FLAGSHIP MINERALS

Metals that Matter.

ASX Announcement | 29 June 2026

ISIDORA GOLD PROJECT
Metallurgical Drilling and Trenching Program Completed
Infill and Extension Drilling Underway - Targeting MRE Update Later In 2026

Flagship Minerals Limited (ASX:FLG) ("Flagship" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that the Company has successfully completed its planned metallurgical drilling and trenching program at its 2.1Moz Isidora Gold Project[1] in Chile.

KEY POINTS

- **Metallurgical drilling and trenching program completed**, comprising:
  - four dedicated large diameter (PQ) metallurgical drill holes for a total of 600.5m
  - five trenches totalling 600 metres
- Drilling and trenching intersected **numerous zones of visually apparent mineralisation**
- Rock types intersected are **dominated by oxidised, altered and fractured dioritic porphyry**
- **'Pilot scale' test work program to focus on leach kinetics, gold recoveries** and reagent consumption
- Test work to **provide critical inputs for the ongoing development studies**
- MRE **infill and extension drilling underway** within 2026 pit shell targeting:
  - infill drilling of unclassified mineralisation within current MRE geometry
  - drilling in and around pit shell aimed to increase oxide/mixed component of MRE
- **MRE update targeted for end of 2026 / early 2027**

Flagship Minerals' Managing Director, Paul Lock, commented:

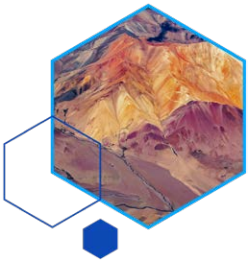
"It gives me great pleasure to report that our metallurgical drilling and trenching program is now complete, providing the sample material needed to conduct pilot scale met test work, targeting completion in fourth quarter 2026 or early 2027.

"This test work will confirm the leaching consistency of the oxide zones , which will feed into the Isidora PFS. The drilling will also provide additional information on mineralisation zoning, which will be used in future MRE updates.

"With completion of the met test drilling we have moved the drilling rig on to a series of exploration holes which will target the unclassified and Inferred mineralisation sitting in and around the 2.1Moz Au MRE released in May this year. Once complete we will be conducting extensional drilling in and around the 2026 pit shell.

"We are targeting an MRE update later in 2026 / early 2027."

[1] See Flagship's ASX Release dated 14 May 2026 and titled "*Isidora Gold Project - MRE - 2.1Moz Gold*".



Overview

The metallurgical drilling and trenching program comprised four dedicated metallurgical drill holes for a total of 600.5m and five trenches totalling 600 metres (see Figure 1 and Table 1). These programs were undertaken to collect samples for the next phase of heap leach metallurgical test work, particularly to test the amenability of the mineralisation to dump leaching. This test work requires large diameter samples using PQ diamond core.

