Flynn Gold

ASX Announcement
9 February 2026

Exceptional Tungsten Assays of up to 14.75% WO_3 at Gorge Creek, NE Tasmania

Highlights

- **Significant high-grade tungsten results** of up to **14.75% WO_3 and 13.43% WO_3** recorded in rock chip samples at the **Gorge Creek Tungsten Prospect** in north-east Tasmania.
- High-grade tungsten mineralisation is accompanied by **elevated silver** (up to **197g/t Ag**), **gold** (up to **0.64g/t Au**) and **bismuth** (up to **0.2% Bi**) in rock chip samples – a geochemical signature typical of intrusive-related tungsten mineralisation.
- Soil and rock chip sampling has confirmed a **broad, coherent tungsten-bismuth anomaly** extending over an area of approximately **400m by 150m**, including a **high-grade zone of approximately 250m by 60m** which is **open along strike** and has **never been drill tested**.
- Tungsten mineralisation at Gorge Creek is **exposed at surface within sheeted quartz veins containing wolframite and scheelite**, together with minor sulphides hosting gold, silver and bismuth.
- Reconnaissance work has identified **historical artisanal workings and evidence of small-scale processing facilities** worked during the late 1960's up to the early 1980's.
- **Further investigations planned** at the Gorge Creek Tungsten Prospect include trenching, channel sampling and ground geophysical surveys ahead of potential drill testing.

Henty Silver-Lead-Zinc Project

- **Drill rig mobilising to site** to commence drilling at the historical Silver King and South King silver-lead mines near Zeehan in NW Tasmania.

Mangana Gold Project

- Extended drilling program completed comprising four holes for 691m – **assays pending.**
- For further information or to post questions, go to the Flynn Gold Investor Hub at https://flynngold.com.au/link/rvv7ar

Flynn Gold Limited (ASX: FG1, "Flynn" or "the Company") is pleased to report initial results of its maiden reconnaissance mapping and sampling program at the Gorge Creek Tungsten Prospect, which lies within the 100%-owned EL30/2004 (Warrentinna Project) in northeast Tasmania (see Figure 1).

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$0.023**
Cash (31/12/25): **A$3.45M**
Debt: **Nil**
Ordinary Shares: **608.6M**
Market Cap: **A$14.0M**
Options
Listed (FG1O): **50.6M**
Listed (FG1OA): **118.7M**
Unlisted Options: **65.5M**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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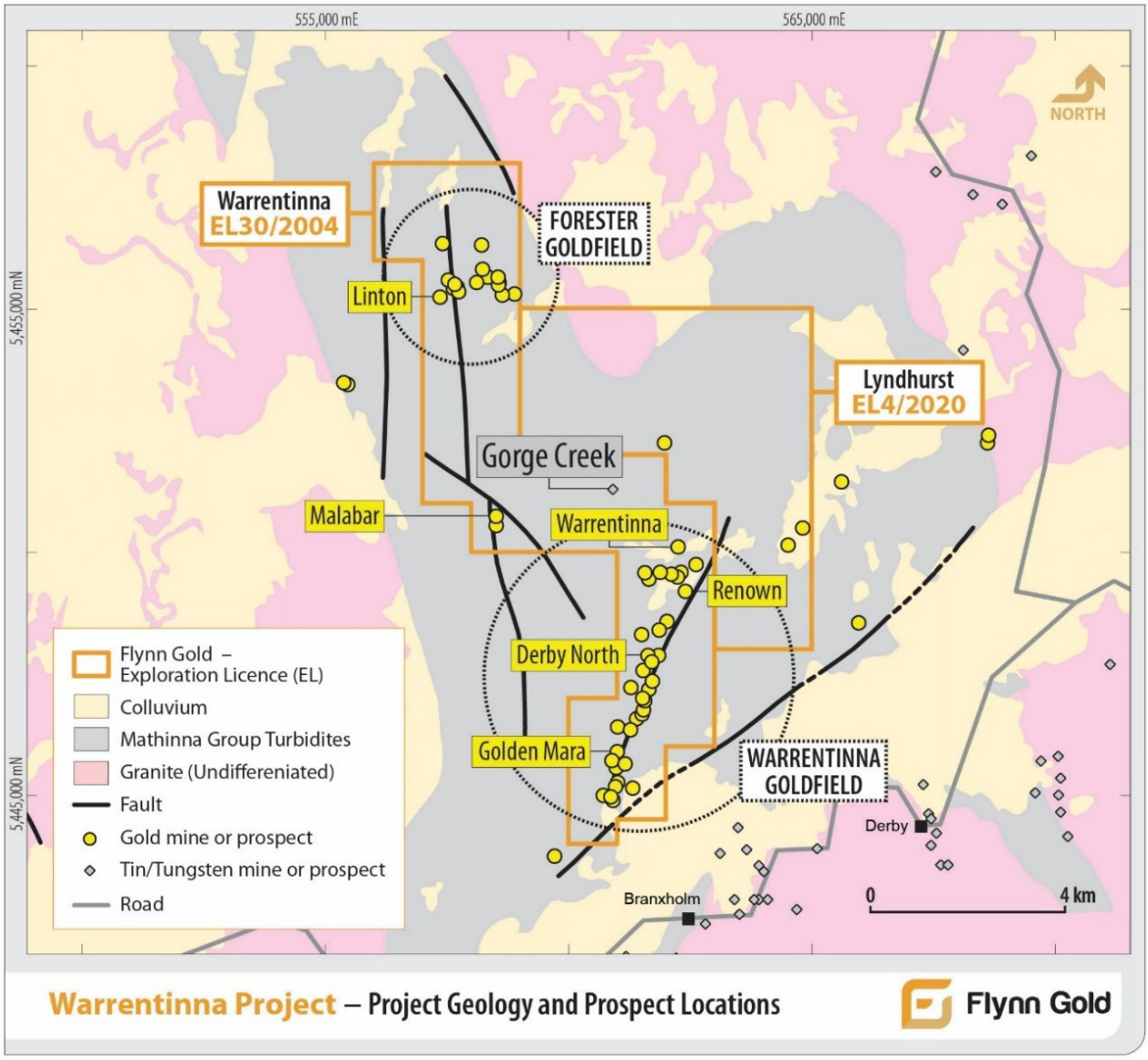

Figure 1 – Map of Geology and Prospect Locations including the Gorge Creek Tungsten Prospect.

Managing Director and CEO, Neil Marston commented:

"The discovery of high-grade tungsten-gold-silver-bismuth mineralisation at Gorge Creek is consistent with intrusive-related gold system (IRGS) deposits and strongly validates Flynn's north-east Tasmania exploration strategy highlighted by its discovery of IRGS mineralisation at its flagship Golden Ridge project.

"While Flynn Gold's focus remains squarely on advancing the Golden Ridge Project – where we are currently digesting the significant amount of data generated from our 2025 drilling campaign – our field team has taken the opportunity to pursue other exciting grassroots exploration opportunities in our portfolio. These district-scale grassroots exploration efforts have yielded a great result for us at Gorge Creek, at a time of record tungsten prices.

"Last worked on a small scale in the 1980's, the Gorge Creek tungsten prospect has lain dormant for almost half a century, only to re-emerge at a time when global demand in critical minerals such as tungsten is very high.

The tungsten mineralisation at Gorge Creek occurs from surface within sheeted quartz veins containing the tungsten minerals wolframite and scheelite, together with minor sulphides hosting gold, silver and bismuth. High-grade rock chip results of up 14.75% tungsten trioxide, 197g/t silver, 0.64g/t gold and 0.2% bismuth provide us with great encouragement to advance our exploration efforts at Gorge Creek.

"This exciting discovery further enhances Flynn Gold's exposure to critical minerals in Tasmania, which also includes our Firetower Project, where significant gold and tungsten mineralisation has been recorded in recent drilling and which we are working towards releasing a mineral resource estimate later this year.[1]"

Gorge Creek Prospect

The Gorge Creek Prospect is a historical prospect located on Exploration Licence EL30/2004 (the Warrentinna Project), in NE Tasmania. The prospect lies approximately 4km north of the Company's Derby North gold prospect, where significant gold mineralisation has been reported in recent drilling programs[2] (Figure 1).

