ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

18 November 2026

High-grade Day Dawn Gold Footprint Expands

Hamelin Gold Limited ("Hamelin" or the "Company") (**ASX:HMG**) is pleased to announce further assay results from the September 2026 reverse circulation ("RC") drill program at the Day Dawn gold project in the Paterson Province of Western Australia.

Key Highlights:

- Assay results from two regional RC lines drilled northwest of the Aurora / Altus corridor have **significantly expanded the footprint of the shallow, high-grade Day Dawn gold system**.
- Anomalous gold intersected in every hole, up to 350 metres from the Aurora Lodes with the strongest results coming from the two most north-westerly holes, indicating that the margins of the system have **not yet been reached**:
    - **2 metres at 7.04 g/t Au from 66 metres** within 12 metres at 1.35 g/t Au from 60 metres, in PDR0054
    - **1 metre at 9.83 g/t Au from 54 metres** within 9 metres at 1.29 g/t Au from 47 metres, in PDR0055
- RC pre-collar PDR0025 at Aurora ended in mineralisation, returning **2 metres at 1.67 g/t Au from 128 metres to end of hole**.
- Two large diameter metallurgical core holes completed through the shallow sections the Aurora and Altus Lodes
- Diamond drilling has successfully intersected the interpreted high-grade Aurora gold lode at depth however ground conditions resulted in significant core loss through the interpreted lode. A high-capacity RC rig is commencing this week to complete the deeper drilling program at Aurora.

Hamelin Gold Managing Director Peter Bewick commented:

"The two regional RC lines have given us our first look outside the Aurora / Altus corridor with every hole on both lines intersected anomalous gold, and the best results came from the holes furthest from Aurora. This tells us that Day Dawn is a much bigger gold system than we have drilled to date, and we haven't yet found its edges.

Broad zones of gold with narrow high-grade veins are the hallmarks of a large, fertile gold system. Day Dawn now has a significant near-surface footprint that has barely been tested at depth. We continue the drilling program at Day Dawn with holes targeting further down plunge on the Aurora Lode, results from this program are expected in January 2027."

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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 4). Drilling completed to date at Day Dawn has significantly advanced Hamelin's understanding of the mineral system, confirming the presence of high-grade gold mineralisation extending from surface and highlighting the potential for a larger gold discovery at depth.

Phase 1 RC drilling defined the Aurora / Altus system as a series of steeply dipping, parallel high-grade gold lodes within a primary mineralised corridor that remains open down plunge (refer ASX announcements dated 20 July 2026 and 3 August 2026). The recognition of conformable, reef-style gold mineralisation at Altus introduced a second mineralisation style, analogous to the architecture of major Proterozoic sediment-hosted gold deposits, including the nearby Telfer deposit.

Phase 2 RC Drill Program

The 35 hole, approximately 4,000 metre Phase 2 RC drill program at Day Dawn was designed to test near-surface extensions of the Aurora and Altus lodes, assess the down-plunge continuity of mineralisation and complete an initial evaluation of potential parallel lode positions adjacent to the Aurora / Altus corridor (see Figure 1).

Assay results have now been received for all 35 holes. Results for the first 22 holes were reported on 27 October 2026. This announcement reports the remaining 13 holes, comprising eight holes from the two regional RC lines and five RC pre-collars at Aurora. Drill hole collar details are provided in Table 1 and all intervals >0.1 g/t Au are provided in Table 2.

Regional RC lines – expanding the Day Dawn footprint

Phase 2 drilling included an initial evaluation of potential parallel lode positions northwest of the Aurora / Altus corridor. Two regional lines, comprising a total of 13 RC holes at approximately 60 metre collar spacing, were drilled perpendicular to the strike of the Aurora Lodes (see Figure 1). Results from the first five holes on Line 1 (PDR0036 to PDR0040) were reported on 27 October 2026 and included:

- **1 metre at 11.42 g/t Au from 35 metres in PDR0038**
- **1 metre at 11.33 g/t Au from 54 metres in PDR0039**

Results from the remaining eight regional holes have now been received, completing Line 1 (PDR0041 and PDR0042) and all of Line 2 (PDR0050 to PDR0055). Every hole returned multiple zones of anomalous gold (>0.1 g/t Au), with individual intervals of up to 20 metres, and narrow higher-grade intervals were intersected on both lines.

