



Drilling Confirms Gold System Near Surface at Warrentinna Project, NE Tasmania

Highlights

- **Multiple zones of auriferous quartz veining intersected** in Flynn's maiden diamond drilling program at the Warrentinna Project in NE Tasmania.
- Drilling program consisted of 2 drillholes for a total of 357m with best intercepts reported in hole DNDD001:
 - **DNDD001:**
 - **7.2m @ 2.5g/t Au** from 68.9m, including
 - **2.1m @ 7.0g/t Au** from 75.1m, and
 - **4.8m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 92.0m, including
 - **0.3m @ 5.6g/t Au** from 94.6m
- The program confirms **highly prospective orogenic-style gold mineralisation** which coincides with historical mine workings over a **largely untested 6km-long corridor with potential for near-surface gold resources.**
- Drillholes also yielded valuable structural data which will be used for targeting in future campaigns that will aim to prove mineralisation along strike from historical drill results, which include:
 - **WTR013:**
 - **5.0m @ 28.93g/t Au** from 36.0m, including
 - **1.0m @ 103.25g/t Au** from 37.0m
 - **2019WTD001:**
 - **21.7m @ 3.3g/t Au** from 9.3m, including
 - **2.2m @ 12.0g/t Au** from 10.8m
 - **2019WTD002:**
 - **11.7m @ 2.8g/t Au** from 115m.

ASX: FG1

ABN 82 644 122 216

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Share Price: **A\$0.059**

Cash (30/09/23): **A\$2.5M**

Debt: Nil

Ordinary Shares: **145.7M**

Market Cap: **A\$8.6M**

Options: **3.4M**

Performance Rights: **3.7M**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Clive Duncan

Non-Executive Chair

Neil Marston

Managing Director / CEO

Sam Garrett

Technical Director

John Forwood

Non-Executive Director

COMPANY SECRETARY

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Flynn Gold Limited (ASX: FG1, "Flynn Gold" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the results from its maiden diamond drilling campaign at its 100%-owned Warrentinna Project in northeast Tasmania.

Managing Director and CEO, Neil Marston commented,

“Our maiden diamond drilling program has confirmed that the Warrentinna Project has potential for gold resources near surface and proven to extend the depth of mineralisation to greater than 100 metres.

“Previous explorers have produced some remarkable high grades at Warrentinna. Our drilling has confirmed the existence of multiple zones of gold mineralisation and added a structural context which will be used in targeting for future drilling campaigns.

“The Warrentinna goldfield is defined by shallow historic workings over a strike length of 6km, and with this campaign targeting gold mineralisation in the north of the goldfield, the remainder is largely untested.”

Warrentinna Gold Project

The Warrentinna Project (EL30/2004) is located in northeast Tasmania, 40km northwest of Flynn’s Golden Ridge Project (see Figure 1). The tenement was acquired from Greatland Gold plc (LSE: GGP, “Greatland”) in June 2023¹.

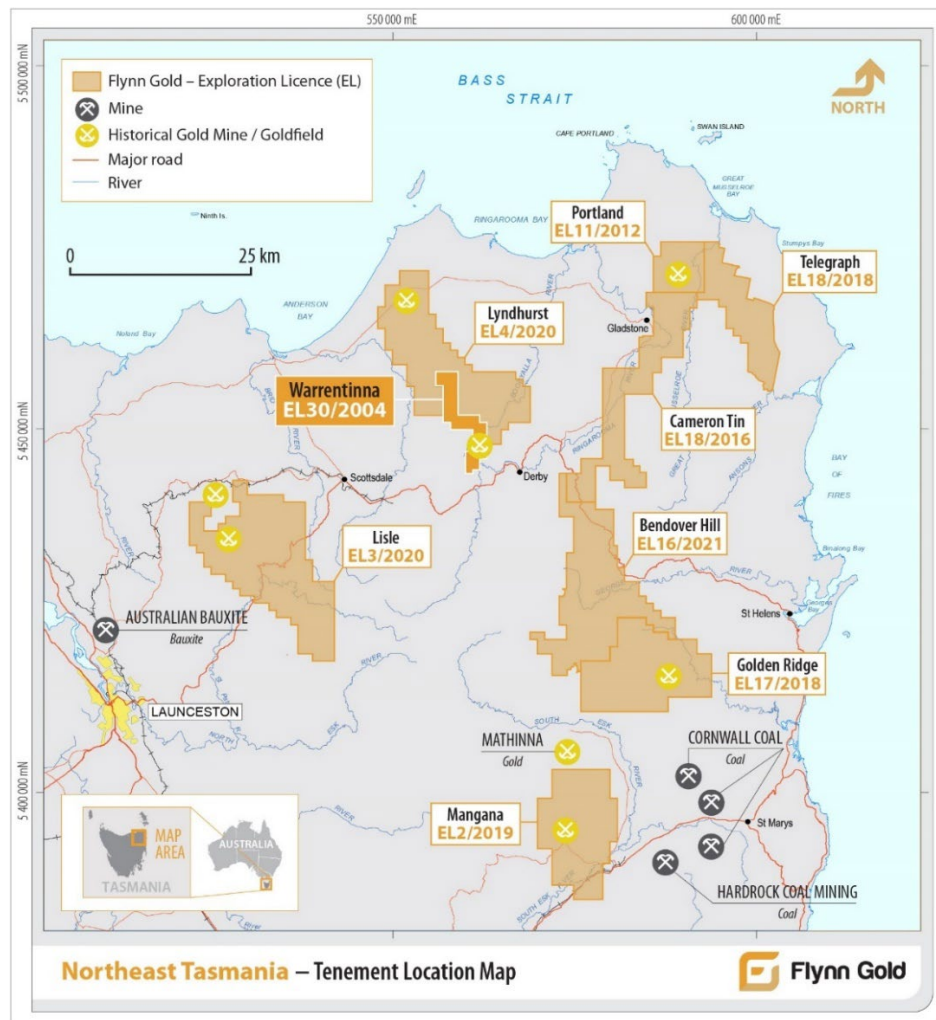


Figure 1 – Location of Warrentinna Project and other Flynn Gold tenements in northeast Tasmania

¹ See FG1 ASX Announcement dated 5 June 2023

The project encompasses two historic goldfields, Forester and Warrentinna (see Figure 2). High-grade gold deposits were mined at both fields in the late 1800s and early 1900s. The Warrentinna goldfield is defined by numerous historic workings and largely untested prospects over a strike length of 6km.