Recent Exploration Activities

Flynn commenced exploring at the Gorge Creek Tungsten Prospect with mapping, soil and rock chip sampling as part of its broader strategy to extend the Golden Ridge project in NE Tasmania. Tungsten mineralisation at Gorge Creek occurs from surface within sheeted quartz veins which to date vary between 20mm and 200mm wide, containing wolframite ($FeMnWO_4$), scheelite ($CaWO_4$) and minor sulphides (Fe-As-Cu-Bi) with anomalous gold and silver.

A total of 65 rock chip, 92 soil and six stream sediment samples have been collected by Flynn's geology team to date, confirming a broad, coherent tungsten-bismuth anomaly extending over an area of approximately 400m by 150m, with a high-grade zone of approximately 250m by 60m which remains open along strike. There are no records of this anomaly ever been drill tested.

Peak rock chip results include 14.75% WO_3, 197g/t Ag, 0.65g/t Au and 0.2% Bi. Highlights from the rock chip samples, predominantly of float and outcropping in-situ quartz vein material, are included in Table 1 and shown in Figure 2. Full rock chip details are shown in Table 2.

Table 1: Gorge Creek - Rock chip samples above 1% WO_3.

Sample ID	Sample Type	Description	WO3 (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Sn (ppm)
83305	Float	Qtz vein + coarse wolframite	**14.75**	0.31	1.3	22	500	12	2
78677	Outcrop	200mm Qtz vein + wolframite + Scheelite	**13.43**	0.64	1.4	15	975	22	2
83304	Float	Qtz vein + wolframite + scheelite	**4.50**	0.21	2.9	14	459	19	4
60457	Float	Mullock - 120mm wide Qtz vein + coarse wolframite crystals	**3.96**	0.57	2.8	29	2040	63	4
83209	Float	130mm Qtz vein fragments + wolframite + cpy + aspy in hornfels (meta-sandstone)	**2.49**	0.38	2.1	34	899	255	4
60460	Outcrop	150mm Qtz vein with abundant Pyr + Aspy, minor wolframite + cpy	**2.47**	0.30	15.9	926	757	844	23
78676	Outcrop	50mm Qtz vein + wolframite	**1.51**	0.19	0.3	93	520	109	22
83312	Float	200mm Qtz vein + minor wolframite fragments	**1.38**	0.26	197.0	6830	1375	77	26

Interpretation of LiDAR data, combined with detailed outcrop mapping, indicates that the highest density of quartz veining is developed within a prospect-scale fold hinge zone, which is interpreted to be a key structural control on mineralisation (Figure 2).

[1] See FG1 ASX Announcement dated 23 December 2025 for full details.

[2] See FG1 ASX Announcement dated 12 January 2024 for full details.

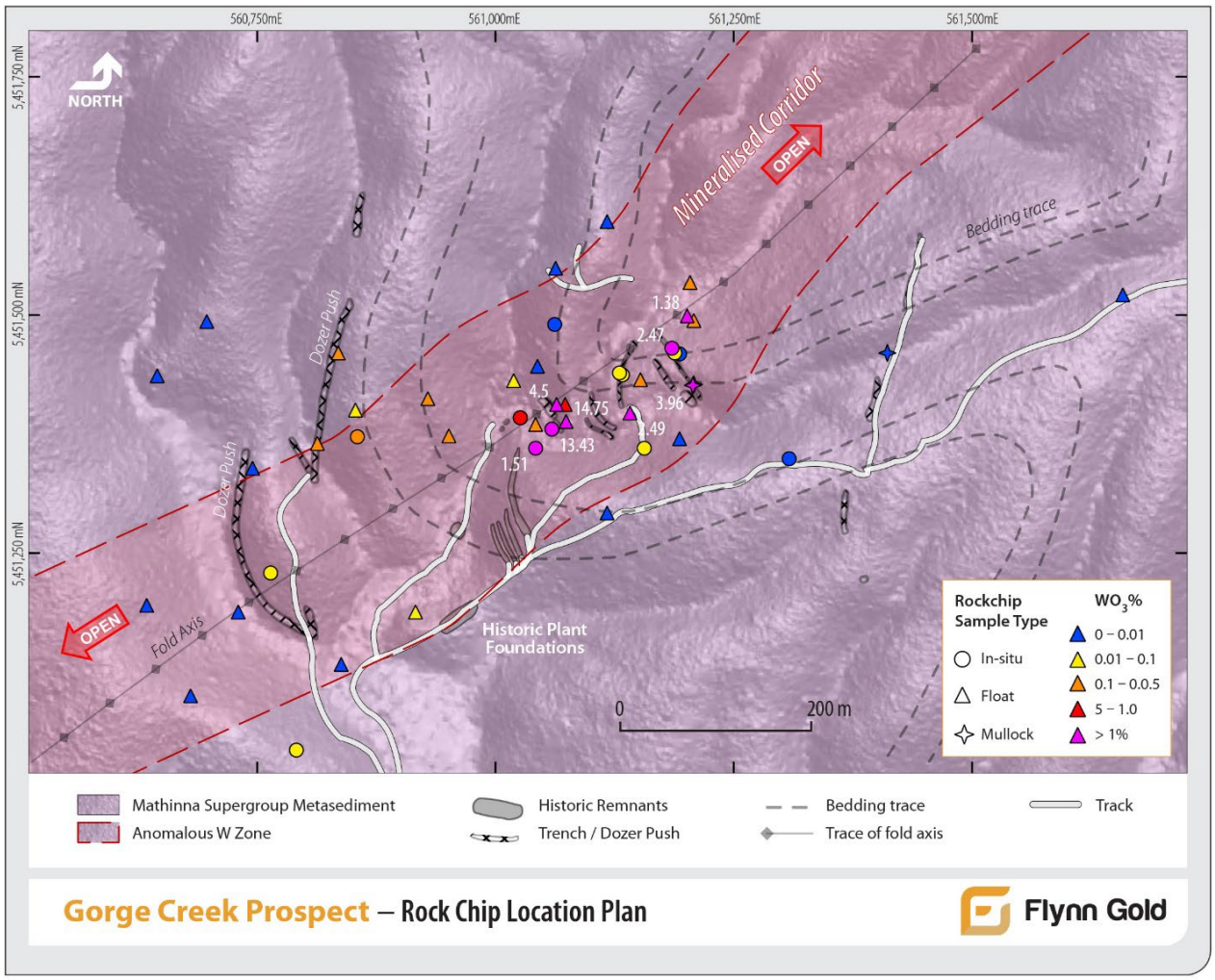

Figure 2 – Plan view of Gorge Creek Prospect area showing rock-chips locations and the interpreted tungsten anomaly (shaded red) occurring in and along trend of a regional fold hinge.

Soil sampling was conducted along ridge and spur lines at a nominal spacing of 50 metres. Prior to the commencement of the soil program, six stream sediment samples were collected both from within and surrounding the main area of historical workings to assess the suitability of the Ultrafine Fraction (UFF) soil sampling method.

Stream sediment samples were analysed using both the UFF method and a four-acid digest multi-element method, with comparable results returned from both analytical techniques, confirming the UFF method as an appropriate geochemical sampling approach for the project area.

Peak soil UFF results returned values of up to 1,443 ppm WO_3 (Figure 5) and 507 ppm Bi (Figure 6). (see Table 3)

The style of mineralisation, associated metal assemblage (W–Bi–Au–Ag), and structural setting are considered consistent with an intrusive-related system. Elevated bismuth is interpreted as a key indicator and pathfinder element in such systems, reflecting a magmatic-hydrothermal source to the mineralisation (Figure 6).

Current exploration is focused on defining the geometry and continuity of the mineralised system which remains open along strike and assessing the potential for higher-grade mineralisation within structurally favourable zones, particularly within the interpreted fold hinge corridor.

Examples of rock chip samples are shown under white and ultra-violet light in Figures 3 and 4.

