16th April 2024

YARMANY DRILLING RESULTS

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Results received from regional AC drilling conducted in Q1 2024**
- **Highest lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) assay results returned from Yarmany project area to date, with 2,011ppm Li_2O from shallow drilling at the recently discovered Sidetrack prospect**
- **Drilling validates Yarmany nickel sulphide potential, best results include:**
  - **YMAC24004: 41m @ 0.38% Ni from 5m**
    Including 13m @ 0.66% Ni from 25m
  - **YMAC24022: 27m @ 0.38% Ni from 15m**
    Including 5m @ 0.68% Ni from 25m
- **New geochemical LCT anomalies and targets generated from mapping and geochemical sampling**
- **Drilling to recommence following Heritage Clearance Surveys scheduled for May 2024**

Metal Hawk Limited (**ASX: MHK**, "**Metal Hawk**", "the **Company**") is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at the Yarmany Project, located 40km north-west of Coolgardie in Western Australia. Yarmany covers an area of more than 300km^2 with 50km of strike along the Ida Fault, a fundamental crustal structure on the western margin of the Kalgoorlie Terrane.

Results from the February-March phase of a regional aircore (AC) drilling program have been received. The campaign included 136 holes for a total of 5,724m drilled, testing a number of geochemical, geological and geophysical target areas along the Ida Fault (see below for details). Significant lithium intercepts were returned from the AC drilling and included elevated levels of Cs, Ta and Rb that indicate a high degree of fractionation, a requirement to concentrate lithium in the pegmatite system.

Metal Hawk geologists are continuing to develop new LCT targets across the broad Yarmany project area, which are being prioritised for drilling. Over 40 priority targets are currently being evaluated for drill-testing, with detailed mapping and geochemical sampling activities in progress.

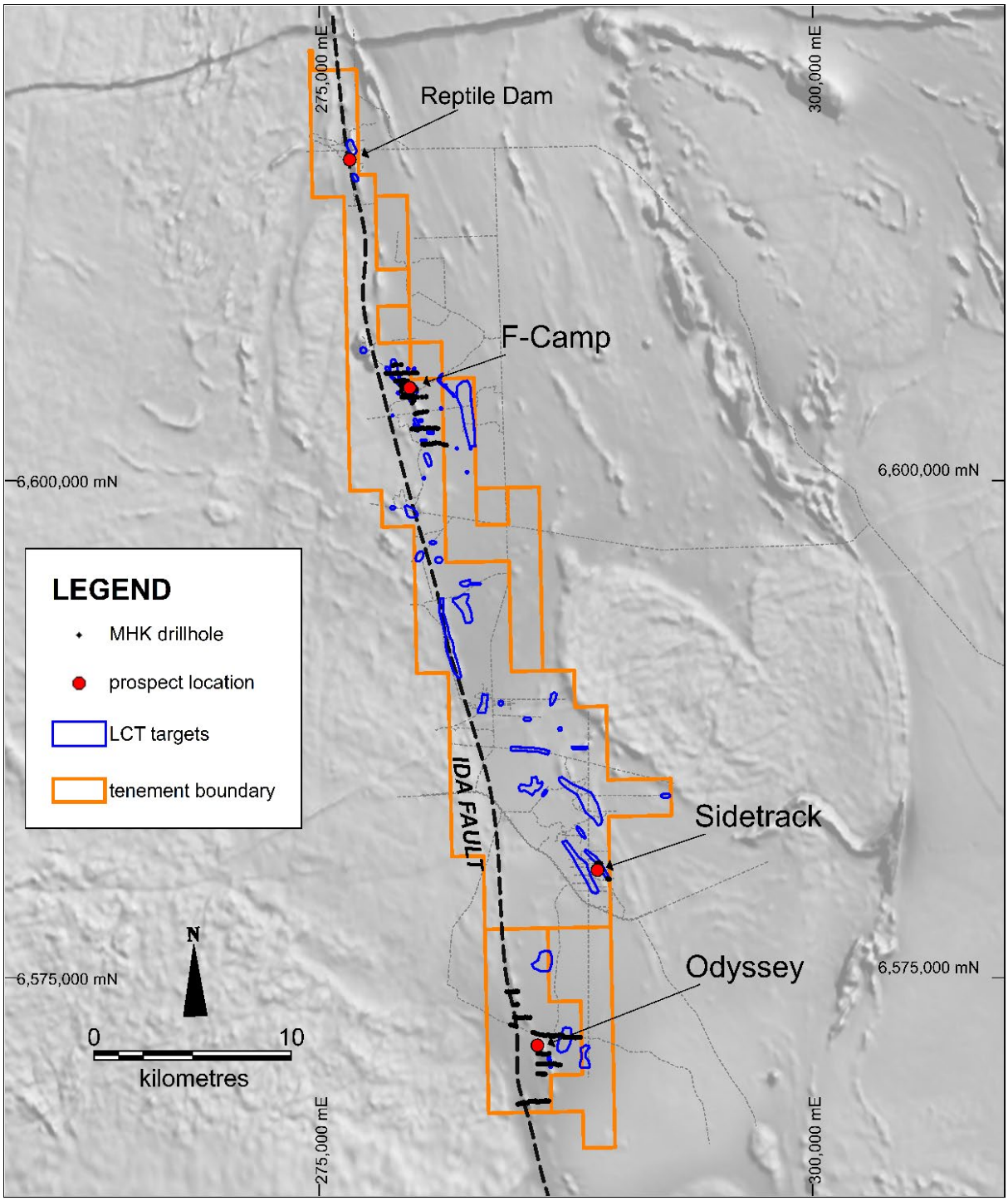

Figure 1. Yarmany prospect locations showing LCT pegmatite targets and MHK drilling in 2023-24.

