

New Zone of Gold Mineralisation at Jazz

- First pass, aircore drilling at the Jazz prospect in the West Tanami has identified a new zone of gold mineralisation
- Mineralisation is hosted within a low zircon, high silica granite (“Jazz Granitoid”) and can be traced across two, 400 metre spaced aircore traverses and is open to the west.
- Results from three adjacent, 80 metre spaced holes include:
 - 16m @ 0.36g/t Au from 38 metres including 2 metres @ 1.4g/t Au from 38 metres
 - 2m @ 2.1g/t Au from 50 metres
 - 10m @ 0.45g/t Au from 36 metres including 2 metres @ 1.9g/t Au from 44 metres
- Drilling was designed to assess a series of multi-element soil geochemical anomalies identified utilising the Ultrafine® analytical technique (“UFF”)
- RC drilling to test for additional gold mineralisation along strike and at depth is planned.

Hamelin Gold Limited (“**Hamelin**” or the “**Company**”) (ASX:HMG) is pleased to announce the confirmation of regolith hosted gold mineralisation in the first pass aircore drilling of the Jazz prospect within the West Tanami project in Western Australia.

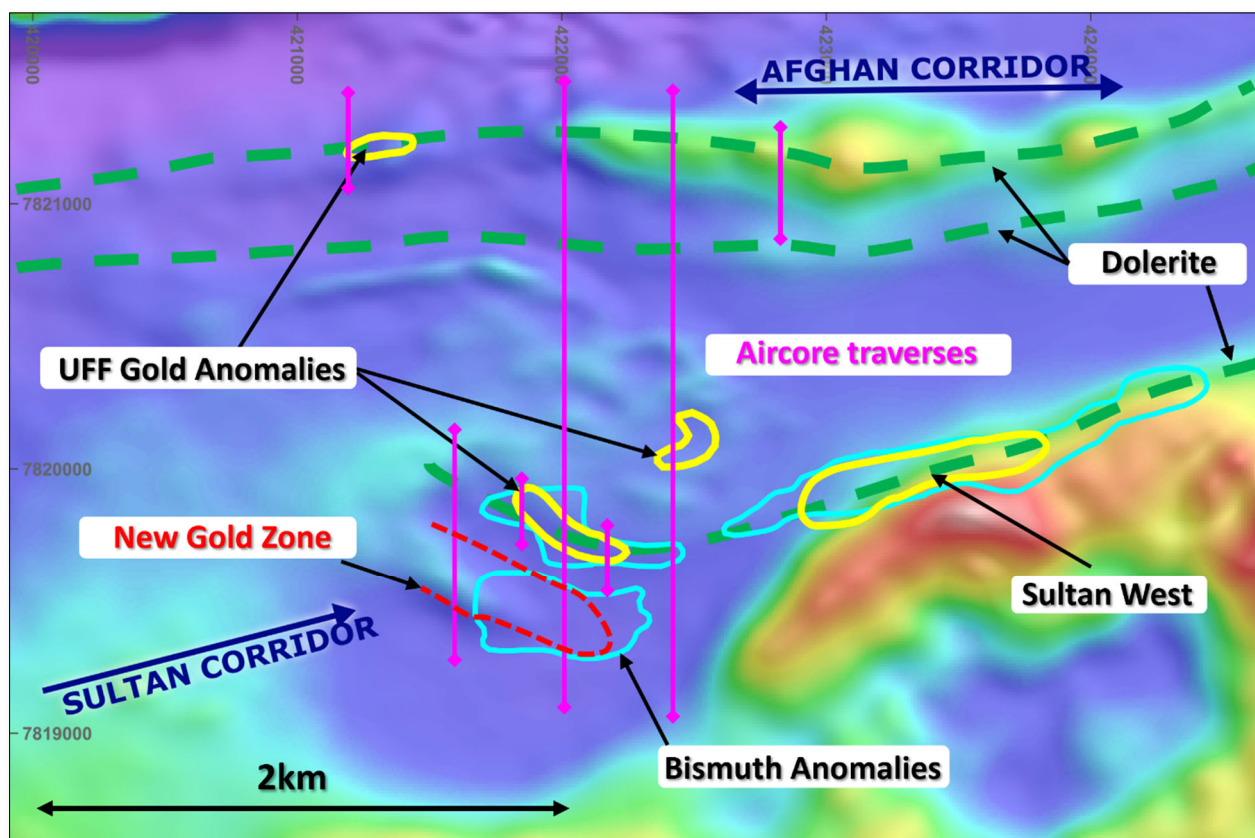


Figure 1: Jazz prospect

Geochemical anomalies, gold corridors and aircore drill traverses over RTP residual (1K) magnetics

