Flynn Gold

ASX Announcement
26 March 2024

Polymetallic Strike and Depth Potential Identified at Firetower Project

Highlights

- Final assay results from recent 4-hole diamond drilling program at the Firetower polymetallic (Au-Co-W-Cu) prospect have been received and reviewed
- All holes intercepted significant mineralised intervals, with a best result (previously reported) of:
  - **2019FTD007E:**
    - **17.0m @ 2.31g/t Au, 0.16% Co, 0.38% WO_3, 0.16% Cu** from 121.0, including:
      - **1.7m @ 6.64g/t Au, 0.12% Co, 0.87% WO_3 and 0.14% Cu** from 121m and
      - **5.5m @ 3.27g/t Au, 0.24% Co, 0.53% WO_3, 0.33% Cu** from 132.5m
- Modelling of updated drilling data indicated **key structural controls to polymetallic mineralisation zones** at Firetower
- Depth and strike extension **target zones recognised**
- Detailed surface mapping and sampling program has commenced over priority target areas

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Flynn Gold Limited (**ASX: FG1, "Flynn"** or **"the Company"**) is pleased to provide an update on its exploration activities at its 100%-owned Firetower Project located in northwest Tasmania.

Commenting on the drilling, Managing Director and CEO Neil Marston said

"The drilling program was successful in testing for depth extensions of the main mineralised zone and providing key geological and structural information which greatly improves our understanding of the controls to high-grade mineralisation at the Firetower project.

"Our initial review of the project generated depth extension targets that we started testing with an initial 4-hole drill program in November 2023.

"Previous drilling at Firetower has been generally shallow across a limited strike length, with very few holes extending beyond 100m from the surface. Several historic drill holes reportedly ended in mineralisation.

"These early results demonstrate the continuity of polymetallic mineralisation and highlight the significant potential for high-grade mineralisation to continue at depth and along strike."

ASX: FG1

ABN 82 644 122 216

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Share Price: **A$0.042**
Cash (31/12/23): **A$1.5M**
Debt: **Nil**
Ordinary Shares: **164.1M**
Market Cap: **A$6.9M**
Options: **3.4M**
Performance Rights: **2.72M**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Clive Duncan
Non-Executive Chair

Neil Marston
Managing Director / CEO

Sam Garrett
Technical Director

John Forwood
Non-Executive Director

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Firetower Drilling

The Company completed 496m of diamond drilling at the Firetower prospect in December 2023 with extension tails to three historical diamond holes and one new hole drilled. The drilling followed a due diligence period of historical data validation and review, drill core resampling, drill program planning, environmental surveys, community and stakeholder liaison, access clearance and statutory work program permitting carried out by the Company.

The short drill program was designed to test for depth/strike extensions to historically drilled polymetallic (Au-Co-W-Cu) mineralisation, and to provide stratigraphic and structural information to assist geological evaluation of controls to high-grade mineralisation. All assay results have now been received from the drilling. See Figures 1 & 2 and Appendix 1 for details of the latest drilling.

As previously reported[1], extension drill hole **2019FTD007E** was drilled for 83.2m from 98.7m – 181.9m to test for the continuation of gold-cobalt-tungsten-copper mineralisation at depth and along strike from hole 2019FTD006 (**9.0m @ 2.56g/t Au, 0.25% Co, 0.32% WO3, 0.1% Cu** from 99.0m, including **3.0m @ 8.59g/t Au, 0.29% Co, 0.83% WO3, 0.21% Cu** from 105m).

Hole 2019FTD007E intersected the thickest down-hole zone of polymetallic mineralisation ever drilled at Firetower, with:

- **17m @ 2.31g/t Au, 0.16% Co, 0.38% WO_3 and 0.16% Cu** from 121m; including:
  - **1.7m @ 6.64g/t Au, 0.12% Co, 0.87% WO_3 and 0.14% Cu** from 121m and
  - **5.5m @ 3.27g/t Au, 0.24% Co, 0.53% WO_3 and 0.33% Cu** from 132.5m.

Extension drill hole **2019FTD004E** was drilled for 121.1m from 106m – 227.1m. Highlights from this extended hole include (as previously reported):

- 9.1m @ 0.85g/t Au, 0.1% Co, 0.09% WO_3 and 0.15% Cu, from 111.9m, including
  - **2.4m @ 1.7g/t Au, 0.15% Co, 0.26% WO_3 and 0.19% Cu** from 118.6m.

Extension drill hole **2019FTD005E** was drilled for 76.9m from 120.5m – 197.4m. Best intercept in the hole was:

- **2.4m @ 1.37g/t Au, 0.15% Co, 0.35% WO_3, 0.04% Cu** from 141.0m.

Hole **FT-2023-001**, drilled from surface to a down-hole depth of 214.8m, intercepted a best polymetallic intercept associated with a discrete zone of chalcopyrite-rich sulphide breccia veining of:

- **0.75m @ 5.33g/t Au, 2.65% Cu**, 0.005% Co, 0.05% WO_3 from 159.75m.

[1] See FG1 ASX Announcement dated 22 January 2024 for full details

Firetower Geological Modelling

The results of Flynn's drilling are highly encouraging and confirm that follow-up exploration is warranted at Firetower. Modelling of updated drill hole structural and stratigraphic data (including 3D modelling) is in progress to evaluate controls to the high-grade polymetallic Au-Co-W-Cu mineralisation at Firetower and optimise targets for potential follow-up drilling.

