

EIS Drilling generates New Targets in the West Tanami

- **Broad depth-extensive gold system identified at Fremlins with priority drill targets defined for the 2023 field season**
- **Gold mineralisation identified at the Bandicoot prospect associated with pyrrhotite alteration event**
- **EIS Co-funded diamond drilling program delivers new geological understandings in the under explored Tanami region of Western Australia**

Hamelin Gold Limited (“**Hamelin**” or the “**Company**”) (**ASX:HMG**) is pleased to provide results from the EIS co-funded diamond drill programs completed through 2022 at the Fremlins, Bandicoot and Quenda prospects in the West Tanami Gold Project, Western Australia.

Commenting on the EIS programs, Hamelin Gold Managing Director Peter Bewick said:

“The Co-funded Exploration Drilling Program is a flagship program of the WA Government Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS). This program provides funding to high quality, technically and economically sound proposals that promote new exploration concepts and new exploration technologies. Hamelin received co-funding under the scheme for diamond drilling at the Fremlins, Quenda and Bandicoot gold prospects in the West Tanami. No diamond drilling had been completed at these prospects by previous explorers with prior drilling limited to shallow vacuum, RAB and some RC drilling.

The acquisition of orientated diamond drill core early in Hamelin’s program in the West Tanami has provided key insights into the geological and structural framework of these prospects. This information has greatly assisted our team in furthering the geological understandings in the region which will significantly influence the design of future exploration programs.

The identification of depth extensive gold mineralisation at Fremlins and the discovery of gold mineralisation in association with a pyrrhotite alteration event at Bandicoot are two of the key successes of this early stage drilling in the West Tanami.”

Fremlins

The Fremlins gold prospect is located 8 kilometres south of the Coyote Gold Mine. Previous drilling at the Fremlins prospect is dominated by shallow RAB, vacuum and RC drilling, with only one hole drilled deeper than 110 metres from surface. Historical drilling defined two parallel gold trends over 6 kilometres in strike with mineralisation interpreted to be focused along the axis of two tightly folded antiforms (see Figure 1). High grade gold lodes within sediment hosted gold systems in the Tanami and other orogenic gold provinces, are often best developed adjacent and parallel to antiformal fold axes.

Three diamond drill holes (TLD0001, 02 and 03) were drilled for a total of 1,293.3 metres at the Fremlins prospect. The three holes completed are the first ever diamond holes drilled into Fremlins and were within the southern half of the two main north-south trending gold corridors. The holes were designed to provide baseline geological and structural information and help determine the timing and orientation of the gold-bearing quartz veins.

TLD0001 was drilled into the eastern gold corridor on a section where previous RC drilling intersected broad low grade gold mineralisation within deeply weathered sedimentary lithologies. The hole intersected a thick sequence of meta-sediments and a 45 metre thick dolerite unit. Structural information confirms the hole is located on the western limb of the antiform with the important fold axis position remaining untested to the east (see Figure 2). Extensive mineralisation was intersected associated with multiple zones of quartz veining and alteration containing highly anomalous gold from 160 metres downhole to the end-of-hole. Stronger mineralisation is located in the immediate footwall and hangingwall of the dolerite sill with narrow higher grade intervals at the sediment – dolerite contacts including:

- 7.95 metres at 0.25g/t Au from 282.4 metres, including 0.35 metres at 1.83g/t Au from 290 metres
- 0.78 metres at 3.10g/t Au from 337.50 metres

TLD0001 has confirmed a depth-extensive gold system along the eastern corridor at Fremlins with very limited drilling to the north and south of TLD0001. The antiform fold axis remains untested with this position now a high priority target for follow up drilling.

TLD0002 and TLD0003 were drilled into the western gold corridor and intersected a similar geology sequence to TSD0001 with the addition of numerous narrow pegmatite dykes in TSD0003. Strong metamorphic alteration was observed in association with minor laminated quartz vein and low-grade gold mineralisation. The southern end of the western gold corridor remains open and the interpreted intersection of this corridor with the antiform fold axis has not been tested by previous explorers. This new target will be drill tested in the 2023 field season.

