

Multiple Gold Lodes Defined and Reef-Style System Emerges at Day Dawn

Hamelin Gold Limited (“**Hamelin**” or the “**Company**”) (**ASX:HMG**) is pleased to announce further high-grade gold results from its maiden reverse circulation (“RC”) drill program at the Day Dawn gold project in the Paterson Province of Western Australia.

Key Highlights:

- Drilling has defined two distinct high-grade lode positions at the Aurora Prospect.
- Upper Aurora Lode hosts the majority of high-grade gold intersections reported to date with new results including:
 - **4 metres at 4.4g/t Au from 47 metres** in PDR0018
 - **2 metres at 12.6 g/t Au from 36 metres** in PDR0020
- Newly interpreted Lower Aurora Lode, identified beneath the Upper Lode, remains open up and down plunge with results including:
 - **2 metres at 12.4g/t Au from 149 metres** in PDR0028
 - **2 metres at 4.4g/t Au from 167 metres** in PDR0029
- New results from Altus, 50 metres southeast of Aurora, confirms the emergence of reef-style gold mineralisation that remains unconstrained with results including:
 - **1 metre at 8.9g/t Au from 29 metres** in PDR0004
 - **1 metre at 21.5g/t Au from 24 metres** in PDR0005
- Multiple mineralised lodes and reef structures indicate a much larger and more extensive gold system is emerging at Day Dawn with geological similarities to the giant Telfer gold deposit, located 10km to the southeast.
- Follow-up RC drilling will commence in 2-3 weeks and will focus on extensions, lode repetitions and expansion of the Aurora Lodes and Altus reef system.

Hamelin Gold Managing Director Peter Bewick commented:

"The identification of both multiple lodes at Aurora and the emergence of high-grade reef style mineralisation at Altus represents a major step forward in our understanding of the Day Dawn gold system. What initially appeared to be a pair of steeply dipping high-grade lodes is now developing into a broader mineralised corridor containing multiple gold-bearing structures.

With mineralisation remaining open, numerous untested targets and diamond drilling planned to test the system at depth, we believe Day Dawn could rapidly evolve into a significant new gold discovery in the Paterson Province."

Day Dawn Project

Hamelin's Day Dawn Gold Project covers an area of ~20 km², 10 km northwest of the +20 Moz Telfer gold-copper mine in Western Australia's Paterson Province (see Figure 1). Hamelin has completed a comprehensive review and reinterpretation of historical drilling data at Day Dawn and identified coherent, near surface zones of high-grade gold mineralisation at the Aurora, Sparrows and Phoenix prospects.

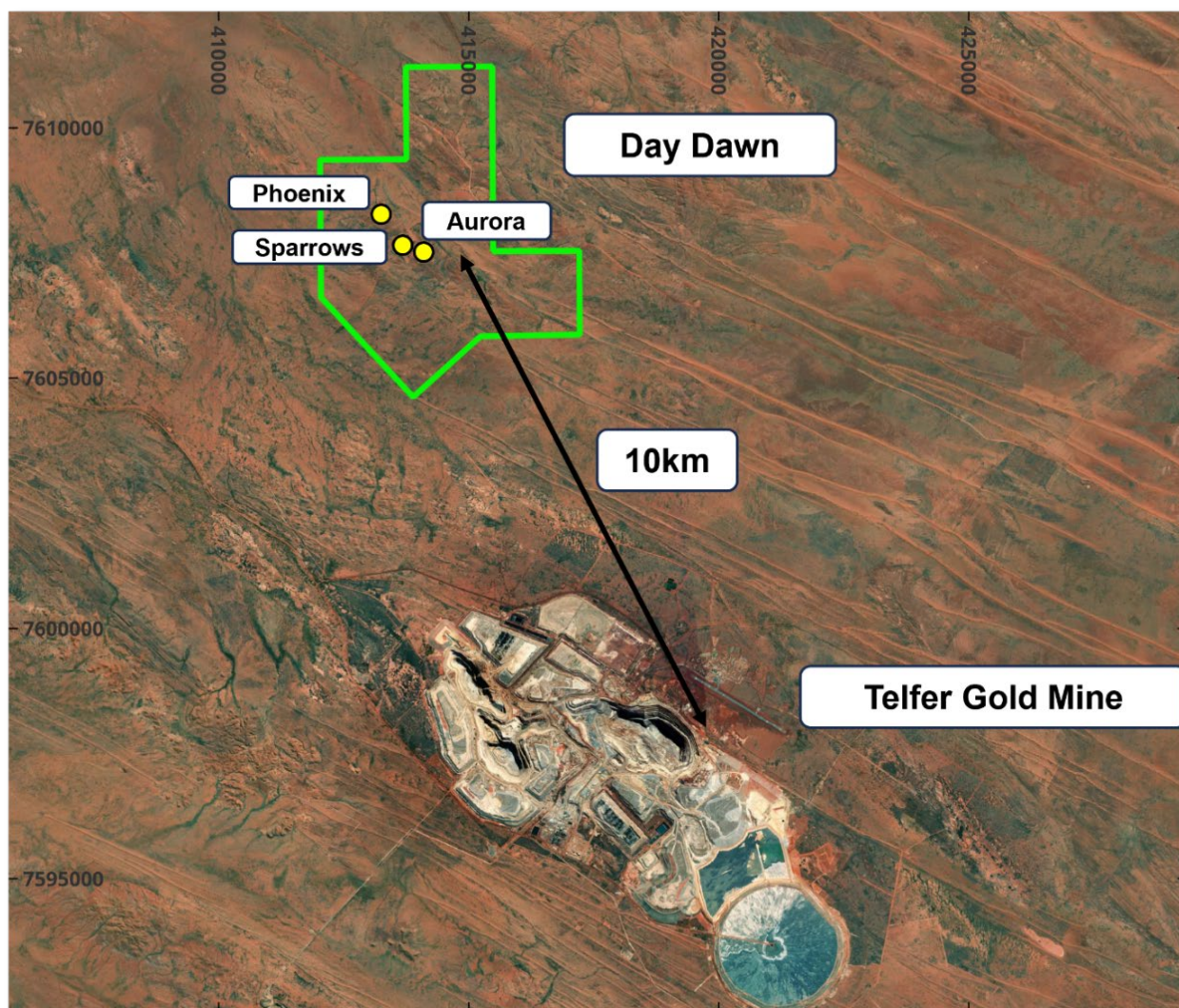


Figure 1: Day Dawn Project - prospect locations on Bing satellite imagery (GDA94 z51)

Phase 1 RC Drill program – Aurora Lodes

Hamelin's maiden drilling program at Day Dawn focused on testing the Aurora Lode, with results from the first 15 holes reported previously (refer ASX announcement dated 20 July 2026). Assay results have now been received for the remaining 11 holes completed at Aurora.

