Flynn Gold

ASX Announcement
1 October 2025

Firetower Project, NW Tasmania

High-Grade Gold-Cobalt-Tungsten Identified in Historical Drillcore

Highlights

- **High-grade polymetallic gold-cobalt-tungsten intercept** confirmed from re-sampling of a historical drill-hole at Firetower Project
- Assays from re-sampling of hole FTD041, which was not assayed for cobalt when drilled in 2012, include:
  - **1.4m @ 2.23g/t Au, 0.58% Co, 1.31% WO_3 and 0.07% Cu** from 221.1m, within a broader interval of:
    10.0m @ 0.62g/t Au, 0.22% Co, 0.29% WO_3 and 0.08% Cu from 216.0m
- The intercept in FTD041 is located approximately **80m down-plunge of extension drill-hole 2019FTD007E**, drilled by the Company during 2023, which intersected (**previously reported**[1]):
  - **17.0m @ 2.31g/t Au, 0.16% Co, 0.38% WO_3, 0.16% Cu** from 121.0m, including:
    - **1.7m @ 6.64g/t Au, 0.12% Co, 0.87% WO_3, 0.14% Cu** from 121.0m and
    - **5.5m @ 3.27g/t Au, 0.24% Co, 0.53% WO_3, 0.33% Cu** from 132.5m
- The results highlight the potential for **polymetallic gold, tungsten and cobalt mineralisation** to extend along strike and at depth at Firetower
- Based on these results **re-sampling and assaying of historical drill core from four additional holes which were never tested for cobalt and tungsten has commenced** aimed at further assessing the project's critical mineral potential with **assays pending**
- Firetower is owned 100% by Flynn and is located in NW Tasmania with excellent access to mining services and infrastructure
- Cobalt and tungsten are classified as "critical metals" essential for the global energy transition
- For further information or to post questions go to the Flynn Gold Investor Hub at https://flynngold.com.au/link/y5awXy

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

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

ASX: FG1

ABN 82 644 122 216

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Share Price: **A$0.024**
Cash (11/09/25): **A$0.58M**
Debt: **Nil**
Ordinary Shares:**391.3M**
Market Cap: **A$9.4M**
Options
Listed (FG1O): **50.6M**
Unlisted Options: **65.5M**

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

CONTACT

Suite 2, Level 11
385 Bourke Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

info@flynngold.com.au
www.flynngold.com.au

Flynn Gold Limited (ASX: FG1, "Flynn" or "the Company") is pleased to report significant initial assay results from re-sampling of historical drill core at the Company's 100%-owned Firetower Project, located in northwest Tasmania (see Figure 1).

Managing Director and CEO, Neil Marston commented:

"The re-assay of historical drill core has delivered a strong gold-cobalt-tungsten intercept that confirms the depth continuity of the known mineralisation at Firetower. Importantly, these results reinforce the polymetallic nature of the system, with the significant critical metals tungsten and cobalt observed with gold. With the mineralisation remaining open both along strike and at depth, Firetower represents a highly prospective project with strong growth and value potential.

"Our program of re-assaying historical core for critical metals re-commenced last month with four more holes re-sampled which were never tested for cobalt and tungsten. The results of this work will add valuable new information, and we look forward to reporting further results from this low-cost activity in due course."

