

Phase 1 RC Results – Sultan and Fremlins South

- Initial RC drilling intersected gold mineralisation along the entire 1,000 metre strike of the Sultan West geochemical anomaly which remains open along strike and at depth.
- Mineralisation at Sultan West is hosted in quartz veins within a northerly dipping dolerite unit with results including:
 - 2 metres at 6.12g/t Au from 52 metres in TSR0037
 - 6 metres at 1.0g/t Au from 34 metres in TSR0035
 - 6 metres at 0.52g/t Au from 66 metres in TSR0031
 - 24 metres at 0.17g/t Au from 54 metres in TRS0040A
- A four hole program at Fremlins South intersected broad zones of gold mineralisation hosted in sediments, with mineralisation persisting to the bottom of hole including:
 - 2 metres at 1.4g/t Au from 42 metres and 6 metres at 0.12g/t Au from 156 metres to end of hole in TLR0039
 - 10 metres at 0.33g/t Au from 80 metres and 8 metres at 0.28g/t Au from 152 metres to end of hole in TLR0040
- Surface soil sampling programs completed to the west and north of the Sultan gold corridor (assays pending) with aircore drilling of high priority targets planned for October / November 2024.
- Preparations in progress to continue aircore and RC drilling south along the Fremlin South trend where this regionally significant geochemical anomaly remains untested.

Hamelin Gold Limited (“**Hamelin**” or the “**Company**”) (**ASX:HMG**) is pleased to announce results of the Phase 1 RC drill programs at the Sultan and Fremlins South Prospects within the West Tanami project in Western Australia.

Commenting on the gold mineralization intersected, Hamelin Gold Managing Director Peter Bewick said:

“Results from the first phase of RC drilling at Sultan West and Fremlins South have provided strong evidence that both areas have the potential to host a major gold mineral system. Our understanding of the geology and mineralisation styles within these systems is growing significantly with every program we complete. The next phase of activity, building on key learnings, will include major soil sampling programs and further drilling. The mineralisation footprints of both systems can be measured in kilometres of strike and remain open along strike and at depth. These are the sort of footprints that can host large scale, high grade gold deposits in the Tanami.”

Sultan Prospects

The Phase 1 RC drill program along the Sultan Corridor focused on three separate prospects within a 3 kilometre long section of the +10 kilometre long gold corridor. A total of 19 RC holes were completed across the Sultan West, Sultan Central and Sultan Main prospects for 3,184 metres (see Figure 1). This program was partly funded by the WA Government EIS co-funded drilling program.

The three Sultan Prospects were generated following a detailed soil sampling program in 2023 along a covered, previous unexplored and unrecognised structural corridor. Samples from this program were analysed via the CSIRO developed Ultrafine® technique.

