Flynn Gold

ASX Announcement
27 October 2023

High-Grade Gold-Cobalt-Tungsten Enhances Critical Minerals Potential at Firetower, Tasmania

Highlights

- Significant potential for **gold** and critical minerals **cobalt, tungsten and copper** confirmed at Firetower Project following results of resampling of historic core and data review
- Wide intersections of combined high-grade polymetallic **gold-cobalt-tungsten-copper** mineralisation in historic drilling include:
  - **2019FTD006** (re-sampled)**:**
    - **9.0m @ 2.56g/t Au, 0.25% Co, 0.32% WO_3, 0.1% Cu** from 99.0m, including
      - **3.0m @ 8.59g/t Au, 0.29% Co, 0.83% WO_3, 0.21% Cu** from 105m
  - **FTD013** (historic assay):
    - **14.0m @ 2.91g/t Au, 0.14% Co, 0.24% WO_3, 0.25% Cu** from 33.0m
  - **FTD005** (historic assay):
    - **11.0m @ 4.0g/t Au, 0.05% Co, 0.24% WO_3, 0.25% Cu** from 55.0m
- Gold-dominant mineralisation with potential high-value critical minerals by-product/s, including cobalt-tungsten-copper
- **Cobalt grades on par with the highest-grade** significant cobalt deposits in Australia.
- Prospective strike length of 6km remains lightly drilled.
- Diamond drilling program to commence this quarter.

Flynn Gold Limited (**ASX: FG1, "Flynn"** or **"the Company"**) is pleased to provide an update from its ongoing review and targeting work at its 100%-owned Firetower Project in northern Tasmania. The work, which has incorporated desktop studies and re-logging and re-sampling of historical diamond drill core, has confirmed coherent zones of high-grade polymetallic gold, cobalt, tungsten and copper (Au-Co-W-Cu) mineralisation at the project.

Commenting on the project, ***Managing Director and CEO Neil Marston*** *said*

"Since the Firetower Project was acquired from Greatland Gold plc in June 2023, the Company has advanced its technical review prior to commencing field exploration activity, targeting both the gold and critical minerals potential.

"Results from recent re-assaying of historical drill core demonstrate a strong correlation between cobalt, tungsten and gold mineralisation within the deposit. Earlier exploration was focused on gold, however, it is now clear that this project represents an exciting polymetallic opportunity.

ASX: FG1

ABN 82 644 122 216

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Share Price: **A$0.065**
Cash (30/09/23): **A$2.5M**
Debt: **Nil**
Ordinary Shares: **136.4M**
Market Cap: **A$8.9M**
Options: **3.4M**
Performance Rights: **3.72M**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Clive Duncan
Non-Executive Chair

Neil Marston
Managing Director / CEO

Sam Garrett
Technical Director

John Forwood
Non-Executive Director

COMPANY SECRETARY
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"Cobalt is a critical mineral with increasing demand as a key manufacturing component in the global shift toward clean technologies. With approximately 70 percent of global cobalt production coming from the Democratic Republic of Congo, the world will need alternative sources of this battery metal, particularly from Tier 1 jurisdictions with strong ESG credentials such as Australia.

"Tungsten is considered one of the most critical minerals due to its importance across a wide range of applications in various fields and its inability to be substituted in many of these applications due to its high melting point and hardness.

"Our review of the Firetower Project has generated depth extension targets that we intend to commence drill testing this quarter. This drilling comes at an opportune time when the Critical Minerals Strategy 2023–2030 recently announced by the Australian Federal Government sets out the government's vision to grow Australia's critical minerals sector."

Firetower Polymetallic (Au-Co-W-Cu) Mineralisation

The polymetallic Au-Co-W-Cu mineralisation at Firetower is currently defined by historic drilling over a strike length of 200m and remains open along a highly prospective 6km-long trend between the Firetower West and Firetower East prospects (Figure 1). The mineralisation, which partly outcrops, is tested to depths of at least 100m and remains open down-dip.

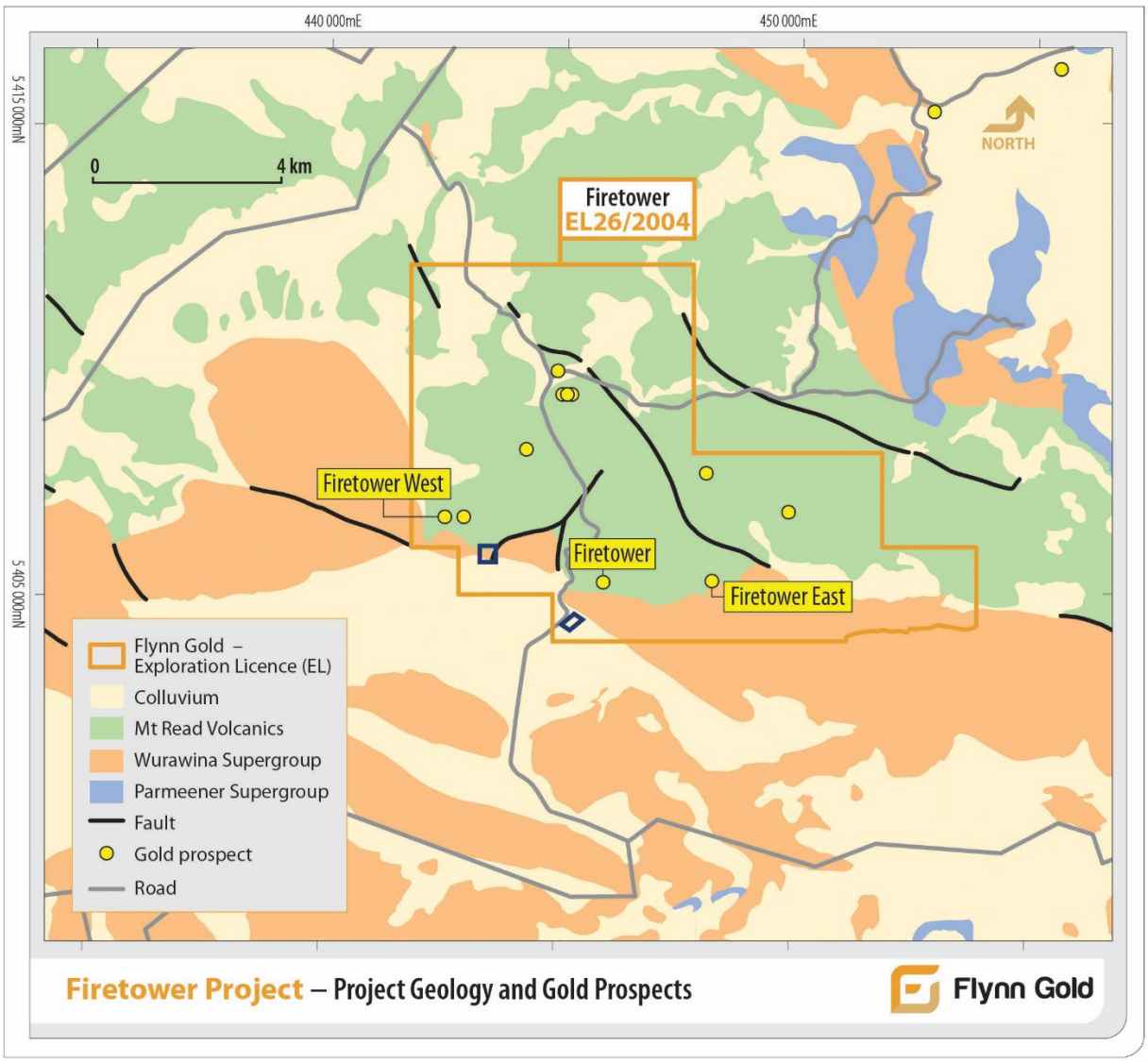

Figure 1: Firetower Project Geology and Gold Prospects

Significant polymetallic mineralised intercepts from historic drilling at Firetower are listed in Appendix I - Table 2 and include:

Hole ID	From (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Co %	WO_3 %	Cu %
2019FTDD006	99.0	9.0	2.56	0.25	0.32	0.10
including	105.0	3.0	8.59	0.29	0.83	0.21
FTD005	55.0	11.0	4.00	0.05	0.24	0.25
FTD008	92.0	3.0	5.48	0.15	0.53	0.05
FTD013	33.0	14.0	2.91	0.14	0.24	0.25
FTD022	81.0	10.0	4.60	0.08	0.12	0.55
FTD023	0.9	11.1	6.30	0.08	0.06	0.04
2019FTDD004	81.0	2.0	21.23	0.16	0.14	0.03
2019FTDD011	64.0	2.5	5.92	0.23	0.01	0.15
and	69.0	4.0	3.47	0.11	0.24	0.03

Broad zones of low to moderate grade gold mineralisation occurs in a wide alteration halo zone to the south of the higher-grade gold polymetallic mineralisation (see Figure 2 and Figure 3). Anomalous zones of cobalt, tungsten, and copper also occur throughout this alteration halo but are currently not well defined.

