ASX Announcement (ASX: HMX)

August 26th 2015

Overlander Copper Resource Update

HIGHLIGHTS

- Overlander copper resources up **53% to 1.77 million tonnes at 1.2%** Cu following extensional drilling program at Overlander North;
- New Mineral Resource Estimate was completed for Overlander North by Haren Consulting (Haren) and reported in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012 Edition);
- Comprises **1,123,000 tonnes at 1.31% copper** in the Indicated and Inferred category at Overlander North and **649,000 tonnes at 1.0% copper** in the Inferred category at Overlander South using a 0.7% Cu cut-off grade;
- Deposits remain open down plunge and along strike;
- Additional testing planned for the Overlander Rhyolite and Overlander North IOCG targets.

Hammer Metals Limited (Hammer) (ASX: HMX) is pleased to advise that following a successful drilling campaign, a new Mineral Resource Estimate for the Overlander North Deposit has been produced by Haren Consulting ("Haren") and reported in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012 Edition). A Mineral Resource Estimate for Overlander South is also tabled, but remains unchanged since its initial reporting in July 2014.

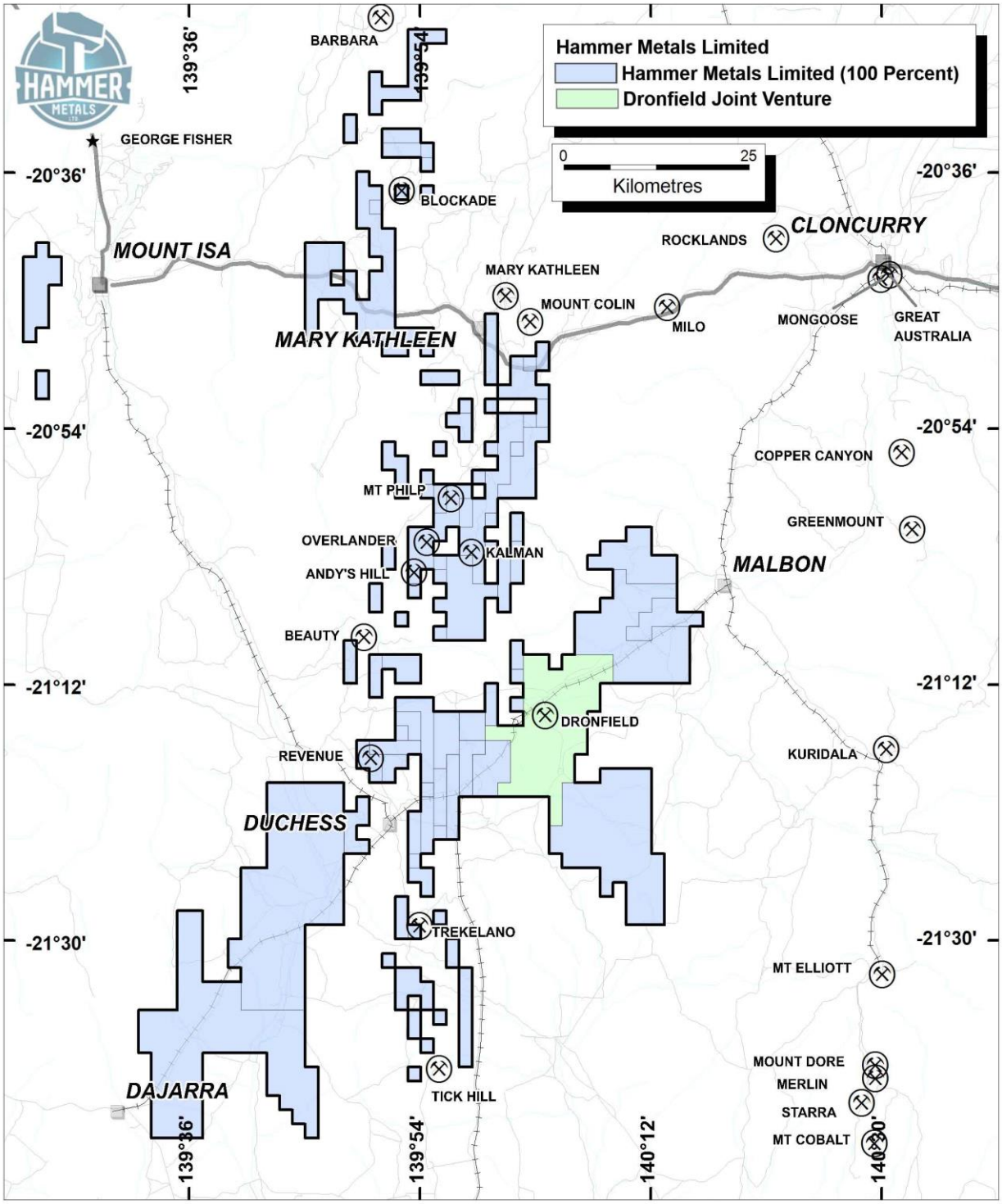
The 100%-owned Overlander North and South deposits are situated 60 kilometres to the southeast of the mining centre of Mount Isa in North West Queensland and 6 kilometres to the west of Hammer's Kalman copper-gold-molybdenum-rhenium deposit. Hammer holds a strategic tenement position covering approximately 2,000km^2 within the Mount Isa region and surrounding Overlander and Kalman.

