

Exploration Update – Gold Drilling Programs

Highlights:

- EIS co-funded drilling programs commence in the West Tanami
- 2,500 metre RC program to test a surface geochemical gold anomaly at Fremlins South
- 2,000 metre RC program to test for bedrock gold mineralisation at depth and along strike of broad aircore gold anomalism at Jazz
- Diamond drilling at Jazz planned for August 2025 pending results from the RC drill program
- Assay results received from March 2025 Ularring RC drill program outlining moderate gold anomalism beneath main target zone

Hamelin Gold Limited (“Hamelin” or the “Company”) (ASX:HMG) is pleased to provide an update on our gold exploration drilling programs in Western Australia.



Figure 1: RC drilling in progress at the Fremlins South Gold Prospect (19 May 2025)

West Tanami Project

The West Tanami Project located in the north-east of Western Australia (see Figure 2) and is considered highly prospective for multi-million ounce orogenic gold deposits.

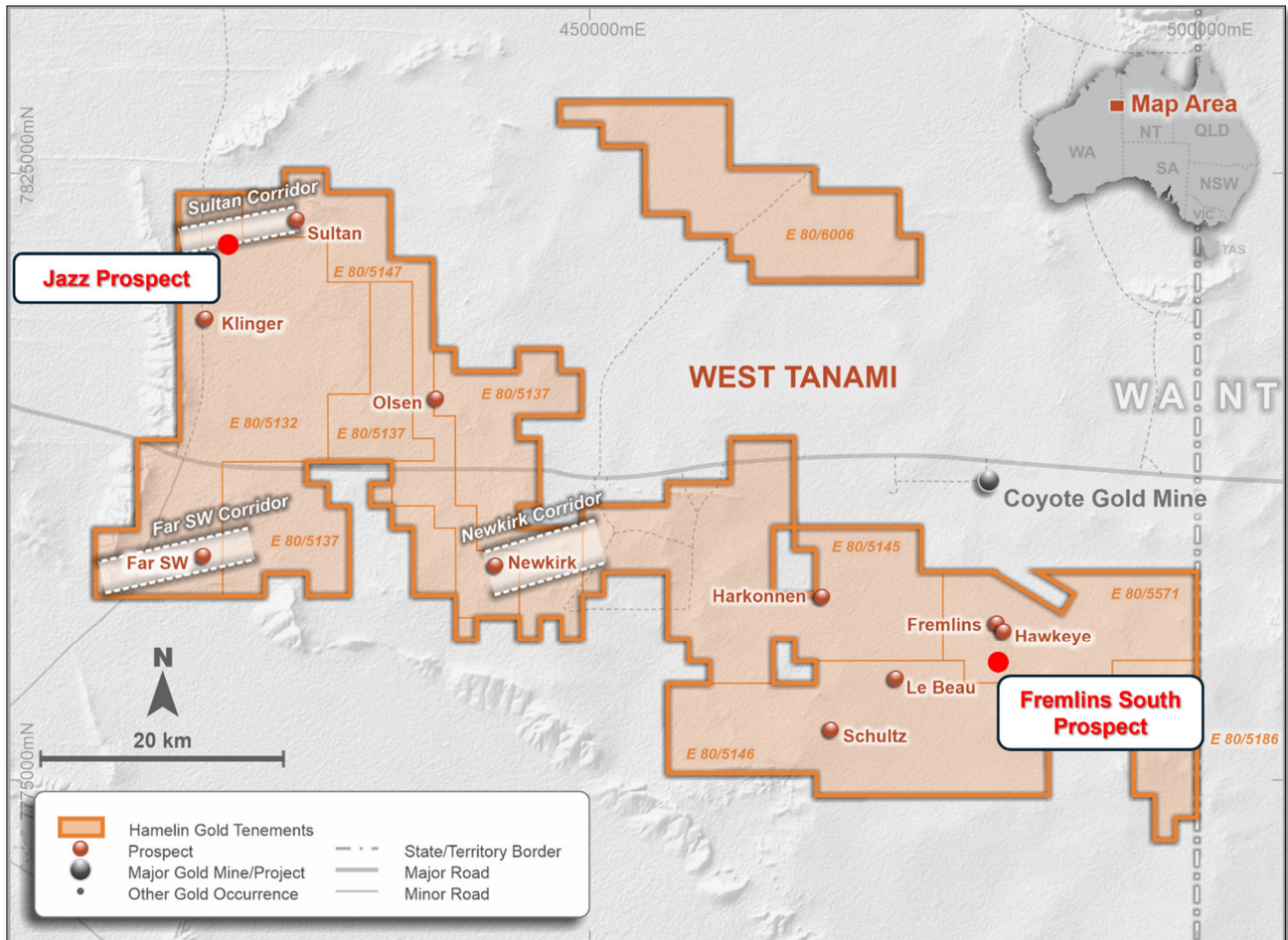


Figure 2: West Tanami Leasing and key prospect location map (GDA94 z52)

Fremlins South Prospect

The Fremlins gold prospect (“Fremlins”) is located 8 kilometres south of the Coyote Gold Mine (see Figure 2). Surface geochemical data to the south of Fremlins has identified a 4 kilometre long, coherent gold anomaly in LAG sampling. Historical RAB drilling over the defined anomaly was drilled to a consistent 7 metre depth, ending within the leached zone and was an ineffective test of the target. Hamelin completed three broad spaced aircore sections and two sets of RC ‘scissor holes’ that confirmed strong gold anomalism below the LAG anomaly (see Figure 4). A recent heritage survey has now cleared the remainder of the surface gold anomaly for drilling.

A 2,500 metre program of RC drilling has commenced. An initial series of drill sections will be completed targeting the core of the surface gold anomaly to a depth of approximately 100 metres (see Figure 3). Samples from this program will be analysed in the field utilising Portable PPB’s DetectORE system.

Hamelin was one of the original sponsors of the Research and Development program that delivered the DetectORE system. Following learnings from the R&D studies and a series of orientation trials, the Company is now looking to apply this innovative technology at an active exploration drill program

for the first time. If successful, the concept is to analyse the initial RC traverses overnight and use these results to target deeper RC drill holes in areas of strong gold anomalism.

The Company will continue to insert standards and samples from prior drilling programs to determine the effectiveness and accuracy of the DetectORE system in defining areas of gold anomalism.

The RC drilling program at Fremfins South is co-funded through the WA Government Exploration Incentive Scheme ("EIS"). Results from the RC drill program will be reported in July 2025 when analytical results are expected to be received from the laboratory.

