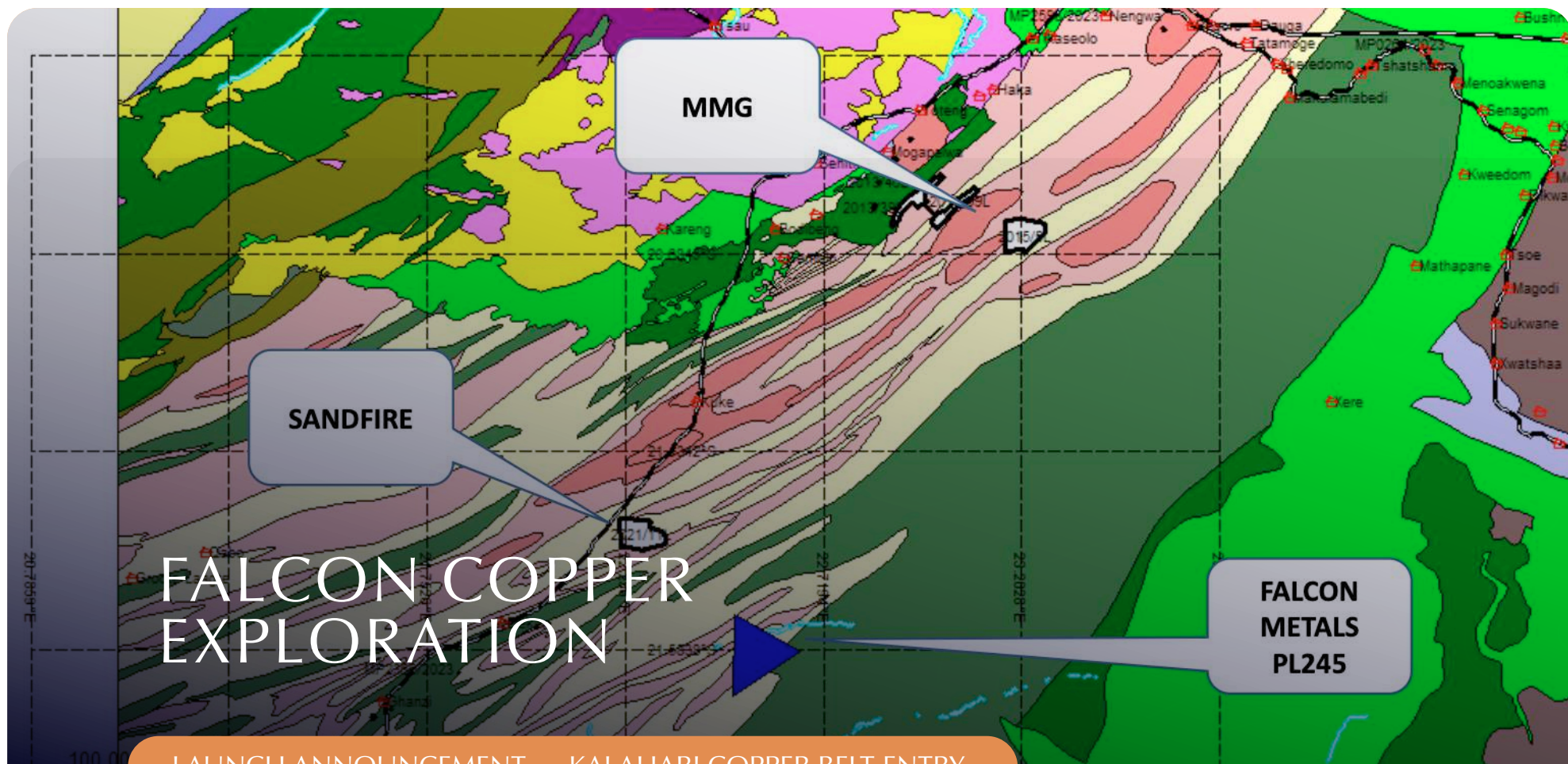




FALCON
METAL
RESOURCES
BOTSWANA

FALCON TAPPING INTO KALAHARI COPPER BELT



Strategic neighbour to BHP-backed
Kitlanya exploration corridor



FALCON ENTERS BOTSWANA'S KALAHARI COPPER BELT

STRATEGIC NEIGHBOUR TO BHP-BACKED EXPLORATION CORRIDOR

Falcon Metal Resources Botswana (Pty) Ltd, through its subsidiary Falcon Copper Exploration (Pty) Ltd, has officially entered Botswana's Kalahari Copper Belt (KCB) — one of the most prospective emerging copper provinces globally.

Falcon's Prospecting Licence PL0245/2025 (165.42 km²) lies along the Ngwako Pan–D'Kar Formation contact — the same copper-hosting geological boundary responsible for major discoveries across the belt.

The licence sits along strike from the Kitlanya East exploration corridor where BHP has committed up to US\$25 million through its partnership with Cobre Limited.

BOTSWANA'S EMERGING COPPER FRONTIER

Major developments across the Kalahari Copper Belt include:

MMG LTD

Khoemacau Copper Mine
(166 Mt @ 2.0% Cu & 26
g/t Ag)

SANDFIRE RESOURCES

Motheo Copper
Production Hub (63 Mt @
1.0% Cu & 14 g/t Ag)

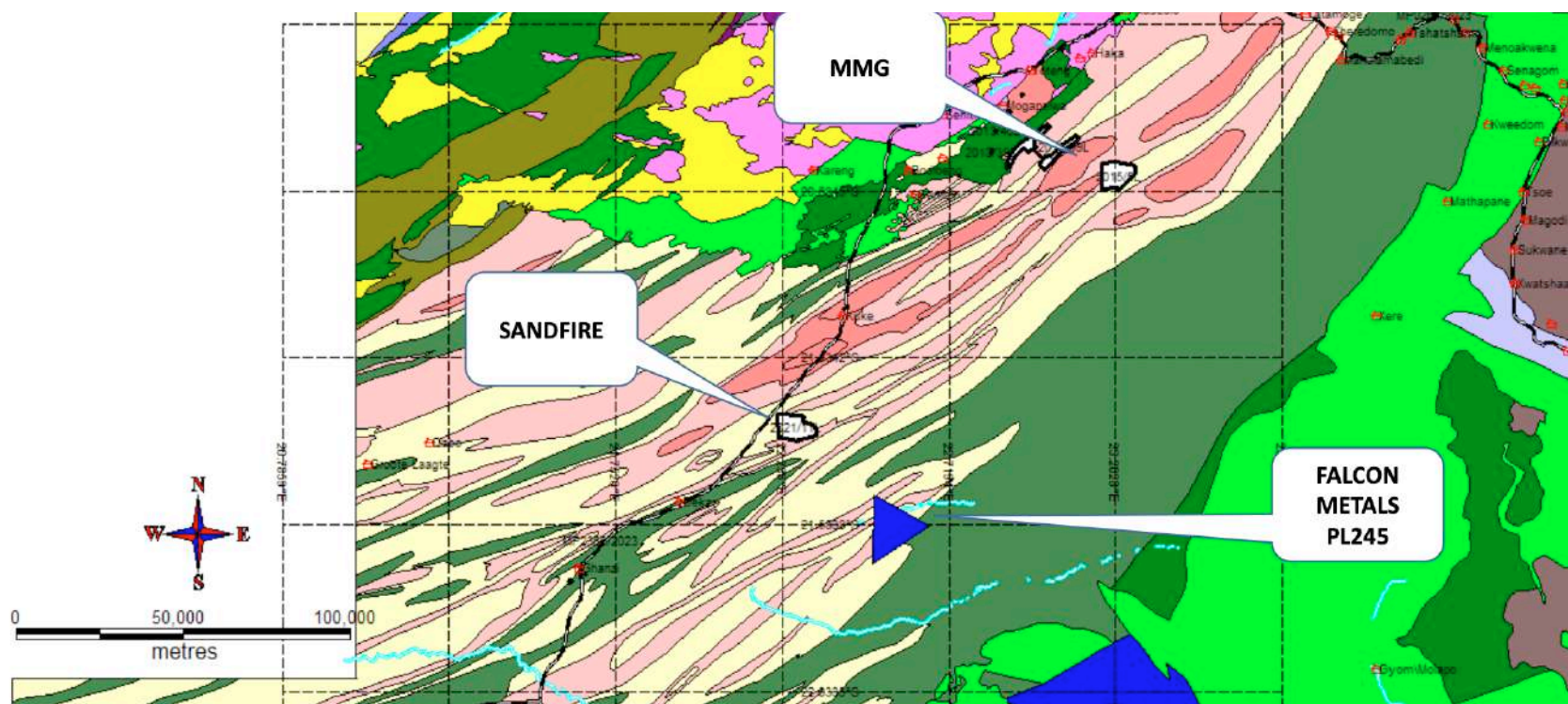
BHP

Exploration partnership
with Cobre targeting
basin-margin discoveries

These developments have transformed the KCB into one of the most strategic new copper districts globally.

