HAMMER IDENTIFIES FURTHER GOLD MINERALISATION AT NORTH ORELIA

ASX RELEASE
15 July 2020

DIRECTORS / MANAGEMENT

Russell Davis
Chairman

Daniel Thomas
Managing Director

David Church
Non–Executive Director

Ziggy Lubieniecki
Non-Executive Director

Mark Pitts
Company Secretary

Mark Whittle
Chief Operating Officer

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

ASX Code: HMX

Share Price (14/7/2020)	$0.042
Shares on Issue	579m
Market Cap	$23.7m
Options Listed	170m
Options Unlisted	26m
Performance Rights	8m

HIGHLIGHTS

- Promising results in the first batch of assays from the air core program at Target 1 with numerous gold anomalies at shallow depths including:
  - **4m @ 5.79g/t Au from 40m** in BWSAC0434;
  - **4m @ 4.38g/t Au from 48m** in BWSAC0448;
  - **4m @ 1.87g/t Au from 12m** in BWSAC0460;
  - **4m @ 1.58g/t Au from 20m** in BWSAC0428;
  - **48m @ 0.45g/t Au from 32m** including **4m at 1.78g/t Au from 36m** and 4m @ 1.45g/t Au from 76m in BWSAC0462; and
  - **20m @ 0.45g/t Au from 20m** including 4m @ 1.02g/t Au in BWSAC046.
- Results are **from the first 66 holes (3,889m)** of the current program at North Orelia, primarily from drilling between and along strike of existing intercepts on the northern half of the 2km gold mineralisation trend at Target 1.
- The current program has now completed i**n excess of 120 holes and 7km of drilling**
- Strong newsflow to continue with **a further 1,019 samples currently being assayed** and an active drill programme to complete **an additional 45 holes**

Hammer Metals Ltd (**ASX:HMX**) ("**Hammer**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide results from an air core drilling (**AC**) program undertaken at Target 1. These results confirm further zones of promising shallow gold mineralisation that remain open in all directions and build on the previous AC programs at North Orelia[1].

Shallow mineralisation has now been identified over a 2km strike length at Target 1. Gold results have been reported from the first 66 holes (3,889m) of a planned 8,000m AC program at North Orelia. This program is testing anomalous zones at Targets 1 and 4, both located on trends coinciding with the Mt McClure Deposit Group.

The drill results reported are from the completion of drilling on the Northern half of Target 1. Results from the drilling on the southern portion of Target 1 are not reported in this announcement with these samples having recently been submitted to the laboratory.

Drilling at North Orelia is continuing with extensional AC testing to the South of Target 1 expected to be completed within the next fortnight.

[1] See Hammer's ASX Announcements dated 23 December 2019 and 22 April 2020

Hammer's Managing Director, Daniel Thomas said:

"These results further highlight the prospective nature of our North Orelia project and demonstrate the exploration potential within the Yandal belt to deliver gold mineralisation at shallow depths. We are looking to capitalise on the early exploration success at Target 1 and utilise the funds received through the exercise of listed Hammer options to aggressively pursue our evolving targets in the Yandal region".

Orelia North Target 1

The first phase of drilling at Target 1 delineated three previously unrecognised mineralised trends[2]. 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 with the aim to test the extensions of the 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.

Since resumption of drilling in June, Hammer has completed in excess of 120 holes for 7,400m. Results reported herein are from BWSAC0399 to BWSAC0464 (66 holes and 3,889 metres). Significant results include:

- 4m @ 5.79g/t Au from 40m in BWSAC0434;
- 4m @ 4.38g/t Au from 48m in BWSAC0448;
- 4m @ 1.87g/t Au from 12m in BWSAC0460;
- 4m @ 1.4g/t Au from 20m in BWSAC0417;
- 4m @ 1.58g/t Au from 20m in BWSAC0428;
- 20m @ 0.45g/t Au from 20m including 4m @ 1.02g/t Au in BWSAC0461; and
- 48m @ 0.45g/t Au from 32m including 4m at 1.78g/t Au from 36m and 4m @ 1.45g/t Au from 76m in BWSAC0462.

[2] See Hammer's ASX Announcements dated 23 December 2019 and 22 April 2020

Drilling resumed in mid-June with the aim to complete approximately 8km of drilling primarily on Target 1. Hammer is on track to exceed this meterage.

Figure 1. *Target 1 – Orelia North looking South*

Orelia Soil Sampling

A 5,700-sample soil survey has been initiated over parts of the North Orelia trend. This work will cost-effectively test large areas in the North Orelia project tenements. This work will look to establish potential targets over a large area of the North Orelia project which has not been subject to any significant historical exploration.