Metal Hawk's Managing Director Will Belbin commented: *"Our regional aircore drilling activities at Yarmany have highlighted the potential for new discoveries along the Ida Fault. We have received encouraging results from this program for indicators of lithium, nickel and gold mineralisation. Although the immediate focus of our continued exploration at Yarmany is the generation and drill-testing of LCT pegmatite targets, we will also be following up a number of new nickel and gold anomalies in our next campaign of drilling. The work carried out to date validates our systematic, cost-effective multi-pronged exploration approach."*

DRILLING SUMMARY

A reconnaissance program of 10 shallow AC holes for 143m was drilled at the recently discovered Sidetrack prospect, located approximately 12km north of the southern boundary of the Yarmany Project (Figure 1). The drilling results from Sidetrack are highly encouraging, with the highest lithium values returned on the project to date: 2,011ppm Li_2O, accompanied by 67ppm Cs, 43ppm Ta, 175ppm Sn, 1797ppm Rb and 189ppm Nb. Six of the 53 samples contained rubidium (Rb) values greater than 2000ppm. The rocks encountered include microcline-albite-muscovite-quartz pegmatite and mafic amphibolite (meta-dolerite). The rocks are very hard and fresh at surface, and drill holes only penetrated to a maximum of 20m, even using hammer. The LCT pathfinder element concentrations imply high degrees of fractionation and indicate that the system is fertile. Deeper follow-up drilling will be undertaken at the prospect with a more powerful RC rig.

Six east-west traverses of AC drilling were completed at the southern tenement area, across the extensive, highly magnetic target unit which runs parallel to the Ida Fault. This large and distinctive part of the Yarmany project area, herein named the Odyssey prospect (Figures 1 to 3), is almost exclusively covered in a blanket of sand and ferricrete. Drilling encountered various rock types including ultramafics, mafic amphibolites, metasediments/schists, pegmatites and granite. Pegmatite bodies are locally thick sheets (up to 57m downhole) and appear to be laterally extensive, assuming a shallow, west-dipping geometry. However, these pegmatites are largely clay-weathered and their true chemistry and mineralogy are difficult to establish. Where least weathered, there is moderate elevation of lithium (maximum 593ppm Li_2O) and LCT indicator concentrations (maximum 76ppm Cs, 842ppm Rb and 77ppm Ta).

The drilling results at Odyssey confirm the presence of a broadly continuous package of high-MgO ultramafic rocks along the greenstone belt, where no previous nickel exploration drilling has been recorded. Several AC drillholes intersected shallow and thick intervals of significant nickel enrichment within the oxide profile (shown in Figure 2), including:

- YMAC24004: 41m @ 3774ppm Ni from 5m
  Including *13m @ 6563ppm Ni from 25m*
- YMAC24009: 60m @ 2401ppm Ni from 0m
- YMAC24020: 31m @ 3384ppm Ni from 0m
- YMAC24021: 26m @3763ppm Ni from 5m
- YMAC24022: 27m @ 3799ppm Ni from 15m
  Including *5m @ 6759ppm Ni from 25m*

Select AC samples were submitted for gold analysis based on geological logging observations. A number of gold anomalies were identified from the drilling at Odyssey (see Figure 3 and Table 3). The best of these gold intersections came from near the margin of the greenstone belt and are proximal to the interpreted location of the Ida Fault, which is interpreted as a major fluid feeder system. Best results include:

- YMAC24003: 5m @ 0.35g/t Au from 0m, and
  10m @ 0.59g/t Au from 40m
  Including ***5m @ 1.12g/t Au from 45m***
- YMAC24115: 10m @ 0.57g/t Au from 15m
- YMAC24012: 1m @ 0.18g/t from 34m (EOH)

Infill sampling of these and other intervals is currently underway to refine the tenor and controls on mineralisation. Step-out drill traverses are also being planned to test along strike from the intersections in YMAC24003, YMAC24012 and YMAC24115.

FORWARD PROGRAM

The Company's geologists are continuing mapping and geochemical sampling activities over the very large unexplored tenement area at Yarmany. This includes a campaign of sampling historic drill spoils with the aim of identifying concealed pegmatites that were of no interest to previous gold explorers. A scoping exercise showed that there is a significant number of historic holes with limited geochemical and geological data that remain at least partly intact and pegmatite indicators are either visible at surface or evident in ad hoc "spoils" sample pXRF analysis. Many of these indicators are "blind" to traditional auger and soil sampling where the cover is more than 2m thick. Additionally, interpretation of broad geochemical results will continue to develop LCT pegmatite drill targets for testing in upcoming 2024 campaigns.

Metal Hawk will carry out further interpretation of the AC results to help define and prioritise the VTEM conductors and nickel sulphide targets generated in late 2023. Next steps may include deeper RC and/or diamond drilling and detailed ground electromagnetic surveys.

Single metre sampling of anomalous gold results is currently being carried out to assist design of follow-up drilling.

A heritage clearance survey is scheduled for May 2024 which will enable the Company to commence drill-testing the next round of targets on the largely unexplored project area.

