

High Grade Gold discovered at Hutch's Find

Highlights:

- High grade gold mineralisation has been discovered in the first drill program by Hamelin at the Hutch's Find prospect within the West Tanami Project
 - 12m at 4.50 g/t Au from 6m in RC drill hole TLR0001 including
 - 6 metres at 8.10 g/t Au from 8 metres and
 - 2 metres at 1.45 g/t Au from 16 metres
- High grade mineralisation in TLR0001 interpreted as a new mineralised structure drilled 200 metres west in historical drill hole HFDD0004 (10 metres at 5.4 g/t Au from 123 metres)
- Follow-up RC drill program commencing at Camel in late October will be expanded to include additional drilling targeting high grade zones at Hutch's Find

Hamelin Gold Limited ("Hamelin" or the "Company") (ASX:HMG) is pleased to provide results from an RC drill program completed at the Hutch's Find prospect in the West Tanami Gold Project, Western Australia.

Commenting on the Hutch's Find RC drill results, Hamelin Gold Managing Director Peter Bewick said:

"The discovery of shallow, high grade gold mineralisation in our first drill program at Hutch's Find is an outstanding result. The West Tanami project contains a suite of multi-kilometre scale near surface gold anomalies that have seen limited deeper drilling. Hamelin has conducted a first pass program of diamond and RC drilling at six of our priority prospects in our first field season to understand the geological and structural setting associated with these large anomalies.

The high grade gold intersected TLR0001 is situated 200 metres west of an area of historical RC and diamond drilling that also intersected high grade gold mineralisation and indicates the potential for an emerging high grade gold system at Hutch's Find.

A 2,000 metre RC drill program planned to follow-up on mineralisation at the Camel Prospect is due to commence by the end of October. This program has been expanded to include additional drilling at Hutch's Find targeting extensions to the high grade gold intersected in TLR0001".

Background

The Hutch's Find gold prospect ("Hutch's") is defined by a 2.5-kilometre-long regolith gold anomaly located 22 kilometres southwest of the Coyote Gold Mine. Historical exploration at the prospect is dominated by shallow RAB, aircore and RC drilling with very few localised deeper RC and diamond holes and a single wide spaced RC program completed in 2019. Hamelin recently completed an orientation drill traverse at Hutch's to determine the effectiveness of surface sampling techniques in areas of transported cover. The RC drilling was conducted to provide key geological information on the nature of the regolith and basement geology and assess the stratigraphy to the east of the mineralised position.

RC Drilling

A single east-west drill line was completed by Hamelin over the eastern edge of the two and a half kilometre long gold anomaly defining the Hutch's Find gold prospect. The western five holes in the line (TLR0001 – TLR0005, see Figure 1) were drilled at 100 metre spacing with the remaining holes on the line spaced at 200 metre increments to the east. The five western holes centred on an area where historical drilling had previously intersected high grade gold mineralisation, with a best intercept recorded of **10 metres at 5.4 g/t from 123 metres** (HFDD0004).

Shallow, high grade gold mineralisation has been intersected in the first and western most hole drilled in the program returning:

- **12m at 4.50 g/t Au from 6m in TLR0001 including**
 - **6 metres at 8.10 g/t Au from 8 metres, and**
 - **2 metres at 1.45 g/t Au from 16 metres**

