Flynn Gold

ASX Announcement
3 July 2026

Henty Silver-Lead-Zinc Project

Maiden Drilling Confirms Strike-Extensive Silver System at Silver King

Highlights

- Strong silver-lead-zinc mineralisation intersected in all five drill holes completed along the Silver King Trend with best results including:

  SKDD001 (previously reported)**:**

  - **1.0m @ 1,349.9g/t AgEq (1,020g/t (33oz/t) Ag, 15.2% Pb, 4.7% Zn)** from 101.0m; including
    - **0.4m @ 3,087.7g/t AgEq (2,450g/t (79oz/t) Ag, 29.5% Pb, 9.0% Zn)** from 101.2m

  SKDD003:

  - **0.75m @ 797.6g/t AgEq (195g/t Ag, 21.8% Pb, 13.0% Zn)** from 102.8m; and
  - **1.0m @ 478.3g/t AgEq (191g/t Ag, 15.7% Pb, 2.3% Zn)** from 104.1m

  SKDD005:

  - **0.24m @ 609.9/t AgEq (110g/t Ag, 8.0% Pb, 18.2% Zn)** from 123.9m; and
  - **0.2m @ 751.5g/t AgEq (222g/t Ag, 24.5% Pb, 7.47% Zn)** from 178.0m

- Developing geological model indicates **strike-extensive, structurally controlled vein systems** hosting multiple **high-grade silver -lead-zinc shoots**, consistent with high-grade silver districts worldwide.
- **Multiple prospective mineralised vein trends** identified across the broader project area, highlighting district-scale exploration potential.
- **Excellent infrastructure**, including sealed road access, grid power and proximity to the mining centre of Zeehan.
- For further information or to post questions, go to the Flynn Gold Investor Hub at https://flynngold.com.au/link/y1aQEy

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Flynn Gold Limited (ASX: FG1) ("Flynn" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that its maiden 5-hole diamond drilling program at the Silver King Prospect, within the 100%-owned Henty Silver-Lead-Zinc Project near Zeehan in western Tasmania (Figure 8), has confirmed the presence of significant silver-lead-zinc mineralisation beneath historical workings.

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

ASX: FG1

ABN 82 644 122 216

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Share Price: **A$0.02**
Cash (31/03/26): **A$2.48M**
Debt: **Nil**
Ordinary Shares: **608.6M**
Market Cap: **A$12.2M**
Options
Listed (FG1O): **50.6M**
Listed (FG1OA): **118.7M**
Unlisted Options: **65.5M**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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The program represents the first modern drilling completed along the Silver King Trend in more than 80 years and has successfully confirmed high-grade silver-lead-zinc mineralisation beneath the historical Silver King and South King mines.

Importantly, the Silver King Vein Trend forms part of a broader cluster of historically productive silver-lead-zinc vein systems across the northern Henty Project area ("North Henty"). Continued compilation of historical exploration data, together with Flynn's geological mapping and surface sampling, is identifying multiple prospective mineralised vein trends beyond Silver King, highlighting the district-scale exploration potential of the North Henty Project (Figure 1).