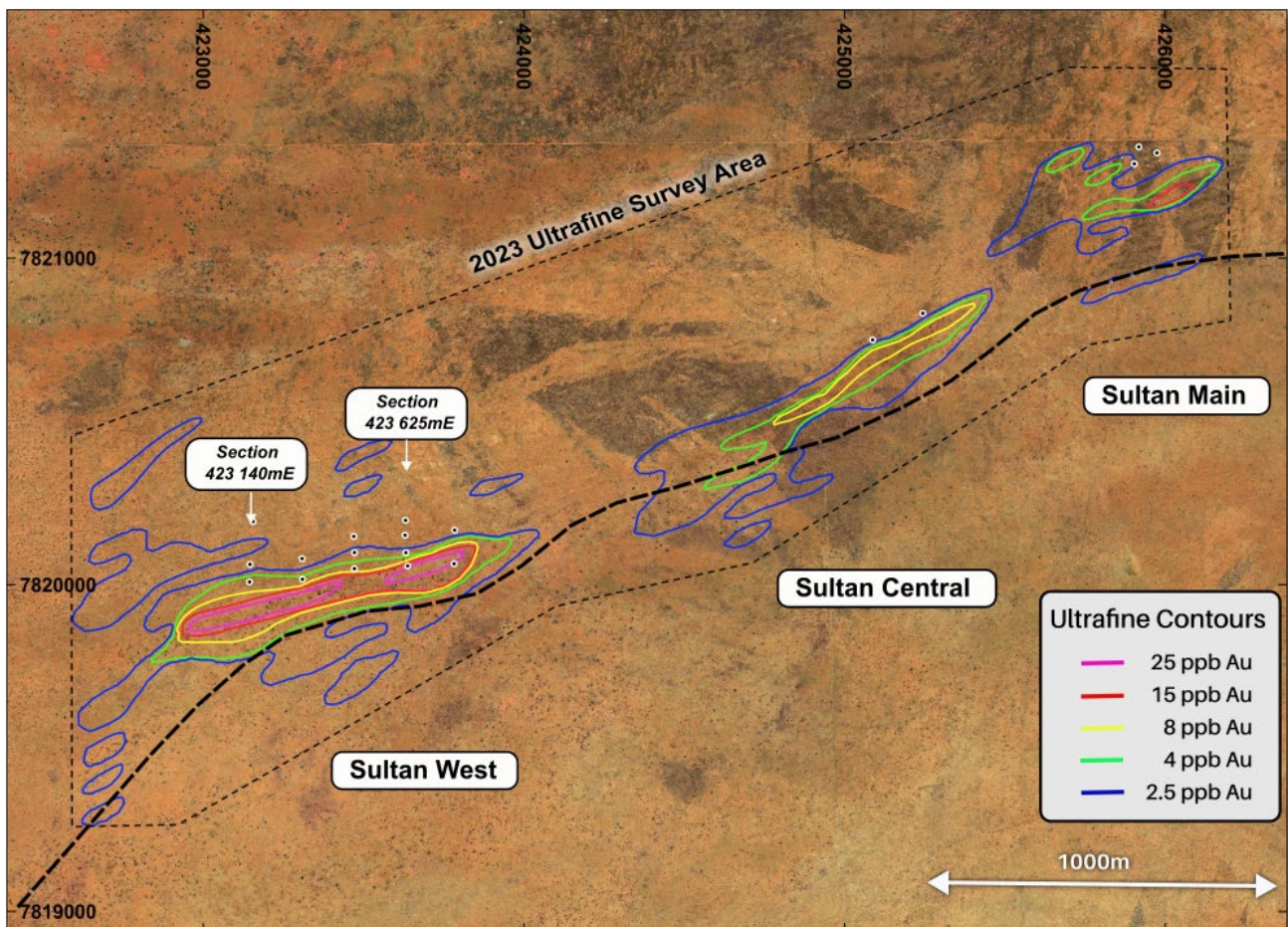


Figure 1: Sultan Gold Prospects, RC collar locations and Ultrafine soil contours

At Sultan West 14 RC holes for a total of 1,729 metres were completed on 5 drill sections. Sections were spaced at 160 metres with every hole in this program intersecting gold mineralisation in excess of 0.1g/t Au, and mineralisation remaining open along strike and at depth. Mineralisation is hosted in quartz veins within a gentle northerly dipping dolerite unit (see Figure 2 & 3) with results including:

- 2 metres at 6.12g/t Au from 52 metres in TSR0037
- 6 metres at 1.0g/t Au from 34 metres in TSR0035
- 6 metres at 0.52g/t Au from 66 metres in TSR0031
- 24 metres at 0.17g/t Au from 54 metres in TRS0040A

