YANDAL GOLD DRILLING PROGRAM TO COMMENCE IN WA

ASX RELEASE
15 September 2020

DIRECTORS MANAGEMENT

Russell Davis
Chairman

Daniel Thomas
Managing Director

Ziggy Lubieniecki
Non-Executive Director

David Church
Non–Executive Director

Mark Pitts
Company Secretary

Mark Whittle
Chief Operating Officer

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

ASX Code: HMX

Share Price (14/9/2020)	$0.039
Shares on Issue	618m
Market Cap	$24.1m
Options Listed	133m
Options Unlisted	24m
Performance Rights	8m

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Upcoming drilling program expanded to include both a Reverse Circulation ("RC") and Diamond Drilling ("DD")** program at Hammer's Yandal projects in Western Australia
- Drill contractor appointed to complete **RC drilling at North Orelia Target 1 and Ken's Bore** as well as a **DD program at Bronzewing South**
- Preliminary site works will commence this week with **drilling expected to commence by the end of September**
- Approximately **2,000m of RC drilling t**o be completed at **North Orelia Target 1** and **500m of RC drilling** to be completed at **Ken's Bore**
- **Two 600m holes** (RC pre-collar with DD tails) are planned to test **gravity low targets at Bronzewing South**
- Results from the recently completed soil sampling program at North Orelia have been received **with several anomalous zones observed**
- Soil gold anomalies **extend the prospective zones to the North of Target 1 with broad and 5.6km long gold-arsenic-antimony-tellurium at and around Target 3**

Hammer Metals Ltd (**ASX:HMX**) ("**Hammer**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce the finalisation of plans for its upcoming drilling programs in the Yandal belt. The program aims to further understand the mineralisation observed along a 2km trend of gold mineralisation at Target 1 at North Orelia (See ASX announcement dated 4 August 2020). This program will aim to explore the system with RC drilling which is designed to test the fresh rock for gold mineralisation at various points along the 2km mineralisation trend.

The RC program will also include prospective targets identified at the Ken's Bore tenement. This prospect has not been drilled by Hammer, however historical exploration in this area has proven high grade gold surface samples (up to 497g/t See ASX announcement dated 2 October 2019) and an untested Electromagnetic ("EM") target. Approximately 500m of drilling in two holes is planned to test both the EM target and a fault zone that has been observed to be coincident with anomalous gold at surface.

The third target to be tested as part of this program is the highly prospective Bronzewing South tenement. Hammer completed an RC drilling program at Bronzewing South in October 2019 with the best results being achieved from BWRC006, 10m at 1.97g/t from 132m (See ASX announcement dated 2 October 2020). Hammer has since completed a detailed gravity survey which highlighted two discrete zones of low gravity response near Hammer's best drill result from last year. These two gravity lows will be tested with two 600m DD holes to be completed at the conclusion of the RC drilling program. These programs will be part funded from Hammer's previously announced WA state government EIS grants (see ASX Announcement dated 25 May 2020).

Results from Hammer's recent geochemical soil survey at North Orelia has now been returned. Several follow up targets have been identified, generating further prospective targets on our Yandal Belt tenements.

Hammer's Managing Director, Daniel Thomas said:

"Positive results that were delivered as part of Hammer's preliminary exploration programs in the Yandal belt has outlined several high priority targets that will be followed up in this upcoming campaign. This groundwork and the early exercise of the HMXOD options has provided sufficient funding that will allow Hammer to aggressively pursue its activities at these Yandal prospects. We have successfully been able to design a program and co-ordinate our contractor to merge our RC and DD programs to increase our efficiency and accelerate our news flow from the region. The recent results from the soil sampling program completed at North Orelia highlight new potential targets across a highly prospective tenement where we have demonstrated that historical exploration has been ineffective. This is an exciting time for the Company as we embark on testing a highly advanced exploration target whilst also highlighting numerous other targets in a prolific gold producing region".

North Orelia Soil Survey

In early August Hammer completed a 1,529 sample soil survey in the Orelia region. This survey, the first of its type on the project, outlined two main trends anomalous for gold (See Figure 1).

The first trend is roughly coincident with Hammer's Target 3 anomaly but extends along the target 3 zone to the north and south. The anomaly is approximately 5.6km in length and up to 800m in width (at the 3ppb contour). Gold is closely related with presence of arsenic, antimony and tellurium (see Figure 2). Up to 2,100ppm of arsenic was recorded in Hammer's recent aircore program. Drilling has been partly conducted on this trend by Hammer Metals and previous explorers however Hammer has noted that some of the historic drilling on the Orelia trend is largely ineffective in testing for mineralisation. The drilling conducted by Hammer was detailed in a Hammer ASX release dated 23 December 2019 and encountered geochemically significant intercepts such as:

- 20m at 0.23g/t Au from 60m in BWSAC0188;
- 3m at 1.19g/t Au from 47m in BWSAC0236;
- 12m at 0.24g/t Au from 4m in BWSAC0243;
- 7m at 0.35g/t Au from 17m including 1m at 1.26g/t Au from 18m in BWSAC251; and
- 8m at 0.34g/t Au from 16m in BWSAC0251.

The second trend located to the east of Target 3 and close to a Granite-Greenstone contact is approximately 1.1km by 800m (at the 3ppb contour). No drilling has been conducted over this large anomaly.

These anomalies have recently been reviewed on ground by Hammer personnel with the areas deemed to present as viable air core (**"AC"**) drilling targets. An initial AC program on these prospective targets will be considered at the conclusion of the upcoming RC and DD programs.

