Flynn Gold

ASX Announcement

30 July 2025

ASX: FG1

ABN 82 644 122 216

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Share Price: **A$0.029**
Cash (30/06/25): **A$1.2M**
Debt: **Nil**
Ordinary Shares: **391.3M**
Market Cap: **A$11.3M**
Options
Listed (FG1O): **50.6M**
Unlisted Options:**65.9M**
Performance Rights: 2.4M

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Clive Duncan
Non-Executive Chair

Neil Marston
Managing Director and CEO

Sam Garrett
Technical Director

John Forwood
Non-Executive Director

COMPANY SECRETARY
Mathew Watkins

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Golden Ridge Project, NE Tasmania

Multiple High-Grade Gold Veins Intersected at Trafalgar Prospect

Highlights

- **Phase 4 diamond drilling program completed** at the Trafalgar prospect, with four holes (TFDD023-TFDD026) totalling 880m
- **Multiple high-grade gold intercepts returned**, confirming the continuity of mineralisation across the Trafalgar Main, Magazine and South Zones
- Gold intersected in all holes with key intersections including:
  - TFDD023:
    - **1.8m @ 3.8g/t Au** from 120.0m, incl. **0.6m @ 9.3g/t Au**
    - **5.4m @ 2.1g/t Au** from 133.2m, incl. **1.2m @ 5.1g/t Au,** and
    - **0.7m @ 15.7g/t Au** from 162.5m
  - TFDD025:
    - **8.0m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 34.0m, incl. **0.85m @ 4.2g/t Au** and **1.0m @ 4.1g/t Au**, and
    - **0.3m @ 16.1g/t Au** from 47.7m
  - TFDD026:
    - **4.0m @ 2.5g/t Au** from 290.6m, incl. **0.3m @ 5.7g/t Au** and **0.9m @ 7.6g/t Au**, and
    - **0.3m @ 12.9g/t Au** from 297.9m
- Drilling has further reinforced the geological model, particularly within the deeper parts of the Trafalgar Main Zone
- Mineralisation continues to be **open at depth and along strike**
- **Planning for follow-up targeting is underway** to support updates to the Trafalgar Exploration Target and guide Mineral Resource definition
- The Trafalgar Prospect is 100%-owned by Flynn Gold with excellent access to infrastructure

For further information or to post questions, go to the Flynn Gold Investor Hub at https://flynngold.com.au/link/PREQkr

JOIN FLYNN GOLD'S INTERACTIVE INVESTOR HUB to interact with Flynn's announcements and updates by asking questions or making comments which our team will respond to where possible.

Visit https://flynngold.com.au/auth/signup

Flynn Gold Limited (ASX: FG1, "Flynn" or "the Company") is pleased to announce assay results from recently completed diamond drilling at the Trafalgar Prospect within the Company's 100%-owned Golden Ridge Project (Figure 1), located in Northeast Tasmania.

Managing Director and CEO, Neil Marston commented:

"The latest drilling at Trafalgar has delivered further strong gold intercepts, reinforcing the high-grade nature and endowment of the Trafalgar system and improving our understanding of the mineralization controls. The results confirm the presence of multiple high-grade mineralized zones and further reinforces our geological model, particularly at depth.

"With the additional data now available, we will refine our structural interpretation to guide the next phase of exploration drilling. These results re-affirm the significant scale potential at Trafalgar and support our broader strategy of advancing multiple high-quality gold prospects across the Golden Ridge Project."

