

14th September 2021

MASSIVE NICKEL SULPHIDE DISCOVERY AT BEREHAVEN NICKEL PROJECT

- Maiden RC program intersects significant massive sulphide mineralisation at the Commodore Nickel Prospect, 20km from Kalgoorlie
- Greenfields nickel discovery consistent with high-grade Kambalda style komatiite-hosted massive nickel sulphide deposits
- Downhole electromagnetic survey initiated
- Diamond drilling to follow

Metal Hawk Limited (ASX: MHK, “Metal Hawk” or “The Company”) is pleased to announce the discovery of massive nickel sulphide mineralisation at the Company’s Berehaven Nickel Project, located 20 kilometres east of Kalgoorlie. Portable-XRF analysis of reverse circulation (RC) drill chips has confirmed a high-grade tenor typical of Kambalda style komatiite hosted nickel deposits.



Figure 1. Massive nickel sulphides – BVNC002: 144m to 145m

Managing Director Will Belbin said: *“This is a fantastic result from Metal Hawk’s first RC drilling program that has confirmed our belief in the potential for massive nickel sulphide discoveries to be made on this exciting and underexplored project. We look forward to ramping up our nickel sulphide exploration at Berehaven and plans for diamond drilling are well underway.”*

Three RC holes were drilled for a total of 485m at the Commodore nickel prospect, located 5 kilometres north of the Blair Nickel Mine (which produced 1.26Mt @ 2.62% Ni for 32,900 tonnes of contained nickel).

The RC drilling at Commodore targeted anomalous end-of-hole Ni-Cu-PGE geochemistry intersected in aircore drilling carried out by Metal Hawk in May 2021 ([see Nickel Exploration Update, 16/6/2021](#)). Prior to Metal Hawk's drilling there had been no previous nickel sulphide exploration at the prospect.

BVNC002 intersected **2m of massive and semi-massive nickel sulphide mineralisation** from 144m to 146m, directly beneath 12m of intensely weathered gossanous ultramafic rocks, at the interpreted basal contact with footwall felsic rocks.



Figure 2. BVNC002 samples– nickel sulphide mineralisation highlighted

Due to 30m thick cover of ferruginous lateritic material and extreme weathering of the underlying Archaean bedrock, surface electromagnetic surveys completed at the Commodore prospect to date have been ineffective.

The ultramafic horizon at which BVNC001 and BVNC003 intersected the target zone was intensely weathered and no sulphides were observed, however both of these holes will provide an excellent platform for downhole electromagnetics (DHEM). All three RC holes have been cased with PVC and will now be tested with DHEM to identify the strongest conductive zones which will help target follow-up diamond drilling.

Assay results from mineralised samples in BVNC002 are expected in 3-4 weeks.