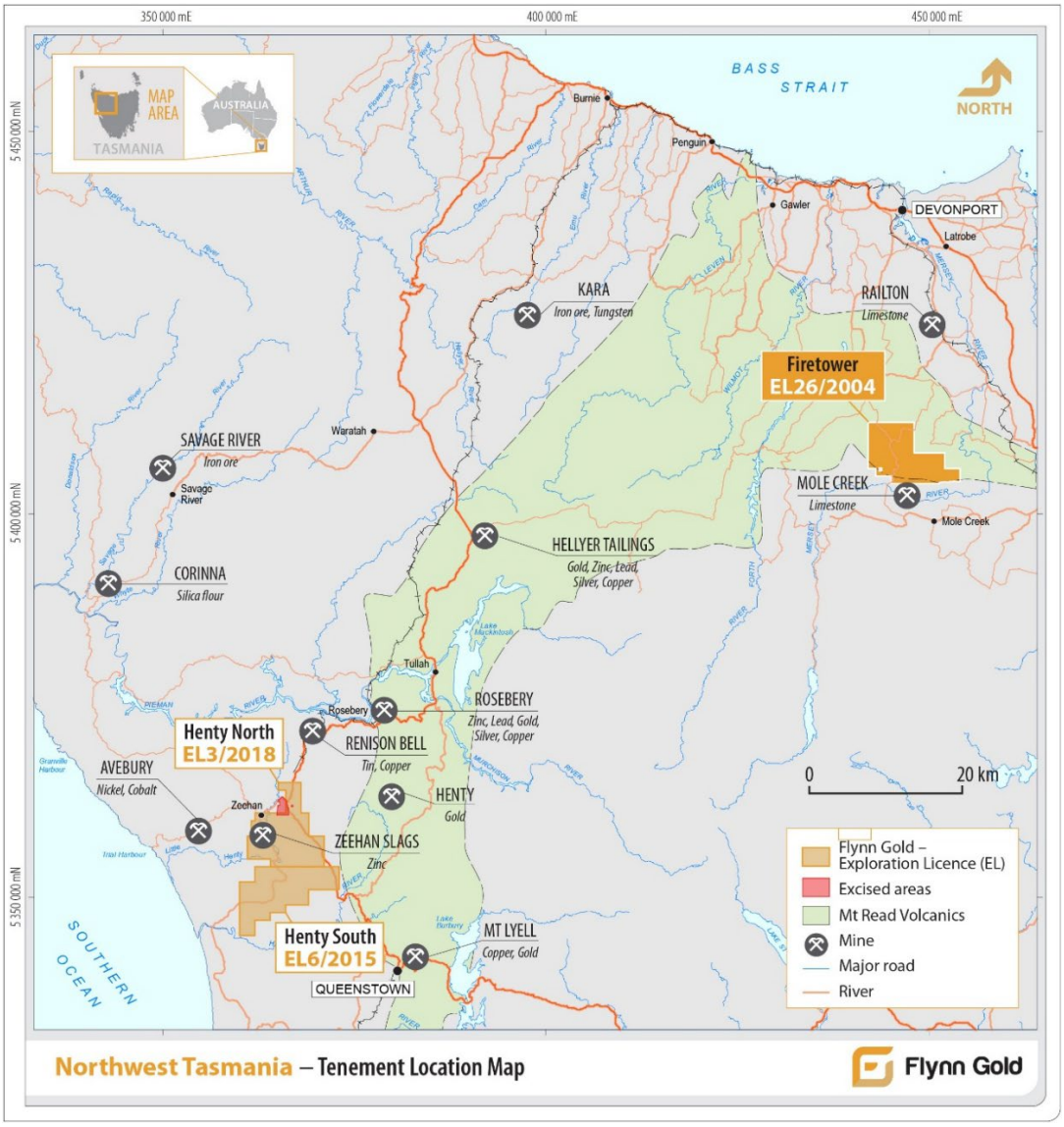

Figure 1 – Location of Flynn Gold's NW Tasmanian Projects

FTD041 Re-Sampling

FTD041, drilled by Greatland Gold Plc during 2012, was selected for priority re-sampling due to it being identified as a possible "near-miss" hole based on historical sampling with incomplete historical assaying for cobalt.

The new assay results are derived from quarter core sampling of the remaining half-core kept at the Department of State Growth core library in Hobart.

The assays from drill-hole FTD041 represent the first results from a program of re-sampling historical drill core at Firetower, aimed at assessing and advancing the Project's critical mineral potential.

The re-sampling was carried out over a continuous down-hole interval between 170 metres to 240 metres and returned a significant polymetallic intercept of:

- **1.4m @ 2.23g/t Au, 0.58% Co, 1.31% WO_3 and 0.07% Cu from 221.1m**

within a broader zone of:

- **10.0m @ 0.62g/t Au, 0.22% Co, 0.29% WO_3 and 0.08% Cu from 216.0m**.

Original assay results from the same FTD041 interval was 10m @ 0.37g/t Au, 0.13% WO_3 and 0.08% Cu from 216.0m with no assay for cobalt[2].

The re-sampled intercept is interpreted to represent an 80m continuation of gold-cobalt-tungsten mineralisation extending down-plunge of Flynn's previously announced extensional hole 2019FTD007E, which returned:

- **17.0m @ 2.31g/t Au, 0.16% Co, 0.38% WO_3, 0.16% Cu** from 121.0m, including:
    - **1.7m @ 6.64g/t Au, 0.12% Co, 0.87% WO_3, 0.14% Cu** from 121.0m; and
    - **5.5m @ 3.27g/t Au, 0.24% Co, 0.53% WO_3, 0.33% Cu** from 132.5m,

strengthening confidence in the depth continuity of the Firetower system where FTD041 was previously interpreted[3] as a possible "near-miss" hole (see Figure 4 and Figure 5).