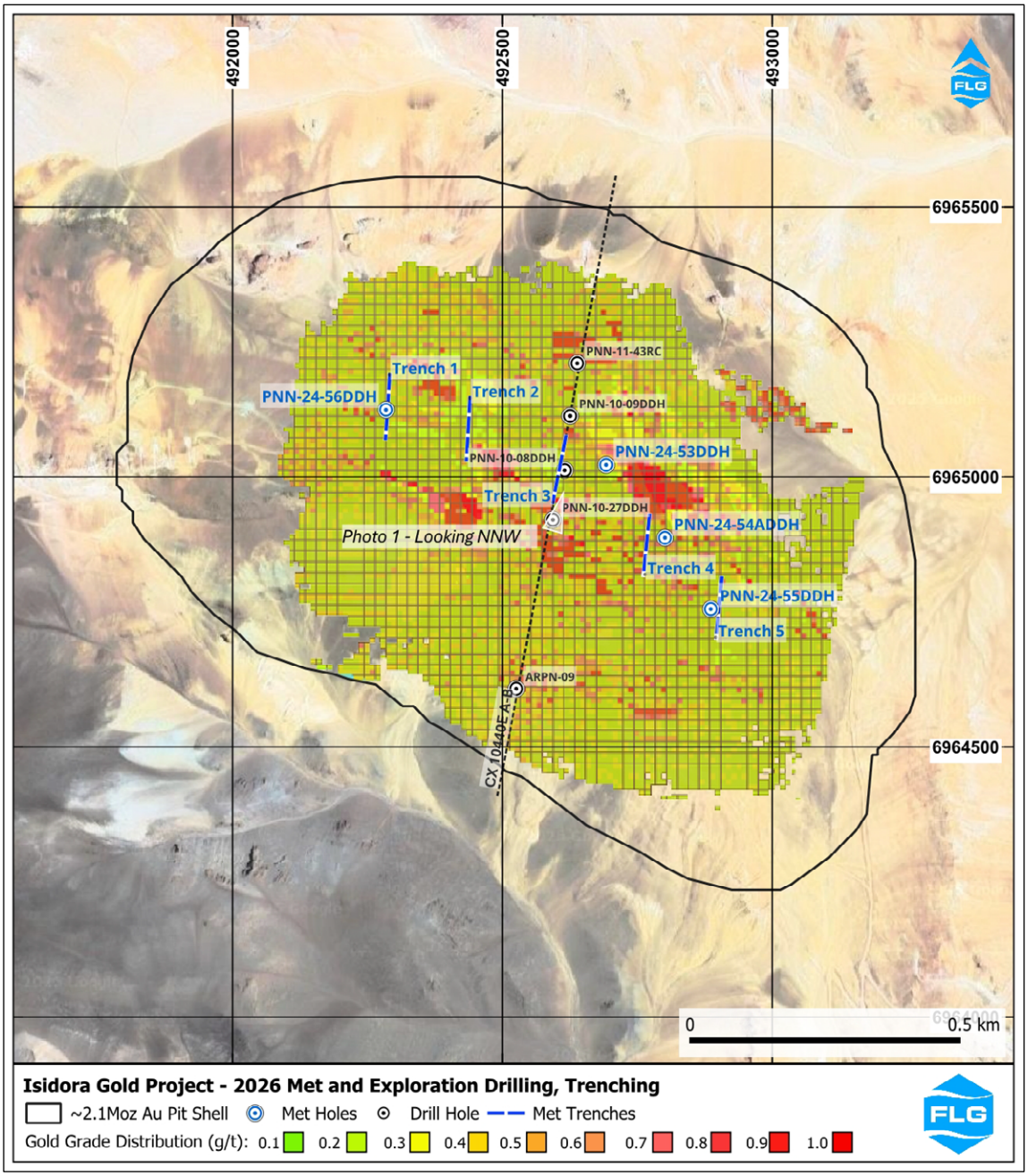


Figure 1: Isidora Gold Project - Metallurgical drill hole collar and trench locations

The metallurgical drill holes targeted key mineralised zones within the Mineral Resource. The holes intersected numerous zones of visually apparent mineralisation. Rock types intersected are dominated by brecciated and fractured dioritic porphyry that is typically weathered and oxidised to partly oxidised. Secondary iron oxides after pyrite are also abundant. A selection of these zones are shown in Figure 2. Core processing is nearing completion, and samples will be dispatched to a testing laboratory in Chile.

In parallel with the drilling, five trenches were excavated across portions of near-surface mineralisation at the Isidora deposit. The trenches were designed to obtain bulk samples suitable for heap leach test work. A 300-400 tonne bulk sample of this material is planned which will be subjected to dump leach test work. The test work program will focus on leach kinetics, gold recoveries and reagent consumption, providing critical inputs for ongoing development studies. This test work program is considered "pilot scale".

Figure 2: Isidora Gold Project - Metallurgical drill core photos

An example of the trenching is shown in Figure 3, a photograph from the southern end of Trench 3 looking to the NNE.

Figure 3: Isidora Gold Project - Photograph from southern end of Trench 3, looking NNE

All trenches intersected numerous zones of mineralisation associated with weathered to oxidised, altered diorite porphyry with common iron oxide development after pyrite. This is shown as the yellow-white material in foreground of Figure 3. Some trenches also identified zones of colluvial to alluvial gravels commonly overlying mineralisation.

All trenches have been mapped and sampled. Results from the sampling are expected to be completed with the next two weeks and will be reported when available. The results of the sampling will determine which portions of the excavated material will be used to formulate the bulk sample.

In Figure 4 the location of Trench 3 and PNN24-53DDH are shown on the cross section, along with previous drilling and gold intersections[2].

[2] See Flagship's ASX Release dated 24 September 2025 and titled "*Pantanillo Gold - Many Holes End in Gold Mineralsation*".