On Line 2, gold grades increase towards the northwest, with the two most north-westerly holes returning the strongest results of the regional program:

- **2 metres at 7.04 g/t Au from 66 metres within 12 metres at 1.35 g/t Au from 60 metres, in PDR0054**
- **1 metre at 9.83 g/t Au from 54 metres within 9 metres at 1.29 g/t Au from 47 metres, in PDR0055**

Broad zones of lower-grade gold anomalism were also intersected in the central part of Line 2, including 16 metres at 0.15 g/t Au from 84 metres in PDR0052 and 20 metres at 0.21 g/t Au from 68 metres in PDR0053.

On Line 1, the two most distal holes, PDR0041 and PDR0042, located more than 300 metres northwest of the Aurora Lodes, intersected broad zones of anomalous gold, including:

- **12 metres at 0.20 g/t Au from 41 metres and 5 metres at 0.32 g/t Au from 63 metres, including 1 metre at 1.05 g/t Au from 65 metres in PDR0041**
- **11 metres at 0.23 g/t Au from 59 metres, including 1 metre at 1.14 g/t Au from 62 metres in PDR0042**

Interpretation – the margins of the system have not been found

Taken together, the two regional lines demonstrate that gold mineralisation at Day Dawn is not confined to the Aurora / Altus corridor. Anomalous gold has now been intersected over an area extending up to 350 metres northwest of the Aurora Lodes and across the 160 metres between the two regional lines, significantly increasing the known footprint of the Day Dawn gold system.

The style of mineralisation intersected, broad zones of low-grade gold anomalism hosting narrow high-grade veins, is interpreted to reflect the regional lines having drilled within the mineralised envelope of a larger gold system. Importantly, the strongest results on Line 2 occur at the northwestern end of the line and anomalous gold persists to the end of Line 1. The margins of the system have therefore not been defined, and it remains open to the northwest, to the southwest and at depth.

Further work is required to determine the orientation and continuity of the high-grade veins intersected on the regional lines, and whether they represent parallel lodes to Aurora.

Aurora RC pre-collars

Five RC pre-collars (PDD0002 to PDD0005 and PDR0025) were drilled at Aurora to depths of 112 to 130 metres ahead of diamond tails. The RC portions of these holes returned a number of anomalous gold intervals, including 4 metres at 0.95 g/t Au from 5 metres in PDD0002. PDR0025 ended in mineralisation, returning **2 metres at 1.67 g/t Au from 128 metres to end of hole, including 1 metre at 3.18 g/t Au**.

Diamond tails on three of these holes have now been completed. Due to the variable hardness between the quartz veining and weathered sulphides through the lode, some core loss was encountered through the interpreted high-grade Aurora Lode. The remaining deeper, down plunge holes will be drilled with a large capacity RC rig and utilise expanded drill sumps to contain any groundwater. This change in the program is to ensure representative drill samples are recovered through the mineralised zones and ensure high sample integrity.

The RC drilling of the remaining down plunge holes will commence this week and be completed in early December.