The re-assay results from drill-hole FTD041 represent the first results from a program of re-sampling historical drill core at Firetower, aimed at assessing and advancing the Project's critical mineral potential.

Furthermore, these latest results continue to demonstrate the polymetallic nature of the mineralisation at Firetower, with the critical metals tungsten, cobalt and copper occurring with gold and potentially representing valuable co-products beyond its established gold endowment.

[2] Evans, D.A. 2012. Exploration Licence 26/2004 Firetower Annual Report for Period 26 November 2011 to 25 November 2012. Unity Mining Limited. MRT open file report 13_6670

[3] See FG1 ASX Announcement dated 26 March 2024 for full details.

Importantly:

- **Tungsten** is classified as a critical metal due to its industrial and strategic applications, particularly in hardening metals and alloys.
- **Cobalt** is a critical metal in the global energy transition, used in battery and Electric Vehicle supply chains.
- The association of gold with these metals adds significant potential value to the project, broadening its economic and strategic importance.

The mineralisation at Firetower remains open along strike and at depth, highlighting the scope for extensions through future drilling.

Figures 2 and 3 below show examples of the Firetower polymetallic mineralisation in drill core.

*Figure 2 – 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).*

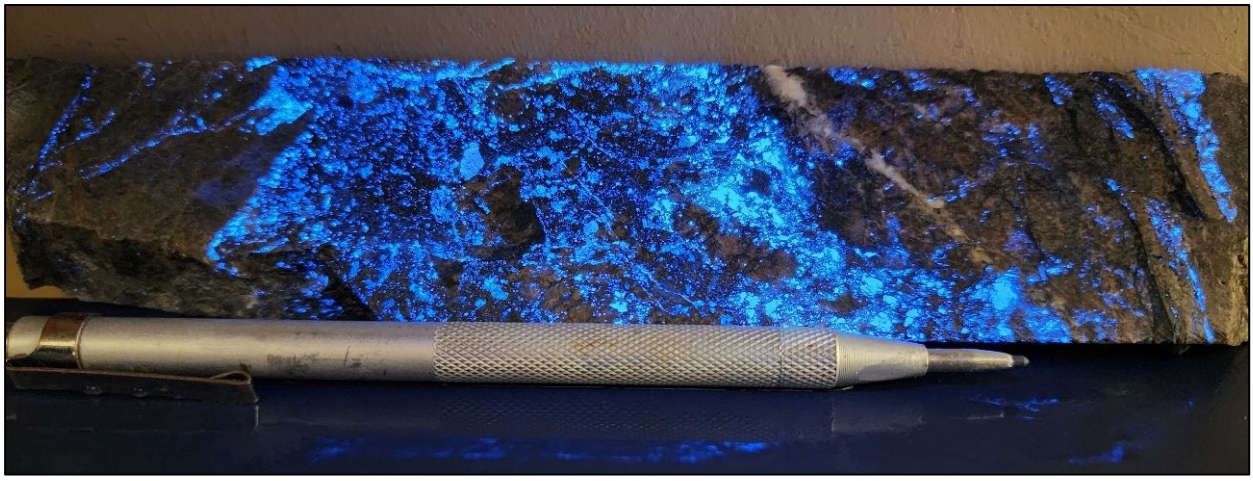

*Figure 3 – Same segment of drill core (2019FTD007E, 129.8m) under ultraviolet light, highlighting intense Scheelite ($CaWO_4$) mineralisation (blue) (Interval 129.5-130.0m Assay: **0.5m @ 6.64g/t Au, 0.38% Co, 1.02% WO_3**, 0.11% Cu).*