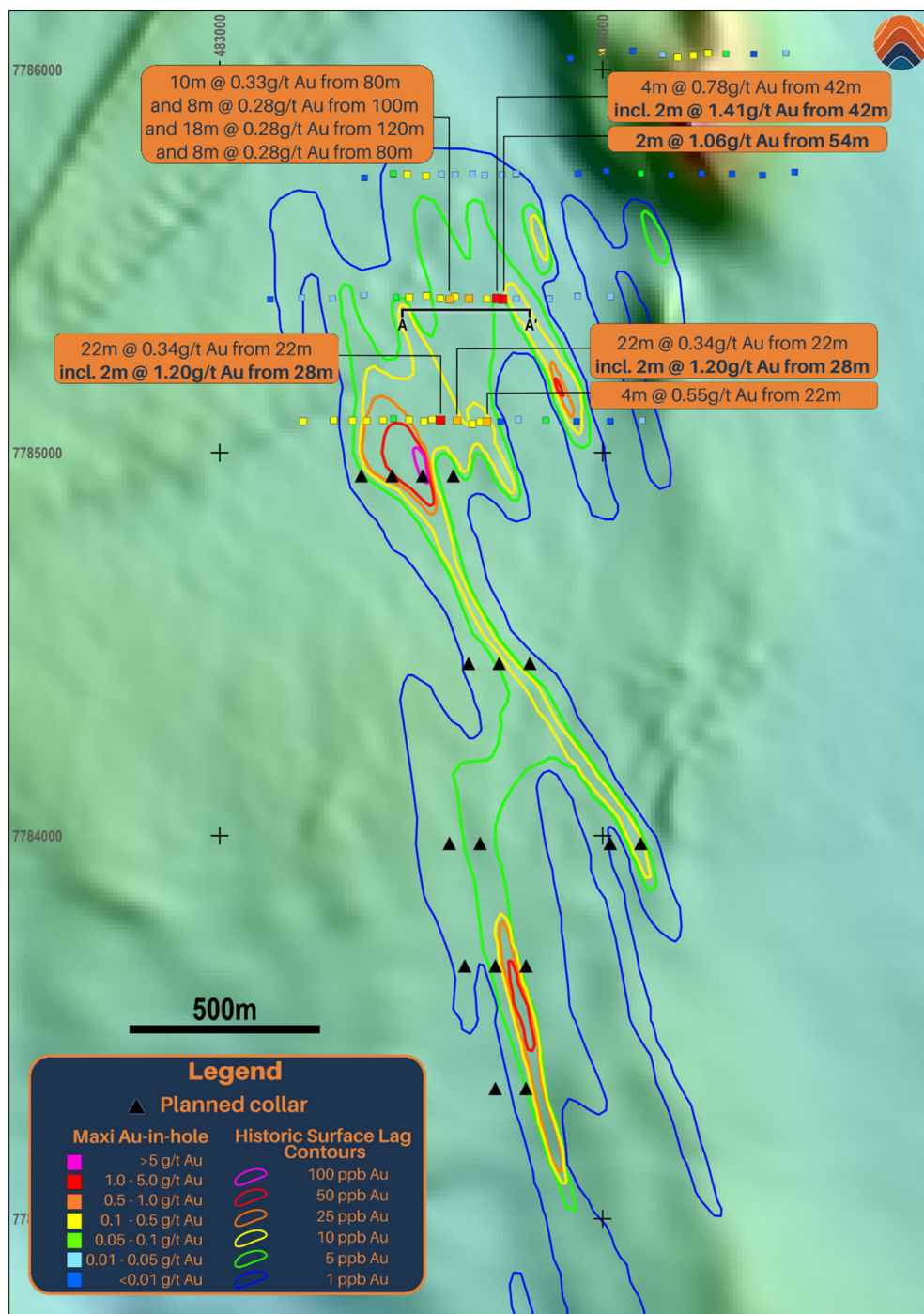


Figure 3: Planned RC drill traverses over LAG geochemical anomaly at Fremfins South (GDA94 z52)
see ASX Announcement 26 August 2024

