



Golden Ridge Project, NE Tasmania

Drilling Extends High-Grade Gold Mineralisation

Highlights

- Latest shallow diamond drilling program at Golden Ridge Project successfully completed with nine holes drilled for 670 metres. Assays for the final three holes (**EVD007-009**) return narrow mineralised intervals.
- Mineralised quartz-sulphide veins intersected in **all nine holes**, including significant intervals (previously reported)¹ of:
 - **EVDD006:** **2.5m @ 6.3g/t Au** from 37.3m, including: **0.3m @ 22.2g/t Au** and **0.25m @ 35.1g/t Au**
 - **EVDD003:** **1.8m @ 1.9g/t Au** from 43.2m, including **0.3m @ 9.9g/t Au**.
- Results confirm the regional granodiorite-sediment contact as a significant exploration target with high-grade gold mineralisation identified over 9km of contact.
- Recent drill results are not included in the **Golden Ridge Exploration Target** announced in November 2024 (see details on Page 8). Work in 2026 to focus on expanding the Exploration Target.
- Drilling at Golden Ridge has previously returned **high-grade intersections >100g/t Au** (see details on Page 8).
- **New drilling program at the nearby Mangana Project extended** with two drill holes completed to date and an extra third drill hole underway.
- For further information or to post questions, go to the Flynn Gold Investor Hub at <https://flynngold.com.au/link/eY2KGr>

Flynn Gold Limited (ASX: FG1, “Flynn” or “the Company”) is pleased to report final assay results from recently completed diamond drilling at the 100%-owned Golden Ridge Project in northeast Tasmania (see Figure 7).

Drilling and surface sampling by Flynn Gold has now delineated an extensive intrusive-related gold system (IRGS), with mineralisation extending over a 9km-long zone along the margins of the Golden Ridge Granodiorite and enclosing Mathinna Group metasediments (Figure 1).

The Company’s ongoing work at Golden Ridge is continuing to identify and test multiple targets, increasing confidence in known areas of high-grade gold mineralisation and confirming the potential for Golden Ridge to be a large-scale gold discovery.

¹ See FG1 ASX Announcement dated 26 November 2025 for full details.



JOIN FLYNN GOLD’S INTERACTIVE INVESTOR HUB to interact with Flynn’s announcements and updates by asking questions or making comments which our team will respond to where possible

ASX: FG1

ABN 82 644 122 216

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Share Price: A\$0.022

Cash (30/09/25): A\$0.38M

Note: \$5.0M (before costs) raised in Oct 25

Debt: Nil

Ordinary Shares: 608.6M

Market Cap: A\$134M

Options

Listed (FG1O): 50.6M

Listed (FG1OA): 108.7M

Unlisted Options: 65.5M

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Managing Director and CEO

Sam Garrett

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John Forwood

Non-Executive Director

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mathew Watkins

CONTACT

Suite 2, Level 11
385 Bourke Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

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

Managing Director and CEO, Neil Marston commented:

“Exploration and drilling completed by Flynn Gold in 2025 has been successful in expanding the scale of the gold system at its flagship Golden Ridge Project in NE Tasmania. Drilling and surface sampling results over a nine-kilometre-long contact zone confirm the scale potential of this substantial intrusive related gold system. Further drilling is now being planned for 2026 to expand the resource target within this extensive gold zone.

“Meanwhile, drilling is progressing well at our nearby Mangana Project with two drill holes completed and a third drill hole in progress following a decision to expand the program. Initial samples are with the laboratory and we look forward to reporting assay results in early 2026.”

Double Event Prospect, Golden Ridge

The Double Event Prospect at Golden Ridge is located approximately 1km north of Flynn's high-grade Trafalgar gold discovery, along the Golden Ridge granodiorite-metasediment contact zone (Figure 1 & Figure 2). Historical gold workings at Double Event were first recorded in Tasmanian Government reports from 1899², which describe a steeply north-dipping quartz vein hosted within weathered granite.

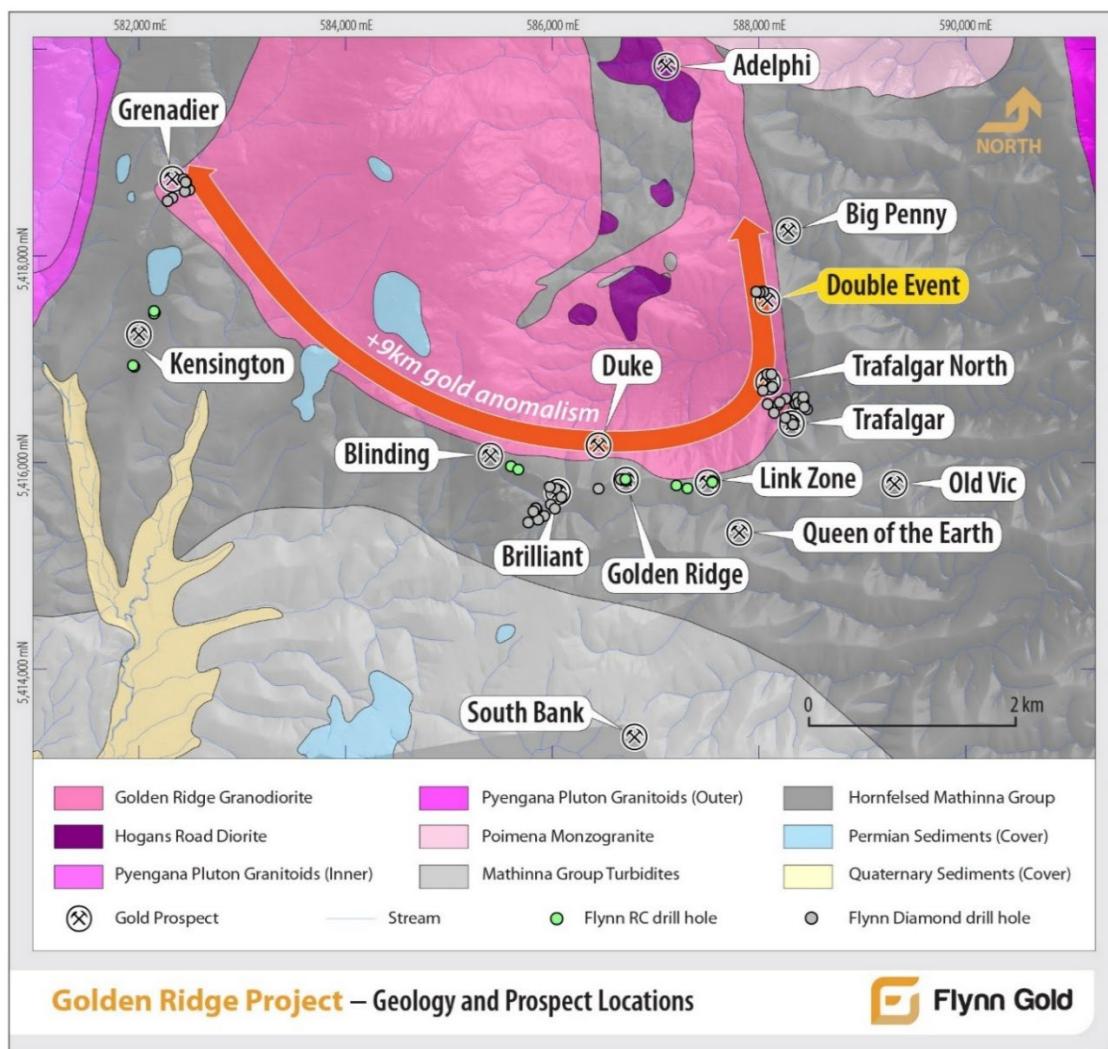


Figure 1 – Golden Ridge Project – Geology and Prospect Locations.

