Flynn Gold

ASX Announcement
26 November 2025

Golden Ridge Project, NE Tasmania

High-Grade Gold in Initial Shallow Drilling at Double Event Prospect

Highlights

- Maiden diamond drilling program at the **Double Event Prospect** successfully intersected high-grade gold in **quartz-sulphide veins, including significant intervals** of:
  - **EVDD006:** **2.5m @ 6.3g/t Au** from 37.3m, including: **0.3m @ 22.2g/t Au** and **0.25m @ 35.1g/t Au**
  - **EVDD003:** **1.8m @ 1.9g/t Au** from 43.2m, including **0.3m @ 9.9g/t Au**
  - **EVDD001:** **1.1m @ 2.9g/t Au** from 32.8m, including **0.55m @ 5.1g/t Au**
  - **EVDD002:** **0.4m @ 7.0g/t Au** from 53.7m
- **Assays pending** for three remaining holes (EVDD007 - EVDD009).
- Latest in-fill Ultrafine Fraction (UFF+) soil sampling program **expands Double Event, Big Penny and Trafalgar North soil anomalies**
- Latest drilling, trenching, rock chips and in-fill soil sampling results indicate **significant potential to grow the "Trafalgar Trend" vein system over 2km N-S strike** from Trafalgar to Big Penny Prospects, with multiple parallel-vein systems still to be identified and tested.
- Results confirm the granodiorite-sediment contact as a significant exploration target with high-grade gold mineralisation identified over 9km of contact and emphasising exploration potential of untested contact areas.
- **Double Event lies 1km north of the Trafalgar prospect,** where drilling has returned previously reported high-grade intersections >100g/t Au (see details on Page 12).
- Double Event Prospect was not included within Company's previously reported **Exploration Target** (see details on Page 12).
- **Diamond drilling has now commenced** at the nearby Mangana Project, 25km south-west of Golden Ridge.
- For further information or to post questions, go to the Flynn Gold Investor Hub at https://flynngold.com.au/link/exkO3y

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$0.02**
Cash (30/09/25): **A$0.38M**
Note: $5.0M (before costs) raised in Oct 25
Debt: **Nil**
Ordinary Shares: **608.6M**
Market Cap: **A$12.2M**
Options
Listed (FG1O): **50.6M**
Listed (FG1OA): 108.7M
Unlisted Options: **65.5M**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Clive Duncan
Non-Executive Chair

Neil Marston
Managing Director and CEO

Sam Garrett
Technical Director

John Forwood
Non-Executive Director

COMPANY SECRETARY
Mathew Watkins

CONTACT

Suite 2, Level 11
385 Bourke Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

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

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

Managing Director and CEO, Neil Marston commented:

"The maiden drill program at Double Event has delivered high-grade gold vein intersections, with assay grades of up to 35.1 grams of gold per tonne. The drilling has also confirmed that the targeted sulphide-bearing quartz vein system extends down-dip from the high-grade intervals exposed in recent surface trenching. Importantly, every drillhole result to date from Double Event has intersected the mineralised structures, reinforcing our confidence in the scale and continuity of the Golden Ridge intrusive-related gold system.

"These drilling results, together with the expanding soil-geochemical anomalies we have delineated, continues to build evidence for the presence of multiple sub-parallel mineralised zones along the 9km corridor surrounding the Golden Ridge granodiorite contact."

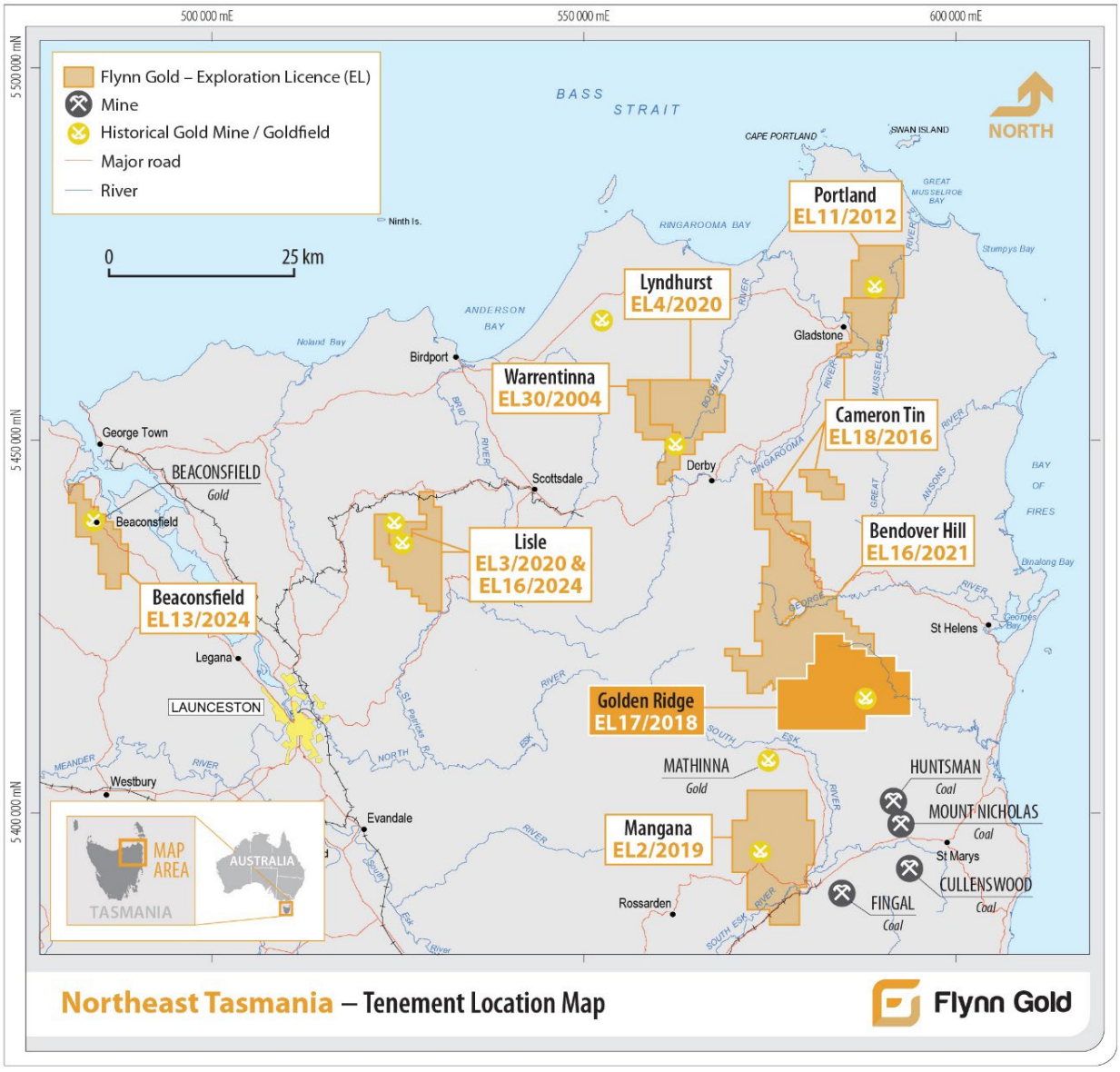

Figure 1 – Location of Flynn Gold tenements in NE Tasmania.

Double Event Prospect

Previous Exploration Highlights

The Double Event Prospect is located approximately 1km north of Flynn's high-grade Trafalgar Prospect, along the same granodiorite-metasediment contact (Figure 2 & Figure 3). Historical gold workings at Double Event were first recorded in Tasmanian Government reports from 1899[1], which describe a steeply north-dipping quartz vein hosted within weathered granite. The vein was reported to widen to 0.6-0.9m in places and returned grades of up to 4.3oz/t (~133.7g/t Au)[2] from the bottom of a 60-foot (18m) shaft.

Historical workings at Double Event include the main shaft and a north-driven adit intersecting the reef at ~21m below surface.

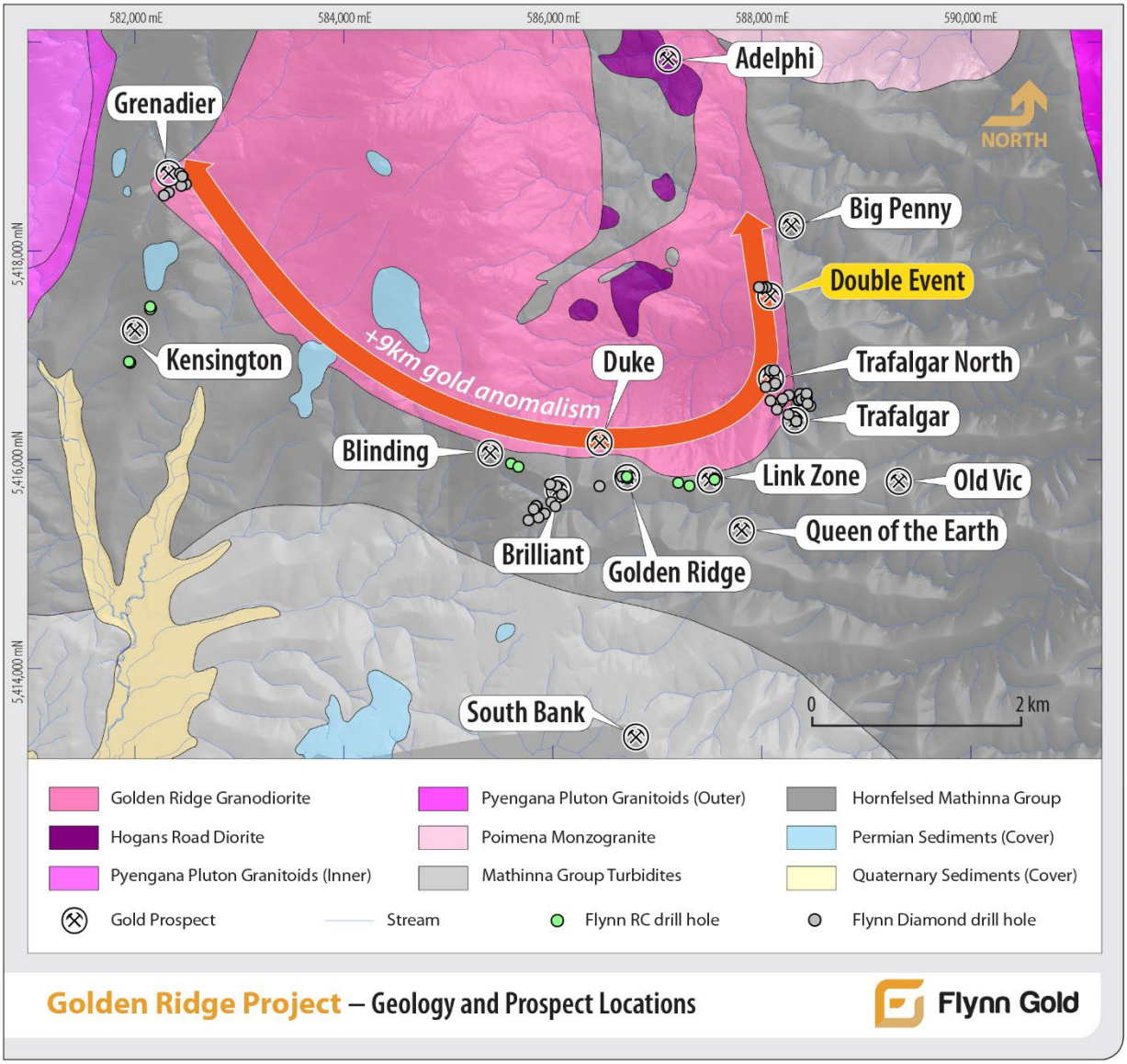

Figure 2 – Golden Ridge Project – Geology and Prospect Locations.