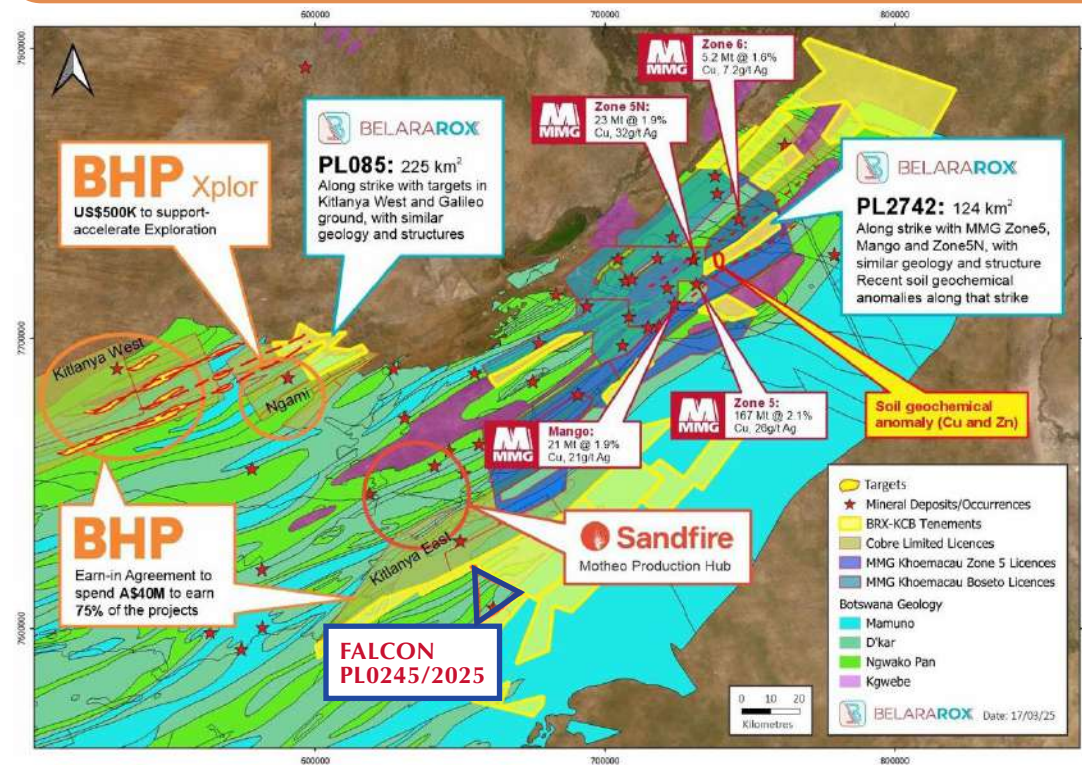
FALCON × BHP NEIGHBOURHOOD MAP

Falcon PL0245



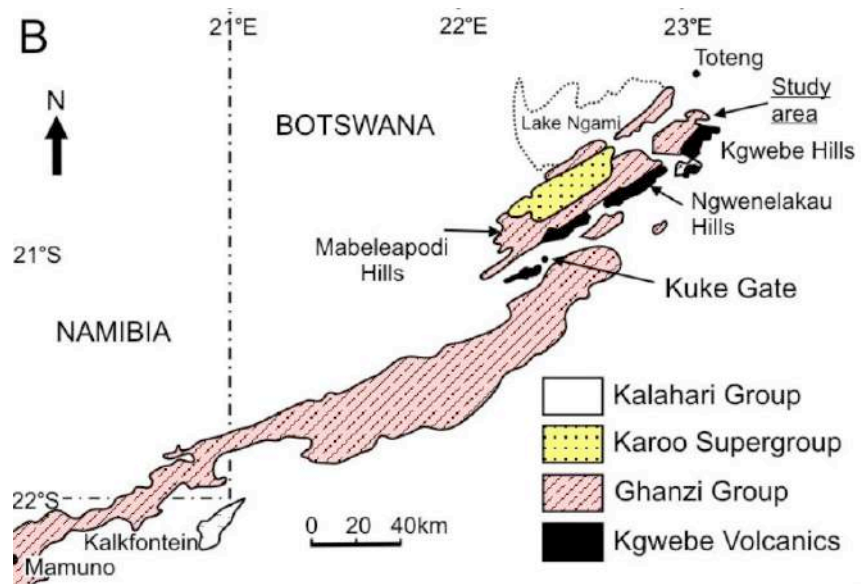
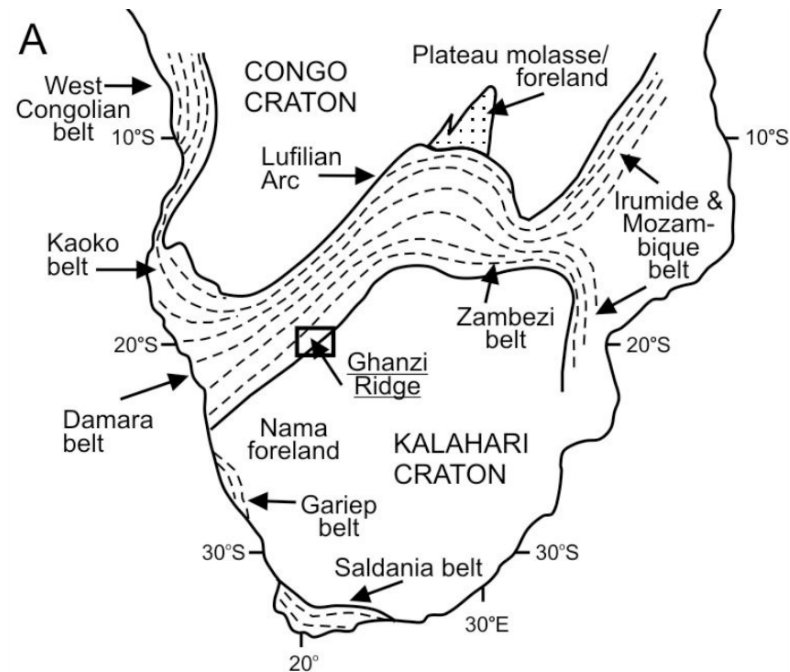
FALCON × BHP NEIGHBOURHOOD MAP

Falcon PL0245



REGIONAL GEOLOGY

STRUCTURAL TREND OF THE KALAHARI COPPER BELT



FALCON'S STRATEGIC POSITION

KEY ADVANTAGES:

Falcon's licence sits within the same structural corridor that hosts the belt's major copper deposits.

- Located on the Ngwako Pan–D'Kar copper horizon

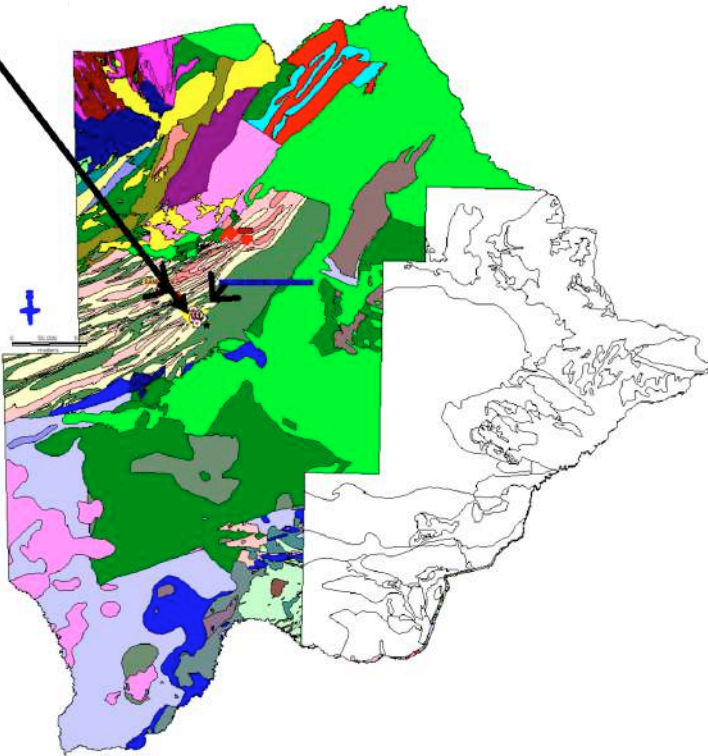
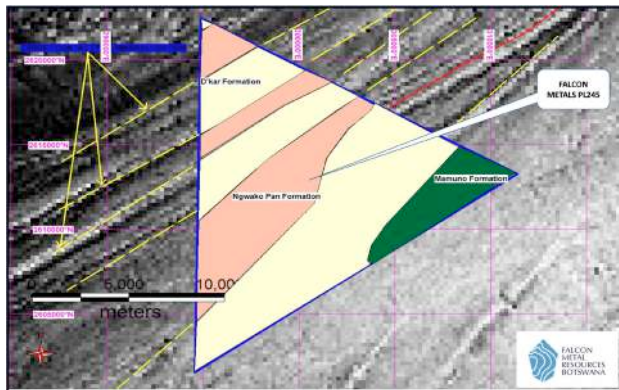
- Surrounded by producing copper mines and active exploration projects

- Along strike from BHP-funded exploration

- Located in Botswana — one of the world's safest mining jurisdictions

PL0245/2025

LOCATION: GHANZI DISTRICT, BOTSWANA



Area: 165.42 km²

Host formations:
Ngwako Pan & D'Kar

Exploration program:
US\$13M phased program

THREE-YEAR DISCOVERY PROGRAM

Phase 1 – Target Generation (Year 1 – US\$2.6M)

- Geological mapping (1:25,000)
- Historical data integration
- ~1,500 soil samples
- Ground magnetic surveys

Phase 2 – Target Testing (Year 2 – US\$4.2M)

- IP / CSAMT geophysical surveys
- 1,000 m RC drilling
- Assays and structural analysis

