18 August 2025

Mount Burgess Acquires High-Grade Gold Projects in Western Australia

ASX code: MTB

- Mount Burgess Mining has signed binding sale agreements to acquire two advanced gold projects from Metal Hawk Limited (ASX: MHK) and Falcon Metals Limited (ASX: FAL).
- The Viking Gold Project is an exciting high-grade gold opportunity located 30km east of Norseman. Drillhole intersections[1] [2] at Viking include:
    - **6m @ 64 g/t Au from 50m**
    - **4m @ 15.4 g/t Au from 40m**
    - **3m @ 8.2 g/t Au from 43m**
    - **6m @ 5.1 g/t from 141m**
- The Blair North Project is located only 25km east of Kalgoorlie, surrounded by established operations and gold deposits. Recent drilling results include:
    - **5.9m @ 6.7 g/t Au from 244.4m**
    - **2.5m @ 7.4 g/t Au from 255.4m**
    - **2m @ 2.5 g/t Au from 105m**
    - **6m @ 1.6g/t Au from 40m**
- Approvals and permitting underway for drilling scheduled to commence in Q4 2025.
- MHK and FAL to become major shareholders of Mount Burgess.
- Metal Hawk to appoint nominee to the Mount Burgess board.
- The Company has secured firm commitments to raise **A$900,000** via an oversubscribed placement to sophisticated investors at an issue price of **A$0.007** per share representing an **18.5% premium** to the 10-dayVWAP.

Mount Burgess Mining NL (ASX: MTB, "Mount Burgess" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that is has signed binding sale agreements to acquire 100% of the Viking Gold Project and 100% of the Blair North Project, both located in Western Australia. These projects give the Company significant exposure to the strong gold sector, offering substantial exploration upside and setting a clear path forward as an active gold explorer.

Mount Burgess Executive Chairman Steve Lennon said:
"We are delighted to have secured these two exciting West Australian gold projects. We believe this a great result for MTB shareholders as we look forward to realising the potential of these highly prospective and underexplored tenement packages. Commencing gold exploration on these projects will be the Company's immediate focus as we endeavour to get on the ground and start work as soon as possible."

[1] 21 November 2022: ASX announcement Falcon Metals Limited - "High-grade Gold Confirmed in Assays at Viking". The exploration results have been re-reported by the Company in accordance with Listing Rule 5.7 in this announcement.
[2] 17 November 2020: ASX Announcement Metal Hawk Limited - "Prospectus" The exploration results have been re-reported by the Company in accordance with Listing Rule 5.7 in this announcement.

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"The acquisitions are consistent with the Company's three-pillar strategic plan released on 16 June 2025[3], in which the Board committed to advancing Kihabe–Nxuu while building the project pipeline through targeted acquisitions and partnerships. Today's transactions implement Pillar 3 (Project Pipeline Growth)."

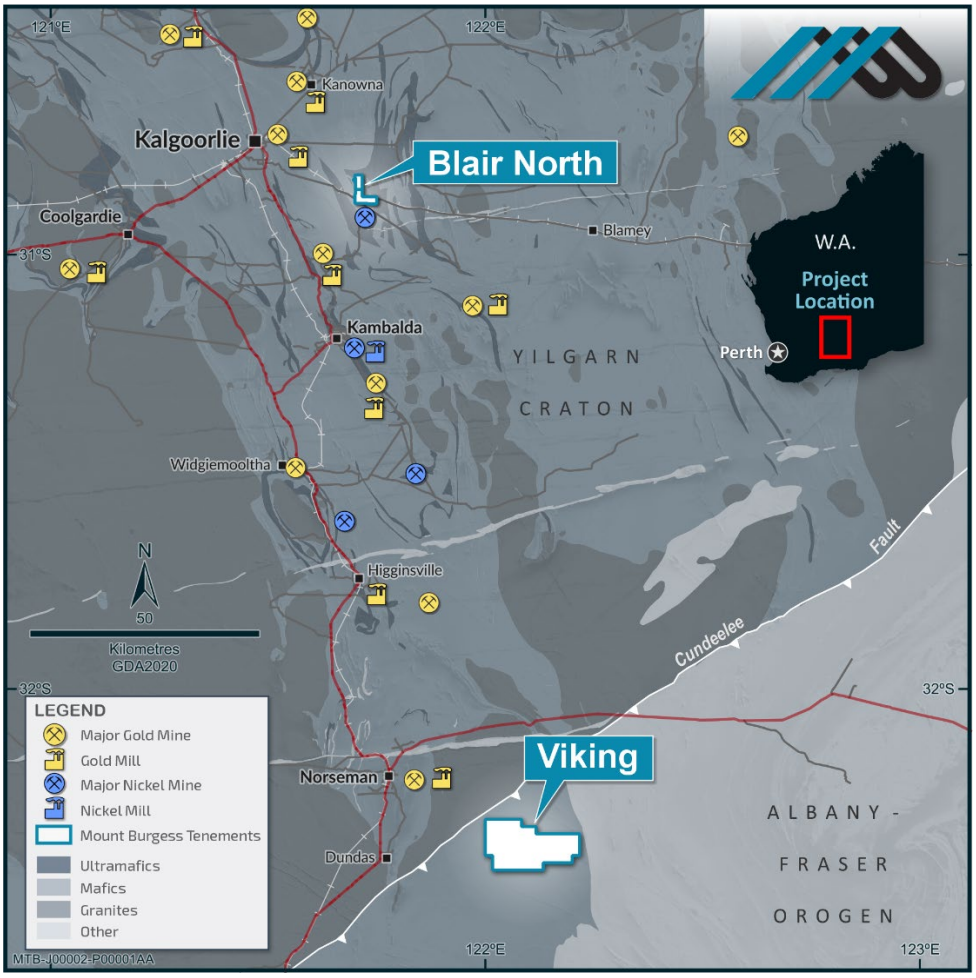

Figure 1. *MTB new gold projects Viking and Blair North*

Viking - Project Background

The **Viking Gold Project** comprises 66km^2 of granted tenure situated within the Albany–Fraser Province, a high-grade metamorphic terrane dominated by gneisses and reworked granitoids. The province is well-endowed, hosting tier-one mineral deposits such as the Nova–Bollinger Nickel Mine and Tropicana Gold Mine.

Tropicana's discovery in 2005 led AngloGold Ashanti to intensify regional exploration, resulting in the identification of the Viking Project in 2011 via surface auger sampling. Four discrete gold prospects (Beaker 1–4) were defined. AngloGold Ashanti drilled 513 aircore holes, 14 RC holes, and 20 diamond drill holes before divesting the project to Genesis Minerals in order to focus on the Tropicana Project. Genesis conducted further drilling (87 aircore and 29 RC holes) between 2014 and 2017, before exiting the project to focus on their core northeastern goldfield projects.

Gold mineralisation from previous drilling at the Beaker 1, 2, 3 and 4 prospects, has returned significant assay results including up to **2m @ 13.1g/t Au, 6m @ 64.0g/t Au, 1m @ 5.13 g/t Au** and **6m @ 6.0 g/t Au (including 3m @ 11.4g/t Au)** respectively. The previous exploration results highlight the potential for the project area to host a significant mineralised system. Additional drilling is warranted to better understand the controls on gold mineralisation, the majority of which remains open along strike and at depth.

[3] 16 June 2025: ASX Announcement Mount Burgess Mining NL – "Strategic Plan to Sustain and Develop the Company."

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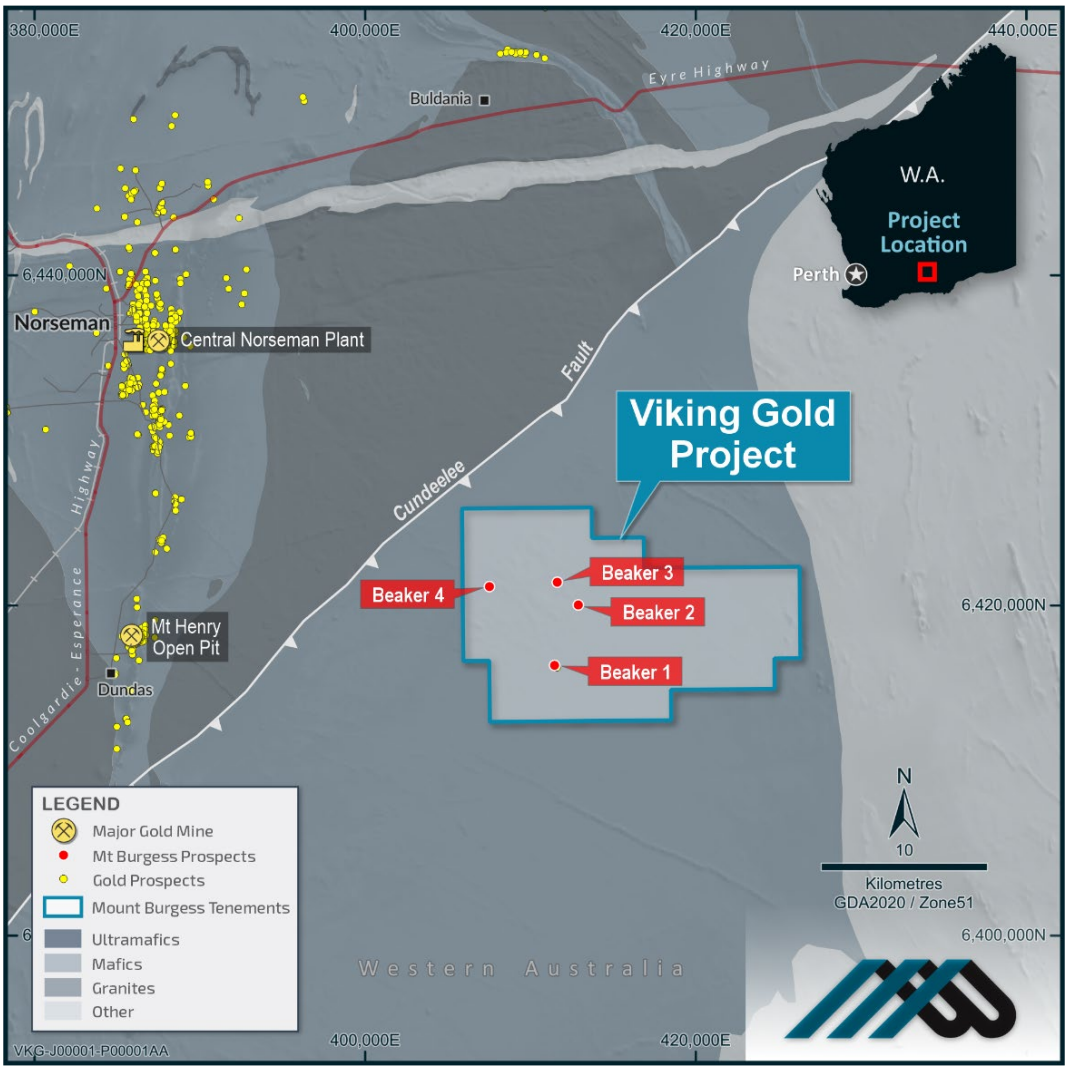

Figure 2. *Viking Gold Project*

Tenement E63/1963 was pegged by Metal Hawk in 2019 and granted in March 2021. The project was joint ventured to Chalice Mining in 2020 and included in Falcon Metals' portfolio following Chalice's demerger in December 2021. Viking is located within the Dundas Nature Reserve, and Falcon currently holds the requisite environmental and access approvals to conduct exploration activities.