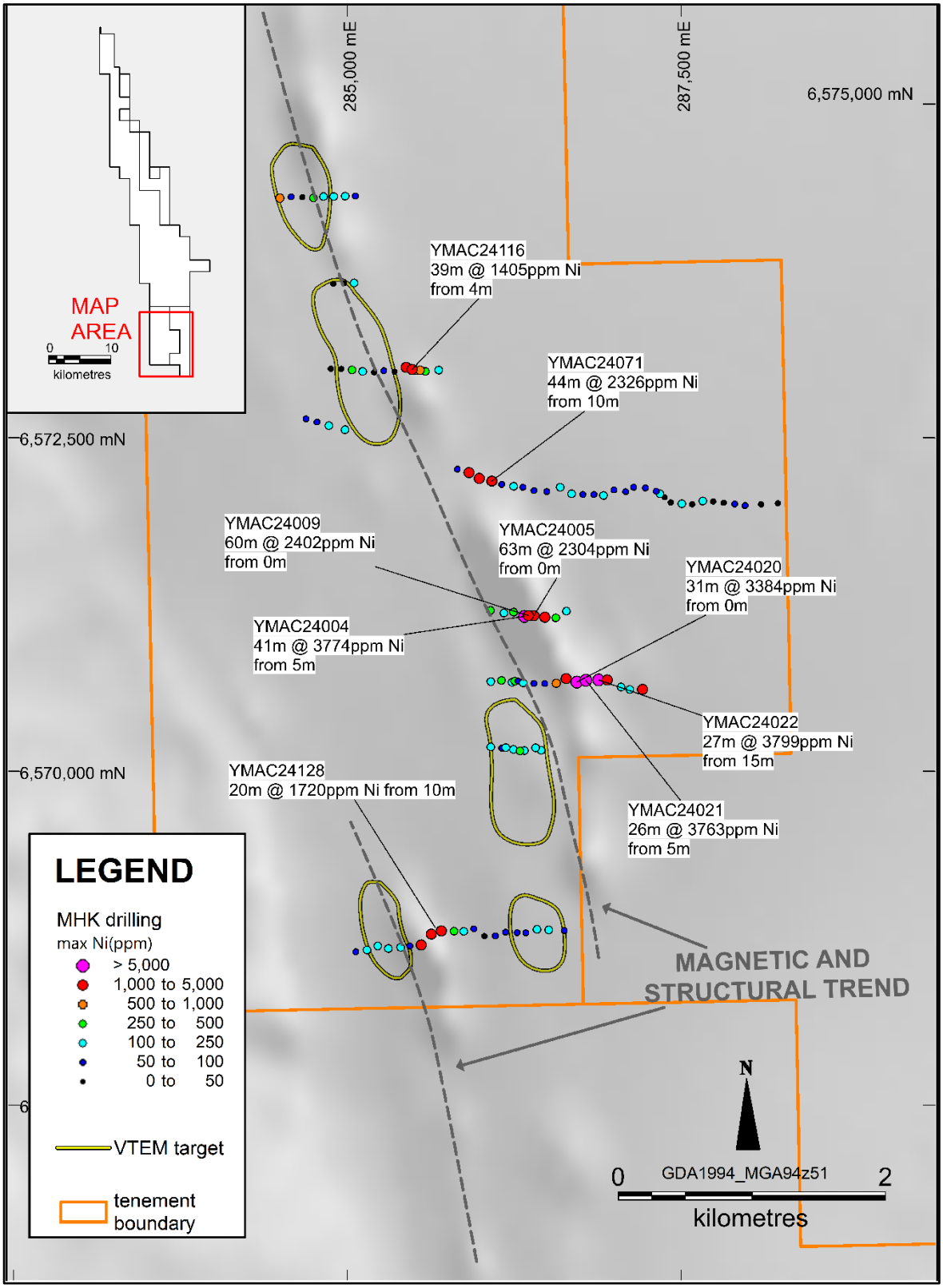

Figure 2. Yarmany South project area showing AC drilling, maximum downhole nickel highlights and VTEM target outlines