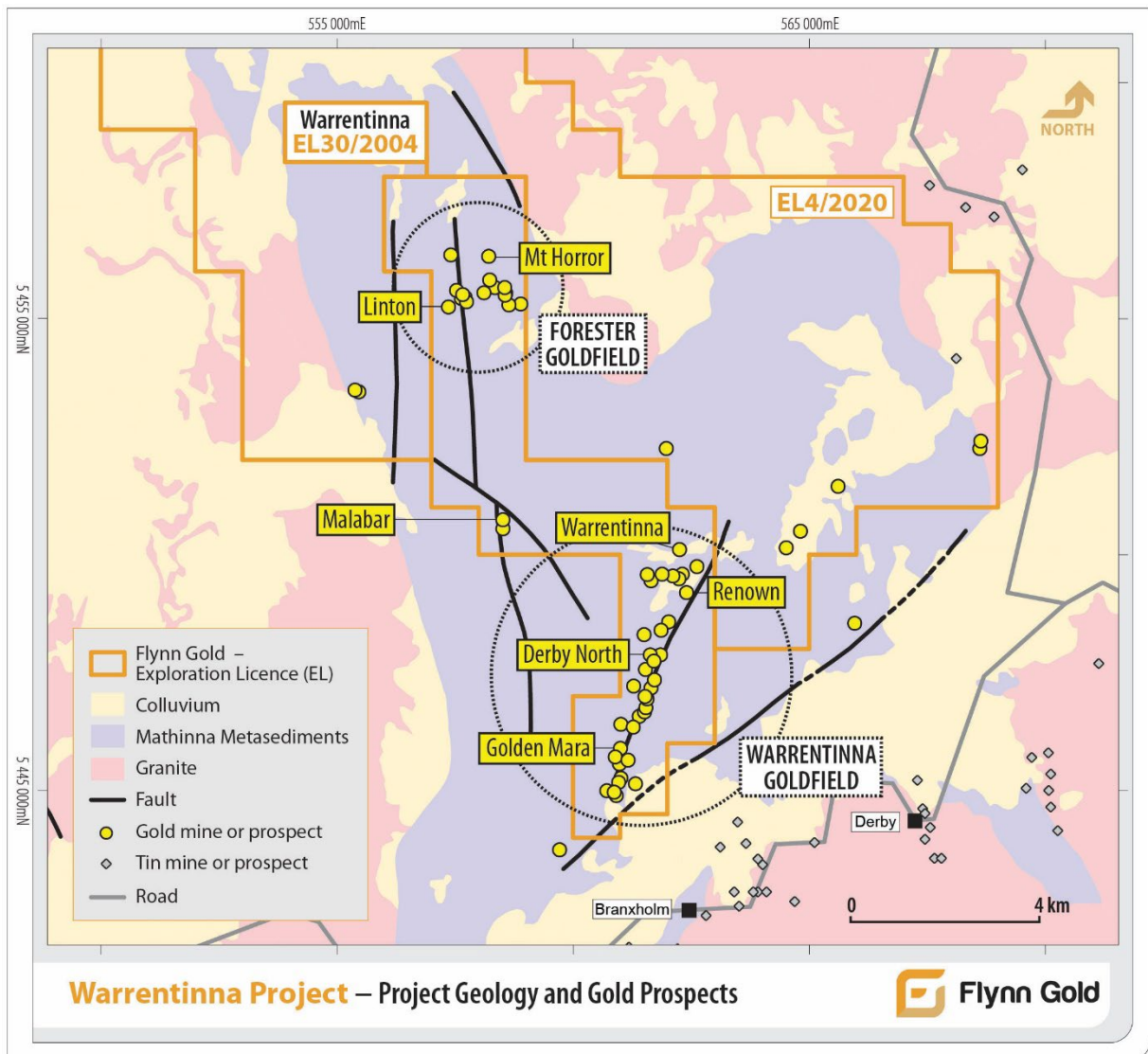


Figure 2 – Warrentinna Project Geology and Gold Prospects

High-grade gold quartz lodes were previously mined, both at surface and underground, at deposits such as the Golden Mara mine, which produced 3,368oz at an average of 1 oz/tonne².

Warrentinna Drilling

Two diamond holes were drilled at the Warrentinna Prospect for a total of 357m (Figure 3), Table 1 contains full details of these drillholes. The holes have confirmed the continuity of orogenic style gold mineralisation identified in historical drilling by Greatland.

The holes were drilled in the opposite direction to previous RC and diamond drilling completed by Greatland. As a result, these holes yielded critical stratigraphic and structural information which will guide the interpretation of historic data and verify and amend the existing vein model.

² Blake, F. 1934b. The Golden Mara Mine, Warrentinna. Unpublished Report, Department of Mines, Tasmania.

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This campaign confirms gold mineralisation at Warrentinna occurs in multiple sub-parallel lode style quartz veins. Veins strike north, to north-northeast and are steeply dipping to the east and west.

