

Significant Heavy Rare Earths in the West Tanami

- High level review of the Rare Earth Element (“REE”) potential of the West Tanami project (“West Tanami”) identifies significant REE mineralisation at three separate prospects
- West Tanami is prospective for unconformity-related Heavy REE (“HREE”) deposits evidenced by Northern Minerals’ (ASX:NTU) Browns Range deposit located in the Northern Tanami
- Initial re-sampling of recent drilling produced highly anomalous results with significant HREEs including:
 - Camel prospect - 8 metres at 0.24% TREO from 6 metres in TSR0002 (21% NdPr:TREO and 28% HREE:TREO) including:
 - 2 metres at 0.50% TREO from 10 metres (16% NdPr:TREO and 34% HREE:TREO)
 - Hutch’s Find prospect - 6 metres at 0.23% TREO from 30 metres in TLR0007 (18% NdPr:TREO and 26% HREE:TREO)
- Harkonan prospect - Large-scale radiometric anomaly coincident with interpreted unconformity with REE anomalism in historical drilling and surface sampling
- Follow up programs planned with drilling of key REE targets to be completed in conjunction with gold programs in the first half of 2023.

Hamelin Gold Limited (“**Hamelin**” or the “**Company**”) (**ASX:HMG**) is pleased to provide initial results from an evaluation of the REE potential of the West Tanami project, Western Australia.

Commenting on the REE opportunity at West Tanami, Managing Director Peter Bewick said:

“Hamelin has identified significant concentrations of heavy rare earth minerals in prior untargeted gold focused drilling. It is early days in our assessment of the REE potential of the West Tanami project, however seeing these levels of anomalism is highly encouraging. These early results confirm that West Tanami is prospective for unconformity-related rare earth element deposits similar to the Browns Range deposit located in the Northern Tanami. Targeted surface sampling and drilling of priority REE opportunities will be completed in the first half of 2023 in parallel with our exciting gold exploration programs in the West Tanami”

Background

Rare Earth Elements (“**REEs**”) have unique magnetic, catalytic and phosphorescent properties and play a critical role in a variety of high-tech applications, including renewable energy, consumer electronics, and advanced manufacturing. REEs are increasingly in demand as the world becomes more dependent on technology and increased demand for renewable energy sources.

Unconformity-related heavy REE (“**HREE**”) deposits, such as the Northern Minerals Limited’s (ASX:NTU) Browns Range deposit in the Northern Tanami, are becoming increasingly important as sources of HREEs due to the declining availability from traditional sources, such as ion-adsorption clays and bastnasite deposits. Unconformity-related HREE deposits typically have a small surface footprint but can often be identified in areas of residuum or shallow sand cover via the application of airborne radiometrics and surface geochemical sampling. Early stage exploration results from shallow drilling or rock chip programs that are in excess of 1000ppm TREO are considered significant.

The identification of HREE mineralisation by PVW Resources Limited (ASX:PVW) at its Watts Rise and Castella prospects, located 20km to the north of the West Tanami project, initiated a program to evaluate the potential for REEs within Hamelin’s tenements.

