HANNANS LTD

"Targeting discovery of a large, long life, low cost sustainable Au, Cu and or Ni-Cu-PGE deposit in the underexplored Gascoyne Province, Western Australia"

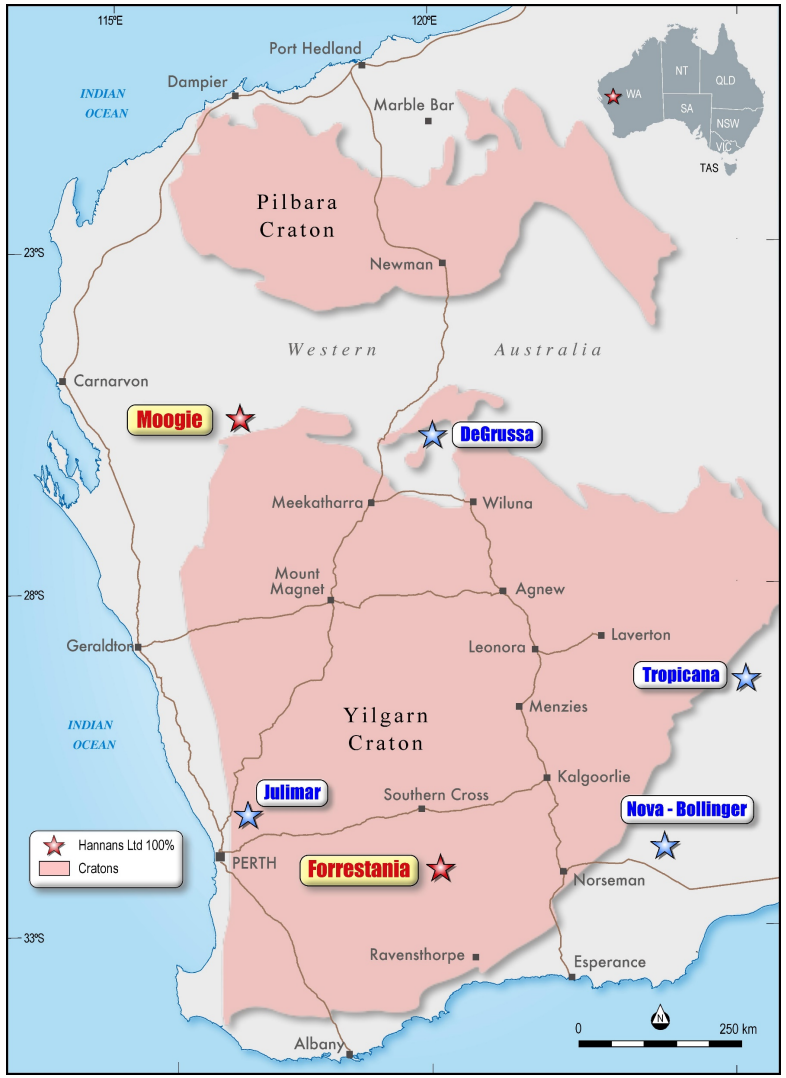
www.hannans.com

ASX:HNR

Moogie Project Update

June 2020

Hannans Portfolio Summary

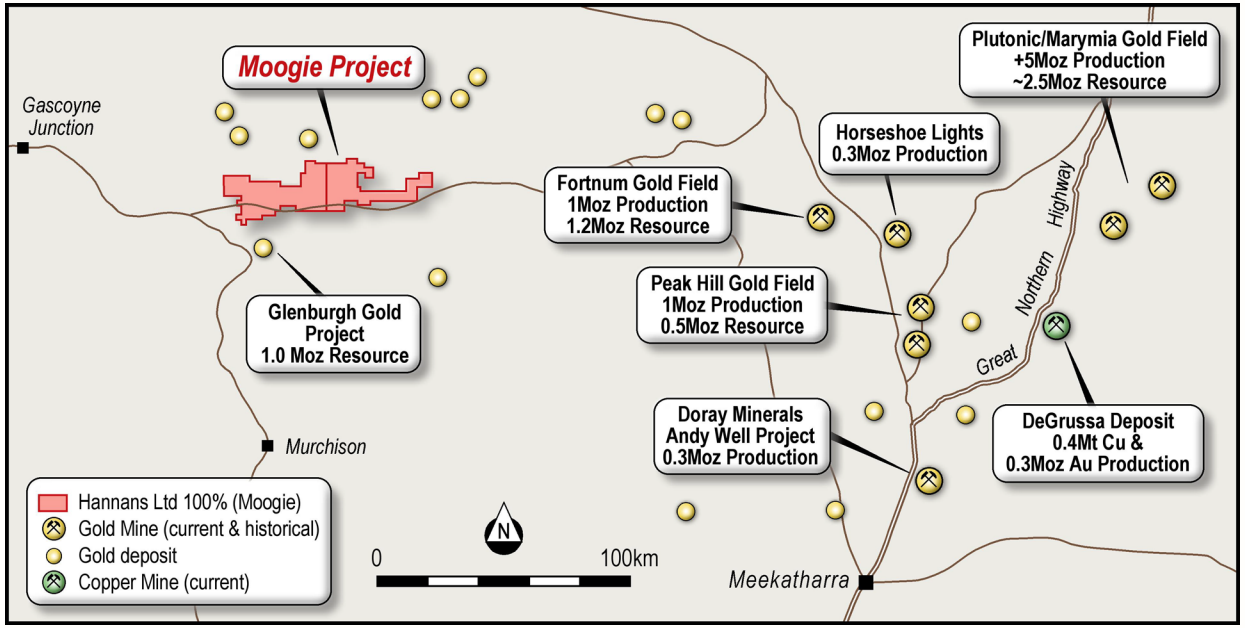


- ❑ Nickel (Forrestania)
  - Hannans exploring along strike from two operating world class nickel sulphide mines – geophysics to recommence early June followed by RC drilling
  - Exploration planned and executed by Newexco, a Team with an outstanding discovery track record at Forrestania
- ❑ Gold, Cu & Nickel-Copper-PGE (Moogie)
  - Hannans is targeting discovery of a large, long life, low cost, sustainable gold and or copper deposit – Moogie represents a conceptual greenfields exploration opportunity based on large-scale tectonic controls on mineralisation
- ❑ Gold (Forrestania)
  - Hannans free-carried to decision to mine on two gold resources at Forrestania, Hannans retains a 20% interest – RC drill results pending