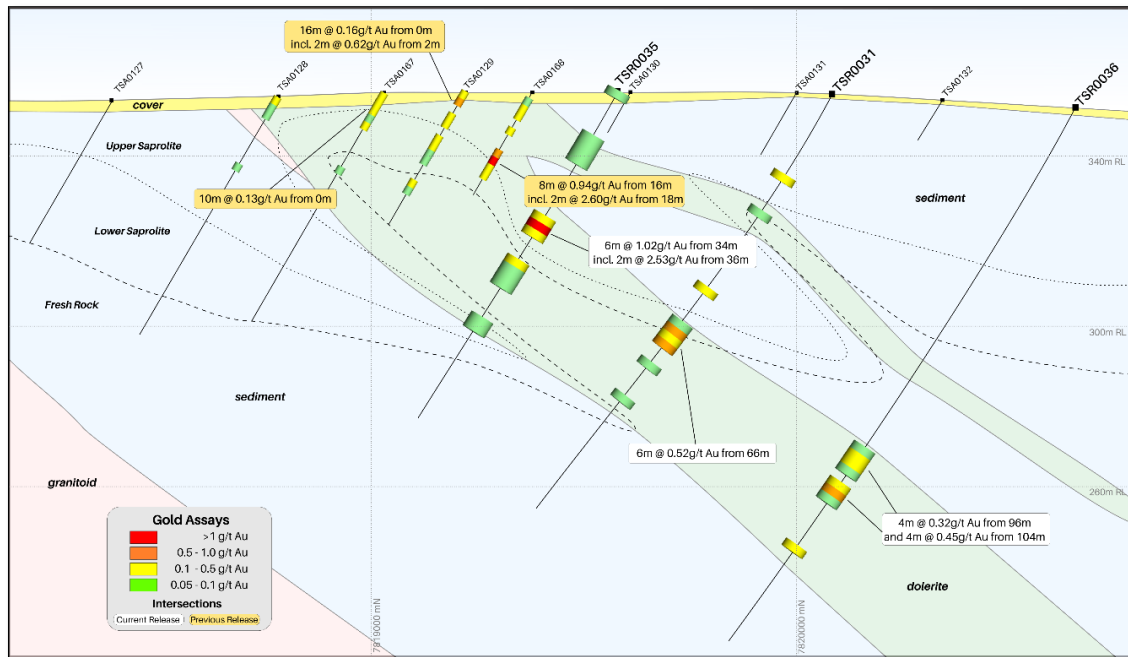


Figure 2: Sultan West drill section 423,140mE

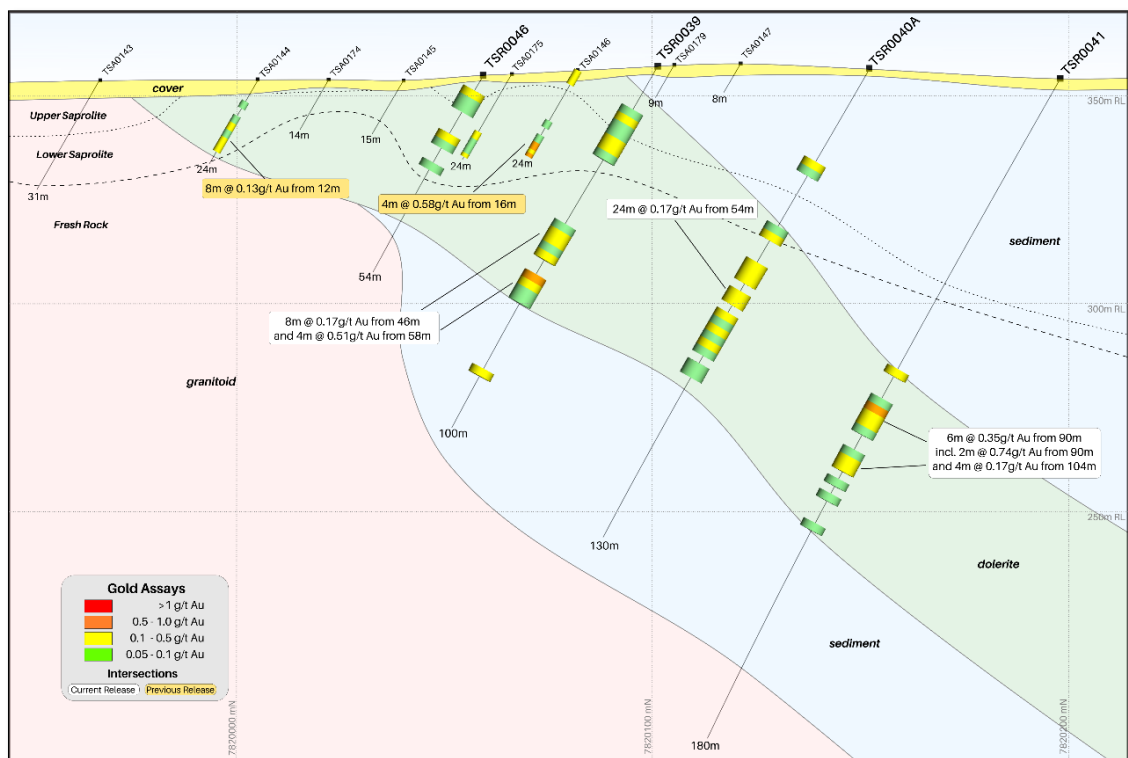


Figure 3: Sultan West drill section 423,625mE

This first phase of RC drilling at Sultan West confirmed the effectiveness of soil sampling and Ultrafine® analysis to identify gold mineralisation under shallow sand cover. The footprint of the bedrock gold mineralisation is of significant scale and remains open along strike. A second program of soil sampling has now been completed at Sultan which was designed to follow the defined mineralised trend further west into an area of interpreted structural complexity and to locate potential parallel mineralised structures to the north of the Sultan Fault. An area of particular interest is an interpreted complex folded and faulted dolerite unit, 5km to the southwest of the Sultan West prospect (see Figure 4). Assay results from this soil sampling program are expected in September 2024 with aircore drilling of high priority targets planned for October / November 2024.