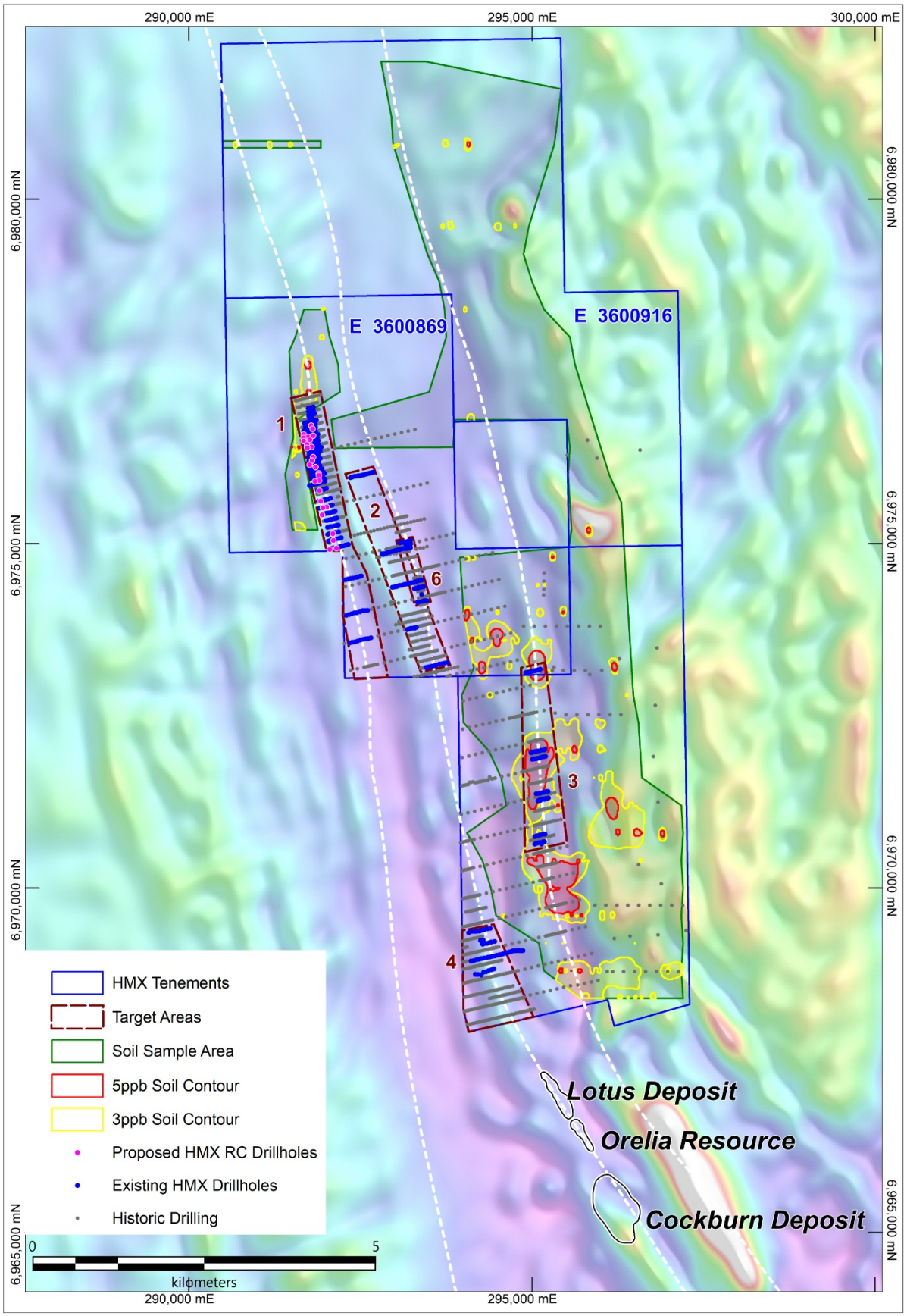

Figure 1. *North Orelia Soil Survey Gold Anomaly Results*

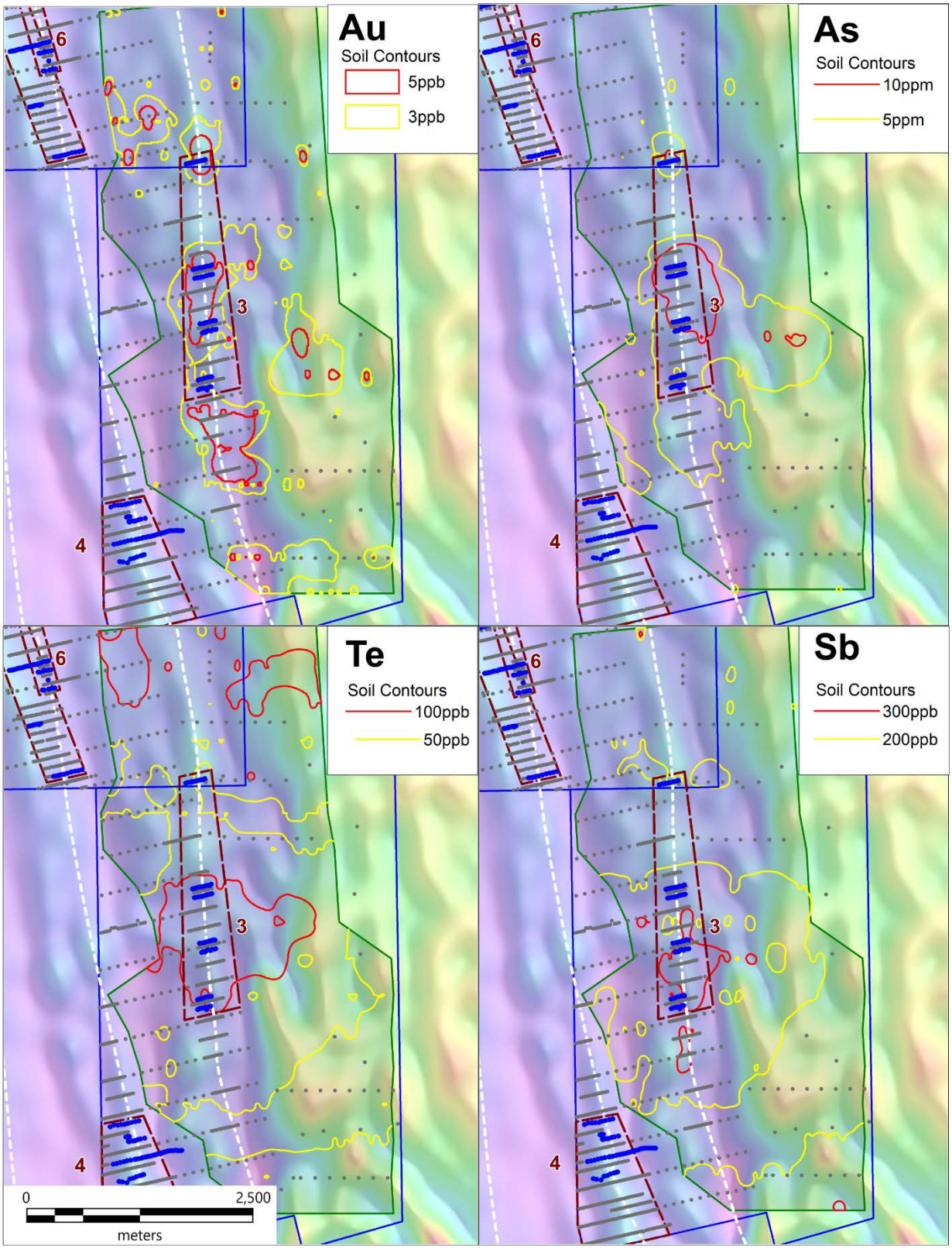

Figure 2. *North Orelia Soil Survey Multi-Element Anomalies*

Orelia North Target 1

Hammer has previously completed three AC drilling programs at North Orelia Target 1 successfully defining a 2km trend of gold mineralisation. Each of the programs completed at this target area have extended known mineralisation and provide multiple compelling RC drilling targets at this target (See Figure 3).

