

QUARTERLY REPORT

For period ending 31 December 2022



23 January 2023

New Gold Corridor discovered at Sultan, West Tanami

Highlights:

- Sultan high-grade gold discovery highlights potential new gold corridor in the West Tanami
 - TSD0007 intersected **7.6 metres at 3.2 g/t Au from 326.2 metres** including:
 - **1.1 metres at 15.9 g/t Au from 329.7 metres**
 - Mineralisation at Sultan open along strike and up and down dip
- Broad depth-extensive gold system identified at Fremlins with priority drill targets defined
- Gold mineralisation identified at the Bandicoot prospect associated with pyrrhotite alteration event
- Cash reserves of ~\$4.3 million at 31 December 2022

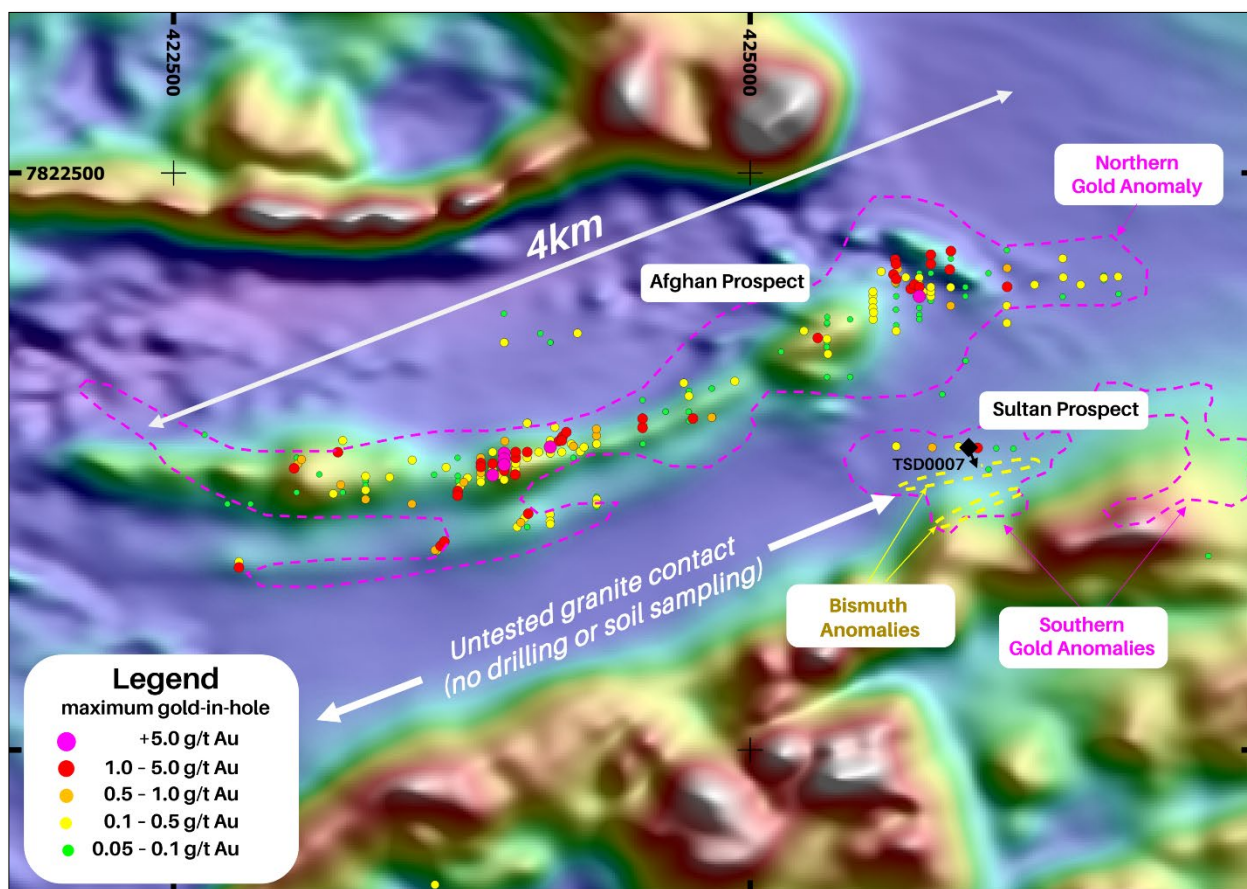


Figure 1: Sultan Prospect – Maximum Gold-in-hole, soil anomalies and TSD0007 collar location map

Sultan Prospect

The Sultan gold prospect ("**Sultan**") is located in the far northwest of the West Tanami project (see Figure 10). Previous exploration in this region focused along the 4 kilometre long Northern Gold Anomaly at the Afghan gold prospect ("**Afghan**"). Drilling along this east-northeast trending anomaly (see Figure 1) defined broad zones of near surface gold mineralisation including¹:

- 10 metres at 1.4 g/t Au from 4 metres in AFG002
- 23 metres at 0.85 g/t Au from 43 metres in ACR013
- 10 metres at 0.42 g/t Au from 116 metres in AFG008 and
- 16 metres at 0.59 g/t Au from 33 metres in TRB0513

Gold mineralisation at Afghan is interpreted to be located along the axis of a major fold. The southern limb of the fold hosts a 2 kilometre long gold and bismuth soil anomaly on the north edge of a large granite intrusion. Previous drilling along the southern limb is limited to broad spaced RAB drilling, generally less than 10 metres deep, and a few isolated sections of RC drilling to depths of 50 to 100 metres from surface.

A single diamond drill hole, TSD0007, was designed to test for a bedrock gold source of the soil anomalism and to provide information on the geological and structural architecture in this underexplored region. This hole was co-funded through the WA Government EIS program.

Diamond drill hole TSD0007 collared in deeply weathered coarse clastic sediments before intersecting zones of faulting and brecciation, and zones of quartz veining and granitoid intrusions. High grade gold mineralisation was discovered at the contact between a granitoid intrusion and a package of sediments and mafic rocks (refer to ASX announcement 12 December 2022). Gold mineralisation is hosted within a series of brecciated and deformed quartz veins (see Figure 2) with best results including:

- **7.6 metres at 3.2 g/t Au from 326.2 metres including 1.1 metres at 15.9 g/t Au from 329.7 metres**