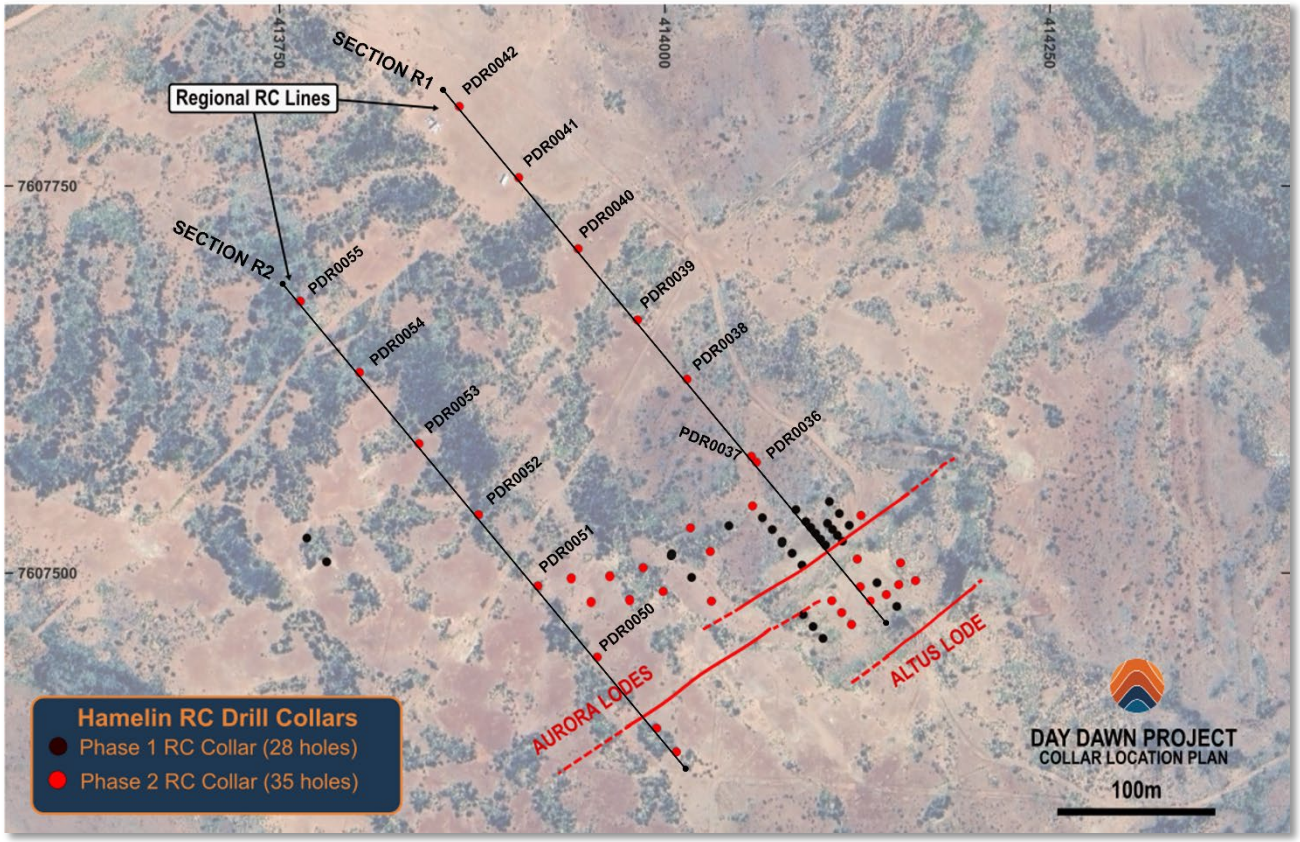


Figure 1: *Day Dawn Project – Phase 2 RC drill collar plan showing the regional RC lines on Bing Sat image (MGA94 z51)*