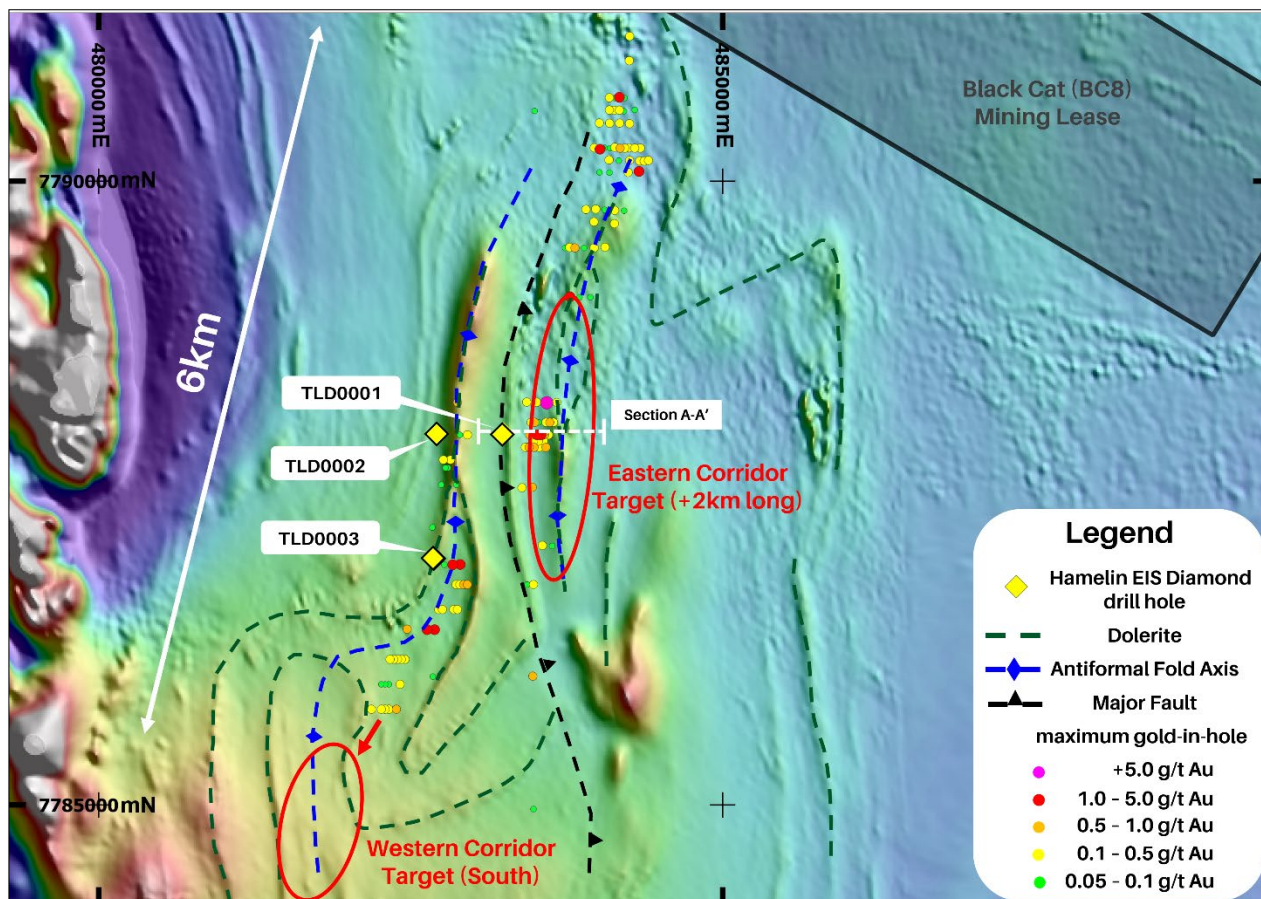


Figure 1: Fremlins prospect - detailed aeromagnetics, maximum Au-in-hole and gold targets¹