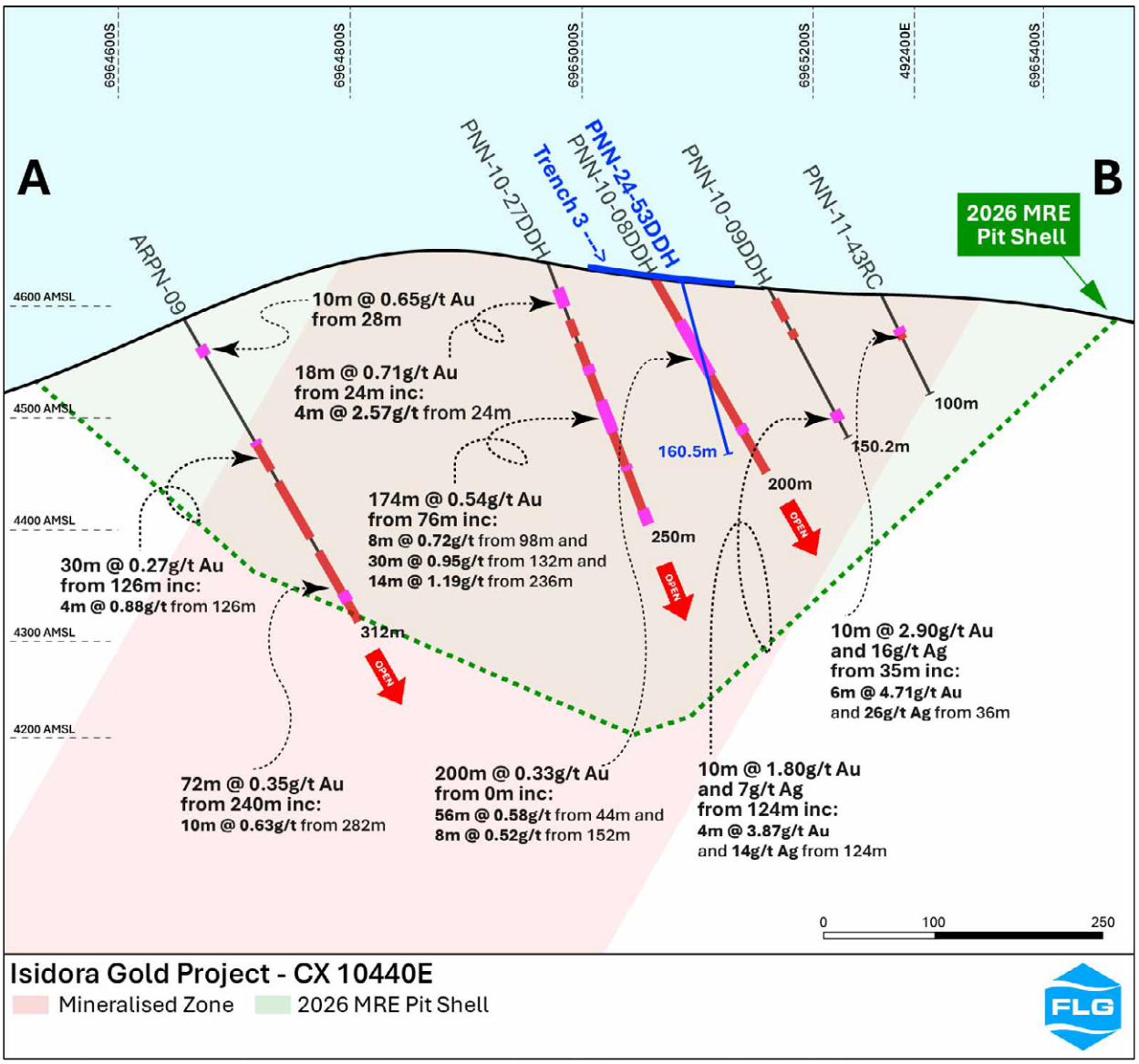


Figure 4: Isidora Gold Project - Cross section 10440E, showing Trench 3 relative to PNN 24-53DDH and previous drilling

The Company has started infill drilling targeting Inferred and unclassified mineralisation within the 2026 Mineral Resource (MRE) geometry. The program will also include extensional drilling in and around the 2026 pit shell as well as confirmatory drilling of the historical RC drilling. The objective of this drilling is an MRE update later in 2026 / early 2027.

The Company looks forward to reporting metallurgical and drilling results for Isidora as they become available, as well as providing further updates on other activities at Isidora and other projects.

Table 1. Metallurgical hole collars

Hole-ID	East (m) WGS84 19S	North (m) WGS84 19S	Dip	Az (mag)	Depth (m)
PNN-24-53DDH	492692	6965022	-75	11	160.5
PNN-24-54ADDH	492801	6964887	-75	11	160
PNN-24-55DDH	492886	6964755	-70	11	160
PNN-24-56DDH	492284	6965124	-75	11	120

