



High-Grade Silver-Lead at Henty Project, Western Tasmania

Highlights

- **Highly anomalous silver-lead-zinc mineralisation** confirmed in rock chip sampling at Flynn Gold's 100%-owned Henty Project in Western Tasmania
- A total of 17 reconnaissance grab rock samples collected from rock dumps and surface rock float in and around historical small-scale mine workings
- Nine of the 17 samples returned **assays exceeding 10 ounces/tonne silver (311g/t Ag)** with coincident anomalous to **high-grade lead and zinc values**. Best sample assays include:
 - AV007 - **1,120g/t Ag, 52.1% Pb and 3.1% Zn**;
 - AV016 - **777g/t Ag and 50.9% Pb**;
 - AV011 - **720g/t Ag and 43.6% Pb**, and
 - AV001 - **420g/t Ag, 51.3% Pb and 18.5% Zn**
- Planning underway to accelerate exploration activities with field work in progress to assess multiple high-grade silver-lead-zinc vein trends over the Henty Project area
- Planning and permitting for drilling at the Mariposa and Silver King prospects underway
- For further information or to post questions go to the Flynn Gold Investor Hub at <https://flynngold.com.au/link/GyV7ge>

Flynn Gold Limited (ASX: FG1, "Flynn" or "the Company") is pleased to report high-grade silver-lead-zinc assays from first pass reconnaissance rock chip sampling at its 100% owned Henty Project located close to the town of Zeehan in Western Tasmania (see Figure 1).

The Company recently initiated a historical data review and field programs to assess the potential for high-grade silver-lead mineralisation at the project.

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

"Flynn Gold's Henty silver-lead-zinc project is located adjacent to the town of Zeehan, which is famous for its rich silver-lead mining history, in the heart of Tasmania's modern mining industry."

ASX: FG1

ABN 82 644 122 216

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Share Price: **A\$0.026**

Cash (31/12/24): **A\$0.8M**

Debt: Nil

Ordinary Shares: **261.3M**

Market Cap: **A\$6.8M**

Options

Listed (FG10): **50.6M**

Unlisted Options: **0.4M**

Performance Rights: **2.4M**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Clive Duncan

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MANAGING DIRECTOR

Neil Marston

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mathew Watkins

CONTACT

Level 4, 96-100 Albert Road,
South Melbourne,
Victoria, 3205

+61 (0) 3 9692 7222

info@flynngold.com.au

www.flynngold.com.au



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

“We are pleased that our initial data review has identified several historical silver-lead workings for examination with first pass reconnaissance sampling. Nine out of 17 samples collected from around these historical workings returned assay results exceeding 10 ounces/tonne silver.

“With the last known exploration of some of these prospects occurring in the 1980’s, it presents Flynn with a great opportunity to apply modern techniques aimed at making new discoveries.”