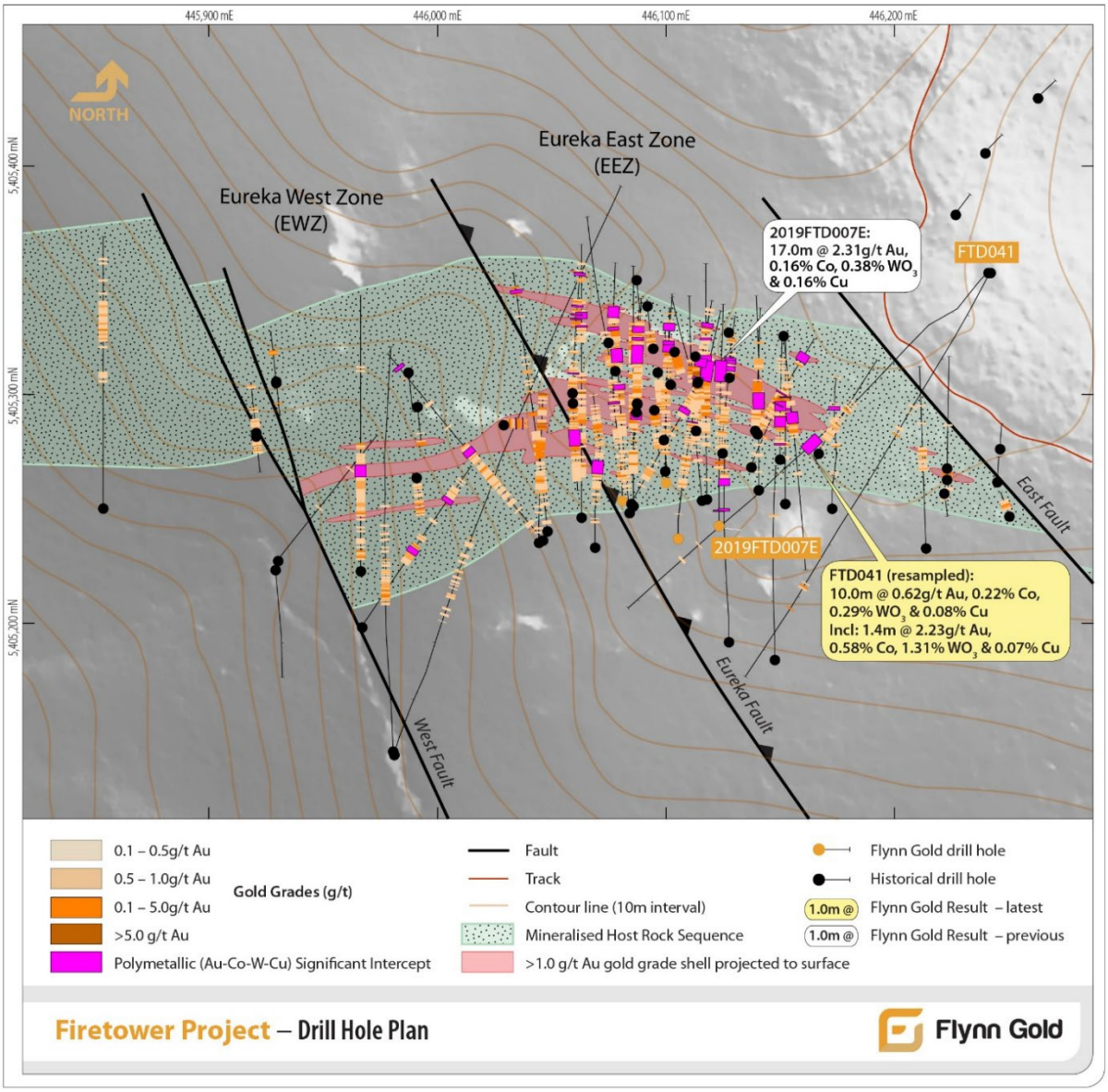

Figure 4 - Firetower Prospect Drill Hole Location Plan.

Latest Re-Sampling

The results from FTD041 form part of a systematic program of re-sampling historical Firetower drill core, focused on multiple gold mineralised drill intercepts never previously assayed for tungsten or cobalt.

Further re-sampling and assaying of selected historical Firetower drill core has commenced with four historical holes re-sampled at the Department of State Growth's drill core storage facility in Hobart last month.

