HAMMER INTERSECTS SIGNFICANT SHALLOW GOLD MINERALISATION AT NORTH ORELIA TREND

- First assay results have been received for Hammer Metals maiden aircore drill program conducted over four target areas within the 14km long North Orelia trend, within Hammer's Bronzewing South Gold Project.
- The first batch of assays represents 127 holes for 4,694 metres of drilling. These holes are located on Target 1 of the North Orelia trend. Significant intersections include:
    - 4m at 2.40g/t Au from 16m in drill hole BWSAC0036;
    - 16m at 1.78g/t Au from 12m in drill hole BWSAC0026 including;
        - 4m at 3.26g/t Au from 20m;
    - 20m at 0.61g/t Au from 4m in drill hole BWSAC0061 including;
        - 4m at 2.38g/t Au from 12m; and
    - 12m at 0.66g/t Au from 8m in drill hole BWSA00121 including;
        - 4m at 1.71g/t from 12m.
- Three parallel mineralised trends within Target 1 have been defined during this initial drilling. The central trend has been tested over a 500m strike length. The western trend is a newly discovered zone of gold mineralisation and is open along strike to both the north and south.
- An examination of mineralised trends indicates that mineralisation encountered to date appears to be located on the margins of magnetic ridges.
- A small number of assay results remain outstanding from Target 1. The remainder of the results will be reported as they become available.
- Drilling continues on Targets 2, 3 and 4 with additional aircore drilling being considered to improve the definition of the Target 1 anomalies before completion of the current program.

Hammer's Managing Director, Daniel Thomas said: "It's pleasing to see positive results from the first phase of this current program. Hammer has identified continuous trends of mineralisation, a new anomalous trend on the western edge of historical drilling and highlighted several high priority follow-up opportunities to pursue.

These results represent only one of our first four targets on this 14km trend and I'm equally excited to see what the rest of this program can deliver".

ASX RELEASE
18 November 2019

DIRECTORS / MANAGEMENT

Russell Davis
Chairman

Daniel Thomas
Managing Director

Nader El Sayed
Non–Executive Director

Ziggy Lubieniecki
Non-Executive Director

Mark Pitts
Company Secretary

Mark Whittle
Chief Operating Officer

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

ASX Code: HMX

Share Price (15/11/2019)	$0.022
Shares on Issue	439m
Market Cap	$9.7m
Options Listed	190m
Options Unlisted	27m

Significant Shareholders

Directors	12.4%
Deutsche Rohstoff	7.2%
Zenith Pacific	5.9%

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Figure 1. Raglan Drilling is being utilised for the current aircore drill program

Orelia Trend - Target 1 Drilling

Hammer acquired the Bronzewing South Gold Project in May 2019. Hammer has since completed an IP survey and the first phase of RC drilling at Bronzewing South (refer ASX announcement dated 2 October 2019). The current aircore drilling program along the North Orelia trend is Hammer's first program targeting four areas based upon historical RAB anomalies (Figure 4).

These results comprise assays received for the majority of Target 1, covering 127 holes for 4,694m of drilling.

Significant assays include:

- 4m at 2.40g/t Au from 16m in drill hole BWSAC0036;
- 16m at 1.78g/t Au from 12m in drill hole BWSAC0026 including;
  - 4m at 3.26g/t Au from 20m;
- 20m at 0.61g/t Au from 4m in drill hole BWSAC0061 including;
  - 4m at 2.38g/t Au from 12m; and
- 12m at 0.66g/t Au from 8m in drill hole BWSA00121 including;
  - 4m at 1.71g/t from 12m.

Hammer's drilling at Target 1 encountered multiple shear zones, some of which are located on contact zones between felsic and mafic units. The previously undiscovered western mineralised trend is associated with the margin of a magnetic ridge – again associated with shearing focussed on a contact between felsic and mafic units. The magnetic ridge is visible on regional geophysical datasets both to the north and south (Figure 3).

Three north-south trends of mineralisation can be observed with the central mineralised trend extending over a 500m strike length (Figure 2). The westernmost trend is on the extremity of the historical drilling and remains open to both the north and south. Further parallel trends to the west are also possible with little drilling historically completed in this area.

A small number of assay results remain outstanding for Target 1. Drilling is continuing at Targets 2 to 4 with follow up aircore drilling being considered on Target 1 to improve definition of the anomalies before completion

of the current program. It is anticipated that this first pass aircore program will provide subsequent targets for follow-up RC drilling.