² Ref: Report on Gold Mines near Hogans Track, W.H. Twelvetrees, Oct 1899 (MRT Report – O/S 144)

Diamond Drilling Program

The latest diamond drilling program at the Golden Ridge Project comprised nine drill-holes (EVDD001-EVDD009) for a total of 670m (Figure 2). The program consisted of a series of short, closely spaced holes designed to test the high-grade quartz-sulphide veins reported in historical records and confirmed in recent trenching³ at the Double Event Prospect. This close spacing was intended to assess the trend, plunge and strike continuity of the high-grade gold mineralisation.

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

Full assays have been received with significant results previously reported⁴ including:

- **EVDD006:** **2.5m @ 6.3g/t Au** from 37.3m, including **0.3m @ 22.2g/t Au** and **0.25m @ 35.1g/t Au**
 - **EVDD003:** **1.8m @ 1.9g/t Au** from 43.2m, including **0.3m @ 9.9g/t Au**

Refer to Table 1 for the list of significant intervals for drillholes EVDD001-009 (also see Figure 2, 3 and 4 below) and Table 2 for full drill-hole collar information.

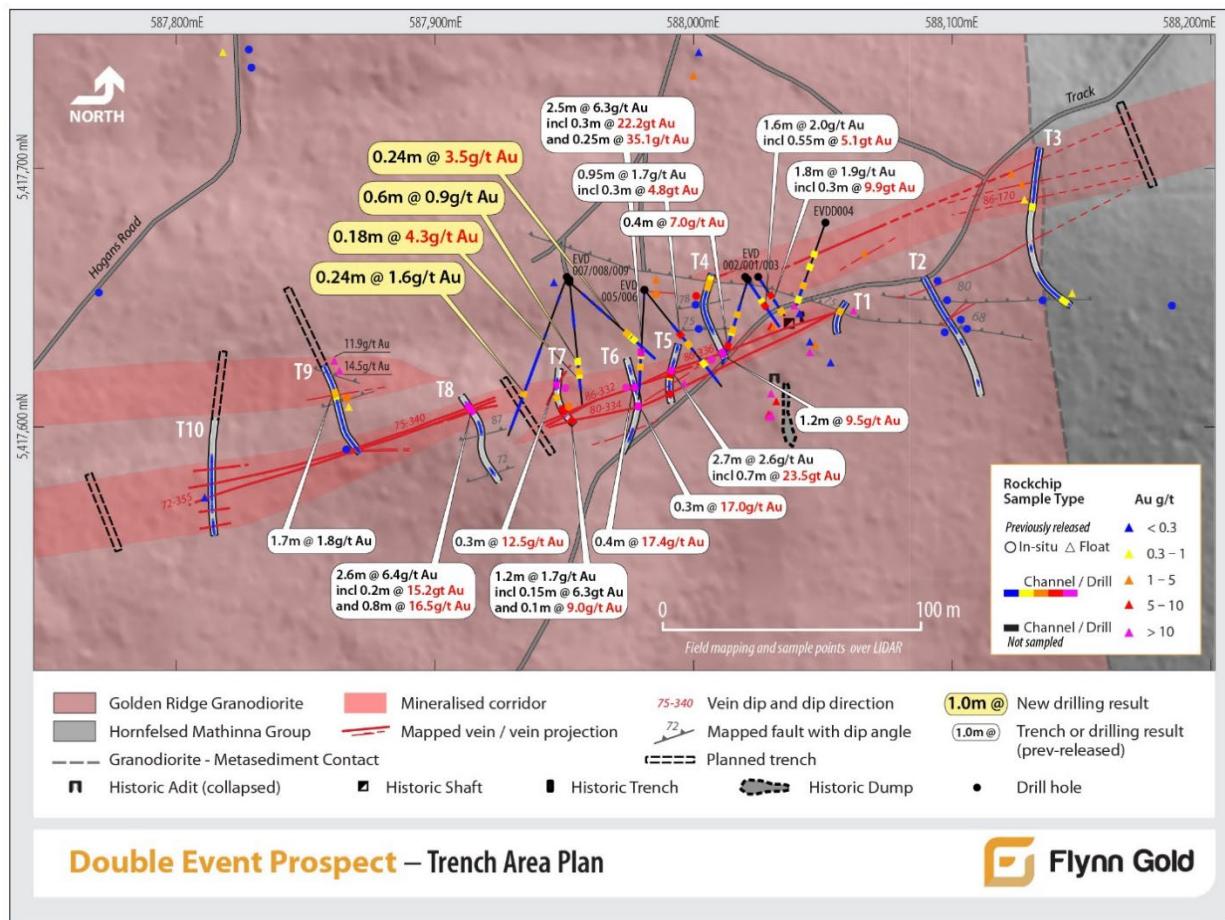


Figure 2 – Double Event Prospect, Golden Ridge - Trench Area Plan showing latest drilling results.

³ See FG1 ASX Announcement dated 12th August 2025 and 15th September 2025 for full details

⁴ See FG1 ASX Announcement dated 26 November 2025 for full details.

Table 1: Double Event Prospect, Golden Ridge – Significant Intercepts

Drillhole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Comments
EVDD001	28.10	28.40	0.30	0.8	Qtz + Aspy + Pyr veinlet
EVDD001*	32.79	33.87	1.08	2.7	Qtz + Aspy + Pyr vein
<i>Inc</i>	32.79	33.34	0.55	5.1	
EVDD002	28.25	28.60	0.35	2.6	Qtz + Aspy + Pyr vein with faulted interval
EVDD002*	40.20	43.10	2.9	0.8	Multiple Qtz + Aspy + Pyr veins within large interval ranging from true width of 10 to 40mm
<i>Inc</i>	40.20	41.00	0.8	2.5	
EVDD002	53.70	54.10	0.4	7.0	Qtz + Aspy + Pyr vein
EVDD003*	43.20	45.00	1.8	1.9	Large broken Qtz + Aspy + Pyr vein (core length ~300mm) with Qtz + Aspy + Pyr veinlets in FW
<i>Inc</i>	43.20	43.50	0.3	9.9	
EVDD003*	78.75	80.40	1.65	0.5	Multiple Qtz + Aspy + Pyr veins within large interval ranging from true width of ~10 to 20mm
EVDD004	26.75	27.03	0.28	0.8	Qtz + Aspy + Pyr vein
EVDD004	37.40	37.90	0.5	0.7	Qtz + Aspy + Pyr veinlets
EVDD004	53.25	53.80	0.55	1.4	Qtz + Aspy + Pyr veinlets adjacent to fault zone
EVDD004	65.00	66.00	1.0	0.4	Interval with minor fault zone and Qtz veinlets
EVDD005	35.00	35.20	0.2	5.1	Qtz + Aspy + Pyr vein
EVDD005*	42.35	43.30	0.95	1.7	2 x Qtz + Aspy + Pyr veins
<i>Inc</i>	42.35	42.65	0.3	4.8	
EVDD005	57.40	58.00	0.6	0.8	Multiple Qtz + Pyr veinlets
EVDD006*	37.30	39.80	2.5	6.3	Interval with Qtz + Aspy + Pyr veins and Aspy veins
<i>Inc</i>	37.30	37.60	0.3	22.2	
<i>and</i>	38.05	38.30	0.25	35.1	Solid Aspy vein
EVDD006	46.50	46.75	0.25	2.5	Qtz + Aspy + Pyr vein
EVDD007*	60.26	62.20	1.94	0.5	Interval with Qtz veins and veinlets
<i>Inc</i>	60.26	60.50	0.24	3.5	
EVDD007	68.00	68.30	0.3	0.3	Qtz + Pyr + Aspy veinlets
EVDD008	52.40	53.00	0.6	0.9	Qtz + Pyr fault
EVDD008*	58.96	61.70	1.74	0.5	Qtz + Aspy veins within faulted interval
<i>Inc</i>	58.96	59.14	0.18	4.3	
EVDD009	74.33	74.57	0.24	1.6	Qtz + Pyr vein