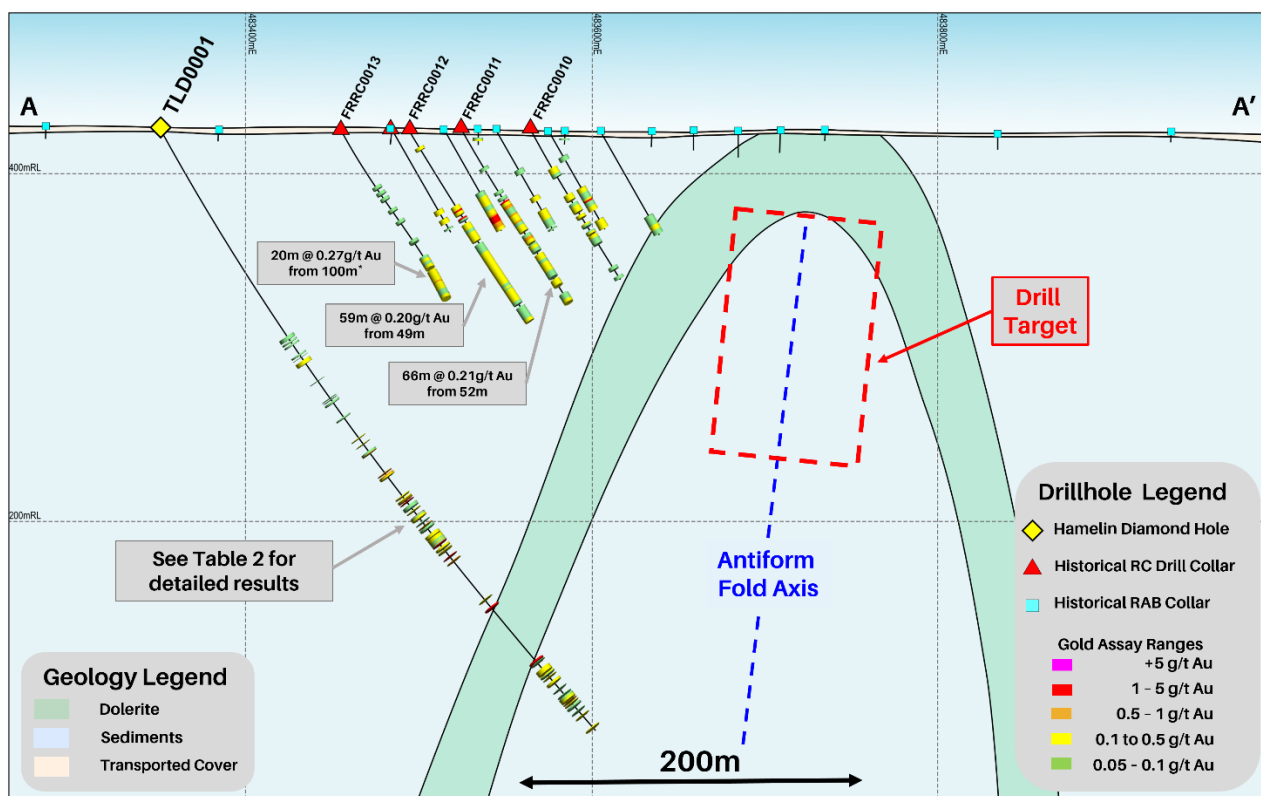


Figure 2: Fremlins prospect – Eastern Corridor Section 7787950mN (A-A')¹

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Grid	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	Precollar depth (m)	EOH (m)
TLD0001	RC/Diamond	MGA94_52	483350	7787960	426	090	-60	74	431.8
TLD0002	RC/Diamond	MGA94_52	482750	7787960	424	120	-60	90	459.9
TLD0003	RC/Diamond	MGA94_52	482720	7786995	430	090	-60	61	401.6

Table 1: Fremlins collar location information. AZI = Azimuth, EOH= End of hole depth

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
TLD0001	157.5	159.96	2.46	0.15
and	185.29	185.51	0.22	0.11
and	186.63	187.73	1.1	0.11
and	212.77	213.09	0.32	0.20
and	217.06	217.27	0.21	0.17
and	222.32	223.82	1.5	0.21
and	238.0	241.67	3.67	0.26
and	254.74	259.31	4.57	0.31
incl.	259.1	259.31	0.21	3.89
and	262.6	263.1	0.5	0.11
and	265.36	265.68	0.32	0.12
and	268.8	271.26	2.46	0.40
incl.	268.8	269	0.2	2.83
and	276.5	276.7	0.2	0.85
and	282.4	290.35	7.95	0.25
incl.	290	290.35	0.35	1.84
and	292.2	295.36	3.16	0.13
and	299.45	299.66	0.21	2.46
and	302.73	303.03	0.3	0.56
and	331.9	332.1	0.2	0.42
and	337.5	338.28	0.78	3.10
and	378	379	1	1.21
and	384	395	11	0.16
and	405.79	410.55	4.76	0.16
and	419.88	420.12	0.24	0.24
and	429	429.5	0.5	0.29
TLD0002	200.83	201.05	0.22	0.39
and	202.52	202.8	0.28	1.02
and	350.2	350.48	0.28	0.22
TLD0003	80.56	80.76	0.2	2.34
and	120.77	121.08	0.31	0.13
and	143.68	143.88	0.2	0.13
and	145.33	145.7	0.37	0.26
and	192	193.03	1.03	0.16
and	247.44	247.8	0.36	0.10