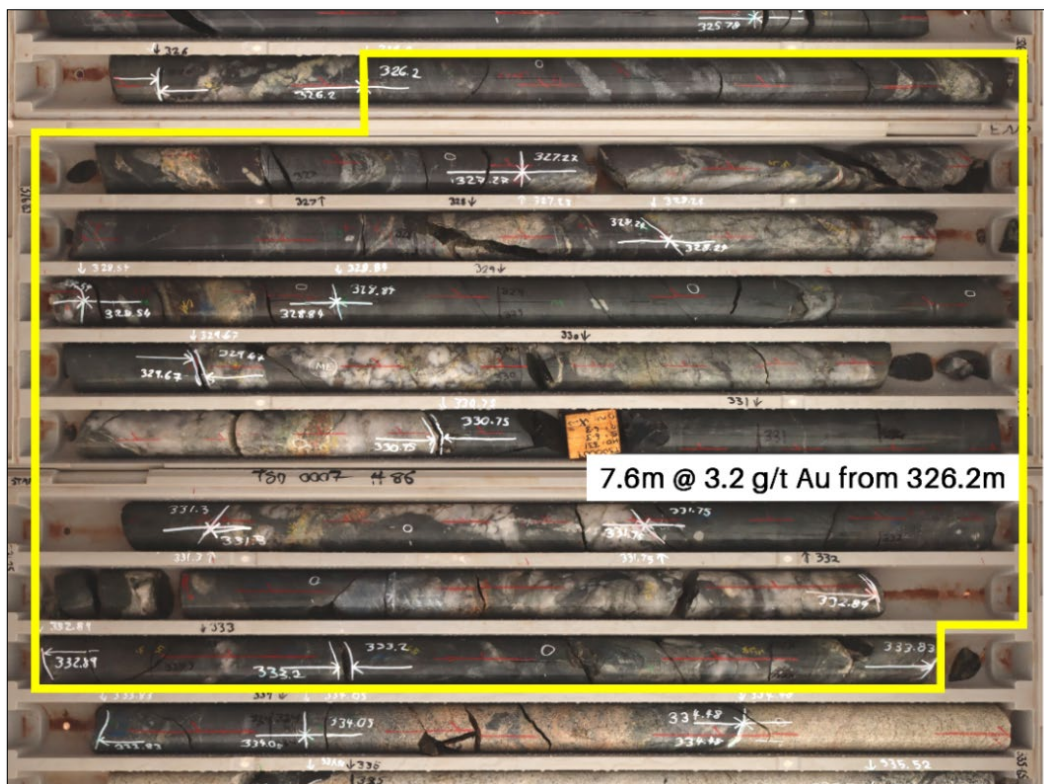


Figure 2: TSD0007 photos 325m to 335.65m highlight mineralised zone and granitoid contact

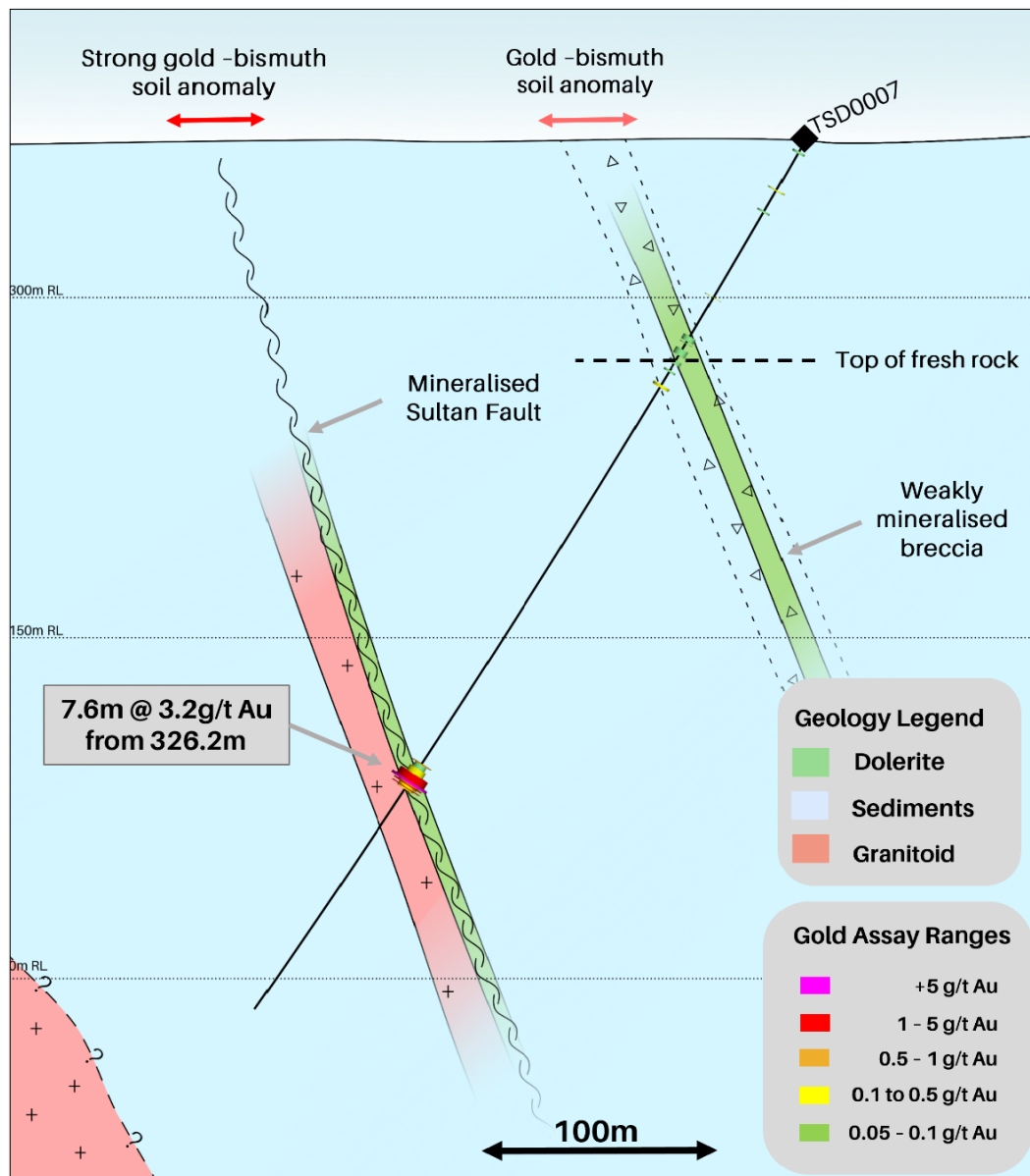


Figure 3: Sultan Prospect – Interpreted Cross Section looking to 240°

The mineralised quartz veins intersected in TSD0007 represent a new zone of high-grade gold mineralisation along a structural corridor that can be traced over 6 kilometres and has not been targeted by previous explorers. The mineralised veins at Sultan strike towards the east-northeast, and dip steeply to the north. Gold mineralisation at Sultan also has a strong bismuth trace element association with the high-grade interval within TSD0007 of 1.1 metres at 15.9 g/t Au returning 1670ppm bismuth, which is considered extremely high. A strong east-northeast trending bismuth surface soil anomaly (>25ppm Bi) is located at the up-dip projection of the high-grade interval in TSD0007 (Figure 3) and suggests mineralisation may extend up-dip towards the surface and also extend along strike. As TSD0007 is the first drill hole into this new corridor the mineralisation at Sultan is open along strike and up and down dip.

Future drilling along the Sultan gold corridor will initially target directly up dip and immediately along strike of the interval with TSD0007. Surface geochemical sampling will also be extended along the unexplored corridor to the west and east to test for additional gold and bismuth anomalism.

The discovery of high grade gold in TSD0007 confirms our belief that the West Tanami Project has the potential to deliver high grade gold discoveries and historical shallow drilling is largely ineffective due to the deep weathering and depletion of gold within the leached profile.