These holes were designed to evaluate the down-plunge continuity of mineralisation along the interpreted Aurora trend (Figure 2). Geological interpretation of the complete drilling dataset has confirmed the presence of two high-grade gold lodes, interpreted to form the start of a potentially en-echelon mineralised system. The Upper Lode hosts the majority of the near-surface high-grade mineralisation, while the sparsely drilled Lower Lode remains open both up and down plunge, highlighting the potential for further extensions.

Significant new intercepts include:

- **4 metres at 4.4 g/t Au from 47 metres** in PDR0018 (Upper Lode)
- **2 metres at 12.6 g/t Au from 36 metres** in PDR0029 (Upper Lode)
- **2 metres at 12.4 g/t Au from 149 metres** in PDR0028 (Lower Lode)
- **2 metres at 4.4 g/t Au from 167 metres** in PDR0029 (Lower Lode)

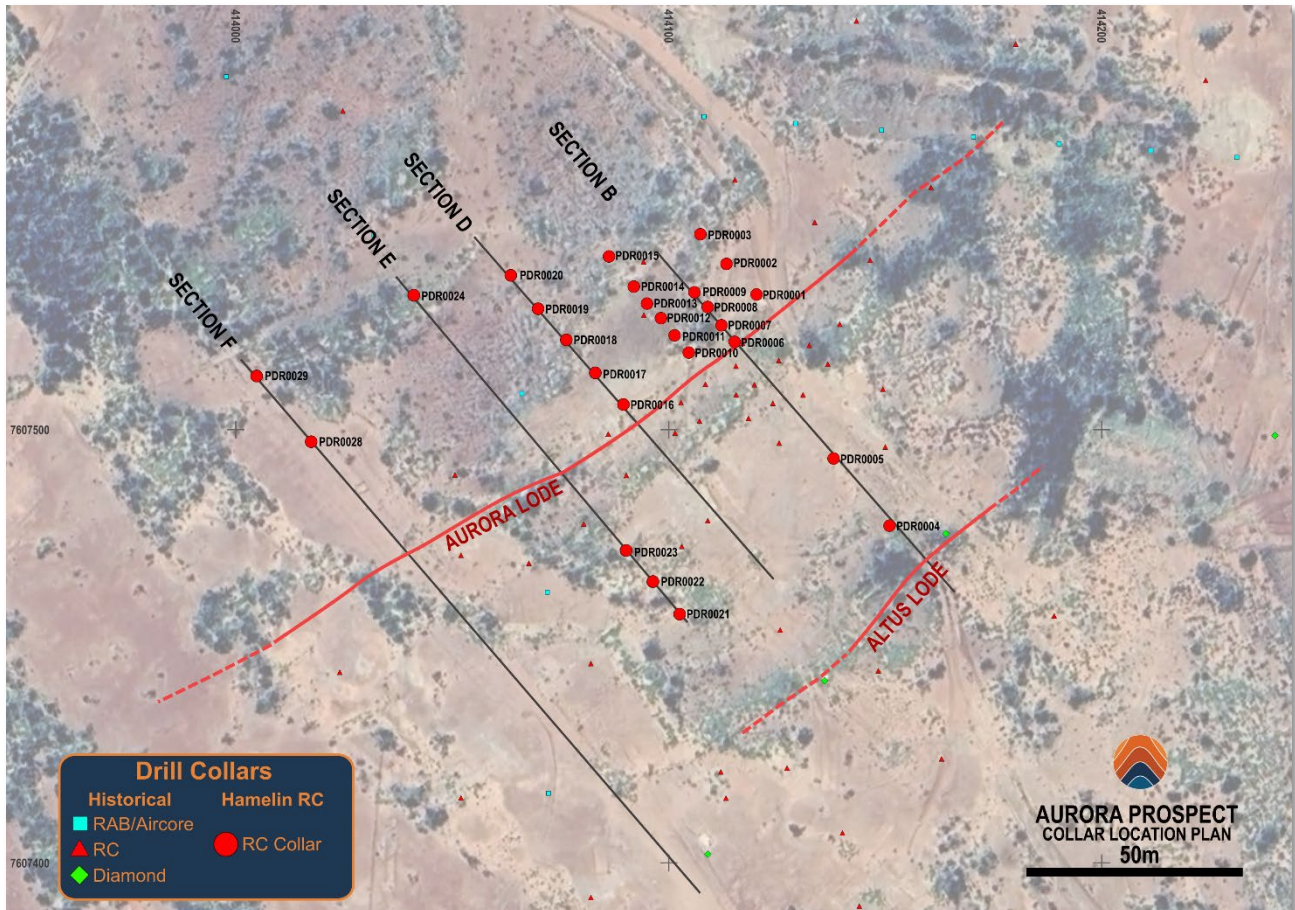


Figure 2: Day Dawn Project – Aurora / Altus Lodes, collar plan on Bing Sat image MGA94 z51

The Aurora Lodes are interpreted to comprise a swarm of steep dipping, high-grade gold lodes that potentially represent part of the primary fluid conduit responsible for the Day Dawn mineralising system. This style of mineralisation is consistent with the upper portions of several major Proterozoic sediment-hosted gold deposits, including the nearby Telfer Gold-Copper Mine and Newmont's giant Tanami gold deposits, where relatively small surface expressions are underlain by vertically extensive mineral systems.