Overlander North (August 2015) and South Combined (June 2014) Mineral Resource (0.7 % Cu cut-off)

Classification	Tonnes	Cu (%)	Co (ppm)	Cu tonnes	Co tonnes
Measured	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	253,000	1.35	254	3,414	64
Inferred	1,518,000	1.17	476	17,702	723
Total	**1,772,000**	**1.2**	**445**	**21,116**	**788**

Note – Totals may differ due to rounding

Alexander Hewlett, CEO of Hammer Metals Limited said that: *"Our work continues to demonstrate the prospectivity of Hammer's Overlander prospect and the Mount Isa project area as a whole. With limited drilling we have generated a major upgrade to the Mineral Resource estimate with further drilling at the adjacent Overlander Rhyolite and Overlander IOCG targets planned."*



Project Location

A summary of the background and information used in the Mineral Resource estimation is as follows:

Haren Consulting (Haren) was contracted in June 2014 by Hammer Resources Limited (Hammer) to complete Mineral Resource estimates for the Overlander North and Overlander South Copper (Cu) and Cobalt (Co) deposits. Following more recent drilling, Haren completed a new Mineral Resource estimate for the Overlander North deposit in August 2015.

The deposits are located within the Eastern Fold Belt of the Mount Isa Inlier approximately 60km southeast of Mount Isa in NW Queensland. Prospect scale mapping has identified a sequence of calcareous metasediments and rhyolitic volcanics marginal to the Overlander Granite. The Overlander North and Overlander South copper mineralisation occurs at the sheared contact of these units. The mineralisation is interpreted to be in parallel and steeply dipping high grade copper and cobalt lodes contained within a low grade mineralisation envelope.

The Overlander Mineral Resources are located within Exploration Permit 14232, held 100% by Mt Dockerell Mining Pty Ltd which is a 100% owned subsidiary of Hammer. Initial exploration was completed by Carpentaria Exploration Company (CEC) in the 1970's, with nine short percussion holes and one diamond hole drilled. Kings Minerals Limited completed twelve reverse circulation (RC) drill holes and soil sampling along the Overlander trend during 2005 and 2006. Hammer commenced exploration at Overlander in late 2013.

Drilling in the Overlander North deposit was recently extended from a previous depth of 160m, to a new vertical depth of approximately 420m. The mineralisation was re-modelled from surface to a depth of approximately 440 m below surface. Drilling in the Overlander South deposit extends to a vertical depth of approximately 220m and the mineralisation was modelled from surface to a depth of approximately 220m below surface. The resource estimates are based on good quality RC and diamond drilling data. Drill hole spacing is predominantly on a 40m by 20m spacing with additional drill holes between sections targeted at the higher grade cores of the deposits.

The Mineral Resource estimates are reported here in compliance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' prepared by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia (The JORC Code 2012). The Overlander North Mineral Resource is summarised in Table A and the Overlander South Mineral Resource (reported in July 2014) is summarised in Table B. Table C shows the combined mineral resource.

Table A: Overlander North (August 2015) Mineral Resource (0.7 % Cu cut-off)

Classification	Tonnes	Cu (%)	Co (ppm)	Cu tonnes	Co tonnes
Measured	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	253,000	1.35	254	3,414	64
Inferred	870,000	1.30	456	11,350	396
OVN Total	**1,123,000**	**1.31**	**410**	**14,764**	**461**

Note – Totals may differ due to rounding

Table B: Overlander South (June 2014) Mineral Resource (0.7 % Cu cut-off)

Classification	Tonnes	Cu (%)	Co (ppm)	Cu tonnes	Co tonnes
Measured	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	-	-	-	-	-
Inferred	649,000	1.0	500	6,352	327
OVS Total	**649,000**	**1.0**	**500**	**6,352**	**327**

Note – Totals may differ due to rounding

Table C: Overlander North and South Combined Mineral Resource (0.7 % Cu cut-off)

Classification	Tonnes	Cu (%)	Co (ppm)	Cu tonnes	Co tonnes
Measured	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	253,000	1.35	238	3,414	64
Inferred	1,518,000	1.17	476	17,700	723
Total	**1,772,000**	**1.2**	**445**	**21,112**	**788**

Note – Totals may differ due to rounding

The Block model of the Overlander North deposit was constructed using ordinary kriging interpolation. The interpolation was constrained by hard-boundaries comprising mineralisation envelopes. A 0.1% Cu or 150ppm Co cut-off for low grade mineralisation and a 0.4% Cu cut-off for high grade copper mineralisation was applied. In these envelopes there may be cobalt values less than 150ppm where copper values are high. Additional high grade cobalt envelopes were created using a 150ppm Co cut-off. Down hole intercepts were composited to 1m intervals prior to geostatistical modelling.

Top-cuts were not applied to the copper mineralisation however a top-cut of 2,500ppm was applied to the high grade cobalt pods. The Mineral Resource is reported at a cut-off of 0.7% Cu.

