Flynn Gold

ASX Announcement
10 April 2026

Flynn Ramps Up Gold Exploration at Golden Ridge, NE Tasmania

Highlights

- **On-ground gold exploration** at Flynn's Golden Ridge Project scheduled to resume shortly with a surface trenching program at the Brilliant Prospect.
- This new phase of exploration at Golden Ridge will focus on **testing for extensions of high-grade gold mineralisation** in the 3km contact zone between the Brilliant and Trafalgar deposits.
- Flynn is also evaluating the potential for Golden Ridge to establish a **future gold processing hub in NE Tasmania.**
- Most of Flynn's other gold exploration assets in the region are **located within 70km of the Golden Ridge Project.**
- Tasmanian Government co-funded drilling program completed at the Mangana Project.
- For further information or to post questions, go to the Flynn Gold Investor Hub at https://flynngold.com.au/link/epQ19r

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Flynn Gold Limited (ASX: FG1, "Flynn" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on gold exploration activities at its flagship Golden Ridge and nearby Mangana Projects in northeast Tasmania (Figure 1).

Managing Director and CEO, Neil Marston commented:

"While drilling is progressing well and delivering exciting results at our Silver King Mine Trend in Western Tasmania, on-ground exploration at our flagship Golden Ridge Project in northeast Tasmania is about to resume with the immediate focus being to test for shallow extensions to high-grade gold mineralisation in the 3km contact zone between the Brilliant and Trafalgar prospects.

"Within this contact zone, we have a number of targets which have not yet been drill tested, presenting us with a great opportunity to expand the scale of the Golden Ridge Project. Trenching to extend surface mineralisation at the Brilliant Prospect has been approved and will commence shortly.

"We will also be advancing our plans to assess the feasibility of establishing a gold processing hub at Golden Ridge with more detailed metallurgical testwork and environmental surveys to commence shortly. Most of our gold projects in northeast Tasmania have excellent road access and are located within 70 kilometres of a potential processing hub at Golden Ridge."

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$0.025**
Cash (31/12/25): **A$3.45M**
Debt: **Nil**
Ordinary Shares: **608.6M**
Market Cap: **A$15.2M**
Options
Listed (FG1O): **50.6M**
Listed (FG1OA): **118.7M**
Unlisted Options: **65.5M**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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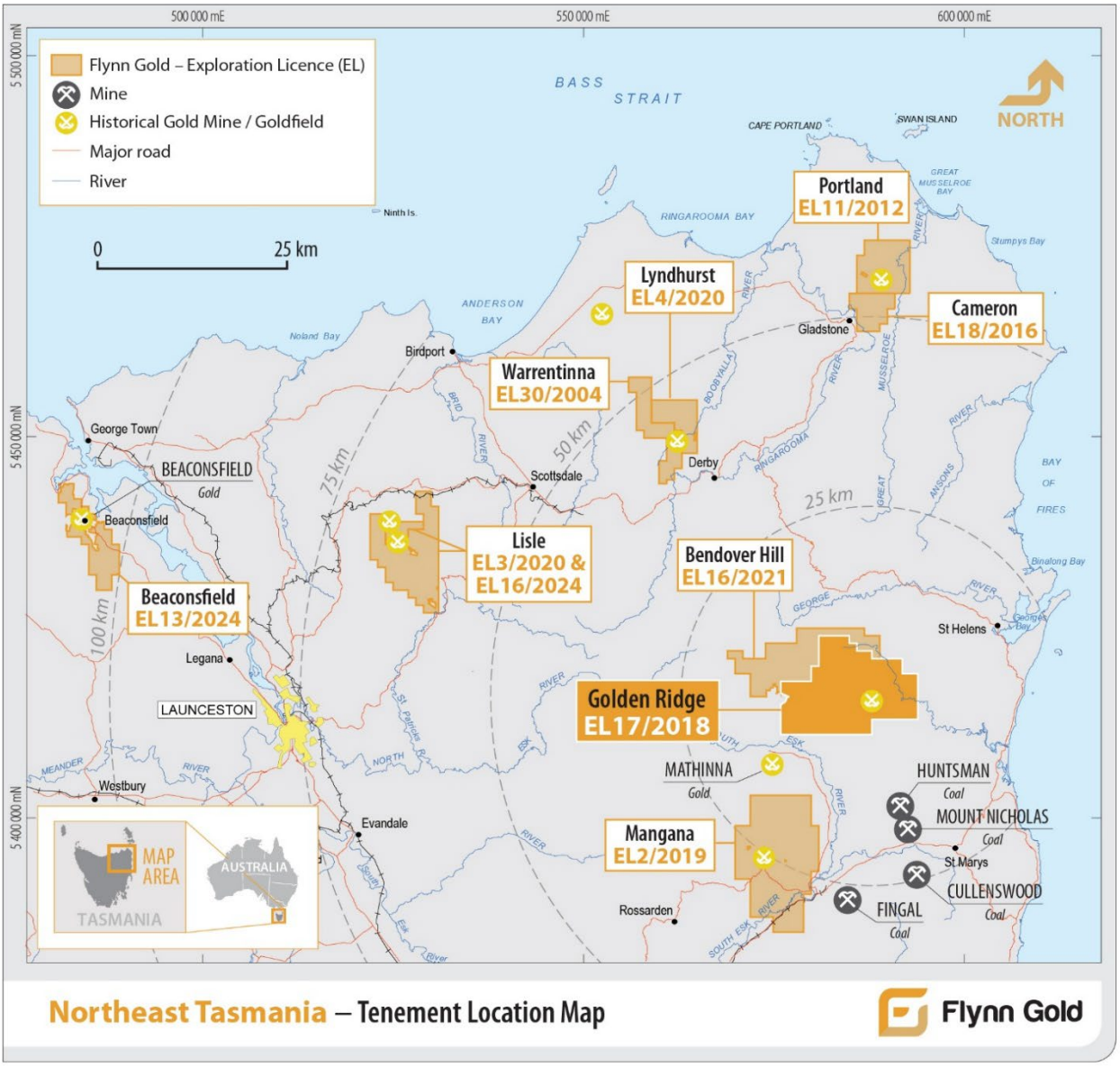

Figure 1 *– Location of Flynn Gold tenements in NE Tasmania.*

Golden Ridge Project – Next Exploration Phase

A new phase of exploration and development work is either already underway or about to commence at Golden Ridge, including the following activities:

- Trenching and channel sampling at the Brilliant Prospect, (Figure 2) targeting north-eastern extensions to the gold mineralisation recorded in historical trenching;
- Drilling to follow-up the results of trenching and historical exploration across the 3km contact zone between the Brilliant and Trafalgar Prospects (Figure 3);
- Completion of the ongoing geo-structural study being undertaken by PGN Geoscience Pty Ltd, with potential drill testing of targets generated from the study, and
- Metallurgical testwork to follow up on earlier results, where average gold recoveries of 94.5% were achieved using conventional leaching methods[1].

[1] See FG1 ASX Announcement dated 22 November 2023 for full details

Brilliant Prospect – Trenching Program

An exploration work program for trenching at the Brilliant Prospect was approved by Mineral Resources Tasmania (MRT) this week and excavation work is scheduled to commence shortly.