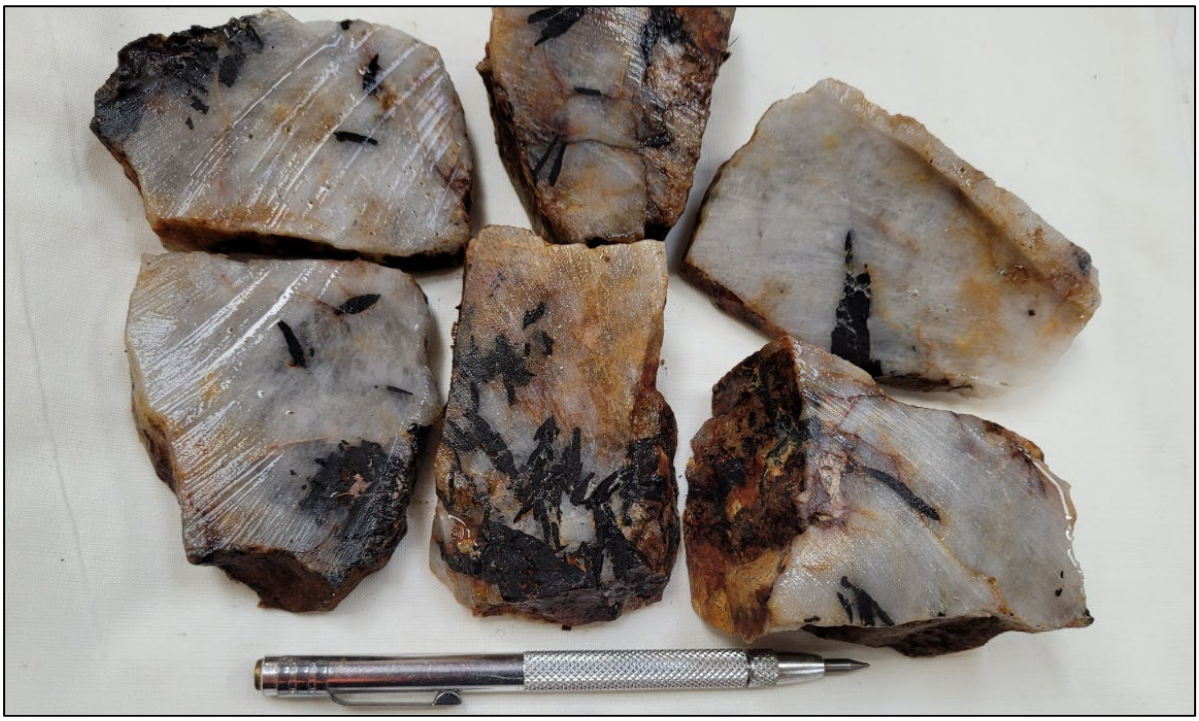

Figure 3 – Rock chip sample 78677 (13.43% WO_3) showing visible black crystals of wolframite within a quartz vein.

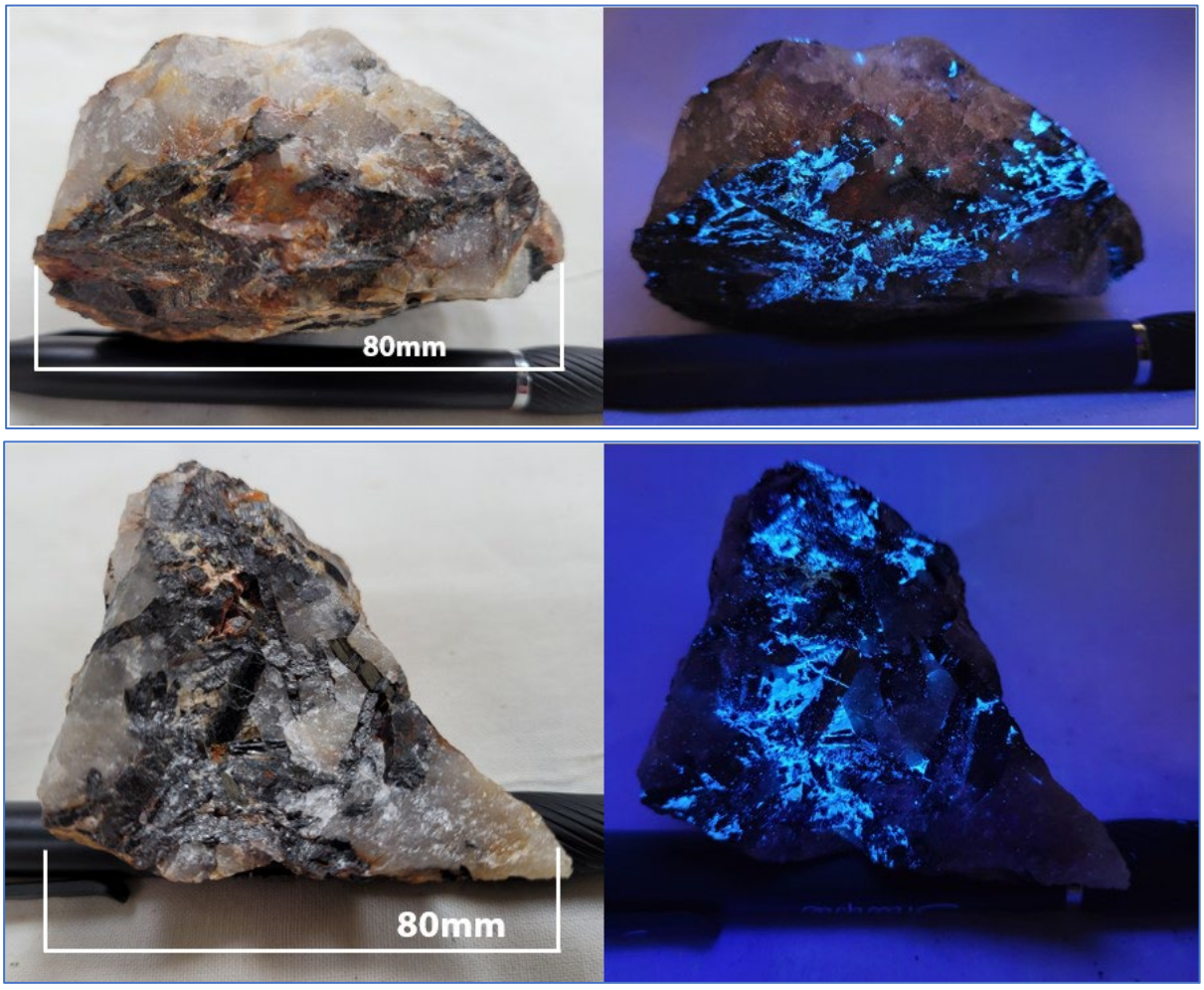

Figure 4 – Tungsten mineralisation in Quartz - Gorge Creek specimens photographed in natural light (left) and under ultraviolet (UV) light (right). Wolframite mineralisation is visible as black elongate crystals in natural light, while scheelite mineralisation is identified by its characteristic fluorescence under UV illumination.