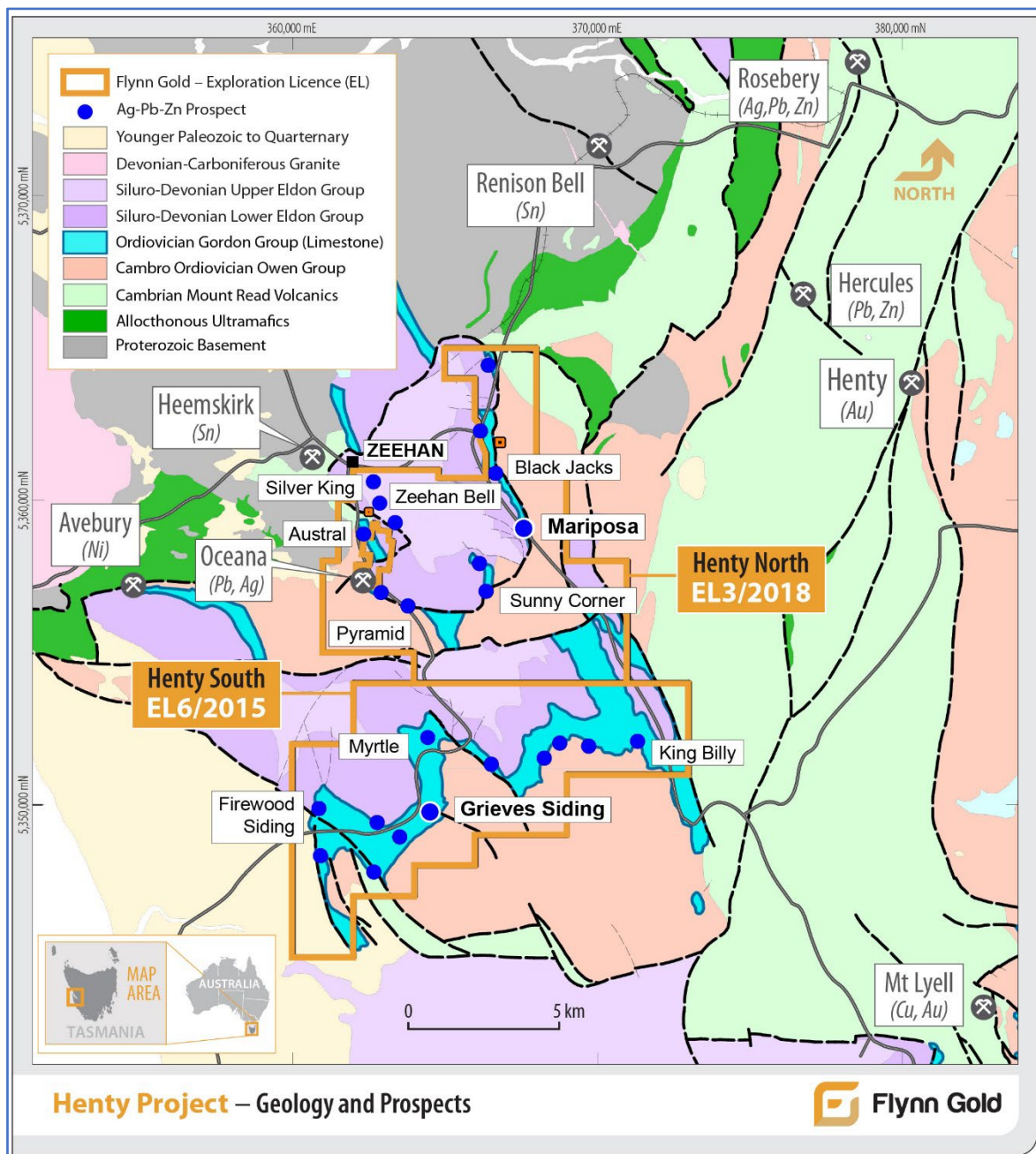


Figure 1 – Henty Project – Geology and Prospects

HENTY PROJECT – HIGH-GRADE SILVER REVIEW

A preliminary review of historical mining and exploration data held by Mineral Resources Tasmania (“MRT”) highlighted multiple lode vein trends that were historically prospected and mined for their high-grade silver-lead content. These include the Silver King, Austral-Oceana and Mariposa trends located on EL3/2018. Historically these trends were divided into multiple separate small-scale mining and prospecting operations with a lack of consolidation generally stifling the potential for larger scale operations to develop.

Field mapping and sampling programs have commenced over the trends, with assay results received recently from initial reconnaissance rock chip sampling undertaken at the historical mine workings (see below).

ROCK CHIP SAMPLING PROGRAM

Flynn geologists recently commenced mapping and rock chip sampling over parts of EL3/2018, with a total of 17 reconnaissance grab rock samples collected from the Silver King, Austral, Austral Flux, Watt and McAuliffes and Perrys No.2 historical silver workings (see Figure 2). The samples were collected from rock dumps and surface rock float in and around the historical small-scale mine workings. Nine of the 17 rock samples collected returned assays results exceeding 10 ounces/tonne silver (311g/t Ag), with coincident anomalous to high-grade lead and zinc values.

Photos of select rock samples are shown in Figures 3 and 4.

Sample details and key assay data are presented in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1 – Summary assay results from rock chip samples, Henty Project.