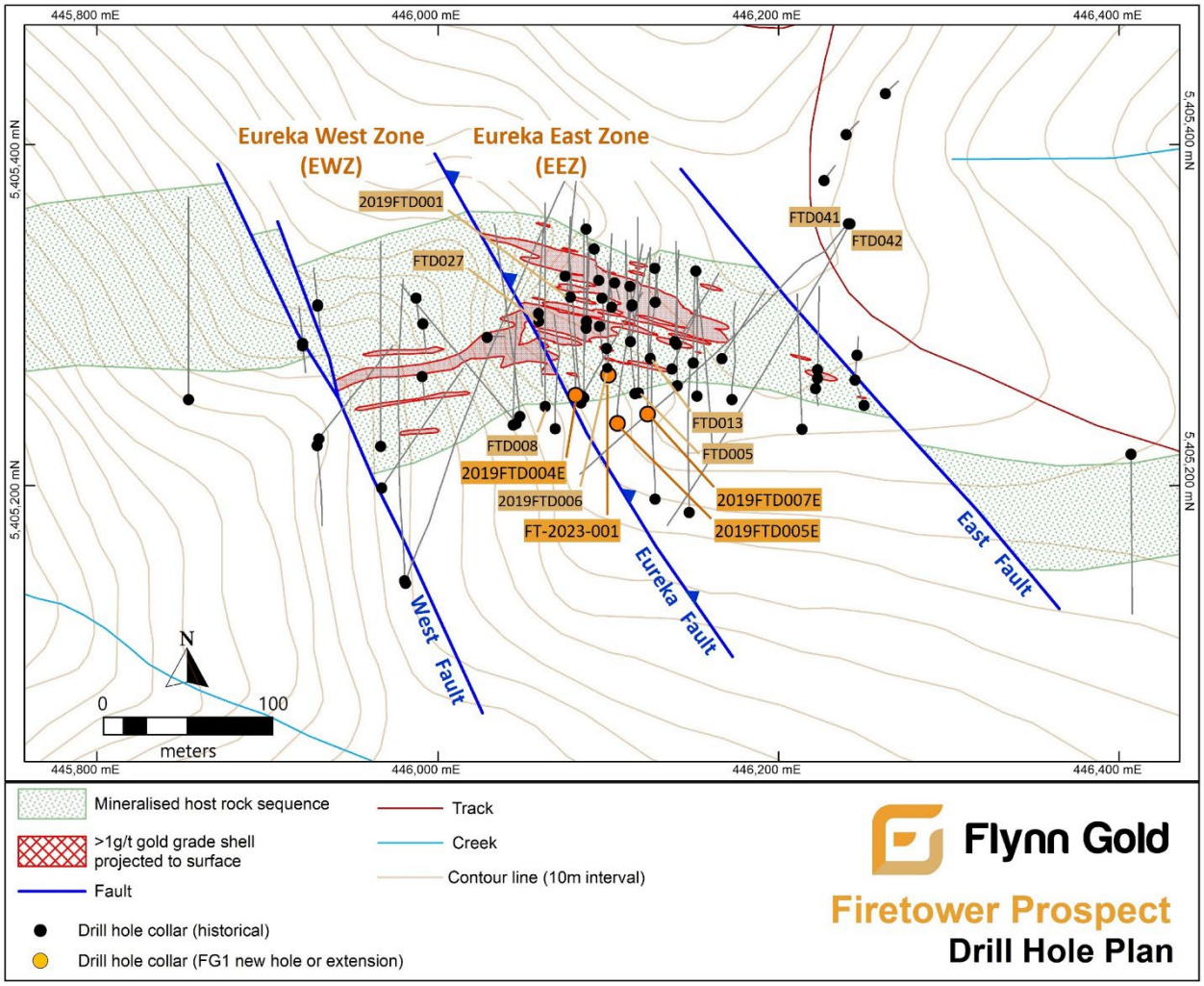

Figure 1: Firetower Prospect Drill Hole Location Plan

Preliminary outcomes of the modelling include:

- The main stratigraphic host rock to Au-Co-W-Cu mineralisation comprises a sequence of interbedded volcaniclastic tuff, sandstone and siltstone-shale units which trends E-W to WNW-ESE across the prospect area and dips sub-vertically.
- A series of NW-trending, moderately dipping fault zones transect and offset the mineralised host sequence (Figure 1).
- The central fault, referred to as the Eureka Fault, divides currently known mineralisation into two domains – the Eureka East Zone (EEZ) in the hangingwall to the Eureka Fault, and the Eureka West Zone (EWZ) in the footwall (Figure 1).

- Polymetallic Au-Co-W-Cu mineralisation appears to be best developed in the EEZ, forming SE-plunging zones related to intersection of the mineralised host sequence with the Eureka Fault zone (see Figure 2).
- Recent drill holes 2019FTD004E, 2019FTD005E and FT-2023-001 are now understood to have all drilled into the EWZ in the immediate footwall of the Eureka Fault. Offset of the host stratigraphy and mineralisation zones across this fault is interpreted to account for the thinner zones of mineralisation intercepted in these holes.
- 2019FTD007E was drilled into the hanging wall block (EEZ) of the Eureka Fault and successfully intercepted the interpreted down-plunge continuation of the 2019FTD006 mineralised zone (see Figure 2).

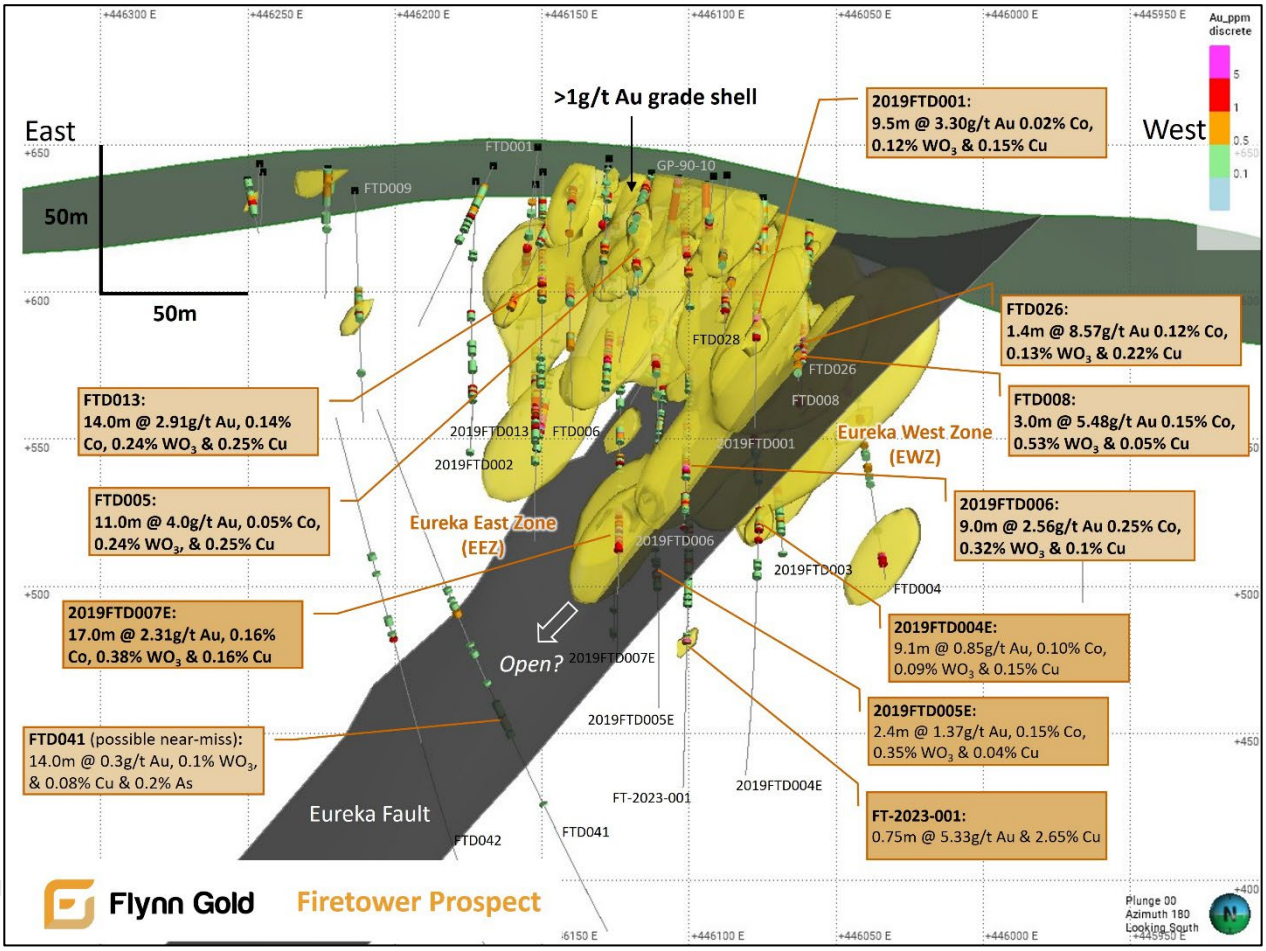

Figure 2: Preliminary 3D model of the Firetower prospect (looking south), showing recent and historical drilling with selected significant polymetallic mineralised intercepts, >1g/t Au grade shell (yellow), and Eureka Fault plane (grey).