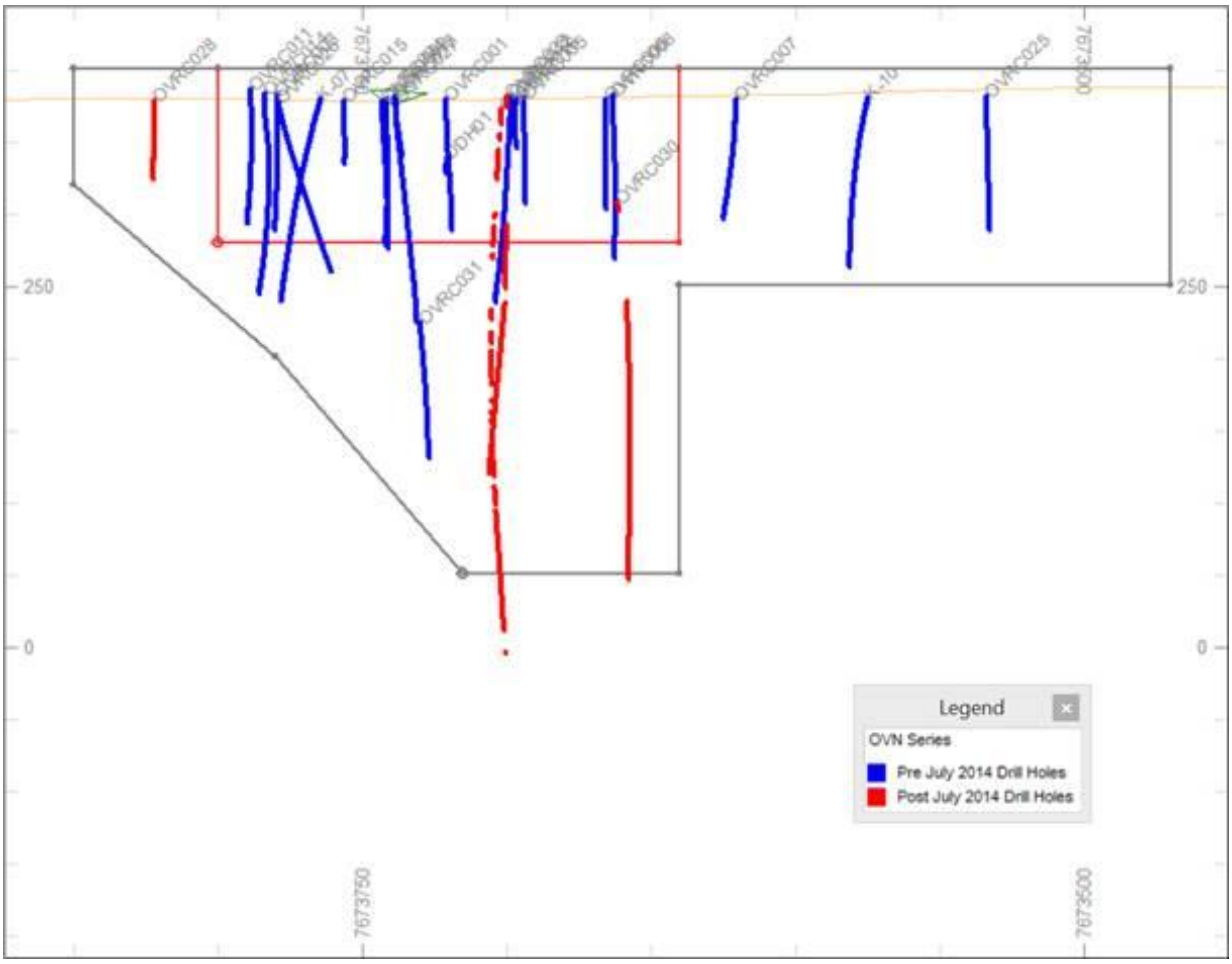
The block dimensions used in the Overlander North model were 20m NS by 2.5m EW by 10m vertical, with sub-cells of 5m by 0.625m by 2.5m.

Bulk density measurements were supplied to Haren for Hammer drill holes at both Overlander North and Overlander South. 205 measurements were available from drill holes, including 93 new measurements from drill holes OVRC029, OVRC030 and OVRC031.

Table D: Overlander North and Overlander South Mineral Resource Density

Material	Density	Description
Oxide	2.30 t/m^3	Above the base of complete oxidation (BOCO)
Transition	2.60 t/m^3	Between the BOCO and TOFR
Fresh	2.84 t/m^3	Below the top of fresh rock (TOFR)

The updated Overlander North estimation incorporates four new drill holes completed by Hammer, which have confirmed the continuity of lodes allowing an extension to the Inferred Mineral Resource down-dip and across-strike. The new drilling and geological mapping proved the continuity of grade necessary to greatly expand low-grade envelopes west of the high-grade shear zone. The deposit continues to have good potential for extension of the defined resource along strike and down dip with further exploration drilling.



Overlander North drilling, showing existing drillholes in blue and new drillholes in red. The red box defines the Indicated resource category and the grey polygon defines the Inferred resource category.

