

# Diamond drilling continues to refine the Karri gold system

- Assay results returned for first 4 diamond holes drilled by Falcon at Karri with highlights including:
  - PHKADD018: 2m @ 3.32 g/t Au from 108m including 1m @ 6.51 g/t Au from 109m
  - PHKADD021: 8m @ 1.09 g/t Au from 287m including 1m @ 7.31 g/t Au from 294m
- Results show a possible strengthening of alteration and mineralisation in central Karri which is presently being followed up with an additional step-out hole to the north targeting the mineralised east dipping limb 100m down plunge
- Aircore drilling underway at the Ironbark East Prospect:
  - Initial holes planned along strike and adjacent to previous intercepts from widespaced reconnaissance drilling including 13m @ 1.52 g/t Au (ending in mineralisation)
- New prospective 872km<sup>2</sup> Exploration Licence granted 80km south of Bendigo, which includes areas of outcropping Castlemaine Group sediments with virtually no modernday systematic gold exploration
- Falcon remains exceptionally well-funded to continue its large-scale exploration programs in Victoria with >\$26 million in cash

Falcon Metals Limited (**ASX: FAL**) ("**Falcon**" or "**the Company**") advises that it has received assay results for the first four diamond holes it has drilled at the Karri prospect in the Pyramid Hill Gold Project, north of Bendigo in Victoria, Australia. Diamond drilling commenced mid-January within a month of listing on the ASX at the Karri prospect, a 4km-long gold anomaly under Murray Basin cover defined by previous aircore drilling. Falcon has completed 7 diamond holes for 2,832m thus far, with assays finalised for 4 of these holes.

Drilling is underway to the north of hole PHKADD021 where the zones of alteration and mineralisation appear to be improving along an anticline and eastern limb. Assay results for the remaining holes will be announced once received and finalised. Whilst one diamond drilling rig is continuing at Karri, the second diamond rig has now commenced drilling at the Ironbark North prospect, ~20km to the south.

Falcon also commenced aircore drilling in late March at the high priority Ironbark East prospect, and soil sampling programs have been initiated across the greater Pyramid Hill project area.

The Pyramid Hill Gold Project has also expanded with the successful granting of Exploration Licence EL07200, a prospective 872km<sup>2</sup> exploration permit 80km south of Bendigo.

## Falcon Metals' Managing Director Tim Markwell said:

"Falcon is pleased to present its first results from the Karri diamond drilling program, and we are encouraged by the zones of mineralisation being returned and the amount of alteration and quartz veining evident in the drill core. Karri appears to be a large mineralised system, and we are increasingly encouraged about its potential as we continue to scope out the system. Diamond drilling continues and we look forward to releasing more results over the coming months.



Despite some initial delays, the start of aircore drilling at Ironbark East is also an exciting step for Falcon given the excellent results previously returned in the 2021 field season from the wide-spaced reconnaissance drilling program. With the progress of the work program to date at Karri, and now Ironbark, we are also delighted to enlarge the Pyramid Hill Gold Project with permit EL007200, which provides an opportunity to add further prospects to our portfolio."

## Diamond Drilling Results at Karri

Diamond drilling has progressed at Karri with 7 holes now completed for 2,832m (Figure 1). Karri is a large 4km long gold anomaly defined by previous reconnaissance aircore drilling and 17 wide-spaced diamond holes. This previous drilling intersected several zones of mineralisation along interpreted upright anticlinal fold hinges like those known to host high-grade gold mineralisation across the Bendigo zone. Falcon's drilling in 2022 is targeting possible down-plunge and along strike extensions to these intercepts based on structural models from the region.

Assays for the first 4 holes have been received with the better results as below:

0	PHKADD018	2m @ 3.32 g/t Au from 108m
	including	1m @ 6.51 g/t Au from 109m
0	PHKADD020	1m @ 1.65 g/t Au from 190m
		0.86m @ 1.26 g/t Au from 232.14m
0	PHKADD021	1m @ 1.19 g/t Au from 232m
		8m @ 1.08 g/t Au from 287m
	including	1m @ 7.31 g/t Au from 294m
		0.8m @ 1.15 g/t Au from 302.11m
		1m @ 1.32 g/t Au from 308m
		2m @ 2.01 g/t Au from 347m

Mineralisation in PHKADD018 was in the oxide zone and appears to be related to weathered sulphides in a sandstone with no quartz veining. It is in the western limb of an anticline, close to the hinge. This is in a similar position to the anomalous zone intersected previously in PHDH015 (5.1m @ 13.96 g/t Au from 100.9m, including 2.2m @ 32.10 g/t Au) that was also associated with iron oxides.