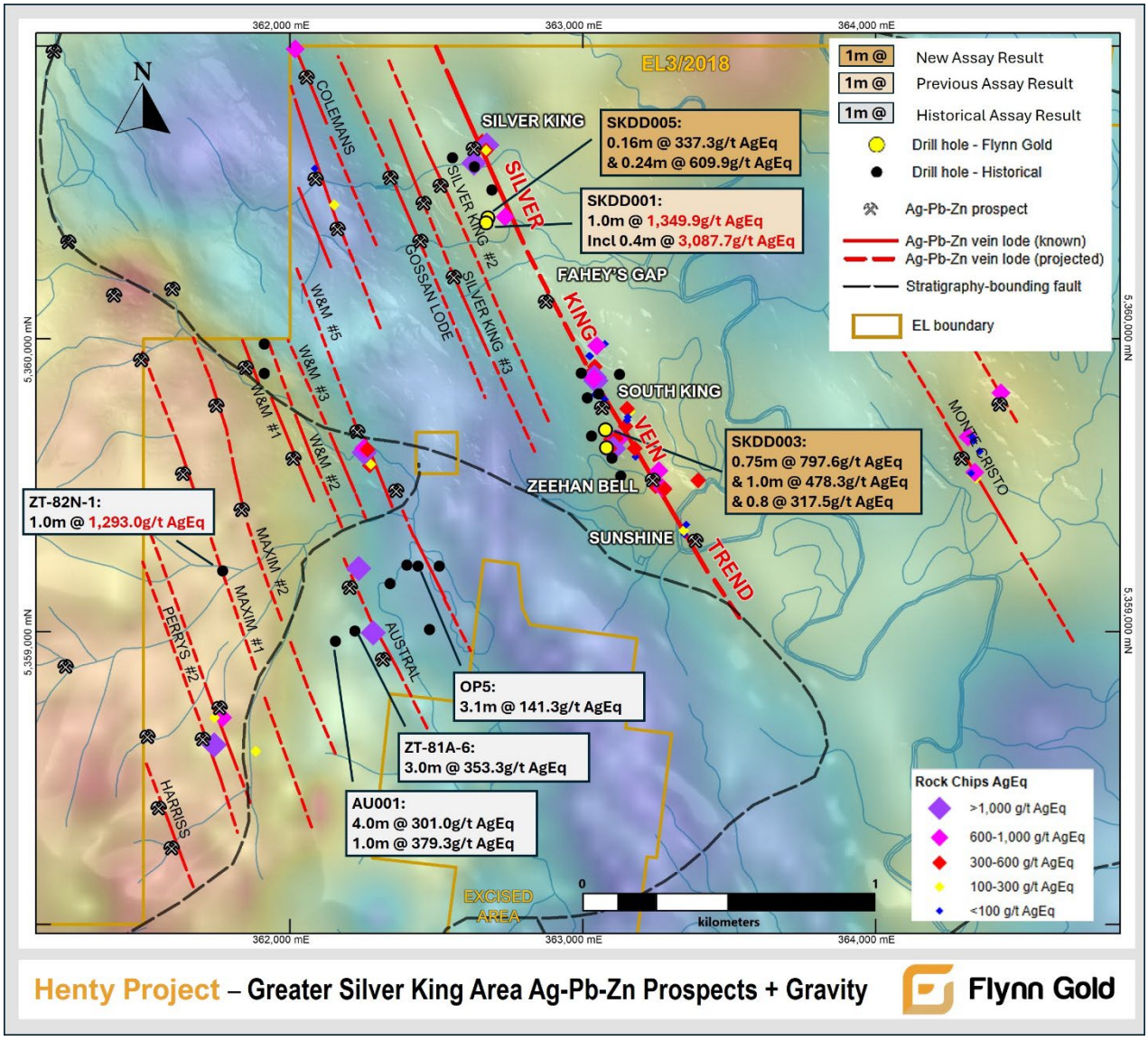

Figure 1 - Henty Project Area Rock Chip Sampling Plan

Managing Director and CEO Neil Marston commented:

"This maiden drilling program has delivered exactly what we set out to achieve – beyond confirming high-grade silver-lead-zinc mineralisation beneath the historical Silver King and South King mines, the program has significantly improved our understanding of the geological controls on mineralisation along the Silver King Trend, providing a strong platform for the next phase of exploration.

"The program has identified multiple high-priority targets along the 1.6-kilometre Silver King Trend, with significant portions of the trend remaining untested by modern drilling. These results give us increasing confidence that additional high-grade mineralisation can be targeted along strike and at depth.

"Beyond Silver King, our ongoing review of historical exploration, combined with geological mapping and surface sampling, is revealing a much larger mineralised system across the North Henty Project. This expanding pipeline of targets provides Flynn with exciting exploration opportunities well beyond the current drilling area."

Silver King Trend Drilling Confirms Exploration Model

Five diamond drill holes (SKDD001 to SKDD005) were completed along the Silver King Trend, comprising three holes at the Silver King Prospect and two holes at the South King Prospect, located approximately 1km apart along the interpreted 1.6km-long mineralised corridor (*Figure 2*). This program represents the first modern drilling completed along the trend in more than 80 years and the first systematic test of the Silver King geological model beneath the historical mining centres.

All five drill holes intersected silver-lead-zinc mineralisation, successfully confirming the presence of mineralised vein structures beneath both the Silver King and South King historical mines. The drilling has significantly improved Flynn's understanding of the structural controls on mineralisation and supports an emerging geological model of strike-extensive, structurally controlled vein systems hosting multiple high-grade shoots along the Silver King Trend.

Notably, SKDD001 intersected high-grade silver-rich mineralisation (0.4m @ 2,450g/t Ag) with associated copper, antimony and arsenic geochemistry indicating a probable freibergite association (silver-bearing tetrahedrite), a mineral noted historically with exceptionally high-grade silver mineralisation in the broader Zeehan mineral field.

At South King, hole SKDD003 intersected multiple high-grade silver-lead-zinc veins within a broader 3.8m mineralised zone (102.8-106.6m downhole). Although intervals of core loss prevent reporting this as a continuous mineralised intercept, the results indicate a wider mineralised system than the individual assay intervals alone suggest.

Interpretation of the maiden drilling results, together with historical mine workings, geochemistry and geological mapping, has enabled Flynn to identify four interpreted high-grade shoot target areas along the 1.6km Silver King Trend (Figure 3). These comprise the minimally drilled Silver King and South King prospects, together with the undrilled Fahey's Gap and Sunrise-Bell targets. Collectively, the interpreted shoot targets highlight the significant exploration upside remaining along the largely untested Silver King Trend.

Best significant drill intersections and other drill hole information are shown in Appendix 1.

Drill hole location plans and drill hole sections for Silver King and South King are shown in Figure 4 to Figure 7.

