineralisation within the defined mineralised corridor at Camel.

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors.

For further information, please contact:

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

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

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

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

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

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au ppb	As ppm	Bi ppm	Te ppm
TR100001	442181	7791244	11	60.4	0.34	0.08
TR100002	442193	7791218	97.5	396	11.5	0.76
TR100003	442201	7791190	6.5	138	4.18	0.28
TR100004	442212	7791172	1.5	65.2	0.26	0.18
TR100005	442183	7791192	5.5	73.4	1.92	0.3
TR100006	442266	7791107	1.5	41.4	0.74	0.06
TR100007	442230	7791137	3.5	23.4	0.14	0.04
TR100008	442554	7791137	1	2.4	0.1	0.04
TR100009	442576	7791162	<0.5	5.6	0.04	0.04
TR100010	442588	7791126	<0.5	1.4	0.02	<0.02
TR100011	442588	7791075	<0.5	3.6	0.04	<0.02
TR100012	442586	7791055	<0.5	1.2	<0.02	<0.02
TR100013	442703	7791087	<0.5	1	0.02	<0.02
TR100014	442728	7791117	1	5.4	0.2	<0.02
TR100015	442726	7791123	1	5.8	2	0.04
TR100016	442709	7791165	2.5	12.4	0.64	0.04
TR100017	442690	7791189	2.5	11.4	0.44	<0.02
TR100018	442680	7791211	1	11.8	0.54	0.04
TR100019	442797	7791219	<0.5	2	0.02	<0.02
TR100020	442796	7791214	1	1	<0.02	<0.02
TR100021	442785	7791204	<0.5	0.8	<0.02	<0.02
TR100022	442776	7791197	<0.5	0.6	<0.02	<0.02
TR100023	442102	7791113	34	595	37	0.8
TR100024	442086	7791108	23.5	368	4.42	0.52
TR100025	442073	7791133	38.5	300	46	3.1
TR100026	442053	7791139	8	611	7.06	0.48
TR100027	442040	7791153	4.5	163	0.46	0.12
TR100028	441973	7791144	12.5	45.2	0.94	0.12
TR100029	441969	7791125	3	13.8	0.4	0.08
TR100030	441901	7791192	56	20.8	9.56	1.14
TR100031	441868	7791205	994	15	119	5.04
TR100032	441940	7791273	76.5	4	4.08	0.38
TR100033	441920	7791286	118	173	51	2.76
TR100034	441892	7791290	14.5	21.2	2.96	0.64
TR100035	441892	7791290	1310	13.2	87.7	6.98

TR100036	441997	7791298	1270	32	112	7.34
TR100037	441990	7791292	35.5	6	2	0.32
TR100038	441984	7791299	36.5	34.2	8.72	0.82
TR100039	441964	7791321	229	134	26.6	1.5
TR100040	441848	7791356	37.5	150	2.44	0.18
TR100041	441899	7791348	1700	140	167	11.4
TR100042	441859	7791336	966	263	4.62	0.72
TR100043	441840	7791311	23300	158	496	46.6
TR100044	441844	7791289	873	222	6.7	1.9
TR100045	441988	7791706	67	206	8.22	0.88
TR100046	442003	7791704	45	656	12.7	0.6
TR100047	442316	7791340	50	91.6	3.46	0.44
TR100048	442320	7791539	8.5	27	0.3	0.16
TR100049	441730	7791539	5860	38.2	102	15.4
TR100050	441746	7791538	1640	38.2	34.1	7.7
TR100051	441782	7791537	2500	23	175	10.9
TR100052	441321	7791514	313	25.8	28.2	2.38
TR100053	441321	7791205	19.5	26.6	1.74	0.4
TR100054	441280	7791149	71.5	9.8	1.68	0.46
TR100055	441270	77981150	9.5	23.4	1.22	0.08
TR100056	441271	7791094	4	18.6	0.24	0.06
TR100057	441260	7791025	3.5	11.6	0.2	0.06
TR100058	441347	7791064	2.5	2.4	0.08	0.06
TR100059	441504	7791039	48.5	92.6	8	0.26
TR100060	441491	7791081	2260	185	142	3.34
TR100061	441491	7791138	41.5	24.8	2	0.12
TR100062	441453	7791151	6.5	1.6	0.18	0.08
TR100063	441423	7791184	3.5	2.2	0.18	0.06
TR100064	441380	7791226	13	10.2	0.5	0.06
TR100065	442578	7791283	2.5	3.6	0.28	0.06
TR100066	442583	7791332	14.5	9.8	0.64	0.06
TR100067	442556	7791269	2.5	0.8	0.16	<0.02