The holes and intervals re-sampled, with gold and multi-element assays pending, are:

- GP90-01 (0.3-24.7m)
- GP90-02 (3.0-25.8m)
- GP90-10 (7.0-30.25m); and
- FTD40 (132-160m and 198-200m)

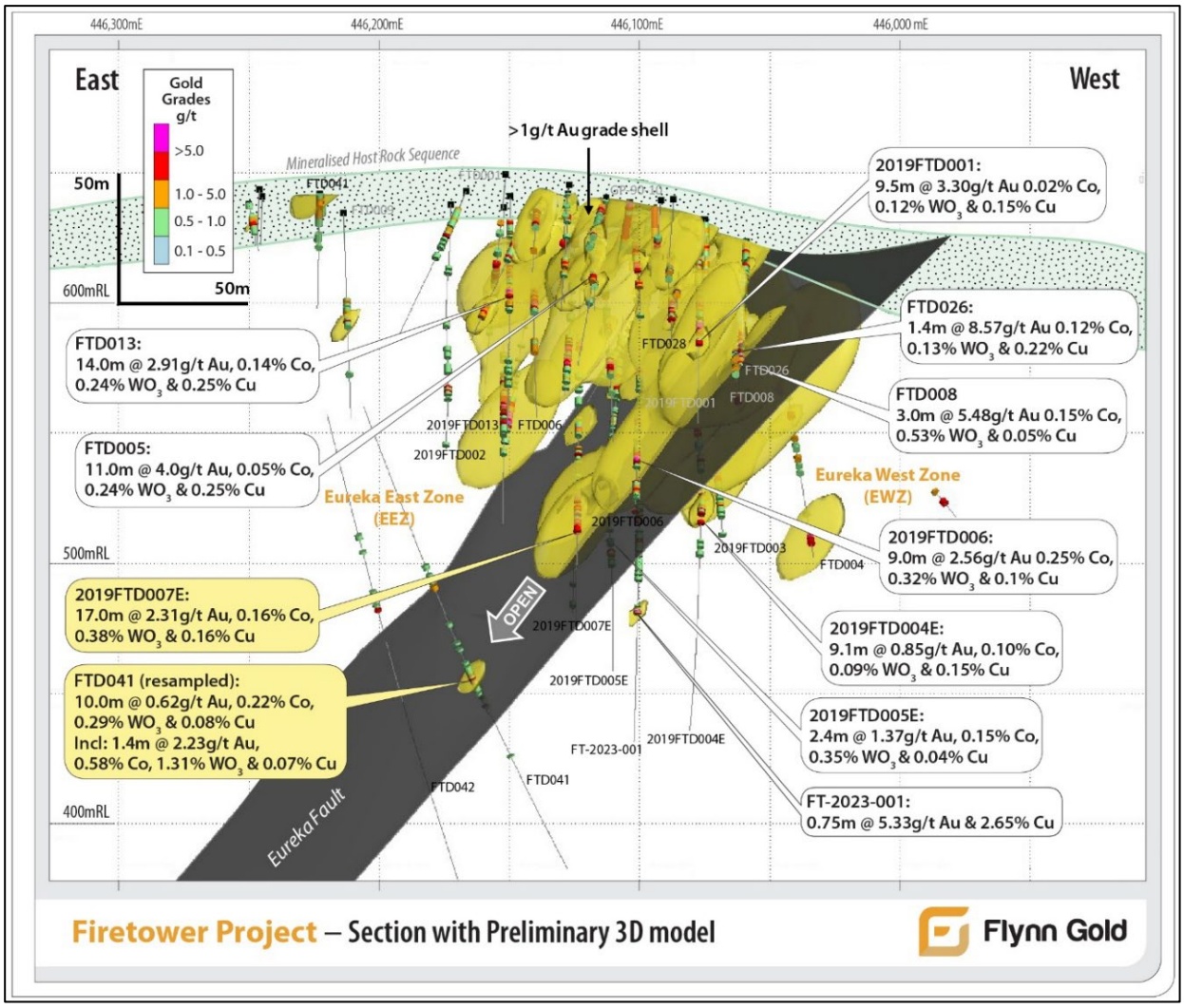

Figure 5 – Oblique Cross Section with preliminary 3D model of the Firetower Prospect (looking south), showing recent and historical drilling with selected significant polymetallic mineralised intercepts, >1g/t Au grade shell (yellow), and the interpreted Eureka Fault plane (grey).

Drill-hole GP90-10 was one of a series of short (30m) diamond drill-holes completed by Noranda Pty Ltd in 1990 which recorded a significant intercept of **17m @ 5.37g/t Au** from 7 metres, including **3m @ 21.4g/t Au** from 10 metres[4] [5].

GP90-10 was not assayed for cobalt or tungsten at the time or subsequently.

The re-sampling work is expected to:

- Provide a more comprehensive understanding of the polymetallic nature of Firetower;
- Identify new vectors for exploration and drilling follow-up; and
- Support future resource evaluation and targeting of extensions at depth and along strike.

[4] See FG1 ASX Announcement date 1 December 2022 for full details.