Phase 3 – Resource Development (Year 3 – US\$7.2M)

- 2,000 m RC + diamond drilling
- Metallurgical testing
- JORC / NI 43-101 resource modelling

PARTNERSHIP STRUCTURE

FALCON OFFERS FLEXIBLE INVESTMENT STRUCTURES:



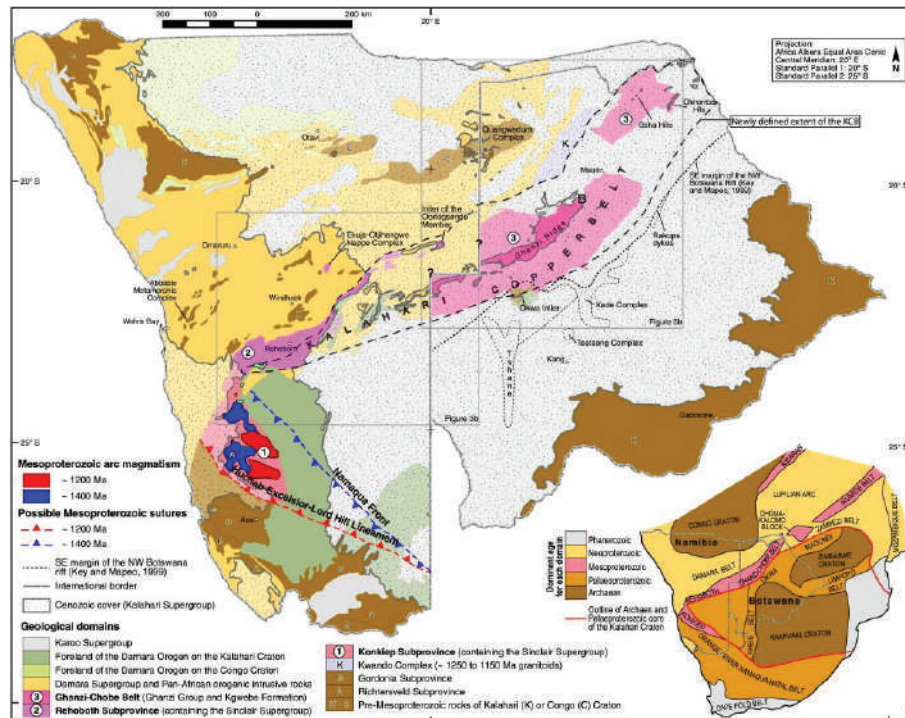
1. Staged Equity Investment – milestone-based share issuance.



2. Earn-In Partnership – up to 70% project interest through funded exploration.

Overview of the Kalahari Copper Belt

LOCATION: GHANZI DISTRICT, BOTSWANA



- Extends from north-west Botswana into Namibia (>1,000 km long).
- One of the fastest-growing copper provinces in Africa.
- Known for sediment-hosted, structurally-controlled Cu-Ag mineralisation.
 - Major mines and discoveries:
- Khoemacau Copper Mine (now in production)
 - Motheo Mine (Sandfire Resources)
- Discoveries by Cobre, Khoemacau, Cupric Canyon, Sandfire
- High grades typically 1–2% Cu with silver credits.
- Low-cost, scalable mining operations (open pit transitioning to underground).

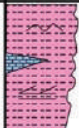
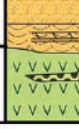
Copper Deposits in the Kalahari Copper Fold Belt

LOCATION: GHANZI DISTRICT, BOTSWANA

Deposit / Cluster	Operator / Owner	Reported Reserve / Resource	Contained Cu / Ag	Source / Year
Khoemacau Zone 5	Khoemacau Copper Mining (MMG JV)	Ore Reserve: ~31.4 Mt @ 2.0% Cu	≈ 628 kt Cu	MMG/KCM MROR (2023/24)
Khoemacau Cluster (regional)	Khoemacau Copper Mining	Resource Cluster: ~166 Mt @ 1.9% Cu	≈ 3.15 Mt Cu	Company reports
Motheo T3	Sandfire Resources	Ore Reserve: ~34.4 Mt @ 1.0% Cu, 13.2 g/t Ag	≈ 343 kt Cu, 14.6 Moz Ag	Sandfire MROR (2021 DFS)
Motheo Consolidated (T3 + A4 + stockpiles)	Sandfire Resources	Ore Reserve: ~45.7 Mt @ 0.9% Cu	≈ 427 kt Cu	Sandfire MROR (2024)
Example Satellite (CSA / Central KCB)	MAC / CSA Copper	Ore Reserve: ~15.9 Mt @ 3.4% Cu	≈ 545 kt Cu	Company announcements (2024)

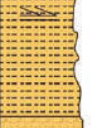
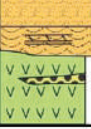
Stratigraphy of the Kalahari Formation

LOCATION: GHANZI DISTRICT, BOTSWANA

NEOPROTEROZOIC GHANZI GROUP (<1Ga) (DAMARA IN BOTSWANA)	FORMATION	LITHOLOGY
	MAMUNO (~1500 m)	 Reddish sandstone, siltstone and mudstone. Cross bedding & wave ripples. Limestone subordinate.
	DEKAR (~1500 m)	 Grey-green sandstone, siltstone & mudstone. Parallel lamination: normally graded rhythms. Oolitic limestone subordinate. Cu-sulphide mineralization at the base.
	NGWAKO PAN (~3500 m)	 Reddish sandstone & mudstone. Red mudstone intraclasts. Pebble and granule conglomerate intercalations towards the top.
	Nonconformity	 Grey matrix-rich sandstone. Normally graded parallel laminae. Dark mudstone intraclasts.
MESOPROTEROZOIC	KGWEBE	 Grey sandstone. Graded bedding, bipolar cross bedding, reactivation surfaces, Pebbly layers. Conglomerate & pebbly sandstone. Basalt and rhyolite. U-Pb zircon age: 1106±2 Ma

Kgwebe Formation

LOCATION: GHANZI DISTRICT, BOTSWANA

NEOPROTEROZOIC GHANZI GROUP (<1Ga) (DAMARA IN BOTSWANA)	FORMATION	LITHOLOGY
	MAMUNO (~1500 m)	 Reddish sandstone, siltstone and mudstone. Cross bedding & wave ripples. Limestone subordinate.
	DEKAR (~1500 m)	 Grey-green sandstone, siltstone & mudstone. Parallel lamination: normally graded rhythms. Oolitic limestone subordinate. Cu-sulphide mineralization at the base.
	NGWAKO PAN (~3500 m)	 Reddish sandstone & mudstone. Red mudstone intraclasts. Pebble and granule conglomerate intercalations towards the top.  Grey matrix-rich sandstone. Normally graded parallel laminae. Dark mudstone intraclasts.
	Nonconformity	 Grey sandstone. Graded bedding, bipolar cross bedding, reactivation surfaces, Pebbly layers. Conglomerate & pebbly sandstone.
MESOPROTEROZOIC	KGWEBE	 Basalt and rhyolite. U-Pb zircon age: 1106±2 Ma

Volcanic basement of the Kalahari succession.

Composition: Bimodal volcanics – subalkalic basalts & felsic tuffs.

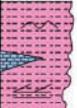
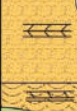
Environment: Continental rift / extensional setting.

Age: ~1,106 ± 2 Ma (Zircon U–Pb; Schwartz et al. 1996).

Thickness: A few hundred metres.
Locally referred to as “Kuke/Kgwebe” in transitional zones.

Kuke Formation (Basal Kalahari Group)

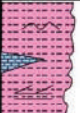
LOCATION: GHANZI DISTRICT, BOTSWANA

NEOPROTEROZOIC GHANZI GROUP (<1Ga) (DAMARA IN BOTSWANA)	FORMATION	LITHOLOGY
	MAMUNO (~1500 m)	 Reddish sandstone, siltstone and mudstone. Cross bedding & wave ripples. Limestone subordinate.
	DEKAR (~1500 m)	 Grey-green sandstone, siltstone & mudstone. Parallel lamination: normally graded rhythms. Oolitic limestone subordinate. Cu-sulphide mineralization at the base.
	NGWAKO PAN (~3500 m)	 Reddish sandstone & mudstone. Red mudstone intraclasts. Pebble and granule conglomerate intercalations towards the top.
	Nonconformity	 Grey matrix-rich sandstone. Normally graded parallel laminae. Dark mudstone intraclasts.
MESOPROTEROZOIC	KGWEBE	 Grey sandstone. Graded bedding, bipolar cross bedding, reactivation surfaces, Pebbly layers. Conglomerate & pebbly sandstone. Basalt and rhyolite. U-Pb zircon age: 1106±2 Ma

- Transitional volcano–sedimentary unit overlying the Kgwebe volcanics.
 - Composition:
- Basal conglomerates and pebbly sandstones.
 - Upward into quartz arenite and red sandstones.
 - Thickness: ~500 m (locally).
- Significance: Marks shift from volcanic to dominantly siliciclastic sedimentation.

