

FURTHER DRILL RESULTS DELIVER SIGNIFICANT LITHIUM INTERCEPTS

HIGHLIGHTS

- Further high-grade results have been received from Hawkstone's 37-hole Phase 2 diamond drill program at its Big Sandy Lithium Project, located in Arizona USA.
- Results to date have **successfully outlined extensions to the primary lithium mineralisation over a strike length of 850m**, from drill hole DHQ1 to drill section 3,842,850N **with mineralisation remaining open to the north, south and west.**
- The Company has completed 34 of the planned 37-hole diamond drill program, with the final 3 holes in progress over the Northern Mineralised Zone.
- The Company anticipates its maiden JORC resource in late September 2019.

BIG SANDY RESULTS

- Drill holes DHQ1, DHQ14, DHQ19 and DHQ20 returned significant lithium intercepts, with the best results including:
 - DHQ1 **21.0m @ 2,176 ppm Li** from 9.0m to 30.0m and
 9.0m @ 1,430 ppm Li from 33.0m to 42.0m and
 19.0m @ 1,791 ppm Li from 46.0m to 65.0m and
 2.0m @ 1,655 ppm Li from 71.0m to 73.0m and
 2.0m @ 1,515 ppm Li from 81.0m to 83.0m
 - DHQ14 **7.34 @ 1,412 ppm Li** from 3.66m to 11.0m and
 11.0m @ 1,767 ppm Li from 15.0m to 26.0m
 - DHQ19 **5.0m @ 1,848 ppm Li** from 7.0 to 12.0m and
 8.0m @ 1,325 ppm Li from 17.0m to 25.0m
 - DHQ20 **9.34m @ 1,912 ppm Li** from 3.66m to 13.0m

Hawkstone Mining Limited (**ASX:HWK**) ("**Hawkstone**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce further results from its 37-hole drilling program, at the Company's flagship Big Sandy Lithium Project, located approximately 2.5 hours' drive northwest of Arizona's state capital, Phoenix (Figure 3).

During 2018, Hawkstone announced that Phase 1 of its diamond drilling program (circa 1,500m) had successfully identified a clay hosted lithium mineralised zone measuring 3,000m x 1,000m (Northern Mineralised Zone). The current 37-hole Phase 2 diamond drill program (circa 3,700m) commenced in mid-February 2019 to test a portion of the clay hosted lithium mineralisation within the Northern Mineralised Zone.

This announcement summarises assay results received from 4 additional diamond drill holes completed at the Big Sandy project (DHQ1, DHQ14, DHQ19 and DHQ20), with the final 3 holes in progress and due for completion next week, with results expected in early August 2019.

Hawkstone Mining Limited's Managing Director Paul Lloyd commented:

"Hawkstone's Big Sandy project has continually delivered exceptional results as the Company has successfully progressed through the 37-hole diamond drill program. High grade intercepts have continued, and the assay results from these latest 4 diamond drill holes further demonstrate the significant potential of the Big Sandy project. The Hawkstone board looks forward to updating the market regarding assay results from the final 3 diamond drill holes before progressing to its maiden JORC Resource in late September 2019."

Hawkstone's drilling contractor continues to obtain excellent core recovery which has improved Hawkstone's geological understanding of the project, which will be applied to ongoing metallurgical test work.



Image 1 & 2 (above and below) – Drill cores from Hawkstone's 37-hole diamond drill program at its flagship Big Sandy lithium project



PHASE 2 PROJECT DRILLING (DETAILED)

Assay results from drill holes DHQ1, DHQ14, DHQ19 and DHQ20 (Figure 1) were designed to test the continuity and lateral extent of mineralisation encountered in the previously announced results from the Phase 2 program^{1,2,3,4,5,6} and drill holes from the Phase 1 drilling program⁷. Results from Phase 2 drilling will be used in the estimation of the Company's maiden resource that forms a portion of the Northern Mineralised Zone.

DHQ1 is the most southerly drill hole in the program lying at 3,842,000N and demonstrates the excellent continuity of the mineralised zone over a strike length of 850m to the most northerly drill section 3,842,850N (DHQ33 to DHQ37 inclusive).

