20 July 2015

ASX Release
(ASX:FCN)
By e-lodgement

WINDANNING HILL JV UPDATE

Infill resource drilling completed and mining proposal pending

The Windanning Hill JV Project is in the South Murchison region of Western Australia, 500 km northeast of Perth and approximately 70 km southeast of Yalgoo (Figure 1). It consists of two Mining Leases (M59/379 and M59/380) under Joint Venture to Minjar Gold Pty Ltd, (the operator and manager of the project) and includes the Keronima gold deposit. Falcon has not contributed to mineral exploration on this project for several years; it is diluting and currently holds approximately a 19% Interest.

In April 2015, Minjar Gold Pty Ltd (**Minjar Gold**) drilled 32 infill reverse circulation holes for 2,197 m on nominal 20m x 30m centres to assess the gold variability within the Keronima gold deposit and to allow optimisation of pit shell design and the delineation of ore for mining. Several gold intersections consistent with the known mineralisation were reported. Refer to Table 1 for collar file information and Table 2 for a listing of significant gold results at greater than 1 g/t Au. Refer to Figure 2 for the location of drill holes.

Gold mineralisation at Keronima consists of a flat laterite zone at the surface that overlies a zone of enriched oxide ore with a varying weathering profile. Mineralisation is steeply dipping at approximately 65 degrees to the west-nor-west, has a strike length of 250m and a vertical depth of up to 120m. Mineralisation is primarily associated with the contact between ultramafic and banded iron formation.

The Keronima gold deposit was discovered in 1996 and has had a long history of exploration and drilling. Since 2009 when Minjar Gold bought the majority interest in the project it has drilled an additional 252 holes (17,005m) at Keronima. Minjar Gold is at the stage where it is considering the development of the Keronima gold deposit to provide feed to its Minjar Gold Plant (a conventional CIL plant).

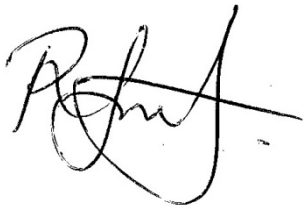
Minjar Gold operates the Minjar Gold Project in the south Murchison region and is wholly owned by the Shandong Tianye Group. Keronima is a satellite deposit located 30 km south of the Minjar Gold Plant.

Minjar Gold is preparing an updated resource, a feasibility report and pit design for the Joint Venture operating committee. A Total Resource estimate of 281,000 tonnes at 2.2 g/t for 19,900 ounces of

contained gold was prepared in 2006 under JORC 2004 guidelines (*ASX release October 2006 – 2006 Annual Report to Shareholders, Monarch Gold Mining Company Limited*). The latest studies indicate that this resource base has not materially changed and that 10,000 ounces of gold could be recovered by mining.

A decision to mine has not been made. The Company will keep the market fully inform as to the outcome of the mining study.

For further information please contact:



Ron Smit
Managing Director
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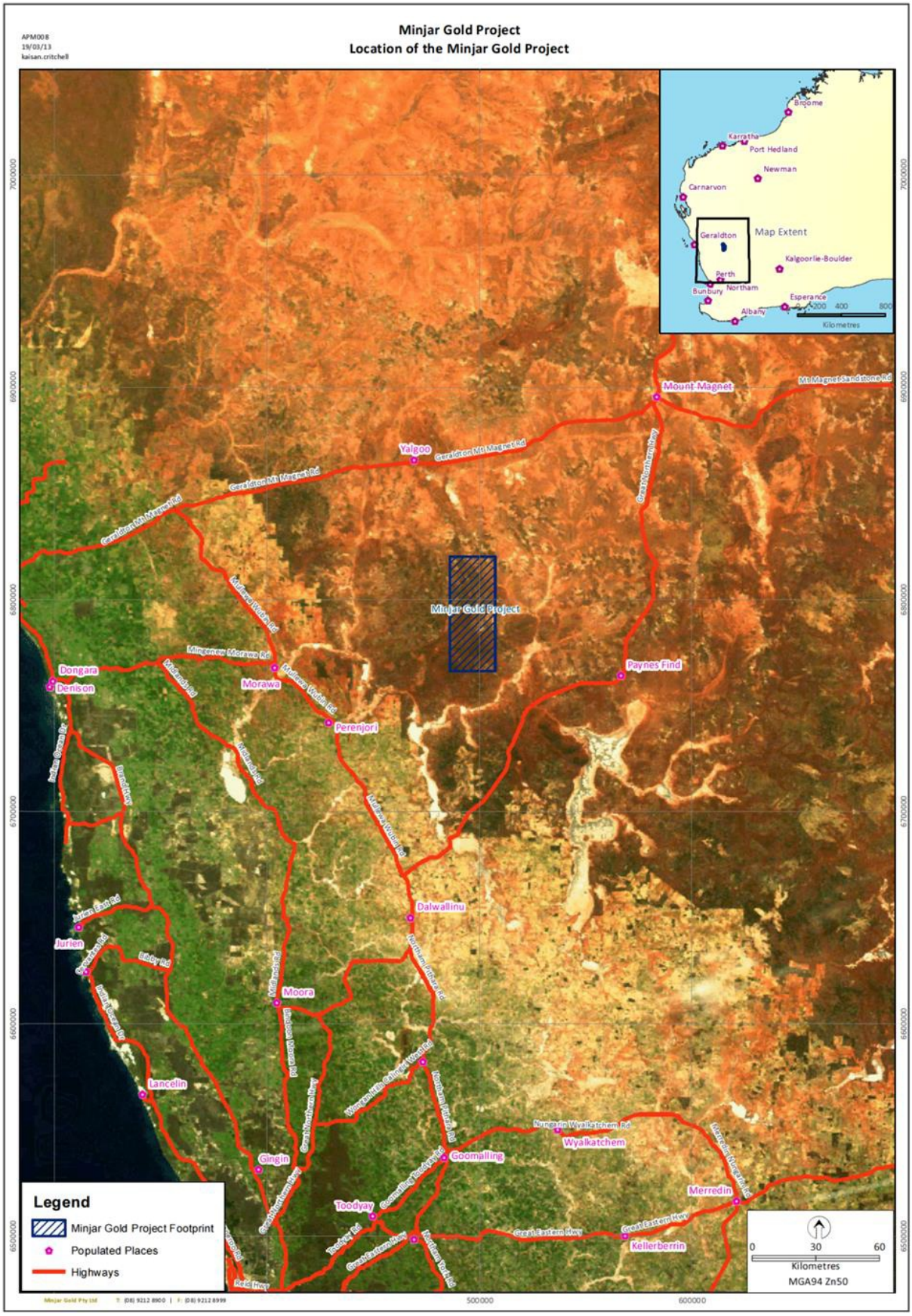
Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information provided by Minjar Gold Pty Ltd and compiled or reviewed by Mr Ronald Smit, Managing Director for Falcon Minerals Limited. Mr Smit is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) 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 "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Smit consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information, in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in ASX Announcement relating to the 2006 Total Resource estimate for the Keronima Gold Deposit is extracted from Monarch Gold Mining Company Limited "2006 Annual Report to Shareholders" as released to the ASX in October 2006 and as prepared and disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. The Company believes that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the 2006 Total Resource estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed. Minjar Gold is preparing an updated resource following infill resource drilling to comply with the JORC Code 2012 and this shall be released to the ASX when it becomes available.

