ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
15 June 2022

Amended - West Tanami Gold Project – Exploration Update

Please see attached an amended version of the announcement released on 14 June 2022 titled "West Tanami Gold Project – Exploration Update" providing an additional cautionary statement regarding the visual mineralisation observations.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Managing Director of Hamelin Gold.

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ABOUT HAMELIN GOLD

Hamelin Gold Limited (ASX:HMG) is an ASX-listed gold exploration company based in Perth, Western Australia. The Company has a landholding of more than 2,200km^2 in the Tanami Gold Province in the north east of WA.

The Tanami hosts one of Australia's most exciting gold discoveries in the recent decades at Newmont Corporation's Callie Operations in the Northern Territory. Hamelin believes its belt-scale project area has strong geological and structural similarities to the Callie region and has the potential to host a major new gold discovery.

The Company has a strong Board and Management team and is well funded after completing an IPO which raised $10 million in November 2021.

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

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
14 June 2022

West Tanami Gold Project – Exploration Update

Highlights:

- **Diamond drilling completed (892m) at Bandicoot and Quenda prospects (EIS co-funded)**
- **RC drilling completed at Camel with diamond drilling in progress (EIS co-funded)**
  - **Quartz veining with sulphides observed at first diamond drill hole at Camel (TSD0005) similar to that seen in CMDD002 that contained:**
    - **7.25m @ 3.09g/t Au from 94.75m**
  - **A downdip hole (TSD0006) collared 100m south of TSD0005, has commenced**
- **First assays from RC and diamond drilling expected in July / August 2022**
- **High resolution drone photography and rock chip sampling of previously unsampled outcropping quartz veins at Camel has been completed**
- **Upcoming Activity:**
  - **RC drilling at Hutch's Find - June 2022**
  - **Afghan and Mojave diamond drilling - June 2022**
  - **EIS co-funded diamond drilling at Fremlins planned to commence in August 2022**

Hamelin Gold Limited ("**Hamelin**" or the "**Company**") (**ASX:HMG**) is pleased to provide an update on the exploration program currently in progress at the West Tanami Gold Project in Western Australia.

Commenting on the current program, Hamelin Gold Managing Director Peter Bewick said:

"It has been a promising start to 2022 exploration program at the West Tanami project. Observations from the first diamond drill hole drilled at Camel are highly encouraging and a follow up hole has commenced. High-resolution drone photography has significantly extended the footprint of the potentially mineralised area at Camel by identifying multiple previously unsampled outcropping quartz veins.

Hamelin currently have two drill rigs operating in the West Tanami and in this current program we will see initial RC and/or diamond drilling at seven large scale gold prospects. We expect to receive first assays from this program in July / August 2022."

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***Figure 1**: DDH-1 diamond drill rig operating at the West Tanami Gold Project*

Camel Prospect

The Camel gold prospect is defined by a 2km long gold and arsenic regolith anomaly. Previous drilling at the prospect is dominated by shallow RAB and RC holes with only five holes drilled deeper than 120m across the prospect.

The EIS co-funded diamond drilling program at Camel was designed to determine the orientation, extent and frequency of the mineralised quartz vein arrays recently mapped at surface and to outline the geological architecture of the prospect. The first hole in this program, TSD0005, was recently completed to a depth of 365.9 metres. Numerous zones of laminated and brecciated quartz veining were noted throughout the dolerite host rock with more extensive veining noted at approximately 120 and 150 metres downhole. The quartz veining is commonly associated with finely disseminated sulphides and occasional coarser sulphide blebs and disseminations. Sulphides are predominantly pyrite with lesser arsenopyrite in the upper part of the hole and become more pyrrhotite dominant at depth.

The style of quartz veining noted in TSD0005 appears similar in nature to that observed in CMDD002 drilled by Tanami Gold NL in 2010, 200 metres to the north of TSD0005. Drillhole CMDD002, one of only two diamond holes previously drilled at Camel, returned an interval of 7.25m @ 3.09g/t Au from 94.75m including 0.45m @ 11.45g/t Au[1]. The mineralised intersection in CMDD002 (Figure 2) and similar veins drilled in TSD0005 (Figure 3 and 4) are illustrated below.