Table 2: Fremlins drill results (>0.10g/t Au) including sub intervals >1g/t Au.
nsa = no significant assays

Bandicoot and Quenda Prospects

Drilling was designed to test for the source of the enhanced magnetic anomalism seen at both prospects (see Figure 3). Several gold systems within the Tanami region are associated with elevated magnetic signatures interpreted to be associated with hydrothermal alteration of the host rocks by gold mineralising fluids.

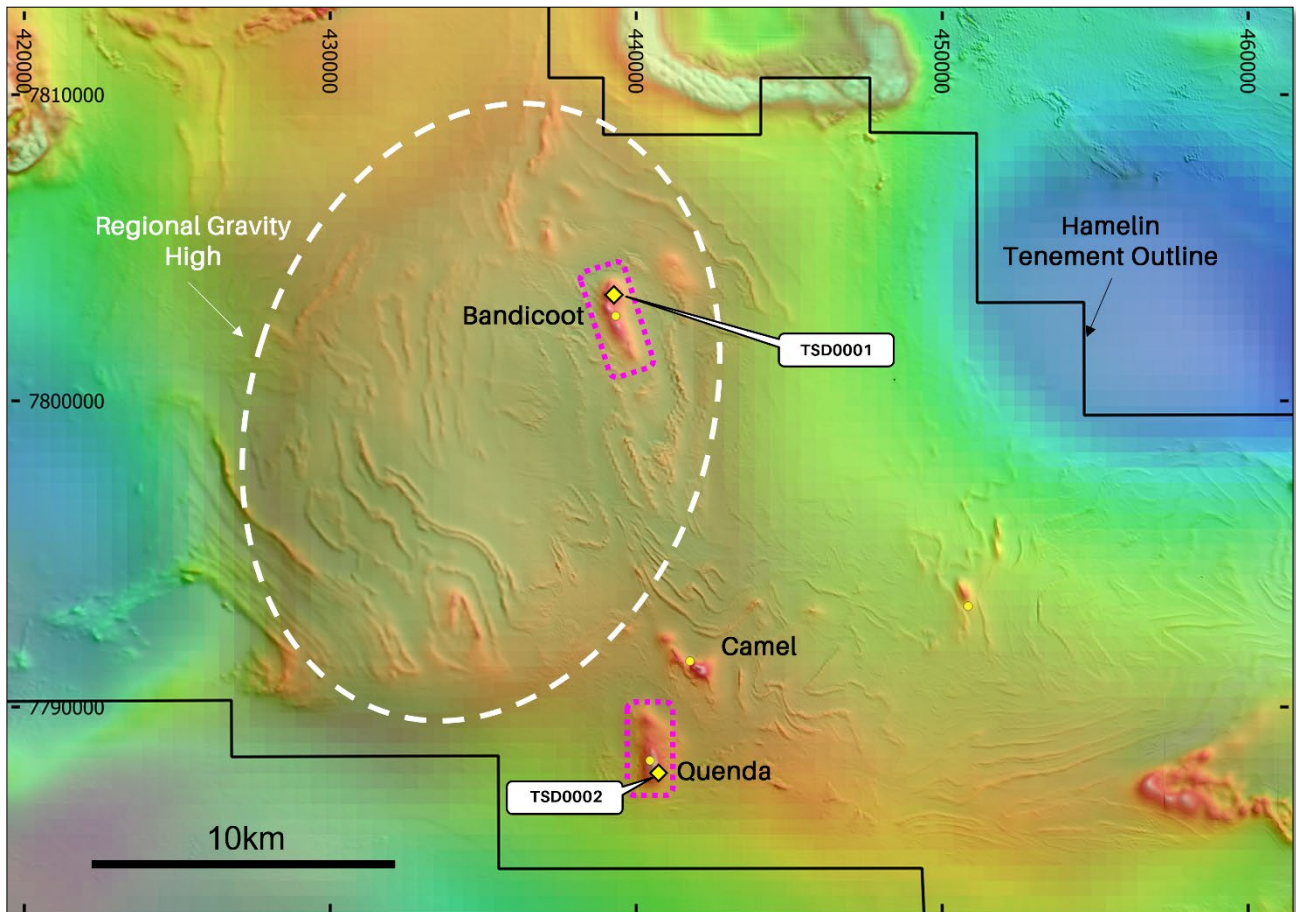


Figure 3: Bandicoot and Quenda prospects – Detailed magnetics over regional Bouguer gravity

Bandicoot Prospect

The Bandicoot geophysical target is a NNW trending, 2.5 kilometre long magnetic anomaly located near the margin of a regional gravity high. A single westerly dipping diamond hole, TSD0001, was drilled at Bandicoot to test the modelled magnetic anomaly.

Drill hole TSD0001 collared in fine grained greywackes and siltstones before intersecting a dolerite unit at approximately 210 metres downhole. The dolerite is veined and weakly brecciated in parts with late course pyrrhotite commonly seen within brecciated quartz veins. The occurrence of pyrrhotite within the hole correlates strongly with the higher gold grade intervals and it is interpreted these zones are the main source of the magnetic anomaly. This association between gold mineralisation and the pyrrhotite alteration provides a potential direct metal indicator for targeting areas of more substantial gold mineralisation.

Detailed 3D magnetic modelling of the Bandicoot area will be completed in the coming months. The acquisition of ultra-detailed magnetics over the prospect area to identify areas of more intense magnetic anomalism will be considered pending the results of the 3D modelling.

Quenda Prospect