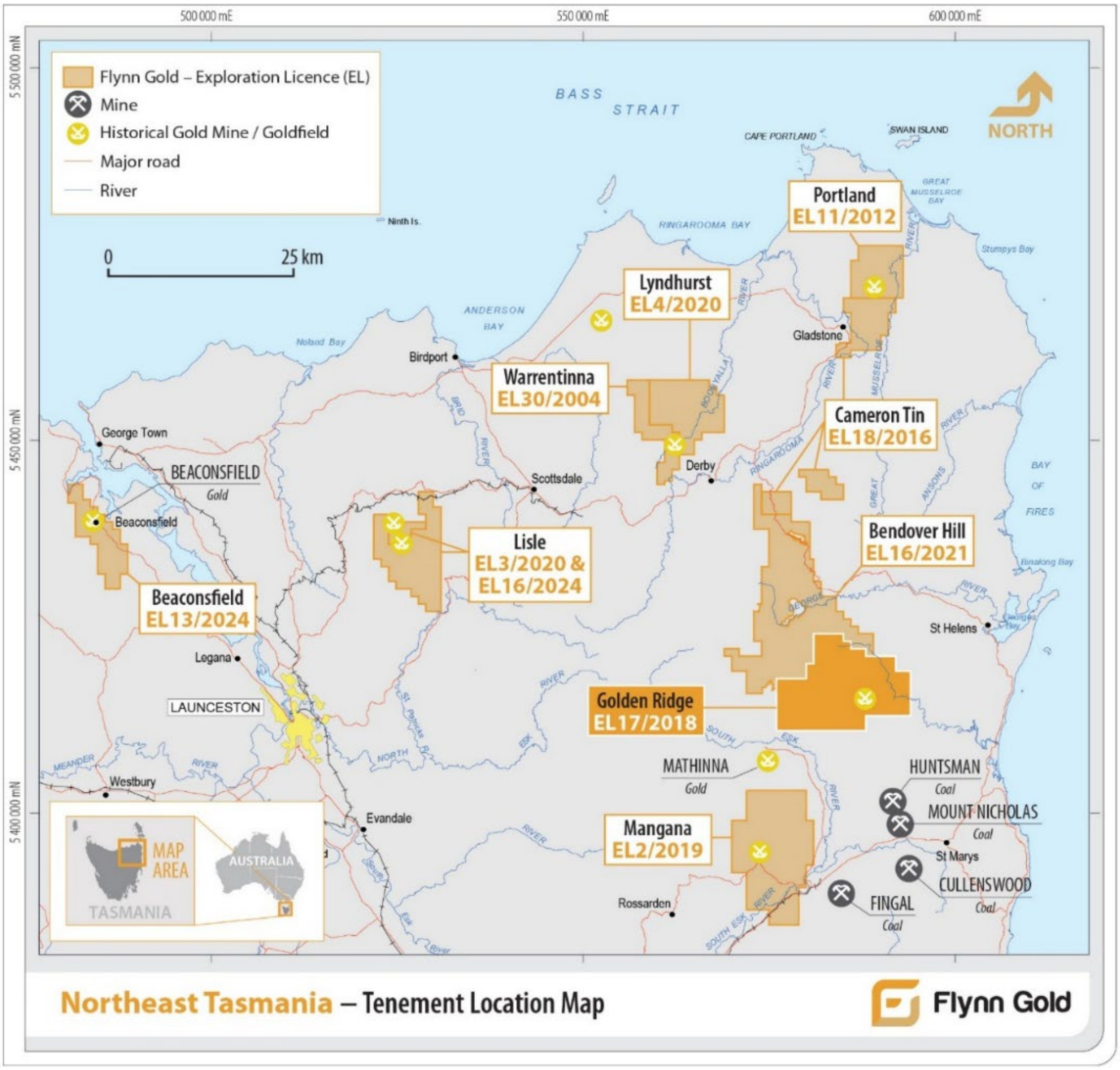

Figure 1 – Location of Flynn Gold tenements in NE Tasmania.

Trafalgar Prospect – Phase 4 drilling

Phase 4 diamond drilling commenced in April 2025 with the program designed to test extensions of the known high-grade gold mineralisation, improve geological confidence in the current Exploration Target[1] and support future Mineral Resource estimations. Four holes (TFDD023-TFDD026) totaling 880m were completed at the Trafalgar prospect (Figure 2).

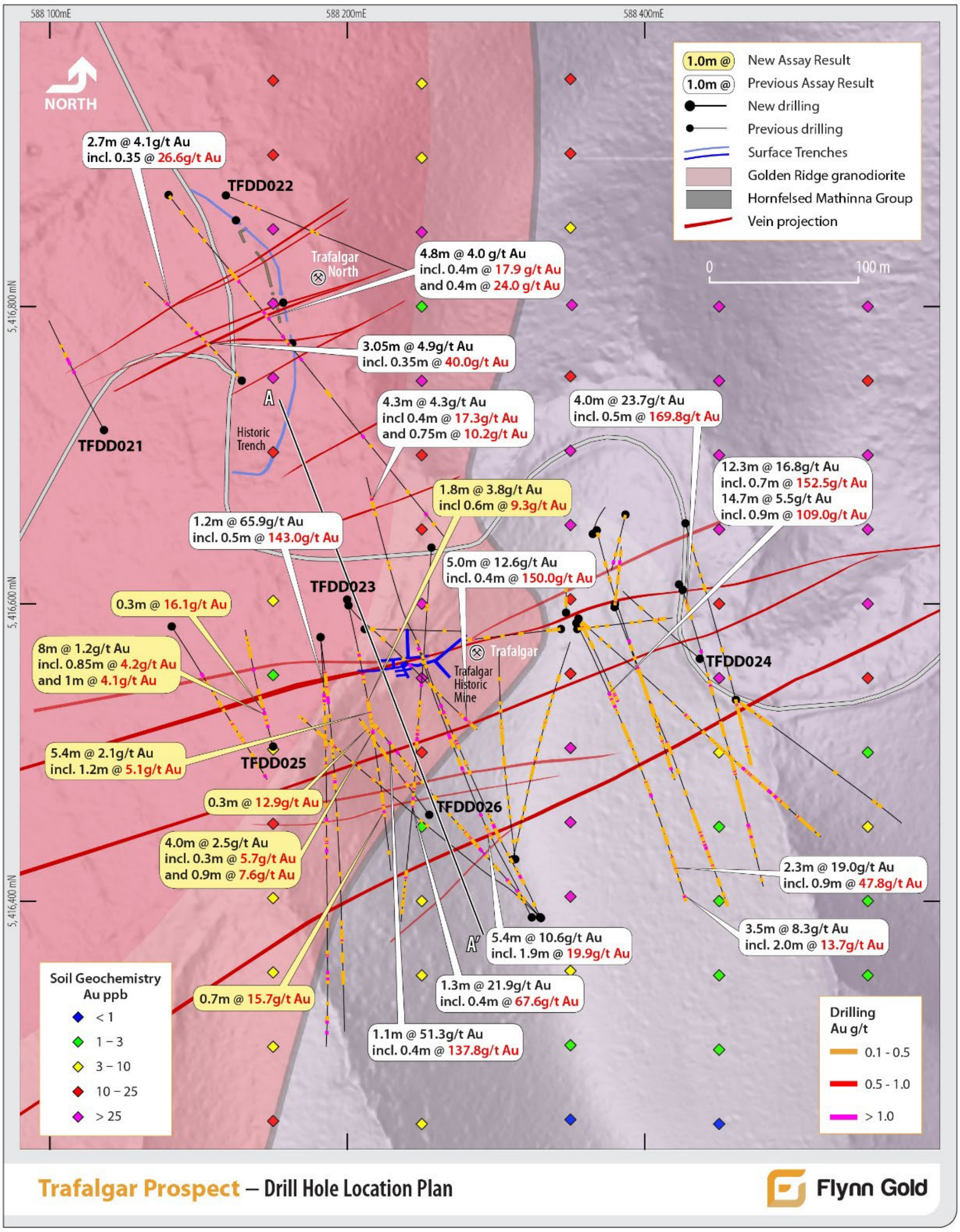

Figure 2 – Trafalgar Prospect drill-hole location plan.

[1] See FG1 ASX Announcement dated 14 November 2024 for full details.

Drilling targeted strike and depth extensions to previously reported high-grade gold intercepts. Details of the new drill-holes and significant results are set out in Tables 1 and 2.

TFDD023

TFDD023 was drilled to a depth of 293.6m to in-fill widely spaced drilling beneath and south-west of the historic Trafalgar workings (Figure 2). The hole was designed to test three mineralized vein zones: the Trafalgar Main Zone, the Magazine Zone and a newly emerging zone located further south (the South Zone).

