

ASX RELEASE

22 April 2020

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 (21/4/2020)	\$0.021
Shares on Issue	559m
Market Cap	\$11.7m
Options Listed	190m
Options Unlisted	33m
Performance Rights	8m

FURTHER SHALLOW GOLD IDENTIFIED AT NORTH ORELIA TARGET 1

HIGHLIGHTS

- Hammer identifies further shallow mineralisation at Orelia Target 1 doubling the mineralised trends to over 2km in strike length and the target remains open in all directions
- Significant results from an expanded area at Orelia Target 1 include:
 - 4m at 3.88g/t Au from 24m in BWSAC0289;
 - 8m at 1.93g/t Au from 36m including 4m at 2.5g/t Au from 40m in BWSAC0290; and
 - 7m at 0.90g/t Au from 12m including 2m at 2.91g/t Au from 12m in BWSAC0304
- Gold results from 152 holes (5,743m) of a planned 10,000m air core program at Orelia and Bronzewing, testing anomalies at Targets 1, 4 and 6
- The program remains suspended in response to the COVID-19 outbreak (refer to ASX release dated 26 March 2019) and upon resumption will be modified to complete further infill and extension of the prospective horizon at Target 1

Hammer Metals Ltd (ASX HMX) (“Hammer” or the “Company”) is pleased to provide further results from an extensional air core drilling program undertaken to the south of Target 1. These results confirm further zones of promising shallow gold mineralisation that remain open in all directions and build on the previous air core program at Orelia reported to the ASX on 23 December 2019.

Shallow mineralisation has now been identified at various points over a 2km strike length at Target 1. Gold results have been reported from the first 152 holes (5,743m) of a planned 10,000m air core program at Orelia and Bronzewing. This drilling was testing anomalous zones at Targets 1, 4 and 6, all located on trends coinciding with the Mt McClure Deposit Group.

Drilling at Target 4 remains incomplete with encouraging results being observed as broad spaced drill lines approach areas closest to the Orelia and Lotus gold deposits. The best result comes from our southernmost drilling with 32m at 0.15g/t Au from 32m including 4m at 0.88g/t Au from 32m in BWSAC0388.

A detailed gravity survey on areas within the Bronzewing South tenement has also been completed with preliminary results undergoing further processing and interpretation.

Hammer Metals has increased its Bronzewing South gold project tenement footprint with pending tenement applications adjacent to Ken’s Bore (E36/996) and for areas to the North of the Yandal belt (E53/2113, E53/2114, E53/2115 and E53/2116) (see Figures 5, 7 and 8) in settings similar to discovered gold deposits at Corboys, Julius and Ramone.

Hammer’s air core program was suspended in response to the COVID-19 outbreak (refer to ASX release dated 26 March 2019). This program is now likely to be modified to complete further infill and extension of the prospective horizon at Target 1. A follow up reverse circulation drilling program is planned after the completion of the air core program. The company will provide updates as they become available.

Hammer's Managing Director, Daniel Thomas said:

"The extent of the mineralisation at Target 1 is encouraging and again highlights the limitations in the previous exploration on both this project and our Bronzewing South tenement. These results provide further targets for the Company to pursue upon our return to drilling at this project. We will continue with infill and extensional air core drilling at Orelia in addition to air core drilling immediately to the south of the Bronzewing Gold Deposit. A reverse circulation drilling program at Target 1 and Ken's Bore is also planned."

Orelia North Target 1

The first phase of drilling at Target 1 delineated three previously unrecognised mineralised trends (refer ASX releases dated 18 November 2019 and 23 December 2019). The previously undiscovered western mineralised trend is associated with the margin of a magnetic ridge – associated with shearing focussed on a contact between felsic and mafic units. The magnetic ridge is visible on regional datasets both to the north and south with scope for Hammer to test these interpreted contact zones which have limited historical drilling (Figure 2).

Three north-south trends of mineralisation can be observed with the central mineralisation trend extending over a 500m strike length. These results extend the central mineralisation trend further to the south where the zone remains open. The westernmost trend is on the extremity of historical drilling and remains open to both the north and south.

The best Phase 1 results from Target 1 included:

- 14m at 1.80g/t Au from 12m including 3m at 5.57g/t Au from 21m in BWSAC0026;
- 3m at 1.65g/t Au from 17m in BWSAC0036;
- 19m at 0.63g/t Au from 4m including 1m at 8.77g/t Au from 13m in BWSAC0061;
- 3m at 2.68g/t Au from 26m including 1m at 4.12g/t Au from 26m in BWSAC089;
- 10m at 1.82g/t Au from 9m including 3m at 5.78g/t from 12m in BWSA00121; and
- 12m at 0.79g/t Au from 8m including 4m at 1.96g/t Au from 8m in BWSAC0127

The Phase 2 program was designed to extend known mineralised trends to the south. During this program four broad spaced lines were drilled to the south with the aim to test the extensions of the current 1km strike of delineated mineralisation, by up to a further 1km (see Figure 2). The lines achieved this objective with significant results including:

- 4m at 3.88g/t Au from 24m in BWSAC0289;
- 8m at 1.93g/t Au from 36m including 4m at 2.5g/t Au from 40m in BWSAC0290; and
- 7m at 0.90g/t Au from 12m including 2m at 2.91g/t Au from 12m in BWSAC0304.

Significantly these lines delineated an additional mineralised trend located to the east of holes drilled in the phase 1 campaign. Infill drilling will be conducted when the phase 2 program resumes in order to better delineate this newly discovered trend.

A full intercept listing is present in Table 1.

Targets 4 and 6

The drilling at Target 4, located 800m to the north of the Lotus Pit, was designed to test aeromagnetic trends which are interpreted to be important to the location of the Lotus deposit (Figure 3).

The Target 4 drilling was in progress when the program was suspended and was progressing on broad spaced lines towards the Lotus pit. Results at this target are encouraging and whilst the individual intercepts appear low in gold mineralisation, levels of gold anomalism were increasing the further south our drilling progressed.

Hammer remains encouraged by these results and is eager to continue drilling at Target 4. Anomalous levels of gold have been identified in the following drill results:

- 12m at 0.16g/t Au from 24m including 4m at 0.36g/t Au from 24m in BWSAC0375; and
- 32m at 0.15g/t Au from 32m including 4m at 0.88g/t Au from 32m in BWSAC0388.

These levels of anomalism are significant given the depth of weathering over the target and it is anticipated that follow-up drilling will be conducted over the remaining 500m strike length of the target area.

No significant mineralisation was identified from the drilling at Target 6.



Figure 1. Target 4 – Orelia North looking South Towards the Lotus Pit

Follow up Work Program

The suspended air core program at Orelia and Bronzewing South is ready to be recommenced when the situation around Covid-19 becomes clearer and the conditions are safe for our staff, contractors and local communities. The resumption of the program will allow us to complete further infill drilling of the large prospective areas at Target 1 which have not been adequately tested by historical drilling.