Mineralisation in PHKADD020 occurred in the west limb of the same anticline. It was associated with sericite alteration, disseminated pyrite and minor arsenopyrite.

The mineralised zones identified in PHKADD021 are of particular importance because they have extended the mineralisation in the eastern limb of this same anticline a further 100m to the north of mineralised structures intersected in PHDH007 (1m @ 5.40g/t Au from 192.8m) and PHDH015 (8m @ 1.05 g/t Au from 202m, including 1m @ 5.33 g/t Au). Mineralisation is associated with quartz veining, intermittent sericite alteration, and disseminated pyrite & arsenopyrite. In addition to the higher grades including 1m @ 7.31 g/t Au, broad zones of low-level Au mineralisation were also present within this zone including 16.2m @ 0.27 g/t Au from 299.8m and 27m @ 0.33 g/t Au from 341m (Figure 2). Based on the encouraging results in PHKADD021, an additional hole, PHKADD025, has commenced. This is planned to test this mineralised target zone a further 100m north in the eastern limb of the mineralised anticline. At this preliminary stage this anticline, eastern fold limb and syncline are all considered prospective.





Figure 1 Plan map of Karri drilling



Figure 2 Schematic cross section of 5,985,450 N looking north showing the target zone covering the anticline, eastern limb and syncline

### **Aircore Drilling Commences at Ironbark East**

Previous work at Ironbark has highlighted the association of gold mineralisation with the contact between Castlemaine Group Sediments and intrusive diorites, with some mineralisation hosted within the diorites. The successful reconnaissance aircore drilling program at Ironbark East during the 2021 field season significantly increased the priority of this prospect, especially given there are several analogous high-grade diorite-associated gold deposits in Eastern Victoria (Walhalla-Woods Point Goldfields) including Cohen's Reef (~1.5Moz @ 32 g/t Au)<sup>1</sup>.

The previous results at Ironbark East are considered by Falcon to be exceptional given they are on a wide-spaced reconnaissance line (Figure 3). Hole PA953 is particularly exciting given the intercept of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 2006, Vandenberg et al., Walhalla-Woods Point-Tallangallook, Special map area geological report, Geoscience Victoria, Ch 8 -Economic Geology, page 231]



13m @ 1.52 g/t from 113m and ended in mineralisation. The next hole on this line, PA918, intersected 9m @ 0.91 g/t from 61m and is 200m west of PA953.

The aircore drilling at Ironbark East commenced in late March (Figure 4). This was later than planned due to the contracted drilling company having initial delays due to the impact from COVID-19, followed by equipment issues that are still preventing them from mobilising to site.

Falcon was able to contract a second drilling company that was in the process of commissioning an AC rig. Drilling rates have been slower than normal during the commissioning phase but as this is now completed, they are expected to improve throughout the rest of April. Drilling at Ironbark East will continue until cropping season commences in early May. Aircore drilling of other targets within the Pyramid Hill Project will be deferred until the commencement of the next drilling season in late Spring.



Figure 3 Map showing the proposed aircore drilling at Ironbark



Figure 4 Aircore drill rig in action at Ironbark East

## **EL7200** Permit Granted

Exploration licence EL007200 is an 872km<sup>2</sup> area within the highly prospective Bendigo Zone that has seen very limited modern-day exploration for gold. It is in a similar structural position to the Castlemaine (~6Moz) and Daylesford (~1.3Moz) goldfields (Figure 5).

Falcon will commence community engagement and planning with the intent of soil sampling programs later in the year. The initial focus will be on areas with outcropping Castlemaine Group sediments. It is expected this will lead to subsequent aircore drilling in 2023.