¹ ASX Announcement - ADDITIONAL DRILL SECTION CONFIRMS CONTINUITY OF HIGH-GRADE LITHIUM MINERALISATION
<https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20190710/pdf/446ht7tir4tbqd.pdf>

² ASX Announcement - RESULTS CONFIRM EXCELLENT CONTINUITY OF HIGH-GRADE LITHIUM MINERALISATION
<https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20190627/pdf/44655is98c0l5s.pdf>

³ ASX Announcement - BIG SANDY DRILLING GAINS MOMENTUM WITH NORTHERN RESULTS EXTENDING LITHIUM MINERALISATION
<https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20190514/pdf/4452bl7w3448nk.pdf>

⁴ ASX Announcement - THICK, HIGH-GRADE LITHIUM INTERSECTED AT SHALLOW DEPTH
<https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20190506/pdf/444yv0n3082w11.pdf>

⁵ ASX Announcement - DIAMOND DRILLING CONFIRMS WIDE, HIGH GRADE LITHIUM AT BIG SANDY
<https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20190404/pdf/4441k6pgyl4ipt.pdf>

⁶ ASX Announcement - DIAMOND DRILLING CONTINUES TO DELIVER HIGH-GRADE LITHIUM MINERALISATION
<https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20190429/pdf/444lphsg8psr4z.pdf>

⁷ ASX Announcement - COMPLETION OF MAIDEN DRILLING PROGRAM AT BIG SANDY
<https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20181113/pdf/440794wn7h3p1x.pdf>

Holes DHQ19 and DHQ20 lie at the eastern end of Section 3,842,550N while DHQ14 is at the far eastern end of drill section 3,842,450N and these eastern holes will form the eastern extent of the resources. Results from DHQ14, DHQ19 and DHQ20 follow the original interpretation of the lithium mineralisation with it pinching to the east.

The mineralisation remains open to the north, south and west (Figure 1).