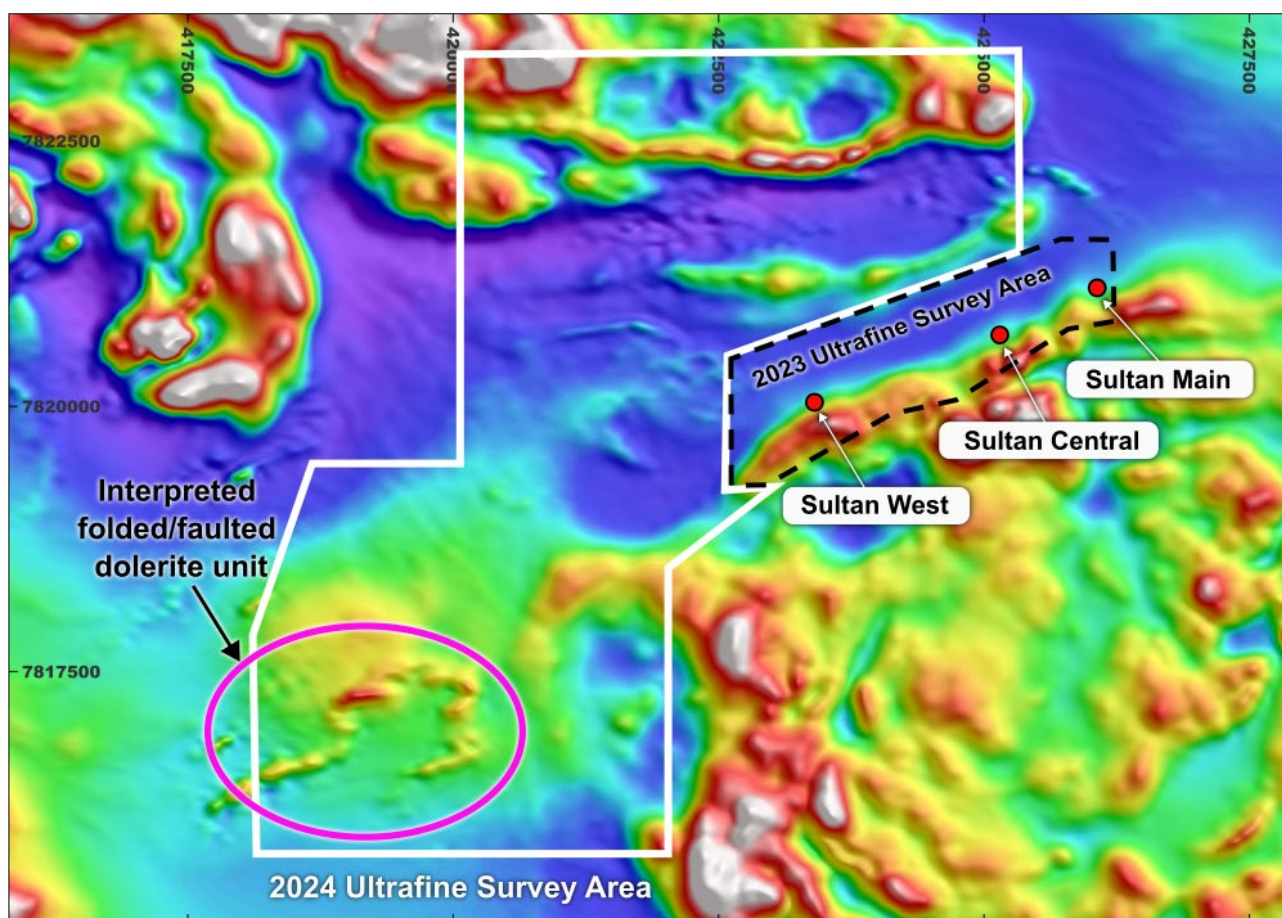


Figure 4: Sultan Gold Corridor – 2024 Soil Sampling program on regional magnetics

At Sultan Central two holes were completed to test beneath the core of the gold anomaly with narrow zones of subtle gold mineralisation identified within the dolerite. At Sultan Main three deep RC holes were drilled to test immediately along strike and down dip of high-grade gold mineralisation drilled in diamond hole TSD0007 (7.6 metres at 3.2 g/t Au from 326.2 metres – see ASX announcement 12 Dec 2022). The projected position of the mineralised structure drilled in TSD0007 appears to be stoped out by a late-stage felsic intrusion and the prospective dolerite unit is interpreted to have been fault offset. Narrow zones of gold mineralisation were noted within each of the three RC holes however no extension to the high-grade mineralised veining in TSD0007 was seen.

Fremlins South

The Fremlins gold system is a large scale mineral system that has been mapped over a strike length of 9 kilometres. Fremlins South represents the southern 4 kilometres of the system and is defined by a coherent, north-northwest trending gold anomaly derived from surface LAG sampling (see Figure 5).

