



Drilling Underway at Warrentinna Project, NE Tasmania

Highlights

- Drilling has commenced at the Warrentinna Project testing a **high-grade, near-surface gold target zone identified** by historical drill results that include:
 - **WTR013:**
 - **5.0m @ 28.93g/t Au** from 36.0m, including
 - **1.0m @ 103.25g/t Au** from 37.0m
 - **2019WTD001:**
 - **21.7m @ 3.3g/t Au** from 9.3m, including
 - **2.2m @ 12.0g/t Au** from 10.8m
 - **2019WTD002:**
 - **11.7m @ 2.8g/t Au** from 115m
- The diamond drill program will test highly prospective orogenic-style gold mineralisation at Warrentinna which is defined by historical mine-workings over a **largely untested 6km-long corridor with potential for near-surface gold resources**
- Drilling at Warrentinna is the first in a series of drill programs that will test high-priority exploration targets across the Company's regional exploration projects in Tasmania
- Final core samples from recent Trafalgar Prospect drilling at Golden Ridge Project are being submitted for laboratory analysis this week.

Flynn Gold Limited (ASX: FG1, "Flynn Gold" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that diamond drilling has commenced at the Company's 100%-owned Warrentinna Project in NE Tasmania.

Managing Director and CEO, Neil Marston commented,

"The Warrentinna Project is one of Flynn's priority gold target areas within its extensive land holding in northeastern Tasmania.

"We are delighted to have commenced the Company's first drilling program at this recently purchased project where previous campaigns have produced some remarkable, high-grade drill intercepts.

"Importantly, the gold mineralisation is near-surface and represents an opportunity for shallow gold resources.

ASX: FG1

ABN 82 644 122 216

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Share Price: **A\$0.052**

Cash (30/06/23): **A\$3.8M**

Debt: Nil

Ordinary Shares: **136.4M**

Market Cap: **A\$7.1M**

Options: **3.4M**

Performance Rights: **3.7M**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Managing Director / CEO

Sam Garrett

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John Forwood

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“Outside of the Company’s exciting Golden Ridge Project, this is the first of multiple drilling programs that Flynn has planned to test across the Company’s regional exploration projects over the coming months.”

Warrentinna Gold Project

The Warrentinna Project (EL30/2004) is located in north-east Tasmania, 40km northwest of Flynn’s Golden Ridge Project (see Figure 1). The tenement was recently acquired from Greatland Gold plc (LSE: GGP, “Greatland”)¹.