[5] Jones, P.A. 1991. Exploration Licence No. 10/88 - Gowrie Park Progress Report on Exploration Activity August 1990 to July 1991. Noranda Pty Ltd. MRT open file report 91_3290.

Firetower Project Background

The Firetower Project (EL26/2004) is located in northwest Tasmania, Australia, and covers an area of 62 square kilometres (Figure 1). The project lies in the north-eastern end 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 and the Henty gold mine.

Historical exploration in the Firetower Project area, beginning in the 1970s, has largely been gold-focused. Anomalous cobalt and tungsten were noted by previous explorers but generally not followed up due to the gold-focused exploration models applied at the time.

Inconsistent sampling protocols and assay techniques over several historical drilling campaigns led to large gaps in the understanding of the distribution and nature of the polymetallic mineralisation at Firetower.

The drilling program completed by Flynn in late 2023, has identified polymetallic Au-Co-W-Cu mineralisation at the Firetower Prospect which is currently defined over a strike length of 250m and to depths of 150m from surface (open).

The prospect is situated within a highly prospective 6km-long trend between the Firetower West and Firetower East prospects (Figure 6).

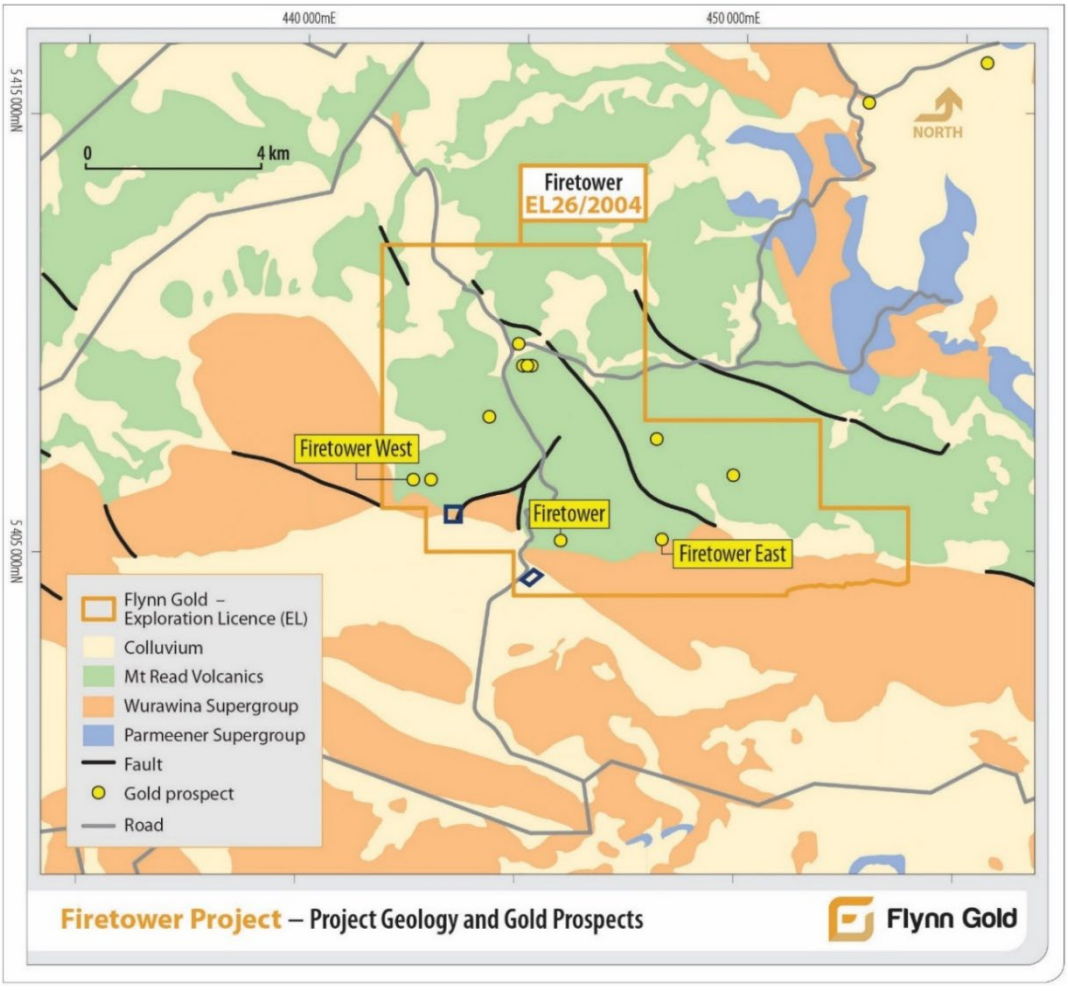

Figure 6 – Firetower Project Simplified Geology And Gold Prospects

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.