Eureka East Zone (EEZ)

As discussed above, drill results to date indicate the thickest and highest-grade mineralisation is interpreted to form in the hangingwall of the NW-trending Eureka Fault – the Eureka East Zone (EEZ). Mineralisation in the EEZ trends WNW over 150m of strike length, dipping sub-vertical to the SSW. Intersection of the host sequence with the moderately NE-dipping Eureka Fault zone is interpreted to result in the formation of ESE-plunging high-grade polymetallic mineralised zones within the EEZ. Down-plunge continuation of coherent mineralisation zones is currently drill defined over 150m in the down-plunge direction.

Examples of significant mineralised drillhole intercepts in the EEZ are listed in Table 1 below, with highlighted intervals also shown in Figure 2.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Co %	WO_3 %	Cu %
FTD005	55.0	66.0	**11.0**	**4.00**	**0.05**	**0.24**	**0.25**
FTD008	88.0	89.0	1.0	10.80	0.01	0.49	0.05
and	92.0	95.0	**3.0**	**5.48**	**0.15**	**0.53**	**0.05**
FTD013	33.0	47.0	**14.0**	**2.91**	**0.14**	**0.24**	**0.25**
FTD026	52.0	53.0	1.0	5.68	0.22	0.48	0.06
and	57.6	59.0	**1.4**	**8.57**	**0.12**	**0.13**	**0.22**
2019FTD001	34.0	37.0	3.0	3.97	0.01	0.19	0.11
and	45.0	54.5	**9.5**	**3.30**	**0.02**	**0.12**	**0.15**
2019FTD006	99.0	108.0	**9.0**	**2.56**	**0.25**	**0.32**	**0.10**
including	*105.0*	*108.0*	*3.0*	*8.59*	*0.29*	*0.83*	*0.21*
2019FTD007E	121.0	138.0	**17**	**2.31**	**0.16**	**0.38**	**0.16**
including	*121.0*	*122.7*	*1.7*	*6.64*	*0.12*	*0.87*	*0.14*
Including	*132.5*	*138.0*	*5.5*	*3.27*	*0.24*	*0.53*	*0.33*

Table 1: Best significant mineralised drill hole intercepts in the Eureka East Zone (hanging wall to the Eureka Fault)

The potential for down-plunge continuation of mineralisation in the EEZ is currently under review and is likely to require confirmation drilling. Deep historical drill holes FTD041 and FTD042 (see Figure 1), drilled at unfavourable angles to the host sequence, are interpreted as possible near-misses. FTD041 intersected a weakly mineralised zone of 14.0m @ 0.3g/t Au, 0.08% Cu, 0.1% WO_3 and 0.2% As from 216m (with no Co assays) in the projected down-plunge footwall zone to the Eureka Fault (Figure 2).

Eureka West Zone (EWZ)

Modelling of drilling data suggests that drilling in the EWZ to date is relatively wide spaced with few holes having tested the upper part of the mineralised host sequence. Multiple high-grade gold and polymetallic intercepts are recognised within the EWZ and are currently being assessed as part of the model.

Firetower Upside Exploration Potential

Interpreted off-set strike extensions of the mineralised host sequence at the Firetower prospect are coincident with zones of anomalous gold and other pathfinder elements in historical surface rock and soil sampling (see Figure 3). The anomalous surface geochemistry extends up to 250m both east and west outside of the area of main Firetower drilling areas to date. Detailed surface mapping and sampling has commenced to further evaluate the exploration potential of these extension target areas.

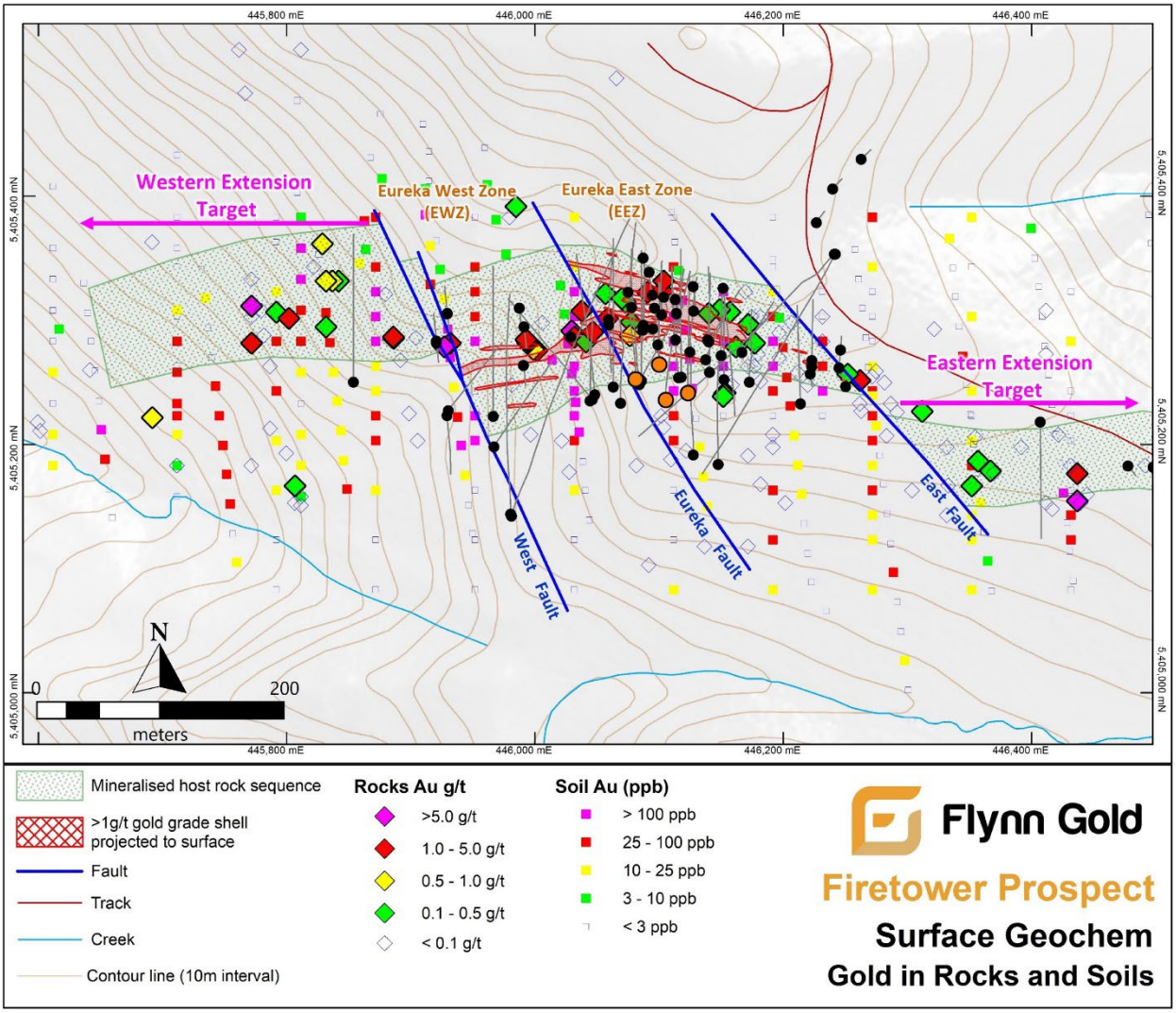

Figure 3: Anomalous gold in surface rock and soil samples at the Firetower prospect showing relatively unexplored strike extension target zones.
Note: anomalous dispersion halo in soils down-slope of the mineralised host sequenced.