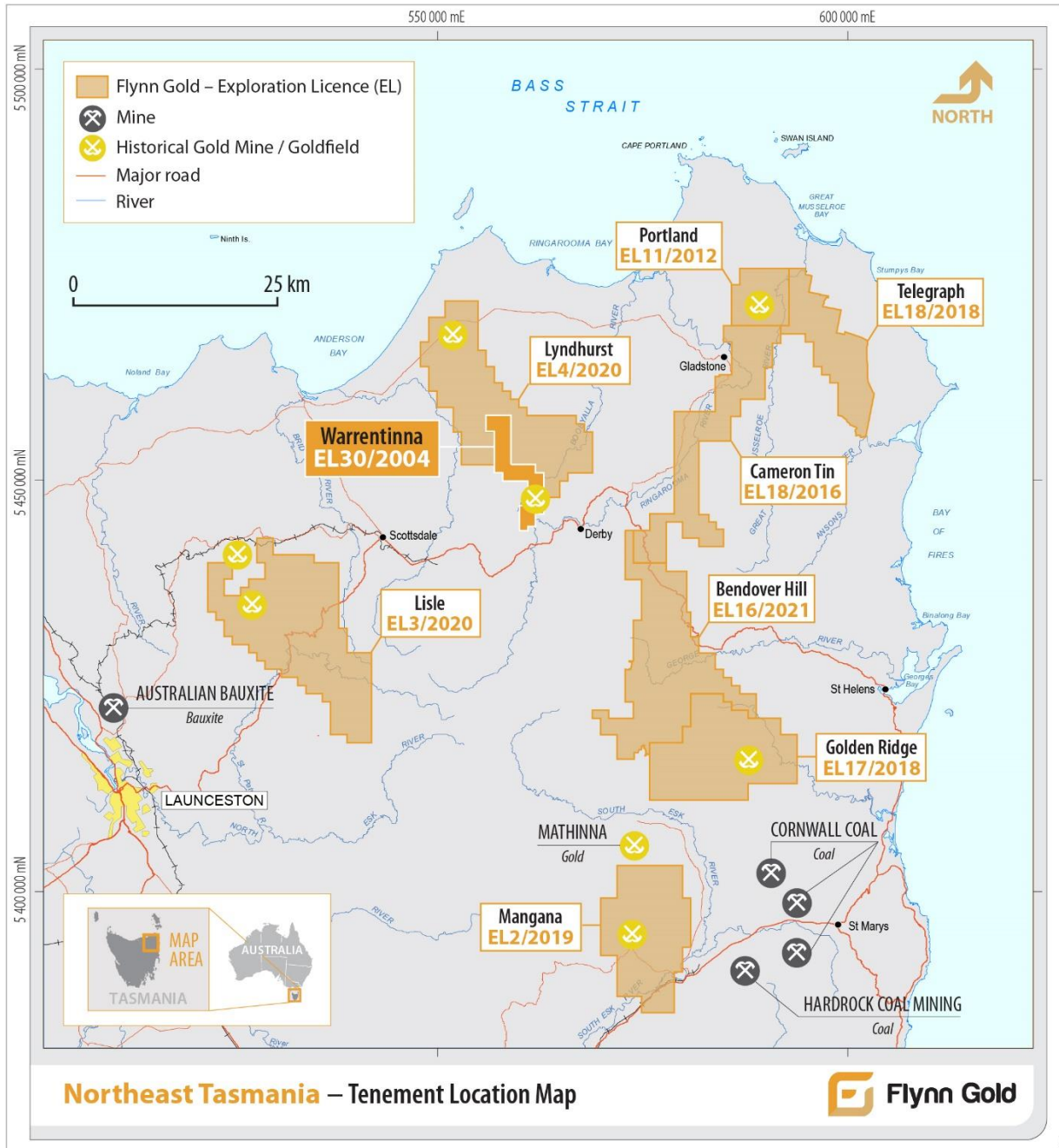


Figure 1 – Location of Warrentinna Project and other Flynn Gold tenements in northeast Tasmania

¹ See FG1 ASX Announcement dated 5 June 2023

The project encompasses two historic goldfields, Forester and Warrentinna (see Figure 2). High-grade gold deposits were mined at both fields in the late 1800s and early 1900s. The Warrentinna goldfield is defined by numerous historic workings and largely untested prospects over a strike length of 6km.

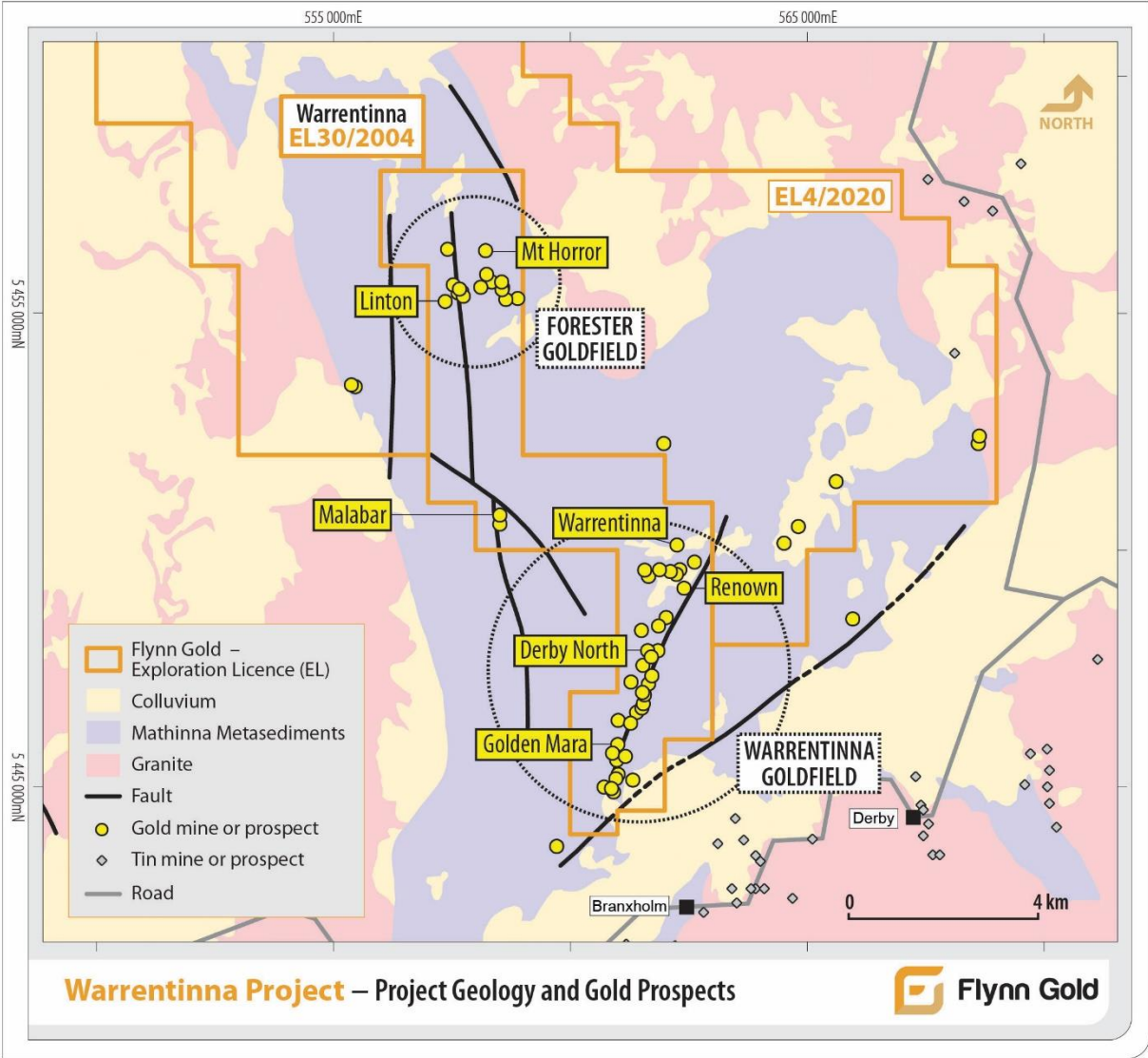


Figure 2 – Warrentinna Project Geology and Gold Prospects

High-grade gold quartz lodes were previously mined both at surface and underground, at deposits such as the Golden Mara mine, which produced 3,368oz at an average of 1 oz/tonne². Historical drilling results by Greatland in the project area indicate that broad zones of moderate-grade gold mineralisation are associated with stockwork veining and quartz breccia styles of alteration (e.g. 40.0m @ 1.5g/t Au from 10m in drill hole 2018WTD003 – see Figure 3).

