21 November 2022

High-grade Gold Confirmed in Assays at Viking

- **Assays received for RC drilling program at Falcon's Viking Gold Project near Norseman intersected high grade gold in multiple holes including:**
  - **VKB2RC004** **6m @ 1.02 g/t Au from 93m; including**
    1m @ 5.01g/t from 93m; and
    6m @ 5.11g/t from 141m; including
    1m @ 28.5g/t from 141m
  - **VKB2RC001** **3m @ 6.07g/t from 43m; including**
    1m @ 13.4 g/t from 45m
  - **VKB1RC003** **4m @ 1.87g/t from 124m; including**
    1m @ 5.01g/t from 124m
- **Primary mineralised shear zones intersected in all holes at the Beaker 1 and Beaker 2 Prospects highlights structural continuity along strike and at depth**
- **Indications of a potential new target zone to the northeast of Beaker 2 where deeper cover precluded effective testing by previous exploration**
- **Planning underway for follow-up diamond drill testing along strike and down plunge to the high-grade intercepts at Beaker 2, expected to start in December**

Falcon Metals Limited (**ASX: FAL**) ("**Falcon**" or "**the Company**") advises that it has now received assays for its first reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling program comprising 10 holes for 1,691m at the Company's Viking Gold Project ("**Viking**") in Western Australia. Viking is located 30km southeast of Norseman in the Northern Foreland of the Albany Fraser Province (see Figure 1), where historical drilling programs intersected numerous high-grade shallow intercepts in the oxide zone, with limited follow-up drilling.

Drilling tested for primary mineralisation down-dip to the oxide zone intercepts at the Beaker 1 and Beaker 2 Prospects, with high-grade results intersected in multiple holes with grades up to 28.5g/t in shallowly dipping mineralised shear zones up to 6 metres wide. The structures are open along strike and down plunge at both prospects. There are also indications of a potential new target zone to the northeast of Beaker 2 where deeper cover precluded effective testing by previous exploration. A diamond drilling program is set to commence in December to further test the extent of the mineralised structures at Viking.

Falcon Metals' Managing Director Tim Markwell said:

"These excellent results give Falcon strong encouragement to ramp up our activity at Viking. With the confirmation of both high-grade primary mineralisation at depth and continuity of the mineralised shear zones along strike, we have decided to commence a diamond drilling program in the coming weeks. This will improve our understanding of the potential scale of the mineralized shears, and the controls relating to the higher-grade zones within the shears."

"Norseman is an increasingly exciting region for mineral exploration and Falcon is pleased with the emergence of Viking as a project of significance, and we look forward to keeping shareholders and the wider market updated as we progress."