Detailed planning for a reverse circulation Program for Target 1 will be reassessed considering these results and the future air core infill at this target. Planning for reverse circulation drilling at Ken's Bore is complete and will be considered as part of a future reverse circulation drilling program.

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. Previous owners Echo Resources (currently owned by Northern Star Resources) defined a 1.07Moz resource at Orelia, located beneath the Cockburn and Lotus pits.

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 air core 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.

Bronzewing South

Hammer engaged Atlas Geophysics to complete a detailed gravity survey over an area within E36/854, south of the Bronzewing open pit. This survey was designed to better define gravity lows within Hammer's target areas at a level of detail to aid in drill hole targeting. Processing and three-dimensional modelling is underway, and a preliminary image is shown in Figure 6.

Yandal Gold Belt Tenement Update

Hammer acquired the Bronzewing South gold project in May 2019. Following Hammer's encouraging exploration programs in 2019, the company is acquiring further tenements in the prospective Yandal belt as opportunities arise. To date the company has made applications in the vicinity of it Ken's Bore tenure (E36/996) and in similar prospective geological positions to the Corboys, Julius and Ramone Resources (E53/2113, E53/2114, E53/2115 and E53/2116) (See Figures 5, 7 and 8).

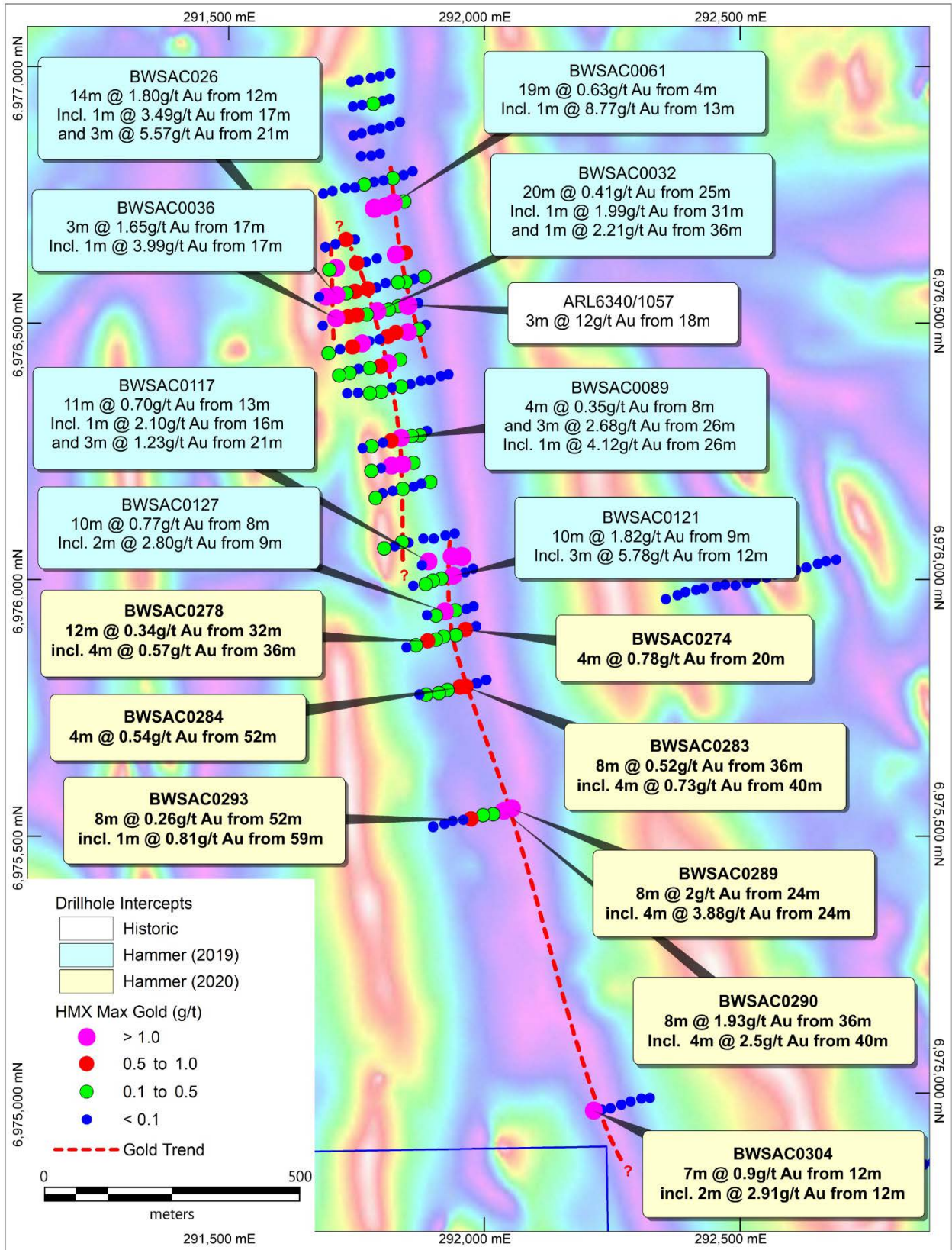


Figure2. Target 1 - Gold mineralisation intersections and trends on magnetic imagery

