MOUNT ISA EAST JV UPDATE

ASX RELEASE
5 September 2022

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CAPITAL STRUCTURE

ASX Code: HMX

Share Price (2/09/2022)	$0.049
Shares on Issue	820m
Market Cap	$40m
Options Unlisted	21m
Performance Rights	8m
Cash (30/6/2022)	$5.4m

- **Drilling has commenced to test strong EM, IP and geochemical targets at Pearl.**
- **Recent Induced Polarisation ("IP") survey at Pearl upgrades the defined EM plates.**
- Soil sampling programs have been completed at Pearl and Agamemnon, with initial XRF analysis confirming prospective copper trends at Pearl.
- **High grade copper-gold rock chip** samples returned from the sampling program **at Pearl, with maximum assays of 7.3% Cu, 0.5g/t Au, 0.14% Co and 0.3% Ni**.
- In-fill IP lines completed along the Trafalgar trend **with new target zones identified**.
- High-grade copper-gold intercepts from diamond drilling at Trafalgar including:
    - **6.5m at 2.7% Cu and 0.8g/t Au from 147m in HMTRDD001, including:**
        - **1.1m at 7.7% Cu and 0.5g/t Au.**
    - Maximum individual grades of 5.2g/t Au and 7.7% Cu.
- Initial **JV RC drilling program to include a minimum of 10 holes for 2,500m.**
- Off-hole EM conductor identified at Victory, where previous drilling intersected **40m at 0.34% Cu and 0.1g/t Au from 47m** in HMTRRC0011 (see ASX announcement 4 April 2022).
- EM anomalies detected at Mount Philp following Down-hole Electromagnetic ("DHEM") surveys in addition to anomalies detected at Pharoah from ground fixed-loop EM surveys.
- **New copper-molybdenum targets** identified at Jimmy Creek in a similar structural setting to Kalman.

Hammer's Managing Director, Daniel Thomas said:

"A rigorous geophysical and geochemical program has delivered some great targets and a solid upcoming drilling program for the joint venture. In particular, the potential for high- grade copper at Pearl, which sits on the Ajax trend, has been highlighted in Hammer's drilling results at Ajax and the recently returned rock chip analysis.

The use of advanced geophysical techniques has highlighted a large target horizon sitting beneath century-old copper workings that have never been tested by drilling.

These targets have been outlined throughout our tenure in Mount Isa and have the potential to deliver a sizeable copper resource in one of the world's largest base metal provinces."

Hammer Metals Ltd (**ASX: HMX**) ("**Hammer**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an update on recent and upcoming exploration activities within the Mount Isa East Joint Venture ("MIEJV", where Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania ("SMMO") is earning a 60% interest over approximately 15% of Hammer's tenement holding in the Mount Isa east region.

The MIEJV embarked on a significant IP program earlier this year with the final results from the program now available. Final assays from the diamond drilling program at Trafalgar and Mount Philp have also been returned, with further high-grade mineralisation identified at Trafalgar. The diamond drill core has provided insights into the mineralisation system at Trafalgar and, in combination with the recent IP surveys, has provided a number of attractive new drilling targets for the upcoming program.

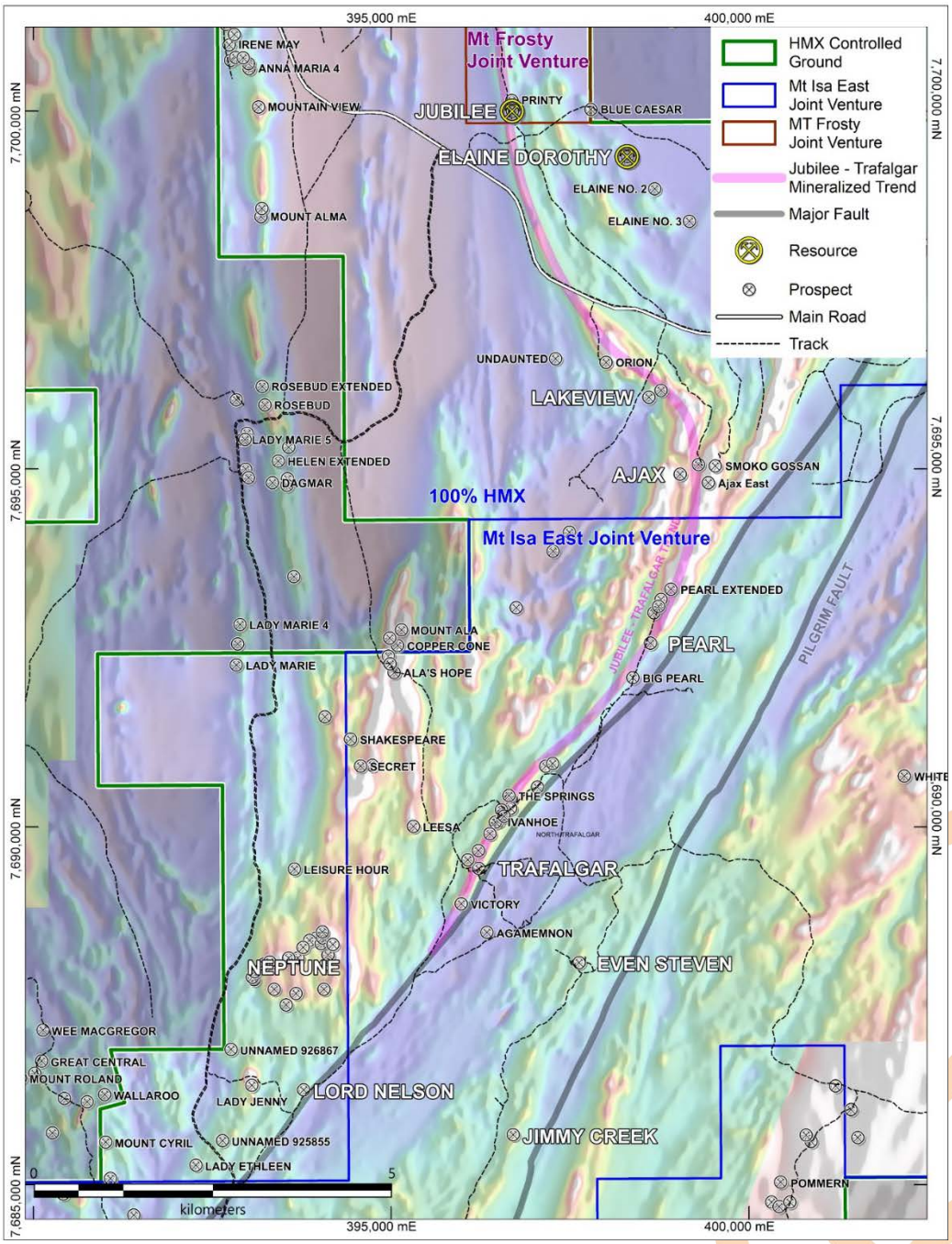

Figure 1. *Overview of the 15km long Trafalgar to Jubilee trend showing the location of Trafalgar, Pearl and Ajax (Background is magnetic imagery)*