Fremlins

The Fremlins gold prospect ("Fremlins") is located 8 kilometres south of the Coyote Gold Mine. Previous drilling at Fremlins is dominated by shallow RAB, vacuum and RC drilling, with only one hole drilled deeper than 110 metres from surface. Historical drilling defined two parallel gold trends over 6 kilometres in strike with mineralisation interpreted to be focused along the axis of two tightly folded antiforms (see Figure 4). High grade gold lodes within sediment hosted gold systems in the Tanami and other orogenic gold provinces, are often best developed adjacent and parallel to antiformal fold axes.

Three diamond drill holes (TLD0001, 02 and 03) were drilled for a total of 1,293.3 metres at Fremlins. The three holes completed are the first ever diamond holes drilled into Fremlins and were within the southern half of the two main north-south trending gold corridors. The holes were designed to provide baseline geological and structural information and help determine the timing and orientation of the gold-bearing quartz veins.

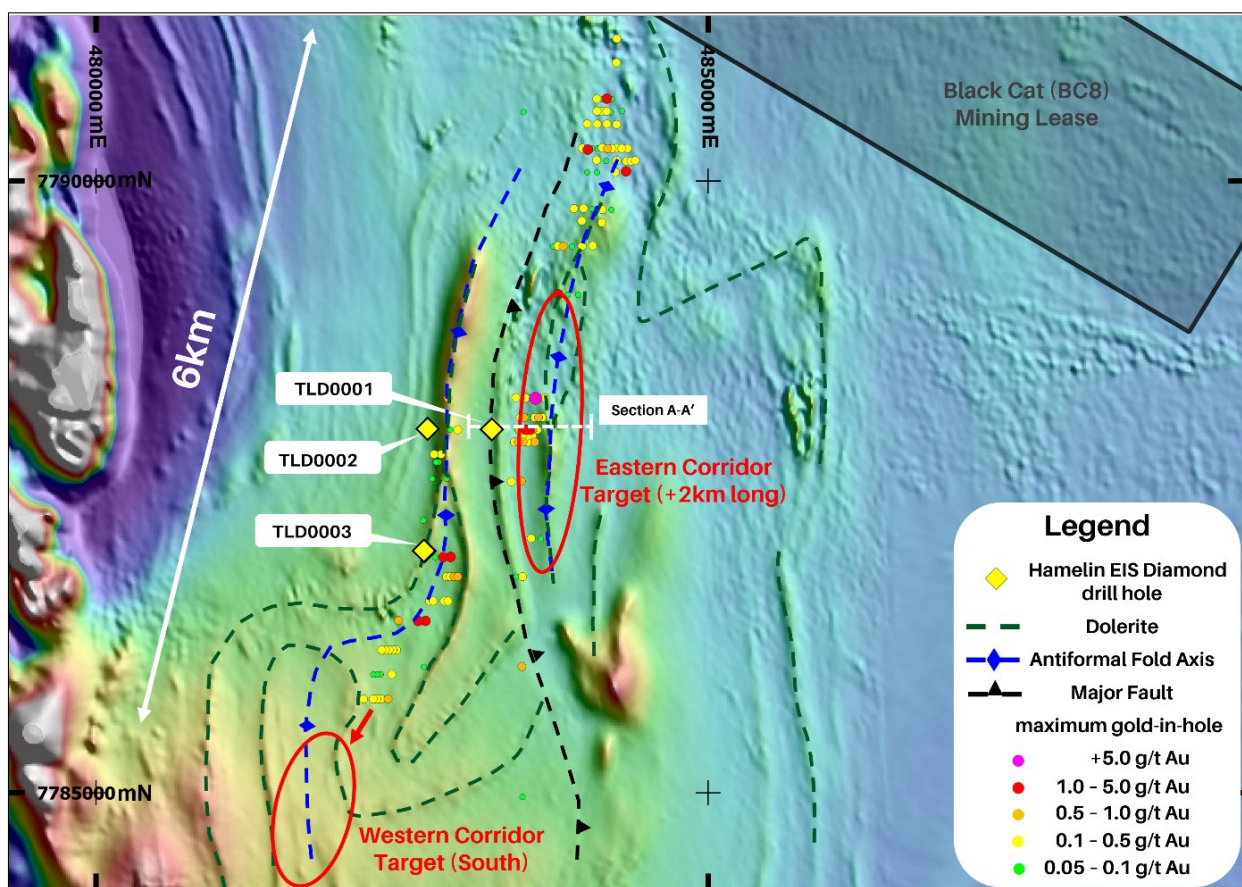


Figure 4: Fremlins prospect - detailed aeromagnetics, maximum Au-in-hole and gold targets¹

TLD0001 was drilled into the eastern gold corridor on a section where previous RC drilling intersected broad low grade gold mineralisation within deeply weathered sedimentary lithologies. The hole intersected a thick sequence of meta-sediments and a 45 metre thick dolerite unit. Structural information confirms the hole is located on the western limb of the antiform with the important fold axis position remaining untested to the east (see Figure 5). Extensive mineralisation was intersected associated with multiple zones of quartz veining and alteration containing highly anomalous gold from 160 metres to end-of-hole². Stronger mineralisation is located in the immediate footwall and hangingwall of the dolerite sill with narrow higher grade intervals at the sediment – dolerite contacts including:

- 7.95 metres at 0.25g/t Au from 282.4 metres incl. 0.35 metres at 1.83g/t Au from 290 metres
- 0.78 metres at 3.10g/t Au from 337.50 metres

TLD0001 has confirmed a depth-extensive gold system along the eastern corridor at Fremlins with limited drilling to the north and south of TLD0001. The antiform fold axis remains untested with this position now a high priority target for follow up drilling.