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

Notes:

- Results for drill-holes EVDD001 – EVDD006 previously reported to ASX in FG1 ASX Announcement dated 26 November 2025
- Significant intercepts cut-off grade of 0.3g/t Au
- All reported intersections are assayed on geological intervals ranging from 0.2 to 1m
- Reported grades are calculated as length-weighted averages.
- Significant mineralised intercepts are reported as downhole lengths, true widths are currently unknown.

Abbreviations:

- Qtz Quartz
- Aspy Arsenopyrite
- Pyr Pyrite
- carb Carbonate

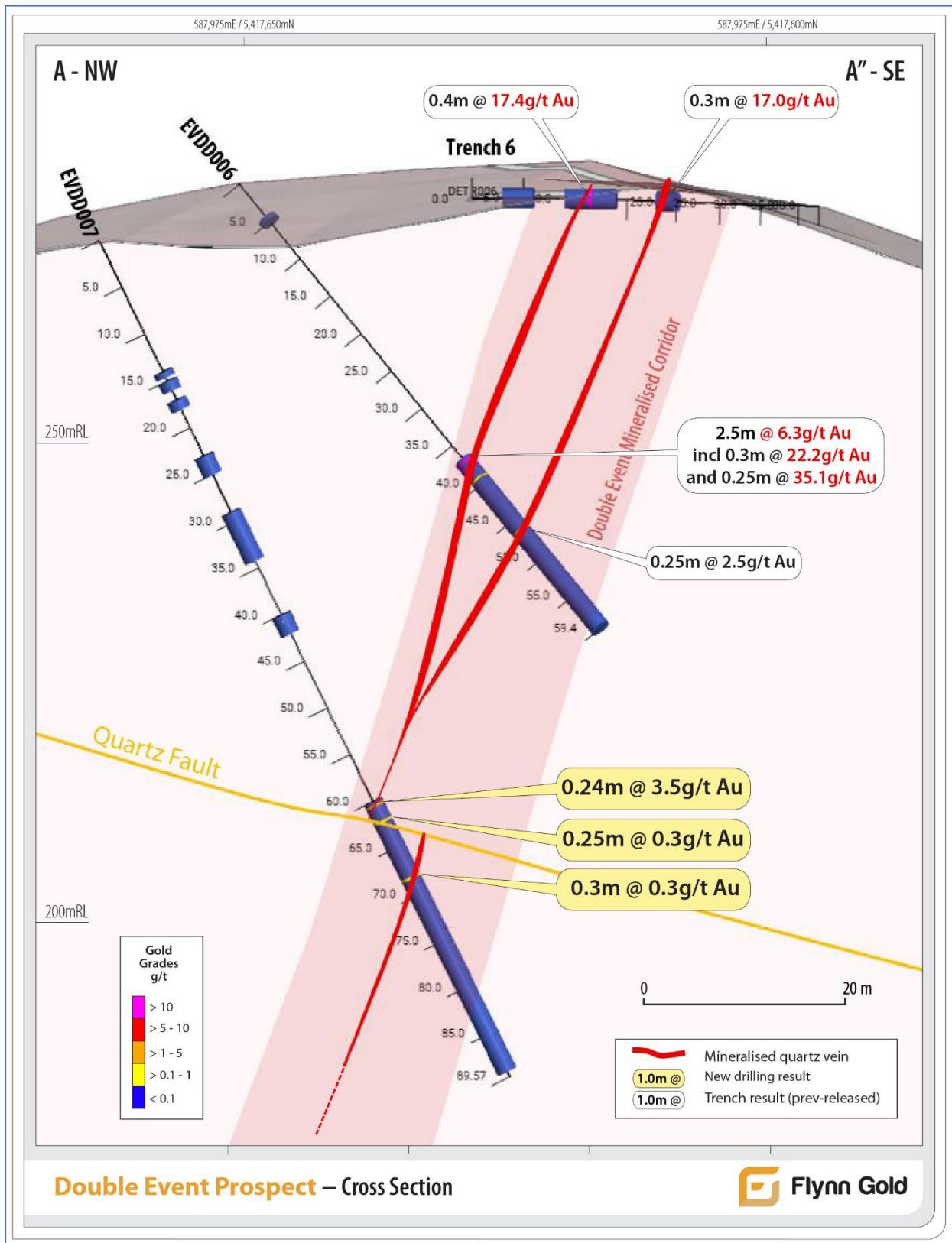


Figure 3 – Double Event Prospect, Golden Ridge - Cross-section through EVDD006 and EVDD007.