- Ends –

Authorised by the Chairman of the Board

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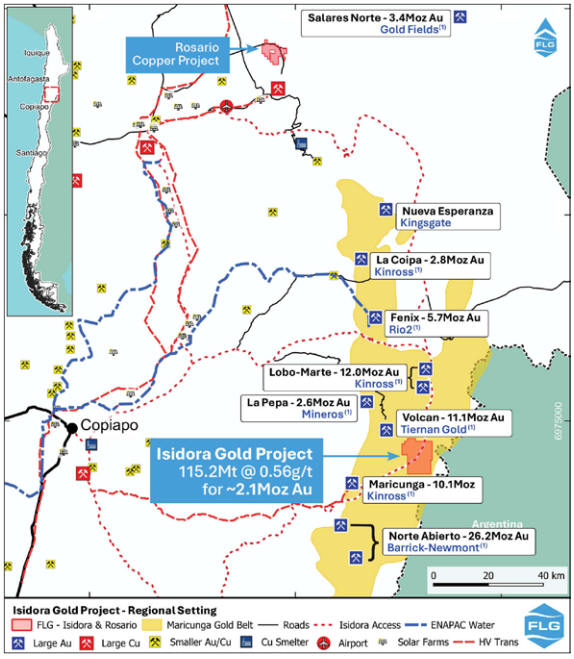
ISIDORA GOLD PROJECT (CHILE)



About the Isidora Gold Project

The Isidora Gold Project is located east of Copiapo in the Atacama region, northern Chile. Isidora covers ~120km^2 comprising two Exploitation Concessions and 34 Exploration Concessions. See Flagship's ASX announcement dated 14 April 2025 and titled "*Pantanillo Gold Project - Advanced Large Scale Oxide Gold Project - Maricunga Gold Belt, Chile - Binding Option Agreement to Purchase 100%*".

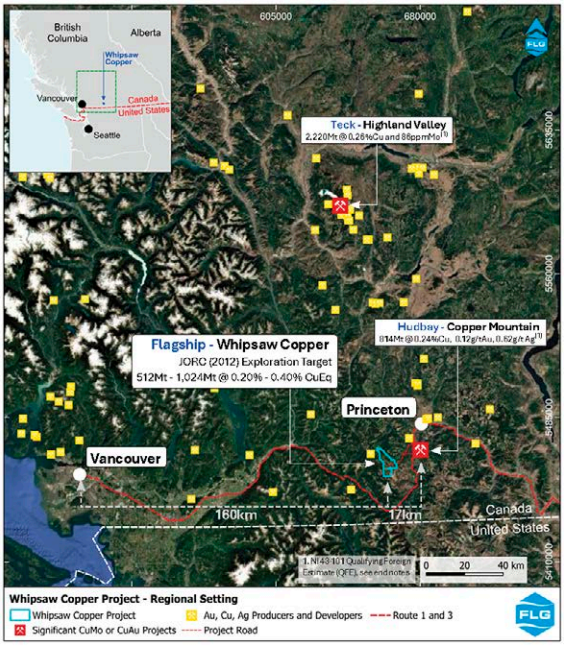
Mineral Resource Estimate, Isidora Norte[2]

Type	Mt	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)	%
Measured	84.26	0.56	1,505	71.9
Indicated	21.07	0.59	399	19.1
Inferred	9.86	0.60	190	9.1
Total	**115.2**	**0.56**	**2,093**	**100**

Cut-off grade: Oxide 0.16 g/t Au; transitional 0.27g/t; and sulphide 0.31g/t.

1. See map references in 'Important Information' below.
2. The above JORC (2012) Mineral Resource was first reported in the Company's ASX announcement dated 14 May 2026 and titled "*Isidora G old Project – 2.1 Million oz Gold Resource Defined*".

WHIPSAW COPPER PROJECT (CANADA)



About the Whipsaw Copper Project

The Whipsaw Copper Project is 160km east of Vancouver and 17km west of Hudbay's Copper Mountain project in British Columbia, Canada. Whipsaw is a large-scale porphyry copper project located in an infrastructure rich pro mining setting. The Whipsaw holding is ~66km^2 and historical drilling, geological mapping, soil geochemistry and geophysical surveys support a substantial JORC (2012) Exploration Target across a mineralised system 3.7km in strike length and up to 1.2km in width, which is open.

Exploration Target, Whipsaw[2]

Tonnes (Bt)	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	CuEq (%)
0.51-1.02	0.14-0.23	86-147	1-2	0.01-0.02	0.2-0.4

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and, as such, there has been insufficient exploration drilling conducted to estimate a Mineral Resource. At this stage it is uncertain if further exploration drilling will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target has been prepared in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

1. See map references in 'Important Information' below.
2. The above JORC (2012) Exploration Target was first reported in the Company's ASX announcement dated 18 June 2026 and titled "*Whipsaw Acquisition - Large Scale Copper Project, Canada*".