Between 2022 and 2023 Falcon conducted brief RC and Diamond drilling programs at Viking before deciding to focus on its Victorian gold projects. Falcon completed ten RC holes for 1,691m and four diamond holes for 1,133.8m, focusing on the Beaker 2 and Beaker 1 prospects.

Best results from Falcon's drilling at Beaker 2 included[1]:

- **VKB2RC001** 3m @ 6.1g/t Au from 43m, including
  1m @ 13.4g/t Au from 45m

- **VKB2RC004** 6m @ 1.0g/t Au from 93m, including
  1m @ 5.0g/t Au from 93m; and
  6m @ 5.1g/t Au from 141m; including
  1m @ 28.5g/t Au from 141m

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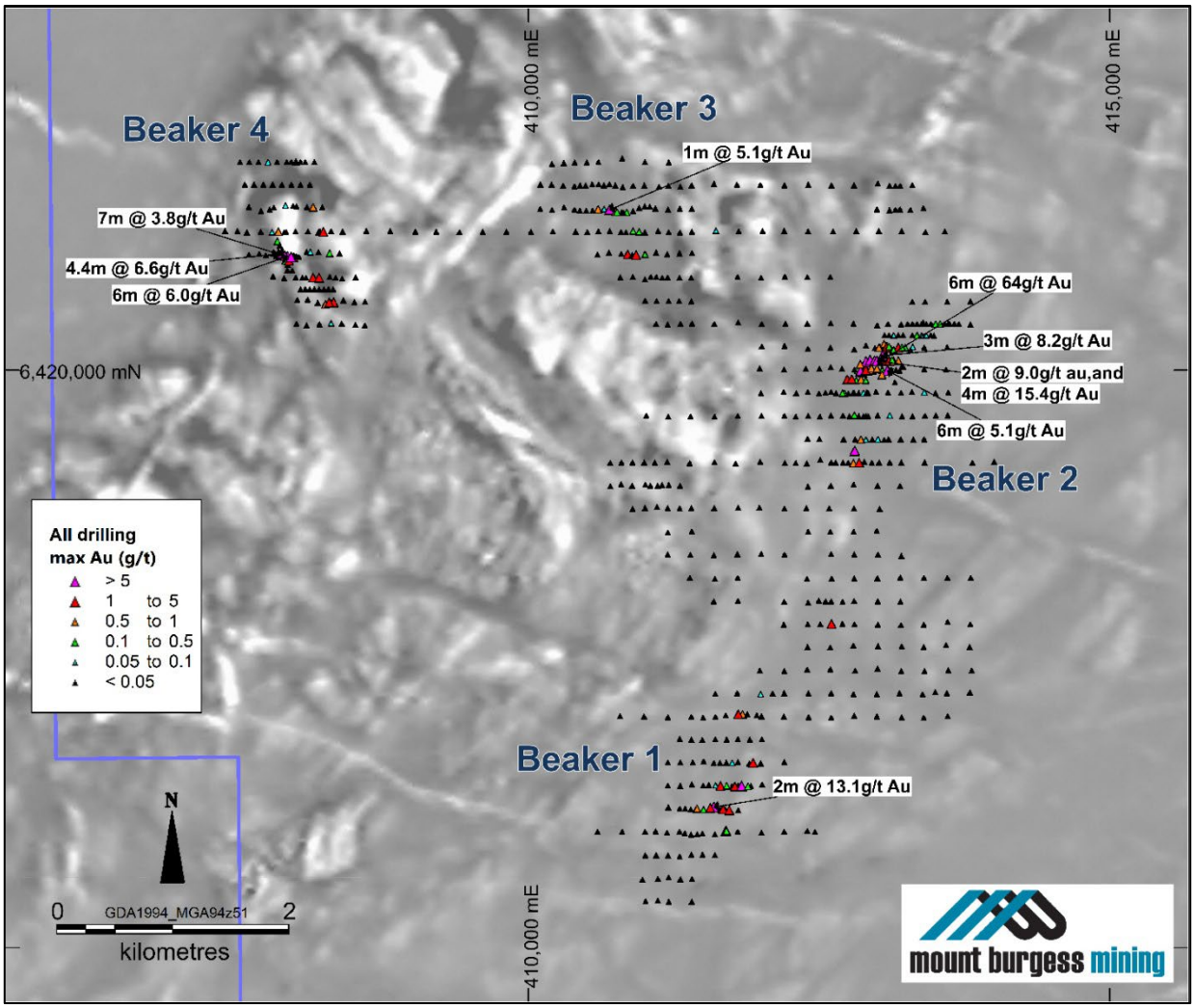

Figure 3. *Location of the Beaker Prospects showing max downhole gold (g/t) from drilling over aeromagnetics image (TMI 1vd)*

Viking Gold Mineralisation

Primary gold mineralisation intersected at Viking is associated with moderately east dipping quartz veins within discrete shear zones in a granite host. The Beaker 2 prospect is the highest priority target and hosts a significant high-grade supergene zone which the Company plans to further test with shallow RC drilling. The Company will investigate the potential for a shallow high grade oxide gold resource at Beaker 2 in addition to deeper bedrock testing at Beaker Prospects 1, 2 and 4.

Significant previous high-grade supergene gold mineralisation at the Beaker 2 prospect included[2]:

- **16VKAC044** 6m @ 64.0g/t Au from 50m
- **17VKAC075** 2m @ 9.0g/t Au from 29m, and
  4m @ 15.4g/t Au from 40m
- **14VKRC017** 3m @ 8.2g/t from 40m
- **14VKRC015** 3m @ 15.3g/t Au from 28m
- **BKA225** 11m @ 3.1g/t Au from 14m

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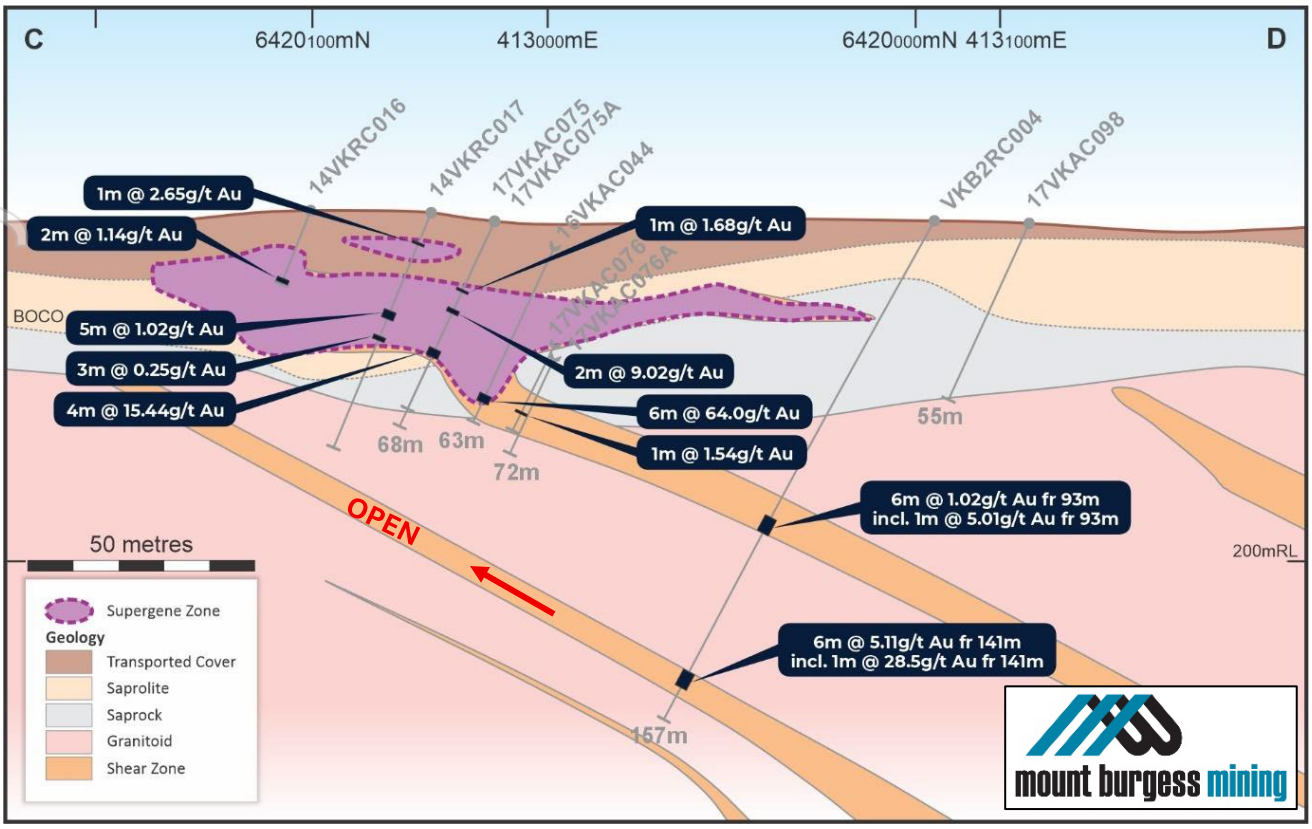