Pearl and Pearl Extended

The Pearl prospect is located on the Trafalgar-to-Jubilee trend, approximately 2km south of Ajax East and on the same magnetic ridge which characterises this trend. Numerous artisanal copper workings and shafts on five structures are located along 800m of strike length.

Fixed-Loop Electromagnetic surveys identified a significant cluster of conductors at Pearl, with the individual conductors aligning to the regional foliation and broadly related to the position of workings at surface. An extension of the JV's IP surveys has now been completed over Pearl with significant chargeability anomalies also recorded in line with the previous EM anomalies (see ASX announcement 29 June 2022).

Induced Polarisation Results

Four lines of 400m-spaced IP surveys were conducted covering the Pearl, Pearl Extended and Big Pearl positions. This survey was the extension of the previous surveys conducted by the MIEJV over the prospective Trafalgar copper/gold trend. Conductivity anomalies were recorded along each line in the Pearl region and were largely coincident with Hammer's FLEM surveys in this region. The alignment of the IP, EM and geochemistry anomalies elevate the Pearl region as a priority target for the JV (see Figures 2 and 5).

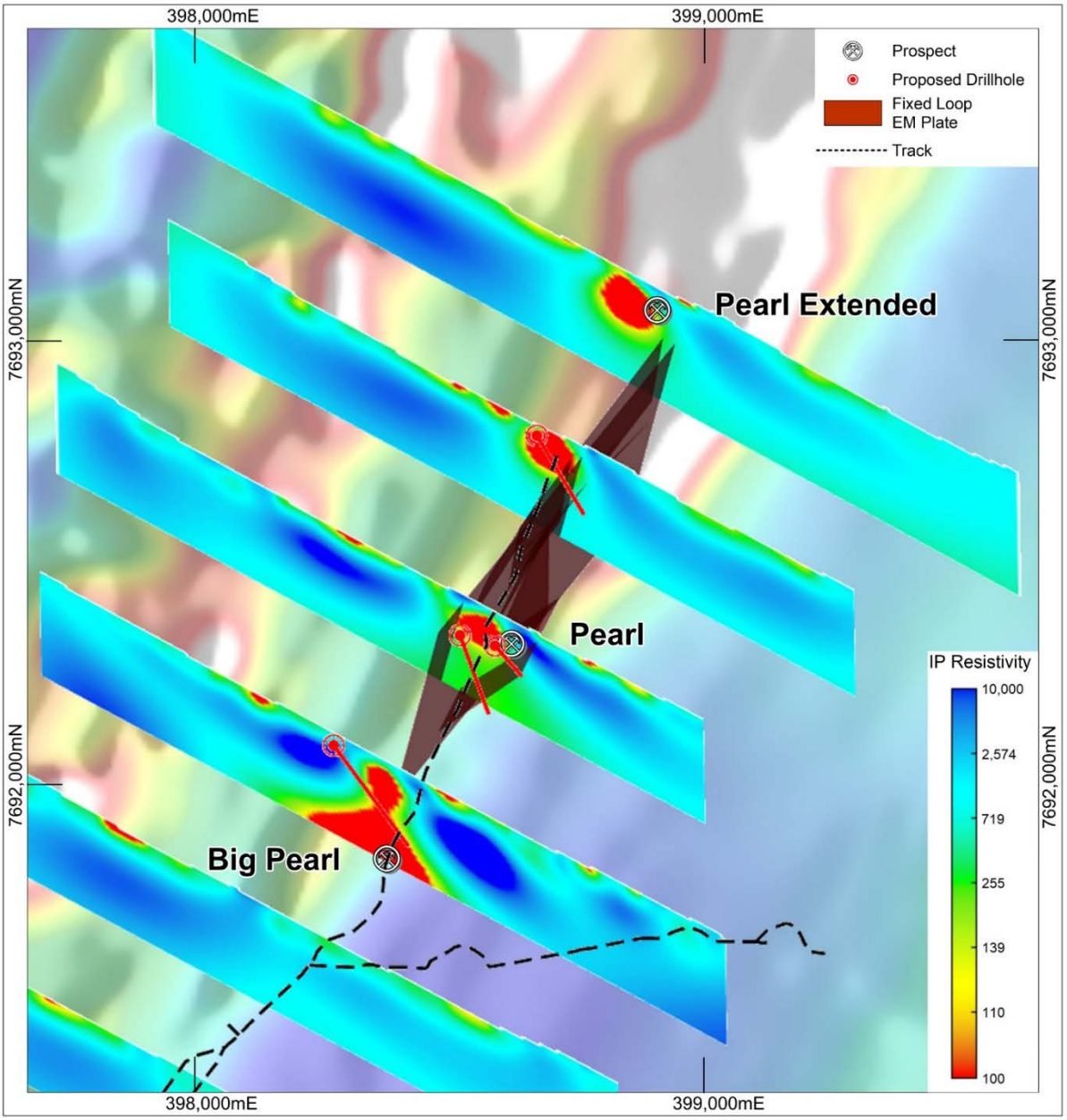

Figure 2. *Pearl prospect conductive EM plates and IP conductivity profiles on magnetics RTP background.*

Mapping and Sampling

Geological mapping, check rock chip sampling and soil sampling has been conducted over the area. Soil samples were analysed via portable XRF to discern the anomalous trends.

Rock chip sampling identified individual maximum assays of 7.31% Cu, 0.52g/t Au, 0.14% Co and 0.33% Ni (Table 1).