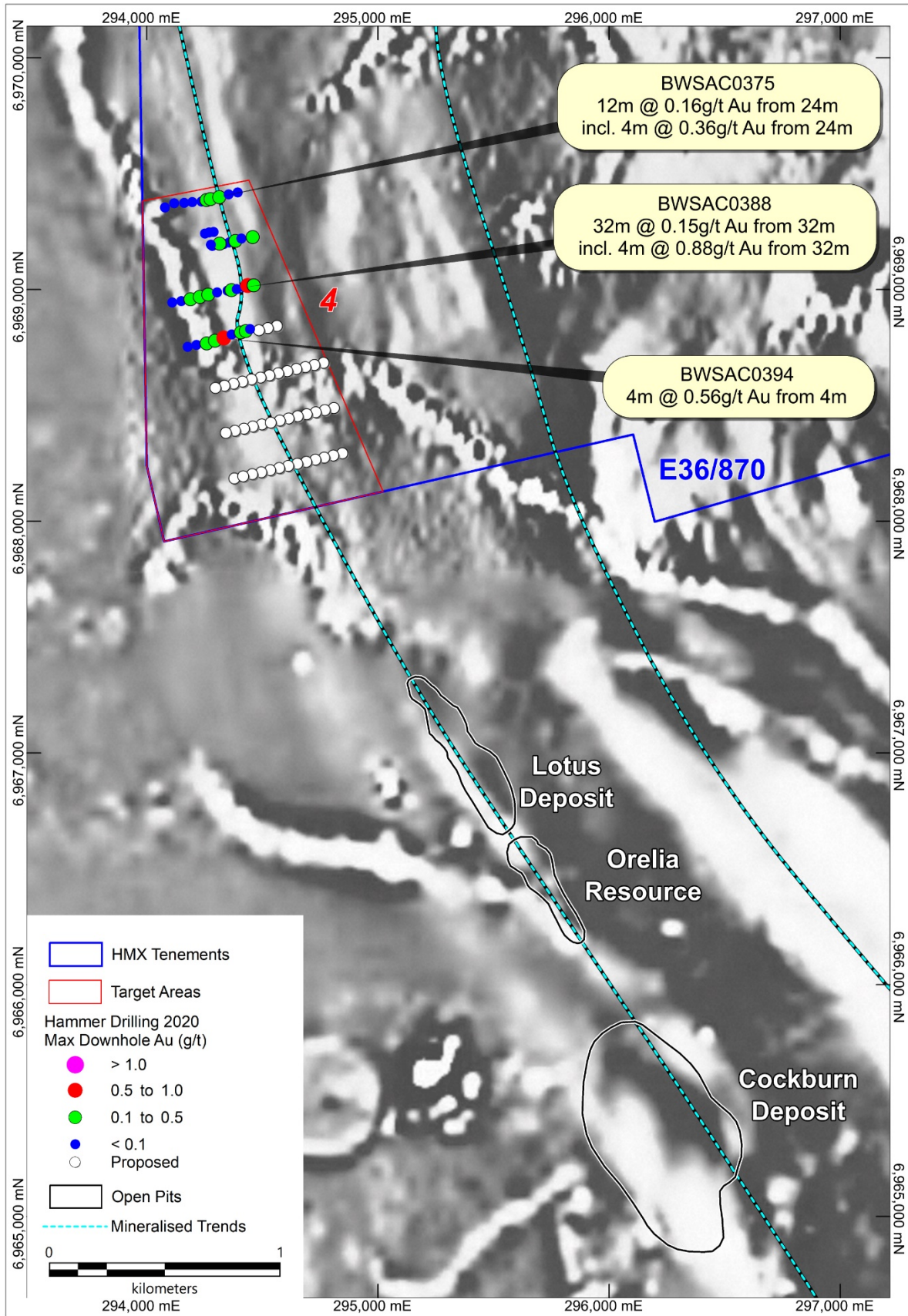


Figure 3. Target 4 - Gold mineralisation intersections and trends on magnetic imagery

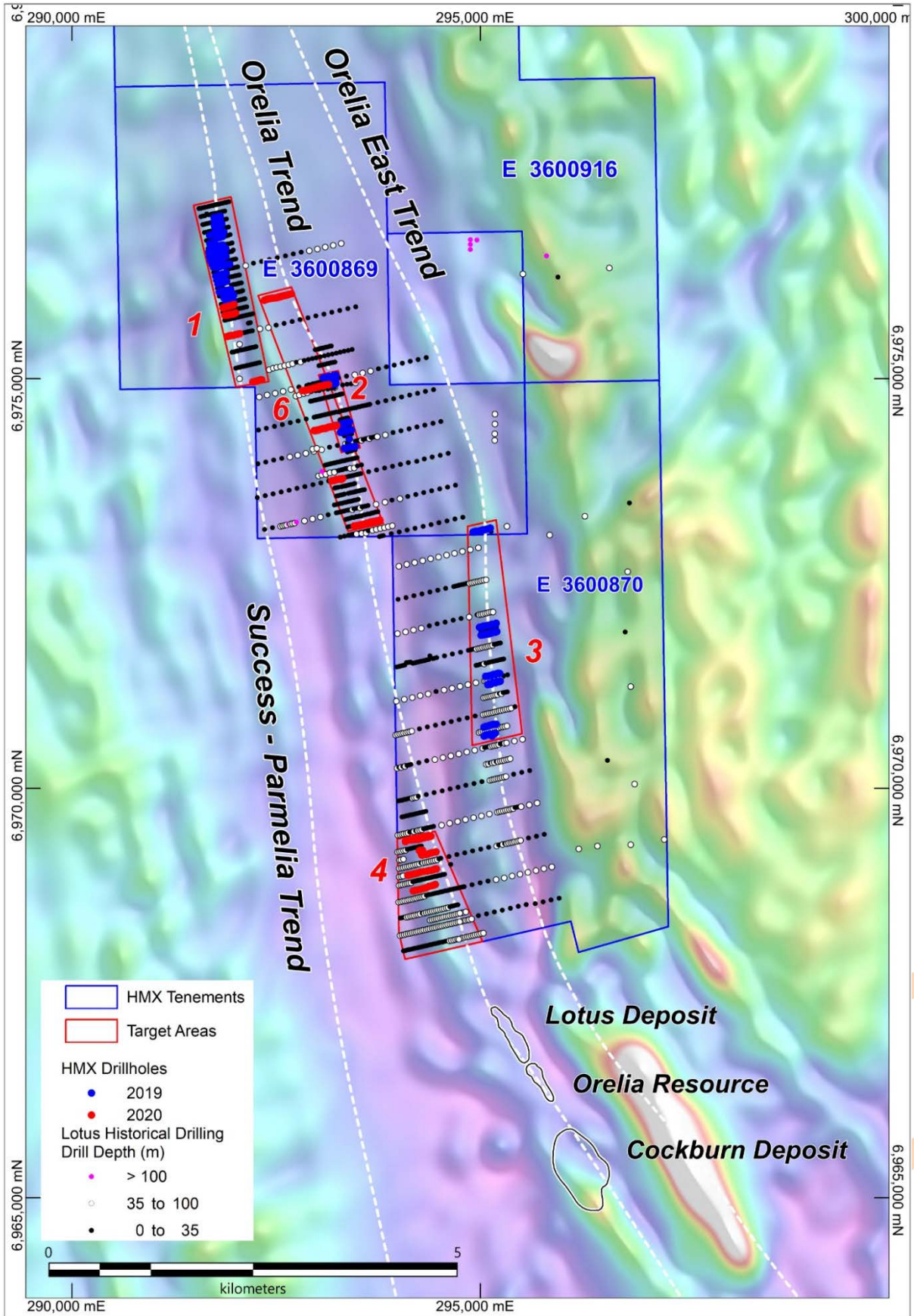


Figure 4. Overview of Orelia Targets showing drillhole locations on magnetic imagery.