A single diamond drill hole, TSD0002, was drilled at the Quenda prospect to test for the source of a 2 kilometre long north south trending magnetic anomaly. The drill hole intersected several zones of hydrothermal alteration with associated quartz veining within a sequence of coarse grained greywackes and finer siltstone / sandstone interbeds. The quartz veining is associated with disseminated sulphides and narrow zones of semi-massive pyrrhotite. It is interpreted that the semi-massive pyrrhotite zones are the primary source of the magnetic anomalism at Quenda.

Although strongly altered no significant gold anomalism was recorded in the hole and no further work is proposed at this prospect.

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Grid	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	Precollar depth (m)	EOH (m)
TSD0001	RC/Diamond	MGA94_52	439255	7803569	405	270	-60	100	544
TSD0002	RC/Diamond	MGA94_52	440670	7787996	427	270	-60	83	348.1
TSR0006	Water bore	MGA94_52	439229	7803596	408	000	-90		80
TSR0010	Water bore	MGA94_52	441095	7788675	427	000	-90		43
TSR0011	Water bore	MGA94_52	440639	7788008	424	000	-90		72
TSR0012	Water bore	MGA94_52	439230	7803573	408	000	-90		70
TSR0013	Water bore	MGA94_52	439090	7803204	406	000	-90		52

Table 3: Bandicoot and Quenda collar location information. AZI = Azimuth, EOH= End of hole depth

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
TSD0001	109.25	110.5	1.25	0.12
and	111.75	113	1.25	0.15
and	214.5	215.5	1	0.17
and	242	242.4	0.4	0.22
and	248.4	248.9	0.5	0.22
and	280.5	282	1.5	0.17
and	333.72	334.05	0.33	0.12
and	336	336.45	0.45	1.45
and	338	339	1	0.13
and	339.73	339.93	0.2	0.91
and	350.5	352	1.5	0.23
and	367.75	368.27	0.52	0.32
and	433.27	433.7	0.43	2.41
and	443.8	444.24	0.44	0.20
and	462.62	463.15	0.53	0.38
and	517.06	517.64	0.58	2.62
and	533	533.26	0.26	0.12
TLD0002	32	34	2	0.10
TLR0006				nsa
TLR0010 – TLR0012				nsa
TLR0013	16	18	2	0.23
	36	40	4	0.58

Table 4: Bandicoot and Quenda drill results (>0.10g/t Au) including sub intervals >1g/t Au.
nsa = no significant assays

Next Steps

Drill testing of the antiformal fold axis to the east of TLD0001 at Fremlins will be a priority target in the 2023 field season. Drill testing of the unexplored area along strike to the north and south of this position will also be completed as part of this next program.