Table 1. *Rock chip sampling at the Pearl Prospect*

PEARL ROCK CHIP SAMPLING							
PROSPECT	SAMPLE	E_GDA94	N_GDA94	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Co (ppm)	Ni (ppm)
Pearl	MJB1450	398735	7692812	0.07	3.86	867	1825
	MJB1451	398733	7692818	0.02	0.34	330	632
	MJB1452	398733	7692802	0.02	0.17	329	843
	MJB1453	398726	7692795	0.04	0.53	639	1020
	MJB1454	398719	7692764	0.29	7.31	261	443
	MJB1455	398730	7692758	0.02	0.23	42	120
	MJB1456	398712	7692735	0.52	5.16	319	632
	MJB1457	398702	7692737	0.02	0.19	793	2690
	MJB1458	398680	7692699	0.09	0.66	1355	3320
	MJB1459	398646	7692674	0.05	0.40	280	765
	MJB1460	398689	7692764	0.03	1.51	800	1045
	MJB1461	398696	7692762	0.02	2.53	707	1080
Note							
Coordinates are relative to GDA94 Zone54							

Upcoming drilling targets

The recent work has upgraded the Pearl prospect and Hammer has prioritised this target for immediate drill testing. Drilling will test the significant cluster of Fixed-Loop Electromagnetic conductors, the coincident IP anomaly and artisanal copper workings and soil anomalies.

Drilling on 100% HMX prospects will re-commence at the conclusion of the JV program. The JV has committed to drilling a minimum of four holes for 900m at Pearl.

Trafalgar Trend

HMTRDD001

An initial diamond hole was drilled into Trafalgar to examine the nature of mineralisation. There was a delay in assay submission related to a concurrent Joint Venture research project being undertaken by CSIRO into IOCG mineralisation within the region.

An examination of the core indicates that two styles of mineralisation are present at Trafalgar: firstly, chalcopyrite mineralisation associated with late red rock alteration and, secondly, quartz vein associated pyrrhotite rich chalcopyrite mineralisation. Refer to the figures below for examples of these styles.

Significant intersections include:

- **1.13m at 7.65% Cu from within a mineralised envelope of 6.5m at 0.8g/t Au and 2.68% Cu from 147m in HMTRDD001.**

Maximum individual grades are 5.23g/t Au and 7.65% Cu. Copper mineralisation is associated with elevated cobalt and geochemically significant elevated LREE, P and HREE's such as neodymium. See Table 2 for a full intercept listing.

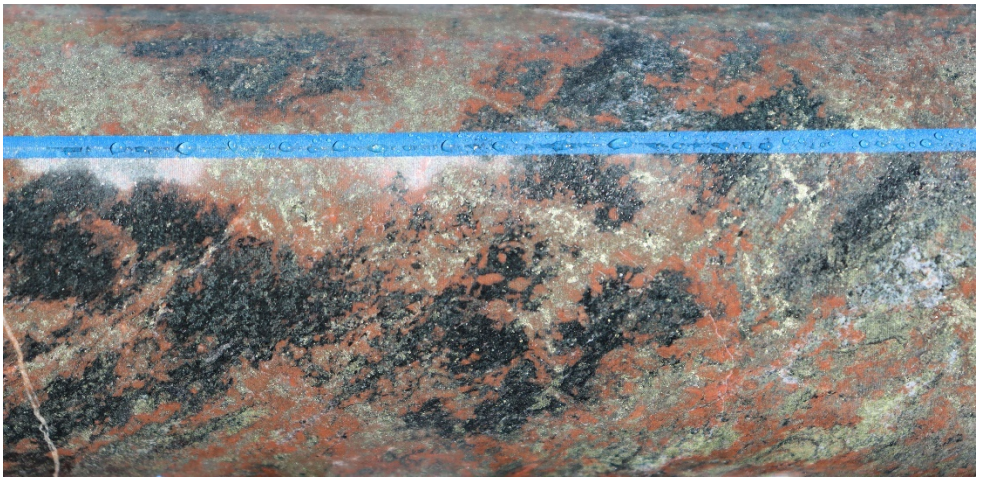

Figure 3. *HMTRDD001 121.5m. Chalcopyrite intimately associated with red rock alteration. Hanging wall Trafalgar lode. The interval 121-122m assayed 0.14g/t Au and 1.46% Cu.*

Figure 4. *HMTRDD001 151.5m Chalcopyrite-Pyrrhotite as matrix infill in a quartz vein breccia. Main Trafalgar lode. The interval 151.42-152.55 assayed 0.5g/t Au and 7.65% Cu.*

Trafalgar Trend Down-hole EM

Downhole EM was conducted on select reverse circulation holes drilled during the previous program. HMTRRC011 (Victory), HMTRRC013 (Eastern Gossan) and HMTRRC015 (South Springs).

Conductors delineated in these holes are spatially related to the Induced Polarisation response. An off-hole conductor at HMTRRC011 (Victory) was recorded and appears coincident with the IP anomaly recorded on line 19600. This zone will be tested in the upcoming drilling program.

Induced Polarisation Results

The Induced Polarisation (IP) program at Trafalgar was completed, with 17, 400m spaced lines of 2D dipole-dipole being undertaken. The IP proved successful in delineating the Trafalgar mineralised trend and targets from this survey will be drilled during the current program.

Several lines have produced chargeability anomalies which were not tested by the initial phase of RC drilling, with chargeability anomalies sited below copper mineralisation and in close proximity to historical high-grade copper workings (see Figure 5 and 6).