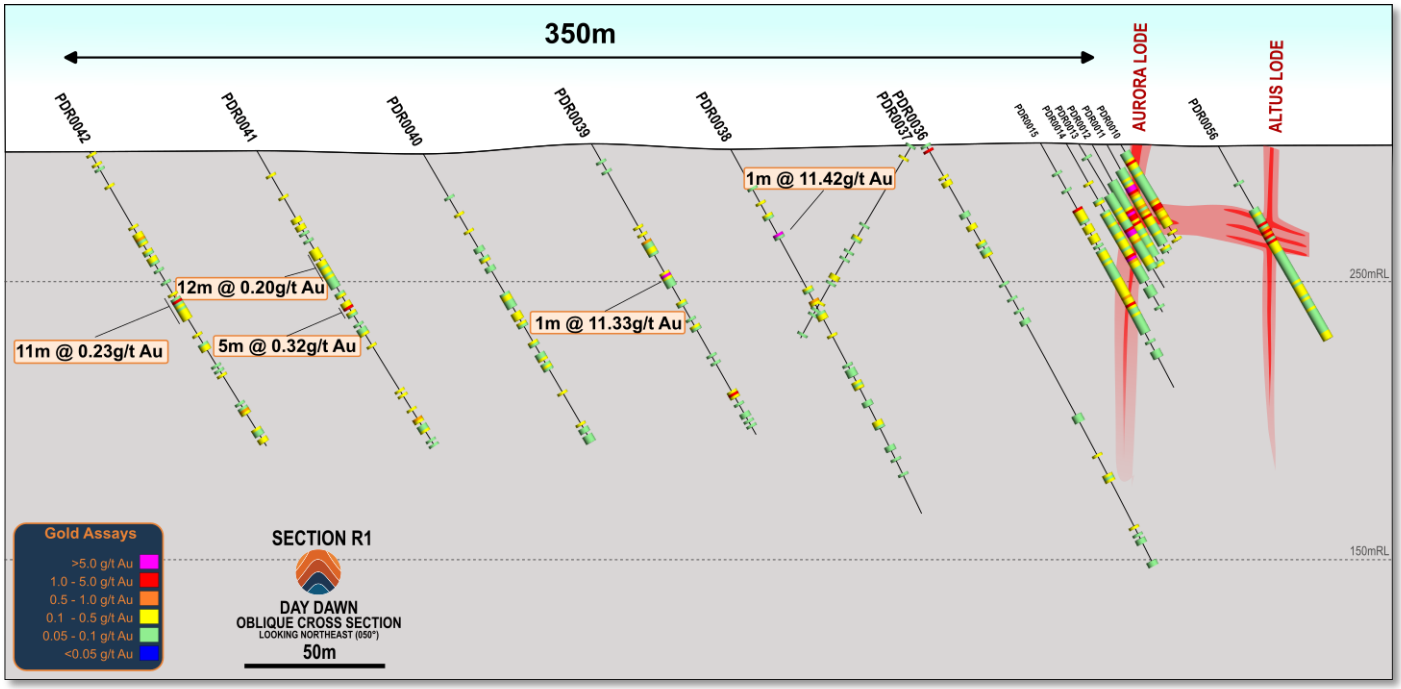


Figure 2: *Regional Line R1 cross section (PDR0036 to PDR0042) showing gold intervals (MGA94 z51)*

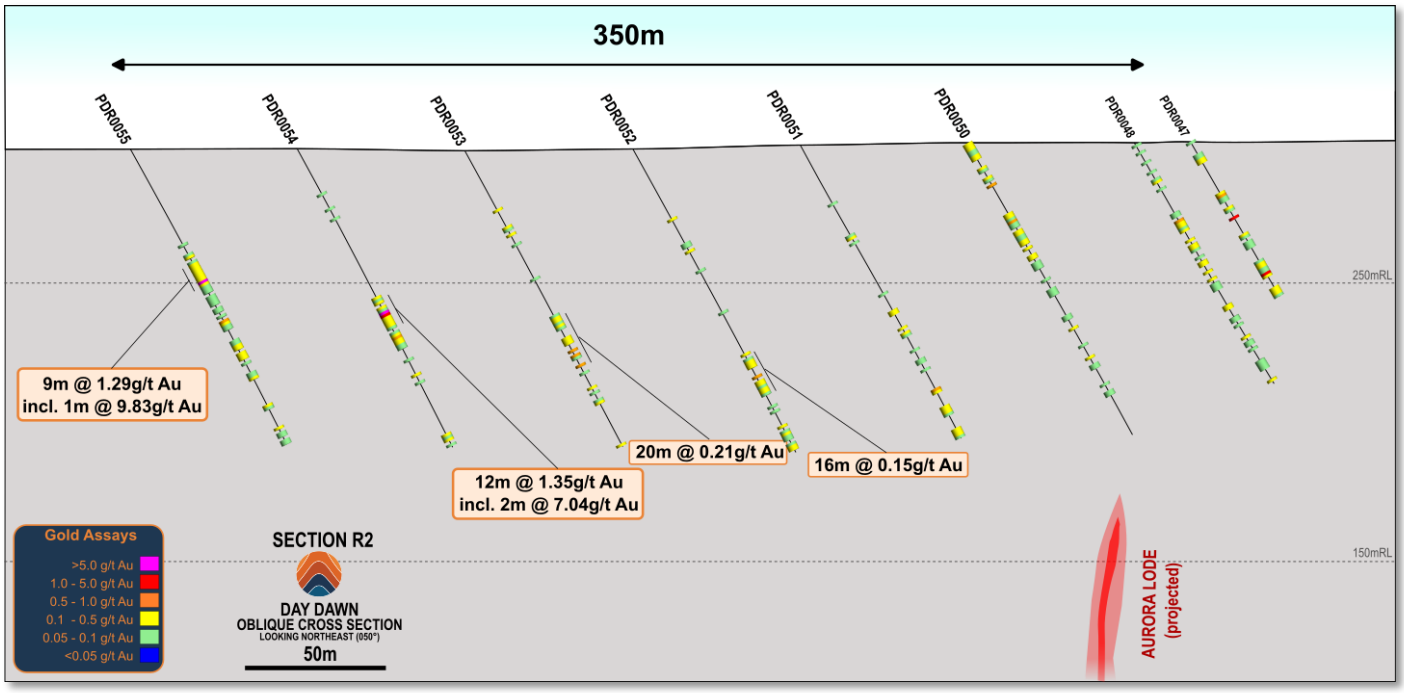


Figure 3: *Regional Line R2 cross section (PDR0050 to PDR0055) showing gold intervals (MGA94 z51)*