Hamelin's exploration strategy at Day Dawn is focused on identifying and defining these near-surface feeder structures and tracing them to depth into the prospective stratigraphic units that host the bulk of mineralisation at the nearby Telfer deposit. The Company believes the Aurora Lodes may provide an important vector towards a larger mineralised system at depth.

Drilling completed to date has largely focused on the outcropping Aurora Lode, while a substantial area of shallow cover to the northwest remains untested. The next phase of RC drilling will target

the interpreted near-surface focus of the Aurora lode swarm and assess the potential for additional high-grade lodes beneath cover, with the objective of defining the broader architecture of the Day Dawn mineralising system.

Phase 1 RC Drill program – Altus ‘reef style’ mineralisation

Two holes from the Phase 1 RC drilling program were designed to test the Altus Prospect, located approximately 50 metres southeast of the Aurora Lode trend. Additional assay results have now been received from intervals above and below the priority zones reported in the Company's 20 July 2026 announcement. When combined with a re-evaluation of historical diamond drill hole ETG0055, these results support the interpretation of a previously unrecognised conformable, reef-style gold mineralisation system at Altus.

Significant new results include:

- **1 metre at 8.9 g/t Au from 29 metres** in PDR0004
- **1 metre at 21.5g/t Au from 24 metres** in PDR0005

To further refine the geological model, a downhole Televiewer survey is scheduled for completion in the coming weeks. The survey will provide critical three-dimensional structural data from the recent RC drilling program and will be integrated into the broader structural interpretation of both the Aurora and Altus prospects.

The recognition of flat-lying, reef-style gold mineralisation at Day Dawn is considered highly significant. At the nearby Telfer Gold-Copper Mine, the majority of high-grade gold mineralisation is hosted within extensive conformable reef systems, and Hamelin considers these reef horizons to be a key exploration target at Day Dawn.

The identification of reef-style mineralisation at shallow depths and within this stratigraphic position was not anticipated at this stage of exploration and represents an important development in understanding the Day Dawn mineral system. As drilling progresses deeper into the more prospective portions of the stratigraphic sequence, Hamelin believes there is potential for these mineralised reefs to become more abundant, laterally extensive and thicker. Such a development would have significant implications for the scale potential of the project and supports the Company's view that Day Dawn may represent the upper expression of a much larger mineralised system.

Next Steps

The next phase of RC drilling at Day Dawn is scheduled to commence within the next two to three weeks. The approximately 3,000 metre program is designed to further define the Aurora and Altus mineralised systems, with drilling expected to be completed by early September and assay results anticipated during October 2026.

The Company's EIS co-funded diamond drilling program is planned to commence in the second half of September 2026. This program will test the interpreted intersection between the vertically developed mineralised feeder system and the prospective Telfer Formation stratigraphy at depth (refer to Figure 7), a key target area considered highly favourable for the development of substantial sediment-hosted gold mineralisation.