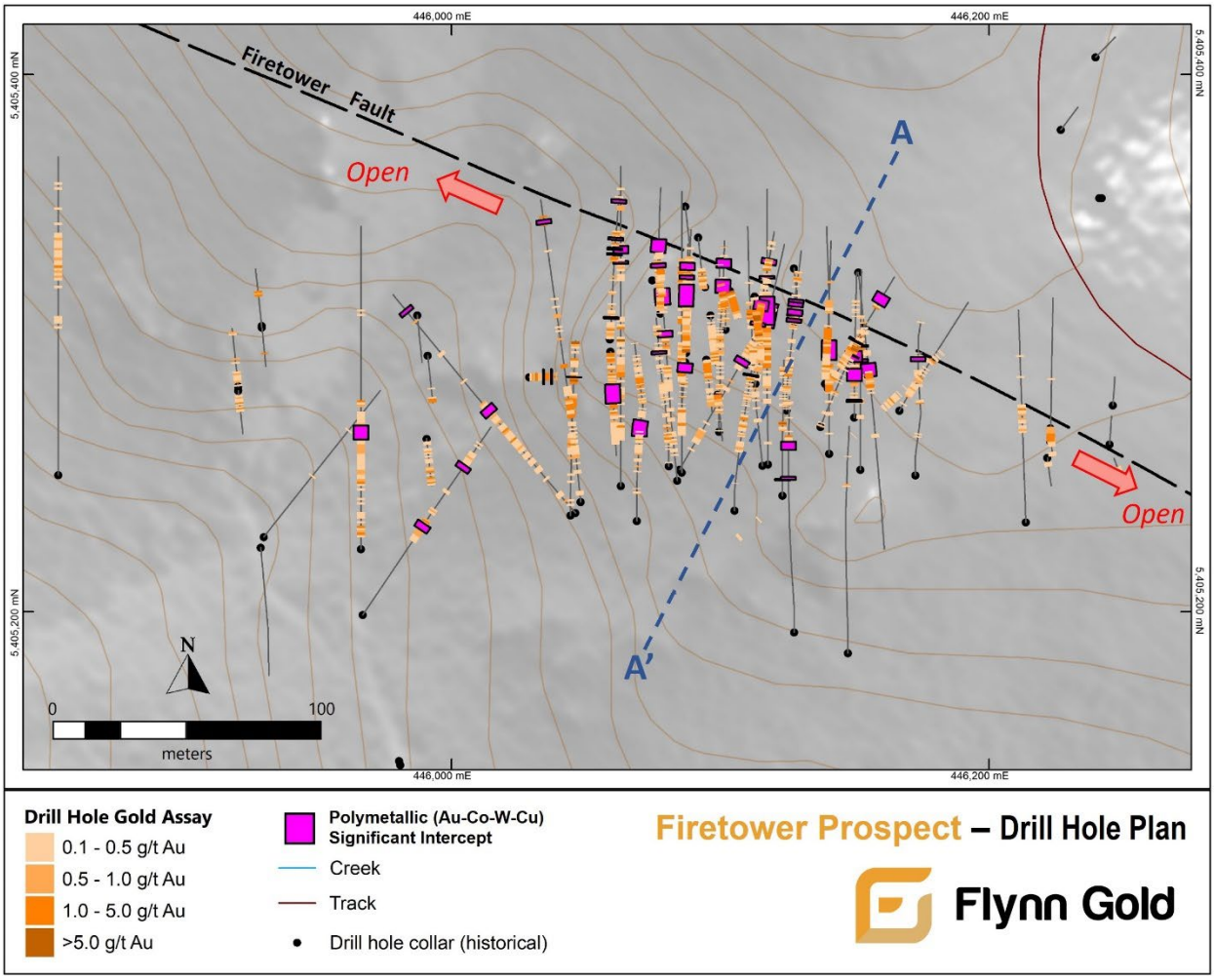

Figure 2: Firetower Prospect Drill Hole Plan

The polymetallic Au-Co-W-Cu mineralisation at Firetower is associated with quartz and carbonate vein stockworks and replacement zones hosted in silica-sericite-carbonate-pyrite altered felsic volcano-sedimentary rocks. Sulphide mineralogy includes pyrite-arsenopyrite-cobaltite-chalcopyrite and minor sphalerite-galena (see examples in Figure 4 and Figure 5). Cobalt appears to be present mostly in the form of cobaltite (CoAsS).

Tungsten mineralisation occurs predominantly as scheelite ($CaWO_4$) with minor wolframite ($Fe-MnWO_4$) and is associated with carbonate veining (see Figure 6).

Cobalt, tungsten, copper and other elements have not been routinely assayed for throughout the various historic drill campaigns at Firetower and the full occurrence and distribution of these elements in drill core is yet to be confirmed. Accordingly, Flynn has commenced a program of drill core re-sampling of available holes.