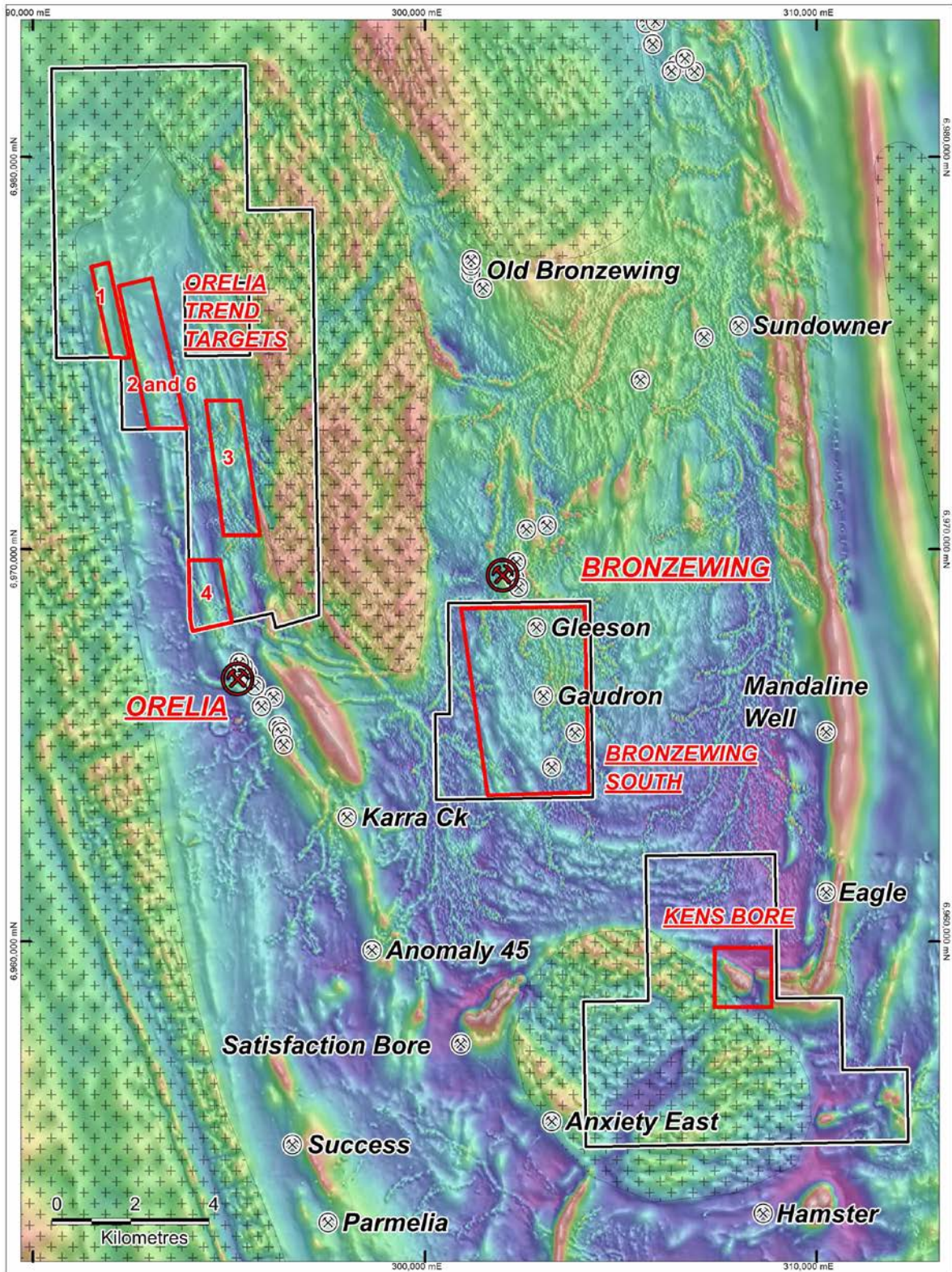


Figure 5. Target zones within Hammer tenements on magnetic imagery. The North Orelia drilling was conducted on Targets 1, 4 and 6.

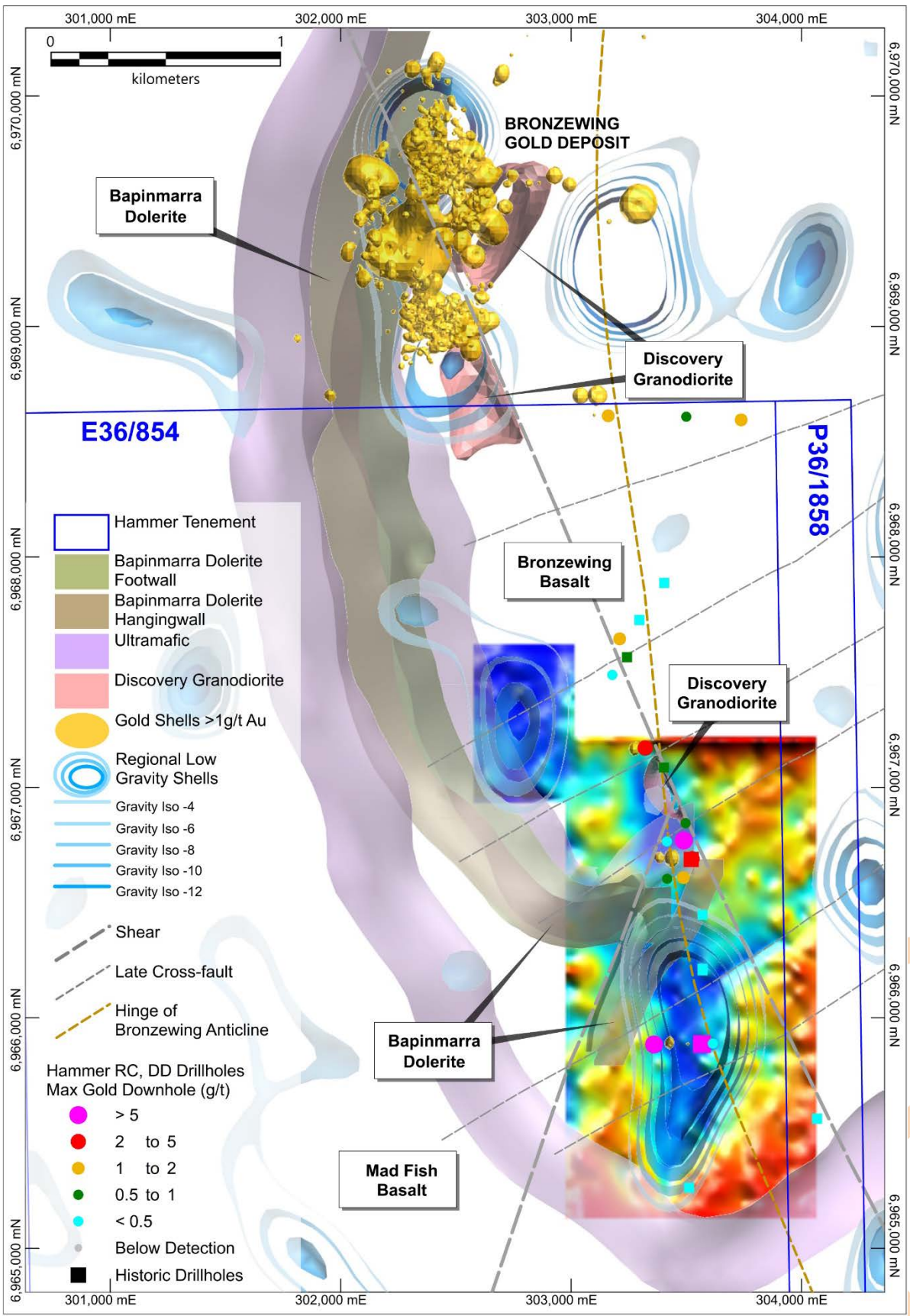


Figure 6. Location of the Gravity Survey within E36/854 and P36/1858. Processing and modelling of this data is underway.