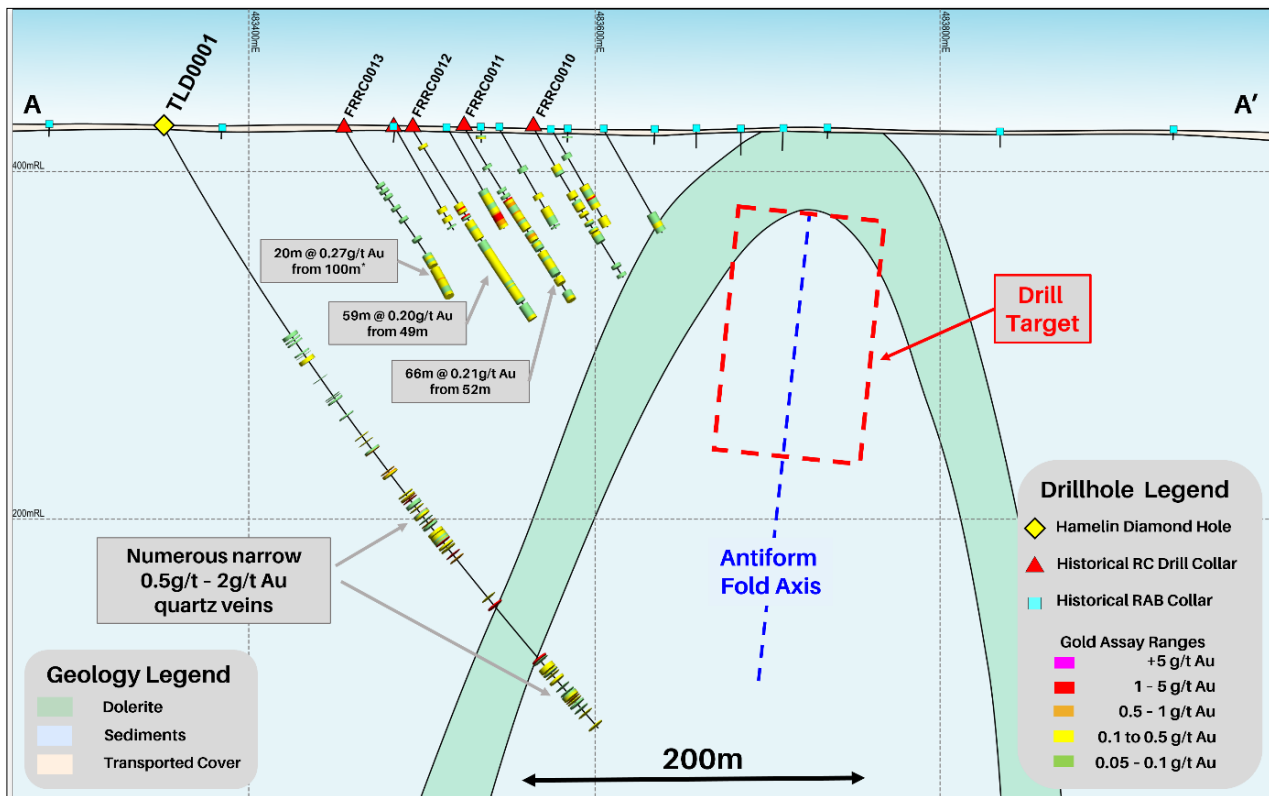


Figure 5: Fremlins prospect – Eastern Corridor Section 7787950mN (A-A')^{1,2}

TLD0002 and TLD0003 were drilled into the western gold corridor and intersected a similar geological sequence to TSD0001 with the addition of numerous narrow pegmatite dykes in TSD0003. A strong metamorphic overprint was observed in association with minor laminated quartz vein and low-grade gold mineralisation. The southern end of the western gold corridor remains open and the interpreted intersection of this corridor with the antiform fold axis has not been tested by previous explorers. This new target will be drill tested in the 2023 field season.

² Refer to ASX announcement 23 December 2022

Camel Prospect

The Camel gold prospect ("Camel") is 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 completed a single orientation drill traverse across Camel to assist with the interpretation of the structural and geological architecture of the prospect. Initial results from the RC and diamond drilling have confirmed the emergence of a well mineralised, depth extensive gold system at Camel.

Assay results from EIS co-funded diamond drill hole TSD0005 confirm the presence of high grade gold veins within a broad zone of lower grade gold mineralisation at Camel. Gold anomalism is seen throughout the hole and is further evidence of a depth extensive gold system. The orientation of higher grade veins observed in TSD0005 is predominantly to the north-west. This trend is coincident with a 600 metre long corridor of sparse drilling where high grade surface veins were mapped by Hamelin (refer to ASX announcement 8 August 2022).

Four RC drill holes were completed at Camel as part of the RC drill program completed in October 2022. Additional RC holes were planned at Camel but not completed due to the early onset of the northern wet season.

Drilling was designed to test a portion of a west-northwest target area identified through surface rock chip sampling and evaluation of orientated drill core drilled in early 2022 (see Figure 6).

Additional broad zones of gold mineralisation were delineated within the defined target zone (refer to ASX Announcement 10 January 2023) including:

- 32 metres at 0.14g/t Au from 8 metres in TSR0001
- 58 metres at 0.20g/t Au from 110 metres in TSR0018
- 10 metres at 0.24g/t Au from 78 metres in TSR0019A

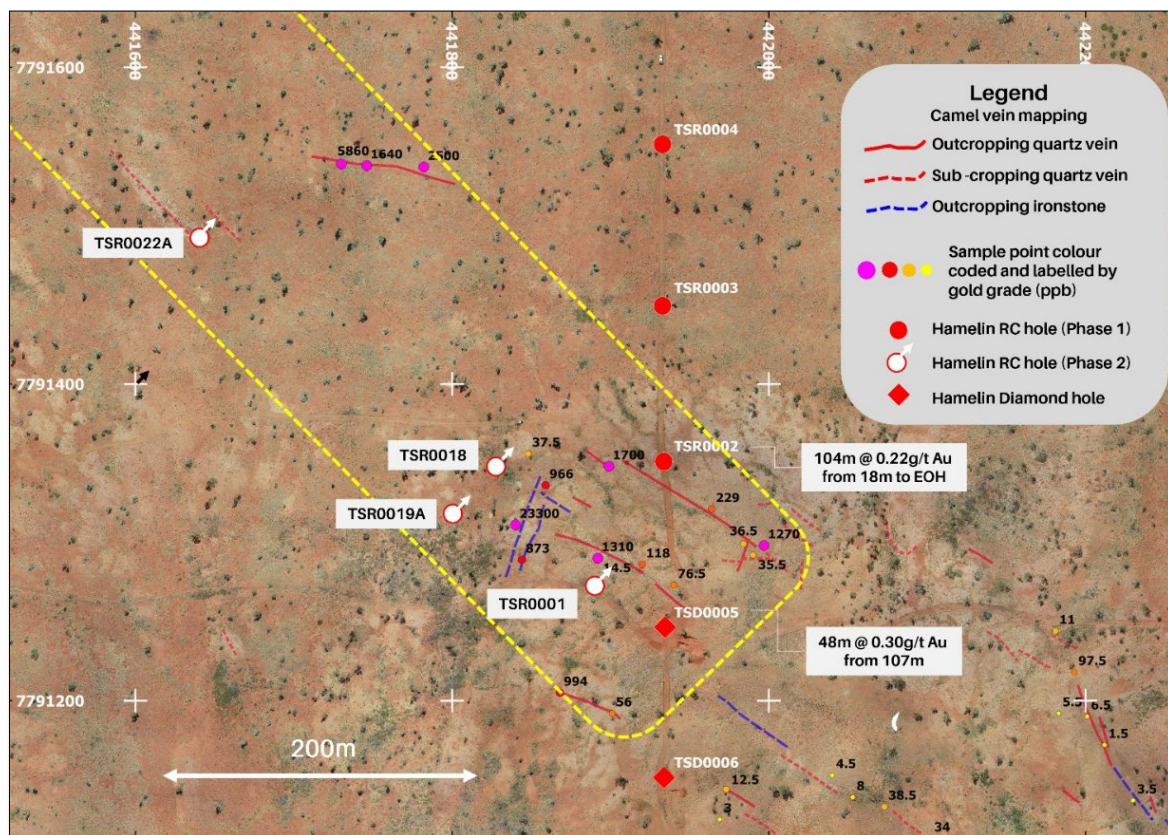


Figure 6: Camel Prospect – Hamelin rock chip and drill collar location map over drone airphoto

Drilling completed by Hamelin at the Camel prospect supports the emergence of a potential large scale and depth extensive gold system.