Orelia Trend History

The Mt McClure Deposit Group, consisting of Lotus, Cockburn, Success and Parmelia deposits were mined between 1992 and 2010. The Lotus pit which is closest to the Hammer Metals project area produced 0.4Moz during this period. Echo Resources has subsequently defined a 1.07Moz resource at Orelia, located beneath the Cockburn and Lotus Pits (Figure 4).

Hammer's tenements cover the prospective structural trends adjacent to the north of the Lotus Pit for 14km. These trends were initially drilled by Australian Resources Limited between 1987 and 1997 with minor follow-up by Newmont between 2003 and 2005. An examination of this drilling has confirmed that many of the historical holes were too shallow to be effective, or if effective, the mineralised intercepts have not been adequately followed-up.

Previous historic RAB and aircore drilling on the structure north of the Orelia deposit averaged 30m in depth and outlined numerous bottom-of-hole gold anomalies that will be followed-up. Significant intersections included (refer HMX announcement 14 March 2019):

- 3m @ 12g/t Au from 18m in ARL6340/1057;
- 3m @ 3.60g/t Au from 9m in ARL6160/1152,
- 3m @ 2.35g/t Au from 6m in ARL6290/1055; and
- 3m @ 1.65g/t Au from 17m in ARLMM247.

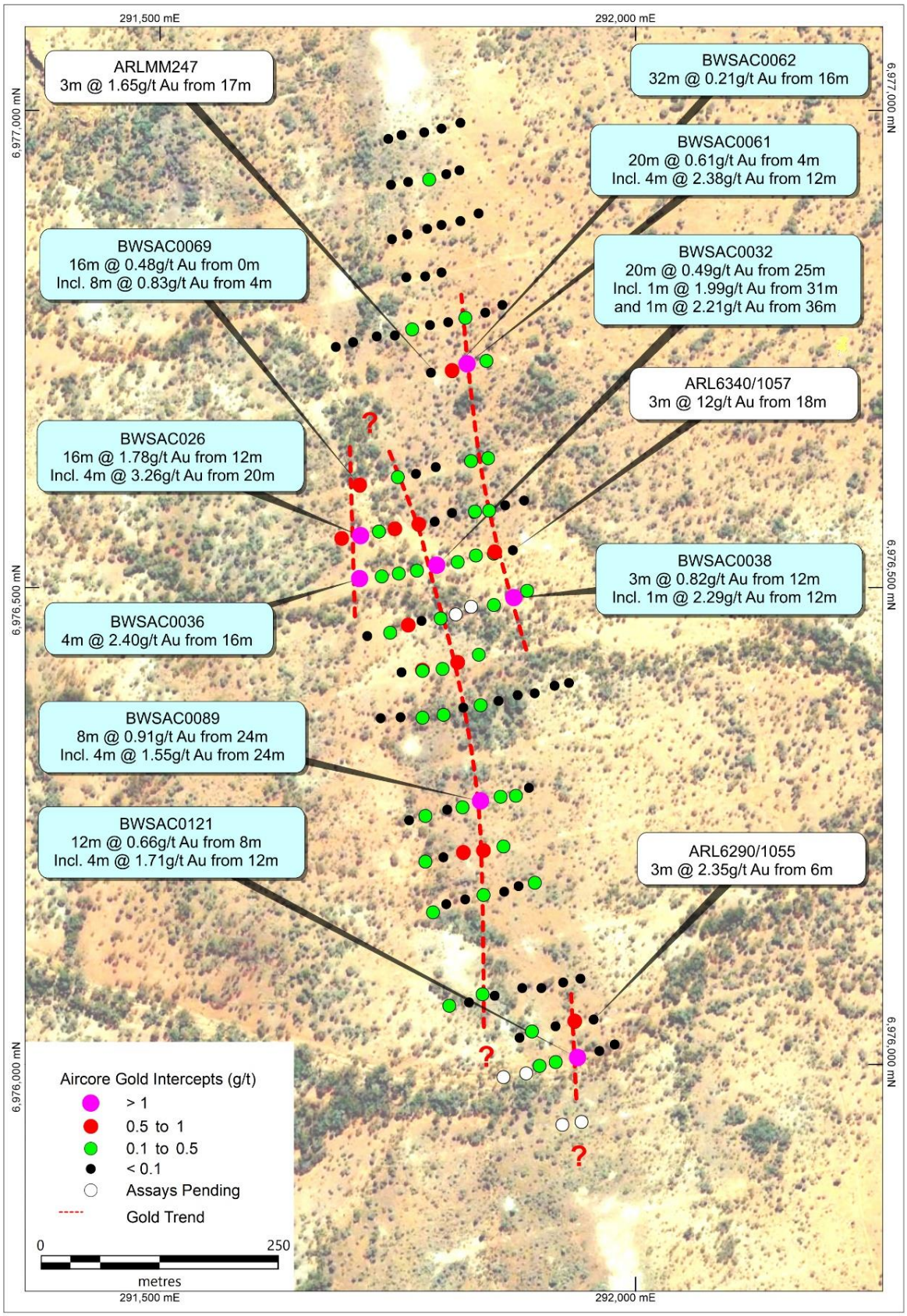

Figure 2. North Orelia Trend - *Gold mineralisation intersections and trends*

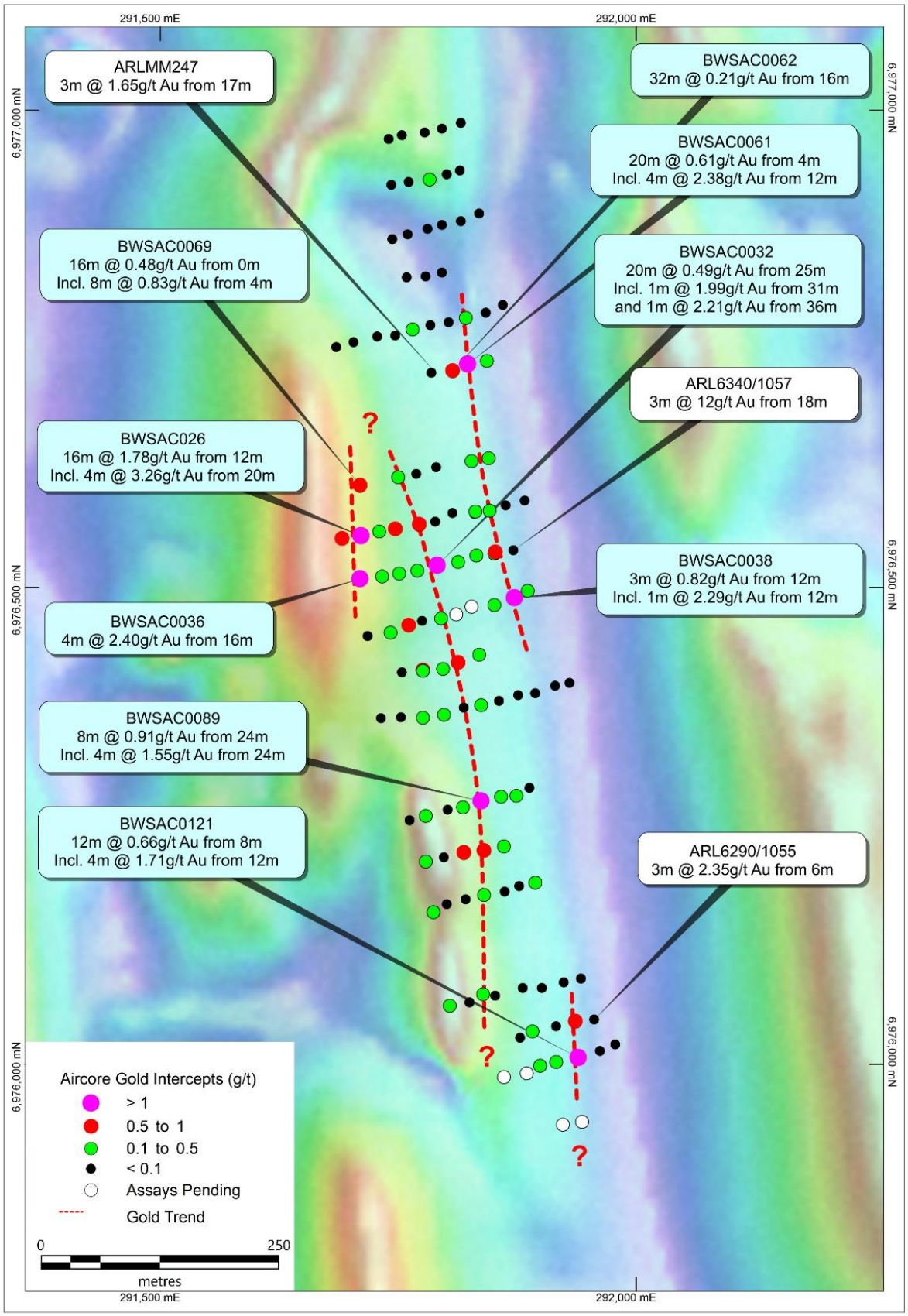

Figure 3. *Target 1 Magnetic 1VD Image*

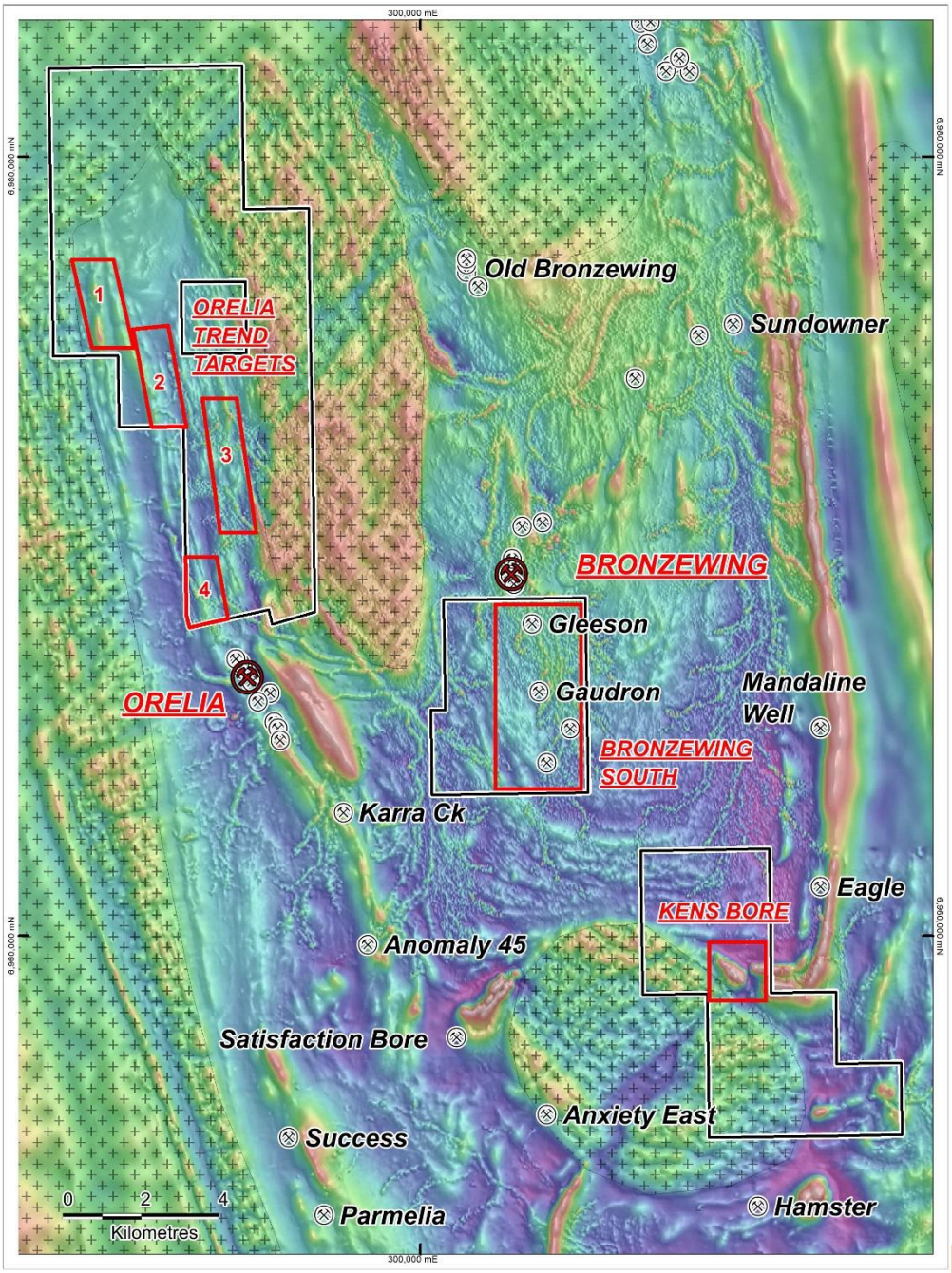

Figure 4. *Target zones within Hammer tenements. The North Orelia drilling will focus on testing 4 target areas as shown.*