Commenting on the first pass aircore results from Jazz, Hamelin Gold Managing Director Peter Bewick said:

“This is the first time we have seen granite hosted gold mineralisation in the West Tanami and this represents a new geological setting for gold in the region. The lateral and depth extent of mineralisation identified is also rarely observed in the region as the oxide zone above non-mafic hosted gold systems in the Tanami are generally leached of any mineralisation. The untested primary position below the oxide mineralisation at Jazz defines a priority drill target for Hamelin.

The next phase of exploration at Jazz is planned to commence early in the 2025 dry season and will include RC drilling to test for extensions to mineralisation both along strike and at depth”.

Jazz Prospect

The Jazz prospect is located at the western end of the Sultan and Afghan Corridors in the north west of the West Tanami project (see Figure 4). A surface sampling program conducted across the prospect area in 2024 identified a series of gold and multi-element geochemical anomalies (see Figure 1). Samples from this program were analysed utilizing the CSIRO developed Ultrafine® (“UFF”) analytical technology.

A 3,667 metre aircore drill program was completed in the December 2024 quarter to assess a suite of geochemical targets at Jazz (see ASX Announcement 14 October 2024). This program was the first systematic drilling completed at the Jazz prospect and facilitated the generation of a more detailed geological and structural interpretation of the prospect area (see Figure 2).

Assay results from the aircore drill program have identified a new zone of gold mineralisation hosted along the north margin of a low zircon, silica rich granite, which has been named the Jazz Granitoid. The regolith hosted mineralisation can be traced across two 400 metre spaced drill sections with mineralisation open to the west.