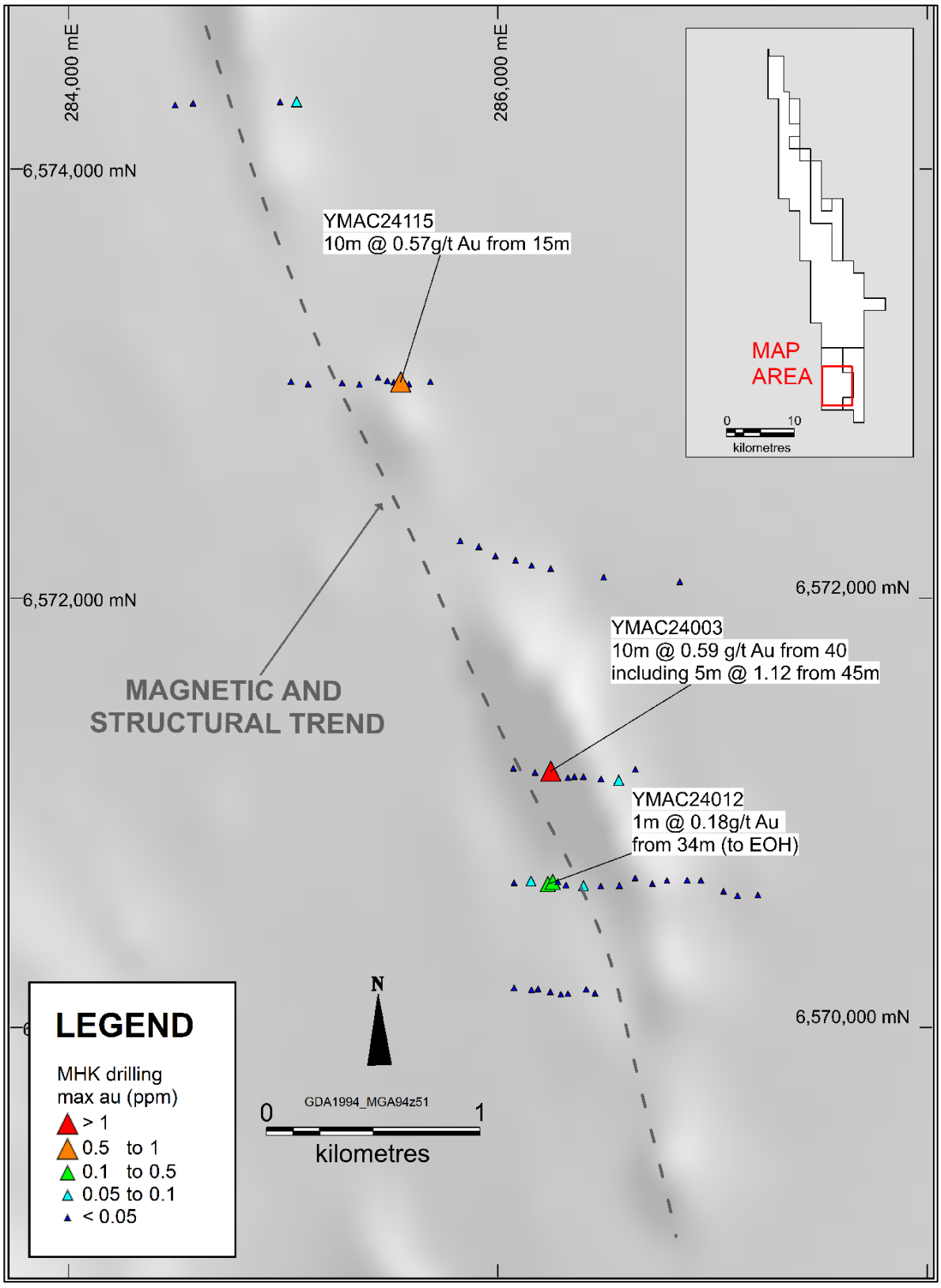

Figure 3. Yarmany Project - gold anomalies from AC drilling

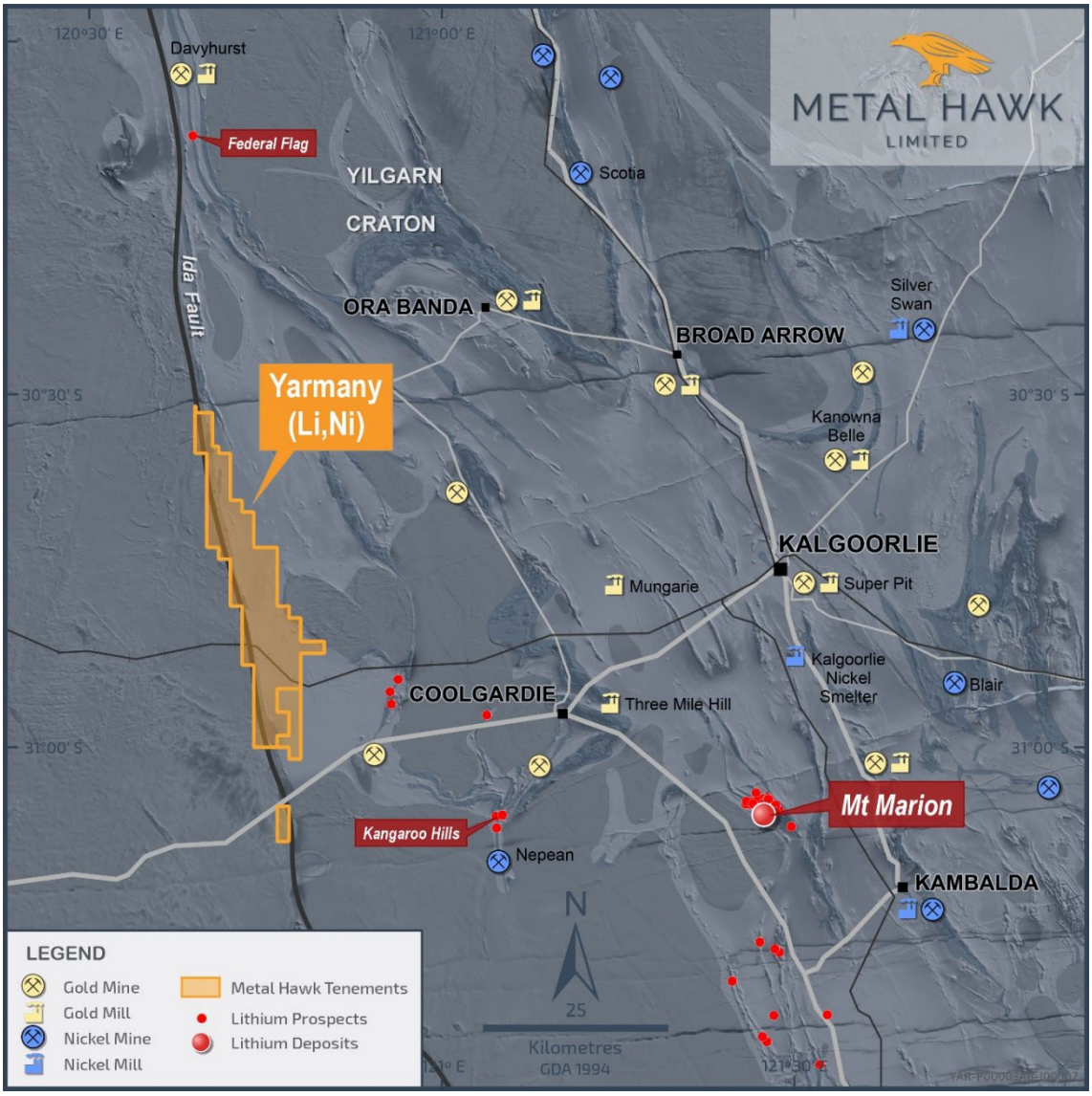

Figure 4. Yarmany Project location

This announcement has been authorised for release by Mr Will Belbin, Managing Director, on behalf of the Board of Metal Hawk Limited.