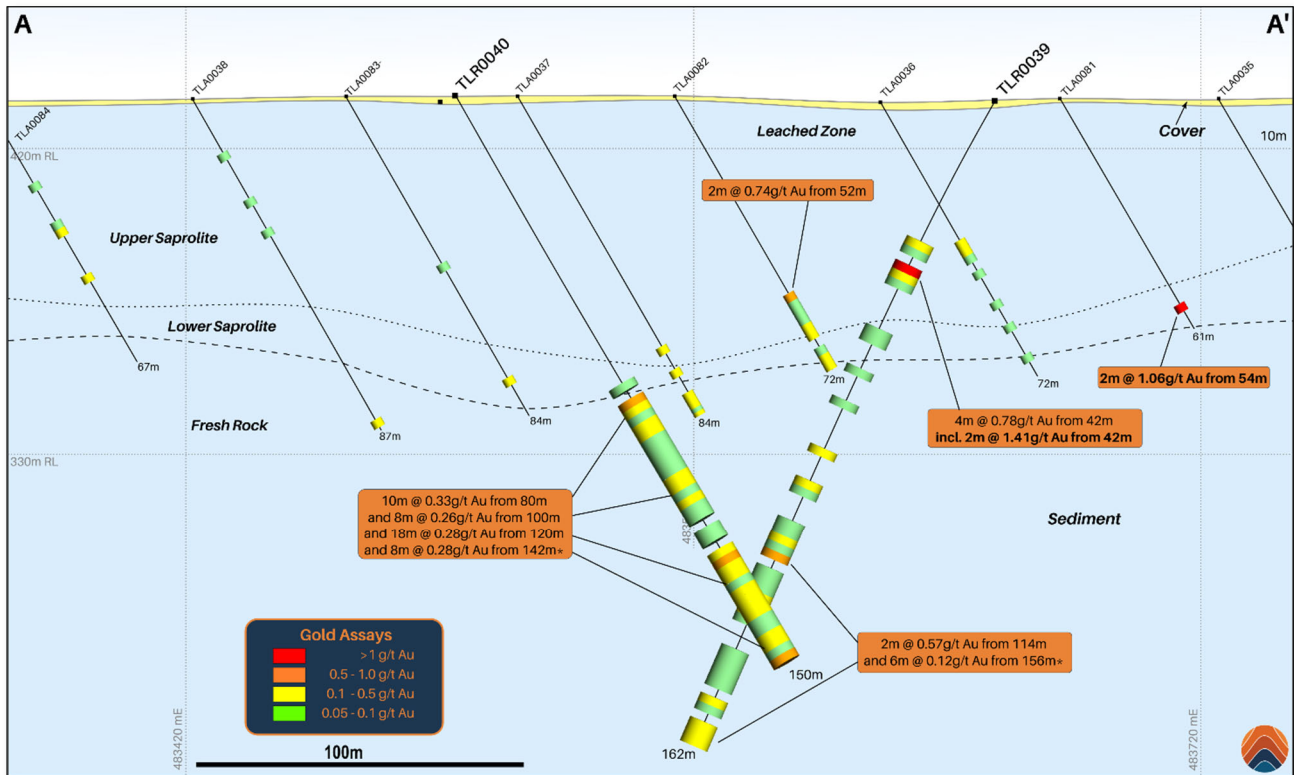


Figure 4: Drill section 7785400mN at Fremlins South (GDA94 z52)
see ASX Announcement 26 August 2024

Jazz Prospect

The Jazz prospect is located at the western end of the Sultan Gold Corridor in the north west of the West Tanami project (see Figure 2). A surface sampling program, utilising the CSIRO developed Ultrafine® (“UFF”) analytical technology, was conducted across the sand covered terrain at Jazz in 2024. This program identified a series of gold and multi-element geochemical anomalies that were interpreted to be derived from a basement source (see ASX Announcement 14 October 2024).

An aircore drill program completed in the December 2024 quarter 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 (see ASX Announcement 13 January 2025). The regolith hosted mineralisation can be traced across two, 400 metre spaced drill sections with mineralisation open to south and west (see Figures 5 and 6).

A 2,000 metre RC drill program is planned to commence in June 2025 at the conclusion of the Fremlins South program. A series of drill sections will test for extensions at depth and along strike of the anomalism defined in the aircore drill program. The target at Jazz is the intersection of the Sultan gold corridor and an interpreted north-west trending structure, within the Jazz Granitoid. It is interpreted that deformation along the two structural trends resulted in intense fracturing of the brittle granitoid and generation of focused pathway for gold mineralising fluids.

Results from the RC drill program are expected in August 2025, with diamond drilling of the prospect planned for later in August pending positive results.