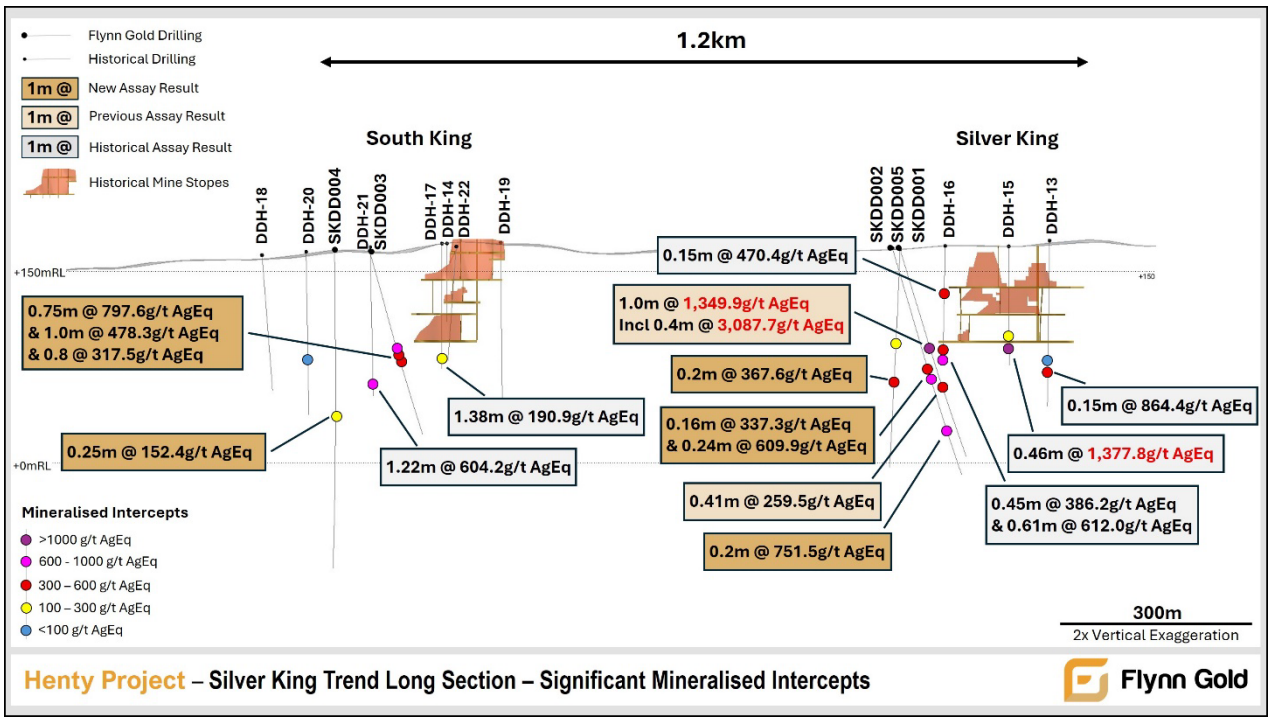

Figure 2 - Silver King Trend Long Section – Significant Mineralised Intercepts

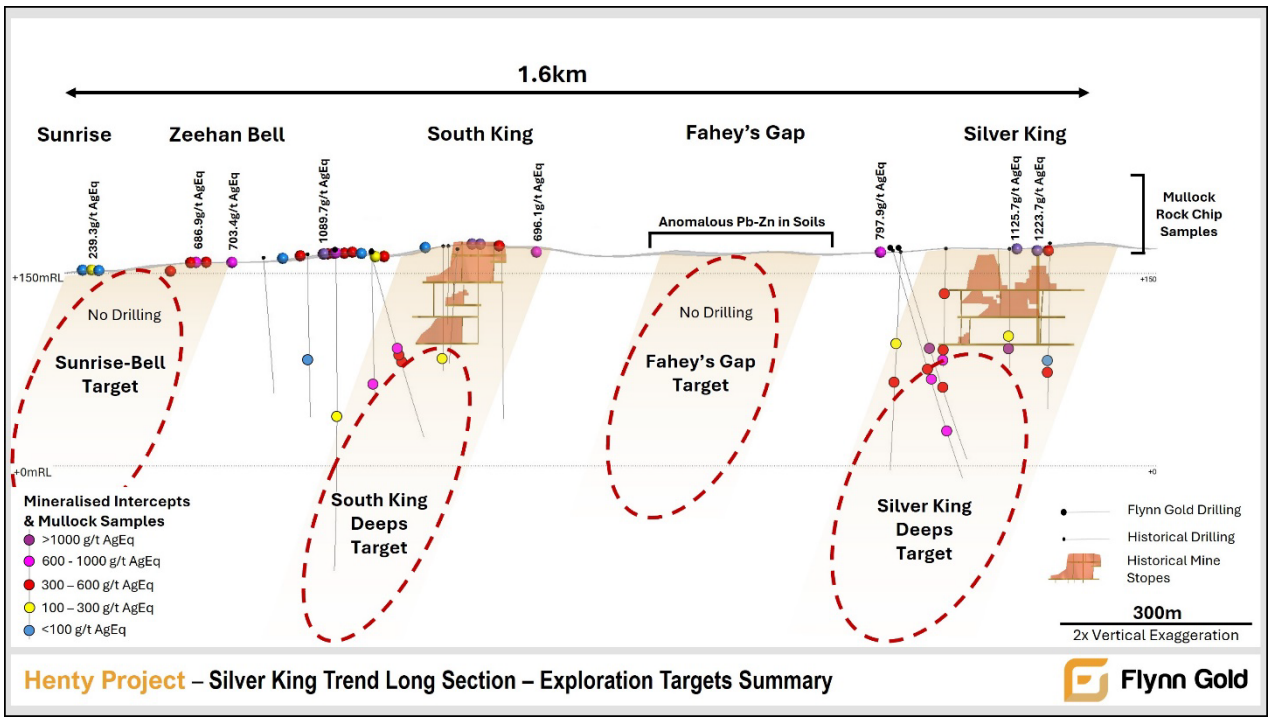

Figure 3 - Silver King Trend Long Section – Targets Map

Regional Exploration Identifies Multiple Mineralised Vein Trends

While drilling has focused on the Silver King Trend, Flynn has continued compiling historical exploration data together with regional geological mapping and reconnaissance rock-chip sampling across the broader North Henty Project area. This work is progressively identifying multiple mineralised silver-lead-zinc vein trends beyond the drilled Silver King corridor and significantly expanding the Company's understanding of the project's district-scale exploration potential.