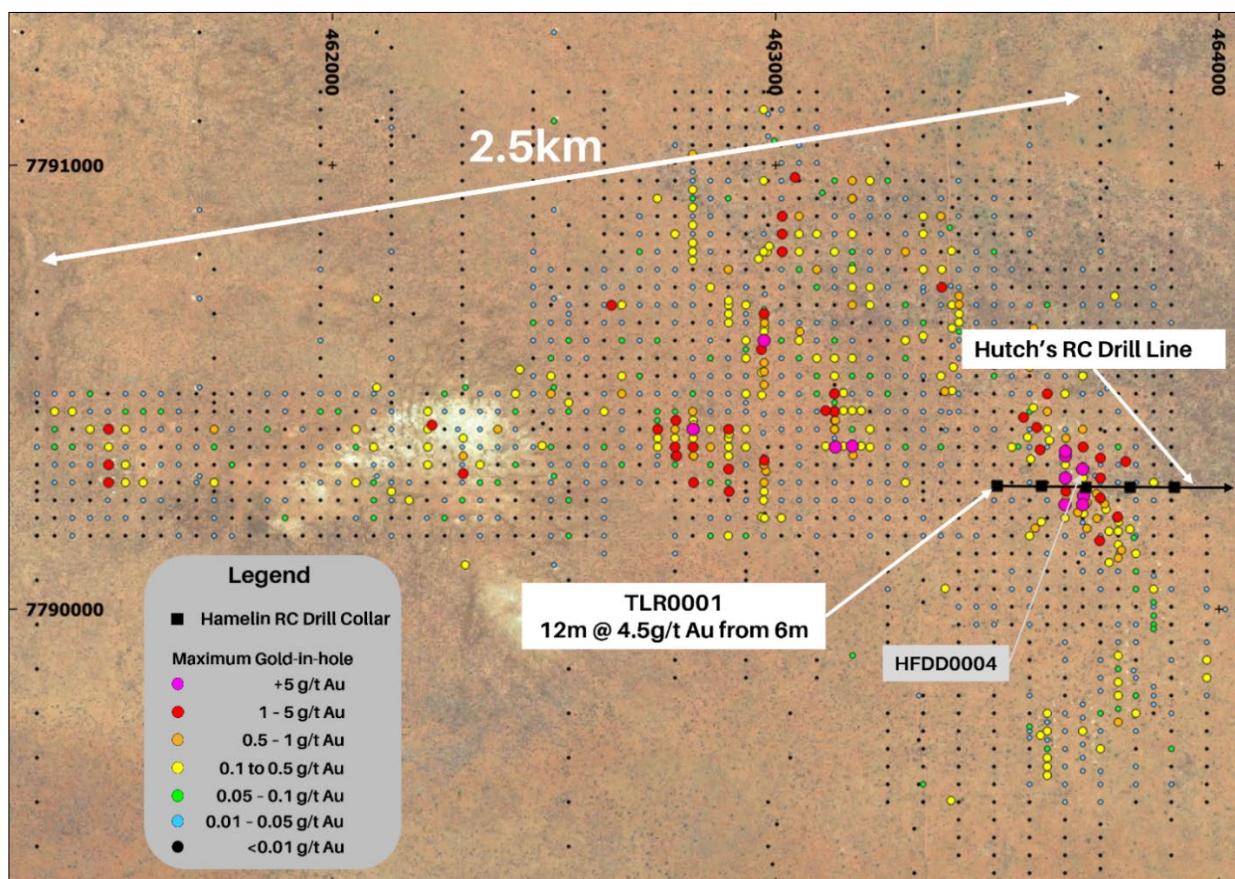


Figure 1: Hutch's Find Prospect – Maximum Gold-in-hole and RC collar location map

RC hole TLR0001 was collared 200 metres west of HFDD0004 and is interpreted to have intersected a new, potentially steeply dipping mineralised structure. The area immediately around TLR0001 was previously only drilled by 12 metre deep, 40 metre by 40 metre spaced vertical RAB holes. The historic RAB drilling outlined a subtle, discontinuous, northeast trending, 20 to 40 ppb gold anomaly beneath 4m of transported sand cover (see Figure 2).

The discovery of high grade gold in TLR0001 and historical hole HFDD0004 indicates a potentially developing high grade gold system at Hutch's Find. These results confirm Hamelin's belief that the systematic exploration of the belt scale West Tanami Project has the potential to deliver high grade gold discoveries in areas of ineffective shallow drilling.