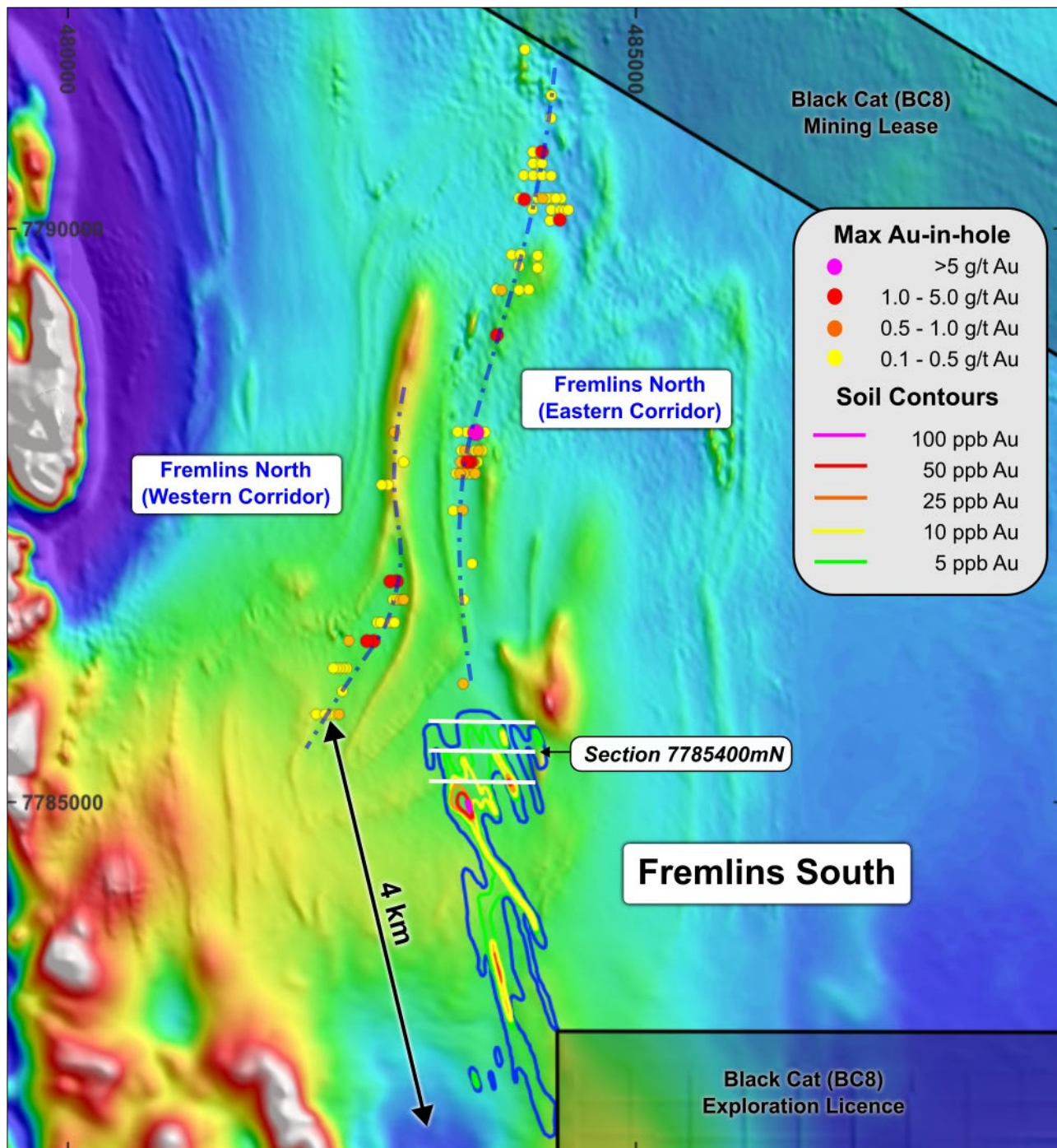


Figure 5: Fremlins Gold Prospect on regional magnetics

Shallow (7 metre deep) RAB holes drilled across the length of the Fremlins South gold anomaly by previous explorers proved to be ineffective. Three lines of aircore drilling in the north of the prospect outlined strong regolith gold anomalism below the depth of the historical RAB drilling (see ASX Announcement 16 October 2023).

Two sets of RC 'scissor holes' were completed along the southern two aircore traverses at Fremlins South to test for the primary source of regolith gold anomalism and to determine the orientation of any gold-mineralised structures. Results from these four holes were highly encouraging with broad zones of gold mineralisation intersected, defining a coherent mineralised corridor and strong bottom of hole gold anomalism recorded (see Figure 6).

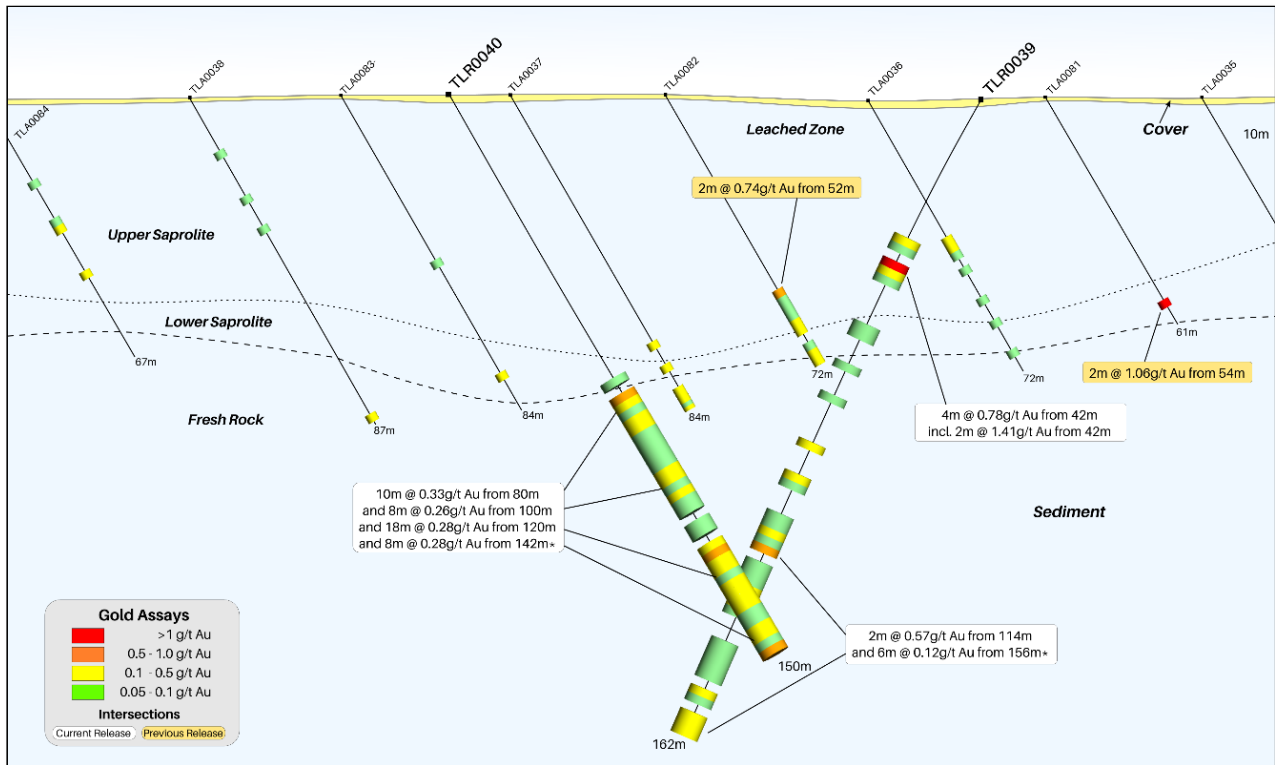


Figure 6: Fremlins South drill section 7,785,400mN

With only a small section of Fremlins South effectively drill tested, the immediate priority is to complete a heritage survey to conduct additional drilling along the remaining 3.5 kilometres of the system. Consultation with the traditional owners is in progress with the aim to complete the next phase of drilling at Fremlins South in October / November 2024.