Interpretation of the recently flown ultra-detailed airborne magnetics at Camel has commenced and will provide an updated structural interpretation of the prospect area. Definition of finer structural features, particularly within the areas of low magnetic intensity, has allowed for a more detailed structural interpretation of the area. A series of subtle antiformal folds are interpreted as coincident with the Newkirk geochemical anomaly which upgrades the quality of this target. The Newkirk prospect is located 1.8km east of Camel and is defined as a 10-58ppb gold in LAG anomaly with coincident Bi anomalism in an area of thin sand cover (see Figure 7). Shallow (3-6 metre) vacuum and auger drilling completed across Newkirk is interpreted as not penetrating through the cover sediments and considered an ineffective test of the large geochemical anomaly. A program of RC drilling to fresh rock has been planned to confirm the nature of the regolith sequence and to test for bedrock gold mineralisation.

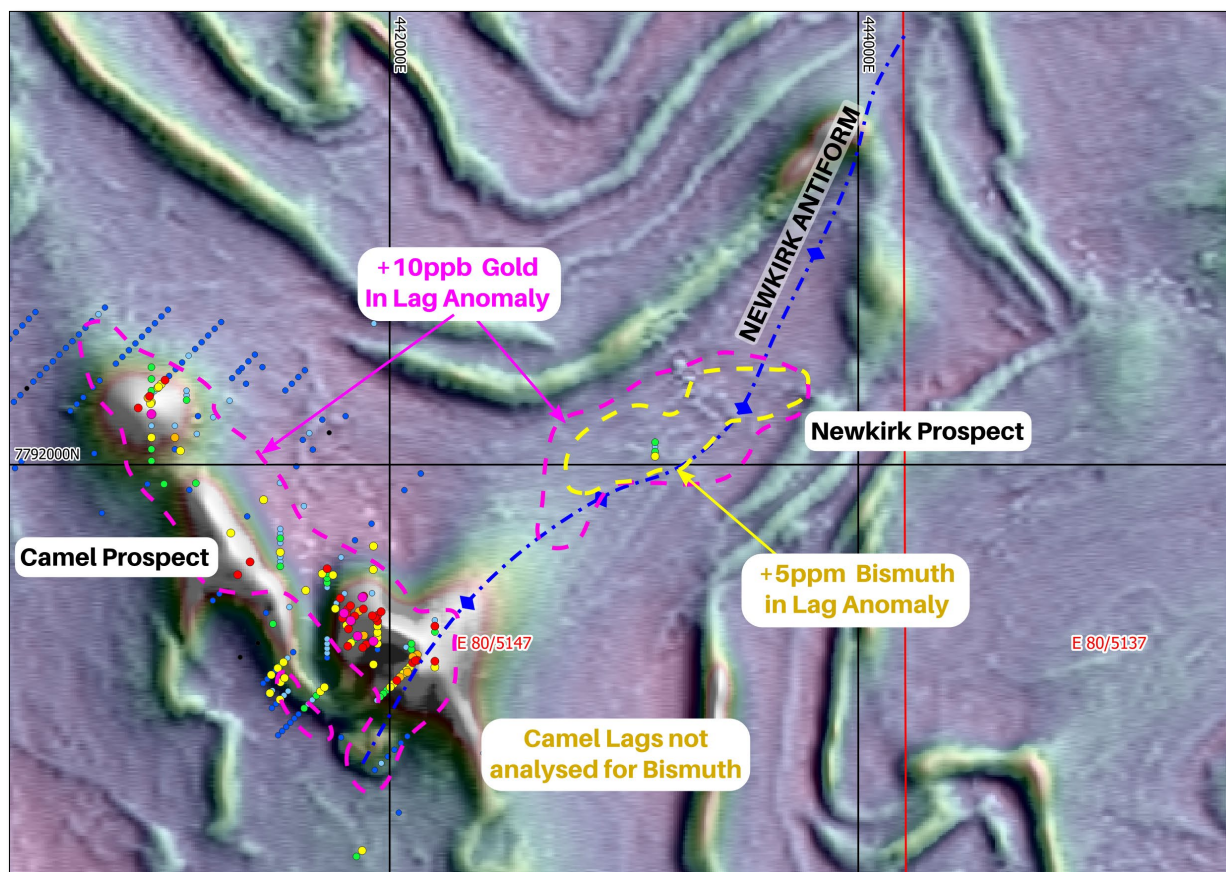


Figure 7: Newkirk and Camel Prospects – LAG geochemical anomalies, max Au-in-hole over ultra-detailed magnetics
NB Drill hole <10m deep omitted as considered ineffective

The remaining holes of the shortened 2022 RC drill program and the initial Newkirk RC holes will be completed early in the 2023 drill season and future drilling programs will be directed by the results of the updated structural targeting program.

Hutch's Find Prospect

The Hutch's Find gold prospect ("Hutch's Find") is defined by a 2.5-kilometre-long regolith gold anomaly located 22 kilometres south-west 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 or 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.

A single east-west drill line was completed by Hamelin over the eastern edge of the two and a half kilometre long gold anomaly at Hutch's Find. The western five holes in the line (TLR0001 – TLR0005, see Figure 8) 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 previously intersected high grade gold mineralisation, with a best intercept recorded of **10 metres at 5.4 g/t from 123 metres¹** (HFDD0004).

Shallow, high grade gold mineralisation has been intersected in the western most hole drilled (refer to ASX announcement 10 October 2022) returning:

- **12m at 4.50 g/t Au from 6 metres 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**

In early November 2022, five RC drill holes were completed at Hutch's Find to test for mineralisation directly down dip and 40 metres south of the high grade, quartz vein hosted gold mineralisation intersected in hole TLR0001 (see Figure 8). Multiple zones of quartz veining were logged across the five holes which contained only narrow zones of gold anomalism (see Figure 9). The area to the north of TLR0001 remains to be tested and this will be completed in the 2023 drill season.

The Company was successful in its application for EIS co-funded diamond drilling in 2023 at Hutch's Find. These holes will provide critical structural and geological information and will direct future drilling at Hutch's Find that will target high grade gold shoots within this large scale gold system.