3D magnetic modelling of the Bandicoot region will be completed to define potential areas of most intense pyrrhotite alteration with the results to determine if the acquisition of ultra-detailed magnetics is warranted.

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 a landholding of 2,489km² in the Tanami Gold Province in Western Australian (Figure 4). The province is prospective for high value, large scale gold deposits and hosts Newmont's Tier 1 Callie Operations in the Northern Territory. Hamelin's West Tanami project is a belt-scale Greenfields opportunity hosting the same geology and key structures as Callie with minimal modern exploration completed across the Hamelin landholdings.

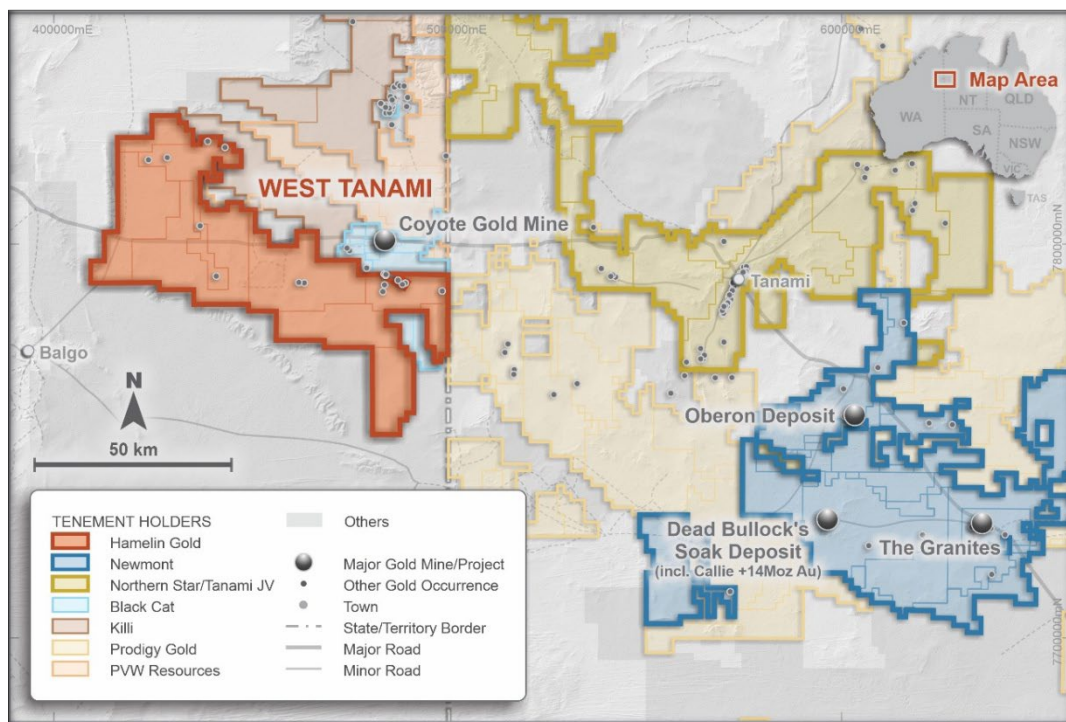


Figure 4: Hamelin's West Tanami Project tenure within the Tanami Gold Province

Hamelin is undertaking systematic whole of project target generation activities in the West Tanami to support a major drill program in 2022 targeting world class gold mineral systems.

The Company has a strong Board and Management team and is well funded after completing an IPO in November 2021.

Hamelin's shareholders include highly regarded gold miners Gold Fields Limited (JSE/NYSE:GFI) and Silver Lake Resources Limited (ASX:SLR).