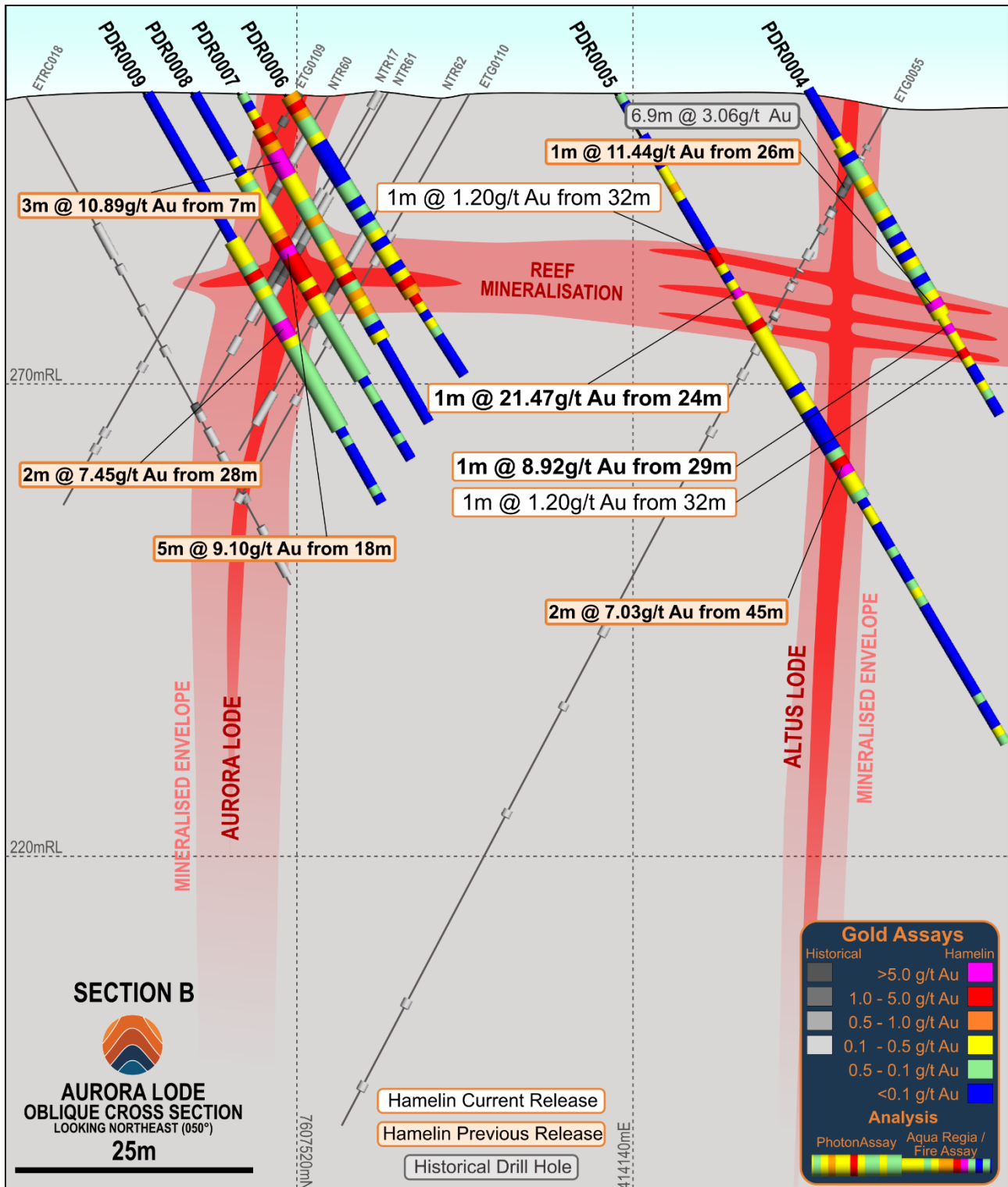


Figure 3: Aurora Cross Section B

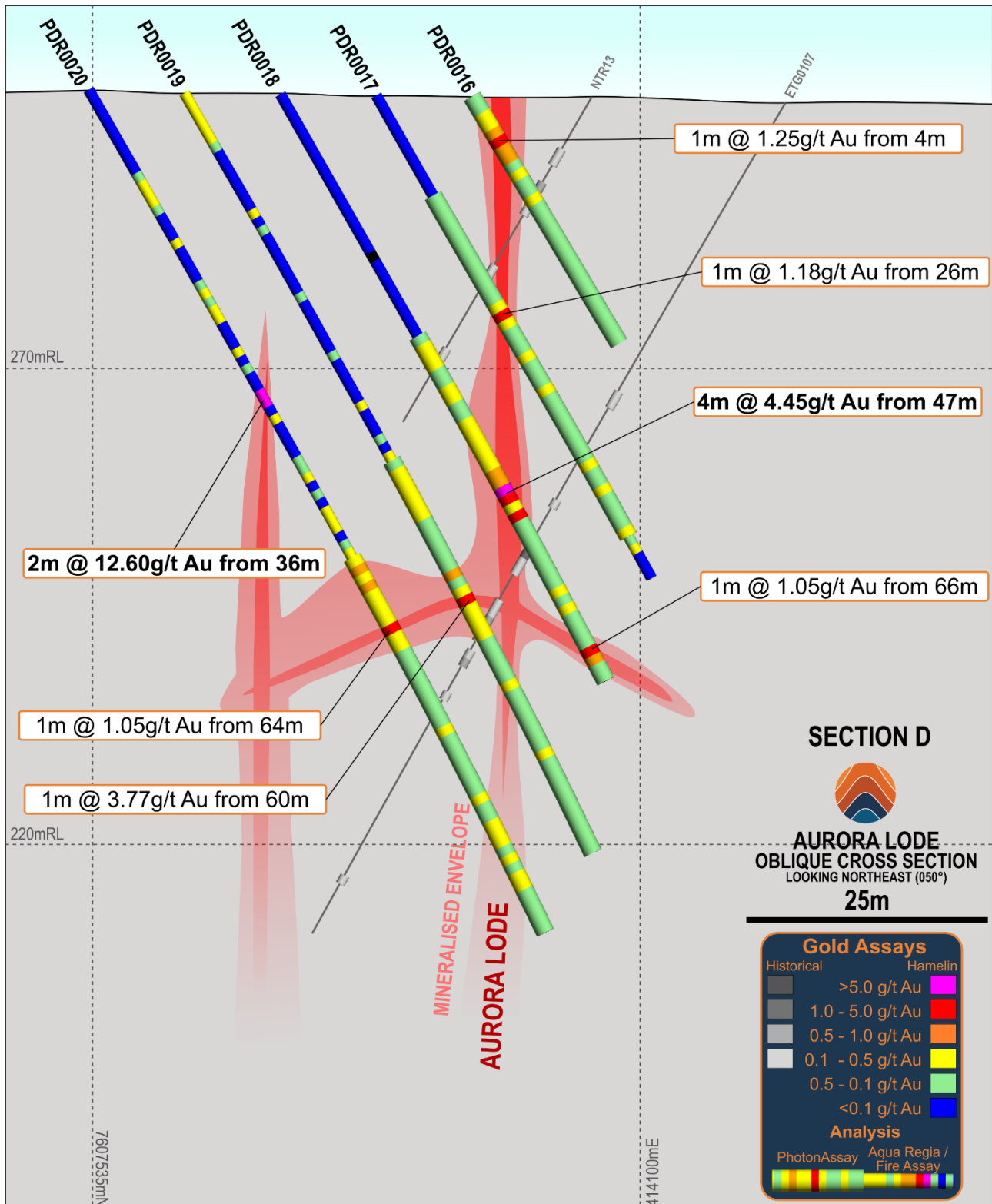


Figure 4: Aurora Cross Section D

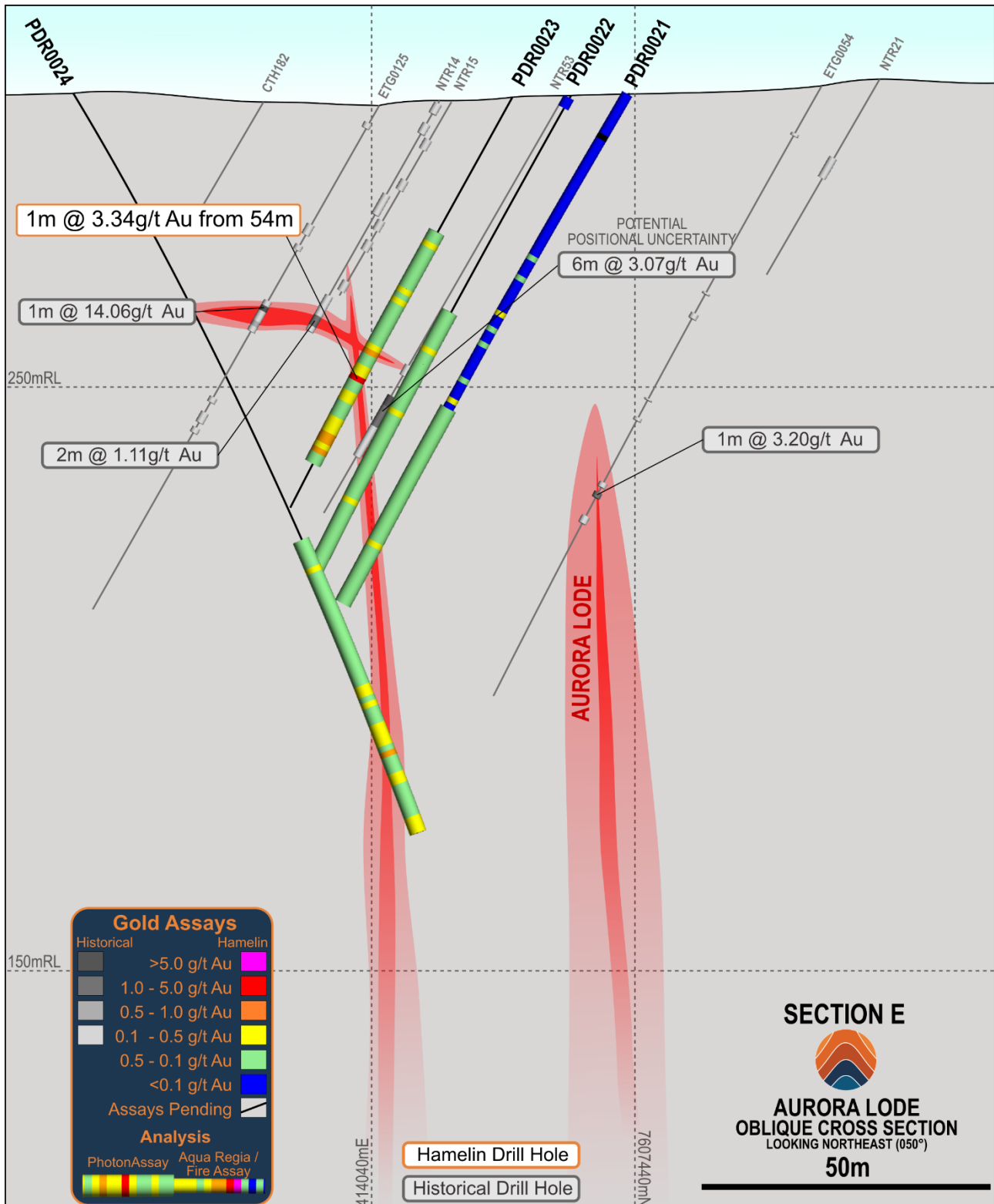


Figure 5: Aurora Cross Section E

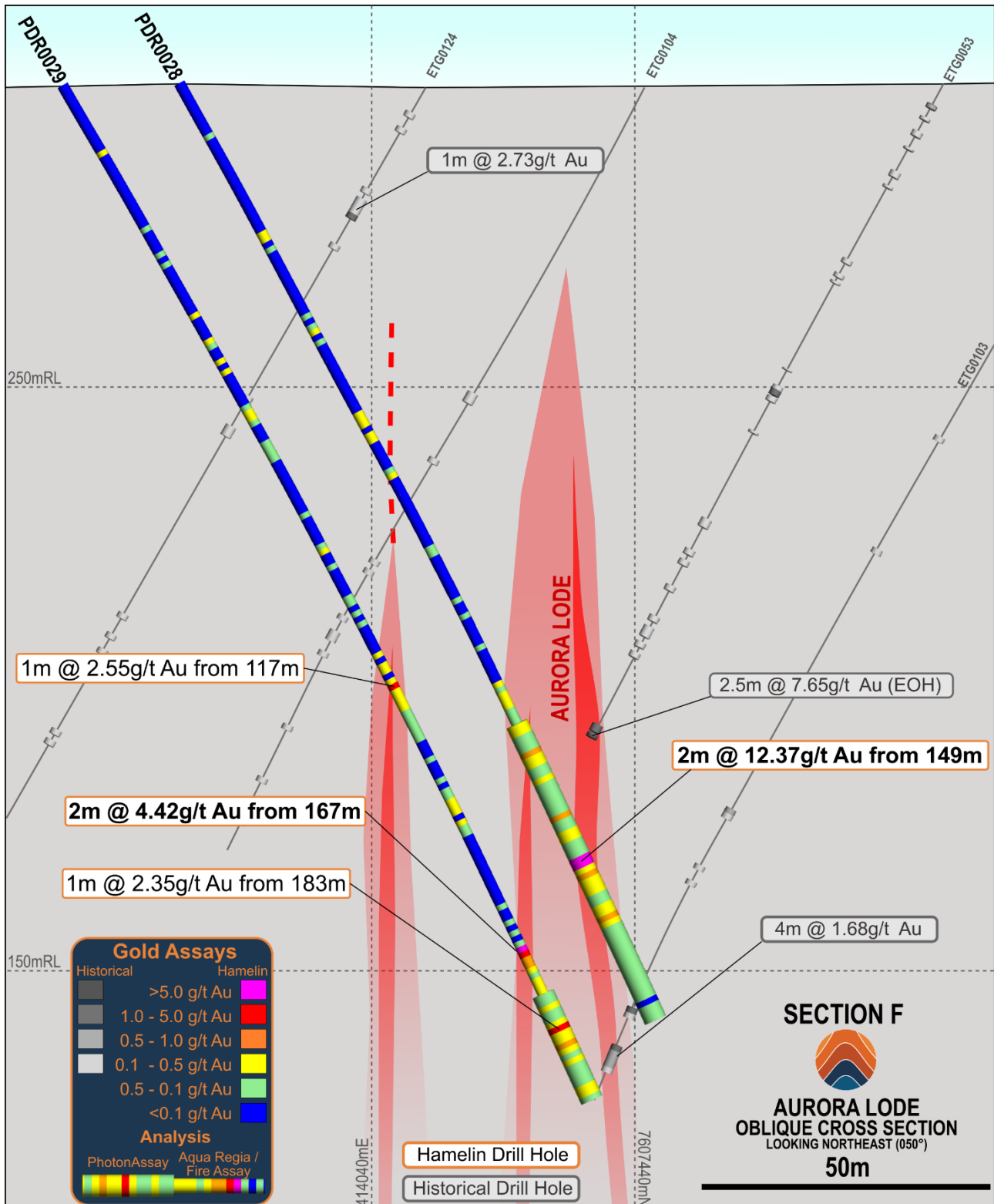


Figure 6: Aurora Cross Section F

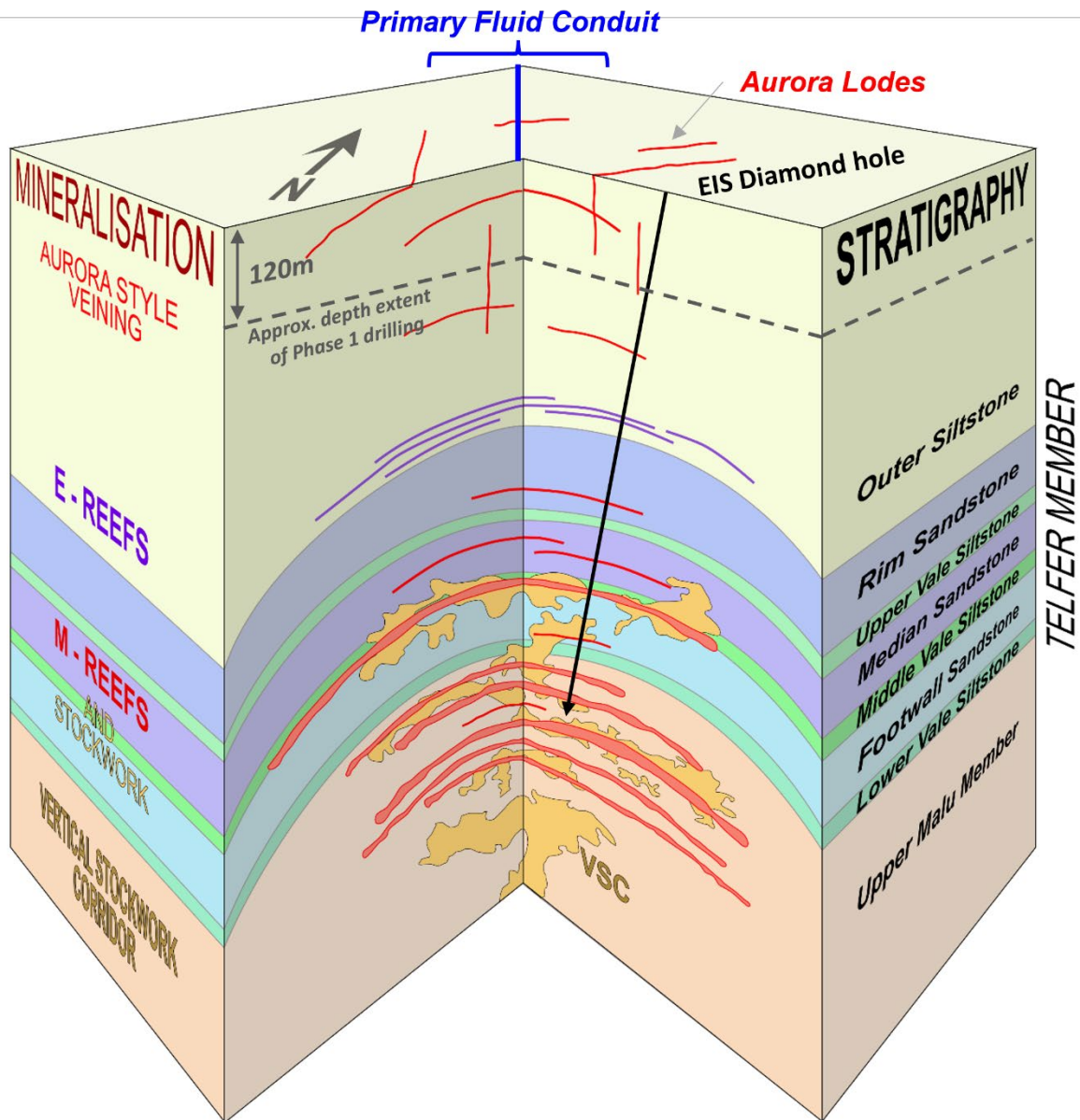


Figure 7: Day Dawn Project – Schematic geological and gold mineralisation model

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 that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Hole_ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH(m)
PDR0001	Aurora	414120.3	7607531.3	300.0	-60	140	30