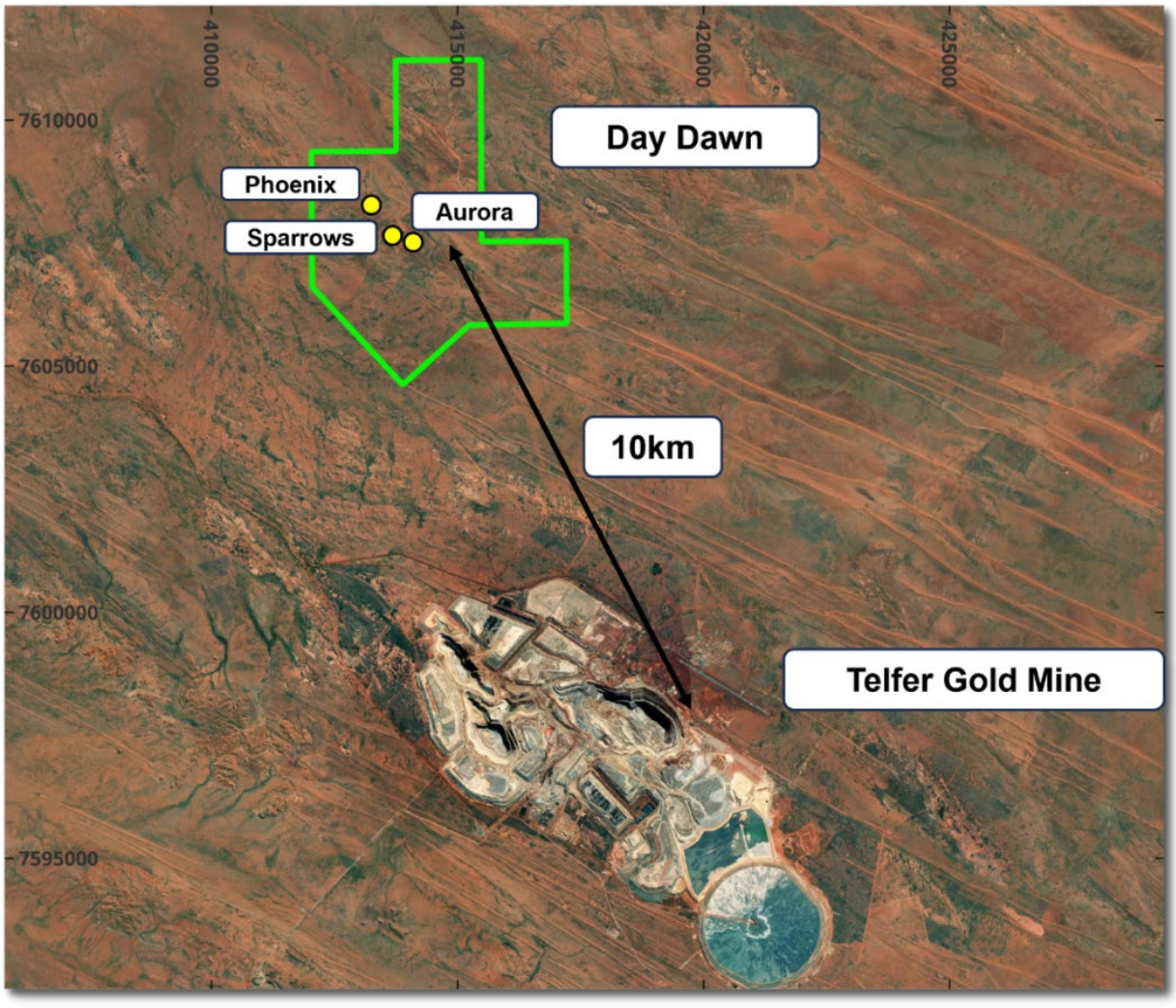


Figure 4*: Day Dawn Project - prospect locations on Bing satellite imagery (MGA94 z51)*

Next Steps

The current drill program, which includes diamond tails, large diameter diamond holes and deep RC drilling of the Aurora Lode, will be completed in early December with results expected in January 2027.