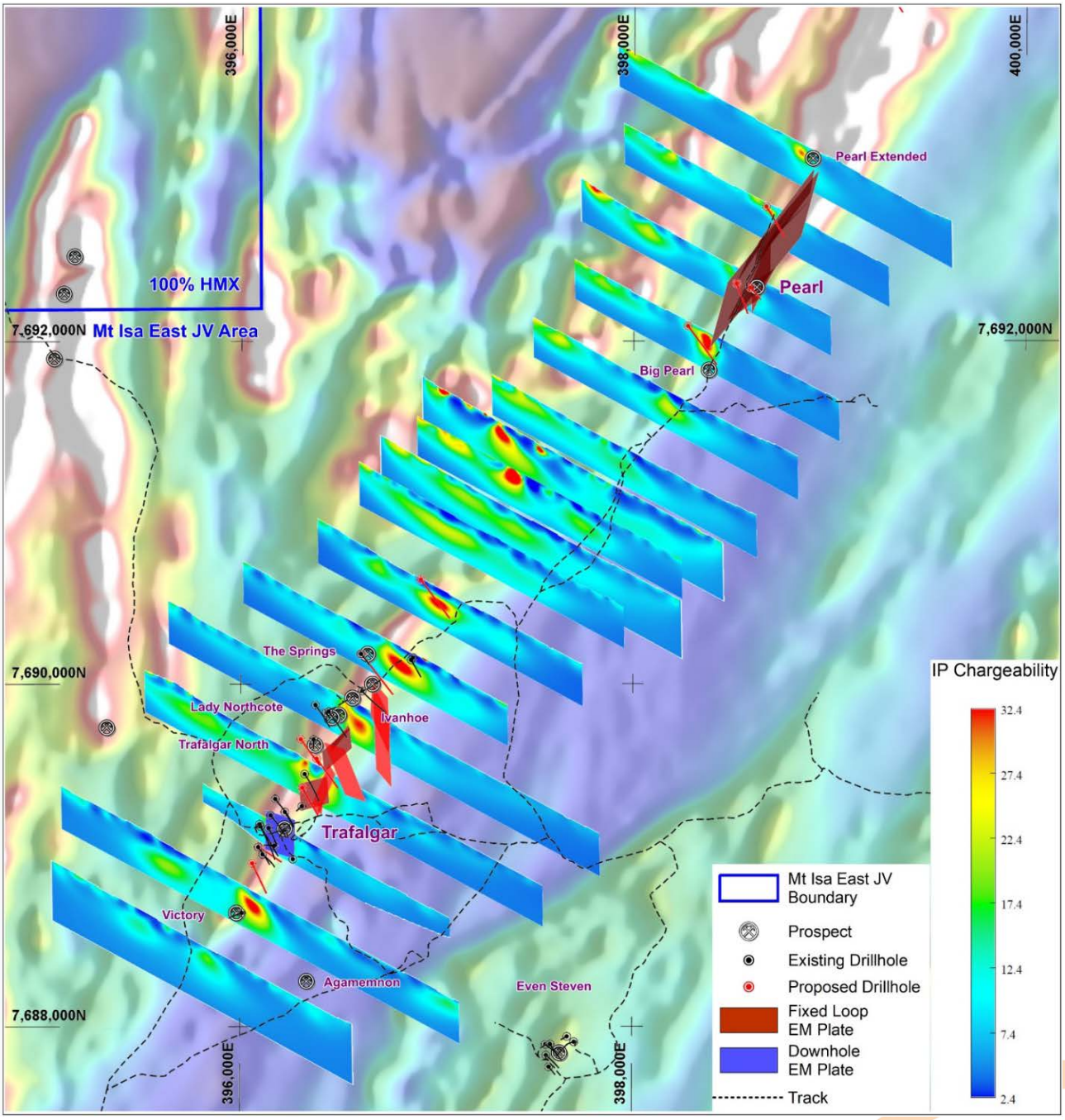

Figure 5. *Oblique view showing Induced Polarisation chargeability sections along the Trafalgar trend. The underlying image is Magnetics RTP.*