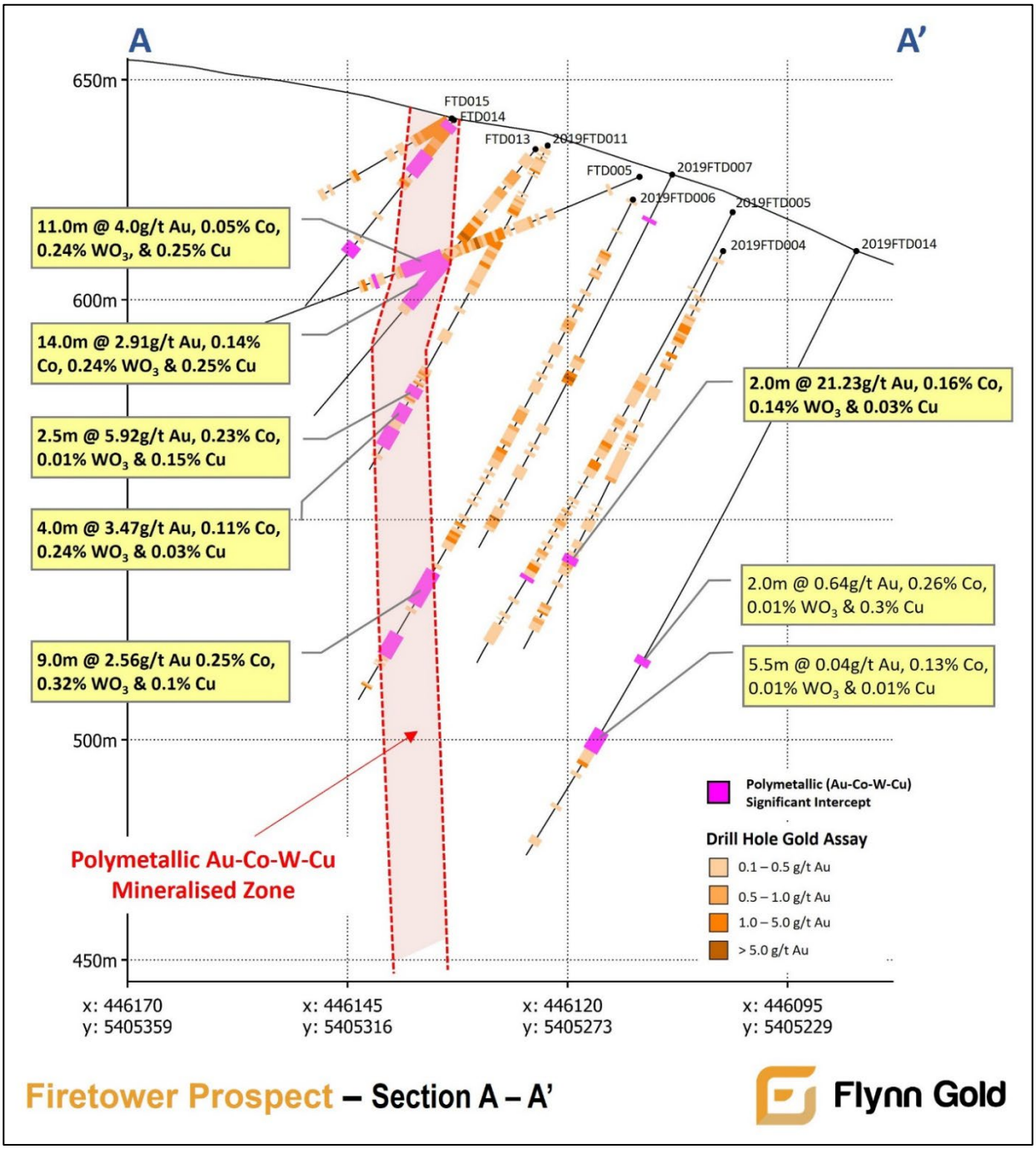

Figure 3: Drill Section A-A' (Gold) looking southeast

Figure 4: Massive pyrite-arsenopyrite-cobaltite-scheelite-carbonate replacement zone (RHS) in brecciated crystal tuff, 2019FTD006,105.5m (105-106m: 1.0m @ 13.95g/t Au, 0.36% Co, 1.02% WO_3 and 0.17% Cu)

Figure 5: Quartz-carbonate-pyrite-arsenopyrite-cobaltite-scheelite-chalcopyrite veins in altered crystal-lithic tuff, 2019FTD006,106.7m (106-107m: 1.0m @ 5.71/t Au, 0.23% Co, 0.88% WO_3 and 0.25% Cu).

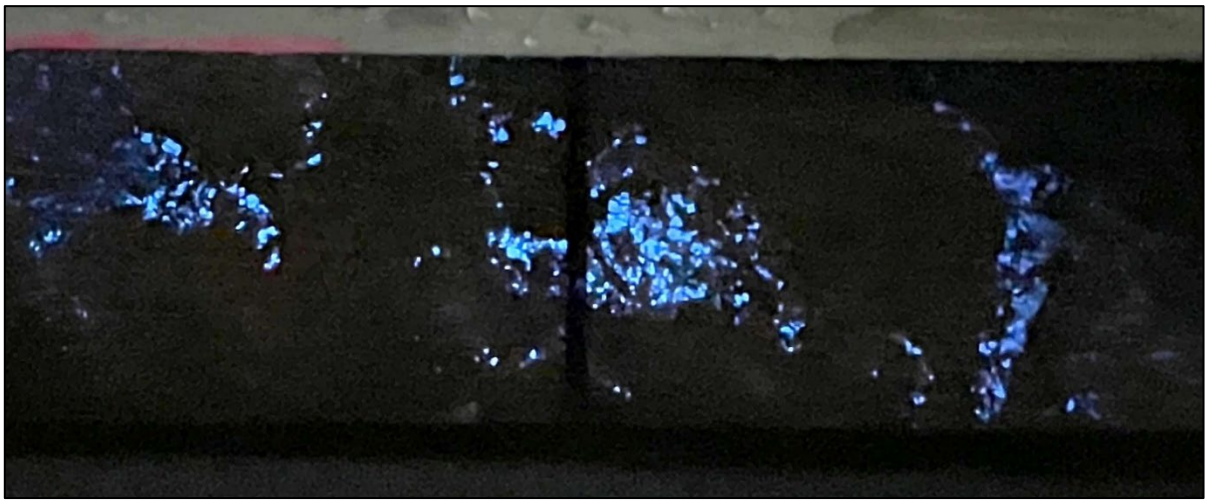

Figure 6: Scheelite ($CaWO_4$) mineralisation (blue) highlighted using ultraviolet light, 2019FTD006, 107.8m (107-108m: 1.0m @ 3.52g/t Au, 0.23% Co, 0.64% WO_3, 0.25% Cu).

Flynn's review highlights that many historic drill holes stopped short of testing interpreted depth extensions to the main polymetallic mineralised zone at Firetower. Extension of these existing holes represents an opportunity for Flynn to rapidly test both depth and strike extensions of the main high-grade mineralisation. Drilling of diamond core extensions to a number of the existing holes has been approved by Mineral Resources Tasmania (MRT) with drilling planned to commence this quarter.

Firetower Project Background

The Firetower project (EL26/2004) is located in central northern Tasmania, Australia, and covers an area of 62 square kilometres. The project lies in the eastern parts of the highly mineralised Mt Read volcanic sequence which hosts major polymetallic base metals and gold deposits such as Hellyer and Rosebery, copper-gold deposits such as Mt Lyell (3Mt contained copper, 3.1Moz contained gold), and the Henty gold mine (1.64Moz Au @ 12.5g/t Au) (see Figure 7).

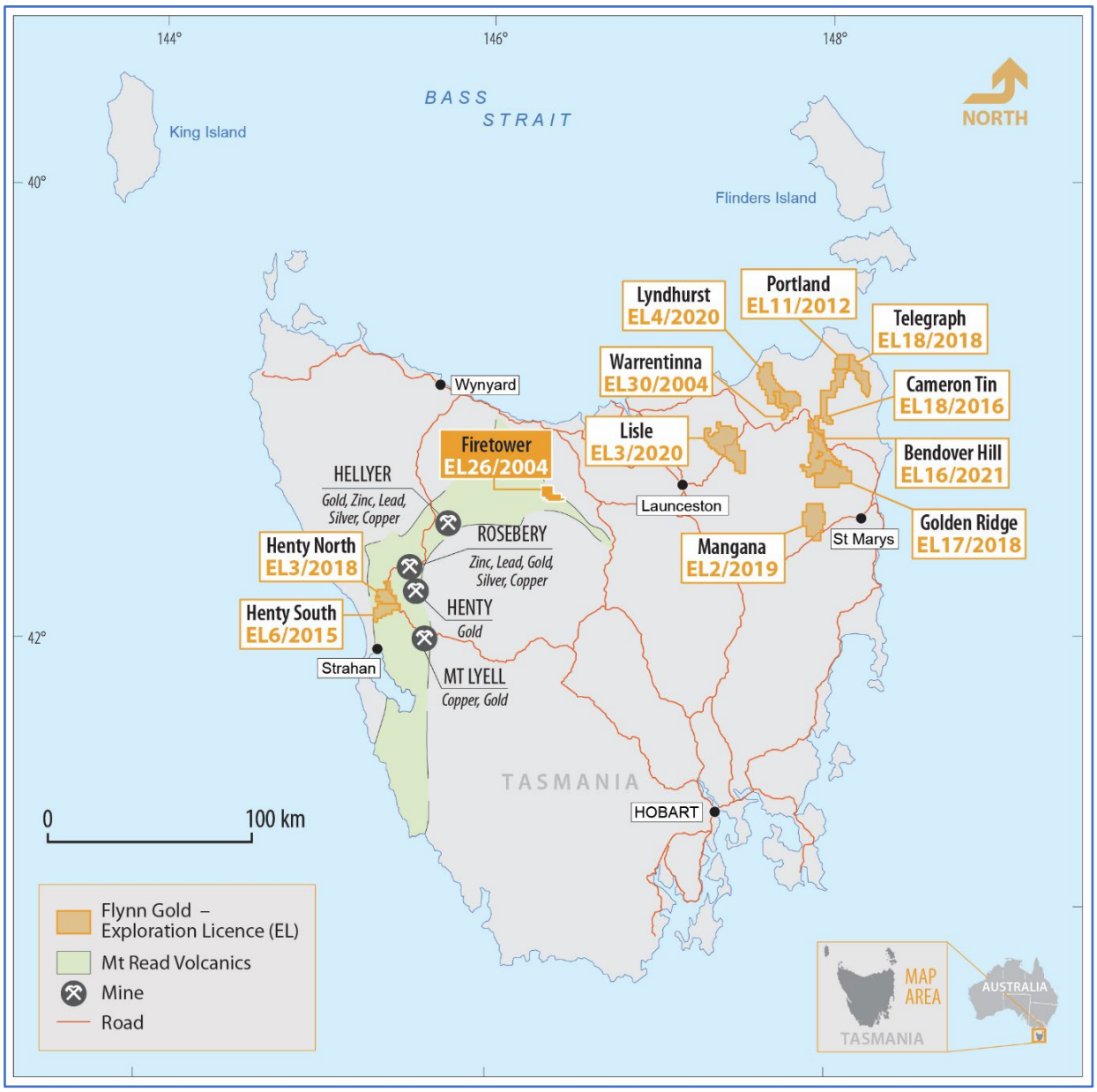

Figure 7: Location of Flynn's Tasmanian projects, including the Firetower Project