Results from the regional lines will be integrated with the structural model to design follow-up drilling to test the extent of the gold system to the northwest.

The Company's EIS co-funded deep diamond drilling program is scheduled to commence in March 2027. The deeper holes will test the interpreted intersection between the vertically developed mineralised feeder system and the prospective Telfer Formation stratigraphy at depth (refer to Figure 5).

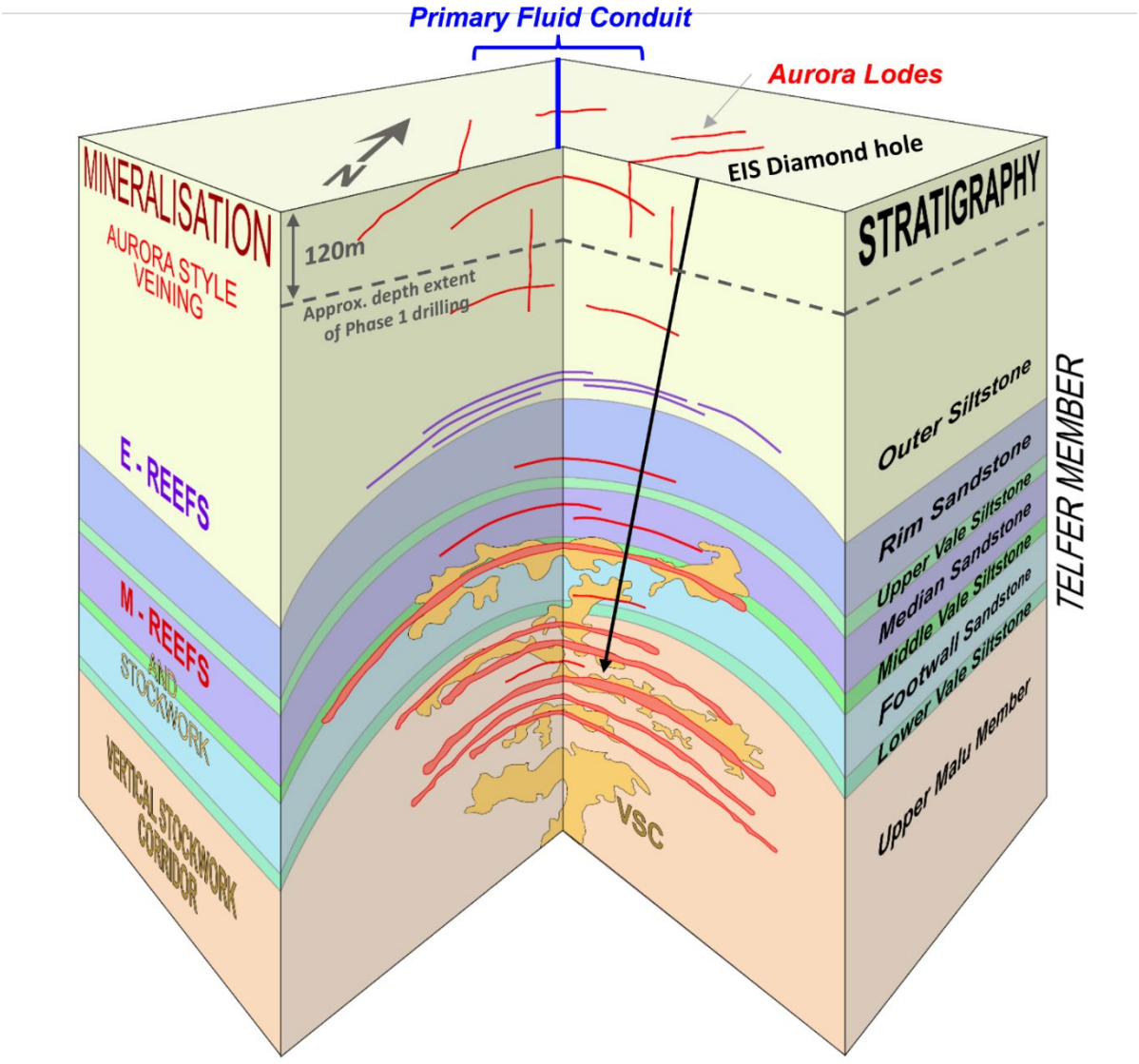


Figure 5: *Day Dawn Project – Schematic geological and gold mineralisation model*