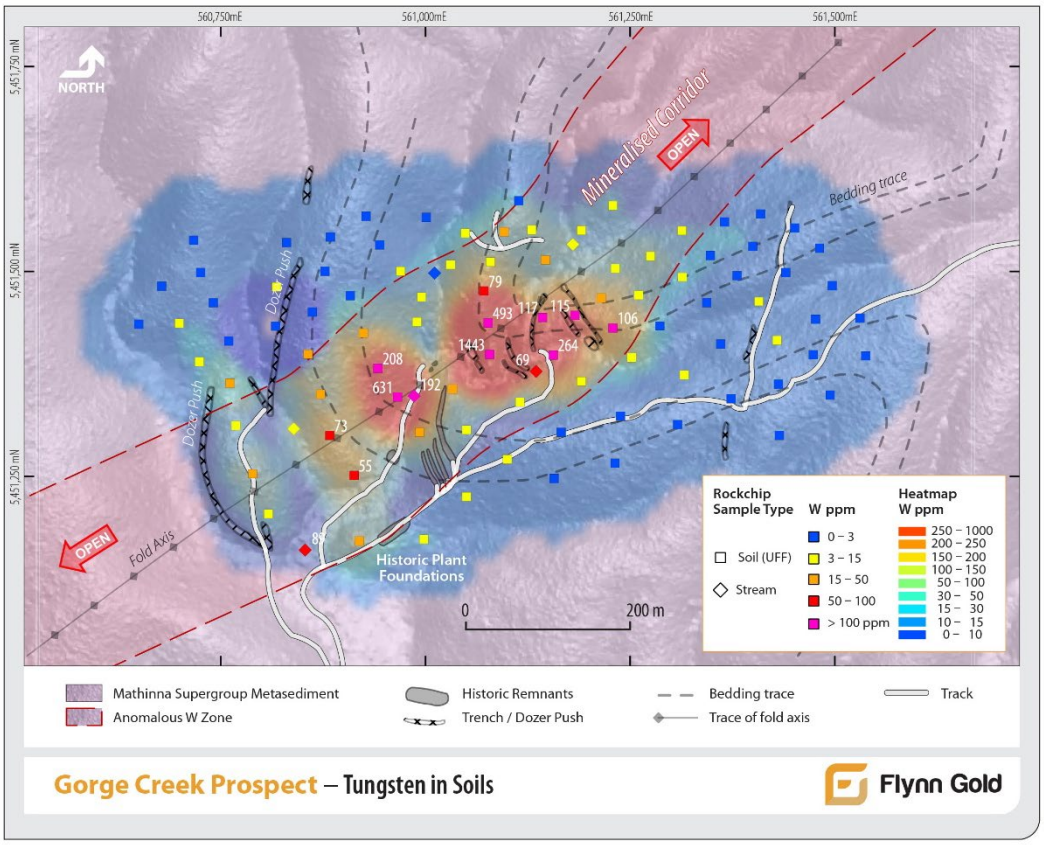

Figure 5 – Gorge Creek Tungsten (W) soil geochemistry heat map defining a northeast-striking soil anomaly approximately 200m wide.

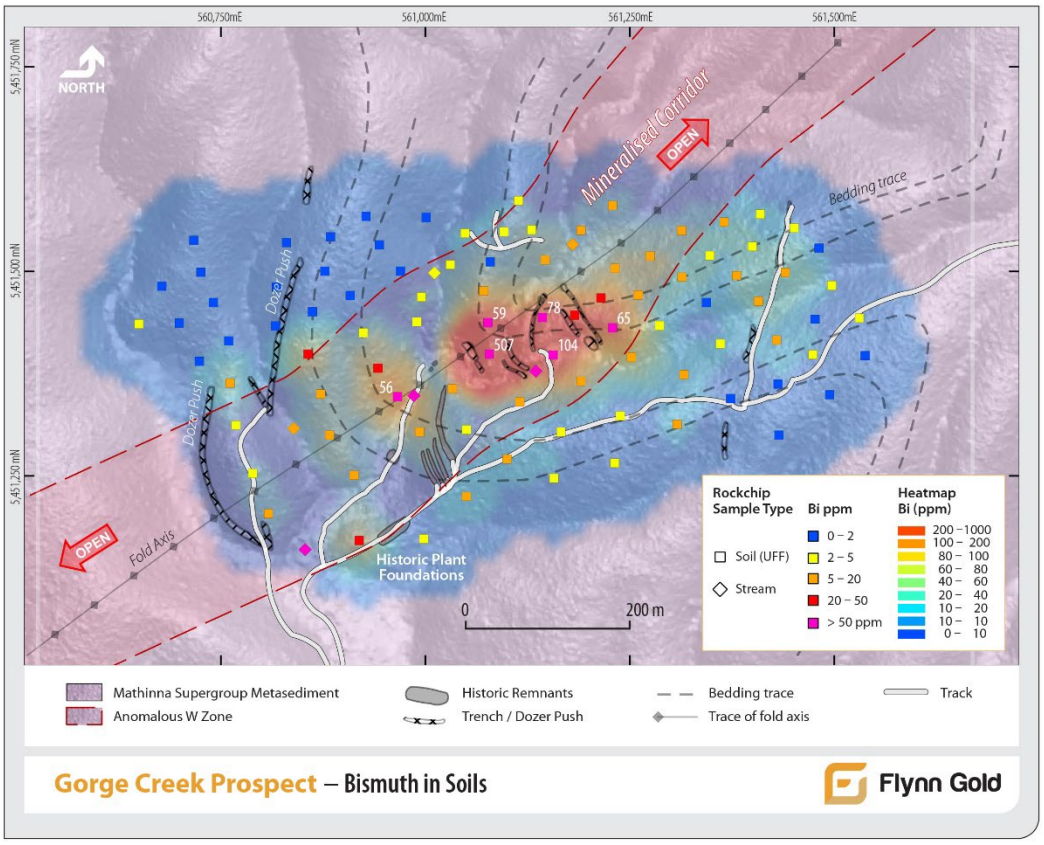

Figure 6 – Gorge Creek Bismuth (Bi) soil geochemistry heat map highlighting a broader northeast-striking soil anomaly relative to tungsten (W), consistent with bismuth acting as a pathfinder element in intrusive-related tungsten systems.

Project Background

Historical work at the site includes prospecting pits and trenches and evidence of small-scale processing facilities. Artisanal mining and prospecting at Gorge Creek is reported to have occurred during the late 1960's up to the early 1980's[3].

Host rocks are folded and variably hornfelsed Ordovician-Silurian aged turbiditic Mathinna Group sediments. A mid-Devonian granite outcrops ~2km to the north and is the likely source of hydrothermal fluids for the mineralised veining.

North-east Tasmania is host to a suite of tungsten and tin deposits associated with Carboniferous–Devonian granitoid intrusions. The deposits include the historically mined Storeys Creek (1.1Mt @ 1.09% WO_3 and 0.18% Sn) and Aberfoyle (2.1Mt @ 0.91% Sn and 0.28% WO_3) vein deposits hosted in hornfelsed Mathinna Group sedimentary rocks adjacent to granitic intrusions – the same broad geological set up that is observed at Gorge Creek.[4]

Globally, intrusion-related gold systems, such as that being explored by Flynn at its Golden Ridge Project, are commonly associated with large tungsten (± tin) belts. The occurrence of tungsten mineralisation alongside our gold prospects is therefore not surprising and indicates a regional-scale fertile granitoid system capable of generating both tungsten-tin and gold mineralisation during evolving hydrothermal activity.

Gorge Creek - Next Steps

Future work will focus on defining the scale, geometry and controls of the tungsten-gold-silver-bismuth mineralisation at the Gorge Creek Project. Planned activities include:

- Trenching and channel sampling to improve exposure of mineralised structures and vein sets;
- Additional soil sampling to the north-east and south-west of the current survey area to test for extensions to the tungsten–bismuth anomaly;
- Detailed structural mapping to confirm the orientation, continuity and structural controls of the mineralisation;
- Ground geophysical surveys (potentially high-resolution gravity and magnetic surveys); and
- Geological modelling to refine the mineralised system architecture and support the identification of drill targets.

[3] Roberts, P.A., October 1987, E.L.17/86 Branxholm Area Annual Report for 1986/87 (MRT Report No 87_2735)

[4] Seymour, D.B., Green, G.R., and Calver, C.R. 2007. *The Geology and Mineral Resource of Tasmania: a summary*. Geological Survey Bulletin 72. Mineral Resources Tasmania, Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources Tasmania

Henty Silver-Lead-Zinc Project – Drilling Update

Mobilisation of a drill rig to the Company's 100%-owned Henty Silver-Lead-Zinc Project near Zeehan in western Tasmania is underway. A drilling program of approximately 1,000m to test beneath the historical silver-lead mine workings at the Silver King and South King mines is due to commence in the coming days.

Mangana Gold Project – Drilling Update

Drilling at the Mangana Project, which is located approximately 25km south-west of the Golden Ridge Project (see Figure 7), was completed last week.