- ❑ Corporate
  - ~$1M cash at bank as at 30 May 2020, no debt
  - Supportive major shareholders including Neometals Ltd (36% interest in Hannans)

Location map showing Forrestania and Moogie Projects. Moogie is located on the northern margin of the Yilgarn Craton relative to the location of the DeGrussa copper-gold mine (owned by Sandfire Resources NL), Tropicana gold mine (a joint venture between AngloGold Ashanti Australia Ltd (70% and manager) and Independence Group NL (30%)), Nova-Bollinger nickel-copper-cobalt mine (owned by Independence Group NL) and Julimar project (owned by Chalice Gold Ltd).

HANNANS

Targeting Discovery of a Large, Long Life, Low Cost Deposit (Tier 1)

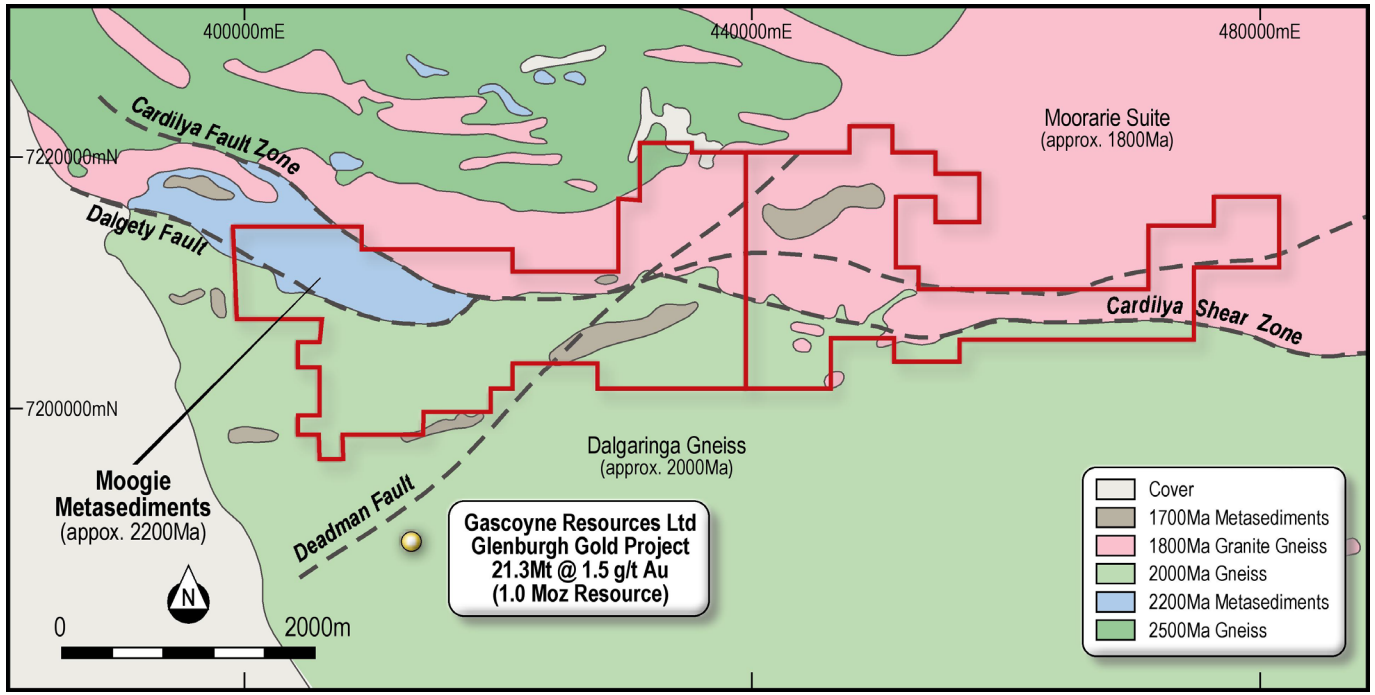


Regional location map showing Moogie located ~300kms east of Carnarvon and ~ 260kms north-west of Meekatharra, the proximity of a number of current and historical mines including the 1M oz Glenburgh Gold Project owned by Gascoyne Resources Ltd (ASX:GCY).