The proposed trenching program will comprise eight trenches for approximately 400 metres combined length with options to extend the trenches as required (Figure 2). Trenching has previously been successfully used by the Company to identify gold mineralisation at surface at the Trafalgar North, Grenadier and Double Event prospects

The trenching is designed to verify the results of historical trenching (including 34.5m at 1.37g/t Au[2]) and also to test for extensions of shallow mineralisation along trend to the north-east of historical workings and previous drilling. The exact positioning of some of the historical trenching is poorly defined and needs to be validated to assist resource modelling and planning for the next round of drilling.

The Company has applied to MRT for approval to drill up to 21 drill holes totalling approximately 2,500m at the Brilliant Prospect.

Upon completion the trenching and drilling programs should enable the Company to generate a mineral resource estimate at the Brilliant Prospect.

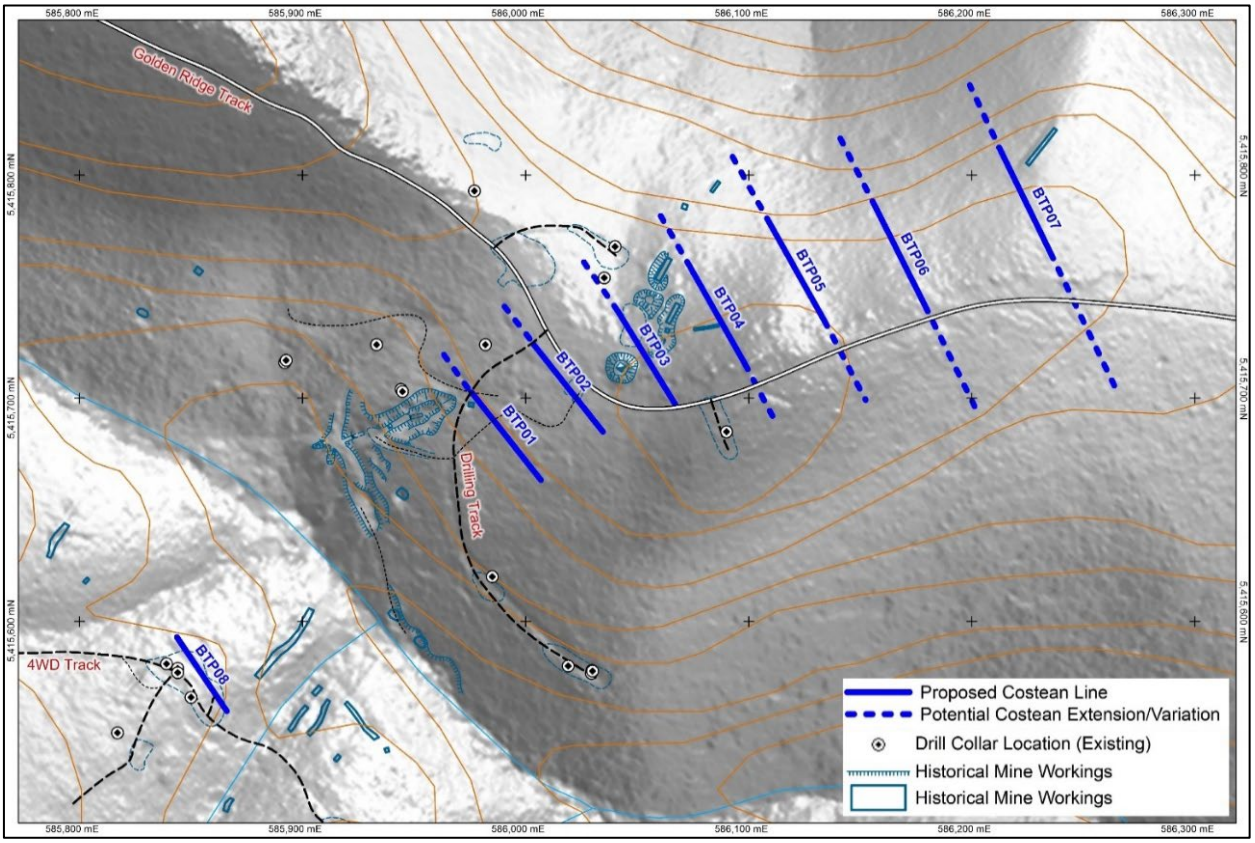

***Figure 2** – Planned trenches/costeans at Brilliant Prospect over LiDAR topography.*

[2] Ref: Randell, J.P., 1991. Billiton Australia EL58/88 Annual Exploration Report for the period 7 April 1990 to 7 April 1991 (MRT Ref Report No 91-3232)

Potential Gold Processing Hub

The Company is evaluating the potential for the Golden Ridge Project to become a future NE Tasmanian gold processing hub given that most of its gold exploration assets in the region are located near good roads and within 70km of the site (Figure 1).

Environmental surveys of potential sites will be commenced over the coming months to form part of the gold processing hub approvals process.

Golden Ridge Project – Background

Exploration undertaken by Flynn at the Golden Ridge Project has identified extensive intrusive-related type gold mineralisation (IRGS) extending over a 9km-long zone along the southern contact margin of the Golden Ridge Granodiorite and enclosing metasediments (Figure 3).