The RC and diamond drilling programs at Jazz are co-funded through the WA Government Exploration Incentive Scheme (“EIS”)

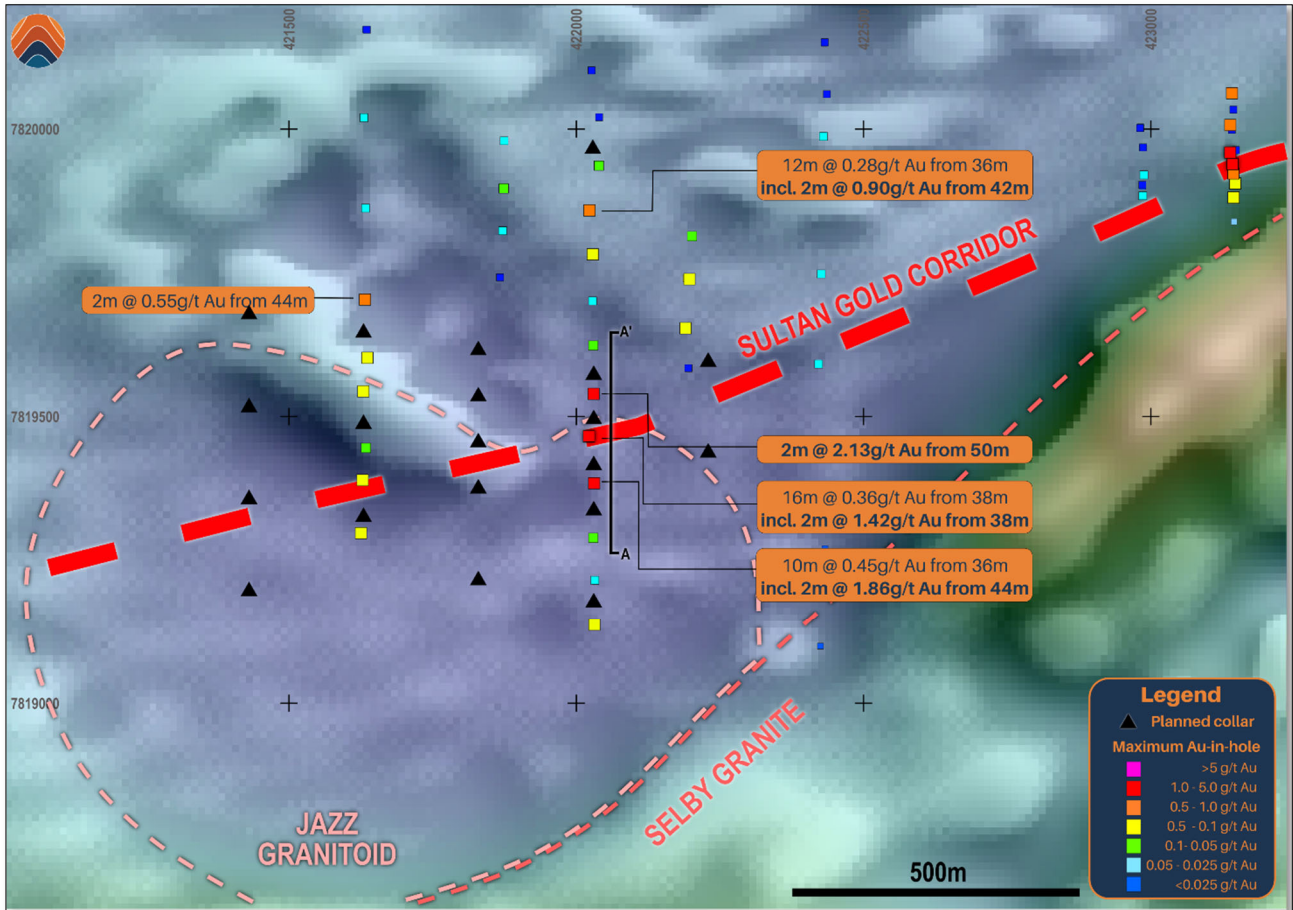


Figure 5: Planned RC drill holes and interpreted geology at Jazz (GDA94 z52)
see ASX Announcement 13 January 2025