Figure 4. *Viking Project: Beaker 2 prospect oblique cross section looking NNE.*

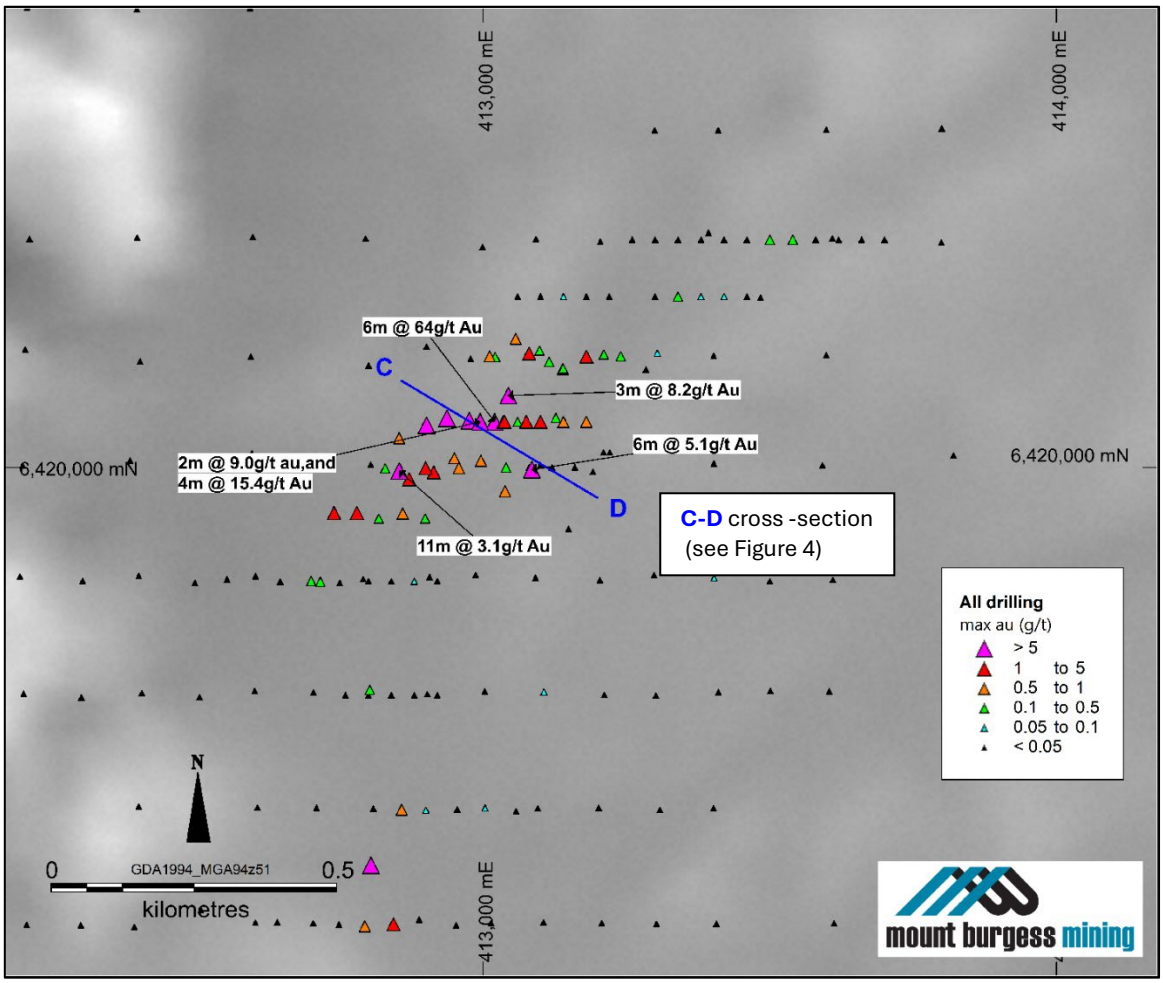

***Figure 5**. Beaker 2 prospect*

Blair North Project Background

The Blair North Project (formerly the Berehaven Project) sits ~20 km southeast of Kalgoorlie in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia, within a prolific gold and nickel district rich in existing infrastructure. The project has been explored recently by Metal Hawk Limited who successfully identified nickel sulphide and primary gold mineralisation at the Commodore and Commodore North prospects. The project offers drill-ready targets along strike and at depth at the Commodore prospects, in addition to numerous other untested targets currently being reviewed.

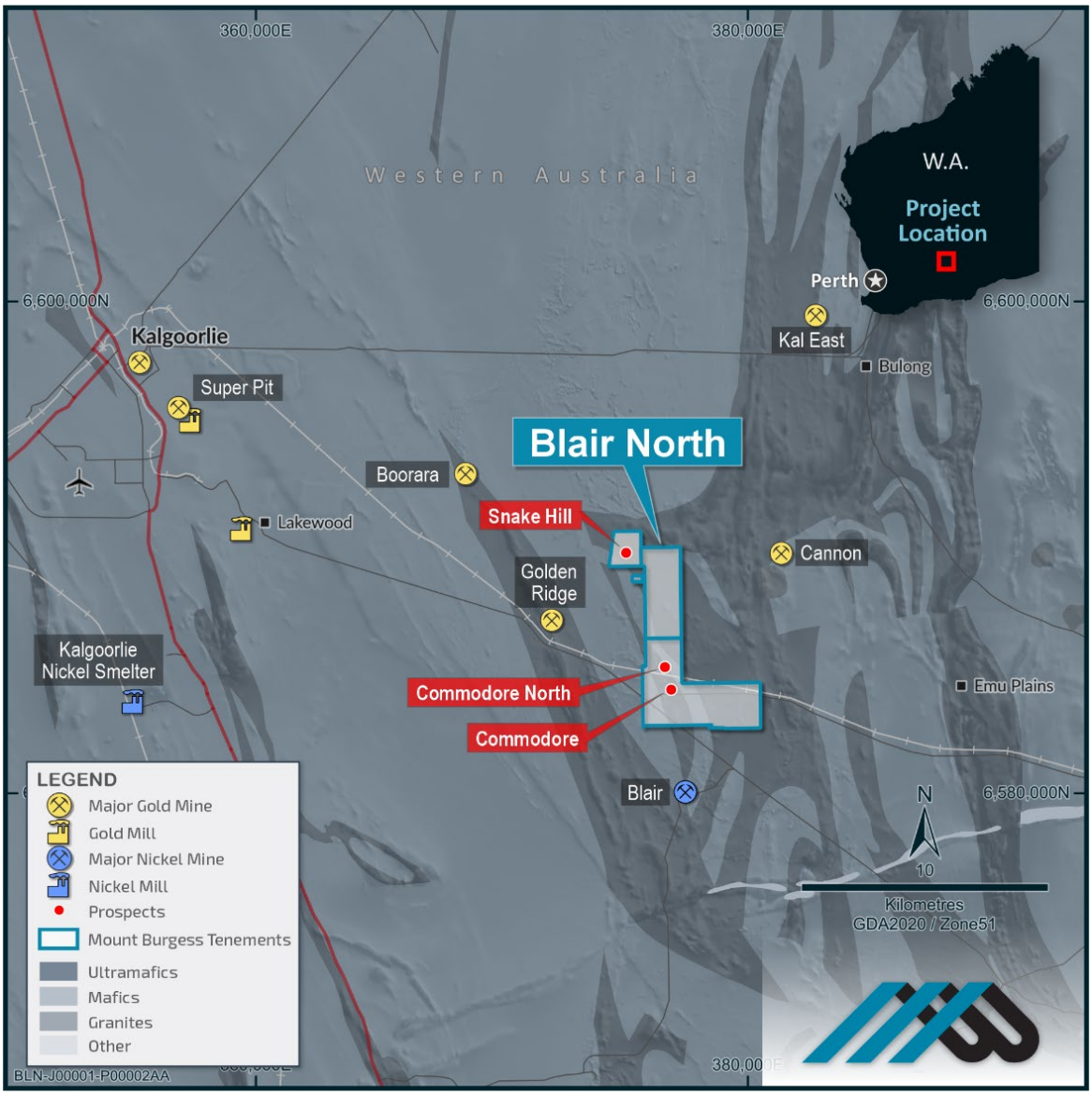

Figure 6. *Blair North project map showing key gold prospects*

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Blair North gold mineralisation

The Commodore prospect initially made headlines in 2021, where reverse circulation drilling intersected[4] 1 m @ 5.9% Ni from 144 m, an early demonstration of komatiite-hosted nickel sulphide potential at the project. Subsequent diamond drilling targeted deeper footwall zones and hit significant high-grade gold ~40m below the nickel zone, returning[4] 5.9 m @ 6.7 g/t Au from 244m (see Figure 7). Subsequent limited drilling at Commodore intersected additional zones of gold mineralisation and additional follow-up work is warranted.

Best assay results from drilling at Commodore include:

- **BVD001** 5.9m @ 6.7g/t Au from 244m, and 3.4m @ 2.3% Ni from 203.8m
- **BVD007** 2.5m @ 7.4g/t Au from 255.4m, including 0.37m @ 38.5g/t Au from 257.5m
- **BVNCD002** 1m @ 5.9% Ni from 144m, and 1.4m @ 4.1g/t Au from 223.1m
- **BVD004** 1.3m @ 3.6g/t Au from 343m

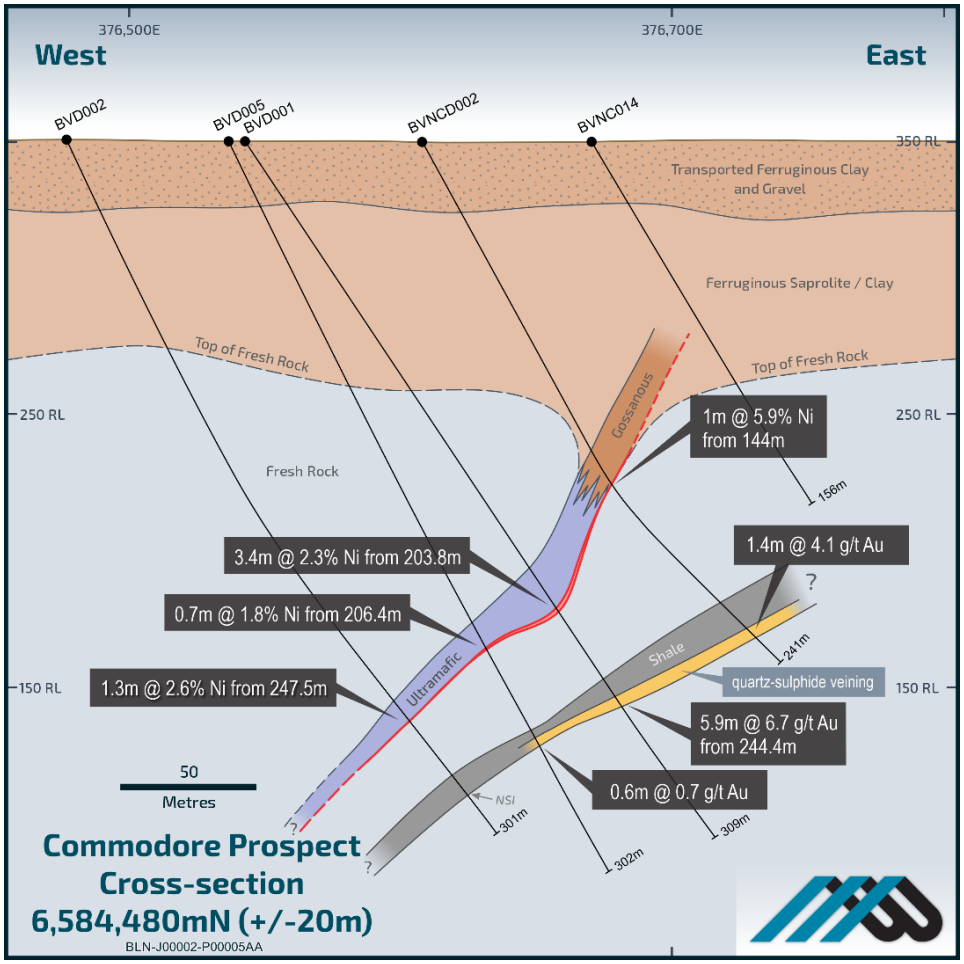

Figure 7. *Commodore Prospect cross-section 6,584,480mN*[5]

[4] 30 May 2022: ASX announcement Metal Hawk Limited - "Drilling Returns High Grade Gold and Nickel at Commodore." The exploration results have been re-reported by the Company in accordance with Listing Rule 5.7 in this announcement.