² Blake, F. 1934b. The Golden Mara Mine, Warrentinna. Unpublished Report, Department of Mines, Tasmania.

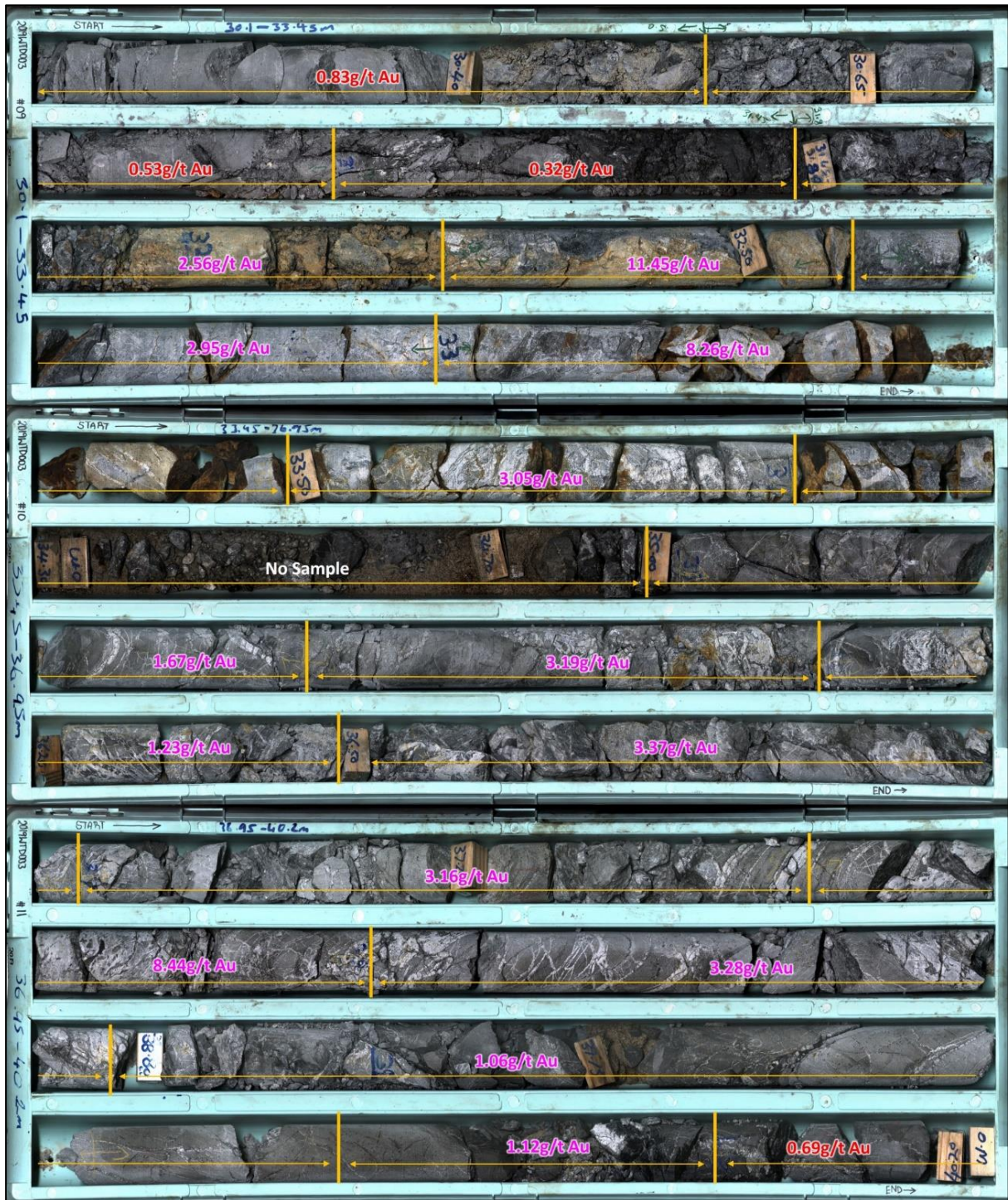


Figure 3 - Photographed core from historical drill hole 2019WTD003 showing stockwork veining and breccia mineralisation with gold assays. From zone: 40.0m @ 1.5g/t Au from 10m.

Planned Drill Program

Initial drilling by FG1 at Warrentinna is planned to comprise 2 diamond drill holes totalling 300m. The planned holes will test the continuity and extension of orogenic style gold mineralisation identified in historical drilling by Greatland. The holes are also designed to provide stratigraphic and structural information critical to advancing our understanding of the project.

Previous RC and diamond drilling campaigns at Warrentinna by Greatland intersected zones of high-grade gold within broader intervals of moderate significant gold mineralisation.

Selected drill holes with high-grade results reported by Greatland are detailed in Tables 1 and 2 (Appendix I) and listed significant intercepts in Table 3 and 4 (Appendix II).

All historical holes drilled by Greatland were orientated dipping steeply towards the east, apart from 1 RC hole which was drilled towards the north.

Flynn’s planned drill holes will be drilled in the opposite direction, dipping moderately to the west, with the aim of traversing multiple auriferous quartz vein zones indicated by the previous drilling, and to provide structural information that was not obtained from the previous drilling (see Figures 4, 5 and 6).

The final details of the second and any subsequent drill holes will be guided by the core observations from the first diamond drill hole.