Looking west across Moogie (January 2020)

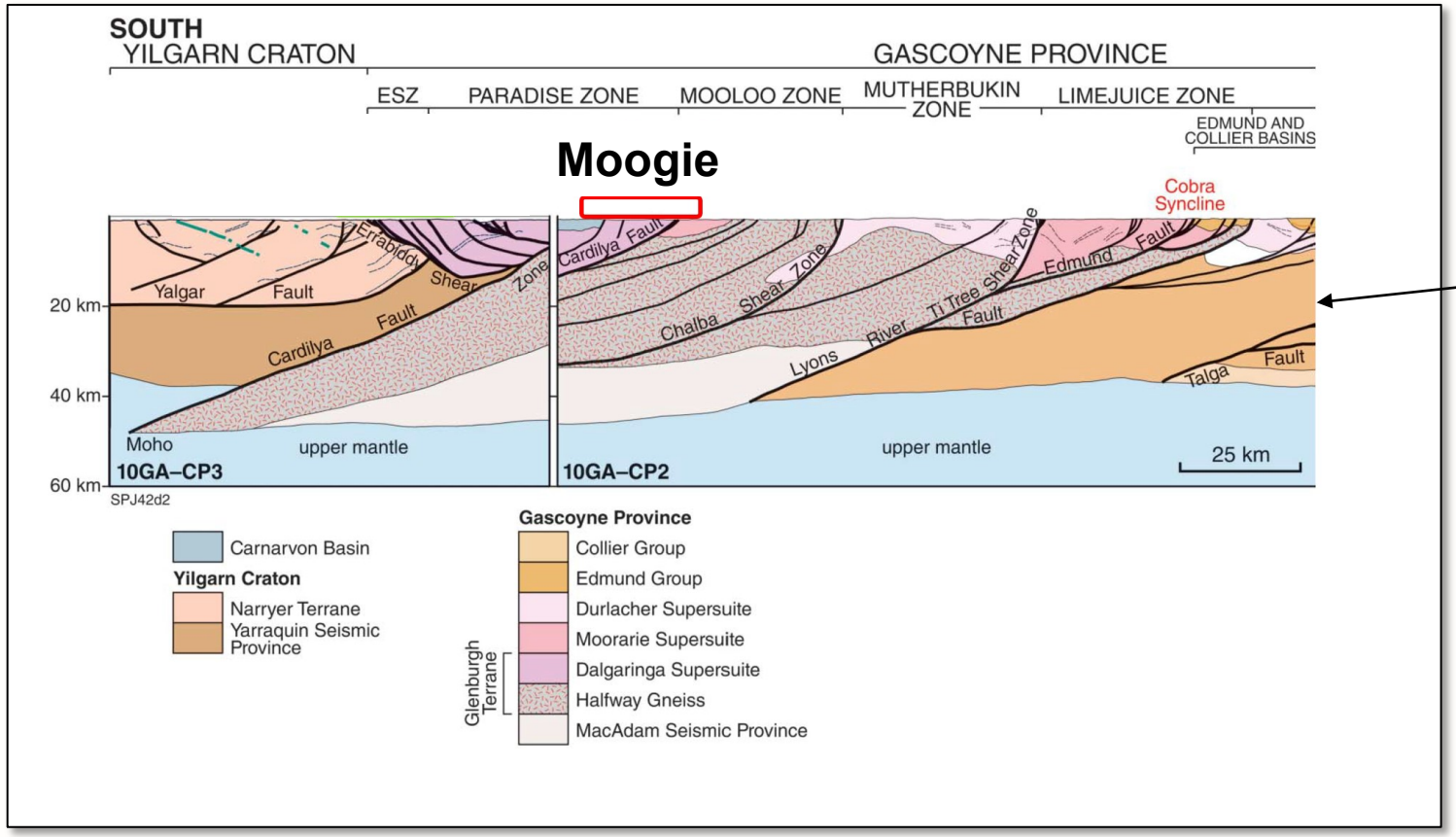
HANNANS

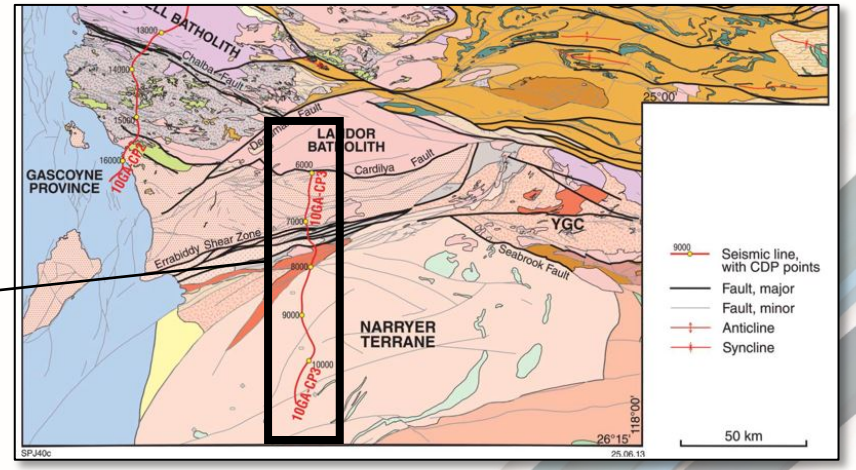
The Concept – Large Scale Mineralising Events



- Deep, long-lived crustal scale structures like major shear zones represent excellent tectonic setting for large scale mineralising events
- Government seismic lines indicate the surface expression of a major structure occurs at the Moogie Project
- Can the position and nature of this major structure be defined and its mineral potential explored?