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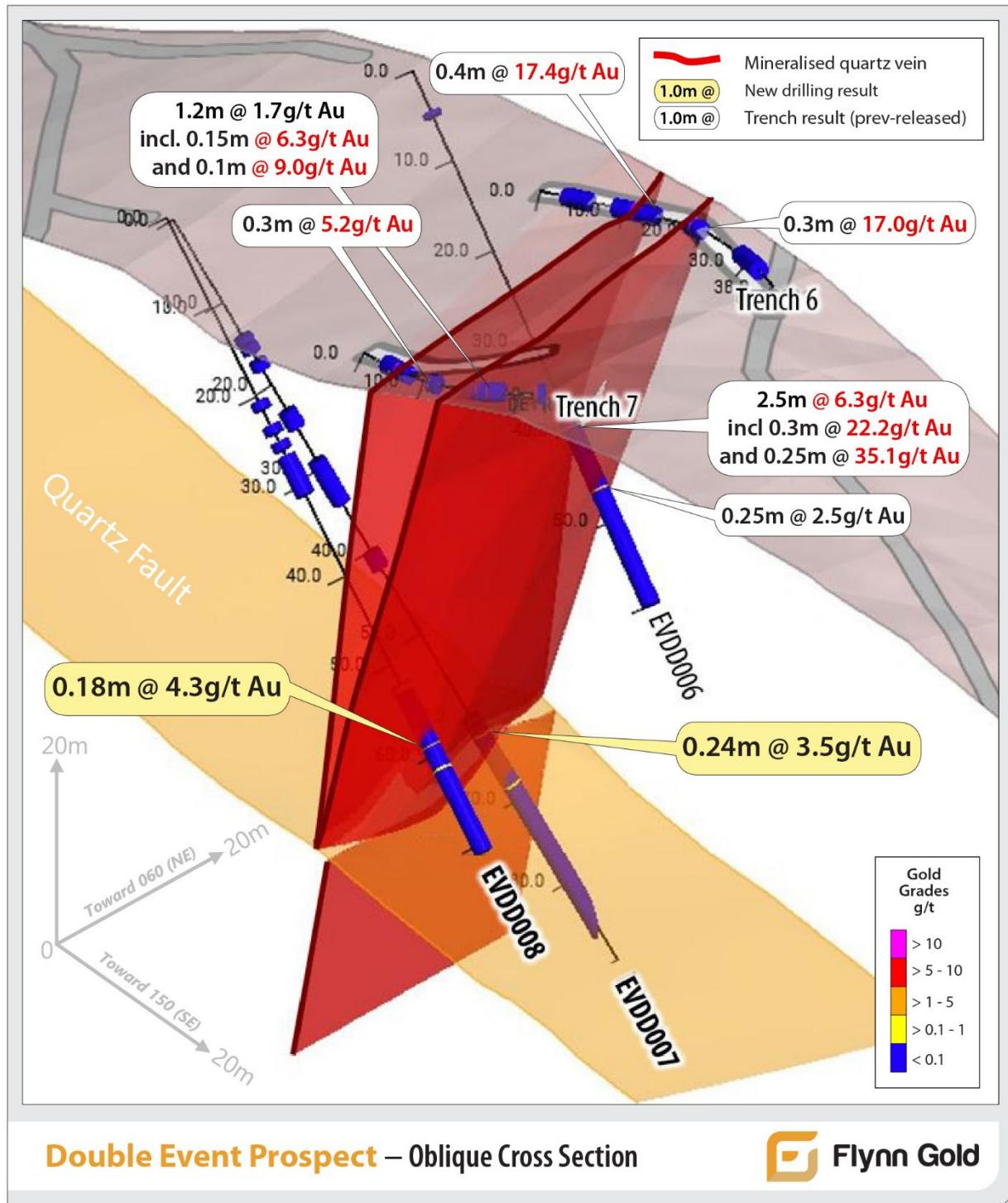


Figure 4 – Double Event Prospect, Golden Ridge - Oblique Cross-section through EVDD006, EVDD007 and EVDD008.

An example of the arsenopyrite-rich quartz sulphide veins intersected in the latest drilling is shown in Figure 5 below.

Table 2: Double Event Prospect, Golden Ridge – Drill Collar Information

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



Figure 5 – Quartz vein with arsenopyrite mineralisation from drill-hole EVDD008 – interval 58.96-59.14m, 0.18m @ 4.3g/t Au.

Next Steps

Follow-up work at the Double Event prospect at Golden Ridge is expected to include:

- Additional trenching to test for further sub-parallel mineralisation (see Figure 2); and
- Further geological modelling to integrate the mineralisation within the Golden Ridge exploration target model.

Golden Ridge Project – Background

Exploration undertaken by Flynn at the Golden Ridge Project has identified extensive intrusive-related type gold mineralisation (IRGS) extending over a 9km-long zone along the southern contact margin of the Golden Ridge Granodiorite and enclosing metasediments (Figure 1).

Previous drilling at Flynn's most advanced Trafalgar Prospect has delivered multiple high-grade gold intercepts. Previously reported drilling results from the Trafalgar Prospect included multiple intersections grading >100g/t Au⁵, is listed in Table 3 below:

Table 3: Trafalgar Prospect, Golden Ridge – Significant (>100g/t) Intercepts

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

In November 2024, the Company announced a JORC compliant Exploration Target for the Trafalgar, Brilliant and Link Zone prospects at Golden Ridge⁶. The combined Exploration Target range is listed in Table 4 below:

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

Table 4: Combined Exploration Target for Trafalgar, Brilliant and Link Zone prospects at the Golden Ridge project.

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

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

⁵ See FG1 ASX Announcement dated 19th March 2025 for full details.

⁶ See FG1 ASX Announcement dated 14th November 2024 for full details.

Table 5 below provides a summary of the Exploration Targets for each prospect*:

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

Table 5: Exploration Targets for Trafalgar, Brilliant and Link Zone prospects at the Golden Ridge project.

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

The combined Exploration Target at Golden Ridge only encompasses areas where Flynn had drill-tested vein mineralisation at Trafalgar, Brilliant and Link Zone Prospects (see Figure 6) and does not include areas of anomalous soil geochemistry such as Grenadier and Double Event, which the Company considers to be highly prospective for gold mineralisation.

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

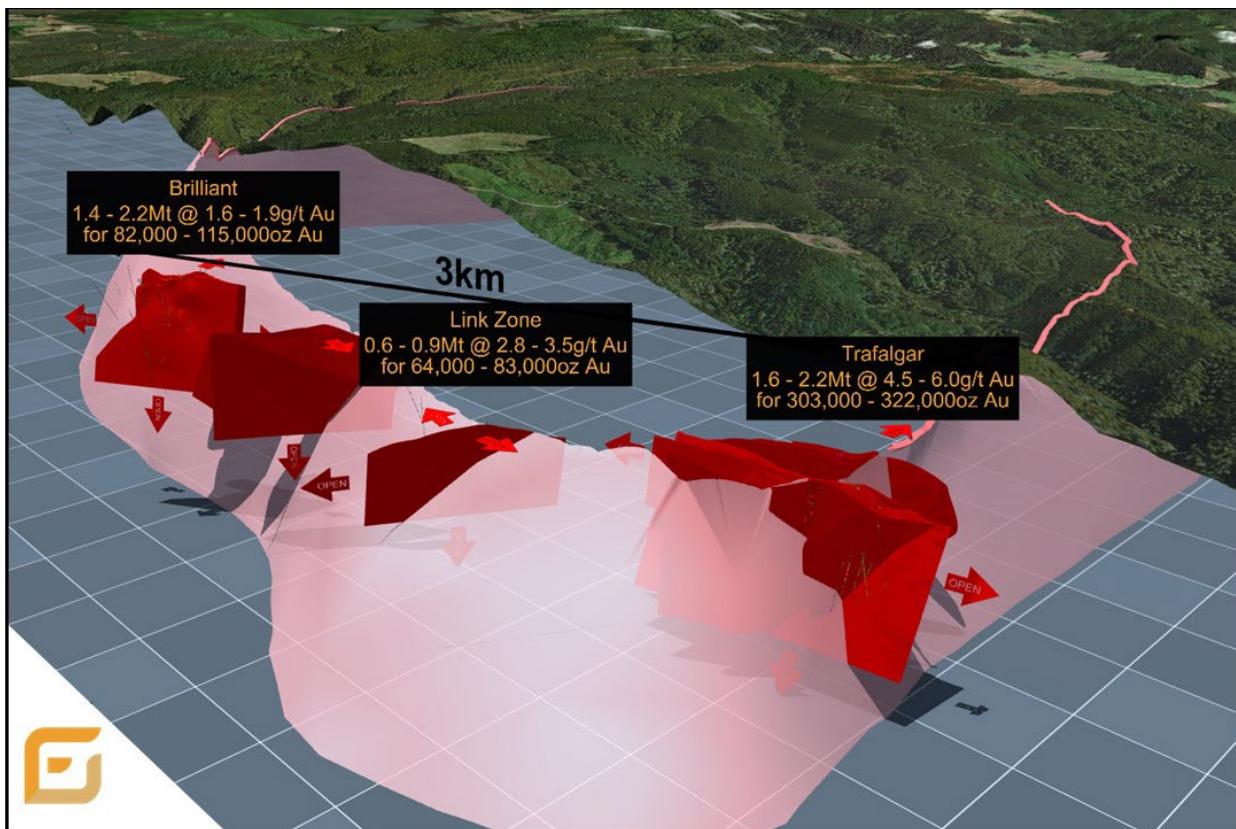


Figure 6 – Golden Ridge: 3D view of vein models (oblique view looking North-west) used in the Exploration Target estimations. The light pink shell is the modelled Granodiorite contact.