[5] 28 July 2022: ASX announcement Metal Hawk Limited - "Quarterly Report for the period ending 30 June 2022" The exploration results have been re-reported by the Company in accordance with Listing Rule 5.7 in this announcement.

In May 2024, Metal Hawk drilled one RC hole (BVNC065) at Commodore North, ~500 m north of Commodore along the same stratigraphic trend, targeting an end of hole AC anomaly. Drilling intersected gold associated with quartz veining within deeply weathered rocks. Results from BVNC065 included[6] 8m @ 0.96g/t Au from 74m, 2m @ 1.31g/t Au from 88m and 4m @ 1.69g/t Au from 96m.

Follow-up RC drilling in June 2024 (six holes for 813 m) returned further zones of gold mineralisation, including[7]:

- **BVNC066** 6 m @ 1.6 g/t Au from 40m
- **BVNC067** 2 m @ 2.5 g/t Au from 105m
- **BVNC069** 3 m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 92m

The quartz vein-hosted mineralisation at Commodore North is open along strike and at depth, and Mount Burgess is planning to undertake further RC drilling in order to target additional zones of high-grade gold mineralisation along the Commodore trend.

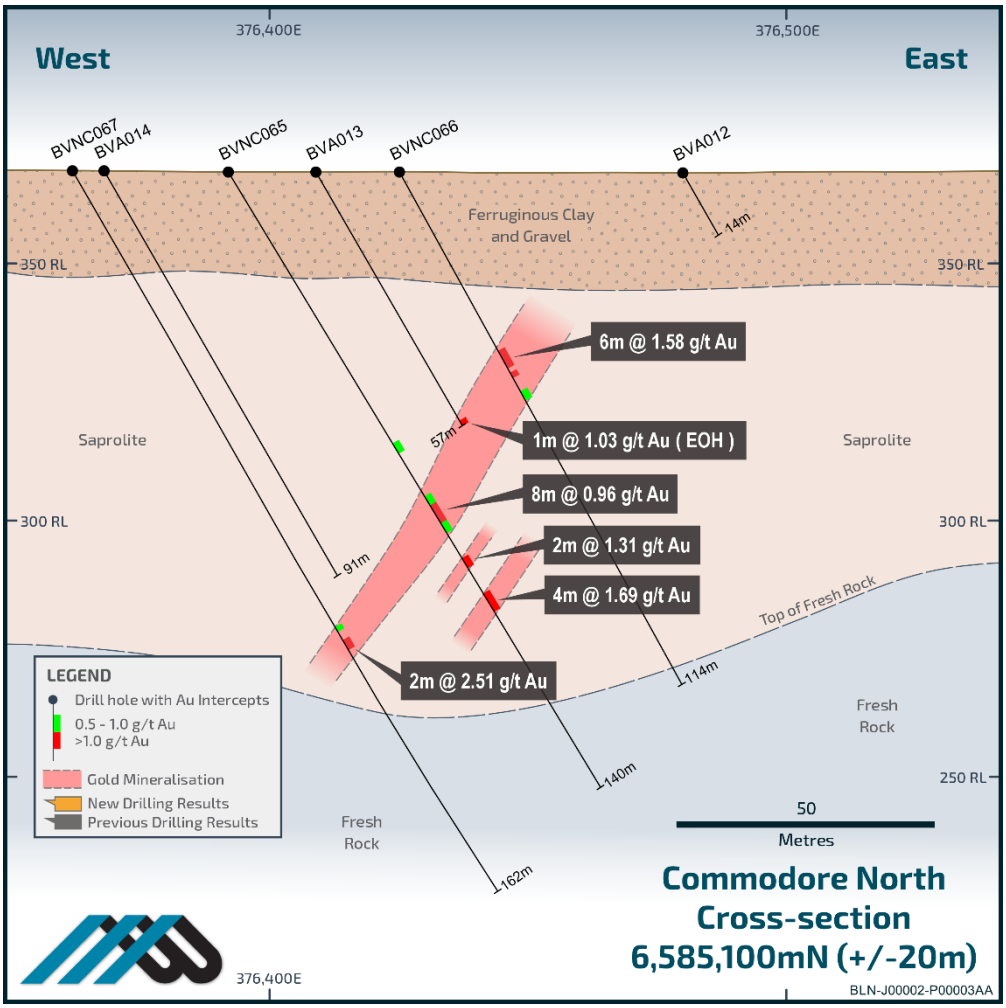

***Figure 8**. Commodore North zone cross-section[7]*

[6] 08 May 2023: ASX announcement Metal Hawk Limited – "New Gold Zone Discovered at Berehaven." The exploration results have been re-reported by the Company in accordance with Listing Rule 5.7 in this announcement.

[7] 18 July 2024: ASX announcement Metal Hawk Limited – "Berehaven Gold Results" The exploration results have been re-reported by the Company in accordance with Listing Rule 5.7 in this announcement.

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The majority of historical exploration at Blair North has been nickel focused, however recent work by Metal Hawk has demonstrated the strong gold potential of the project. In mid-2024 Metal Hawk shifted focus to its Leinster South Project, creating a timely opportunity for Mount Burgess to continue exploration at Blair North with drill-ready gold targets along the Commodore trend, particularly further north where only limited mostly shallow drilling has been completed.

With multiple gold zones already defined and remaining open and under-drilled, the project offers an exciting opportunity for further gold discovery in a globally recognised mining hub.

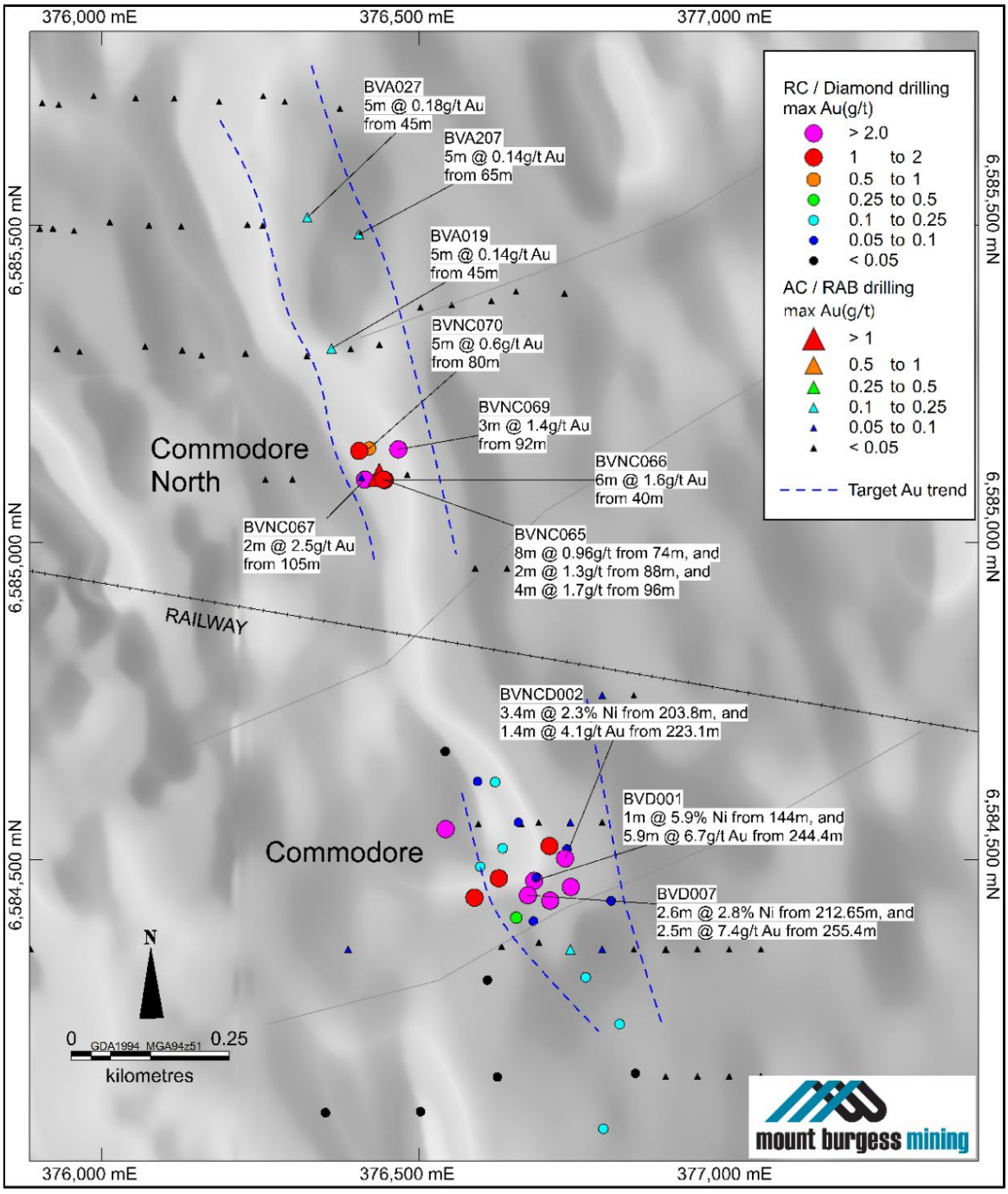

Figure 9. *Commodore and Commodore North prospects (ref: modified from ASX announcement Metal Hawk Limited: Berehaven Gold Results 18/07/2024)*

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Forward Plan

Following completion of both project acquisitions, Mount Burgess will progress plans for initial RC drilling programs at both projects. A comprehensive data review is underway and target categorisation and ranking is well-advanced.

At Viking the Company is working towards an initial RC drilling campaign designed to specifically evaluate the resource potential of the high-grade shallow oxide gold zone at the Beaker 2 prospect. This has not been the focus of recent exploration efforts and Mount Burgess believes this is a prime opportunity to unlock significant near-term value to the project. In parallel, the Company is assessing several other sparsely tested prospect areas and is developing a pipeline of new bedrock gold targets across the large tenement area.

Initial drilling proposed at Blair North will follow-up and explore along the trend of Commodore and Commodore North gold mineralisation. The Company will investigate other targets and historic gold anomalies on the tenement package and in due course will also review the nickel sulphide potential of the project.

Mount Burgess has commenced applications for PoW (Programme of Works) approvals with the aim to commence drilling on both projects in Q4 2025.

Deal structure

In consideration for the acquisition, Mount Burgess will issue a total of **216,666,667 fully paid ordinary shares** and **108,333,334 unquoted options** in two classes:

- **Class A Options**: 54,166,667 options exercisable at A$0.01, expiring 3 years from issue
- **Class B Options**: 54,166,667 options exercisable at A$0.015, expiring 4 years from issue

The securities will represent approximately 25.2% of the issued capital of MTB on offer post-acquisition and placement and will be issued to the Vendors (or their nominees) as follows:

Table 1. *Proposed deal structure*

Vendor	Consideration Shares	Class A Options	Class B Options	Total Securities
MHK	150,000,000	37,500,000	37,500,000	225,000,000
FAL	66,666,667	16,666,667	16,666,667	100,000,001
Total	**216,666,667**	**54,166,667**	**54,166,667**	**325,000,001**

The acquisition is subject to the following conditions precedent:

- the Company completing a debt forgiveness transaction and addressing all outstanding existing debt and financing arrangements, liabilities or other financial indebtedness;[8]
- the Company obtaining shareholder approval for the issue of the consideration securities pursuant to Listing Rule 7.1 and the appointment of MHK's nominee director, which is expected to be sought at the upcoming EGM; and
- the parties obtaining all necessary third-party approvals for completion of the acquisition.