Hammer has now finalised its plans for its maiden RC drilling program at Target 1 and secured a drilling contract. Current plans include drilling approximately 2000m of RC drilling for approximately 21 holes with an approximately average depth of 100m. Additional target zones are still being considered and may be included in the program.

Previous phases of drilling at Target 1 have completed 16,231m of air core drilling in 321 holes. Significant results from these programs can be seen in Figure 3 (refer to ASX announcement dated 4 August 2020):

- 4m @ 5.79g/t Au from 40m in BWSAC0434;
- 4m @ 4.38g/t Au from 48m in BWSAC0448;
- 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
- 10m at 1.82g/t Au from 9m including 3m at 5.78g/t from 12m in BWSA00121; and
- 14m at 1.80g/t Au from 12m including 3m at 5.57g/t Au from 21m in BWSAC0026;
- 19m at 0.63g/t Au from 4m including 1m at 8.77g/t Au from 13m in BWSAC0061; 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.

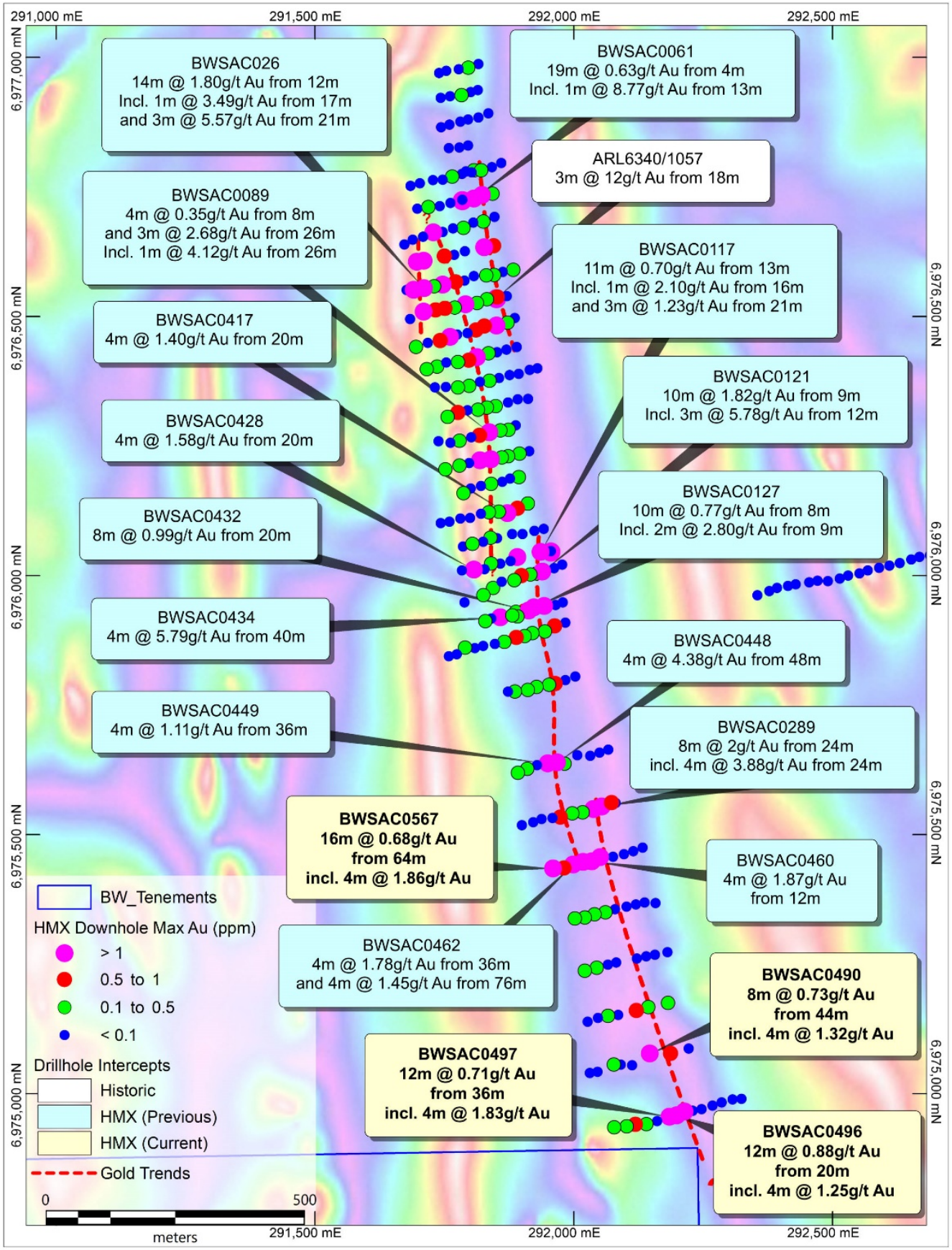

Figure 3. *Target 1* ***-*** *Gold mineralisation intersections and trends on magnetic imagery*