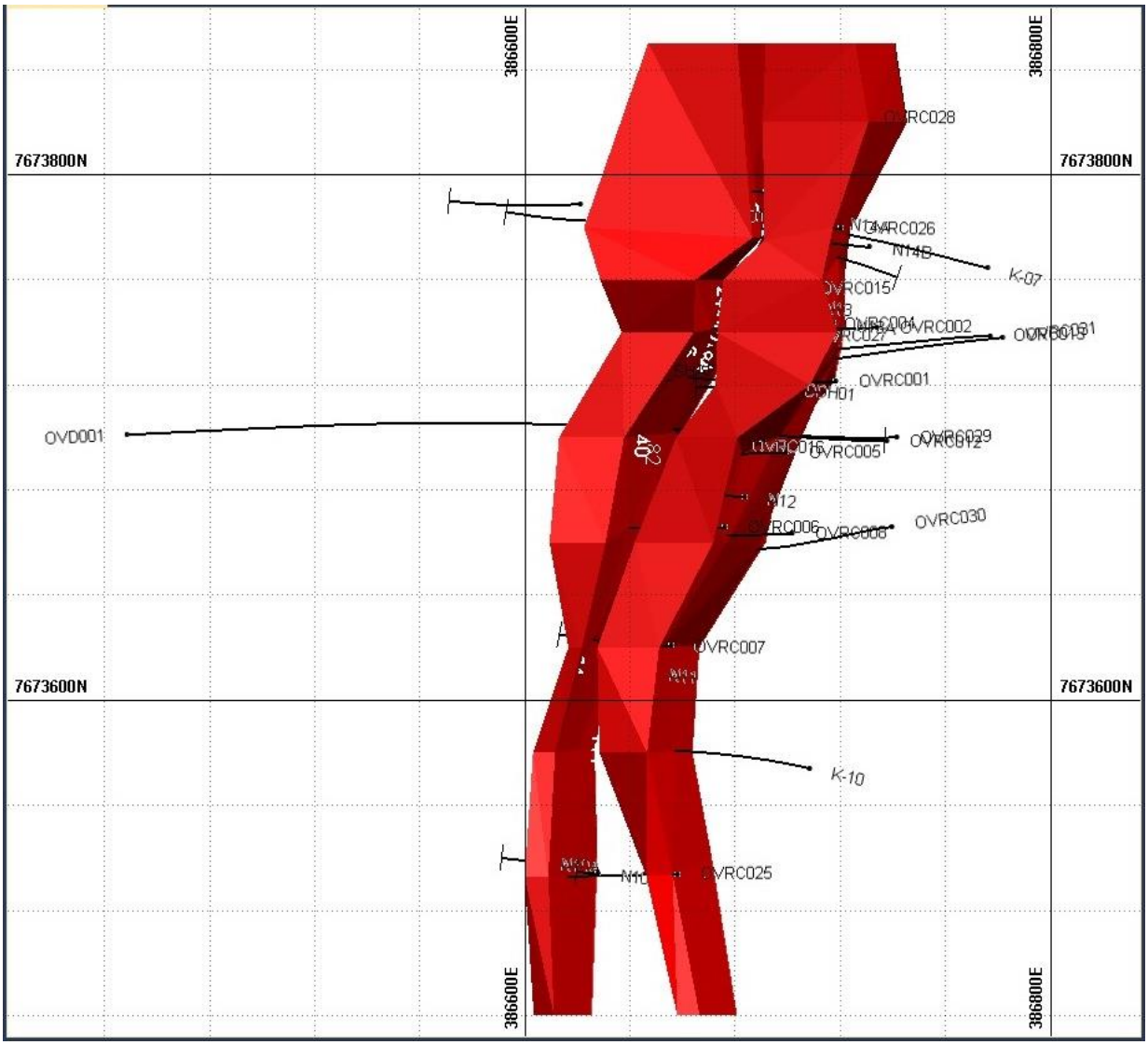
Mineral Resource Statement and Parameters

The Mineral Resource estimates for the Overlander North and South deposits were completed using the following parameters:

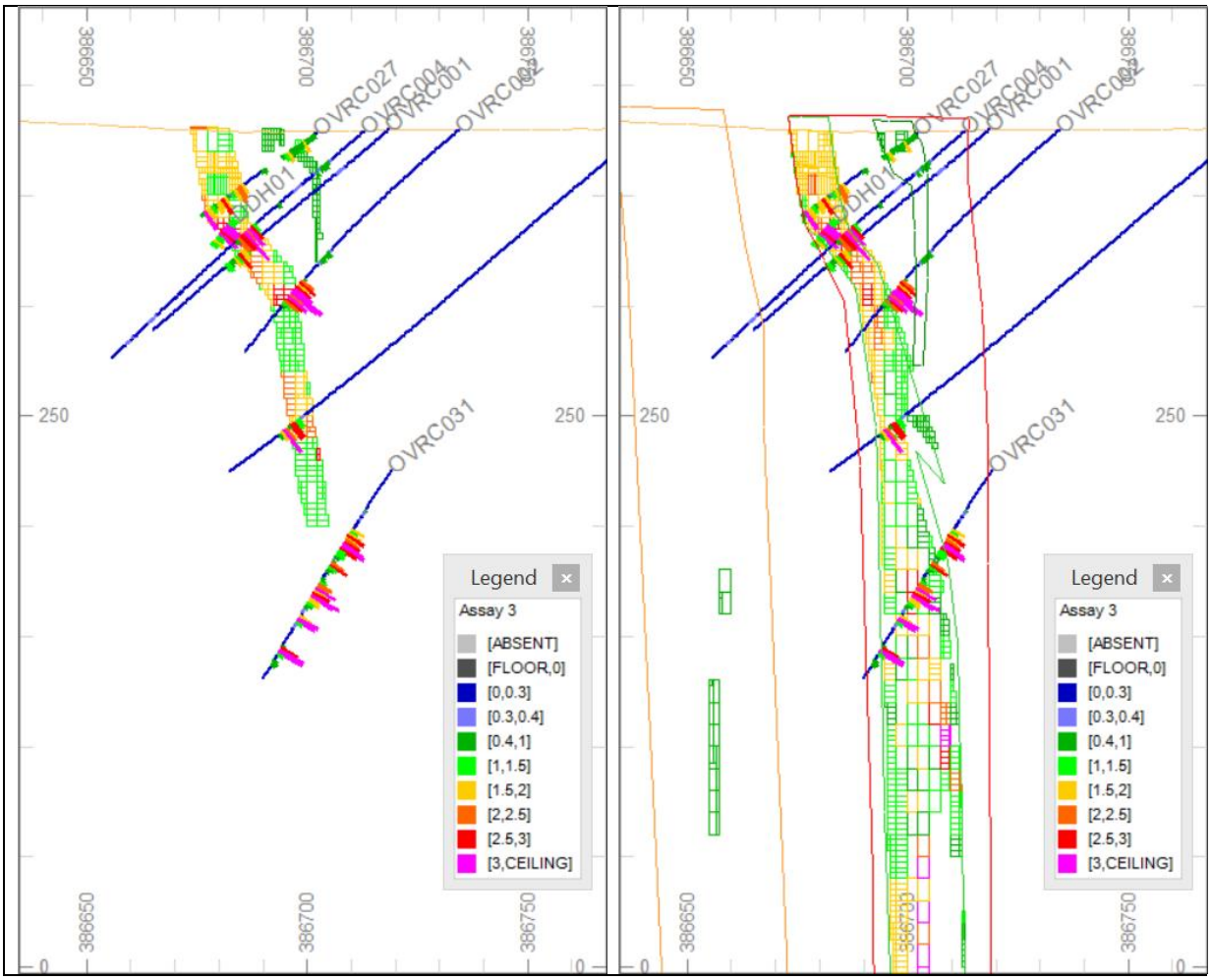
- The drilling at the Overlander North deposit extends over a distance of 290 m (from 7,673,530 mN to 7,673,820 mN) and includes the 435 m vertical interval from 385 m to -50 m. The Cu and Co mineralisation is interpreted to extend over a distance of 360 m (from 7,673,480 mN to 7,673,840 mN) and from surface to approximately 440 m below surface. The drill hole database contained 26 drill holes for a total of 3821 m of drilling.
- Holes were drilled at mostly 40m spacings on east-west orientated drill sections with some 20m infill drilling. Drill spacing down dip is mostly 20m. The drill spacing is sufficient to allow the grade intersections to be modelled into coherent wireframes for each domain.
- No site visit has been conducted by Haren.
- The RC holes have been sampled at 1.0 m sample lengths within interpreted mineralised intervals. Remaining intervals were sampled as 4m composites obtained by spearing the 1 m drill spoil. RC drill holes completed by Kings Minerals were sampled at 1.0 m sample lengths. Diamond holes