- Proof of concept followed by discovery of an economic deposit will create significant value for shareholders
- Hannans is targeting discovery of a large, long life, low cost gold, copper and or nickel-copper-PGE deposits (Tier 1)
- The deposit models being investigated include both:
  - orogenic Au and or Cu; and
  - intrusion hosted Ni-Cu-PGE

Regional Geological Setting and Target Concept

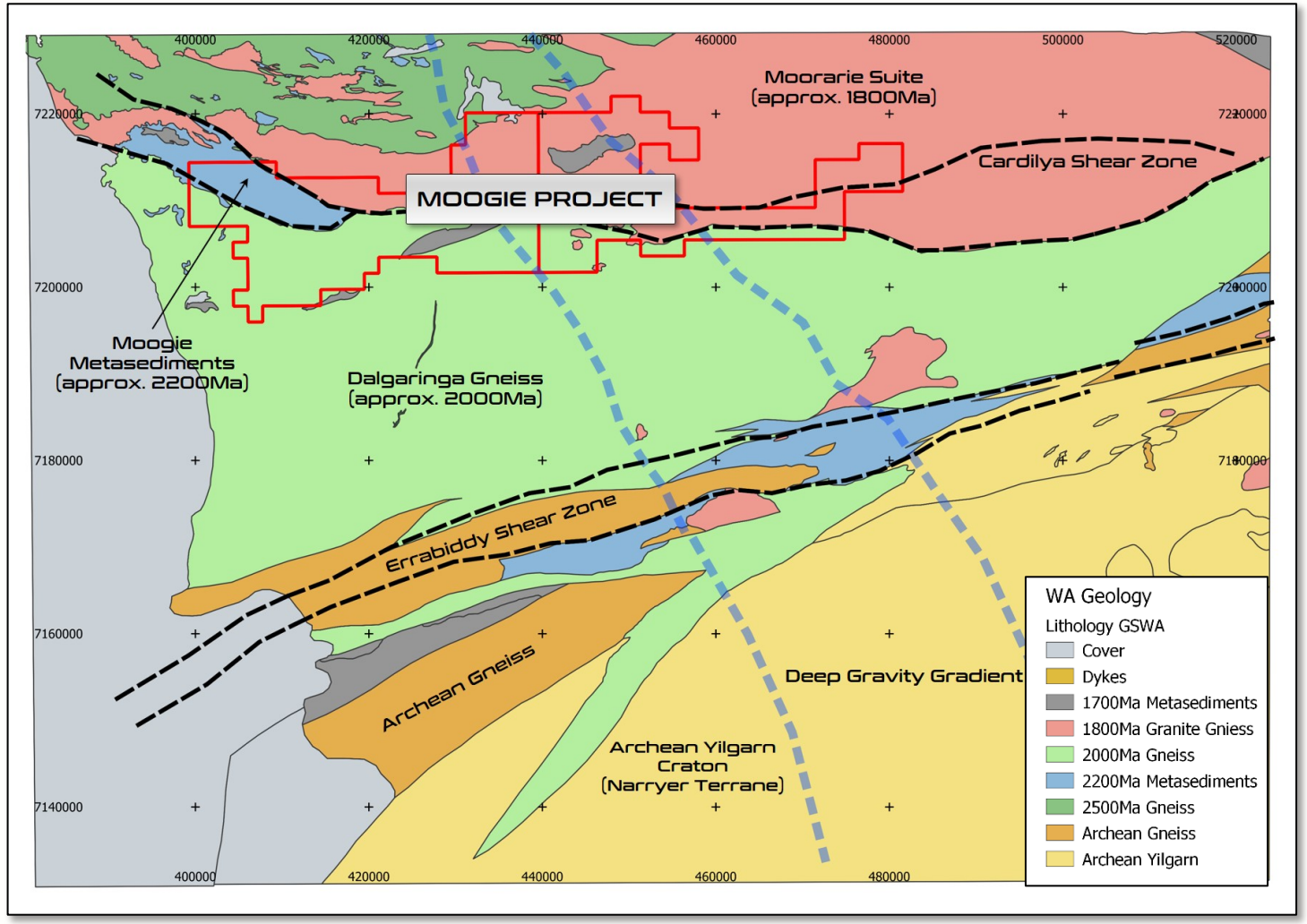




Johnson et al. 2013: Interpretation of GA deep seismic lines.