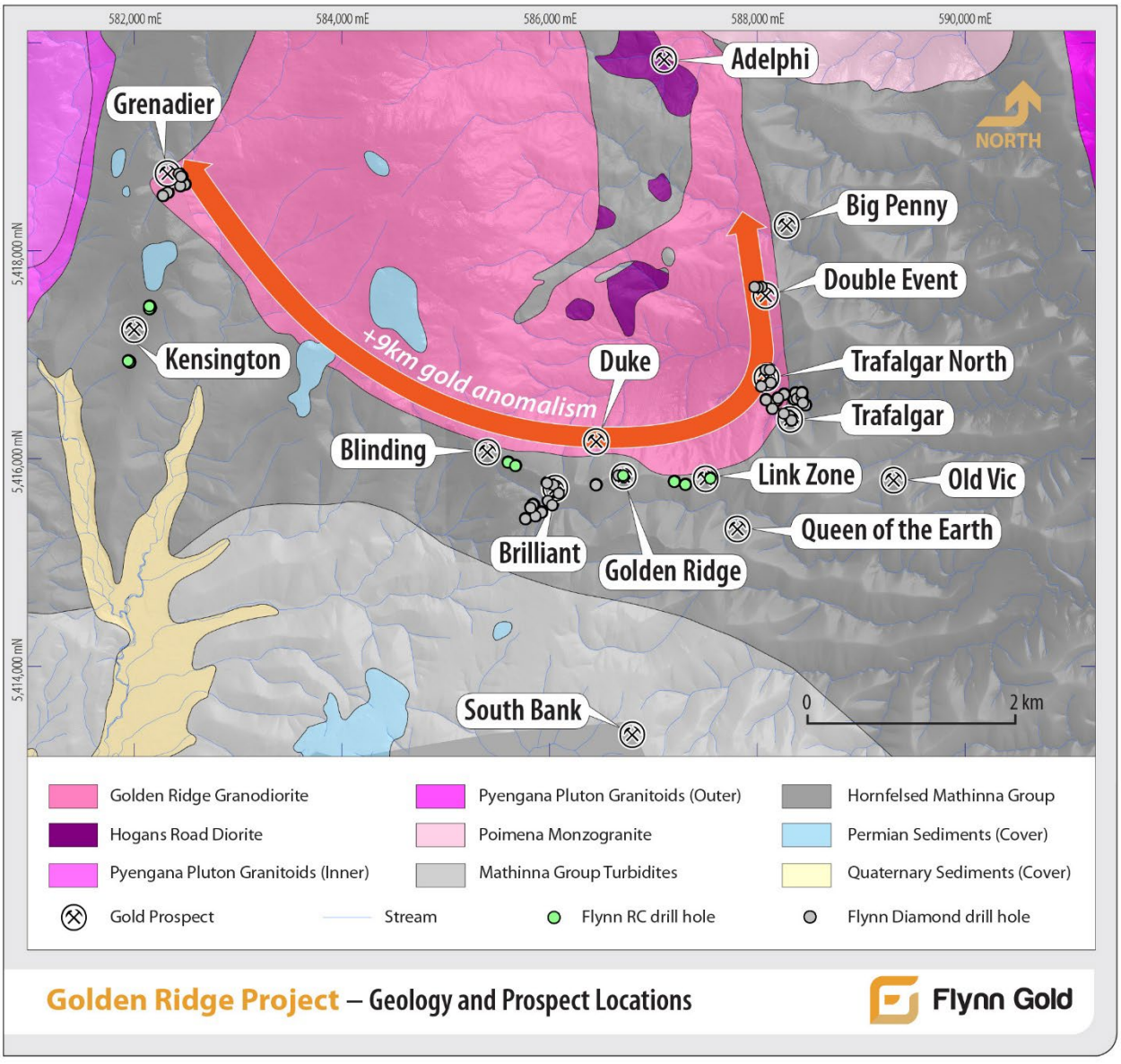

Figure 3 *– Golden Ridge Project – Geology and Prospect Locations.*

Previous drilling at Golden Ridge has delivered multiple high-grade gold intercepts. Previously reported drilling results from the Trafalgar Prospect included multiple intersections grading >100g/t Au[3], is listed in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Trafalgar Prospect, Golden Ridge – Significant (>100g/t) Intercepts

Hole ID	From (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
TFDD005	108.7	**12.3**	**16.8**	**27.6**	0.01	0.58	0.25
including	*120.3*	***0.7***	***152.5***	***277.0***	*0.1*	***6.84***	***2.68***
TFDD013	**23.0**	**4.0**	**23.7**	13.21	0.01	0.18	0.02
including	*25.9*	***0.5***	***169.8***	***95.9***	*0.05*	*1.37*	*0.13*
TFD001	**202.0**	**2.0**	**12.56**				
including	*202.7*	***0.4***	***150.0***				
TFDD003	**57.5**	**1.2**	**65.9**	**58.27**	0.02	1.97	1.32
including	*57.5*	***0.5***	***143.0***	***133.0***	*0.04*	***4.5***	***3.09***
TFDD015	**353.2**	**1.1**	**51.3**	**36.06**	0.01	1.18	0.15
including	*353.9*	***0.4***	***137.8***	***97.9***	*0.04*	***3.23***	***0.38***

In November 2024, the Company announced a JORC compliant Exploration Target for the Trafalgar, Brilliant and Link Zone prospects at Golden Ridge[4]. The combined Exploration Target range is listed in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Combined Exploration Target for Trafalgar, Brilliant and Link Zone prospects at the Golden Ridge project.

Tonnes Range (Mt)		*Grade Range (g/t Au)*		*Contained Au Range (oz)*	
Low	***High***	***Low***	***High***	***Low***	***High***
3.5	***5.4***	***3.0***	***4.0***	***449,000***	***520,000***

**The size and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and therefore is an approximation. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target has been prepared and reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the JORC Code.*

Flynn has calculated JORC compliant Exploration Targets* for the Trafalgar, Brilliant and Link Zone prospects at Golden Ridge dated 8th November 2024.

[3] See FG1 ASX Announcement dated 19th March 2025 for full details.

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

Table 3 below provides a summary of the Exploration Targets for each prospect*:

Table 3: Exploration Targets for Trafalgar, Brilliant and Link Zone prospects at the Golden Ridge project.

Prospect	Tonnes Range (Mt)		Grade Range (g/t Au)		Contained Au (oz)	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Trafalgar	*1.6*	*2.2*	*4.5*	*6.0*	*303,000*	*322,000*
Brilliant	*1.4*	*2.2*	*1.6*	*1.9*	*82,000*	*115,000*
Link Zone	*0.6*	*0.9*	*2.8*	*3.5*	*64,000*	*83,000*
Total	***3.5***	***5.4***	***3.0***	***4.0***	***449,000***	***520,000***

**The size and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and therefore is an approximation. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target has been prepared and reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the JORC Code.*

The combined Exploration Target at Golden Ridge only encompasses areas where Flynn had drill-tested vein mineralisation at Trafalgar, Brilliant and Link Zone Prospects (see Figure 4) and does not include the Grenadier and Double Event prospects which were subsequently drilled in 2025.

Exploration and drilling activities in 2025 were aimed at growing the Golden Ridge Exploration Target.