Exploration in the Firetower project area, beginning in the 1970's, has largely been gold focused. Multiple but sporadic phases of drilling at the Firetower prospect has defined gold mineralisation extending over a strike length of approximately 350m (open) and to depths of 150m from surface (open). Anomalous cobalt and tungsten was noted by previous explorers but generally not followed up due to the gold-focused exploration models applied at the time.

Approved by the Board of Flynn Gold Limited.

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About Flynn Gold

Flynn Gold is an Australian mineral exploration company with a portfolio of exploration projects in Tasmania and WA (see Figure 8).

The Company has nine 100% owned tenements located in northeast Tasmania (see Figure 7) and has established a portfolio of gold-lithium exploration assets in the Pilbara and Yilgarn regions of Western Australia. The Company also has prospective tin projects within its northeast Tasmania gold project, as well as two zinc-silver tenements on Tasmania's mineral-rich west coast.

In addition, Flynn Gold has the Firetower gold and battery metals project located in northern Tasmania (see Figure 7).

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

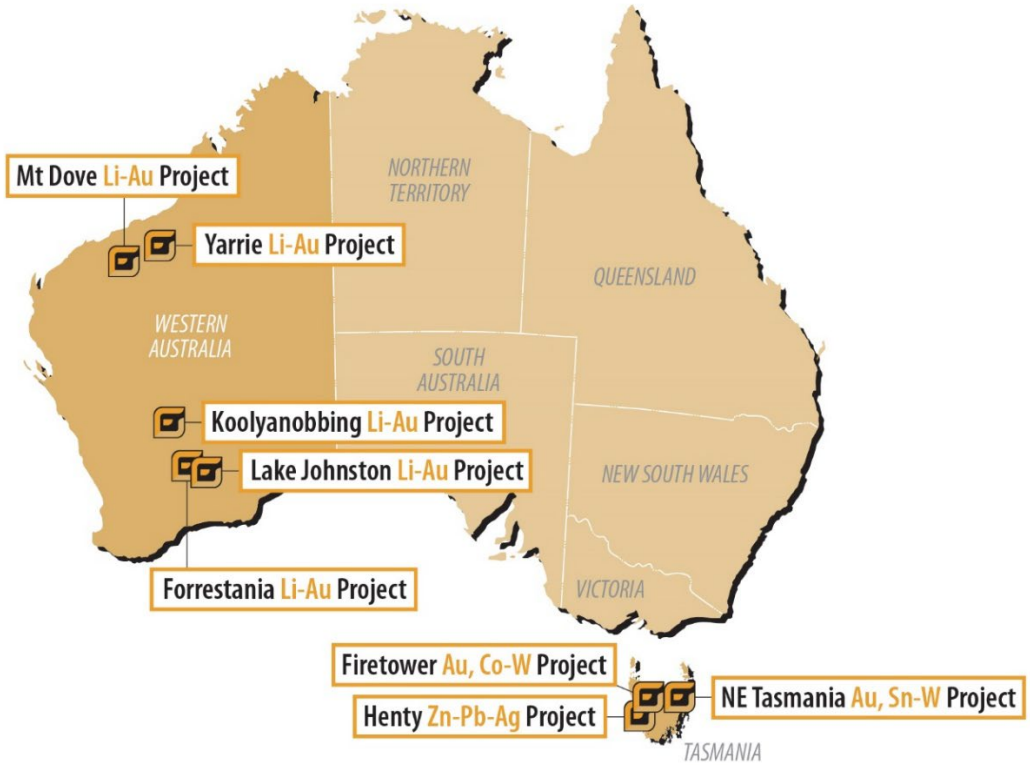

Figure 8: Location of Flynn Gold Projects.

Competent Person Statement

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

This announcement includes information that relates to Exploration Results prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code (2012) and extracted from the Company's previous ASX announcements as noted, and the Company's Prospectus dated 30 March 2021. Copies of these announcements are available from the ASX Announcements page of the Company's website: www.flynnngold.com.au.

Forward Looking and Cautionary Statements

Some statements in this announcement regarding estimates or future events are forward-looking statements. They include indications of, and guidance on, future earnings, cash flow, costs and financial performance. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as "planned", "expected", "projected", "estimated", "may", "scheduled", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "potential", "predict", "foresee", "proposed", "aim", "target", "opportunity", "could", "nominal", "conceptual" and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this report are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Forward-looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance. Forward-looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results to differ from estimated or anticipated results and may cause the Company's actual performance and financial results in future periods to materially differ from any projections of future performance or results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. So, there can be no assurance that actual outcomes will not materially differ from these forward-looking statements.

References

FG1: ASX Announcement dated 1 December 2022

FG1: ASX Announcement dated 5 June 2023

Appendix I

Table 1: Drill hole collar details, Firetower prospect

Hole ID	Hole Type	Hole Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Prospect
2019FTD001	DD	90	446078	5405311	636	-60	360	Firetower
2019FTD002	DD	109.2	446173	5405251	639	-60	360	Firetower
2019FTD003	DD	120.4	446069	5405234	601	-60	360	Firetower
2019FTD004	DD	106	446081	5405254	611	-60	360	Firetower
2019FTD005	DD	120.5	446105	5405238	620	-60	360	Firetower
2019FTD006	DD	134	446100	5405267	623	-60	360	Firetower
2019FTD007	DD	98.7	446123	5405243	628	-60	360	Firetower
2019FTD008	DD	50.8	446102	5405305	639	-60	360	Firetower
2019FTD010	DD	52	446128	5405308	644	-60	360	Firetower
2019FTD011	DD	86.2	446125	5405275	635	-60	360	Firetower
2019FTD012	DD	142.7	446152	5405253	640	-60	360	Firetower
2019FTD013	DD	104.4	446150	5405272	640	-60	360	Firetower
2019FTD014	DD	163	446127	5405192	611	-60	360	Firetower
2019FTD015	DD	157	446148	5405185	610	-60	360	Firetower
FTD001	DD	145	446151	5405326	650	-44.7	174	Firetower
FTD002	DD	122.6	446116	5405254	627	-45	354	Firetower
FTD003	DD	121.5	446084	5405249	611	-45	354	Firetower
FTD004	DD	153	446048	5405241	591	-45	354	Firetower
FTD005	DD	108.1	446118	5405255	628	-20	360	Firetower
FTD006	DD	117	446140	5405259	637	-45	360	Firetower
FTD007	DD	107.5	446086	5405252	613	-15	360	Firetower
FTD008	DD	126.6	446063	5405247	601	-20	360	Firetower
FTD009	DD	111.7	446214	5405233	631	-45	358	Firetower
FTD010	DD	115	446407	5405219	622	-35	179.5	Firetower
FTD011	DD	138.7	445966	5405223	538	-30	360	Firetower
FTD012	DD	126	445854	5405251	500	-20	360	Firetower
FTD013	DD	80.5	446113	5405285	634	-50	10	Firetower
FTD014	DD	55.5	446114	5405306	641	-50	10	Firetower
FTD015	DD	36.5	446114	5405306	641	-30	10	Firetower
FTD016	DD	73.5	446140	5405283	640	-50	31	Firetower
FTD017	DD	60.8	446139	5405285	640	-30	3	Firetower
FTD018	DD	70.5	446223	5405263	640	-40	1	Firetower
FTD019	DD	124.1	445967	5405199	535	-50	34	Firetower
FTD020	DD	106	445930	5405228	515	-50	38	Firetower
FTD021	DD	71.6	445929	5405224	515	-50	175	Firetower
FTD022	DD	100.3	446137	5405269	637	-70	20	Firetower
FTD023	DD	46.2	446087	5405293	632	-70	184	Firetower
FTD024	DD	52.4	446087	5405297	634	-30	2	Firetower
FTD025	DD	61.3	446087	5405296	634	-50	360	Firetower
FTD026	DD	83.3	446059	5405301	631	-50	3	Firetower
FTD027	DD	60.1	446059	5405297	630	-50	177	Firetower
FTD028	DD	136	446046	5405237	589	-40	319	Firetower
FTD029	DD	74.2	446044	5405236	588	-30	360	Firetower
FTD030	DD	92.5	446085	5405253	612	-40	30	Firetower