Ngwako Pan Formation

LOCATION: GHANZI DISTRICT, BOTSWANA

NEOPROTEROZOIC GHANZI GROUP (<1Ga) (DAMARA IN BOTSWANA)	FORMATION	LITHOLOGY
	MAMUNO (~1500 m)	 Reddish sandstone, siltstone and mudstone. Cross bedding & wave ripples. Limestone subordinate.
	DEKAR (~1500 m)	 Grey-green sandstone, siltstone & mudstone. Parallel lamination: normally graded rhythms. Oolitic limestone subordinate. Cu-sulphide mineralization at the base.
	NGWAKO PAN (~3500 m)	 Reddish sandstone & mudstone. Red mudstone intraclasts. Pebble and granule conglomerate intercalations towards the top.
	Nonconformity	 Grey matrix-rich sandstone. Normally graded parallel laminae. Dark mudstone intraclasts.
MESOPROTEROZOIC	KGWEBE	 Grey sandstone. Graded bedding, bipolar cross bedding, reactivation surfaces, Pebbly layers. Conglomerate & pebbly sandstone. Basalt and rhyolite. U-Pb zircon age: 1106±2 Ma

- Lower siliciclastic sequence of the Kalahari Group.
- Lithology:
 - Basal grey sandstones and mudstones to arenitic sandstones upward.
 - Environment: Continental red bed sequence.
 - Age constraint: $\sim 1066 \pm 9$ Ma to $\sim 1056 \pm 10$ Ma.
 - Thickness: Typically 1–2 km.

D'Kar Formation

LOCATION: GHANZI DISTRICT, BOTSWANA

NEOPROTEROZOIC GHANZI GROUP (<1Ga) (DAMARA IN BOTSWANA)	FORMATION	LITHOLOGY
	MAMUNO (~1500 m)	 Reddish sandstone, siltstone and mudstone. Cross bedding & wave ripples. Limestone subordinate.
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	Nonconformity	 Grey matrix-rich sandstone. Normally graded parallel laminae. Dark mudstone intraclasts.
MESOPROTEROZOIC	KGWEBE	 Grey sandstone. Graded bedding, bipolar cross bedding, reactivation surfaces, Pebbly layers. Conglomerate & pebbly sandstone. Basalt and rhyolite. U-Pb zircon age: 1106±2 Ma

- Marine transgressive phase following Ngwako Pan deposition.
 - Composition: Dark shales, siltstones, and subordinate carbonates.
- Economic importance: Host to Cu–Ag mineralization (Khoemacau-type deposits).
- Features: Storm lamination, rhythmic bedding, lateral facies variation.
- Marks onset of marine conditions and basin deepening.

Mamuno Formation

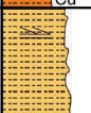
LOCATION: GHANZI DISTRICT, BOTSWANA

NEOPROTEROZOIC GHANZI GROUP (<1Ga) (DAMARA IN BOTSWANA)	FORMATION	LITHOLOGY
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	NGWAKO PAN (~3500 m)	 Reddish sandstone & mudstone. Red mudstone intraclasts. Pebble and granule conglomerate intercalations towards the top.
	Nonconformity	 Grey matrix-rich sandstone. Normally graded parallel laminae. Dark mudstone intraclasts.
MESOPROTEROZOIC	KGWEBE	 Basalt and rhyolite. U-Pb zircon age: 1106±2 Ma

- Uppermost siliciclastic package of the Kalahari succession.
- Composition: Variable sandstones, siltstones, and volcanoclastic layers.
- Environment: Waning basin stage with proximal sedimentation.
- Thickness: Variable; often truncated by erosion or faulting.

Geodynamics of the Kalahari Copper fold belt

LOCATION: GHANZI DISTRICT, BOTSWANA

NEOPROTEROZOIC GHANZI GROUP (<1Ga) (DAMARA IN BOTSWANA)	FORMATION	LITHOLOGY
	MAMUNO (~1500 m)	 Reddish sandstone, siltstone and mudstone. Cross bedding & wave ripples. Limestone subordinate.
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MESOPROTEROZOIC	KGWEBE	 Grey sandstone. Graded bedding, bipolar cross bedding, reactivation surfaces, Pebbly layers. Conglomerate & pebbly sandstone.
		 Basalt and rhyolite. U-Pb zircon age: 1106±2 Ma

Stage
Rift Initiation
Transition
Continental
Marine
Transgression
Basin Closure

Formation
Kgwebé
Kuke
Ngwako Pan
D'Kar
Mamuno

Environment
Volcanic (bimodal)
Mixed clastics
Red beds
Shale-carbonate
Siliciclastic

Key Features
Rift volcanism, ~1.1 Ga
Rift to basin sedimentation
Major siliciclastic deposition
Cu-Ag mineralization
Variable and erosional top

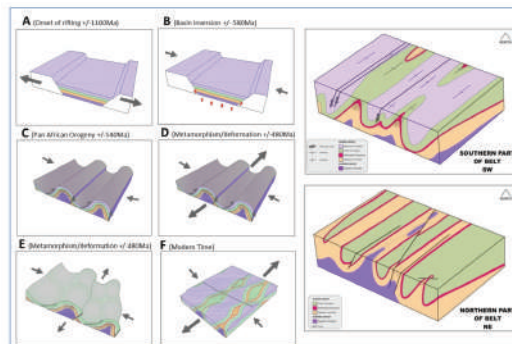
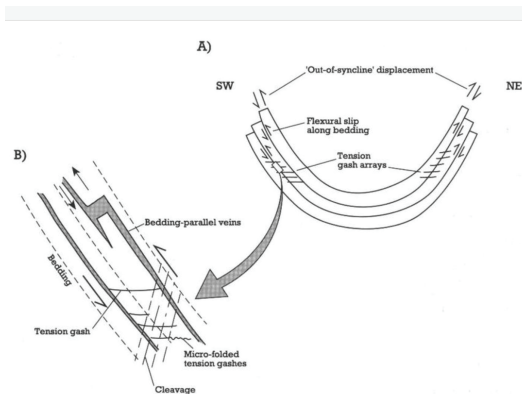
Structural regime of the KCB

LOCATION: GHANZI DISTRICT, BOTSWANA

- Complex, polyphase deformation during Mesoproterozoic–Neoproterozoic crustal shortening.
- Structural Geometry:
 - NW–SE-trending folds, thrusts, and shear zones forming an imbricated thrust stack of Ngwako Pan & D’Kar Formations.
 - In the central and northern domains, deformation is accommodated by major thrust faults and shear zones, which juxtapose lower and upper structural levels. These structures exert a significant influence on fluid migration and copper–silver mineralisation, serving as conduits and traps for mineralising hydrothermal systems.
- Dominant NW–SE foliation (S_1/S_2) parallel to fold axial planes.
- Associated with Pan-African Damaran–Lufilian orogeny (~600–500 Ma).
- Key Structural Controls:
 - Major thrusts and shear zones juxtapose structural levels; act as conduits/traps for Cu–Ag mineralisation.
 - Brittle reactivation created fractures and faults that remobilised sulphides and enhanced permeability.
- Overall Impact:
 - Combined ductile and brittle deformation strongly controls the distribution, orientation, and grade of mineralisation.

Controls on mineralisation

LOCATION: GHANZI DISTRICT, BOTSWANA



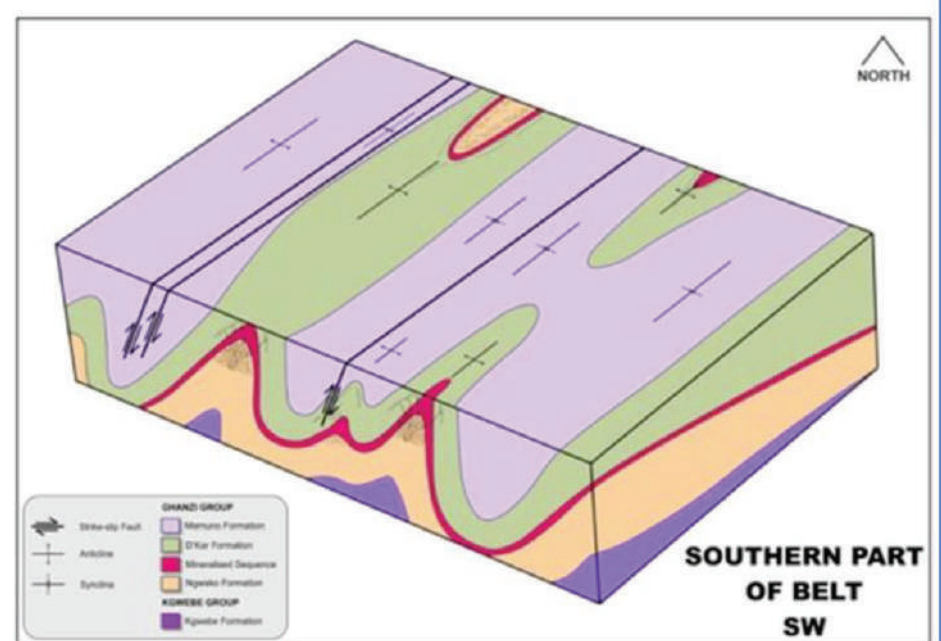
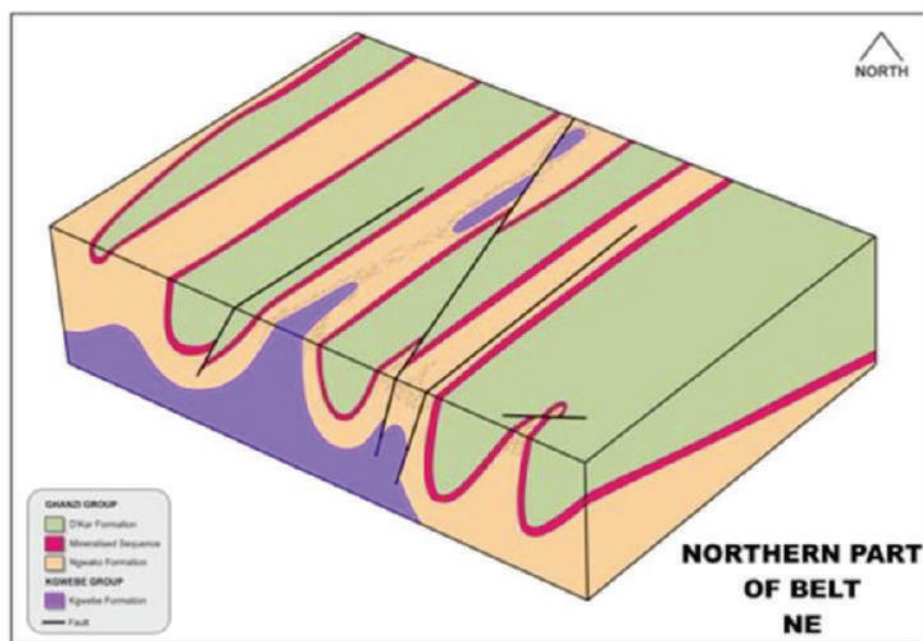
The D’Kar–Ngwako Pan contact acted as a ductile–brittle detachment, focusing hydrothermal fluids during D₂–D₃ deformation events.