***Figure 2**: Mineralised intersection of 7.25m @ 3.09g/t Au from 94.75m in CMDD002 drilled in 2010*

***Figure 3**: Hamelin's first diamond hole at Camel - TSD0005 (116m to 120.5m)*

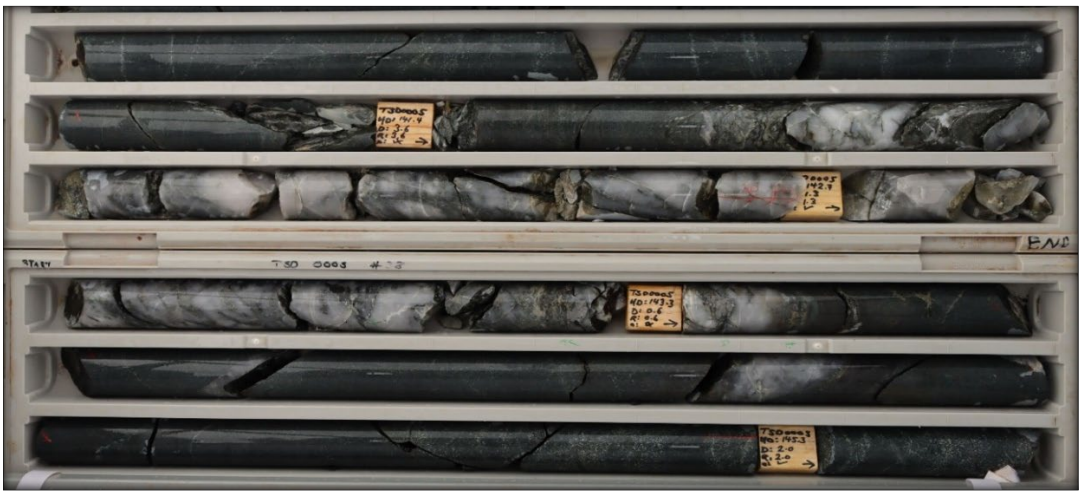

***Figure 4**: TSD0005 (140m to 145.5m)*

A second hole is currently being drilled at Camel. TSD0006 has been collar 100 metres south of TSD0005 and is targeting the down dip extensions of the zones of veining seen in TSD0005.

The drill core from Camel will be logged on site before being transported to Perth for cutting and sampling. Assays results from these holes are expected to be reported on in the September 2022 quarter.

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Grid	MGA_East	MGA_North	MGA_RL	Azi	Dip	EOH(m)
TSD0005	Diamond	MGA94_52	441935	7791245	447	000	-60	365.9
TSD0006	Diamond	MGA94_52	441935	7791145	447	000	-60	In progress

Table 1: *Camel collar location information. AZI = Azimuth, EOH= End of hole depth in metres*

High Resolution Drone Photography

Low lying hills dominate the topography at the Camel prospect. A drone has been deployed to collect detailed aerial photography over the central part of the Camel prospect to assist in the identification and mapping of the various sets of outcropping quartz veins. Many previously unsampled quartz veins have been discovered and mapped at Camel utilizing the drone photography which has significantly extended the footprint of the potentially mineralised area. A program of rock chip sampling of both the previously known and newly discovered quartz veins has been completed to determine which vein sets might be gold bearing. The results from this initial surface sampling program are expected in late July 2022. Further surface sampling at Camel will be contemplated once results from the initial program have been received. Based on the success of the drone program at Camel additional surveys will be completed over other priority West Tanami prospects.

Bandicoot and Quenda

The EIS co-funded diamond drilling program at the Bandicoot and Quenda prospects has been completed. Drilling was designed to test for the source of the enhanced magnetic anomalism seen at both prospects (see Figure 5). Several gold systems within the Tanami region are associated with elevated magnetic signatures interpreted to be associated with hydrothermal alteration of the host rocks by gold mineralising fluids.