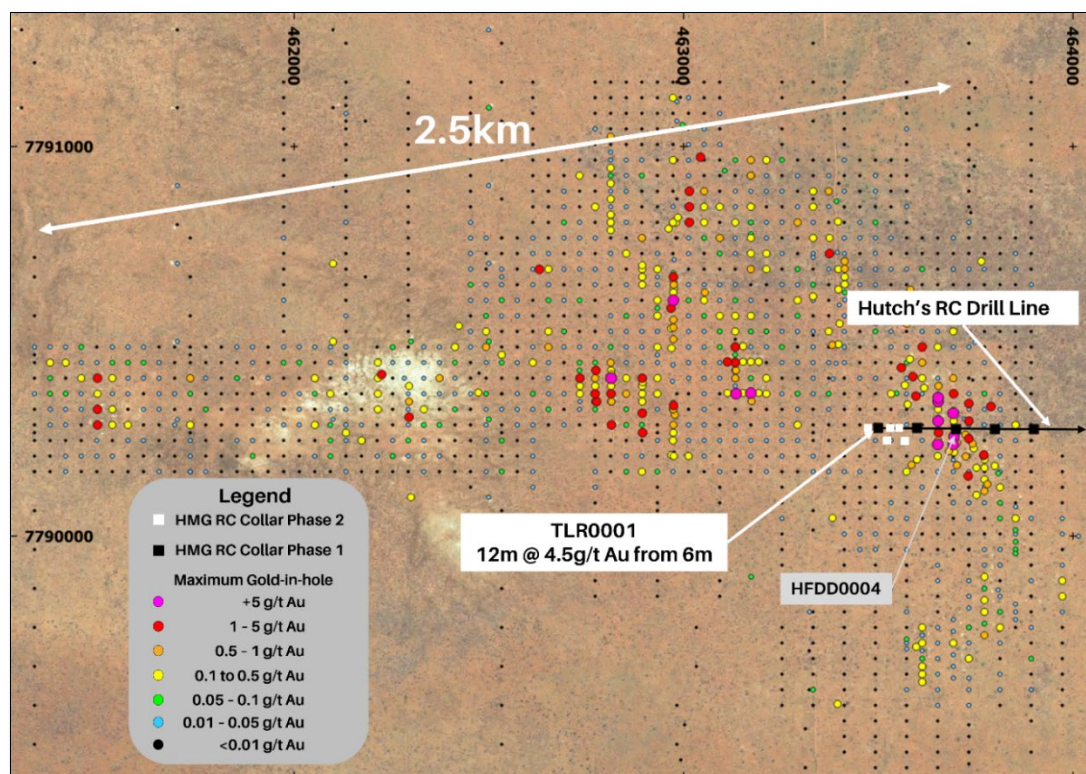


Figure 8: Hutch's Find Prospect - Maximum Gold-in-hole and RC collar location map

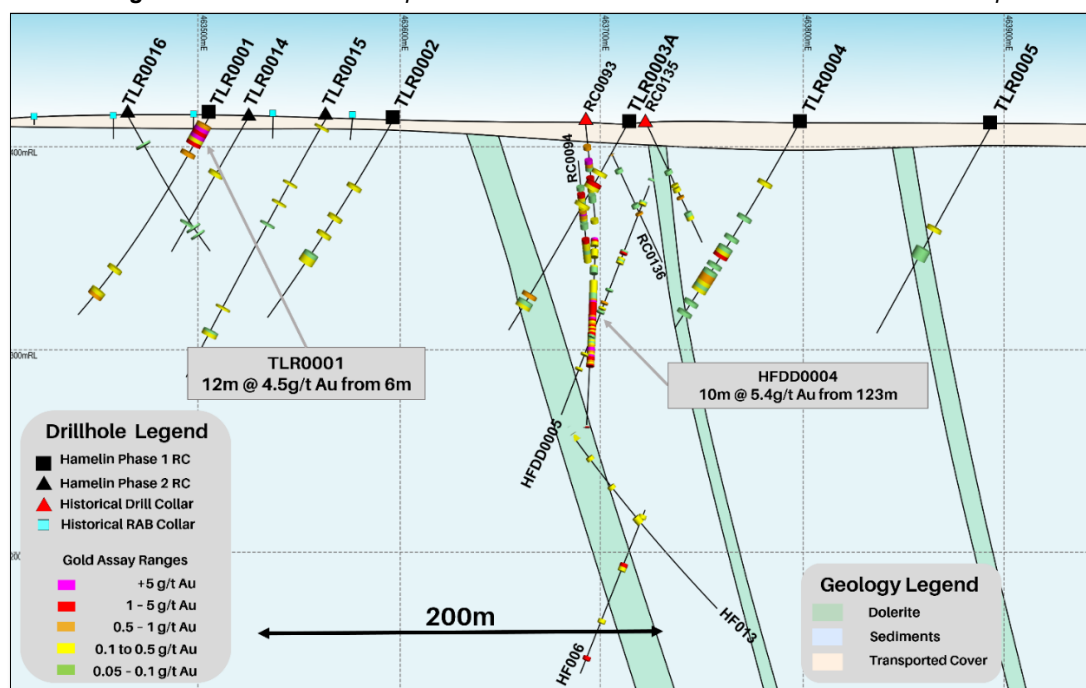


Figure 9: Hutch's Find Prospect – Drill section 7790265mN +/- 20m
Historical drillholes RC0094, RC0136, HFDD0004, HFDD0005, HF006 and HF013 are collared off section

Bandicoot and Quenda Prospects

Drilling was designed to test for the source of the enhanced magnetic anomalism seen at both prospects (see Figure 10). 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.

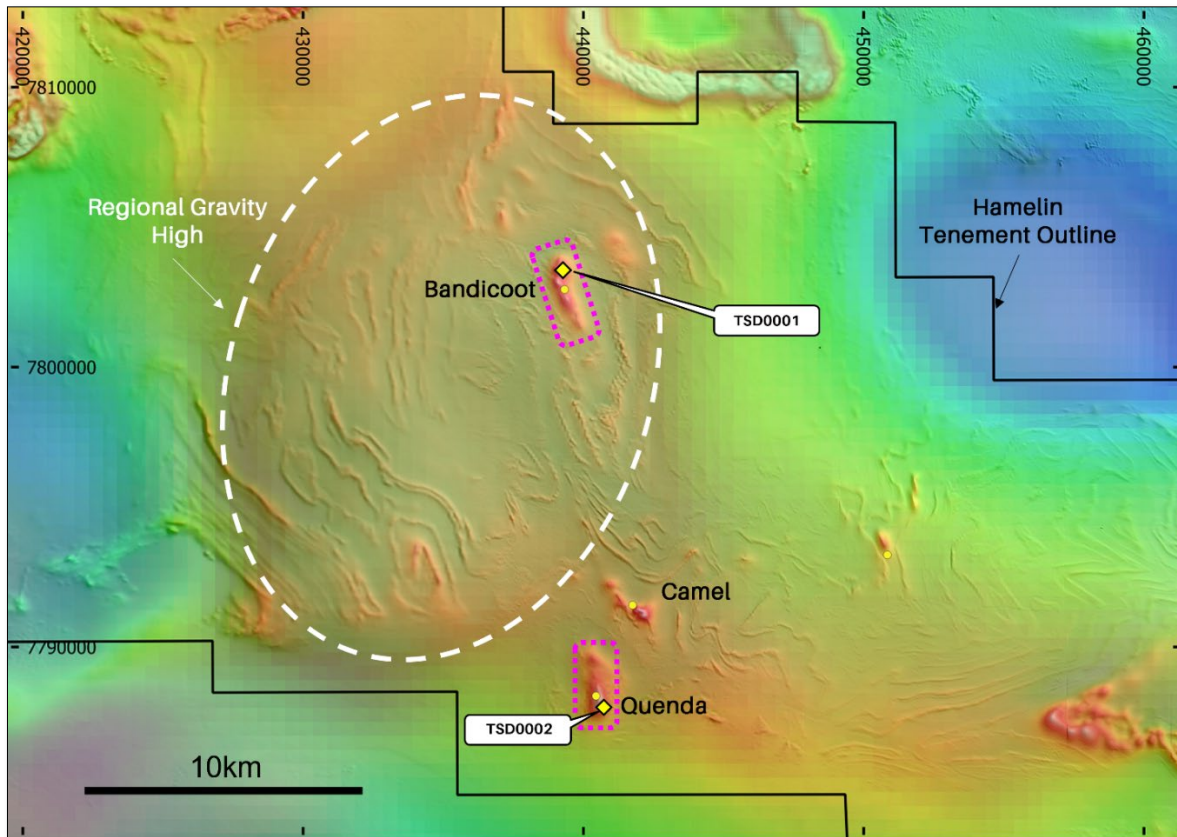


Figure 10: Bandicoot and Quenda prospects – Detailed magnetics over regional Bouguer gravity

Bandicoot Prospect

The Bandicoot geophysical target is a NNW trending, 2.5 kilometre long magnetic anomaly located near the margin of a regional gravity high. A single westerly dipping diamond hole, TSD0001, was drilled at Bandicoot to test the modelled magnetic anomaly.