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 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 AC 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.

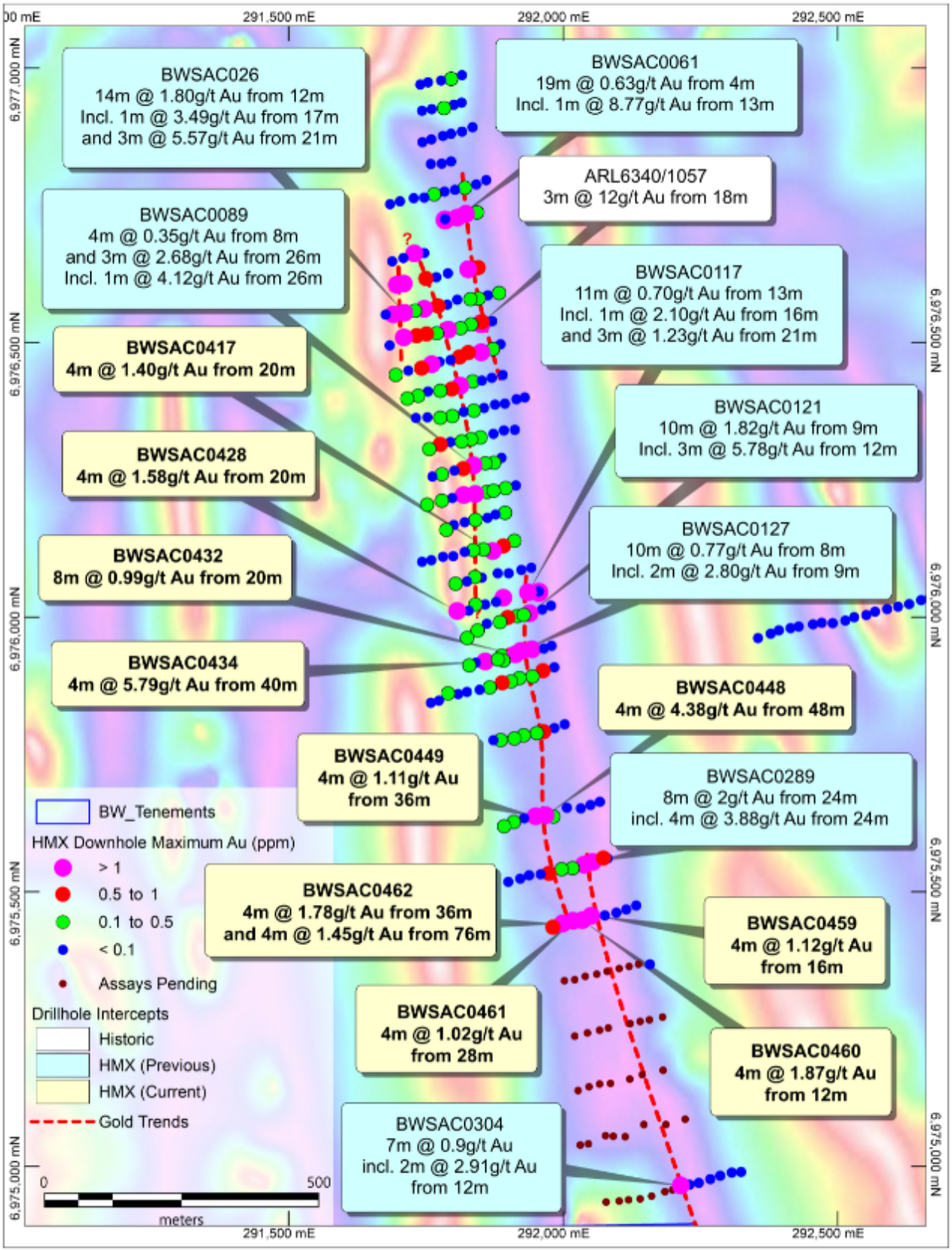

Figure 2. *Target 1* **-** *Gold mineralisation intersections and trends on magnetic imagery*