completed by CEC (DDH1) and Hammer Metals (OVD001) were sampled at varying intervals based on logged geological contacts.

- RC holes were surveyed "in rod" on a nominal 30 m interval, errors in azimuth readings in zones of high magnetic susceptibility were either excluded or modelled according to the adjacent values. Historical diamond drill holes were surveyed on a mostly 50 m interval.
- Holes were accurately surveyed at the collar by a contract surveyor using Trimble GNSS equipment using the RTK survey method to an accuracy of 0.05m.
- Logging and sampling methods for the Hammer drilling follow industry recognised procedures and are considered to be of an acceptable standard.
- Sample preparation and analysis was carried out by ALS Mount Isa. Samples were analysed by ALS for a range of elements using ME-ICP61 (4 acid digest / ICP determination) and ME-ICP41 (Aqua Regia digest / ICP determination). Cu values greater than 10,000 ppm were re-analysed using Cu-OG62, which uses a similar technique to ME-ICP61 but is suitable for higher grade mineralisation. Gold was analysed using Au-AA21, Au-AA25 and Au-AA26; procedures that include fire assay and Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy.
- The QAQC programs are an ongoing process for all Hammer drill programs. Sample duplicates were inserted every 20 samples and suitable base metal certified Standards were inserted every 20 samples.
- The topographic surface across the Overlander North deposit was defined by a digital terrain model generated from data obtained during a heliborne magnetic survey.
- The deposit was constrained by Mineral Resource outlines based on mineralisation envelopes prepared using a 0.1 % Cu or 150 ppm Co cut-off for low grade mineralisation and a 0.4 % Cu cut-off for high grade Cu mineralisation. High grade Co envelopes were created using a 150 ppm Co cut-off.
- Top-cuts were not applied to the Cu mineralisation however a top-cut of 2,500 ppm was applied to the high grade Co pods.



Overlander North Low Grade Mineralisation Envelope and Drilling



Cross section 7673730mN. Left side shows Cu (%) resource blocks before June 2014 and right side Cu (%) resource blocks after the drilling of OVRC031 (August 2015)

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Previous Estimations

The Mineral Resource estimate for Overlander South tabled in this report was reported to the ASX on July 24th 2014.

The Overlander North maiden resource estimate was reported in March 2014 by Hammer Metals Limited, then trading as Midas Resources Limited, as shown below in Table E. Following further RC drilling by Hammer, the resource estimate was revised by HC as shown in Table F below and reported on July 24th 2014.

Table E: Overlander North March 2014 Mineral Resource (0.5 % Cu cut-off)

Classification	Tonnes	Cu (%)	Co (ppm)	Cu tonnes	Co tonnes
Measured	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	-	-	-	-	-
Inferred	482,000	1.3	210	6,206	101
Total	**482,000**	**1.3**	**210**	**6,206**	**101**

Table F: Overlander North June 2014 Mineral Resource (0.7 % Cu cut-off)

Classification	Tonnes	Cu (%)	Co (ppm)	Cu tonnes	Co tonnes
Measured	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	247,000	1.3	230	3,201	56
Inferred	261,000	1.5	250	3,788	65
OVN Total	**508,000**	**1.4**	**240**	**6,989**	**121**

Drilling Summary

A summary of the drilling at Overlander North is provided in Table G below.

Table G: Overlander Drilling Summary

Deposit	Company	Period	Drilling	Num Holes	Metres
North	CEC	1970's	DD	1	132
	Kings Minerals NL	2005-2006	RC	3	394
	Hammer Resources	2013 -2014	RC	22	3295
South	CEC	1970's	RC	15	289
	Kings Minerals NL	2005-2006	RC	9	1,324
	Hammer Resources	2013 -2015	RC	10	1,000
Total	**All**	**All**	**All**	**59**	**6,434**

Prospects for Economic Extraction

The Overlander North and Overlander South deposits are reported at a cut-off of 0.7% Cu based on the viability at this value for economic extraction. The nearby Kalman polymetallic deposit (6 km east of Overlander North) and other satellite prospects support the open-cut mining of the Overlander deposits as part of a project 'hub'.

For these reasons Haren is of the opinion that the Overlander North and Overlander South deposits are of sufficient grade and tonnage to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction using open-pit surface mining techniques and are thus suitable for public reporting.