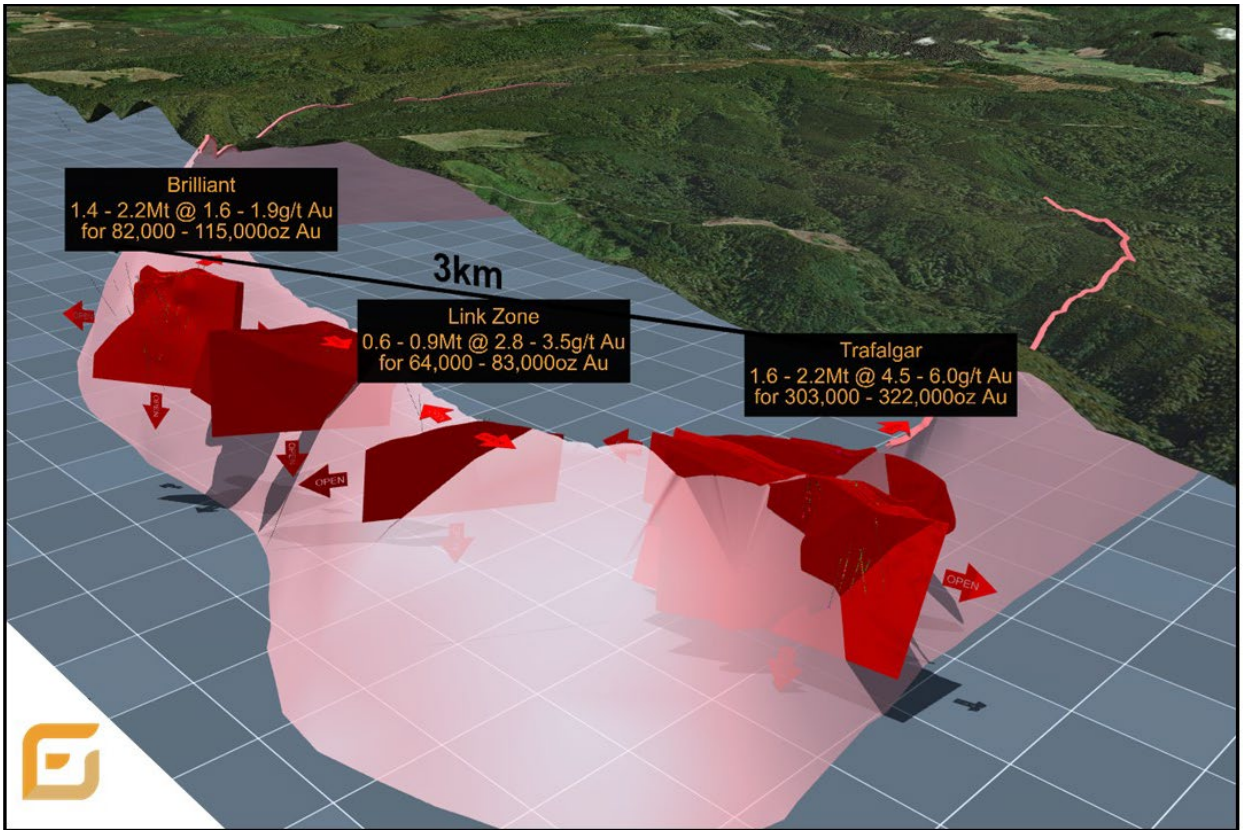

Figure 4 *– Golden Ridge: 3D view of vein models (oblique view looking North-west) used in the Exploration Target estimations. The light pink shell is the modelled Granodiorite contact.*

Mangana Project Update

At the Mangana Project, Flynn's geological team has recently re-accessed historical workings and undertaken sampling at the historical Golden Entrance mine and surrounding prospects, targeting mineralisation adjacent to open stopes, as well as previously untested surface exposures and mullock dumps (Figure 5).

Sampling has confirmed the presence of high-grade gold mineralisation across multiple prospects, with results including:

- **Up to 63.0g/t Au and 37.1g/t Au** from quartz veins exposed along adit walls and backs approaching open stope areas at Golden Entrance Adit No. 1 (Figure 6).
- Surface rock-chip samples returning **grades up to 10.5g/t Au** from in-situ quartz veins.

The consistency of high-grade mineralisation within the underground workings, in particular Adit No. 1, supports the tenor of historical production grades at Golden Entrance.

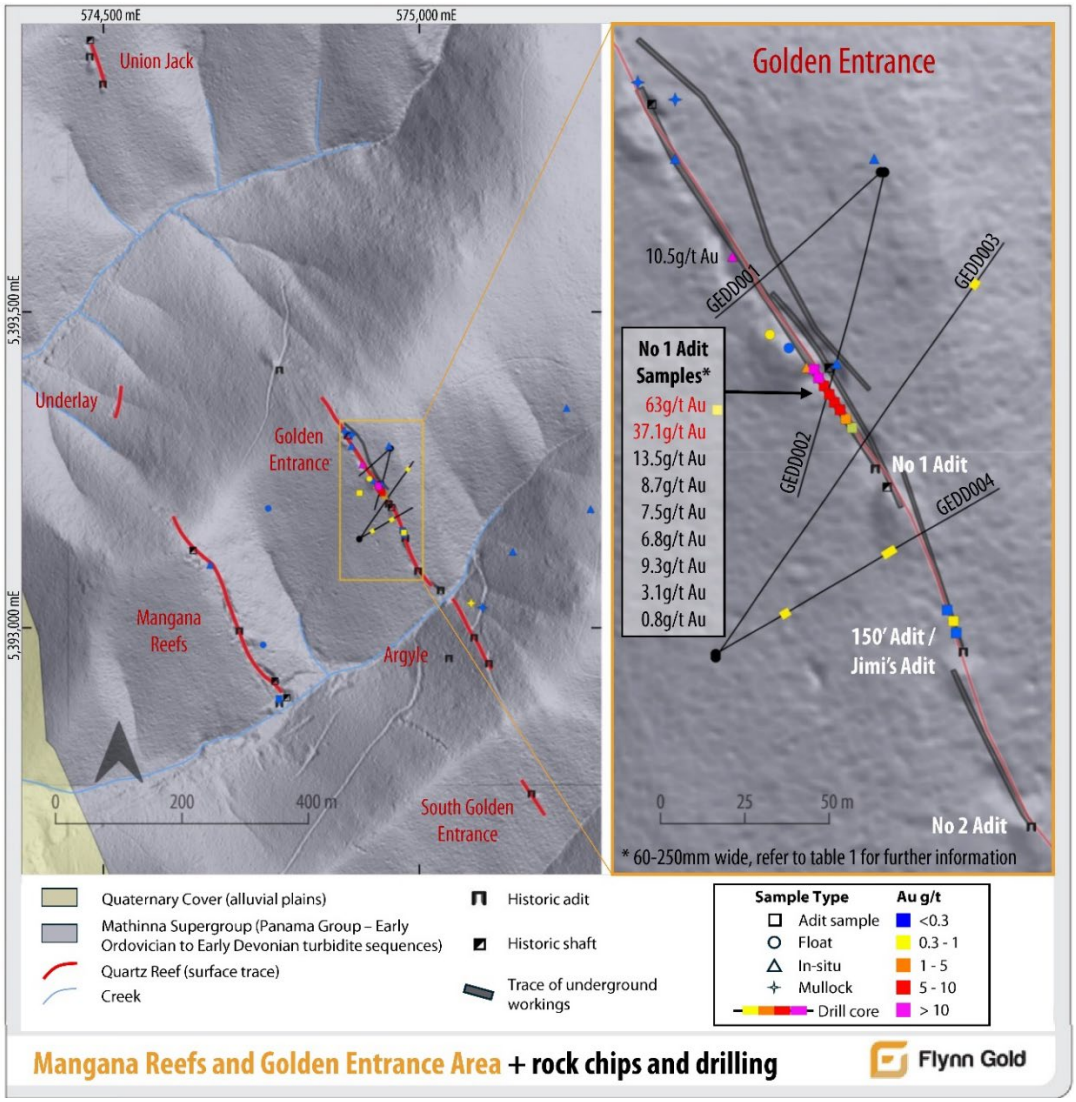

Figure 5 *– Left: Mangana Reefs and Golden Entrance area showing the Golden Entrance trend continuous from South Golden Entrance through to Union Jack (~1.3 km).*
Right: Zoom-in of the Golden Entrance prospect showing high-grade rock-chip results from the No. 1 Adit and surface sampling, with drilling intersecting the broader mineralised corridor along strike and beneath historical workings.