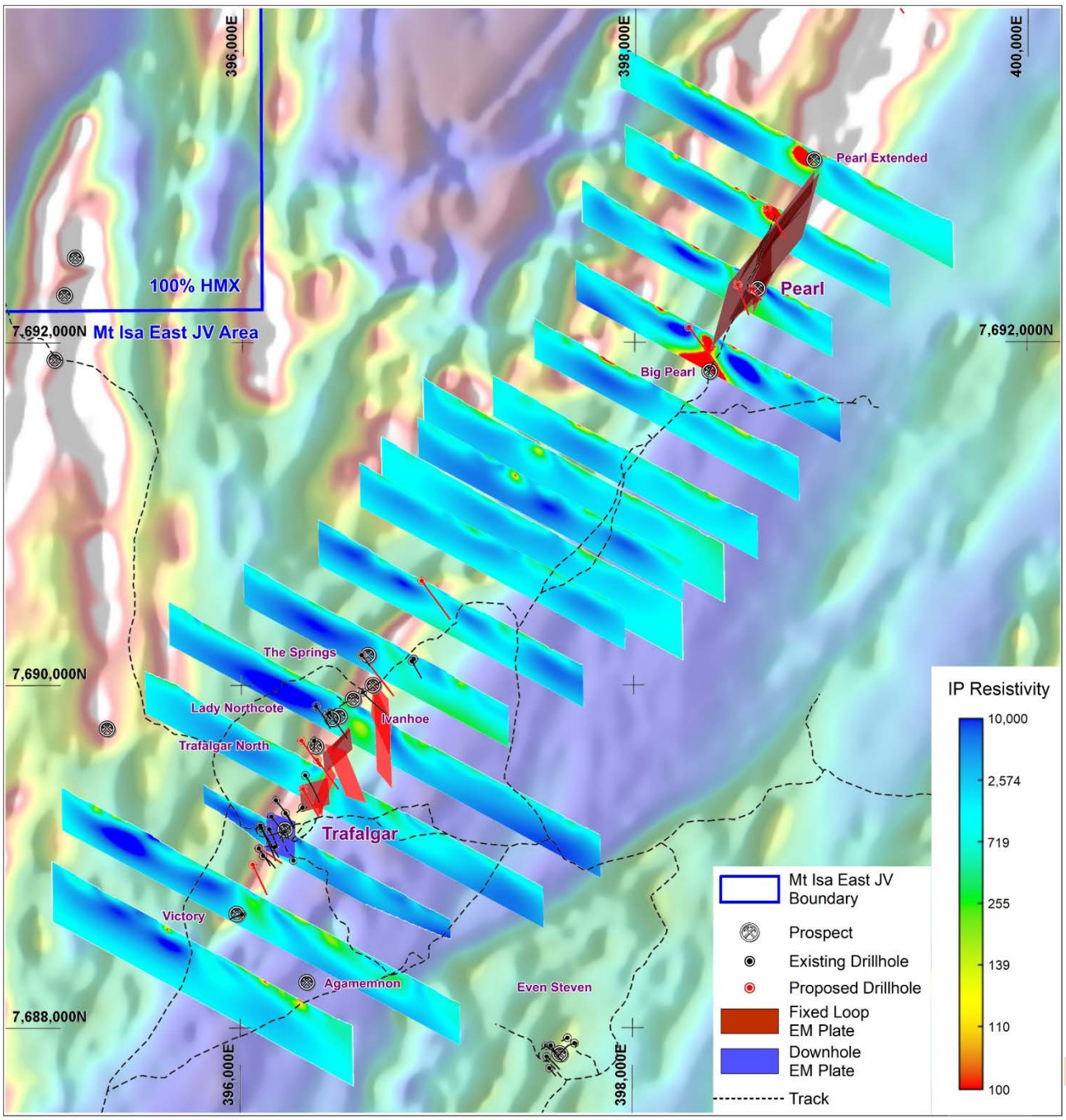

Figure 6. *Oblique view showing Induced Polarisation conductivity sections along the Trafalgar trend. Note the increase in conductivity in the Pearl area. The underlying image is Magnetics RTP.*

Soil Geochemistry

Soil sampling has been conducted along the Trafalgar to Pearl trend to the north of Trafalgar and the Trafalgar to Agamemnon trend to the south of Trafalgar. This program was hampered by unseasonal rain events. Prior to undertaking laboratory analyses the samples were analysed via portable XRF and this has been important in delineating the geochemical trends which provided supporting evidence for the IP responses.

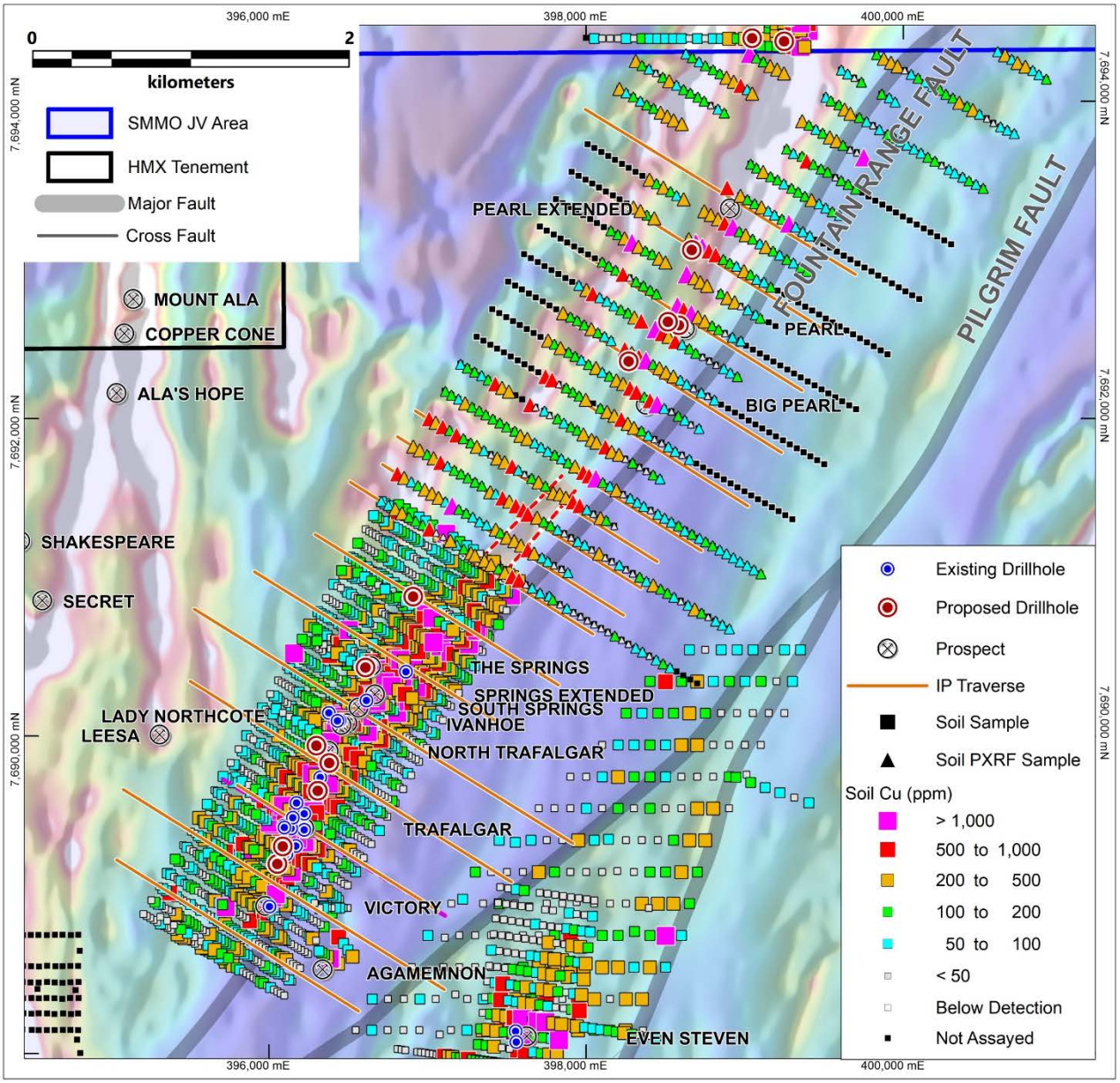

Figure 7. *Combined soil geochemistry figure showing the location.*

Drilling Program

A drilling program has been formulated to target several of the prospective IP anomalies. Targets along the Trafalgar trend at Victory, Trafalgar, Lady Northcote, and the Springs will be tested by drilling. These holes will primarily be targeting zones of IP chargeability.