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Forward Looking Statements

Various statements in this document constitute statements relating to intentions, future acts and events which are generally classified as "forward looking statements". These forward looking statements are not guarantees or predictions of future performance and involve

known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors (many of which are beyond the Company's control) that could cause those future acts, events and circumstances to differ materially from what is presented or implicitly portrayed in this document. For example, future reserves or resources or exploration targets described in this document may be based, in part, on market prices that may vary significantly from current levels. These variations may materially affect the timing or feasibility of particular developments. Words such as "anticipates", "expects", "intends", "plans", "believes", "seeks", "estimates", "potential" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Flagship Minerals Limited cautions security holders and prospective security holders to not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which reflect the view of Flagship Minerals Limited only as of the date of this document. The forward-looking statements made in this document relate only to events as of the date on which the statements are made. Except as required by applicable regulations or by law, Flagship Minerals Limited does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or review any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information or future events. Past performance cannot be relied on as a guide to future performance.

Compliance Statement

With reference to previously reported Exploration results, Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Competent Persons Statement – Isidora Norte Mineral Resource Estimate

The information in this announcement that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Isidora Norte Project is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Luis Rodrigo Peralta FAusIMM (CP) Geo, a Competent Person who is an employee of INSA Consultora on behalf of Bmining Chile. INSA Consultora has acted as an independent consultant to Flagship Minerals Limited in relation to the Isidora Norte Mineral Resource Estimate. Mr Peralta is a Fellow and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit under consideration and 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 (JORC Code). Mr Peralta consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

I, Armando Simon Mendez, confirm that I am a Competent Person for the Report and: I have read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 Edition); I am a Competent Person as identified by the JORC Code (2012 Edition), having more than five years' experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit described in the Report and to the activity for which I am accepting responsibility. I am a Registered Professional Geoscientist of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. I have reviewed the Report to which this Consent Statement applies. I have disclosed to the reporting company the full nature of the relationship between myself and the company, including any issue that could be perceived by investors as a conflict of interest. I verify that the Report is based on and fairly accurately reflects in the form and context on which it appears, the information in my supporting documentation relating to Mineral Resources.

Competent Persons Statement – Whipsaw Exploration Target

The information in this report that relates to the Exploration Target is based on information reviewed and interpreted by Mr Andrew Dawes, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (RPGeo). Mr Andrew Dawes is employed by AHD Resources and consults to Flagship Minerals Limited. Mr Andrew Dawes 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 Mineral Resources. Mr Andrew Dawes consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, is based on information compiled by Mr. David Hobby, is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Hobby is a full time employee, Director and Shareholder of Flagship Minerals Limited. Mr. Hobby has sufficient experience, relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking 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 (JORC Code). Mr. Hobby consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Important

To the extent permitted by law, Flagship Minerals Limited and its officers, employees, related bodies corporate and agents (Agents) disclaim all liability, direct, indirect or consequential (and whether or not arising out of the negligence, default or lack of care of Flagship Minerals Limited and/or any of its Agents) for any loss or damage suffered by a Recipient or other persons arising out of, or in connection with, any use or reliance on this document or information.

Map References

Gold Fields Limited (NYSE-GFI) – Salaris Norte:

Mineral Resource effective as at 2025, source document dated 2025 and titled 'Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Supplement to the Integrated Annual Report 2025' viewed on 20/05/2026 from https://www.goldfields.com/pdf/investors/integrated-annual-reports/2025/gold-fields-mrmr-2025-supplement.pdf

Rio2 (TSX-RIO) - Fenix:

Mineral Resource effective as at April 2023, source document dated 16/10/2023 and titled 'NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Feasibility' viewed on 20/05/2026 from https://www.rio2.com/fenixgold/geology-resources

Kinross Gold (NYSE-KGC) – La Coipa, Maricunga and Lobo:

Mineral Resource effective as at 31/12/2025, source document dated 31/12/2025 and titled '2025 Annual Mineral Reserve and Resource Statement ' viewed on 20/05/2026 from https://www.kinross.com/operations/default.aspx#exploration

Tiernan Gold (TSX-TNGD) – Volcan:

Mineral Resource effective as at 22/07/2022, source document dated 08/12/2025 and titled 'Website - Mineral Resource Estimate' viewed on 20/05/2026 from https://www.tiernangold.com/_resources/pdfs/Volcan-Project-NI-43-101-PEA.pdf

Mineros (TSX-MSA) - La Pepa:

Mineral Resource effective as at 31/10/2021, source document dated 30/06/2024 and titled 'Website – Reserves and Resources' viewed on 20/05/2026 from https://www.mineros.com.co/operations/growth-projects/la-pepa-project-chile

Barrick (NYSE-B) - Norte Abierto:

Mineral Resource effective as at 31/12/2025 (26.2Moz Au), source document dated 31/12/2025 and titled '2025 Annual Mineral Reserve and Resource Statement ' viewed on 20/05/2026 from https://www.barrick.com/English/operations/mineral-reserves-and-resources/default.aspx