Figure 5 Regional permit map showing EL07200 in relation to the existing Falcon permits<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> All gold numbers represent historic production and can be sourced here:

- Kaiser Reef (ASX:KAU) Prospectus 2/12/2020
- Red Rock Resources Oretek Mining Solutions, Tenement Review and Exploration Strategy- EL007330 Daylesford

<sup>• 2003,</sup> Bierlein etal., A comparison of orogenic gold mineralisation in central Victoria (AUS), western South Island (NZ) and Nova Scotia (CAN): implications for variations in the endowment of Palaeozoic metamorphic terrains

<sup>•</sup> Kirkland Lake website – Resource and Reserve Statement and Fosterville Gold Mine, Victoria, Australia Updated NI 43-101 Technical Report – Apr 1, 2019

<sup>•</sup> Red Rock Resources – Oretek Mining Solutions, Tenement Review and Exploration Strategy- EL007282 Dunnstown - Yandoit



### This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Falcon Metals.

#### For more information, please contact:

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#### COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT:

The information contained within this announcement relates to exploration results based on and fairly represents information compiled and reviewed by Mr Doug Winzar who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Winzar is a full-time employee of Falcon Metals Limited and 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 "Australian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Winzar consents to the inclusion in the documents of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Past exploration results in this announcement are reported in line with Falcon Metals Limited Table 1 parameters.

#### FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT:

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements, guidance, forecasts, estimates, prospects, projections or statements in relation to future matters that may involve risks or uncertainties and may involve significant items of subjective judgement and assumptions of future events that may or may not eventuate (Forward Statements). Forward Statements can generally be identified by the use of forward looking words such as "anticipate", "estimates", "will", "should", "could", "may", "expects", "plans", "forecast", "target" or similar expressions and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production and expected costs. Indications of, and guidance on future earnings, cash flows, costs, financial position and performance are also forward looking statements. Forward looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change, without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretation of current market conditions. Forward looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance.



Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Core loss (m)
Karri	PHKADD018	97	99	2	0.70	0.2
Karri	PHKADD018	108	110	2	3.32	0
Karri	including	109	110	1	6.51	0
Karri	PHKADD018	117	118	1	0.22	0
Karri	PHKADD018	150	151	1	0.13	0
Karri	PHKADD018	170	174.15	4.15	0.35	0.1
Karri	PHKADD018	242	243	1	0.14	0
Karri	PHKADD018	256	257	1	0.30	0
Karri	PHKADD018	261	263	2	0.22	0
Karri	PHKADD019	142	143	1	0.11	0.2
Karri	PHKADD019	207	208.1	1.1	0.11	0
Karri	PHKADD019	349.1	351	1.9	0.21	0.1
Karri	PHKADD019	424	425	1	0.46	0
Karri	PHKADD019	468	469	1	0.34	0
Karri	PHKADD019	484	485	1	0.16	0
Karri	PHKADD020	88	89	1	0.21	0.1
Karri	PHKADD020	141	142	1	0.17	0
Karri	PHKADD020	151	152	1	0.13	0.1
Karri	PHKADD020	154	155	1	0.21	0
Karri	PHKADD020	190	194	4	0.54	0.3
Karri	including	190	191	1	1.65	0.1
Karri	PHKADD020	200	201	1	0.11	0
Karri	PHKADD020	202.3	208	5.7	0.11	0.4
Karri	PHKADD020	210.9	211.8	0.9	0.11	0
Karri	PHKADD020	215	216	1	0.11	0
Karri	PHKADD020	220.2	220.5	0.3	0.55	0
Karri	PHKADD020	225	233	8	0.25	0.2
Karri	including	232.14	233	0.86	1.26	0
Karri	PHKADD020	239	240	1	0.18	0
Karri	PHKADD020	243	244	1	0.14	0
Karri	PHKADD020	251	261	10	0.20	0
Karri	PHKADD020	276	277	1	0.22	0
Karri	PHKADD020	282	283	1	0.12	0
Karri	PHKADD020	291	292	1	0.10	0
Karri	PHKADD021	104	106	2	0.23	0.1
Karri	PHKADD021	172	173	1	0.32	0
Karri	PHKADD021	205	206	1	0.86	0
Karri	PHKADD021	231	233	2	0.89	0
Karri	including	232	233	1	1.19	0
Karri	PHKADD021	250	251	1	0.19	0
Karri	PHKADD021	268	270.45	2.45	0.34	0
Karri	including	270.1	270.45	0.35	1.80	0