[1] Ref: Report on Gold Mines near Hogans Track, W.H. Twelvetrees, Oct 1899 (MRT Report – O/S 144)

[2] Note: The Double Event historical assay results are drawn from historical government records (refer JORC Table 1 for details). These figures are considered historical in nature and are presented for historical and geological context only. They are not reported as Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves under the JORC Code (2012).

Flynn Gold located the historical Double Event mine shaft as described in the early reports and confirmed the presence of high-grade gold by sampling mineralised quartz float from mullock dumps adjacent to the collapsed adit, shaft and historical trenches.

Previously reported significant rock-chip assays include:

- Mullock dump samples: 7.9g/t Au, **18.5g/t Au, 40.9g/t Au** and **44.5g/t Au**
- Mullock/shaft area samples: 7.4g/t Au and **15.5g/t Au**.[3]

Following these high-grade results, Flynn excavated 10 trenches along strike to the east and west of the historical shaft. These trenches were positioned perpendicular to the mineralised trend described in historical reports. Trenching exposed significant gold mineralisation hosted within ENE-trending quartz-sulphide veins over a strike length of more than 275m (Figure 4).

Significant trench channel sample results previously reported include:

- **Trench 8**: **2.6m @ 6.4g/t Au**, including **0.2m @ 15.2g/t Au** and **0.8m @ 16.5g/t Au**
- **Trench 6**: 0.4m @ 17.4g/t Au and **0.3m @ 17.0g/t Au**
- **Trench 5**: 2.7m @ 2.6g/t Au, including **0.2m @ 23.5g/t Au**
- **Trench 4**: 1.2m @ 9.5g/t Au[4]

The latest trenching results from Trench 10 confirm that quartz veining continues further west, with five additional veins mapped that returned elevated arsenic but no significant gold mineralisation (refer to Table 5). Planned trenching north of Trenches 9 and 10 will test for further westward extensions of the broader mineralised corridor.

Maiden Drilling Program

The maiden diamond drilling program at the Double Event Prospect comprised nine diamond drillholes (EVDD001-EVDD009) for a total of 670m (Figure 4). The program consisted of a series of short, closely spaced holes designed to test the high-grade quartz-sulphide veins reported in historical records and confirmed in recent trenching. This close spacing was intended to assess the trend, plunge and strike continuity of high-grade gold mineralisation.

Drilling successfully intersected the target vein structures in every hole, confirming the presence of significant gold mineralisation to a depth of at least 72m below surface. The program has defined two significantly mineralised discrete quartz veins within a broader ~30m wide corridor that also contains additional sub-parallel quartz sulphide veins and veinlets (Figure 4 and 6).

Assays have been received for six holes (EVDD001-EVDD006), with significant results including:

- **EVDD006**: **2.5m @ 6.3g/t Au** from 37.3m, including **0.3m @ 22.2g/t Au** and **0.25m @ 35.1g/t Au** (Figure 5)**.**
- **EVDD003**: **1.8m @ 1.9g/t Au** from 43.2m, including **0.3m @ 9.9g/t Au**
- **EVDD001**: **1.1m @ 2.9g/t Au** from 32.79m, including **0.55m @ 5.1g/t Au**
- **EVDD002:** **0.4m @ 7.0g/t Au** from 53.7m

Refer to Table 3 and 4 for full drill-hole collar information and list of significant intervals.

[3] See FG1 ASX announcement dated 24 April 2025 for full details

[4] See FG1 ASX announcement dated 15 September 2025 for full details

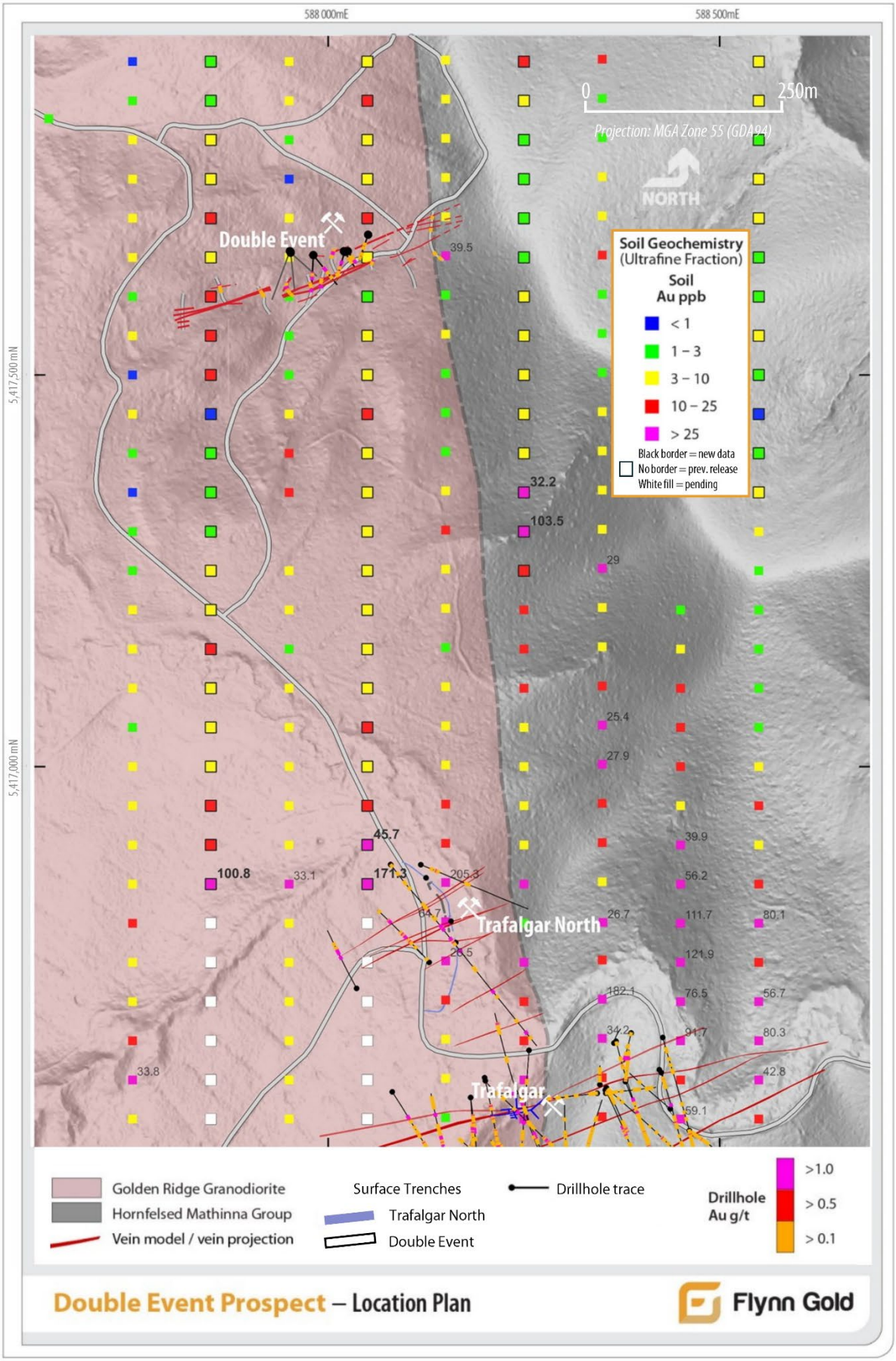

Figure 3 – Double Event Prospect – Geology, Soil Sampling and Prospect Locations.

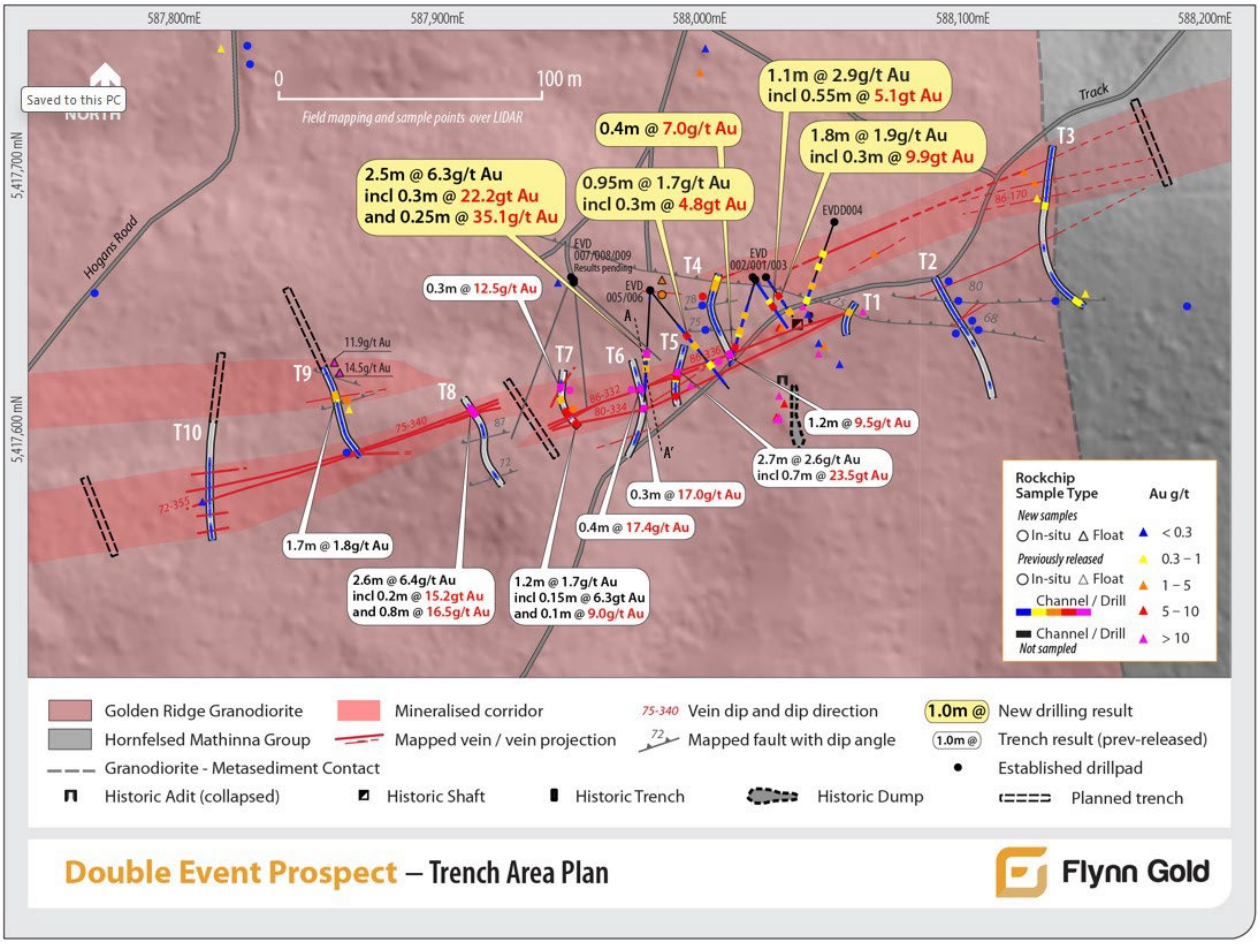

Figure 4 – Double Event Prospect Trench Area Plan showing drilling, trenching and rock-chip samples results.