[8] 25 July 2025: ASX Announcement Mount Burgess Mining NL – "Mount Burgess Mining NL to Eliminate $4.7 Million in Debt – Strengthening Balance Sheet and Positioning for Growth".

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Capital Raise

In parallel with the acquisition, the Company has secured firm commitments to raise A$900,000 via an oversubscribed placement to sophisticated investors at an issue price of A$0.007 per share. A total of 128,571,428 new shares will be issued, subject to shareholder approval at the upcoming EGM.

There are no fees associated with the raise which represents a 13.5% premium to the 5-day Volume Average Weighted Price (VWAP) and an 18.5% premium to the 10-day VWAP.

The funds raised will be used to support working capital, gold exploration activities and target generation at Viking and Blair North ahead of planned drilling in Q4 2025.

Following the acquisition and placement MHK will hold approximately 17.5% and FAL 7.8% of the issued capital of Mount Burgess.

Table 2. *Viking and Blair North Tenements*

Tenement	Project	Registered Holder/s and Interests	Date Granted	Date Expiry
E 63/1963	Viking	Falcon Metals (WA) Pty Ltd (51%) & Metal Hawk Limited (49%)	19/03/2021	18/03/2026
P 25/2634	Blair North	Metal Hawk Limited (100%)	27/02/2020	26/02/2028
P 25/2716	Blair North	Metal Hawk Limited (100%)	26/05/2022	25/05/2026
E 26/0210	Blair North	Metal Hawk Limited (100%)	6/08/2019	5/08/2029
E 26/0216	Blair North	Metal Hawk Limited (100%)	12/03/2020	11/03/2029
P 26/4656	Blair North	Metal Hawk Limited (100%)	12/07/2022	11/07/2026

This announcement has been authorised for release by Mr Steve Lennon, Executive Chairman, on behalf of the Board of Mount Burgess Mining NL.

For further information regarding Mt Burgess Mining NL please visit our website at www.mountburgess.com or contact:

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT:

The information contained within this announcement relates to exploration results based on and fairly represents information reviewed by Mr Ian McGeorge who is a Fellow of the Geological Society of London and a Chartered Geologist. Mr Ian McGeorge is a consultant to Mt Burgess 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 McGeorge consents to the inclusion in the documents of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr McGeorge is a shareholder of Mount Burgess.

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.

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RELATED ASX ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REFERENCES

[1] 21 November 2022. Falcon Metals Limited ASX announcement: *"High-grade Gold Confirmed in Assays at Viking"*

[2] 17 November 2020. Metal Hawk Limited ASX announcement: *"Metal Hawk Limited Prospectus"*

[3] 16 June 2025: ASX Announcement Mount Burgess Mining NL – *"Strategic Plan to Sustain and Develop the Company."*

[4] 30 May 2022. Metal Hawk Limited ASX announcement: *"Drilling Returns High Grade Gold and Nickel at Commodore"*

[5] 28 July 2022: Metal Hawk Limited ASX announcement - "*Quarterly Report for the period ending 30 June 2022*"

[6] 08 May 2023. Metal Hawk Limited ASX announcement: *"New Gold Zone Discovered at Berehaven."*

[7] 18 July 2024: Metal Hawk Limited ASX announcement: *"Berehaven Gold Results"*

[8] 25 July 2025: Mount Burgess Mining NL ASX Announcement– "*MTB Eliminates $4.7 million in Debt*"

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Table 3. *Table of significant results - Viking Gold Project*

Hole ID	Company	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	azimith	dip	Max Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
14VKRC001	Genesis	RC	407874	6420998	306	270	-60	59	31	38	7	3.76
14VKRC002	Genesis	RC	407927	6420983	305	270	-60	99	73	79	6	6.04
14VKRC002	Genesis	RC	407927	6420983	305	270	-60	99	88	89	1	4.79
14VKRC009	Genesis	RC	412871	6419979	302	270	-60	98	20	25	5	1.88
14VKRC010	Genesis	RC	412914	6419991	302	270	-60	98	10	15	5	1.92
14VKRC011	Genesis	RC	412958	6419999	302	270	-60	93	20	25	5	0.6
14VKRC015	Genesis	RC	412901	6420074	277	262	-60	80	8	15	7	0.74
14VKRC015	Genesis	RC	412901	6420074	277	262	-60	80	28	31	3	15.28
14VKRC016	Genesis	RC	412937	6420086	275	262	-60	80	21	23	2	1.14
14VKRC016	Genesis	RC	412937	6420086	275	262	-60	80	44	46	2	5.71
14VKRC017	Genesis	RC	412976	6420082	278	262	-60	80	10	11	1	2.65
14VKRC017	Genesis	RC	412976	6420082	278	262	-60	80	21	26	5	1.02
14VKRC017	Genesis	RC	412976	6420082	278	262	-60	80	40	43	3	8.25
14VKRC019	Genesis	RC	412860	6419919	279	262	-60	80	30	33	3	0.66
14VKRC027	Genesis	RC	407979	6420977	303	270	-60	142	123	124	1	3.12
14VKRC027	Genesis	RC	407979	6420977	303	270	-60	142	129	130	1	3.85
14VKRC028	Genesis	RC	407940	6420946	300	270	-60	124	75	79	4	1.38
16VKAC029	Genesis	AC	413056.8	6420225.63	287	270	-60	30	20	25	5	0.79
16VKAC032	Genesis	AC	413139	6420173	289	270	-60	69	25	30	5	0.85
16VKAC044	Genesis	AC	413020	6420080	289	270	-60	63	50	56	6	64
16VKAC044	Genesis	AC	413020	6420080	289	270	-60	63	60	62	2	1
17VKAC075	Genesis	AC	412995	6420080	289	270	-60	62	23	24	1	1.68
17VKAC075	Genesis	AC	412995	6420080	289	270	-60	62	29	31	2	9.02
17VKAC075	Genesis	AC	412995	6420080	289	270	-60	62	40	44	4	15.44
17VKAC076	Genesis	AC	413035	6420080	289	270	-60	65	23	26	3	1.64
17VKAC076	Genesis	AC	413035	6420080	289	270	-60	65	58	59	1	3.54
17VKAC076A	Genesis	AC	413037	6420080	289	270	-60	72	60	61	1	2.16
17VKAC077	Genesis	AC	413075	6420080	289	270	-60	63	14	15	1	0.75
17VKAC077	Genesis	AC	413075	6420080	289	270	-60	63	23	27	4	0.65
17VKAC078	Genesis	AC	413100	6420080	289	270	-60	67	12	13	1	0.52
17VKAC078	Genesis	AC	413100	6420080	289	270	-60	67	65	66	1	1.15
17VKAC079	Genesis	AC	413140	6420080	289	270	-60	62	14	15	1	0.55
17VKAC080	Genesis	AC	413180	6420080	289	270	-60	60	26	27	1	0.62
17VKAC081	Genesis	AC	413180	6420195	289	270	-60	67	13	14	1	1.32
17VKAC083	Genesis	AC	413080	6420200	289	270	-60	39	22	23	1	2.06
17VKAC105	Genesis	AC	411800	6417020	294	270	-60	23	22	23	1	0.62
17VKAC106	Genesis	AC	411840	6417020	294	270	-60	37	35	36	1	0.9
17VKAC112	Genesis	AC	412740	6419920	289	270	-60	48	24	25	1	2.64
17VKAC113	Genesis	AC	412780	6419920	289	270	-60	37	24	25	1	2.14
BKA022	AngloGold Ashanti	AC	407851	6421008	313	0	-90	21	14	21	7	2.3
BKA041	AngloGold Ashanti	AC	408255	6420571	314	0	-90	27	26	27	1	0.72
BKA107	AngloGold Ashanti	AC	410598	6421389	307	0	-90	26	21	22	1	0.7
BKA109	AngloGold Ashanti	AC	410696	6421388	306	0	-90	35	33	34	1	5.13
BKA110	AngloGold Ashanti	AC	410750	6421370	306	0	-90	41	36	37	1	0.66
BKA154	AngloGold Ashanti	AC	410854	6421003	307	0	-90	20	18	20	2	1.44
BKA211	AngloGold Ashanti	AC	413011	6420195	287	0	-90	29	18	19	1	0.66
BKA225	AngloGold Ashanti	AC	412854	6419994	288	0	-90	38	14	25	11	3.06
BKA226	AngloGold Ashanti	AC	412899	6419999	288	0	-90	53	13	15	2	2.63
BKA226	AngloGold Ashanti	AC	412899	6419999	288	0	-90	53	20	21	1	0.79
BKA227	AngloGold Ashanti	AC	412950	6420016	288	0	-90	53	10	11	1	0.51
BKA228	AngloGold Ashanti	AC	412996	6420011	288	0	-90	57	22	23	1	0.69
BKA278	AngloGold Ashanti	AC	412858	6419399	291	0	-90	57	31	32	1	0.72
BKA387	AngloGold Ashanti	AC	412605	6417803	294	0	-90	22	15	17	2	0.79
BKA434	AngloGold Ashanti	AC	411804	6417021	291	0	-90	28	26	27	1	1.47
BKA470	AngloGold Ashanti	AC	411650	6416399	294	0	-90	38	33	34	1	1.38