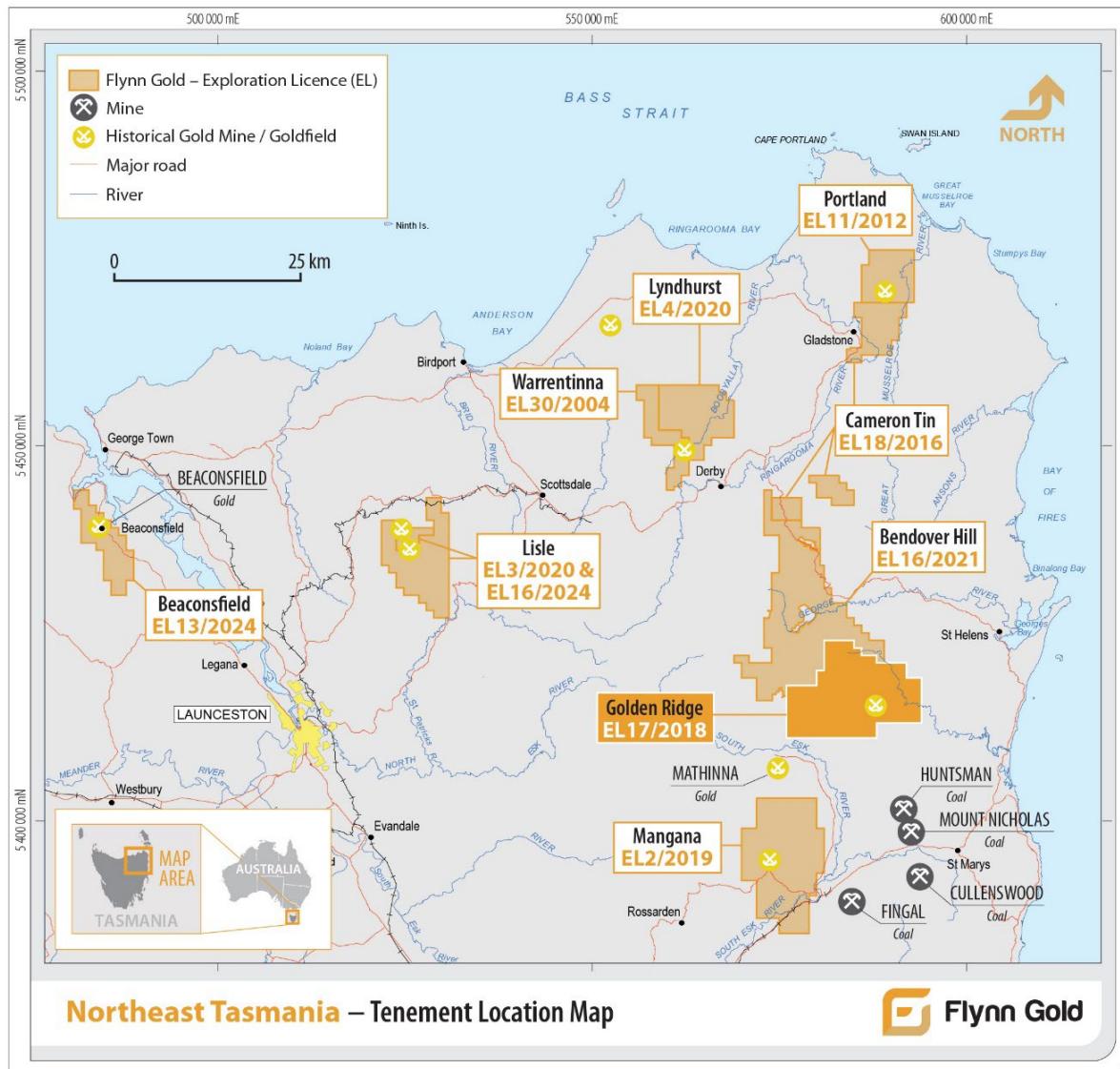


Figure 7 – Location of Flynn Gold tenements in NE Tasmania.

Mangana Project – Drilling Update

Drilling commenced at the Mangana Project, which is located approximately 25km south-west of the Golden Ridge Project, in mid-November 2025 (see Figure 7).

Two diamond drill-holes were planned at the Golden Entrance Mine to test for high-grade gold mineralisation beneath the historical workings in a zone that has not been previously drill tested.⁷

To date two drill-holes have been successfully completed and the program has been extended with a third drill-hole currently in progress. Core samples from the first drill-hole and a portion of the second drill-hole are currently in the laboratory for analysis.

The program has been paused for the Christmas period with drilling and processing of the remaining drill core to re-commence in early January 2026.

Full details of the drilling program will be released with the assay results when they are received in 2026.

⁷ See FG1 ASX Announcement dated 29th August 2025 for full details

Approved by the Board of Flynn Gold Limited.

For more information contact:

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

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

About Flynn Gold

Flynn Gold is an Australian mineral exploration company with a portfolio of projects in Tasmania and Western Australia (see Figure 8). The Company has ten 100% owned tenements located in northeast Tasmania which are highly prospective for gold as well as tin/tungsten.