Two EDGI co-funded diamond drill-holes for 400m were originally planned at the Golden Entrance Mine to test for high-grade gold mineralisation beneath the historical workings in a zone that has not been previously drill tested.[5]

Four drill-holes in total have been successfully completed for 691m in the program. Drill core is currently being processed with samples being progressively analysed in the laboratory.

Full details of the drilling program will be released with the assay results when they are received in the coming weeks.

Approved by the Board of Flynn Gold Limited.

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[5] See FG1 ASX Announcement dated 29th August 2025 for full details

About Flynn Gold

Flynn Gold is an Australian mineral exploration company with a portfolio of projects in Tasmania (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 of Flynn Gold tenements in Tasmania.

Table 2 – Gorge Creek Rock Chip Samples

Sample ID	Sample Type	Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	WO3 (%)	W (ppm)	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)
60455	Float	Qtz vein in hornfels (meta-sandstone)	0.09	0.45	33	184	50	6.6	0.31	2,460	561042	5451385
60457	Float	Mullock - 120mm wide Qtz vein + coarse wolframite crystals	0.57	2.79	29	2,040	63	4.3	3.96	31,400	561207	5451426
60458	Float	Mullock - Siltstone with weathered Qtz + FeOx breccia	0.02	0.15	19	74	52	18.2	0.02	130	561208	5451427
60459	Outcrop	100mm Qtz vein + Aspy	0.60	21.90	10,000	1,380	2,050	35.3	0.07	560	561188	5451460
60460	Outcrop	150mm Qtz vein with abundant Pyr + Aspy, minor wolframite	0.30	15.90	926	757	844	23.3	2.47	19,550	561185	5451465
60471	Float	Weathered Qtz vein	0.01	0.03	5	-	6	0.2	-	10	562217	5451778
60472	Mullock	Mullock - Qtz healed breccia with Aspy + Pyr + FeOx	0.14	15.80	10,000	154	141	68.0	-	20	561892	5452048
60473	Outcrop	Laminated Qtz vein + Aspy	-	0.47	4,750	13	139	81.8	0.01	40	561875	5452016
60474	Float	Mullock - Qtz vein + Pyr	0.01	0.07	32	1	8	2.8	-	10	561856	5452042
60475	Float	Qtz vein + Pyr + FeOx	0.02	0.42	2,020	7	16	23.3	0.01	50	561912	5452141
60476	Float	Qtz vein + FeOx, minor Aspy + Pyr	0.01	0.02	238	-	4	0.7	-	10	562127	5451802
60477	Outcrop	Qtz vein + Aspy in siltstone	0.01	-	28	-	15	3.0	-	10	562130	5451812
60478	Float	Qtz vein + FeOx	0.02	0.05	40	-	3	0.5	-	10	562043	5451836
60479	Outcrop	Qtz healed breccia + FeOx in hornfels (meta-sandstone)	0.01	0.13	587	1	5	36.4	-	10	561870	5451924
60480	Outcrop	Qtz breccia + FeOx	0.01	0.14	197	5	7	27.1	-	30	561865	5451891
60481	Outcrop	Qtz breccia + FeOx	0.01	0.42	94	10	8	15.8	-	20	561840	5451736
60482	Float	Mullock - Qtz breccia + FeOx	0.01	0.27	141	6	9	11.7	0.01	40	561853	5451775
60483	Float	Qtz breccia + FeOx	0.02	0.01	1,040	3	6	1.8	-	10	561658	5451521
60484	Outcrop	Qtz healed breccia + FeOx in hornfels (meta-sandstone)	0.04	0.04	122	14	139	14.1	0.01	70	561308	5451349
60485	Float	Mullock - Qtz veinlets + FeOx in hornfels (meta-sandstone)	0.03	0.03	16	6	44	9.8	-	10	561411	5451460
73950	Float	Qtz vein + FeOx	0.01	0.01	2	1	6	0.5	-	10	562754	5452044
73951	Float	Qtz vein + FeOx in hornfels (meta-siltsone)	0.01	0.01	19	1	12	1.6	-	10	562367	5452582
73952	Outcrop	Qtz vein + FeOx	0.01	0.01	8	-	11	2.0	-	10	562321	5452623
73953	Float	Qtz vein in hornfels (meta-siltstone)	0.01	0.02	5	-	4	4.1	-	10	562070	5452695
73954	Float	Qtz vein + FeOx	0.01	0.01	1	-	3	0.6	-	10	562902	5452478
73955	Outcrop	Qtz vein + FeOx in hornfels (meta-siltsone)	0.01	0.03	5	40	179	21.0	-	10	560769	5451014
73956	Float	Qtz vein + FeOx in hornfels (meta-siltsone)	0.01	0.03	4	29	139	29.9	0.01	50	560680	5451100
73957	Float	Qtz vein + FeOx	0.02	0.43	4	112	132	7.7	-	10	560634	5451195
73958	Float	Qtz breccia + FeOx	0.01	0.01	4	6	34	5.1	-	20	560745	5451339
73959	Float	Qtz vein + tourmaline + FeOx	0.02	0.16	16	159	78	33.6	0.19	1,540	560813	5451365
73960	Outcrop	Qtz vein + tourmaline + FeOx	0.05	0.14	21	370	109	46.2	0.46	3,660	560855	5451372
78418	Float	75mm Qtz vein + FeOx in hornfels (meta-siltstone)	0.01	0.01	15	26	82	21.5	0.01	40	560838	5451133
78419	Outcrop	Sheeted Qtz veins (5-20mm) in hornfels (meta-siltstone)	0.01	0.01	2	46	91	21.4	0.05	370	560764	5451229
78420	Float	50mm Qtz vein fragment with tourmaline	0.01	0.01	3	-	6	1.4	-	10	560730	5451188
78421	Outcrop	60mm Qtz vein + FeOx	0.01	0.05	182	154	155	20.0	0.04	320	560791	5451043
78676	Outcrop	50mm Qtz vein + wolframite	0.19	0.34	93	520	109	21.6	1.51	12,000	561042	5451360
78677	Outcrop	**200mm Qtz vein + wolframite/Scheelite**	**0.64**	**1.39**	**15**	**975**	**22**	**2.4**	**13.43**	106,500	561059	5451380
78678	Float	75mm laminated Qtz vein + tourmaline + FeOx	0.01	0.06	115	12	60	18.9	0.01	80	561044	5451446
78679	Outcrop	75mm Qtz vein + tourmaline + trace Cpy	0.01	2.19	61	12	64	9.8	0.01	50	561062	5451490
78680	Float	75mm Qtz vein + FeOx in hornfels (meta-siltstone)	0.01	0.12	41	23	70	34.9	0.06	490	561019	5451431
78681	Float	10mm Qtz veinlets in hornfels (meta-siltstone)	0.01	0.06	25	84	133	20.0	0.02	140	560916	5451188
83201	Float	100mm Qtz vein fragment + wolframite in hornfels (meta-	0.40	0.72	15	790	23	10.7	0.12	980	560951	5451373
83202	Float	30-80mm Qtz vein fragments with FeOx in hornfels (meta-	0.08	0.08	55	222	65	29.4	0.29	2,270	560929	5451412
83203	Float	50mm wide Qtz vein fragment + FeOx	0.06	0.14	58	361	273	141.0	0.08	670	560853	5451400
83204	Float	120mm Qtz vein fragment + wolframite in hornfels (meta-	0.16	0.62	24	312	30	6.9	0.63	4,970	561073	5451406
83205	Float	125mm Qtz vein fragment + FeOx	0.01	0.03	22	6	15	4.6	0.01	40	561063	5451549
83206	Float	100mm Qtz vein fragment + FeOx in hornfels (meta-	0.01	0.01	738	4	6	6.4	-	3	561117	5451598
83207	Float	800mm Qtz vein fragments in hornfels (meta-sandstone)	0.01	0.01	36	6	18	7.6	-	30	561193	5451370
83208	Float	70mm Qtz vein fragments + FeOx	0.01	0.04	20	9	17	2.1	0.01	44	561117	5451292
83209	Float	130mm Qtz vein fragments + wolframite + cpy + aspy in	0.38	2.05	34	899	255	3.6	2.49	19,750	561141	5451397
83210	Float	125mm Qtz vein + wolframite + cpy + tourmaline in hornfels	0.12	1.44	10	306	232	11.5	0.34	2,670	561152	5451432
83211	Float	50mm Qtz vein fragments	0.01	0.01	1	2	3	0.4	-	8	560645	5451436
83212	Float	70mm Qtz vein fragments + FeOx	0.01	0.02	3	7	5	0.3	0.01	110	560697	5451493
83213	Float	10-40mm Qtz veinlets + tourmaline in hornfels (meta-	0.15	0.23	57	414	77	12.5	0.12	920	560835	5451460
83304	Float	Qtz vein + wolframite + scheelite	0.21	2.88	14	459	19	4.1	4.50	35,700	561064	5451406
83305	Float	**Qtz vein + coarse wolframite**	**0.31**	**1.34**	**22**	**500**	**12**	**1.7**	**14.75**	117,000	561074	5451388
83306	Outcrop	>100mm Qtz vein + FeOx + Pyr + minro scheelite and	0.31	5.14	131	913	79	8.8	0.84	6,660	561026	5451392
83307	Outcrop	50-100mm Qtz vein + Cpy + minor wolframite and scheelite	0.24	1.55	156	340	74	13.4	0.26	2,050	561026	5451392
83308	Outcrop	50mm Qtz vein	0.01	0.03	3	6	4	2.7	0.07	590	561156	5451360
83309	Outcrop	100mm Qtz vein + Aspy + Pyr + Aspy	0.65	12.55	10,000	1,615	739	13.0	0.01	70	561193	5451459
83310	Float	30-40mm Qtz vein fragments + FeOx + minor wolframite in	0.12	1.08	33	565	211	38.9	0.35	2,750	561204	5451534
83312	Float	**200mm Qtz vein + minor wolframite fragments**	**0.26**	**197.00**	**6,830**	**1,375**	**77**	**26.0**	**1.38**	10,950	561201	5451499
83313	Outcrop	25mm Qtz vein	0.08	1.40	96	198	130	31.8	0.03	210	561133	5451437
83314	Outcrop	150mm Qtz vein + FeOx	0.64	0.87	25	707	52	4.3	0.02	140	561130	5451439
83315	Float	100mm Qtz vein fragments + minor wolframite + minor Aspy	0.05	38.60	2,990	378	45	27.8	0.40	3,190	561208	5451494