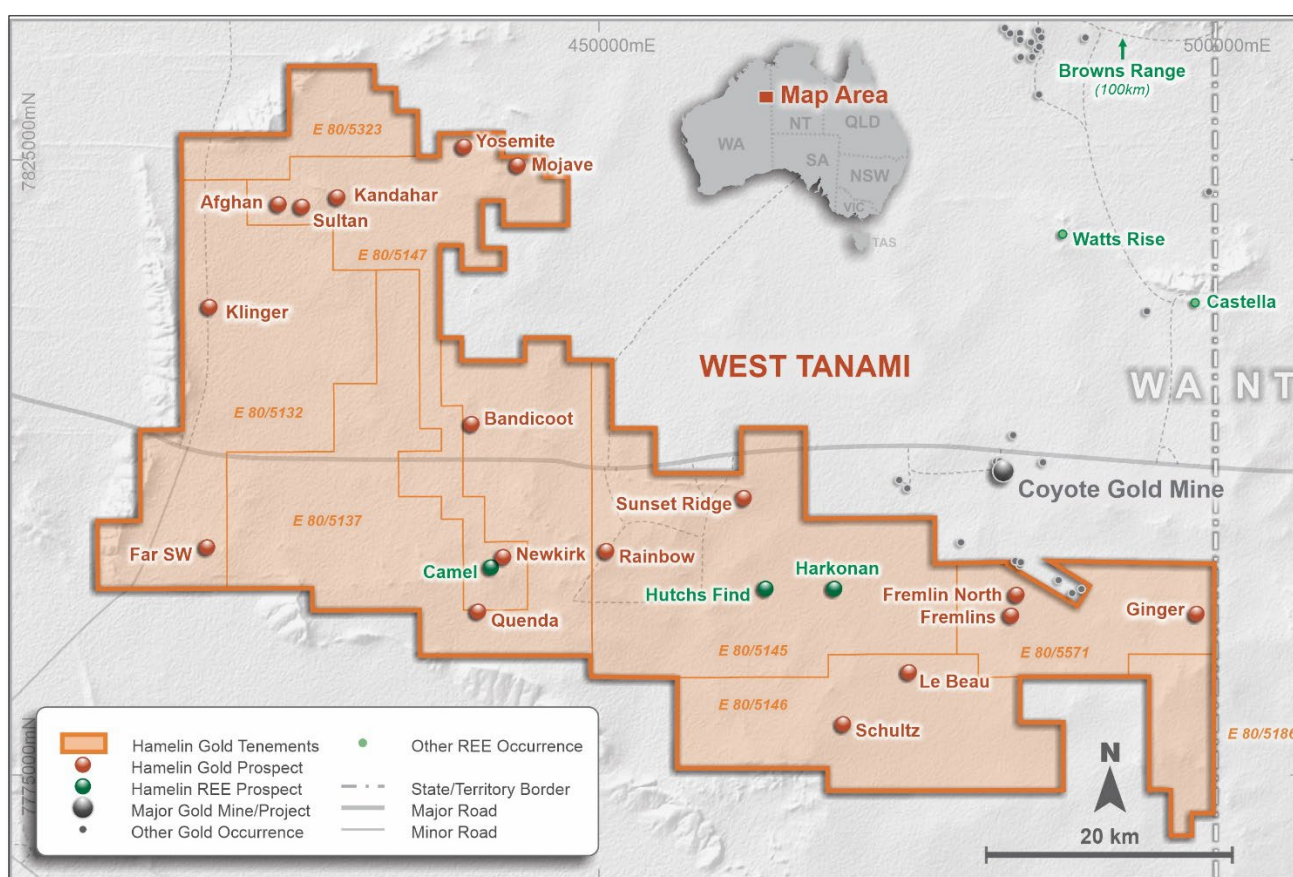


Figure 1: West Tanami Prospect Location Map highlighting REE prospects

Re- Analysis of RC Drilling

Routine handheld pXRF analysis of drilling completed in 2022 identified elevated cerium, lanthanum and yttrium values within RC holes drilled at the Hutch’s Find and Camel prospects. The majority of REEs are not detected by the pXRF so selected samples were re-analysed to accurately determine the full range of REE concentrations.

Camel Prospect

Handheld pXRF analysis of a single line of 100 metre spaced drill holes highlighted near surface REE anomalism with elevated cerium, lanthanum and yttrium recorded within RC hole TSR0002. Six sample pulps from an interval between 4-16 metres downhole were re-analysed for the full suite of REEs and returned an interval of:

- **8 metres at 0.24% TREO from 6 metres (21% NdPr:TREO and 28% HREE:TREO)**
 - **including 2 metres at 0.50% TREO from 10 metres (16% NdPr:TREO and 34% HREE:TREO)**

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Datum	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	EOH(m)
TSR0002	RC	MGA94_z52	441926	7791355	447	000	-60	122

Table 1: TSR0002 drill collar location information. AZI = Azimuth, EOH= End of hole depth

From	To	CeO ₂ ppm	Dy ₂ O ₃ ppm	Er ₂ O ₃ ppm	Gd ₂ O ₃ ppm	La ₂ O ₃ ppm	Nd ₂ O ₃ ppm	Pr ₆ O ₁₁ ppm	Sm ₂ O ₃ ppm	Tb ₄ O ₇ ppm	Y ₂ O ₃ ppm	Yb ₂ O ₃ ppm	TREO ppm	Nd+Pr %	HREE %
4	6	382	21	8	27	104	187	46	39	4	67	7	903	26	12
6	8	1034	60	20	85	310	524	132	110	11	169	15	2502	26	11
8	10	263	20	10	21	60	100	25	23	3	111	9	655	19	24
10	12	1788	221	116	178	386	649	152	158	30	1196	94	5080	16	34
12	14	152	63	31	69	133	205	43	48	9	375	20	1180	21	44
14	16	48	20	10	23	44	60	12	13	3	163	6	411	18	50