Table 1. *Phase 1 drill intersections*

BRONZEWING SOUTH PROJECT - ORELIA TREND - SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS (UTILISING A 0.1g/t Au CUT-OFF)											
Hole	**E_GDA94**	**N_GDA94**	**RL**	**TD**	**Dip**	**Az_GDA**		**From**	**To**	**Width**	**Au Av (g/t)**
BWSAC0001	291816	6976987	500	68	-60	74		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0002	291796	6976981	500	84	-60	74		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0003	291778	6976977	500	51	-60	78		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0004	291754	6976974	500	33	-60	77		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0005	291740	6976970	500	32	-60	77		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0006	291815	6976937	500	57	-60	80		56	57	1	0.10
BWSAC0007	291801	6976933	500	17	-60	77		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0008	291783	6976928	500	30	-60	77		20	24	4	0.10
BWSAC0009	291761	6976925	500	24	-60	77		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0010	291743	6976922	500	28	-60	77		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0011	291835	6976892	500	75	-60	77		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0012	291816	6976884	500	39	-60	77		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0013	291796	6976880	500	51	-60	77		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0014	291781	6976876	500	27	-60	77		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0015	291760	6976870	500	30	-60	77		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0016	291744	6976865	500	33	-60	77		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0017	291883	6976591	500	64	-60	78		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0018	291863	6976586	500	72	-60	77		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0019	291846	6976580	500	5	-60	77		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0019A	291846	6976581	500	61	-60	79		20	21	1	0.33
BWSAC0020	291830	6976577	500	18	-60	77		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0020A	291831	6976580	500	64	-60	77		23	29	6	0.18
							incl.	28	29	1	0.45
BWSAC0021	291807	6976578	500	20	-60	78		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0022	291789	6976569	500	10	-60	78		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0023	291772	6976566	500	27	-60	78		0	7	7	0.20
							incl.	5	6	1	0.68
BWSAC0024	291747	6976561	500	18	-60	78		12	16	4	0.86
BWSAC0025	291730	6976559	500	15	-60	78		0	4	4	0.26
BWSAC0026	291711	6976554	500	30	-60	78		12	28	16	**1.78**
							incl.	20	24	4	**3.26**
BWSAC0027	291691	6976551	500	38	-60	78		32	36	4	0.65
BWSAC0028	291871	6976539	500	72	-60	78		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0029	291851	6976536	500	9	-60	78		7	9	2	0.45
BWSAC0029A	291852	6976537	500	61	-60	80		10	20	10	0.28
							incl.	13	15	2	0.63
BWSAC0030	291832	6976532	500	9	-60	78		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0030A	291832	6976534	500	64	-60	75		24	26	2	0.23
								38	39	1	0.15
								46	48	2	0.27
BWSAC0031	291813	6976527	500	26	-60	78		23	24	1	0.39
BWSAC0032	291791	6976523	500	55	-60	77		25	45	20	0.49
							incl.	31	32	1	**1.99**
							&	36	37	1	**2.21**
Note											
Coordinates and azimuth relative to GDA 94 Zone 51											

Table 1. *Phase 1 drill intersections (Cont.)*

BRONZEWING SOUTH PROJECT - ORELIA TREND - SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS (UTILISING A 0.1g/t Au CUT-OFF)											
Hole	**E_GDA94**	**N_GDA94**	**RL**	**TD**	**Dip**	**Az_GDA**		**From**	**To**	**Width**	**Au Av (g/t)**
BWSAC0033	291770	6976518	500	37	-60	77		12	16	4	0.19
BWSAC0034	291751	6976515	500	36	-60	77		16	20	4	0.11
BWSAC0035	291733	6976512	500	31	-60	79		0	12	12	0.27
BWSAC0036	291710	6976509	500	22	-60	79		16	20	4	**2.40**
BWSAC0037	291886	6976497	500	66	-60	74		1	2	1	0.39
BWSAC0038	291872	6976489	500	62	-60	73		12	15	3	0.82
							incl.	12	13	1	**2.29**
BWSAC0039	291851	6976482	500	59	-60	72		51	52	1	0.36
BWSAC0040	291827	6976481	500	61	-60	73		13	23	10	0.19
							incl.	21	22	1	0.68
BWSAC0041	291811	6976473	500	61	-60	74					
BWSAC0042	291795	6976468	500	50	-60	74		40	44	4	0.25
BWSAC0043	291775	6976465	500	41	-60	74		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0044	291761	6976460	500	39	-60	74		24	28	4	0.51
BWSAC0045	291742	6976453	500	35	-60	74		8	16	8	0.32
BWSAC0046	291718	6976449	500	26	-60	74		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0047	291796	6976830	500	11	-60	76		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0048	291779	6976826	500	14	-60	77		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0049	291759	6976825	500	35	-60	77		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0050	291860	6976796	500	48	-60	77		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0051	291842	6976788	500	50	-60	77		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0052	291821	6976783	500	8	-60	77		4	8	4	0.11
BWSAC0053	291803	6976778	500	19	-60	77		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0054	291784	6976775	500	36	-60	76		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0055	291765	6976771	500	28	-60	76		12	16	4	0.11
BWSAC0056	291747	6976764	500	35	-60	75		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0057	291728	6976763	500	33	-60	75		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0058	291703	6976757	500	10	-60	75		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0059	291685	6976752	500	34	-60	75		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0060	291843	6976738	500	61	-60	77		0	4	4	0.12
							&	12	16	4	0.10
BWSAC0061	291823	6976734	500	39	-60	77		4	24	20	0.61
							incl.	12	16	4	**2.38**
BWSAC0062	291807	6976727	500	55	-60	76		16	48	32	0.21
							incl.	16	20	4	0.61
BWSAC0063	291785	6976725	500	31	-60	76		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0064	291845	6976636	500	64	-60	76		4	8	4	0.35
BWSAC0065	291827	6976633	500	63	-60	80		16	36	20	0.15
BWSAC0066	291790	6976626	500	30	-60	79		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0067	291769	6976619	500	14	-60	77		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0068	291750	6976616	500	29	-60	74		0	8	8	0.28
BWSAC0069	291710	6976607	500	16	-60	79		0	16	16	0.48
							incl.	4	12	8	0.83
BWSAC0070	291835	6976430	500	30	-60	75		0	4	4	0.11
BWSAC0071	291813	6976421	500	40	-60	75		24	32	8	0.52
							incl.	28	32	4	0.90
BWSAC0072	291797	6976415	500	37	-60	74		20	24	4	0.18
Note											
Coordinates and azimuth relative to GDA 94 Zone 51											