Prospect	Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH(m)	Lease
Sultan Main	TSR0028	425922	7821340	369	-60	150	420	E80/5147
Sultan Main	TSR0029	425980	7821321	370	-60	150	363	E80/5147
Sultan Main	TSR0030	425908	7821289	369	-60	150	372	E80/5147
Sultan West	TSR0031	423138	7820008	355	-60	180	120	E80/5147
Sultan West	TSR0032	423466	7820100	354	-60	180	108	E80/5147
Sultan West	TSR0033	423463	7820151	355	-60	180	200	E80/5147
Sultan West	TSR0034	423465	7820052	354	-60	180	90	E80/5147
Sultan West	TSR0035	423139	7819958	355	-60	180	90	E80/5147
Sultan West	TSR0036	423140	7820065	351	-60	180	150	E80/5147
Sultan West	TSR0037	423306	7820018	353	-60	180	90	E80/5147
Sultan West	TSR0038	423301	7820081	353	-60	180	120	E80/5147
Sultan West	TSR0039	423625	7820101	357	-60	180	100	E80/5147
Sultan West	TSR0040	423625	7820155	358	-60	180	57	E80/5147
Sultan West	TSR0040A	423625	7820152	358	-60	180	130	E80/5147
Sultan West	TSR0041	423625	7820198	354	-60	180	180	E80/5147
Sultan West	TSR0042	423780	7820066	356	-60	180	90	E80/5147
Sultan West	TSR0043	423781	7820169	356	-60	180	150	E80/5147
Sultan Central	TSR0044	425087	7820748	366	-60	180	150	E80/5147
Sultan Central	TSR0045	425245	7820832	366	-60	180	150	E80/5147
Sultan West	TSR0046	423632	7820059	356	-60	180	54	E80/5147
Hutch's Find	TLR0038	458405	7794180	433	-90	0	60	E80/5145
Fremlins South	TLR0039	483724	7785403	436	-60	270	162	E80/5571
Fremlins South	TLR0040	483601	7785401	438	-60	90	150	E80/5571
Fremlins South	TLR0041	483555	7785087	433	-60	90	150	E80/5571
Fremlins South	TLR0042	483680	7785081	436	-60	270	150	E80/5571

Table 1: Collar information West Tanami RC Drill Program (May-June 2024)

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Interval	Au (g/t)
TSR0028	46	48	2	0.25
and	52	64	12	0.21
	106	108	2	0.21
	116	118	2	0.14
	358	360	2	0.11
TSR0029	108	110	2	0.25
	114	118	4	0.56
	160	162	2	0.31
TSR0030	12	14	2	0.63
	40	42	2	0.47
	68	72	4	0.21
	84	86	2	0.25
	324	326	2	0.25
TSR0031	22	24	2	0.25
	54	56	2	0.15

	66	72	6	0.52
TSR0032	6	8	2	0.17
	26	28	2	0.17
	66	68	2	0.2
TSR0033	98	100	2	0.24
	106	110	4	0.31
	114	116	2	0.12
TSR0034	32	34	2	0.17
	38	50	12	0.2
	58	60	2	0.14
TSR0035	34	40	6	1.02
	36	38	2	2.53
	46	48	2	0.26
TSR0036	96	100	4	0.32
	104	108	4	0.45
	122	124	2	0.17
TSR0037	52	56	4	3.18
incl	52	54	2	6.12
	60	62	2	0.14
TSR0038	74	78	4	0.48
	88	90	2	0.13
TSR0039	14	16	2	0.11
	20	24	4	0.14
	46	54	8	0.17
	58	62	4	0.51
	84	86	2	0.12
TSR0040A	26	28	2	0.12
	46	48	2	0.12
	54	78	24	0.17
TSR0041	80	82	2	0.14
	90	96	6	0.35
	104	108	4	0.17
TSR0042	18	20	2	0.13
	30	32	2	0.36
TSR0043	74	78	4	0.13
	102	106	4	0.33
TSR0044	46	48	2	0.12
	54	56	2	0.3
TSR0045	34	36	2	0.42
TSR0046	4	6	2	0.11
	16	18	2	0.21

Table 2: Sultan Phase 1 Program – Drill hole assay results (>0.1g/t Au). Maximum internal dilution of 2m within composited intervals. Assay intervals >1g/t reported separately.

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Interval	Au (g/t)
TLR0039	36	38	2	0.28
	42	46	4	0.78
incl	42	44	2	1.41
	88	90	2	0.17
	96	98	2	0.1
	110	116	6	0.25
	124	126	2	0.1
	128	130	2	0.14
	156	162*	6	0.12
TLR0040	80	90	10	0.33
	100	108	8	0.26
	120	138	18	0.28
	142	150*	8	0.28
TLR0041	28	30	2	0.21
	34	38	4	0.21
	42	46	4	0.16
	52	54	2	0.14
	60	62	2	0.14
	74	76	2	0.13
TLR0042	52	54	2	0.17
	88	90	2	0.17

Table 3: Fremfins South Phase 1 Program – Drill hole assay results (>0.1g/t Au). Maximum internal dilution of 2m within composited intervals. Assay intervals >1g/t reported separately.