Table 2. Phase 2 drill intersections

BRONZEWING SOUTH PROJECT - ORELIA TREND - SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS (UTILISING A 0.1g/t Au CUT-OFF)													
Target	Hole	E_GDA94	N_GDA94	RL	TD	Dip	Az_GDA		From	To	Width	Au Ave (g/t)	
Target 6	BWSAC0255	292688	6976039	500	26	-60	75		No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0256	292652	6976031	500	18	-60	74		No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0257	292630	6976024	500	6	-60	74		No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0258	292668	6976036	500	26	-60	72		No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0259	292610	6976019	500	9	-60	73		No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0260	292590	6976015	500	2	-60	75		No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0261	292568	6976010	500	6	-60	77		No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0262	292552	6976004	500	23	-60	77		No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0263	292530	6976000	500	10	-60	77		No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0264	292514	6975994	500	9	-60	79		No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0265	292491	6975989	500	5	-60	81		No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0266	292471	6975990	500	16	-60	82		No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0267	292455	6975987	500	11	-60	82		No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0268	292429	6975983	500	2	-60	80		No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0269	292414	6975980	500	9	-60	75		No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0270	292393	6975976	500	26	-60	74		No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0271	292378	6975970	500	40	-60	74		No significant intersections				
BWSAC0272	292355	6975962	500	46	-60	71		No significant intersections					
Target 1	BWSAC0273	291984	6975909	500	60	-60	75		No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0274	291963	6975902	500	73	-60	75		20	24	4	0.78	^
	BWSAC0275	291944	6975893	500	18	-60	75		4	8	4	0.22	^
	BWSAC0276	291920	6975890	500	84	-60	70		24	28	4	0.18	
	BWSAC0277	291905	6975884	500	56	-60	74		12	16	4	0.20	^
	BWSAC0278	291889	6975880	500	57	-60	75		32	44	12	0.34	^
								incl.	36	40	4	0.57	
	BWSAC0279	291866	6975873	500	41	-60	75		0	4	4	0.12	
	BWSAC0280	291848	6975868	500	49	-60	75		No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0281	292004	6975805	500	3	-60	75		No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0281A	292003	6975805	500	51	-60	75		No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0282	291986	6975798	500	2	-60	74		No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0282A	291985	6975798	500	2	-60	74		No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0282B	291984	6975798	500	54	-60	74		No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0283	291964	6975791	500	75	-60	75		36	44	8	0.52	^
								incl.	40	44	4	0.73	
	BWSAC0284	291952	6975790	500	84	-60	77		52	56	4	0.54	^
BWSAC0285	291928	6975786	500	60	-60	75		16	20	4	0.13		
BWSAC0286	291911	6975780	500	67	-60	78		12	16	4	0.17		
								64	66	2	0.29	^	
BWSAC0287	291886	6975777	500	42	-60	76		32	42	10	0.24	^	
BWSAC0288	291873	6975776	500	48	-70	78		No significant intersections					
Note													
* - Intercepts include split sampling results													
^ - Split sampling assays pending													
Coordinates and azimuth relative to GDA 94 Zone 51													

Table 2. Phase 2 drill intersections (Cont.)

BRONZEWING SOUTH PROJECT - ORELIA TREND - SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS (UTILISING A 0.1g/t Au CUT-OFF)														
Target	Hole	E_GDA94	N_GDA94	RL	TD	Dip	Az_GDA		From	To	Width	Au Ave (g/t)		
Target 1	BWSAC0289	292054	6975554	500	60	-70	75		24	32	8	2.00	^	
								incl.	24	28	4	3.88		
	BWSAC0290	292038	6975549	500	60	-60	79		36	44	8	1.93	^	
									40	44	4	2.50		
	BWSAC0291	292017	6975544	500	54	-60	78		28	44	16	0.15		
								incl.	28	32	4	0.36		
	BWSAC0292	291997	6975542	500	69	-60	76		52	68	16	0.14		
								incl.	52	56	4	0.33		
	BWSAC0293	291974	6975533	500	60	-60	77		52	60	8	0.26	^	
								incl.	59	60	1	0.81		
		BWSAC0294	291959	6975532	500	44	-60	78	No significant intersections					
		BWSAC0295	291938	6975530	500	59	-60	79	No significant intersections					
		BWSAC0296	291922	6975524	500	63	-60	77	No significant intersections					
		BWSAC0297	291900	6975519	500	2	-60	79	No significant intersections					
		BWSAC0297A	291900	6975518	500	73	-60	79	No significant intersections					
		BWSAC0298	292324	6974990	500	50	-60	75	No significant intersections					
	BWSAC0299	292307	6974989	500	60	-60	77	No significant intersections						
	BWSAC0300	292286	6974983	500	50	-60	73	No significant intersections						
	BWSAC0301	292268	6974977	500	49	-60	75	No significant intersections						
	BWSAC0302	292247	6974970	500	61	-60	75	No significant intersections						
	BWSAC0303	292230	6974967	500	70	-60	74	No significant intersections						
	BWSAC0304	292214	6974965	500	81	-60	76		12	19	7	0.90	^	
								incl.	12	14	2	2.91		
Target 6	BWSAC0305	293143	6974931	500	18	-60	75	No significant intersections						
	BWSAC0306	293135	6974932	500	2	-60	78	No significant intersections						
	BWSAC0307	293112	6974928	500	5	-60	84	No significant intersections						
	BWSAC0308	293091	6974924	500	3	-60	84	No significant intersections						
	BWSAC0309	293071	6974913	500	5	-60	83	No significant intersections						
	BWSAC0310	293049	6974915	500	7	-60	75	No significant intersections						
	BWSAC0311	293026	6974907	500	2	-60	75	No significant intersections						
	BWSAC0312	293014	6974903	500	4	-60	75	No significant intersections						
	BWSAC0313	292998	6974900	500	4	-60	73	No significant intersections						
	BWSAC0314	292974	6974894	500	4	-60	70	No significant intersections						
	BWSAC0315	292955	6974888	500	4	-60	69	No significant intersections						
	BWSAC0316	292933	6974881	500	7	-60	75	No significant intersections						
	BWSAC0317	292917	6974875	500	14	-60	73	No significant intersections						
	BWSAC0318	292895	6974871	500	25	-60	74	No significant intersections						
	BWSAC0319	292877	6974864	500	38	-60	77	No significant intersections						
	BWSAC0320	292859	6974860	500	2	-60	75	No significant intersections						
BWSAC0320A	292859	6974861	500	2	-60	75	No significant intersections							
BWSAC0320B	292856	6974860	500	41	-60	75	No significant intersections							
BWSAC0321	292840	6974858	500	50	-60	74	No significant intersections							

Note

* - Intercepts include split sampling results

^ - Split sampling assays pending

Coordinates and azimuth relative to GDA 94 Zone 51

Table 2. Phase 2 drill intersections (Cont.)