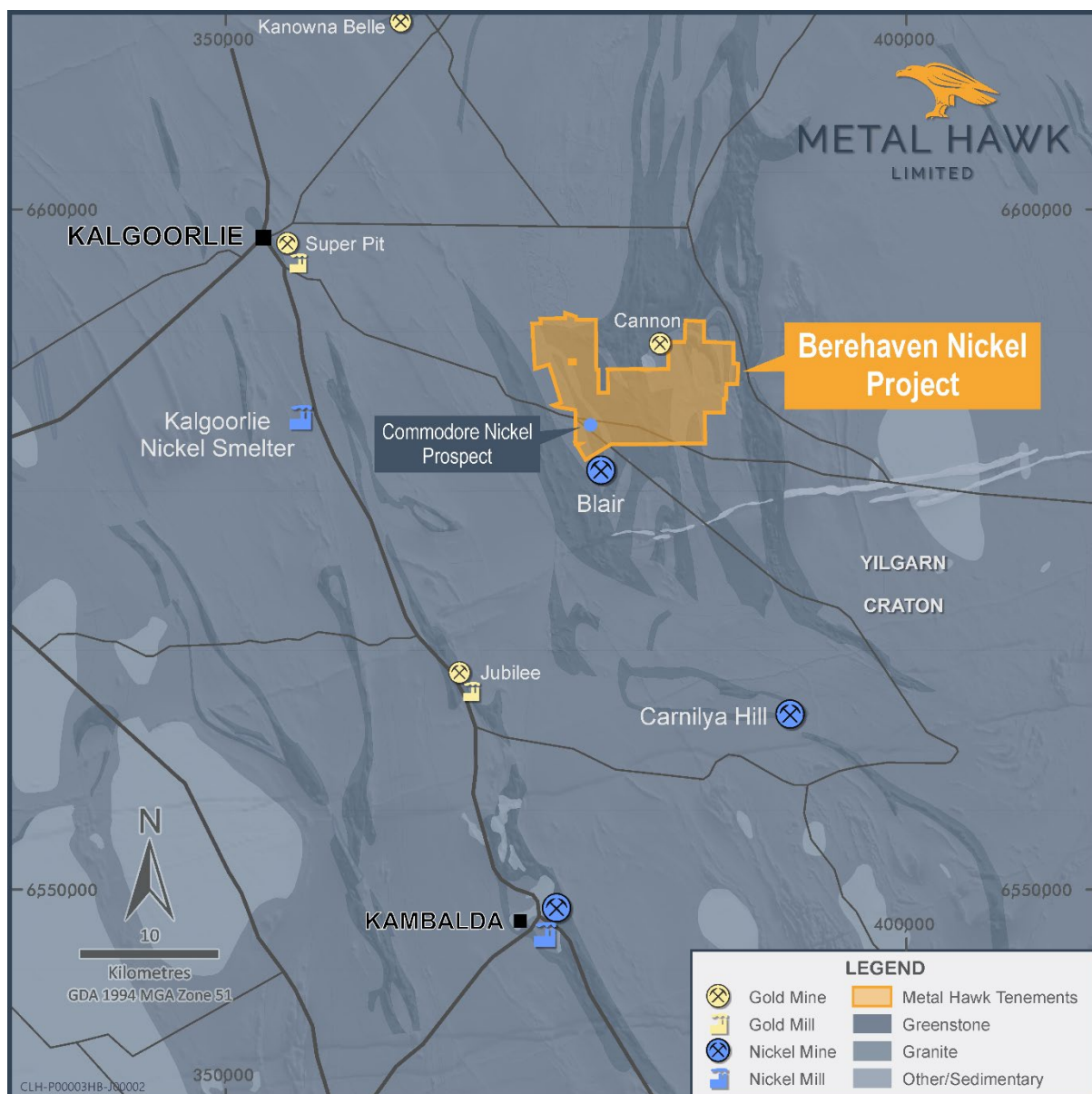


Figure 3. Berehaven Nickel Project

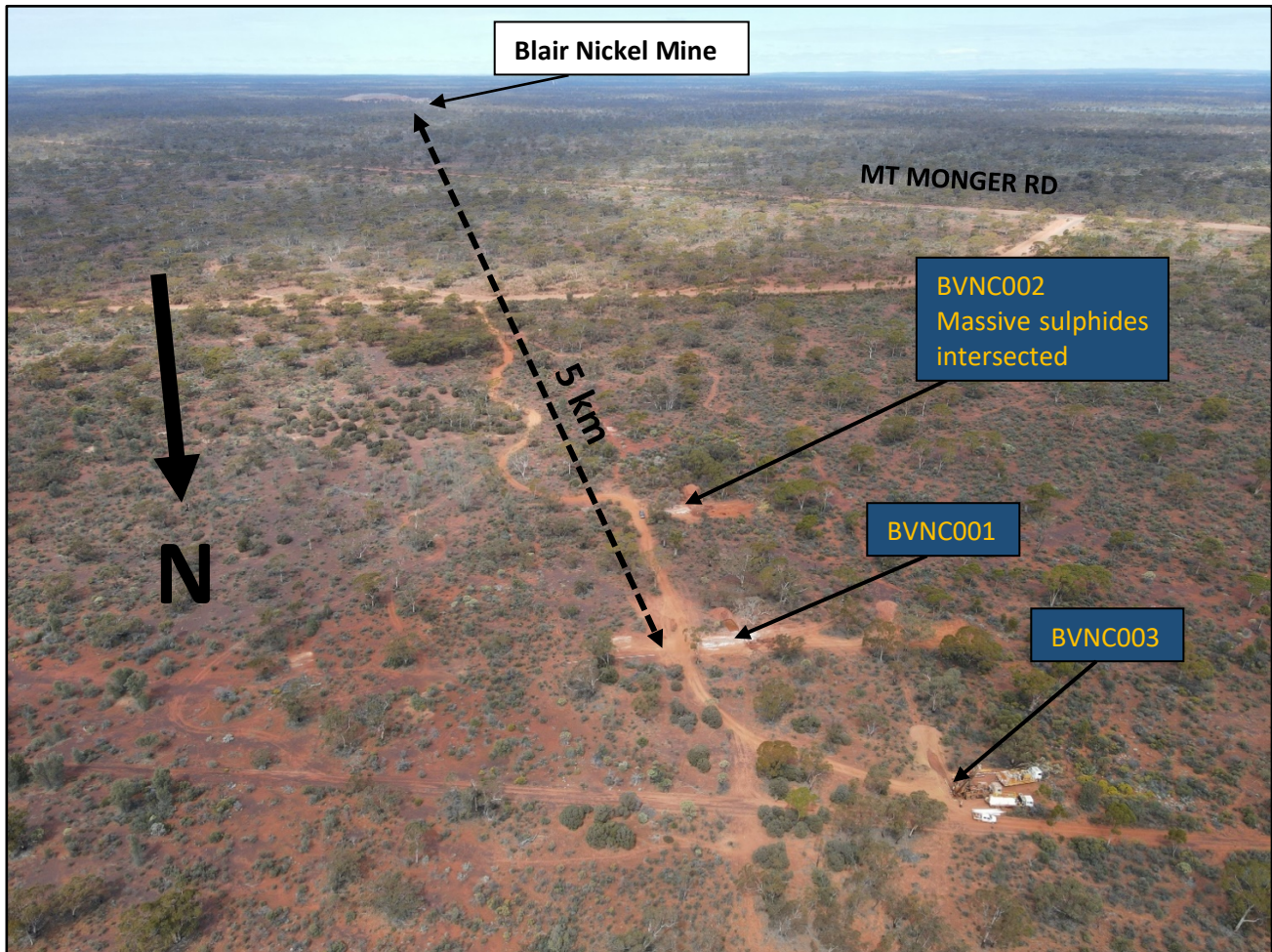


Figure 4. Aerial view looking south towards the Blair Nickel Mine

This announcement has been authorised for release by Mr Will Belbin, Managing Director, on behalf of the Board of Metal Hawk Limited.

For further information regarding Metal Hawk Limited please visit our website at www.metalhawk.com.au or contact:

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Table 1. Drillhole Collar Locations

Hole ID	Hole Type	Grid	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
BVNC001	RC	MGA51GDA94	376599	6584555	350	-60	90	161
BVNC002	RC	MGA51GDA94	376607	6584455	350	-60	70	162
BVNC003	RC	MGA51GDA94	376567	6584621	350	-60	90	162

Notes to Table 1:

- Grid coordinates GDA94: zone51, collar positions determined by handheld GPS.
- All holes nominal RL 350 +/-1m AHD.
- Hole azimuths planned at 090 and 070 degrees, but slight downhole deviation may result in hole paths slightly different to those intended.
- RC drilling by reverse circulation face sampling hammer, then 1m samples cone split and bagged.
- Composite samples (2m to 5m) scooped from sample piles.
- Assay results are pending for all holes and results will be reported as soon as available.

Competent Person statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr William Belbin, a "Competent Person" who is a Member of the Australian Institute Geoscientists (AIG) and is Managing Director at Metal Hawk Limited. Mr Belbin is a full-time employee of the Company and hold shares and options in the Company. Mr Belbin has sufficient experience 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'. Mr Belbin consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Metal Hawk Limited's planned exploration program(s) and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward looking statements.