Drill hole TSD0001 collared in fine grained sediments before intersecting a dolerite unit at approximately 210 metres downhole. The dolerite is veined and weakly brecciated in parts with late course pyrrhotite commonly seen within brecciated quartz veins. Pyrrhotite appears to correlate strongly with higher gold grade intervals, and it is interpreted these zones are also the main source of the magnetic high anomaly. This association between gold mineralisation and pyrrhotite alteration provides a potential direct indicator for targeting areas of gold mineralisation.

Detailed 3D magnetic modelling of the Bandicoot area will be completed in the coming months. The acquisition of ultra-detailed magnetics over the prospect area to identify areas of more intense magnetic anomalism will be considered pending the results of the 3D modelling.

Quenda Prospect

A single diamond drill hole, TSD0002, was drilled at the Quenda prospect to test for the source of a 2 kilometre long north south trending magnetic anomaly. 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.

Although strongly altered no significant gold anomalism was recorded in the hole and no further work is proposed at this prospect.

Geochemical Orientation Programs

Numerous historical surface geochemical sampling programs have been conducted in the past 30 years across the Tanami district utilising a variety of collection and analytical techniques in a range of surface regolith conditions. This data set is difficult to interpret and use for targeting, and the potential for false negatives is high.

Hamelin commenced an R&D program in 2022 that includes evaluating available surface geochemical techniques, mapping surface regolith domains and assessing the value of trace element pathfinder elements in leached, deeply weathered profiles. Orientation surface sampling traverses were completed at Camel and Hutch's Find over areas of known anomalism. Initial review has identified that the finer collected fractions (-53µm and Ultrafine®) provided strongest gold response against background.

The Tanami gold mineralisation has a strong correlation with bismuth (typically 100ppm Bi per 1ppm Au). Bismuth is highly immobile in the weathering environment and has the potential to be a strong pathfinder element in geochemical surveys. Historically arsenic has been the preferred gold-pathfinder element, however review of fresh-rock multielement data shows that arsenic correlates very poorly with gold in the Tanami District. As a result, the historical geochemical data is primarily a gold-arsenic dataset with less than 20% of historic samples analysed for bismuth.

The collection of soil samples and extraction of preferred size fractions along with the inclusion of bismuth analysis has the potential to deliver a powerful and rapid assessment tool in the West Tanami. Large portions of the project have seen little to no previous effective surface sampling. Highly ranked structural and geological targets within the project will be a priority for initial surface sampling in the 2023 field campaign.

Regional Targeting and Ranking

In preparation for the 2023 field programs, a comprehensive prospect assessment, targeting and ranking program has commenced. The completion of detailed aeromagnetics across the project in 2022 has provided an essential baseline dataset for the enhancement of the regional structural and geological interpretation.

Diamond drilling completed during 2022 has provided key detailed information across the project in areas of limited pre-existing bedrock geological data. A project wide regolith interpretation map will define areas amenable to detailed surface soil sampling where new sampling and analytical techniques can be applied.

Prioritised targets to be tested in the 2023 field season will be reported in the coming months with field activities to commence at the completion of the northern wet season.

Corporate

Hamelin Gold held cash reserves of ~\$4.3 million at 31 December 2022.

Related party transactions

Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates (refer section 6 of Appendix 5B below):

Included at section 6.1 - Comprises: Remuneration of directors (\$79,000)

Included at section 6.2 - Comprises: Remuneration of directors (\$37,000)

Quarterly exploration reporting – ASX Listing Rule 5.3.1

In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.3.1, the Company confirms that there have been no material developments or changes to its exploration activities, and provides the following information:

- Approximately \$1.259m was incurred by the Company in respect of exploration activity for the quarter ended 31 December 2022 (YTD \$2.579m), primarily on RC and diamond core drill programs at the West Tanami Gold Project.
- A summary of the specific exploration activities undertaken in each project area (which included drilling and geochemical and geophysical programs), is provided in the relevant sections of this activity report

In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.3.2, the Company advises that no Mining Development or Production activities were conducted during the quarter.

Disclosures pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.3.4

The Company provides the following disclosures required by ASX regarding a comparison of actual expenditure to date (31 December 2022) since listing on 5 November 2021 against the use of funds statement in the prospectus dated 17 September 2021:

Use of Funds	Use of Funds Statement – cumulative to 31 Dec 2022 \$(000)	Actual expenditure – cumulative to 31 Dec 2022 \$(000)
Administration	874	746
Exploration costs	2,670	4,213
Loan repayments	136	136
IPO offer costs	859	821
Total	4,539	5,916

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.