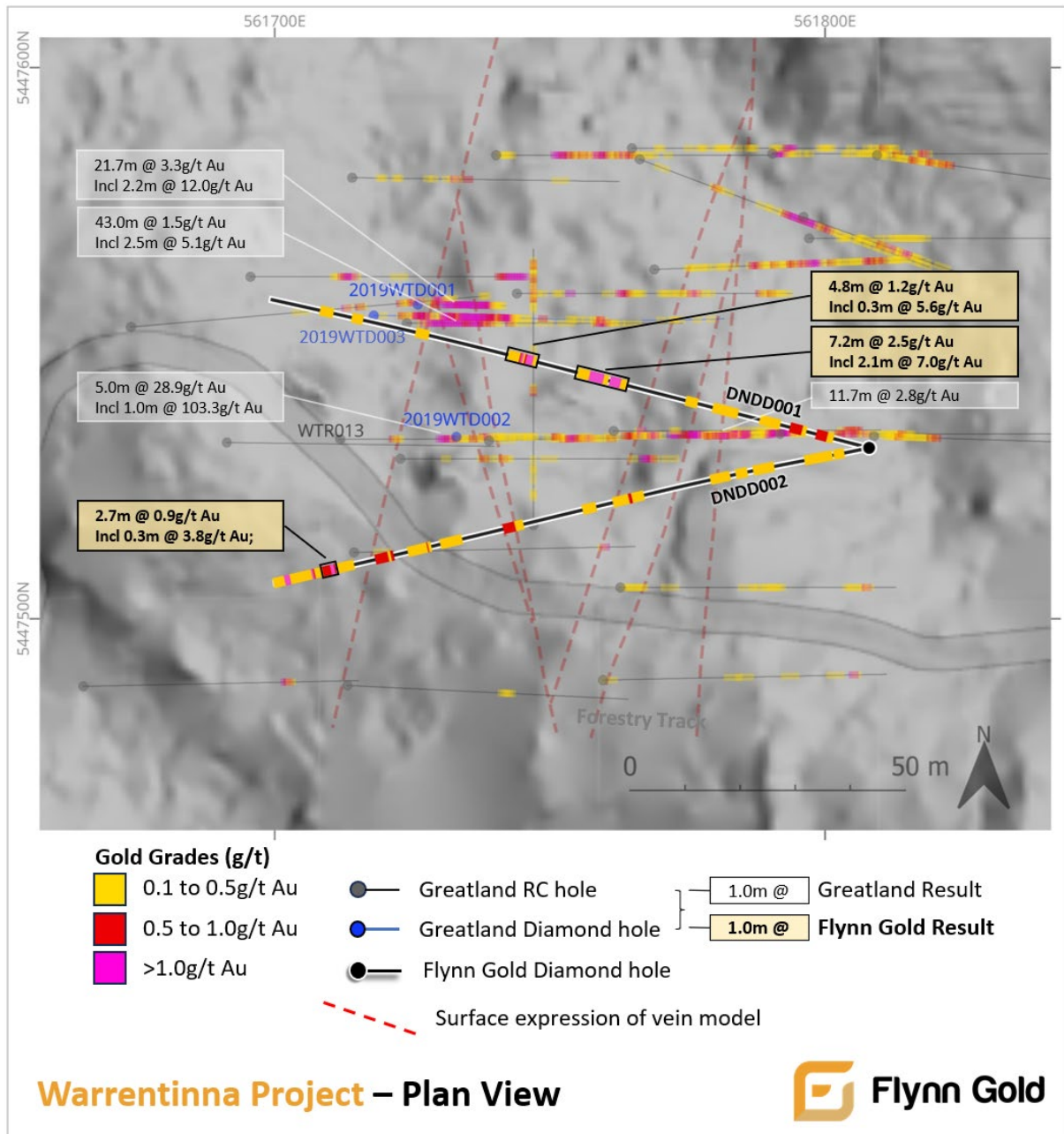


Figure 3 – Warrentinna Project – Plan View with highlighted intervals from this campaign – DNDD001 and DNDD002.

Drill hole **DNDD001** was drilled to a depth of 164m to the south of historic high-grade gold mineralisation intersected in Greatland diamond and RC holes. Highlights from this hole include **7.2m @ 2.5g/t Au from 68.9m** which include multiple lode style auriferous quartz veins (see Figure 4). Figure 5 shows a cross section of DNDD001 with the main mineralised zones highlighted. The mineralised zones conform to the vein model (red) used to plan the campaign.

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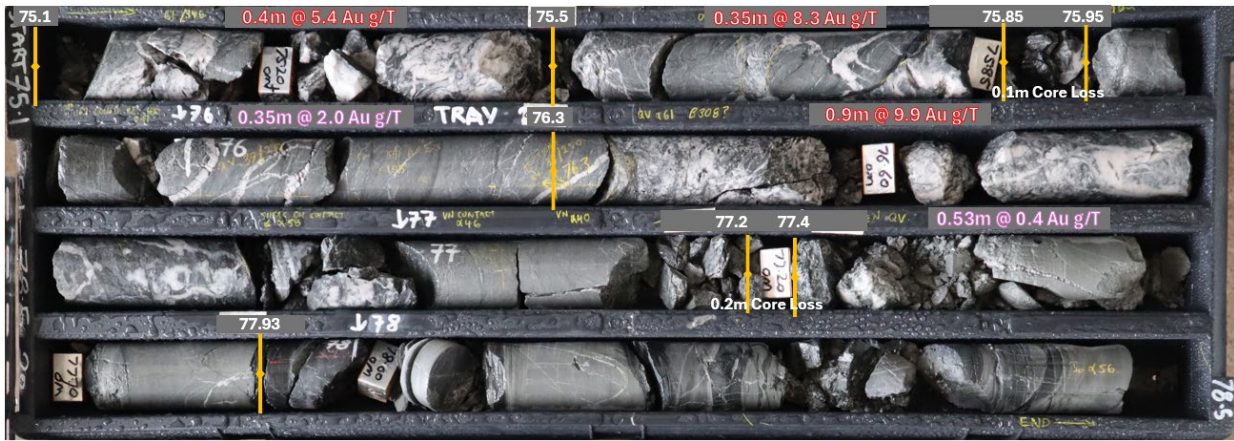


Figure 4 – Photographed core from DNDD001 showing high grade gold intervals in lode style quartz veins from mineralised zone 7.2m @ 2.5g/t Au from 68.9m.