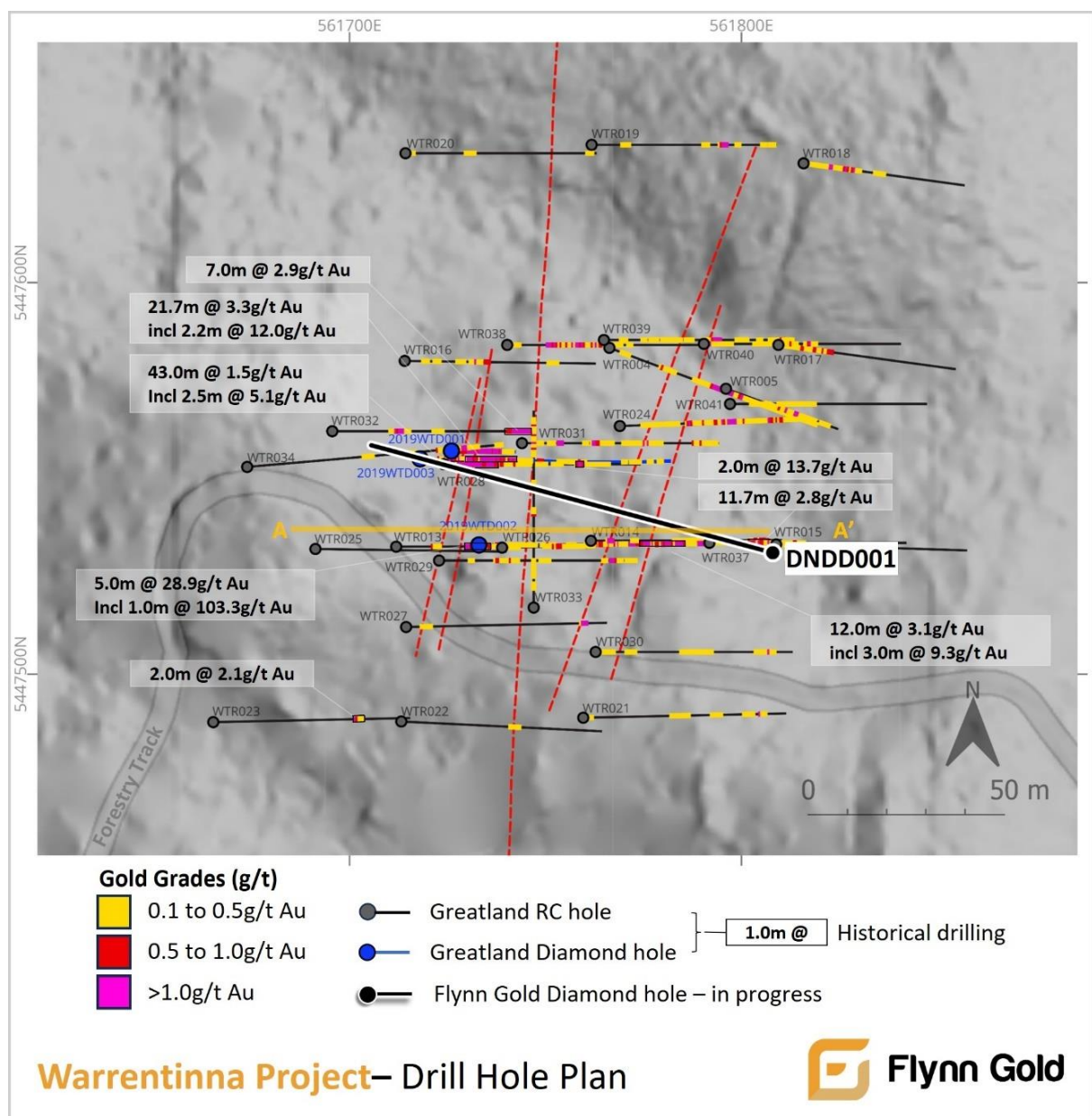


Figure 4 – Warrentinna Project - Drill Hole Plan.