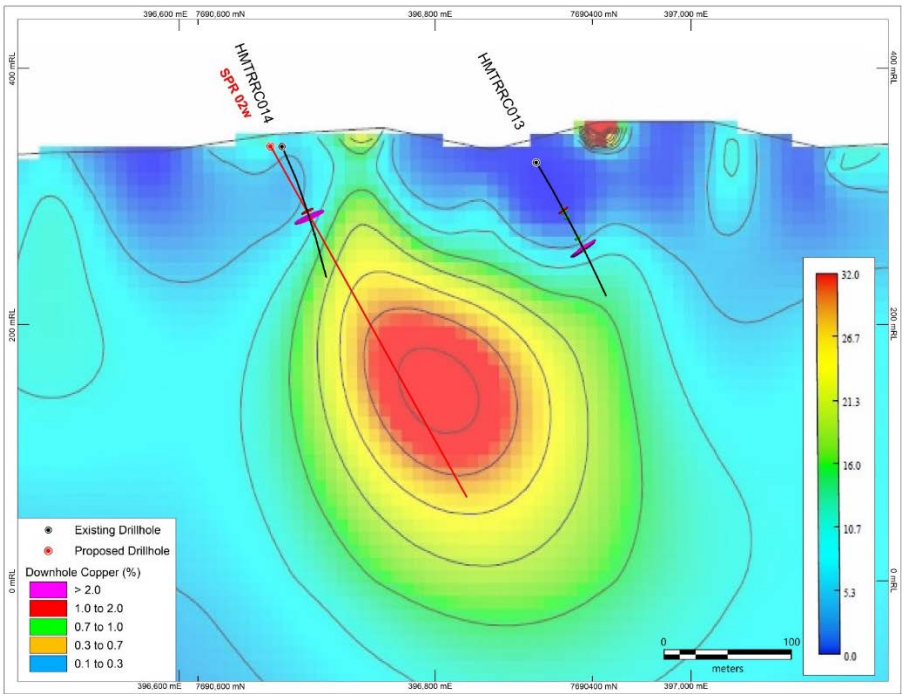

Figure 8. *Cross Section showing Induced Polarisation chargeability sections near The Springs.*

Jimmy Creek

Geological mapping has been undertaken at Jimmy Creek, a target on the Pilgrim Fault Zone which displays characteristics similar to the Kalman Cu-Au-Mo-Re deposit. Previous rock chip sampling conducted by Summit Gold (Australia) Pty Ltd in 1995 shows maximum responses of 9.6% Cu, 9.55g/t Au and 1410ppm Mo respectively*. This element association indicates a similarity to the Kalman Deposit located 13km to the south and in a similar structural position.

Figure 9. Breccia with coarse albite actinolite magnetite infill and abundant malachite on fractures.

* *Sourced from open file report CR26461, The data underlying these intercepts have been validated by Hammer Metals Limited personnel and it is the opinion of Hammer Metals that the historic exploration data are reliable.*

Figure 10. *Outcrop of massive manganese oxide gossan at Jimmy Creek*

Figure 11. *Outcrop of plumose manganese oxides in a jasperoid breccia at Jimmy Creek*

Mount Philp Collaborative Exploration Initiative ("CEI") Diamond Hole

The Mount Isa East Joint venture was awarded approximately $148,600 in order to partly fund a diamond drill hole under the Mt Philp Hematite Deposit. HMMPDD001, was designed to test the IOCG potential below the hematite alteration at Mt Philp, specifically targeting the redox transition between hematite to postulated magnetite at depth. Redox transitions are the focus of IOCG mineralisation in the Mt Isa region.

The drillhole did prove the theory that the Mt Philp Hematite deposit transitions to magnetite at depth and the entire plus 3km strike extent of the Mt Philp Hematite deposit is a large-scale Iron Oxide alteration zone. However, only minor mineralisation was encountered in the drillhole.

The Joint Venture will review the generated data and incorporate learnings into future exploration in the area.

Other JV Activities

The Mount Isa Joint Venture is currently mid-way through its Phase 4 program in the 2022 field season. On-going activities relating to this program area include:

- Soil sampling at Agamemnon, Pearl, Thunderer (Secret and Shakespeare) and in the Malbon Joint Venture area.
- A collaborative research program underway with the CSIRO to examine select areas within the Joint Venture. This study aims to compare alteration and mineralisation styles within the Joint Venture area to other IOCG deposits within the Isa region and in the Gawler Craton in South Australia.
- Processing of gravity undertaken over the Shadow South and Redback regions.
- Ongoing work at Jimmy Creek and Shadow South to define future drilling targets.

Table 2. Intercept listing for HMTRDD001 and HMMPDD001

Hole	E_GDA94	N_GDA94	RL	Dip	Az_GDA	TD (m)	incl.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)
HMMPDD001	390112	7680735	401.0	-61.85	106.1	411		120	120.7	0.7	0.02	0.13
								132.5	133.45	0.95	0.06	0.71
								201.7	202.45	0.75	0.02	0.17
								368.95	370.45	1.5	0.15	0.21
HMTRDD001	396094	7689442	346.0	-54.85	131.27	219.5		2.7	3.7	1	0.01	0.12
								8.9	9.9	1	0.07	0.57
								13.3	14.3	1	0.04	0.19
								17.3	18.25	0.95	0.06	0.19
								19.55	20.75	1.2	0.10	0.36
								23.7	24.65	0.95	0.03	0.18
								30.3	31.15	0.85	0.05	0.28
								33.2	34.15	0.95	0.03	0.18
								46.6	63	16.4	0.02	0.11
							incl.	48.45	49.35	0.9	0.03	0.32
								82	85	3	0.02	0.30
								110	111	1	0.03	0.11
								116	124	8	0.06	0.51
							incl.	121	122	1	0.14	1.46
								144	145	1	0.03	0.25
								147	153.5	6.5	0.80	2.68
							incl.	149	153.5	4.5	1.13	3.66
							incl.	150.75	151.42	0.67	5.23	3.27
							&	151.42	152.55	1.13	0.50	7.65
								155	157	2	0.04	0.15
								159	160	1	0.04	0.12
								163	168	5	0.15	0.38
							incl.	163	164	1	0.54	0.78