PDR0002	Aurora	414113.4	7607538.4	299.0	-60	140	50
PDR0003	Aurora	414107.3	7607545.1	298.8	-60	140	60
PDR0004	Altus	414151.0	7607477.9	298.4	-60	140	40
PDR0005	Altus	414138.0	7607493.4	298.8	-60	140	80
PDR0006	Aurora	414115.3	7607520.3	298.5	-60	140	35
PDR0007	Aurora	414112.1	7607524.2	298.8	-60	140	40
PDR0008	Aurora	414109.0	7607528.2	298.9	-60	140	45
PDR0009	Aurora	414106	7607531.8	298.9	-60	140	50
PDR0010	Aurora	414104.6	7607517.9	299.2	-60	140	40
PDR0011	Aurora	414101.4	7607521.8	299.1	-60	140	45
PDR0012	Aurora	414098.0	7607525.8	299.2	-60	140	50
PDR0013	Aurora	414095.0	7607529.2	299.4	-60	140	60
PDR0014	Aurora	414092.0	7607533.0	299.5	-60	140	70
PDR0015	Aurora	414086.1	7607540.1	299.8	-60	140	100
PDR0016	Aurora	414089.5	7607505.8	299.5	-60	140	30
PDR0017	Aurora	414083.0	7607513.1	299.4	-60	140	58
PDR0018	Aurora	414076.3	7607520.7	299.6	-60	140	70
PDR0019	Aurora	414069.8	7607527.9	299.8	-60	140	90
PDR0020	Aurora	414063.5	7607535.6	299.4	-60	140	100
PDR0021	Aurora	414102.5	7607457.4	298.7	-60	320	100
PDR0022	Aurora	414096.3	7607464.9	298.5	-60	320	96
PDR0023	Aurora	414090.1	7607472.1	298.7	-60	320	80
PDR0024	Aurora	414041.1	7607531.0	298.1	-60	140	140
PDR0028	Aurora	414017.4	7607497.2	297.4	-60	140	200
PDR0029	Aurora	414004.8	7607512.4	297.0	-60	140	196
PDR0030	Sparrows	413767.7	7607523.1	294.8	-60	320	200
PDR0031	Sparrows	413781.1	7607506.3	295.1	-60	320	240