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Hole ID	Company	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	azimith	dip	Max Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
BKA481	AngloGold Ashanti	AC	411448	6416203	298	0	-90	29	10	11	1	0.71
BKA484	AngloGold Ashanti	AC	411594	6416218	297	0	-90	51	49	51	2	13.14
BKD002	AngloGold Ashanti	DDH	411563	6416209	298	270	-60	150	39	41	2	1.44
BKD003	AngloGold Ashanti	DDH	412794	6419194	292	270	-60	120.1	87	88	1	0.76
BKD004	AngloGold Ashanti	DDH	412843	6419198	292	270	-60	153.1	50.7	54	3.3	0.5
BKD004	AngloGold Ashanti	DDH	412843	6419198	292	270	-60	153.1	73	74	1	1.48
BKD007	AngloGold Ashanti	DDH	408148	6420801	317	270	-60	120.1	46.76	51	4.24	0.96
BKD008	AngloGold Ashanti	DDH	408199	6420800	317	270	-60	150.1	105	106	1	1.64
BKD008*	AngloGold Ashanti	DDH	408199	6420800	317	270	-60	150.1	129.6	130.4	0.78	1.75
BKD009	AngloGold Ashanti	DDH	407906	6420989	313	270	-60	120.3	56	60.4	4.4	6.64
BKD009	AngloGold Ashanti	DDH	407906	6420989	313	270	-60	120.3	73	74	1	8.3
BKD010	AngloGold Ashanti	DDH	407958	6420977	314	270	-60	198.2	96.38	98.65	2.27	5.77
BKD010*	AngloGold Ashanti	DDH	407958	6420977	314	270	-60	198.2	104.4	105	0.57	14.29
BKD011	AngloGold Ashanti	DDH	408326	6420586	314	270	-60	162.1	33	34	1	1.3
BKD011	AngloGold Ashanti	DDH	408326	6420586	314	270	-60	162.1	47	48	1	0.96
BKD011	AngloGold Ashanti	DDH	408326	6420586	314	270	-60	162.1	152	155	3	0.71
BKD014	AngloGold Ashanti	DDH	410925	6420997	308	270	-60	204.4	95	96	1	0.56
BKD014	AngloGold Ashanti	DDH	410925	6420997	308	270	-60	204.4	142	143	1	1.44
BKD014	AngloGold Ashanti	DDH	410925	6420997	308	270	-60	204.4	157	158	1	0.69
BKD015	AngloGold Ashanti	DDH	411775	6416395	296	270	-60	150.5	75	76	1	1.53
BKD016	AngloGold Ashanti	DDH	411833	6416400	296	270	-60	171.3	90	94	4	1.95
BKD017*	AngloGold Ashanti	DDH	411674	6416198	297	270	-60	198	76.8	77.1	0.3	3.88
BKD018	AngloGold Ashanti	DDH	411726	6416189	296	270	-60	156.1	98	99	1	0.59
BKD019	AngloGold Ashanti	DDH	412853	6420051	288	180	-60	186	28	30	2	0.91
BKD019	AngloGold Ashanti	DDH	412853	6420051	288	180	-60	186	166	167	1	0.57
BKD020*	AngloGold Ashanti	DDH	412804	6419301	292	180	-60	192.1	169.8	170.6	0.86	2.91
BKRC003	AngloGold Ashanti	RC	408150	6421410	314	270	-60	150	80	82	2	0.65
BKRC005	AngloGold Ashanti	RC	407850	6421200	310	270	-60	174	74	75	1	0.51
BKRC007	AngloGold Ashanti	RC	408235	6421195	318	270	-60	180	151	153	2	2.97
BKRC014	AngloGold Ashanti	RC	408285	6420585	314	270	-60	180	16	18	2	0.57
BKRC014	AngloGold Ashanti	RC	408285	6420585	314	270	-60	180	55	58	3	2.79
VKB1RC002	Falcon Metals	RC	411931	6416601	314	271	-60	148	85	88	3	1
VKB1RC003	Falcon Metals	RC	411698	6416011	298	320	-59	301	124	128	4	1.87
VKB1RC003	Falcon Metals	RC	411698	6416011	298	320	-59	301	124	125	1	5.08
VKB2RC001	Falcon Metals	RC	413044	6420126	292	300	-61	118	43	46	3	6.07
VKB2RC001	Falcon Metals	RC	413044	6420126	292	301	-60	118	45	46	1	13.4
VKB2RC004	Falcon Metals	RC	413085	6419996	287	300	-60	157	93	99	6	1.02
VKB2RC004	Falcon Metals	RC	413085	6419996	287	300	-60	157	93	94	1	5.01
VKB2RC004	Falcon Metals	RC	413085	6419996	287	300	-60	157	141	147	6	5.11
VKB2RC004	Falcon Metals	RC	413085	6419996	287	300	-60	157	141	142	1	28.5

Notes to Table:

All hole coordinates are MGA GDA 94 zone 51, all drill intersections >0.5 g/t gold using a minimum thickness of 1m, no external dilution and a maximum of 3m of internal dilution. No top- cut has been applied. Significant intersections compiled from Metal Hawk/Falcon Metals Supplied database and Genesis Minerals ASX Announcements.

* Some narrow (<1m) intersections fall below the significant intersection criteria, however given their high grade, they are still considered significant.

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Table 4. *Table of significant results – Blair North Project*

Hole ID	Hole Type	East	North	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	FROM	TO	Interval (m)	Ni %	Au (g/t)
BVA013	AC	376408	6585105	090	-60	57	56	57	1		1.03
BVA019	AC	376337	6585304	090	-60	113	45	50	5		0.14
BVA027	AC	376299	6585510	090	-60	104	45	50	5		0.18
BVA207	AC	376371	6585485	090	-60	78	65	70	5		0.14
BVD001	DD	376543	6584475	090	-55	308.6	203.78	207.2	3.42	2.32	
BVD001	DD	376543	6584475	090	-55	308.6	244.4	250.34	5.94		6.69
BVD001	DD	376543	6584475	090	-55	308.6	247.91	248.41	0.5		22.25
BVD002	DD	376477	6584484	090	-65	300.8	247.52	248.85	1.33	2.57	
BVD004	DD	376390	6584480	065	-60	360	343	344.26	1.26		3.62
BVD005	DD	376537	6584469	090	-62	301.7	195	196	1		1.04
BVD005	DD	376537	6584469	090	-62	301.7	206.4	207.04	0.66	1.75	
BVD007	DD	376538	6584438	090	-65	279.9	212.65	215.22	2.57	2.79	
BVD007	DD	376538	6584438	090	-65	279.9	255.4	257.87	2.47		7.39
BVD007	DD	376538	6584438	090	-65	279.9	257.5	257.87	0.37		38.5
BVD009	DD	376427	6584424	080	-65	399.9	346.5	347.15	0.65		1.1
BVNC007	RC	376613	6584401	090	-60	180	164	167	3	1.26	
BVNC065	RC	376392	6585095	090	-60	140	*62*	*64*	2		*0.58*
BVNC065	RC	376392	6585095	090	-60	140	*74*	*82*	8		*0.96*
BVNC065	RC	376392	6585095	090	-60	140	86	92	6		0.54
BVNC065	RC	376392	6585095	090	-60	140	*88*	*90*	*2*		*1.31*
BVNC065	RC	376392	6585095	090	-60	140	96	102	6		1.18
BVNC066	RC	376425	6585100	090	-60	114	40	46	6		1.58
BVNC066	RC	376425	6585100	090	-60	114	49	51	2		0.69
BVNC067	RC	376362	6585098	090	-60	162	102	103	1		0.89
BVNC067	RC	376362	6585098	090	-60	162	105	107	2		2.51
BVNC067	RC	376362	6585098	090	-60	162	105	106	1		3.93
BVNC069	RC	376421	6585148	090	-60	132	92	95	3		1.41
BVNC069	RC	376421	6585148	090	-60	132	92	93	1		3.45
BVNC070	RC	376381	6585146	090	-60	138	80	85	5		0.59
BVNC071	RC	376348	6585146	090	-60	153	114	115	1		1.03
BVNCD002	RC / DD	376607	6584455	070	-60	240.6	144	145	1	5.89	
BVNCD002	RC / DD	376607	6584455	070	-60	240.6	223.1	224.47	1.37		4.08
BVNCD004	RC / DD	376612	6584446	090	-60	261.7	144	145	1	1.49	
BVNCD004	RC / DD	376612	6584446	090	-60	261.7	228.96	229.6	0.64		3.74
BVNCD005	RC / DD	376579	6584515	090	-60	280	211.07	211.6	0.53		1.59

Notes to Table:

All hole coordinates are MGA GDA 94 zone 51, significant intersections >0.5 g/t gold using a minimum thickness of 1m, no external dilution and a maximum of 2m of internal dilution. Significant nickel intercepts > 1.0% Ni. No internal dilution used for nickel intercepts. No top- cut has been applied. Significant intersections compiled from Metal Hawk supplied database. Nominal RL of 370m (+/- 10m).

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APPENDIX 1: JORC TABLES

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2012 JORC Table 1

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA (VIKING PROJECT)

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary		
		AngloGold Ashanti	**Genesis Minerals Limited**	**Falcon Metals Limited**
Sampling techniques	*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.* *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.*	Auger holes were drilled to a maximum depth of 2m, with single samples taken from the zone of greatest carbonate reactivity downhole. Samples were not sieved and averaged approximately 300–500g. Aircore (AC) holes were drilled to blade refusal with samples collected from the cyclone in single metre intervals and laid on the ground in rows of 10 for geological logging. 4m composite samples weighing approximately 3kg in total were collected from the sample piles using a scoop and submitted for gold analysis. A 750g composite sample of the last metre (or 2m, if bottom of hole (BOH) sample recovery is inadequate) in each hole was collected using a scoop and submitted for multi- element analysis. Reverse circulation (RC) holes were drilled with 1m intervals collected from the cyclone from a cone splitter. A variable split of approx. 1-in-8 was collected with a final sample weighing ~3 kg. Prior to sending to the lab, samples were re-split into 2m composite samples with 1m samples retained. Diamond holes were drilled using HQ2 core in the weathered zones reducing to NQ2 in fresh rock. Sampling was completed on nominal 1m intervals. It is not known whether half core or quarter core was sent for assay. It is assumed qualitative care was taken to ensure representative sample weights were consistent when sampling, although no evidence can be provided.	For auger sampling, a 3.5-inch hole was drilled to a depth of either 1 m or 1.5m with a single sample collected and placed in a calico bag. Carbonate reactivity was logged. AC holes were drilled to blade refusal with samples collected from the cyclone in single metre intervals and laid on the ground in rows of 10 for geological logging. 5m composite samples and 1m BOH samples were taken. For 2017 AC drilling, where 5m samples returned >0.1g/t Au, the original 1m splits were resampled. RC holes were drilled with m intervals collected from the cyclone from a cone splitter. A variable split of approx. 1-in-8 was collected with a final sample weighing ~3kg. Prior to sending to the lab, samples were re-split into 5m composite samples with 1 m samples retained in areas of interest. It is assumed qualitative care was taken to ensure representative sample weights were consistent when sampling, although no evidence can be provided.	Falcon RC samples were collected in 1m calico bags that were split on an orbital splitter attached to the rig. The remaining sample was collected in a compostable green sample bag. 4m composite samples were collected using a spear from the green bags. The 4m composite samples from the entire hole were submitted for 50g Aqua Regia analysis and the 1m samples were submitted from geological zones of interest for 50g Fire Assay. The DD samples were selected after detailed geological logging of the core was completed. The sample was cut and sampled as half core, with quarter core used for duplicates. The sampling was designed to avoid crossing geological boundaries and varied from 0.13m up to 1.3m in length. All samples were pulverised to nominal 80% passing 75 microns to produce a 50g charge for fire assay.
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*	The drilling was completed either by AC, RC or diamond techniques. AC drilling predominantly used a blade with an unknown bit diameter. RC drilling used a hammer bit of unknown diameter.	The drilling was completed either by AC or RC techniques. AC drilling predominantly used aa blade with an unknown bit diameter. RC drilling used a hammer bit of unknown diameter.	The RC drilling was completed by Strike Drilling. Tungsten-carbide button hammer face sampling bits were initially used. Due to slow penetration caused by the hard nature of the host rock a change to a polycrystalline diamond hammer bit