Classification

The Overlander North Mineral Resource (the subject of this report) was classified on the basis of data quality, sample spacing and continuity of the interpreted zones. The deposit shows consistent continuity of mineralisation within well-defined geological constraints which have been largely confirmed by the recent drilling by Hammer. The drill hole spacing throughout the project is approximately 40m along strike with some 20m infill drilling. Drill spacing down dip is of similar dimensions. The drill spacing is sufficient to allow the grade intersections to be modelled into coherent wireframes for each domain. Reasonable consistency is evident in the thickness and grade of the domains.

Haren considers that geological and mineralisation continuity has been demonstrated with sufficient confidence to allow portions of the Overlander North deposit to be classified as Indicated or Inferred Mineral Resources. The extrapolation of the lodes along strike and down dip has been limited by the application of strings to defined reportable Mineral Resources. The Overlander North deposit appears to have good potential for extension of the defined resource along strike and 'down dip' with further exploration drilling. Haren considers the data underlying the estimate to be reliable.

The Overlander South Mineral Resource reported in July 2014 was classified on the basis of data quality, sample spacing and continuity of the interpreted zones. The deposit shows consistent continuity of mineralisation within well-defined geological constraints which have been largely confirmed by the recent drilling by Hammer. The drill hole spacing throughout the project is approximately 40m along strike with some 20m infill drilling. Drill spacing down dip is of similar dimensions. The drill spacing is sufficient to allow the grade intersections to be modelled into coherent wireframes for each domain. Reasonable consistency is evident in the thickness and grade of the domains.

Haren considers that geological and mineralisation continuity has been demonstrated with a reasonable level of confidence at Overlander South, however the inclusion in this estimate of P series holes which have an uncertain location means there is some uncertainty in the tenor and width of mineralised intersections therefore there is only sufficient confidence to allow portions of the Overlander South deposit to be classified as an Inferred Mineral Resources. The extrapolation of the lodes along strike and down dip has been limited by the application of a restriction at a depth of 300m to the defined reportable Mineral Resources.

The Overlander North and Overlander South Mineral Resource models are undiluted, so appropriate dilution needs to be incorporated in any evaluation of the deposit.

The reported Inferred Mineral Resources have been estimated with insufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Risk and Opportunities

There is an opportunity to increase the level of confidence in the Mineral Resources through close spaced infill drilling. There is also the opportunity with extensional drilling along strike and at depth to identify additional resources.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Ms. Elizabeth Haren, a Competent Person who is a Member and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full time employee of Haren Consulting Pty Ltd. Ms. Haren has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which she has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Ms. Haren consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Ms. Haren has no economic, financial or pecuniary interest in Hammer and there is no issue that could be perceived as a conflict of interest.

The reporting of Mineral Resources presented in this Statement has been carried out in accordance with the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (The JORC Code – 2012 Edition).

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled and supplied by Mr. John Downing, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and an employee of Hammer. Mr. Downing has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. John Downing consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The following section is provided to ensure compliance with the JORC (2012) requirements for the reporting of the Mineral Resource estimates for the Overlander North and South copper deposits on mining tenement EPM 14232.

Overlander North & South Deposits

JORC Code (2012) Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (egg 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 (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.	• The sampling has been carried out using a reverse circulation (RC) drilling rig to obtain individually riffle split 1m samples weighing approximately 3kg. One metre samples over interpreted mineralised intervals were selected for assay. Remaining intervals were sampled as 4m composites obtained by spearing the 1 metre drill spoil. • Duplicate samples were taken at 25 metre intervals by riffle-splitting the remaining bulk sample return. Multi-element standard reference samples and blanks were each inserted into laboratory submissions at 25-sample intervals. Sample collection equipment was regularly inspected for function, cleanliness and appropriate operation. Wet or poor sample return was logged. Diamond drill samples comprised half-cut core over geologically defined intervals. • Samples were selected using geological criteria (visual inspection) and niton XRF analysis. • All samples submitted for assay underwent a fine crush with 1kg riffled off for pulverising to 75 micron. • The RC samples were submitted for 4 acid or Aqua regia digest followed by fire assay/AAS for gold, and ICP analysis for a range of elements including copper, silver, cobalt and molybdenum. Half-core samples were submitted for 4-acid digest followed by fire assay for gold and ICP analysis for a range of elements including Copper, Silver, Cobalt, Molybdenum and Arsenic. • Historical reverse circulation samples drilled by Kings Minerals is sampled every 1 metre. Core drilled by Carpentaria Exploration Company (CEC) is sampled at lengths based on geological contact and visible mineralisation.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.).	• Hammer drilling was by reverse circulation and diamond drilling. • Historical drilling includes 3 reverse circulation holes drilled by Kings Minerals in 2005 and 2006, also 1 diamond hole drilled by CEC in the 1970's.
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.	• Recovery of samples were visually estimated and recorded in the logs. Average recovery of the samples was estimated to be in the range of 80-90%. Local variations in the near surface oxidised zone. Recovery of core samples was determined by measuring recovered core and comparing with drilled intervals. • The RC was drilled dry using a booster and auxiliary compressor. Care was taken to avoid sample contamination. Core was washed immediately. No sample recovery bias was observed through mineralised zones.
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 in detail by Hammer Metals geologists recording lithology, alteration and mineralisation, weathering, colour and structure, and any other features of the sample to a level of detail to support appropriate studies. CEC diamond drilling is not logged geologically; all Kings Minerals drilling is logged for lithology. • Small washed samples from each one metre RC interval were collected and stored in a chip tray. Full core was collected and logged prior to half-core sampling. All logging is qualitative. • All Hammer drill holes were logged in full. CEC diamond drilling is not logged geologically; all Kings Minerals drilling is logged entirely for lithology.
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	• No details are available for historical drill core sampling. • Half-core samples were cut by diamond saw. • All one metre RC samples were riffle split and bagged. The one metre samples interpreted to be (copper) mineralised were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Mount Isa for analysis. • The remaining RC samples were composited into four metre samples using a spear/scoop, rebagged and numbered, and submitted to ALS Laboratories in Mount Isa for analysis. • Field QC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials (1 in 20), and field duplicates (1 in 20). RC Field duplicates were collected by