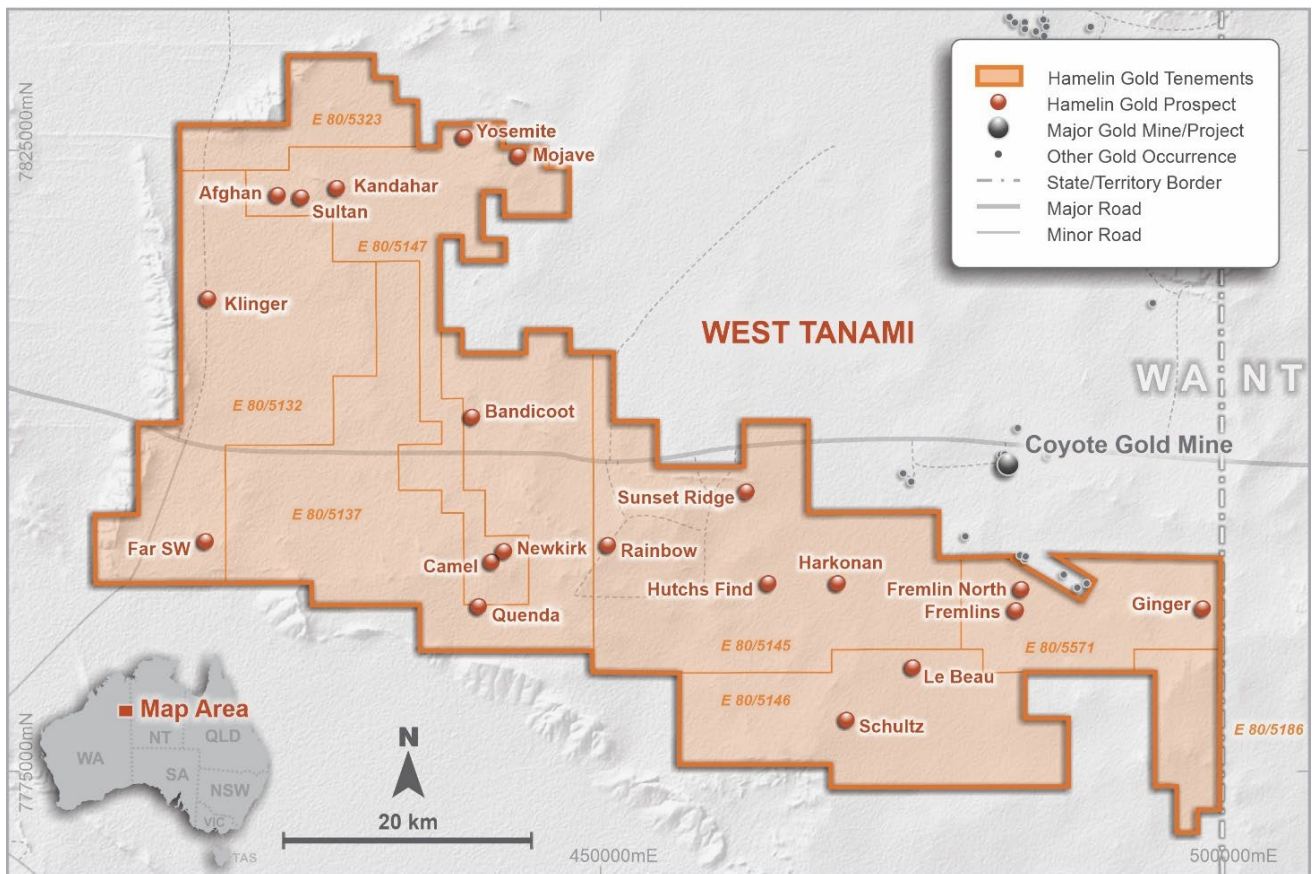


Figure 11: Hamelin's West Tanami Project - prospect location map

Schedule of Tenements

Please find attached a schedule of mining tenement interests pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.3.3 in respect of the Quarterly Activities Report for the period ended 30 June 2022:

Lease	Location	Area km ²	Interest at start of quarter (01/10/2022)	Interest at end of quarter (31/12/2022)
E80/5132	Tanami Province, WA	381.2	100%	100%
E80/5137	Tanami Province, WA	532.8	100%	100%
E80/5145	Tanami Province, WA	471.3	100%	100%
E80/5146	Tanami Province, WA	277.4	100%	100%
E80/5147	Tanami Province, WA	274.7	100%	100%
E80/5186	Tanami Province, WA	71.0	100%	100%
E80/5323	Tanami Province, WA	100.3	100%	100%
E80/5571	Tanami Province, WA	167.9	100%	100%
E80/5825	Tanami Province, WA	212.1	application	0%

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 12). 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.

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

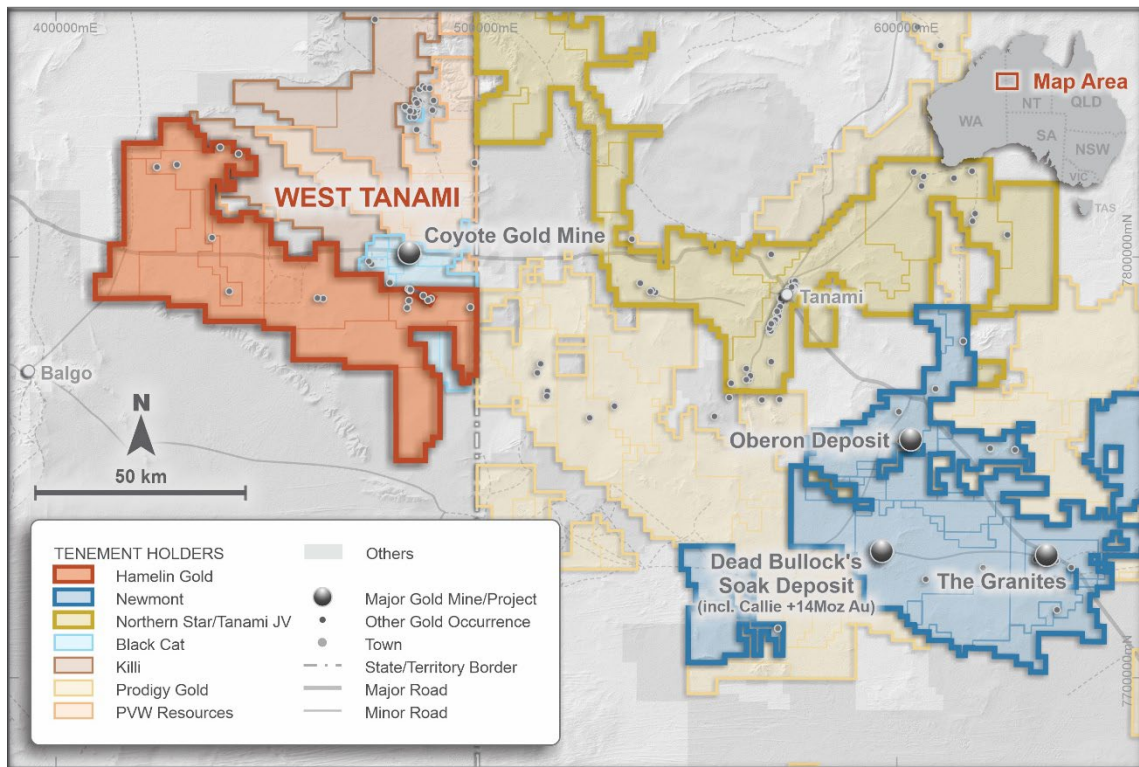


Figure 12: Hamelin's West Tanami Project tenure within the Tanami Gold Province

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

Hamelin Gold Limited

ABN

15 650 439 580

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 December 2022

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (6 months) \$A'000
1.	Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1	Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	-	-
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(108)	(185)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(111)	(204)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	12	24
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(207)	(365)

2.	Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	(114)	(202)
	(d) exploration & evaluation	(1,259)	(2,579)
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets – bonds and security deposits	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (6 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other – farm-in and joint venture contributions	-	-
	Other – exploration incentive grants	144	286
	Other – R&D Tax receipts	-	-
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(1,229)	(2,495)

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	-
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	-	-
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other	-	-
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	-	-

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	5,690	7,114
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(207)	(365)

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (6 months) \$A'000
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(1,229)	(2,495)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	-	-
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	4,254	4,254

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1	Bank balances	254	1,390
5.2	Call deposits	4,000	4,300
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	4,254	5,690

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	79
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	37
<i>Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.</i>		

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

7.	Financing facilities <i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity.</i> <i>Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.</i>	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
7.1	Loan facilities	-	-
7.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3	Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4	Total financing facilities	-	-
7.5	Unused financing facilities available at quarter end		-
7.6	Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.		

8.	Estimated cash available for future operating activities	\$A'000
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	207
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	1,259
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	1,466
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	4,254
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	4,254
8.7	Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)	2.9
	<i>Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.</i>	
	Answer: N/a	
8.8	If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:	
8.8.1	Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?	
	Answer: N/a	

8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?

Answer: N/a

8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?

Answer: N/a

Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 23 January 2023

Authorised by: The Board of Hamelin Gold Limited

(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.
2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.