Sample ID	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
AV001	420	51.3	18.5	240	620
AV002	59	0.3	41.4	390	50
AV003	38	0.5	10.5	350	70
AV005	165	25	1.1	220	160
AV006	32	6.6	0.3	30	50
AV007	1120	52.1	3.1	2370	2650
AV008	395	20.6	3.9	1250	1120
AV009	99	6.0	7.5	360	230
AV010	46	3.1	1.7	130	120
AV011	720	43.6	0.4	180	710
AV012	397	28.6	0.4	210	400
AV013	123	6.3	0.1	30	100
AV014	372	24.3	0.4	230	390
AV015	444	28.4	0.4	380	440
AV016	777	50.9	0.8	490	800
AV017	123	7.0	9.4	910	280
AV018	581	36.5	4.0	1970	1130

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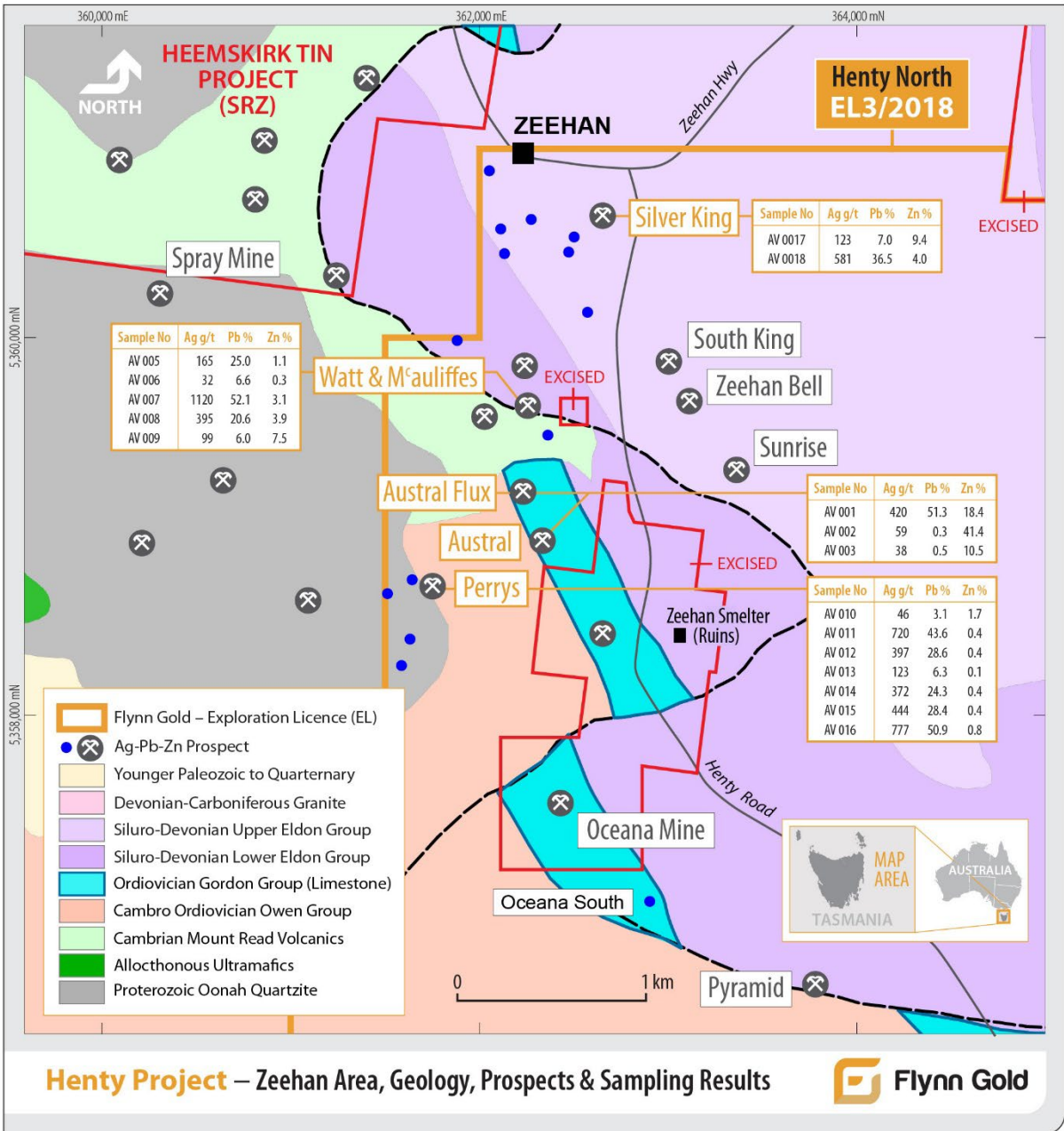


Figure 2 – Zeehan Area Sampling Results

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Figure 3 – High-grade silver-bearing galena mineralisation from rock sample AV007 which assayed 1,120g/t Ag with 52.1% Pb and 3.1% Zn



Figure 4 – High-grade silver-bearing galena mineralisation from rock sample AV018 which assayed 581g/t Ag with 36.5% Pb and 4.1% Zn.