Next Steps

The results of the Company's recent drilling campaign at Firetower are considered highly encouraging and warrant further exploration activities to further advance the prospect. Compilation of drilling results and geological modelling is in progress to provide insight to controls and distribution of the high-grade polymetallic mineralisation as well as to optimise targets for potential future drill testing.

A field mapping and sampling campaign has commenced over the Firetower prospect and will be expanded to cover the wider project, including the Firetower West and Firetower East prospect areas. Results obtained from the field program will enhance the ongoing geological study and exploration targeting at the Firetower Project.

Firetower Project Background

The Firetower Project (EL26/2004) is located in northwest Tasmania, Australia, and covers an area of 62 square kilometres. The project lies in the eastern parts of the highly mineralised Mt Read volcanic sequence which hosts major polymetallic base metals and gold deposits such as Hellyer and Rosebery, copper-gold deposits such as Mt Lyell (3Mt contained copper, 3.1Moz contained gold), and the Henty gold mine (1.64Moz Au @ 12.5g/t Au) (see Figure 4).

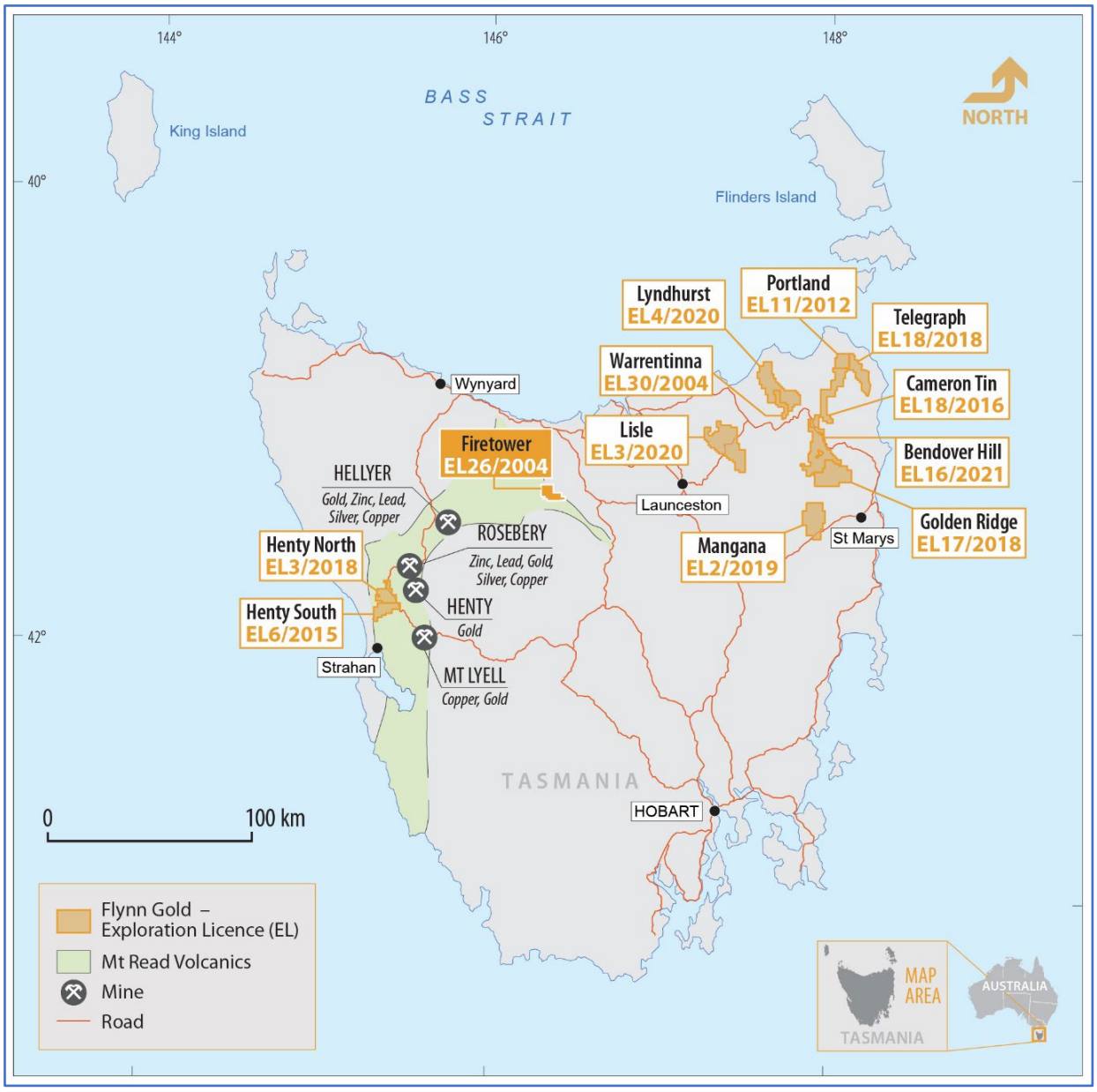

Figure 4: Location of Flynn's Tasmanian projects, including the Firetower Project

Polymetallic Au-Co-W-Cu mineralisation at the Firetower prospect is currently defined by historic drilling over a strike length of 250m within a highly prospective 6km-long trend between the Firetower West and Firetower East prospects (Figure 5). The mineralisation, which partly outcrops, is currently drill-tested to approximately 150m depth and remains open down-plunge.

Figures 6 and 7 show examples of the polymetallic mineralisation in drill core.

Exploration in the Firetower project area, beginning in the 1970s, has largely been gold focused. Multiple but sporadic phases of drilling at the Firetower prospect has defined gold mineralisation

extending over a strike length of approximately 350m (open) and to depths of 150m from surface (open). Anomalous cobalt and tungsten was noted by previous explorers but generally not followed up due to the gold-focused exploration models applied at the time.

The Firetower Project is relatively unique in that there are few known gold-cobalt-tungsten-copper deposits globally.