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	riffle-splitting on-site 1 metre sample return. Half-core duplicate samples have not been collected at this stage. The field duplicates have accurately reflected the original assay. Recognised laboratories have been used for analysis of samples. • All samples were dry. • Sample collection and size is considered appropriate to the target style and analysis. • The 3kg riffle split RC samples from the sample return, and the sample preparation procedures used by ALS maintained appropriate grains size for the material being sampled.
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.	• The RC drill samples were analysed by ALS for a range of elements by ME- ICP61 (4 acid) or ME-ICP41 (Aqua regia) digest with ICP determination. Cu values greater than 10,000ppm were re-analysed by Cu-OG62. Gold was analysed using Au-AA21, Au-AA25 or Au-AA26 (fire assay) with AAS determination. • No information is available regarding historical assay methods. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this resource estimate. • QA duplicates were inserted every 20 samples and suitable certified base metal Standards were inserted every 20 samples. Certified standards have generally reported within acceptable limits. ALS Laboratories also maintained a regime of check samples, duplicates, standard reference samples, blanks and calibration standards. The QAQC results confirm the suitability of the drilling data for use in the resource estimation.
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.	• Significant results were checked by alternative Hammer personnel. • No twin holes were drilled. • All Hammer field logging was done initially by hand, and later directly into laptops on site and later checked and entered into the company database. • Assay files are received electronically from the laboratory. • Repeat results are kept independent and are not averaged. Below-detection limit (BDL) results are saved in the database as - BDL values. BDL results are converted to half the detection limit value on export from the database.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Drill hole collars were primarily measured using a hand-held GPS unit. Hole positions have since been re-surveyed using DGPS, apart from drillholes OVRC029 to OVRC031 and OVD001. All RC and diamond core collars have been recorded accurately. • All collars have been located in UTM, MGA94, Zone 54 co-ordinates. • The topographic surface used for Resource estimation was modelled from detailed helicopter-borne magnetic survey 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.	• Samples are collected every metre down hole. Current drilling is on a nominal 40m x 20m pattern. • The mineralised domains have demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Inferred Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code. • RC sample compositing to 4m using a spear/scoop was applied to less mineralised intervals.
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 are orientated perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the mineralisation. • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• For Hammer RC drilling pre-numbered bags are used and transported by company personnel to the ALS Laboratory in Mount Isa. ALS transports samples to its laboratories in Townsville or Brisbane when required. • No information is available regarding security of historical diamond drilling samples.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• A desktop review of sampling techniques was carried out by HC. From the reports provided, the sampling appears to be conducted to industry standards.

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 Overlander prospect is situated in EPM 14232, held 100% by Mt Dockerell Mining Pty Ltd which is a 100% owned subsidiary of Hammer Resources Limited. • No royalties are applicable. • The area is within the Kalkadoon claim area. • The tenement is in good standing with the Queensland DME.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Some previous exploration in the 1970's completed by Carpentaria Exploration Company including one drill hole, and in the 2005-2006 period by Kings Minerals Ltd.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit is located amongst Proterozoic shear hosted copper-(gold-cobalt) 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.*
		• Drilling results were tabled in announcements released to the ASX on 17/01/2014, 13/06/2014, 10/05/2015 and 14/07/2015.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Interval grades are reported as down-hole length weighted averages of grades above 0.3% Cu. Up to 2m of internal waste was included and no top- cuts were applied. • Aggregated results also separately report the internal high-grade intervals. • No metal equivalent values reported.
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').*	• Holes are inclined at 55 to 60° from horizontal to intersect the steeply dipping (~70° to 90°) mineralised structure. • For most holes, the estimated true width of reported intercepts is approximately 70% to 80% of the down hole width.
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.*	• A plan and sections showing Overlander North RC and diamond drilling are included within this Mineral Resource report.
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.*	• Results for the first two holes (OVRC001 and OVRC002) of the 16 hole RC program were reported on December 17 2013. Results for holes OVRC003 to OVRC016 were reported on January 17 2014. Results for hole OVRC024 were reported on June 3 2014. Results for holes OVRC017 to OVRC028 were reported on June 13 2014. Results for OVD001 were reported on 10/05/2015. Results for RC drillholes OVRC029 to OVRC031 were reported on 14/07/2015. No further current drilling is included as part of this Mineral Resource