Thrust repetition and folding generated permeable channels and created structural traps that enabled sulphide accumulation.

Subsequent strike-slip fault reactivation led to local remobilisation and enhancement of earlier mineralisation, which is evident at Khoemacau and Boseto.

Structural Model Of the KCB

LOCATION: GHANZI DISTRICT, BOTSWANA



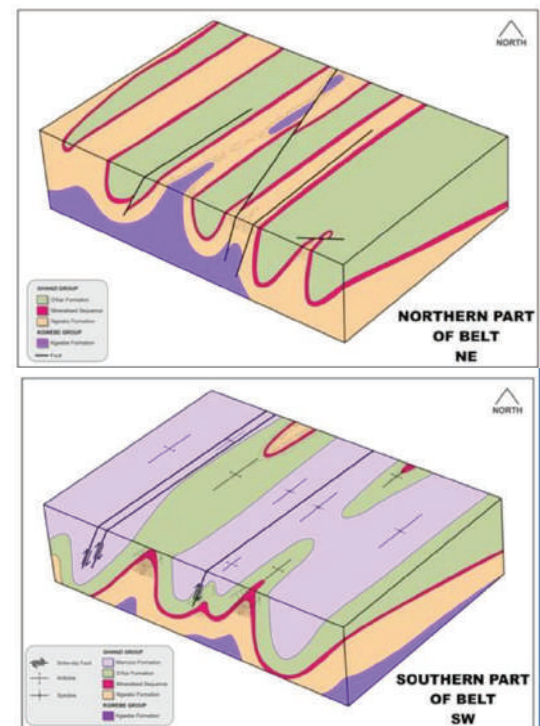
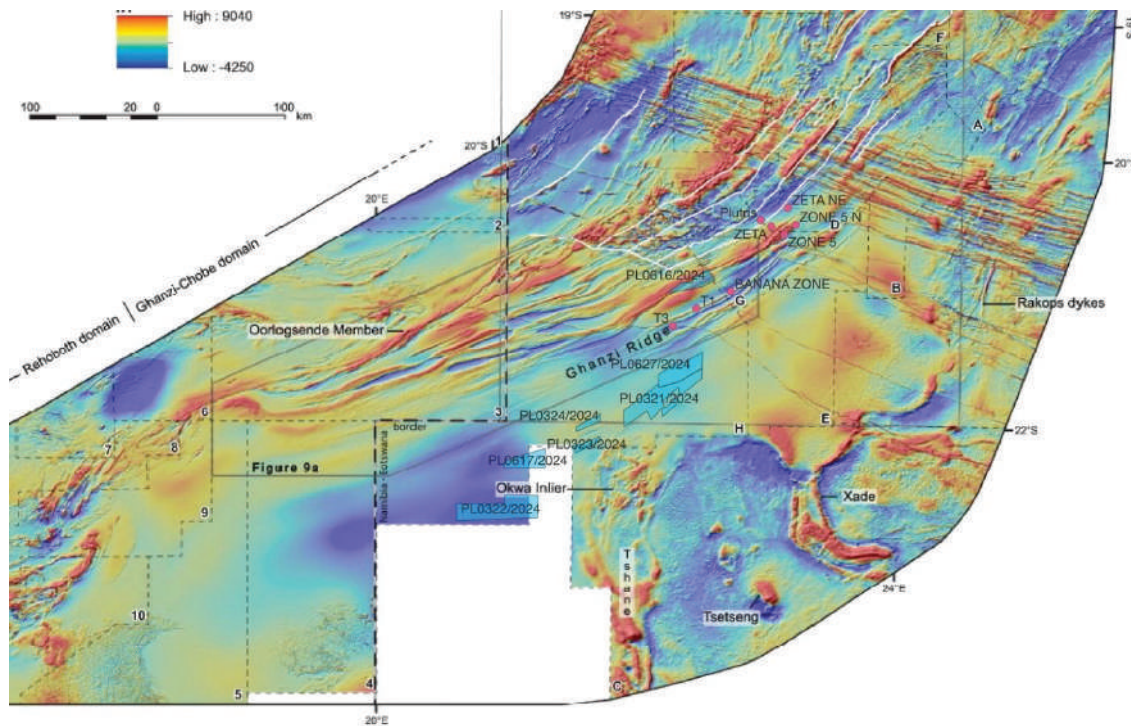
Exploration Significance

LOCATION: GHANZI DISTRICT, BOTSWANA

- The Kalahari Copper Belt hosts world-class sediment-hosted Cu–Ag mineralization.
- Primary host horizon: Basal argillitic facies of the D’Kar Formation.
- Stratigraphic control:
- Mineralization typically occurs near the Ngwako Pan–D’Kar contact,
- where reduced D’Kar shales overlie oxidized Ngwako Pan sandstones.
- Favourable structural settings:
- Growth faults, basin-margin faults, and local fold hinges.
- Exploration implications:
- Focus on D’Kar–Ngwako Pan transition zones.
- Detailed structural mapping and redox interface modeling recommended.

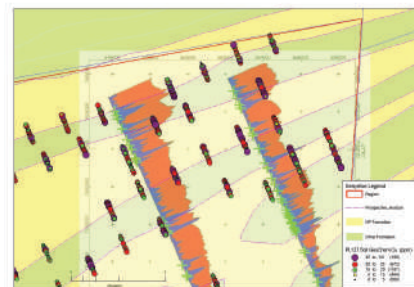
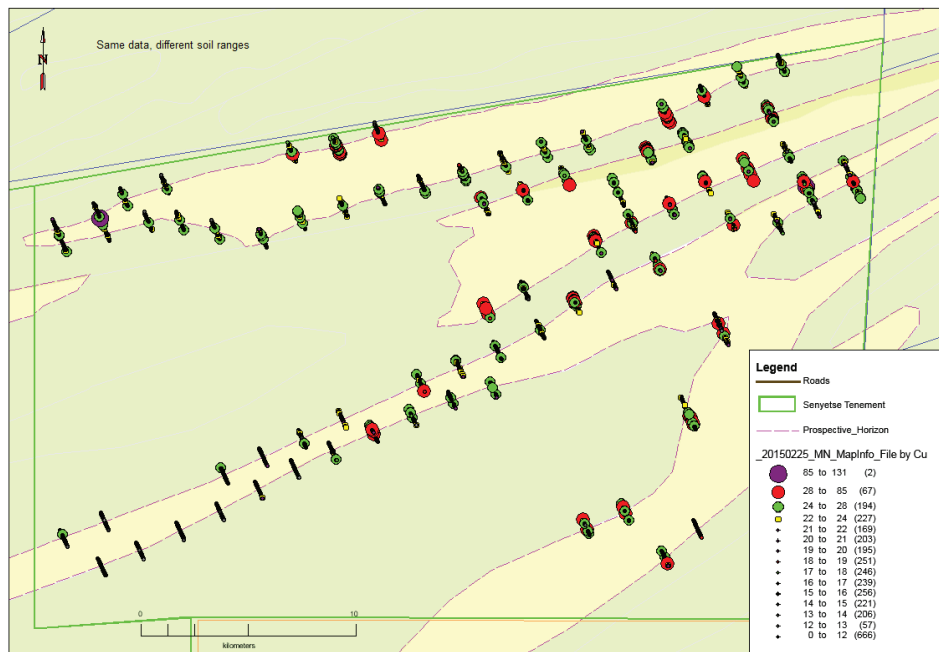
TMI image of Northwest Botswana