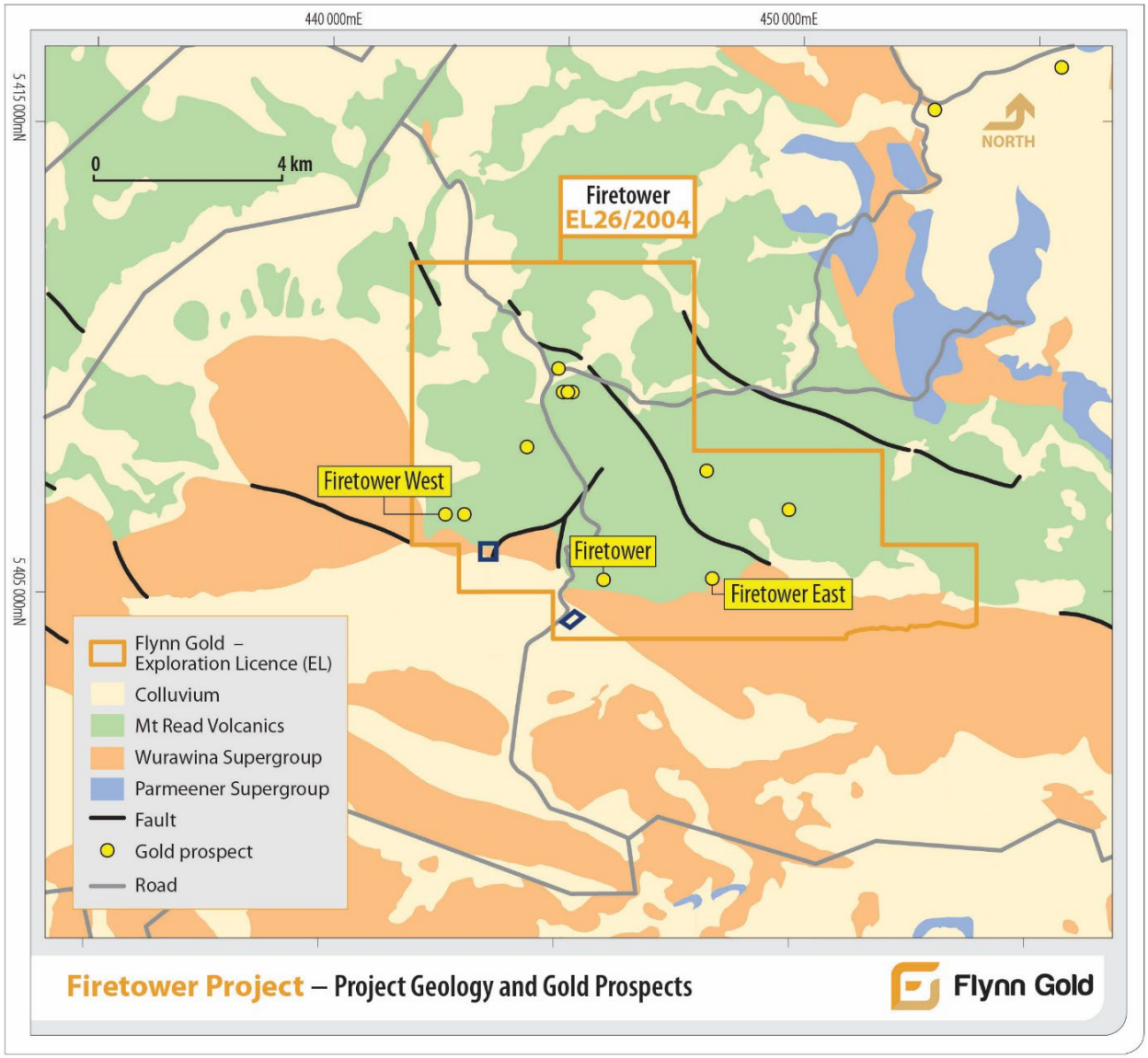

Figure 5: Firetower Project Geology and Gold Prospects

Importance of Cobalt and Tungsten

Cobalt is a critical mineral with increasing demand as a key manufacturing component in the global shift toward clean technologies. With approximately 70 percent of global cobalt production coming from the Democratic Republic of Congo, the world will need alternative sources of this battery metal, particularly from Tier 1 jurisdictions with strong ESG credentials such as Australia.

Tungsten is considered one of the most critical minerals due to its importance across a wide range of applications in various fields and its inability to be substituted in many of these applications due to its high melting point and hardness.

The Australian Federal Government recently announced its Critical Minerals Strategy 2023–2030 which sets out the government's vision to grow Australia's critical minerals sector.

Figure 6: Mineralised carbonate-pyrite-arsenopyrite-cobaltite-scheelite vein (2019FTD007E, 129.8m) (Interval 129.5-130.0m Assay: **0.5m @ 6.64g/t Au, 0.38% Co, 1.02% WO_3,** 0.11% Cu).

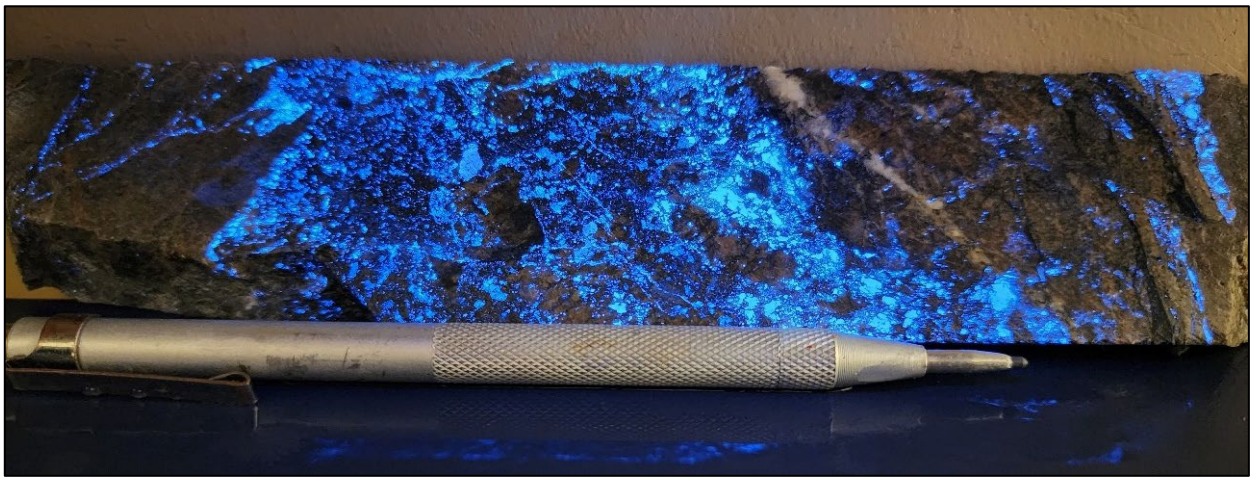

Figure 7: Same segment of drill core (2019FTD007E, 129.8m) under ultraviolet light, highlighting intense Scheelite ($CaWO_4$) mineralisation (blue) (Interval 129.5-130.0m Assay: **0.5m @ 6.64g/t Au, 0.38% Co, 1.02% WO_3,** 0.11% Cu).

Approved by the Board of Flynn Gold Limited.

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About Flynn Gold

Flynn Gold is an Australian mineral exploration company with a portfolio of exploration projects in Tasmania and Western Australia (see Figure 8).

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 (see Figure 4).

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.