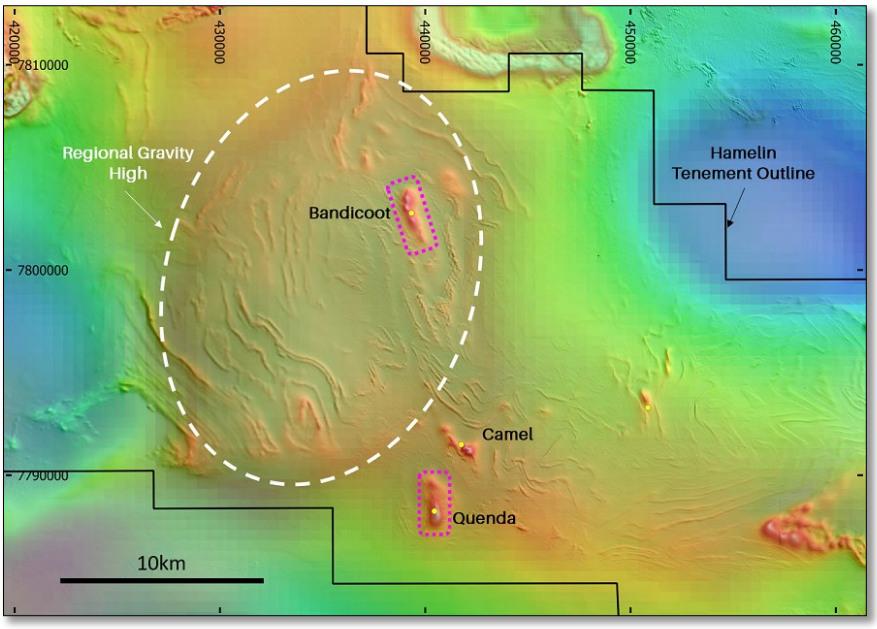

Figure 5*: Detailed TMI magnetics over regional residual gravity. Note discrete magnetic anomalies at Bandicoot, Quenda and Camel prospects and structural offsets of the complex folded underlying stratigraphy.*

Quenda Prospect

A single diamond drill hole, TSD0002, was drilled at the Quenda prospect to test for the source of a 2km long north south trending magnetic anomaly. The top of the source of the sub vertical anomaly was modelled at a depth of 180 metres from surface.

The drill hole intersected several zones of hydrothermal alteration with associated quartz veining within a sequence of course grained greywackes and finer siltstone / sandstone interbeds. The quartz veining is associated with disseminated sulphides and narrow zones of semi-massive pyrrhotite. It is interpreted that the semi-massive pyrrhotite zones are the primary source of the magnetic anomalism at Quenda.

The identification of an extensive, sometimes intense, hydrothermal alteration system at Quenda is considered a positive result. Sampling and analysis of the zones of sulphide bearing quartz veins will be required to determine if the hydrothermal event observed at Quenda has associated gold mineralisation.

Bandicoot Prospect

The Bandicoot geophysical target is a NNW trending, 2.5km long magnetic anomaly located near the margin of a regional gravity high. The top of the steep easterly dipping magnetic anomaly was modelled at approximately 200 metres below surface and untested by previous drilling. A single westerly dipping diamond hole, TSD0001, was drilled at Bandicoot to test the modelled magnetic anomaly.

Drill hole TSD0001 was collared in a fine grained greywackes and siltstones before intersecting a dolerite unit at approximately 210 metres downhole. The dolerite is veined and weakly brecciated in parts with sulphides commonly as breccia infill. The dolerite unit is interpreted to be the main source of the magnetic anomaly and zones of the altered and veined dolerite will be assayed for gold and other pathfinder elements.

Cautionary Statement

The references to the presence of alteration minerals such as sulphides within quartz veins observed in the Camel, Bandicoot and Quenda drilling are not considered to be a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses. Gold mineralisation within the Tanami gold province is commonly found within quartz veins that may or may not contain alteration minerals including sulphide minerals. Laboratory analysis will be required to determine if any of the veined and altered zones noted in these drill holes are gold bearing.