For further information regarding Metal Hawk Limited please visit our website at www.metalhawk.au or contact:

Will Belbin
Managing Director
Metal Hawk Limited
+61 478 198 665

admin@metalhawk.au

Media & Investor Relations
Luke Forrestal
GRA Partners
+61 411 479 133

luke.forrestal@grapartners.com.au

Competent Person statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr William Belbin, a “Competent Person” who is a Member of the Australian Institute Geoscientists (AIG) and is Managing Director at Metal Hawk Limited. Mr Belbin is a full-time employee of the Company and hold shares and options in the Company. Mr Belbin has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the ‘Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves’. Mr Belbin consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Metal Hawk Limited’s planned exploration program(s) and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may”, "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward looking statements.

Table 1. Significant lithium results from AC drilling

PROSPECT	HOLE ID	FROM	TO	INTERVAL (m)	Li2O ppm	Cs ppm	Rb ppm	Sn ppm	Ta ppm	Nb ppm	K/Rb ratio
Odyssey	YMAC24004	41	44	3	593.4	22.7	233.0	7.8	6.0	12.2	32.0
F-camp	YMAC24088	59	62	3	588.4	73.4	354.4	5.6	0.8	6.9	28.4
Sidetrack	YMAC24095	11	12	1	907.7	98.9	2000.0*	88.7	22.9	53.4	25.1
Sidetrack	YMAC24096	3	5	2	1293.2	56.2	1898.4	106.9	30.0	122.3	16.7
	INCLUDING	***4***	***5***	***1***	***2011.3***	***66.9***	***1796.8***	***174.6***	***43.0***	***188.9***	***13.5***
Sidetrack	YMAC24096	11	15	4	635.6	85.1	205.0	1.6	0.4	4.0	41.8
		16	18	2	642.0	96.3	169.6	2.0	0.4	4.0	51.8

*Notes to Table 1:

- cutoff grade used for reporting of 500ppm Li_2O
- 2000ppm Rb is the upper detection limit via the assay method used

Table 2. Significant nickel results from AC drilling

PROSPECT	HOLE ID	FROM	TO	INTERVAL (m)	Ni ppm	Cu ppm
Odyssey	YMAC24004	5	46	41	3774	117
	INCLUDING	***25***	***38***	***13***	***6563***	***117***
Odyssey	YMAC24004	49	51	2	2062	5
Odyssey	YMAC24005	0	63	63	2304	58
Odyssey	YMAC24006	0	25	25	1538	56
Odyssey	YMAC24009	0	60	60	2402	92
Odyssey	YMAC24019	0	25	25	2034	45
Odyssey	YMAC24020	0	31	31	3384	57
	INCLUDING	***5***	***15***	***10***	***5515***	***79***
Odyssey	YMAC24021	5	31	26	3764	101
	INCLUDING	***25***	***28***	***3***	***5974***	***63***
	INCLUDING	***29***	***30***	***1***	***10439***	***41***
Odyssey	YMAC24022	0	5	5	1509	112
	YMAC24022	15	42	27	3799	120
	INCLUDING	***25***	***30***	***5***	***6759***	***268***
Odyssey	YMAC24023	5	30	25	2073	60
Odyssey	YMAC24026	20	46	26	1505	107
Odyssey	YMAC24071	10	54	44	2326	141
Odyssey	YMAC24072	10	33	23	1735	95
Odyssey	YMAC24073	10	19	9	1094	226
Odyssey	YMAC24073	24	32	8	1321	99
F-Camp	YMAC24085	11	19	8	1295	84
F-Camp	YMAC24088	56	59	3	1053	1
F-Camp	YMAC24090	2	20	18	1566	92
F-Camp	YMAC24090	35	45	10	1165	57
F-Camp	YMAC24091	2	40	38	1361	51
F-Camp	YMAC24092	3	28	25	1516	54
Odyssey	YMAC24111	10	25	15	1450	61
Odyssey	YMAC24116	4	39	35	1402	86
Odyssey	YMAC24116	45	60	15	1200	64
Odyssey	YMAC24128	10	30	20	1720	19
Odyssey	YMAC24128	39	42	3	1001	20
Odyssey	YMAC24129	5	10	5	1133	13
Odyssey	YMAC24129	25	29	4	1217	73
Odyssey	YMAC24129	36	55	19	1406	24

Odyssey	YMAC24129	60	62	2	1623	16
Odyssey	YMAC24130	15	25	10	1246	19

*Notes to Table 2:

- cutoff grade used for reporting of 1000ppm Ni
- grades above **5000ppm Ni** shown in **bold**

Table 3. Significant gold results from AC drilling

PROSPECT	HOLE ID	FROM	TO	INTERVAL (m)	Au (g/t)
Odyssey	YMAC24003	0	5	5	0.36
	YMAC24003	**40**	**50**	**10**	**0.59**
	INCLUDING	***45***	***50***	***5***	***1.12***
Odyssey	YMAC24007	40	45	5	0.05
Odyssey	YMAC24011	35	40	5	0.08
Odyssey	YMAC24012	34	35	1	0.18
Odyssey	YMAC24013	53	55	2	0.14
Odyssey	YMAC24016	0	5	5	0.06
Odyssey	**YMAC24115**	**15**	**25**	**10**	**0.57**
	INCLUDING	***20***	***25***	***5***	***0.80***
Odyssey	YMAC24117	40	50	10	0.07

*Notes to Table 3:

- cutoff grade used for reporting of 0.05g/t Au
- grades above **0.5g/t Au** shown in **bold**