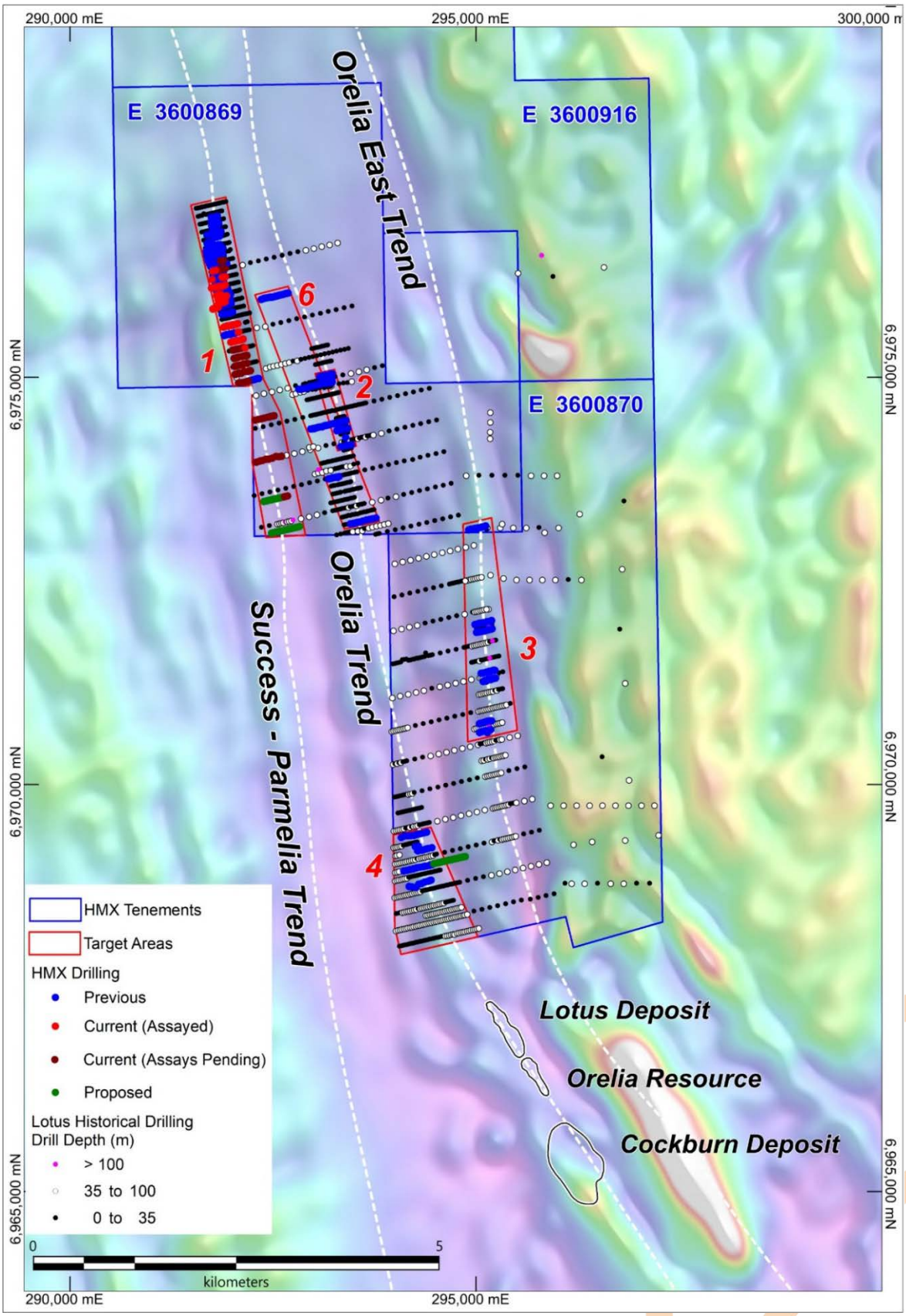

Figure 3. *Overview of Orelia Targets showing drillhole locations on magnetic imagery.*