Table 2: TSR0002 Rare Earth Element Results. Intervals >1000ppm TREO highlighted
Eu₂O₃, Ho₂O₃, Lu₂O₃, Tm₂O₃ analysed but not reported as generally less than 10ppm

Hutch's Find

Handheld pXRF analysis highlighted a zone of REE anomalism in RC hole TLR0007 from 30-40 metres downhole hosted in oxidised Proterozoic sediments. Re-analyses for the full suite of REEs from this interval returned:

- **6 metres at 0.23% TREO from 30m (18% NdPr:TREO and 26% HREE:TREO)**

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Datum	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	EOH(m)
TSR0007	RC	MGA94_z52	464296	7790277	415	270	-60	100

Table 3: Hutch's Find drill collar location information. AZI = Azimuth, EOH= End of hole depth

From	To	CeO ₂ ppm	Dy ₂ O ₃ ppm	Er ₂ O ₃ ppm	Gd ₂ O ₃ ppm	La ₂ O ₃ ppm	Nd ₂ O ₃ ppm	Pr ₆ O ₁₁ ppm	Sm ₂ O ₃ ppm	Tb ₄ O ₇ ppm	Y ₂ O ₃ ppm	Yb ₂ O ₃ ppm	TREO ppm	Nd+Pr %	HREE %
30	32	326	33	11	43	222	204	51	47	6	103	8	1182	25	14
32	34	997	104	55	96	397	371	95	90	15	578	45	3180	17	26
34	36	778	117	70	87	224	190	46	56	15	707	59	2610	11	39
36	38	75	52	30	37	84	70	15	22	7	339	23	807	12	58
38	40	32	25	14	21	49	37	8	11	3	209	10	443	12	61

Table 4: TLR0007 Rare Earth Element Results. Intervals >1000ppm TREO highlighted
Eu₂O₃, Ho₂O₃, Lu₂O₃, Tm₂O₃ analysed but not reported as generally less than 10ppm

Given the broad spacing of the drilling completed at Camel and Hutch's Find, the limited analysis completed and the lack of any previous REE exploration at these two prospects, the REE mineralisation identified is considered significant. Drilling is planned to be completed within the first half of 2023 at both Camel and Hutch's Find to test for extensions to the rare earth mineralisation in conjunction with the targeted gold program.

Database Review

A review of the historical data across West Tanami revealed no previous analysis of surface or drill hole samples for the full suite of rare earth elements. Partial analysis for selected REEs has been completed on 87 holes, less than 0.5% of all holes drilled across the project. Despite the lack of previous analysis for REEs, an area of significant anomalism was highlighted at the Harkonan prospect.

Harkonan

The Harkonan prospect is located 7km to the east of Hutch's Find on an interpreted geological uniformity. A pronounced radiometric anomaly sits along a 10km section of the interpreted geological contact (see Figure 2). Shallow RAB drilling has been completed across sections of the radiometric anomaly with only three holes selected by previous explorers for partial REE analysis. HKAR0001, HKAR0002 and HKAR0003 were drilled by Acacia Resources in the late 1990s along one east-west section, at a hole spacing of 30m. Highly anomalous cerium, lanthanum and yttrium results were recorded in these three holes with intervals in excess of 100ppm yttrium listed below.

Hole_ID	From	To	CeO ₂ ppm	La ₂ O ₃ ppm	Y ₂ O ₃ ppm
HKAR0001	12	15	1793	53	161
	15	18	1769	171	348
	18	21	732	83	282
	21	24	247	287	273
	24	27	94	286	552
	27	30	28	110	131
HKAR0002	9	12	1462	37	174
	12	15	1050	196	348
	15	18	2567	258	591
	18	21	662	203	395
	21	24	52	271	320
	24	27	48	264	634
	27	30	48	169	307
	30	33	63	86	141
HKAR0003	12	15	204	157	187
	15	18	1425	183	422
	18	21	55	123	239

Table 5: Rare Earth Element Results >100ppm Y - Harkonan Prospect. No other REEs analysed

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Datum	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	EOH(m)
HKAR0001	RAB	MGA94_z52	469893	7788991	415	086	-60	61
HKAR0002	RAB	MGA94_z52	469923	7788991	415	086	-60	52
HKAR0003	RAB	MGA94_z52	469953	7788991	415	086	-60	52

Table 6: Harkonan drill collar location information. AZI = Azimuth, EOH= End of hole depth

The levels of near surface concentrations of cerium, lanthanum and yttrium intersected in the Harkonan RAB holes are indicative of the mineralisation footprint of a REE system. Yttrium is commonly associated with other heavy rare earth elements and is a pathfinder element to HREE deposit.