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Grid	MGA_East	MGA_North	MGA_RL	Azi	Dip	EOH(m)
TSD0001	Diamond	MGA94_52	439255	7803569	405	270	-60	544m
TSD0002	Diamond	MGA94_52	440670	7787996	427	270	-60	348.1m

Table 2: *Bandicoot and Quenda collar location information. AZI = Azimuth, EOH= End of hole depth*

Future Program

At the conclusion of the current Camel drill hole the diamond rig will move to the Mojave prospect and then onto the Afghan prospect. Assay results from this phase of drilling are expected to be reported in September / October 2022.

A heritage survey is scheduled for July 2022 to clear planned drill sites at the Fremlins, Schultz and Ginger prospects. A 1,200 metre EIS co-funded diamond drilling program is planned for August / September 2022 at the Fremlins prospect.

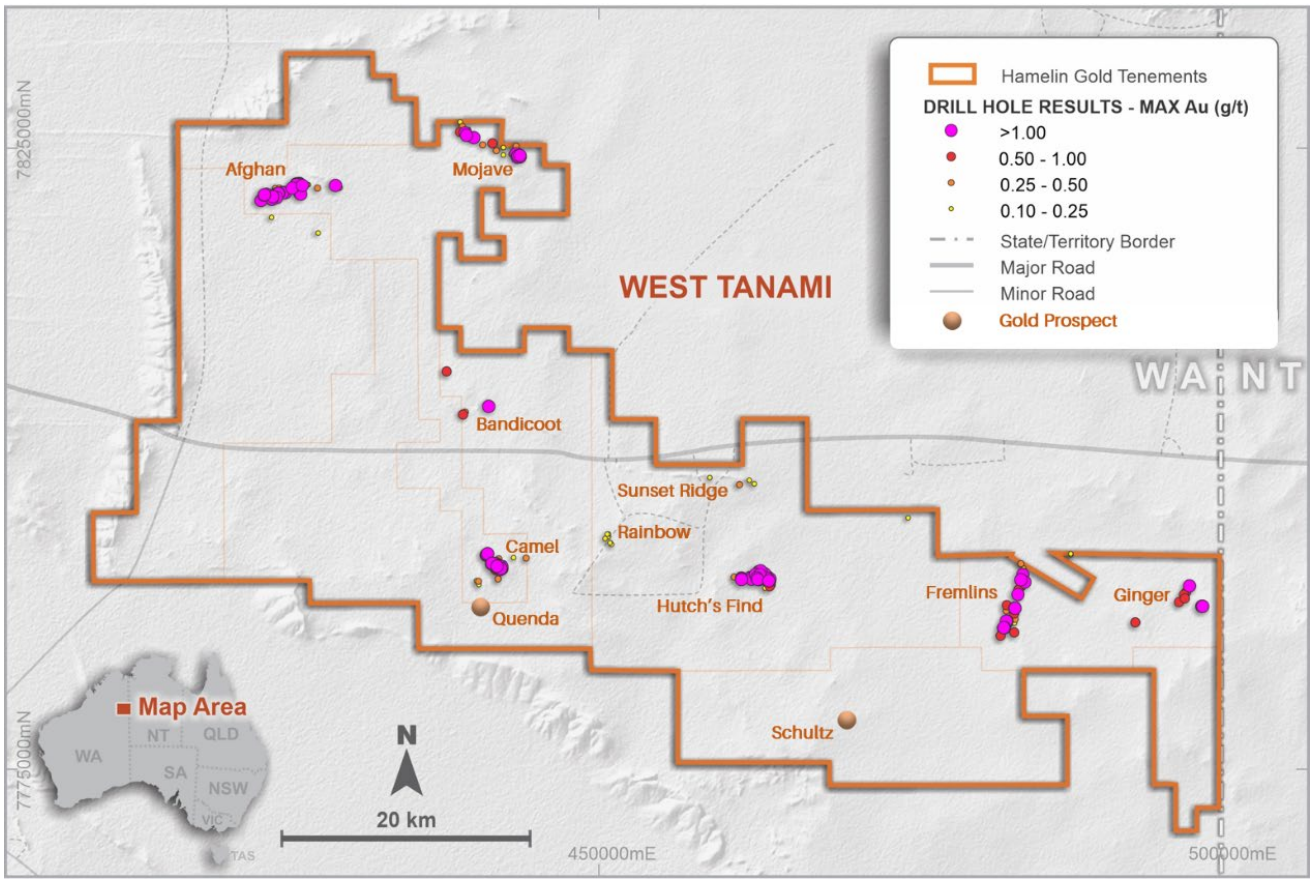

***Figure 6**: Hamelin's West Tanami Gold Project showing maximum gold-in-hole from previous drilling*

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors.