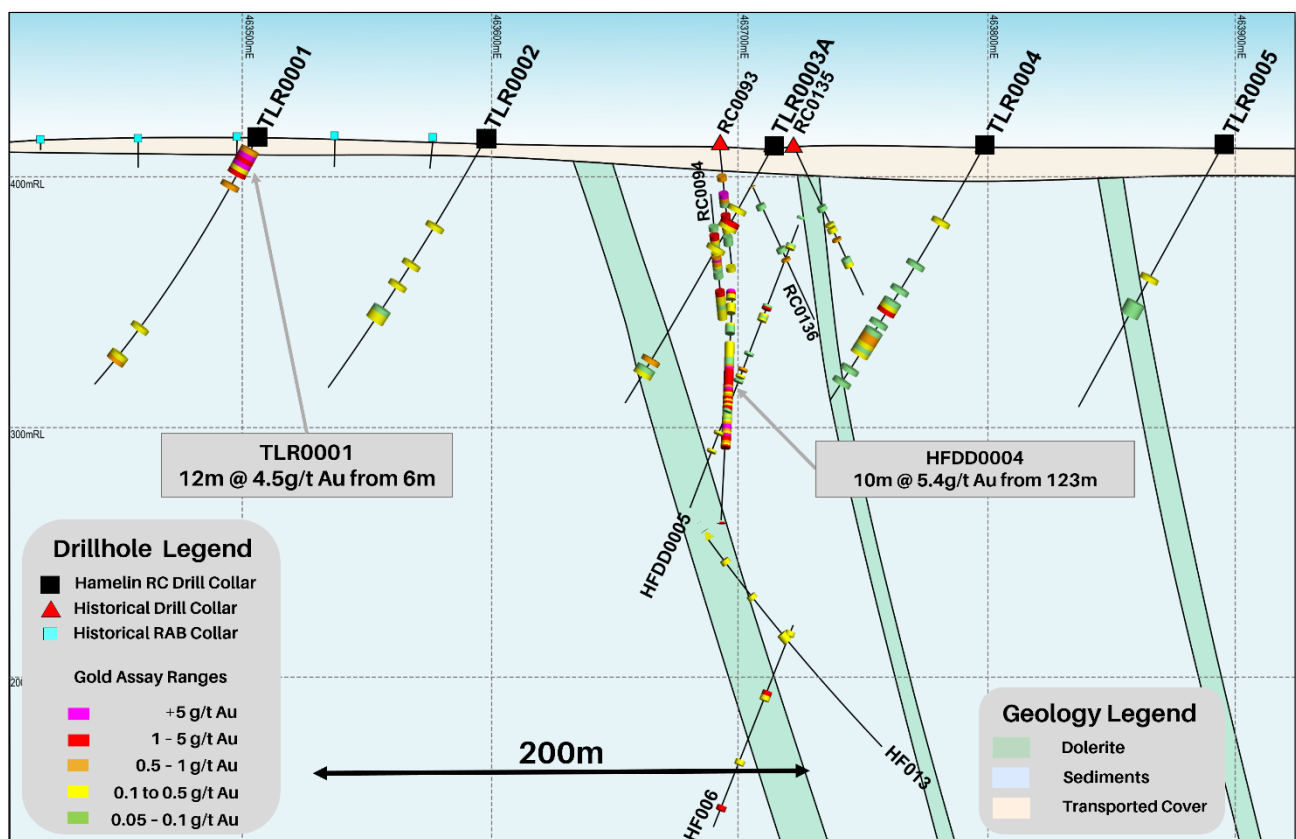


Figure 2: Hutch's Find Prospect – Drill section 7790265mN +/- 20m
Historical drillholes RC0094, RC0136, HFDD0004, HFDD0005, HF006 and HF013 are collared off section and cut through the selected section

Next Steps

A 2,000m RC drilling program is due to commence follow-up drilling at the Camel Prospect in late October 2022 (refer ASX Announcement 6 October 2022). This program has been expanded to include follow up drilling to test potential extensions of the high grade gold mineralisation drilled in TLR0001.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
TLR0001	6	18	12	4.5
incl.	8	14	6	8.1
and	16	18	2	1.45
	22	24	2	0.51
	106	108	2	0.62
TLR0002	40	42	2	0.17
	58	60	2	0.12
	68	70	2	0.13
	82	86	4	0.23
TLR0003			failed hole	not assayed
TLR0003A	28	30	2	0.13
	34	38	4	1.11
incl.	34	36	2	2.04
	46	48	2	0.26
	98	100	2	0.6
	104	106	2	0.43
TLR0004	34	36	2	0.13
	74	78	4	0.68
incl.	76	78	2	1.25
	88	98	10	0.32
TLR0005	60	62	2	0.11
TLR0006 to TLR0012			nsa	
TLR0013	12	14	2	0.21