Table 1: Day Dawn – RC Drilling collar information (MGA94 Zone51)

Hole ID	Prospect	mFrom	mTo	Interval	Au_ppm
PDR0001	Aurora	9	12	3	93.4
incl.		9	11	2	128.9
PDR0003	Aurora	47	48	1	1.3
PDR0004	Altus	26	27	1	11.4
and		29	33	4	2.71
PDR0005	Altus	19	21	2	2.1
and		24	25	1	21.47
and		28	29	1	2.1
and		45	47	2	7.0
incl.		46	47	1	12.0
PDR0006	Aurora	1	2	1	2.3
and		23	24	1	1.4
		25	26	1	3.11
PDR0007	Aurora	3	4	1	2.4
		5	6	1	1.3
and		7	10	3	10.9

incl.		8	9	1	15.9
and		22	23	1	3.4
PDR0008	Aurora	18	23	5	9.1
incl.		19	20	1	31.9
and		24	25	1	1.8
PDR0009	Aurora	22	23	1	1.1
and		28	30	2	7.4
PDR0010	Aurora	7	8	1	4.0
and		25	27	2	2.8
PDR0011	Aurora	17	20	3	17.1
incl.		17	19	2	24.3
and		29	30	1	1.0
PDR0012	Aurora	27	31	4	21.0
incl.		28	29	1	78.4
and		32	33	1	2.4
PDR0013	Aurora	35	38	3	18.3
incl.		36	38	2	26.4
PDR0014	Aurora	46	48	2	6.0
incl.		47	48	1	10.5
PDR0015	Aurora	27	28	1	1.15
		66	67	1	1.4
PDR0016	Aurora	5	6	1	1.25
PDR0017	Aurora	26	27	1	1.18
PDR0018	Aurora	47	51	4	4.45
PDR0019	Aurora	60	61	1	3.77
PDR0020	Aurora	36	38	2	12.37
		64	65	1	1.05
PDR0023	Aurora	54	55	1	3.34
PDR0028	Aurora	149	153	4	6.39
incl.		149	151	2	12.37
PDR0029	Aurora	117	118	1	2.55
		167	169	2	4.42
		183	184	1	2.35

Table 2: RC Drill hole assay intervals (>1 g/t Au cut-off) including high grade (>10g/t Au) and ultra-high grade (>100g/t Au) subsets
result in italic report 20 July 2026, new results in bold

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors.

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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, Paterson and Yilgarn Gold Provinces of Western Australia (Figure 8). Hamelin's Paterson and Yilgarn province projects cover underexplored regions of well mineralised gold terrains and locations where new undercover exploration technologies can be applied. The Tanami province is prospective for high value, large scale gold deposits and hosts Newmont's Tier 1 Tanami Operations in the Northern Territory.



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	<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>	The Day Dawn reverse circulation (RC) drilling was designed to evaluate and confirm historic mineralisation at Aurora, to better understand the basement geology and variability, outline the nature of the regolith and begin to determine controls on mineralisation. The drilling will also allow initial investigation of the orientation and nature of the Altus and Sparrows mineralisation. Drilling was used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. Samples were collected at 1m intervals and cone split directly from the rig to produce two ~3kg samples into calico bags. One sample was used for direct lab submission and the second as a duplicate of the primary sample. The remaining material was collected in green bags for each 1m interval and stored.
Drilling techniques	<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>	The RC drill rig utilised for this program was a DRA600RC rig mounted on an 8x8 MAN all-wheel drive truck with a rig-mounted cyclone and cone splitter using a 5 1/2" face sampling hammer bit. A booster air truck was used on deeper holes to keep drill holes dry.
Drill sample recovery	<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>	Visual estimates of sample recovery are made on site, and all care is taken to obtain 100% sample recovery and representative samples are collected. No relationship between sample recovery and grade is known at this stage: more drilling is required to establish if there is any sample bias.