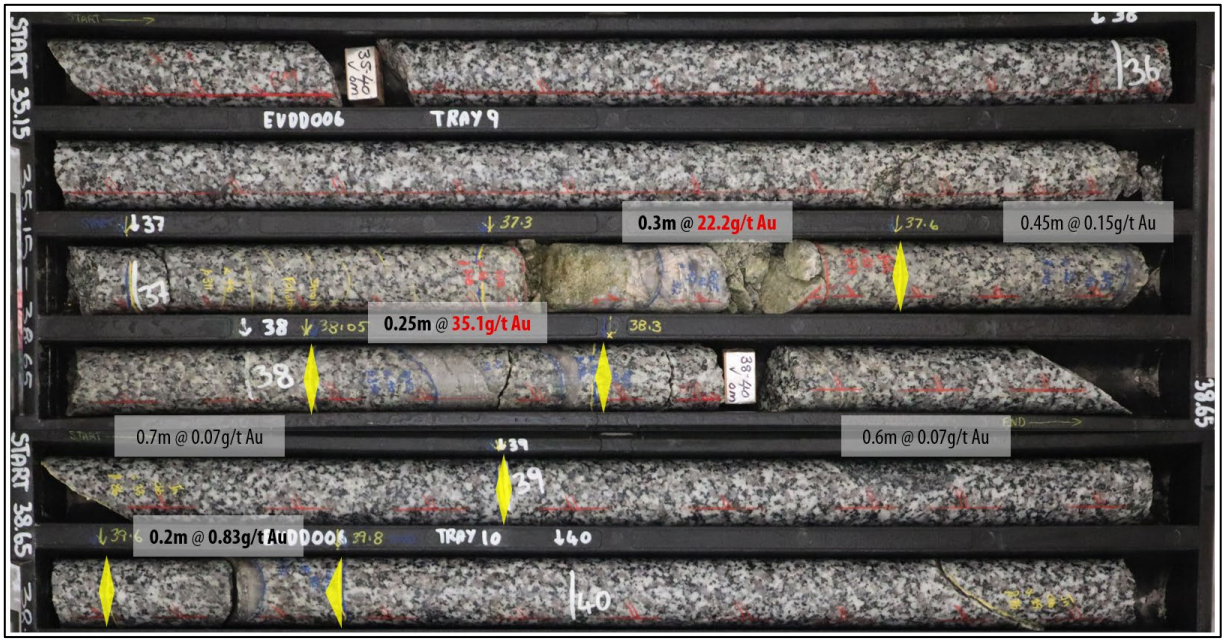

Figure 5 – EVDD006 core interval showing the 2.5m @ 6.3g/t Au composite interval, comprising multiple quartz-sulphide veins within the mineralised zone.

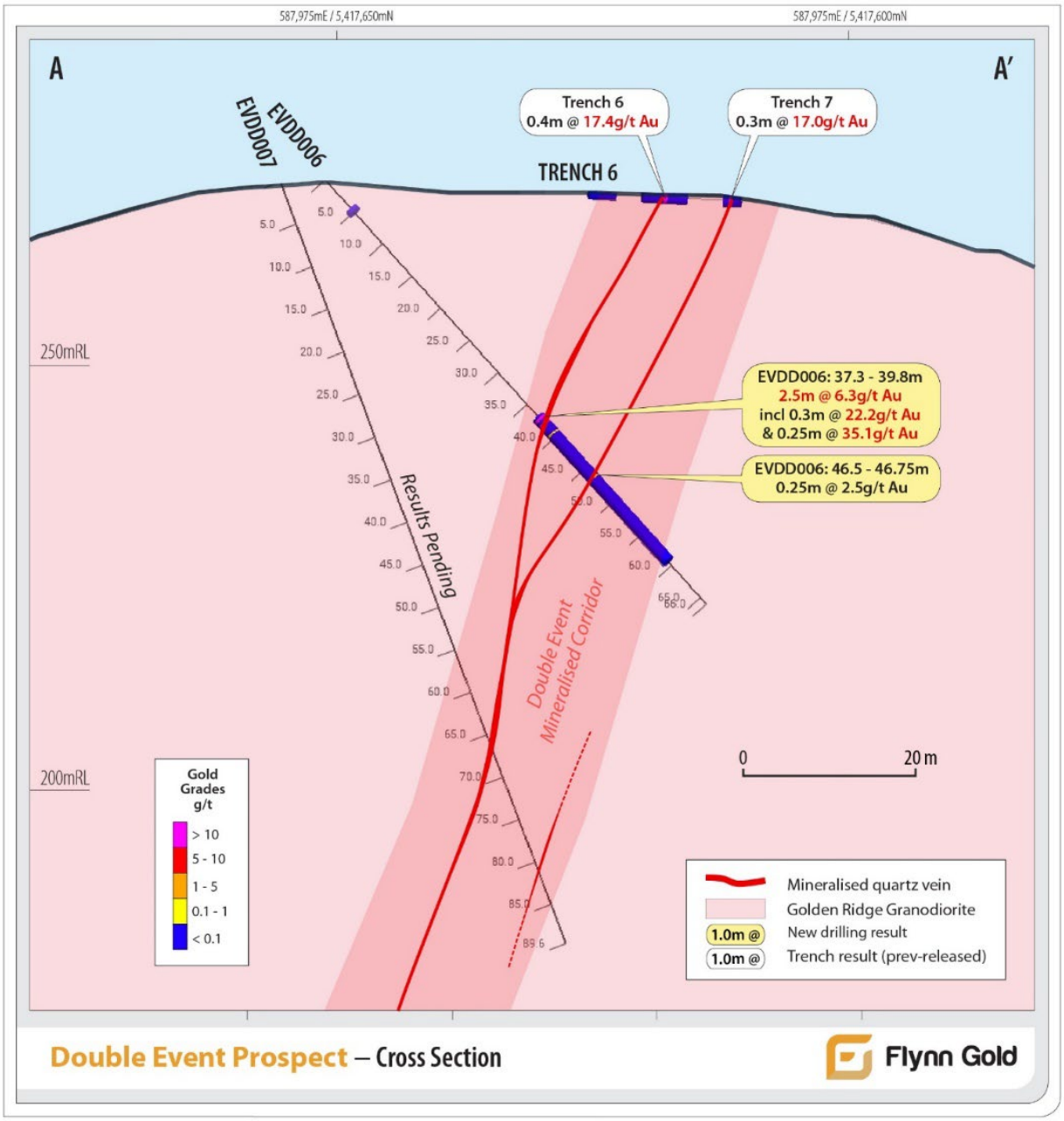

Figure 6 – Cross-section through EVDD006 and EVDD007 (results pending).

Untested targets and opportunity for sub-parallel mineralisation

Drilling completed to date tested beneath Trenches 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7, which represents approximately 80m of the confirmed 275m strike length of surface mineralisation. High-grade intervals exposed in Trenches 8 and 9 remain untested by drilling and represent immediate priority targets for follow-up programs (Figure 4).

In addition to drilling, new rock-chip sampling (Table 6) from earthworks and the northern extents of the trenching area indicate the potential for additional high-grade quartz sulphide veins immediately north of the current drilling and trenching area. Recent rock-chip highlights include:

- Two float samples near the northern end of Trench 9: **11.9g/t Au** and **14.6g/t Au**
- One in-situ sample from EVDD005 and EVDD006 drill pad: 3.6g/t Au
- One float sample from EVDD005 and EVDD006 drill pad: 2.8g/t Au.

Mineralisation at Double Event is spatially associated with:

- Gold-in-soil anomalism defined by project-wide ultra-fine fraction (UFF) soil sampling.
- High-grade float rock chip samples.
- Quartz-sulphide veining exposed in areas where trenches have been excavated.
- Structural positioning adjacent to the Golden Ridge Granodiorite contact.

These features define a 1km prospective corridor linking Double Event in the north to Trafalgar North and Trafalgar in the south along the eastern margin of the Golden Ridge Granodiorite. This corridor remains largely untested and is strongly anomalous in UFF soil sampling, highlighting the potential for repetitive sub-parallel mineralised vein sets between the known prospects (Figure 3).

Golden Ridge – In-fill Soil Sampling Update

Soil sampling at the Golden Ridge Project has been progressively undertaken since a successful trial of the Ultrafine+ (UFF+) analytical technique was initiated in May 2022[5]. The current in-fill soil program is designed to follow up anomalous gold- and arsenic-in-soil results generated from previous campaigns and to provide improved resolution and trend definition across priority target areas.

The in-fill program comprises north-south soil lines spaced between existing 200m spaced lines with samples collected every 50m along each infill line between the Trafalgar North and Big Penny Prospects (Figure 7). These new lines in-fill the eastern contact area, where earlier sampling delineated the Big Penny anomaly in the north-east of the project and highlighted a continuous corridor of anomalous gold-in-soil extending for over 2km along the eastern granodiorite-metasediment contact, which includes the Double Event, Trafalgar North and Trafalgar prospects.

Results from the in-fill sampling have confirmed earlier anomalies and further refined several target areas, including:

- Big Penny: further delineation of the anomaly to the west, with UFF+ results of 74.7ppb Au, 72.9ppb Au and 65.3ppb Au.
- New anomaly emerging southeast of Double Event and north of Trafalgar North including 32.2ppb Au and 103.5ppb Au (see Figure 3).
- Trafalgar North: Expansion of the geochemical footprint westward into the granodiorite interior: including highly anomalous values of 171.3ppb Au, 100.8ppb Au and 45.7ppb Au (see Figure 3).

These results provide additional support for the potential of multiple mineralised zones between Trafalgar, Trafalgar North, Double Event and Big Penny, consistent with the broader intrusive-related gold system architecture identified at Golden Ridge.