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	JORC Code explanation	Commentary		
		AngloGold Ashanti	**Genesis Minerals Limited**	**Falcon Metals Limited**
	or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Diamond holes were drilled using HQ2 core in the weathered zones reducing to NQ2 in fresh rock.		was made. The face sampling bits had a diameter of 127mm. The diamond drilling was completed by Topdrive Drillers Australia. Mud rotary methods were used to drill through the shallow cover and saprolite, and were not sampled. Diamond drilling using a HQ-sized drill bit with a diameter of ~96mm giving a core size of ~63.5mm was used until the rock became competent. Then the hole was cased and drilling continued with an NQ sized drill bit with a diameter of ~75.7mm giving a core size of ~47.6mm
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 information for all forms of completed drilling has not been reviewed and hence relationships between grade and recoveries are not known.	Recovery information for all forms of completed drilling has not been reviewed and hence relationships between grade and recoveries are not known.	RC sample recovery was estimated by the size and weight of the material in each sample bag. Sample quality was recorded during logging (wet/dry) and qualitative recovery codes (Good, Low, Oversize) with contamination recorded if evidence of this was identified. 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.
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 drillholes were logged geologically including but not limited to weathering, regolith, lithology, structure, texture, alteration and mineralisation. Logging was at an appropriate quantitative standard to support future geological, engineering and metallurgical studies. Logging is considered quantitative in nature. All holes were geologically logged in full.	All drillholes were logged geologically including but not limited to weathering, regolith, lithology, structure, texture, alteration and mineralisation. Logging was at an appropriate quantitative standard to support future geological, engineering and metallurgical studies. Logging is considered quantitative in nature. All holes were geologically logged in full.	RC chips were geologically logged in 1m intervals. This included weathering, regolith, lithology, texture, alteration and mineralisation. Logging is considered quantitative in nature. The RC chips were logged and sampled at the rig with the entire hole being logged. All drill core was logged geologically including but not limited to weathering, regolith, lithology, structure, texture, alteration and mineralisation. Logging was at an appropriate quantitative standard to support future geological, engineering, and metallurgical studies. Core photographs were collected prior to the core being cut and sampled.

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	JORC Code explanation	Commentary		
		AngloGold Ashanti	**Genesis Minerals Limited**	**Falcon Metals Limited**
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the 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.*	For rock chip sampling, QAQC (standards and blanks) was inserted routinely at every 100 samples. For auger sampling, single samples taken from the zone of greatest carbonate reactivity downhole. Samples were not sieved and averaged approximately 300–500g QAQC. Standards and blanks were each routinely submitted every hundred samples as part of quality control. For AC drilling, 4m composite samples weighing approximately 3kg in total were collected from the sample piles using a scoop. Blanks and standards were routinely submitted for quality control purposes, at a nominal ratio of 1:40 samples. For RC drilling, 1m intervals were collected from the cyclone from a cone splitter. A variable split of approx. 1-in-8 was collected with a final sample weighing ~3 kg. Blanks, normally a quartz sand or non- mineralised granite/dolerite gravel, was inserted at the start of each hole. Standards are then inserted at a ratio of approximately 1-in-35 samples after the blank. For diamond drilling, blanks, normally a quartz sand or non- mineralised granite/dolerite gravel, was inserted at the start of each hole. Standards are then inserted at a ratio of approximately 1-in-35 samples after the blank. No duplicate samples are known to exist for representivity/comparison purposes. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style mineralisation targeted.	For auger sampling, a 3.5-inch hole was drilled to a depth of either 1 m or 1.5 m with a single sample collected and placed in a calico bag. Sample colour and response to a 10% hydrochloric acid test was recorded for carbonate reactivity. QAQC results and/or discussion of which has not been located. For AC drilling, 5 m composite samples and 1 m BOH samples were collected from the sample piles using a scoop. QAQC procedures (which are unknown) including standards and duplicates were followed with no issues noted by Genesis Minerals Limited (Genesis) but this data has not been reviewed by Falcon Metals Limited (Falcon) or CSA Global Pty Ltd (CSA Global). For RC drilling, 1 m intervals were collected from the cyclone from a cone splitter. A variable split of approx. 1-in-8 was collected with a final sample weighing ~3 kg. Standards and blanks were entered into the sample sequence but at an unknown rate. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style mineralisation targeted.	The 1m RC samples were split using an orbital splitter attached to the drill rig. The 4m composite samples were collected using a spear. Duplicate samples were taken in mineralised zones every 50th sample. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation sought and the initial reconnaissance nature of the drilling programme. For the RC drilling 4m composite samples were routinely collected. The core was cut in half and selectively sampled to avoid crossing geological boundaries. Sampling is generally every 1m but intervals varied from 0.13m to 1.3m. Duplicate samples were taken every 50th sample for diamond samples. This was done by cutting the half core again to obtain two quarter cores. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation sought and the initial reconnaissance nature of the drilling program.
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.*	Rock chip samples were sent to Genalysis Perth for multi-element analysis, Samples were dried and pulverised to -75 microns. Lead- collection fire assay followed by inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) for gold, platinum, and palladium analysis was used using either a 25g (FA25/SAA) or 50g charge (FA50/MS). Multi-element analysis (61 elements) used four-acid ICP-MS/OES methods (4A/MS and 4A/OE). Auger samples were dried in an oven at 100°C and then pulverised in an LM2 mill to a nominal size of – 75 microns. The milled pulps were weighed out (25g) and underwent stepwise, aqua regia	Auger samples were sent to Genalysis Kalgoorlie and assays for gold via aqua regia (AR25/eMS) with a 0.1ppb detection limit. AC samples were submitted to Genalysis Perth for analysis for gold via aqua regia (AR25). RC samples were dried at approximately 120°C with the total sample then milled in a LM5 pulveriser to a nominal 85% passing of 75µm. The milled samples were weighed into charges for digestion and analysis. All samples were analysed for gold by lead-collection fire assay, using a 50g	RC samples were delivered to the ALS laboratory in Perth by FAL field personnel at the end of the program. 1m RC samples were analysed using a 50g fire assay for Au (ALS code: Au-ICP22). The 4m RC samples were analysed using a 50g Aqua Regia digest for Au and 39 other elements (ALS code:TL44-MEPKG) Falcon has its own internal QAQC procedure involving the use of certified reference materials. For exploration RC drilling, one blank

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary		
		AngloGold Ashanti	**Genesis Minerals Limited**	**Falcon Metals Limited**
	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.	digestion in a temperature-controlled laboratory. The analyte was then presented to a graphite-furnace AAS (gold), followed by ICP-MS and ICP-OES (GLS method code B25/EETA/MS/OES). In the 2010- 2011 reporting period, the same sample preparation protocol was used. Samples were presented to a high-sensitivity graphite-furnace AAS to analysed for gold (Genalysis method codes AR25/EGF), followed by ICP-MS (AR25/MS) and ICP-OES (AR25/OE) for multi-element analysis. AC samples were submitted to Genalysis Intertek Laboratory Services for analysis. At the laboratory, samples were dried in an oven at 120°C and then pulverised in an LM5 mill to a nominal size of -75 microns. Samples were analysed using a graphite-furnace AAS (method B25/ETA or AR25/GF) for gold to a detection limit of 1ppb Au. BOH multi-element samples were further analysed, also at Genalysis, by ICP-MS/OES (GLS method code B25/ETA/MS/OES or AR25/MS). Where anomalous results were encountered in 4m composite samples, select 1m re-samples would be taken and submitted for a low-level aqua regia (method B25/ETA or AR25/OE) or fire-assay (method FA25/SAAS using a 50g charge) analysis. RC samples were dried at approximately 120°C with the total sample then milled in a LM5 pulveriser to a nominal 85% passing of 75 µm. The milled samples were weighed into charges for digestion and analysis. All samples were analysed for gold by lead-collection fire assay, using a 50 g charge with flame-AAS finish (Genalysis method FA50/AA). Diamond drilling samples were analysed at Genalysis. Sample preparation involved drying and pulverising to nominal 85% passing 75 microns. The samples were then analysed for gold by lead-collection fire assay using a 50g charge with an AAS finish (FA50/AA) to 1ppb Au detection.	charge with flame-AAS finish (Genalysis method FA50/AA).	per sample consignment and two standards per 100 samples are submitted. For exploration diamond drilling, 1 blank per sample consignment, 2 standards per 100 samples and 1 duplicate per 100 samples are submitted. The labs also use their own certified standards and blanks and this data is also provided to Falcon.

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	JORC Code explanation	Commentary		
		AngloGold Ashanti	**Genesis Minerals Limited**	**Falcon Metals Limited**
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 intersections were checked by a senior personnel from Chalice, Metal Hawk, Falcon Metals and by CSA Global and cross checked against the supplied database which has been created using all available drilling and surface geochemical datasets obtained. No twin holes have been drilled for comparative purposes. The targets are still considered to be in an early exploration stage. Primary field data was captured using in house logging codes and entered in a master database, a subset which has been used to document results. No adjustments have been made to the assay data.	Significant intersections were checked by a senior personnel from Chalice, Metal Hawk, Falcon Metals and by CSA Global and cross checked against the supplied database which has been created using all available drilling and surface geochemical datasets obtained. No twin holes have been drilled for comparative purposes. The targets are still considered to be in an early exploration stage. Primary field data was captured using in house logging codes and entered in a master database, a subset which has been used to document results. No adjustments have been made to the assay data.	Significant RC intersections were identified in the field by the Consulting Geologist and selected for 1m sampling. Significant intersections are cross-checked with the geology logged after final assays are received. No significant intersections were identified in the diamond drilling program. No twin holes have been drilled for comparative purposes. The targets are still considered to be in an early exploration stage. Primary data was digitally collected and entered via a field Toughbook computer using in-house logging codes. The data is sent to the database manager where the data is validated and loaded into the master database. No adjustments have been made to the assay data
Location of data points	*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.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Hole collar locations have been picked up using a handheld global positioning system (GPS) with a ±10 m error. The grid system used for the location of all drillholes is MGA, GDA94 (Zone 51). The reliability of RL data is unknown.	Hole collar locations have been picked up using a handheld global positioning system (GPS) with a ±10 m error. The grid system used for the location of all drillholes is MGA, GDA94 (Zone 51). The reliability of RL data is unknown.	Hole collar locations have been picked up by Falcon employees using a handheld GPS with a +/- 3m error. The grid system used for the location of all drill holes is MGA_GDA94 (Zone 51). RL data is considered unreliable although topography around the drill area iso this was calculated from publicly available SRTM 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.*	Drillhole spacing is highly variable. Where reported, the current spacing is considered sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity of the results presented.	Drillhole spacing is highly variable. Where reported, the current spacing is considered sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity of the results presented.	Spacing of the RC drilling was variable and designed to test conceptual plunge directions from shallower mineralised zones in previous drilling. Spacing of the diamond drilling was variable and designed to test interpreted structures from shallower mineralised zones in previous drilling. The current spacing is considered sufficient to assume geological or grade continuity of the results intersected.