APPENDIX 1: Significant new diamond drill intersections (>0.1g/t Au)



1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Karri	PHKADD021	287	295	8	1.08	0
Karri	including	294	295	1	7.31	0
Karri	PHKADD021	299.8	316	16.2	0.27	0.1
Karri	including	302.11	302.91	0.8	1.15	0
Karri	and	308	309	1	1.32	0
Karri	PHKADD021	323	327	4	0.10	0
Karri	PHKADD021	341	368	27	0.33	0
Karri	including	347	349	2	2.01	0
Karri	PHKADD021	399	404	5	0.21	0

Appendix 2: Significant previously reported diamond drill results > 1g/t Au.

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Core loss (m)
Karri	PHDH001	284	295.45	11.45	1.02	0
Karri	PHDH003	176	177	1	3.08	0.3
Karri	PHDH005	175	176	1	6.21	0
Karri	PHDH007	192.8	193.8	1	5.40	0.1
Karri	PHDH007	392.4	394.4	2	6.36	0
Karri	including	393.4	394.4	1	12.15	0
Ironbark South	PHDH008	162	162.4	0.4	2.68	0
Ironbark South	PHDH009	165	166	1	1.61	0
Ironbark South	PHDH009	168	169	1	1.26	0.3
Karri	PHDH012	385	386	1	2.31	0
Karri	PHDH013	415	419	4	1.10	0
Karri	PHDH015	100.9	106	5.1	13.96	2
Karri	including	100.9	103.1	2.2	32.10	1.4
Karri	PHDH015	202	210	8	1.05	0.1
Karri	including	203	204	1	5.33	0
Karri	PHDH017	144	146.4	2.4	1.34	0.4
Karri	PHDH017	194	202	8	1.00	0.65
Karri	including	195	196	1	3.71	0.4
Karri	PHDH019	261	274	13	1.06	0
Karri	including	266	267	1	11.85	0
Karri	PHDH020	341	342	1	1.28	0



Prospect	Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Zone	Grid	Azimuth UTM (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)
Karri	PHKADD018	767,220	5,985,250	102	54	GDA94	90	-50	299.8
Karri	PHKADD019	767,440	5,985,025	102	54	GDA94	90	-50	554.2
Karri	PHKADD020	767,310	5,984,500	102	54	GDA94	90	-60	330.2
Karri	PHKADD021	767,150	5,985,450	103	54	GDA94	90	-50	447.3
Karri	PHKADD022	767,200	5,985,020	103	54	GDA94	90	-55	372.9
Karri	PHKADD023	766795	5986310	103	54	GDA94	90	-60	413.3
Karri	PHKADD024	767260	5983950	103	54	GDA94	90	-60	414.4
Karri	PHKADD025	767155	5985550	103	54	GDA94	90	-72	
Ironbark North	PHIRDD005	764715	5964315	118	54	GDA94	270	-60	
Karri	PHDH001	767250	5986408	103	54	GDA94	89	-58	392.7
Ironbark North	PHDH002	764035	5964140	118	54	GDA94	88	-59	300.3
Karri	PHDH003	767245	5984397	104	54	GDA94	90	-58	300.3
Karri	PHDH004	767500	5984820	103	54	GDA94	89	-59	324.17
Karri	PHDH005	766775	5986410	102	54	GDA94	90	-59	319.55
Karri	PHDH006	766590	5985880	102	54	GDA94	85	-50	246.1
Karri	PHDH007	767175	5985350	103	54	GDA94	88	-53	420.15
Ironbark South	PHDH008	765250	5962420	119	54	GDA94	148	-56	331.6
Ironbark North	PHDH009	764865	5964075	120	54	GDA94	271	-60	365.55
Ironbark South	PHDH010	765545	5962265	120	54	GDA94	328	-62	459.6
Karri	PHDH011	767275	5986408	103	54	GDA94	90	-60	314.5
Karri	PHDH012	767218	5986408	102	54	GDA94	88	-60	398.3
Karri	PHDH013	767190	5986408	102	54	GDA94	89	-59	462.9
Karri	PHDH014	767595	5986975	102	54	GDA94	85	-60	300.9
Karri	PHDH015	767227	5985350	103	54	GDA94	83	-51	402
Karri	PHDH016	767380	5985347	102	54	GDA94	86	-51	315.15
Karri	PHDH017	767330	5984440	104	54	GDA94	82	-60	309.1
Karri	PHDH018	766741	5986790	102	54	GDA94	86	-60	399.8
Karri	PHDH019	767400	5985020	103	54	GDA94	88	-50	366.6
Karri	PHDH020	767300	5984605	104	54	GDA94	82	-50	351.2
Karri	PHDH021	767505	5985880	102	54	GDA94	86	-55	219.9