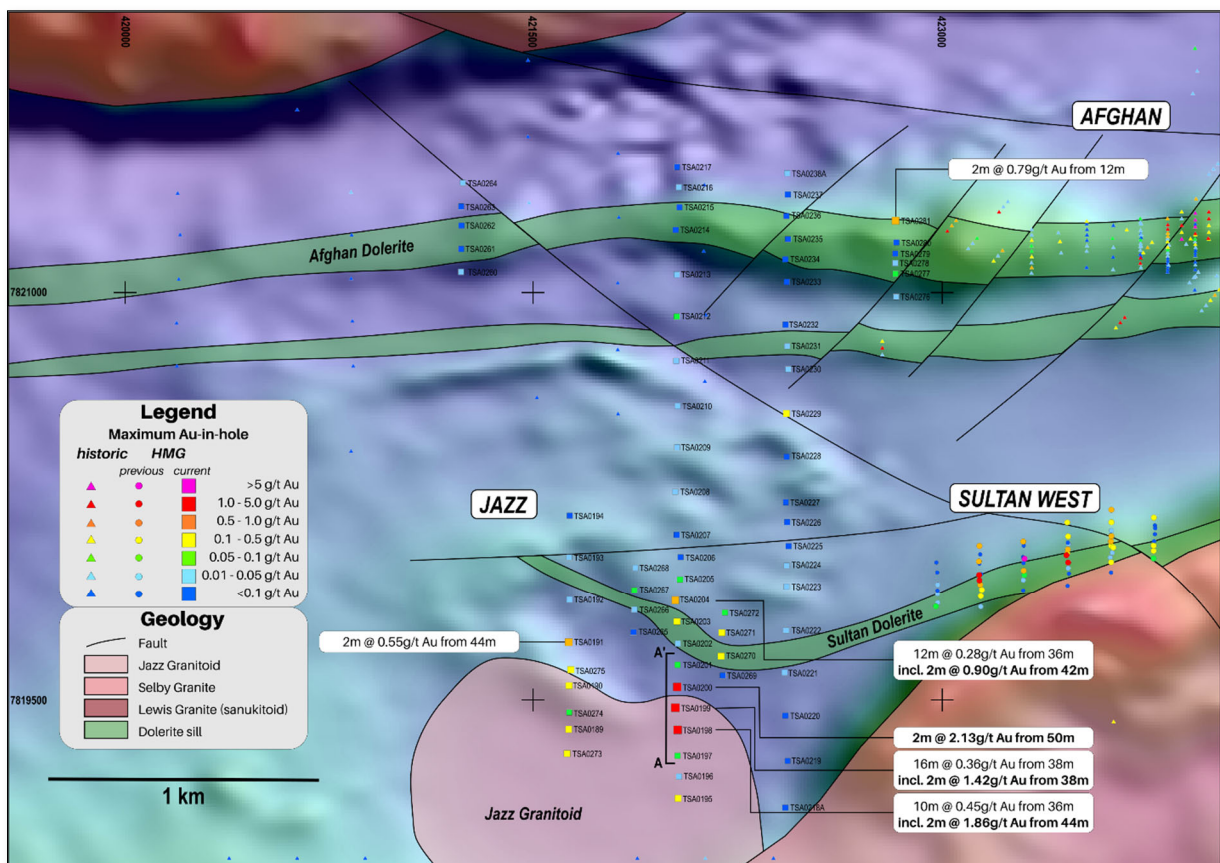


Figure 2: Detailed geological and structural interpretation with maximum gold-in-hole

This is the first time that a significant zone of gold mineralisation has been identified in a granite host rock within the West Tanami project. The location of gold mineralisation in the margins of a brittle granite body like the Jazz Granitoid, adjacent to ductile sediments, is noted as a favourable gold setting in many gold deposits globally (such as Gruyere, Granny Smith and King of the Hills in Western Australia, and Snowline's recent Valley IRGS discovery in Alaska).

The Jazz Granitoid appears to be a member of a suite of non-magnetic felsic intrusions mapped across the West Tanami and is characterised by a low zircon, high silica geochemistry, which is a readily identifiable signature in early-stage drilling programs. Similar non-magnetic granites of the West Tanami have seen very little historical exploration as they were considered by previous explorers to have low prospectivity for gold.

Surface sand cover over the Jazz Granitoid is deeper than what is recorded over other felsic intrusions in the region. While this deeper cover may explain the absence of surface gold anomalism in the UFF data, there is a clear pathfinder (bismuth) anomaly coincident with the stronger regolith gold mineralisation outlined in the aircore drilling. Across the western half of the West Tanami project, it has been proven that bismuth displays a very strong correlation with both regolith and bedrock gold mineralisation. The presence of a bismuth anomaly in the Jazz UFF data provides a potential significant learning when applying this developmental analytical technology in similar geological settings.