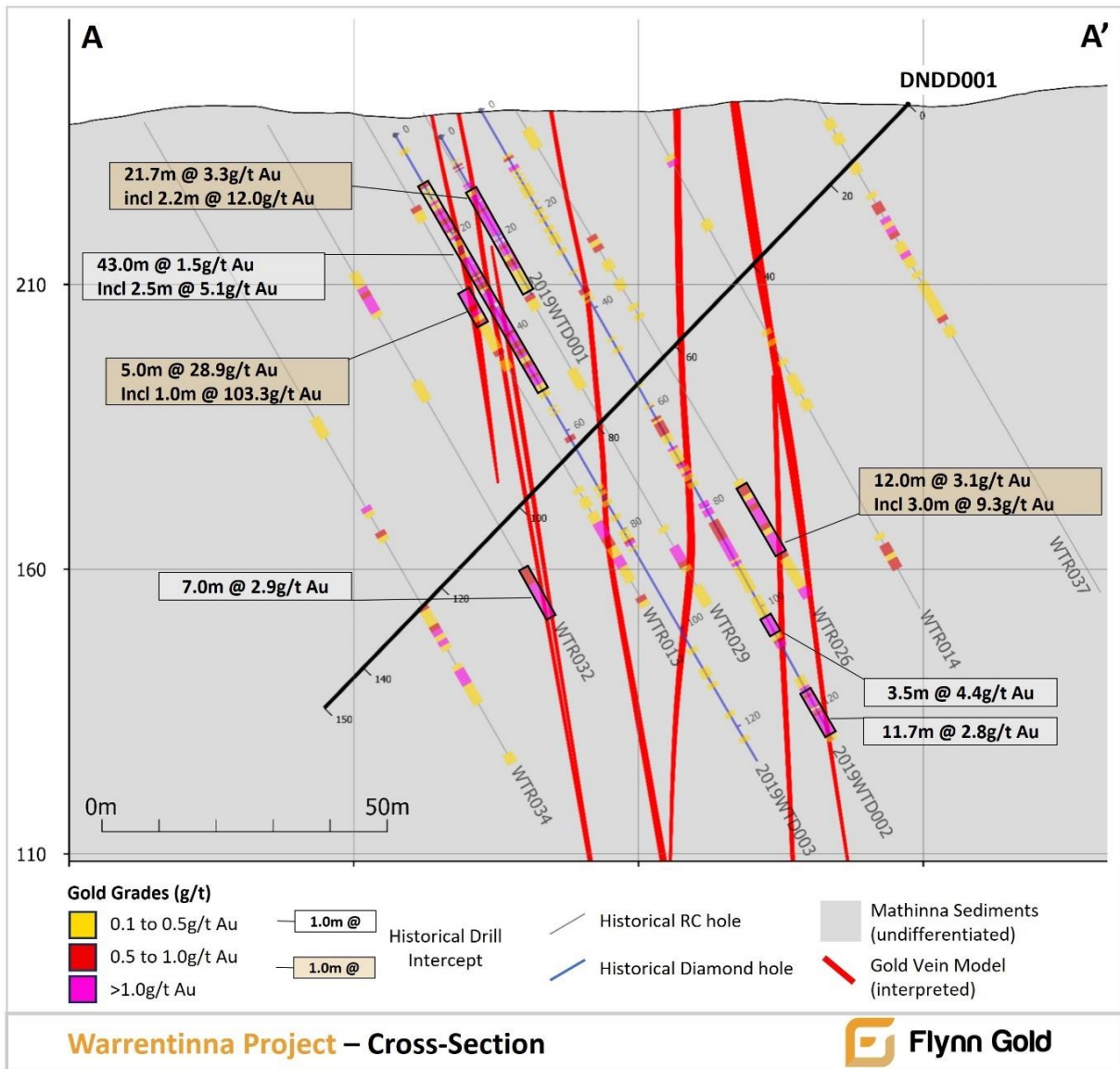


Figure 5 – Cross-section showing historical drill results and Flynn Gold drill hole DNDD001 (in progress).

Golden Ridge Project Update

The processing, logging and cutting of core from the Trafalgar Prospect drilling program completed in late August 2023 has been completed with the final core samples being submitted to the laboratory for analysis this week. Assay results from 925m of core from the program will be reported over the coming weeks.

The soil sampling program at Golden Ridge has also been completed this week.



Figure 6 – Drill rig on current drill hole DNDD001.

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 and Western Australia (see Figure 7). The Company has nine 100% owned tenements located in northeast Tasmania which are highly prospective for gold as well as tin/tungsten. The Company also has the Henty zinc-lead-silver project on Tasmania's mineral-rich west coast and the Firetower gold and battery metals project located in northern Tasmania.

Flynn has also established a portfolio of gold-lithium exploration assets in the Pilbara and Yilgarn regions of Western Australia.

