

SILVER HAMMER PREPARES FOR DRILL PROGRAM AT ITS 100% OWNED CALIFORNIA PATENTED CLAIM AT THE ELIZA PROJECT IN NEVADA

March 11, 2026 – Vancouver, BC – Silver Hammer Mining Corp. (CSE: HAMR) (the “Company” or “Silver Hammer”) is pleased to announce that the Company is finalizing plans for its Phase 1 drill program on its 100% owned California Patented Claim (the “California Patent”), within the Eliza Silver Project (“Eliza”) in White Pine County, Nevada.

“We are looking forward to Phase 1 of drill-testing priority targets at the 100% owned California Patent, ahead of a Phase 2 drill program on the greater area of the Eliza Claims, which is now awaiting final approval after submitting all required documents in its permitting application with the US Forest Service. The California Claim, being patented land, allows us to perform Phase 1, without requiring exploration or drilling permits,” commented Peter A. Ball, CEO of Silver Hammer Mining. “We are currently in the process of sourcing a drilling contractor to execute our exploration program, and we look forward to mobilize to site as soon as possible.”

New priority drill targets on the California Patent have been identified from historical geological data from past exploration programs including surface mapping and sampling, an extensive soil sampling program, heliborne geophysics (magnetics and radiometrics), and from historical records of old mine workings. Up to five structures appear to be mineralized with silver and/or gold, and these form the five distinct drill targets (refer to Fig. 1).

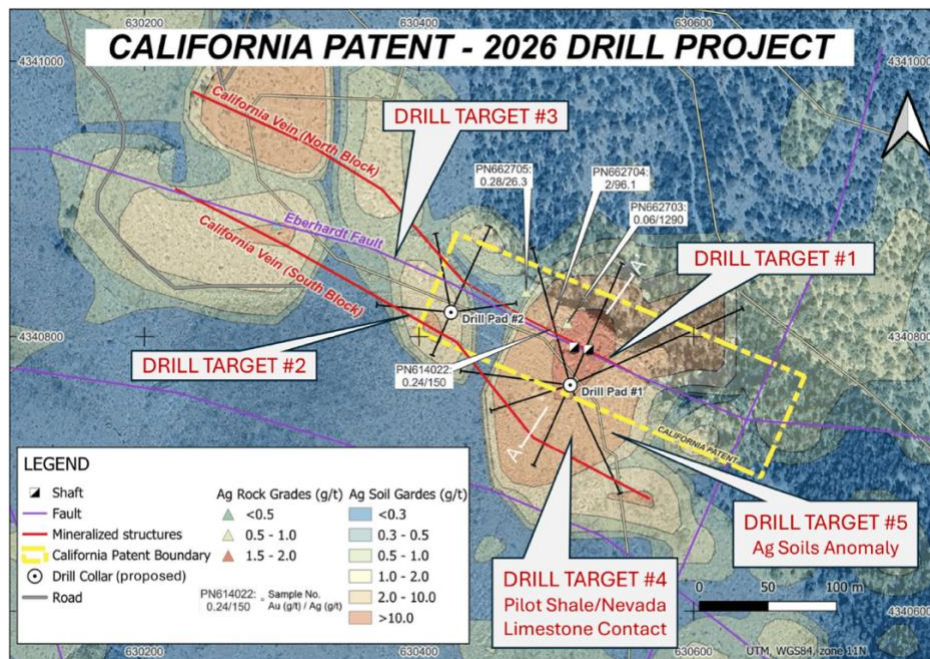


Fig. 1 - California Patent Drill Targets Map with a Compilation of Geological Structures, Rock and Soil Samples

Up to a fifteen (15) hole drill program, consisting of approximately 1,500 metres (5,000 feet), has been designed to test following targets:

1. **Drill Target #1:** The California Vein dips steeply, at approximately 80° to the northeast and is proximal to the Eberhardt Fault at surface. Mineralization has been found in a set of rock samples taken in 2021 and 2022 on or in the vicinity of the California Vein and the Eberhardt Fault, with four of the eight samples showing significant silver and/or gold grades (see Table 1 - please refer to the Company's news releases dated December 6, 2021 and May 11, 2022 for more information). Airborne magnetics (vertical gradient) and radiometrics (total count) both show low anomalies as distinctly linear features at the Eberhardt Fault/California Vein zone. Two drill pads would allow for drilling the California Vein from the south, over a distance exceeding 150 metres along strike with a set of six fanned holes.