Surface sampling will focus on interpreted structural targets and the most enhanced sections of the radiometric anomaly along the unconformity, where increased fluid flow is likely to concentrate hydrothermal, REE bearing fluids.

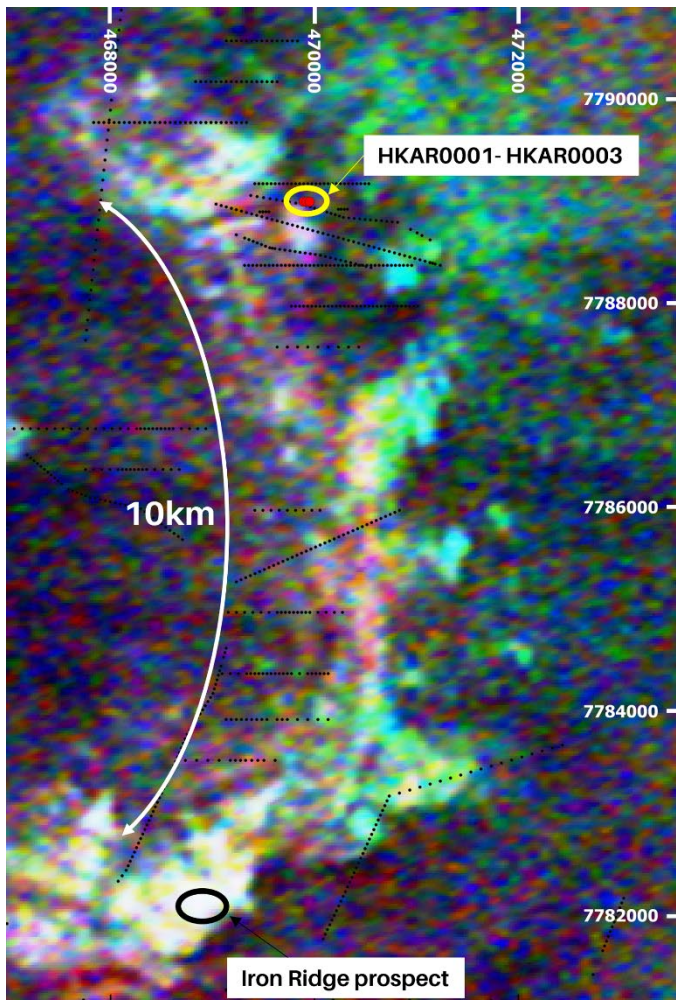


Figure 2a: Harkonan Area RGB radiometrics
RAB collars (black dots) not analysed for REEs