Table 1: Hutch's Find drill results (>0.10g/t Au) including sub intervals >1g/t Au.
nsa = no significant assays

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	EOH(m)
TLR0001	RC	463503	7790279	417	270	-60	120
TLR0002	RC	463596	7790278	416	270	-60	120
TLR0003	RC	463700	7790280	412	270	-60	94
TLR0003A	RC	463713	7790278	413	270	-60	120
TLR0004	RC	463799	7790279	415	270	-60	120
TLR0005	RC	463897	7790276	415	270	-60	120
TLR0006	RC	464099	7790278	415	270	-60	100
TLR0007	RC	464296	7790277	415	270	-60	100
TLR0008	RC	464496	7790278	415	270	-60	100
TLR0009	RC	464693	7790273	415	270	-60	96
TLR0010	RC	464693	7790274	415	270	-60	100
TLR0011	RC	464896	7790274	415	270	-60	100
TLR0012	RC	465096	779076	415	270	-60	100
TLR0013	Waterbore	463589	7790272	415	0	-90	60

Table 2: Hutch's Find drillhole information. AZI = Azimuth, EOH(m) = End of hole depth in metres

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.

¹Information 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 2,489km² 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.

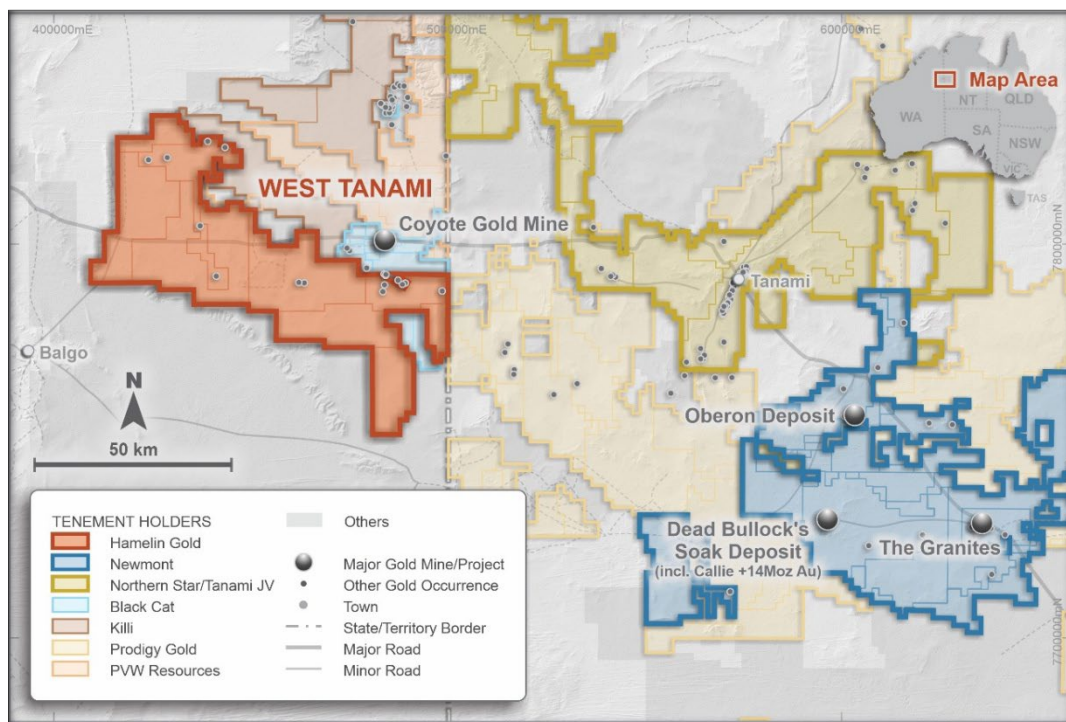


Figure 3: Hamelin's West Tanami Project tenure within the Tanami Gold Province

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<p>RC Drilling was used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying.</p> <p>Diamond drillholes were designed to test for gold mineralisation as well as understanding the regolith and basement geology of the prospect area to assist with further target generation. A single RC hole was completed to locate groundwater to support future diamond drilling operations.</p> <p>RC drilling was used to obtain samples at 1m intervals that were then composited in 2m samples and then split to produce a ~3kg sample.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	<p>A Schramm T450 AC/RC rig was utilised to install pre-collars and complete the RC holes and waterbore.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<p>Visual estimates of sample recovery are made on site and all care is taken to obtain 100% sample recovery and representative samples are collected.</p> <p>No relationship between sample recovery and grade is known at this stage: more drilling is required to establish if there is any sample bias.</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean,</i> 	<p>RC samples are logged by Hamelin geologists. Magnetic susceptibility and pXRF measurements are taken at each metre interval RC samples are drilled and laid out in 1m intervals.</p>

	<p><i>channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>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.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>RC Drilling – 2m composite samples are collected at the rig through a riffle splitter</p> <p>Sample preparation was completed at Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd Laboratories in Perth. Samples were dried, crushed, pulverised (90% passing at a $\leq 75\mu\text{M}$ size fraction) and split into a sub – sample that was analysed</p> <p>The nature and quality of the samples collected are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.</p> <p>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.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<p>The samples have been digested with Aqua Regia. This is a partial digest though is extremely efficient for extraction of gold. Easily digested elements show good recoveries however others (particularly the refractory oxides and silicates) are poorly extracted.</p> <p>Routine pXRF analysis has been completed down hole but this information does not form part of this report.</p> <p>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.