- Moogie is located at the 'top' of the Cardilya Fault (Shear Zone) a crustal-scale structure that extends from under the Yilgarn Craton
- The Cardilya Fault separates the 2200-2000Ma Dalgaringa Supersuite from the 1800Ma Moorarie Supersuite, where the Glenburgh Terrane and the Yilgarn Craton came together at approximately 2,000Ma during the Glenburgh Orogeny
- The tectonic setting is considered prospective for orogenic (hydrothermal) gold mineralisation, and mafic intrusion associated Ni-Cu-PGE deposits during a period of time from around 2000-1800Ma

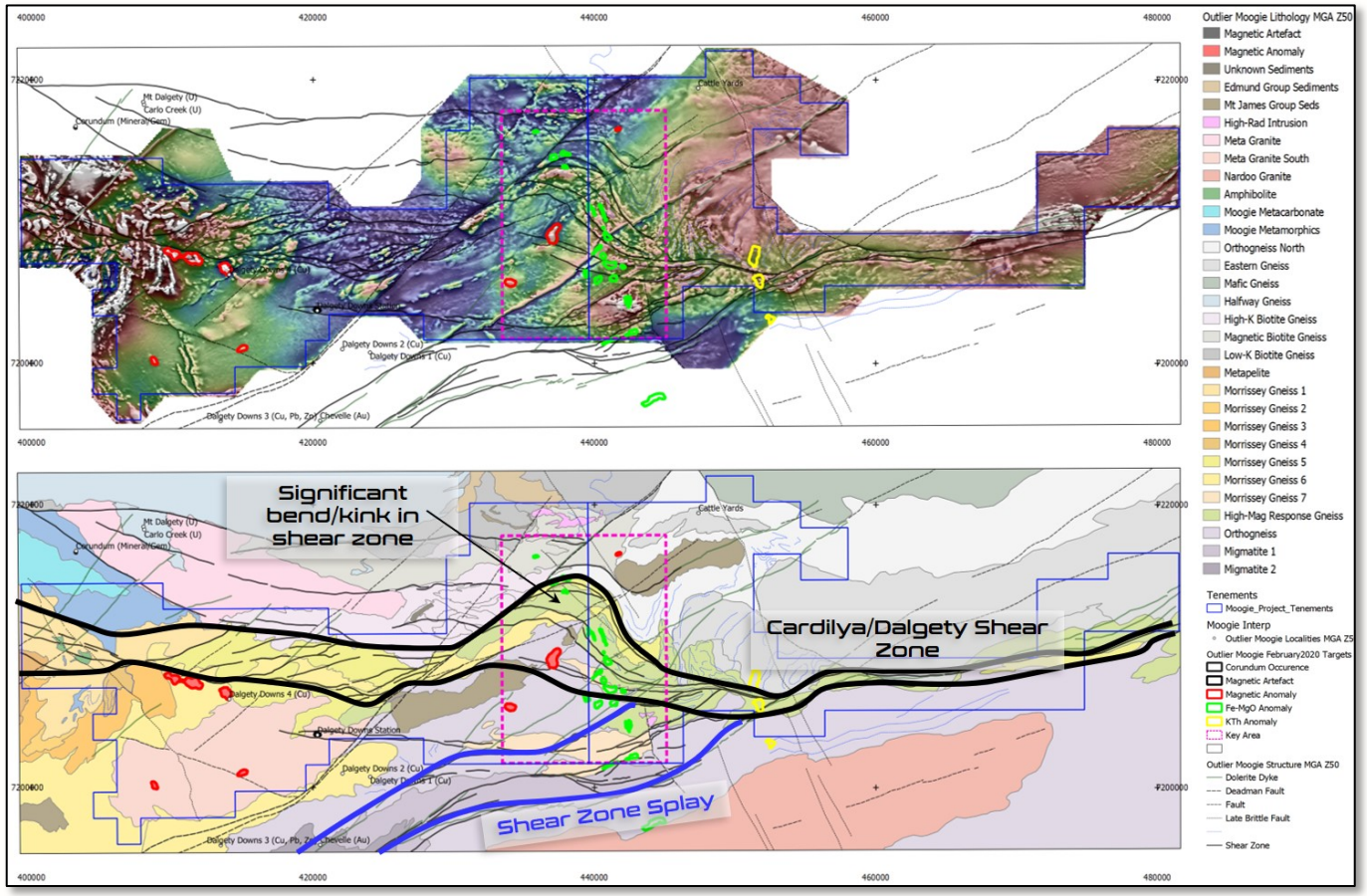
Regional Geological Setting and Target Concept