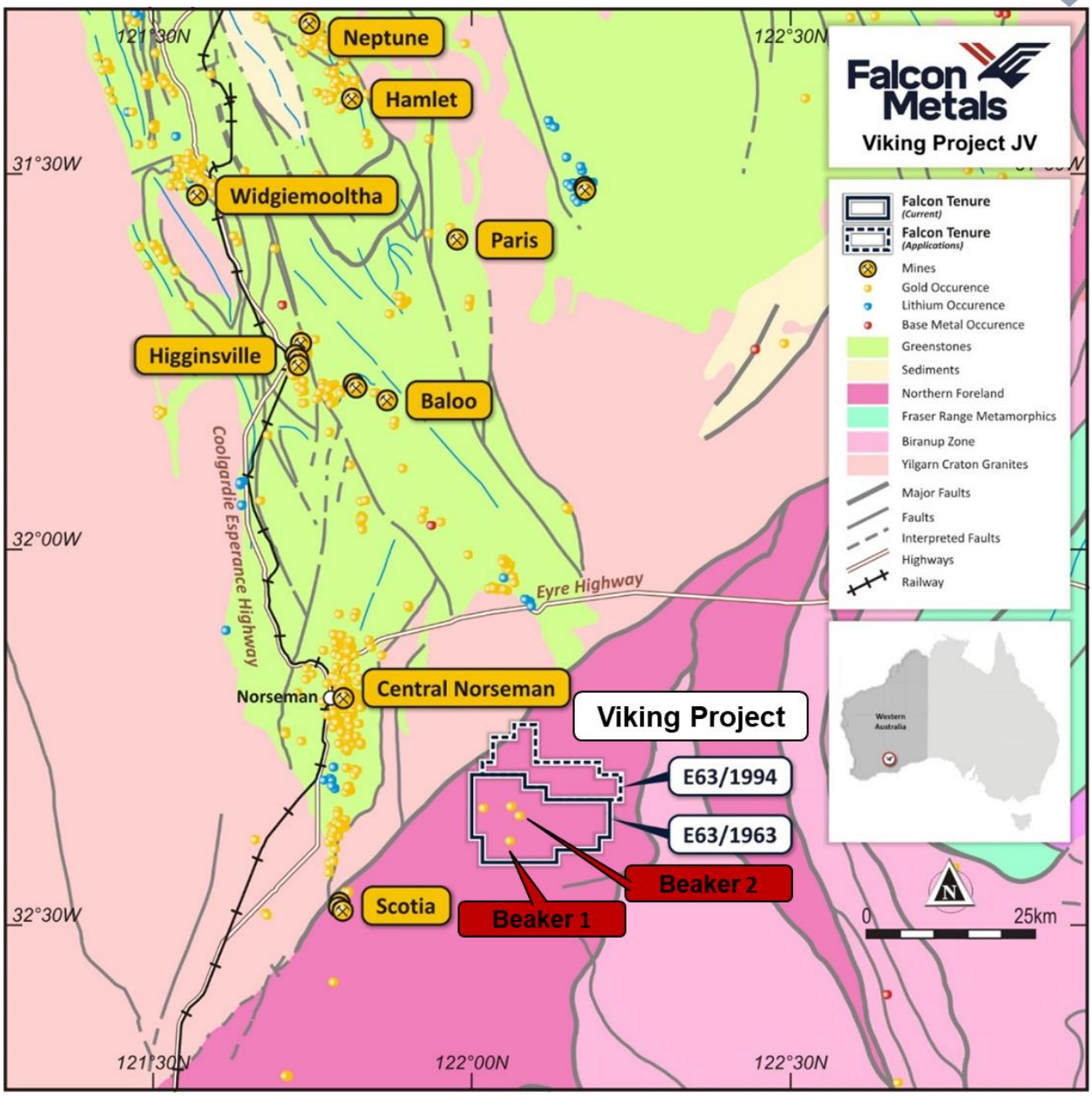

Figure 1 Location of the Viking Project

Drilling Completed at Viking

Falcon has received final assays for the ten RC drill holes completed for 1,691m at Viking at the Beaker 1 and 2 Prospects, with 5 RC holes drilled at each prospect (See Figure 2, Figure 3 and Appendix 1). Drilling targeted the down-dip and potential down-plunge extensions to historical drill intercepts. High-grade results were received for three of the intercepts at Beaker 2 (see Figure 4 and Figure 5), and the mineralised structure was intersected at Beaker 1 over a strike length of 600m (Appendix 2).

Mineralisation is associated with shallow south-easterly dipping shear zones within relatively undeformed granodiorites and diorites. These shear zones generally consist of muscovite-chlorite-biotite schists with varying amounts of quartz veining and sulphides.

Highlights from the Viking drilling include:

- **VKB1RC002** 3m @ 1.00 g/t Au from 85m
- **VKB1RC003** 4m @ 1.87 g/t Au from 124m
  - Including 1m @ 5.08 g/t Au from 124m
- **VKB2RC001** 3m @ 6.07 g/t Au from 43m
  - Including 1m @ 13.4 g/t Au from 45m
- **VKB2RC004** 6m @ 1.02 g/t Au from 93m
  - Including 1m @ 5.01 g/t Au from 93m; and

  6m @ 5.11g/t Au from 141m
  - Including 1m @ 28.5 g/t Au from 141m

The shear zones were successfully targeted with the drilling, however due to some challenging ground conditions, several holes did not reach target depth. Although these mineralised shear zones are quite continuous and predictable, the continuity of grade within these prospective zones is highly variable and requires further investigation.