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>The intersections included in this report have been verified by Clayton Davys (Exploration Manager)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>No adjustments have been made to the assay data</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> 	<p>Drill hole locations collected by hand held GPS ($\pm 5\text{m}$)</p> <p>Grid Datum MGA94 UTM Zone 52S</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	Down hole surveys have been carried out for holes TLR0001 to TLR0008 using a non-magnetic north seeking gyro and core orientation using Reflex ACT III Orientation Tool. Down hole survey data for TLR0009 to TLR0013 is yet to be received.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>A single line of drilling was completed at Hutch's Find with five holes spaced at 100m intervals in the west with the remaining holes drilled at 200m spacing. Mineralisation has not yet demonstrated to be sufficient in both geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications to be applied.</p> <p>Intervals have been composited using a length weighted methodology</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>N/A – this is early stage drilling and the orientation of the hole with respect to key structures is not fully understood however the drilling has intersected the strata at an appropriate angle not to significantly bias samples.</p> <p>This is early stage drilling and the orientation of sampling to the mineralisation is not fully understood.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	The chain of custody of the samples is managed by Hamelin. Samples were delivered by Hamelin personnel to the Coyote mine site and then transported to the assay laboratory via AWH.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed on the Hutch's Find data

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>The Hutch's Find prospect is located within the tenement E80/5145 which is held by Hamelin Resources Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Hamelin Gold Ltd.</p> <p>The prospect is within Aboriginal Reserve Lands where the Tjurabalan People have been determined to hold native title rights.</p> <p>No historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area of work.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Previous exploration at the Hutch's Find 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) and diamond drilling. This work outlined a significant (+0.1g/t) near surface zone of gold (Au) anomalism that extends over a 2.5km of strike at Hutch's Find and isolated high grade gold mineralisation.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>The prospect is situated in the Proterozoic Tanami Province of Western Australia. The Camel prospect is hosted in the Stubbins Formation.</p> <p>The Hutch's Find prospect is considered prospective for sediment – hosted 'Callie style' vein hosted orogenic gold mineralization.</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Refer to tabulation in the body of this announcement.</p>

Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<p>All reported assays have been length weighted, with a nominal 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off. Intervals greater than 1g/t Au have been reported as separate intervals.</p> <p>No metal equivalents have been reported in this announcement.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<p>The geometry of the mineralisation is not yet known due to insufficient drilling in the targeted area and therefore down hole length vs true width is not known.</p>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>Refer to body of this announcement</p>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>All significant intervals are reported with a 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text. No metallurgical or mineralogical assessments have been completed.</p>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<p>A 2000m RC drilling program is due to commence in the West Tanami in late October 2022 and will now be expanded to include drilling at Hutch's Find. This program will test for extensions of the high grade mineralisation drilled in TLR0001.</p>