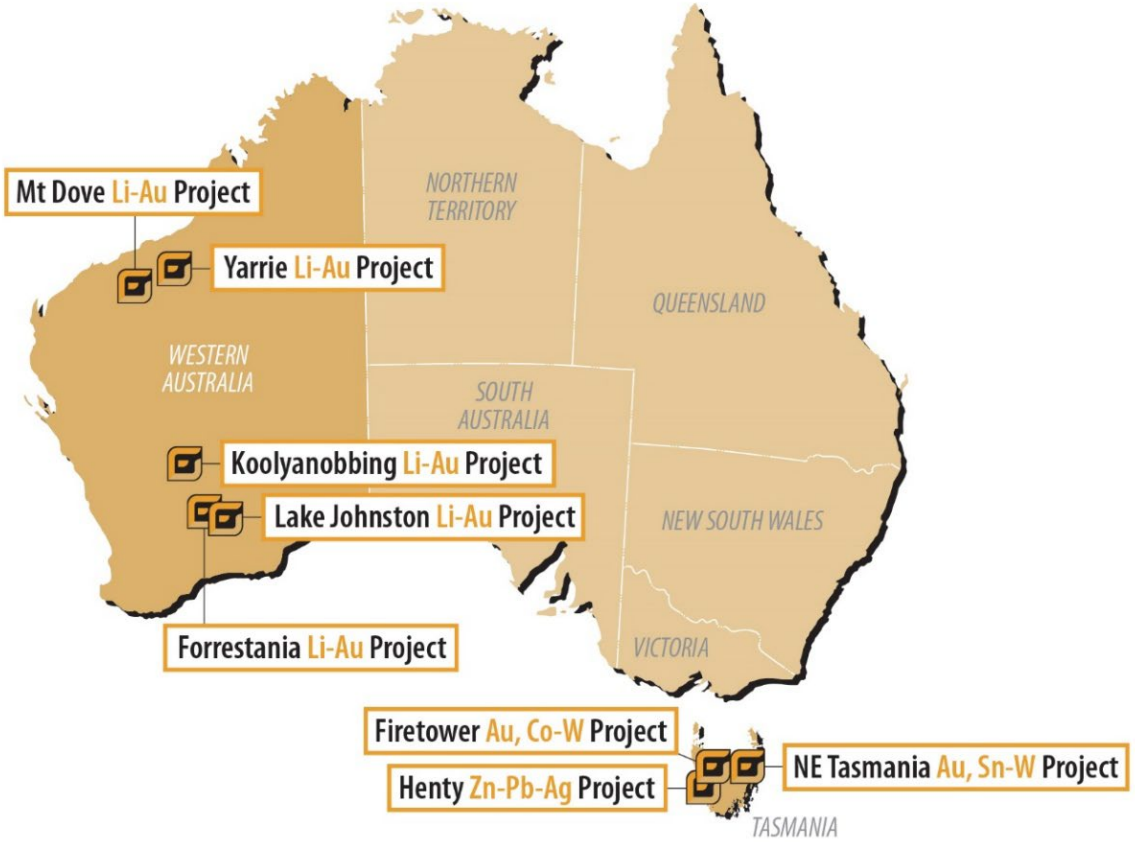

Figure 8: Location of Flynn Gold Projects

Competent Person Statement

The information in this ASX Announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Sean Westbrook, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Westbrook is a consultant to Flynn Gold and is a shareholder in Flynn Gold. Mr Westbrook 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 Westbrook consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

This announcement includes information that relates to Exploration Results prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code (2012) and extracted from the Company's previous ASX announcements as noted, and the Company's Prospectus dated 30 March 2021. Copies of these announcements are available from the ASX Announcements page of the Company's website: www.flynnngold.com.au.

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.

References

FG1: ASX Announcement dated 1 December 2022

FG1: ASX Announcement dated 5 June 2023

FG1: ASX Announcement dated 27 October 2023

FG1: ASX Announcement dated 22 January 2024

Appendix I

Table 1: Drill Hole Collar Details (FG1), Firetower Prospect

Drillhole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Length (m)
2019FTD004E	446081	5405254	611	360	-60	121.1 (106.0 - 227.1)
2019FTD005E	446105	5405238	620	360	-60	76.9 (120.5 - 197.4)
2019FTD007E	446123	5405243	628	360	-60	83.2 (98.7 - 181.9)
FT-2023-001	446100	5405253	623	360	-70	214.8
					TOTAL	**496.0**

Notes:

- All coordinates are in MGA94 Zone 55 projection.

Table 2: Significant Polymetallic Mineralised Intercepts for Firetower Drillholes (FG1)

Drillhole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Co (%)	WO_3 (%)	Cu (%)	Notes
2019FTD004E	111.9	121.0	9.1	0.85	0.1	0.09	0.15	Previous
including	*118.6*	*121.0*	*2.4*	*1.72*	*0.15*	*0.26*	*0.19*	Previous
and	124.1	125.1	1.0	1.65	0.08	0.29	0.32	Previous
and	138.0	139.0	1.0	0.35	0.04	0.03	0.04	Previous
2019FTD005E	122.0	124.0	2.0	0.3	0.09	0.21	0.03	New
and	141.0	143.4	2.4	1.37	0.15	0.35	0.04	New
2019FTD007E	99.3	102.7	3.4	0.46	0.12	0.07	0.04	Previous
including	*102.0*	*102.7*	*0.7*	*1.16*	*0.24*	*0.33*	0.01	Previous
and	118.1	119.0	0.9	0.41	0.17	0.14	0.05	Previous
and	121.0	138.0	**17**	**2.31**	**0.16**	**0.38**	**0.16**	Previous
including	*121.0*	*122.7*	***1.7***	***6.64***	***0.12***	***0.87***	***0.14***	Previous
including	*132.5*	*138.0*	***5.5***	***3.27***	***0.24***	***0.53***	***0.33***	Previous
FT-2023-001	72.7	73.1	0.4	2.53	0.02	0.18	1.64	New
and	130.65	131.4	0.75	1.27	0.29	0.10	0.29	New
and	159.75	160.5	**0.75**	**5.33**	**0.005**	**0.05**	**2.65**	New

Notes:

- Significant intercepts for polymetallic (Au-Co-W-Cu) mineralisation used a cut-off grade of 0.3g/t Au
- All reported intersections are assayed on intersections on geological intervals ranging from 0.3 – 1.3 m.
- Reported grades are calculated as length-weighted averages.
- Significant mineralised intercepts are reported as downhole lengths, true widths are currently unknown.