The understanding of the mineralised structures has improved from relogging existing diamond holes, detailed logging of the RC chips and targeted litho-geochemical sampling. This suggests the mineralisation was associated with magmatic-sourced hydrothermal fluids (intrusion-related orogenic gold model). This style of mineralisation is expected to be regionally extensive, particularly along the prospective structure that hosts the Beaker 1 and Beaker 2 Prospects. Of particular interest is the continuation of this structure, which will be named the **Viking Shear**, to the northeast, where the previous exploration was ineffective due to the increased depth of cover along this structure (see Figure 6).

Next steps

A three-hole diamond drilling program is currently being finalised for completion in December. This will test the mineralised shear zones identified in VKB2RC004 along 300m of strike at Beaker 2.

Falcon would like to thank Whistlepipe Exploration, Strike Drilling, ALS and Norseman Concrete for their efforts in assisting the Company in completing this drill program.

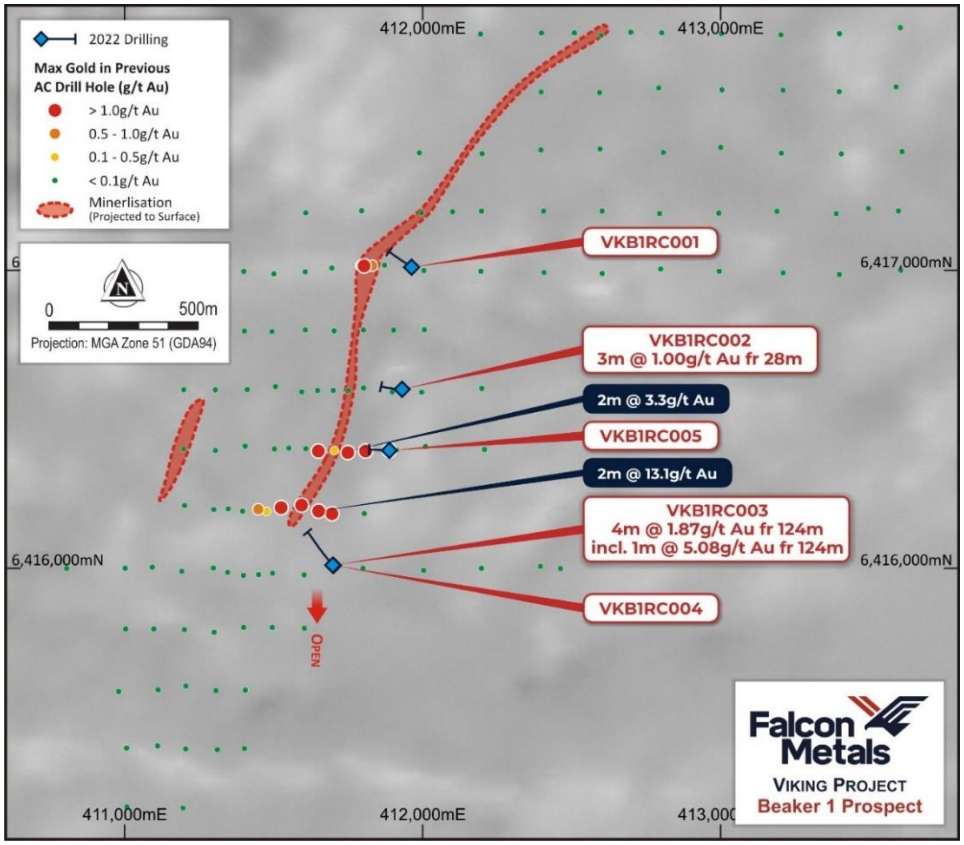

Figure 2 Drilling results from the recently completed program at the Beaker 1 Prospect