EDGI Co-funded Diamond Drilling

Flynn has recently completed an EDGI co-funded diamond drilling program at Golden Entrance, designed to test for extensions of mineralisation beneath historical workings in an area with no prior drilling. The program targeted interpreted down-plunge positions of historically mined high-grade shoots (Figure 6).

A total of 691 metres was drilled across four diamond holes (Table 4; Figure 5 & 6), with two holes co-funded to a maximum of $60,000 under the Tasmanian Government's Exploration Drilling Grant Initiative (EDGI). The EDGI program supports innovative, high-quality exploration targeting new or underexplored mineral systems in Tasmania.

In all four holes, drilling intersected black shale units with zones of quartz veining, shearing and sulphide mineralisation across the targeted mineralised corridor.

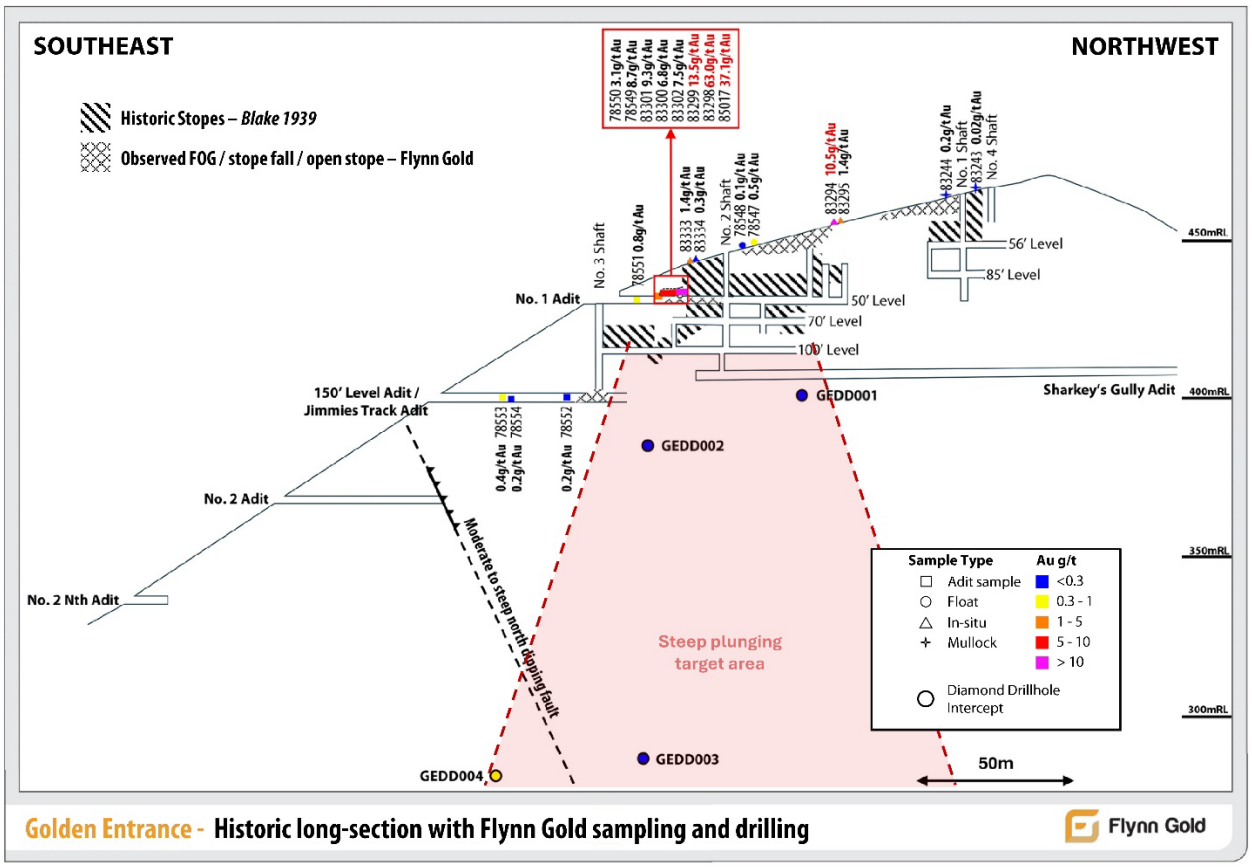

Figure 6 - Golden Entrance long section, modified from Blake (1939), showing Flynn sampling and drilling. .

The drilling returned narrow intervals of anomalous gold, including:

- 0.67m @ 0.4g/t Au from 190.33m (GEDD002), within a zone of quartz veining and brittle faulting;
- 1.09m @ 0.4g/t Au from 50.5m (GEDD004), within a puggy shear zone containing pyrite veinlets; and
- 3.95m @ 0.3 g/t Au from 123.7m (GEDD004), within a puggy shear zone containing quartz vein fragments and pyrite veinlets (Figure 7).

These intercepts confirm that the target structures continue at depth, although the high-grade ore shoots were not intersected in this drilling program.

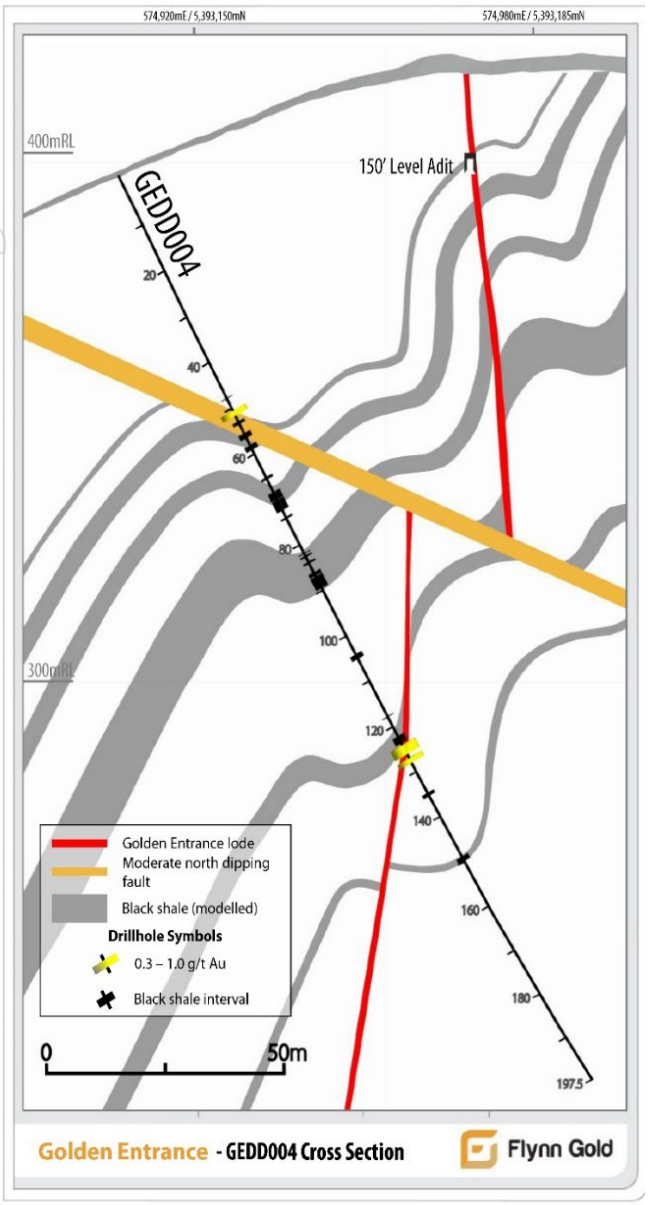

***Figure 7** – GEDD004 Cross-section. The Golden Entrance lode intercept (3.95m @ 0.3g/t Au) includes a puggy shear at the contact with black shale, containing quartz vein fragments interpreted as reworked vein material.*

High-grade gold mineralisation at Buckland Prospect

Sampling at the nearby Buckland prospect also returned exceptional grades of up to **97.4g/t Au** from a quartz vein exposed within an adit (Figure 8). This demonstrates that high-grade mineralisation is not restricted to the Mangana Reefs/Golden Entrance prospects and defines a priority follow-up target.