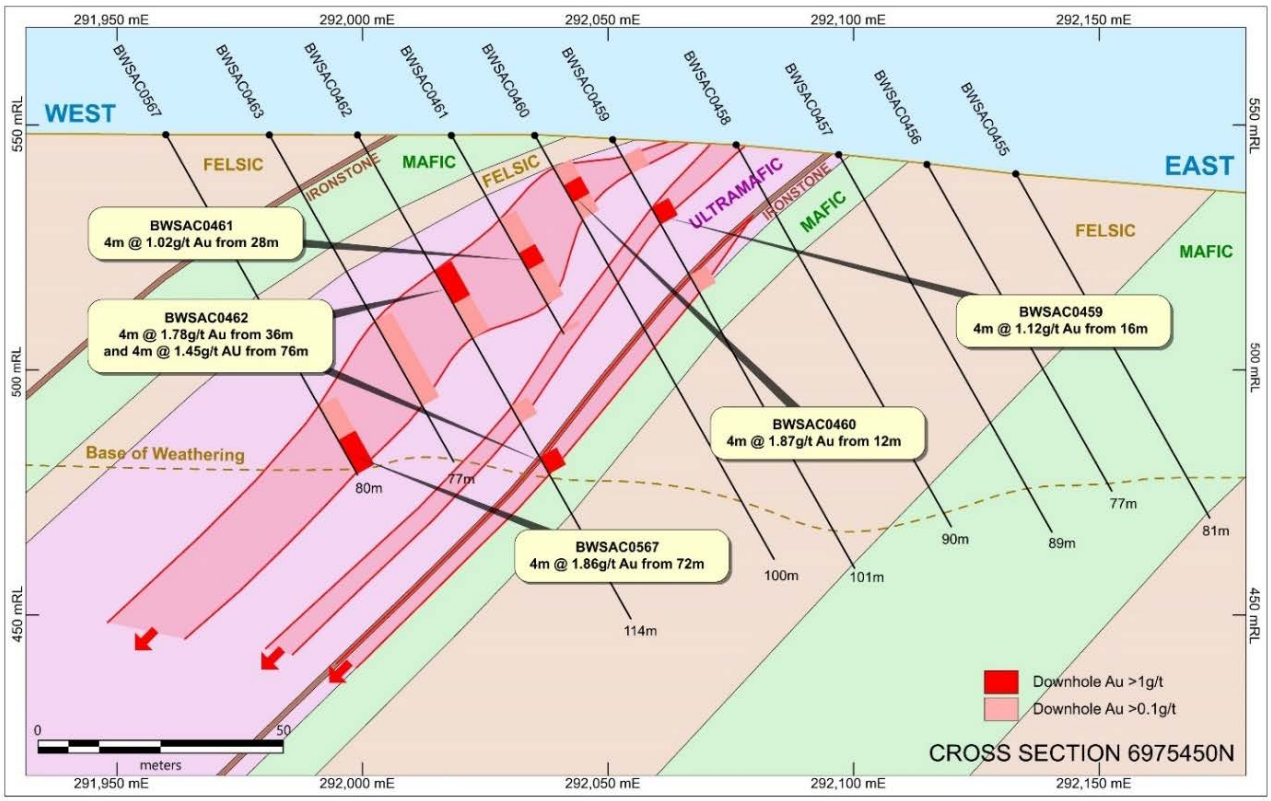

Figure 4. *Target 1 – Cross Section with Gold mineralisation and geology interpretation*

Ken's Bore

Ken's Bore is located 12km to the south of Bronzewing. Significant gold values in rock chips of 22.2g/t, 12.9g/t, 6.1g/t and 7.7g/t have been returned from this area (Refer to ASX announcement dated 2 October 2019). A review of open file reports of work conducted by Audax Resources Ltd noted that rock chip sampling in the same area reported grades of up to 497g/t - see to ASX release dated 2 October 2019.[1]

The upcoming RC program provides Hammer with an opportunity to drill test beneath the zone of high-grade rock chips which is adjacent to an untested ground EM anomaly recently remodelled by Hammer.[2] (Figures 5 and 6). These targets will be the first tested in the upcoming RC program with approximately 500m expected across two holes to test both the EM plate and the high-grade rock chip samples recorded at this prospect.

[1] Sourced from open file Mines Department reports by Audax Resources Ltd. This work was conducted in 2006-2007 on E36/215 (A074761). The data underlying these rock chips has been validated by Hammer Metals Ltd personnel and it is the opinion of Hammer Metals that the historic exploration data are reliable.

[2] Sourced from open file Mines Department reports by Audax Resources Ltd. This work was conducted in 2006-2007 on E36/215 (A074761). Full data was supplied with this report and submitted to the Western Australian Mines Department. Southern Geoscience consultants undertook the modelling of this data on behalf of Hammer. It is the opinion that the geophysical data is good quality and it is the opinion of both Hammer Metals Limited and their consultants that the exploration data are reliable.

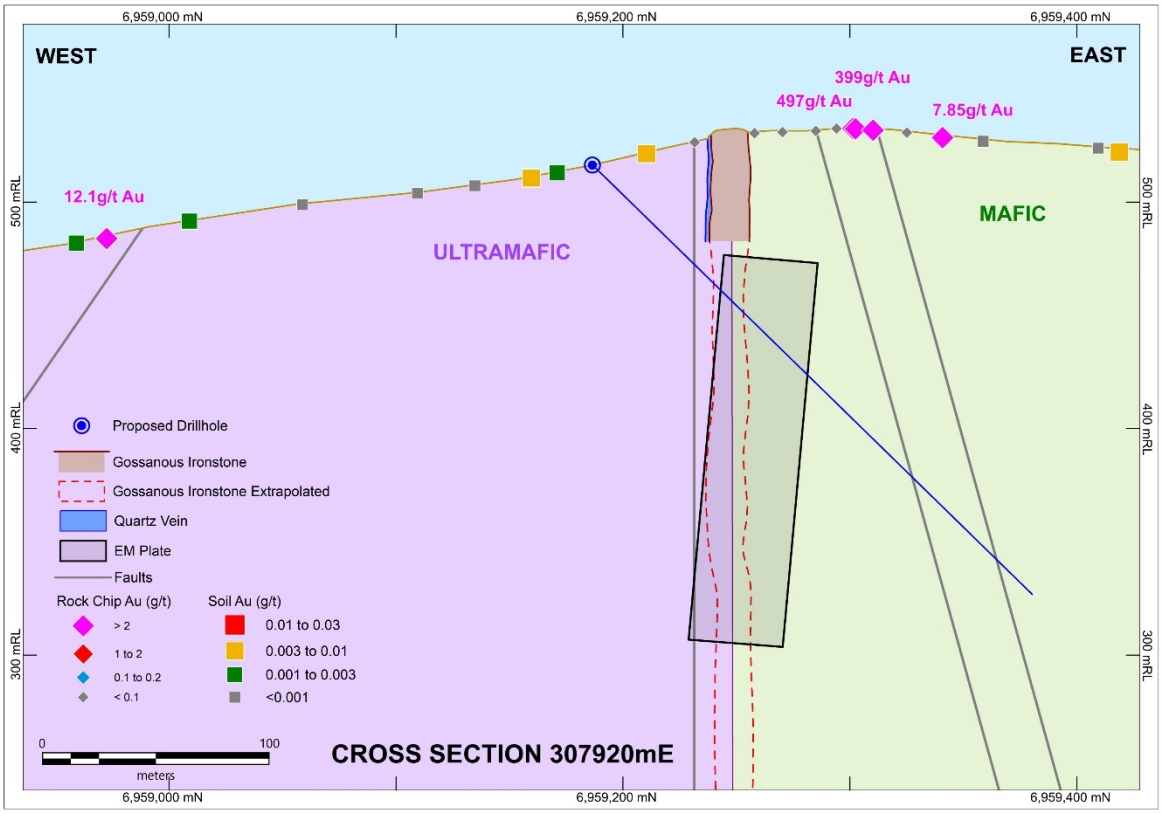

Figure 5. *Section through the Kens Bore Target showing modelled geophysical plate, rock chip locations and one of the proposed RC holes.*