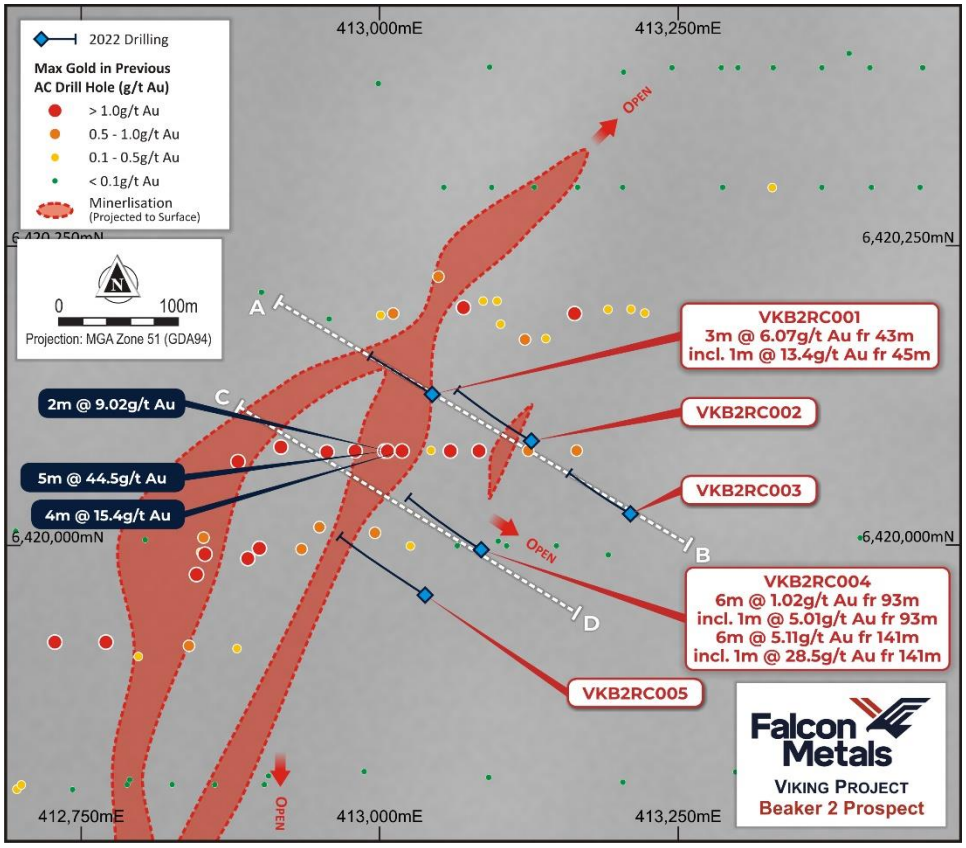

Figure 3 Drilling results from the recently completed program at the Beaker 2 Prospect