Table 1: *Camel Rock Chip sample locations (MGA94 Z52). 1000ppb = 1ppm = 1g/t Aqua Regia analysis (Au = gold, As=arsenic, Bi=bismuth, Te=tellurium)*

About Hamelin Gold

Hamelin Gold Limited (**ASX:HMG**) is an ASX-listed gold exploration company based in Perth, Western Australia. Hamelin has a landholding of 2,489km^2 in the Tanami Gold Province in Western Australian (Figure 3). The province is prospective for high value, large scale gold deposits and hosts Newmont's Tier 1 Callie Operations in the Northern Territory. Hamelin's West Tanami project is a belt-scale Greenfields opportunity hosting the same geology and key structures as Callie with minimal modern exploration completed across the Hamelin landholdings.

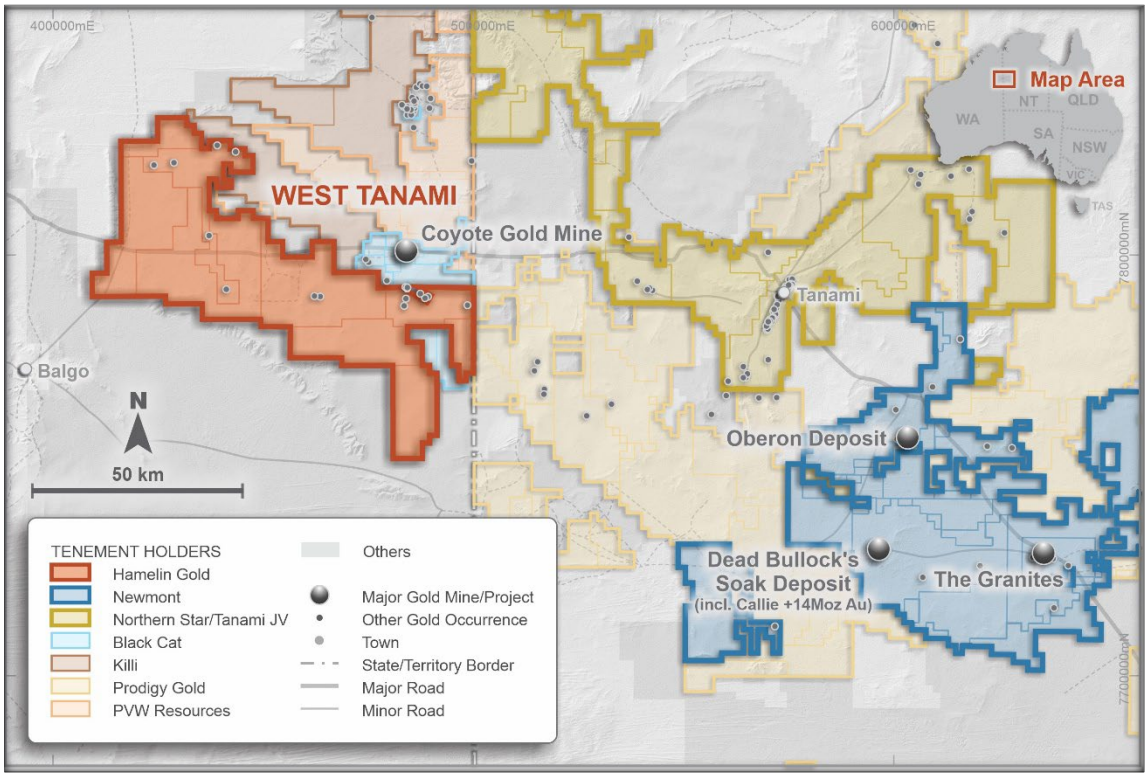

Figure 3: Hamelin's West Tanami Project tenure within the Tanami Gold Province

Hamelin is undertaking systematic whole of project target generation activities in the West Tanami to support a major drill program in 2022 targeting world class gold mineral systems.

The Company has a strong Board and Management team and is well funded after completing an IPO in November 2021.

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	The rock chips were collected using a geology hammer from in-situ outcrop and subcrop. The sample was collected as multiple small chips across the area of interested at the geologist's discretion, typically forming a sample of between 1kg and 3kg. The samples are pulverised in the laboratory and a 40g charge analysed for gold and additional trace elements using an aqua regia digest with an ICP-MS finish. No additional sample preparation is undertaken.
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).*	Not applicable as no drilling was conducted.
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.*	Not applicable as no drilling was conducted.
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,*	The collected rock chips samples are logged for lithology, mineralogy, structure and orientation using the Hamelin Gold surface sampling and lithological logging systems. Sampled veins and structures are photographed. The data is

	channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	captured on paper in the field and transferred to digital files and stored securely on the Hamelin Gold server and 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.*	The outcrops were sampled using a geology hammer with the sample consisting of multiple small chips collected to acquire a representative sample across the area of interested. typically forming a sample of between 1kg and 3kg. No additional sample preparation or QAQC measures were conducted in the field. 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 40g subsample 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 samples have been digested with Aqua Regia and analysed with an ICP-MS finish. 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. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of repeats and 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.*	Rock chip sample information 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.*	Surface sample locations collected by handheld GPS (±5m) Grid Datum MGA94 UTM Zone 52S

Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Sample spacing is variable and is determined by the location and distribution of available rock outcrops.
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 rock chip samples are considered point data and are independent of orientation and sample bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The chain of custody of the samples is managed by Hamelin. Samples were collected into numbered calico bags delivered by Hamelin personnel to the Coyote mine site and then transported to the assay laboratory via AWH.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed on the Camel rock chip 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 Camel prospect is located within the tenement E80/5147 which is held by Hamelin Resources Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Hamelin Gold Ltd. This prospect is within Aboriginal Reserve Lands where the Tjurabalan People have been determined to hold native title rights. No historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area of work.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration at the Camel prospect consisted of regional surface geochemical sampling including rock chip, lag, soil and auger sampling, and vacuum drill sampling. These techniques identified geochemical anomalies that were targeted with vacuum and rotary air blast (RAB) drilling followed by

		reverse circulation (RC) drilling. This work outlined a significant (+0.1g/t) near surface zone of gold (Au) anomalism that extends over a 2km of strike at Camel.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The prospects are situated in the Proterozoic Tanami Province of Western Australia. The Camel prospect is hosted in the Stubbins Formation. The prospects are considered prospective for sediment – hosted 'Callie style' vein hosted orogenic gold mineralization.

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.*
		Not applicable as no drilling was conducted.

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.*	No aggregation or weighting has been performed on the rock chip samples. Analysis are reported 'as is' and each sample represents a point sample that is essentially an average of the area sampled. No metal equivalents have been reported in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The rock chip samples are considered point data, and while some strike and width data has been collected, the sub-surface geometry of mineralisation is poorly understood and therefore any attribution of surface results to sub-surface gold grades or mineralisation volumes is not possible.

Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to body of this announcement
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All significant analyses 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 detailed aeromagnetic survey over the Camel prospect is planned for August 2022 that will assist geological interpretation. Further rock chip sampling and mapping will be undertaken. An RC drilling program to test newly identified orientations and vein positions is planned for October 2022.