Results remain pending for the southern extension of the in-fill lines west of Trafalgar and Trafalgar North, where the most recent samples at the end of existing lines returned strongly anomalous values (100.8ppb Au and 171.3ppb Au).

[5] See FG1 ASX Announcement dated 25th May 2022 for full details

In addition to in-fill sampling along the eastern granodiorite-metasediment contact, a smaller soil campaign was completed to follow up elevated gold-silver-arsenic-lead results recorded along the southern margin of the Poimena Granite, which neighbours the Golden Ridge Granodiorite to the north (Figure 7).

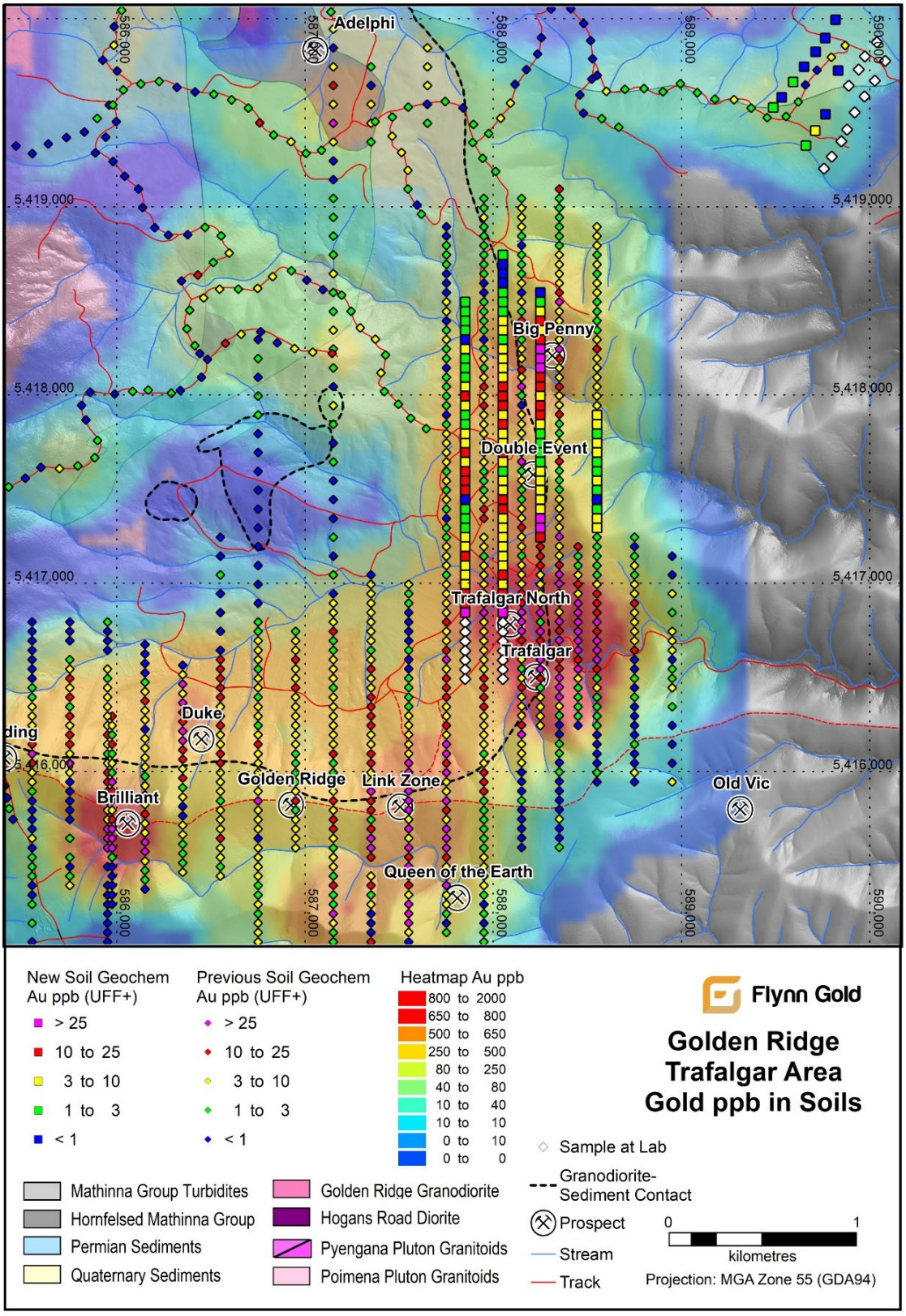

Figure 7 – Golden Ridge Trafalgar Area Gold-in-Soils (UFF+) Map

Results received to date have confirmed elevated arsenic, lead and silver values, with additional sample lines still pending (Figure 8). Elevated As-Pb-Ag response is a common pathfinder signature for intrusive-related gold systems (IRGS), and although at an early stage, these results highlight the potential for further systematic exploration along the margins and within the Poimena Granite to test this emerging concept.

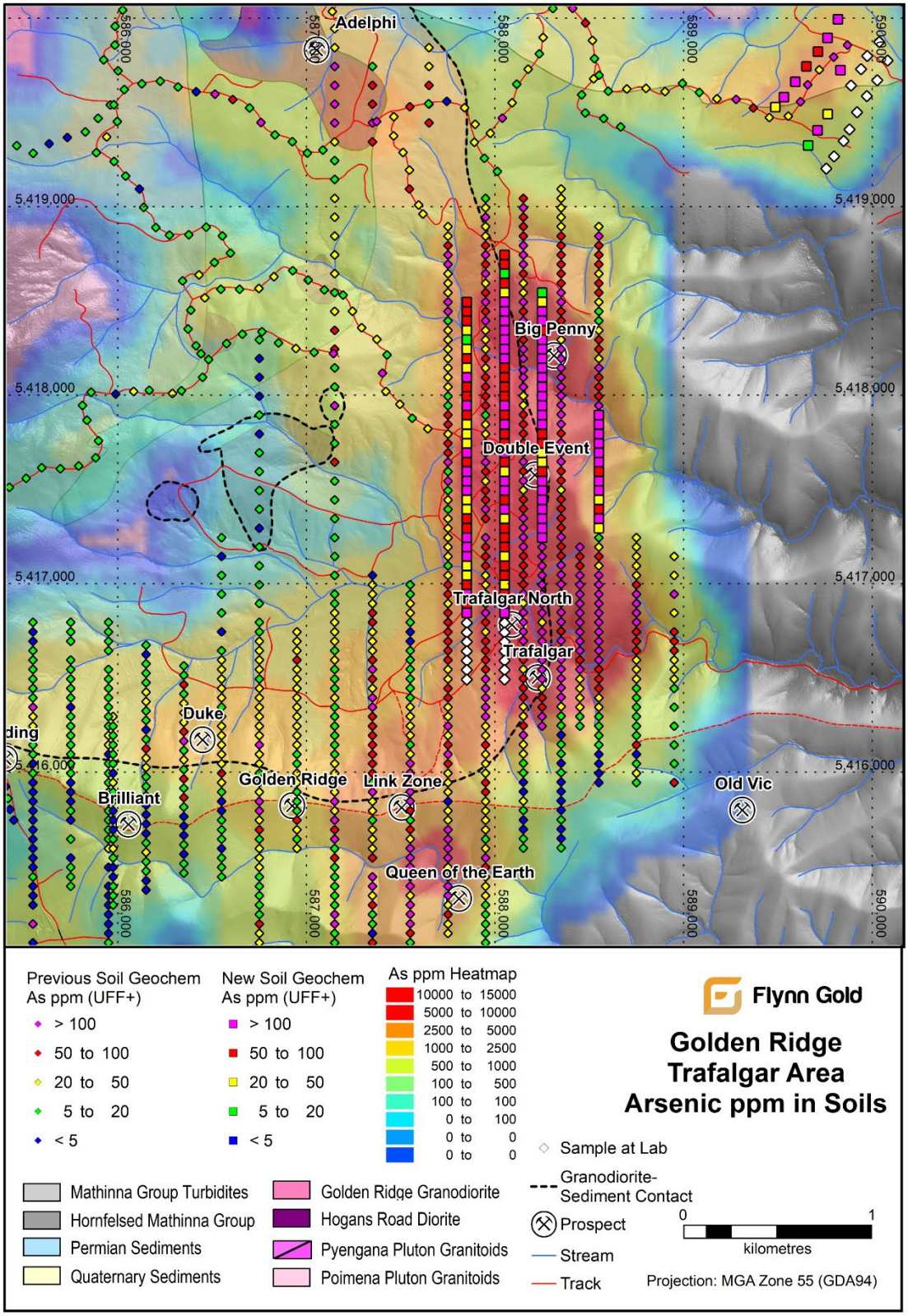

Figure 8 – Golden Ridge Trafalgar Area Arsenic-in-Soils (UFF+) Map

Golden Ridge Project – Regional Exploration Strategy

Flynn Gold has now completed maiden diamond drilling programs at both the Grenadier and Double Event prospects, successfully advancing exploration beyond the Company's most developed prospect at Trafalgar (Figure 2).

This work has significantly improved the Company's understanding of the structural and lithological controls on gold mineralisation within the Golden Ridge Intrusive-Related Gold System (IRGS). Testing multiple prospects has demonstrated that previously unrecorded gold-bearing vein systems occur at several positions along the granodiorite contact, strengthening the geological model for district-scale mineralisation.

Ultra-fine fraction (UFF) soil sampling has delineated a continuous gold-in-soil anomaly extending for more than 9km along the margin of the Golden Ridge Granodiorite. The drill testing of Grenadier (6km east of Trafalgar) and Double Event (1km north of Trafalgar) provides strong confidence that the remaining untested anomalies along this corridor are also prospective.

The gold-in-soil anomalous ground between Trafalgar, Trafalgar North, Double Event and Big Penny all hosted within or close to the granodiorite contact, offers potential for repetitive sub-parallel mineralised vein sets between known prospects — consistent with the architecture of large IRGS systems.

Next Steps

Drilling has commenced at the Golden Entrance Mine within the Mangana Project which is located approximately 25km south-west of the Golden Ridge Project.

Two diamond drill holes are 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.[6]

Follow-up work at Double Event will include:

- Assessment of final results when they are received for drill holes EVDD007-009;
- Additional trenching to test for further sub-parallel mineralisation; and
- Geological modelling.

[6] [6] See FG1 ASX Announcement dated 29th August 2025 for full details

Golden Ridge Project – Background

Exploration undertaken by Flynn at Golden Ridge has identified extensive intrusive-related type gold mineralisation (IRGS) extending over a 9km-long zone along the southern contact margin of the Golden Ridge Granodiorite and enclosing metasediments (Figure 2).

Previous drilling at Flynn's most advanced Trafalgar Prospect has delivered multiple high-grade gold intercepts. Previously reported drilling results from the Trafalgar Prospect included multiple intersections grading >100g/t Au[7], including:

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[8]. The combined Exploration Target range is listed in Table 1 below:

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***

Table 1 – Combined Exploration Target for Trafalgar, Brilliant and Link Zone

**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.

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

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

Table 2 below provides a summary of the Exploration Targets for each prospect*:

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**

Table 2 - Exploration Targets for Trafalgar, Brilliant and Link Zone prospects at the Golden Ridge project.