* Denotes End of Hole interval

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.

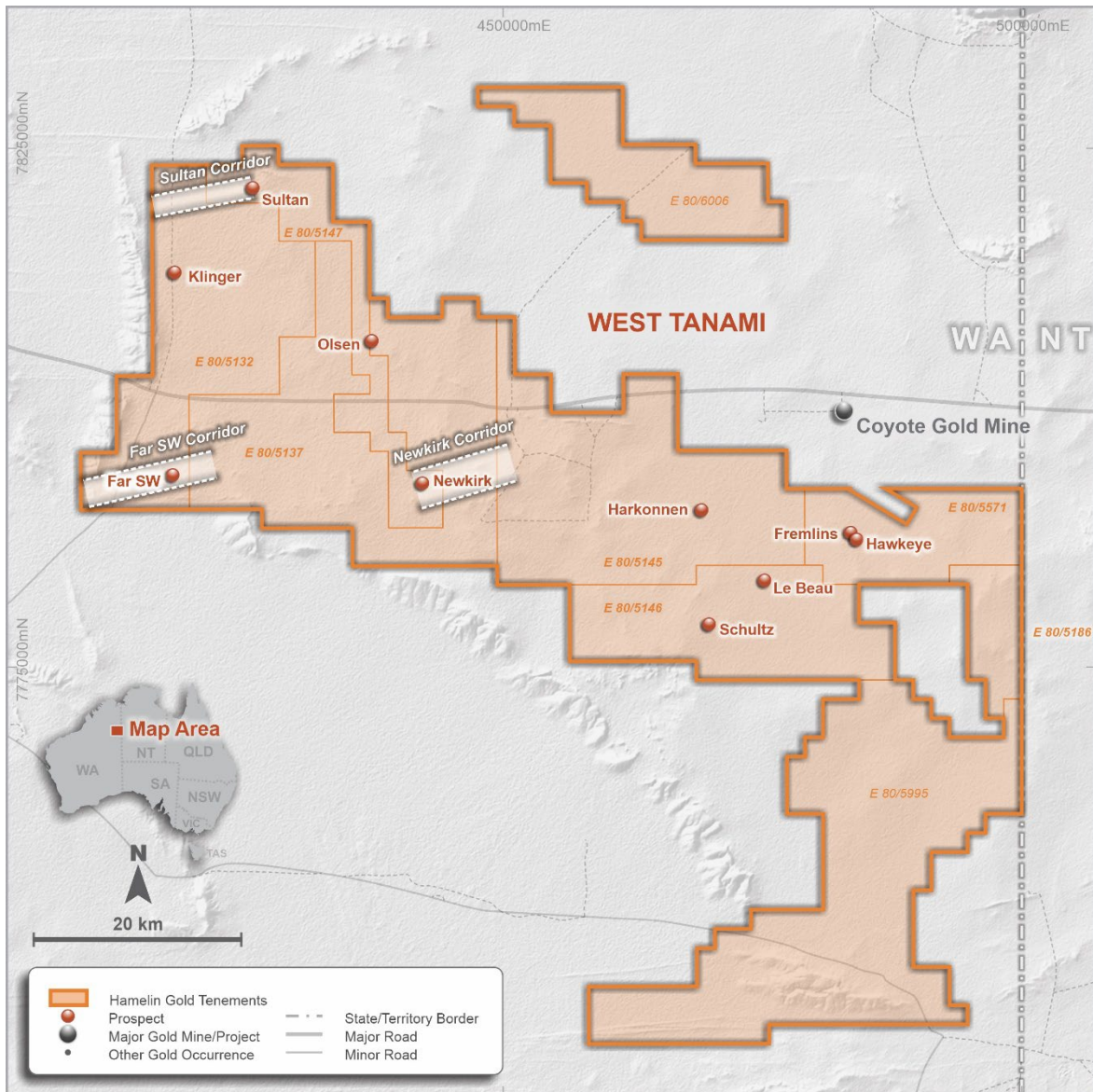


Figure 7: West Tanami Project – Tenement and Prospect location map

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 2,277km² in the Tanami Gold Province in Western Australian (Figure 8). 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.