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.

ole_ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH(m)
PDD0002*	Aurora	413977.1	7607482.85	300.18	-60	140	120
PDD0003*	Aurora	413964.25	7607498.17	299.57	-60	140	112
PDD0004*	Aurora	413952.14	7607481.48	299.27	-60	140	120
PDD0005*	Aurora	413939.28	7607496.8	298.86	-60	140	120
PDR0025*	Aurora	414029.5	7607513.8	301.17	-60	140	130
PDR0041	Regional	413905.12	7607755.32	297.27	-60	140	124
PDR0042	Regional	413866.55	7607801.29	296.94	-60	140	124
PDR0050	Regional	413956.1	7607445.6	299.34	-60	140	120
PDR0051	Regional	413917.5	7607491.6	298.93	-60	140	120
PDR0052	Regional	413879	7607537.6	297.66	-60	140	124
PDR0053	Regional	413840.4	7607583.5	296.7	-60	140	120
PDR0054	Regional	413801.8	7607629.5	297.22	-60	140	120
PDR0055	Regional	413763.3	7607675.5	297.3	-60	140	120

Table 1: Day Dawn – Phase 2 RC drilling collar information (MGA94 Zone 51) **Pre-collar*

Hole ID	mFrom	mTo	Interval	Au_ppm
PDD0002	5	9	4	0.95
incl.	**5**	**6**	**1**	**2.04**
and	**8**	**9**	**1**	**1.08**
and	14	15	1	0.31
and	29	30	1	0.12
and	36	37	1	0.13
and	46	47	1	0.14
and	63	64	1	0.54
and	68	70	2	0.23
and	81	83	2	0.19
and	86	88	2	0.14
and	110	111	1	0.11
and	115	118	3	0.41
PDD0003	38	39	1	0.13
and	43	44	1	0.18
and	71	72	1	0.16
and	100	102	2	0.11
and	105	106	1	0.15
PDD0004	42	43	1	0.12
and	64	65	1	0.11
and	75	76	1	0.11
and	88	89	1	0.10
and	102	103	1	0.16
PDD0005	17	18	1	0.23
and	33	36	3	0.14
and	40	41	1	0.38
and	80	81	1	0.12
and	83	84	1	0.25
and	103	114	11	0.16
and	118	120*	2	0.47

PDR0025	20	23	3	0.32
and	27	29	2	0.27
and	36	37	1	0.11
and	39	40	1	0.13
and	55	56	1	0.18
and	58	70	12	0.14
and	93	95	2	0.18
and	117	118	1	0.11
and	120	124	4	0.11
and	**128**	**130***	**2**	**1.67**
incl.	**129**	**130***	**1**	**3.18**
PDR0041	10	11	1	0.33
and	19	20	1	0.29
and	28	33	5	0.15
and	41	53	12	0.20
and	60	61	1	0.30
and	63	68	5	0.32
incl.	65	66	1	1.05
and	76	77	1	0.12
and	81	82	1	0.11
and	100	101	1	0.12
and	102	103	1	0.15
and	108	109	1	0.40
and	112	114	2	0.49
PDR0042	1	2	1	0.45
and	5	6	1	0.13
and	14	15	1	0.30
and	31	32	1	0.12
and	34	46	12	0.18
and	59	70	11	0.23
incl.	**62**	**63**	**1**	**1.14**
and	76	77	1	0.11
and	82	83	1	0.18
and	93	94	1	0.15
and	108	110	2	0.48
and	116	117	1	0.22
and	120	122	2	0.19
PDR0050	0	7	7	0.18
and	10	11	1	0.11
and	17	18	1	0.58
and	29	33	4	0.23
and	36	48	12	0.11
and	76	77	1	0.10
and	88	89	1	0.18
PDR0051	38	39	1	0.10
and	68	70	2	0.12
and	75	78	3	0.16
and	100	102	2	0.47

and	107	110	3	0.13
and	116	119	3	0.17
PDR0052	29	30	1	0.17
and	42	43	1	0.12
and	84	100	16	0.15
and	113	114	1	0.13
and	116	117	1	0.21
and	121	123	2	0.14
PDR0053	24	25	1	0.12
and	31	32	1	0.17
and	34	35	1	0.12
and	68	88	20	0.21
and	96	97	1	0.20
and	102	103	1	0.40
and	119	120*	1	0.32
PDR0054	60	72	12	1.35
incl.	**66**	**68**	**2**	**7.04**
and	75	79	4	0.34
and	91	92	1	0.25
and	115	118	3	0.19
PDR0055	44	45	1	0.16
and	47	56	9	1.29
incl.	**54**	**55**	**1**	**9.83**
and	70	72	2	0.62
and	80	86	6	0.14
and	93	94	1	0.19
and	104	105	1	0.17

Table 2: Phase 2 Regional RC and pre-collar drill hole assay intervals (>0.1 g/t Au cut-off) including a high grade (>1g/t Au) subsets.