Newmont (NYSE-NEM) – Norte Abierto:

Mineral Resource effective as at 31/12/2024 (26.8Moz Au), source document dated 20/02/2025 and titled '2025 Annual Mineral Reserve and Resource Statement ' viewed on 06/02/2026 from https://operations.newmont.com/_doc/Newmont-2024-Reserves-and-Resources-Release.pdf

HudBay Minerals (TSX0HBM) – Copper Mountain:

Mineral Resource effective as at 31 Dec 2024, source document dated 31 Dec 2024 and titled 'Website - Reserves & Resources' viewed on 15/06/2026 from https://hudbayminerals.com/investors/reserves-and-resources/default.aspx

Teck Resources (NYSE-TECK) - Highland Valley:

Mineral Resource effective as at 31 Dec 2025, source document dated 18 Feb 2026 and titled ' Annual Information Form' viewed on 15/06/2026 from https://www.teck.com/media/Teck-AIF-2025.pdf

Appendix 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Isidora drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole 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.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Anglo American RC drilling acquired 2m RC split samples and 2m DD ½ core samples • Kinross RC drilling acquired 2m RC split samples and 2m DD ½ core samples Whole samples were crushed, and a 1kg split was pulverized. Samples assayed for Au by fire assay with 50g charge, and Cu, as well as cyanide soluble copper and cyanide soluble gold • Orosur drilling: 1m split RC samples, 2m ½ core DD samples. Samples assayed by 50g fire assay plus Cu and multi elements by ICPAES.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• Anglo was all RC drilling. Kinross drilled 5 ¾ inch RC and HQ diamond core. Orosur drilled 5 ½ inch RC and HQ3 diamond core
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.*	• No records for Anglo drilling. Kinross did not record RC recovery, Kinross stated HQ core recoveries >90% in all but two holes. • Orosur RC recoveries by weight estimated average recovery of 86%. Core recoveries from HQ3 stated as 93% average.
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*	• The quantity and quality of lithological and geotechnical data collected by the Kinross and Orosur personnel are sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation in the opinion of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	QPs. All core was photographed. • All core was photographed and 100% of all intersections are assumed to be logged, as QP did not identify logging as an issue.
Sub-sampling 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 sub-sampling 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.*	• Anglo procedures are unknown • All ½ core samples were sawn on cut line • All RC samples were riffle split • Kinross RC and core samples were crushed to 100% <2mm, a 1kg sub-sample was split off and pulverized to 85% <0.075mm. QC procedures are unknown at this point. • Orosur RC and core samples were crushed to 100% <12mm with this sample split in half. One spit was crushed to 80% < 2mm with a split 500g sub-sample then pulverized to 85% <0.075mm. • For Orosur drilling field duplicates were inserted at 2.8% ratio. • In all cases sample sizes are considered appropriate
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Anglo American/EMMB methods are not documented, other than the analysis was conducted by GEOLABS. • Kinross samples assayed by ALS Chemex in La Serena for Au by method AA24, which is fire assay with 50g charge and AAS finish, and Cu by method AA61 which is four acid digestion and AAS finish). These would be considered total extraction. Cyanide soluble copper and cyanide soluble gold analysis were also performed, using 20g aliquot with AAS finish. These methods are considered partial. Kinross QA/QC during the 2006 drilling program, the QC program implemented by Kinross included the analysis of pulp duplicates with a frequency of one duplicate in 20 samples (5%). In 2007, blanks and three reference materials were also inserted at irregular frequencies, but the detailed QC data were not available to the QP. • During the 2008 drilling program, Kinross implemented a QC program consisting of the insertion of four SRMs (5.2%), pulp blanks (4.5%) and pulp duplicates (4.1%). AMEC processed the available QC data. The pulp duplicate error rate was 2.5%, reasonable considering an acceptable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		duplicate error rate limit of 10%. Most SRM values were in control (only one outlier for one of the SRMs) and the bias values ranged between -0.3% and 3.6%. • Orosur samples assayed by ACME with 50g fire assay for gold with AAS finish plus ICPAES for copper and 33 other elements with 4-acid digestion. These methods considered total extraction for metals of interest. The Orosur QC protocol included the insertion of 425 control samples for 2,925 ordinary samples, as follows: 83 twin (and field duplicate) samples (2.8% average insertion rate), 185 pulp duplicates (6.3% average insertion rate), 99 coarse blanks (2.6% average insertion rate), and 80 reference material samples belonging to four standard reference materials (SRMs) prepared by CDN (2.7% average insertion rate). The programs did not include the resubmission of check samples to a secondary laboratory. • According to the QP, the QA/QC program results do not indicate any problems with the analytical programs and the data appear to be sufficiently precise and accurate for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • Drill data were checked for the Anglo American program by resubmission of 100 Anglo pulps As a result of this resampling test, AMEC is of the opinion that the Anglo American assay data appear to be sufficiently precise and accurate for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • A total of 16 drill samples from the Kinross 2006 program were subjected to independent FA assays in ALS Chemex and Acme using 50 g aliquots, and most of values gave only small differences from original assays.
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.*	• AMEC checked hard copy lab assay reports for gold against the assay 'database' provided by Orosur and found no material issues. • There is no discussion about twinned holes by AMEC. However, in the 2009 NI 43/101 does show an RC hole twinned with a diamond hole. The results of the same 50m interval in both holes showed a 238% grade increase from the RC to the DDH intersection, 0.99 to 2.38g/t Au respectively, However, a review of RC v DD intersections would appear to indicate limited if