Global tungsten demand has been rising due to supply side constraints after China initiated export controls earlier in 2025, driving price growth.

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

About Flynn Gold

Flynn Gold is an Australian mineral exploration company with a portfolio of projects in Tasmania and Western Australia (see Figure 7) 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 critical metals project located in northern Tasmania. Flynn has also established a portfolio of gold-lithium exploration assets in the Pilbara and Yilgarn regions of Western Australia.

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

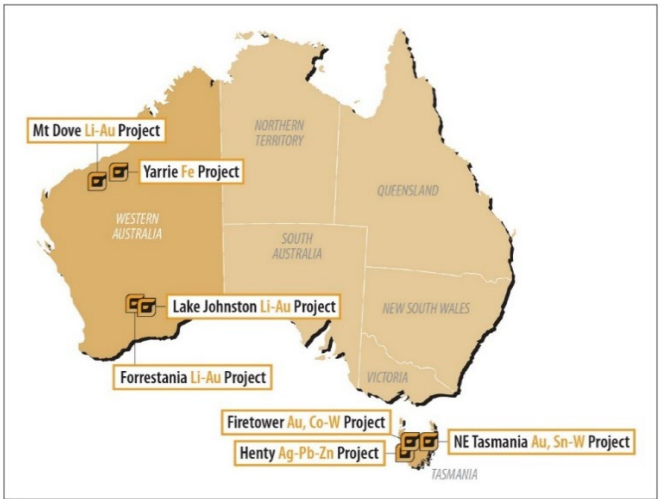

Figure 7 – Location Plan of Flynn Gold Projects

Competent Person Statement

The information in this ASX Announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr 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

FG1: ASX Announcement dated 26 March 2024

Appendix I

Table 1: Re-sampled drill hole collar details (this announcement), Firetower prospect

Hole ID	Hole Type	Hole Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Prospect
FTD041	DD	409.1	446241	5405354	647	-61	223	Firetower

Table 2: Significant Polymetallic Mineralised Intercepts for Firetower Re-Sampled Drillhole

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Co %	WO_3 %	Cu %
FTD041	216.0	226.0	10.0	0.62	0.22	0.29	0.08
including	219.1	225.0	5.9	0.89	0.29	0.48	0.09
and	**221.1**	**222.5**	**1.4**	**2.23**	**0.58**	**1.31**	**0.07**

Notes:

- Significant intercepts for polymetallic (Au-Co-W-Cu) mineralisation in this announcement used a cut-off grade of 0.3g/t Au with a polymetallic component of at least 0.1% Co and/or 0.1% WO_3. Maximum of 2m internal dilution accepted. Single-element significant mineralised intervals were not calculated.
- Reported grades are calculated as length-weighted averages.
- Significant mineralised intercepts are reported as downhole lengths, true widths are currently unknown.