Table 1 - Rock Samples at California Patent (Mapping and Sampling Programs, 2021-2022)

Sample No.	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (ppm)	Cd (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
PN662702	0.01	0.524	14.6	1	2	541	2	9.05	5	10.8
PN662703	0.06	1290	33.8	14	56.8	2750	5.6	619	268	71.1
PN662704	2.00	96.1	19	12	32	1620	2.42	179	33.2	128
PN662705	0.28	26.3	10.5	1	13.6	316	2.12	39.2	11.5	21.3
PN662706	0.01	2.44	25.3	1	7.05	4610	5.15	9.1	7.88	31.6
PN662707	0.01	14.1	19.4	1	7.08	2020	2	9.9	10.1	22
PN662708	0.01	0.275	8.28	1	3.58	96.8	2	18.5	5	7.68
PN614022	0.24	150	32.2	14.8	84.5	1340	2.35	324	51.3	172

2. **Drill Target #2:** The California Vein has been interpreted to have been cut by the Eberhardt Fault just above the current topographic surface and down-dropped and displaced southwards in the South Block of the Eberhardt Fault (refer to Fig. 2). Silver mineralization in the geochemical soil anomaly and rock sampling suggests this repetition of the California Vein daylight approximately 70 metres to the south of the surface trace of the Eberhardt Fault (and the outcropping of the California Vein in the North Block of the fault). Six fanned holes, drilled southwards from the two drill pads, are designed to test this fault-displaced portion of the California Vein.
3. **Drill Target #3:** The Eberhard Fault is expected to be intersected by the set of six northwards-trending drill holes. This drill-testing is expected to provide additional information of which structure is the source of the mineralized rock and soil samples that are in proximity of both the California Vein and the Eberhardt Fault.
4. **Drill Target #4:** Pilot Shale has been mapped at surface in the South Block of the normal-type Eberhardt Fault. Geological interpretation of the stratigraphy leads to an expectation of the Pilot Shale and the stratigraphically lower Nevada Limestone contact to be located approximately 60 metres below the topographic surface in the South Block of the Eberhardt Fault. This brecciated lithologic contact has been recognized as a potential trap for hydrothermal fluids during the mineralization stage. Such association of manto-style mineralization and basal brecciation at nearby Treasure Hill is described by R.M. Smith¹: *The chloride ore bodies were localized in the uppermost strata of the gently west-dipping Guilmette (Nevada) Limestone just below the*

Pilot Shale, most of which is eroded from all but the Telegraph Peak portion of Treasure Hill. The limestone is brecciated by premineralization bedding faults, the most prominent of which is along its contact with the shale'. During past mining in the late 1800s, several exploratory drifts were driven in the California Mine, with a goal to reach this Pilot Shale – Nevada Limestone contact. The two vertical holes from the two drill pads are designed to explore for such potential manto-type mineralization at the lithologic contact (refer to Fig. 2).

¹ R.K. Hose, M.C. Blake and R.M. Smith, Bulletin 85, Geology and Mineral resources of White Pine County, Nevada, Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Part II, Mineral Resources, 1976.