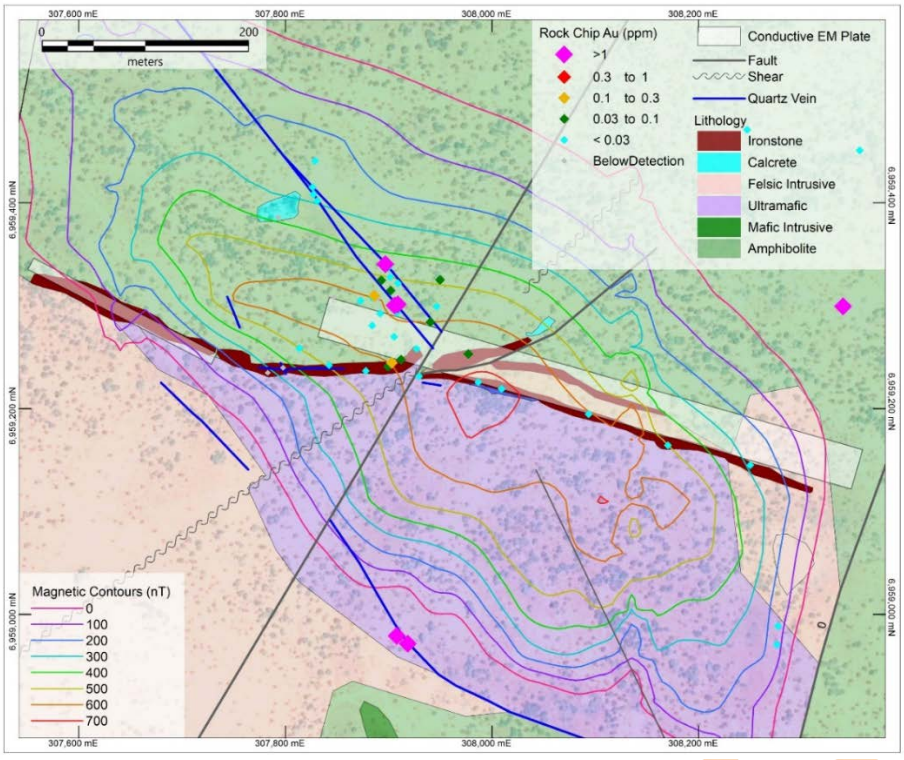

Figure 6. *Kens Bore Target showing modelled geophysical plate, rock chip locations, major structures and select magnetic contours*

Bronzewing South

The Bronzewing Gold deposit is located in a zone of low gravity response between the Bapinmarra Dolerite (to the west) and the Discovery Granodiorite (to the east). An analogous situation exists within Hammer tenements immediately to the south of the Bronzewing Open Pit (Figures 4, 5 and 6). In order to better define drilling targets, Hammer engaged Atlas Geophysics to complete a detailed gravity survey over an area within E36/854 (see ASX release dated 22 April 2020).

The survey defined anomalous gravity lows in analogous geological positions to the Bronzewing Deposit. These lows are overlain by shallow gold mineralisation intersected by both previous explorers and Hammer Metals (see ASX releases dated 14 March 2019 and 2 October 2019). Results from Hammer's reverse circulation drilling on the margin of these gravity lows included 10m at 1.97g/t Au from 129m including 1m at 16g/t Au from 137m in BWSRC006 (Figure 5 and 6).

Hammer Metals applied for and was awarded a $150,000 Western Australia Exploration Incentive Grant to partly fund diamond drill testing of this mineralisation model. Two 600m deep holes will target the heart of these newly identified gravity lows with the holes having an RC pre-collar drilled before completing the holes with a DD rig. These holes will commence at the conclusion of the RC drilling at Target 1.