Hole ID	Hole Type	Hole Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Prospect
FTD031	DD	72.7	446167	5405275	643	-50	30	Firetower
FTD038	DD	512.4	442686	5406991	418	-73.6	172	Firetower
FTD039	DD	472	445981	5405143	542	-61	17	Firetower
FTD040	DD	339.5	445981	5405145	541	-62	358	Firetower
FTD041	DD	409.1	446241	5405354	647	-61	223	Firetower
FTD042	DD	425.8	446242	5405354	647	-65.03	207.83	Firetower
GP-90-01	DD	24.7	446094	5405321	641	-90	360	Firetower
GP-90-02	DD	25.8	446075	5405323	636	-90	360	Firetower
GP-90-03	DD	24.6	446029	5405287	599	-65	89	Firetower
GP-90-04	DD	27.2	446087	5405351	629	-55	174	Firetower
GP-90-05	DD	30.3	446092	5405339	632	-50	174	Firetower
GP-90-06	DD	30.45	446096	5405310	639	-52	174	Firetower
GP-90-07	DD	30.95	446095	5405294	634	-51	174	Firetower
GP-90-08	DD	30.15	446099	5405281	628	-55	174	Firetower
GP-90-09	DD	30.45	446127	5405328	647	-49	174	Firetower
GP-90-10	DD	30.25	446113	5405317	644	-45	174	Firetower
GP-90-11	DD	30.45	445929	5405306	562	-44	354	Firetower
GP-90-12	DD	30.3	445929	5405306	563	-60	174	Firetower
GP-90-13	DD	30.6	445921	5405284	543	-45	354	Firetower
GP-90-14	DD	32.3	445921	5405282	542	-60	174	Firetower
GP-90-15	DD	30.85	445987	5405310	565	-55	174	Firetower
GP-90-16	DD	30.75	445991	5405295	565	-55	174	Firetower
GP-90-17	DD	30.35	445991	5405264	560	-55	174	Firetower
FAT040	RC	17.5	446662	5405011	589	-60	14	Firetower
FAT041	RC	16.6	446667	5405043	593	-60	350	Firetower
FAT042	RC	13.9	446667	5405068	597	-60	11	Firetower
FAT043	RC	21.1	446508	5405169	621	-60	110	Firetower
FAT044	RC	21.1	446498	5405182	618	-60	126	Firetower
FAT045	RC	21.1	446478	5405183	618	-60	144	Firetower
FAT046	RC	21.1	446104	5405319	643	-60	164	Firetower
FAT047	RC	21.1	446223	5405268	641	-60	176	Firetower
FAT048	RC	21.1	446222	5405257	639	-60	172	Firetower
FAT049	RC	21.1	446250	5405247	635	-60	339	Firetower
FAT050	RC	21.1	446245	5405262	639	-60	4	Firetower
FAT051	RC	21.1	446246	5405277	641	-60	4	Firetower
FAT052	RC	21.1	446263	5405430	644	-60	47	Firetower
FAT053	RC	21.1	446240	5405406	649	-60	44	Firetower
FAT054	RC	21.1	446227	5405379	651	-60	37	Firetower
FAT055	RC	21.1	446522	5405163	621	-60	100	Firetower

Table 2: Significant Polymetallic Mineralised Intercepts for Firetower Historical Drillholes

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Co %	WO_3 %	Cu %
GP-90-03	12.0	13.0	1.0	8.15	0.13	0.01	0.00
GP-90-03	19.0	20.0	1.0	4.66	0.04	0.76	0.02
FTD001	48.0	55.0	7.0	2.20	0.08	0.20	NA
FTD003	73.0	76.0	3.0	5.46	0.15	0.01	NA
and	89.0	97.0	8.0	1.03	0.07	0.21	NA
FTD004	141.0	143.0	2.0	3.14	0.09	0.43	NA
FTD005	55.0	66.0	11.0	4.00	0.05	0.24	0.25
and	73.0	74.0	1.0	2.50	0.40	0.52	0.34
FTD006	49.0	59.0	7.0	2.30	0.06	0.09	0.12
FTD008	88.0	89.0	1.0	10.80	0.01	0.49	0.05
and	92.0	95.0	3.0	5.48	0.15	0.53	0.05
FTD011	47.0	53.0	6.0	1.23	0.15	0.00	0.02
FTD013	33.0	47.0	14.0	2.91	0.14	0.24	0.25
FTD014	1.0	3.0	2.0	2.91	0.02	0.28	0.02
and	10.0	16.0	6.0	1.54	0.03	0.14	0.02
and	37.0	40.0	3.0	1.34	0.01	0.23	0.28
FTD016	31.0	32.0	1.0	1.99	0.16	0.39	0.03
and	56.0	62.0	6.0	1.11	0.06	0.13	0.02
FTD019	58.0	62.0	4.0	1.24	0.01	0.20	0.01
and	97.0	100.0	3.0	2.45	0.21	0.16	0.59
FTD022	81.0	82.0	10.0	4.60	0.08	0.12	0.05
FTD023	0.9	11.0	11.1	6.30	0.08	0.06	0.04
FTD025	27.0	39.0	12.0	0.54	0.13	0.02	0.07
and	42.0	44.0	2.0	6.10	0.01	0.16	0.13
and	47.0	51.0	4.0	1.10	0.10	0.04	0.24
FTD026	12.0	13.0	1.0	2.19	0.05	0.16	0.03
and	49.0	50.0	1.0	2.39	0.19	0.14	0.21
and	52.0	53.0	1.0	5.68	0.22	0.48	0.06
and	57.6	59.0	1.4	8.57	0.12	0.13	0.22
and	79.0	81.0	2.0	1.71	0.01	0.18	0.22
FTD027	19.0	30.0	11.0	0.67	0.10	0.00	0.01
FTD028	63.0	67.0	4.0	2.63	0.25	0.30	0.19
and	125.0	127.0	2.0	1.22	0.19	0.29	0.40
FTD029	56.0	59.0	3.0	3.82	0.12	0.39	0.06
FTD030	60.0	63.0	3.0	0.49	0.10	0.08	0.03
2019FTD001	34.0	37.0	3.0	3.97	0.01	0.19	0.11
and	45.0	54.5	9.5	3.30	0.02	0.12	0.15
2019FTD002	82.0	85.0	3.0	1.40	0.10	0.05	0.08
2019FTD004	81.0	83.0	2.0	21.23	0.16	0.14	0.03
2019FTD005	97.0	98.0	1.0	1.07	0.08	0.20	0.03
2019FTD006	99.0	108.0	9.0	2.56	0.25	0.32	0.10
including	105.0	108.0	3.0	8.59	0.29	0.83	0.21
2019FTD006	116.0	122.0	6.0	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.17
2019FTD007	11.5	12.5	1.0	1.18	0.14	0.17	0.16
2019FTD010	4.5	5.0	0.5	1.70	0.23	0.13	0.04

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Co %	WO_3 %	Cu %
2019FTD011	64.0	66.5	2.5	5.92	0.23	0.01	0.15
and	69.0	73.0	4.0	3.47	0.11	0.24	0.03
and	78.0	80.0	2.0	0.36	0.26	0.01	0.11
and	75.0	80.0	5.0	0.21	0.17	0.04	0.05
2019FTD012	78.0	80.0	2.0	2.21	0.24	0.24	0.19
and	89.0	90.0	1.0	3.57	0.06	0.25	0.28
2019FTD013	11.5	13.0	1.5	1.35	0.16	0.00	0.01
and	27.0	36.0	9.0	1.62	0.11	0.03	0.07
and	41.0	49.0	8.0	2.45	0.07	0.16	0.08
2019FTD014	108.5	110.5	2.0	0.64	0.26	0.01	0.30

Notes:

- Significant intercepts for polymetallic (Au-Co-W-Cu) mineralisation used a cut-off grade of 1.0g/t Au with a polymetallic component of at least 0.1% Co and/or 0.1% WO3. Maximum of 2m internal dilution accepted. Single-element significant mineralised intervals were not calculated.
- Reported grades are calculated as length-weighted averages.
- Significant mineralised intercepts are reported as downhole lengths, true widths are currently unknown.
- NA = Not Assayed.