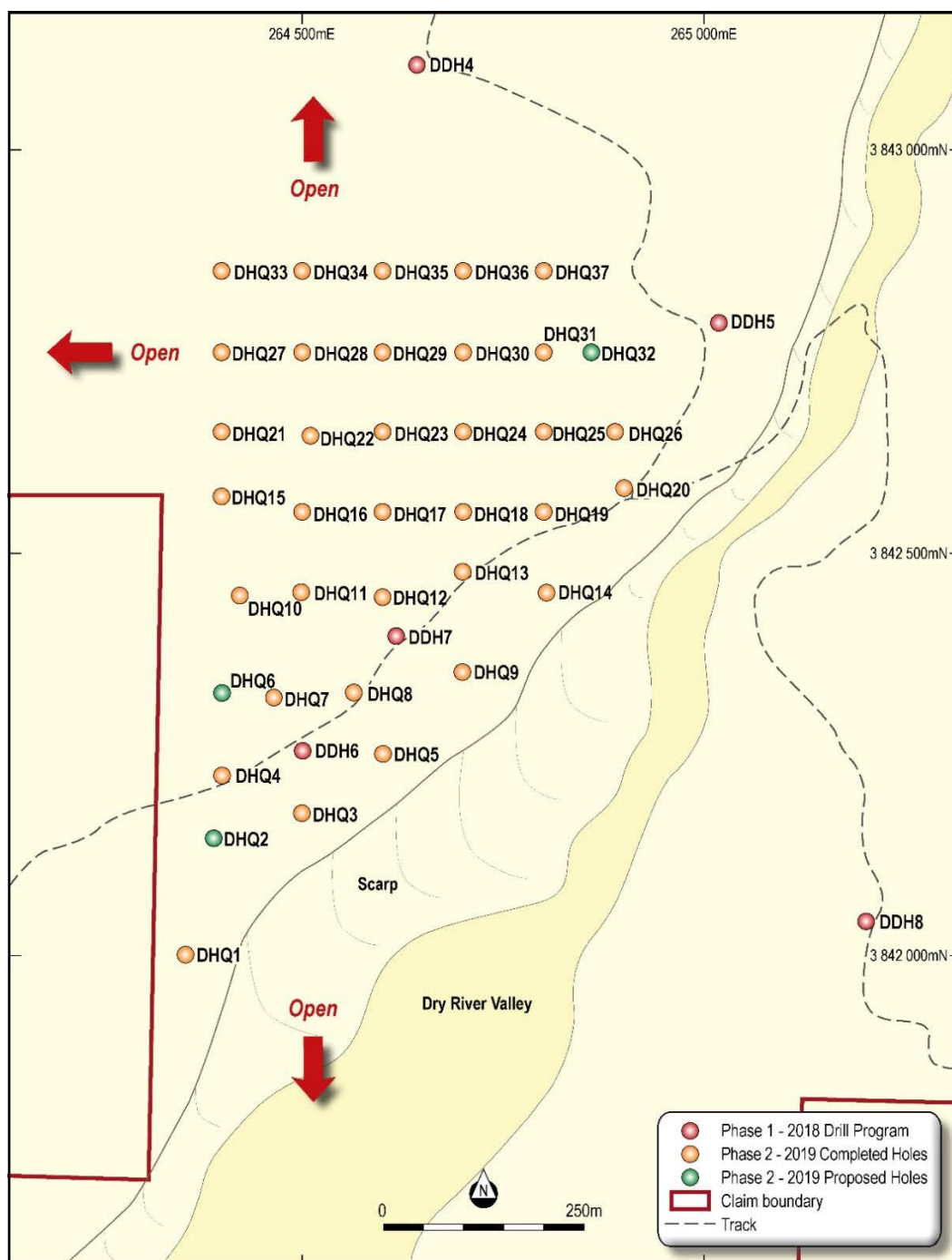


Figure 1 - Phase 2 drill plan with completed holes and including drill-holes completed in Phase 1 drilling

Table 1 contains a complete record of the significant intercepts returned from drill holes DHQ1, DHQ14, DHQ19 and DHQ20.

TABLE 1 – BIG SANDY PROJECT SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS

Hole_id	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Width (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Li ppm
DHQ1	264,355	3,842,000	607	92.35	21.00	9.00	30.00	2,176
				<i>incl</i>	2.00	11.00	13.00	2,875
				<i>incl</i>	4.00	15.00	19.00	2,345
				<i>incl</i>	3.00	24.00	27.00	3,893
					9.00	33.00	42.00	1,430
					19.00	46.00	65.00	1,791
				<i>incl</i>	5.00	52.00	57.00	2,438
					2.00	71.00	73.00	1,655
					2.00	81.00	83.00	1,515
DHQ14	264,805	3,842,450	625	49.38	7.34	3.66	11.00	1,412
					11.00	15.00	26.00	1,767
DHQ19	264,800	3,842,550	623	46.33	5.00	7.00	12.00	1,848
					8.00	17.00	25.00	1,325
DHQ20	264,900	3,842,580	624	40.23	9.34	3.66	13.00	1,912

Note: Easting and Northing coordinates: NAD83 / UTM zone 12N

A bottom cut-off grade of 1,000 ppm Li was used in the calculation of intercepts and a bottom cut-off grade of 2,000 ppm Li was used in the calculation of the higher-grade internal intervals.

It should be noted that all holes were drilled vertically and completed using HQ diamond drilling equipment, producing a core with a diameter of 63.5mm.

BIG SANDY PHASE 2 DRILLING PROGRAM – NEXT STEPS

Geological logging and sampling are ongoing with assays being dispatched to the laboratory on a hole-by-hole basis and the drilling rig is presently completing the remaining holes in the permitted program.

The results from the Phase 2 drilling program are generating a stream of significant news flow as the Company builds momentum towards the expected estimation of its maiden JORC compliant resource. Final results will be available in August 2019.

-END-

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

MR. PAUL LLOYD

Managing Director

Hawkstone Mining Limited

Tel. +61 419 945 395

plloyd@hawkstonemining.com

www.hawkstonemining.com.au/

ABOUT HAWKSTONE

Hawkstone's 100% owned Big Sandy and Lordsburg Projects (Figure 1) are located within the United States **Battery Corridor**, which includes Tesla Motors (NASDAQ:TSLA) Gigafactory 1, a lithium-ion battery and electric vehicle subassembly factory near Reno, Nevada.

The Company's flagship Big Sandy project is located some 2.5 hours' drive northwest of the state capital Phoenix, with access to world-class infrastructure including rail, road and grid power. The project is connected through the Interstate Highway System (I40) and cross-country Route 66, which both pass through the town of Kingman, 87km northeast of Big Sandy.

Kingman is located on the Southern Transcon route of the BNSF Railway, the main transcontinental route between Los Angeles and Chicago.