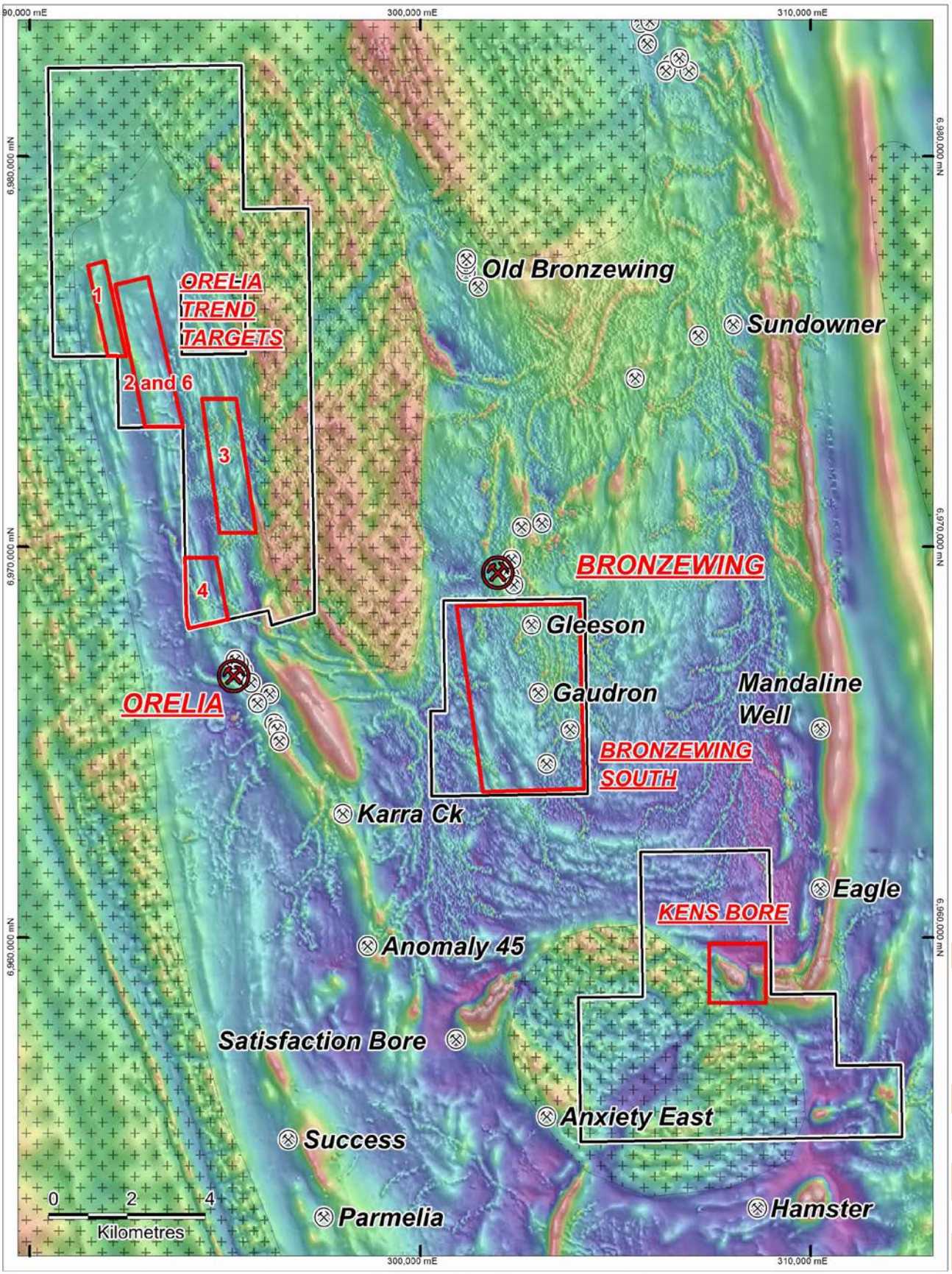

Figure 4. *Target zones within Hammer tenements on magnetic imagery. The current Air Core Program focusses on Targets 1 and 4 at North Orelia.*