**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 only encompasses areas where Flynn had drill-tested vein mineralisation at Trafalgar, Brilliant and Link Zone Prospects (see Figure 9) and does not include areas of anomalous soil geochemistry such as Grenadier and Double Event, which the Company considers to be highly prospective for gold mineralisation.

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

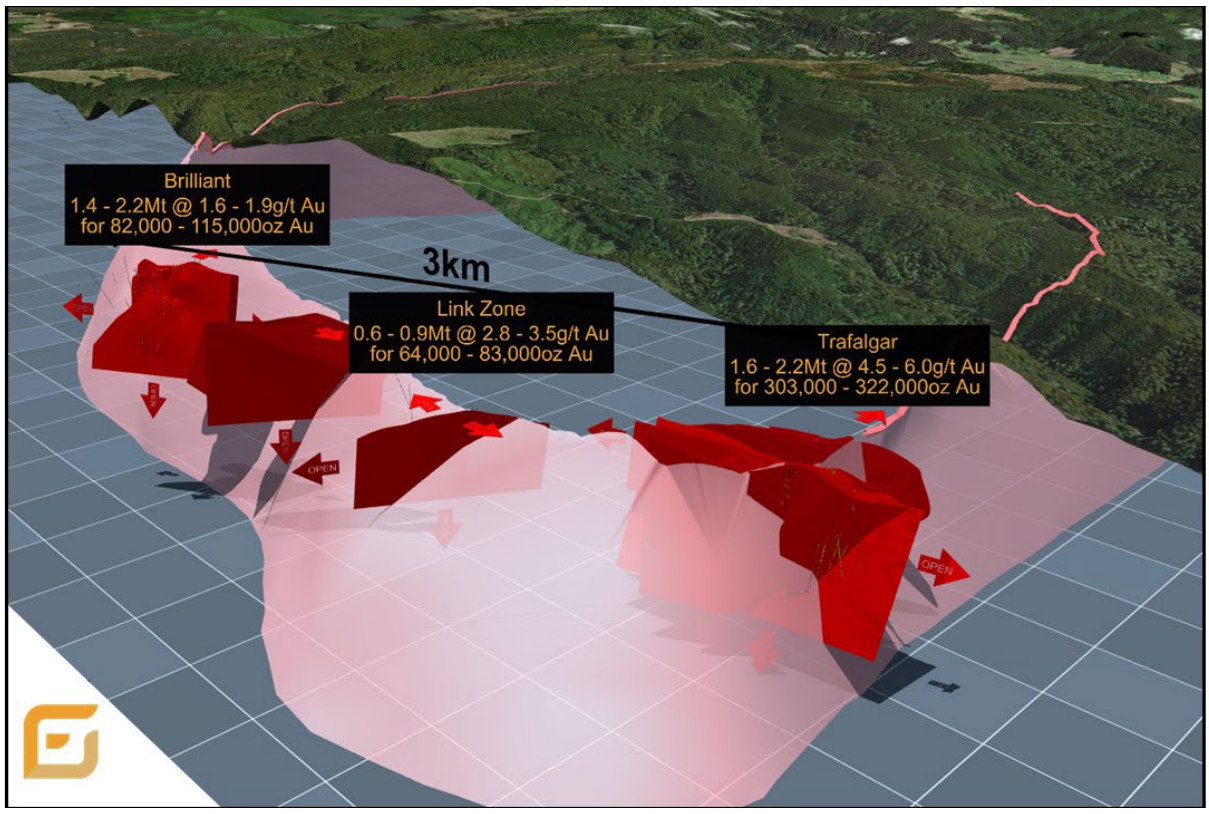

Figure 9 – Golden Ridge: 3D view of vein models (oblique view looking North-west) used in the Exploration Target estimations. The light pink shell is the modelled Granodiorite contact

Approved by the Board of Flynn Gold Limited.

For more information contact:

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

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

About Flynn Gold

Flynn Gold is an Australian mineral exploration company with a portfolio of projects in Tasmania and Western Australia (see Figure 10) 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.'

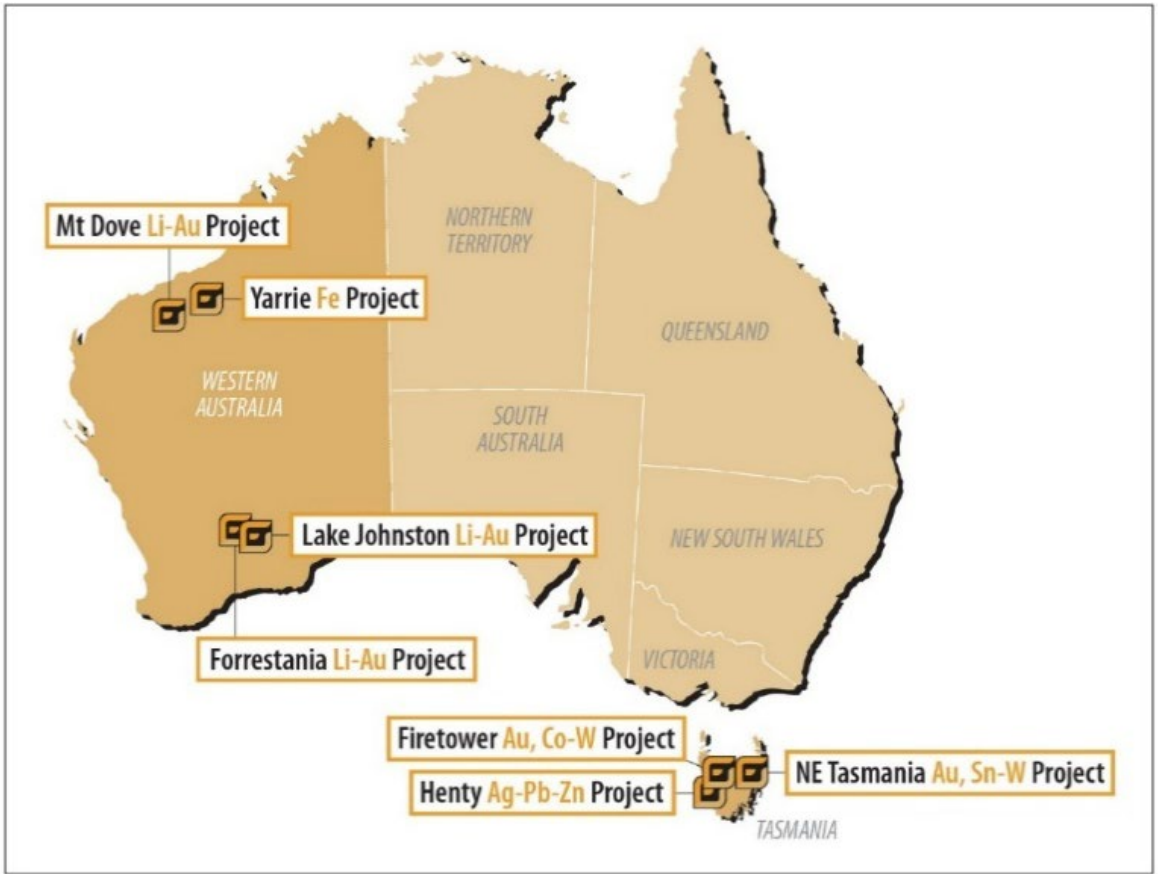

Figure 10 – Location Plan of Flynn Gold Projects

Appendix I

Table 3: Grenadier Prospect - Drill Collar Information

Drillhole ID	Easting GDA94	Northing GDA94	RL (m)	Azimuth (True)	Dip (deg)	EOH Depth (m)
EVDD001	588020	5417658	284	145.9	-66	56.4
EVDD002	588021	5417657	284	196.4	-60.4	68.0
EVDD003	588020	5417658	284	145	-78.4	89.6
EVDD004	588051	5417679	289	199.2	-61.3	69.0
EVDD005	587981	5417653	273	140.9	-50.9	71.3
EVDD006	587981	5417653	273	183	-50.2	59.4
EVDD007	587952	5417656	264	131.5	-60.8	89.6
EVDD008	587952	5417657	264	174.2	-52.8	70.8
EVDD009	587951	5417658	263	199.9	-50.6	95.5
					TOTAL	**669.6**

Table 4: Double Event Prospect - Significant Intercepts

Drillhole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Comments
EVDD001	28.10	28.40	0.30	0.8	Qtz + Aspy + Pyr veinlet
EVDD001*	32.79	33.87	**1.08**	**2.7**	Qtz + Aspy + Pyr vein
Inc	*32.79*	*33.34*	***0.55***	***5.1***	
EVDD002	28.25	28.60	**0.35**	**2.6**	Qtz + Aspy + Pyr vein with faulted interval
EVDD002*	40.20	43.10	**2.9**	**0.8**	Multiple Qtz + Aspy + Pyr veins within large interval ranging from true width of 10 to 40mm
Inc	*40.20*	*41.00*	*0.8*	*2.5*	
EVDD002	53.70	54.10	**0.4**	**7.0**	Qtz + Aspy + Pyr vein
EVDD003*	43.20	45.00	**1.8**	**1.9**	Large broken Qtz + Aspy + Pyr vein (core length ~300mm) with Qtz + Aspy + Pyr veinlets in FW
Inc	*43.20*	*43.50*	***0.3***	***9.9***	
EVDD003*	78.75	80.40	1.65	0.5	Multiple Qtz + Aspy + Pyr veins within large interval ranging from true width of ~10 to 20mm
EVDD004	26.75	27.03	0.28	0.8	Qtz + Aspy + Pyr vein
EVDD004	37.40	37.90	0.5	0.7	Qtz + Aspy + Pyr veinlets
EVDD004	53.25	53.80	**0.55**	**1.4**	Qtz + Aspy + Pyr veinlets adjacent to fault zone
EVDD004	65.00	66.00	1.0	0.4	Interval with minor fault zone and Qtz veinlets
EVDD005	35.00	35.20	**0.2**	**5.1**	Qtz + Aspy + Pyr vein
EVDD005*	42.35	43.30	**0.95**	**1.7**	2 x Qtz + Aspy + Pyr veins
Inc	*42.35*	*42.65*	*0.3*	*4.8*	
EVDD005	57.40	58.00	0.6	0.8	Multiple Qtz + Pyr veinlets
EVDD006*	37.30	39.80	**2.5**	**6.3**	Interval with Qtz + Aspy + Pyr veins and Aspy veins
Inc	37.30	37.60	**0.3**	**22.2**	Qtz + Aspy + Pyr vein
and	*38.05*	*38.30*	***0.25***	***35.1***	Solid Aspy vein
EVDD006	46.50	46.75	**0.25**	**2.5**	Qtz + Aspy + Pyr vein

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

Notes:

- Significant intercepts cut-off grade of 0.3g/t Au
- All reported intersections are assayed on geological intervals ranging from 0.2 to 1m
- Reported grades are calculated as length-weighted averages.
- Significant mineralised intercepts are reported as downhole lengths, true widths are currently unknown.