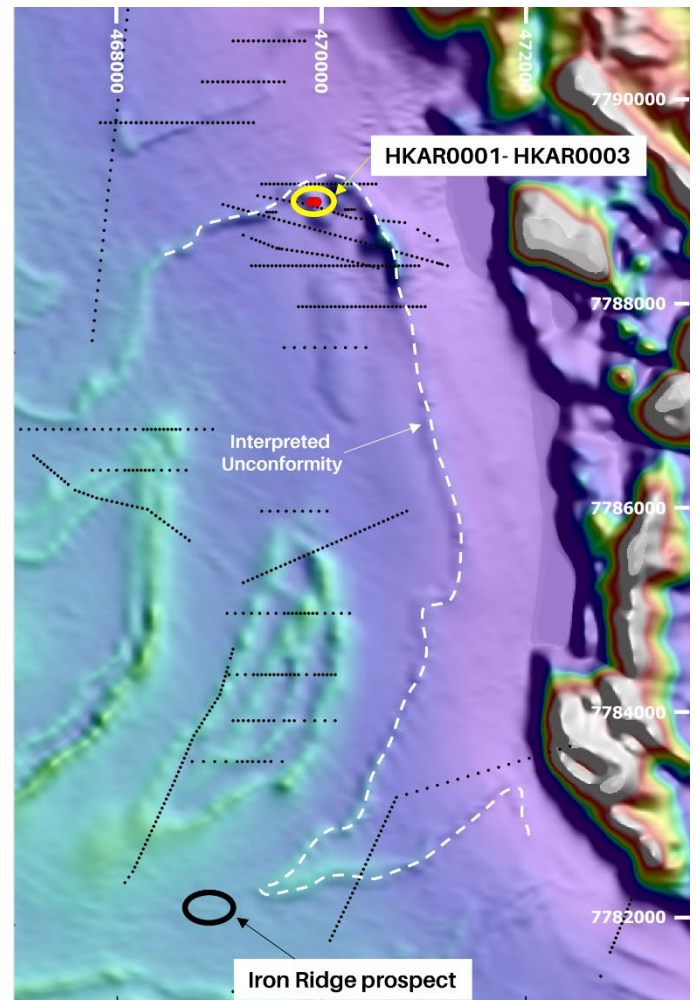


Figure 2b: Harkonan Area RTP magnetics
Killi Killi / Stubbins unconformity as dash white line

A small rock chip sampling program of an ironstone outcrop at the southern extent of the Harkonan radiometric anomaly has defined elevated REE up to 0.6% TREO. This is the only area of outcrop noted along the 10km trend of the radiometric anomaly and these anomalous results provide additional support to this large-scale new target. Full results from the rock chip sampling program are shown in Table 7.

Planned Program

A REE exploration program will be completed, in parallel with our gold exploration, in the first half of 2023. This program will commence with surface mapping, geochemical and rock chip sampling of amenable radiometric targets across the project. Drilling will then test priority targets including the drill testing for extension of REE mineralisation identified at Harkonan, Camel and Hutch's Find.

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.

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 exploration company based in Perth, Western Australia. Hamelin has a landholding of ~2,500km² 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 and high value REE deposits. 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.