Mineralisation was successfully intersected across all three target areas, confirming the geological model and reinforcing confidence in the continuity of high-grade gold zones. Multiple quartz-sulphide veins containing pyrite and arsenopyrite were intersected, with significant gold assay results including:

- **1.8m @ 3.8g/t Au** from 120.0m, including **0.6m @ 9.3g/t Au** (Trafalgar Main Zone)**;**
- **5.4m @ 2.1g/t Au** from 133.2m, including **1.2m @ 5.1g/t Au** (Trafalgar Main Zone);
- **1.2m @ 3.6g/t Au** from 152.6m (Magazine Zone); and
- **0.7m @ 15.7g/t Au** from 162.5m (Magazine Zone).

TFDD024

TFDD024 was drilled to a depth of 119.6m to test approximately 30m west and down-dip of the high-grade intercept in TFDD013 (4.0m @ 23.7g/t Au from 23m, including **0.5m @ 169.8g/t Au**)[2]. The hole was collared entirely within the hornfels metasediments and intersected multiple quartz vein zones with minor sulphide mineralisation, interpreted to align with the Trafalgar and Magazine trends. The best assay result was:

- 0.3m @ 0.7g/t Au from 89.1m.

While TFDD024 intersected structures in the target areas, it did not replicate high-grade mineralisation. Structural logging indicates the presence of complex fault interactions in this area, which influence the distribution of mineralisation.

Further work is underway to refine the geological model at the eastern end of the Trafalgar Prospect, where mineralisation is hosted within structurally complex hornfels Mathinna Supergroup metasediments, to guide future targeting.

TFDD025

TFDD025 was drilled to a depth of 140.8m to in-fill a gap in widely spaced drilling at the western end of the Trafalgar prospect. The hole was collared entirely within

[2] See FG1 ASX Announcement dated 14 September 2023 for full details.

granodiorite and targeted the Trafalgar Main Zone within the ~100m gap between TFDD003 (1.2m @ 65.9g/t Au from 57.5m, including **0.5m @ 143.0g/t Au**)[3] and TFDD009 (0.5m @ 5.9g/t Au)[1].

The hole intersected multiple zones of quartz-sulphide veining, including visible gold within a laminated quartz-arsenopyrite vein interpreted to correlate with the Trafalgar Main Zone.

The mineralogy and textures in this interval are consistent with high-grade mineralisation previously reported in TFDD003, located approximately 50m to the east. Significant gold assay results include:

- 0.3m @ 2.9g/t Au from 24.0m;
- 8m @ 1.2g/t Au from 34.0m, including **0.85m @ 4.2g/t Au** and **1m @ 4.1 g/t Au** (Trafalgar Main Zone);
- **0.3m @ 16.1g/t Au** from 47.7m (Trafalgar Main Zone), and
- 0.2m @ 3.2g/t Au from 94.3m.

These results confirm the presence of gold-bearing structures in the target area and support the continuity of mineralisation west of TFDD003.

TFDD026

TFDD026 was drilled to a depth of 326.7m as a scissor hole to TFDD023, designed to test down-dip extensions of the Trafalgar Main Zone and intersect the Magazine and emerging South Zones from the hanging wall side. The hole was collared in hornfelsed Mathinna metasediments and passed through the granodiorite contact zone between 83-96m depth (Figure 3).

Drilling successfully intersected all three target structures, infilling a 120m down-dip gap between TFDD023 and TFDD015 (1.1m @ 51.3g/t Au, including **0.4m @ 137.8g/t Au from 353.2m**)[4]. Significant gold assay results include:

- 0.4m @ 1.4g/t Au from 217.0m (Magazine Zone);
- 0.7m @ 3.1 g.t Au from 236.6m (Trafalgar Main Zone);
- **4.0m @ 2.5g/t Au** from 290.6m, including **0.3m @ 5.7g/t Au** and **0.9m @ 7.6g/t Au** (Trafalgar Main Zone), and
- **0.3m @ 12.9g/t Au** from 297.9m (Trafalgar Main Zone).

These results confirm the continuity of mineralisation across multiple structures and reinforces the geological model, particularly within the deeper parts of the Trafalgar system.

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[3] See FG1 ASX Announcement dated 24 October 2022 for full details.

[4] See FG1 ASX Announcement dated 10 October 2023 for full details.

