APPENDIX 1 – JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	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.* *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.*	Chalice sampling includes 313 soil and QAQC samples. Soil samples collected over Murray Basin Cover sequence at the base of the grass root zone, between 5 cm and 50 cm depth. Soils are initially sieved to -5mm. Two samples at each location are then collected: • -1 mm sample weighing approximately 1 kg for bulk leach extractible gold (BLEG) • +1 mm -5 mm sample weighing approximately 200 g for aqua regia digest ICPMS/AES for Ag, As, Bi, Sb plus Fe, Cu, Pb, Zn Hg For approximately every 50 samples sent to the lab, there is one certified CRM standard, two duplicate samples, and one certified CRM blank sample included. Duplicate samples are collected in the field 42 orientation samples were collected to replicate sample results from Homestake Australia Ltd (1997) and the +1 mm -5 mm sample were also analysed for Au by 40 g Aqua regia ICPMS determination Results are reported for the first 102 samples of 313
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).*	No drilling completed
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.*	No drilling completed
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.*	No drilling completed A short field description of each soil sample was collected including colour, clay content, sand content, percent of rock and quartz fragments

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Soil samples sieved and collected dry to slightly moist. Six wet clay samples were only sieved to -5mm Samples were prepared using Bureau Veritas PR001, PR302, "Dry then pulverize to better than 85% passing 75 microns" for BLEG, the entire sample was analysed. For base metal analysis, a mini aqua-regia digest of 5 g of material was analysed Within every subset of approximately 50 samples sent to the lab, there is one certified CRM standard, two duplicate samples, and one certified CRM blank sample included. Scrutinising the QAQC results to ensure that there is no sample smear or unexplainable results/anomalies Sample sizes are considered appropriate
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established*	Laboratory procedures and assay data have been carefully selected based on appropriate techniques for the type of analysis required. BLEG samples are total digest and base metal samples are partial digest No geophysical surveys conducted Four different CRM are utilised with gold values in the range of 12ppb to 96 ppb, and a range of certified multi-element values provide checks on the multi-element data. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established
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.*	No drilling completed No drilling completed All sample data manually collected and entered into Excel spreadsheet, which is backed up and stored on a server. GPS locations are downloaded and exported in CSV format, before being merged into the primary database. All electronic data is routinely backed up. All hard copy assay certificates are kept in the Perth Office None applied
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Soil sample locations were collected using a handheld GPS unit which has an accuracy of approximately +/- 5m The grid system used is UTM GDA 94 Zones 54 and 55 datums Nominal RL's based on regional topography

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Chalice soil samples collected on approximately 1600m x 500m grid with maximum spacing of 5000m x 500m Existing data not applicable to estimate mineral resources No compositing applied
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 traverses are oriented to achieve as close as possible to orthogonal intersection of the interpreted mineralised trends, and this was achieved with a relatively high degree of confidence No drilling completed
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Senior geologist responsible for all sampling. Samples initially placed in boxes and polyweave bags in the field and securely stored until delivery to transport company where these are shipped to the lab in pallets
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	None completed

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 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 Pyramid Hill Project comprises granted tenement EL6661 and applications EL6737, EL6738 and EL6669 which were applied for by CGM (WA) Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Chalice Gold Mines Ltd EL6661 is in good standing and there are no known impediments to operating in the area. EL6737, 6738 and 6669 are under application
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	There have been multiple phases of exploration in the region most notably in the 1990's and Chalice is currently assessing previous exploration results in the public domain. Homestake Australia Ltd completed regional BLEG and partial leach soil sampling in 1996 on approximately 50% of EL6661 and 10% of EL6737. Anomalous values up to 81 ppb Au highlighted several anomalies. Homestake drilled 1 traverse of five air core holes spaced at 300m apart, and a few other single holes on the project area. Several weak anomalies were located with up to 25 ppb Au on the eastern part of EL6661. Previous work by North Ltd, Geopeko and Metex included minor drilling, hydrogeochemical sampling of water bores and regional geophysical surveys
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Exploration on the Pyramid Hill project is for quartz-reef related Ordovician Slate Belt gold deposits similar to those at Bendigo and Ballarat. These deposits belong to the orogenic class of gold deposits. Gold mineralisation is

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		localised along tightly folded anticlines and related west dipping reverse faults The project contains large areas of Neogene Murray Basin sediment cover which occur to depths of typically 0-100m and locally over 100m depth. The Murray Basin succession comprises flat lying, weak to moderately consolidated, marine and non-marine sediments. A restricted part of EL6661 is also covered by young Neogene Newer Volcanics and the entire cover sequence is interpreted to overlie a basement of sedimentary rocks belonging to the Ordovician Castlemaine Supergroup. The basement rocks include packages of bedded sandstone, siltstone and carbonaceous shale. The Castlemaine Supergroup outcrops in the south-eastern corner of tenement EL6661 and continues into the southern third of ELA6737
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.*	No drilling completed
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	Not applicable Not applicable 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Not applicable
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*	See figures in body of report

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	of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	Previous exploration results are 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 data reported
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Ground gravity is planned on traverses at approximately 1.6km and spacing of 50m, further regional soil sampling and assessment of results before air-core drilling.