Appendix II: JORC Code Table 1 for Exploration Results – Firetower Project

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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.*	The sampling described in this report refers to the 2023 diamond drilling campaign conducted by Flynn Gold and historic diamond drilling completed by Greatland Gold Plc (Greatland), the previous holders of the tenement. All samples were collected by qualified geologists or under geological supervision. The samples are judged to be representative of the rock drilled. The nature and quality of the sampling is carried out under QA/QC procedures as per industry standards. **Flynn Gold Diamond Drilling 2023** Samples consisted of NQ size diamond drill core, cut in half. All available core was cut and sampled. Sampling intervals were a minimum of 0.3 m and a maximum of 1.3 m (internal core loss). Where samples were not at 1.0 m, the sample intervals were constrained by geological boundaries. Sampling was carried out to Flynn Gold's internal protocols and QA/QC procedures. Entire samples were prepared at the ALS laboratory in Burnie or Adelaide. Samples were weighed (WEI-21), crushed (CRU-21), then pulverized (PUL-21) to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns. The resulting pulps were analysed for Au by Fire Assay (Au-AA26; 25 g charge) and multi-elements including rare earths by 4 acid digest (ME-MS61r). **Greatland 2019 Diamond Drilling** Samples consisted of diamond drill core (HQ and NQ sizes) cut in half. All available core was cut and sampled. The sampling interval was generally 0.5 or 1 m but respects geological contacts. Sampling was carried out under Greatland's internal protocols and QA/QC procedures. Entire samples were then pulverised to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns. The resulting pulps were analysed for Au (50g charge, fire assay) and multi-element geochemistry (4 acid digest ICP-MS) at Intertek Laboratory Services using industry standard sample preparation, sub-sampling, analysis and calibration methods / protocols.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	**Flynn Gold Diamond Drilling 2023** Drilling was undertaken using a track mounted Coretech CSD1800 drill rig. The drill rig is capable of approx. 1000 m NQ. FT-2023-001 was cased with HWT casing to approx. 3 m. HQ sized drill core from 0 – 25.8 m was followed by NQ drill core to end of hole. The additional 3 holes were diamond tails on NQ sized diamond holes drilled previously by Greatland in 2019. These diamond tails were drilled NQ to the end of the hole. **Greatland 2019 Diamond Drilling** Drilling was undertaken using a track mounted Coretech CSD1800 drill rig. The rig is capable of ~1000 m NQ. Drill holes were cased with HWT casing to approx. 3m. HQ sized drill core from 0 - ~20 m was followed by NQ drill core to the end of hole.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	**Flynn Gold Diamond Drilling 2023** Length based core recovery was measured from reassembled core for every drill run. Data was recorded into a digital RQD spreadsheet which was then uploaded to Flynn Gold's SQL database. Core recovery was considered high (>95%). The drilling method employed, including triple tube, lead to good core recovery. Due to consistently high recovery, no relationship between grade and recovery is evident. **Greatland 2019 Diamond Drilling** Length based core recovery was measured from reassembled core for every drill run. Data was recorded into a laptop computer using 'LogChief' geological logging software. Core recovery was considered high (>95%). The drilling method employed, including triple tube, lead to satisfactory core recovery.
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.*	**Flynn Gold Diamond Drilling 2023** 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. Log and photographs are of satisfactory detail to support any future mineral resource estimation. Logging was recorded into an excel template then transferred to Flynn Gold's SQL database. The excel template has constraints to ensure invalid entries are minimised. Additional validation is then completed when the data is transferred to the database by Flynn Gold's database managers. **Greatland 2019 Diamond Drilling** All drill core was geologically logged for lithology, mineralisation, alteration, veining, structure and geotechnical data. This included both qualitative and quantitative components. All core was digitally photographed. Logging was recorded directly into a laptop computer with 'LogChief' geological logging software. This software had lookup tables that do not allow for invalid entries.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling 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.*	**Flynn Gold Diamond Drilling 2023** 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 on broken core to keep sample loss to a minimum. Sampling intervals were a minimum of 0.3 m and a maximum of 1.3 m (internal core loss). Where samples were not at 1.0 m, the sample breaks were constrained by geological boundaries. The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the nature of the mineralisation. Entire samples were prepared at the ALS laboratory in Burnie or Adelaide. Samples were weighed (WEI-21), crushed (CRU-21), then pulverized (PUL-21) to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns. All staff were adequately trained for all sampling steps, with geologists reviewing sample sheets prior to release for cutting. Duplicate samples were assayed, split from their primary pulp at the laboratory after crushing. Duplicate assay results were consistent with primary assay results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Greatland 2019 Diamond Drilling All historical drill core was split by diamond saw and half-core sampled. Core sampling intervals were generally on nominal 1.0m or 0.5m intervals, but respects geological contacts in places. Sample preparation included weighing, drying, crushing and pulverising in full to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns. The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and material being sampled. No field duplicate samples were collected / reported.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**Flynn Gold Diamond Drilling 2023** All samples were submitted for preparation at the ALS laboratory in Burnie or Adelaide. Samples were sent to Perth for Au by AU-AA26 (25 g charge fire assay) and multi-element with rare earths by 4 acid digest (MS-ME61r). Quality control procedures included use of certified reference material (CRM's) for assay standards and blanks. Standards and blanks were inserted every 20 samples. Duplicates were taken in intervals where higher metal grades were expected, based upon visual mineralogy and texture. Duplicates, standards and blanks passed within an acceptable level of precision and accuracy. **Greatland 2019 Diamond Drilling** All samples were submitted for preparation at Intertek Laboratory Adelaide, with pulp samples then submitted for analysis to Intertek Laboratory Perth. 50g fire assay (ICP-OES) and multi-element analysis by 4 acid digestion (ICP-MS) was completed. It is noted that over-range assays for tungsten was not completed when the upper detection limit (2000ppm W) was reached, as such historical assays may not be entirely indicative of the grade of tungsten in certain drill holes. Quality control procedures included use of certified reference material (CRM's) for assay standards and blanks. Standards and blanks were inserted every 30 – 50 samples. No field duplicates were collected / reported.
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.*	**Flynn Gold Diamond Drilling 2023** Significant intersections have been verified by multiple company personnel. Logging data is recorded on excel templates and stored on company storage drives. Data is also uploaded to a central database, that is also backed up offsite. Logging templates contain restraints to minimise data entry errors, and data is further validated by database administrators upon transfer to the central database. Verified assay data is received directly from the laboratory, and stored on company storage drives. Assay data is also received by the database directly from the laboratory. The assay data has not been adjusted. No twinned holes have been drilled to date. **Greatland 2019 Diamond Drilling** No twinned holes were drilled. Historical primary data is contained within company statutory exploration annual reports held on file in physical and/or digital format by Mineral Resources Tasmania.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		No adjustments have been made to any assay data other than length weighted averaging of individual assay results within the broader mineralised intercepts reported. Flynn Gold recently carried out verification sampling of mineralised zones in drill hole 2019FTD006 (quarter core re-sampling). The Flynn assayed intercept returned 9.0m @ 2.56g/t Au, 0.25% Co, 0.32% WO_3 and 0.10% Cu from 99.0m compared to an original (Greatland Gold) intercept of 9.0m @ 2.46g/t Au, 0.24% Co, 0.20% WO_3 and 0.11% Cu from 99.0m. The repeatability of the overall intercept average grade between the Flynn and Greatland assay batches is considered good. The variation in tungsten grade is due to an upper detection limit of 2000ppm W in the original assay method, with no over-range W value assayed.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	**Flynn Gold Diamond Drilling 2023** Drill hole collar locations were surveyed using a handheld Garmin 64ST GPS (accuracy +/- 5m). All coordinates are in MGA94 Zone 55. Downhole surveys were conducted every 30 m using an Axis Champ Discover survey tool. Topographic control of the drill collars utilised handheld GPS and LiDAR information. **Greatland 2019 Diamond Drilling** Drill hole collar locations were surveyed using a LEICA DGPS (RTK Survey Method) (accuracy of ± 5cm). All collars were surveyed by a registered surveyor. Down hole surveys were conducted every 30m using an ACE or *Axis Champ Discover* survey tool. All coordinates are in GDA94 Zone55.