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	JORC Code explanation	Commentary		
		AngloGold Ashanti	**Genesis Minerals Limited**	**Falcon Metals Limited**
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied	4m compositing of samples was undertaken in the zones of the hole where geological logging did not identify mineralised zones. This was to ensure that no mineralised zones were missed.
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.*	Sampling has been routinely completed with no selective bias to any particular primary geological domain. Some diamond holes were selectively sampled based on visual geological domains interpreted to represent areas of possible mineralisation. Mineralisation appears to be shallow-moderately east dipping associated with both quartz veining and shear zones. Drilling orientations for the most part are considered appropriate for the geometry of mineralisation intersected to date hence most intersections presented are likely to be near true width.	Sampling has been routinely completed with no selective bias to any particular primary geological domain. Some diamond holes were selectively sampled based on visual geological domains interpreted to represent areas of possible mineralisation. Mineralisation appears to be shallow-moderately east dipping associated with both quartz veining and shear zones. Drilling orientations for the most part are considered appropriate for the geometry of mineralisation intersected to date hence most intersections presented are likely to be near true width.	Mineralisation appears to be shallow-moderately east dipping associated with both quartz veining and shear zones. Drilling orientations for the most part are considered appropriate for the geometry of mineralisation intersected to date, hence most intersections presented are likely to be near true width.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No review of the sampling techniques has been carried out.	No review of the sampling techniques has been carried out.	No review of the sampling techniques has been carried out.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS (VIKING PROJECT)

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.*	Drilling and surface geochemistry have been carried out within E63/1963. The tenement area is located within the Dundas Nature Reserve. E63/1963 is owned by Falcon Metals Limited (51%) and Metal Hawk Limited (49%).
	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 tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	No other known gold exploration has been completed over the project area
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The mineralisation being explored for is orogenic style similar to that seen in the eastern goldfields and/or elsewhere in the Albany Fraser Orogen.
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.*	Refer to attached report and data.
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.*	A length-weighted averaging technique has been applied where necessary to produce all displayed and tabulated drill intersections. In Appendix tables and figures, results are calculated using either a minimum 0.1g/t or 1.0g/t lower cut-off grade and max 4m internal dilution. Not applicable.
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').*	The relationship between gold anomalism and true width remains poorly constrained however a moderate easterly dip to mineralisation appears to be well justified and hence, when drilling at moderate angles to the west, drill intercepts should be near or close to true widths.
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.*	Refer to figures in the body of 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.*	The company believes that the ASX announcement is a balanced report with all material results reported.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of this announcement.
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*	Further RC drilling will be carried out at the Beaker 1–3 prospects as follow-up to the encouraging historical intersections to date. Drilling will target potential down dip and/or down plunge extensions to mineralisation outlined to date. Refer to figures in the body of report.

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2012 JORC Table 1

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA (BLAIR NORTH PROJECT)

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*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.* *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.*	All drilling reported was carried out by Metal Hawk Limited. AC holes were angled at either vertical (-90^0) or -60^0 and drilled to the east (~090^0). RC and DD holes were drilled at angles between vertical (-090^0) and -55^0 and drilled generally to the east (~090^0). Drillcore was cut and sampled to ensure the sample is representative and no bias introduced. Core samples were selected based on geological logging boundaries or nominal metre marks Drill collar summary in Tables in the body of this announcement. Logging of drill samples included lithology, colour, weathering, texture, moisture and contamination. Sampling protocols and QAQC are as per industry best practice procedures. Sampling was undertaken using standard industry practices. AC drilling was sampled using a combination of composite sampling (2-6m) and single 1m sampling, averaging 4m in length. RC sampling was as 2-6m composites or single 1m. The entire drilled intervals of all holes were sampled. Sample weights are typically 1-3kg for 1m samples and 2-5kg for composites. All samples were sent to Intertek Genalysis in Kalgoorlie for analysis (see below).
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).*	AC drilling was undertaken by KTE Drilling based in Kalgoorlie using a 4x4 mounted aircore drill rig and 85mm blade or slimline hammer bit. RC drilling was also undertaken by KTE Drilling using a 6x6 mounted modified Schramm 450 RC rig with auxiliary air pack. Drill rods are 4.5 inch (115mm) and a standard hammer and face sampling bit was utilised. Diamond drilling was conducted by DDH1 drilling. Drill core was HQ2 and NQ2 with RC pre-collars. All drillcore was orientated where possible.
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.*	AC: sample condition was visually assessed and noted during sampling and was found to dry in all but a few cases, where damp spoils were noted. RC: sample condition and recovery was visually assessed and noted during logging. Overall, 85% of samples were dry and 15% were wet or damp. Where wet, sample recovery of generally 70-90% recovery was estimated. Core recovery and RQD measurements were recorded by the field geologist. Negligible core loss was observed throughout the sampled core. The recovery was considered normal for this type of drilling and with groundwater present in some holes. All AC holes were generally drilled to blade refusal, however, on ~10% of occasions, a hammer bit was then used to extend the hole into

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	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		harder lithologies. Holes were then terminated when penetration rates became impractical or target depth was reached.
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.*	A qualified geologist logged all drill holes in full and supervised the sampling. AC and RC holes were logged in full. The geological data from diamond and RC holes would be suitable for inclusion in a Mineral Resource estimate. Photographs were taken of sample spoils and chip trays. Core was photographed wet prior to sampling. Geotechnical and structural logging was carried on drill core.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the 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.*	AC: 1-metre interval drill spoils were passed through a cyclone and collected in a bucket which was then emptied on the ground for logging and sampling purposes. A 400g-1000g sub-sample was taken from each one-metre interval using a sampling scoop. Sub-samples for single (1m) or composite intervals were then placed in a pre-numbered calico bag. RC: drill spoils were split using a cone splitter via a cyclone and then presented as a large primary sample on the ground (via a bucket) and a 1m split in calico bags numbered with hole depth (2-4kg). Single (1m) sub-samples were collected using the calico split, while composite sub-samples were collected via a scoop of 400g-1000g from the primary spoils. All samples were placed into pre-numbered calico bags. Diamond drillcore is cut using an automatic core saw to achieve a half-core sample for the laboratory. The Company used Industry standard of collecting core in core trays, marking metre intervals and drawing orientation lines where possible. Sample preparation at Intertek Genalysis Laboratories, Kalgoorlie, included sorting, drying and pulverizing (85% passing 75 µm) in a LM5 steel mill. Field QC procedure involves certified reference material ("CRM"), splits and duplicates, inserted by MHK in the field. Duplicates and CRMs are inserted at a rate of approximately 1:40 each. Laboratory QAQC results (repeats, standards, blanks) are reported by the laboratory with final assay results. Review of the various QAQC data indicate that sampling and analysis methodology are reasonable for this stage of exploration. The sample size is considered adequate to minimise particle size effects at this stage of exploration.
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.*	All MHK samples were analysed at Intertek Genalysis in Perth for gold analysis via 50g Fire Assay with ICP-OES (Intertek code FA50/OE04) with a 5ppb lower detection limit. The majority of samples were also analysed for 33 elements via four acid digest with ICP-OES and ICP-MS finish (lab code "4A/MS"). This digest is considered near total. No geophysical tools have been utilised for reporting herein. Handheld XRF is used ad hoc in the field to assist with the identification of rocktypes and alteration. Internal laboratory control procedures involve repeat assaying of randomly selected assay pulps as well as internal laboratory standards.

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	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		All of these data are reported to the Company and analysed for consistency and any discrepancies.
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.*	Senior personnel from the Company have visually inspected drill samples. No holes were twinned. Primary drill data were collected using a standard set of Excel templates on a Toughbook laptop computer in the field or on hand-written log-sheets and then entered into the template. Data are entered using validation look-up-tables. These data are checked, validated and transferred to the company database.
Location of data points	*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.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drillhole locations were established by handheld GPS, with Diamond and RC collars measured using waypoint averaging. Collar coordinates are in UTM grid (GDA1994 z51). The GPS has an east/north accuracy of +/-4m, and for waypoint averaging +/-2m. The RL from the GPS is considered inaccurate (+/-20m) and 3D drill data analysis is carried out using a nominal RL of 500m. This is considered reasonable, as topography is very flat, with small differences in elevation between drill locations. More precise RLs will be required for economic intersections in the future. These might be determined by DGPS or DTM. Drill collar summary Tables and references in body of report.
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.*	The AC drillhole spacing along lines were between 20m and 200m apart, with most being 50m (see figures in report). The line spacings are a minimum of 400m and as little as 100m north-south. RC and DD holes are generally closer spaced around mineralisation with section spacings 40-50m or 100m (see figures in report). Data from AC drilling is not suitable for estimation of Mineral Resources, but the RC and DD data could be utilised. Field sample compositing occurred over 2m to 5m 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 were mostly positioned (dip/azi) so that drilling was essentially perpendicular to the orientation of the lithology and/or mineralisation. The initial drillhole orientation was determined by magnetics and mapping. All drill traverses were along EW or ENE- WSW lines cleared by loader. No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security for drilling was managed by Metal Hawk. After preparation in the field, samples were packed into labelled polyweave bags and dispatched by MHK to the laboratory preparation facility in Kalgoorlie. The assay laboratory audits the samples on arrival and reports and discrepancies back to the Company.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No review of the sampling techniques has been carried out.

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SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS (BLAIR NORTH PROJECT)

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 drilling programs reported were conducted on licenses E26/210 and E26/216 which are 100% owned by Metal Hawk Limited.
	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 tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration by other parties was carried out for gold and nickel exploration and identified anomalous geochemical values via soil sampling and shallow drilling. Other early work also included aeromagnetic surveys and interpretation. Historical gold exploration has identified a number of prospects proximal to MHK's project area.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	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 of ferruginous clays and gravel. Gold prospects and targets within the Berehaven project are believed to be typical Archaean orogenic lode types of the Eastern Goldfields terrane and display styles similar to the nearby Golden Ridge deposit.
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.*	Refer to Tables and the Notes attached thereto. For exploration results and details of previously reported results visit the MHK website: www.metalhawk.au
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.*	All reported assay intervals have been length-weighted. No top cuts were applied. Significant gold grade intervals based on intercepts: - AC drilling significant assays reported > 0.1g/t gold with no dilution. - RC drilling >0.5g/t Au for with up to 2m of internal dilution allowed. - Diamond drilling >1.0g/t Au with up to 2m of internal dilution allowed. Cutoff grade for reported gold assays is 1.0g/t Au, except where interpreted significant regolith mineralisation is identified (ie. >0.5g/t Au in RC drilling, and > 0.1g/t Au in AC drilling). Significant Ni results reported > 1.0% Ni with no internal dilution. Reported significant nickel mineralised intersections for the drilling were based on intercepts using a lower grade cut-off grade of 1.0% Ni. No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	Geological controls and orientations of mineralised zones are unconfirmed at this time and therefore all mineralised intersections are reported as intercept length and may not reflect true 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.*	Refer to Figures in text.
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.*	The company believes that the ASX announcement is a balanced report with all material results reported.
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.*	All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of this announcement.
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*	Further work includes follow-up RC drilling. Planning will continue following further analysis of results. See Figures in body of report.

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