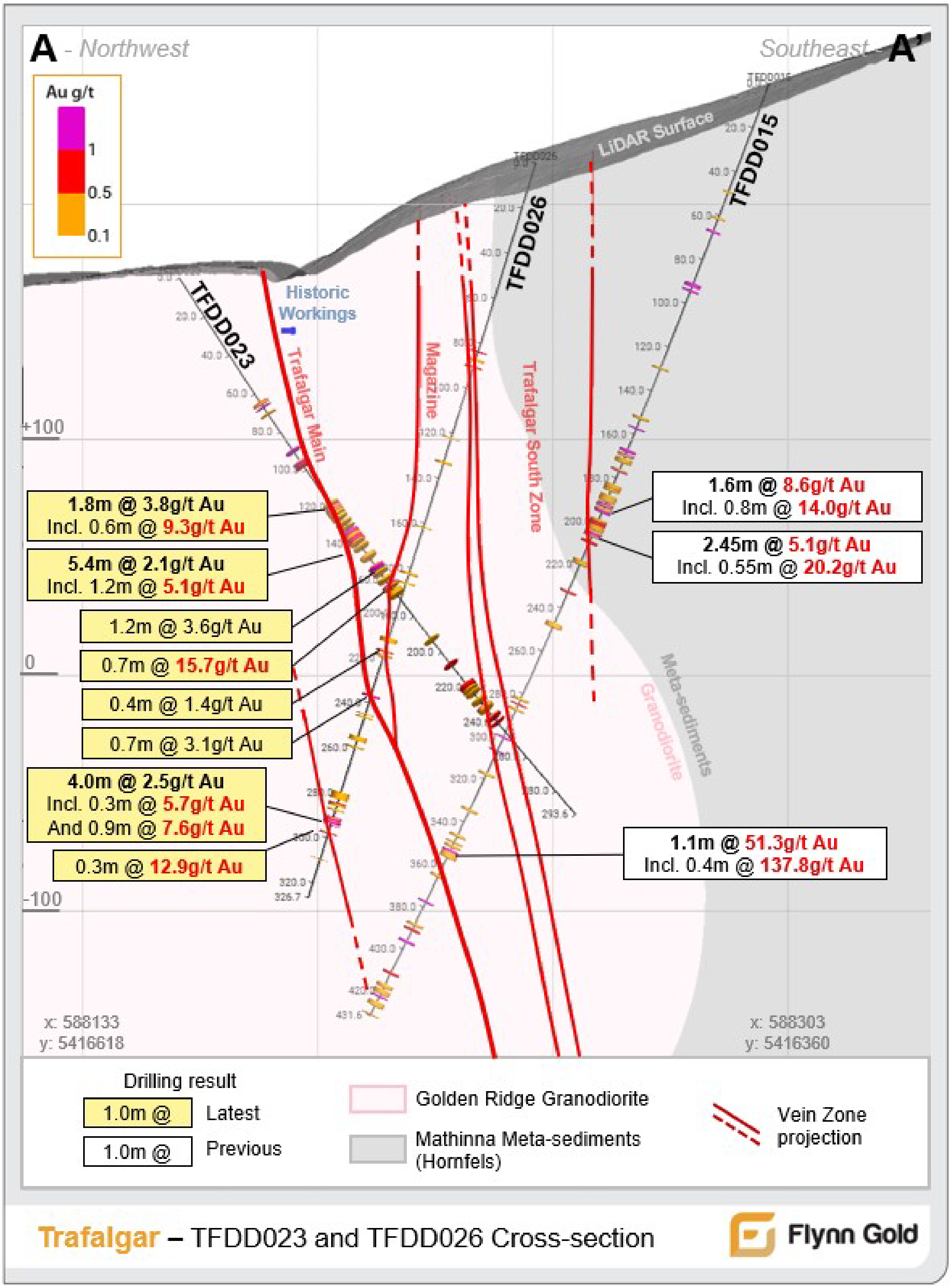

Figure 3 – TFDD023 and TFDD026 Cross-section with the Trafalgar vein model and drilling highlights.

Next Steps

The Phase 4 drilling program has enhanced confidence in the geological model at Trafalgar and confirmed the continuity of mineralisation across multiple structures, particularly within the Trafalgar Main Zone.

Next steps include:

- Refinement of geological and structural models, incorporating new drill-hole data and updated interpretations of vein geometries and fault architecture, particularly in the structurally complex hornfels zone.
- Design of follow-up drill-holes to test open zones of mineralisation between existing holes, along strike and at depth.
- Assessment of data to support an update to the existing Exploration Target and guide planning toward a maiden Mineral Resource estimation.

Flynn Gold will continue to advance the Trafalgar Prospect through systematic drilling and modelling, with the aim of delineating a high-grade gold resource within the broader Golden Ridge Project.

Diamond drilling at the Company's Grenadier prospect recently commenced with the aim of testing the down-dip continuity of high-grade gold mineralisation discovered in surface trenches which have exposed significant gold mineralisation hosted in NE-trending quartz-sulphide veins mapped over a strike length of at least 300 metres[5].

Golden Ridge – Project Background

The Company's flagship Golden Ridge Project is situated with EL17/2018 in Northeast Tasmania.

Gold mineralisation at Trafalgar is hosted in steeply dipping, northeast-striking quartz veins containing arsenopyrite and pyrite – characteristic of intrusive-related gold systems and consistent with mineralized veining observed throughout the broader Golden Ridge Project area.

Exploration by the Company at Golden Ridge has identified extensive intrusive-related type gold mineralisation (IRGS) extending over a 9km-long zone along the southern contact margin of the Golden Ridge Granodiorite and enclosing metasediments (Figure 4).

The Company's ongoing work at Golden Ridge is continuing to identify and test multiple targets, increasing confidence in known areas of high-grade gold mineralisation and confirming the potential for Golden Ridge to be a large-scale gold discovery.

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[5] See FG1 ASX Announcement dated 3 July 2025 for full details.