Table 5: Double Event Prospect – Trench 10 Results

Channel ID	Sample No	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag ppm	As ppm	Pb ppm	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)
DETR010	83084	14	15	1	0.01	0.01	32.3	13.4	587813.7	5417588.6
DETR010	83085	15	16	1	0.01	0.01	35.5	17.4	587813.7	5417587.6
DETR010	83086	16	16.3	0.3	0.01	0.03	83.5	9.5	587813.7	5417586.9
DETR010	83088	16.3	17	0.7	0.01	0.02	59.0	16.6	587813.7	5417586.4
DETR010	83089	17	18	1	0.01	0.02	35.9	16.8	587813.7	5417585.6
DETR010	83090	18	19	1	0.01	0.01	31.0	15.0	587813.6	5417584.6
DETR010	83091	19	20	1	0.01	0.03	41.0	16.3	587813.6	5417583.6
DETR010	83092	20	21	1	0.01	0.01	22.5	17.0	587813.6	5417582.6
DETR010	83093	21	22	1	0.02	0.02	40.2	19.2	587813.6	5417581.6
DETR010	83094	22	23	1	0.02	0.02	89.7	16.4	587813.6	5417580.6
DETR010	83095	23	23.5	0.5	0.02	0.04	84.6	10.4	587813.6	5417579.8
DETR010	83097	23.5	24	0.5	0.02	0.03	80.5	19.2	587813.6	5417579.3
DETR010	83098	24	24.8	0.8	0.02	0.03	89.4	17.2	587813.6	5417578.7
DETR010	83099	24.8	25.2	0.4	0.02	0.06	91.4	11.0	587813.6	5417578.1
DETR010	83101	25.2	26	0.8	0.01	0.03	90.9	22.0	587813.6	5417577.5
DETR010	83102	26	26.5	0.5	0.02	0.05	118.5	18.8	587813.6	5417576.8
DETR010	83103	26.5	27.1	0.6	0.03	0.10	541.0	18.5	587813.6	5417576.3
DETR010	83104	27.1	28	0.9	0.01	0.01	107.5	17.4	587813.6	5417575.5
DETR010	83105	28	28.4	0.4	0.02	0.02	92.8	21.1	587813.7	5417574.9
DETR010	83106	28.4	29	0.6	0.03	0.03	103.0	19.0	587813.7	5417574.4
DETR010	83107	29	30	1	0.04	0.03	129.5	19.6	587813.7	5417573.6
DETR010	83108	30	31	1	0.01	0.03	62.4	17.7	587813.7	5417572.6
DETR010	83109	31	32	1	0.01	0.01	38.6	16.8	587813.7	5417571.6
DETR010	83110	32	33	1	0.01	0.03	41.0	15.4	587813.8	5417570.6
DETR010	83111	33	33.6	0.6	0.01	0.02	38.3	17.4	587813.8	5417569.8
DETR010	83112	33.6	34	0.4	0.01	0.02	54.5	21.5	587813.8	5417569.3
DETR010	83114	34	35	1	0.01	0.01	36.9	21.3	587813.8	5417568.6
DETR010	83115	35	36	1	0.01	0.02	16.4	19.2	587813.9	5417567.6
DETR010	83116	36	37	1	0.01	0.01	12.3	19.0	587813.9	5417566.6
DETR010	83117	37	38	1	0.01	0.01	14.8	18.7	587814.0	5417565.6
DETR010	83118	38	39	1	0.01	0.01	24.3	18.8	587814.0	5417564.6
DETR010	83119	39	40	1	0.01	0.02	124.5	19.6	587814.1	5417563.6
DETR010	83120	40	40.3	0.3	0.02	0.04	442.0	43.8	587814.2	5417562.9
DETR010	83121	40.3	41	0.7	0.02	0.04	212.0	29.5	587814.2	5417562.4
DETR010	83122	41	41.3	0.3	0.02	0.02	95.0	27.8	587814.3	5417561.9
DETR010	83123	41.3	42	0.7	0.01	0.01	40.8	21.2	587814.3	5417561.4
DETR010	83124	42	43	1	0.01	0.01	29.2	21.5	587814.4	5417560.6
DETR010	83125	43	44	1	0.01	0.02	58.2	26.7	587814.6	5417559.6
DETR010	83126	44	45	1	0.02	0.04	55.5	30.7	587814.7	5417558.6

Table 6: Double Event Prospect – Rock Chip Sampling Results

Sample ID	Sample Type	Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)
83215	Outcrop	40mm Qtz vein with Aspy (3%)	3.6	4.6	>10000	22.9	587986	5417652
83216	Float	80mm laminated Qtz vein with Aspy (3%)	**11.9**	1.5	>10000	17.8	587861	5417627
83217	Float	90-100mm laminated Qtz vein with Aspy (5%)	**14.6**	16.8	>10000	25.9	587863	5417623
83221	Float	100mm Qtz + Aspy (3%)	2.8	2.7	>10000	11.2	587986	5417658

Table 7: Golden Ridge Project – UFF+ Soil Results

Sample ID	Sample Type	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
80011	Soil	0.50	0.063	22.7	42.675	588950	5417150
80012	Dup (80011)	0.50	0.058	19.4	37.67	588950	5417150
80013	Soil	0.70	0.146	27.2	18.187	588950	5417050
80014	Soil	5.90	0.250	104.0	27.219	588950	5416950
80015	Soil	1.80	0.288	43.5	34.025	588950	5416850
80016	Soil	6.40	0.304	62.1	35.934	588950	5416750
80017	Soil	4.00	0.140	72.4	39.58	588950	5415950
80018	Soil	0.60	0.111	16.2	14.54	588950	5416050
80019	Soil	0.60	0.087	19.8	24.573	588950	5416150
80021	Soil	1.10	0.110	6.7	24.223	588950	5416350
80022	Soil	0.60	0.068	7.5	18.757	588950	5416250
80054	Soil	4.10	0.919	319.2	39.33	588550	5417900
80055	Soil	4.10	0.753	226.1	52.33	588550	5417850
80056	Soil	1.90	0.931	300.0	50.86	588550	5417800
80057	Soil	4.10	0.785	236.2	38.48	588550	5417750
80058	Soil	3.80	0.462	211.7	31.44	588550	5417700
80059	Soil	2.00	0.205	123.9	25.28	588550	5417650
80060	Dup (80061)	1.90	0.208	78.8	13.55	588550	5417600
80061	Soil	1.50	0.198	78.5	13.64	588550	5417600
80062	Soil	3.20	0.688	169.0	20.38	588550	5417550
80063	Soil	2.30	0.782	111.4	29.48	588550	5417500
80064	Soil	0.70	0.300	48.4	17.05	588550	5417450
80065	Soil	1.20	0.351	67.3	22.71	588550	5417400
80066	Soil	9.10	0.458	111.7	32.17	588550	5417350
80201	Soil	3.40	0.063	45.6	21.71	587850	5417800
80202	Soil	1.20	0.079	47.5	17.44	587850	5417850
80203	Soil	3.20	0.083	43.2	18.5	587850	5417750
80204	Soil	12.00	0.107	100.9	25.85	587850	5417700
80205	Soil	8.70	0.165	160.4	27.14	587850	5417200
80206	Soil	4.20	0.132	111.1	29.1	587850	5417250
80207	Soil	1.90	0.182	66.8	34.38	587850	5417300
80208	Soil	15.40	0.252	72.2	24.21	587850	5416900
80209	Soil	1.60	0.210	54.3	25.89	587850	5418500
80210	Soil	1.50	0.177	91.6	29.16	587850	5418450
80211	Soil	1.20	0.229	93.7	26.92	587850	5418400
80212	Soil	2.40	0.143	44.1	28.74	587850	5418350
80213	Soil	0.70	0.200	16.5	25.93	587850	5418300
80214	Soil	5.50	0.113	43.0	41.94	587850	5418250
80215	Soil	2.90	0.110	73.7	30.36	587850	5418200
80216	Soil	2.10	0.348	48.9	46.71	587850	5418150
80217	Soil	2.30	0.278	121.3	35.26	587850	5418100
80218	Soil	4.90	0.224	74.2	28.29	587850	5418050
80219	Soil	13.50	0.222	89.9	24.6	587850	5418000
80220	Soil	8.70	0.207	105.3	23.91	587850	5417950
80221	Soil	2.80	0.127	65.0	18.46	587850	5417900
80222	Soil	4.30	0.056	93.8	27.81	587850	5417650
80223	Soil	17.80	0.095	266.2	14.91	587850	5417600
80225	Soil	2.80	0.126	81.6	29.28	588050	5418750
80226	Soil	0.50	0.167	52.4	22.23	588050	5418700
80227	Soil	0.70	0.144	19.5	23.45	588050	5418650

Sample ID	Sample Type	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
80228	Soil	0.60	0.128	86.4	18.74	588050	5418600
80229	Soil	1.00	0.106	27.4	16.6	588050	5418550
80230	Soil	2.80	0.373	262.9	38.38	588050	5418500
80231	Soil	2.00	0.259	189.5	36.22	588050	5418450
80232	Soil	5.60	0.333	285.5	39.67	588050	5418400
80233	Soil	3.30	0.472	200.7	35.44	588050	5418350
80234	Soil	2.30	0.421	160.9	25.9	588050	5418300
80235	Soil	4.80	0.541	184.9	27.44	588050	5418250
80236	Soil	4.40	0.504	147.3	28.64	588050	5418200
80237	Soil	6.90	0.211	57.9	22.45	588050	5418150
80238	Soil	7.00	0.391	66.5	19.87	588050	5418100
80239	Dup (80240)	23.00	0.117	91.0	25.2	588050	5418050
80240	Soil	24.00	0.117	89.2	24.39	588050	5418050
80241	Soil	13.60	0.169	148.1	18.68	587850	5417550
80242	Soil	18.80	0.089	151.6	12.65	587850	5417500
80243	Soil	0.70	0.113	24.9	14	587850	5417450
80244	Soil	1.60	0.085	28.1	14.68	587850	5417400
80245	Soil	1.80	0.092	82.2	15.59	587850	5417350
80246	Dup (80245)	2.90	0.099	96.4	13.2	587850	5417350
80247	Soil	16.80	0.143	196.4	24.03	587850	5417150
80248	Soil	4.60	0.139	22.2	25.14	587850	5417100
80249	Soil	7.00	0.524	32.6	27.26	587850	5417050
80250	Soil	6.90	0.294	63.7	36.1	587850	5417000
80251	Soil	14.50	0.268	108.0	31.59	587850	5416950
80252	Soil	100.80	0.251	230.6	30.11	587850	5416850
80253	Soil	171.30	0.261	144.9	202.11	588050	5416850
80254	Soil	45.70	0.241	148.0	52.14	588050	5416900
80255	Soil	14.70	0.151	60.1	34.57	588050	5416950
80256	Soil	5.60	0.176	26.6	24.8	588050	5417000
80257	Soil	10.30	0.178	72.9	18.37	588050	5418000
80258	Soil	10.40	0.174	110.9	19.64	588050	5417950
80259	Soil	5.40	0.156	83.4	15.72	588050	5417900
80260	Soil	13.50	0.105	101.6	20.52	588050	5417850
80261	Soil	5.10	0.207	63.9	17.27	588050	5417800
80262	Soil	4.20	0.170	62.2	19.19	588050	5417750
80263	Soil	13.70	0.075	119.7	18.68	588050	5417700
80264	Soil	4.90	0.126	95.0	12.91	588050	5417650
80265	Soil	2.20	0.111	40.0	13.66	588050	5417600
80266	Soil	8.70	0.135	132.0	18.35	588050	5417550
80267	Soil	6.00	0.230	128.9	20.38	588050	5417500
80268	Soil	19.30	0.129	93.2	24.02	588050	5417450
80269	Soil	10.00	0.176	104.0	33.66	588050	5417400
80270	Soil	3.90	0.235	42.5	25.54	588050	5417350
80271	Soil	4.20	0.412	77.2	29.14	588050	5417300
80272	Soil	3.20	0.502	61.6	23.5	588050	5417250
80273	Soil	7.20	0.666	62.0	24.46	588050	5417200
80274	Soil	6.10	0.669	49.4	22.8	588050	5417150
80275	Soil	6.40	0.289	69.7	31.98	588050	5417100
80276	Soil	12.50	0.469	98.0	39.79	588050	5417050
80277	Soil	22.50	1.656	306.7	31.49	588250	5418100
80278	Soil	12.40	1.156	212.9	37.39	588250	5418050