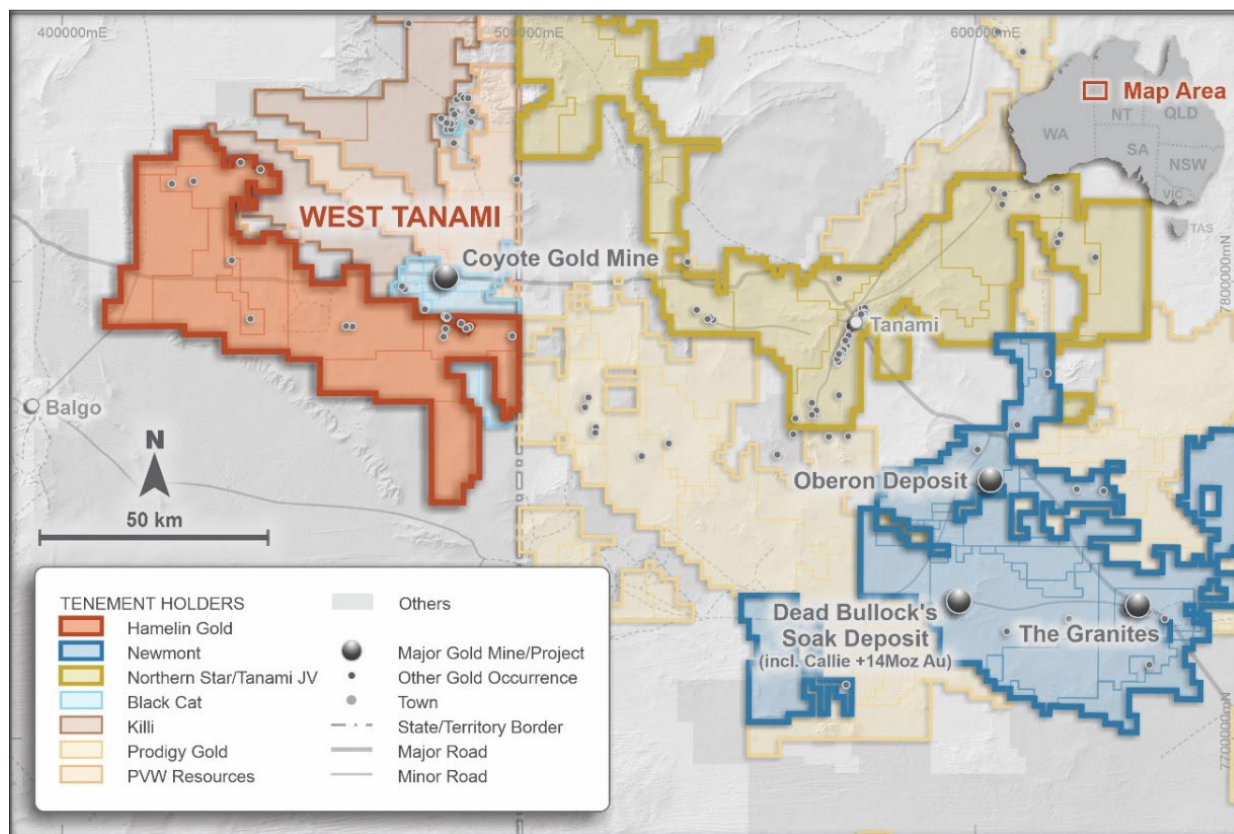


Figure 3: Hamelin's West Tanami Project tenure within the Tanami Gold Province

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

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).

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	CeO ₂ ppm	Dy ₂ O ₃ ppm	Er ₂ O ₃ ppm	Eu ₂ O ₃ ppm	Gd ₂ O ₃ ppm	Ho ₂ O ₃ ppm	La ₂ O ₃ ppm	Lu ₂ O ₃ ppm	Nd ₂ O ₃ ppm	Pr ₆ O ₄ 1 ppm	Sm ₂ O ₃ ppm	Tb ₄ O ₇ ppm	Tm ₂ O ₃ ppm	Y ₂ O ₃ ppm	Yb ₂ O ₃ ppm	TREO ppm	Nd+Pr %	HREE %
TR100103	468988	7782084	1051	11	4	9	24	2	413	0	259	80	40	3	0	49	2	1946	17	5
TR100104	468990	7782079	795	6	2	4	11	1	362	0	197	71	24	1	0	23	2	1501	18	3
TR100105	468975	7782065	224	4	2	2	6	1	283	0	146	56	14	1	0	17	2	758	27	5
TR100106	468941	7782065	359	3	1	1	4	0	158	0	72	28	8	1	0	13	1	651	15	4
TR100107	468940	7782074	1656	20	6	18	54	3	2644	1	1277	469	133	5	1	69	4	6362	27	3
TR100108	468945	7782079	377	5	2	3	9	1	331	0	163	58	20	1	0	20	2	992	22	4
TR100109	468907	7782112	163	3	1	1	3	0	65	0	29	11	4	0	0	14	2	296	13	8
TR100110	468887	7782088	907	8	3	4	14	1	172	0	169	52	29	2	0	29	3	1394	16	5
TR100111	468890	7782066	486	8	3	5	17	1	523	0	277	94	34	2	0	32	3	1485	25	5
TR100112	468861	7782094	114	2	1	1	3	0	38	0	25	8	5	0	0	13	1	214	16	11
TR100114	468858	7782066	833	8	3	7	20	1	889	0	483	173	51	2	0	26	2	2497	26	3
TR100115	468837	7782108	101	4	2	1	4	1	54	0	32	10	6	1	0	21	2	239	18	15
TR100116	468805	7782105	107	4	2	1	4	1	89	0	40	15	5	1	0	25	2	295	19	13
TR100117	468785	7782100	207	2	1	1	3	0	96	0	64	22	7	0	0	9	1	414	21	4
TR100118	468772	7782079	1002	5	1	7	17	1	670	0	403	140	50	1	0	11	1	2309	24	2
TR100119	468741	7782086	798	3	1	3	8	0	461	0	177	72	20	1	0	14	1	1561	16	2
TR100120	468702	7782089	148	2	1	1	3	0	62	0	34	12	5	0	0	12	1	282	17	7
TR100121	468688	7782074	163	3	1	2	4	0	161	0	61	23	7	0	0	14	1	441	19	6
TR100122	468665	7782067	161	4	2	2	6	1	129	0	59	20	9	1	0	21	2	417	19	9

Table 7: Analytical Results from the Iron Ridge Rock Chip program. Result above 1000ppm TREO highlighted and >5000ppm TREO in bold.