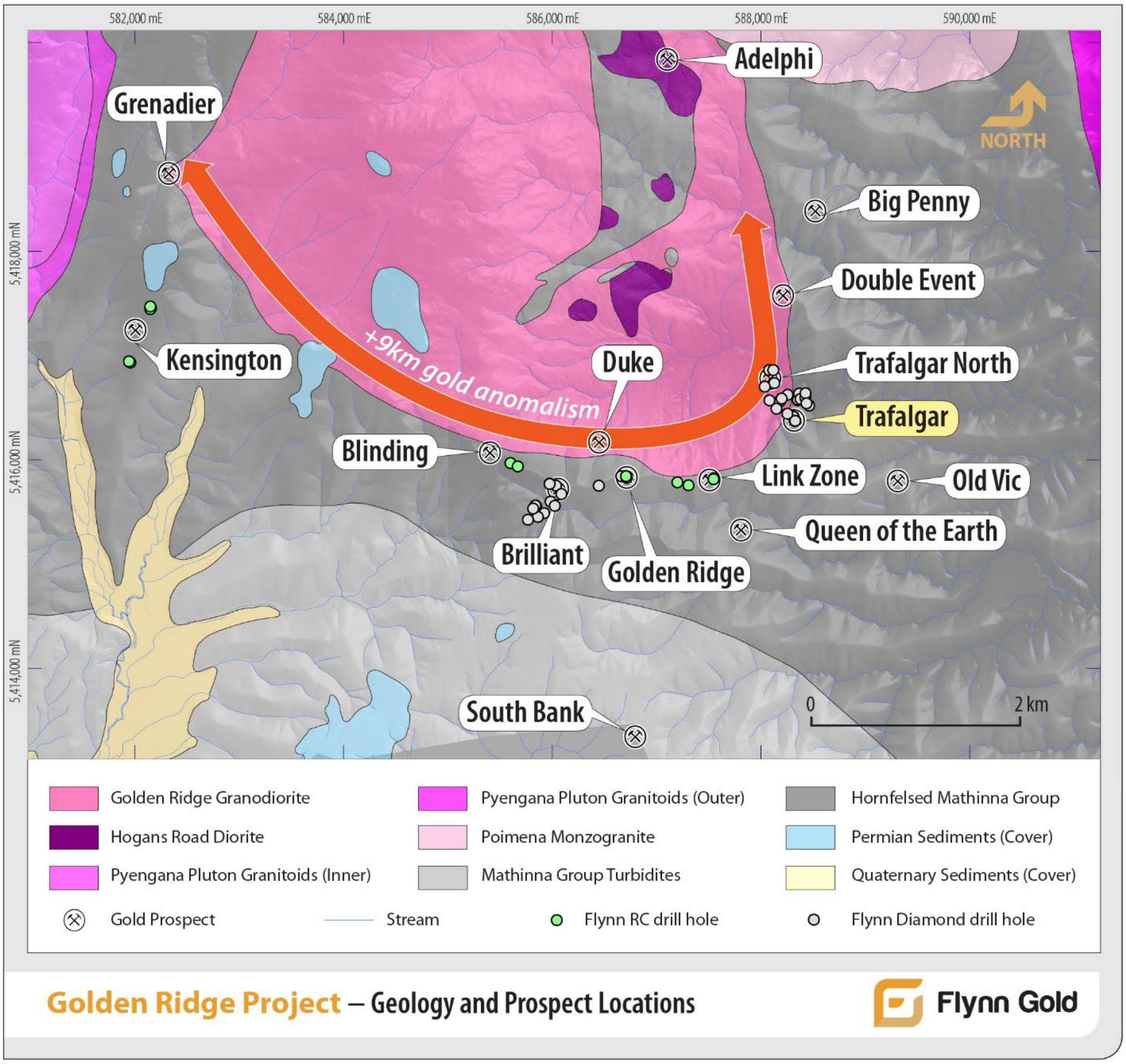

Figure 4 – Golden Ridge Project – Geology and Prospect Locations.

Approved by the Board of Flynn Gold Limited.

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About Flynn Gold Limited

Flynn Gold is an Australian mineral exploration company with a portfolio of projects in Tasmania and Western Australia (see Figure 5). The Company has ten 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 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.

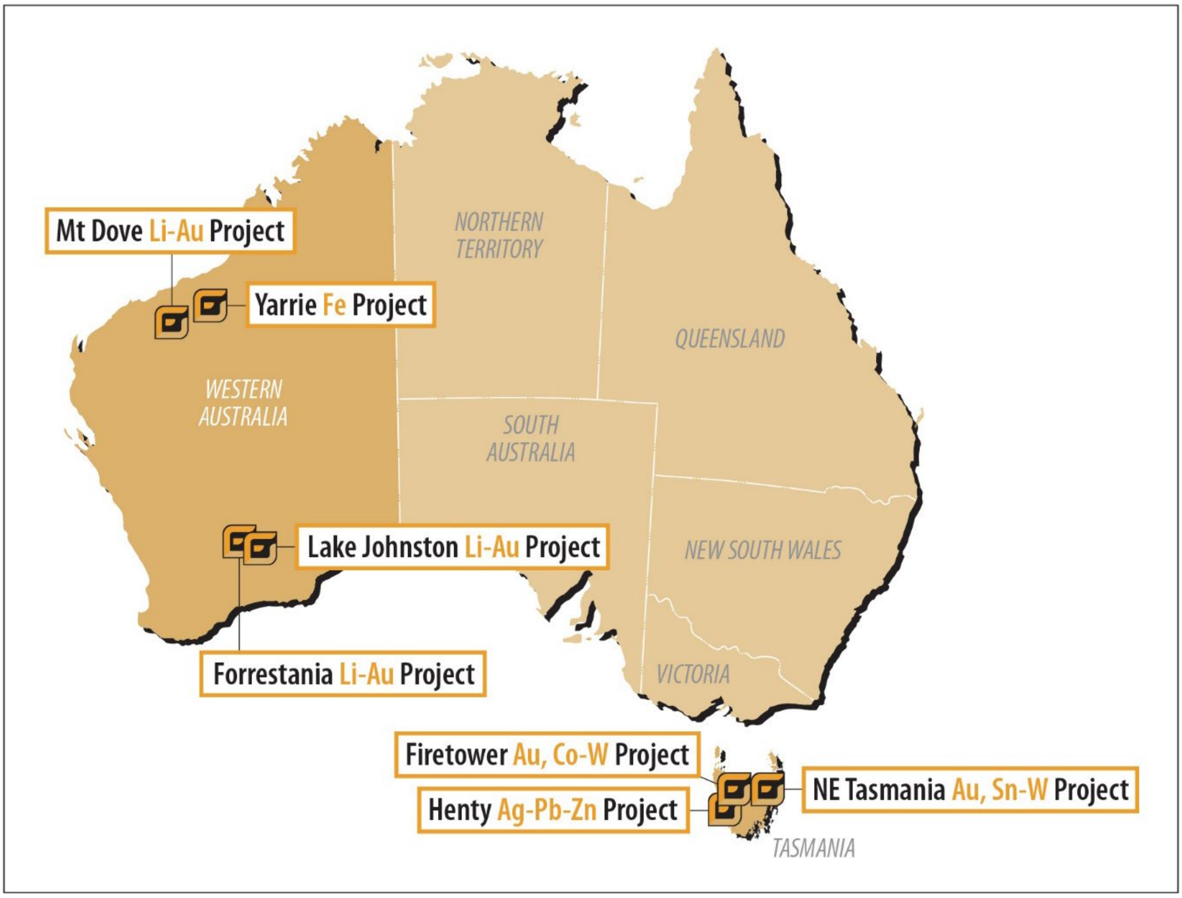

Figure 5 - Location Plan of Flynn Gold Projects.

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.

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.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included within the Prospectus dated 30 March 2021.