Big Sandy's 25.2km² project area contains an 11km-long lithium horizon with simple geology, lithium mineralisation from surface to a depth of 90m and a current Exploration Target of **242.1Mt - 417.6Mt at 1,000 - >2,000ppm Li⁸**. (Note that the potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a mineral resource and it is uncertain whether future exploration will result in the definition of a mineral resource).

Arizona is a top 10 global mining investment destination⁹ with the Big Sandy Project located within an area that has recently been designated as an economic opportunity zone¹⁰, allowing companies to access tax concessions from state and federal authorities. Big Sandy's prospectivity is also bolstered by the recent designation of lithium by the US Commerce Department as a mineral deemed critical to U.S. national security and the economy by the US Federal Government¹¹.

⁸ ASX Announcement - BIG SANDY PROJECT – LITHIUM EXPLORATION TARGET

<https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20190328/pdf/443tym6c5wl88s.pdf>

⁹ Frasier Institute – 2018 Survey of Mining Companies

<https://www.frasierinstitute.org/sites/default/files/annual-survey-of-mining-companies-2018.pdf>

¹⁰ ARIZONA COMMERCE AUTHORITY - OPPORTUNITY ZONES

<https://www.azcommerce.com/arizona-opportunity-zones/>

¹¹ Interior's U.S. Geological Survey - list of critical minerals

<https://www.usgs.gov/news/interior-releases-2018-s-final-list-35-minerals-deemed-critical-us-national-security-and>





Figure 3 - Location of Hawkstone's Big Sandy (lithium-clay) and Lordsburg (brine-hosted) Projects

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and exploration targets for the Big Sandy Project is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Gregory Smith, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Smith has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Smith consults to the Company as its Chief Technical Officer and holds shares in the Company. Mr Smith consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

EXPLORATION TARGET

ZONE	RESOURCE BLOCK	GRADE RANGE LI PPM	THICKNESS LOWER (M)	THICKNESS UPPER (M)	LOWER (TONNES)	UPPER (TONNES)
North	A	1,000 → 2,000	30	50	21,600,000	36,000,000
North	B	1,000 → 2,000	40	60	82,800,000	124,200,000
North	C	1,000 → 2,000	15	25	27,000,000	45,000,000
North	D	1,000 → 2,000	30	50	27,000,000	45,000,000
South	SMZ	1,000 → 1,500	30	60	83,700,000	167,400,000
		1,000 → 2,000	TOTAL		242,100,000	417,600,000

Note that the potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a mineral resource and it is uncertain whether future exploration will result in the definition of a mineral resource.

The Exploration Target has been estimated using a range of thicknesses for the mineralised clays calculated from drill intercepts, surface sampling and geological mapping. The grade estimates a range of values demonstrated from drilling and surface sampling. For full details see the Company's ASX announcement dated 28 March 2019.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	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.	This announcement primarily relates to sampling completed as a result of a diamond drill program.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Samples of drill core were taken at 1m intervals with respect for geological contacts.
	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 1m 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.	With the exception of the surficial colluvium that was not sampled the entire diamond core was split (halved) and sampled at 1m intervals. The samples are dispatched to ALS laboratories in Tucson, Arizona where it is prepared by Method Prep-31 (crush to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split off 250g, pulverize split to better than 85% passing 75 microns).

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,	The drilling was completed using a Mooroka mounted Longyear 44 and core recovered in a standard 3.05m core barrel. It produced HQ sized core of 63.4mm in diameter.
	depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	As all of the stratigraphy is flat lying all holes are drilled vertical and no core orientation is required. As all potentially mineralised zones lie within 100m of surface no downhole surveys were completed.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	All recoveries are calculated and 1m downhole depths marked prior to geological logging and sampling.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The core was drilled with a bit that has been found to work exceptionally well in clays. Both the rotation speed and feed rate are slowed to maximise recovery.
	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.	Core recovery was greater than 95% in the mineralised intervals. The Li mineralisation is hosted in clay that is extremely fine grained and even textured.
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.	Geological logging was completed on all core noting the rock type, grain size, colour, presence of carbonate and clay type to a level required to support Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography	Logging has been completed in the form of geology and recoveries. All core has been photographed both wet and dry.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The entire core is logged noting any intervals of low or non-recovery.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	All core is halved using a diamond saw.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Half core is taken and bagged in consecutively numbered bags for analysis.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Representative of material drilled.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	A duplicate consisting of quarter core, a standard or blank were placed in the sample stream at a ratio of 1:10.
	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.	Half core taken as the sample with the exception of the duplicate samples where the half core was split into 2 samples consisting of a quarter core each.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are appropriate for grain size of material sampled. Lithium hosted in micron scale clay minerals.
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.	The assay technique (ME-MS61) is a total process, as a 4 acid digest is used to remove the lithium from the clay prior to analysis. This method was used for core samples.
	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.	These geophysical instruments are not used in assessing the mineralization at the Project. Quality control procedures consist of inserting a standard, blank or duplicate sample into the sample stream at a ratio of 1:10. From the data to date the results of the QC samples are within acceptable levels.

Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	All diamond drill results were examined by GL Smith a consultant geologist whom is contracted to the company.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes were drilled or have been drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	The data are currently stored in hardcopy and digital format in the Company's office. A hard drive copy of this is stored with GL Smith.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustment was made to assay data.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	All diamond drill holes have been set out utilizing hand held GPS units, having an accuracy of $\pm 3m$ in open ground.
	Specification of the grid system used.	NAD83 UTM Zone 12N
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	No survey has been undertaken. Hand held GPS coordinates have been utilized to locate drill holes to date. A survey is planned.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The diamond drilling described in the report preceding this table are at approximately 100m centres except where the holes have been moved slightly to minimise environmental impact or due to topography.
	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.	The diamond drilling described in the report preceding this table are holes specifically used to determine the lithium grades below the surface colluvium/oxidisation, the geology and potential extent.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has 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.	The diamond holes are being drilled to a depth of ~100m to determine the geology, grade distribution and potential extents. The sampling occurs perpendicular to the flat lying strata and is therefore representative of the mineralisation.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures are considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No sampling bias as the vertical diamond holes were drilled into flat lying lacustrine sediments.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples were sampled and delivered directly to ALS sample preparation facility in Tucson, Arizona.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No reviews have yet been completed.

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 Big Sandy project consists of 311 mining claims of approximately 20 acres each, physically staked on Bureau of Land Management, Federally administered land. All indigenous title is cleared and there are no other known historical or environmentally sensitive areas.
	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 claims have been granted and are subject to an annual payment. Other than the payment there is no requirement for minimum exploration or reporting. There is no expiry date on the claims.

Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	There has been no exploration for lithium mineralisation on this project other than that completed previously by Big Sandy Inc (wholly owned subsidiary of Hawkstone Mining Ltd).
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology is characterized by flat-lying basin sediments comprising predominantly lacustrine clays interpreted to have resulted from the alteration of tuffaceous material deposited in a broad block faulted graben. The alteration and accompanying lithium mineralisation is interpreted to have resulted from: (1) remobilisation from underlying or surrounding acid volcanics (2) interaction of hot springs within the basin and/or (3) periods of non-deposition where evaporation resulted in the upward migration and concentration of the lithium.
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.	All information as listed is provided in the preceding tables.
	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.	This information has not been excluded.
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.	Composite drill results at the Big Sandy Project are simple weighted averages with no upper or lower grade truncations. However significant intercepts generally include material grading >1,000 ppm Li and the higher grade internal intervals are determined by material exceeding 2,000 ppm Li.

	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.	As all samples are 1m or near 1m intervals dependent on geology. Aggregate intercepts are the weighted average of that interval.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are stated.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Where thicknesses are stated from the drilling the intercepts reflect the true thickness as the lacustrine sediments are flat lying.
	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').	As above.
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.	Appropriate maps are included.
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.	This release includes results to date from the drilling.

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.	The geology of the deposit is simple consisting of flat lying clays within an intermontain lacustrine basin. These clays are interpreted to have been tuffaceous sediments that have undergone alteration due to circulating groundwaters, evaporative pumping or hot springs. These processes have potentially contributed to the enhanced levels of lithium. No bulk sampling has been completed. Initial metallurgical test work shows the lithium to be acid leachable. No water table has been identified in drilling to date.
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).	Ongoing diamond drill testing the lacustrine sediments will continue.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	The diagrams in the attached release show the zone of proposed future drilling as well as the areas of possible extensions.