A total of 74 rock-chip samples were collected from historical mine workings, mullock dumps and mineralised float occurrences (see Appendix 2). Of these, 44 samples returned grades exceeding **311g/t AgEq (10oz/t AgEq)**, including 13 samples exceeding **933g/t AgEq (30oz/t AgEq)**.

Importantly, many of the highest-grade samples were collected from historical mines and prospects developed on vein trends subparallel to the Silver King Trend (Figure 1). These results demonstrate that high-grade silver-lead-zinc mineralisation is not confined to the Silver King Trend and occurs across multiple mineralised vein systems within the North Henty Project.

Only limited historical drilling has been completed beyond the Silver King Trend. Despite this, sparse drilling of the adjacent Maxim and Austral vein trends intersected significant Ag-Pb-Zn mineralisation, with no subsequent follow-up. Together with Flynn's geological mapping and surface sampling, these results reinforce the potential for multiple mineralised vein systems across the North Henty Project and highlight the considerable exploration upside remaining across largely untested targets. Significant mineralised intercepts from historical drill holes include:

Maxim Prospect:

ZT-82N-1:

- **1.0m @ 1,293.0g/t AgEq (600.0g/t Ag, 44.7% Pb, 0.44% Zn)** from 150.0m; and
- 3.0m @ 111.9g/t AgEq (69.3g/t Ag, 2.63% Pb, 0.11% Zn) from 171.0m

Austral Prospect:

AU001:

- **1.0m @ 379.3g/t AgEq (324.0g/t Ag, 2.87% Pb, 0.55% Zn)** from 236.0m; and
- **4.0m @ 301.0g/t AgEq (128.5.0g/t Ag, 9.38% Pb, 1.38% Zn)** from 246.0m

ZT-81A-6:

- **3.0m @ 353.3g/t AgEq (71.3g/t Ag, 9.5% Pb, 6.6% Zn)** from 74.0m

OP5:

- 3.1m @ 141.3g/t AgEq (62.2g/t Ag, 5.17% Pb, 5.97% Zn) from 177.2m

Collectively, Flynn's maiden drilling at Silver King, historical exploration data, geological mapping and surface sampling indicate the presence of multiple mineralised silver-lead-zinc vein systems extending over several kilometres of cumulative strike. While the Silver King Trend has provided a successful proof-of-concept, both it and the broader North Henty Project remain at an early stage of exploration, with substantial scope for systematic follow-up drilling to evaluate multiple high-priority vein trends and high-grade shoot targets.

Next Steps

Results from the maiden drilling program are being integrated with geological mapping, surface geochemistry and historical mining data to refine the Silver King geological model and prioritise follow-up exploration targets.

Planned activities include:

- Geological and structural modelling;
- Follow-up mapping and sampling of parallel mineralised vein trends, and
- Generation of priority drill targets.

Approved by the Board of Flynn Gold Limited.

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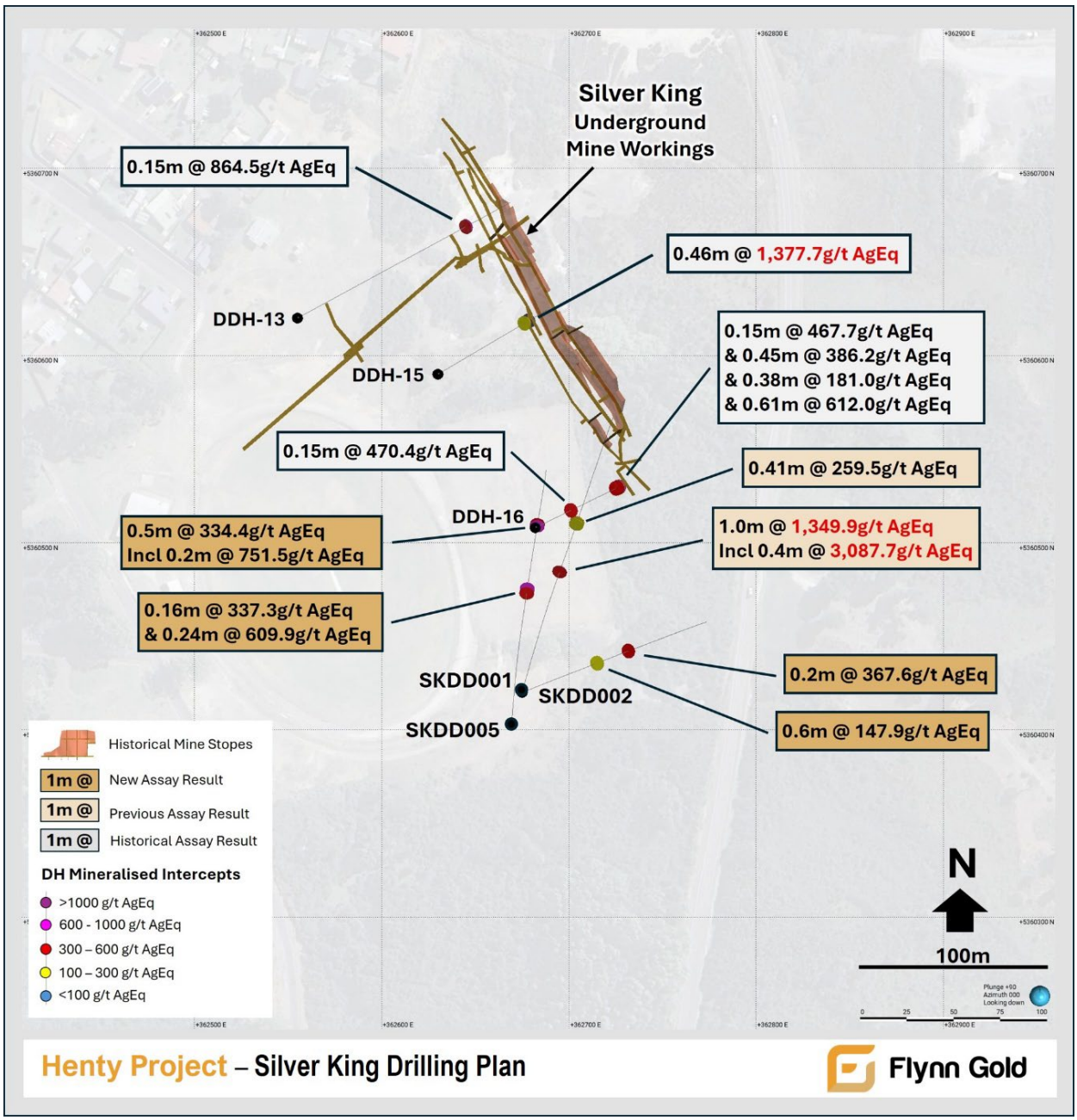