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

ASX Announcement 15 June 2021 – Prospectus

ASX Announcement 24 October 2022 – 1.2 metres @ 65.9g/t Gold in Trafalgar Drilling, NE Tasmania

ASX Announcement 14 September 2023 – Drilling Strikes 4.0m @ 23.7g/t Au at Trafalgar, NE Tasmania

ASX Announcement 10 October 2023 – Flynn Records 137.8g/t Au in Drilling at Trafalgar, NE Tasmania

ASX Announcement 14 November 2024 – Exploration Target for Golden Ridge, NE Tasmania

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Table 1: TFDD023 – TFDD026 - Significant Intercepts (>0.3g/t Au)

Drillhole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comments
TFDD023	65.00	67.40	2.4	0.5	Zone of Qtz + Aspy + Pyr veining
Including	67.10	67.40	0.3	2.2	
	70.50	71.00	0.5	0.3	Qtz + Pyr veinlets
	89.90	90.30	0.4	1.4	Qtz + Aspy vein
	96.15	98.00	1.85	0.7	Zone of Qtz + Aspy + Pyr veining
Including	*96.15*	*96.60*	*0.45*	*2.2*	
	120.00	**121.80**	**1.8**	**3.8**	Zone of Qtz + Aspy + Pyr veining (Trafalgar Main Zone)
Including	*121.20*	*121.80*	***0.6***	***9.3***	
	131.00	131.35	0.35	0.4	Qtz + Aspy + Pyr vein
	133.20	**138.60**	**5.4**	**2.1**	Zone of Qtz + Aspy + Pyr veining (Trafalgar Main Zone)
Including	*133.20*	*134.40*	***1.2***	***5.1***	
	141.00	142.00	1.0	0.4	Qtz veinlets
	146.00	147.00	1.0	0.4	Qtz veinlets
	152.60	**153.80**	**1.2**	**3.6**	Qtz + Aspy + Pyr vein (Magazine Zone)
	162.50	**163.20**	**0.7**	**15.7**	
	206.65	207.00	0.35	0.8	Qtz + Pyr vein
	218.00	219.60	1.6	0.8	Qtz veinlets
	226.90	227.60	0.7	0.3	Qtz + Pyr vein
	230.50	231.73	1.23	1.1	Qtz + Aspy + Pyr vein
	236.42	239.65	3.23	0.5	Qtz + Pyr + Aspy veins
Including	*236.42*	*237.00*	*0.58*	*2.2*	
TFDD024	89.10	89.40	0.3	0.7	Qtz + Aspy + Pyr vein
TFDD025	24.90	25.20	0.3	2.9	Qtz + Pyr vein
	34.00	**42.00**	**8.0**	**1.2**	Hydrothermally altered zone with Qtz + Pyr + Aspy veining (Trafalgar Main Zone)
Including	*34.00*	*34.85*	*0.85*	*4.2*	
Including	*41.00*	*42.00*	*1.0*	*4.1*	
	47.70	**48.00**	**0.3**	**16.1**	Qtz + Pyr + Aspy vein (Trafalgar Main Zone)
	49.80	50.30	0.5	0.9	Qtz + Pyr + Aspy vein
	60.30	60.70	0.4	0.3	Zone of Qtz + Pyr + Aspy veinlets
	66.40	66.75	0.35	0.7	Qtz + Pyr + Aspy vein
	94.30	94.50	0.2	3.2	Qtz + Aspy + Pyr + Gn vein
	110.48	110.80	0.32	1.5	Qtz + Pyr + Aspy vein
	112.85	113.10	0.25	0.3	Offset Qtz + Pyr + Aspy vein
	117.05	117.70	0.65	0.3	Stockwork pyr veinlets in strained zone
	120.10	120.60	0.5	0.8	Qtz + Pyr veinlets
	125.00	126.55	1.55	0.5	Strained zone with Qtz + Pyr veinlets
	131.90	132.10	0.2	0.9	Qtz + Aspy + Pyr vein

Drillhole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comments
TFDD026	83.60	84.00	0.4	0.7	Qtz veinlets
	90.15	90.50	0.35	1.4	Qtz veining on dyke contact
	122.00	122.50	0.5	0.4	10-20mm Qtz vein
	132.55	133.55	1.0	0.4	Set of Qtz + Pyr veinlets
	211.00	211.30	0.3	0.4	Qtz veinlets
	212.60	213.00	0.4	0.3	Qtz veinlets
	216.50	219.50	3.0	0.3	Zone of Qtz + Aspy + Pyr veining (Magazine Zone)
Including	*217.00*	*217.40*	*0.4*	*1.4*	
	236.60	237.30	**0.7**	**3.1**	Interval of Qtz + Aspy + Pyr veining (Trafalgar Main Zone)
	255.00	255.90	**0.9**	**0.3**	Strained zone with Qtz veining
	279.80	280.10	**0.3**	**0.3**	Qtz + Pyr + Aspy vein
	281.40	283.00	**1.6**	**0.3**	Faulted zone with Qtz veining
	284.50	286.00	**1.5**	**0.4**	Zone of Qtz + Aspy + Pyr veining
	290.60	**294.60**	**4.0**	**2.5**	Zone of Qtz + Aspy + Pyr veining (Trafalgar Main Zone)
including	*290.60*	*290.90*	***0.3***	***5.7***	
including	*292.80*	*293.70*	***0.9***	***7.6***	
	297.90	**298.20**	**0.3**	**12.9**	Qtz + Pyr + Aspy vein (Trafalgar Main Zone)

Notes:

- *Significant intercepts cut-off grade is 0.3g/t Au*
- *All reported intersections are assayed on geological intervals ranging from 0.2 to 1m.*
- *Reported grades are calculated as length weighted averages*
- *Intercepts are downhole lengths and may not be true widths of the veins / intersections.*
- *Intercepts may include up to 3m of internal waste*
- *Drill core samples are analysed for gold by photon analysis*
- *Abbreviations:*
  - *Qtz* *Quartz*
  - *Pyr* *Pyrite*
  - *Aspy* *Arsenopyrite*
  - *Gn* *Galena*
  - *Sph* *Sphalerite*

TABLE 2: Trafalgar - Drill collar information

Drillhole ID	Easting GDA94	Northing GDA94	RL (m)	Azimuth (True)	Dip (deg)	EOH Depth (m)
TFDD023	588200	5416603	168.8	167.6	-55.4	293.6
TFDD024	588437	5416563	156.5	310.1	-55.7	119.6
TFDD025	588150	5416504	178.9	346.6	-56.6	140.8
TFDD026	588255	5416458	217.6	323.6	-73.1	326.7
					TOTAL	**880.7**