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

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

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

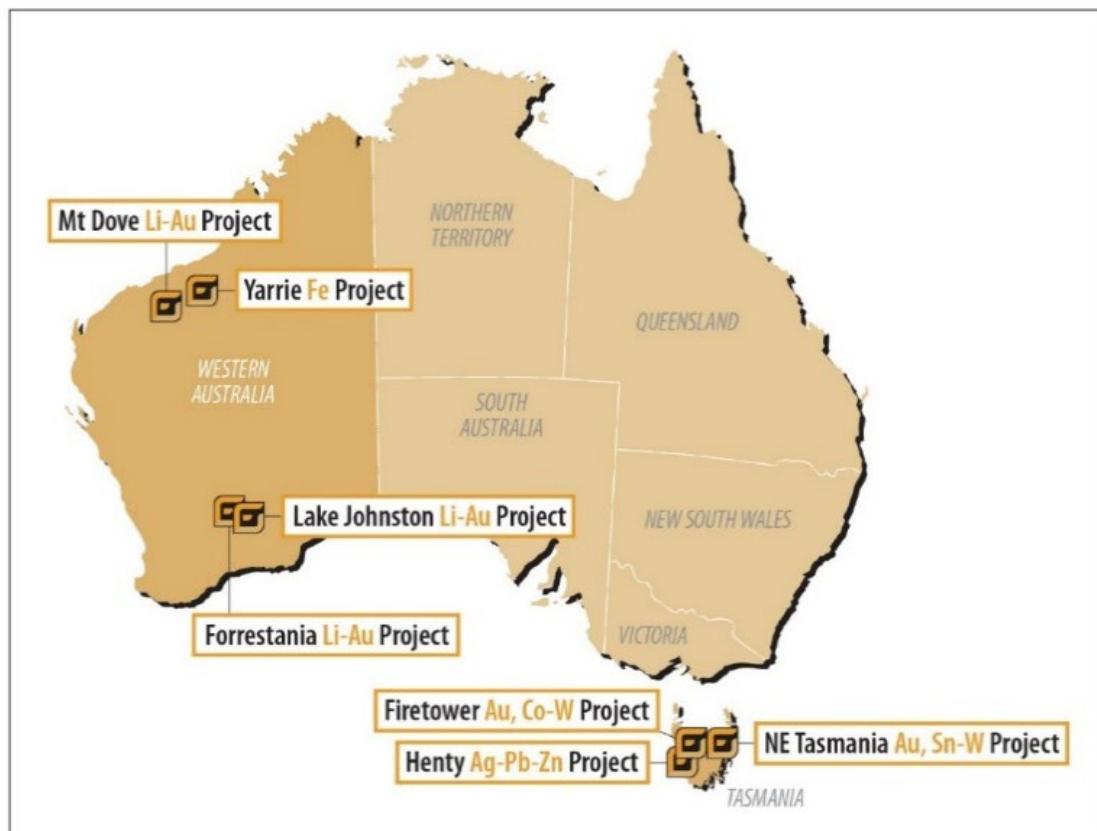


Figure 8 – Location Plan of Flynn Gold Projects.