## Appendix 3: Diamond drill hole details



## Appendix 4: JORC Table 1 – Pyramid Hill Gold Project

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
Sampling techniques	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Diamond samples were collected from selected intervals ranging from 0.2m - 2m, but generally sampled at 1m intervals. The sample was cut and sampled via half core, with quarter core cut for duplicates.</li> <li>Sampling the same half side of the core is conducted where reliable orientation lines are available.</li> <li>All samples were pulverised to nominal 80% passing 75 microns to produce a 50g charge for fire assay.</li> </ul>			
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).	• The drilling was completed using diamond drilling techniques. The top of the holes through the cover sequences were completed using mudrotary techniques and were not sampled. Diamond drilling used a HQ-sized drill bit with a diameter of ~96mm giving a core size of ~63.5mm. In some areas this was reduced to a NQ sized drill bit with a diameter of ~75.7mm giving a core size of ~47.6mm			
Drill sample recovery	<ul> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Individual recoveries of core samples were recorded on a quantitative basis by the drill contractor as the hole was being drilled. They measure the "from" depth, "to" depth and the core interval recovered as the hole is being drilled.</li> <li>No relationships have been noticed between sample grade and recoveries.</li> <li>Some poor recovery zones in the diamond drilling occur in deeply weathered zones at the commencement of the coring and around fault zones. Core recovery has been accurately logged for reference.</li> <li>Core loss is disclosed in the tabulated drill intersections.</li> </ul>			
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	• All drill holes were logged geologically including but not limited to weathering, regolith, lithology, structure, texture, alteration and mineralisation. Logging was at an appropriate quantitative			

## A-1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
	<ul> <li>studies.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>standard to support future geological, engineering, and metallurgical studies.</li> <li>Logging is considered quantitative in nature.</li> <li>The mud rotary collars were not logged. All the core that was recovered was geologically logged in full.</li> </ul>			
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The core was cut in half and selectively sampled to avoid crossing geological boundaries. Sampling is generally every 1m but intervals varied from 0.2-2m.</li> <li>Duplicate samples were taken every 50th sample for diamond samples. This was done by cutting the half core again to obtain two quarter cores.</li> <li>Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation sought and the initial reconnaissance nature of the drilling programme.</li> </ul>			
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRI instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Samples have been sent to two laboratories. The ALS prep facility in Adelaide for sample preparation then on-sent to ALS Perth for chemical analysis and the Gekko laboratory in Ballarat.</li> <li>The samples sent to ALS were analysed using a 50g fire assay for Au and a 48 element 4 acid suite (ALS method Codes – Au-ICP22 and ME-MS61). These techniques are considered total in nature.</li> <li>The samples sent to Gekko were analysed using a 50g fire assay that is considered a total digest and an 8 element Aqua Regia digest that is considered a partial digest. The Aqua Regia is specifically targeting pathfinder elements associated with gold mineralisation in central Victoria (Gekko method code – FA50E and AR8)</li> <li>Falcon has its own internal QAQC procedure involving the use of certified reference materials. For exploration diamond drilling, 1 blank per sample consignment, 2 standards per 100 samples are submitted.</li> <li>The labs also use their own certified standards and blanks and this data is also provided to Falcon.</li> </ul>			
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul> <li>The verification of significant intersections by eithe independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physica and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>er Significant intersections are checked by the Project Geologist, Chief Consulting Geologist and the Exploration Manager. Significant intersections are cross-checked with the geology logged after final assays are received.</li> <li>No twin holes have been drilled for comparative purposes. The targets are still considered to be in an early exploration stage.</li> <li>Primary data was digitally collected and entered via a field Toughbook computer using in house</li> </ul>			