JORC Code Table 1 for Exploration Results – Golden Ridge 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.*	The sampling described in this report related to diamond drilling. All new data presented is derived from diamond drill core. References to previous diamond drilling results relate to previously reported data, with corresponding FG1 ASX announcements cited in the report body. Samples were collected by qualified geologists or under geological supervision. The nature and quality of sampling is carried out under QAQC procedures as per industry standards.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	**Diamond drilling** Diamond core is sampled to geological boundaries with sample lengths generally between 0.2m and 1.0m. The core is cut on site and half core sampled. The remaining half core is stored on site. Care is taken when sampling the diamond core to sample the same half side of the core as standard practice. Certified reference material (CRM) standards are inserted at least every 20 samples. Blank samples are also inserted at least every 20 samples. Duplicate samples are routinely submitted and checked against originals.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	**DD Photon Assay** Drill core samples are sent to On Site Laboratory Services in Bendi-go. Samples are weighed, dried and crushed to -2mm, and rotary split into a Chrysos jar (500g nominal). The residual sample is retained. Samples are assayed for gold via photo assay method PAAU2. Pho-ton assay is a non-destructive assay method. PAAU2 has a detection range of 0.01 to 350 ppm Au. Additional sampling using various techniques and duplicate samples is ongoing to allow an assessment of any sampling issues. Current results appear to be consistent with historical drilling assay results associated with coarse visible gold.
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** HQ drill core, orientated using a Boart Longyear Truecore UPIX core orientation tool. Orientation line was marked on the base of the drill core by the driller or offsider. A standard 3m triple tube core barrel was used.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Triple tube diamond core drilling techniques are used. The core recovery is logged for each run of drilling and measured against the drilled length. Generally, sample weights are comparable, and any bias is considered negligible.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship has been noticed between sample recovery and grade.
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.*	**Diamond drilling** Geotechnical logging is performed on the racks in the company core shed. Core orientations marked at the drill rig are checked for consistency, and base of core orientation lines are marked on core where two or more orientations match within 10 degrees. RQD measurements (cumulative lengths of core >10cm in a meter) are made on a meter by meter basis. Diamond core is geologically logged for weathering, oxidation, lithology, grainsize, alteration, mineralisation, vein types and vein intensity, structure, and magnetic susceptibility. Structural measurements are recorded with a protractor (alpha) and beta strip, and converted to dip and dip-direction, or plunge and plunge direction measurements using geological software. Logs are recorded using a standardized logging template, which is transferred to the company database when logging of the entire hole is complete. The geological and geotechnical logging is completed to a sufficient level to support appropriate future geological, Mineral Resource estimation, mining, and metallurgical studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	**Diamond drilling and trench sampling** Where logs cannot be taken quantitatively using percentages or numerical scales, standardized descriptors to describe texture, lithology, alteration and mineralisation are used. Geologists have the option to provide more information through qualitative descriptions with each log entry. Each tray of drill core is photographed (wet and dry) after it is fully marked up for sampling and cutting.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes (Flynn Gold and historic) are logged in full and to the total length of each hole.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core is sampled using half of the HQ diameter. The drill core is cut with a diamond sow and the orientation line is retained.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No new non-core data is presented in this report.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice.
	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.*	**Diamond drilling** Sampling representivity is maximised by always taking the same side of the drill core (whenever orientated), and consistently drawing a cut line on the core where orientation is not possible. All competent core was cut with an automated core saw. Fragmented or broken core was cut using a hand operated saw to minimise sample loss and maintain representative sampling. Sampling intervals ranged from 0.2m to 1.0m. Intervals shorter than 1.0m were used where discrete geological features – such as quartz veins, faults or lithological boundaries – were present. The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the nature of mineralisation. Pulps and lab-splits of mineralized zones are retained for potential further QAQC analysis, including check assaying at an independent laboratory.
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.*	**Photon Assay for Au** Photon assay is a recently developed method of gold analysis developed by the CSIRO. The analysis by high-energy X-rays is a non-destructive method therefore the original sample can be retained for further analysis (compared to Fire Assay where the sample is destroyed during analysis). Sample preparation and photon assay is performed by Chrysos at the Onsite Laboratory in Bendigo. It is an industry recognized method for gold analysis.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments etc. were used to determine any element concentrations.
	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 and RC Drilling** For diamond drilling standards (Certified Reference Material) and blanks are inserted every 20 samples. OREAS Certified Reference Material (CRM) includes anomalous grade (<1 g/t Au), low grade (<4 g/t Au), mid range (>4 and <10 g/t Au), high grade (>10g/t) and very high grade (>40g/t). The CRM inserted into the sample sequence was based on expected gold grades from visual mineralogy and texture. Duplicates were taken for intervals where higher gold grades were expected, based upon visual mineralogy and texture. Duplicates, standards and blanks passed within an acceptable level of precision and accuracy.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		If CRM or blank results were outside of the accepted error margin the sample batch is re-run (fully or partially). External laboratory checks have not been used to date. Pulps and laboratory splits have been retained for future laboratory checks. The Onsite laboratory conducted laboratory splits, laboratory CRM's, and laboratory duplicates at a regular frequency. Lab duplicates are also requested by Flynn Gold on occasions. Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory (Onsite Bendigo). On going review of the internal laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All reported data was subjected to validation and verification by company personnel prior to reporting.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twinned holes have not been drilled at Trafalgar. However, wedge holes have been used to duplicate and verify selected high-grade intersections (e.g. TFDD005 and TFDD002). At other prosects with the Golden Ridge Project, Flynn has used diamond drilling to twin and validate results from historical RC drilling.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is collected using a field laptop computer using in-house logging codes. Historic data is collected from historic reports and where possible laboratory certificates have been received from the appropriate laboratory if the information is still held in their records. The data is checked and verified prior to entering into a master database. 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 transferal 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. Flynn Gold has done sufficient verification of the data, in the Competent Person's opinion to provide sufficient confidence that sampling was performed to adequate industry standards and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	All original sampling records are kept on file. No adjustments have been made to any of the assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine*	**Diamond Drilling** Drill hole collar locations were surveyed using a Leica GS18i rover which received RTK radio corrections from