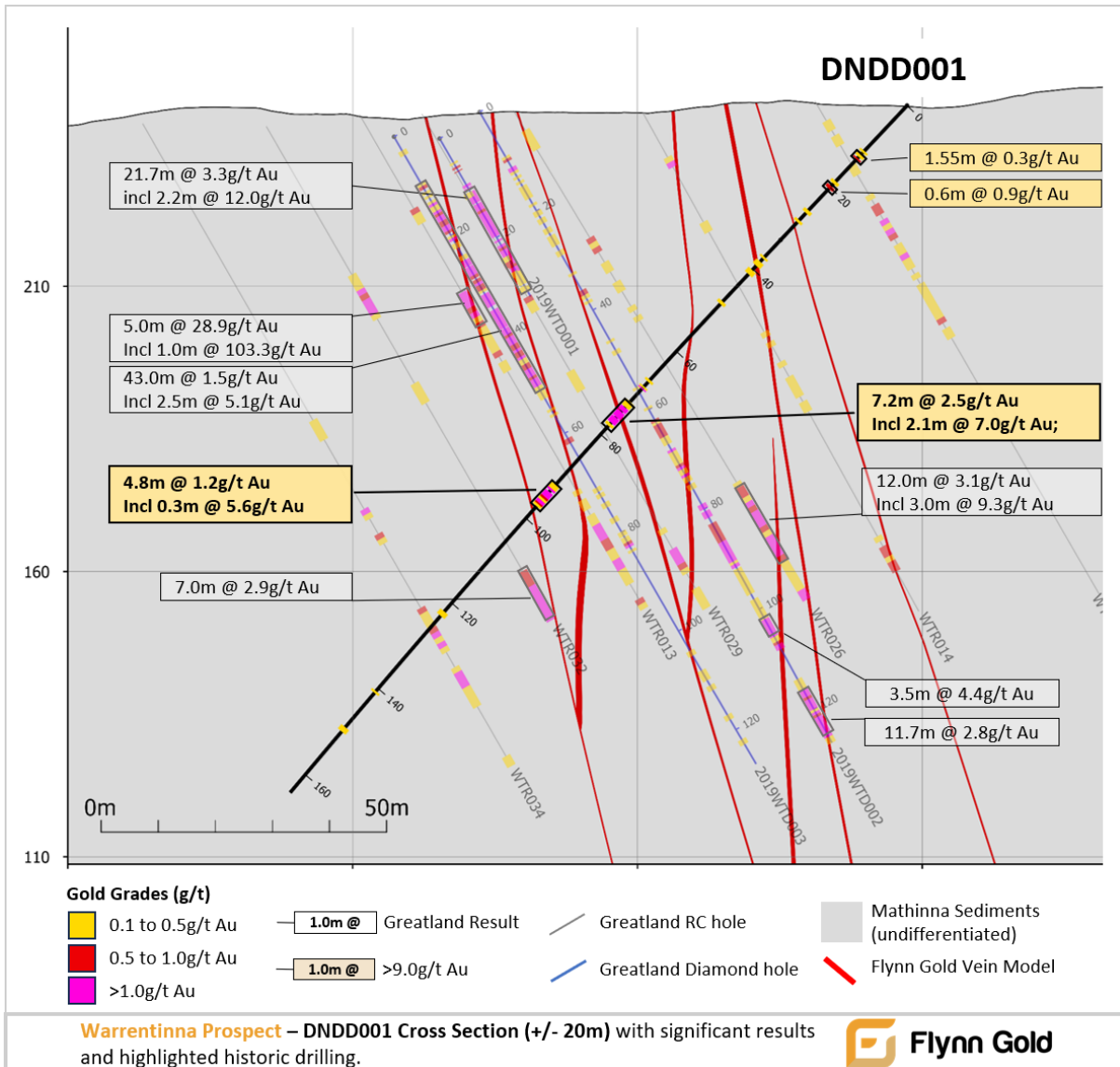


Figure 5 – Cross section of DNDD001 highlighting main mineralised zones. Mineralised zones conform with vein model (red) used to plan the campaign.

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Drill hole **DNDD002** was drilled to a depth of 193m to the south and down dip of DNDD001, to test the strike and dip continuation of mineralisation intersected in DNDD001 and in historic Greatland diamond and RC holes. Figure 6 shows a cross section of DNDD002, with the main mineralised zones highlighted, which also conform to the vein model used to plan the campaign.

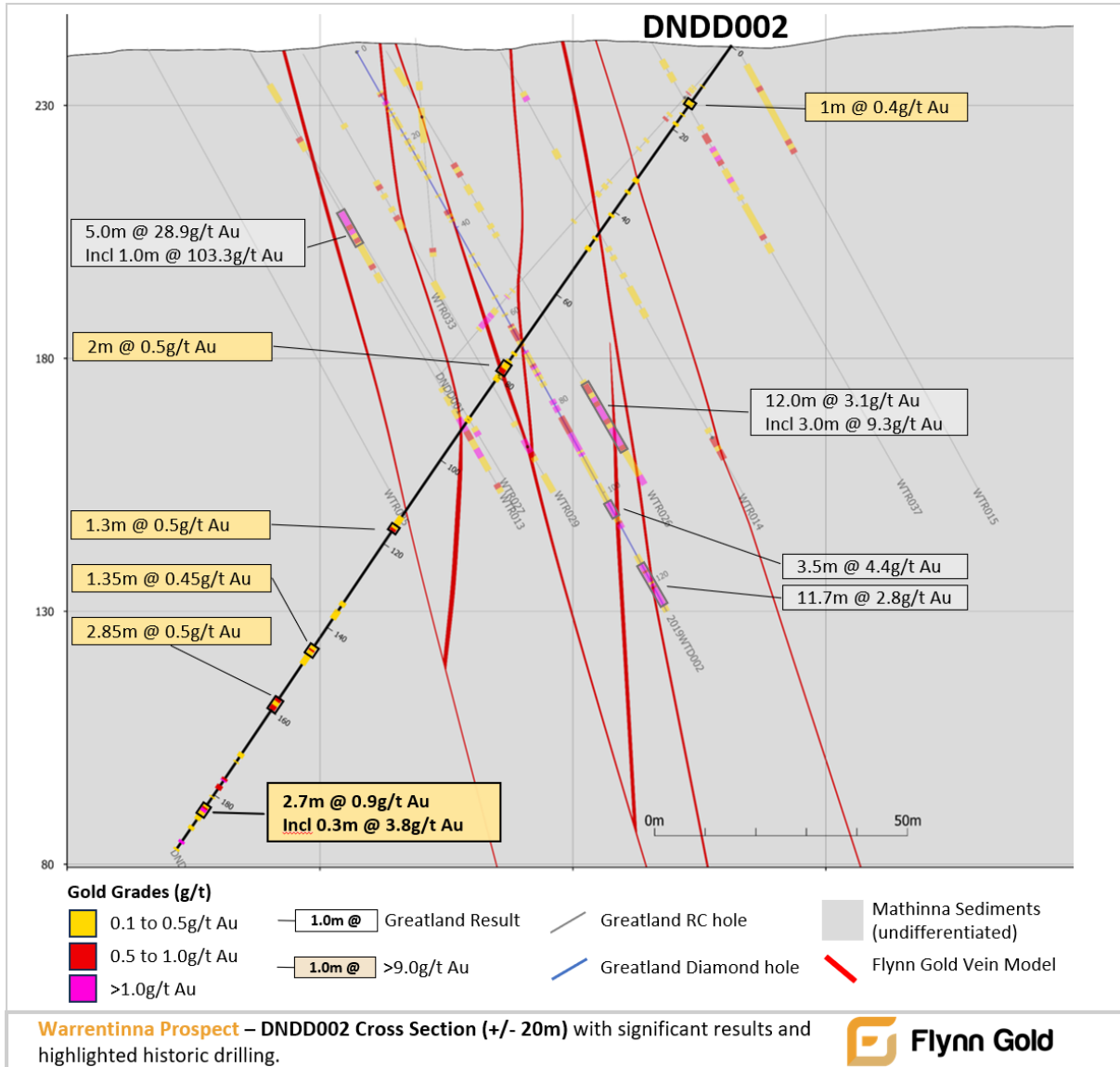


Figure 6 – Cross section of DNDD002 highlighting main mineralised zones. Mineralised zones conform with vein model (red) used to plan the campaign.

Next Steps

The Company is currently reviewing the results of this maiden drill program at the Warrentinna Project. This review will lead to refinement of the geological model and preparation of a preliminary mineral resource model. This work will be used to identify the best locations for follow-up drilling.

Other Tasmanian Exploration Activities

Firetower Project

The Company's maiden diamond drilling program at the Firetower Project in northwest Tasmania was completed in December 2023, with 496 metres advanced. Most of the drill core has been logged and cut, with samples being progressively analysed at the laboratory. A market update on the results of this drilling is expected to be released later in Q1 2024.