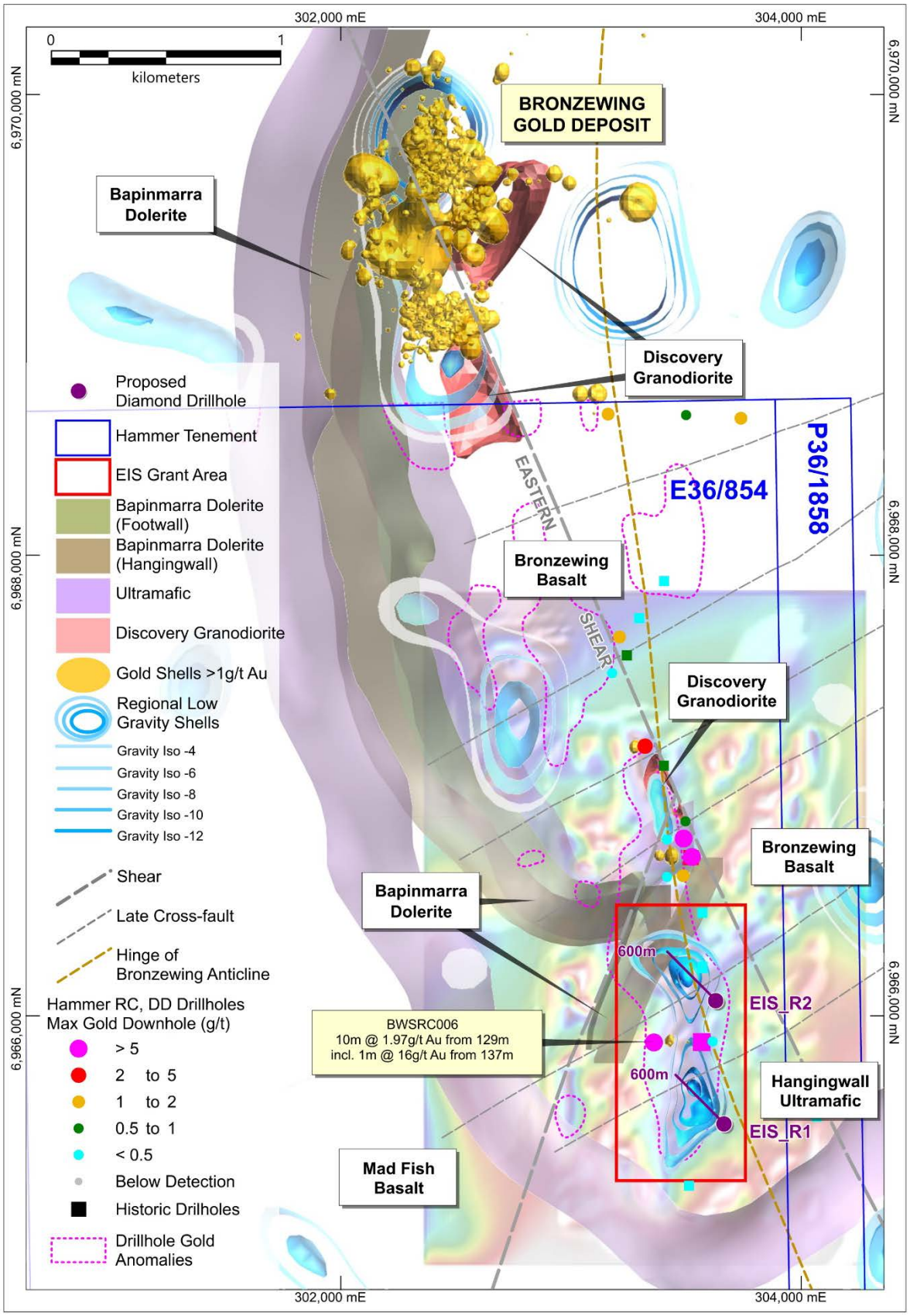

Figure 7. *Location of the Gravity Survey within E36/854 and P36/1858 showing the location of the EIS grant area.*

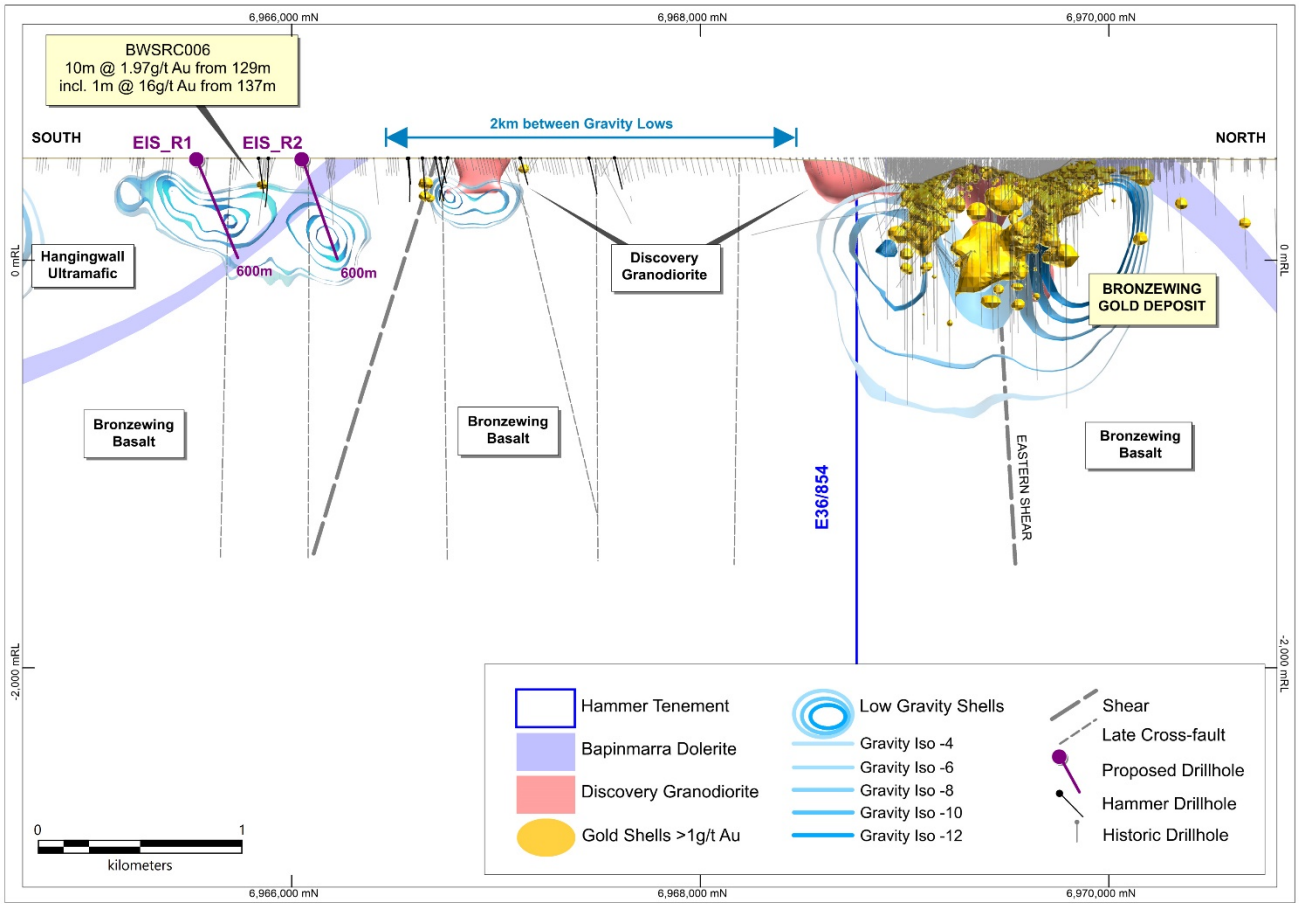

Figure 8. *Long section looking west showing modelled gravity shells. The gravity low at Bronzewing South shows many similarities to the gravity response at the Bronzewing Gold Deposit.*