ZEEHAN MINERAL FIELD BACKGROUND

Silver was first discovered near Zeehan in 1882 sparking a silver boom that saw the Zeehan Mineral Field quickly develop into one of Australia's premier mining districts of the time with a smelter being commissioned in 1899 and rail links built to Burnie and Strahan.

Silver production records from the field are poor, officially with 263,000 tons of silver-rich lead (galena) ore sold to up to 1919. However, the actual tonnage was likely much higher due to many of the mines not reporting accurate production records or being worked under tribute. The most prominent mines in the Zeehan fields were the Spray, Western, Queen, Oonah and Montana No. 1 mines. Large-scale development of the field was stifled by a lack of consolidation of the hundreds of individual small-scale mining and prospecting operations that divided the field. A dropping silver price and the onset of the First World War in 1914 saw most production ceased by 1918 with limited production occurring sporadically until the 1960's.

The silver mines of the Zeehan Mineral Field were developed on narrow fissure (fault-hosted) style Ag-Pb-Zn vein lodes comprised of galena, sphalerite, pyrite, siderite, quartz and sometimes chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, and jamesonite. The lodes were mined principally for the high-grade silver-lead contents (the silver being intimately associated with galena), with the zinc-bearing sphalerite and antimony-bearing jamesonite being discarded as waste. Historically mined silver grades were reported to range from around 300g/t Ag to in excess of 1000g/t Ag.

Most of the individually mined lodes were developed on high-grade shoots that form part of several district-scale northwest and northeast striking vein trends, often comprising a series of parallel veins extending over distances of 0.5 to 2km along strike. The Ag-Pb-Zn vein system is understood to be part of a zoned district-scale mineral system around Devonian aged granites, with tin mineralisation at depth centred proximal to the granites and the Ag-Pb-Zn veins occurring distally 2-4km outbound of the granites. Significant tin mineralisation occurs near Queen Hill at the centre of the Zeehan Mineral Field and is currently the focus of exploration by Stellar Resources Limited's (ASX:SRZ) at its Heemskirk Tin Project (see Figure 2).

NEXT STEPS

The assay results from this first round of sampling confirm the presence of highly anomalous silver-lead-zinc vein systems in the Henty Project area, confirming that the wider system warrants further review and investigation.

Ongoing exploration activity includes continuation of field mapping and sampling programs over historical mines and surrounding areas as well as historical data and drill core review.

Planning is also underway for drill testing at the Mariposa and Silver King prospects in EL3/2018.

The Company looks forward to providing further updates as this work progresses.

Table 2 – Reconnaissance rock chip sample details, Henty Project.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Prospect	Description
AV001	362285	5358999	Austral	Mixed galena-sphalerite-siderite mineralised rock
AV002	362234	5359219	Austral Flux	Sphalerite matrix breccia, minor galena and pyrite
AV003	362235	5359219	Austral Flux	Pyrite-manganese rich silicified sandstone
AV005	362273	5359569	Watt and Mcauliffes	Manganiferous galena mineralisation
AV006	362276	5359573	Watt and Mcauliffes	Quartz-galena veining
AV007	362254	5359615	Watt and Mcauliffes	Galena-rich mineralisation
AV008	362253	5359629	Watt and Mcauliffes	Galena-rich mineralisation
AV009	362265	5359624	Watt and Mcauliffes	Manganiferous sphalerite-galena mineralisation
AV010	361883	5358592	Trench East of Perrys No.2	From trench outcrop Fe-Mn gossan with disseminated galena
AV011	361769	5358696	Perrys No.2 north	Galena-rich mineralisation in shale
AV012	361770	5358708	Perrys No.2 north	Galena veins in shale (lower-grade)
AV013	361743	5358707	Perrys No.2 north	Mixed silica-pyrite altered siltstone, minor galena-sphalerite
AV014	361743	5358609	Perrys No.2 south	Galena rich mineralisation in shale
AV015	361743	5358616	Perrys No.2 south	Galena rich mineralisation in shale
AV016	361742	5358616	Perrys No.2 south	Galena-rich mineralisation in shale
AV017	362657	5360676	Silver King	Siderite-galena-sphalerite mineralisation
AV018	362673	5360665	Silver King	Siderite-galena-sphalerite mineralisation

Note: Datum: GDA94 Zone 55.