Golden Ridge Project

Detailed geological modelling of the Trafalgar prospect at the Golden Ridge Project is ongoing. The aim of this work is to identify high priority targets for the next phase of drilling, with particular emphasis on testing for shallow extensions of earlier vein intersections which graded >100g/t Au. Drilling at Trafalgar has previously reported the following vein intersections with grades exceeding 100g/t Au:

- TFD001: 5.0m @ 12.56g/t Au, including **0.4m @ 150.0g/t Au** from 202.0m
- TFDD003: 1.2m @ 65.9g/t Au, including **0.5m @ 143.0g/t Au** from 57.5m
- TFDD005: 12.3m @ 16.8g/t Au, including **0.7m @ 152.5g/t Au** from 120.3m
- TFDD013: 4.0m @ 23.7g/t Au, including **0.5m @ 169.8g/t Au** from 25.9m, and
- TFDD015: 1.1m @ 51.3g/t Au, including **0.4m @ 137.8g/t Au** from 353.9m³

Additional lower grade gold samples from the Trafalgar prospect have recently been submitted for metallurgical testwork using the LeachWELL™ method, which recorded gold recoveries averaging 94.5% in initial tests completed in 2023.⁴

Henty Project

In December 2023, the Company received a drilling permit from Mineral Resources Tasmania (MRT) for the advanced Mariposa Zinc/Lead/Silver prospect, which lies within the Henty Project in northwest Tasmania. The Company is planning to undertake drilling at the Mariposa prospect in Q1 2024.

Approved by the Board of Flynn Gold Limited.

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³ See FG1 ASX Announcements dated 24 October 22, 12 December 22, 19 January 23, 14 September 23 and 10 October 2023 for full details

⁴ See FG1 ASX Announcement dated 22 November 2023 for full details.

About Flynn Gold Limited

Flynn Gold is an Australian mineral exploration company with a portfolio of projects in Tasmania and Western Australia (see Figure 7). The Company has nine 100% owned tenements located in northeast Tasmania which are highly prospective for gold as well as tin/tungsten. The Company also has the Henty zinc-lead-silver project on Tasmania's mineral-rich west coast and the Firetower gold and battery metals project located in northern Tasmania.

Flynn has also established a portfolio of gold-lithium exploration assets in the Pilbara and Yilgarn regions of Western Australia.

For further information regarding Flynn Gold please visit the ASX platform (ASX: FG1) or the Company's website www.flynngold.com.au.

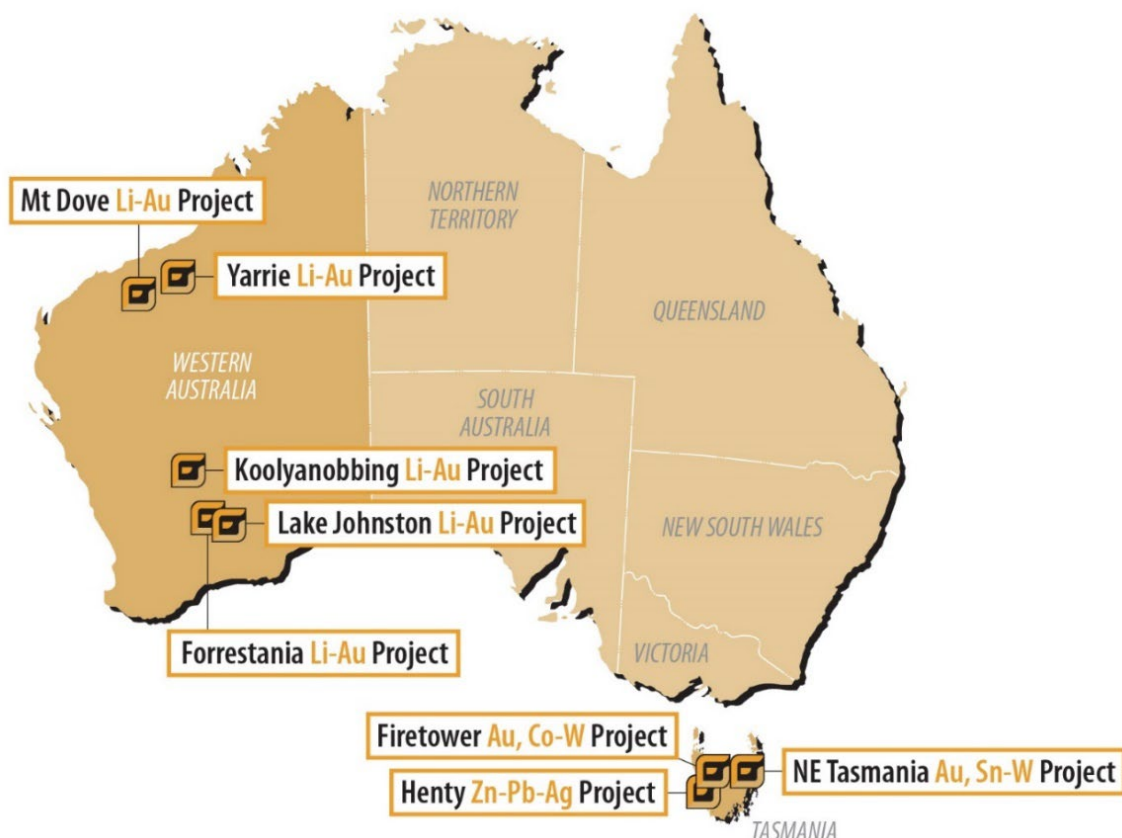


Figure 7 - Location Plan of Flynn Gold Projects

Competent Person Statement

The information in this ASX Announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Michael Fenwick, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Fenwick is a full-time employee of Flynn Gold. Mr Fenwick has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Fenwick consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking and Cautionary Statements

Some statements in this announcement regarding estimates or future events are forward-looking statements. They include indications of, and guidance on, future earnings, cash flow, costs and financial performance. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as “planned”, “expected”, “projected”, “estimated”, “may”, “scheduled”, “intends”, “anticipates”, “believes”, “potential”, “predict”, “foresee”, “proposed”, “aim”, “target”, “opportunity”, “could”, “nominal”, “conceptual” and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this report 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 interpretations 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. Forward-looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results to differ from estimated or anticipated results and may cause the Company’s actual performance and financial results in future periods to materially differ from any projections of future performance or results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. So, there can be no assurance that actual outcomes will not materially differ from these forward-looking statements.

Appendix I

Table 1: Location Data for Warrentinna Prospect Drillholes (FG1 Drilling)

Drillhole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (Degrees)	Length (m)
DNDD001	561808	5447531	242	284.3	-45.8	164.2
DNDD002	561806	5447529	242	259.5	-54.6	193.3
TOTAL						357.5

Note:

- Co-ordinate projection is MGA94, zone 55.