BRONZEWING SOUTH PROJECT - ORELIA TREND - SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS (UTILISING A 0.1g/t Au CUT-OFF)												
Target	Hole	E_GDA94	N_GDA94	RL	TD	Dip	Az_GDA	From	To	Width	Au Ave (g/t)	
Target 6	BWSAC0322	292817	6974857	500	45	-60	80	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0323	293200	6974425	500	13	-60	75	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0324	293184	6974420	500	11	-60	76	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0325	293163	6974416	500	5	-60	78	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0326	293142	6974412	500	5	-60	72	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0327	293130	6974409	500	23	-60	71	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0328	293110	6974399	500	5	-60	76	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0329	293089	6974396	500	3	-60	76	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0330	293067	6974394	500	3	-60	78	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0331	293051	6974388	500	6	-60	75	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0332	293029	6974381	500	27	-60	77	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0333	293009	6974376	500	42	-60	78	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0334	292986	6974373	500	52	-60	77	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0335	292974	6974369	500	24	-60	80	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0336	293004	6974377	500	53	-60	260	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0335A	292966	6974370	500	44	-70	75	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0337	293242	6974432	500	2	-60	260	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0337A	293241	6974433	500	20	-60	260	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0338	293182	6973757	500	80	-60	257	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0339	293197	6973760	500	44	-70	258	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0340	293216	6973763	500	38	-60	248	0	4	4	0.40	^
	BWSAC0341	293232	6973772	500	30	-60	254	0	4	4	0.44	^
	BWSAC0342	293257	6973775	500	29	-60	261	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0343	293277	6973779	500	20	-60	261	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0344	293294	6973774	500	3	-60	259	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0345	293314	6973785	500	2	-60	255	0	1	1	0.35	
	BWSAC0346	293456	6973207	500	51	-60	255	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0347	293501	6973214	500	63	-60	254	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0348	293480	6973209	500	60	-60	257	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0349	293521	6973217	500	55	-60	259	48	52	4	0.12	
	BWSAC0350	293537	6973223	500	36	-60	257	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0351	293569	6973228	500	20	256	256	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0352	293607	6973240	500	20	-60	257	0	8	8	0.12	
BWSAC0353	293650	6973253	500	49	-60	256	No significant intersections					
BWSAC0354	293690	6973260	500	47	-60	258	No significant intersections					
BWSAC0355	293728	6973267	500	42	-60	262	No significant intersections					
BWSAC0356	293769	6973278	500	60	-60	260	No significant intersections					
Target 4	BWSAC0357	294284	6969188	500	63	-60	75	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0358	294357	6969203	500	52	-60	255	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0359	294334	6969197	500	76	-60	255	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0360	294315	6969200	500	51	-60	260	50	51	1	0.10	
	BWSAC0361	294278	6969193	500	48	-60	263	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0362	294383	6969212	500	58	-60	257	20	24	4	0.18	
Note												
* - Intercepts include split sampling results												
^ - Split sampling assays pending												
Coordinates and azimuth relative to GDA 94 Zone 51												

Table 2. Phase 2 drill intersections (Cont.)

BRONZEWING SOUTH PROJECT - ORELIA TREND - SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS (UTILISING A 0.1g/t Au CUT-OFF)												
Target	Hole	E_GDA94	N_GDA94	RL	TD	Dip	Az_GDA	From	To	Width	Au Ave (g/t)	
Target 4	BWSAC0363	294410	6969220	500	49	-60	252	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0364	294458	6969228	500	21	-60	258	8	12	4	0.16	
	BWSAC0365	294252	6969242	500	36	-60	259	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0366	294271	6969247	500	58	-60	258	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0367	294290	6969248	500	35	-60	255	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0368	294079	6969354	500	51	-60	255	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0369	294119	6969372	500	30	-60	252	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0370	294162	6969374	500	42	-60	261	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0371	294197	6969377	500	23	-60	262	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0372	294237	6969380	500	44	-60	257	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0373	294258	6969388	500	63	-60	257	20	24	4	0.10	
	BWSAC0374	294276	6969392	500	64	-60	254	32	36	4	0.11	
								56	60	4	0.25	^
	BWSAC0375	294313	6969401	500	55	-60	257	24	36	12	0.16	
								incl. 24	28	4	0.36	^
	BWSAC0376	294355	6969411	500	23	-60	259	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0377	294394	6969419	500	13	-60	254	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0378	294111	6968944	500	69	-60	257	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0379	294150	6968950	500	55	-60	258	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0380	294189	6968960	500	59	-60	257	56	58	2	0.20	^
	BWSAC0381	294229	6968970	500	53	-60	259	48	52	4	0.11	
	BWSAC0382	294266	6968980	500	49	-60	256	4	8	4	0.11	
	BWSAC0383	294305	6968988	500	41	-60	260	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0384	294350	6968995	500	69	-60	261	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0385	294366	6968999	500	64	-60	258	52	56	4	0.12	
	BWSAC0386	294390	6969002	500	26	-60	260	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0387	294421	6969010	500	36	-60	257	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0388	294436	6969016	500	77	-60	258	32	64	32	0.15	
								incl. 32	36	4	0.88	^
	BWSAC0389	294462	6969020	500	72	-60	260	44	56	12	0.17	
								71	72	1	0.20	
	BWSAC0390	294177	6968753	500	65	-60	256	No significant intersections				
	BWSAC0391	294216	6968761	500	67	-60	260	No significant intersections				
BWSAC0392	294259	6968769	500	62	-60	259	8	12	4	0.10		
BWSAC0393	294295	6968781	500	65	-60	249	8	12	4	0.16		
BWSAC0394	294333	6968789	500	62	-60	247	4	8	4	0.56	^	
BWSAC0395	294368	6968806	500	63	-60	253	No significant intersections					
BWSAC0396	294407	6968817	500	72	-60	256	64	65	1	0.10	*	
BWSAC0397	294428	6968823	500	56	-60	258	32	36	4	0.20		
BWSAC0398	294447	6968829	500	56	-60	256	No significant intersections					
Note												
* - Intercepts include split sampling results												
^ - Split sampling assays pending												
Coordinates and azimuth relative to GDA 94 Zone 51												