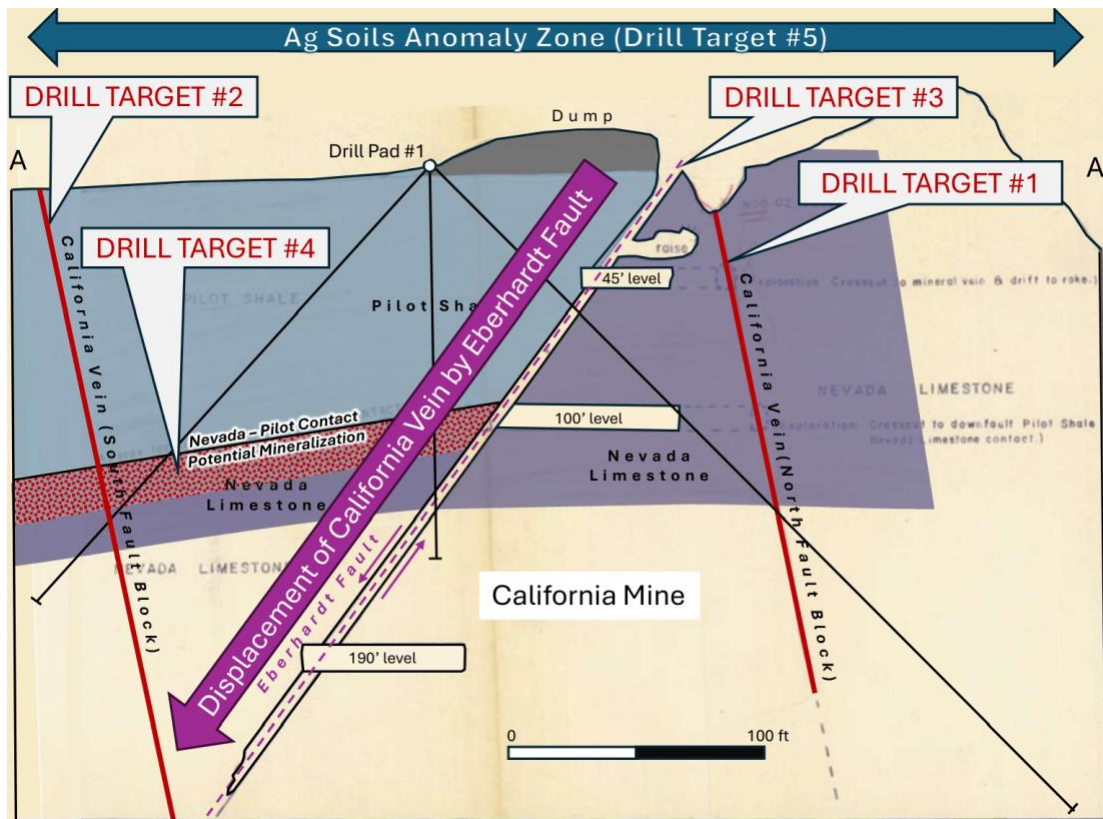


Fig. 2 – California Mine Section A-A', with Drill Targets and Historic Underground Workings

5. **Drill Target #5:** The broad zone of anomalous silver values follows the trend of the high rock samples as well as the trend of magnetic and radiometric anomalies. This zone measures up to 200 metres wide north-south and over 400 metres east-west. All holes are within this soil geochemical anomaly.

Mr. Ball added, *“The intersection of high angle structures in several orientations and the potential of the low-angle shale-limestone contact at the location of a historic mine, combined with several high-grade rock samples, forms a number of exciting and compelling drill targets.”*

Qualified Person

The scientific and technical aspects of this press release have been reviewed and approved under the supervision of Damir Cukor, P.Geo. Mr. Cukor is a Qualified Person (QP) under National Instrument

43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and as a consultant for the Company as Technical Director – Projects.

About Silver Hammer Mining Corp.

Silver Hammer Mining Corp. is a well-funded junior resource company focused on advancing past-producing high-grade silver projects in the United States. Silver Hammer controls 100% of six previously producing silver mines which are located within the Silver Strand Project in the Coeur d’Alene Mining District in Idaho, USA, and within the Eliza Silver Project and the Silverton Silver Mine in Nevada. The Company also controls the Fahey Group Silver Project in the Silver Valley, Idaho. Silver Hammer’s primary focus is to explore, define and develop silver projects near past-producing mines that have not been adequately tested. The Company’s portfolio also provides exposure to copper and gold.

On Behalf of the Board of Silver Hammer Mining Corp.

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