Table 1. *Phase 1 drill intersections (Cont.)*

BRONZEWING SOUTH PROJECT - ORELIA TREND - SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS (UTILISING A 0.1g/t Au CUT-OFF)											
Hole	E_GDA94	N_GDA94	RL	TD	Dip	Az_GDA		From	To	Width	Au Av (g/t)
BWSAC0073	291776	6976413	500	49	-60	74		20	28	8	0.13
							&	44	48	4	0.56
BWSAC0074	291754	6976411	500	29	-60	74		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0075	291930	6976400	500	45	-60	75		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0076	291915	6976397	500	47	-60	75		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0077	291894	6976389	500	57	-60	75		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0078	291876	6976387	500	53	-60	75		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0079	291856	6976381	500	22	-60	75		0	4	4	0.10
BWSAC0080	291837	6976377	500	32	-60	77		12	16	4	0.13
BWSAC0081	291819	6976374	500	15	-60	80		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0082	291798	6976367	500	43	-60	80		8	12	4	0.20
BWSAC0083	291776	6976364	500	45	-60	80		32	36	4	0.21
BWSAC0084	291753	6976364	500	45	-60	78		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0085	291732	6976363	500	34	-60	78		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0086	291888	6976290	500	44	-60	76		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0087	291874	6976282	500	18	-60	76		0	4	4	0.13
BWSAC0088	291858	6976281	500	28	-60	76		8	16	8	0.12
BWSAC0089	291837	6976276	500	35	-60	77		8	12	4	0.27
							&	24	32	8	0.91
							incl.	24	28	4	**1.55**
BWSAC0090	291818	6976270	500	32	-60	76		12	24	12	0.14
BWSAC0091	291802	6976267	500	17	-60	76		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0092	291779	6976261	500	14	-60	76		8	14	6	0.20
BWSAC0093	291762	6976256	500	34	-60	77		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0094	291861	6976229	500	30	-60	77		4	8	4	0.15
BWSAC0095	291840	6976224	500	29	-60	77		16	20	4	0.66
BWSAC0096	291819	6976222	500	44	-60	77		24	40	16	0.27
							incl.	36	40	4	0.71
BWSAC0097	291798	6976217	500	32	-60	75		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0098	291779	6976213	500	26	-60	75		12	16	4	0.13
BWSAC0099	291894	6976191	500	53	-60	78		16	20	4	0.12
BWSAC0100	291877	6976187	500	19	-60	77		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0101	291862	6976181	500	33	-60	77		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0102	291840	6976178	500	32	-60	77		12	16	4	0.15
BWSAC0103	291821	6976173	500	11	-60	76		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0104	291801	6976168	500	16	-60	75		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0105	291787	6976160	500	32	-60	74		12	24	12	0.17
BWSAC0106	291942	6976090	500	58	-60	82		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0107	291924	6976086	500	60	-60	79		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0108	291901	6976080	500	16	-60	80		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0109	291881	6976080	500	30	-60	78		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0110	291852	6976072	500	13	-60	80		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0111	291839	6976074	500	15	-60	80		12	15	3	0.15
BWSAC0112	291825	6976065	500	26	-60	80		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0113	291804	6976062	500	44	-60	70		24	28	4	0.12
BWSAC0114	291956	6976047	500	58	-60	77		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0115	291936	6976045	500	60	-60	77		0	16	16	0.39
							incl.	4	8	4	0.92
BWSAC0116	291916	6976040	500	0.3	-60	76		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0117	291891	6976035	500	24	-60	77		12	24	12	0.32
BWSAC0118	291878	6976028	500	49	-60	77		36	40	4	0.10
BWSAC0119	291978	6976021	500	50	-60	76		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0120	291962	6976014	500	55	-60	75		No Signficant Intercepts			
BWSAC0121	291939	6976007	500	60	-60	74		8	20	12	0.66
							incl.	12	16	4	**1.71**
BWSAC0122	291916	6976003	500	38	-60	74		28	36	8	0.11
BWSAC0123	291899	6975999	500	30	-60	79		4	8	4	0.12
							&	16	24	8	0.15
								Analyses still pending for this hole			
Note											
Coordinates and azimuth relative to GDA 94 Zone 51											