JORC Code Table 1 for Exploration Results – Golden Ridge Project

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	The sampling described in this report refers to diamond drilling. References to previous diamond drilling, trench channel sampling, rock-chip sampling and soil sampling results relate to previously reported data, with corresponding FG1 ASX announcements cited in the report body. Samples were collected by qualified geologists or under geological supervision. The nature and quality of sampling is carried out under QAQC procedures as per industry standards.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Diamond drilling Diamond core is sampled to geological boundaries with sample lengths generally between 0.2m and 1.0m. The core is cut on site and half core sampled. The remaining half core is stored on site. Care is taken when sampling the diamond core to sample the same half side of the core as standard practice. Certified reference material (CRM) standards are inserted at least every 20 samples. Blank samples are also inserted at least every 20 samples. Duplicate samples are routinely submitted and checked against originals.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	Diamond drilling Photon Assay Drill core samples are sent to On Site Laboratory Services in Bendigo. Samples are weighed, dried and crushed to -2mm, and rotary split into a Chrysos jar (500g nominal). The residual sample is retained. Samples are assayed for gold via photo assay method PAAU2. Pho-ton assay is a non-destructive assay method. PAAU2 has a detection range of 0.01 to 350 ppm Au. Additional sampling using various techniques and duplicate samples is ongoing to allow an assessment of any sampling issues. Current results appear to be consistent with historical drilling assay results associated with gold mineralisation at Golden Ridge.
Drilling techniques	<i>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.).</i>	Flynn Gold Diamond drilling HQ drill core, orientated using a Boart Longyear Truecore UPIX core orientation tool. Orientation line was marked on the base of the drill core by the driller or offsider. A standard 3m triple tube core barrel was used.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Length based core recovery was measured from reassembled core for every drill run. Data was recorded into a digital RQD spreadsheet which was then uploaded to Flynn Gold's SQL database. Core recovery was considered high (>95%). The drilling method employed, including triple tube, lead to good core recovery. Due to consistently high recovery, no relationship between grade and recovery is evident.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Triple tube diamond core drilling techniques are used. The core recovery is logged for each run of drilling and measured against the drilled length. Generally, sample weights are comparable, and any bias is considered negligible.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	No relationship has been noticed between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	<p>Diamond drilling</p> <p>Geotechnical logging is performed on the racks in the company core shed. Core orientations marked at the drill rig are checked for consistency, and base of core orientation lines are marked on core where two or more orientations match within 10 degrees. RQD measurements (cumulative lengths of core >10cm in a meter) are made on a metre-by-metre basis.</p> <p>Diamond core is geologically logged for weathering, oxidation, lithology, grainsize, alteration, mineralisation, vein types and vein intensity, structure, and magnetic susceptibility. Structural measurements are recorded with a protractor (alpha) and beta strip, and converted to dip and dip-direction, or plunge and plunge direction measurements using geological software.</p> <p>Logs are recorded using a standardized logging template, which is transferred to the company database when logging of the entire hole is complete.</p> <p>The geological and geotechnical logging is completed to a sufficient level to support appropriate future geological, Mineral Resource estimation, mining, and metallurgical studies.</p>
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	<p>Diamond drilling</p> <p>Where logs cannot be taken quantitatively using percentages or numerical scales, standardized descriptors to describe texture, lithology, alteration and mineralisation are used. Geologists have the option to provide more information through qualitative descriptions with each log entry.</p> <p>Each tray of drill core is photographed (wet and dry) after it is fully marked up for sampling and cutting.</p>
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<p>Diamond drilling</p> <p>All drill holes (Flynn Gold and historic) are logged in full and to the total length of each hole.</p>
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Core is sampled using half of the HQ diameter. The drill core is cut with a diamond saw and the orientation line is retained.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<p>Rock-chip and channel samples were collected dry.</p> <p>No other sub-sampling techniques such as riffle splitting were utilised.</p> <p>Channel samples were collected directly from exposed outcrop using a hammer and chisel, with the entire sample submitted to the laboratory.</p>
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<p>The sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice.</p> <p>Diamond drilling</p> <p>Entire samples were prepared at the Onsite laboratory in Bendigo. Sample preparation is minimal, after drying and weighing the sample is crushed to a top-size of 2-3mm then between 400-650g is placed in a barcoded jar for photon analysis.</p>
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Sampling is guided by Flynn's protocols and Quality Control procedures, as per industry standards.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	<p>Diamond drilling</p> <p>Sampling representivity is maximised by always taking the same side of the drill core (whenever orientated), and consistently drawing a cut line on the core where orientation is not possible.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>All competent core was cut with an automated core saw. Fragmented or broken core was cut using a hand operated saw to minimise sample loss and maintain representative sampling.</p> <p>Sampling intervals ranged from 0.2m to 1.0m. Intervals shorter than 1.0m were used where discrete geological features – such as quartz veins, faults or lithological boundaries – were present. The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the nature of mineralisation.</p> <p>Coarse rejects and lab-splits of mineralized zones are retained for potential further QAQC analysis, including check assaying at an independent laboratory.</p>
	<p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>Photon assay samples were 300g to 3kg before sample prep.</p> <p>Rock chip and channel samples were 300g to 3kg before sample prep.</p> <p>200-500g of soil is collected for UFF analysis, which is considered appropriate for the analysis technique.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p>	<p>Photon assay for Au (Diamond drilling)</p> <p>Photon assay is a recently developed method of gold analysis developed by the CSIRO. The analysis by high-energy X-rays is a non-destructive method therefore the original sample can be retained for further analysis (compared to Fire Assay where the sample is destroyed during analysis). Sample preparation and photon assay is performed by Chrysos at the Onsite Laboratory in Bendigo (PAAU002). It is an industry recognized method for gold analysis.</p> <p>Multi Element ICP-MS (Diamond drilling)</p> <p>Samples were prepared at Onsite laboratory in Bendigo for multi-element assay by 4 acid digest (BM040)</p>
	<p><i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p>	<p>No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations</p>
	<p><i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></p>	<p>Flynn Gold has its own internal QAQC procedure involving the use of certified reference material (CRM) standards, blank (non-mineralised) materials, and duplicate samples.</p> <p>If CRM or blank results were outside of the accepted error margin the sample batch is re-run (fully or partially).</p> <p>External laboratory checks have not been used to date.</p> <p>Diamond Drilling</p> <p>For diamond drilling standards (Certified Reference Material) and blanks are inserted every 20 samples.</p> <p>OREAS Certified Reference Material (CRM) includes anomalous grade (<1 g/t Au), low grade (<4 g/t Au), mid-range (>4 and <10 g/t Au), high grade (>10g/t) and very high grade (>40g/t). The CRM inserted into the sample sequence was based on expected gold grades from visual mineralogy and texture.</p> <p>Standards and blanks passed within an acceptable level of precision and accuracy.</p> <p>If CRM or blank results were outside of the accepted error margin the sample batch is re-run (fully or partially).</p> <p>External laboratory checks have not been used to date. Pulps and laboratory splits have been retained for future laboratory checks.</p> <p>The Onsite laboratory conducted laboratory splits and laboratory CRM's at a regular frequency.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Laboratory duplicates were taken for intervals where higher gold grades were expected, based upon visual mineralogy and texture.</p> <p>A total of eight laboratory duplicate sample pairs were reviewed. Relative Percent Difference (RPD) values range from 0% to ~83%, with an average of ~24% and a median of ~20%. Duplicate precision is strongly grade-dependent. Very low-grade samples (<0.1 g/t Au) show generally good repeatability, with low absolute differences despite moderate percentage RPD values. Low- to moderate-grade samples (0.1–2 g/t Au) exhibit more variable precision, including one elevated RPD value (~83%), consistent with the coarse and locally nuggety nature of gold mineralisation. Higher-grade samples (>1.5 g/t Au) demonstrate excellent repeatability, with RPD values typically ≤2%. The observed variability is considered consistent with expected nugget-effect behaviour in early-stage, vein-hosted gold systems and does not indicate analytical bias.</p> <p>Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory (Onsite Bendigo). On going review of the internal laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	All reported data was subjected to validation and verification by company personnel prior to reporting.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Twinned holes have not been drilled at Double Event.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<p>Primary data is collected using a field laptop computer using in-house logging codes.</p> <p>Historic data is collected from historic reports and where possible laboratory certificates have been received from the appropriate laboratory if the information is still held in their records.</p> <p>The data is checked and verified prior to entering into a master database.</p> <p>Logging data is recorded on excel templates and stored on company storage drives. Data is also uploaded to a central database, that is also backed up offsite. Logging templates contain restraints to minimise data entry errors, and data is further validated by independent database administrators upon transferal to the central database.</p> <p>Verified assay data is received directly from the laboratory and stored on company storage drives. Assay data is also received by the database directly from the laboratory.</p> <p>The assay data has not been adjusted.</p> <p>Flynn Gold has done sufficient verification of the data, in the Competent Person's opinion to provide sufficient confidence that sampling was performed to adequate industry standards and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation.</p>
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	<p>All original sampling records are kept on file.</p> <p>No adjustments have been made to any of the assay data.</p>
	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	<p>Drill collar</p> <p>All drill collar positions will be surveyed by a licensed surveyor engaged by Flynn Gold using a Leica GS18i GNSS rover system. This survey will provide high-accuracy collar coordinates and will be completed in the coming months.</p>
Location of data points	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	<p>All Flynn Gold samples are surveyed in the MGA 94 Zone 55 grid system. Historic maps have been geo-referenced to MGA 94 Zone 55 using landmarks (historic workings, roads and creeks) which have been verified and matched to LiDAR imagery and GPS measurements taken in the field.</p>
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	RL's have been assigned from high-precision LIDAR data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Diamond drilling samples were collected from areas containing mineralisation, alteration, or significant geological structures. Barren intervals of granodiorite or metasediment were not sampled. Diamond drilling and channel sampling was selective and has not been completed along the full strike length of the drill holes and trenches. Soil samples were taken at 50m intervals along 100m to 1000m spaced traverse lines.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	Data spacing and distribution may be sufficient to establish a mineral resource estimate; however this would require further evaluation during the estimation process. Additional diamond drilling would be necessary to achieve the confidence levels required for reporting a Mineral Resource.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	There was no sample compositing. Significant intervals were calculated by compositing assay results of >0.3 g/t Au with maximum internal dilution of 3m (<0.3 g/t Au).
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	Diamond drilling Drillholes were planned and drilled perpendicular to the strike of the local mineralisation, or if this is not known, perpendicular to the regional trend of mineralisation. Previous explorers have also aimed to drill perpendicular to the regional trend of mineralisation. Flynn Gold recognises the importance of understanding the structural controls on mineralisation and has prioritised the collection of oriented drill core early in its exploration drilling. A sampling bias is not evident from the data collected to date.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	The chain of custody for all Flynn Gold samples from collection to dispatch to assay laboratory is managed by Flynn Gold personnel. The level of security is considered appropriate for exploration surface sampling programs. Drill core is delivered to Flynn Gold's Scottsdale headquarters by company staff. Core samples are marked up, cut and bagged. All handling of samples is done by company staff. Samples are loaded and secured onto a company vehicle for transportation to the laboratory. Submissions to Onsite / Chrysos Bendigo Samples are delivered to Tas Freight in Launceston, where they are loaded onto a pallet, secured with plastic wrap and then weighed. Tas Freight then ships the pallet to the Melbourne Tas Freight Depot. Tas Freight provides tracking updates when requested. Onsite laboratories then collect the pallet from the Tas Freight Depot for transportation to their Bendigo laboratory. Onsite confirms with Flynn staff when samples have arrived at the Bendigo laboratory. Verification of sample numbers is conducted by the laboratory on receipt of samples, and a sample receipt is issued to Flynn Gold.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Continuous monitoring of CRM results, blanks and duplicates is undertaken by Flynn geologists. Flynn Geologists are continually assessing the suitability of sampling methods and assaying techniques. An internal review of Au analysis by photon vs. fire assay concluded that some variation exists between the methods, but the gross difference is not material. Use of independent contractors EarthSQL to administer the geological database ensures it remains up to date and assists in keeping the data free of errors. Due to the early stage of exploration, project-specific standard and technical procedures are still being adjusted.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	The Golden Ridge Project covers a total area of 167km ² under a single exploration licence, EL17/2018, The licence is owned and controlled by Flynn Gold through its 100% owned subsidiary, Kingfisher Exploration Pty Ltd.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	Flynn Gold is unaware of any impediments for exploration on the granted licence and does not anticipate any impediments to exploration for the area under application.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Relevant exploration done by other parties are outlined in References listed in this release.</p> <p>All historical exploration records are publicly available via the Tasmanian Government websites including Land Information System Tasmania (thelist.tas.gov.au).</p> <p>Previous exploration has been completed on Flynn Gold's projects by a variety of companies. Please refer to the FG1 Prospectus dated 30th March 2021 for details and references relating to previous work.</p> <p>All historical exploration records are publicly available via the Tasmanian Government websites including Land Information System Tasmania (thelist.tas.gov.au).</p> <p>All work conducted by previous operators at the Golden Ridge project is considered to be of a reasonably high quality, and done to industry standards of the day, with information incorporated into annual statutory reports.</p> <p>Previous operators have conducted very little exploration work outside of the historical small scale mine working areas at the Golden Ridge projects.</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The Golden Ridge project is thought to host intrusion related gold system (IRGS) style mineralisation consisting of gold bearing quartz-carbonate-sulphide stockwork veining hosted in hornfelsed pelitic and quartzose sedimentary rocks within the Paleozoic Mathinna Group, northeast Tasmania.</p> <p>Please refer to the FG1 Prospectus dated 30th March 2021 for more details.</p>
Drillhole information	<p><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>easting and northing of the drillhole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>downhole length and intersection depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i> <p><i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></p>	Refer to Table 3 and 4 in Appendix 1 of this announcement.
	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or</i>	Significant intercepts have been calculated using a 0.3g/t Au cut-off, allowing for up to 3m of internal dilution in the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<i>minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	weighted average calculation of intervals. No top-cut has been applied. For newly reported assay data in this report, no compositing of intervals has been undertaken. Individual sample intervals exceeding 0.3 g/t Au are reported as discrete downhole intervals. Potential composite intervals were reviewed; however, where adjacent intervals could be combined, the resulting composite grades were generally below ~0.5 g/t Au and were not considered to materially add to the geological or economic interpretation. Accordingly, compositing was not applied to avoid dilution of reported grades and to ensure transparency of the underlying assay data. Previously released Exploration Results included in this report were composites and reported in accordance with the Company's established compositing and reporting protocols, as disclosed in the original ASX announcements.
	<i>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.</i>	Short intercepts of high-grade results that have a material impact on overall intervals are reported as separate (included) intercepts. An internal waste dilution (intercepts less than 0.3g/t Au) of 3m has been allowed for calculation of significant intercept composites.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values have been reported in this release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intersection lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Down hole lengths are reported. Due to the variation of intercept angle with each mineralized interval, true thickness is interpreted to be approximately 40-60% of sampled thickness.
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	Drillhole azimuth is planned to drill perpendicular to the main trend of mineralisation (if known). Hole angles are constrained by pad dimensions, collar locations, and drill rig limitations, but are designed to achieve high intercept angles where the mineralisation trend is well defined.
	<i>If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. "downhole length, true width not known").</i>	All results are listed in down-hole lengths. Structural modelling is ongoing to confirm the geometry of the orebody.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intersections should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Included in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report in context of the exploration results being reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock</i>	All relevant and material exploration data is shown on figures, presented in tables, and discussed in the text. Previous soil sampling, stream sediment sampling and regional reconnaissance rock chip sampling indicated unexplored gold anomalies over a +9km strike length at the Golden Ridge Project. Please refer to the FG1 Prospectus