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

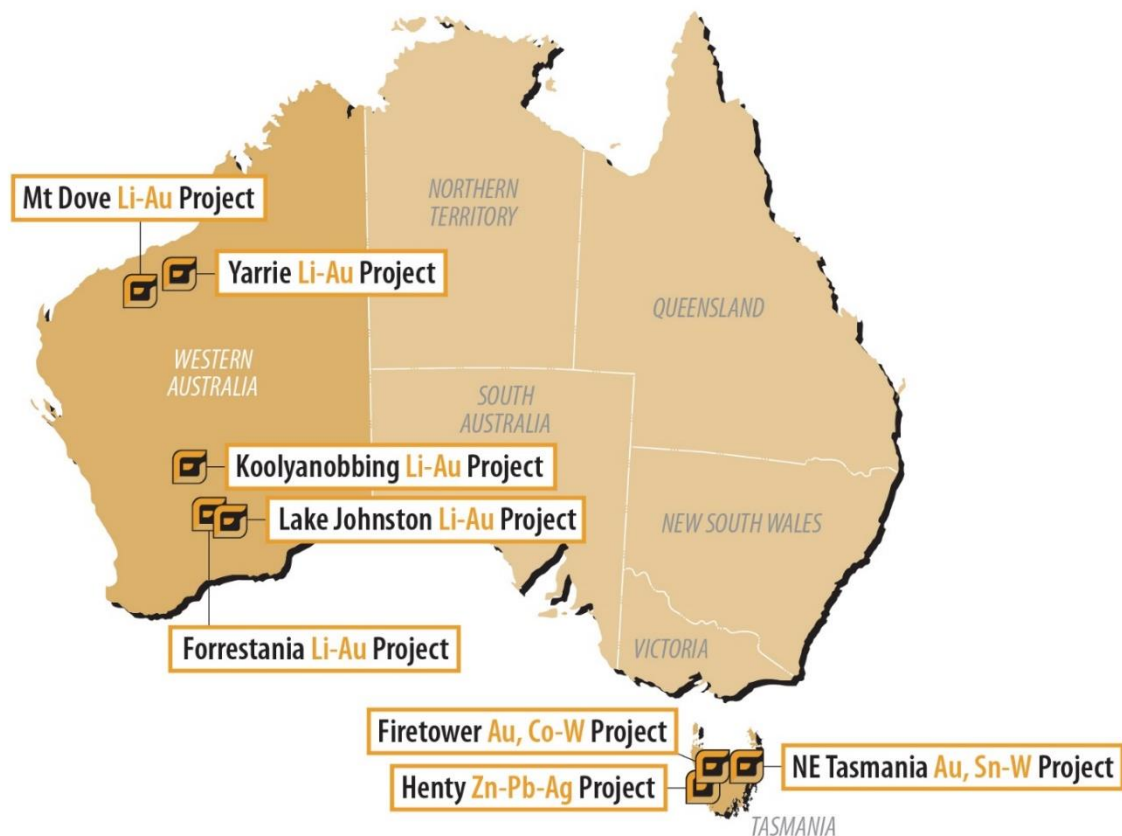


Figure 7 - Location Plan of Flynn Gold Projects

Competent Person Statement

The information in this ASX Announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Sean Westbrook, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Westbrook is a consultant to Flynn Gold and is a shareholder in Flynn Gold. Mr Westbrook has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Westbrook consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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.

Appendix I

Table 1: Greatland Gold Historical Drilling Summary at Warrentinna

Year	Drill Type	Number of Drill holes	Total metres	Prospect	Hole IDs
2008	RC	12	888	Mara-Golden Dyke trend	WTR001-012
2010	RC	8	780	Derby North	WTR013-020
2011	RC	7	701	Derby North	WTR021-027
2013	RC	3	300	Derby North	WTR028-030
2014	RC	3	300	Derby North	WTR031-033
2016	RC	3	300	Derby North	WTR034-036
2017	RC	5	496	Derby North	WTR037-041
	RC	1	100	Golden Mara	WTR042
2019	DD	3	285	Derby North	2019WTD001-3

Table 2: Greatland Gold 2019 and selected historic drill hole collar details at Warrentinna

Hole ID	Hole Type	Hole Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Prospect	Year	Dip	Azi.
2019WTD001	DD	32	561726	5447557	196	Derby North	2019	-60	90
2019WTD002	DD	126.7	561733	5447533	196	Derby North	2019	-60	90
2019WTD003	DD	127	561718	5447555	196	Derby North	2019	-60	90
WTR013	RC	100	561711.9	5447532.6	240.2	Derby North	2009	-60	89.8
WTR026	RC	100	561738.9	5447532.3	241.0	Derby North	2011	-59	88.8
WTR028	RC	100	561724.0	5447553.6	236.5	Derby North	2012	-60	90

Co-ordinate projection is MGA94, zone 55

Appendix II

Table 3: Greatland Gold significant mineralised intercepts, historical diamond drilling (2019), Warrentinna

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
2019WTD001	9.3	31	21.7	3.30
incl.	10.8	13	2.2	12.00
incl.	13.2	14.5	1.3	8.50
incl.	15	19.8	4.8	3.80
incl.	22.5	25.5	3	1.50
incl.	26	27	1	1.90
2019WTD002	9.5	12.5	3	0.64
	15.5	17.5	2	0.21
	25	27	2	0.22
	36	37.7	1.7	0.52
	62	73.5	11.5	0.61
	79	91.65	12.65	1.50
incl.	80.4	81.7	1.3	4.40
incl.	86.5	90.5	4	2.10
	98	108	10	2.00
incl.	102	105.5	3.5	4.40
incl.	107	108	1	2.70
	115	126.7	11.7	2.80
incl.	116	117.5	1.5	3.50
incl.	118	120	2	3.00
incl.	121.5	125.5	4	4.70
2019WTD003	10	53	43	1.5
incl.	31.8	34.3	2.5	5.1
incl.	35	38.7	3.7	3.5
incl.	49	50.5	1.5	4.8
	61	62	1	0.74

Notes:

- *Reporting Criteria: Intercepts reported as a minimum length of 1m, greater than or equal to 0.2g/t Au, with maximum internal dilution of 4m and intervals greater than or equal to 1g/t Au with zero metres of internal dilution. Au is reported to two significant figures.*
- *Results from Greatland announcement dated 4 February 2020.*
- *Historically significant mineralised intervals are reported as downhole lengths, true width is not known.*

Table 4: Greatland Gold significant mineralised intercepts, historical RC drilling, Warrentinna

Hole ID	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
WTR013	Derby North	36	41	5	28.93
	including	37	38	1	103.25
WTR026	Derby North	82	94	12	3.1
WTR028	Derby North	5	31	26	2.32
	including	9	20	11	4.24

Notes:

- *Reporting Criteria: Intercepts reported as a minimum length of 1m, greater than or equal to 0.2g/t Au, with maximum internal dilution of 4m **and** intervals greater than or equal to 1g/t Au with zero metres of internal dilution. Au is reported to two significant figures.*
- *Results from Greatland announcement dated 4 February 2020.*
- *Historically significant mineralised intervals are reported as downhole lengths, true width is not known.*