For further information please contact:

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About Hammer Metals

Hammer Metals Limited (ASX: HMX) holds a strategic tenement position covering approximately 2,200km^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 emerging 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 has recently acquired 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 style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity 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. All information pertaining to the results has been previously reported by Hammer Metals Ltd on 14 March 2019, nothing has come to the attention of Hammer Metals that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the historic exploration results and there has been no material change in the relevant information since they were last reported.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Table 1 report – Bronzewing South Project Exploration Update

- This table is to accompany an ASX release updating the market with drilling from areas within the Hammer Metals Bronzewing South project. Results reported herein relate to drillholes BWSAC0001 to BWSAC0123. Drilling is ongoing.
- Historic exploration data noted in this and previous releases has been compiled and validated. It is the opinion of Hammer Metals 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.
		DRILLING BWSAC0001-BWSAC0123
		• 127 Air Core (AC) holes were drilled for a total of 4694.3m.
		• 3kg samples were scooped from the drillhole chip return and bagged for each drilled metre.
		• Drill chip samples were taken at dominantly four metre intervals, with a scoop from each drilled metre contributing to a composite sample.
		• Where mineralisation was anticipated or encountered, the sample length was reduced to 1m with lab submission of the 1m samples.
		• If a 4m composite sample was assayed and found to contain elevated gold grades the individual 1m samples pertaining to this four-metre interval were submitted for analysis.
		• All samples submitted for assay underwent fine crush with 1kg riffled off for pulverising to 75 microns.
		• Samples were submitted to Intertek in Kalgoorlie for:
		• Fire Assay with AAS finish for gold.
		  • ICP MS for a 48-element suite (bottom of hole samples only).
		  • Select holes were also analysed via portable XRF (conducted under laboratory conditions).
		  • Reanalyses were conducted on select samples to investigate gold

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		assay repeatability.
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).*	• Holes were drilled by Raglan Drilling utilising an in-house designed air core truck-mounted drill rig. • Holes were drilling using aircore technique which uses a blade to produce broken core and large chips. Hard rock was drilled by switching to reverse circulation mode using a face sampling hammer. *HISTORIC DRILLING* • The reader is referred to HMX ASX release dated 14 March 2019 for details on historic drilling.
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.*	• Sample recoveries were generally in excess of 80%. Recovery dropped in the shallow portion of holes and in zones of strong water inflow. • In zones where recovery was compromised holes were terminated. • No sample recovery bias has been noted. *HISTORIC DRILLING* • The reader is referred to HMX ASX release dated 14 March 2019 for details on historic drilling.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill chips were geologically logged by Hammer Metals Limited Geologists. • Drill spoil piles were photographed for each hole. • Small chip samples were collected for the last metre of each hole. • Each drillhole was qualitatively logged in its entirety for geology. • Selected intervals from each drillhole were quantitatively logged on-site using an Olympus Vanta portable XRF instrument.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		HISTORIC DRILLING • The reader is referred to HMX ASX release dated 14 March 2019 for details on historic drilling.
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.*	• Samples consist of aircore and RC drill chips. • Samples from the hole were collected by scooping material from the sample return piles. • Drill chip samples were taken at dominantly four metre intervals with samples being composited combining scooped material from each one metre sample return pile. • Where evidence of mineralisation was encountered or anticipated, the sample length was reduced to 1m. Approximately 30% of collected samples were 1m intervals. • Sample collection methodology and sample size is considered appropriate to the target-style and drill method, and appropriate laboratory analytical methods were employed. • Standard reference samples and blanks were each inserted into the laboratory submissions at a rate of 1 per 25 samples. • The average sample submitted to the lab was 3kg. This sample sizes submitted for analysis were appropriate for the style of mineralisation sought. • The method of sample collection, use of compositing where appropriate and lab methods are appropriate for this style of mineralisation. *HISTORIC DRILLING* • The reader is referred to HMX ASX release dated 14 March 2019 for details on historic drilling.
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*	• All drilling samples were analysed by Intertek for a range of elements by ICP (MS) after a 4-acid digest. • Gold was analysed via flame AAS using a 50gm charge. • Samples were also subjected to pXscan XRF analysis at the laboratory. Select