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		estimate.
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.*	• Magnetic, gravity and IP anomalies have been identified at Overlander North using geophysical survey methods. Reported on 17/04/2015.
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.*	• Extensional drilling is planned.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Drill logging data and assay results are generated digitally, compiled and validated prior to import to a central Sql Server database. Assay results are not compiled for import until final QAQC data and certification has been received from the analytical laboratory. A suite of validation routines are carried out across the database on a regular basis. • Haren Consulting (HC) also performed data audits and checked collar coordinates, down hole surveys and assay data for errors. Minor errors in down hole surveys were identified as a result of the presence of magnetite. These surveys were either removed or altered to reflect adjacent readings. No other errors were found.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is*	• A site visit has not been conducted by HC.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the case.	
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be good. The deposit is similar in style to many polymetallic deposits in Mount Isa Inlier. • Drill hole logging by Hammer geologists, through direct observation of RC and diamond core samples have been used to interpret the geological setting. Detailed surface mapping supports down-hole interpretation. The continuity of the main mineralised lodes is clearly observed by relevant grades within the drill holes. The diamond and RC drilling suggests the current interpretation is robust. • The nature of the lodes would indicate that alternate interpretations would have little impact on the overall Mineral Resource estimation. • Weathering was used in the generation of the wireframes for the Mineral Resource estimation as the mineralisation is contained within weathered and fresh material. Wireframes were based on the chemical analyses for Copper and Cobalt. • The geological logging and the results of the geostatistical analyses have been useful in predicting the continuity of the mineralisation for the Mineral Resource estimation.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Overlander North Mineral Resource Cu and Co mineralisation is interpreted to extend over a distance of 360 m (from 7,673,480 mN to 7,673,840 mN) and from surface to approximately 440 m below surface. • The Overlander South Mineral Resource Cu and Co mineralisation is interpreted to extend over a distance of 480 m (from 7,672,090 mN to 7,672,570 mN) and from surface to approximately 220 m below surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production*	• Ordinary Kriging ("OK") interpolation with an oriented 'ellipsoid' search was used for the estimate. CAE Studio software was used for the estimations. Three dimensional mineralised wireframes were used to domain the mineralised data. Sample data was composited to 1m down hole lengths using the 'best fit' method. Intervals with no assays were excluded from the estimates. The influence of extreme grade values was addressed for Cobalt by reducing high outlier values by applying top-cuts to the data within the high grade Cobalt zones. These cut values were determined through statistical analysis (histograms, log probability plots, CVs, and summary multi-variate and bi-variate statistics) using Supervisor software. No top-cut was required for Copper. The maximum distance of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	extrapolation from data points was 20m. • The current HC estimates represent a maiden Mineral Resource estimate for the Overlander South deposit and a re-estimate of the March 2014 maiden Mineral Resource estimate for the Overlander North deposit. No mining has occurred in the area. HC has assumed that the deposit will be mined, and the ore processed for Cu and potentially Co. At this stage the Mineral Resource is reported using only Cu% as a cut-off. • No non-grade elements have been estimated. • For the Overlander North deposit, the parent block dimensions used were 20m NS by 2.5m EW by 10m vertical with sub-cells of 5m by 0.625m by 2.5m. The parent block size was selected on the basis of being approximately 50% of the average drill hole spacing. • For the Overlander South deposit, the parent block dimensions used were 20m NS by 5m EW by 10m vertical with sub-cells of 5m by 1.25m by 2.5m. The parent block size was selected on the basis of being approximately 50% of the average drill hole spacing. • Selective mining units were not modelled. The block size used in the resource model was based on drill sample spacing and lode orientation. • No assumptions were made regarding correlation of variables; Cu and Co were both modelled individually with set parameters. • The deposit mineralisation was constrained by overall wireframes constructed using a 0.1% Cu OR 150ppm Co cut-off grade. Within the low grade wireframe two internal wireframes were constructed using a higher grade Cu value of 0.4% Cu. A further three internal wireframes were constructed using a higher grade Co value of 150ppm. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. • To assist in the selection of appropriate top-cuts, log-probability plots and histograms were generated. A top-cut for Cu was not considered appropriate however given the high coefficient of variation for Co within the higher grade domain; a top-cut of 2,500ppm was applied. • To validate the model, a qualitative assessment was completed by slicing sections through the block model in positions coincident with drilling. A quantitative assessment of the estimate was completed by comparing the average grades of the sample file input against the block model output for all the resource objects. A trend analysis was completed by comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample data within all the lodes. This analysis was completed for northings and elevations across

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the deposit. Validation plots showed good correlation between the sample grades and the block model grades for both Cu and Co.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The nominal cut-off grade of 0.1% Cu OR 150ppm Co was used to define the boundary of the mineralisation, it was determined from analysis of log probability plots of all samples at the deposit. This cut-off was used to define the mineralised wireframes. • The Mineral Resource has been reported at 0.7% Cu cut-off. This is based on economic assumptions for open cut extraction.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• HC has assumed that the deposit could potentially be mined using open pit techniques as part of the Mount Isa Project Hub. It is within trucking distance of the nearby Kalman polymetallic deposit.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the*	• No assumptions have been made regarding metallurgy.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	metallurgical assumptions made.	
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No assumptions have been made by HC regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vughs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density is applied based on data collected from the Overlander North and Overlander South deposits in predominantly fresh material. The densities used in the March 2014 estimate of Overlander North were retained for oxide and transitional material. A value of 2.84 t/m3 was assigned for fresh rock mineralisation and 2.6 t/m3 for transitional, 2.3 t/m3 for oxide. • These same density values were applied to Overlander South.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations,*	• Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012 Edition). • The Overlander North estimate was classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource on the basis of data quality, sample spacing, and lode

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	continuity. The input data is considered reliable as Hammer have comprehensive QAQC procedures in place. • The Overlander South estimate was classified as Inferred Mineral Resource on the basis of data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. Some of the input data is considered of lower reliability as they are historical but Hammer drill holes is considered reliable as Hammer have comprehensive QAQC procedures in place. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal audits have been completed which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Overlander Mineral Resource estimates have been reported with a high degree of confidence. The lode geometry and continuity has been adequately interpreted to reflect the applied level of Inferred Mineral Resource for the Overlander South estimate and mixed Indicated and inferred Mineral Resource for the Overlander North estimate. The data quality is good and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists for all recent drilling. A recognised laboratory has been used for all analyses. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. • No mining has occurred at the deposit.