Table 3: Historical Drilling Summary at the Firetower Project

Year	Company	Hole IDs	Drill Type	Rig Type	No. Holes	Total Metres	DH Surveyed	Drilling Company	Prospect
1990	Noranda Pty Ltd	GP-90-01 to GP-90-17	DD (TT46)	Man-Portable (Wacker)	17	500.45	No	Poltock	Firetower
1992	Plutonic Operations Ltd	FTD001-004	DD (HQ, NQ)	LY38	4	542.1	Yes	Longyear	Firetower
2001	Auriongold Exploration	FTD005-012	DD (HQ)	LF70	8	950.6	Yes	Almac Drilling	Firetower
2006	Greatland Gold Plc	FTD013-022	DD (NQ2)	Onram 1000	10	779.3	Yes	Boart Longyear	Firetower
2006	Greatland Gold Plc	FAT001-039 FAT040-055	RC (89mm)	Atlas Copco Rock 812	39 16	786.4 322.3	No	G&G Drilling	Firetower West Firetower
2007	Greatland Gold Plc	FTD023-031 FTD032-033	DD (NQ2)	Onram 1000	9 2	678.7 269.5	Yes	Boart Longyear	Firetower Firetower West
2009	Greatland Gold Plc	FTD034-037	DD (HQ, NQ)	Sandvik UDR 200 LS	4	613.4	Yes	Edrill	Firetower East
2012	Greatland Gold Plc / Unity Mining JV	FTD038-042	DD (PQ, HQ, NQ)	Sandvik UDR 200 LS	5	2158.8	Yes	Edrill	Firetower
2014	Greatland Gold Plc / Unity Mining JV	FTD043	DD	Coretech CSD 1800	1	410.5	Yes	WholeCore Drilling	Firetower West
2019	Greatland Gold Plc	2019FTD001-016	DD	Coretech CSD 1800	16	2,203.3		WholeCore Drilling	Firetower & Firetower East

Table 4: Historical Drill Sampling and Assay Methods Summary, Firetower Project

Year	Company	Hole IDs	Sample Size	Elements Assayed & Method	Lab
1990	Noranda Pty Ltd	GP-90-01 to GP-90-03	Half Core	Au (50g FA-AAS, GG313) Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Co (ICP101) W (XRF401/403)	Analabs, Burnie
1990	Noranda Pty Ltd	GP-90-04 to GP-90-17	Half Core	Au (50g FA-AAS, GG313) Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn (ICP101)	Analabs, Burnie
1992	Plutonic Operations Ltd	FTD001-004	Half Core	Au (30g FA-AAS, GG309)	Analabs, Burnie
2001	Auriongold Exploration	FTD005-012	Half Core	Au (50g FA-AAS, F650) Cu, Pb, Zn (AAS, A102) As (AAS, H102)	Analabs, Burnie
2006	Greatland Gold Plc	FTD001-011 (selective re-sampling)	Quarter Core	Bi, Co, Mo, As, W (4-acid digest, OES finish, A/OES)	Genalysis, Adelaide
2006	Greatland Gold Plc	FTD013-022	Half Core	Au (50g FA-AAS, FA50/AAS) Ag, As, Co, Cu, Pb, Sb, W, Zn (4 acid digest, OES finish, A/OES)	Genalysis, Adelaide
2006	Greatland Gold Plc	FAT001-039 FAT040-055	3.6m Composite Sub-sample	Au (aqua regia digest, graphite furnace (B/ETA) with anomalous zones re-assayed by FA50/AAS. Ag, As, Bi, Co, Cu, Pb, Sb, W, Zn by ICP-MS (B/MS)	Genalysis, Adelaide
2007	Greatland Gold Plc	FTD023-031 FTD032-033	Half Core	Au (50g FA-AAS, FA50/AAS) Ag, As, Co, Cu, Pb, Sb, W, Zn (4 acid digest, OES finish, A/OES)	Genalysis, Adelaide
2009	Greatland Gold Plc	FTD034-037	Half Core	Au (50g FA-AAS, FA50/AAS) Ag, As, Co, Cu, Pb, Sb, W, Zn (4 acid digest, OES finish, A/OES)	Genalysis, Adelaide
2012	Greatland Gold Plc	FTD038-042	Half Core	Au (25g FA-AAS, FA01) Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Bu, As (3-acid digest, AAS finish, AAS01) S, Sn, W (ME-XRF15d)	ALS Burnie
2014	Greatland Gold Plc	FTD043	Half Core	Au (30g FA-AAS, Au-AA25) Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Bi, As, Cr, Sb, Co, Ni, Te (4-acid digest, ICP-AES finish, ME-ICP61) Ba, S, Sn, W (ME-XRF15d)	ALS Burnie
2019	Greatland Gold Plc	2019FTD001-016	Half Core	Au (50g FA-AAS, FA50/OE04) 48 element analysis by aqua regia digest, ICPMS (4A/MS48)	Intertek Genalysis

Table 5: Historical Drill Hole Logging Methods Summary, Firetower Project

Year	Company	Hole IDs	Recovery Logged	Core Oriented	Logging	Interval Basis
1990	Noranda Pty Ltd	GP-90-01 to GP-90-17	Yes	No	Lithology, Alteration, Mineralization, Veining, Fractures, Fluorescence	1 m
1992	Plutonic Operations Ltd	FTD001-004	No	No	Lithology, Alteration, Mineralisation and Veining	Geological Boundaries
2001	Auriongold Exploration	FTD005-012	No	Unknown	Lithology, Alteration, Mineralisation and Veining	Geological Boundaries
2006	Greatland Gold Plc	All previous holes	No	No	Re-logging: Lithology, Alteration, Mineralization, Veining, Fluorescence	Geological Boundaries
2006	Greatland Gold Plc	FTD013-022	Yes	Yes (ACE system)	Lithology, Alteration, Mineralization, Veining, Fluorescence, Structure, Geotechnical, Density	Geological Boundaries
2006	Greatland Gold Plc	FAT001-039 FAT040-055	No	No	Lithology (detailed logs unavailable)	Geological Boundaries
2007	Greatland Gold Plc	FTD023-031 FTD032-033	Yes	Yes (ACE system)	Lithology, Alteration, Mineralization, Veining, Fluorescence, Structure, Geotechnical, Density	Geological Boundaries
2009	Greatland Gold Plc	FTD034-037	No	Unknown	Lithology, Alteration, Mineralization, Veining,	Geological Boundaries
2012	Greatland Gold Plc	FTD038-042	No	Unknown	Lithology, Alteration, Mineralisation and Veining, Core photographed	Geological Boundaries
2014	Greatland Gold Plc	FTD043	No	Unknown	Lithology, Alteration, Mineralisation and Veining, Core photographed	Geological Boundaries
2019	Greatland Gold Plc	2019FTD001-016	Yes	Yes	Lithology, Alteration, Mineralisation and Veining, Structure, Core photographed	Geological Boundaries

Appendix II: JORC Code Table 1 for Exploration Results – Firetower Project

Note on historical exploration data:

This Table 1 commentary primarily discusses historical exploration results from previous exploration carried out on the project, between 1990 and 2019, including by Noranda Pty Ltd, Plutonic Operations Ltd, Auriongold Exploration, Greatland Gold Plc and Unity Mining Ltd. Results of the exploration and drilling programs carried out by these companies are available in the form of maps and/or results tables on the public record via lodgements with Tasmanian Mines Department (Mineral Resources Tasmania). Records of the procedures followed in carrying out the historical exploration works are of variable detail and sometimes may not be of sufficient detail to allow full reporting to current JORC 2012 requirements. However, the historical exploration and drilling results are considered sufficiently consistent between generations of past explorers to provide confidence that the results are indicative of the tenor of the samples.