Logging	• <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>	All the RC holes were logged by Hamelin geologists from the RC samples, with representative chips collected for future reference into 20 compartment chip trays. Magnetic susceptibility and pXRF measurements are taken at each metre interval. 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.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• <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>	RC Drilling – 1m samples are collected in 2 calico bags of ~3kg at the rig through the cone splitter, a primary sample and a duplicate. The remaining sample that passes through the cone splitter was collected in green bags. The nature and quality of the samples collected are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. For the 1 metre samples certified analytical materials (standards and blanks) are inserted at a frequency of 1:50 for all sampling and for intervals submitted for Photon Assay CRM frequency is increased to 1:20 to reflect smaller batch runs. Sample preparation was completed at Intertek Laboratories in Perth. All samples were processed for Aqua Regia and a subset, across interpreted lode postions, for Photon Assay. All samples were dried then the samples selected for Photon Assay were crushed (>70% passing 2-3mm) and split into a sub-sample of 500g for non-destructive gold analysis. Certified analytical standards were inserted at appropriate intervals at a rate of 1:20. The residue was retained for further processing. Remining sample material was then crushed and pulverised (>85% passing at a $\leq 75\mu\text{M}$ size fraction) and split into a sub – sample for aqua regia and other analysis. Results of the aqua regia analysis that overcalled (+2g/t Au) were submitted for a Fire Assay. From the duplicate calicos, field duplicates are taken at a minimum ratio of 1:50 with additional duplicates selected from within the Aurora Lode and mineralised halo. No work has been done to date to determine if the sample sizes are appropriate for the material being sampled.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• <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>	A sub-set of samples in areas predicted to encompass the main mineralisation extents was initially submitted for Photon Assay (PAAU02). The Photon Assay technique was developed by CSIRO and Chrysos Corporation and is a fast, chemical free non-destructive method in comparison to traditional chemical processes. It uses high-energy X-rays which are non-destructive to analysis larger sample mass than standard techniques. All samples have been digested with Aqua Regia (AR10/OM) for gold and an eight (8) element trace element suite (Ag, As, Bi, Co, Cu, Pb, Sb, Zn). 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 that exceeded to upper limit for Au (+2g/t Au) were re-analysis via Fire Assay. Selected samples were analysed via ICPMS and ICP-OES. Routine pXRF analysis using an Olympus Vanta (M) series has been completed down hole, but this information does not form part of this report. Laboratory QA/QC 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• <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>	The intersections included in this report are from the photon analysis only and have been verified by Clayton Davys (Exploration Manager) 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. No adjustments have been made to the assay data
Location of data points	• <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	All drill hole locations were set out and final pick-ups were completed with DGPS and RL information was collected ($\pm 10\text{cm}$). Down hole surveys have been carried out for all RC holes using a non-magnetic north seeking gyro. Grid Datum MGA94 UTM Zone 51S

Data spacing and distribution	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	RC drill sections at Day Dawn are spaced at 10 to 40 metres with collar spacings ranging from 5 metres to 20 metres with 2-6 holes drilled per section. These collar spacings on the interpreted sub-vertical Aurora Lode equate to 10m x 10m to 20m x 40m spaced pierce points on the lode. The mineralisation at Aurora is considered sufficient in both geological and grade continuity for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications to be applied. No sample compositing has been applied to the results for this drill program.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i>	The orientation of this drilling is perpendicular to the interpreted strike and is unlikely to have introduced any sampling bias. The orientation and nature of the Aurora Lode has not been constrained at depth. However, the intersections and observations do not indicate there are changes in strike or dip that would introduce additional sampling bias.
Sample security	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	The chain of custody of the samples is managed by Hamelin. Samples were prepared by Hamelin personnel and transport by Nullagine Contracting Pty Ltd directly to the Intertek laboratory in Perth.
Audits or reviews	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally. Data is validated by Hamelin staff. Drilled hole collars are located with a DGPS. To date, no external audits have been completed on these data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- 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 Day Dawn project is located within the tenement E45/7078 which is held by Hamelin Resources Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Hamelin Gold Ltd. The Day Dawn project is within Aboriginal Lands where the Martu People have been determined to hold native title rights. No historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area of work.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Regional and prospect-scale RAB, aircore, RC and diamond drilling was undertaken from the late 1970s to 2018 by Duval Mining Ltd, Cove Mining NL, MIM Exploration Pty Ltd, Normandy Exploration Ltd, Mount Burgess Mining NL, Newmont Australia Ltd, Barrick Gold of Australia Ltd and Encounter Resources Ltd. Early exploration identified surficial gold anomalism across East Thomsons Dome through geological mapping and geochemical programs, with follow-up RAB drilling completed along and perpendicular to the fold axis. RC drilling completed by Cove in the late 1980s and early 1990s at the Aurora, Sparrows and Phoenix prospects intersected gold mineralisation and supported the interpretation of mineralised zones. Subsequent regional and prospect-scale drilling programs further tested these areas. Following a period of limited activity, regional RAB drilling resumed in the mid-1990s, targeting interpreted structural positions including the fold axial plane and adjacent synclinal areas. In the early 2000s, systematic RAB grids were completed surrounding the main prospect areas, with RC and diamond drilling targeting extensions to previously intersected mineralisation. Drilling by Encounter Resources comprised RC and diamond drilling on systematic grids intersected elevated gold grades and further refined the geological interpretation. Exploration undertaken by previous operators provides useful geological context but has not been independently verified by Hamelin except where stated.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Day Dawn Project is located within the Paterson Province of the Yeneena Basin of Western Australia. Mineralisation is hosted in an antiformal fold structure of Neoproterozoic sedimentary rocks of the Lamil Formation.

		Mineralisation is hosted in non-conformable and conformable quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins/reefs, similar in nature and stratigraphic position to the mineralisation at the Telfer Gold Mine. The project is approx. 10km northwest of the Telfer Gold Mine.
Drill hole Information	- 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: - 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	- 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.	All assay intervals have been length weighted with a nominal 1g/t Au lower cut-off (no internal dilution). Intervals greater than 10g/t Au and greater than 100g/t Au have been reported as separate intervals. No metal equivalents have been reported in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- 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').	Gold mineralisation at Day Dawn comprises subvertical discordant veins and sub-horizontal conformable reefs. With drilling undertaken at a 60° dip the expected downhole to true-width ratio for the subvertical Aurora veins will be 0.5 and for the sub-horizontal reefs will be 0.86. However, as the televiwer surveys of the drilling have not yet been completed and no definitive orientation data exists for the drilling, down hole length vs true width is not reported within this report.
Diagrams	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	Refer to body of this announcement

	<i>appropriate sectional views.</i>	
Balanced reporting	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 intervals >1 g/t Au are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	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	- 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.	A second phase of RC drilling at Day Dawn is planned to define the nature and extents of the Aurora Lode in preparation for a program of EIS co-funded diamond drilling. The RC program will also continue testing at Altus position and evaluate other prospects that have the potential to host Aurora type lodes.