Approved by the Board of Flynn Gold Limited.

For more information contact:

Neil Marston
 Managing Director & CEO
 +61 3 9692 7222
info@flynngold.com.au

Nicholas Read
 Media & Investor Relations
 +61 (0) 419 929 046
nicholas@readcorporate.com.au

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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.

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.

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 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 silver-lead-zinc project on Tasmania's mineral-rich west coast and the Firetower gold and battery metals project located in northwest Tasmania. Flynn has also established a portfolio of gold-lithium exploration assets in the Pilbara and Yilgarn regions of Western Australia.

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

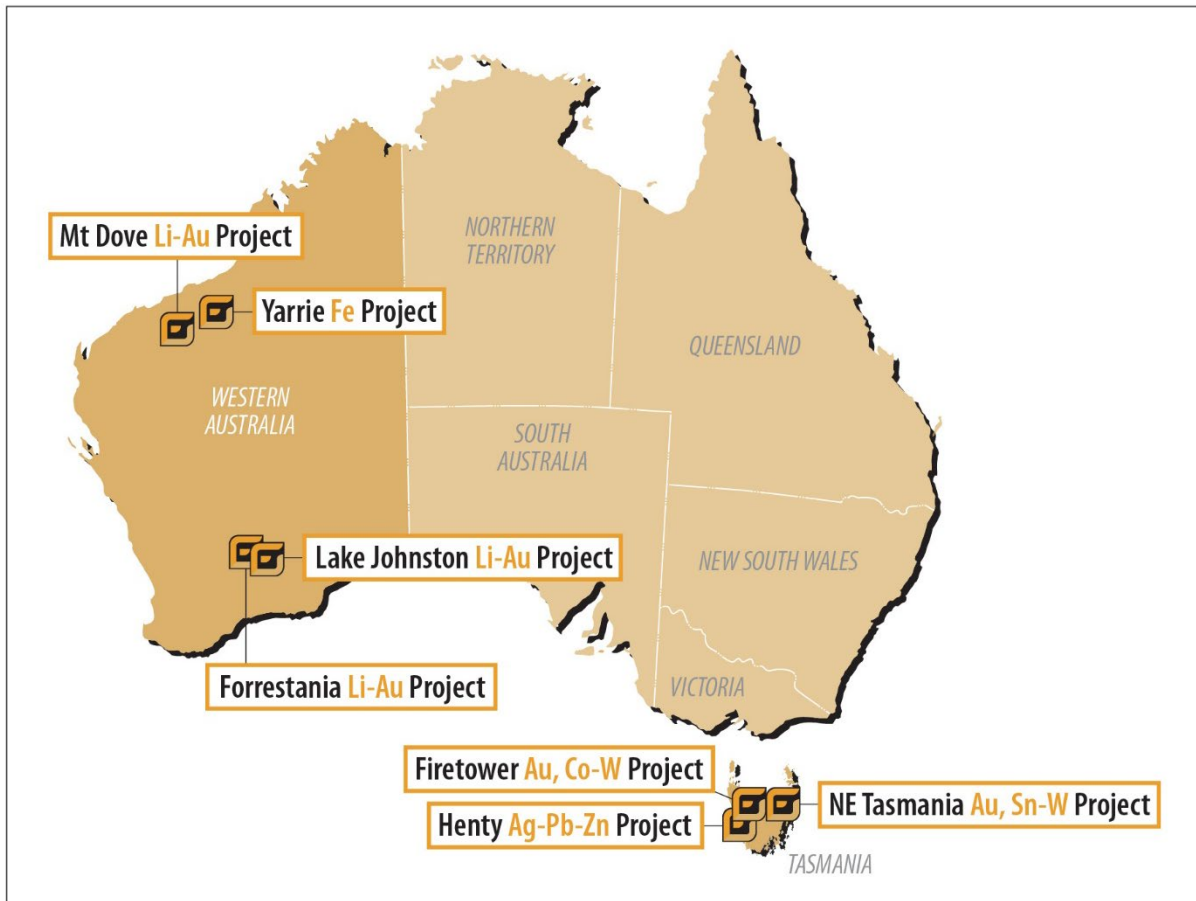


Figure 5 – Location Plan of Flynn Gold Projects

About Tasmania

Tasmania is a globally recognised hub for mining and exploration, renowned for its rich geological diversity and accessible, high-grade mineral deposits. With a long history of prosperous mining activity, it is regarded as one of the most mineralised places on the planet. The mining and mineral processing industries contribute significantly to the State's economy, accounting for over 60% of Tasmania's export earnings, valued at nearly \$3 billion annually, and supporting approximately 6,800 jobs.