Table 2: DNDD001 and DNDD002 Significant Intercepts

Drillhole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	
DNDD001	2.5	11.1		NSI	
	11.1	13.15	1.55	0.3	
	13.15	19.7		NSI	
	19.7	20.3	0.6	0.91	
	20.3	68.9		NSI	
	68.9	77.93	7.18	2.47	
	<i>including</i>	75.1	77.2	2.1	6.97
		77.93	92.0		NSI
		92.0	97.13	4.83	1.2
	<i>including</i>	94.6	94.9	0.3	5.58
	97.13	164.16 (EOH)		NSI	
DNDD002	0	13.4		NSI	
	13.4	14.4	1.0	0.43	
	14.4	77.0		NSI	
	77.0	79.0	2.0	0.48	
	79.0	115.7		NSI	
	115.7	117.0	1.3	0.51	
	117.0	144.35		NSI	
	144.35	145.70	1.35	0.44	
	145.70	156.8		NSI	
	156.8	159.7	2.85	0.48	
	159.7	176.0		NSI	
	176.0	178.7	2.7	0.89	
	<i>including</i>	176.45	176.8	0.3	3.78
		178.7	183.0		NSI
		183.0	184.0	1.0	0.96
	184.0	191.0		NSI	
	191.0	191.6	0.6	1.25	
	191.6	193.3 (EOH)		NSI	

Notes:

- All reported intersections are assayed on geological intervals ranging from 0.2 to 1.6m.
- Significant Intercepts cut-off grade is 0.3g/t gold unless indicated otherwise.
- Reported grades are calculated as length-weighted averages.
- Intercepts are downhole lengths.
- NSI means No Significant Intercept.

JORC Code Table 1 for Exploration Results – Warrentinna Project

Information on historical prospecting, mining, and exploration activities at the Warrentinna has been reviewed and verified by the Competent Person. Historical data is considered sufficiently consistent between generations of past explorers, and sufficiently consistent with recent results, to provide confidence that compiled and reviewed assay results are indicative of the tenor of the samples. In the opinion of the Competent Person, sufficient verification of the data has been undertaken to provide sufficient confidence that past exploration programs were performed to adequate industry standards and the data reported is fit for substantiating the prospectivity of the projects in general, supporting the geological model/s proposed, planning exploration programs, and identifying/generating targets for further investigation.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p>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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</p> <p>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</p> <p>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</p>	<p>The sampling described in this report refers to the 2023 diamond (DD) campaign conducted by Flynn Gold (DNDD001 and DNDD002) and historical reverse circulation (RC) drilling and diamond (DD) drilling carried out by Greatland Gold Plc (Greatland), the previous holders of the tenement.</p> <p>Samples were all collected by qualified geologists or under geological supervision.</p> <p>The samples are judged to be representative of the rock being drilled.</p> <p>The nature and quality of sampling is carried out under QAQC procedures as per industry standards.</p> <p>2023 Diamond Drilling (Flynn Gold)</p> <p>Samples consisted of diamond drill core (HQ size) cut in half.</p> <p>All available core was cut and sampled. Sampling intervals were a minimum of 0.2m and a maximum of 1.0m. Where samples were not at 1.0m, the sample breaks were constrained by geological structures (e.g. quartz veins, faults). Sampling was carried out to Flynn Golds internal protocols and QAQC procedures.</p> <p>Entire samples prepared at the ALS laboratory in Burnie. Samples were weighed (WEI-21) crushed (CRU-21) then pulverised (PUL-21) to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns. The resulting pulps were analysed for Au (AU-AA26: 25g charge, fire Assay).</p> <p>2019 Diamond Drilling (Greatland)</p> <p>Samples consisted of diamond drill core (HQ and NQ sizes) cut in half.</p> <p>All available core was cut and sampled. Sampling interval was generally 1m or 0.5m but respects geological contacts in places. Sampling was carried out to Greatland’s internal protocols and QAQC procedures.</p> <p>Entire samples were crushed then pulverised to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns. The resulting pulps were analysed for Au (50g charge, fire assay) and multi-element geochemistry (four acid digest ICP-MS).</p> <p>Locations and orientation of 2019 drill holes are included in the FG1 ASX announcement published on 27 September 2023.</p>