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	dated 30 th March 2021 and references listed in this release for more details.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Planned exploration programs include continued geological mapping, soil and rock chip sampling, trenching and channel sampling.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Maps have been included in the main body of this report.

Competent Person Statement

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

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

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included within the Prospectus dated 30 March 2021.

Forward Looking and Cautionary Statements

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

References

Historical assay results referenced in this release have been taken from the following ASX releases:

- ASX Announcement 15 June 2021 – Prospectus dated 30 March 2021
ASX Announcement 17 June 2021 – FG1 Commences Trading on ASX – Exploration Drilling Underway
ASX Announcement 27 August 2021 - First Drill Core Assays Confirm Visible Gold NE Tasmania
ASX Announcement 24 September 2021 – FG1 Hits More High-Grade Gold at Brilliant
ASX Announcement 19 November 2021 - High Grade Gold in Golden Ridge Rock Chips
ASX Announcement 25 May 2022 - Trafalgar Drilling Commences, Multiple IP Targets Identified
ASX Announcement 5 July 2022 - Maiden Drill Hole at Trafalgar Intersects 5.4m @ 10.63g/t Au
ASX Announcement 24 August 2022 - Trafalgar Drilling Accelerated Visible Gold Intersected
ASX Announcement 21 September 2022 - Further High-Grade Gold Intersections in Trafalgar Drilling
ASX Announcement 24 October 2022 - 1.2 metres @ 65.9g/t Gold in Trafalgar Drilling, NE Tasmania
ASX Announcement 12 December 2022 - Outstanding 12.3m @ 16.8g/t Au Intersection at Trafalgar
ASX Announcement 19 December 2022 – Exploration Update – NE Tasmania
ASX Announcement 19 January 2023 - Trafalgar - Further Outstanding Gold Results in NE Tasmania
ASX Announcement 14 February 2023 - Trafalgar Gold Discovery Drilling Update, NE Tasmania
ASX Announcement 21 March 2023 - Trafalgar and Popes Gold Drilling Update, NE Tasmania
ASX Announcement 12 April 2023 - Additional Gold Intersections at Trafalgar Prospect, NE Tasmania
ASX Announcement 11 May 2023 - More High-Grade Gold at Trafalgar Prospect, NE Tasmania
ASX Announcement 14 September 2023 - Drilling Strikes 4.0m @ 23.7g/t Au at Trafalgar, NE Tasmania
ASX Announcement 10 October 2023 - Flynn Records 137.8g/t Au in Drilling at Trafalgar, NE Tasmania
ASX Announcement 22 November 2023 - 94.5% Gold Recovery from Metallurgical Tests at Trafalgar
ASX Announcement 17 April 2024 - Multiple New Gold Target Areas Identified at Golden Ridge
ASX Announcement 18 April 2024 - Drilling Underway at Trafalgar High-Grade Gold Prospect
ASX Announcement 21 May 2024 - 64g/t Au in High-Grade Veins at Golden Ridge Adit, NE Tasmania
ASX Announcement 28 May 2024 - Up to 67g/t Au Intersected in Drilling at Trafalgar, NE Tasmania
ASX Announcement 19 July 2024 - New High-Grade Gold Discovery at Golden Ridge, NE Tasmania
ASX Announcement 16 September 2024 - Drilling Hits High-Grade Gold Zone at Golden Ridge, NE Tasmania
ASX Announcement 16 October 2024 - New Gold Vein System Discovery at Grenadier Prospect
ASX Announcement 28 October 2024 - Drilling Underway at Link Zone, Golden Ridge, NE Tasmania
ASX Announcement 14 November 2024 - Exploration Target for Golden Ridge, NE Tasmania
ASX Announcement 13 January 2025 - Flynn Expands Key Gold Targets at Golden Ridge, NE Tasmania
ASX Announcement 19 March 2025 - Drilling Resumes For High-Grade Gold at Golden Ridge, NE Tasmania
ASX Announcement 24 April 2025 - New Priority Targets Emerging at Golden Ridge Project, NE Tasmania
ASX Announcement 26 May 2025 - High-Grade Gold Vein System Bulk Sample at Grenadier Prospect
ASX Announcement 10 June 2025 - Bulk Sample Returns Excellent Recoveries of High-Grade Gold
ASX Announcement 3 July 2025 - Drilling Commences at Grenadier Targeting High-Grade Gold
ASX Announcement 4 September 2025 - New High-Grade Gold Vein Discovery at Grenadier Prospect
ASX Announcement 15 September 2025 - Drilling at Double Event Targets High-Grade Gold System
ASX Announcement 3 November 2025 - High-Grade Gold in Near Surface Drilling at Grenadier Prospect
ASX Announcement 26 November 2025 - High-Grade Gold in Shallow Drilling at Double Event Prospect

In accordance with Listing Rule 5.23.2, the Company confirms in this subsequent public report that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any previous market announcements.