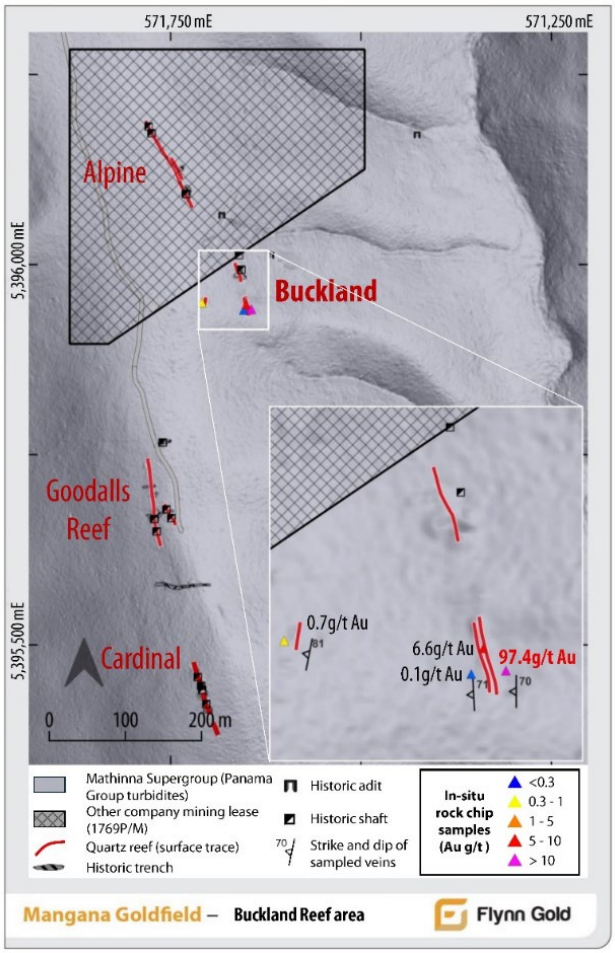

***Figure 8** – Buckland Prospect area showing in-situ rock-chip sample locations over LiDAR topography.*

Next Steps – Mangana Project

The Mangana Project remains an early stage gold project with the potential to discover future gold resources which could potentially feed into Flynn's proposed future gold processing hub at Golden Ridge.

Follow-up exploration will focus on target generation across the broader Mangana Goldfield, including follow-up at the Buckland Prospect, where the high-grade rock-chip results indicate a strong target that warrants more detailed mapping, sampling and modelling.

Approved by the Board of Flynn Gold Limited.

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About Flynn Gold Limited

Flynn Gold is an Australian mineral exploration company with a portfolio of projects in Tasmania (see Figure 9) The Company has ten 100% owned tenements located in northeast Tasmania which are highly prospective for gold as well as tin and tungsten.

The Company also has the Henty silver-lead-zinc project on Tasmania's mineral-rich west coast and the Firetower tungsten, gold and critical metals project located in northern Tasmania.

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

***Figure 9** – Location of Flynn Gold tenements in Tasmania.*

Table 4: Mangana Project – Drill Collar Information

Drillhole ID	Easting GDA94	Northing GDA94	RL (m)	Azimuth (True)	Dip (deg)	EOH Depth (m)	Notes
GEDD001	574954	5393284	466.0	227	-55	110.4	Mineralised corridor - 60m to 82m
GEDD002	574955	5393284	466.0	193	-56	173.7	Mineralised corridor - 80m to 110m
GEDD003	574905	5393140	397.0	32	-50	209.6	Mineralised corridor - 140m - 160m
GEDD004	574905	5393141	397.0	60	-63	197.5	Mineralised corridor - 130m - 160m
					Total	**691.2**	

Table 5: Mangana Project – Drilling Significant Intercepts

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comments
GEDD003	190.33	191.00	0.67	0.4	Interval with Qtz veining and brittle faulting
GEDD004*	50.50	51.59	1.09	0.4	Qtz + Pyr + Aspy vein
GEDD004*	123.70	127.65	3.95	0.3	Shear zone with pervasive Pyr veinlets

* Composited intervals: Significant intervals >0.3 g/t Au, max internal dilution = 3m (<0.3 g/t Au).

Notes:

- Significant intercepts cut-off grade is 0.3g/t Au
- All reported intersections are assayed on geological intervals ranging from 0.1 to 1m.
- Reported grades are calculated as length-weighted averages
- Intercepts are downhole lengths, not true widths of the structure being sampled
- Drill core samples are analysed for gold by fire assay analysis
- Abbreviations:
  - Qtz: Quartz
  - Pyr: Pyrite
  - Aspy: Arsenopyrite