JORC Code Table 1 for Exploration Results – Warrentinna and Firetower Projects

Information on historical prospecting, mining, and exploration activities at the Warrentinna has been reviewed and verified by the Competent Person. Historical data is considered sufficiently consistent between generations of past explorers, and sufficiently consistent with recent results, to provide confidence that compiled and reviewed assay results are indicative of the tenor of the samples. In the opinion of the Competent Person, sufficient verification of the data has been undertaken to provide sufficient confidence that past exploration programs were performed to adequate industry standards and the data reported is fit for substantiating the prospectivity of the projects in general, supporting the geological model/s proposed, planning exploration programs, and identifying/generating targets for further investigation.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	<p>The sampling described in this report refers to historical reverse circulation (RC) drilling and diamond (DD) drilling carried out by Greatland Gold Plc (Greatland), the previous holders of the tenement.</p> <p>Samples were all collected by qualified geologists or under geological supervision.</p> <p>The samples are judged to be representative of the rock being drilled.</p> <p>The nature and quality of sampling is carried out under QAQC procedures as per industry standards.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p>2019 Diamond Drilling</p> <p>Samples consist of diamond drill core (HQ and NQ sizes) cut in half.</p> <p>All available core was cut and sampled. Sampling interval is generally 1m or 0.5m but respects geological contacts in places. Sampling was carried out to Greatland's internal protocols and QAQC procedures.</p> <p>Entire samples were crushed then pulverised to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns. The resulting pulps were analysed for Au (50g charge, fire assay) and multi-element geochemistry (four acid digest ICP-MS).</p> <p>The method of sampling is industry standard for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>Locations and orientation of 2019 drill holes for this release are tabulated in Appendix I.</p> <p>Historic RC Drilling</p> <p>RC sampling was carried out using Greatland's internal protocols and QAQC procedures.</p> <p>One metre samples were collected from the cyclone into a plastic bucket and laid out generally in rows of 50.</p> <p>RC samples were composited to 4m lengths via 'spear' sampling the individual 1m intervals. Samples were then taken to the laboratory and pulverised.</p>
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details</i>	2019 Diamond Drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>(e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i>	<p>Drilling was undertaken using a track mounted Coretech CSD1800 drill rig. The drill rig is capable of ~1000m NQ.</p> <p>Drill holes were cased with HWT casing to ~3m. HQ sized drill core from 0m to ~20m followed by NQ drill core from 20m to end of hole.</p> <p>Historic RC Drilling</p> <p>Drilling was undertaken using a track mounted RC drill rig.</p> <p>RC Drill holes - 134mm face sampling RC bit to end of hole.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<p>2019 Diamond Drilling</p> <p>Length based core recovery is measured from reassembled core for every drill run. Data is recorded into laptop computer using 'LogChief' - geological logging software.</p> <p>Core recovery is high (93%). The drilling method employed leads to very high recoveries.</p> <p>Historic RC Drilling</p> <p>RC sample recovery and quality was recorded via visual estimation of sample volume and the condition of drill spoils.</p> <p>Recovery ranges from 90-100%, with only occasional recoveries of less than 70%. Sample recovery was maximized by maintaining dry samples (dry drilling conditions) as much as possible.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	Due to consistently high recoveries, no relationship between grade and recovery is evident.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	<p>2019 Diamond Drilling</p> <p>All drill core/samples were geologically logged for lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining, sulphide occurrences, structure and geotechnical data. This logging includes both qualitative and quantitative components. All core is digitally photographed.</p> <p>Logging is recorded directly into a laptop computer using 'LogChief' - geological logging software. This software has 'look-up tables' that do not allow for invalid entries. Additional validation is then carried out when data is transferred to Greatland's database managers.</p> <p>All samples are analysed in the field using a pXRF (Olympus Vanta handheld - model VMR) for the purpose of geochemical interpretation.</p> <p>All core is analysed in the field using a Minalyze unit. This collects ultra-high-resolution photography, and continuous XRF measurements.</p> <p>Historic RC Drilling</p> <p>All RC drill samples were geologically logged for lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and sulphide occurrences. This logging includes both qualitative and quantitative components.</p> <p>Samples were logged at 1m intervals.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All core and drill chips were logged.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	<p>2019 Diamond Drilling</p> <p>All sampled core was cut with a core saw in a consistent way that preserved the bottom of hole reference line, where present. Sampling interval is generally 1m or 0.5m but respects geological contacts in places.</p> <p>Sample preparation included drying, crushing and pulverising in full to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns.</p> <p>All staff were adequately trained for all sampling steps, with geologists checking sample sheets prior to loading into the database.</p> <p>The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation encountered in the region.</p> <p>No field duplicates have been collected/reported.</p>
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<p>Historic RC Drilling</p> <p>One metre samples were collected from the cyclone into a plastic bucket and laid out generally in rows of 50.</p> <p>RC samples were composited to 4m lengths via 'spear' sampling the individual 1m intervals.</p> <p>RC sample preparation was completed at Genalysis Laboratory in Adelaide using industry standard procedures (dry, crush and pulverise for 85% at 75µm). This sample is then split into sub-samples for analysis.</p>
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation encountered in the region.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<p>2019 Diamond Drilling</p> <p>All samples were submitted for preparation at Intertek laboratory Adelaide. Pulp samples were then submitted for analysis to Intertek Perth Laboratory.</p> <p>Au analysis - 50g Fire Assay/ICP-OES (detection limit of 0.005ppm).</p> <p>Multi-Element analysis - four acid digestion ICP-MS (for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr).</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Quality Control procedures in the field involve the use of certified reference material (CRM's) for assay standards and blanks. Standards and blanks are inserted every 20 samples.</p> <p>No field duplicates have been collected/reported.</p> <p>Historic RC Drilling</p> <p>All samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to produce suitable sub-samples for Au analysis (via Fire Assay).</p> <p>Au analysis - 50g Fire Assay/AAS (detection limit of 0.005ppm).</p>
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	<p>No geophysical tools were used for any element concentrations in this report.</p> <p>All samples are analysed in the field using a pXRF (Olympus M-series) for the purpose of geochemical interpretation. This data is for internal company use only.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	See above.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections have been verified by multiple company personnel.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Three diamond drill holes were designed to twin RC holes from a historic RC drilling program.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<p>2019 Diamond Drilling</p> <p>Logging is recorded directly into a laptop computer using 'LogChief' - geological logging software. This software has 'look-up tables' that do not allow for invalid entries. Additional validation is then carried out when data is transferred to Greatland's database managers.</p> <p>No adjustments have been made to any assay data.</p> <p>Primary assay data is stored in its electronic form and retained in both original certificate form (.pdf) and text/.csv files.</p> <p>Historic RC Drilling</p> <p>Primary data documentation via Greatland's internal protocols. Data validation carried out via Greatland's database managers.</p>
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments have been made to any assay data.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	<p>2019 Diamond Drilling</p> <p>Drill hole collar locations were surveyed using a handheld Garmin 64ST GPS (accuracy of ± 5m).</p> <p>All coordinates are in MGA94 Zone55.</p> <p>Down hole surveys were conducted every 30m using an Axis Champ Discover survey tool.</p> <p>Topographic control of drill collars utilises handheld GPS information.</p> <p>Historic RC Drilling</p> <p>Drill hole collar locations were surveyed using a handheld GPS (accuracy of ± 5m).</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>All coordinates are in MGA94 Zone55.</p> <p>RL is measured using a handheld GPS.</p> <p>Inclined RC drill holes are checked for drill rig set-up azimuth using a Suunto Sighting compass.</p> <p>Inclination of drill holes is set by the driller using a clinometer on the mast of the drill rig.</p>
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	All coordinates are in GDA94 Zone55.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Drill hole collar locations were surveyed using a handheld GPS (accuracy of ± 5m).
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<p>2019 Diamond Drilling:</p> <p>Drill planning designed to twin RC holes from a historic RC drilling program.</p> <p>Sampling interval is generally 1m or 0.5m, but respects geological contacts in places.</p> <p>Historic RC Drilling</p> <p>Downhole 4m composite samples.</p> <p>Mineralised intersections then re-assayed as 1m samples.</p> <p>Historic drilling at Firetower was of an ad-hoc nature, with average section spacing (east-west) of ~30m (in the main Firetower area), although holes have been drilled both to the north and south so continuity of geological information collected has been sparse.</p>
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	Data spacing is not sufficient for the reporting of Mineral Resources.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	There was no sample compositing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	<p>2019 Diamond Drilling</p> <p>Strike of local geology not readily understood.</p> <p>No relationship is known between key mineralizing structures and the orientation of drilling.</p> <p>There is presently insufficient information to confirm the true thickness of any mineralised intervals.</p> <p>Historic RC Drilling</p> <p>Strike of local geology not readily understood.</p> <p>No relationship is known between key mineralizing structures and the orientation of drilling.</p> <p>There is presently insufficient information to confirm the true thickness of any mineralised intervals.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	2019 Diamond Drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Samples were freighted to the Laboratory using Greatland's chain of custody protocols.</p> <p>Verification of sample numbers and identification is conducted by the laboratory on receipt of samples, and sample receipt advise issued to Greatland.</p> <p>Details of all sample movement are digitally recorded. Dates, Hole ID sample ranges, and the analytical suite requested are recorded with the dispatch of samples to analytical services.</p> <p>Historic RC Drilling</p> <p>Sample security was managed by Greatland's internal protocols. Samples were taken from site by Greatland or their representatives and transported to the laboratory in Adelaide.</p>
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<p>2019 Diamond Drilling</p> <p>No audits have been completed.</p> <p>No reviews are considered required due as the project is in early phase of exploration.</p> <p>Historic RC Drilling</p> <p>No audits have been completed.</p> <p>No reviews are considered required due as the project is in early phase of exploration.</p>