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>Historic RC Drilling (Greatland)</p> <p>RC sampling was carried out using Greatland’s internal protocols and QAQC procedures.</p> <p>One metre samples were collected from the cyclone into a plastic bucket and laid out generally in rows of 50.</p> <p>Initial RC samples were composited to 4m lengths via 'spear' sampling of individual 1m intervals. Samples were then taken to the laboratory and pulverised.</p> <p>Anomalous intervals were subsequently re-samples and re-assayed on a 1m basis by riffle splitting.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><i>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.).</i></p>	<p>2023 Diamond Drilling (Flynn Gold)</p> <p>Drilling was undertaken using a track mounted Coretech CSD1800 drill rig. The drill rig is capable of ~1000m NQ. Drillholes were cased with HWT casing to ~3m. HQ sized drill core in triple tubing was used for the entire hole.</p> <p>2019 Diamond Drilling (Greatland)</p> <p>Drilling was undertaken using a track mounted Coretech CSD1800 drill rig. The drill rig is capable of ~1000m NQ.</p> <p>Drill holes were cased with HWT casing to ~3m. HQ sized drill core from 0m to ~20m followed by NQ drill core from 20m to end of hole.</p> <p>Historic RC Drilling (Greatland)</p> <p>Drilling was undertaken using a track mounted RC drill rig.</p> <p>RC Drill holes - 134mm face sampling RC bit to end of hole.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>2023 Diamond Drilling (Flynn Gold)</p> <p>Length based core recovery was measured from reassembled core for every drill run. Data was recorded into a digital RQD spreadsheet that is then uploaded to Flynn Gold’s SQL database.</p> <p>Core recovery was considered high (>89%). The drilling method employed, including triple tube and short runs in poor ground, lead to good core recovery. However there were some instances of core loss within intervals that included mineralised ground.</p> <p>2019 Diamond Drilling (Greatland)</p> <p>Length based core recovery was measured from reassembled core for every drill run. Data was recorded into laptop computer using 'LogChief' - geological logging software.</p> <p>Core recovery was considered high (93%). The drilling method employed, including triple tube technique, lead to satisfactory core recoveries.</p> <p>Historic RC Drilling (Greatland)</p> <p>RC sample recovery and quality was recorded via visual estimation of sample volume and the condition of drill spoils.</p> <p>Recovery ranged from 90-100%, with only occasional recoveries of less than 70%. Sample recovery was maximized by maintaining dry samples (dry drilling conditions) as much as possible.</p> <p>Due to consistently high recoveries, no relationship between grade and recovery is evident.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Logging	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>2023 Diamond Drilling (Flynn Gold)</p> <p>All drill core was geologically logged for lithology, mineralisation, veining, alteration, structure and geotechnical data. Logging included qualitative and quantitative components. All core was digitally photographed. Logs and photographs are of satisfactory detail to support any future mineral resource estimation.</p> <p>Logging was recorded into excel templates and then transferred to a database. Excel templates have constraints to ensure invalid entries are minimised. Additional validation is then carried out when data is transferred to the database by Flynn Golds database managers.</p> <p>2019 Diamond Drilling (Greatland)</p> <p>All drill core/samples were geologically logged for lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining, sulphide occurrences, structure and geotechnical data. This logging includes both qualitative and quantitative components. All core is digitally photographed.</p> <p>Logging is recorded directly into a laptop computer using 'LogChief' - geological logging software. This software has 'look-up tables' that do not allow for invalid entries. Additional validation is then carried out when data is transferred to Greatland's database managers.</p> <p>All samples are analysed in the field using a pXRF (Olympus Vanta handheld - model VMR) for the purpose of geochemical interpretation.</p> <p>All core is analysed in the field using a Minalyze unit. This collects ultra-high-resolution photography, and continuous XRF measurements.</p> <p>Historic RC Drilling (Greatland)</p> <p>All RC drill samples were geologically logged for lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and sulphide occurrences. This logging includes both qualitative and quantitative components.</p> <p>Samples were logged at 1m intervals.</p> <p>Logging was both qualitative and quantitative in nature.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>2023 Diamond Drilling (Flynn Gold)</p> <p>All core was cut with an automated core saw in a consistent way that preserved the bottom of hole reference line (where present). A hand operated core saw was used to broken core to minimise sample loss.</p> <p>Sampling intervals were a minimum of 0.2m and a maximum of 1.0m. Where samples were not at 1.0m, the sample breaks were constrained by geological structures (e.g. quartz veins, faults).</p> <p>Entire samples prepared at the ALS laboratory in Burnie. Samples were weighed (WEI-21) crushed (CRU-21) then pulverised (PUL-21) to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns.</p> <p>All staff were adequately trained for all sampling steps, with geologists checking sample sheets prior to release for cutting.</p> <p>The sample sizes are considered appropriate for narrow vein gold mineralisation.</p> <p>Duplicate samples were assayed, split from the primary pulp at the laboratory after crushing. Duplicate assay results were consistent with primary assay results.</p> <p>2019 Diamond Drilling (Greatland)</p> <p>All sampled core was cut with a core saw in a consistent way that preserved the bottom of hole reference line, where present. Sampling interval is generally 1m or 0.5m but respects geological contacts in places.</p> <p>Sample preparation included drying, crushing and pulverising in full to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns.</p> <p>All staff were adequately trained for all sampling steps, with geologists checking sample sheets prior to loading into the database.</p> <p>The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation encountered in the region.</p> <p>No field duplicate samples were collected/reported.</p> <p>Historic RC Drilling (Greatland)</p> <p>One metre samples were collected from the cyclone into a plastic bucket and laid out generally in rows of 50.</p> <p>RC samples were composited to 4m lengths via 'spear' sampling the individual 1m intervals.</p> <p>RC sample preparation was completed at Genalysis Laboratory in Adelaide using industry standard procedures (dry, crush and pulverise for 85% at 75µm). This sample is then split into sub-samples for analysis.</p> <p>The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation encountered in the region.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></p>	<p>2023 Diamond Drilling (Flynn Gold)</p> <p>All samples were submitted for preparation at the ALS laboratory in Burnie. Fire assays were then completed at Burnie or Townsville. The Townsville laboratory was used due to a breakdown of machinery in the Burnie lab.</p> <p>Samples were analysed for Au only, using AU-AA26 - 25g charge, fire assay Quality control procedures included use of certified reference material (CRM's) for assays standards, and blanks. Standard and blanks were inserted every 20 samples.</p> <p>Duplicate fire assays were taken in intervals where higher gold grades were expected, based upon visual mineralogy and texture.</p> <p>Duplicates, standards, and blanks passed within an acceptable level of precision and accuracy.</p> <p>2019 Diamond Drilling (Greatland)</p> <p>All samples were submitted for preparation at Intertek laboratory Adelaide. Pulp samples were then submitted for analysis to Intertek Perth Laboratory.</p> <p>Au analysis - 50g Fire Assay/ICP-OES (detection limit of 0.005ppm).</p> <p>Multi-Element analysis - four acid digestion ICP-MS (for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr).</p> <p>Quality Control procedures in the field involve the use of certified reference material (CRM's) for assay standards and blanks. Standards and blanks are inserted every 20 samples.</p> <p>No field duplicates have been collected/reported.</p> <p>Historic RC Drilling (Greatland)</p> <p>All samples were dried, crushed, and pulverised to produce suitable sub-samples for Au analysis (via Fire Assay).</p> <p>Au analysis - 50g Fire Assay/AAS (detection limit of 0.005ppm).</p> <p>No geophysical tools were used for any element concentrations in this report.</p> <p>All samples are analysed in the field using a pXRF (Olympus M-series) for the purpose of geochemical interpretation. This data is for internal company use only.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>2023 Diamond Drilling (Flynn Gold)</p> <p>Significant intersections have been verified by multiple company personnel.</p> <p>Logging data is recorded on excel templates and stored on company storage drives. Data is also uploaded into a central database that is also backed up off site. Logging templates have constraints to minimise data entry errors, data is further verified by database administrators when it is transferred to the central database.</p> <p>Verified assay data is received directly from the laboratory stored in the company storage drives. Data is also uploaded to the central database and verified by database administrators.</p> <p>The assay data has not been adjusted.</p> <p>Greatland Drilling:</p> <p>Significant intersections have been verified by multiple company personnel.</p> <p>Three diamond drill holes were designed to twin RC holes from a historic RC drilling program.</p> <p>2019 Diamond Drilling</p> <p>Logging is recorded directly into a laptop computer using 'LogChief' - geological logging software. This software has 'look-up tables' that do not allow for invalid entries. Additional validation is then carried out when data is transferred to Greatland's database managers.</p> <p>No adjustments have been made to any assay data.</p> <p>Primary assay data is stored in its electronic form and retained in both original certificate form (.pdf) and text/.csv files.</p> <p>Historic RC Drilling</p> <p>Primary data documentation via Greatland's internal protocols. Data validation carried out via Greatland's database managers.</p> <p>No adjustments have been made to any assay data.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<p><i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p>2023 Diamond Drilling (Flynn Gold)</p> <p>Drill hole collar locations were surveyed using a handheld Garmin 64ST GPS (accuracy of ± 5m).</p> <p>All coordinates are in MGA94 Zone55.</p> <p>Down hole surveys were conducted every 30m using an <i>Axis Champ Discover</i> survey tool.</p> <p>Topographic control of drill collars utilises handheld GPS information.</p> <p>2019 Diamond Drilling (Greatland)</p> <p>Drill hole collar locations were surveyed using a handheld Garmin 64ST GPS (accuracy of ± 5m).</p> <p>All coordinates are in MGA94 Zone55.</p> <p>Down hole surveys were conducted every 30m using an <i>Axis Champ Discover</i> survey tool.</p> <p>Topographic control of drill collars utilises handheld GPS information.</p> <p>Historic RC Drilling (Greatland)</p> <p>Drill hole collar locations were surveyed using a handheld GPS (accuracy of ± 5m).</p> <p>All coordinates are in MGA94 Zone55.</p> <p>RL is measured using a handheld GPS.</p> <p>Inclined RC drill holes are checked for drill rig set-up azimuth using a Suunto Sighting compass.</p> <p>Inclination of drill holes is set by the driller using a clinometer on the mast of the drill rig.</p> <p>All coordinates are in GDA94 Zone55.</p> <p>Drill hole collar locations were surveyed using a handheld GPS (accuracy of ± 5m).</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<p>2023 Diamond Drilling (Flynn Gold)</p> <p>Further modelling and resource estimation work is required to understand if data spacing from this campaign, combined with previous campaigns by Greatland, is sufficient to establish a mineral resource. Samples have not been composited.</p> <p>2019 Diamond Drilling (Greatland)</p> <p>Drill planning designed to twin RC holes from a historic RC drilling program.</p> <p>Sampling interval is generally 1m or 0.5m, but respects geological contacts in places.</p> <p>There was no sample compositing.</p> <p>Historic RC Drilling (Greatland)</p> <p>Downhole 4m composite samples.</p> <p>Mineralised intersections then re-assayed as 1m samples.</p> <p>Historic drilling was of an ad-hoc nature, with average section spacing of ~50m (in the Derby North area), although holes have been drilled both to the north and south so continuity of geological information collected has been sparse.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Data spacing is not sufficient for the reporting of Mineral Resources.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	<p>2023 Diamond Drilling (Flynn Gold)</p> <p>Drillholes were planned and drilled perpendicular to the strike of local geology including bedding and expected mineralised structures.</p> <p>Structural data yielded from this campaign verified that the existing models used to plan the holes were accurate in regard to expected target depths and strike and dip of geological features.</p> <p>The orientation of the drillholes is sufficient to ensure sampling is not biased. Where applicable and where contacts have been preserved, structural data can be used to confirm true thickness of mineralised intervals.</p> <p>2019 Diamond Drilling (Greatland)</p> <p>Strike of local geology not readily understood.</p> <p>No relationship is known between key mineralizing structures and the orientation of drilling.</p> <p>There is presently insufficient information to confirm the true thickness of any mineralised intervals.</p> <p>Historic RC Drilling (Greatland)</p> <p>Strike of local geology not readily understood.</p> <p>No relationship is known between key mineralizing structures and the orientation of drilling.</p> <p>There is presently insufficient information to confirm the true thickness of any mineralised intervals.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	From the information available, no sampling bias issues have been identified to date.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<p>2023 Diamond Drilling (Flynn Gold)</p> <p>Samples were freighted to the Laboratory using Flynn Golds' chain of custody protocols which are considered to be industry standard.</p> <p>Verification of sample numbers and identification is conducted by the laboratory on receipt of samples, and sample receipt advise issued to Flynn Gold.</p> <p>Details of all sample movement are digitally recorded and available in real time to authorised staff through the ALS Webtrieve Portal. Dates, Hole ID sample ranges, and the analytical suite requested were recorded with the dispatch of samples to analytical services.</p> <p>2019 Diamond Drilling (Greatland)</p> <p>Samples were freighted to the Laboratory using Greatland's chain of custody protocols which are considered to be industry standard.</p> <p>Verification of sample numbers and identification is conducted by the laboratory on receipt of samples, and sample receipt advise issued to Greatland.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>Details of all sample movement are digitally recorded. Dates, Hole ID sample ranges, and the analytical suite requested were recorded with the dispatch of samples to analytical services.</p> <p>Historic RC Drilling (Greatland)</p> <p>Sample security was managed by Greatland’s internal protocols. Samples were taken from site by Greatland or their representatives and transported to the laboratory in Adelaide.</p>
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<p>2023 Diamond Drilling (Flynn Gold)</p> <p>No audits have been completed.</p> <p>No reviews are considered required due as the project is in early phase of exploration.</p> <p>2019 Diamond Drilling and Historic RC Drilling (Greatland)</p> <p>No audits have been completed.</p> <p>No reviews are considered required due as the project is in early phase of exploration.</p>