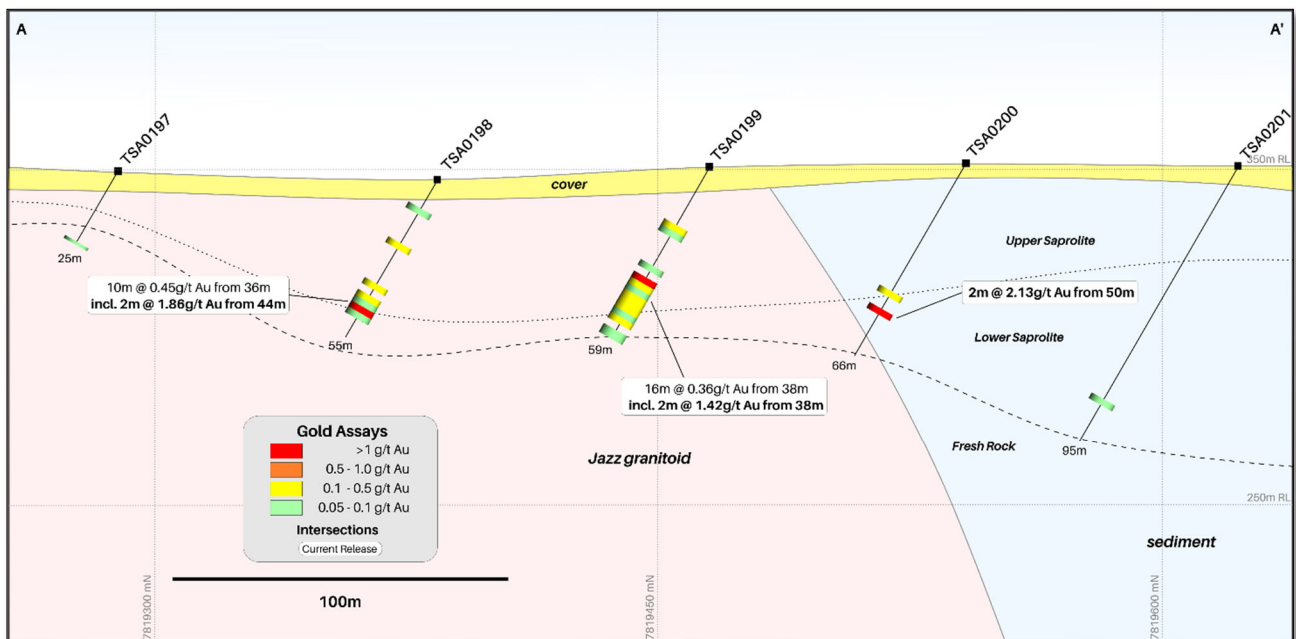


Figure 3: Jazz – Cross Section 422,020mE

The regolith hosted gold mineralisation at Jazz is up to 200 metres in width and remains open to the west (see Figure 1 and 3). The lateral extent and thickness of the regolith anomaly is considered significant as other non-mafic hosted gold systems across the Tanami region generally exhibit extensive to complete leaching of gold within the oxide profile.

The next phase of exploration at the Jazz prospect will include a program of RC drilling to test for continuations of the granitoid hosted gold mineralisation to the west and to target bedrock hosted gold mineralisation at depth. RC drilling at Jazz is scheduled to commence early in the northern dry season (April / May 2025).

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH(m)
TSA0189	421629	7819386	348	-60°	180°	41
TSA0190	421630	7819546	350	-60°	180°	63
TSA0191	421629	7819705	347	-60°	180°	47
TSA0192	421632	7819862	348	-60°	180°	89
TSA0193	421631	7820020	348	-60°	180°	51
TSA0194	421633	7820173	350	-60°	180°	61
TSA0195	422031	7819133	350	-60°	180°	37
TSA0196	422034	7819213	349	-60°	180°	27
TSA0197	422029	7819289	349	-60°	180°	25
TSA0198	422029	7819384	347	-60°	180°	55
TSA0199	422021	7819465	351	-60°	180°	59
TSA0200	422028	7819541	352	-60°	180°	66
TSA0201	422029	7819622	351	-60°	180°	95
TSA0202	422030	7819700	350	-60°	180°	53
TSA0203	422027	7819781	350	-60°	180°	60
TSA0204	422021	7819859	348	-60°	180°	66
TSA0205	422038	7819938	347	-60°	180°	66
TSA0206	422040	7820020	347	-60°	180°	66
TSA0207	422026	7820102	346	-60°	180°	76
TSA0208	422021	7820261	349	-60°	180°	96
TSA0209	422027	7820424	348	-60°	180°	87
TSA0210	422029	7820575	347	-60°	180°	106
TSA0211	422024	7820741	350	-60°	180°	73
TSA0212	422026	7820904	348	-60°	180°	33
TSA0213	422026	7821058	349	-60°	180°	73
TSA0214	422022	7821222	348	-60°	180°	18
TSA0215	422036	7821305	347	-60°	180°	39
TSA0216	422034	7821378	348	-60°	180°	42
TSA0217	422027	7821453	347	-60°	180°	66
TSA0218	422425	7819097	353	-60°	180°	16
TSA0218A	422425	7819099	353	-60°	180°	36
TSA0219	422433	7819270	348	-60°	180°	47
TSA0220	422425	7819436	351	-60°	180°	71
TSA0221	422422	7819594	349	-60°	180°	81
TSA0222	422428	7819748	349	-60°	180°	43
TSA0223	422429	7819912	351	-60°	180°	74
TSA0224	422430	7819989	350	-60°	180°	65
TSA0225	422437	7820061	350	-60°	180°	84
TSA0226	422432	7820149	349	-60°	180°	105
TSA0227	422427	7820222	349	-60°	180°	95
TSA0228	422430	7820389	348	-60°	180°	102
TSA0229	422429	7820548	348	-60°	180°	90
TSA0230	422435	7820710	346	-60°	180°	87
TSA0231	422432	7820795	347	-60°	180°	13
TSA0232	422426	7820874	345	-60°	180°	9
TSA0233	422430	7821031	347	-60°	180°	24
TSA0234	422425	7821114	349	-60°	180°	5
TSA0235	422435	7821188	349	-60°	180°	19