LOCATION: GHANZI DISTRICT, BOTSWANA

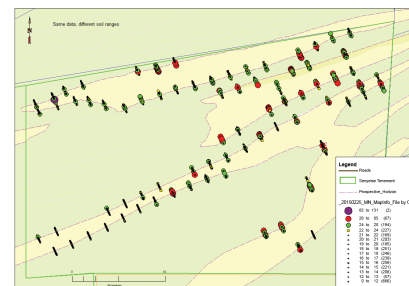


PL0321/2024

LOCATION: GHANZI DISTRICT, BOTSWANA



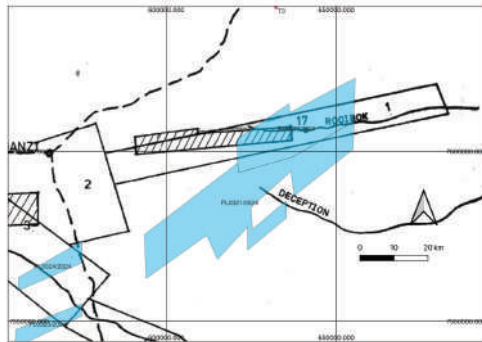
PL0321/2024: Ground Magnetic



PL0321&617/2024: Historical XRF

PL627/2024

LOCATION: GHANZI DISTRICT, BOTSWANA



PL 0321& 0627/2024 – Findings & Recommendations

Key Findings:

Positive Soil Geochemistry not followed

Geological Structural repetition of prospective units significantly increasing potential mineral endowment per square kilometre

Field visit proved low levels of cover with some outcrops observed

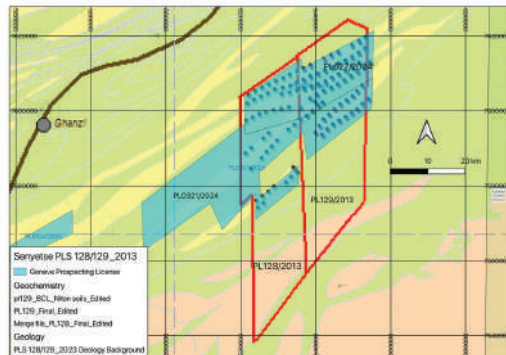
Recommendations:

Conduct field verification, borehole relogging, and integrate airborne magnetics/radiometrics.

Implement targeted, high-density multi-element soil sampling.

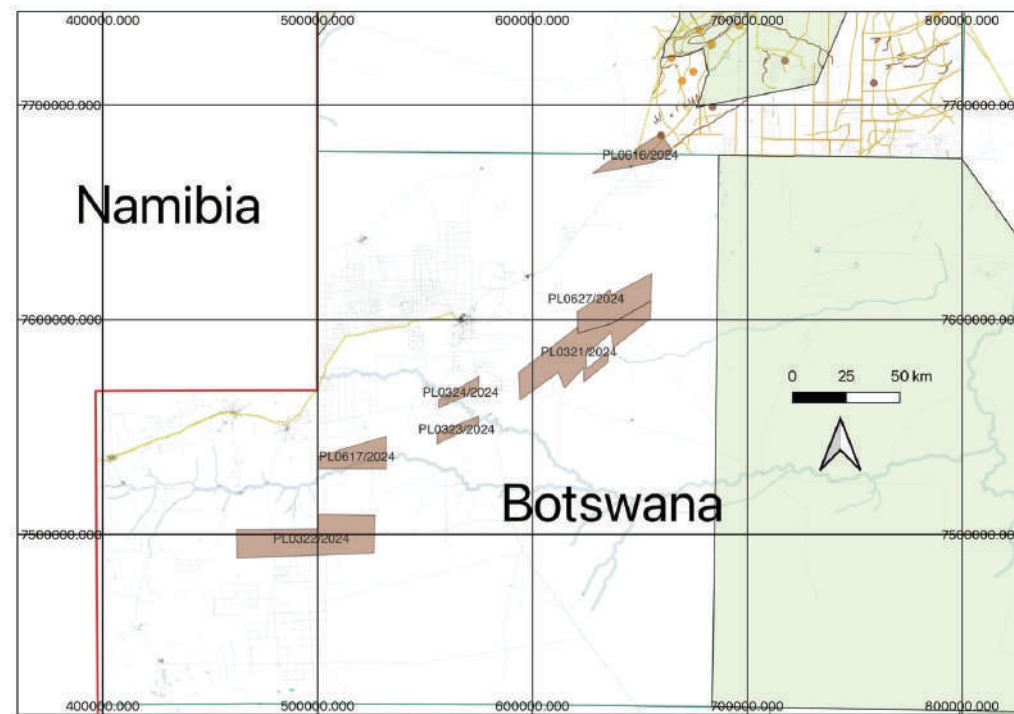
Focus on shallow structural targets near the Senyetse Dome.

Moderate exploration potential, pending confirmation of near-surface D'Kar Formation.



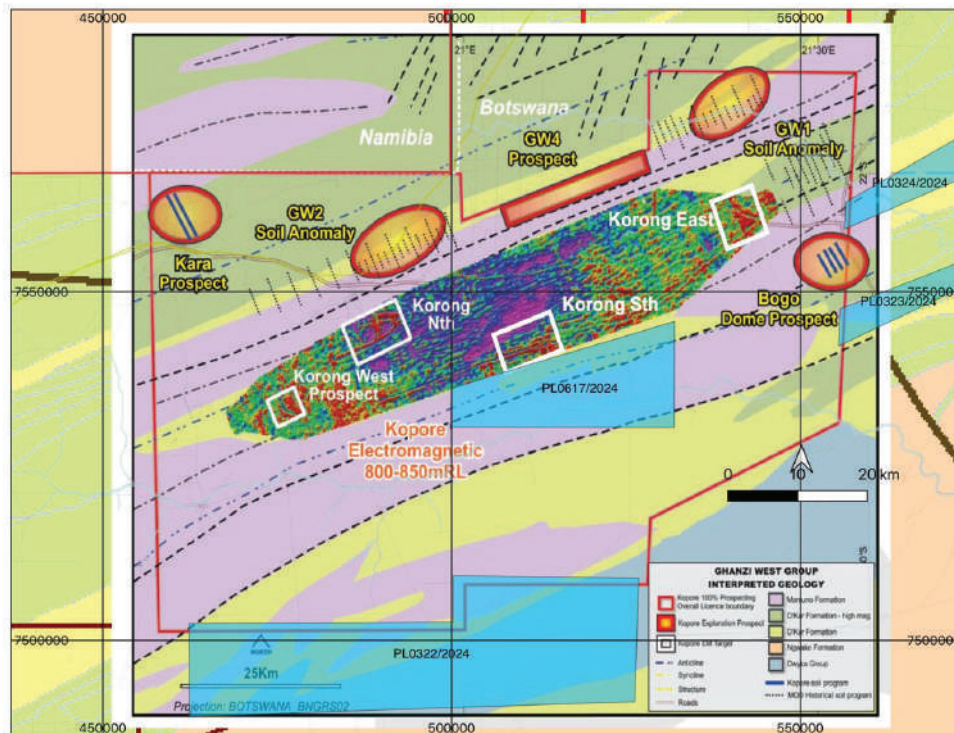
Further KCB PLs

LOCATION: GHANZI DISTRICT, BOTSWANA



PL0322/2024

LOCATION: GHANZI DISTRICT, BOTSWANA



PL0322/2024 – Summary of Findings & Recommendations

Limited previous exploration has been carried out within PL0322/2024.

If earlier mapping is accurate, the area could include both limbs of a synform, a setting favourable for “limb-type” Cu–Ag mineralisation.

Under this scenario, prospectivity would be significantly enhanced.

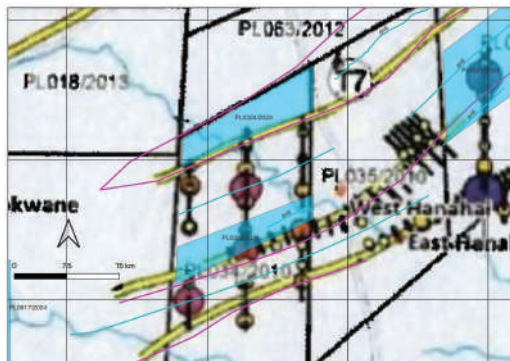
Next Steps / Immediate Priorities:

Conduct detailed geological mapping, structural analysis, and borehole relogging.

Confirm stratigraphic framework before advancing to costly geochemical or geophysical surveys.

PL0323/2024

LOCATION: GHANZI DISTRICT, BOTSWANA



PL0323/2024 on Kopore Metals Geology

Limited geochemical coverage – sparse data with no verified anomalies due to incomplete QA/QC.

Weak Cu anomalies (34–49 ppm) near interpreted D’Kar–Ngwako Pan contact, but data resolution is poor.

Stratigraphic uncertainty persists

Overall prospectivity remains moderate pending stratigraphic confirmation.

Next Steps / Immediate Priorities:

Retrieve and integrate archived exploration data from government and historical company sources.

Conduct detailed geological mapping and relog existing boreholes.

Implement infill soil sampling on a 100 m × 25 m grid along the southern margin.

Reprocess aeromagnetic data to refine contact geometry.

Advance further work only if the D’Kar contact is confirmed.