Figure 4 - Silver King Area Drill Hole Location Plan

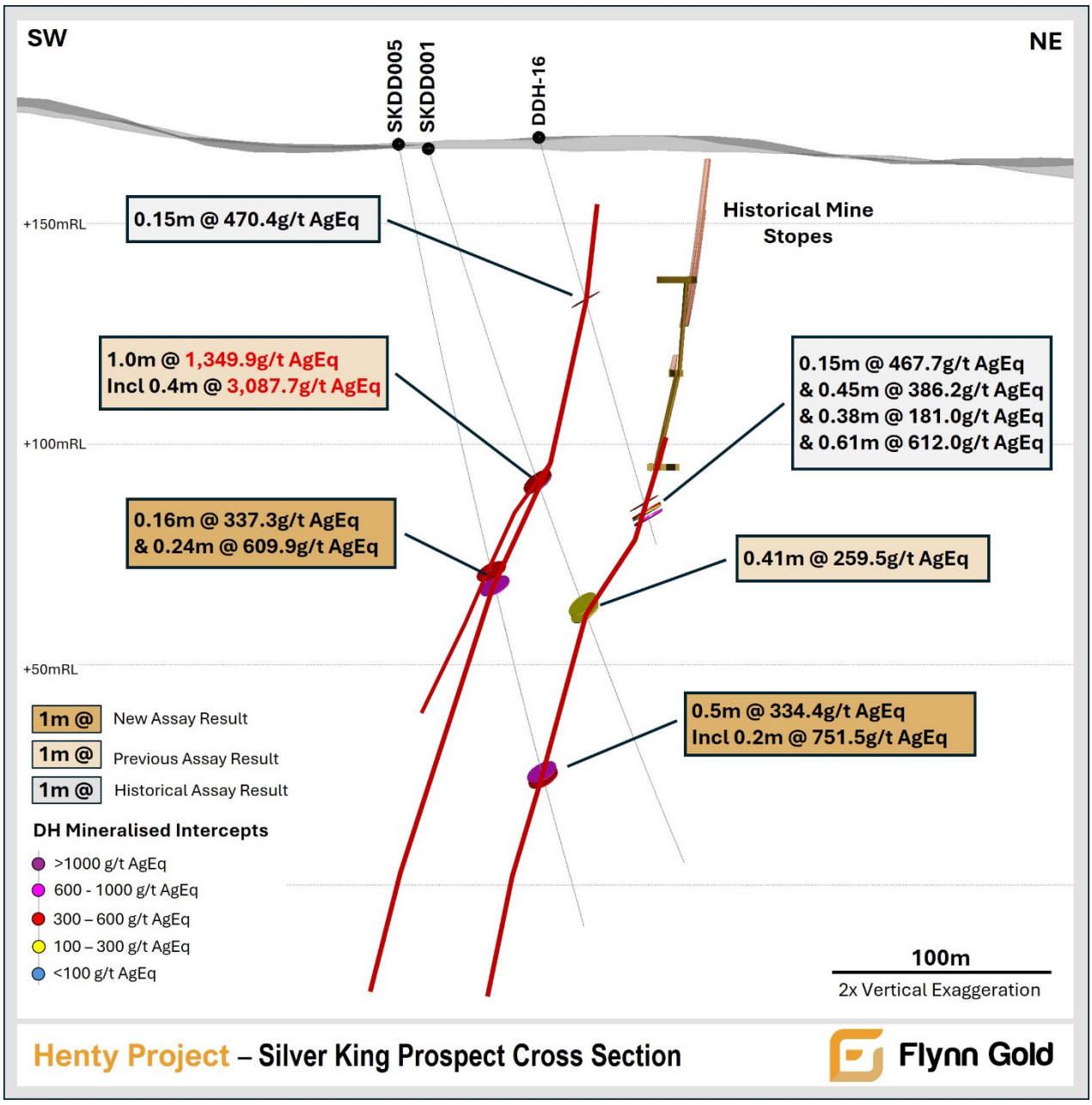

Figure 5 - Silver King SKDD001 Drill Section

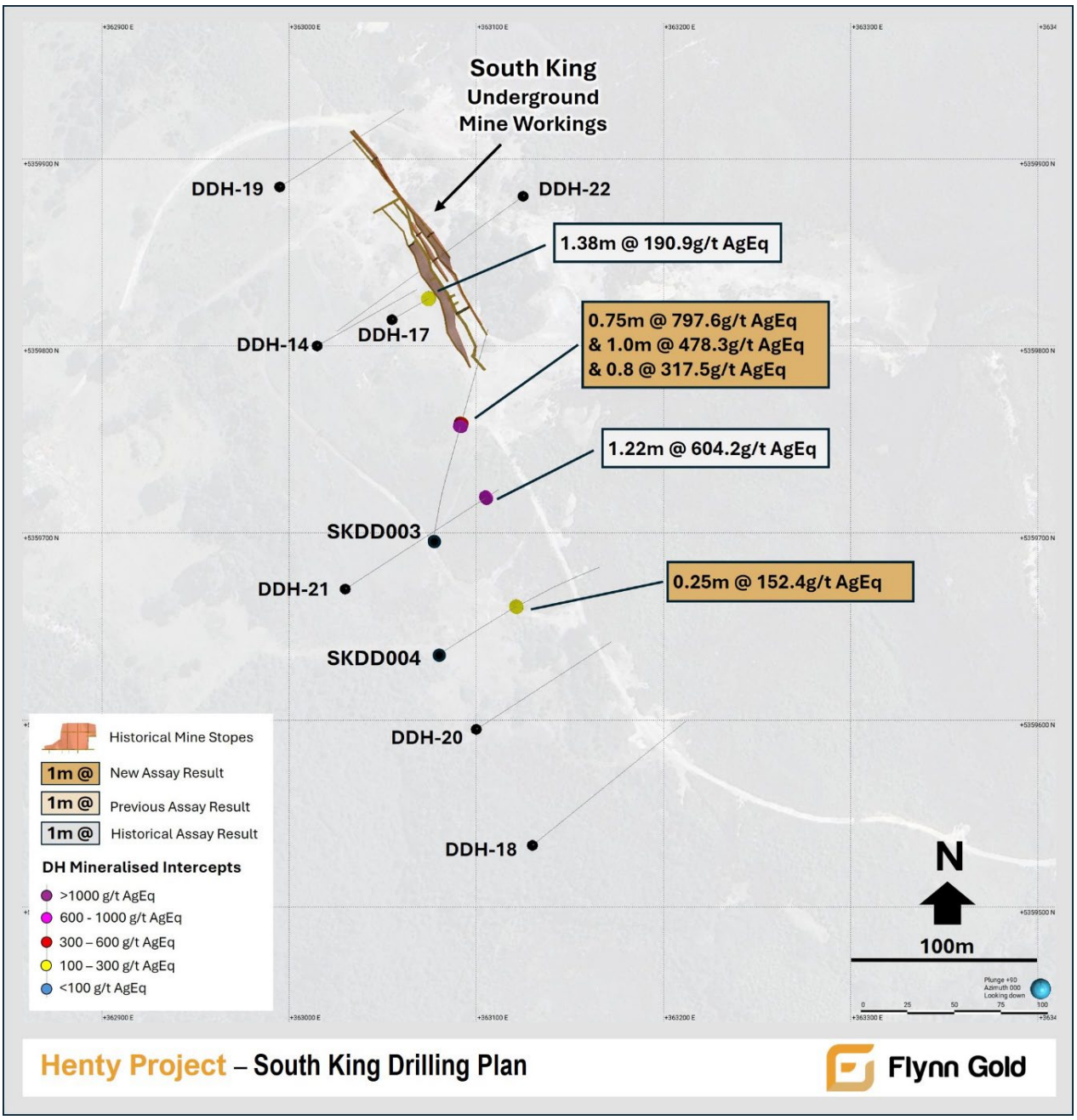

Figure 6 - South King Area Drill Hole Location Plan

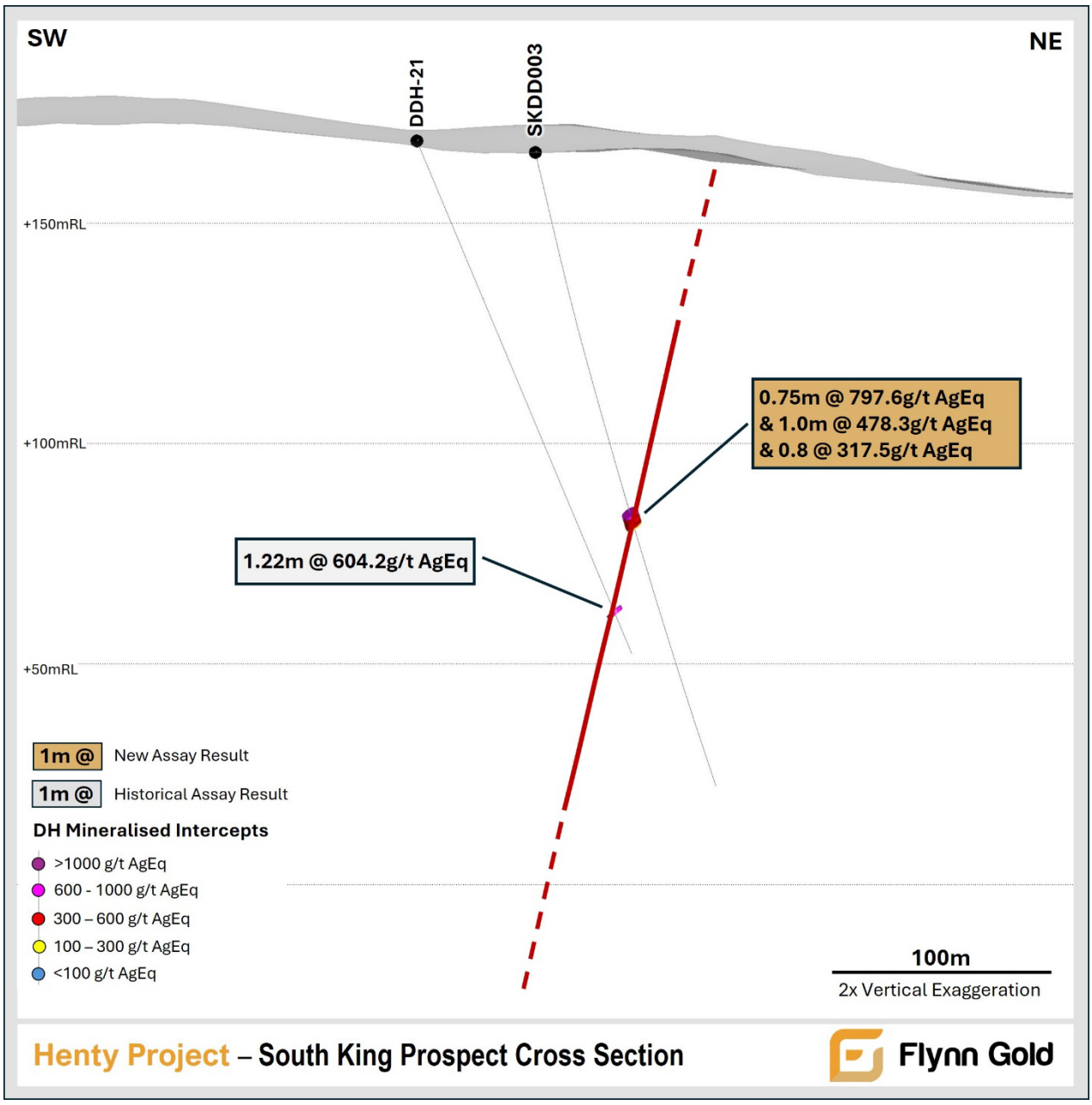

Figure 7 - South King Area Drill Section

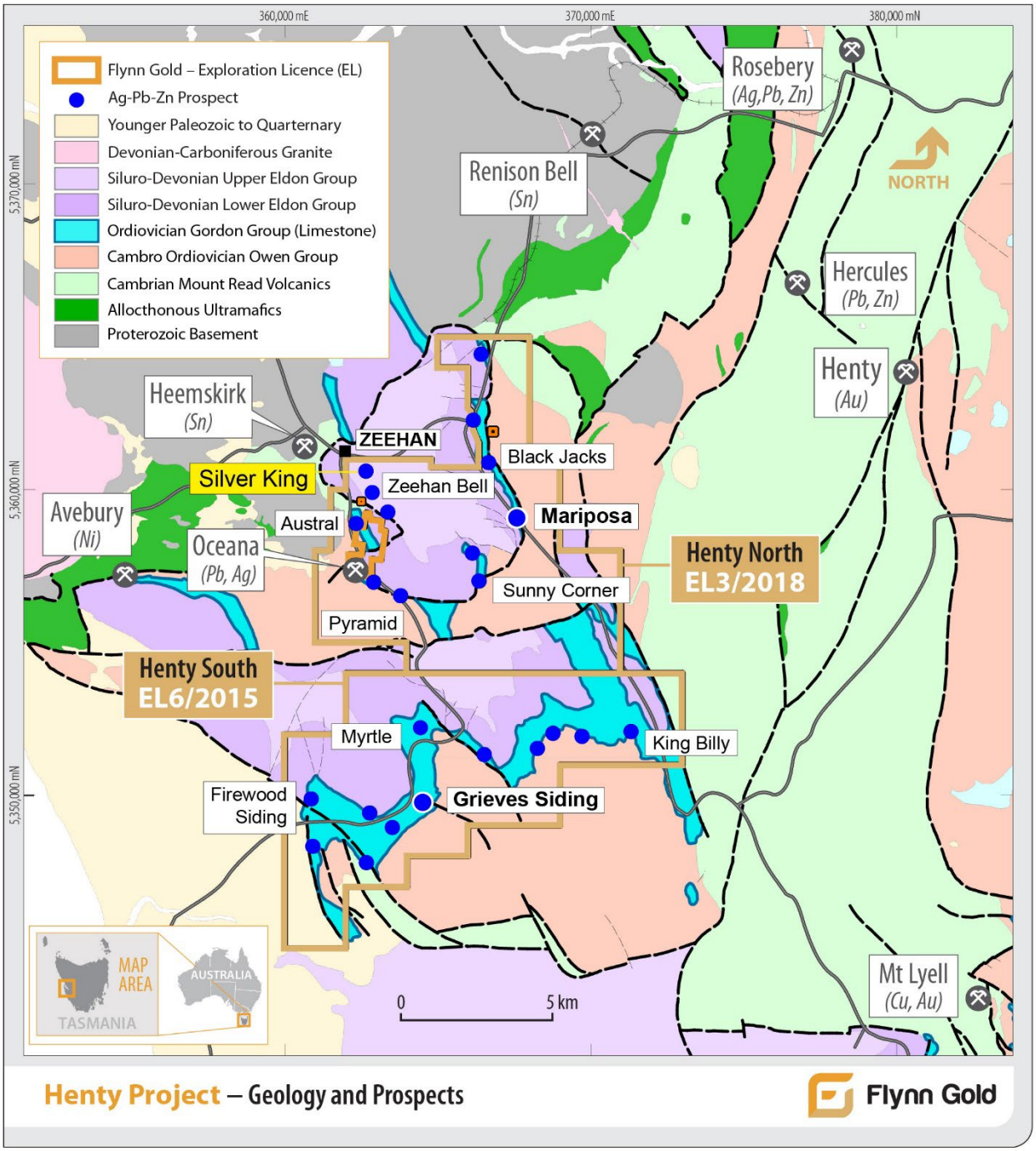

Figure 8 - Henty Project Geology and Prospects Location Plan

APPENDIX 1

Table 1: Drill Hole Significant Mineralised Intercepts – Flynn Gold

Prospect	DH ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AgEq (g/t)
Silver King	SKDD001	100.08	102	**1.92**	**535.00**	**8.30**	**2.50**	**713.7**
Silver King	*including*	*101*	*102*	***1.00***	***1020.00***	***15.20***	***4.70***	**1349.9**
Silver King	*including*	*101.2*	*101.6*	***0.40***	***2450.00***	***29.50***	***9.00***	**3087.7**
Silver King	SKDD001	139.68	142.15	2.47	35.19	0.90	1.18	73.4