Table 4. AC drillhole collars

HOLE ID	DEPTH (m)	DRILL TYPE	EAST (GDA2020z51)	NORTH	Dip	Azimuth	Cumulative Pegmatite Interval (m)
YMAC24001	48	AC	286072	6571208	-90	0	0
YMAC24002	57	AC	286173	6571189	-90	0	0
YMAC24003	71	AC	286246	6571195	-90	0	0
YMAC24004	51	AC	286326	6571164	-90	0	0
YMAC24005	63	AC	286398	6571169	-90	0	0
YMAC24006	25	AC	286480	6571158	-90	0	0
YMAC24007	61	AC	286562	6571152	-90	0	0
YMAC24008	36	AC	286640	6571203	-90	0	0
YMAC24009	60	AC	286356	6571169	-90	0	0
YMAC24010	65	AC	286075	6570675	-90	0	0
YMAC24011	40	AC	286154	6570683	-90	0	0
YMAC24012	35	AC	286233	6570669	-90	0	30
YMAC24013	56	AC	286255	6570679	-90	0	51
YMAC24014	26	AC	286279	6570679	-90	0	13
YMAC24015	16	AC	286317	6570664	-90	0	0
YMAC24016	23	AC	286398	6570661	-90	0	0
YMAC24017	30	AC	286479	6570659	-90	0	0
YMAC24018	41	AC	286565	6570662	-90	0	0
YMAC24019	25	AC	286639	6570697	-90	0	0
YMAC24020	31	AC	286719	6570671	-90	0	0
YMAC24021	31	AC	286787	6570685	-90	0	0
YMAC24022	42	AC	286882	6570687	-90	0	4
YMAC24023	30	AC	286946	6570687	-90	0	0
YMAC24024	23	AC	287051	6570635	-90	0	0
YMAC24025	36	AC	287116	6570615	-90	0	1
YMAC24026	46	AC	287210	6570617	-90	0	1
YMAC24027	90	AC	286075	6570185	-90	0	0
YMAC24028	95	AC	286156	6570176	-90	0	23
YMAC24029	87	AC	286187	6570181	-90	0	7
YMAC24030	73	AC	286244	6570167	-90	0	62
YMAC24031	8	AC	286326	6570158	-90	0	0
YMAC24032	30	AC	286452	6570161	-90	0	0
YMAC24033	36	AC	286411	6570179	-90	0	0
YMAC24034	48	AC	286293	6570155	-90	0	0
YMAC24035	75	AC	286027	6568768	-90	0	13
YMAC24036	61	AC	286109	6568770	-90	0	0
YMAC24037	52	AC	286185	6568798	-90	0	0
YMAC24038	56	AC	286272	6568794	-90	0	21
YMAC24039	84	AC	286336	6568792	-90	0	0
YMAC24040	63	AC	286421	6568819	-90	0	0
YMAC24041	19	AC	286508	6568815	-90	0	0
YMAC24042	51	AC	286626	6568810	-90	0	1
YMAC24043	58	AC	285948	6568822	-90	0	14
YMAC24044	27	AC	287421	6572017	-90	0	27
YMAC24045	45	AC	287505	6572007	-90	0	0
YMAC24046	30	AC	287582	6572003	-90	0	2
YMAC24047	44	AC	287661	6572027	-90	0	0
YMAC24048	26	AC	287740	6572024	-90	0	22
YMAC24049	50	AC	287819	6572014	-90	0	9
YMAC24050	37	AC	287900	6572005	-90	0	0
YMAC24051	20	AC	287979	6571994	-90	0	0
YMAC24052	15	AC	288098	6572003	-90	0	0

YMAC24053	10	AC	288223	6572011	-90	0	0
YMAC24054	42	AC	287376	6572056	-90	0	27
YMAC24055	46	AC	287341	6572082	-90	0	10
YMAC24056	45	AC	287313	6572100	-90	0	0
YMAC24057	57	AC	287231	6572125	-90	0	0
YMAC24058	32	AC	287144	6572131	-90	0	0
YMAC24059	30	AC	287084	6572098	-90	0	0
YMAC24060	46	AC	286996	6572110	-90	0	23
YMAC24061	62	AC	286919	6572069	-90	0	39
YMAC24062	89	AC	286847	6572077	-90	0	0
YMAC24063	58	AC	286764	6572077	-90	0	0
YMAC24064	60	AC	286679	6572081	-90	0	0
YMAC24065	66	AC	286594	6572131	-90	0	25
YMAC24066	28	AC	286493	6572098	-90	0	0
YMAC24067	47	AC	286398	6572106	-90	0	0
YMAC24068	48	AC	286315	6572130	-90	0	4
YMAC24069	72	AC	286246	6572138	-90	0	0
YMAC24070	47	AC	286156	6572152	-90	0	0
YMAC24071	54	AC	286082	6572177	-90	0	0
YMAC24072	34	AC	285988	6572197	-90	0	0
YMAC24073	36	AC	285911	6572240	-90	0	11
YMAC24074	52	AC	285824	6572267	-90	0	0
YMAC24075	33	AC	284496	6574297	-90	0	10
YMAC24076	27	AC	284580	6574306	-90	0	0
YMAC24077	31	AC	284664	6574303	-90	0	10
YMAC24078	22	AC	284747	6574298	-90	0	0
YMAC24079	13	AC	284823	6574308	-90	0	0
YMAC24080	34	AC	284899	6574308	-90	0	27
YMAC24081	44	AC	280438	6603462	-90	0	0
YMAC24082	46	AC	280268	6603442	-90	0	0
YMAC24083	31	AC	280189	6603425	-90	0	0
YMAC24084	35	AC	280109	6603425	-90	0	0
YMAC24085	19	AC	280036	6603396	-90	0	0
YMAC24086	22	AC	279946	6603379	-90	0	0
YMAC24087	40	AC	279860	6603341	-90	0	1
YMAC24088	63	AC	280074	6603402	-90	0	0
YMAC24089	33	AC	280001	6603388	-90	0	0
YMAC24090	45	AC	279811	6604025	-90	0	0
YMAC24091	40	AC	279785	6603998	-90	0	0
YMAC24092	28	AC	279745	6603953	-90	0	0
YMAC24093	15	AC	279714	6603886	-90	0	0
YMAC24094	20	AC	289603	6579982	-90	0	0
YMAC24095	18	AC	289706	6579964	-55	255	4.5
YMAC24096	18	AC	289659	6579970	-55	145	6
YMAC24097	10	AC	289099	6580765	-90	0	0
YMAC24098	9	AC	289143	6580776	-90	0	0
YMAC24099	9	AC	289181	6580793	-90	0	0
YMAC24100	20	AC	289223	6580765	-90	0	0
YMAC24101	12	AC	289262	6580752	-90	0	0
YMAC24102	13	AC	289058	6580758	-90	0	4
YMAC24103	14	AC	289053	6580757	-90	0	4.5
YMAC24104	24	AC	284877	6573018	-90	0	17
YMAC24105	15	AC	284954	6573017	-90	0	12
YMAC24106	57	AC	285036	6573009	-90	0	0
YMAC24107	66	AC	285115	6572998	-90	0	0
YMAC24108	39	AC	285201	6572992	-90	0	36
YMAC24109	33	AC	285274	6573003	-90	0	14