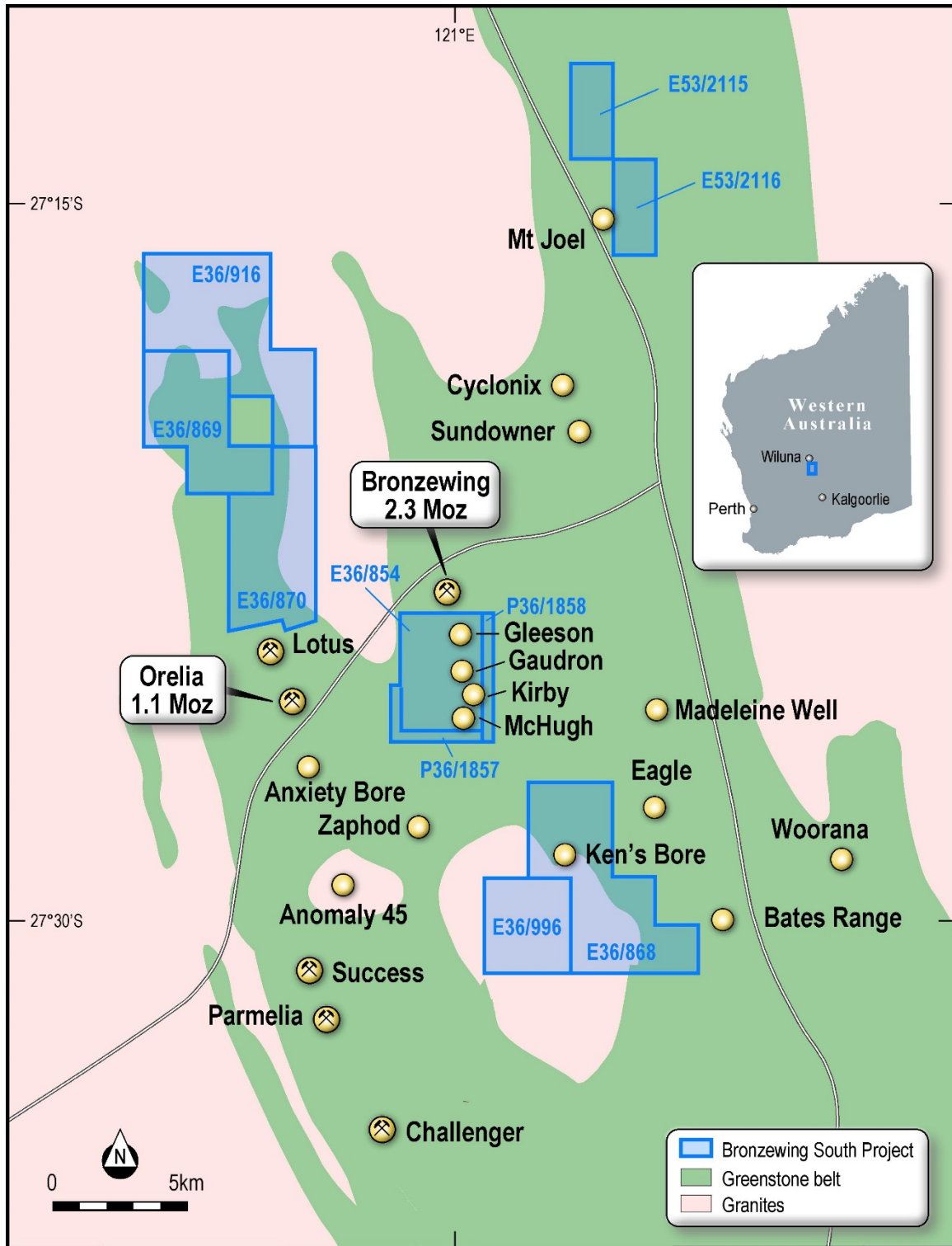


Figure 7. Project tenements in the vicinity of Bronzewing

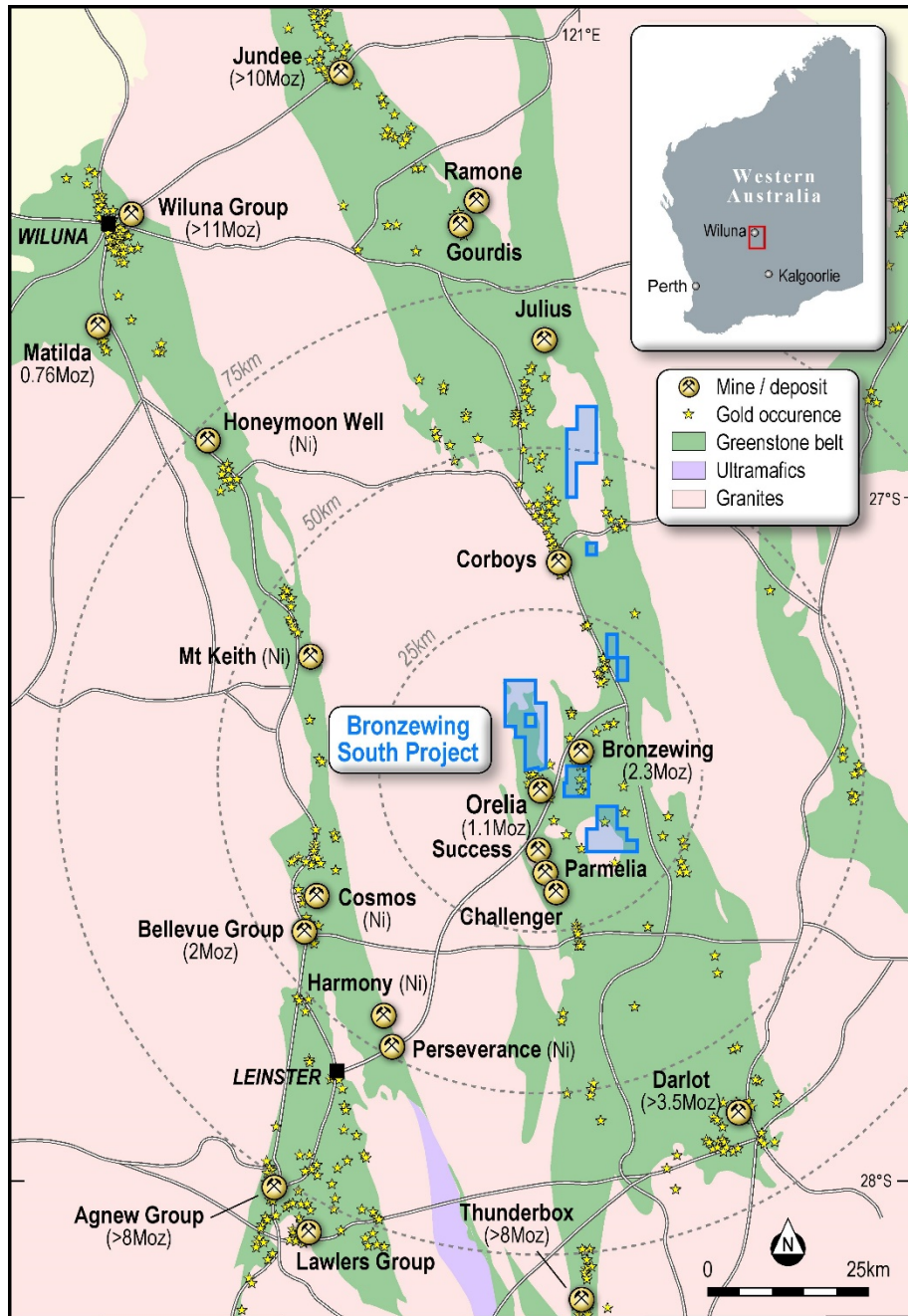


Figure 8. Yandal Belt Project tenements

This announcement has been authorised for issue by Mr Daniel Thomas, Managing Director, Hammer Metals Limited.