Silver King	*including*	*141.74*	*142.15*	***0.41***	***181.80***	***3.52***	***1.15***	259.5
Silver King	SKDD001	171.3	171.55	0.25	22.10	0.64	1.76	68.3
Silver King	SKDD002	82.95	83.25	0.3	12.45	1.65	1.47	68.1
Silver King	SKDD002	84.9	85.5	0.6	53.7	2.52	2.69	147.9
Silver King	SKDD002	119.2	119.4	**0.2**	**67**	**13.95**	**4.21**	**367.6**
South King	SKDD003	102.8	103.55	**0.75**	**195.00**	**21.80**	**13.00**	**797.6**
South King	SKDD003	*103.55*	*104.1*	*Core Loss - No Assay*				
South King	SKDD003	104.1	105.1	**1.00**	**191.00**	**15.65**	**2.31**	**478.3**
South King	SKDD003	*105.1*	*105.8*	*Core Loss - No Assay*				
South King	SKDD003	105.8	106.6	**0.80**	**54.46**	**8.36**	**6.53**	**317.5**
South King	SKDD003	107.2	108.1	0.90	36.00	2.86	0.44	88.9
South King	SKDD004	136.35	136.6	0.25	9.75	1.3	5.93	152.4
Silver King	SKDD005	119.82	119.98	**0.16**	**113**	**12.9**	**1.3**	**337.3**
Silver King	SKDD005	123.9	124.14	**0.24**	**110**	**8.05**	**18.2**	**609.9**