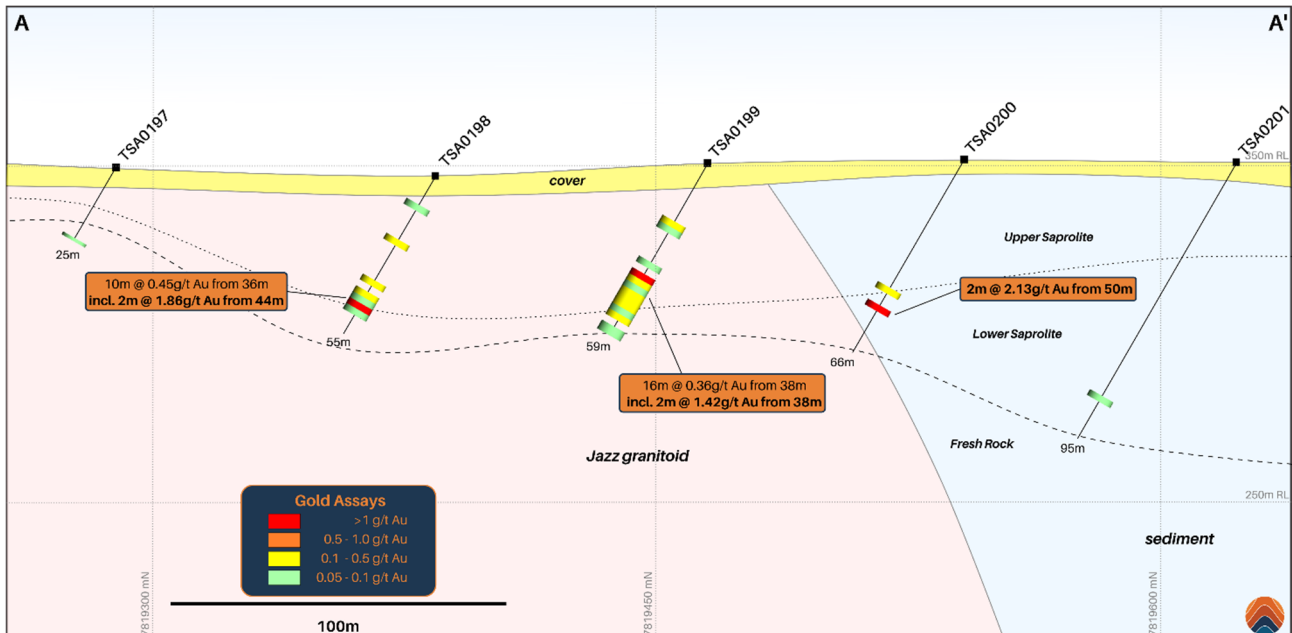


Figure 6: Interpreted aircore drill section at Jazz (GDA94 z52)
see ASX Announcement 13 January 2025

Ularring Gold Project

The Ularring gold project (“**Ularring**”) is located 130 kilometres northwest of Kalgoorlie within the Eastern Goldfield Province of Western Australia. A total of 26 shallow RC holes for 2,216 metres were drilled to test a series of surface geochemical gold anomalies generated through the application of CSIRO developed Ultrafine® analytical technique (see Figure 7).

Assays results from this program have recently been received and are currently being interpreted. Moderate levels of gold anomalism (50 to 100ppb gold) were recorded in holes drilled along the eastern margin of the main geochemical anomaly. The highest individual assay interval from the program was 2 metres at 0.38g/t gold from 54 metres, within a broader zone of 8 metres at 0.13g/t gold from 54 metres in YUR0010.

The results from this program will be interrogated before considering the next phase of exploration.