TSA0236	422429	7821273	346	-60°	180°	15
TSA0237	422434	7821352	347	-60°	180°	40
TSA0238	422432	7821428	351	-60°	180°	12
TSA0238A	422432	7821430	351	-60°	180°	76
TSA0260	421234	7821068	345	-60°	180°	51
TSA0261	421234	7821152	344	-60°	180°	17
TSA0262	421235	7821238	346	-60°	180°	16
TSA0263	421234	7821308	343	-60°	180°	17
TSA0264	421240	7821395	341	-60°	180°	83
TSA0265	421867	7819742	350	-60°	180°	15
TSA0266	421871	7819825	350	-60°	180°	21
TSA0267	421870	7819898	349	-60°	180°	27
TSA0268	421874	7819981	347	-60°	180°	48
TSA0269	422195	7819583	353	-60°	180°	18
TSA0270	422189	7819654	351	-60°	180°	46
TSA0271	422192	7819740	351	-60°	180°	38
TSA0272	422203	7819814	351	-60°	180°	60
TSA0273	421623	7819297	346	-60°	180°	55
TSA0274	421631	7819448	347	-60°	180°	63
TSA0275	421637	7819604	348	-60°	180°	63
TSA0276	422832	7820976	346	-60°	180°	61
TSA0277	422830	7821061	348	-60°	180°	12
TSA0278	422829	7821100	348	-60°	180°	8
TSA0279	422829	7821135	347	-60°	180°	10
TSA0280	422833	7821176	347	-60°	180°	6
TSA0281	422830	7821256	348	-60°	180°	15

Table 1: Jazz Prospect – Aircore Collar information (MGA94 Zone52)

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Interval	Au_ppm	Bi ppm
TSA0189	12	14	2	0.11	16
and	36	41*	5	0.12	18
TSA0190	48	52	4	0.19	9
TSA0191	44	46	2	0.55	1
TSA0195	36	37*	1	0.14	2
TSA0198	22	24	2	0.31	2
and	36	46	10	0.45	7
incl.	44	46	2	1.86	14
TSA0199	20	22	2	0.14	117
and	38	54	16	0.36	53
incl.	38	40	2	1.42	65
TSA0200	44	46	2	0.12	6
and	50	52	2	2.13	37
TSA0203	6	8	2	0.16	10
and	12	18	6	0.17	14
TSA0204	28	30	2	0.2	3
and	36	48	12	0.28	47
and	58	60	2	0.16	10
TSA0229	72	74	2	0.25	0

TSA0270	24	26	2	0.14	0
TSA0271	37	38*	1	0.15	7
TSA0273	46	48	2	0.2	3
TSA0275	20	22	2	0.18	37
and	32	34	2	0.11	1
TSA0281	12	14	2	0.79	78

Table 2: Jazz Prospect – Drill hole assay results (>0.1 g/t Au)