The state currently hosts 14 significant mining operations, including the Savage River magnetite mine, the Henty gold mine, the Renison tin mine and Rosebery polymetallic base metal mine – some of the longest continuously operating mines in Australia. The proximity of mining and mineral processing sites to ports – most are within 100 kilometres – facilitates access to global distribution channels, supported by world-class infrastructure and efficient transport networks.

Tasmania is also a global leader in sustainable operations, generating 100% renewable energy. With a target of achieving 200% renewable energy by 2040, the State is an attractive destination for environmentally conscious investors and businesses aiming to achieve genuine sustainability targets. This commitment to sustainability aligns with Tasmania's competitive edge as a forward-thinking mining destination. The State's workforce is stable, flexible, and innovative, with high retention rates and a strong industrial relations framework, enhancing its appeal for long-term mining projects.

Despite its rich resources, Tasmania remains relatively under-explored compared to other Australian states, presenting significant potential for new mineral discoveries. The Tasmanian Government has recently launched its Critical Minerals Strategy, focusing on increasing exploration, supporting critical minerals projects, promoting on-island processing and value-adding, and expanding the State's trade and investment footprint in critical minerals.

Government initiatives such as the Exploration Drilling Grant Initiative (EDGI) provide financial support to greenfield exploration by co-funding drilling projects. These programs, administered by Mineral Resources Tasmania (MRT), are complemented by state-of-the-art geo-scientific data and a strong legislative framework that supports exploration and development.

Combining geological richness, sustainability credentials, strategic infrastructure, and robust government support, Tasmania offers a compelling destination for mining and exploration companies. Its untapped potential and forward-thinking approach position it as a leader in the development of the next generation of mining projects.

Sources: Tasmanian Government, <https://www.mrt.tas.gov.au/>, Tasmania introduces new Critical Minerals Strategy
Australian Mining, <https://www.australianmining.com.au/tasmania-introduces-new-critical-minerals-strategy/>