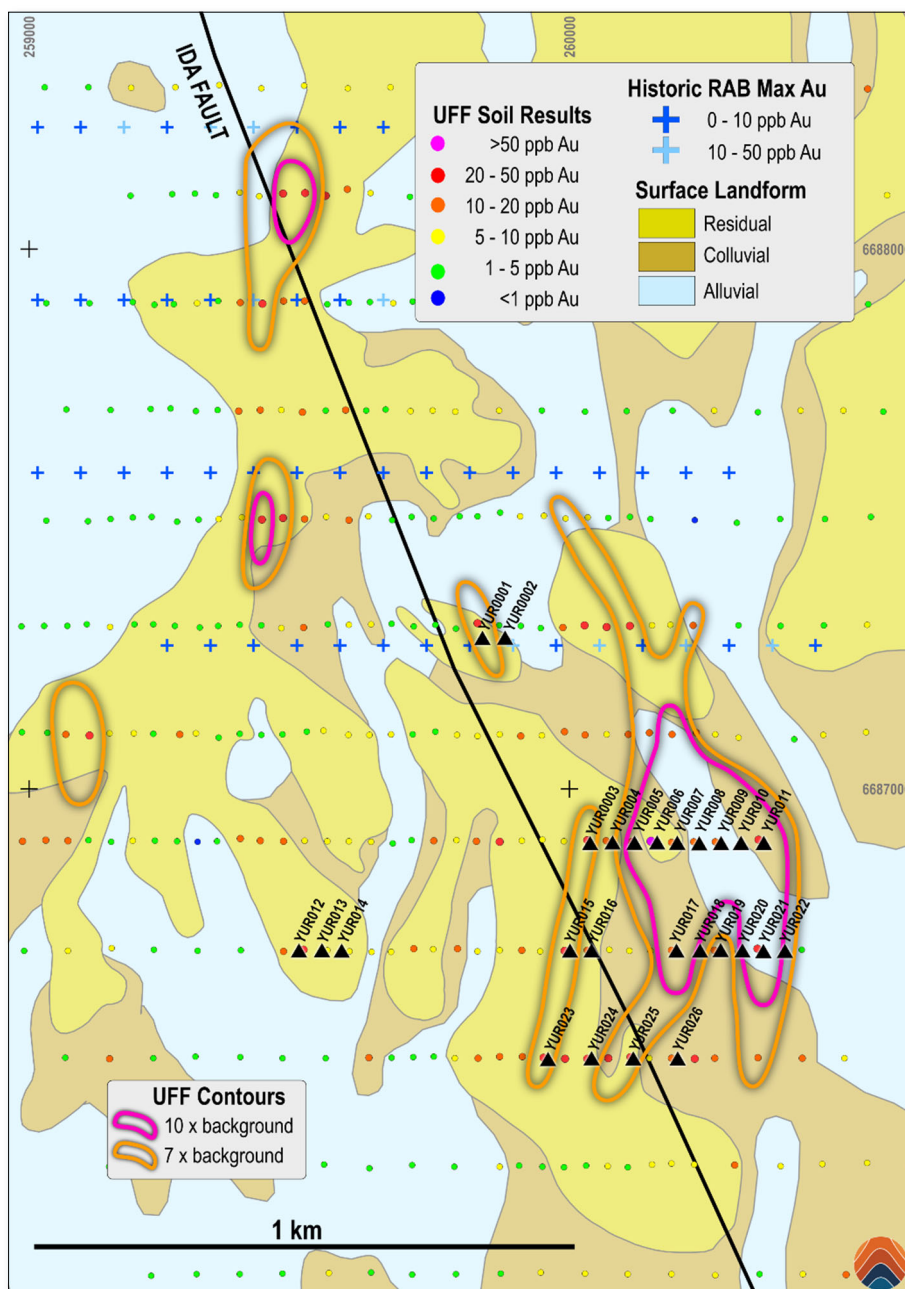


Figure 7: Completed RC drill holes over interpreted regolith geology at Ularring (GDA94 z51)