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 re-sampling of historical diamond drill core from drill hole FTD041 drilled by Greatland Gold Plc in 2012. The sampling was carried out on available half core over a selected downhole interval (170.0-240.0m), which was cut and one side of quarter core taken as the sample. 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.
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.).*	Historical drilling technique was diamond core. Core was not oriented, and no use of triple tube is recorded in original drill logs and reports. Sampling results reported in this announcement refer to re-sampling of NQ sized half core.
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.*	No core recovery logs are available for historical drill hole FTD041. However, visual inspection of the drill core prior to re-sampling indicates that core recovery was generally good and within acceptable limits. Other drill holes at the Firetower prospect with available core recovery information generally show excellent core recovery, typically 100% but varying in the range of 95-100%. Information on measures taken to maximise sample recovery is not available, however, industry standard procedures were likely to have been implemented considering the professional standards of the exploration and drilling companies involved.
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.*	Historical drill hole FTD041 was geologically logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation, and veining. The core was photographed. FTD041 was not geotechnically logged. Flynn Gold geologists have reviewed historical geological logging and consider it to have been done to appropriate standards and levels of accuracy to support future geological and Mineral Resource estimation studies. Lacking geotechnical information is likely to preclude use for all mining studies. Multiple historical drill core from the Firetower prospect is held at the Mineral Resources Tasmania core library and are available for inspection. Multiple holes have been inspected by Flynn Gold Geologists.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Sampling results reported in this announcement refer to re-sampling of NQ sized half core. The core was cut with an automated core saw or where core was broken with a hand operated core saw to keep sample loss to a minimum. Sampling intervals were a minimum of 0.5 m and a maximum of 1.0 m. Where samples were not at 1.0 m, the sample breaks were constrained by geological structures (e.g. lithological/mineralisation boundaries, faults etc). The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the nature of the mineralisation, material grain size, and to enable representivity of samples. All staff were adequately trained for all sampling steps, with geologists preparing sample sheets prior to release for cutting and sampling. No field duplicate samples were collected due to limited size of the core available.
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.*	All samples were submitted for preparation at the ALS laboratory in Burnie and assayed for Au by AU-AA26 (25 g charge fire assay) and multi-element with rare earths by 4-acid digest and ICP-MS (MS-ME61r). 4-acid digest (HF-HNO_3-$HClO_4$-HCl) is a commonly used method suitable for the dissolution of most silicate, oxide, and sulphide minerals, however, this digestion is considered a partial digestion for tungsten (W), particularly where tungsten is hosted in scheelite ($CaWO_4$) or other refractory minerals that are not completely dissolved by four-acid attack under standard conditions. As such, tungsten assay values from this method are considered preliminary only and may under-report total tungsten content in samples containing scheelite or other resistant W-bearing phases. Quality control procedures included use of certified reference material (CRM's) for assay standards and blanks. Standards and blanks were inserted every 20 samples. Standards and blanks passed within an acceptable level of precision and accuracy for the relevant elements, providing confidence in the precision and accuracy of the assay results for most elements. However, CRMs used during this program were not specifically designed to assess digestion efficiency for ore grade tungsten. Follow-up and future assay programs are planned to incorporate ALS method XRF15b (lithium borate fusion followed by XRF) for tungsten, which provides a total digest suitable for scheelite and other refractory W-bearing minerals, thereby enabling more accurate determination of tungsten grades in mineralised zones. The selected intervals of historic drill core were re-sampled and re-assayed for gold to assess the reliability of earlier gold analytical results. Comparison of original and repeat assays indicates a generally consistent correlation, although some re-assayed intervals returned higher gold values than the original results. This is interpreted to reflect the nuggety nature of gold mineralisation rather than a systematic analytical bias. Overall, the QAQC results are considered to demonstrate acceptable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		levels of accuracy and precision for the purposes of reporting exploration results. 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.*	Significant mineralised intersections in the reported sampling 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 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 except for the conversion of W to WO3 (by using a multiplication factor of 1.264) and length weighted averaging of individual assay results within the broader mineralised intercepts reported. Tungsten assay results are often reported as elemental **W** (tungsten), but industry standards typically express grades as **WO_3** (tungsten trioxide). To convert between the two, a molecular weight factor is applied. Tungsten (W) has an atomic weight of 183.84, while WO_3 has a molecular weight of 231.84. The ratio 231.84 ÷ 183.84 = **1.264**. No twinned holes have been drilled to date.
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.*	No new drill holes reported. Original drill hole collar location was surveyed by professional surveyors using GNSS (differential GPS precise point positioning) referenced to an origin at Gog Hill survey control point 232/171. Coordinates are in MGA94 Zone 55 which is considered appropriate to enable good quality and adequate topographic control. Downhole surveys were conducted generally every 30 m using a Ranger Discoverer electronic magnetic survey tool operated by the drill crew.
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.*	No new drill holes reported. Historical drill hole spacing is variable and generally of an ad-hoc nature. Average spacing between drill holes on sections is ~40m. A mineral resource has not been determined. No sample compositing was applied in relation to the reported re-sampling 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.*	No new drillholes reported. 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 drillhole FTD041 was drilled along section perpendicular to the general strike of mineralisation at a dip of -61°. The hole orientation is considered suitable for the purpose of intersecting the mineralised zone and providing information that mineralisation is present at depth and down-dip of other drill holes in the area. While no sampling bias is suspected, there is presently insufficient information to confirm the true thickness of the mineralised interval and options for further drilling investigation are currently being assessed by the company.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	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.
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 and has commenced further re-sampling of available historical drill core.

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, scheelite, 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 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 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% WO_3. Gold-only intersections are not reported in this announcement. 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.