Table 6: Mangana Project – Rock Chip Results

Sample No	Prospect	Sample Type	Width (mm)	Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As ppm	Pb ppm	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
78231	Mangana Reef	Float		Vuggy Qtz float up to 200mm + FeOx	0.01	<0.01	2	3	575382	5393215
78232	Mangana Reef	Outcrop		Vuggy Qtz vein + FeOx	0.01	0.01	2	11	575271	5393188
78233	Mangana Reef	Outcrop		Qtz healed breccia + FeOx	0.01	0.01	8	8	575148	5393121
78547	Golden Entrance	Float		Laminated Qtz vein float	0.52	0.08	54	35	574925	5393235
78548	Golden Entrance	Float		Qtz veining in boulder	0.06	0.01	61	22	574926	5393235
78549	Golden Entrance	Adit	110	Adit 1: 20m from portal - Qtz vein on wall	**8.69**	0.40	71	78	574943	5393218
78550	Golden Entrance	Adit	250	Adit 1: 18m from portal - Ore channel: Qtz + Puggy fault seam	3.09	0.38	141	70	574944	5393218
78551	Golden Entrance	Adit	80	Adit 1: 7m from portal - Puggy Qtz lode	0.82	0.15	145	100	574906	5393213
78552	Golden Entrance	Adit	250	150' Adit: Cuddy at end of adit - Ore channel with puggy FW, Qtz veining and sheared black shale	0.18	0.66	168	48	574975	5393147
78553	Golden Entrance	Adit	60	150' Adit: 20m from portal - black pug seam	0.39	0.65	343	37	574976	5393147
78554	Golden Entrance	Adit	120	150' Adit: 20m from portal - lode in floor, black pug with brecciated Qtz	0.21	0.26	202	31	574977	5393147
83241	Golden Entrance	Outcrop	150	Qtz vein + FeOx	0.01	0.01	13	16	574886	5493144
83242	Golden Entrance	Float		Qtz float up to 300mm + FeOx	0.01	0.02	12	15	574761	5393189
83243	Golden Entrance	Mullock		Qtz vein + FeOx	0.02	0.23	200	10	574887	5393309
83244	Golden Entrance	Mullock		Qtz vein + FeOx	0.18	3.54	192	358	574888	5393310
83245	Mangana Reef	Float		Qtz vein + Pyr	0.02	4.25	40	230	574753	5392973
83247	Golden Entrance	Outcrop		Fault with Qtz vein + FeOx	0.01	0.03	15	47	574952	5393288
83291	Mangana Reef	Outcrop		Fault gouge	0.16	5.70	1580	176	574669	5393100
83294	Golden Entrance	Outcrop	150	Qtz vein in historic test pit	**10.5**	0.71	68	111	574910	5393259
83295	Golden Entrance	Outcrop	150	Pug seam in historic test pit	1.44	1.74	212	881	574910	5393259
83296	Golden Entrance	Outcrop	200	Pug seam adjacent Qtz vein (83297)	0.28	0.12	176	48	574893	5393288
83297	Golden Entrance	Outcrop	250	Qtz vein	0.20	0.13	147	29	574893	5393288
83298	Golden Entrance	Adit	135	Adit 1: 25m from portal - Qtz vein with vis Au	**63.0**	3.71	60	56	574943	5393219
83299	Golden Entrance	Adit	150	Adit 1: 25m from portal - pug seam adjacent to Qtz vein (83298)	**13.45**	0.62	136	189	574943	5393219
83300	Golden Entrance	Adit	165	Adit 1: 22m from portal - Qtz vein on wall + Pyr	**6.82**	0.67	73	98	574943	5393216
83301	Golden Entrance	Adit	165	Adit 1: 21m from portal - Qtz vein on wall + Pyr	**9.25**	0.45	56	66	574943	5393215
83302	Golden Entrance	Adit	60	Adit 1: 23m from portal - Qtz vein on wall + Pyr	**7.51**	0.34	55	162	574943	5393217

Sample No	Prospect	Sample Type	Width (mm)	Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As ppm	Pb ppm	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
83316	Mangana Reef	Adit	500	West section of lode structure at entrance of Mangana Adit	0.21	0.80	749	66	574778	5392888
83317	Mangana Reef	Adit	700	Mid-section of lode structure at entrance of Mangana Adit	0.04	0.19	526	8	574778	5392888
83318	Mangana Reef	Adit	450	East section of lode structure at entrance of Mangana Adit	0.09	0.10	659	20	574778	5392888
83319	Mangana Reef	Adit	20	Qtz vein on wall of adit	0.02	0.27	331	31	574778	5392886
83320	Buckland	Outcrop	110	Qtz vein + Pyr in historic test pit	0.66	0.45	178	30	571794	5395951
83321	Buckland	Adit	100	Qtz vein + Pyr on west wall of open stope	0.07	0.14	2	78	571850	5395942
83322	Buckland	Adit	100	Qtz vein + Pyr on east wall of open stope	**97.4**	1.77	8	53	571851	5395942
83323	Buckland	Adit	110	Qtz vein + Pyr	**6.57**	0.38	4	74	571850	5395943
83333	Golden Entrance	Outcrop	110	Qtz vein in historic test pit	1.44	0.11	52	37	574939	5393220
83334	Golden Entrance	Outcrop	200	Shear zone with Qtz vein fragments on HW of Qtz vein (83333)	0.25	0.19	162	28	574940	5393220
85017	Golden Entrance	Adit	100	Adit 1: 26m from portal - QV with vis Au from brow of open stope	**37.1**	1.62	110	668	574943	5393220

Abbreviations:

- Qtz: Quartz
- FeOx: Iron oxide
- Pyr: Pyrite
- Aspy: Arsenopyrite

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.

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 Geologist at Flynn Gold and is a shareholder in 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.

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 (Prospectus) dated 15 June 2021

FG1:ASX Announcement dated 22 November 2022

FG1:ASX Announcement dated 14 November 2024

FG1:ASX Announcement dated 19 March 2025

FG1:ASX Announcement dated 29 August 2025

JORC Code Table 1 for Exploration Results – Mangana Project

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	The sampling described in this report refers to diamond drilling and rock chip sampling. Samples were collected by qualified geologists or under geological supervision. The nature and quality of sampling is carried out under QAQC procedures as per industry standards.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	**Diamond drilling** Diamond core is sampled to geological boundaries with sample lengths generally between 0.2m and 1.0m. The core is cut on site and half core sampled. The remaining half core is stored on site. Care is taken when sampling the diamond core to sample the same half side of the core as standard practice. Certified reference material (CRM) standards are inserted at least every 20 samples. Blank samples are also inserted at least every 20 samples. Duplicate samples are routinely submitted and checked against originals. **Rock chip samples** Rock-chip 'outcrop' and 'adit' samples were taken from in-situ outcrop. Rock-chip 'float' samples were not in-situ, these rocks have potentially been transported. Rock-chip 'mullock' samples were taken from historic Mullock dumps derived of material from historic underground excavations. 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.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	**Diamond drilling and rock-chip samples** Drill core and rock chip 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).
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	**Flynn Gold Diamond drilling** HQ drill core, orientated using a Boart Longyear Truecore UPIX core orientation tool. Orientation line was marked on the base of the drill core by the driller or offsider. A standard 3m triple tube core barrel was used.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Length based core recovery was measured from reassembled core for every drill run. Data was recorded into a digital RQD spreadsheet which was then uploaded to Flynn Gold's SQL database. Core recovery was considered high (>95%). The drilling method employed, including triple tube, lead to good core recovery. Due to consistently high recovery, no relationship between grade and recovery is evident.