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.*	**Flynn Gold Diamond Drilling 2023** Further modelling and resource estimation work is required to understand if the data spacing from this campaign, coupled with previous campaigns, is sufficient to establish a minerals resource. Samples have not been composited. Historical drill hole spacing is variable and generally of an ad-hoc nature. Average spacing between drill holes on sections is ~40m. The 2019 Greatland Gold drilling was designed to reduce spacing to ~15m between some sections, with all holes drilled in the same orientation (north) for the collection of systematic geological information. A mineral resource has not been determined. No sample compositing was applied in relation to the reported diamond core drilling results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	**Flynn Gold Diamond Drilling 2023** Drillholes were planned and drilled perpendicular to the strike of the local geology, including bedding and expected mineralised structures. Structural data yielded from this campaign verified existing models used to plan the holes were accurate in regard to expected target depths and strike and dip of geological features. 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. From the information available, no sampling bias issues have been identified to date. **Greatland 2019 Diamond Drilling** It is interpreted that the local geology is sub-vertical. The orientation of mineralised zones is interpreted to be steeply dipping to the south. Historical drillholes were mostly drilled along sections perpendicular to the general strike of mineralisation at dips of -60º. The diamond core drill holes were drilled at suitable dips and orientations so as to reduce possible bias. There is presently insufficient information to confirm the true thickness of the mineralised intervals.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Flynn Gold Diamond Drilling 2023** Samples were freighted to ALS laboratory using Flynn Gold's chain of custody protocols, which are considered to be industry standard. Verification of sample numbers and identification is conducted by the laboratory upon receipt of the samples, and sample receipt advice is issued to Flynn Gold. Details of all sample movements are digitally recorded and available in real time to authorised staff through the ALS Webtrieve portal. Dates, hole IDs, sample ranges and the analytical suite requested were recorded with the dispatch of samples to analytical services. **Greatland 2019 Diamond Drilling** Samples were freighted to the laboratory using Greatland's chain of custody protocols.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been completed at this time. The Company continues to review historical exploration and drilling data.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Firetower Project is located within EL26/2004, an exploration licence held by Kingfisher Exploration Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Flynn Gold Limited. Flynn Gold is unaware of any impediments for exploration on the licence.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Firetower area has been explored for gold since 1973 with early activities during the 1970's and 1980's comprising geological mapping, surface geochemical sampling, and geophysical programs. Follow up of elevated gold in drainage samples, including up to 320g/t Au, was carried out by Noranda Pty Ltd during the late 1980's and early 1990's yielded grab rock chip results up to 14.2g/t Au and channel sampling up to 11.5m @ 4.94g/t Au. Noranda subsequently drilled a series of 17 short (30m) diamond drill holes with a best significant intercept of 17m @ 5.37g/t Au, including 3m @ 21.4g/t Au in hole GP90-10. Further exploration activity, including detailed geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical survey, and drilling was carried out intermittently by Noranda and other groups, including Plutonic and Auriongold, until Greatland Gold acquired the ground in 2004. Greatland carried out several phases of soil, drainage, and rock chip sampling, along with geophysics and drilling since acquiring the tenement. Following the acquisition of the ground in 2004, Greatland followed up on the earlier drill programs, completing percussion and diamond drilling programs in 2006, 2007, 2010, 2014 and 2019. In total 131 drill holes totalling 10,215m have been drilled at and around the Firetower project area, including at the Firetower West and Firetower East prospects. 70% of these drill holes were less than 100m depth, and only 11% reached depths of greater than 150m. Assay methods and elemental suites have not been consistent throughout the various surface and drilling exploration campaigns at Firetower. In-particular Co, W and Cu were not always systematically assayed on all drilling programs and the full occurrence and distribution of these elements in drill core is still yet to be confirmed. In the professional opinion of the Competent Person, sufficient review and 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 in this announcement is fit for substantiating the prospectivity of the project in general (including for critical minerals cobalt, tungsten and copper), supporting the geological model/s and interpretations proposed, planning exploration programs, and identifying/generating targets for further investigation and validation. The historical exploration data requires confirmation by further exploration. The prospectivity of the prospect area will be further assessed and evaluated, and then reported in accordance with the JORC Code by Flynn Gold as the Company develops the project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Firetower Project lies in the central north of Tasmania within equivalents of the Mt Read Volcanics. Gold and polymetallic Au-Ag-Co-W-Cu mineralisation is hosted in silica-sericite-carbonate altered volcaniclastic rocks and manifest as sheeted veins, breccias, and replacements with associated pyrite, arsenopyrite, cobaltite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, haematite, siderite, quartz and limonite. The mineralisation has characteristics that may indicate association with an intrusive-related system, however, a hybrid and multi-phase system is likely but yet to be understood and further studies are required.
Drillhole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *downhole length and intersection 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.*	A tabulation of the collar details and significant mineralised intercepts is contained in Tables 1 and 2 of this announcement. Only significant intercepts of combined polymetallic mineralisation have been included in this report. Single element significant intercepts, e.g. gold-, cobalt-, tungsten-, and copper-only have not been reported in this announcement. The material nature of this announcement is intended to specifically relate to the recent recognition of combined, polymetallic and critical mineral mineralisation which is considered to be of potentially greater economic value with potentially underground mineable grades, and of potentially greater strategic significance than single-element only intercepts. Inclusion of single-element significant intercepts would likely detract from the understanding of the intention of this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	*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.* *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.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Exploration drill results are reported by length weighted average grades. Significant mineralised polymetallic intervals were calculated using a cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au with a polymetallic component of at least 0.1% Co and/or 0.1% WO3. The intention of the announcement is to report the recognised polymetallic nature of the project, including significant grades of critical minerals (Co, W, and Cu). Internal dilution of up to 2m has been allowed. No top-cut has been applied. Short intervals of high-grade that have a material impact on overall intersections are reported as separate (included) intervals. No metal equivalents have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intersection 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 downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. "downhole length, true width not known").*	Down hole lengths are reported, true width is not known. It is interpreted that the polymetallic Au-Co-W-Cu mineralisation zone at Firetower is steeply dipping, however exploration is still at an early stage. True intervals are likely to be ~75-95% of the reported down hole intercepts lengths, depending on the angle of the intersection of the drill hole with the mineralisation zone. Further drilling is required to better define the orientation of the polymetallic mineralisation zone.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	*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.*	Appropriate diagrams are available with this report.
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 company believes this announcement is a balanced report, and that all material information has been reported. Intercepts of both low and high grade and/or short and long widths have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Previous exploration work includes airborne and ground geophysics, geological mapping, soil and rock sampling, percussion and diamond drilling. Result of the previous exploration have identified a mineralised system of ~6km strike length, while up to 6km of further prospective strike length identified by geophysics (IP anomalies) and early ground reconnaissance remains largely untested. RC drilling at Firetower was shallow (20-30m) with vertical drill holes and drilled for the purposes of scout exploration. This drilling and its assays are not considered substantive for the purposes of reporting. No bulk sampling or metallurgical test work has been carried out.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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 work is currently being planned and permitted for the Firetower prospect. Planned worked involves extension of existing drill holes to test for continuity and strike/depth extension of the polymetallic mineralisation zone. Further re-sampling of historical drill core is also planned.