JORC Code Table 1 for Exploration Results

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	The sampling described in this announcement refers to “grab” rock chip samples taken from the vicinity of historical mine workings and prospecting trenches. Only one sample was collected from outcrop (AV010), with all other samples taken from rock dumps or mullock piles around the historical workings.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Sampling is guided by Flynn’s protocols and Quality Control procedures, as per industry standards. Grab rock chip samples were taken from float or in-situ outcrops and were generally between 1-3kg in weight. Some grab rock chip samples may be selective and taken from either mineralised or unmineralised material. This style of “grab” sampling enables preliminary/indicative metal grade and rock elemental compositions to be ascertained, however, it is not as representative as in-situ continuous chip channel sampling or drilling.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	Rock chip samples were geologically logged for lithology, mineralisation, veining and alteration. Rock chip samples were digitally photographed.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i>	No drilling reported.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	No drilling reported.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	No drilling reported.
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	No drilling reported.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource</i>	No drilling reported. Reported rock sampling and assay results are not intended to support any Mineral Resource estimations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	No drilling reported.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	No drilling reported.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No drilling reported.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	No drilling reported.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	The sample preparation for reported samples followed industry standard practice. Entire samples were prepared at the certified ALS laboratory in Burnie. Samples were weighed (WEI-21), crushed (CRU-21), then pulverized (PUL-21) to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Quality control procedures for reported samples followed industry standard practice. Entire samples were prepared at the certified ALS laboratory in Burnie. Samples were weighed (WEI-21), crushed (CRU-21), then pulverized (PUL-23) to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	The reconnaissance grab rock chip samples were selectively taken from variable mineralised or unmineralised material. This style of grab sampling enables preliminary/indicative metal grade and rock elemental compositions to be ascertained at the reconnaissance stage, however, it is not as representative as in-situ continuous chip channel sampling or drilling. No field duplicate samples were taken. Multiple samples of variable intensity mineralisation were taken in order to investigate the range of element grades across the sampled areas.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes collected are considered appropriate for rock samples (1 to 3kg).
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	All samples were submitted for preparation and assay analysis at certified ALS laboratories. Samples were analysed by ALS for Au by AU-AA25 (30 g charge fire assay), multi-element assay by 4 acid digest (MS-ME61a), and ore grade Ag-Pb-Zn by OG62 and OG62h.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable</i>	No CRM standards, blanks, duplicates or external laboratory checks were used in reported rock sample batches.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory (ALS Burnie, Perth and Townsville). No issues were identified from review of the internal laboratory QAQC data. Levels of accuracy and precision are considered acceptable for the early-stage reconnaissance level nature of the samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	No drilling reported. All reported data was subjected to validation and verification the Competent Person prior to reporting.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No drilling reported.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary data is collected both manually onto paper logging forms and digitally using a field laptop computer using in-house logging codes. The data is checked and verified prior to entering into a master database. 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.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	All original sampling records are kept on file. No adjustments have been made to any of the assay data.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	All samples were surveyed using a handheld Garmin 64ST GPS (accuracy +/- 5m). A Mineral Resource estimate has not been determined.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	All Flynn Gold samples are surveyed in the MGA 94 Zone 55 grid system.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	RL's have been assigned from handheld Garmin 64ST GPS location readings. The level of accuracy is acceptable for the type and stage of sampling.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Rock chip samples were taken from selected areas of interest at a reconnaissance level. No nominal sampling spacing was applied.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	A Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve has not been determined.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	There was no sample compositing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The orientation of controlling structures has not been fully determined.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised</i>	No drilling reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<p>The chain of custody for all Flynn Gold samples from collection to dispatch to assay laboratory is managed by Flynn Gold personnel.</p> <p>The level of security is considered appropriate for exploration surface sampling programs.</p> <p>Samples were transported in secured bags by freight to the ALS laboratory in Burnie using company vehicles. ALS uses internal procedures to ensure sample security when transporting samples from Burnie to Perth or Townsville. Details of sample movements are digitally recorded and available in real time to authorised staff through the ALS Webtrieve Portal.</p>
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<p>No audits or reviews have been carried out at this time.</p> <p>Due to the early stage of exploration, project-specific standard and technical procedures are still being adjusted.</p>

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	The Henty Project comprises EL6/2015 and EL3/2018. The exploration licenses are owned and controlled by Flynn Gold through its 100% owned subsidiary, Kingfisher Exploration Pty Ltd.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	Flynn Gold is unaware of any impediments for exploration on the granted licences and does not anticipate any impediments to exploration for the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Significant exploration and drilling has been completed by a variety of companies across the project area and is currently being reviewed by the Company in respect of assessing the potential for high-grade Ag-Pb-Zn resources in the project area.</p> <p>Previous exploration is described in the open file Mineral Resources Tasmania (MRT) reports referenced throughout the text and all historical exploration records are publicly available via the Tasmanian Government websites including Land Information System Tasmania (thelist.tas.gov.au).</p> <p>All work conducted by previous operators at the 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.</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Henty Zinc project is considered to be prospective for Ordovician aged carbonate (Gordon Limestone) hosted base metal Zn-Pb-Ag mineralisation of Irish-type and carbonate replacement deposit metallogenic models, and for high-grade Ag-Pb-Zn fissure vein mineralisation associated with zoned tin-base metal mineral systems around Devonian granitoid intrusive.
Drillhole information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a</i>	No drilling assays reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>easting and northing of the drillhole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>downhole length and intersection depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i> 	
	<p><i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></p>	No drilling assays reported.
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p>	No data aggregation or intercept calculations are included in this release.
	<p><i>Where aggregate intersections incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p>	No data aggregation or intercept calculations are included in this release.
	<p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	No metal equivalent values have been reported in this release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intersection lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p>	No drilling assays reported.
	<p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p>	No drilling assays reported.
	<p><i>If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. “downhole length, true width not known”).</i></p>	No drilling assays reported.
Diagrams	<p><i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intersections should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but</i></p>	Included in the body of this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The announcement is considered to represent a balanced report in context of the type of exploration results and stage of exploration (early-stage reconnaissance) being reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	All relevant and material exploration data is shown on figures, presented in tables, and discussed in the text of the announcement.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Planned exploration programs include continued review of historical prospecting and exploration data geological mapping and rock sampling. Recommendations for possible drill testing of targets are being reviewed.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Maps have been included in the main body of this announcement.