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>	RC and Diamond Drilling was used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. Diamond drillholes were designed to test for gold mineralisation as well as understanding the stratigraphic architecture of the prospect area to assist with further target generation. RC drilling was completed to locate groundwater to support diamond drilling operations. Drill core was measured, oriented, marked up, cutting and sampled in the field. Oriented core was placed in an orientation rack with a line drawn along the core. This also ensured representativeness of samples when cutting. RC drilling was used to obtain samples at 1m intervals that were then composited in 2m samples. No sample preparation has been completed on any of the samples.
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>	A Schramm T450 AC/RC rig was utilised to complete the water bores. A Sandvik 1200 Multipurpose truck mounted drill rig was used to drill RC pre-collars and collect orientated HQ core to fresh, competent rock and then oriented NQ2 till the end of hole. All HQ and NQ diamond drill core orientated using Reflex ACT Mk2 Orientation Tool.
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>	Core measured using standard measuring tape. Length of core is then compared to the recorded interval drilled from core blocks placed in trays at end of runs. All care taken to obtain 100% core recovery (HQ & NQ) and core loss was rare. 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>	Diamond drilling - All HQ/NQ drill core is photographed, core recovery calculated; core marked up along the orientation line and logged by Hamelin geologists. Magnetic susceptibility and pXRF measurements are taken at each metre interval down the length of the core. RC drilling – Pre-collars are drilled and laid out in 1m intervals. 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>	Diamond Drilling – drill core is sawn in half with one half submitted for analysis and the other half kept in the core trays and stored RC Drilling – 2m composite samples are collected at the rig through a riffle splitter Sample preparation was completed at Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd Laboratories in Perth. Samples were dried, crushed, pulverised (90% passing at a $\leq 75\mu\text{M}$ size fraction) and split into a sub – sample that was analysed The nature and quality of the samples collected are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. 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.
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>	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. Routine pXRF analysis 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	<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,</i>	The intersections included in this report have been verified by Clayton Davys (Exploration Manager)

	<i>data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	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>	Drill hole locations collected by hand held GPS (±5m) Grid Datum MGA94 UTM Zone 52S Down hole surveys have been carried out using a non-magnetic north seeking gyro and core orientation using Reflex ACT III Orientation Tool.
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>	Single holes were completed at the Bandicoot and Quenda prospects whilst three were completed at Fremfins. 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. RC holes drilled as waterbores are single holes and not designed to target gold mineralisation. Intervals have been composited using a length weighted methodology
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>	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. This is early stage drilling and the orientation of sampling to the mineralisation is not fully understood. Structural analysis of the diamond drill core in ongoing and the orientation of future drilling will be informed by this body of work.
Sample security	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	The chain of custody of the samples is managed by Hamelin. Samples were delivered by Hamelin personnel to the Coyote mine site and then transported to the assay laboratory via AWH.
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, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed on the Camel 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 Bandicoot, Quenda and Fremlins prospects are located within the tenements E80/5137, E80/5147 and E80/5571 which are held by Hamelin Resources Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Hamelin Gold Ltd. The Quenda and Fremlins prospects are within Aboriginal Reserve Lands and the Bandicoot prospect is within Vacant Crown Land. All prospects are located on land where the Tjurabalan 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.	Previous exploration at the Bandicoot and Fremlins prospects consisted of regional surface geochemical sampling including rock chip, lag, soil and auger sampling, and vacuum drill sampling. These techniques identified geochemical anomalies that were targeted with vacuum and rotary air blast (RAB) drilling followed by reverse circulation (RC) drilling. This work outlined a significant (+0.1g/t) near surface zone of gold (Au) anomalism at Fremlins that extends over a 6km of strike. Isolated but significant gold anomalism was also found at Bandicoot. No previous exploration had been completed at Quenda.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The prospects are situated in the Proterozoic Tanami Province of Western Australia. The Camel prospect is hosted in the Stubbins Formation. The prospects are considered prospective for sediment – hosted ‘Callie style’ vein hosted orogenic gold mineralization.
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	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	All reported assays have been length weighted, with a nominal 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off. Intervals greater than 1g/t Au have been reported as separate intervals. No metal equivalents have been reported in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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	<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	<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 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off
Other substantive exploration data	<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	<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>	RC drilling is planned at Fremfins to test the fold axis position to the east of TLD0001 and along strike to the north and south along the interpreted fold axis. Detailed 3D magnetic modelling is planned at Bandicoot prior to potential ultra-detailed aeromagnetics and drilling.