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

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	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	**Diamond drilling** All drill holes (Flynn Gold and historic) are logged in full and to the total length of each hole.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core is sampled using half of the HQ diameter. The drill core is cut with a diamond saw and the orientation line is retained.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Rock-chip and channel samples were collected dry. Samples between 1 and 3kg were collected in field (dry) then sent to the lab where they were dried and split with a riffle splitter.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice. Drill core and rock chip 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.
	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.*	**Diamond drilling** Sampling representivity is maximised by always taking the same side of the drill core (whenever orientated) and consistently drawing a cut line on the core where orientation is not possible. All competent core was cut with an automated core saw. Fragmented or broken core was cut using a hand operated saw to minimise sample loss and maintain representative sampling. All holes are drilled with HQ diameter. Sampling intervals ranged from 0.2m to 1.0m. Intervals shorter than 1.0m were used where discrete geological features – such as quartz veins, faults or lithological boundaries – were present. The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the nature of mineralisation. Coarse rejects and lab-splits of mineralised zones are retained for potential further QAQC analysis, including check assaying at an independent laboratory. **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. Coarse rejects and lab-splits of mineralised zones are retained for potential further QAQC analysis, including check assaying at an independent laboratory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	**Fire Assay for Au** 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** 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.
	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

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	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Flynn Gold has its own internal QAQC procedure involving the use of certified reference material (CRM) standards, blank (non-mineralised) materials, and duplicate samples. If CRM or blank results were outside of the accepted error margin the sample batch is re-run (fully or partially). External laboratory checks have not been used to date. **Diamond Drilling** For diamond drilling standards (Certified Reference Material) and blanks are inserted every 20 samples. OREAS Certified Reference Material (CRM) includes anomalous grade (<1 g/t Au), low grade (<4 g/t Au), mid-range (>4 and <10 g/t Au), high grade (>10g/t) and very high grade (>40g/t). The CRM inserted into the sample sequence was based on expected gold grades from visual mineralogy and texture. Standards and blanks passed within an acceptable level of precision and accuracy. If CRM or blank results were outside of the accepted error margin the sample batch is re-run (fully or partially). External laboratory checks have not been used to date. Pulps and laboratory splits have been retained for future laboratory checks. The Onsite laboratory conducted laboratory splits and laboratory CRM's at a regular frequency. Laboratory duplicates were taken for intervals where higher gold grades were expected, based upon visual mineralogy and texture. A total of 41 laboratory duplicate sample pairs were reviewed. Relative Percent Difference (RPD) values range from 0% to ~67%, with an average of ~19% and a median of 0%. Duplicate precision is strongly grade-dependent. Very low-grade samples (≤0.03 g/t Au) show excellent repeatability, with many duplicate pairs returning identical assay values, resulting in RPD values of 0%. This reflects both the low absolute gold content and the resolution limits of the analytical method at these grades. Low- to moderate-grade samples (~0.03–0.5 g/t Au) exhibit more variable precision, with RPD values typically ranging up to ~40%, and a maximum of ~67%. This variability is consistent with the coarse and locally nuggety nature of gold mineralisation within a vein-hosted system. No systematic bias between primary and duplicate samples is observed. The overall precision is considered acceptable for early-stage exploration, and the observed variability is consistent with expected nugget-effect behaviour rather than analytical issues. Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory (Onsite Bendigo). On going review of the internal laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All reported data was subjected to validation and verification by company personnel prior to reporting.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twinned holes have not been drilled at Golden Entrance.

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	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.
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.*	**Drill collar and rock-chip locations** Drill collar and rock chip locations were surveyed using a handheld Garmin 64ST GPS (accuracy +/- 5m). In some instances, waypoint averaging was used to increase GPS accuracy. All drill collar positions will be surveyed by a licensed surveyor engaged by Flynn Gold using a Leica GS18i GNSS rover system. This survey will provide high-accuracy collar coordinates and will be completed in the coming months.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All Flynn Gold drill collar and rock chip samples are surveyed in the MGA 94 Zone 55 grid system. Historic maps have been geo-referenced to MGA 94 Zone 55 using landmarks (historic workings, roads and creeks) which have been verified and matched to LiDAR imagery and GPS measurements taken in the field.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	RL's have been assigned from high-precision LIDAR data.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Diamond drilling samples were collected from areas containing mineralisation, alteration, or significant geological structures. Barren intervals of granodiorite or metasediment were not sampled. Diamond drilling was selective and has not been completed along the full strike length of the drill holes. 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. Significant intervals were calculated by compositing assay results of >0.3 g/t Au with maximum internal dilution of 3m (<0.3 g/t Au).
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	**Diamond drilling** Drillholes were planned and drilled perpendicular to the strike of the local mineralisation, or if this is not known, perpendicular to the regional trend of mineralisation. Previous explorers have also aimed to drill perpendicular to the regional trend of mineralisation. Flynn Gold recognises the importance of understanding the structural controls on mineralisation and has prioritised the collection of oriented drill core early in in its exploration drilling. A sampling bias is not evident from the data collected to date. **Rock chip sampling** Samples were collected from surface exposures and historic

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		underground workings. Where rock-chip samples were collected from in-situ structures at surface or within adits, sampling was undertaken across the structure perpendicular to its main contacts, with accompanying width and structural measurements recorded. These samples are considered representative of the exposed lithologies and mineralisation. Float and mullock samples 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. Any potential bias related to the orientation of mineralised structures will be assessed in future drilling programs.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The chain of custody for all Flynn Gold samples from collection to dispatch to assay laboratory is managed by Flynn Gold personnel. The level of security is considered appropriate for exploration surface sampling programs. Drill core is delivered to Flynn Gold's Scottsdale headquarters by company staff. Core samples are marked up, cut and bagged. Rock chip 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.
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 Golden Entrance 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 Mangana Project covers a total area of 153km^2 under a single exploration licence, EL2/2019, The licence is owned and controlled by Flynn Gold through its 100% owned subsidiary, Kingfisher Exploration Pty Ltd.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	Flynn Gold is unaware of any impediments for exploration on the granted licence and does not anticipate any impediments to exploration for the area under application.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Relevant exploration done by other parties are outlined in References listed in this release. All historical exploration records are publicly available via the Tasmanian Government websites including Land Information System Tasmania (thelist.tas.gov.au). Previous exploration has been completed on Flynn Gold's projects by a variety of companies. Please refer to the FG1 Prospectus dated 30th March 2021 for details and references relating to previous work. All historical exploration records are publicly available via the Tasmanian Government websites including Land Information System Tasmania (thelist.tas.gov.au). All work conducted by previous operators at the Mangana project is considered to be of a reasonably high quality, and done to industry standards of the day, with information incorporated into annual statutory reports.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Orogenic Gold Deposit, turbidite hosted, structurally controlled, Ordovician - Silurian aged lithologies.
Drillhole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *downhole length and intersection depth* • *hole length.*	Refer to Table 1 and 2 of this announcement.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Drill intercepts below 0.3g/t Au have not been included in this report, as they are considered not significant and do not materially impact the information presented in this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Significant intercepts have been calculated using a 0.3g/t Au cut-off, allowing for up to 3m of internal dilution in the weighted average calculation of intervals. No top-cut has been applied.

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	Where aggregate intersections incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Short intercepts of high-grade results that have a material impact on overall intervals are reported as separate (included) intercepts. An internal waste dilution (intercepts less than 0.3g/t Au) of 3m has been allowed for calculation of significant intercept composites.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been reported in this release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intersection lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Down hole lengths are reported. Due to the variation of intercept angle with each mineralised interval, true thickness is interpreted to be approximately 60-80% of sampled thickness.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Drillhole azimuth is planned to drill perpendicular to the main trend of mineralisation (if known). Hole angles are constrained by pad dimensions, collar locations, and drill rig limitations, but are designed to achieve high intercept angles where the mineralisation trend is well defined.
	If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. "downhole length, true width not known").	All results are listed in down-hole lengths. Structural modelling is ongoing to confirm the geometry of the orebody.
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.