YMAC24110	63	AC	285354	6572996	-90	0	19
YMAC24111	38	AC	285441	6573028	-90	0	0
YMAC24112	34	AC	285514	6573006	-90	0	1.5
YMAC24113	57	AC	285585	6572998	-90	0	0
YMAC24114	93	AC	285685	6573008	-90	0	0
YMAC24115	68	AC	285546	6573007	-90	0	0
YMAC24116	60	AC	285485	6573013	-90	0	6
YMAC24117	63	AC	285062	6574312	-90	0	6
YMAC24118	63	AC	284985	6574311	-90	0	2
YMAC24119	31	AC	284895	6573655	-90	0	16
YMAC24120	43	AC	284976	6573659	-90	0	0
YMAC24121	50	AC	285051	6573661	-90	0	30
YMAC24122	70	AC	284863	6572592	-90	0	1
YMAC24123	42	AC	284773	6572618	-90	0	13
YMAC24124	57	AC	284692	6572642	-90	0	6
YMAC24125	45	AC	284983	6572562	-90	0	16
YMAC24126	68	AC	285872	6568804	-90	0	0
YMAC24127	54	AC	285799	6568805	-90	0	0
YMAC24128	45	AC	285704	6568807	-90	0	3
YMAC24129	62	AC	285630	6568783	-90	0	6.5
YMAC24130	51	AC	285554	6568702	-90	0	0
YMAC24131	39	AC	285469	6568694	-90	0	3
YMAC24132	17	AC	285399	6568684	-90	0	0
YMAC24133	30	AC	285308	6568676	-90	0	4.5
YMAC24134	21	AC	285228	6568694	-90	0	4.5
YMAC24135	28	AC	285148	6568664	-90	0	6
YMAC24136	25	AC	285064	6568650	-90	0	5.5

*Notes to Table 4:

- Grid coordinates GDA2020: zone51, collar positions determined by handheld GPS.
- All holes nominal RL 500m +/-1m AHD.

2012 JORC Table 1

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	136 aircore (AC) holes for a total of 5,724m were completed as part of this program. Hole depths ranged from 8m to 95m (average 42m). The majority of AC holes were drilled vertical (-90^0) and some drilled angled to towards 145^0 and 245^0. Drill collar summary in Table 4 in the body of this announcement. Logging of drill samples included lithology, colour, weathering, texture, moisture and contamination. Sampling protocols and QAQC are as per industry best practice procedures. Sampling was undertaken using standard industry practices. AC drilling was sampled using a combination of composite sampling (2-10m) and single 1m sampling, averaging 4m in length. The entire drilled intervals of all holes were sampled. In all, 1189 AC samples were collected, including QAQC. Sample weights are typically 1-3kg for 1m samples and 2-5kg for composites. All samples were sent to Intertek Genalysis in Kalgoorlie for analysis (see below).
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	AC drilling was undertaken by KTE Drilling based in Kalgoorlie using a 4x4 mounted aircore drill rig and 85mm blade or slimline hammer bit.
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 sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	AC sample condition was visually assessed and noted during sampling and was found to dry in all but a few cases, where damp spoils were noted. The recovery was considered normal for this type of drilling and with groundwater present in none of the holes. All AC holes were generally drilled to blade refusal, however, on ~10% of occasions, a hammer bit was then used to extend the hole into harder lithologies. Holes were then terminated when penetration rates became impractical or target depth was reached.

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.*	A qualified geologist logged all drill holes in full and supervised the sampling. AC holes were logged in full. Photographs were taken of all sample spoils and chip trays.
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.*	1-metre interval drill spoils are passed through a cyclone and collected in a bucket which was then emptied on the ground for logging and sampling purposes. A 400g-1000g sub-sample was taken from each one-metre interval using a sampling scoop. Sub-samples for single (1m) or composite intervals were then placed in a pre-numbered calico bag. Sample preparation at Intertek Genalysis Laboratories, Kalgoorlie, included sorting, drying and pulverizing (85% passing 75 µm) in a LM5 steel mill. Field QC procedure involves certified reference material ("CRM"), inserted by MHK in the field, at a rate of approximately 1:50 each. The CRMs are of both Lithium and Nickel matrix types. Laboratory QAQC results (repeats, standards, blanks) are reported by the laboratory with final assay results. Review of the various QAQC data indicate that sampling and analysis methodology are reasonable for this stage of exploration. The sample size is considered adequate to minimise particle size effects at this early stage of exploration. However, more rigorous sample procedures, including use of a rotary splitter and spearing composite samples, will be implemented once economic grades are encountered.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	All MHK samples were being analysed at Intertek Genalysis in Perth for 48 elements via four acid digest with ICP-OES and ICP-MS finish (lab code "4A/MS"). This digest is considered near total, but some refractory phases may remain undissolved or partly dissolved, including cassiterite, tantalite and zircon. The detection limit for lithium is 0.1ppm. Select samples were analysed via 50gm fire assay for gold (Intertek method 4A/OE04). Should economic lithium mineralisation be encountered, MHK will implement a trigger for sodium peroxide fusion and ICP-OES for lithium and associated target elements such as Sn, Ta and Nb. This method is considered to be a total digest.