Sample ID	Sample Type	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
80279	Soil	4.40	1.229	172.7	30.86	588250	5418000
80280	Soil	11.20	0.847	170.8	37.78	588250	5417950
80281	Soil	15.50	0.785	237.9	36.7	588250	5417900
80282	Soil	5.90	0.398	177.5	30.85	588250	5417850
80283	Soil	1.60	0.314	81.5	25.36	588250	5417800
80284	Soil	2.60	0.176	60.8	29.6	588250	5417750
80285	Soil	1.90	0.152	24.7	17.93	588250	5417700
80286	Soil	1.10	0.272	48.5	21.35	588250	5417650
80287	Dup (80286)	0.80	0.267	50.8	20.97	588250	5417650
80288	Soil	4.30	0.252	78.3	20.54	588250	5417600
80289	Soil	7.60	0.239	107.6	17.81	588250	5417550
80290	Soil	4.20	0.631	116.4	33.29	588250	5417500
80291	Soil	9.50	1.025	175.7	44.85	588250	5417450
80292	Soil	7.40	1.311	243.1	38.81	588250	5417400
80293	Soil	32.20	1.890	239.8	37.34	588250	5417350
80294	Soil	103.50	5.724	381.6	42.43	588250	5417300
80295	Soil	17.10	0.683	257.2	29.68	588250	5417250
80296	Soil	65.30	3.152	250.4	45.77	588250	5418150
80297	Soil	72.90	1.791	251.1	45.7	588250	5418200
80298	Soil	74.70	0.881	198.1	35.43	588250	5418250
80299	Soil	19.60	0.845	217.6	30.35	588250	5418300
80300	Soil	8.90	0.525	86.3	18.8	588250	5418350
80301	Soil	12.20	0.699	268.2	29.56	588250	5418400
80302	Soil	9.10	0.242	155.3	46.26	588250	5418450
80303	Soil	1.50	0.201	37.7	17.55	588250	5418500
80304	Soil	0.00	0.097	7.7	20.97	588250	5418550
80306	Soil	0.00	0.242	103.1	34.63	589818	5420000
80330	Soil	0.00	0.062	138.2	34.58	589763	5419902
80331	Soil	0.00	0.130	60.9	25.23	589712	5419829
80332	Soil	0.00	0.097	73.3	39.42	589650	5419750
80333	Soil	0.00	0.076	150.3	53.08	589592	5419669
80334	Soil	0.90	0.266	183.6	39.07	589532	5419587
80335	Soil	1.00	0.116	42.7	35.31	589486	5419534
80337	Soil	8.50	0.108	222.7	70.19	589709	5419411
80338	Soil	0.00	0.046	35.6	12.03	589764	5419497
80340	Soil	0.60	0.096	131.1	47.68	589831	5419730

Abbreviations:

- Qtz Quartz
  Aspy Arsenopyrite
  Pyr Pyrite
  carb Carbonate

JORC Code Table 1 for Exploration Results – Golden Ridge Project

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	The sampling described in this report refers to diamond drilling, grab rock chip and channel sampling. References to previous diamond drilling, trench channel sampling, rock-chip sampling and soil sampling results relate to previously reported data, with corresponding FG1 ASX announcements cited in the report body. Samples were collected by qualified geologists or under geological supervision. The nature and quality of sampling is carried out under QAQC procedures as per industry standards. Page 3 of this announcement quotes historical assay figures collated in: Twelvetrees, W.H., 1899. *Report on Gold Mines near Hogan's Track*. MRT Report – O/S 144. These historic results are included for background purposes only. The original report provides only limited information on sampling methods, analytical techniques, and QA/QC procedures. As such, the data cannot be verified, is considered historical in nature, and does not meet the reporting requirements of the JORC Code (2012). Flynn Gold has not independently validated these results and they should not be relied upon for resource or reserve estimation. They are presented to assist in understanding the exploration history of the Double Event Prospect.
	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. **Trench samples** Trench samples were from a channel taken from the walls of a historic trench at interval lengths between 0.15m and 1.0m. The horizontal channel line was cut between 0.2m and 1.0m above the floor. Certified reference material (CRM) standards were inserted at least every 20 samples. Some field duplicates were collected to monitor sampling quality control, assess sample representivity, and evaluate the repeatability of gold assay results. **Rock chip samples** Rock-chip 'in-situ' and channel 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 0.3 – 3 kg. Some grab 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. Some field duplicates were collected to check the consistency of the assaying methods.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Soil samples Soil samples were all collected in the field by qualified geologists or by trained field technicians under geological supervision by removing any surface vegetation and topsoil and then digging down 20 – 30 cm from to collect the soil material from which samples were taken. Soil samples for UltraFine+ analysis were sieved at the sample site to -2mm and approximately 300g of the sieved fraction collected and bagged with a unique sample identification number.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	**Diamond drilling Photon Assay** Drill core samples are sent to On Site Laboratory Services in Bendigo. Samples are weighed, dried and crushed to -2mm, and rotary split into a Chrysos jar (500g nominal). The residual sample is retained. Samples are assayed for gold via photo assay method PAAU2. Pho-ton assay is a non-destructive assay method. PAAU2 has a detection range of 0.01 to 350 ppm Au. Additional sampling using various techniques and duplicate samples is ongoing to allow an assessment of any sampling issues. Current results appear to be consistent with historical drilling assay results associated with gold mineralisation at Golden Ridge. **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 for gold (Au) by fire assay with a 30 g charge (method AU-AA25) at ALS laboratories in Burnie. Multi-element analysis by four-acid digest (method MS-ME61) was conducted at ALS laboratories in Adelaide, Perth, or Townsville. **Soil sampling** Soil samples were analysed using the UltraFine+ (UFF+) method at LabWest, a CSIRO-developed technique that isolates the <2 µm fraction to enhance detection of low-level geochemical dispersion. Samples were wet-sieved to <2 µm, dried and digested, and analysed for gold and multi-elements by low-level ICP-MS. The UFF+ method reduces background noise by removing coarse detrital material and concentrating the chemically reactive clay fraction, improving geochemical contrast. UFF+ results are used as a vectoring tool to identify anomalous areas for follow-up work and do not directly quantify mineralisation.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 chip and channel samples** Rock chip and channel samples were logged for lithology, mineralisation, veining, alteration and structural orientation. Information from in-situ rock chip and channel samples is recorded to a level of detail to support future geological, Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. **Soil samples** Soil sample type, sampler, location, and any site-specific notes were recorded.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	**Diamond drilling and trench sampling** Where logs cannot be taken quantitatively using percentages or numerical scales, standardized descriptors to describe texture, lithology, alteration and mineralisation are used. Geologists have the option to provide more information through qualitative descriptions with each log entry. Each tray of drill core is photographed (wet and dry) after it is fully marked up for sampling and cutting. **Rock chip and channel samples** Logging of rock–chip and channel samples is qualitative in describing lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining, and textures. Quantitative measurements are also recorded where appropriate, such as vein thickness, percentage estimates of mineral species, and structural measurements (e.g., vein orientation). All trenches and samples are photographed for reference.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. **Channel samples** Each trench was logged in its entirety (100% of the exposed interval).
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. No other sub-sampling techniques such as riffle splitting were utilised. Channel samples were collected directly from exposed outcrop using a hammer and chisel, with the entire sample submitted to the laboratory.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice. **Diamond drilling** Entire samples were prepared at the Onsite laboratory in Bendigo. Sample preparation is minimal, after drying and weighing the sample is crushed to a top-size of 2-3mm then between 400-650g is placed in a barcoded jar for photon analysis. **Rock chip and channel sampling** Entire samples were prepared at the ALS laboratory in Burnie. Samples were dried, weighed (WEI-21), crushed (CRU-21), then pulverized (PUL-21) to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns. Standardised equipment used with QC performed at the pulverisation stage at the labs. **Soil samples** The soil samples collected were sieved in the field to -2mm, this appropriate for the UltraFine+ analysis method. UltraFine+ soil sampling is used to obtain ultrafine fraction of the soil (-2µm), this is analysed to identify elemental concentrations.
	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.	**Diamond drilling** Sampling representivity is maximised by always taking the same side of the drill core (whenever orientated), and consistently drawing a cut line on the core where orientation is not possible. All competent core was cut with an automated core saw. Fragmented or broken core was cut using a hand operated saw to minimise sample loss and maintain representative sampling. Sampling intervals ranged from 0.2m to 1.0m. Intervals shorter than 1.0m were used where discrete geological features – such as quartz veins, faults or lithological boundaries – were present. The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the nature of mineralisation. Coarse rejects and lab-splits of mineralized zones are retained for potential further QAQC analysis, including check assaying at an independent laboratory. **Rock chip and channel sampling** Field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference material as assay standards and blanks, as well as coarse crush duplicates. For analysis of channel samples, CRM standards are inserted by the field Geologist at intervals accounting for 7 to 10% of total samples which is considered to be to industry standards. CRM results over low-, moderate-, and high-grade gold ranges indicate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision of assay batch results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Field duplicates were taken for channel samples. Assay results were within the acceptable error margin of their originals. Pulp rejects and lab-splits of mineralized zones are retained for potential further QAQC analysis, including check assaying at an independent laboratory.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Photon assay samples were 300g to 3kg before sample prep. Rock chip and channel samples were 300g to 3kg before sample prep. 200-500g of soil is collected for UFF analysis, which is considered appropriate for the analysis technique.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	**Photon assay for Au (Diamond drilling)** Photon assay is a recently developed method of gold analysis developed by the CSIRO. The analysis by high-energy X-rays is a non-destructive method therefore the original sample can be retained for further analysis (compared to Fire Assay where the sample is destroyed during analysis). Sample preparation and photon assay is performed by Chrysos at the Onsite Laboratory in Bendigo (PAAU002). It is an industry recognized method for gold analysis. **Multi Element ICP-MS (Diamond drilling)** Samples were prepared at Onsite laboratory in Bendigo for multi-element assay by 4 acid digest (BM040) **Fire assay for Au and ME ICP-MS (Rock chip and channel samples)** All samples were submitted for preparation at the ALS laboratory in Burnie. Samples were analysed at Burnie for Au by AU-AA25 (30 g charge fire assay) then sent to Adelaide, Perth or Townsville for multi-element assay by 4 acid digest (MS-ME61). **UFF soil sampling** Soil samples were analysed using the UltraFine+ (UFF+) method at LabWest. UFF+ is a CSIRO-developed technique that isolates the <2 µm clay fraction prior to low-level ICP-MS/OES analysis. LabWest analytical packages (e.g., UFF-PE and UFF+) include digestion and determination of gold and a multi-element suite at ultra-trace detection limits. The method is considered a partial digestion because it targets mobile and adsorbed metal species preferentially hosted in the ultrafine clay fraction rather than the whole soil matrix. The procedure is appropriate for detecting subtle dispersion anomalies in weathered and covered terrains and is widely used for geochemical screening and vectoring in early-stage exploration.
	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.	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).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 21 laboratory duplicate samples were reviewed. Relative Percent Difference (RPD) values range from 0% to 135%, with an average of ~26% and a median of ~16%. Duplicate precision is strongly grade-dependent: very low-grade samples (<0.05 g/t Au) show excellent repeatability (0% RPD), while low- to moderate-grade samples (0.1–2 g/t Au) exhibit more variable precision (typically 10–40%), consistent with coarse or locally nuggety gold. Higher-grade samples (>5 g/t Au) generally show acceptable precision, commonly ≤20% RPD. Three duplicate pairs produced elevated RPD values (>50%), including one notable outlier at ~135%, all occurring in low-grade samples where small variations in the mass of mineralised fragments between splits can generate large percentage differences. These outliers do not indicate analytical bias and are consistent with expected nugget-effect variability in early-stage, vein-hosted gold systems. 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. **Rock chip and channel samples** CRM standards were used in channel sample batches. They were not used in rock-chip batches. Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory (ALS Burnie, Perth and Townsville). Review of the internal laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits. Channel sample field duplicates were collected to monitor sampling quality control, assess sample representivity, and evaluate the repeatability of gold assay results. **Soil Sampling** CRM and blanks are not used in soil sampling batches. Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory (LabWest – Perth), and suggest 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 Double Event.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is collected using a field laptop computer using in-house logging codes. Historic data is collected from historic reports and where possible laboratory certificates have been received from the appropriate laboratory if the information is still held in their records. The data is checked and verified prior to entering into a master database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Logging data is recorded on excel templates and stored on company storage drives. Data is also uploaded to a central database, that is also backed up offsite. Logging templates contain restraints to minimise data entry errors, and data is further validated by independent database administrators upon transferal to the central database. Verified assay data is received directly from the laboratory and stored on company storage drives. Assay data is also received by the database directly from the laboratory. The assay data has not been adjusted. Flynn Gold has done sufficient verification of the data, in the Competent Person's opinion to provide sufficient confidence that sampling was performed to adequate industry standards and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	All original sampling records are kept on file. No adjustments have been made to any of the assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	**Channel sampling** Trenches were surveyed using a Leica GS18i rover which received RTK radio corrections from the Leica GS15 Base Station (GR1). The GR1 base station recorded static GPS observations which was then post process using Leica's Smartnet post processing software which compared data from 5 nearby base stations (St Helens, Bicheno, Derby, Lilydale and Campbell Town). Leica Infinity software was used to post process fieldwork data to compute MGA94 positions. Survey accuracy is estimated to be within +/-0.1m. **Drill collar, rock chip sampling and soil sampling** 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 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, rock–chip and channel samples were collected from areas containing mineralisation, alteration, or significant geological structures. Barren intervals of granodiorite or metasediment were not sampled. Diamond drilling and channel sampling was selective and has not been completed along the full strike length of the drill holes and trenches. Soil samples were taken at 50m intervals along 100m to 1000m spaced traverse lines.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Data spacing and distribution may be sufficient to establish a mineral resource estimate; however this would require further evaluation during the estimation process. Additional diamond drilling would be necessary to achieve the confidence levels required for reporting a Mineral Resource.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 and channel sampling** In-situ rock chips are taken perpendicular to the contact of any mineralized zones. Trenches are excavated perpendicular to the regional trend of mineralisation. Channel samples are taken along a horizontal line which is satisfactory given the steep nature of veining at Golden Ridge. A sampling bias is not evident from the data collected to date. **Soil samples** Soil samples were collected along grid and traverse lines designed to sample across geological and structural contacts at a high angle where possible.
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. **Diamond drilling** Drill core is delivered to Flynn Gold's Scottsdale headquarters by company staff. Core samples are marked up, cut and bagged. All handling of samples is done by company staff. Samples are loaded and secured onto a Ford Ranger Ute for transportation to the laboratory. **Submissions to Onsite / Chrysos Bendigo** Samples are delivered to Tas Freight in Launceston, where they are loaded onto a pallet, secured with plastic wrap and then weighed. Tas Freight then ships the pallet to the Melbourne Tas Freight Depot. Tas Freight provides tracking updates when requested. Onsite laboratories then collect the pallet from the Tas Freight Depot for transportation to their Bendigo laboratory. Onsite confirms with Flynn staff when samples have arrived at the Bendigo laboratory. Verification of sample numbers is conducted by the laboratory on receipt of samples, and a sample receipt is issued to Flynn Gold. **Rock chip and channel samples** Samples were transported directly by Flynn Gold employees or contractors to the ALS laboratory in Burnie using company vehicles. ALS uses internal procedures to ensure sample security when transporting samples from Burnie to Perth or Townsville. Details of sample movements are digitally recorded and available in real time to authorised staff through the ALS Webtrieve Portal. No third parties have been allowed to access the samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Soil samples Samples were packed in sealed containers and transported directly by Flynn Gold company employees or contractors to Launceston and via a commercial transport company from Launceston to the LabWest laboratory in Perth. 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.*	Continuous monitoring of CRM results, blanks and duplicates is undertaken by Flynn geologists. Flynn Geologists are continually assessing the suitability of sampling methods and assaying techniques. An internal review of Au analysis by photon vs. fire assay concluded that some variation exists between the methods, but the gross difference is not material. Use of independent contractors EarthSQL to administer the geological database ensures it remains up to date and assists in keeping the data free of errors. Due to the early stage of exploration, project-specific standard and technical procedures are still being adjusted.

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

ASX Announcement 17 June 2021 – FG1 Commences Trading on ASX – Exploration Drilling Underway

ASX Announcement 27 August 2021 - First Drill Core Assays Confirm Visible Gold NE Tasmania

ASX Announcement 24 September 2021 – FG1 Hits More High-Grade Gold at Brilliant

ASX Announcement 19 November 2021 - High Grade Gold in Golden Ridge Rock Chips

ASX Announcement 25 May 2022 - Trafalgar Drilling Commences, Multiple IP Targets Identified

ASX Announcement 5 July 2022 - Maiden Drill Hole at Trafalgar Intersects 5.4m @ 10.63g/t Au

ASX Announcement 24 August 2022 - Trafalgar Drilling Accelerated Visible Gold Intersected

ASX Announcement 21 September 2022 - Further High-Grade Gold Intersections in Trafalgar Drilling

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

ASX Announcement 12 December 2022 - Outstanding 12.3m @ 16.8g/t Au Intersection at Trafalgar

ASX Announcement 19 December 2022 – Exploration Update – NE Tasmania

ASX Announcement 19 January 2023 - Trafalgar - Further Outstanding Gold Results in NE Tasmania

ASX Announcement 14 February 2023 - Trafalgar Gold Discovery Drilling Update, NE Tasmania

ASX Announcement 21 March 2023 - Trafalgar and Popes Gold Drilling Update, NE Tasmania

ASX Announcement 12 April 2023 - Additional Gold Intersections at Trafalgar Prospect, NE Tasmania

ASX Announcement 11 May 2023 - More High-Grade Gold at Trafalgar Prospect, NE Tasmania

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

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

ASX Announcement 22 November 2023 - 94.5% Gold Recovery from Metallurgical Tests at Trafalgar

ASX Announcement 17 April 2024 - Multiple New Gold Target Areas Identified at Golden Ridge

ASX Announcement 18 April 2024 - Drilling Underway at Trafalgar High-Grade Gold Prospect

ASX Announcement 21 May 2024 - 64g/t Au in High-Grade Veins at Golden Ridge Adit, NE Tasmania

ASX Announcement 28 May 2024 - Up to 67g/t Au Intersected in Drilling at Trafalgar, NE Tasmania

ASX Announcement 19 July 2024 - New High-Grade Gold Discovery at Golden Ridge, NE Tasmania

ASX Announcement 16 September 2024 - Drilling Hits High-Grade Gold Zone at Golden Ridge, NE Tasmania

ASX Announcement 16 October 2024 - New Gold Vein System Discovery at Grenadier Prospect

ASX Announcement 28 October 2024 - Drilling Underway at Link Zone, Golden Ridge, NE Tasmania

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

ASX Announcement 13 January 2025 - Flynn Expands Key Gold Targets at Golden Ridge, NE Tasmania

ASX Announcement 19 March 2025 - Drilling Resumes For High-Grade Gold at Golden Ridge, NE Tasmania

ASX Announcement 24 April 2025 - New Priority Targets Emerging at Golden Ridge Project, NE Tasmania

ASX Announcement 26 May 2025 - High-Grade Gold Vein System Bulk Sample at Grenadier Prospect

ASX Announcement 10 June 2025 - Bulk Sample Returns Excellent Recoveries of High-Grade Gold

ASX Announcement 3 July 2025 - Drilling Commences at Grenadier Targeting High-Grade Gold

ASX Announcement 4 September 2025 - New High-Grade Gold Vein Discovery at Grenadier Prospect

ASX Announcement 15 September 2025 - Drilling at Double Event Targets High-Grade Gold System

ASX Announcement 3 November 2025 - High-Grade Gold in Near Surface Drilling at Grenadier Prospect

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.