Noranda, Plutonic, Auriongold, Greatland Gold and Unity Mining are considered to have been reputable companies, they were all substantially large exploration and mining companies, and were/are listed on stock exchanges. They are known to have carried out effective exploration campaigns that adhered to common industry practices at the time, and the Competent Person has no reason to believe that work carried out on the property at that time was not carried out, or that their exploration would not have been completed in accordance with common industry practices of the time.

In the professional opinion of the Competent Person, sufficient review and verification of the data has been undertaken to provide sufficient confidence that past exploration programs were performed to adequate industry standards and the data reported in this announcement is fit for substantiating the prospectivity of the project in general (including for critical minerals cobalt, tungsten and copper), supporting the geological model/s and interpretations proposed, planning exploration programs, and identifying/generating targets for further investigation and validation. The historical exploration data requires confirmation by further exploration. The prospectivity of the prospect area will be further assessed and evaluated, and then reported in accordance with the JORC Code by Flynn Gold as the Company develops the project.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	**Historical Exploration** Historical data reported in this announcement was compiled from publicly available sources – primarily from historical Annual Reports and exploration and drillhole databases obtained from Mineral Resources Tasmania open file records. These multi-generational datasets comprise of data and information collected by multiple companies over a long period of time. As best as the Company can ascertain, the original sampling was conducted according to industry best practice at the time, though given its age, the data should be taken with the requisite caution. Results reported in this announcement are from diamond core and RC drill hole samples. The Firetower prospect has been sampled through several historic diamond and RC drilling campaigns between 1990 and 2019 (see Appendix I, Tables 3, 4 and 5 for further details). All samples were assayed at commercial laboratories using industry standard sample preparation, sub-sampling, analysis and calibration methods and protocols. Cut half-core samples were routinely taken and are considered to be sufficiently representative of the rock and mineralisation type for the purposes of reporting exploration results. **Flynn Gold Re-Sampling** Flynn Gold has carried out selective re-sampling and assaying of drill hole 2019FTD006, the results of which are included in this announcement. The sampling was carried out on selected intervals of historically sampled half core, which was cut and one side of quarter

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		core taken as the sample. The re-sampling was carried out on 1.0m intervals.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	No new drilling reported. **Historical Drilling** The prospect has been drilled with diamond core (DD) and reverse circulation (RC) drilling over a number of drilling campaigns using various drilling contractors rig types, core diameters, and tubing. See Appendix I, Tables 3, 4 and 5 for further details. Not all core was oriented (see Appendix I, Table 5). Information on drill bits used and if triple or standard tube was not recorded / is unavailable.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	**Historical Drilling** Information on core and chip sample recovery was either not recorded or is not available for all historical drill campaigns at the Firetower project (See Appendix I, Table 5). Drillholes with recovery data generally show excellent core recovery, typically 100% but varying in the range of 95-100%. Relationship between recovery and grade has not been investigated for drill holes with no recovery data. For drill holes with recovery data, there is no indication of any relationship. Information on measures taken to maximise sample recovery is not available, however, industry standard procedures were likely to have been implemented considering the professional standards of the exploration and drilling companies involved.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	No new drilling reported. **Historical Drilling** Historical drill holes were geologically logged to various degrees of detail by suitably qualified geologists recording lithology, mineralisation, alteration and veining. See Appendix I, Table 5 for more detail. All drill holes were geologically logged over entire lengths of the holes. Not all historical holes have been geotechnically logged. The logging includes both qualitative and quantitative components. All core from Greatland Gold drilling campaigns was digitally photographed. Flynn Gold geologists have reviewed historical geological logging and consider it to have been done to appropriate standards and levels of accuracy to support future geological and Mineral Resource estimation studies. Lacking geotechnical information is likely to preclude use for all mining studies. Multiple historical DD core is held at the Mineral Resources Tasmania core library and are available for inspection. Selected holes have been inspected by Flynn Gold Geologists.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	**Historical Drilling** All historical drill core was split by diamond saw and half-core sampled. Core sampling was generally on nominal 1.0m intervals, sometimes 0.5m intervals across mineralised zones. The type and frequency of sampling is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. Sample preparation for assay at the commercial laboratories engaged included weighing, drying, crushing and pulverising in full to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns. Splitting of crushed and pulverised samples into sub-samples by industry standard methods usually ensures representativity of sub-samples. Duplicate sampling was not routinely employed during pre-Greatland Gold drilling programs. The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and material being sampled. Subsampling, sample preparation, and QA/QC information for RC holes is not available.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**Historical Drilling** Historical core samples were submitted for preparation to various commercial laboratories. Various analytical methods were employed. See Appendix I, Table 4 for more details. The analytical techniques are considered total or near-total for the elements of interest. Laboratory quality control procedures adopted during the historical sampling programs are not available. It is noted that some elements of interest, including cobalt, tungsten and copper were not always routinely assayed for. Additionally, in the 2019 Greatland Gold drill holes, tungsten was not over-ranged assayed when the upper detection limit (2000ppm W) was reached. Historical assay results may therefore not be entirely indicative (under-reporting) of the full distribution and grade of cobalt, tungsten and copper mineralisation in certain drill holes. Quality Control procedures for drilling campaigns pre-2019 are not available. In the Greatland Gold 2019 drilling program, the use of certified reference material (CRM's) for gold assay standards were inserted every 30 to 50 samples, and every 100 samples for multi-element standards. While the nature or quality control procedures is largely unknown for historical drilling campaigns, the historical drilling results are considered sufficiently consistent between generations of past explorers to provide confidence that the results are indicative of the tenor of the samples with acceptable levels of accuracy for the purposes of substantiating the prospectiveness of the project. No geophysical tools, spectrometers, or handheld XRF instruments etc were used for any element concentrations in this report. **Flynn Gold Re-Sampling** All drill core samples were sent to ALS (Adelaide) for sample preparation and sub-sampling prior to being on-sent to ALS Townsville, Brisbane, or Perth laboratories for assay. All drill core samples are analysed for gold by fire assay (50-gram charge) with an AAS finish (ALS method code Au-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		AA26). Over-range gold samples are re-assayed using a gravimetric finish These techniques are considered total in nature and is an industry standard technique. Multielement + rare earth element assaying was done on all samples by ALS method code ME-MS61r. This is a four-acid digest with ICP-MS finish. Flynn Gold has its own internal QAQC procedure involving the use of certified reference material (CRM) standards, blank (non-mineralised) materials, and duplicate samples. ALS laboratories are accredited to ISO/IEC standards. External laboratory checks have not been used to date.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	The intervals have been calculated by length weighting of the individual assay results and verified by the Competent Person. No twinned holes have been drilled to date. Historical primary data is contained within company statutory exploration annual reports held on file in physical and/or digital format by Mineral Resources Tasmania. All available historical primary data has been digitised into Excel spreadsheet and Access Database formats which are overseen and validated by senior geologists. No adjustments have been made to any assay data other than length weighted averaging of individual assay results within the broader mineralised intercepts reported. Flynn Gold recently carried out verification sampling of mineralised zones in drill hole 2019FTD006 (quarter core re-sampling). The Flynn assayed intercept returned 9.0m @ 2.56g/t Au, 0.25% Co, 0.32% WO_3 and 0.10% Cu from 99.0m compared to an original (Greatland Gold) intercept of 9.0m @ 2.46g/t Au, 0.24% Co, 0.20% WO_3 and 0.11% Cu from 99.0m. The repeatability of the overall intercept average grade between the Flynn and Greatland assay batches is considered good. The variation in tungsten grade is due to an upper detection limit of 2000ppm W in the original assay method, with no over-range W value assayed. Flynn intends to carry out further verification re-sampling of available historical drill core.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	No new drill holes reported. **Greatland Gold Drilling** Drill hole collar locations were surveyed using a LEICA DGPS (RTK Survey Method) (accuracy of ± 5cm). All collars were surveyed by a registered surveyor. Down hole surveys were conducted every 30m using an ACE or *Axis Champ Discover* survey tool. **Historical Drilling (pre-2019)** Drill hole collar locations were surveyed using a handheld GPS or tape and compass survey (accuracy of ± 10m). RL is measured using a handheld GPS. The location of historical holes has been verified during subsequent programs/explorers. Inclination of drill holes is set by the driller using a clinometer on the mast of the drill rig. All coordinates are in GDA94 Zone55.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	No new drill holes reported. Historical drill hole spacing is variable and generally of an ad-hoc nature. Average spacing between drill holes on sections is ~40m. The 2019 Greatland Gold drilling was designed to reduce spacing to ~15m between some sections, with all holes drilled in the same orientation (north) for the collection of systematic geological information. A mineral resource has not been determined. No sample compositing was applied in relation to the reported diamond core drilling results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	No new drill holes reported. **Historical Drilling** It is interpreted that the local geology is sub-vertical. The orientation of mineralised zones is interpreted to be steeply dipping to the south. Historical drillholes were mostly drilled along sections perpendicular to the general strike of mineralisation at dips of -90º to -45º. The dip of vertical drill holes may have introduced sampling bias in those holes. These verticals holes were mostly shallow RC holes (20-30m total length) and therefore any potential bias is limited to these near-surface holes. Results from the RC holes are excluded from this announcement. Most diamond core drill holes were drilled at suitable dips and orientations so as to reduce possible bias. There is presently insufficient information to confirm the true thickness of the mineralised intervals.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Historical Drilling** Samples were freighted to the Laboratory using the chain of custody protocols of the various exploration companies. **Flynn Gold Sampling** Sample security is managed by Flynn Gold's internal protocols which includes checks and sign-off with freight companies and laboratories. Sample pulps and reject material are returned to Flynn's exploration office and stored. The Company has appropriate data security protocols in place.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been completed at this time. The Company continues to review historical exploration and drilling data (as reported in this announcement).