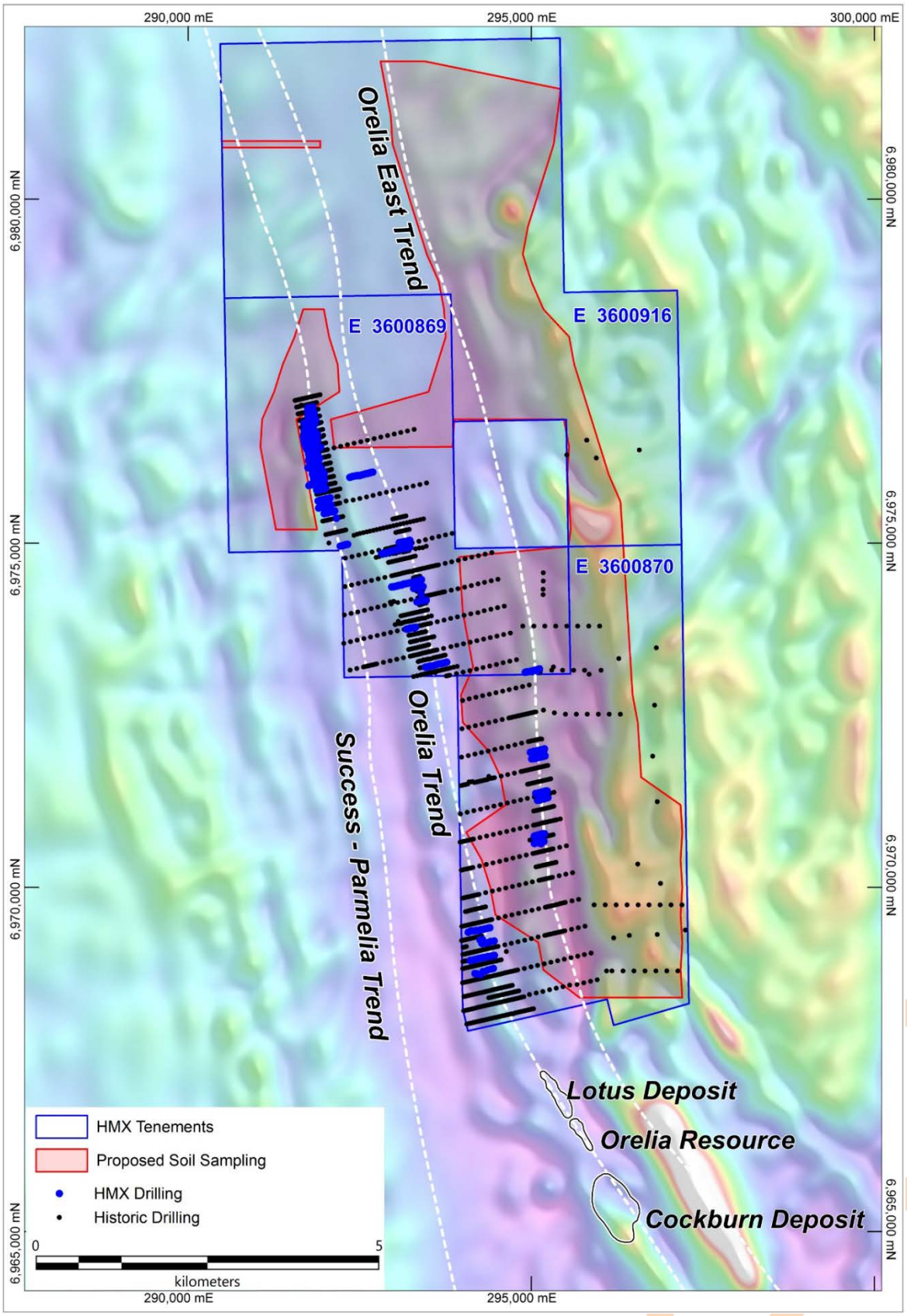

Figure 5. *Overview of Orelia Project area, showing proposed soil sample zones and existing drillhole locations on magnetic imagery.*

Table 1. *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 1	**BWSAC0399**	291890	6976441	500	45	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				
	BWSAC0400	291870	6976436	500	57	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				
	BWSAC0401	291852	6976431	500	69	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				
	BWSAC0402	291912	6976341	500	61	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				
	BWSAC0403	291892	6976340	500	50	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				
	BWSAC0404	291873	6976334	500	42	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				
	BWSAC0405	291849	6976328	500	43	-60	77		0	12	12	0.17	
	BWSAC0406	291832	6976325	500	40	-60	77		20	28	8	0.12	
	BWSAC0407	291815	6976321	500	40	-60	77		8	16	8	0.13	
	BWSAC0408	291795	6976319	500	42	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				
	BWSAC0409	291776	6976314	500	40	-60	77		8	12	4	0.82	
	BWSAC0410	291756	6976307	500	49	-60	77		28	32	4	0.15	
	BWSAC0411	291752	6976206	500	40	-60	77		32	39	7	0.14	
	BWSAC0412	291914	6976240	500	59	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				
	BWSAC0413	291895	6976236	500	50	-60	77		36	40	4	0.10	
	BWSAC0414	291873	6976231	500	40	-60	77		36	39	3	0.11	
	BWSAC0415	291911	6976140	500	65	-60	77		20	24	4	0.19	
	BWSAC0416	291891	6976129	500	43	-60	77		0	4	4	0.12	
									28	40	12	0.22	
	BWSAC0417	291872	6976120	500	40	-60	77		20	24	4	**1.40**	
	BWSAC0418	291855	6976124	500	40	-60	77		4	12	8	0.14	
									28	32	4	0.13	
	BWSAC0419	291836	6976123	500	40	-60	77		24	32	8	0.19	
	BWSAC0420	291821	6976119	500	40	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				
	BWSAC0421	291800	6976111	500	40	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				
	BWSAC0422	291781	6976110	500	47	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				
	BWSAC0423	291760	6976104	500	40	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				
	BWSAC0424	291743	6976101	500	41	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				
	BWSAC0425	291858	6976023	500	36	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				
	BWSAC0426	291840	6976024	500	40	-60	77		24	28	4	0.17	
	BWSAC0427	291828	6976012	500	37	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				
	BWSAC0428	291807	6976011	500	39	-60	77		20	24	4	**1.58**	
	BWSAC0429	291928	6976005	500	73	-60	77		4	8	4	0.37	
									24	28	4	0.13	
Note													
^ - Average analysis utilised where more than one reading conducted													
Coordinates and azimuth relative to GDA 94 Zone 51. Default RL Utilised. Both coordinates and RL to be updated at end of program													