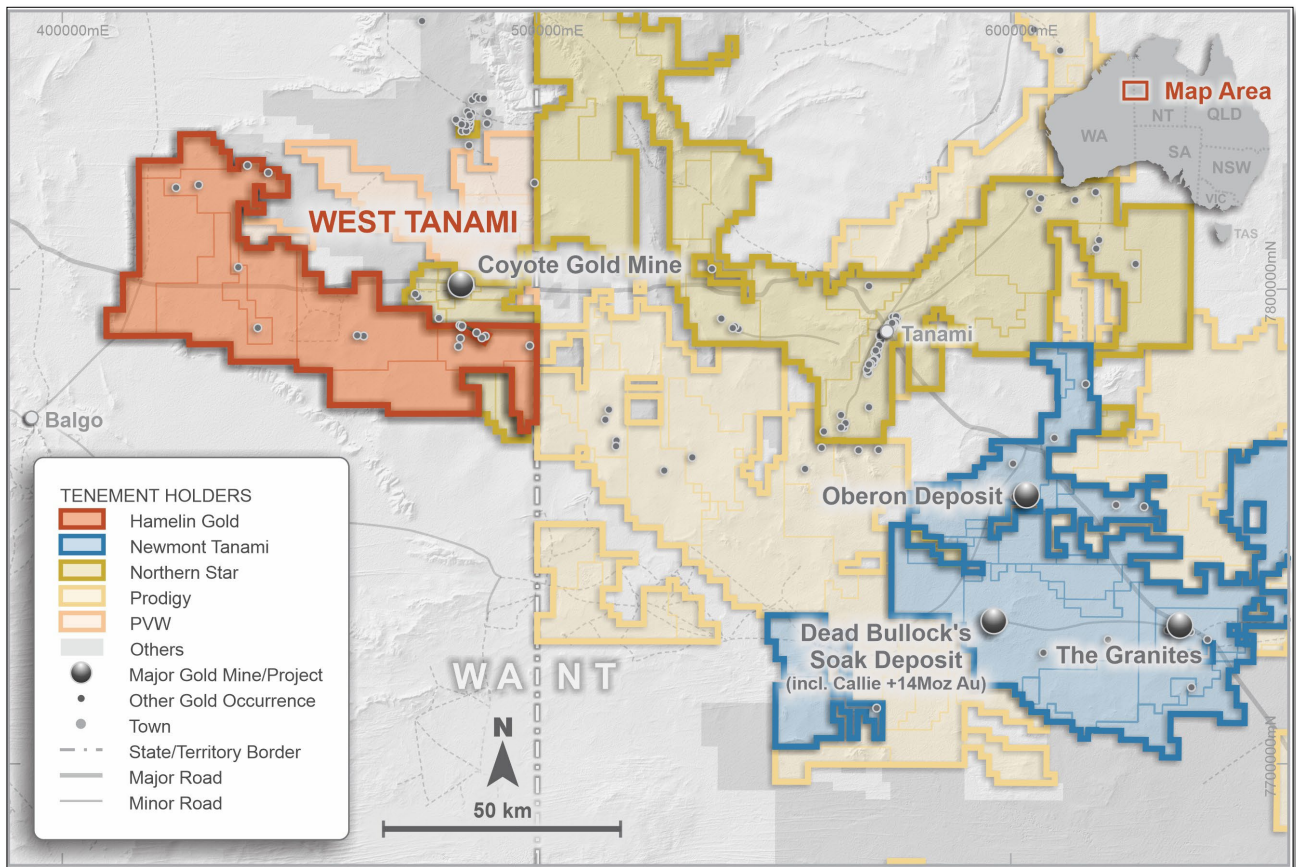


Figure 8: Hamelin's West Tanami Project- Granted tenure within the Tanami Gold Province

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

The Company has a strong Board and Management team and is well funded.

Hamelin's shareholders include highly regarded gold miners Gold Fields Limited (JSE/NYSE:GFI) and Red 5 Limited (ASX:RED).

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>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 685 RC rig was utilised to complete the RC holes</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"> • 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. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<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>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"> • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<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"> • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<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. Samples were analysed via ICPMS and ICPOES.</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"> • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<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 for all holes using a non-magnetic north seeking gyro.</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>Drill sections are spaced at 160 metres at Sultan West and at 320 metres at Fremlins South with hole spacing at 40-60 metres. Drilling completed at Sultan Central and Sultan Main are single hole sections with section spacing at Sultan Main at 40m (see Table 1 in the body of this announcement for more details)</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> <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"> • 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 hole with respect to key structures is not 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"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<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 laboratory via AWH.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<p>Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed on the West Tanami data.</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 Sultan prospects are located within the tenement E80/5147 and the Fremlins South prospect is located with E80/5571. Both tenements are held by Hamelin Resources Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Hamelin Gold Ltd.</p> <p>The Fremlins South prospect is within Aboriginal Reserve Lands and the Sultan prospects are on VCL. The Tjurabalan People have been determined to hold native title rights across the entire West Tanami project.</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>Minimal previous exploration has been completed at the Sultan prospects. Occasional areas of surface geochemical sampling including rock chip, lag, soil and auger sampling, and vacuum drill sampling are present. A few isolated reverse circulation (RC) drill lines have been drilled within the broader Sultan area. Previous exploration at the Fremlins South prospect consisted of lag sampling and shallow RAB drilling.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>The prospects are situated in the Proterozoic Tanami Province of Western Australia.</p> <p>The Sultan and Fremlins South prospects are considered prospective for orogenic gold mineralisation.</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 be clearly stated. 	<p>All reported assays have been length weighted, with a nominal 100ppb Au cut-off. Intervals below 100ppb Au have been included within some composited calculations but do not exceed 2 metres in downhole length. Intervals above 1g/t Au have been reported separately.</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"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<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"> • 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. 	<p>Refer to body of this announcement</p>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>All significant intervals are reported with a 100ppb Au lower cut-off</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<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"> • The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<p>A second phase of soil sampling has been completed to the west and north of the Sultan gold corridor with assays pending. Heritage clearance to the southern extensions of the Fremlins South anomaly has been requested to facilitate drill testing of the remainder of the defined LAG anomaly</p>