Abbreviations

Qtz	Quartz
Aspy	Arsenopyrite
Pyr	Pyrite
FeOx	Iron Oxides - Goethite, Hematite

Table 3 – Gorge Creek UFF+ Soil Samples

Sample ID	Sample Type	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	W (ppm)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
80095	Soil	1	0	20	6	66	10	7	560,808	5,451,204
80096	Soil	2	0	23	5	85	9	13	560,789	5,451,253
80097	Soil	4	0	84	3	44	11	5	560,768	5,451,312
80098	Soil	1	0	24	10	76	11	14	560,761	5,451,364
80099	Soil	1	0	18	2	30	7	4	560,724	5,451,390
80100	Soil	1	0	27	1	19	6	3	560,699	5,451,437
80101	Soil	2	0	16	1	23	5	1	560,678	5,451,482
80102	Soil	1	0	19	3	55	9	2	560,650	5,451,436
80103	Soil	1	0	16	1	12	5	1	560,717	5,451,538
80104	Soil	-	0	29	1	15	6	1	560,726	5,451,499
80105	Soil	-	0	26	2	29	8	2	560,741	5,451,462
80106	Soil	4	0	35	2	42	5	1	560,759	5,451,415
80107	Soil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	560,817	5,451,433
80108	Soil	1	0	30	1	11	8	5	560,818	5,451,481
80109	Soil	3	0	9	1	100	5	1	560,830	5,451,535
80110	Soil	-	0	7	1	26	4	1	560,884	5,451,542
80111	Soil	-	0	18	1	18	5	1	560,877	5,451,500
80112	Soil	-	0	22	1	10	7	2	560,862	5,451,451
80113	Soil	5	0	18	6	38	12	4	561,115	5,451,341
80114	Soil	127	1	200	507	200	31	1,145	561,078	5,451,399
80115	Soil	18	1	120	59	196	17	391	561,076	5,451,437
80116	Soil	1	0	34	13	99	14	63	561,071	5,451,476
80117	Soil	-	0	41	3	26	10	5	561,030	5,451,508
80118	Soil	1	0	23	1	21	4	1	561,001	5,451,566
80119	Soil	1	0	56	3	48	11	4	561,048	5,451,547
80120	Soil	1	0	40	2	42	9	5	561,079	5,451,512
80121	Soil	3	0	48	4	42	17	14	561,096	5,451,548
80122	Soil	1	0	33	3	29	9	6	561,130	5,451,551
80123	Soil	1	0	27	3	39	11	2	561,114	5,451,586
80124	Soil	8	0	97	12	65	12	13	561,147	5,451,514
80125	Soil	4	0	84	39	204	14	91	561,182	5,451,446
80126	Soil	5	0	78	79	178	20	92	561,143	5,451,444
80127	Soil	12	0	75	104	233	17	209	561,156	5,451,398
80128	Soil	1	0	67	11	82	15	6	561,190	5,451,366
80129	Soil	1	0	39	2	24	7	1	561,238	5,451,323
80130	Soil	2	0	43	4	39	9	1	561,166	5,451,304
80132	Soil	2	0	36	3	57	6	7	560,990	5,451,438
80133	Soil	2	0	47	2	55	9	4	560,995	5,451,469
80134	Soil	2	0	41	2	28	7	3	560,970	5,451,500
80135	Soil	1	0	35	1	19	6	2	560,944	5,451,532
80136	Soil	1	0	26	1	15	6	1	560,927	5,451,567
80137	Soil	1	0	21	1	11	6	2	560,908	5,451,470
80138	Soil	1	0	36	4	34	7	19	560,924	5,451,425
80139	Soil	4	0	38	29	62	15	165	560,942	5,451,382
80140	Soil	9	0	78	56	97	17	501	560,966	5,451,347
80141	Soil	2	0	39	24	123	17	30	560,857	5,451,399
80142	Soil	1	0	19	6	64	7	25	560,872	5,451,350
80144	Soil	4	0	55	11	113	13	58	560,883	5,451,300
80145	Soil	13	1	32	8	174	8	43	560,913	5,451,251
80146	Soil	1	0	40	15	105	16	26	560,993	5,451,304
80147	Soil	2	0	20	8	68	11	4	561,050	5,451,225