2012 JORC Table 1

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. 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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 3 RC holes (BVNC001 to BVNC003) were drilled for 485m Hole diameter was 5.5" (140mm) reverse circulation percussion (RC). Drill holes were generally angled -60 towards the east to intersect the interpreted geology as close to perpendicular as possible. Sampling was undertaken by collecting 1m cone split samples at selected intervals and 2-5m composite samples throughout the remainder of the drillhole. Samples were collected in calico bags for dispatch to the sample laboratory. Sample preparation was in 3-5kg pulverizing mills, followed by sample splitting to a 200g pulp which will then be analysed by Intertek Genalysis Perth using methods 4AE/OE (multi-acid digest) in Teflon tubes. Analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry and for higher precision analyses (eg. Ni > 1%) method 4AH/OE, modified (for higher precision) multi-acid digest. Additionally, selected samples will be analysed for platinum group elements (Au, Pt, Pd) via 25g fire assay (Intertek method FA25/MS) with mass-spectrometer finish.
Drilling techniques	<p><i>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).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling technique was Reverse Circulation (RC) with hole diameter of 140mm face sampling hammer. Hole depths ranged from 161m to 162m.
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i></p> <p><i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drill recoveries were visually estimated from volume of sample recovered. All sample recoveries within the mineralized zone were above 80% of expected. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and notes were made in the logs. Not applicable at this stage however it is expected that there is no relationship between recovery and grade, and therefore no sample bias.

Logging	<p><i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed geological logs have been carried out on all RC drill holes, but no geotechnical data have been recorded (or is possible to be recorded due to the nature of the sample). The geological data would be suitable for inclusion in a Mineral Resource estimate. Logging of RC drill chips recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other sample features. RC chips are stored in plastic RC chip trays. All holes were logged in full
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable RC samples were collected on the drill rig using a cone splitter. All of the mineralised samples were collected dry or moist as noted in the drill logs and database. The field sample preparation followed industry best practice. This involved collection of 1m samples from the cone splitter and transfer to calico bag for dispatch to the laboratory. Field QC procedures involve the use of alternating standards and blank samples (insertion rate of 1:20). No field duplicates were taken. The sample sizes were considered more than adequate to ensure that there are no particle size effects relating to the grain size of the mineralisation, which lies in the percentage range.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples have been submitted to Intertek Genalysis method 4A/OE04: Multi-acid digest including hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids in Teflon tubes. Analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry. This is considered a total analysis, with all of the target minerals dissolved. An Olympus Vanta portable handheld xrf analyser was used only for a guide to logging, selection of single metre and composite sampling intervals, and confirmation of logged mineralisation. No pXRF values are reported. Field QC procedures involve the use of standards and blank samples (insertion rate 1:20). In addition, the laboratory runs routine check and duplicate analyses.

Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Company's Managing Director has visually inspected and verified the significant drill intersections. • No holes have been twinned at this stage. • Primary data was collected using a standard set of Excel templates on a Toughbook laptop computer in the field. These data are transferred to Newexco Exploration Pty Ltd for data verification and loading into the database. • No assays are reported at this stage.
Location of data points	<p><i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable. A hand held GPS has been used to determine collar locations at this stage. • Gyroscopic downhole surveys were taken at approximately every 50m. • The grid system used is MGA94, zone 51 for easting, northing and RL. • A nominal height of 350m +/- 1m AHD was used. All the drillhole collars are within 1m height difference.
Data spacing and distribution	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drillholes are spaced 100m and 75m apart. Some sections have had limited historical aircore and RAB drilling. • No sections have had more than one RC hole drilled. • There is insufficient data to complete a geological understanding of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation work. • No grade has been reported to date.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <p><i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The holes have been designed to intersect the interpreted geology as close to perpendicular as possible, however there is insufficient data to determine actual orientation of mineralisation at this stage
Sample security	<p><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The samples were delivered to the laboratory by the Company.
Audits or reviews	<p><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No review of the sampling techniques has been carried out.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E 26/210 is owned by Berehaven Holdings Pty Ltd. Metal Hawk Limited holds an Option to Purchase the tenement 100%. The tenement is in good standing.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical gold exploration by other parties intersected anomalous and nickel and copper values in limited RAB drilling. No known significant nickel sulphide exploration has taken place at the Commodore prospect.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geological setting is of Archaean age with common host rocks related to komatiite-hosted nickel sulphide mineralisation as found throughout the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The Archaean rocks are deeply weathered and locally are covered by 20m to 30m thick transported ferruginous clays and gravel.
Drill hole Information	<i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Table 1 and the Notes attached thereto.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drillhole assays have been reported in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not known at this stage.

widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></p>	
Diagrams	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Figures in text.
Balanced reporting	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assays have been reported at this stage. All significant visual mineralised intervals have been reported in the text of this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	<p><i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no other substantive data
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work will be planned following further analysis of results and follow-up downhole electromagnetics (DHEM).