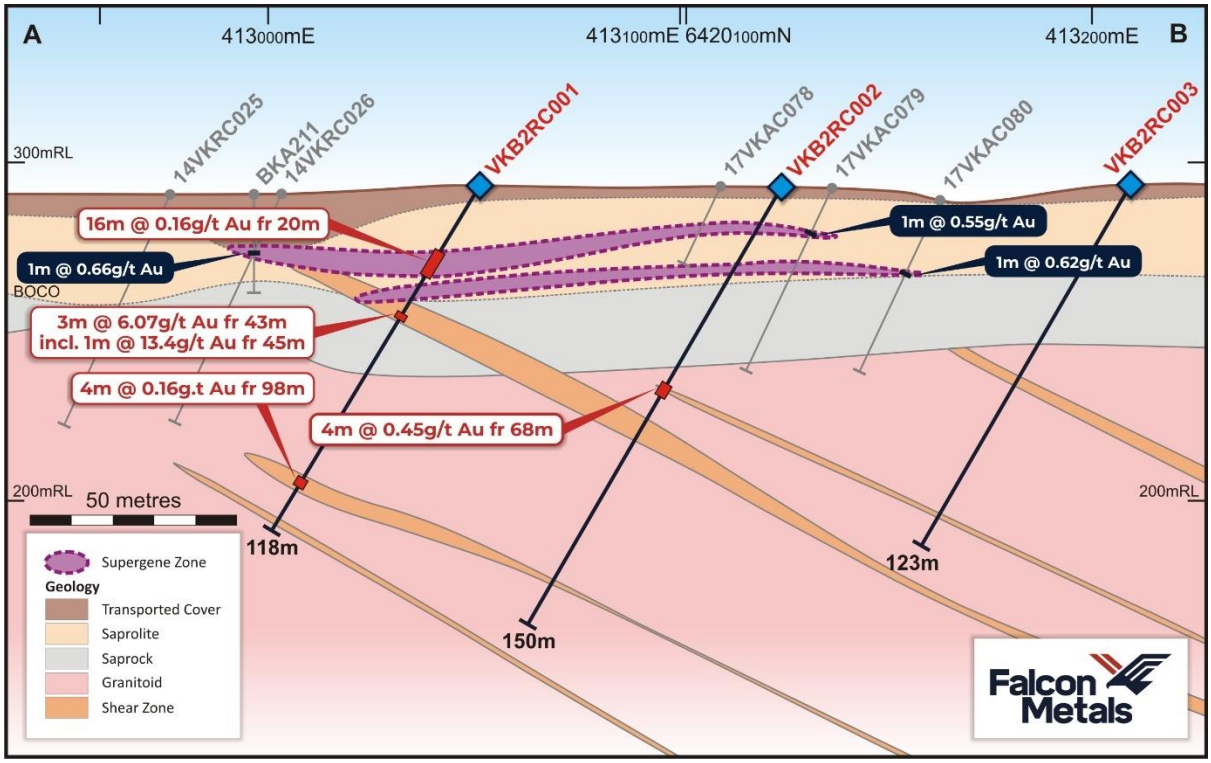

Figure 4 Beaker 2 Cross Section A-B

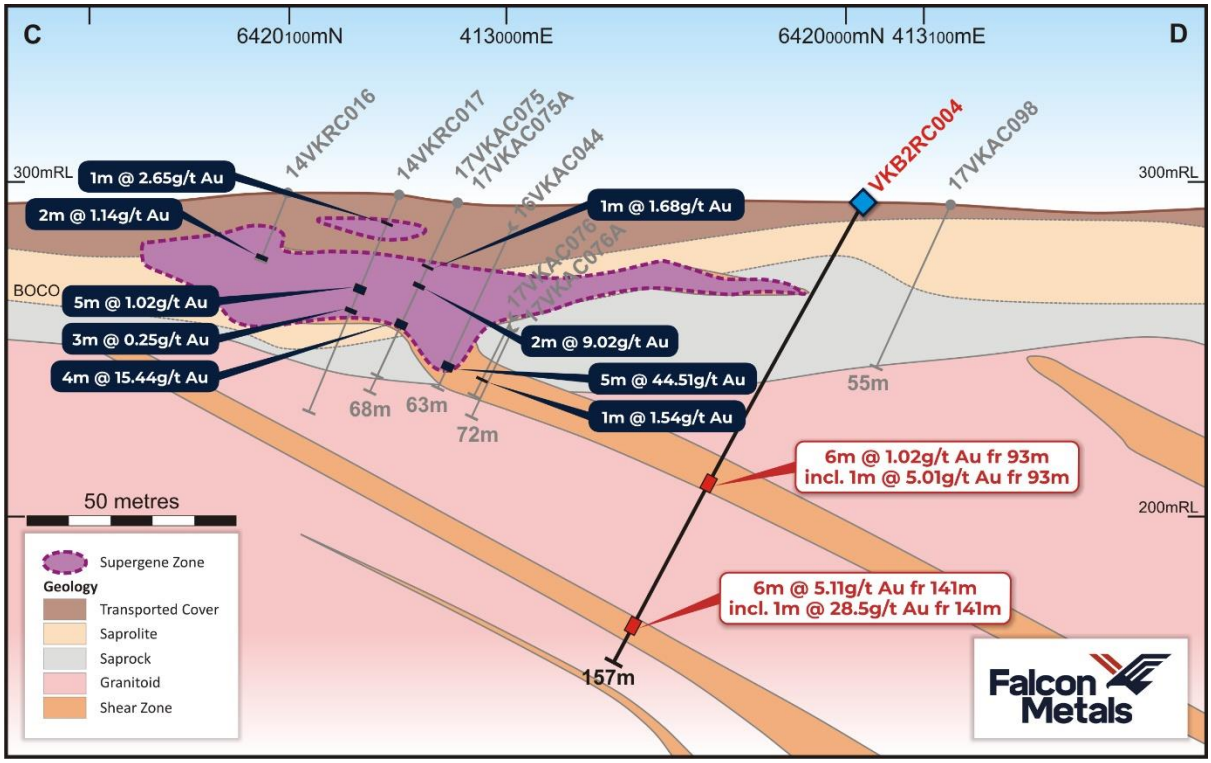

Figure 5 Beaker 2 Cross Section C-D

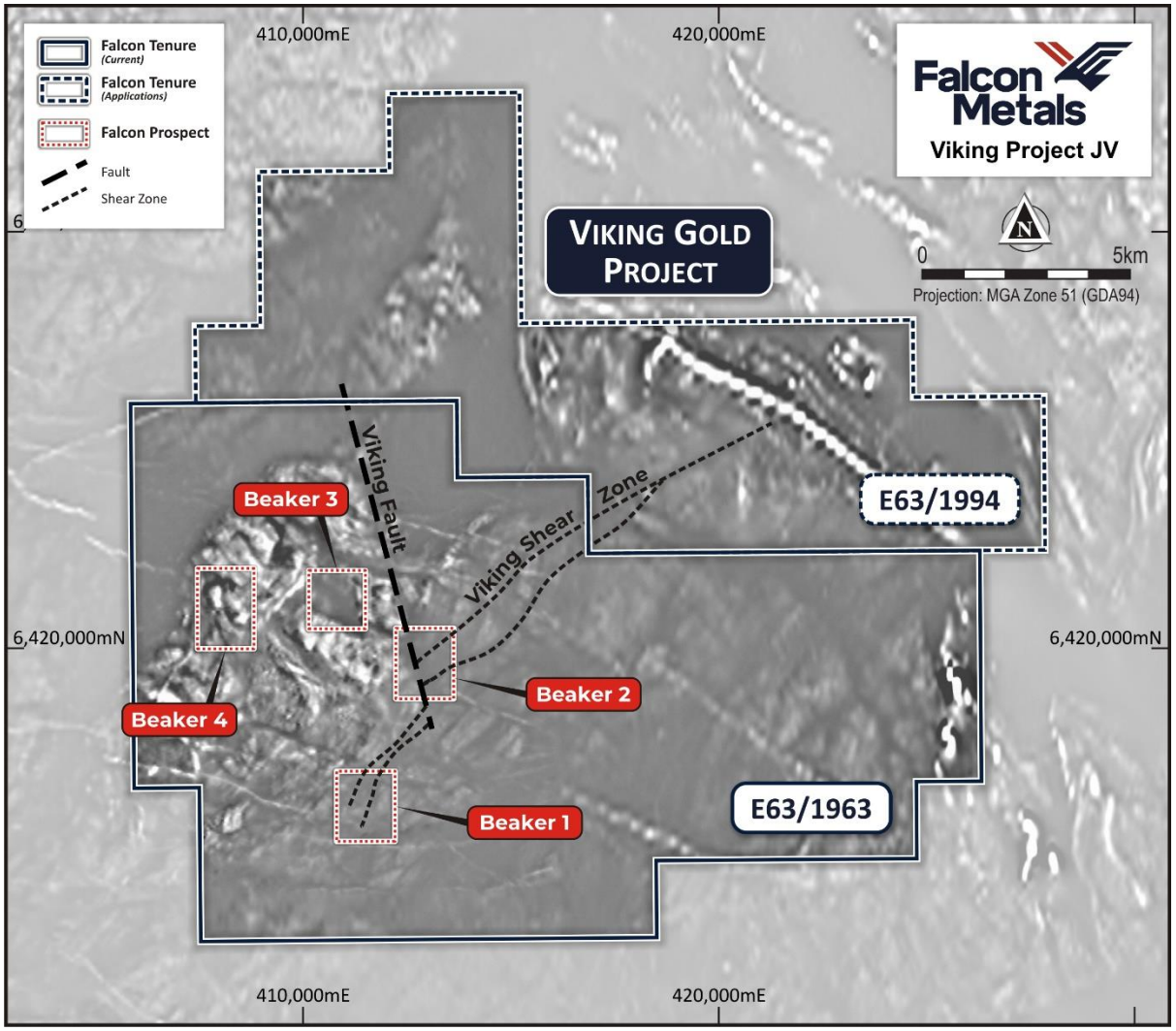

Figure 6 Viking Shear Zone on magnetic TMI1VDRTP image

Viking Background

Viking is located 30km southeast of Norseman in WA, within the Dundas Nature Reserve. Permit E63/1963 is held via a joint-venture arrangement with Metal Hawk and Falcon has the right to earn a 70% interest in this permit from ASX-listed Metal Hawk Limited (**ASX: MHK**) ("**Metal Hawk**").

The key terms of the joint venture are as follows:

- Initial A$1,000,000 expenditure for Falcon to earn a 51% interest within two years from the grant of the permit
- On achieving 51% Falcon has the right, but not obligation, to earn a further 19% (70% in total) by funding an additional A$1,750,000 over 30 months

Upon completion of the earn in period, a joint venture will be formed to fund exploration on an ongoing basis.

Application E63/1994 is 100% owned by Falcon.