Note

Coordinates relative to GDA94 Zone54

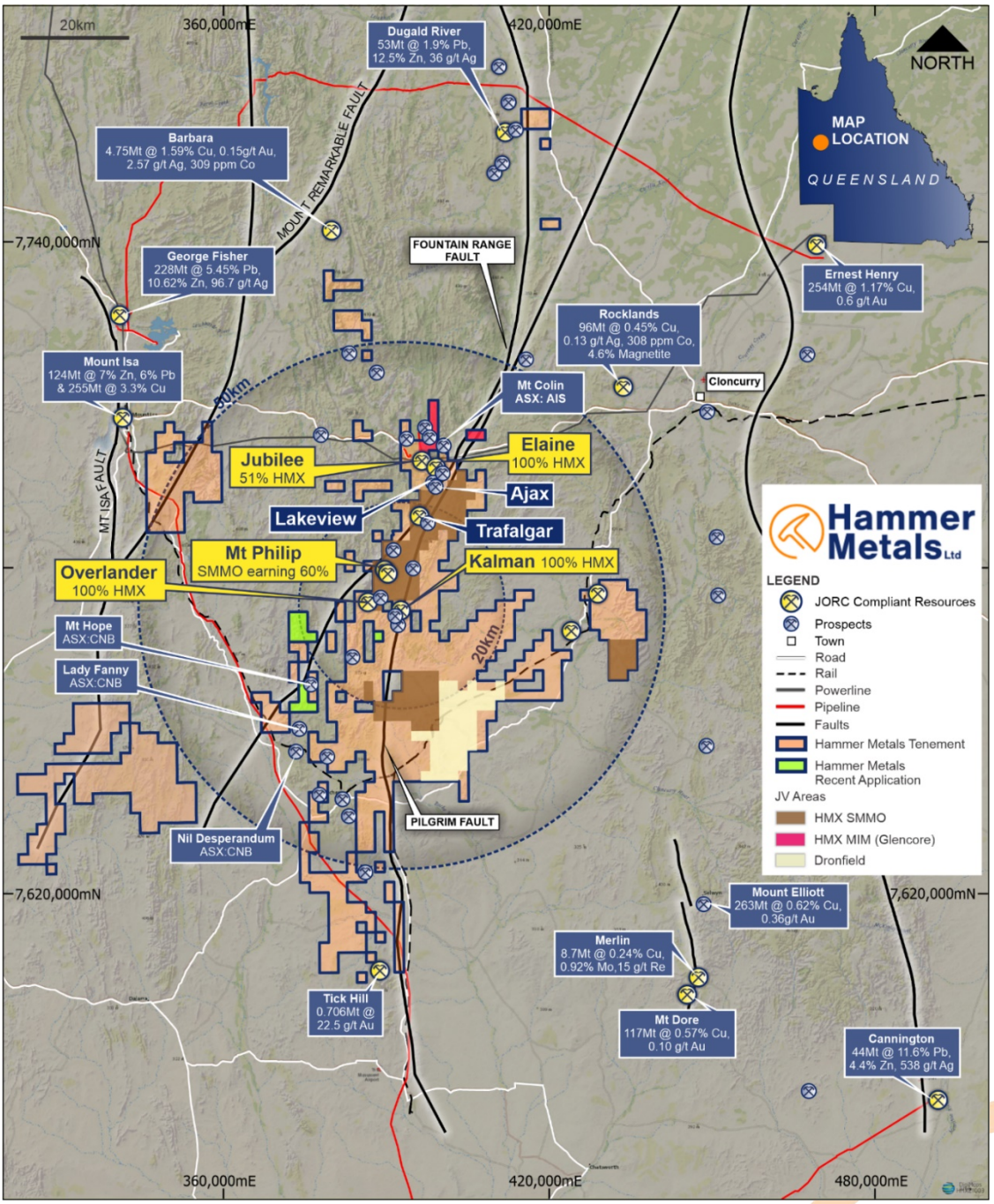

Figure 12. *Mt Isa Project Area*

Expected Newsflow

- **September:** VTEM Pilgrim Fault South results
- **September**: Aeromagnetic and gravity survey results from IOCG prospect at Malbon
- **September:** Yandal Soil Survey Results
- **September:** Updates on drilling at Ajax, Ajax East and Pear
- **September:** Lakeview JORC Resource
- **End September:** Kalman Ore Sorting results
- **October:** Hardway Rare Earth historical drill hole re-sampling and assays

This announcement has been authorised for issue by the Board of Hammer Metals Limited in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 15.5.

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About Hammer Metals

Hammer Metals Limited (ASX: HMX) holds a strategic tenement position covering approximately 2,600km^2 within the Mount Isa mining district, with 100% interests in the Kalman (Cu-Au-Mo-Re) deposit, the Overlander North and Overlander South (Cu-Co) deposits and the Elaine (Cu-Au) deposit. Hammer also has a 51% interest in the Jubilee (Cu-Au) deposit. Hammer is an active mineral explorer, focused on discovering large copper-gold deposits of Ernest Henry style and has a range of prospective targets at various stages of testing.

Hammer holds a 100% interest in the Bronzewing South Gold Project located adjacent to the 2.3 million-ounce Bronzewing gold deposit in the highly endowed Yandal Belt of Western Australia

Competent Person Statements

The information in this report as it relates to exploration results and geology was compiled by Mr. Mark Whittle, who is a Fellow of the AusIMM and an employee of the Company. Mr. Whittle, who is a shareholder and option-holder, has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Whittle consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to previous exploration results was prepared and first disclosed under a pre-2012 edition of the JORC code. The data has been compiled and validated. It is the opinion of Hammer Metals that the exploration data is reliable. Nothing has come to the attention of Hammer Metals that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the historic exploration results. In the case of the pre-2012 JORC Code exploration results, they have not been updated to comply with 2012 JORC Code on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

Where the Company references Mineral Resource Estimates previously announced, it confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the resource estimates with those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

JORC Table 1 report – Mount Isa East Joint Venture Exploration Update

- This table is to accompany an ASX release updating the market with the results from work conducted in within the Mount Isa East Joint Venture.
- Historic exploration data noted in this, and previous releases has been compiled and validated. It is the opinion of Hammer Metals Limited that the exploration data are reliable.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections in this information release.)