		No geophysical tools have been utilised for reporting herein. Handheld XRF is used ad hoc in the field to identify rocktypes and alteration. Internal laboratory control procedures involve repeat assaying of randomly selected assay pulps as well as internal laboratory standards. All of these data are reported to the Company and analysed for consistency and any discrepancies.
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.*	Senior personnel from the Company have visually inspected drill samples. No holes were twinned in the current program. Primary AC data were collected using a standard set of Excel templates on a Toughbook laptop computer in the field or on hand-written log-sheets and then entered into the template. Data are entered using validation look-up-tables. These data are checked, validated and transferred to the company database.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (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.*	Drillhole locations were established by handheld GPS. Collar coordinates are in UTM grid (GDA2020 z51). The GPS has an east/north accuracy of +/-4m, and for waypoint averaging +/-2m. The RL from the GPS is considered inaccurate (+/-20m) and 3D drill data analysis is carried out using a nominal RL of 500m. This is considered reasonable, as topography is very flat, with small differences in elevation between drill locations. More precise RLs will be required for economic intersections in the future. These might be determined by DGPS or DTM. Drill collar summary in Table 4 in body of report.
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.*	The AC drillhole spacing along lines are between 10m and 200m apart, with most being 80m. Hole spacing was determined on the fly by the geologists based on results and objectives. The line spacings are a minimum of 500m north-south. Data from AC drilling is not suitable for estimation of Mineral Resources. Field sample compositing occurred over 2m to 10m intervals.
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.*	Drill holes were mostly positioned so that drilling was essentially perpendicular to the orientation of targeted pegmatite sheets. The pegmatite sheets are interpreted to be flat-lying to shallow west dipping, hence vertical drillholes were used so to be approximately orthogonal to pegmatite dip. There is a lack of outcrop to determine the orientation of layering and structure, and these are generally assumed to be steep dipping in line with regional trends in the goldfields. All drill traverses were along east-west lines cleared by back-hoe, or utlising existing tracks in a broad east-west orientation.

		No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security for drilling is managed by the Company. After preparation in the field, samples are packed into labelled polyweave bags and dispatched by MHK to the laboratory preparation facility in Kalgoorlie. The assay laboratory audits the samples on arrival and reports and discrepancies back to the Company.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No review of the sampling techniques has been carried out.

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 Yarmany drill programs were conducted on the exploration licenses 15/1723, E15/1655, 16/503 and 15/507. The tenements are registered to Black Mountain Gold Limited. Metal Hawk has acquired an option to explore on the tenements.
	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 tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration has been carried out in the area by Matsa Resources, Metaliko Resources, Delta Gold and Horizon Minerals. Prior to Horizon's work, no previous lithium exploration has been carried out on the tenements. Their exploration was largely focused on nickel and gold, and the lithium component could be considered cursory.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Yarmany Project is centered along the boundary of the Mt Ida Greenstones (Eastern Goldfields Superterrane) and Youanmi Terrane, represented by the Ida Fault, a significant Craton-scale structure. The geological setting is of Archaean age with common host rocks related to komatiite-hosted nickel sulphide mineralisation as found throughout the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The region is also made up of mafic and felsic volcanics, siliciclastic metasediments of upper greenschist facies and post-orogenic S-type muscovite-bearing granites. Additional potential has been recently recognized for lithium mineralisation related to pegmatite occurrences that are interpreted to be late-stage volatile-rich emanations from the granites. Evidence for lithium potential at Yarmany is the Kathleen Valley (Liontown Resources) and Mt Ida

		(Delta Lithium) deposits to the north on the eastern margin of the Ida Fault.
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.*	Refer to tables and the text of this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	All reported assay intervals have been length-weighted. No top cuts were applied. Nominal cut-off grades of 1000ppm Li2O, 0.05g/t Au and 1000ppm Ni. No aggregate samples are reported. No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Relationships between drillhole profiles and pegmatite widths and Li2O intercept lengths vary between well constrained to unconstrained due to the presence or absence of nearby drilling. There is also likely to be anastomosing of pegmatite contacts across and along strike, as is the nature of sheet-style pegmatite intrusions. More detailed infill drilling would be required to improve the confidence of geometry and true widths.
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 Figures in text.
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 significant intercepts and summary of drill hole assay information are presented in Tables 1, 2 and 3 in this announcement.
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;*	All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of this announcement.

	potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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*	AC and targeted RC drilling are at various stages of planning to progress exploration at Yarmany. Numerous untested targets have been generated and planning of target follow up for lithium exploration is well advanced. Only 15% of the tenement area has been assessed thus far, where it is amenable to simple surface programs. A large proportion of the project is covered by a few metres of cover and is amenable to shallow low-cost drilling techniques. The company is also advancing exploration plans for gold and ultramafic-hosted nickel in the project area, which by the regional association with lithium-bearing pegmatites, will augment the dedicated lithium exploration.