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		any assay bias. • Orosur provided AMEC with Microsoft Excel® files with survey, assay and lithology data corresponding to Anglo American, Kinross and Orosur drilling campaigns. AMEC reviewed, completed and validated the available information, and prepared a comprehensive database, which was the basis for the current resource estimation. • AMEC performed a review of selected drill collar, down-hole survey, data, lithology records and assay data incorporated into Orosur's database. A review of potential contamination of the RC drill data was undertaken, in addition to a QA/QC review. • AMEC considers that a reasonable level of verification has been completed during the 2010 data review and no material issues would have been left unidentified from the verification programs undertaken. No problems with the database, sampling protocols, flowsheets, check analysis program, or data storage were identified that were sufficient to preclude the use of the database for estimation purposes.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collar surveys were performed for the Kinross and Orosur drill programs by registered surveyors using differential GPS equipment. No information is available on the collar survey methods for the Anglo American drilling. Down-hole survey methods included a gyroscope/accelerometer (Kinross programs) and Reflex down-hole dip and magnetic azimuth survey equipment (Orosur program). • All the project coordinates were subsequently transformed into the WGS-84 19S system from PSAD 56. • AMEC received a digital topography from Orosur as 5 m- and 10 m-spaced contour lines that were the product of photo-interpretation. AMEC imported the contour lines into GEMS® and compared the surveyed drill-hole collar elevations against the topographic surface, and found that significant differences did occur for all drill holes. with 60% of the differences above 10 m. AMEC updated portions of the topographic surface using surveyed drill-hole collar elevations

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		as a preliminary fix; however, AMEC recommends that a new digital topographic surface be generated to correct any problems and enable an accurate topographic clip to the block model.
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.*	• The drilling grid was approximately 50 m spaced sections with 50m-100m hole spacing. AMEC considered this adequate for the "resources' reported. • The nominal sample length for assays was 2 m, corresponding to 82.6% of total samples; 17.0% of the samples are less than 2 m long, and only 0.4% of the samples are longer than 2 m. For estimation purposes, the original assayed interval length was used to honour the grade-shell contacts and variability observed in the deposit.
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.*	• Drill orientations are generally appropriate for the mineralisation style, and have been drilled at orientations that are optimal/near optimal for the orientation of mineralisation for the bulk of the deposit area. • Some holes were drilled in the opposite direction and are sub-parallel to the key mineralised structures. However, grades in these holes are not materially different to other holes drilled orthogonal to mineralisation on that cross section mor the block model grades..
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• AMEC state, sample security appears to be appropriate for gold–copper porphyry deposits for the Anglo American and Kinross drill programs, and are appropriate for the 2010 Orosur drill program for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation on the Isidora Norte deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Independent data audits have been conducted, and indicate that the sample collection and database entry procedures are acceptable

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 Isidora Project comprises 3 exploitation concessions corresponding to an area of 11,000 hectares the ("**Mining Rights**"). These Mining Rights are exclusively held by Compañía Minera Atahualpa SpA ("CMA"). The Concessions are GUILLERMO ANTONIO 1 AL 400, GABRIELA 1 AL 1000 and CECILIA 1 AL 950. Flagship has a 5-year Option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the project or a total consideration of $US 12.6 Million. • The tenure is secure as long as annual fees and rents are paid to the Government. • Project development will require submission of a full Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The Project is situated in an area of environmental significance and is adjacent the Nevado Tres Cruces National Park. Certain sectors are classed as Ramsar sites. An application to modify the Ramsar site boundaries was made in 2009. Consequently, any Project development activities will require consideration of endemic flora and fauna, wetlands, Astaburuaga River, the proximity of the Project to Nevado Tres Cruces National Park, its biological corridor and proposed buffer extensions.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• In the early 1980s, Anaconda conducted initial exploration activities on the project; however, no details were available on these programs. Modern exploration has been conducted by Anglo American, Kinross, and Orosur Mining Inc. Work completed in the period 1983 to 2011 has included geological mapping, soil and rock geochemical surveys, trenching, Quickbird topography, reverse circulation (RC) and core drilling, ground magnetics, Mineral Resource estimation, metallurgical testwork and project studies . In the opinion of the AMEC QPs, the exploration programs completed to date are appropriate to the style of mineralisation within the project. The Isidora deposit may have