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.*	**Diamond drilling** Diamond drilling at both HQ and NQ diameters was used to obtain ½ core samples for lab analysis. **Rock chip sampling** Samples reported herein are considered grab sample. The samples are tabulated separately in the body of the report. **Rock chip sampling and diamond drillholes** All samples submitted for assay underwent fine crush with 1kg riffled off for pulverising to 75 microns. Samples were submitted to ALS for: • Fire Assay with AAS finish for gold. • 4 acid digest followed by ICP-MS for a comprehensive element suite. **Soil sampling** Samples consisted of -80# sieve fraction taken below the organic layer. Sample size averaged 70 grams. Sampling is still in progress. Samples were analysed via portable XRF
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).*	**Diamond drilling** Diamond drilling is reported in this release. The diamond core was oriented and consisted of HQ and NQ diameters.
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 whether*	All drill core runs were measured, and recoveries assessed. The average recovery for all runs for the two holes reported herein was 98%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	**Diamond drilling** 100% of all drilling was logged by Hammer geologists. Logging was both quantitative (PXRF, Magnetic susceptibility and Specific gravity) and qualitative (geological logging).
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 insitu 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.*	**Diamond drilling** Core was half cut and put into calcio bags for analysis. The analytical methods described herein are considered appropriate. **Rock chip sampling** Grab sampling was taken from outcrops but by its nature it is not a good representation of grade across significant intervals. All samples were taken from outcrops and faces and are considered insitu. As part of a first pass sampling program both grab, sampling is considered appropriate to gauge tenor and element types likely to be encountered. The laboratory methods are appropriate. **Soil sampling** Samples consisted of -80# sieve fraction taken below the organic layer. Sample size averaged 70 grams. Sampling is still in progress. Samples were analysed via portable XRF.
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.*	**Rock chip sampling and diamond drilling** All samples were analysed for gold by flame AAS using a 50gm charge. Each sample was also analysed by 4-acid multielement ICP OES and MS. In addition to the Hammer in-house certified reference materials, the assay laboratory maintains a comprehensive QAQC regime, including check samples, duplicates, standard reference samples, blanks and calibration standards. **Soil sampling** Samples consisted of -80# sieve fraction taken below the organic layer. Sample size averaged 70 grams. Sampling is still in progress.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Samples were analysed via portable XRF. Standards, Blanks and duplicates were inserted into the analysis runs, in addition to regular PXRF calibration checks. These quality control procedures monitored any possible instrument drift.
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.*	**All data reported herein** All analysis have been verified by alternate company personnel. Assay files were received electronically from the laboratory.
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 data reported herein** Datum used is GDA 94 Zone 54. RL information will be merged at a later date utilising the most accurately available elevation data.
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.*	**Diamond drilling** The two holes reported herein are located in separate areas. Sample compositing has been applied to derive intersections at various cut-offs. **Rock chip sampling** Grab rock chip sampling is not appropriate to be able to comment on grade over larger areas. Face sampling is a good method to gauge grades over significant widths however the sampling is conducted at one area and is akin to a single drillhole. The average grade has been utilised where multiple repeat analyses have been conducted on a single sample. **Soil sampling** Samples were taken on 200m line spacing with a 50m sample spacing. No compositing ahs been applied.
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.*	**Diamond drilling** The two holes reported herein were oriented at right angles to major structures. **Rock chip sampling** Grab samples are a single point source of data and are hence biased. **Soil sampling**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Soil sample grids are oriented to cross major structural directions at close to perpendicular.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Rock chip sampling and diamond drilling** Pre-numbered bags were used, and samples were transported to ALS by company personnel. Samples were packed within sealed polywoven sacks. **Soil sampling** Samples are stored in a secure company facility where all analyses are conducted.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**All data reported herein** The dataset associated with this reported exploration has been subject to data import validation. All assay data has been reviewed by two company personnel. No external audits have been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 Mt Isa Project consists of 34 tenements. The work described herein was conducted on EPM26474, EPM26775, EPM26776 and EPM26777. These tenements are held by Mt Dockerell Mining Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Hammer Metals Limited. Portions of these tenements form part of the Mt Isa East Joint Venture with Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania ("SMMO"). SMMO has the right to earn a 60% interest by expending $6,000,000 by 31 March 2024 with a minimum expenditure commitment of $1,000,000 by 31 March 2020. No proportional ownership change occurs until such time as the $6,000,000 is expended and the current SMMO interest is 0%. See ASX announcement dated 25 November 2019, for details of the Joint Venture.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Rock chip samples taken by Summit Gold (Australia) Pty Ltd in 1995 were referred in the body of this report. This data was sourced from open file report CR26461, The data underlying these intercepts have been validated by Hammer Metals Limited personnel and it is the opinion of Hammer Metals that the historic exploration data are reliable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	**Trafalgar through to the Pearl Trend** The Trafalgar Prospect is located on the regional scale Fountain Range Fault. The prospect is located on a magnetic and conductive trend and is typified at surface by an elevated gold and copper soil response. The trend runs into the Pearl prospect and to the north the Ajax prospect is also located on the trend. **Jimmy Creek** The Jimmy Creek Prospect is located on the Pilgrim Fault zone and the target area is typified by an increased gravity and magnetic signature with a surficial gold and copper soil geochemical anomaly. The target style sought at Jimmy Creek is Kalman style Cu-Au-Mo-Re mineralisation.
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.*	**Diamond drilling** See table 2 in the main body of the release **Rock Chip Sampling** See table 1 in the main body of the release
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.*	**Geophysics** Various forms of geophysical data are reported herein. In relation to Induced Polarisation the data presented is inverted chargeability and conductivity. The sections depicted are produced by computer modelling of collected information. In relation to fixed loop and downhole electromagnetics, the type of information presented is computer modelled conductor positions. **Diamond drilling** Intersections are presented which depict intersected thicknesses initially at a 0.1% Cu cut-off grade. Also presented in Table 2 are intersections which are chosen to show the variability in grade at increasing cut-offs either Au or Cu. The reader should assume that outside of these quoted intersections there will be no grades of interest greater than 0.1% Cu.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Rock chip sampling Grab rock chip sampling has not been aggregated.
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').*	**Diamond drilling** The relationship between intersected and true widths cannot be known with certainty.
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.*	See attached figures.
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	**Diamond drilling** The reader should assume that outside of these quoted intersections there will be no grades of interest greater than 0.1% Cu. **Rock chip and soil sampling** All grab samples taken at Pearl are tabulated in the body of the report.
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.*	Gravity, Induced Polarisation, surface and downhole electromagnetic surveys conducted by Hammer Metals Limited are reported herein. All other relevant information is disclosed in the attached release and/or is set out in this JORC Table 1.
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.*	Hammer Metals Limited under the auspices of the Mount Isa East Joint Venture will be drilling at Pearl imminently.