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

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

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

About Hamelin Gold

Hamelin Gold Limited (**ASX:HMG**) is an ASX-listed gold exploration company based in Perth, Western Australia. Hamelin has a landholding of 2,277km^2 in the Tanami Gold Province in Western Australian (Figure 7). 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.

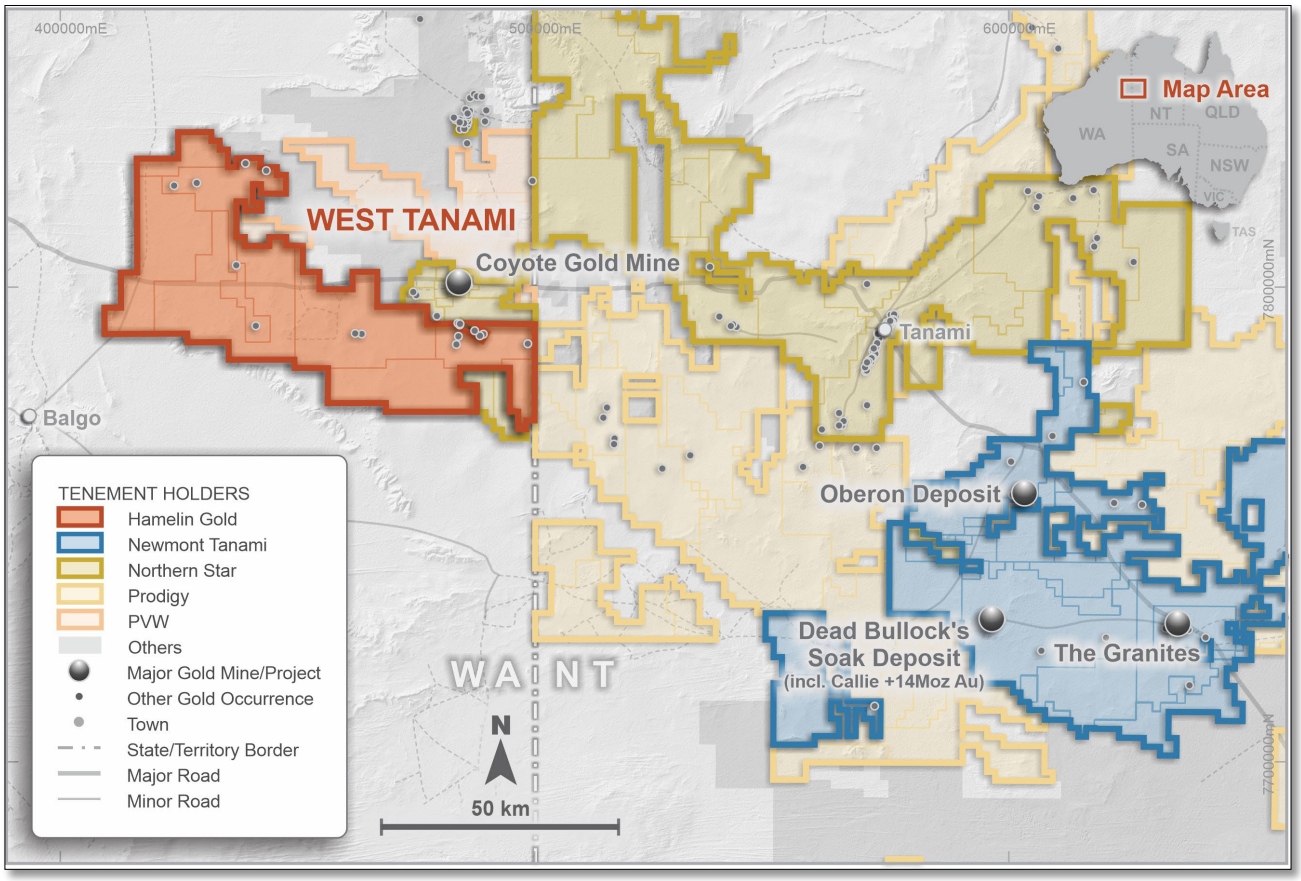

***Figure 7**: Hamelin's West Tanami Project tenure within the Tanami Gold Province*

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.*	RC and Diamond Drilling was used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. Drillholes were designed to test geological and geophysical anomalies as well as understanding the stratigraphic architecture of the prospect area to assist with further target generation. Drill core will be measured, oriented and marked up in the field before being transported to a core processing facility in Perth for cutting and sampling. Oriented core was placed in an orientation rack with a line drawn along the core. This also ensured representativeness of samples when cutting. RC drilling was used to obtain samples at 1m intervals that where then composited in 2m samples. No sample preparation has been completed on any of the samples.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	A Schramm T450 AC/RC rig was utilised to install pre-collars. A Sandvik 1200 Multipurpose truck mounted drill rig was used to drill orientated HQ core to fresh, competent rock and then oriented NQ2 till the end of hole. All HQ and NQ diamond drill core orientated using Reflex ACT Mk2 Orientation Tool.
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.*	Core measured using standard measuring tape. Length of core is then compared to the recorded interval drilled from core blocks placed in trays at end of runs. All care taken to obtain 100% core recovery (HQ & NQ) and core loss was rare. No relationship between sample recovery and grade is known at this stage: more drilling is required to establish if there is any sample bias.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource*	Diamond drilling - All HQ/NQ drill core is photographed, core recovery calculated; core marked up along the orientation line and logged by Hamelin

	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.*	geologists. Magnetic susceptibility and pXRF measurements are taken at each metre interval down the length of the core. RC drilling – Pre-collars are drilled and laid out in 1m intervals. Geological logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veins and structural data is captured digitally and stored securely in the Hamelin Gold database.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Diamond Drilling - N/A as sampling has not yet been completed RC Drilling – 2m composite samples are collected at the rig through a riffle splitter The nature and quality of the samples collected are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. Field duplicates are taken at a ratio 1:50 when RC drilling and no work has been done to date to determine if the sample sizes are appropriate for the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	N/A – no results are being reported in this announcement