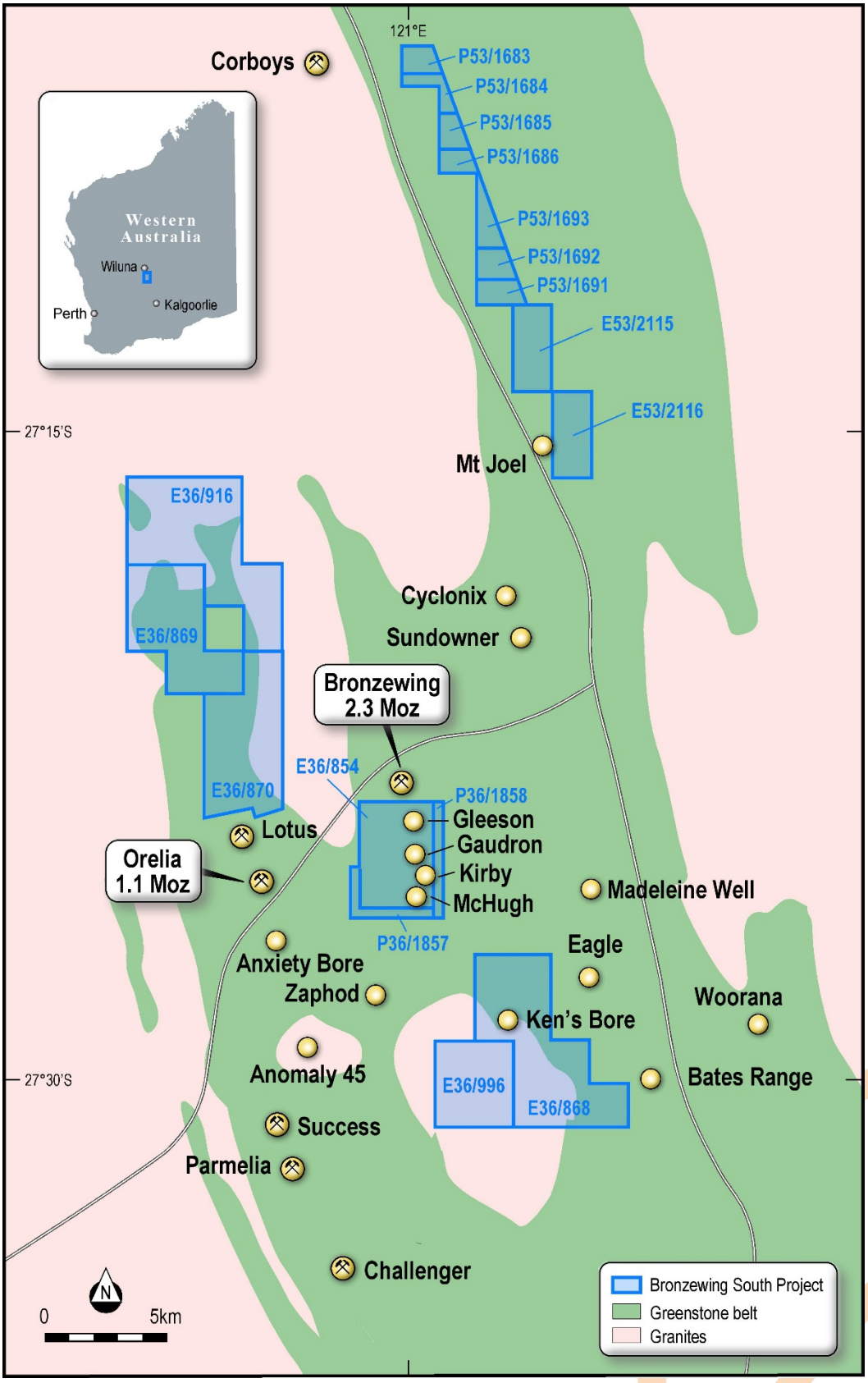

Figure 9. *Hammer Metals Bronzewing South Project Area*

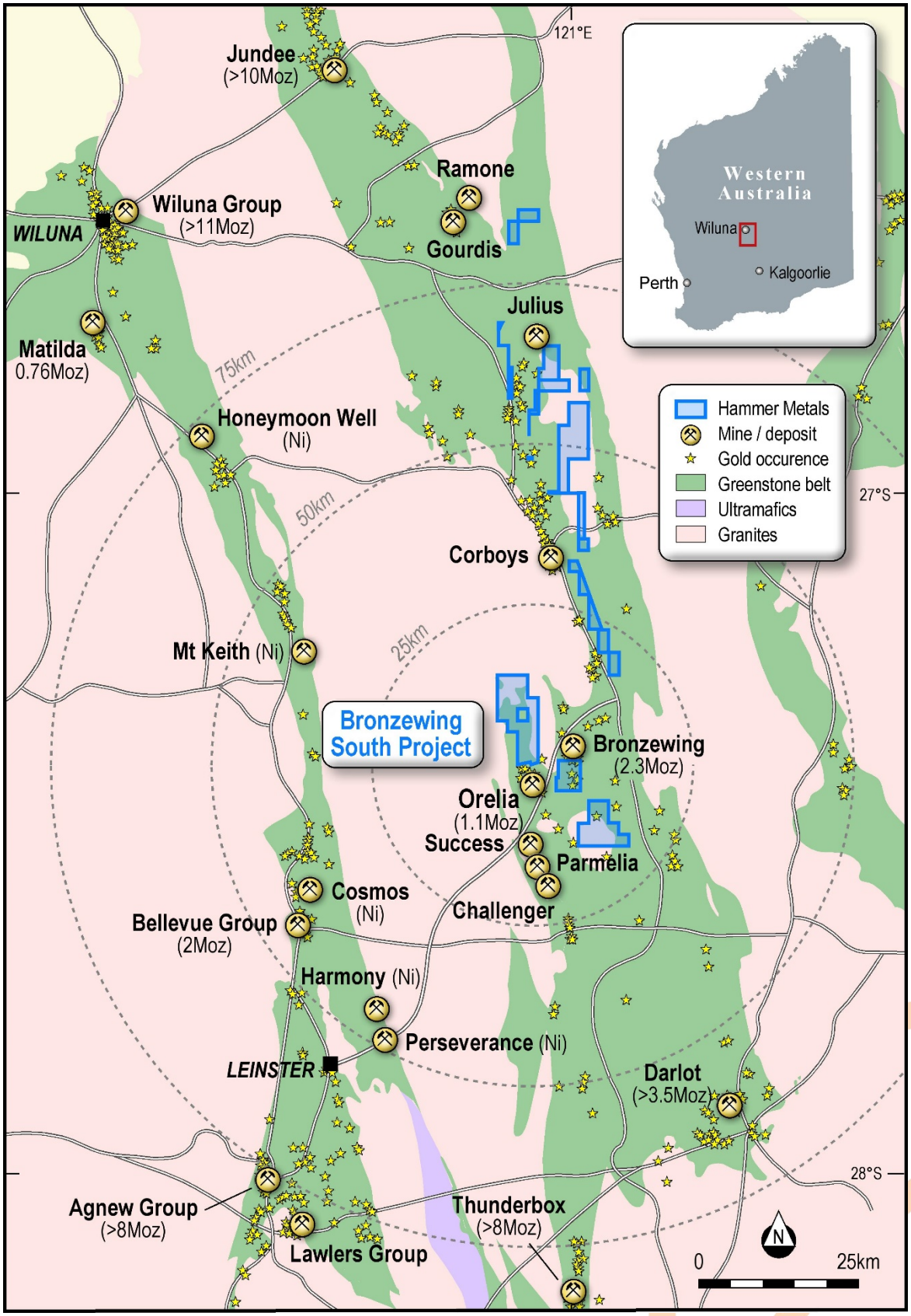

Figure 10. *Hammer Metals Greater Yandal Project Area*

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.

Table 1 report – Bronzewing South Project Exploration Update

- This table is to accompany an ASX release notifying the market in relation to the imminent start of a reverse circulation/diamond drilling program and also the results of a soil sampling program at Orelia North.