The Albany-Fraser Province is a high-metamorphic grade terrain dominated by gneisses and reworked granitoids. It is known to host several world-class deposits including the Nova-Bollinger Nickel Mine operated by ASX-listed IGO and the Tropicana Gold Mine operated by AngloGold Ashanti ("**Anglo**").

Following the discovery of Tropicana in 2005, Anglo stepped up its regional exploration and discovered Viking in 2011 using surface auger sampling. This work defined the four prospects, referred to as Beaker 1-4. Anglo drilled 513 aircore holes, 14 RC holes and 20 diamond holes prior to divesting the project to Genesis Minerals which continued exploration, drilling a further 87 aircore holes and 29 RC holes until 2019 when the tenement was dropped.

Metal Hawk pegged E63/1963 in 2019 and it was granted in March 2021. This project was joint ventured to Chalice Mining in 2020 and was part of the project portfolio demerged into Falcon in December 2021.

Although Viking is located in the Dundas Nature Reserve, Falcon has the required approvals to undertake exploration activities within its permit area.

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

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT:

The information contained within this announcement relates to exploration results based on and fairly represents information compiled and reviewed by Mr Doug Winzar who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Winzar is a full-time employee of Falcon Metals Limited and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Winzar consents to the inclusion in the documents of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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.

APPENDIX 1: RC drill holes details

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Zone	Grid	Azimuth UTM (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)
Beaker 1	VKB1RC001	411963	6417011	284	51	MGA94	303.3	-60.2	202
Beaker 1	VKB1RC002	411931	6416601	314	51	MGA94	272.1	-60.5	148
Beaker 1	VKB1RC003	411698	6416011	298	51	MGA94	320.9	-59.15	301
Beaker 1	VKB1RC004	411701	6416010	302	51	MGA94	0.6	-90	166
Beaker 1	VKB1RC005	411888	6416396	292	51	MGA94	272.1	-59.5	136
Beaker 2	VKB2RC001	413044	6420126	292	51	MGA94	302.3	-59.8	118
Beaker 2	VKB2RC002	413127	6420087	274	51	MGA94	300.6	-60.2	150
Beaker 2	VKB2RC003	413210	6420026	279	51	MGA94	300.1	-60.3	123
Beaker 2	VKB2RC004	413085	6419996	287	51	MGA94	302.0	-60.0	157
Beaker 2	VKB2RC005	413038	6419958	281	51	MGA94	303.3	-60.2	190