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		additional exploration potential for sulphide mineralization down-dip to the southwest, and below the ignimbritic cover in the southeast. Other prospects in the project area also need follow-up. Much of this data has not been seen by Flagship.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Maricunga belt represents a 200 km long by 50 km wide metallogenic district, located along a NNE-SSW-trending chain of Upper-Oligocene to Mid-Miocene age andesitic to dacitic volcanoes running along the Argentine-Chile border. The volcanoplutonic arc developed on a Pennsylvanian to Triassic basement composed of granitoids and intermediate to silicic volcanic rocks, overlain by Mesozoic to early Tertiary continental volcanic and clastic rocks. Subsequent erosion of late Tertiary volcanoes exposed the frequently hydrothermally altered sub-volcanic porphyry stocks The overall geological setting of the Maricunga belt corresponds to compounded, interfingering, discontinuous and texturally highly variable strato-volcanic accumulations. Although active volcanism is present in Northern and Southern Chile, there is no 'recent' volcanic activity in the Maricunga belt. • The Property is located in the central part of the Maricunga Belt, directly between the Maricunga Mine (Ex-Refugio) and the Marte-Lobo project, both owned and operated by Kinross. The Maricunga Belt hosts numerous porphyry and epithermal style Au and Au-Cu style deposits. • The Isidora gold deposit is over 850m long and between 200m-600m wide and remains open along strike and down-dip. The mineralised zone strikes NE-SW and dips at 30-45 deg to the southwest Mineralisation is hosted in weathered and altered andesitic porphyry with sheeted and stockwork quartz veins. Oxide zones contain kaolinite, alunite, with limonite/goethite and hematite after pyrite. Fresh rock has a chlorite +/- magnetite +/- pyrite +/- quartz alteration assemblage, with denser vein swarms, local breccia zones and late quartz-alunite veins hosting mineralisation, commonly with higher gold grades.

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Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception 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.*	• Drill hole information is provided in the document
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts 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.*	• The drillhole intersections are weighted averages reported at downhole widths. The basis of reporting the intersections is not stated. However, it is fair to assume a lower cutoff of around 0.30g/t Au (maybe allowing for some internal dilution) has been used to generate the broader intersections, with contained higher grade zones also being reported at maybe>=0.5g/t Au. Examples of these intersections are shown in the document. • The bulk intersection reported hole ARDDH-PN02 is reported at a 0.1g/t AU cutoff allowing for 3m of internal dilution.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept 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 down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Mineralized zone over 850 m long and strikes in a 300 degree direction and is 200-600 m wide, dipping 30° to 45° to the southwest. The drilling is generally oriented between 0 and 20 degrees or N-NNE. Hole dips are generally 60 degrees, some slightly steeper and shallower. Most of the mineralised intersections are estimated to be approximately75-90% of true width.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts 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.*	• Cross sections and a level plan are shown in the report as Figures 2 to 6. • Drill intersections are reported on the Cross sections in the document

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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.*	• All data currently available to the Company that relates to drilling has been reported most of which is available in the Ni43/101 reports that are referenced in the document, with links provided.
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.*	• The drilling data and QFE reported is supported by metallurgical testwork of drill samples which have indicated much of the mineralisation is amenable to heap leach treatment after crushing to 80% -25mm. Bulk density measurements have been performed and sufficient drill core has been geotechnically logged. An assessment of copper and arsenic has been undertaken as potentially deleterious or contaminating substances. No material issues were identified.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Key activities proposed to ensure the qualifying foreign estimate complies with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) will include: Detailed verification and validation of information contained in the NI 43-101 report, particularly information relating to the drillhole database including sampling and assaying QA/QC, verification re-sampling and assaying of available ½ drill-core and sample pulps, verification of location/survey data, improving the geological model relevant to the mineralisation, verification of density measurements applied to the different styles of mineralisation as well modelling of the oxide, mixed and fresh rock components of the mineralisation • The completion of additional diamond core drilling maybe required to assist in validating the historical drill data that will be applied to a new Mineral Resource estimate. The application of updated modifying factors, such as metallurgical testwork on new drill core will assist in determining cut-off parameters. Pit optimisations may also be conducted on the new Mineral Resource leading to further technical studies to potentially define Ore Reserves.