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.*	***Soil Sampling*** • Samples consisted of -1mm sieve fraction taken below the organic layer. • Sample size averaged 185 grams. • 1527 samples were taken. • Samples were submitted to SGS in Kalgoorlie. • All samples submitted for assay underwent fine crush with 1kg riffled off for pulverising to 75 microns. • 25 grams of sample was subject to Aqua Regia Digest followed by an analysis via ICP MS and OES for a 49 element suite. • Reanalyses were undertaken 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).*	***Drilling Information*** • All information pertaining to drilling has been reported previously to the ASX. • The reader is referred to HMX ASX releases dated 14 March 2019, 18 November 2019, 23 December 2019 22 April 2020, 15 July 2020 and 4 August 2020 for details on both HMX and historic drilling.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	***Drilling Information*** • All information pertaining to drilling has been reported previously to the ASX. • The reader is referred to HMX ASX releases dated 14 March 2019, 18 November 2019, 23 December 2019 22 April 2020, 15 July 2020 and 4 August

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	2020 for details on both HMX and historic drilling.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	***Drilling Information*** • All information pertaining to drilling has been reported previously to the ASX. • The reader is referred to HMX ASX releases dated 14 March 2019, 18 November 2019, 23 December 2019 22 April 2020, 15 July 2020 and 4 August 2020 for details on both HMX and historic drilling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the insitu material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	***Soil Sampling*** • Samples consisted of -1mm sieve fraction taken below the organic layer. • Sample size averaged 185 grams. • 1527 samples were taken. • Samples were submitted to SGS in Kalgoorlie. • All samples submitted for assay underwent fine crush with 1kg riffled off for pulverising to 75 microns. • 25 grams of sample was subject to Aqua Regia Digest followed by an analysis via ICP MS and OES for a 49 element suite. • Reanalyses were undertaken to investigate gold assay repeatability. • Standard reference samples and blanks were each inserted into the laboratory submissions at a rate of 1 per 50 samples. • The method of sample collection and lab methods are appropriate. ***Drilling Information*** • All information pertaining to drilling has been reported previously to the ASX. • The reader is referred to HMX ASX releases dated 14 March 2019, 18 November 2019, 23 December 2019 22 April 2020, 15 July 2020 and 4 August 2020 for details on both HMX and historic drilling.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	***Soil Sampling*** • Samples were submitted to SGS in Kalgoorlie. • 25 grams of sample was subject to Aqua Regia Digest followed by analysis via ICP MS and OES for a 49 element suite.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Standard reference samples and blanks were each inserted into the laboratory submissions at a rate of 1 per 50 samples • SGS also maintained a comprehensive QAQC regime, including check samples, duplicates, standard reference samples, blanks and calibration standards.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	***Soil Sampling*** • 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.*	***Soil Sampling*** • 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.*	***Soil Sampling*** • The soil sample density was 50m sample spacing on a 200m line spacing. • Soil sampling cannot be utilised to determine grade continuity. • No compositing has been applied although the data is depicted in the figures accompanying this release as contours. The contours were generated using minimum curvature interpolation with an isotropic search pattern and gridded at a 50m cell size.
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.*	***Soil Sampling*** • Soil lines are oriented at right angles to the prevailing regional structural directions.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	***Soil Sampling***

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Samples were transported to SGS in Kalgoorlie by a commercial carrier. Samples were packed within sealed boxes for transport.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	***Soil Sampling*** • 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. ***Soil Sampling*** • The sampling reported herein was conducted on E36/869, E36/870 and E36/916.
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • 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.*	***Drilling Information*** • All information pertaining to drilling has been reported previously to the ASX. • The reader is referred to HMX ASX releases dated 14 March 2019, 18 November 2019, 23 December 2019 22 April 2020, 15 July 2020 and 4 August 2020 for details on both HMX and historic drilling.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	***Soil Sampling*** • The soil sample density was 50m sample spacing on a 200m line spacing. • No compositing has been applied although the data is depicted in the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	figures accompanying this release as contours. The contours were generated using minimum curvature interpolation with an isotropic search pattern and gridded at a 50m cell size. ***Drilling Information*** • All information pertaining to drilling has been reported previously to the ASX. • The reader is referred to HMX ASX releases dated 14 March 2019, 18 November 2019, 23 December 2019 22 April 2020, 15 July 2020 and 4 August 2020 for details on both HMX and historic drilling.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	***Soil Sampling*** • No extrapolations can be made between soil sampling responses and possible angles, grades and widths of any possible underlying mineralisation. ***Drilling Information*** • All information pertaining to drilling has been reported previously to the ASX. • The reader is referred to HMX ASX releases dated 14 March 2019, 18 November 2019, 23 December 2019 22 April 2020, 15 July 2020 and 4 August 2020 for details on both HMX and historic drilling.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See attached figures
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	***Soil Sampling*** • Soil response has been presented in this release as contours. • The contour levels encompass responses at levels indicated in the figures. • The reader can therefore assume that the responses within the extent of the soil program and outside the contour level have a response less than the lowest contour level. ***Drilling Information*** • All information pertaining to drilling has been reported previously to the ASX.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The reader is referred to HMX ASX releases dated 14 March 2019, 18 November 2019, 23 December 2019 22 April 2020, 15 July 2020 and 4 August 2020 for details on both HMX and historic drilling.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	*GEOPHYSICS and GEOCHEMISTRY* • At Bronzewing South gravity data is being used as a key indicator in the targeting rationale. This data has been previously released and the reader is referred to a HMX ASX release dated 25 May 2020. • At Kens Bore the primary target is a modelled EM plate. This data was sourced from two locations • Sourced from open file Mines Department reports by Audax Resources Ltd. This work was conducted in 2006-2007 on E36/215 (A074761). The data underlying these rock chips has been validated by Hammer Metals Ltd personnel and it is the opinion of Hammer Metals that the historic exploration data are reliable. • Sourced from open file Mines Department reports by Audax Resources Ltd. This work was conducted in 2006-2007 on E36/215 (A074761). Full data was supplied with this report and submitted to the Western Australian Mines Department. Southern Geoscience consultants undertook the modelling of this data on behalf of Hammer. It is the opinion that the geophysical data is good quality and it is the opinion of both Hammer Metals Limited and their consultants that the exploration data are reliable.
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.*	• As noted in the release the company is scheduled to undertake a drilling program starting at the end of this month. Reverse Circulation Drilling will be conducted at Orelia North Target 1 and Kens Bore. Diamond Drilling will be undertaken at Bronzewing South. • Ground follow-up and infill soil sampling will be conducted over anomalous areas within the Orelia North Soil sampling program.