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 6). Hamelin's Day Dawn project in the Paterson and Venus project in the Yilgarn province cover underexplored regions of well mineralised gold terrains and locations where new undercover exploration technologies can be applied. The West Tanami project is prospective for high value, large scale gold deposits and hosts Newmont's Tier 1 Tanami Operations in the Northern Territory. Exploration activities are currently focused on the exciting Day Dawn project with drilling activities also planned at both Venus and in the West Tanami.



Figure 6: *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	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	The Phase 2 Day Dawn reverse circulation (RC) drilling program was designed to test near-surface extensions of the Aurora and Altus lodes, assess the down-plunge continuity of mineralisation and complete an initial evaluation of potential parallel lode positions adjacent to the Aurora–Altus corridor. 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 from each 1m interval was collected and placed on the ground in rows.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	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. Where wet sample returns were encountered below approximately 150–200 metres depth, holes were terminated and completed as pre-collars for future diamond tails.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and*	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.

	whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	• *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.*	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	• *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.*	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 from each 1m interval that passes through the cone splitter was collected in large plastic buckets and then placed on the ground in rows. 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 positions, 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. Remaining sample material was then crushed and pulverised (>85% passing at a ≤75µM 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	• *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.*	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 ICPOES. 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 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.*	The intersections included in this report 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	• *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.*	All drill hole locations were set out, and final pick-ups were completed with DGPS, RL information was determined using SRTM data. 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	• *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.*	RC drill sections across the Aurora and Altis Lodes are spaced at 10 to 40 metres with collar spacings ranging from 10 metres to 20 metres with 1-3 holes drilled per section. 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. The regional RC lines comprise holes at approximately 60 metre collar spacing on two lines approximately 160 metres apart. The regional drilling is exploratory in nature and is not sufficient to establish geological or grade continuity. No sample compositing has been applied to the results for this drill program.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *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.*	The orientation of this drilling is perpendicular to the interpreted strike and is unlikely to have introduced any sampling bias. Structural and geotechnical data was collected using Acoustic Televiewer (ATV) / Optical Televiewer (OTV) tools. The televiewer provides a continuous, high-resolution 360° oriented image of the borehole wall, allowing for the precise measurement of structural discontinuities (dip and dip direction). The intersections and observations do not indicate changes in strike or dip that would introduce additional sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	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	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally. Data is validated by Hamelin staff. Drilled hole collar coordinates are located with a DGPS. Drill collar RL was determined by SRTM. 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. 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.*	Regional RC and RC pre-collar results reported in this announcement have been length weighted with a nominal 0.1 g/t Au lower cut-off (with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution). Higher-grade intervals greater than 1 g/t Au within these intervals are reported as included 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. Downhole televiewer surveys have been completed in selected RC drill holes and interpretation is ongoing. Until this interpretation is complete, true widths are not reported and all intervals in this report are down hole lengths.
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 appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to body of this announcement

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 >0.1 g/t Au from the regional RC lines and Aurora RC pre-collars reported in this announcement are provided in Table 2.
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. Downhole televiewer surveys have been completed in selected RC drill holes and interpretation is ongoing. No metallurgical or mineralogical assessments have been completed. Preliminary metallurgical test work is planned on core from the current diamond drilling program.
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.*	All assay results from the Phase 2 RC program have now been received. Follow-up drilling to test the extent of gold mineralisation intersected on the regional lines will be designed following integration of televiewer data and structural modelling. Diamond drilling program comprising diamond tails on selected RC pre-collars and large-diameter core holes through the upper Aurora and Altus lodes has been completed with results expected in January 2027. A series of RC holes targeting down plunge of the Aurora Lode will commence shortly. The EIS co-funded diamond drilling program to test the interpreted intersection of the steep lodes and the Telfer Formation stratigraphy is planned to commence in March 2027.