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Firetower Project is located within EL26/2004, an exploration licence held by Kingfisher Exploration Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Flynn Gold Limited. Flynn Gold is unaware of any impediments for exploration on the licence.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Firetower area has been explored for gold since 1973 with early activities during the 1970's and 1980's comprising geological mapping, surface geochemical sampling, and geophysical programs. Follow up of elevated gold in drainage samples, including up to 320g/t Au, was carried out by Noranda Pty Ltd during the late 1980's and early 1990's yielded grab rock chip results up to 14.2g/t Au and channel sampling up to 11.5m @ 4.94g/t Au. Noranda subsequently drilled a series of 17 short (30m) diamond drill holes with a best significant intercept of 17m @ 5.37g/t Au, including 3m @ 21.4g/t Au in hole GP90-10. Further exploration activity, including detailed geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical survey, and drilling was carried out intermittently by Noranda and other groups, including Plutonic and Auriongold, until Greatland Gold acquired the ground in 2004. Greatland carried out several phases of soil, drainage, and rock chip sampling, along with geophysics and drilling since acquiring the tenement. Intermittent drilling programs at Firetower were carried out by previous explorers since the early 1990's through to 2002 (see Appendix I, Table 3). Following acquisition of the ground in 2004, Greatland followed up on the earlier drill programs, completing percussion and diamond drilling programs in 2006, 2007, 2010, 2014 and 2019. In total 131 drill holes totalling 10,215m have been drilled at and around the Firetower project area, including at the Firetower West and Firetower East prospects. 70% of these drill holes were less than 100m depth, and only 11% reached depths of greater than 150m. Assay methods and elemental suites have not been consistent throughout the various surface and drilling exploration campaigns at Firetower. In-particular Co, W and Cu were not always systematically assayed on all drilling programs and the full occurrence and distribution of these elements in drill core is still yet to be confirmed. Accordingly, Flynn is currently undertaking a core re-sampling/re-assay program. In the professional opinion of the Competent Person, sufficient review and verification of the data has been undertaken to provide sufficient confidence that past exploration programs were performed to adequate industry standards and the data reported in this announcement is fit for substantiating the prospectivity of the project in general (including for critical minerals cobalt, tungsten and copper), supporting the geological model/s and interpretations proposed, planning exploration programs, and identifying/generating targets for further investigation and validation. The historical exploration data requires confirmation by further exploration. The prospectivity of the prospect area will be further assessed and evaluated, and then reported in accordance with the JORC Code by Flynn Gold as the Company develops the project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Firetower Project lies in the central north of Tasmania within equivalents of the Mt Read Volcanics. Gold and polymetallic Au-Ag-Co-W-Cu mineralisation is hosted in silica-sericite-carbonate altered volcaniclastic rocks and manifest as sheeted veins, breccias, and replacements with associated pyrite, arsenopyrite, cobaltite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, haematite, siderite, quartz and limonite. The mineralisation has characteristics that may indicate association with an intrusive-related system, however, a hybrid and multi-phase system is likely but yet to be understood and further studies are required.
Drillhole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *downhole length and intersection depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	A tabulation of the collar details and significant mineralised intercepts is contained in Appendix I, Tables 1 and 2 of this announcement. Only significant intercepts of combined polymetallic mineralisation have been included in this report. Single element significant intercepts, e.g. gold-, cobalt-, tungsten-, and copper-only have not been reported in this announcement. The material nature of this announcement is intended to specifically relate to the recent recognition of combined, polymetallic and critical mineral mineralisation which is considered to be of potentially greater economic value with potentially underground mineable grades, and of potentially greater strategic significance than single-element only intercepts. Inclusion of single-element significant intercepts would likely detract from the understanding of the intention of this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intersections incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Exploration drill results are reported by length weighted average grades. Significant mineralised intervals were calculated using a cut-off of 1.0g/t Au with a polymetallic component of at least 0.1% Co and/or 0.1% WO3. Gold-only intersections are not reported in this announcement. The intention of the announcement is to report the recognised polymetallic nature of the project, including significant grades of critical minerals (Co, W, and Cu). Internal dilution of up to 2m has been allowed. No top-cut has been applied. Short intervals of high-grade that have a material impact on overall intersections are reported as separate (included) intervals. No metal equivalents have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intersection lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. "downhole length, true width not known").*	Down hole lengths are reported, true width is not known. It is interpreted that the polymetallic Au-Co-W-Cu mineralisation zone at Firetower is steeply dipping, however exploration is still at an early stage. True intervals are likely to be ~75-95% of the reported down hole intercepts lengths, depending on the angle of the intersection of the drill hole with the mineralisation zone. Further drilling is required to better define the orientation of the polymetallic mineralisation zone.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intersections should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Appropriate diagrams are available with this report.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The company believes this announcement is a balanced report, and that all material information has been reported. Intercepts of both low and high grade and/or short and long widths have been reported. In the case of the Firetower West and Firetower East prospects historical drilling results are not material to the announcement and have not been included.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Previous exploration work includes airborne and ground geophysics, geological mapping, soil and rock sampling, percussion and diamond drilling. Result of the previous exploration have identified a mineralised system of ~6km strike length, while up to 6km of further prospective strike length identified by geophysics (IP anomalies) and early ground reconnaissance remains largely untested. RC drilling at Firetower was shallow (20-30m) with vertical drill holes and drilled for the purposes of scout exploration. This drilling and its assays are not considered substantive for the purposes of reporting. No bulk sampling or metallurgical test work has been carried out.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Further work is currently being planned and permitted for the Firetower prospect. Planned worked involves extension of existing drill holes to test for continuity and strike/depth extension of the polymetallic mineralisation zone. Further re-sampling of historical drill core is also planned.