APPENDIX 2: Significant new diamond drill intersections (>0.1g/t Au)

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
Beaker 1	VKB1RC002	85	88	3	1.00
Beaker 1	VKB1RC003	124	128	4	1.87
Beaker 1	including	124	125	1	5.08
Beaker 1	VKB1RC004	147	148	1	0.34
Beaker 1	VKB1RC005	116	119	3	0.29
Beaker 2	VKB2RC001	20	36	16	0.16
Beaker 2	VKB2RC001	43	46	3	6.07
Beaker 2	including	45	46	1	13.4
Beaker 2	VKB2RC001	98	102	4	0.16
Beaker 2	VKB2RC002	68	72	4	0.45
Beaker 2	VKB2RC002	85	86	1	0.10
Beaker 2	VKB2RC004	93	99	6	1.02
Beaker 2	including	93	94	1	5.01
Beaker 2	VKB2RC004	141	147	6	5.11
Beaker 2	including	141	142	1	28.5
Beaker 2	VKB2RC005	28	32	4	0.23

Appendix 3: JORC Table 1 – Viking Gold Project

A-1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • 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 (eg. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• The 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. • All samples were pulverised to nominal 80% passing 75 microns to produce a 50g charge for fire assay.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• The 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 was made. The face sampling bits had a diameter of 127mm.
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.	• The 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.
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.	• The 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.
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	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• 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.
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.	• The samples were delivered to the ALS laboratory in Perth by FAL field personnel at the end of the program. • The 1m samples were analysed using a 50g fire assay for Au (ALS code: Au-ICP22). • The 4m 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 per sample consignment and two standards per 100 samples are submitted.
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 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 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 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.	• 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. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Spacing of the RC drilling was variable and designed to test conceptual plunge directions from shallower mineralised zones in previous drilling. • The current spacing is considered sufficient to assume geological or grade continuity of the results intersected. • 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	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves	• Mineralisation appears to be shallow-moderately east

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	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.	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.	• Chain of custody is managed by Falcon. Samples are stored on site before being transported in Bulka Bags directly to the ALS lab in Perth by Falcon personnel.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No review has been carried out to date.

A-2 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.	• Drilling has been carried out within E63/1963 that is wholly owned by Metal Hawk Limited. The tenement areas are located within the Dundas Nature Reserve. E(A)63/1994 is wholly owned by Falcon Metals Limited (to be transferred from CGM (WA) Pty Ltd). Falcon is subject to a farm-in agreement with Metal Hawk Limited on E63/1963, whereby Falcon has a commitment to spend a minimum $200,000 within two years as part of a $1,000,000 earn-in for an initial 51% interest in the Project. On achieving a 51% interest, Falcon has the right but not the obligation to earn a further 19% (70% total) by funding an additional $1,750,000 of expenditure over 30 months. Upon completion of the earn-in period, a joint venture will be formed to fund ongoing exploration on the project on a pro-rata basis.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The area was initially explored by AngloGold Ashanti and subsequent work was completed by Genesis Minerals Limited. • Specific Table 1 information relating to this work can be found in the Falcon Metals Prospectus dated 3 November 2021
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Refer Appendices
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	• 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.

	stated.	
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').	• 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. • Down hole length results are reported.
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 the 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.	• Only significant results above 0.1g/t Au have been tabulated in Appendix 2. The results are considered representative with no intended bias.
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.	• Not Applicable.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg. 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 drilling along the mineralised shear zones to test for lateral extensions is required and is presently being planned.