- The project tenure covers the surface expression of the crustal scale Cardilya Shear Zone over the intersection of a deep NNW-tending gravity gradient that extends from the Yilgarn Craton (deep, long-lived structures)
- Tectonic similarities exist with the Albany-Fraser Zone at the south-eastern margin of the Yilgarn Craton
- Moogie is located within the Glenburgh Terrane of the Gascoyne Province, a Proterozoic metamorphic belt located at the northern margin of the Yilgarn Craton
- The project area has had minimal historic exploration
- Moogie represents a conceptual greenfields exploration opportunity based on large-scale tectonic controls on mineralisation

HANNANS

Moogie – Structural Architecture

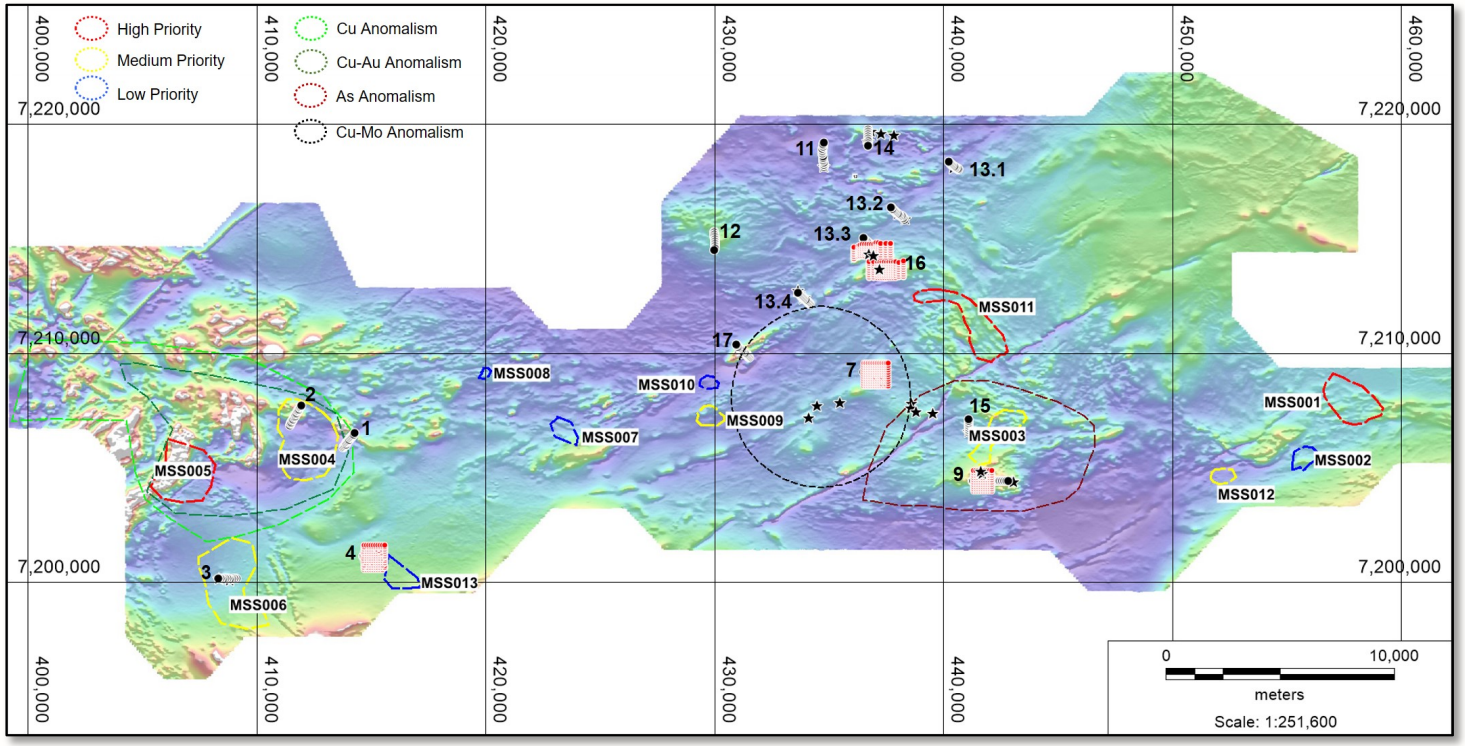


Outlier Geoscience, 2020

Hannans has achieved Proof of Concept

- Detailed aeromagnetic data defines a 2-5km wide ductile shear zone traversing through the tenement package, rather than discrete faults. Hannans now refers to this feature as the Cardilya Shear Zone (CSZ)
- Gneissic rocks deformed within this anastomosing shear zone include likely equivalents to the ~2,200Ma Moogie Metamorphics or Camel Hills Metamorphics, in addition to granitic gneisses
- A regionally significant 10-15km bend or kink in the CSZ is a key area of exploration interest
- A major splay off the CDZ in the south-central part of the tenement area continues in a west-south-westerly direction towards the string of Au prospects and deposits in Gascoyne Resources Ltd's Glenburgh Gold Project (ASX:GCY)
- This data was collected and interpreted during the period December 2019 – February 2020