Figure 1: Location Of Minjar Gold Project



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Keronima RC Drilling 2015

MINJAR GOLD

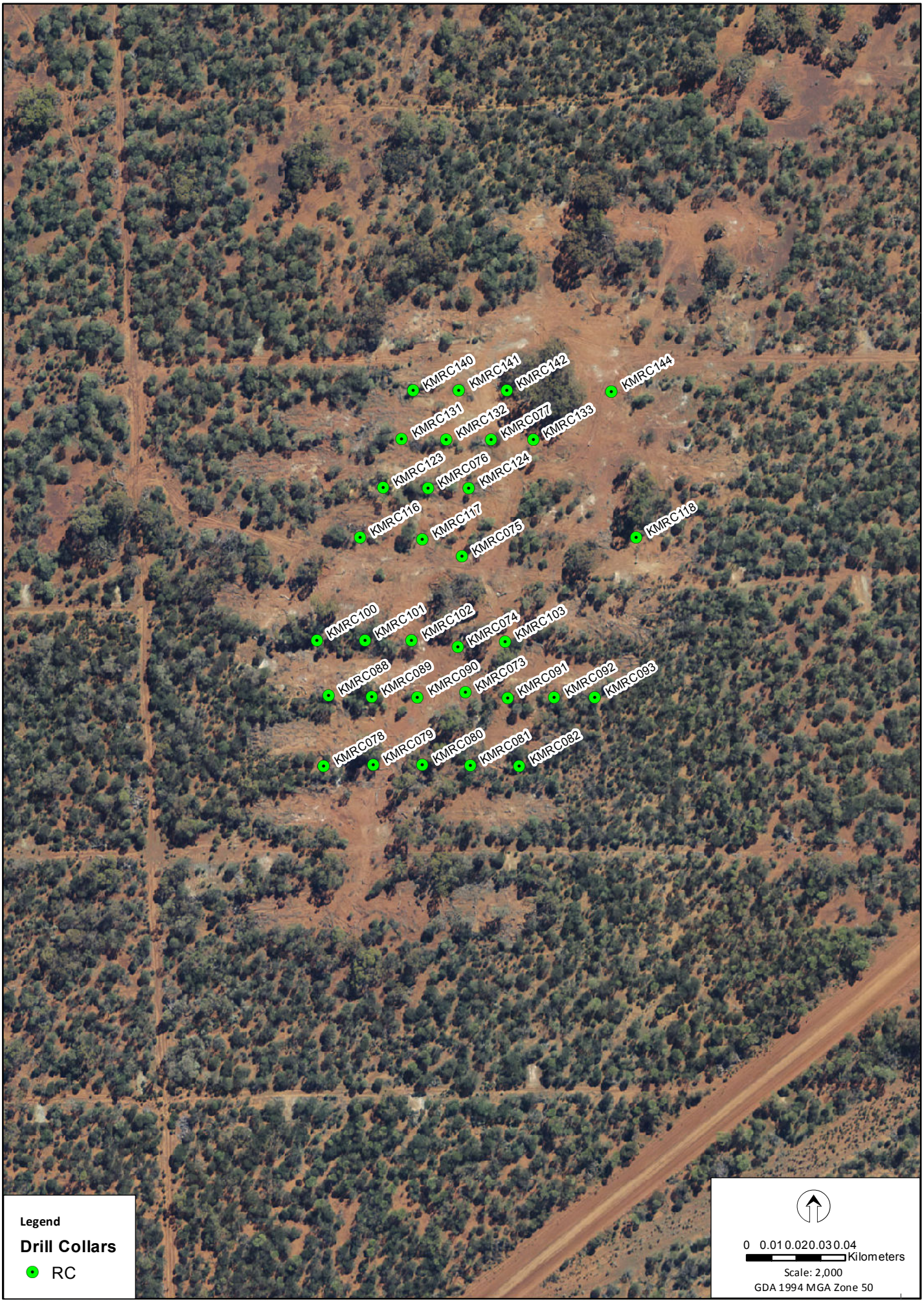

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Table 1: Keronima Deposit - Collar Details for April 2015 Resource Drilling

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Max_Depth	Azi	NAT_East	NAT_North	NAT_RL
KMRC073	RC	58	90	496822.0	6779844.9	401.9
KMRC074	RC	68	90	496818.9	6779863.4	402.2
KMRC075	RC	71	90	496820.6	6779900.4	402.8
KMRC076	RC	98	90	496806.8	6779928.2	402.7
KMRC077	RC	61	90	496832.5	6779948.2	403.1
KMRC078	RC	77	90	496764.3	6779814.9	399.6
KMRC079	RC	71	90	496784.5	6779815.6	400.3
KMRC080	RC	54	90	496804.6	6779815.5	400.7
KMRC081	RC	35	90	496824.0	6779815.2	400.9
KMRC082	RC	19	90	496844.2	6779815.0	400.9
KMRC088	RC	89	90	496766.2	6779843.5	400.4
KMRC089	RC	84	90	496783.9	6779843.3	400.9
KMRC090	RC	71	90	496802.5	6779843.1	401.4
KMRC091	RC	43	90	496839.4	6779842.8	402.3
KMRC092	RC	28	90	496858.5	6779842.9	402.4
KMRC093	RC	19	90	496875.1	6779842.8	402.1
KMRC100	RC	108	90	496761.4	6779866.4	400.8
KMRC101	RC	95	90	496781.0	6779866.4	401.3
KMRC102	RC	80	90	496800.1	6779866.2	401.9
KMRC103	RC	56	90	496838.3	6779865.7	402.8
KMRC116	RC	113	90	496779.0	6779908.2	401.8
KMRC117	RC	99	90	496804.4	6779907.8	402.5
KMRC118	RC	32	90	496891.7	6779908.3	404.6
KMRC123	RC	113	90	496788.4	6779928.4	402.3
KMRC124	RC	75	90	496823.5	6779928.4	403.0
KMRC131	RC	102	90	496796.1	6779948.5	402.3
KMRC132	RC	77	90	496814.3	6779948.3	402.8
KMRC133	RC	52	90	496849.8	6779948.2	403.7
KMRC140	RC	84	90	496800.6	6779968.1	402.2
KMRC141	RC	67	90	496819.5	6779968.3	402.8
KMRC142	RC	64	90	496838.9	6779968.3	403.3
KMRC144	RC	34	90	496881.8	6779968.0	404.4