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	The Warrentinna Project is located wholly within EL30/2004. Flynn Gold holds a 100% interest in EL30/2004.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	The tenements are in 'good standing' with Mineral Resources Tasmania. No known impediments exist, including a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Exploration in the region of the Warrentinna Project has involved the following companies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anglo American Ltd and Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd (1980's) • Herald Resources Ltd (1990's) • Greatland Pty Ltd (2004 – 2022)
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Warrentinna: Orogenic Gold Deposit, turbidite hosted, structurally controlled, Ordovician - Silurian aged lithologies.
Drillhole information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	A tabulation of the collar details and significant intersections is contained in Appendices I and II. Reports prepared by Greatland Pty Ltd are available to view on: www.greatlandgold.com
	<i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	No material information has been excluded
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	Exploration results are reported by length weighted average. Significant intersections are reported as minimum length of 1m - greater than or equal to 0.2g/t Au with up to 4m of internal dilution and intervals greater than or equal to 1g/t Au with zero metres of internal dilution. Au is reported to two significant figures.
	<i>Where aggregate intersections incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such</i>	Not applicable to this announcement

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	<i>aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intersection lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Down hole lengths are reported, true width is not known
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	Current planned drilling by Flynn is designed to investigate the geometry of mineralisation with respect to historical drill hole angles.
	<i>If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. "downhole length, true width not known").</i>	Historically significant mineralised intervals are reported as downhole lengths, true width is not known.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Appropriate diagrams are available with this report.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The company believes this announcement is a balanced report, and that all material information has been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	Previous exploration results included in this announcement can be found on the company website: www.greatlandgold.com
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Planned further work includes geological and geochemical investigation of drill results.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Maps have been included in the main body of this report.