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"> 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. 	<p><u>Drilling</u></p> <p>RC Drilling Camel and Hutch's Find and RAB drilling at Harkonan was used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying.</p> <p>RAB and RC drilling was used to obtain samples at 1m intervals. At Camel and Hutch's Find the samples were then composited in 2m samples and then split to produce a ~3kg sample. At Harkonan RAB samples were composited into 3m samples.</p> <p><u>Rock Chips</u></p> <p>Rock chips samples were collected by Hamelin staff and submitted for analysis. Rock chips are random, subject to bias and often unrepresentative. They are by nature difficult to duplicate with any acceptable form of precision or accuracy.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<p>An Austex 400 Series RC Rig was utilised to complete the RC holes at Camel and Hutch's Find. Harkonan was drilled with a rotary air blast (RAB) rig.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>Camel and Hutch's Find RC</u></p> <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><u>Harkonan RAB</u></p> <p>This information was not provided in historical exploration reports</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. 	<p><u>Camel and Hutch's Find RC</u></p> <p>All RC samples are logged by Hamelin geologists. Lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veins and structural data is captured digitally and stored securely in the Hamelin Gold database.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p><u>Harkonan RAB</u> This information was not provided in historical exploration reports</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><u>Camel and Hutch's Find RC</u> RC Drilling – 1m and 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><u>Harkonan RAB</u> This information was not provided in historical exploration reports</p> <p><u>Iron Ridge Rock Chips</u> All samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Perth where the 0.5-1kg rock chips samples were crushed then pulverised.</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><u>Camel and Hutch's Find RC</u> Routine pXRF analysis has been completed down all hole. Intervals with anomalous REE signatures were selected for re-analysed utilizing a sodium peroxide fusion and Hydrochloric acid to dissolve the melt. Samples were analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry.</p> <p><u>Harkonan RAB</u> RAB samples were submitted to ALS for multi-element analysis via a four acid digest. No other information was provided in the historical reports</p> <p><u>Iron Ridge Rock Chips</u> All samples analysed utilizing a sodium peroxide fusion and Hydrochloric acid to dissolve the melt. Samples were analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry.</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"> • 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. 	<p>Drill hole locations collected by hand held GPS ($\pm 5\text{m}$)</p> <p>Grid Datum MGA94 UTM Zone 52S</p> <p>Down hole surveys have been carried out on all holes using a non-magnetic north seeking gyro and core orientation using Reflex ACT III Orientation Tool.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p><u>RC Drilling</u></p> <p>At Hutch's Find a single line of holes were drilled at 100m to 200m spacing. At Camel a single line of 100m spaced holes were drilled.</p> <p><u>RAB Drilling</u></p> <p>Historical RAB drill traverses were drilled at various spacings across the Harkonan prospect. The three holes discussed in this report are the only holes analysed for any REEs and were drilled on the one section at 30m spacing.</p> <p>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>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>N/A – this is early stage drilling and the orientation of the drilling with respect to key structures is not is not fully understood</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"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p><u>RC Drilling and Rock Chips</u></p> <p>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 laboratories via AWH.</p> <p><u>Harkonan RAB</u></p> <p>This information was not provided in historical exploration reports</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<p><u>RC Drilling and Rock Chips</u></p> <p>Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed on the exploration data</p> <p><u>Harkonan RAB</u></p> <p>This information was not provided in historical exploration reports</p>

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 and Harkonan prospects are located within the tenement E80/5145 and the Camel prospect is located in the south of E80/5147. All tenements are held by Hamelin Resources Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Hamelin Gold Ltd. All prospects are within Aboriginal Reserve 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 and Harkonan prospects was gold focused and only partially relevant to this initial assessment of the REE potential of the project.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>The project is prospective for unconformity-related Heavy Rare Earth Element deposits similar to the Browns Range deposit in the Northern Tanami</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"> 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 	<p><u>RC and RAB Drilling</u> All individual assays have been reported with composite interval length weighted, with a nominal 500ppm TREO lower cut-off. Intervals greater than 1000ppm TREO have been highlighted.</p> <p><u>Rock Chips</u> Results are reported individually with samples >1000ppm TREO highlighted and >5000ppm TREO in bold</p>

	<i>be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents have been reported in this announcement.
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> 	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.
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> 	Refer to body of this announcement
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> 	<u>RC Drilling and Rock Chips</u> All intervals assayed are included in this report. <u>Harkonan RAB</u> Assay intervals >100ppm Yttrium are reported individually
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> 	All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text. No metallurgical or mineralogical assessments have been completed.
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> 	A comprehensive prospect assessment, targeting and ranking program is currently being completed across the West Tanami project. A full set of targets to be tested in the 2023 field season will be compiled and reported in the coming months with field activities to commence at the completion of the northern wet season.