Table 2: Keronima Deposit – Significant gold intersections (> 1 g/t Au)

Hole_ID	depth_from	depth_to	SampLength	Au_ppm
KMRC073	1	5	4	1.44
KMRC073	17	18	1	7.19
KMRC073	24	27	1	2.60
KMRC074	7	8	1	1.56
KMRC074	44	49	5	9.02
KMRC075	48	52	4	2.86
KMRC076	54	55	1	1.56
KMRC076	82	84	2	1.75
KMRC076	87	88	1	1.26
KMRC077	32	33	1	1.22
KMRC077	46	47	1	1.53
KMRC079	11	12	1	1.02
KMRC080	4	6	2	1.61
KMRC080	37	38	1	1.33
KMRC081	4	5	1	1.04
KMRC081	28	29	1	3.74
KMRC088	55	56	1	3.55
KMRC089	53	54	1	1.17
KMRC089	62	63	1	2.70
KMRC090	8	10	2	2.23
KMRC090	51	55	4	5.08
KMRC091	1	4	3	2.08
KMRC091	8	10	2	3.14
KMRC100	67	68	1	2.82
KMRC100	92	93	1	1.10
KMRC101	63	66	3	2.93
KMRC101	80	86	6	1.32
KMRC102	43	44	1	2.82
KMRC102	63	72	9	2.70
KMRC103	1	8	7	1.46
KMRC103	18	19	1	6.36
KMRC103	22	36	14	3.15
KMRC103	42	43	1	1.77
KMRC116	88	89	1	1.32
KMRC116	101	103	2	1.14
KMRC116	111	113	2	2.04
KMRC117	53	63	10	1.70
KMRC117	68	76	8	1.77
KMRC117	96	97	1	1.73
KMRC118	1	2	1	1.68
KMRC123	107	109	2	2.37
KMRC124	33	34	1	1.38
KMRC124	61	64	3	1.39
KMRC124	72	73	1	1.73
KMRC131	73	82	9	1.12
KMRC131	87	88	1	1.18
KMRC132	55	57	2	1.25
KMRC132	60	61	1	1.05
KMRC133	33	34	1	2.33
KMRC140	73	75	2	1.38
KMRC140	77	78	1	1.03
KMRC140	82	83	1	1.07
KMRC141	65	67	2	2.26
KMRC142	35	36	1	1.30
KMRC142	49	51	2	3.28