Moogie – Geochemical Anomalies



Hannans has achieved Proof of Concept

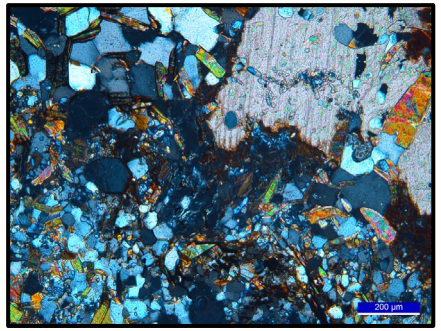
- ❑ Hannans has compiled and levelled historic geochemical data and completed two geochemical sampling programs – 296 soil samples and 30 rock chips in February 2020 followed by 1,015 samples and 6 rock chips in April 2020
- ❑ Hannans sampling targeted areas of interest identified from structural, magnetic, radiometric and remote sensing (ASTER) interpretations
- ❑ Precious and base metals geochemical anomalies identified to date include five high priority targets (T12, T17, MSS001, MSS005 and MSS011), two medium priority targets (T2 and T16) and one lower priority target (T13.3)
- ❑ Three high priority targets will be sampled in June 2020 (~700 samples)
- ❑ A regional soil sampling (800m * 800m spacing) over the entire project is being planned

Moogie – Host Rocks

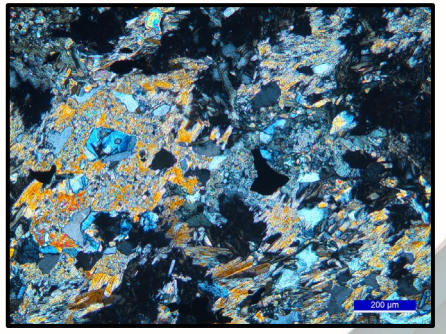
Nick Swanepoel (Geologist) and Peter Matthews (Dalgety Downs Station Manager) on Deadman Ridge, Moogie (January 2020)

Hannans has achieved Proof of Concept

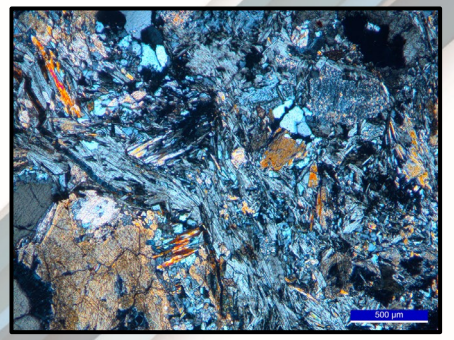
- ❑ Metamorphosed mafic and granitic rock units identified within the central portion of Moogie tenement package
- ❑ Sample OC4 interpreted as having undergone significant post-tectonic alteration (biotite-quartz-zoisite)
- ❑ Sample OC25 classified as a metadolerite (greenschist facies) coincident with a magnetic anomaly (M4) and geochemical anomaly (interpreted a mafic unit) (T4)
- ❑ Sample OC26 classified as a metagabbro located adjacent to mafic signature from geochemical anomaly



OC4 - Minor carbonate containing numerous inclusions in fine grained matrix. XPL.



OC25 - detail of the rock fabric. Ferroactinolite (strong pleochroism/birefringence) laths are intergrown with fine tremolite bundles and quartz in crossed polarisers.



OC26 - Detail of the amphibolite fabric. The fine actinolite matrix contains some ferroactinolite, quartz and relic/large relic amphibole grains. XPL.

Moogie – Exploration Activities

Completed by Hannans

Concept development & tenement applications (October 2019) → Airborne magnetic & radiometric survey - 11,500 line kms (December 2019) → WAMEX data compilation (January 2020) → 1st phase of geochemcial sampling (February 2020) → 2nd phase of geochemical sampling (April 2020)

Planned

3rd phase of geochemical sampling (June 2020) → Structural mapping (August 2020) → 4th phase of geochemical sampling (September 2020) → Heritage survey (October 2020) → 1st phase of drilling (November 2020)

The aim of drilling geochemical, geophysical and geological targets is to intersect highly anomalous geochemistry in fresh rock that confirms the potential of the Moogie Project – multiple phases of drilling will be required to test all targets

HANNANS

Summary

"Targeting discovery of a large, long life, low cost sustainable Au, Cu and or Ni-Cu-PGE deposit in the underexplored Gascoyne Province, Western Australia"