Sample ID	Sample Type	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	W (ppm)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
80148	Soil	2	0	15	3	143	15	5	560,998	5,451,173
80149	Soil	2	0	17	23	166	11	24	560,919	5,451,171
80151	Soil	1	0	8	6	128	4	14	561,033	5,451,356
80152	Soil	1	0	7	3	101	5	4	561,050	5,451,307
80153	Soil	2	0	32	6	93	10	3	561,100	5,451,271
80154	Soil	1	0	46	4	67	7	2	561,157	5,451,247
80155	Soil	2	0	40	3	24	8	2	561,231	5,451,266
80156	Soil	1	0	36	6	62	6	2	561,308	5,451,313
80157	Soil	8	0	57	17	136	12	5	561,252	5,451,395
80159	Soil	8	0	51	65	170	18	84	561,229	5,451,431
80160	Soil	2	0	23	24	85	12	21	561,215	5,451,467
80161	Soil	3	1	43	5	40	10	4	561,190	5,451,550
80162	Soil	2	0	39	6	35	9	5	561,229	5,451,580
80163	Soil	3	0	74	12	145	9	9	561,232	5,451,504
80164	Soil	1	0	19	7	65	10	3	561,260	5,451,471
80165	Soil	3	0	21	5	87	7	2	561,286	5,451,434
80166	Soil	1	0	55	7	95	9	2	561,316	5,451,374
80167	Soil	2	0	25	2	55	8	2	561,431	5,451,362
80169	Soil	2	0	24	2	24	6	2	561,494	5,451,349
80170	Soil	6	0	45	2	31	7	2	561,432	5,451,300
80171	Soil	1	-	12	1	18	3	1	561,373	5,451,345
80172	Soil	4	0	59	2	35	6	1	561,538	5,451,397
80173	Soil	5	0	102	3	37	10	2	561,531	5,451,443
80174	Soil	2	0	85	2	35	8	2	561,497	5,451,483
80175	Soil	2	0	40	2	58	6	2	561,481	5,451,528
80176	Soil	7	0	64	3	69	9	2	561,451	5,451,553
80177	Soil	2	0	46	5	60	10	2	561,409	5,451,570
80178	Soil	3	0	40	6	44	9	2	561,365	5,451,560
80179	Soil	3	0	29	2	61	7	2	561,400	5,451,531
80180	Soil	4	0	24	14	107	7	2	561,440	5,451,499
80181	Soil	1	0	75	2	43	7	2	561,476	5,451,442
80182	Soil	4	0	45	2	34	8	2	561,474	5,451,398
80183	Soil	2	0	47	6	62	7	2	561,429	5,451,416
80184	Soil	2	0	25	7	39	12	3	561,407	5,451,463
80185	Soil	2	0	16	5	44	14	1	561,380	5,451,495
80186	Soil	1	0	37	2	19	10	2	561,348	5,451,519
80187	Soil	2	0	33	5	42	11	4	561,313	5,451,550
80188	Soil	3	0	61	14	108	12	8	561,275	5,451,519
80189	Soil	9	0	102	10	76	10	3	561,314	5,451,493
80190	Soil	1	0	7	0	33	8	2	561,344	5,451,462
80191	Soil	1	0	65	5	45	15	1	561,360	5,451,411

Table 4 – Gorge Creek UFF+ Stream Samples

Sample ID	Sample Type	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	W (ppm)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
80089	Stream	1	0.3	20	3	77	6	8	560,839	5,451,308
80090	Stream	5	1.1	60	32	109	7	89	560,853	5,451,160
80091	Stream	1	0.2	37	1	32	4	2	561,011	5,451,498
80092	Stream	6	1.2	70	33	106	6	192	560,986	5,451,348
80093	Stream	3	1.8	64	2	72	4	5	561,180	5,451,533
80094	Stream	6	0.8	42	31	139	6	69	561,135	5,451,378

JORC Code Table 1 for Exploration Results – Gorge Creek Tungsten Prospect

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 refers to soil, rock chip and stream sediment samples. 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.	**Rock chip samples** Rock-chip 'outcrop' samples were taken from in-situ outcrop. Rock-chip 'float' samples were not in-situ, these rocks have potentially been transported. Rock chip samples weighed between 0.5 – 3 kg. . Some rock chip samples may be selective and taken from either mineralised or unmineralised material. This kind of grab sampling enables preliminary/indicative metal grade and rock elemental composition to be ascertained but it is not as representative as continuous channel sampling or drilling. **Soil samples** Soil samples were taken by removing any surface vegetation and topsoil and then digging down 20 – 30 cm to collect the soil material. Soil was then sieved at the sample site to -2mm and approximately 300g of the sieved fraction collected and bagged with a unique sample identification number. Soil samples used UltraFine+ (UFF) analysis method. Duplicate lines have been taken to test the quality and consistency of assay results. **Stream sediment samples** Stream sediment samples (~3 kg) were collected using a ¼-inch (6.3 mm) sieve to ensure consistent particle-size selection and reduce coarse-fraction bias. Samples were air-dried, thoroughly homogenised, and split 50:50 to ensure representivity. One 50% split was retained for pan-concentrate and grain count analysis. The remaining 50% split was quartered, with one quarter submitted to ALS for 25 g fire assay and four-acid multi-element analysis (ME-MS61), with additional XRF analysis (ME-XRF15b with lithium borate fusion finish, MS85) for Sn and W. The remaining quarter was passed through a 2 mm sieve and submitted to LabWest for ultra-fine fraction (UFF) analysis, emulating standard soil-sampling preparation. The two analytical methods were directly compared to assess the suitability of UFF analysis for detecting tungsten and associated pathfinder elements within the project area. Comparable geochemical responses were obtained from both methods, supporting the reliability and representivity of the sampling and preparation procedures. UFF results have been used in this report to maintain methodological consistency with soil geochemical datasets.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	**Rock chip / Channel samples** Samples were prepared at the ALS laboratory in Burnie. Samples were weighed (WEI-21), crushed (CRU-21), then pulverized (PUL-21) to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns. Samples were analysed at Burnie, Au by AU-AA25 (30 g charge fire assay) then sent to Townsville or Adelaid for multi-element assay by 4-acid digest (MS-ME61) and XRF analysis (ME-XRF15b). **Soil samples and Stream sediment samples** Soils and stream sediment samples were submitted for analysis to LabWest for UltraFine+ analysis. UltraFine+ soil sampling is used to obtain ultrafine fraction of the soil (-2µm), this is analysed to identify elemental concentrations. For soil samples, variation in the regolith profile thickness, soil type, and disturbed regolith profiles around historical tungsten workings may locally affect the representivity of assay results. The purpose of the soil sampling is to measure and detect anomalous secondary dispersion geochemical haloes that may indicate the presence of nearby primary mineralisation, but results should not necessarily be taken as being direct evidence of in-situ primary mineralisation. Stream sediment sampling provides a catchment-scale indication of upstream geochemical sources and reflects the integrated geochemical signature of eroded material within the drainage basin. Elemental concentrations may be influenced by factors such as catchment size, lithological variability, sediment transport distance, hydraulic sorting, and dilution by barren material. Consequently, anomalous responses may be displaced downstream from their primary source and should be interpreted as indicative of potential upstream mineralisation rather than direct evidence of in-situ primary mineralisation at the sample location.
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.).*	No drilling results are presented in this report, as Flynn has not undertaken drilling at the Gorge Creek Project.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	No drilling undertaken.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No drilling undertaken.
	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 drilling undertaken.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation,*	No drilling undertaken. Rock chip samples are geologically logged for lithology, veining, alteration and visible mineralisation. Structural measurements are recorded using a geological compass.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	mining studies and metallurgical studies.	Rock chip samples are recorded in a standardised spreadsheet and transferred to the company database following submission to the laboratory. The rock chip sampling in this report is used to support early-stage geological interpretation and target generation only.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Rock chip logging is both qualitative and semi-quantitative in nature, using standardised descriptors to record lithology, texture, alteration and mineralisation, with estimated percentages used to describe quartz and mineral species where appropriate. Additional qualitative descriptions may be recorded by the geologist to capture features not readily quantified. Each rock chip sample is photographed with the sample bag prior to submission to the laboratory. Selected samples of interest may be hand-cut for further visual examination, with representative material retained for reference.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	No drilling undertaken.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No drilling undertaken.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	**Rock-chip sampling** Samples between 1 and 3kg were collected in field then sent to the lab where they were dried and split with a riffle splitter. **Stream sediment samples** Stream sediment samples were air-dried prior to preparation and subsampled using a riffle splitter **Soil Samples** Soil samples were collected either wet or dry. Where collected wet, samples were air-dried prior to sieving. 300g subsample was taken directly from the sieved material for analysis.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice and considered appropriate for the sample types and exploration stage.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Sampling is guided by Flynn's protocols and Quality Control procedures, as per industry standards.
	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.*	**Rock chip sampling** Rock chip sample weights typically range from approximately 0.5 – 3 kg, which is considered appropriate for the nature of the material and sufficient for laboratory analysis. **Soil sampling** Samples are sieved in the field to -2mm and approximately 300g of the sieved fraction is collected and bagged for submission to the laboratory. Field duplicates are taken directly next to the original sample. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the fine-grained nature of the material sampled. **Stream sampling** Stream sediment samples were dried, homogenised and split to produce representative subsamples. Subsamples were submitted for both ultra-fine fraction (UFF) analysis and four-acid digest with additional XRF multi-element analysis. Comparable results were returned by both analytical methods, supporting the representivity of the subsampling procedures. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of the sediment material.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	**Fire Assay for Au (Rock chip samples)** The sample preparation and fire assay technique for gold used by ALS Burnie. Fire assay is considered a total digestion technique for gold and is appropriate for the determination of gold concentrations in rock chip samples. **Multi-element analysis – four-acid digest and XRF (rock chip samples)** Rock chip samples were analysed using a four-acid digest with ICP-MS finish for multi-element determination. Four-acid digestion is considered near-total for most base and pathfinder elements but may under-recover elements such as tungsten and tin where they are hosted in resistant mineral phases. To address this, selected samples were additionally analysed by XRF to provide more reliable determinations of W and Sn. The combination of four-acid digest ICP-MS and XRF (+ fire assay) analysis is considered appropriate for characterising the full W–Bi–Au–Ag elemental assemblage associated with intrusive-related tungsten mineralisation. **Ultra-fine fraction (UFF+) analysis (soil samples)** Soil samples were analysed using the UFF+ method, which targets the ultra-fine (<2 µm) fraction of the soil. This technique selectively analyses mobile elements associated with secondary dispersion and is considered a partial extraction method. UFF+ analysis is appropriate for early-stage exploration and the detection of geochemical anomalies and pathfinder element associations.
	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 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.	Quality control procedures vary by sample type. For soil samples, field duplicate samples were routinely collected to assess local variability and analytical repeatability. Duplicate results indicate an acceptable level of precision for the UFF+ analytical method used. For stream sediment samples, a subset of six samples was analysed using both four-acid digest with multi-element ICP-MS and UFF+ analytical methods. Comparable geochemical responses were returned by both techniques, providing confidence in the reliability and representivity of the stream sediment assay data. No certified reference materials, blanks, or duplicate samples were submitted for rock chip samples. Rock chip assay results are therefore used for indicative and reconnaissance purposes only and are not relied upon for quantitative evaluation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Flynn has not undertaken drilling at the Gorge Creek Project.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Primary data is collected using a field laptop computer using in-house logging codes. The data is checked and verified prior to entering into a master 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. 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. The assay data has not been adjusted except for the conversion of W to WO3 (by using a multiplication factor of 1.264) for rock chip results. Tungsten assay results are reported in ppm, but industry standards express results 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.
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.*	**Rock chip, soil and stream sampling** All Flynn Gold samples are surveyed using a handheld Garmin 64ST GPS (accuracy +/- 5m). In some instances, waypoint averaging was used to increase GPS accuracy. determined.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All Flynn Gold samples are surveyed in the MGA 94 Zone 55 grid system.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	RL's can be assigned from high-precision LIDAR data.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Soil samples were taken at 30 - 50m intervals along ridge and spur lines, and also along ridge flanks. Rock chips are taken from areas of interest as an initial reconnaissance or follow up to soil sampling anomalies.
	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.	The current data spacing and distribution are not sufficient to establish geological or grade continuity required for a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation. The data are considered appropriate for early-stage exploration and target generation only. Additional systematic sampling, trenching and drilling would be required to assess continuity and support any future Mineral Resource estimation.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	There was no sample compositing.
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 drilling has been undertaken at the Gorge Creek Project. Rock chip, soil and stream sediment samples were collected at surface and are not oriented relative to subsurface geological structures. As such, sampling orientation is not considered to introduce a material bias at this stage of exploration. Soil and stream sediment sampling are intended to detect secondary dispersion geochemical responses rather than directly sample primary mineralised structures. Rock chip samples were collected from in-situ surface outcrop are considered representative of exposed lithologies and mineralisation. Any potential bias related to the orientation of mineralised structures can be assessed in potential future drilling programs