Table 1. *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	**BWSAC0430**	291844	6975977	500	43	-60	77		28	32	4	0.33	
	BWSAC0431	291825	6975963	500	49	-60	77		28	32	4	0.13	
									36	40	4	0.10	
	BWSAC0432	291913	6975932	500	33	-60	77		20	28	8	**0.99**	
	BWSAC0433	291891	6975922	500	38	-60	77		8	12	4	0.14	
	BWSAC0434	291858	6975919	500	47	-60	77		8	12	4	0.11	
									40	44	4	**5.79**	
	BWSAC0435	291841	6975917	500	41	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				
	BWSAC0436	291829	6975913	500	59	-60	77		20	24	4	0.17	
	BWSAC0437	291825	6975864	500	65	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				
	BWSAC0438	291809	6975860	500	67	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				
	BWSAC0439	291790	6975862	500	72	-60	77		74	75	1	0.15	
	BWSAC0440	291774	6975848	500	78	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				
	BWSAC0441	291759	6975844	500	63	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				
	BWSAC0442	291881	6975924	500	39	-60	77		12	16	4	0.18	
									24	28	4	0.27	
	BWSAC0443	292067	6975664	500	71	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				
	BWSAC0444	292050	6975658	500	73	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				
	BWSAC0445	292032	6975652	500	89	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				
	BWSAC0446	292007	6975653	500	98	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				
	BWSAC0447	291982	6975638	500	111	-60	77		36	40	4	0.4	
	BWSAC0448	291968	6975639	500	63	-60	77		48	52	4	**4.38**	
	BWSAC0449	291950	6975637	500	64	-60	77		36	52	16	0.36	
								incl.	36	40	4	**1.11**	
	BWSAC0450	291929	6975634	500	41	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				
	BWSAC0451	291910	6975628	500	55	-60	77		52	54	2	0.11	
	BWSAC0452	291892	6975620	500	72	-60	77		28	32	4	0.1	
	BWSAC0453	292081	6975561	500	88	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				
	BWSAC0454	292073	6975561	500	95	-60	77		4	8	4	0.54	
	BWSAC0455	292133	6975475	500	81	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				
	BWSAC0456	292115	6975468	500	77	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				
	BWSAC0457	292097	6975462	500	89	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				
	BWSAC0458	292076	6975457	500	90	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				
	BWSAC0459	292051	6975456	500	101	-60	77		16	20	4	**1.12**	
									32	36	4	0.12	
	BWSAC0460	292035	6975448	500	100	-60	77		8	20	12	0.70	
								incl.	12	16	4	**1.87**	
	BWSAC0461	292018	6975447	500	47	-60	77		20	40	20	0.45	
									28	32	4	**1.02**	
									46	47	1	0.1	
	BWSAC0462	291999	6975442	500	114	-60	77		32	80	48	0.45	
								incl.	36	40	4	**1.78**	
								&	76	80	4	**1.45**	
	BWSAC0463	291981	6975435	500	77	-60	77		44	60	16	0.37	
	BWSAC0464	292158	6975368	500	71	-60	77		No Significant Intersections				

Note

^ - Average analysis utilised where more than one reading conducted

Coordinates and azimuth relative to GDA 94 Zone 51. Default RL Utilised. Both coordinates and RL to be updated at end of program