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Windanning Hill JV Project

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person 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.	Sampling was undertaken using standard industry practices with reverse circulation (RC) drilling.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling is guided by Minjar Gold protocols as per industry standard.
	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.	RC drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay. RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter on 1m intervals to obtain a sample for assay. All 1m samples were submitted to the laboratory for gold analysis.
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).	RC face sampling drilling was completed using a 5.75" drill bit.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Reverse circulation sample recoveries were visually estimated to be of an industry acceptable standard.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Appropriate measures are taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples. The majority of samples were dry and very limited ground water was encountered.
	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 sample recovery issues have impacted on potential sample bias.
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.	Geological logging is completed for all holes and is considered to be of a standard to support Mineral Resource estimation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is both qualitative and quantitive depending on field being logged. Lithology, alteration, mineralisation, regolith and veining was undertaken at 1m intervals.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Not applicable.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Reverse circulation holes were sampled at 1m intervals collected via a cyclone, dust collection system and cone splitter.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All samples were analysed at *ALS laboratories* in Perth. Samples were dried at approximately 105°C. Jacques Jaw Crusher crushes the samples to 75% passing 6mm. The resulting material is then passed to a series of modified LM5 pulverisers and ground to a nominal 85% passing of 75µm. The milled pulps were weighed out (50g) and underwent analysis by fire assay (method Au_AA26).
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Minjar Gold submitted standards and blanks into the sample sequence as part of the QAQC process. CRM's were inserted at a ratio of approximately 1-in-50 samples, blanks at a ratio of 3-in-100. Field duplicates are collected at 1-in-20.
	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.	Sampling was carried out using Minjar Gold protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Duplicate samples were routinely submitted and checked against originals.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the gold mineralisation type.
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.	Analytical samples were analysed through ALS Laboratories in Perth. All RC samples were analysed by 50g Fire Assay. A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead is digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven. 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 10 mL with de-mineralized water, and analysed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards. The analytical method is considered appropriate for the gold mineralisation type.
	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.	No geophysical tools are used in the analysis.
	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.	In addition to Minjar Gold standards, duplicates and blanks, ALS laboratory incorporates QAQC including standards, blanks and repeats as a standard procedure. Certified reference materials that are relevant to the type and style of mineralisation were inserted at regular intervals. Results from certified reference material highlight that sample assay values are accurate. Duplicate analysis of samples showed the precision of samples is within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Significant intersections have been verified by alternative company personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	None of the drill holes in this report is twinned.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Logging of data was completed in the field with logging data entered using a laptop. The data is then imported into a secure central database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to 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.	Minjar Gold undertakes survey works under the guidelines of best industry practice. All drill collars are accurately surveyed using DGPS system within +/- 10mm of accuracy (X, Y) and +/- 20mm of accuracy (Z).
	Specification of the grid system used.	Coordinate and azimuth are reported in MGA 94 Zone50.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Drill hole RL's are +-10mm. Topographic control is considered adequate for the stage of exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Infill resource drilling was completed on a nominal 20m x 30m grid.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
	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.	Drilling density is appropriate to support the definition of Mineral under the classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code. This infill resource drilling shall improve the confidence level.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing have been applied to the Exploration Results.
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.	The orientation of the mineralisation is well understood and the close-spaced grid drilling is such to minimise any sampling bias. The drill holes may not necessarily be perpendicular to the orientation on the intersected mineralisation.
	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.	No significant orientation based sampling bias is known at this time. All reported intervals are downhole intervals not true widths.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Chain of custody was managed by Minjar Gold. No issues were reported.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No external audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Windanning Hill JV 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 Windanning Hill JV Project is located in the south Murchison region of Western Australia and consists of two mining licences (M59/379 & M59/380). The tenements are registered in the name of Gindalbie Metals Limited and Falcon Minerals Limited. In January 2009, a Deed of Assignment, Assumption & Variation to the Windanning Hill Farmin and Joint Venture Agreement recorded the split of the joint venture constituted by the Agreement into the Iron Ore Joint Venture and a Gold Joint Venture. The Gold Joint Venture being a joint venture related to the exploration, mining and ownership of all other minerals in, on or under the tenements with the interests of Minjar Gold Pty Ltd (**Minjar**) being 78.47 % and Falcon 21.53 %. Falcon has not contributed to exploration costs since the split and its interest in the Gold Joint Venture has been diluted to approximately 19%. Anketell Pty Ltd retains a 0.5% production royalty.
	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.	All tenements are current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Exploration drilling for gold by Aztec Mining Company Limited in partnership with Yardarino Mining NL (now Falcon Minerals Limited) resulted in the discovery of the small Keronima gold deposit in 1996. Ownership of the majority interest held by Aztec changed hands several times. Between 1999-2006, Gindalbie completed further mineral exploration and drilling and outlined a compliant resource for the Keronima gold deposit (JORC 2004). Since 2009 Minjar Gold has managed gold exploration which has been mostly resource drilling at Keronima.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Windanning Hill JV Project lies within the Yalgoo-Singleton Greenstone Belt, a typical Archaean supracrustal greenstone sequence. Gold mineralisation at Keronima consists of a flat laterite zone at the surface that overlies a zone of enriched oxide ore with a varying weathering profile. Mineralisation is steeply dipping at approximately 65 degrees to the WNW, has a strike length of 250m and a vertical depth of up to 120m. Mineralisation is primarily associated with the contact between ultramafic and banded iron formation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 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 to Table 1 of this report.
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.	Significant intersections are based on greater than 1 g/t Au and may include up to a maximum of 3m of internal dilution. Au grades used for calculating significant intersections are uncut.
	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.	Reported intersections are based on a regular sample interval of 1m.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are used in the intersection calculation.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	Downhole intercepts of mineralisation reported in this release may not necessarily be perpendicular to the mineralised zone. All widths reported are downhole intervals.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The geometry of the mineralisation is well understood given the density of holes. Mineralisation occurs within flat lying laterite and as enriched oxide material associated with steeper dipping relict weathered lode zones.
	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').	All intersections reported in this release are downhole intervals. True widths are not known.
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.	Appropriate maps are included within the body of the accompanying document.
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 accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
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	Other exploration data collected is not considered as material to this document at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.	Additional drilling is planned to increase confidence in the current block model and pit design.