For further information please contact:

Daniel Thomas
Managing Director

Mark Whittle
Chief Operating Officer

T +61 8 6369 1195
E info@hammermetals.com.au

- END -

About Hammer Metals

Hammer Metals Limited (ASX: HMX) holds a strategic tenement position covering approximately 2,200km² 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.

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 BWSAC0255 to BWSAC0398. Drilling has been temporarily suspended due to the uncertain effects relating to COVID-19. Drilling will resume once the situation becomes clear. Multielement results remain to be reported.
- 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.
- This release also announces preliminary data from a recently completed ground gravity survey.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Sampling techniques</p>	<p><i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc).</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<p>DRILLING BWSAC0255-BWSAC0398</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 152 Air Core (AC) holes were drilled for a total of 5,743m. • 1-3kg 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. • All samples submitted for assay underwent fine crush with 1kg riffled off for pulverising to 75 microns. • Samples were submitted to both Intertek and SGS in Kalgoorlie for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire Assay with AAS finish for gold. • ICP MS (and OES) for a multielement suite (bottom of hole samples only). • All samples were also analysed via portable XRF (conducted under laboratory conditions). • Reanalyses were conducted on select samples to investigate gold assay repeatability. <p>BRONZEWING SOUTH GRAVITY SURVEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ground Gravity Survey was conducted on 50 centres. The gravity survey was undertaken by Atlas Geophysics utilising a Scintrex CG-5 Autograv Gravity meter which has an accuracy of 0.01 mgal. Locations were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		captured using a VTK, V100, GNSS RTK system.
Drilling techniques	<p><i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes were drilled by Raglan Drilling utilising an in-house designed air core truck-mounted drill rig. Holes were drilling using air core 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. <p>HISTORIC DRILLING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reader is referred to HMX ASX releases dated 14 March 2019, 18 November 2019 and 23 December 2019 for details on historic drilling and the Phase 1 program conducted by Hammer Metals.
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>HISTORIC DRILLING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reader is referred to HMX ASX releases dated 14 March 2019, 18 November 2019 and 23 December 2019 for details on historic drilling and the Phase 1 program conducted by Hammer Metals.
Logging	<p><i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill chips were geologically logged by Hammer Metals Limited Geologists. Drill spoil piles were photographed for each hole. A small sample of chips was 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
		<p><i>HISTORIC DRILLING</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reader is referred to HMX ASX releases dated 14 March 2019, 18 November 2019 and 23 December 2019 for details on historic drilling and the Phase 1 program conducted by Hammer Metals.
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the insitu material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples consist of air core 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. 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 weight submitted to the lab was 1.2kg. 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. <p><i>HISTORIC DRILLING</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reader is referred to HMX ASX releases dated 14 March 2019, 18 November 2019 and 23 December 2019 for details on historic drilling and the Phase 1 program conducted by Hammer Metals.
<p>Quality of assay data and</p>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were analysed for gold by flame AAS using a 50gm charge. For each hole, the bottom of hole sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	<p>and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>was analysed by Intertek for a range of elements by ICP (MS and OES) after a 4-acid digest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were also subject to XRF analysis at the laboratory. Select 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. <p>BRONZEWING SOUTH GRAVITY SURVEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ground Gravity Survey was conducted on 50 centres. The gravity survey was undertaken by Atlas Geophysics utilising a Scintrex CG-5 Autograv Gravity meter which has an accuracy of 0.01 mgal. Locations were captured using a VTK, V100, GNSS RTK system.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes.</p> <p>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All assays have been verified by alternate company personnel. Assay files were received electronically from the laboratory. <p>BRONZEWING SOUTH GRAVITY SURVEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All readings were transferred to Atlas personnel daily for review
Location of data points	<p>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.</p> <p>Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Datum used is UTM GDA 94 Zone 51. RL information will merged at a later date utilising the most accurately available elevation data. <p>BRONZEWING SOUTH GRAVITY SURVEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locations were captured using a VTK, V100, GNSS RTK system.
Data spacing and distribution	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>BRONZEWING SOUTH GRAVITY SURVEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ground gravity survey was conducted on 50m centres. The geophysical data density is considered appropriate to the target type being sought
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <p><i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-numbered bags were used, and samples were transported to Intertek and SGS in Kalgoorlie by both company personnel and a commercial carrier. Samples were packed within sealed bulka bags. <p>BRONZEWING SOUTH GRAVITY SURVEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gravity data was transferred daily to Atlas Geophysics for review.
Audits or reviews	<p><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>BRONZEWING SOUTH GRAVITY SURVEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gravity data was independently reviewed by Southern Geoscience.

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	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sampling reported herein was conducted on E36/869 and E36/870. <p><i>BRONZEWING SOUTH GRAVITY SURVEY</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The survey was conducted over E36/854 and P36/1858.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, drill type and drill type was presented in a HMX release to the ASX dated 14 March 2019.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See the attached tables. <p>HISTORIC DRILLING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reader is referred to HMX ASX releases dated 14 March 2019, 18 November 2019 and 23 December 2019 for details on historic drilling and the Phase 1 program conducted by Hammer Metals.
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intercepts are quoted at a 0.1g/t Gold cut-off with included intercepts highlighting zones of increased Gold Grade. <p>HISTORIC DRILLING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reader is referred to HMX ASX releases dated 14 March 2019, 18 November 2019 and 23 December 2019 for details on historic drilling and the Phase 1 program conducted by Hammer Metals.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relationship between intersected and true widths for HMX drilling is currently not known with any certainty. <p>HISTORIC DRILLING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reader is referred to HMX ASX releases dated 14 March 2019, 18 November 2019 and 23 December 2019 for details on historic drilling and the Phase 1 program conducted by Hammer Metals.
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See attached figures
Balanced reporting	<p>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intersections derived from laboratory analysis are reported at cut-off grades of 0.1g/t Au.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reader can therefore assume that any portions of a drillhole that are not quoted in the intercept tables contain grades less than the quoted cut-off. <p>HISTORIC DRILLING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reader is referred to HMX ASX releases dated 14 March 2019, 18 November 2019 and 23 December 2019 for details on historic drilling and the Phase 1 program conducted by Hammer Metals.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	<p>HISTORIC DRILLING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reader is referred to HMX ASX releases dated 14 March 2019, 18 November 2019 and 23 December 2019 for details on historic drilling and the Phase 1 program conducted by Hammer Metals.
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hammer plans to resume the air core program when the situation with COVID-19 becomes clear. Gravity data will be processed and used to create three dimensional shells for deep drillhole targeting.