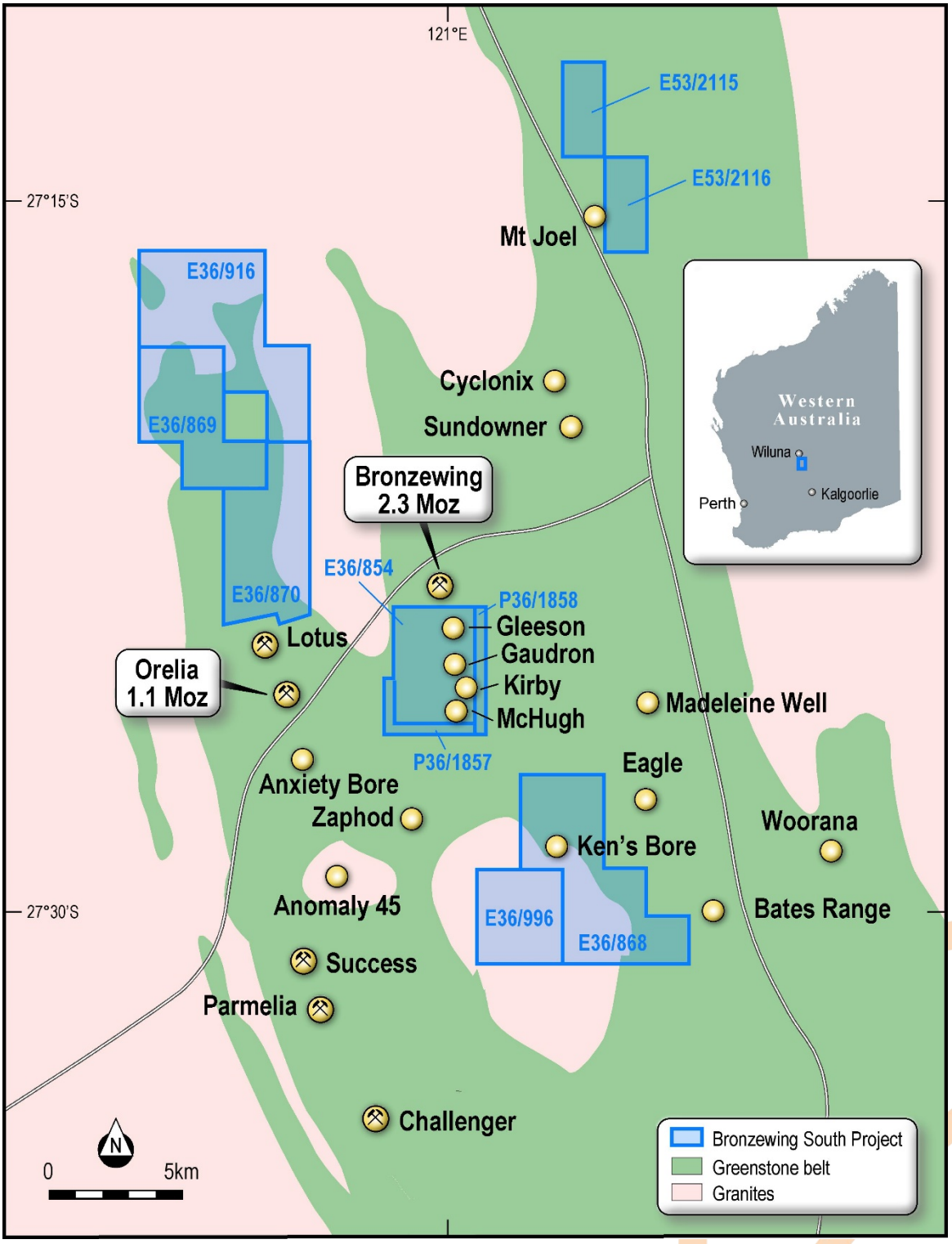

Figure 6. Project tenements in the vicinity of Bronzewing

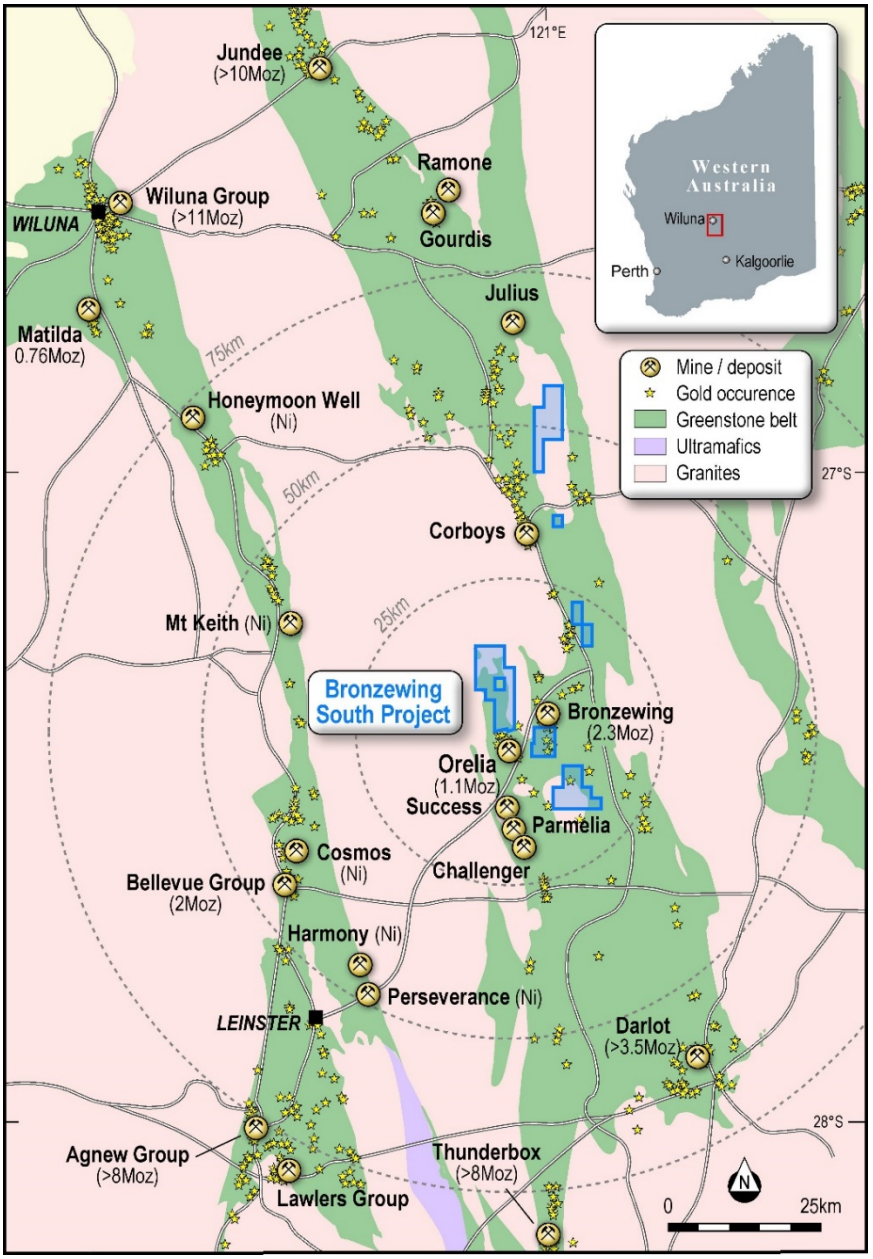

Figure 7. Yandal Belt Project tenements

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

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 2,200km^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.

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 Orelia North trend located within the Hammer Metals Bronzewing South project.
- As of the reporting date approximately 120 holes have been drilled for 7,391m (BWSAC0399-BWSAC0518).
- Results reported herein relate to drillholes BWSAC0399 to BWSAC0464 (66 drillholes for a total of 3,889m).
- 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.

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 BWSAC0399-BWSAC0464* • 66 Air Core (AC) holes have been drilled thus far for a total of 3,889m. • 1-2kg 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 SGS in Kalgoorlie for: • Fire Assay with AAS finish for gold. • All samples are being analysed via portable XRF (conducted under laboratory conditions). • Reanalyses will be conducted as required to investigate gold 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 are being drilled by Kennedy 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		circulation mode using a face sampling hammer. *HISTORIC DRILLING* • 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	*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 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	*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. • 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. The aim of these limited analysis was for rock type identification. *HISTORIC DRILLING* • 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.
Sub-sampling techniques	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Samples consist of air core and RC drill chips. •

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	*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 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 1.1kg. 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 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.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable*	• All samples were analysed for gold by flame AAS using a 50gm charge. • All samples are 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. SGS also maintained a comprehensive QAQC regime, including check samples, duplicates, standard reference samples, blanks and calibration standards.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
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 SGS in Kalgoorlie by both company personnel and a commercial carrier. Samples were packed within sealed bulka bags.
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, drill type and drill type was presented in a 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, 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 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	*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 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	*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.*	• The relationship between intersected and true widths for HMX drilling is currently not known with any certainty. *HISTORIC DRILLING* • The reader is referred to HMX ASX releases dated 14 March 2019, 18 November 2019 and 23 December

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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').	2019 for details on historic drilling and the Phase 1 program conducted by Hammer Metals.
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 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	*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 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	*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.*	• The current air core drilling program continues with the next lab analyses expected in one to two weeks