* = end of hole interval

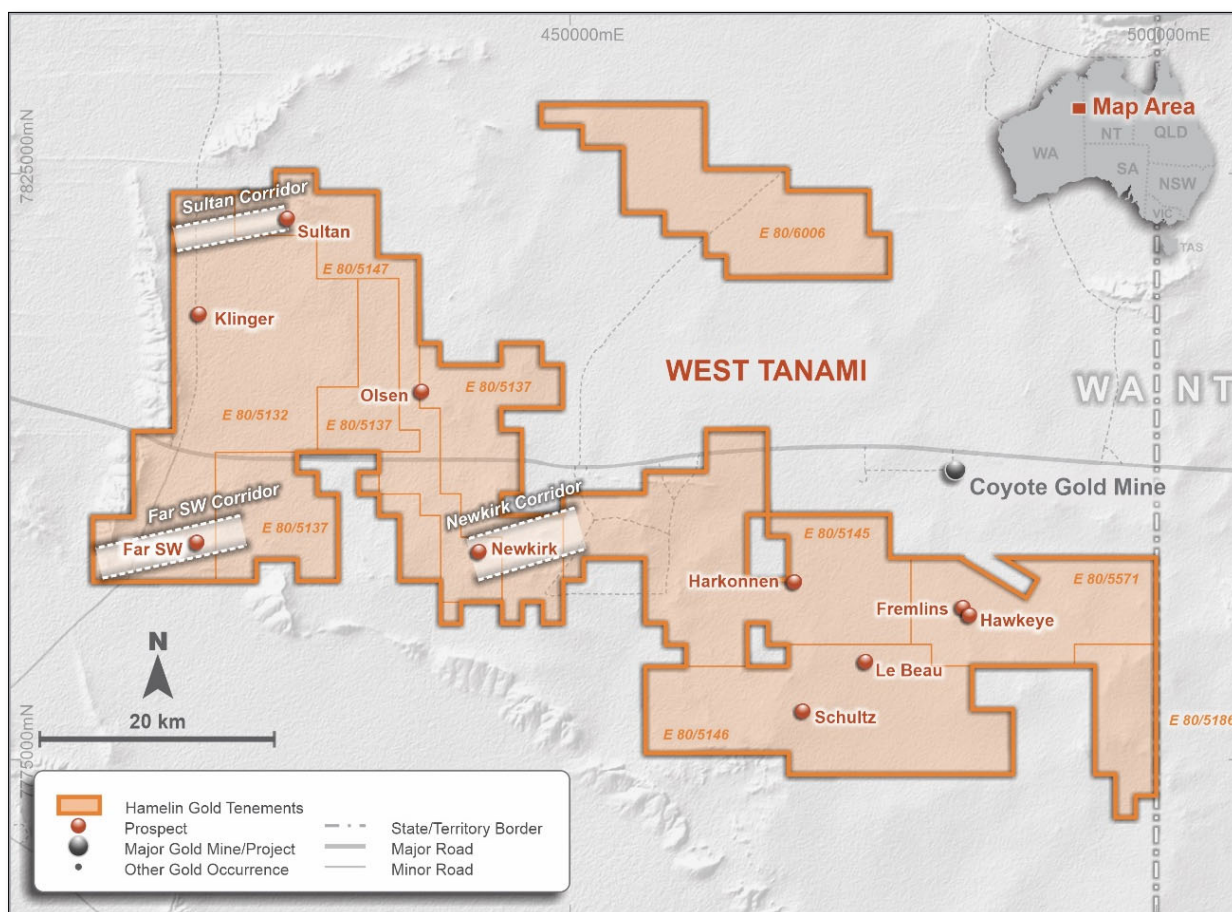


Figure 4: West Tanami Project – Tenements and Prospect location map

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors.

For further information, please contact:

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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.

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

About Hamelin Gold

Hamelin Gold Limited (**ASX:HMG**) is an ASX-listed gold exploration company based in Perth, Western Australia. Hamelin has a landholding of 2,489km² in the Tanami Gold Province in Western Australian (Figure 5). 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.