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Rock-chip and soil and stream samples are delivered to Flynn Gold's Scottsdale headquarters by company staff. Rock-chip, soil and stream 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 ALS Burnie** Samples are delivered to the Burnie lab by company staff. Verification of sample numbers is conducted by the laboratory on receipt of samples, and a sample receipt 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. **UFF+ samples - LabWest** Samples are packed in sealed containers and sent to Perth via express post by Australia Post. Australia Post provides tracking facilities and confirmation when the package has been delivered. An email is received from LabWest upon arrival of samples. Samples are checked by LabWest to confirm receipt of all samples and to check the condition of the sample batch.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No independent audits or formal external reviews of sampling techniques or analytical data have been undertaken for the Gorge Creek Project at this stage. Sampling procedures, laboratory methods and QA/QC results have been internally reviewed by Flynn Gold geologists and are considered appropriate for early-stage exploration. Further audits or independent reviews may be undertaken as the project advances and data density increases. 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. Due to the early stage of exploration, project-specific standard and technical procedures are still being adjusted.

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 Gorge Creek Prospect lies within EL30/2004 (Warrentinna) which covers a total area of 37km^2 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.*	Historical activity at the Gorge Creek area includes small-scale mining and surface exploration focused on tungsten mineralisation. Limited historical production is reported anecdotally; however, no formal production records, recovery data or tonnage estimates are available. Historical exploration programs included geological mapping and trenching but are limited in documentation compared to modern exploration standards. Previous work is documented in the following historical government and company reports, which describe the style and setting of wolframite–scheelite mineralisation and make reference to past mining activity. These reports do not provide sufficient detail regarding grades, recoveries, tonnages or metallurgical performance to support quantitative assessment of mineralisation: **Roberts, P.A. (1987).** *Annual Report for 1986–1987, Branxholm Area.* Prepared for Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd. Describes geological mapping and trenching programs undertaken in the Branxholm–Mt Horror area, including observations of tungsten mineralisation associated with quartz veining. **Noldart, A.J. (1968).** *Notes on Wolframite–Scheelite Deposits, Mt Horror, North East Tasmania.* Economic and General Geology Branch, Tasmania. Provides descriptive accounts of wolframite and scheelite occurrences based on surface observations and regional geological context. **Rayment, P.A. (1969).** *Report on SPL 59, Mt Horror Area.* Prepared by Hall, Relph & Associates Pty Ltd for Australia Wide Mining Company. Documents reconnaissance-scale exploration and geological observations within the licence area. All historical exploration records referenced are publicly available through Tasmanian Government databases, including Land Information System Tasmania (thelist.tas.gov.au).
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Mineralisation at the Gorge Creek Project is interpreted to be consistent with an intrusive-related tungsten system. Tungsten occurs as wolframite and scheelite associated with quartz veining, with a characteristic pathfinder assemblage including bismuth, arsenic, tin, gold and silver.
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:*	Flynn has not undertaken drilling at the Gorge Creek Project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	No information has been excluded from this report.
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.*	No data aggregation, weighting, grade truncation or cut-off grades have been applied in the reporting of rock chip, soil or stream sediment results. Individual sample results are reported on an as-received basis. As no drilling has been undertaken, interval averaging and length-weighted calculations are not applicable.
	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.	Rock chip, soil and stream sediment results are reported as individual sample values only.
	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.*	Soil and stream sediment samples do not provide information on mineralisation widths or true thickness and are used for geochemical targeting only. Where rock chip samples are collected from in-situ outcropping veins or mineralised structures, sampling is undertaken as channel samples across the exposed vein or structure, perpendicular to the vein or structure boundaries. In these cases, the sampled length is considered representative of the exposed mineralised width at surface.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Flynn has not undertaken drilling at the Gorge Creek Project.
	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").	Flynn has not undertaken drilling at the Gorge Creek Project.

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 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.
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, soil and rock chip sampling, trenching and channel sampling.
	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.

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

Historical assay results referenced in this release have been taken from the following ASX releases:

ASX Announcement 15 June 2021 – Prospectus dated 30 March 2021

In accordance with Listing Rule 5.23.2, the Company confirms in this subsequent public report that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any previous market announcements.