PL0324/2024

LOCATION: GHANZI DISTRICT, BOTSWANA



PL0324/2024 – Summary of Findings & Recommendations

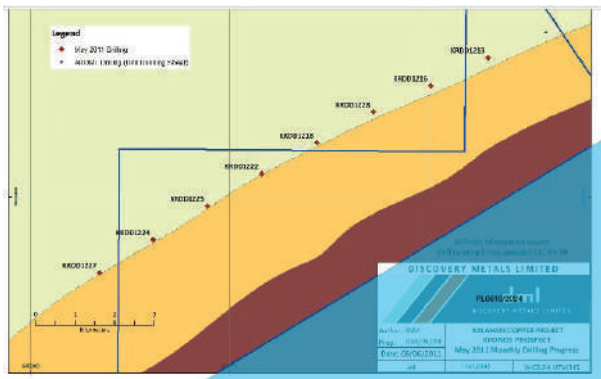
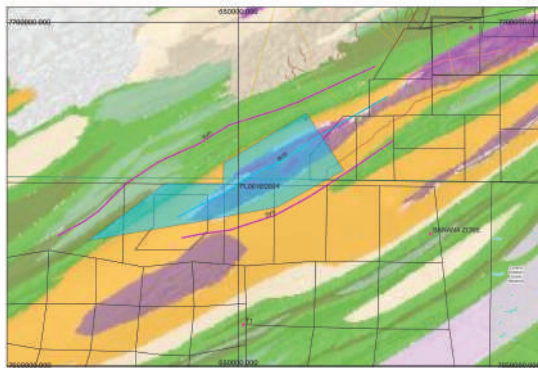
Geological Setting

- Interpreted D’Kar–Ngwako Pan contact along southern boundary – main Cu–Ag prospective horizon.
- Regional MOD soil-sampling lines (~5 km spacing) cross this boundary zone.
- Known Cu occurrences in Ngwako Pan are feed-er-style only, not economic. Prospectivity Assessment
- D’Kar contact likely deep below surface.
- Overall low potential for economic Cu–Ag mineralisation.

Recommendations

PL0616/2024

LOCATION: GHANZI DISTRICT, BOTSWANA

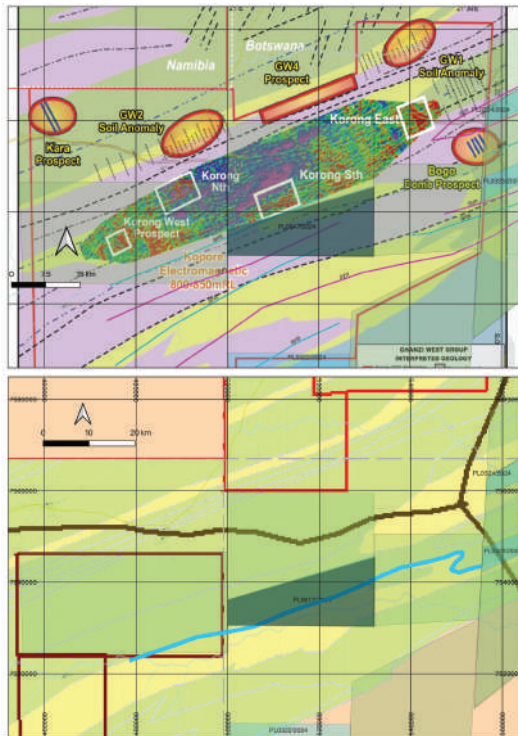


PL0616/2024 – Summary of Findings & Recommendations

- PL0616/2024 is located just East of the Kronos prospect discovered by DML in 2011.
- Detailed mapping, geophysics, soil geochemistry and drilling was conducted in this area. No significant results were found.
- Geological PL0616/2024 is located over the Kgwebe Formation and the Ngwako Formation.
- While copper occurrences have been noted in both formations no significant occurrences have ever been found.
- The Kgwebe formation is considered to be the source while the Ngwako pan is considered to be the conduits for the economic mineralisation that is found in the overlying D'kar formation
- Final ground check is recommended to confirm the findings by DML.
- Prospectivity is considered low priority.
- Licence can be used as “cannon fodder” for relinquishment for the other PLs

PL0617/2024

LOCATION: GHANZI DISTRICT, BOTSWANA



PL0617/2024 – Summary of Findings & Recommendations

Historical Exploration

- Kopore Metals conducted airborne EM, soil geochemical surveys, and follow-up RC & RAB drilling at the Korong Structural Dome.
- Botswana Geoscience Institute mapping indicates the D'Kar–Ngwako Pan contact passes through the central portion of PL0617/2024.
- This contact is the primary Cu–Ag mineralised horizon within the Kalahari Copper Belt.
- Presence of this horizon significantly enhances the licence's exploration potential.

Next Steps / Immediate Priorities:

- Undertake detailed geological mapping, water borehole re-logging, and high-resolution magnetic survey to confirm stratigraphy.
- If verified, PL0617/2024 could host highly prospective stratabound Cu–Ag mineralisation typical of major deposits in the belt.

LOCATION: GHANZI DISTRICT, BOTSWANA

Prospecting Licence	Summary of Findings	Recommendations
PL0321/2024	. Soil sampling and ground magnetics conducted; results showed significant soil anomalies associated with the prospective stratigraphy Significant potential for KCB-type mineralisation. Presence of Senyetse structural dome could be significant.	Conduct detailed geological mapping and borehole/water-well logging to confirm stratigraphy. Acquire or reprocess high-resolution airborne magnetic . Reassess once stratigraphy confirmed.
PL0322/2024	Limited exploration; area underlain by Mamuno Formation (non-prospective) per Kopore Metals Ltd. Could host limbs of a synform under older models. Stratigraphic uncertainty remains high. Moderate potential for KCB-type mineralisation	Detailed mapping, structural interpretation, and borehole logging. Proceed with further work only after formation confirmation.
PL0323/2024	Sparse soil geochemical data, poor QA/QC. Mild Cu anomalies (34–49 ppm) but uncertain stratigraphy. Prospectivity unclear pending verification. Moderate potential for KCB-type mineralisation	. Conduct detailed mapping and borehole relogging. Implement infill soil sampling (100m × 25m). Reprocess aeromagnetic data to confirm contact geometry.
PL0324/2024	Underlain mainly by Ngwako Pan Formation; D’Kar contact likely deep. No significant Cu anomalies detected. Low potential for KCB-type mineralisation.	No immediate fieldwork. Await improved regional mapping results from adjacent licences. Reassess if D’Kar contact is confirmed near surface.
PL0616/2024	Covers Kgwebe Volcanics and Ngwako Pan Formation. Lies below D’Kar mineralised horizon. Previously relinquished by Discovery Metals due to low potential. Low potential for KCB-type mineralisation	Conduct mapping to confirm lithological contacts and stratigraphy. Integrate geophysical datasets. If D’Kar Formation confirmed, limited geochemistry warranted; otherwise, downgrade priority.
PL0617/2024	Airborne EM and soil surveys weak. New BGI model suggests D’Kar–Ngwako Pan contact crosses licence, enhancing potential. Moderate potential for KCB-type mineralisation	Conduct detailed mapping and re-log boreholes. Integrate high-resolution magnetics. Verify BGI model; potential moderate to high if confirmed.
PL0627/2024	Contiguous with PL0321/2024.. Soil sampling and ground magnetics conducted; results showed significant soil anomalies associated with the prospective stratigraphy Significant potential for KCB-type mineralisation.	Field verification, borehole relogging, integrate airborne data. Moderate potential pending D’Kar confirmation.

Exploration Strategy

LOCATION: GHANZI DISTRICT, BOTSWANA

1. Data Compilation & Reprocessing
2. Regional Airborne Surveys
3. Structural & Stratigraphic Targeting
4. Geochemical Ground Truthing
5. Ground & High-Resolution Geophysics
6. Reconnaissance drilling.
7. Follow-up/step-out drilling

Historical Work Summary (Regional De-Risking)

LOCATION: GHANZI DISTRICT, BOTSWANA

Deposit Type	Host Formation(s)	Ore Minerals	Key Controls	Typical Grade/Thickness	Example Localities
Stratabound Cu–Ag	D’Kar / Ngwako Pan	Chalcocite, bornite, chalcopyrite	Redox and lithological	1–2.5% Cu, 10–40 g/t Ag; 1–20 m	Zone 5, Boseto, Zeta
Structurally Controlled	D’Kar and Ngwako Pan	Bornite, chalcopyrite, pyrite	Folds, faults, shears	Locally >3% Cu	Banana Zone, Zeta NE
Sandstone-Hosted	Ngwako Pan	Malachite, azurite, chalcocite	Porosity, permeability	0.3–1% Cu; thin lenses	Ghanzi Ridge, Dukwi
Vein & Replacement	D’Kar, dolerite margins	Chalcopyrite, cobaltite, quartz–carbonate	Late hydrothermal	Narrow, high-grade veins	Localised zones
Supergene/Secondary	Near-surface oxide zones	Malachite, chrysocolla	Weathering profile	Variable; enriched	Boseto, Zeta, Zone 5

- Refined Geological Interpretation of mineralised structures and targets.

- Soil geochemistry results (Cu, Pb, Zn anomalies) and impact of soil cover.

- Geophysics: EM, AEM, magnetic data, gravity tested and proven and leading

- Drilling results (if any).