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	the Leica GS15 Base Station (GR1). The GR1 base station recorded static GPS observations which was then post process using Leica's Smartnet post processing software which compared data from 5 nearby base stations (St Helens, Bicheno, Derby, Lilydale and Campbell Town). Leica Infinity software was used to post process fieldwork data to compute MGA94 positions. Survey accuracy is estimated to be within +/-0.1m. All coordinates are in MGA94 Zone 55.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All Flynn Gold samples are surveyed in the MGA 94 Zone 55 grid system. Historic maps have been geo-referenced to MGA 94 Zone 55 using landmarks (historic workings, roads and creeks) which have been verified and matched to LiDAR imagery and GPS measurements taken in the field.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	RL's have been assigned from high-precision LIDAR data.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The data spacing is suitable for reporting explorations results. On average, drill holes are spaced at around 100m. In some areas it is closer, between 30 and 50m.
	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.	Data spacing and distribution may be sufficient to establish a low confidence mineral resource estimate; however this would require further evaluation during the estimation process. Additional diamond drilling would be necessary to achieve the confidence levels required for reporting a Mineral Resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	There was no sample compositing. Significant intervals were calculated by compositing assay results of >0.3 g/t Au with maximum internal dilution of 3m (<0.3 g/t Au).
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.*	**Diamond and RC drilling** Drillholes were planned and drilled perpendicular to the strike of the local mineralisation, or if this is not known, perpendicular to the regional trend of mineralisation. Previous explorers have also aimed to drill perpendicular to the regional trend of mineralisation. Flynn Gold recognises the importance of understanding the structural controls on mineralisation and has prioritised the collection of oriented drill core early in in its exploration drilling. A sampling bias is not evident from the data collected to date.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Drill core, rock-chip and soil samples are delivered to Flynn Gold's Scottsdale headquarters by company staff. Core samples are marked up, cut and bagged. Rock-chip and soil samples are collated and re-bagged if needed. All handling of samples is done by company staff. Samples are loaded and secured onto a Ford Ranger Ute for transportation to the laboratory. **Submissions to Onsite / Chrysos Bendigo**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Samples are delivered to Tas Freight in Launceston, where they are loaded onto a pallet, secured with plastic wrap and then weighed. Tas Freight then ships the pallet to the Melbourne Tas Freight Depot. Tas Freight provides tracking updates when requested. Onsite laboratories then collect the pallet from the Tas Freight Depot for transportation to their Bendigo laboratory. Onsite confirms with Flynn staff when samples have arrived at the Bendigo laboratory. Verification of sample numbers is conducted by the laboratory on receipt of samples, and a sample receipt is issued to Flynn Gold.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Continuous monitoring of CRM results, blanks and duplicates is undertaken by Flynn geologists. Flynn Geologists are continually assessing the suitability of sampling methods and assaying techniques. An internal review of Au analysis by photon vs. fire assay concluded that some variation exists between the methods, but the gross difference is not material. Use of independent contractors EarthSQL to administer the geological database ensures it remains up to date and assists in keeping the data free of errors.

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 Golden Ridge Project covers a total area of 167km^2 under a single exploration licence, EL17/2018, The licence is owned and controlled by Flynn Gold through its 100% owned subsidiary, Kingfisher Exploration Pty Ltd.
	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.	Flynn Gold is unaware of any impediments for exploration on the granted licence and does not anticipate any impediments to exploration for the area under application.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Relevant exploration done by other parties are outlined in References listed in this release. All historical exploration records are publicly available via the Tasmanian Government websites including Land Information System Tasmania (thelist.tas.gov.au). Previous exploration has been completed on Flynn Gold's projects by a variety of companies. Please refer to the FG1 Prospectus dated 30th March 2021 for details and references relating to previous work. All work conducted by previous operators at the Golden Ridge project is considered to be of a reasonably high quality, and done to industry standards of the day, with information incorporated into annual statutory reports. Previous operators have conducted very little exploration work outside of the historical small scale mine working areas at the Golden Ridge projects.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Vein-hosted gold mineralisation at Golden Ridge is interpreted to be of the IRGS type, comprising narrow auriferous quartz veins with accessory pyrite, arsenopyrite and galena. While the mineralisation often sits within discrete veins, it also occurs over wider intervals that include stockwork, multiple sub-parallel vein sets and sheeted veins. Auriferous quartz veins are sub-vertical to steeply dipping to the north-west or south-east and striking northeast to east-northeast.
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.*	Refer to Table 1 and 2 of this announcement.
	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.	Drill intercepts below 0.3g/t Au have not been included in this report, as they are considered not significant and do not materially impact the information presented in 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.*	Significant intercepts have been calculated using a 0.3g/t Au cut-off, allowing for up to 2m of internal dilution in the weighted average calculation of intervals. No top-cut has been applied
	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.	Short intercepts of high-grade results that have a material impact on overall intervals are reported as separate (included) intercepts. An internal waste dilution (intercepts less than 0.3g/t Au) of 2m has been allowed for calculation of significant intercept composites.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been reported in this release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intersection lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Down hole lengths are reported. Due to the variation of intercept angle with each mineralized interval, true thickness is interpreted to be approximately 50-80% of sampled thickness.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Drillhole azimuth is planned to drill perpendicular to the main trend of mineralisation (if known). Hole angles are constrained by pad dimensions, collar locations, and drill rig limitations, but are designed to achieve high intercept angles where the mineralisation trend is well defined.
	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").	All results are listed in down-hole lengths. Structural modelling is ongoing to confirm the geometry of the orebody.

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.*	Included in the body and tables of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report in context of the exploration results being reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All relevant and material exploration data is shown on figures, presented in tables, and discussed in the text. Previous soil sampling, stream sediment sampling and regional reconnaissance rock chip sampling indicated unexplored gold anomalies over a +8km strike length at the Golden Ridge Project. Please refer to the FG1 Prospectus dated 30th March 2021 and references listed in this release for more details.
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).*	Planned exploration programs include continued geological mapping and rock sampling, soil sampling, and costeaning. Recommencement of drilling at the Trafalgar prospect is being planned.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Maps have been included in the main body of this report.