HANNANS

Contact Details

Jonathan Murray
Chairman
+61 8 9321 4000
jmurray@steinpag.com.au

Damian Hicks
Executive Director
+61 8 9324 3388
dhicks@hannans.com

W: www.hannans.com

@Hannans_Ltd

Hannans

HANNANS

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this document that relates Moogie is based on information compiled by Amanda Scott, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (Membership No.990895). Amanda Scott is a full-time employee of Scott Geological AB. Amanda Scott is a Non-Executive director of Hannans Ltd and holds shares and options in the company. Amanda Scott has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which has been 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 (JORC Code). Amanda Scott consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

HANNANS

JORC Code 2012 Edition

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• SOIL SAMPLING • Soil sampling completed by Hannans employees and contractors using handheld mattocks. Soil samples were collected from 20-25cm beneath the surface. The samples are dry sieved onsite before bagging. • Sampling and QAQC procedures are carried out using Hannans protocols as per industry best practice. • ROCK CHIPS • All rock grab and rock float samples are collected by Hannans employees and contractors by hand or hammer. Samples are marked and placed into calico bags. • Sampling and QAQC procedures are carried out using Hannans protocols as per industry best practice.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• NA
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.*	• NA
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.*	• SOIL SAMPLING • The logging of soil samples uses a standard legend developed by Hannans which is suitable for domaining different soil type domains. • Logging is qualitative. • All samples are logged. • ROCK CHIPS • A short geological description of each sample is taken at the time of collection. • The descriptions are qualitative: lithology, alteration, mineralisation etc. • All samples are logged and photographed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• NA • SOIL SAMPLING • All samples were dry sieved onsite using -1mm and -250µm sieves. • Soil samples are of appropriate size at 100-150g. • Samples were delivered by Hannans personnel to Intertek Genalysis in Perth. • Samples are dried and pulverised. • ROCK CHIPS • Samples were hammered off outcrop using a rock hammer or surface float collected by hand. Sample size varied but averaged 0.5-1.5kg. • The samples are considered point samples and may be biased towards mineralised samples. • The size of the samples is considered appropriate for this type of work. • No field duplicates were taken. • The samples were delivered by Hannns personnel to Intertek Genalysis Perth. • The samples were dried and pulverised to produce a sub-sample for analysis. Sample preparation followed industry best practice and involved oven drying, coarse crushing, followed by total pulverisation LM2 grinding mills to a grind size of 85% passing 75 microns.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• SOIL SAMPLING • All samples were assayed by Intertek Genalysis using a triple quad aqua regia digest (53 element) with ICPMS finish. • The analytical methods are considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation. • No geophysical tools or handheld instruments were utilised in the preparation of this release. • Lab repeat or duplicate analysis for samples showed that the precision of samples were within acceptable limits. • ROCK CHIPS • All samples were assayed by Intertek Genalysis using a four-acid digest, multi-element suite (48 elements) with ICPMS finish. The acids used were hydrofluoric, nitric, hydrochloric and perchloric with the method approaching near total digest for most elements. • All samples were assayed for gold by firing a 25g sample with an ICPMS finish finish. • The analytical methods are considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation. • No geophysical tools or handheld instruments were utilised in the preparation of this release. • Lab repeat or duplicate analysis for samples showed that the precision of samples were within acceptable limits.
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.*	• No independent third-party assaying or sampling has been undertaken at this stage. Results have been reviewed internally by the company's exploration manager Ms Amanda Scott and by external geochemical consultant Dr Nigel Brand and no issues have been identified. • Sampling and laboratory data was captured digitally and entered into the company's database. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
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.*	• A Garmin handheld GPS unit with an accuracy of +/- 1m was used to locate each sample. • The Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA 94/MGA 94) Zone 50 was used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• SOIL SAMPLING • Soil traverses varied in length depending on the target but were completed at either 50m or 100m intervals within each traverse. • This sample spacing is considered appropriate for early stage exploration but us bit appropriate to allow the estimation of mineral resources. • No sample compositing has been applied. • ROCK CHIPS • Samples were taken at non-regular intervals according to observations made at the time in the field. • 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.* • *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.*	• Geochemical samples only; no sampling bias introduced.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by Hannans personnel. Soil samples are sorted and checked every day for bag sequence and integrity and then bagged samples are transported to Intertek Genalysis in Perth by Hannans personnel.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been conducted at this stage. • A review of the soil and rock chip data was completed by geochemist Dr Nigel Brand who did not identify and issues with the data or sampling quality.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The 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 Moogie Project is located on tenements E09/2373 and E09/2374 owned 100% by Hannans. • The Moogie Project is located on the Dalgety Downs pastoral station. • The tenements are currently still under application.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Moogie Project area has received relatively little previous exploration and has largely been limited to stream sediment sampling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Targeting orogenic lode gold and magmatic intrusion related nickel-copper mineralisation.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• NA

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• NA
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• NA
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to figures in ASX release.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant results have been reported.
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.*	• A 11,500 line km airborne magnetic and radiometric survey was completed over the project in December 2019.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Phase 3 soil sampling will commence in June 2020 over previously identified anomalies and structural and lithological mapping is scheduled for July-August 2020.