Opportunity and Next Steps

LOCATION: GHANZI DISTRICT, BOTSWANA

Prospecting Licence	Summary of Findings	Recommendations
PL0321/2024	Historical exploration by Senyetse (Pty) Ltd and MOD Resources Ltd. Soil sampling (498 samples) and ground magnetics conducted; results were irregular and inconclusive. No coherent copper anomalies. Revised stratigraphy suggests target D'Kar–Ngwako Pan contact >1,000 m below surface. Potential for KCB-type mineralisation.	Conduct detailed geological mapping and borehole/water-well logging to confirm stratigraphy. Acquire or reprocess high-resolution airborne magnetic and radiometric data. Undertake orientation geochemistry using multi-element analysis. Reassess once stratigraphy confirmed.
PL0322/2024	Limited exploration; area underlain by Mamuno Formation (non-prospective) per Kopore Metals Ltd. Could host limbs of a synform under older models. Stratigraphic uncertainty remains high. Moderate potential for KCB-type mineralisation.	Resolve stratigraphic uncertainty through detailed mapping, structural interpretation, and borehole logging. Proceed with further work only after formation confirmation.
PL0323/2024	Coincident with historical PL034/2010 (MOD Resources). Sparse soil geochemical data, poor QA/QC. Mild Cu anomalies (34–49 ppm) but uncertain stratigraphy. Prospectivity unclear pending verification. Moderate potential for KCB-type mineralisation.	Retrieve archived data, integrate government and company datasets. Conduct detailed mapping and borehole relogging. Implement infill soil sampling (100m × 25m). Reprocess aeromagnetic data to confirm contact geometry.
PL0324/2024	Underlain mainly by Ngwako Pan Formation; D'Kar contact likely deep. No significant Cu anomalies detected. Low potential for KCB-type mineralisation.	No immediate fieldwork. Await improved regional mapping results from adjacent licences. Reassess if D'Kar contact is confirmed near surface.
PL0616/2024	Covers Kgwebe Volcanics and Ngwako Pan Formation. Lies below D'Kar mineralised horizon. Previously relinquished by Discovery Metals due to low potential. Low potential for KCB-type mineralisation.	Conduct mapping to confirm lithological contacts and stratigraphy. Integrate geophysical datasets. If D'Kar Formation confirmed, limited geochemistry warranted; otherwise, downgrade priority.
PL0617/2024	Previously explored by Kopore Metals. Airborne EM and soil surveys weak. New BGI model suggests D'Kar–Ngwako Pan contact crosses licence, enhancing potential. Moderate potential for KCB-type mineralisation.	Conduct detailed mapping and re-log boreholes. Integrate high-resolution magnetics. Verify BGI model; potential moderate to high if confirmed.
PL0627/2024	Contiguous with PL0321/2024. Similar exploration history (Senyetse & MOD). Inconclusive results but presence of Senyetse Dome and shallow bedrock zones suggest localised potential. Moderate potential for KCB-type mineralisation.	Field verification, borehole relogging, integrate airborne data. Conduct high-density soil sampling near Senyetse Dome. Moderate potential pending D'Kar confirmation.

Planned Exploration Program

LOCATION: GHANZI DISTRICT, BOTSWANA

- 12–24 month work plan
- Phase 1: Data Compilation & Mapping
 - Desktop review
- Mapping & structural interpretation
 - Geophysics reprocessing
- Phase 2: Geochemistry / Geophysics
- Soil sampling (1,000–5,000 samples)
 - Ground EM or IP surveys
 - Target refinement
- Phase 3: Drilling Program
 - RC drilling to test anomalies
- Diamond drilling for structural info
 - Expected metreage and budget
- Assay testing and turnaround time

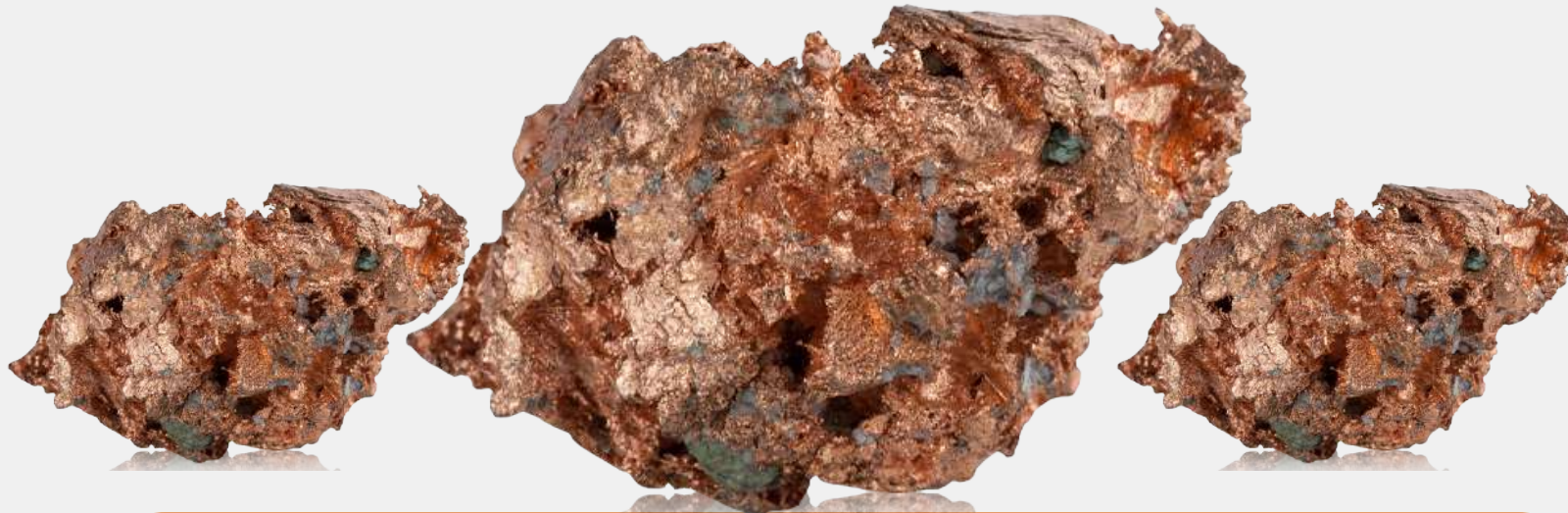
The Copper Opportunity

LOCATION: GHANZI DISTRICT, BOTSWANA

- Strong geological indicators on license.
 - Under Explored Area
 - Proven Exploration Technologies
 - Proven Geological model. Presence of D'Kar–Ngwako Pan contact.
-
- Favourable folding or faulting (trap sites).
 - Host rocks for sedimentary Cu–Ag systems.
 - Intersection with regional structures running NE–SW or ENE–WSW
-
- Positive Historical Data
 - Path to discovery with clear decision gates
 - High potential return vs modest exploration cost.

WHY COPPER WHY NOW

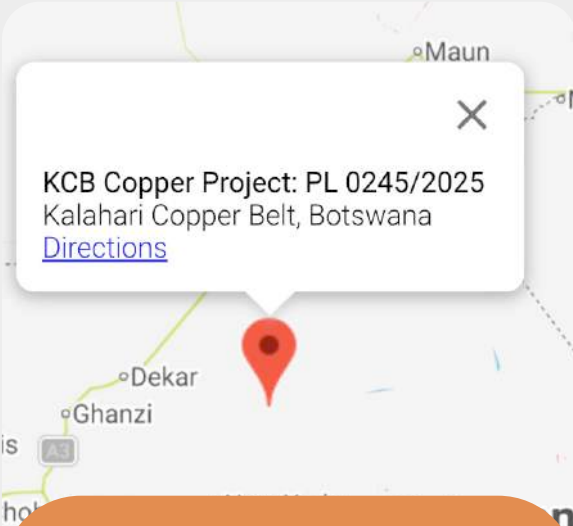
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Global electrification and energy transition are driving unprecedented copper demand. Forecasts suggest a global copper deficit exceeding 7 million tonnes by 2031.

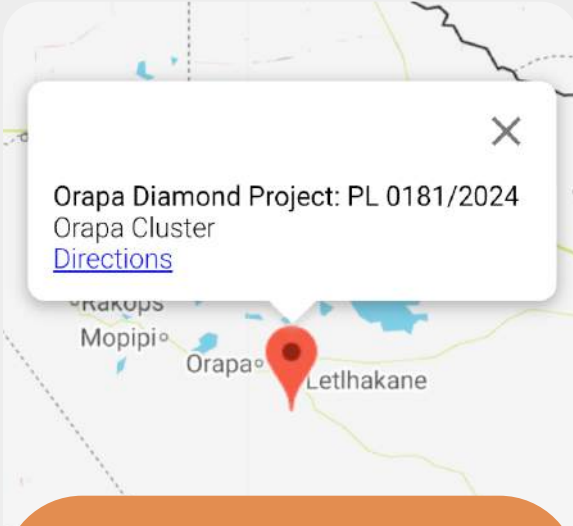
THE FALCON PORTFOLIO

FALCON METAL RESOURCES BOTSWANA EXPLORATION PORTFOLIO:



KCB Copper Project: PL 0245/2025
Kalahari Copper Belt, Botswana
[Directions](#)

**Falcon Copper Exploration (Pty)
Ltd – PL0245/2025 (Kalahari
Copper Belt)**



Orapa Diamond Project: PL 0181/2024
Orapa Cluster
[Directions](#)

**Falcon Metal Resources Botswana
(Pty) Ltd – PL0181/2024 (Orapa
Diamond Field)**

CHAIRMAN STATEMENT

Our vision is clear — to position Falcon at the forefront of Botswana's next copper frontier.

By securing ground along strike from BHP-backed exploration, Falcon is strategically positioned to participate in the next phase of discovery in the Kalahari Copper Belt."

Kago Stimela
Chairman





INVESTOR CONTACT

FALCON METAL RESOURCES BOTSWANA (PTY) LTD

+267 71 304 612 | +267 72 364 010

+267 73 610 662 | +267 248 4016

info@falconmetalresources.com | www.fmrbotswana.com



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