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>The Warrentinna Project is located wholly within EL30/2004 held by Kingfisher Exploration Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Flynn Gold Limited, with no known encumbrances.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Exploration in the region of the Warrentinna Project has involved the following companies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anglo American Ltd and Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd (1980’s) • Herald Resources Ltd (1990’s) • Greatland Pty Ltd (2004 – 2022) <p>Historical data has been collated and reviewed by Flynn and used for some targeting purposes. Previous exploration data reported is considered fit for substantiating the prospectivity of the projects in general, supporting the geological model/s proposed, planning exploration programs, and identifying/generating targets for further investigation.</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>Orogenic Gold Deposit, turbidite hosted, structurally controlled, Ordovician - Silurian aged lithologies.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drillhole information	<p><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drillhole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>downhole length and intersection depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>A tabulation of the collar details and significant intersections is contained in Table 1 and 2 of this release.</p> <p>Further information on historical drill holes may be found in historical announcements from Greatland Gold Plc and the recent 27 September 2023 ASX release by Flynn Gold.</p> <p>No material information has been excluded.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <p><i>Where aggregate intersections 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.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>Exploration results are reported by length weighted average.</p> <p>Significant intersections are reported as minimum length of 1m - greater than or equal to 0.2g/t Au with up to 4m of internal dilution and intervals greater than or equal to 1g/t Au with zero metres of internal dilution. Au is reported to two significant figures.</p> <p>Not applicable to this announcement</p> <p>No metal equivalent values reported</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intersection lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. “downhole length, true width not known”).</i></p>	<p>Down hole lengths are reported, true has not been calculated or is not known.</p> <p>Drilling by Flynn Gold was designed to investigate the geometry of mineralisation with respect to historical drill hole angles.</p> <p>Historically significant mineralised intervals are reported as downhole lengths, true width is not known.</p>
Diagrams	<p><i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intersections 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.</i></p>	<p>Appropriate diagrams are available with this report.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	The company believes this announcement is a balanced report, and that all material information has been reported. Both low- and high-grade intercepts are reported in the significant intercept tables in the appendices.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	<p>Previous exploration results related to this announcement can be found in historical announcements from Greatland Gold Plc. And the Flynn Gold ASX announcement released on 27 September 2023.</p> <p>The Warrentinna project is interpreted to be host to orogenic style gold mineralisation with similarities to epizonal style Au-As-Sb deposits of central Victoria.</p>
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<p>Planned further work includes geological and geochemical investigation of drill results, geological modelling and resource estimation.</p> <p>Maps have been included in the main body of this report.</p>