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul> <li>logging codes. The data is sent to the database manager where the data is validated and loaded into the master database.</li> <li>No adjustments have been made to the assay data received.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Hole collar locations have been picked up by Falcon employees using a handheld GPS with a +/- 3m error.</li> <li>The grid system used for the location of all drill holes is either MGA_GDA94 (Zone 54 or Zone 55). A grid zone boundary transects the larger project area.</li> <li>RL data is considered unreliable although topography around the drill area is flat and hence should not have any significant effect on the interpretation of data. RL's have been assigned from 1 sec (30m) satellite data.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Spacing between diamond holes varies between ~100m to ~500m</li> <li>The current spacing is not considered sufficient to assume any geological or grade continuity of the results intersected.</li> <li>No sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Sampling of the entire length of the core has been completed with no selective bias to any primary geological domain.</li> <li>Exact controls on gold anomalism remain unknown. Structural measurements taken in the diamond drilling suggests a tightly folded succession of rocks that dip east and west with a general N-S strike with variable plunge. The optimal drill direction to understand the geology is inferred to be either east or west depending on local geological controls. The optimal drill direction for testing mineralisation is yet to be determined.</li> </ul>
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<ul> <li>Chain of custody is managed by Falcon. Samples are stored on site before being transported directly to the Gekko lab in Ballarat by Falcon personnel. Samples for ALS are delivered by third parties to the laboratories in Adelaide and Perth.</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No review has been carried out to date.



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 tile interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.       Drilling was carr licence is wholly Resources Pty L subsidiary of Fa known encumbi subsidiary of Fa         Exploration done by other parties       • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.       • There was little completed by of immediate vicin identified by Ch         Exploration done by other parties       • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.       • There was little completed by of immediate vicin identified by Ch         • Chalice compile back to the earl only sporadic re been completed the project area holes that react.       • Chalice compileted the project area holes that react.         Geology       • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.       • The mineralisation the Bendigo Zor	
Exploration done by other parties       Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.       There was little completed by or immediate vicin identified by Ch         Chalice compile back to the early only sporadic re been completed the project area holes that reach assayed for gold       Homestake Min surface samplin, and used by Cha purposes.         Falcon is contini was started by O       Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.       The mineralisation or ogenic style li Bendigo and Foo the Bendigo Zor	ied out within EL6737. This owned by Falcon Gold td, a wholly owned con Metals Limited with no rances.
Geology       • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.       • The mineralisation orogenic style li Bendigo and For the Bendigo Zor	effective exploration ther parties in the ity of the targets that were alice Mining Limited. d historical records dating y 1980's which indicate connaissance drilling has d by various parties over . All known effective drill ted the basement and were l have been compiled. ing completed initial g which has been evaluated alice for some targeting uing the exploration that chalice after the gold assets demerged into Falcon ecember 2021.
these deposits i veins within Orc Group sediment	on being explored for is ke that seen within the sterville gold deposits of ne. Gold mineralisation in s typically hosted by quartz lovician age Castlemaine
<ul> <li>Drill hole</li> <li>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: <ul> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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</li> </ul>	ces
Data aggregation       In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging       A length-weight been applied what techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade         techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade       been applied what truncations (eg. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.       all displayed and intersections. In figures, results	ed averaging technique has here necessary to produce d tabulated drill Appendix tables and are calculated using either a

# A-2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results



	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated</li> </ul>	<ul><li>minimum 0.1g/t or 1.0g/t lower cut-off</li><li>grade and max 4m internal dilution.</li><li>Not Applicable.</li><li>Not Applicable.</li></ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The relationship between gold anomalism and true width remains poorly constrained and requires further drilling to interpret true widths more accurately.</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Refer to figures in the body of text.</li> </ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Only significant results above 0.1g/t Au have been tabulated in Error! Reference source not found The results are considered representative with no intended bias.</li> <li>Core loss is disclosed in the tabulated drill</li> </ul>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Not Applicable.</li></ul>
Further work	<ul> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Further diamond drilling at the Karri prospect will improve the understanding of the geological controls to mineralisation.</li> <li>Additional AC drilling will help in vectoring in to mineralised structures.</li> </ul>