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	field portable XRF analysis was also conducted. • Standard reference samples and blanks were inserted at 25 sample intervals. Intertek also maintained a comprehensive QAQC regime, including check samples, duplicates, standard reference samples, blanks and calibration standards.
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 assays 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.*	• Datum used is UTM GDA 94 Zone 51. • RL information will 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.*	• The drill density is not sufficient to establish grade continuity. • Assays were taken on 1 and 4m sample lengths. 1m length was preferred in areas of potential mineralisation. • The average grade has been utilised where multiple repeat analyses have been conducted on a single sample.
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 oriented as close to perpendicular as possible to the interpreted orientation of the targets based on interpretation of previous exploration.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Pre-numbered bags were used, and samples were transported to Intertek in Kalgoorlie by both company personnel and a commercial carrier. Samples were packed within sealed bulka bags.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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 Bronzewing South Project comprises granted tenements: E36/854, E36/868, E36/869, E36/870, E36/916, P36/1857 and P36/1858. • These tenements are 100% held by Carnegie Exploration Pty Ltd. The tenements are in good standing. Carnegie Exploration Pty Ltd is a 100% owned subsidiary of Hammer Metals Limited. • The sampling reported herein was conducted on E36/869 and E36/870.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous holders held title either covering the tenement in part or entirely and previous results are contained in Mines Department records. • In excess of 2200 holes and 99km of drilling has been conducted by Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd, Audax Resources NL and Australian Resources Ltd over the entire project area. • This data has been compiled by Carnegie Exploration Pty Ltd • Tabulation of this drilling according to trend, exploration licence and drill type was presented in an HMX release to the ASX dated 14 March 2019.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Bronzewing South project is exploring for Bronzewing and/or Mt McClure analogues along strike from each mine. • The project is located within the Yandal Greenstone Belt approximately 65km northeast of Leinster. The Yandal Belt is approximately 250km long by 50km wide and hosts the Jundee, Darlot,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Thunderbox, Bronzewing and Mt McClure Group of gold deposits. In the Bronzewing area the greenstone succession is dominated by tholeiitic basalts and dolerite units with lesser ultramafic, felsic and sediment sequences. • Gold mineralisation at the **Bronzewing** mine occurs in quartz veins (sub-parallel vein arrays) in complex pipe-like lodes that plunge steeply to the south within a 400m wide structural corridor. The north-south corridor is roughly coincident with an antiformal structure and extends to the south through E36/854. Bedrock does not outcrop within E36/854 and drilling indicates that surficial cover ranges between 2m and 40m in thickness.
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.*	. • See the attached tables. *HISTORIC DRILLING* • The reader is referred to HMX ASX release dated 14 March 2019 for details on historic drilling.
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.*	• Intercepts are quoted at a 0.1g/t Gold cut-off with included intercepts highlighting zones of increased Gold Grade. *HISTORIC DRILLING* • The reader is referred to HMX ASX release dated 14 March 2019 for details on historic drilling.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The relationship between intersected and true widths for HMX drilling is currently not known with any certainty.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	*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').*	*HISTORIC DRILLING* • The reader is referred to HMX ASX release dated 14 March 2019 for details on historic drilling.
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.*	• Intersections derived from laboratory analysis are reported at cut-off grades of 0.1g/t Au. • The reader can therefore assume that any portions of a drillhole that are not quoted in the intercept tables contain grades less that the quoted cut-off. *HISTORIC DRILLING* • The reader is referred to HMX ASX release dated 14 March 2019 for details on historic 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.*	*HISTORIC DRILLING* • The reader is referred to HMX ASX release dated 14 March 2019 for details on historic drilling.
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 plans to further test identified targets along the Orelia trend, and at Bronzewing South and Kens Bore.