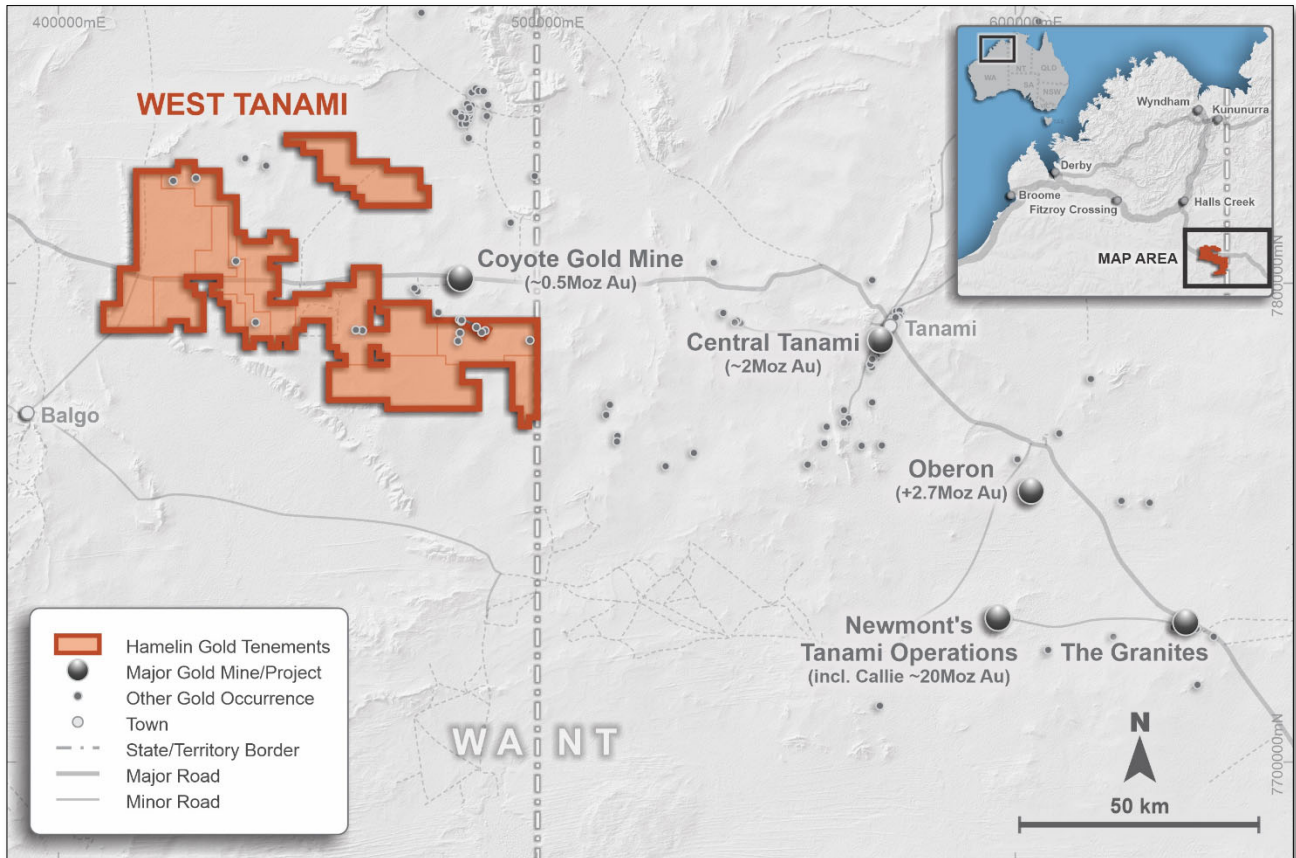


Figure 5: Hamelin's West Tanami Project tenure within the Tanami Gold Province

Hamelin is undertaking systematic whole of project target generation activities in the West Tanami targeting world class 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 Vault Minerals Limited (ASX:VAU).

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> 	Aircore drilling was used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. Samples were collected at 1m intervals that were then composited in 2m samples to produce a ~3kg sample.
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> 	A Hydco Aircore / Slimline RC rig on an MAN all-wheel drive truck was utilised to complete the aircore holes.
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 that representative samples are collected.</p> <p>No relationship between sample recovery and grade is known at this stage, more drilling is required to establish if there is any sample bias.</p>

Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>Aircore samples are logged by Hamelin geologists. Magnetic susceptibility and pXRF measurements are taken at each metre interval. Aircore 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 geological database.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>2m composite samples are collected via a scoop by Hamelin field staff. 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. The nature and quality of the samples collected are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.</p> <p>Field duplicates are taken at a ratio 1:50 when RC drilling and no work has been done to date to determine if the sample sizes are appropriate for the material being sampled.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<p>The Aircore 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. Representative samples were collected and analysed for a multi element suite via ICPMS and ICPOES. Routine pXRF analysis has been completed down hole but this information does not form part of this report.</p> <p>Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material and blanks as part of in-house procedures. Hamelin also submitted an independent suite of CRMs and blanks (see above). A formal review of this data is completed on a periodic basis.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>The intersections included in this report have been verified by Clayton Davys (Exploration Manager)</p> <p>Geological logging is completed using in-house logging data systems. All data entry is carried out by qualified personnel. Standard data entry is used on site and is backed up on external hard drives and then to a cloud based database.</p> <p>No adjustments have been made to the assay data</p>

Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 are collected by hand held GPS ($\pm 5\text{m}$)</p> <p>Grid Datum MGA94 UTM Zone 52S</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>7 north-south orientated aircore drill traverses were completed across the Jazz geochemical anomalies at various line spacing from 160m to 400m. Aircore holes were drilled at 80m spacing along the drill lines.</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>Aircore 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 laboratories 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 Sultan 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 Jazz prospect is located within the tenements E80/5132 and E80/5147 which are held by Hamelin Resources Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Hamelin Gold Ltd.</p> <p>The prospects are within Vacant Crown Land 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>Minimal previous exploration has been completed in the region prior to Hamelin's programs. 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 area.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>The prospect is situated in the Proterozoic Tanami Province of Western Australia.</p> <p>The Jazz Prospect is 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 	<p>All reported assays have been length weighted, with a nominal 100ppb Au cut-off.</p> <p>No metal equivalents have been reported in this announcement.</p>

	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	
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'). 	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"> 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. 	Refer to body of this announcement
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. 	All significant intervals are reported with a 100ppb Au lower cut-off
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. 	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"> 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. 	An RC drill program to test for additional gold mineralisation along strike to the west and at depth is planned to be commence early in northern dry season (April / May 2025).