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.*	N/A – no results are being reported in this announcement 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 directly to a cloud based database.
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.*	Drill hole locations collected by hand held GPS (±5m) Grid Datum MGA94 UTM Zone 52S

	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Down hole surveys have been carried out by DDH1 Drilling using a non-magnetic north seeking gyro and core orientation using Reflex ACT III Orientation Tool.
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.*	N/A – no results are being reported in this announcement
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	N/A – no results are being reported in this announcement
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	N/A – no results are being reported in this announcement
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	N/A – no results are being reported in this announcement

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. Bandicoot and Quenda prospects are located within the tenements E80/5137 and E80/5147 which are held by Hamelin Resources Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Hamelin Gold Ltd. These prospects are 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. Previous exploration at the Quenda and Bandicoot prospects is limited to detailed aeromagnetics and shallow (<10m) vacuum and RAB drilling completed on ~400m line spacing.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The prospects are situated in the Proterozoic Tanami Province of Western Australia. The Camel, Bandicoot and Quenda prospects are 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.*
		N/A – no results are being reported in this announcement

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	N/A – no results are being 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').*	N/A – no results are being reported in this announcement
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	N/A - No new exploration drill results are reported in 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.*	N/A - No new exploration drill results are reported in this announcement
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.*	N/A – no other meaningful and material results to report
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.*	Diamond drilling is ongoing at the Camel prospect with drill hole TSD0006 in progress. This hole was collared 100m south of TSD0005 and is targeting the depth extension of the quartz veining seen in TSD0005. RC drilling continues at the Hutch's Find prospect. Diamond drilling is next planned for the Mojave and Afghan prospects.