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH(m)
YUR0001	259842	6687278	490	-60°	270°	102
YUR0002	259878	6687274	488	-60°	270°	90
YUR0003	260045	6686898	479	-60°	270°	80
YUR0004	260074	6686899	478	-60°	270°	90
YUR0005	260115	6686902	478	-60°	270°	80
YUR0006	260161	6686903	479	-60°	270°	80
YUR0007	260192	6686903	479	-60°	270°	80
YUR0008	260230	6686907	479	-60°	270°	80
YUR0009	260279	6686900	479	-60°	270°	80
YUR0010	260320	6686901	477	-60°	270°	90
YUR0011	260350	6686897	475	-60°	270°	84
YUR0012	259494	6686701	481	-60°	270°	80
YUR0013	259536	6686696	480	-60°	270°	80
YUR0014	259580	6686706	480	-60°	270°	80
YUR0015	260001	6686701	477	-60°	270°	80
YUR0016	260031	6686703	476	-60°	270°	80
YUR0017	260200	6686702	475	-60°	270°	80
YUR0018	260241	6686713	476	-60°	270°	80
YUR0019	260280	6686706	476	-60°	270°	80
YUR0020	260318	6686701	474	-60°	270°	80
YUR0021	260360	6686701	474	-60°	270°	80
YUR0022	260399	6686705	474	-60°	270°	80
YUR0023	259968	6686496	476	-60°	270°	104
YUR0024	260038	6686498	474	-60°	270°	84
YUR0025	260126	6686506	472	-60°	270°	102
YUR0026	260202	6686499	472	-60°	270°	110

Table 1: Ularring Project – RC Collar information (MGA94 Zone51)

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Interval	Au_ppm
YUR0002	26	28	2	0.06
YUR0002	40	42	2	0.09
YUR0006	22	24	2	0.06
YUR0008	44	46	2	0.19
YUR0008	74	76	2	0.21
YUR0009	20	30	10	0.08
YUR0010	24	26	2	0.05
YUR0010	54	62	8	0.13
YUR0010	80	82	2	0.12
YUR0011	68	70	2	0.06
YUR0016	74	76	2	0.06
YUR0021	66	68	2	0.05
YUR0021	74	76	2	0.09
YUR0026	40	42	2	0.15

Table 2: Ularring Project – RC Drill hole assay results (>0.05 g/t Au)

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 gold exploration company based in Perth, Western Australia. Hamelin has landholdings in the Tanami Gold Province and Yilgarn District of Western Australian (Figure 8). The Tanami province is prospective for high value, large scale gold deposits and hosts Newmont's Tier 1 Tanami Operations in the Northern Territory. Hamelin's Yilgarn project portfolio has been built following a district scale project generation exercise targeting covered segments of well mineralised gold terrains where new undercover exploration technologies can be applied.



Figure 8: Hamelin's WA Project location map

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> 	<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 cone 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 51S</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 200 metres across the Ularring main geochemically anomaly with hole spacing at 40-80 metres. Single sections of two to three holes were drilled on satellite anomalies (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 Kalgoorlie BV facility and then transported to the assay laboratory in Perth.</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 Ularring 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. 	The Ularring project is located within the tenement E30/561 which is held by Hamelin Tanami Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Hamelin Gold Ltd. The Ularring project is within Credo Pastoral Station owned by DBCA. The tenement is within the Marlinyu Ghoorlie Aboriginal Claim area. No historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area of work.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	Minimal previous exploration has been completed at Ularring. Surface geochemical sampling including rock chip and soil sampling, and shallow RAB drill sampling in the north of the project.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	The prospects are situated in the Yilgarn Province of Western Australia. The Ularring project is considered prospective for orogenic gold mineralisation.
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. 	Refer to tabulation in the body of this announcement.
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 50ppb Au cut-off. Intervals below 50ppb Au have been included within some composited calculations but do not exceed 2 metres in downhole length.</p> <p>No metal equivalents have been reported in this announcement.</p>

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	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> 	All significant intervals are reported with a 50ppb Au lower cut-off
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> 	The results from this program have recently been received and will be interrogated in detail before considering the next phase of exploration.