Silver King	SKDD005	178	179.92	1.92	26.9	2.84	3.86	150.3
Silver King	*including*	178	178.8	0.5	92.2	10.2	4.16	**334.4**
Silver King	*including*	178	178.2	**0.2**	**222**	**24.5**	**7.47**	**751.5**

Note: Intervals are reported as downhole width. True width is not yet determined.

***Silver Equivalent Calculations**

Silver equivalent (AgEq) values used throughout this announcement have been calculated using the formula AgEq (g/t) = Ag(g/t) + Pb(%) x 15.3 + Zn(%) x 20.7, based on metal prices of US$40.1/oz silver, US$1,962/t lead and US$2,870/t Zinc (2025 12-month average metal prices). Metallurgical recoveries of 85% for silver, 90% for lead and 85% for zinc have been assumed.

The recovery assumptions are considered reasonable for the purposes of reporting exploration results based on the observed coarse-grained sulphide mineralisation, comprising silver-bearing galena and sphalerite occurring as discrete and generally zoned mineral bands. The mineralisation is considered likely to be amenable to conventional grinding and sequential flotation methods, with the silver expected to report predominantly with the lead concentrate. No metallurgical testwork has been completed on the Silver King Trend mineralisation and the recovery assumptions remain preliminary in nature.

Silver equivalent values are expressed in units of grams/tonne (g/t) and are calculated by converting lead and zinc grades to silver equivalent using the stated metal prices and recoveries and summing these with the silver grade. The AgEq calculations are provided for indicative comparison purposes only and should not be considered indicative of actual metallurgical recoveries that may ultimately be achieved.

Table 2: Drill Hole Collar Details – Flynn Gold

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)	Company
SKDD001	Silver King	362675	5360420	167	-50	15	224.6	Flynn Gold
SKDD002	Silver King	362675	5360420	167	-60	68	200.6	Flynn Gold
SKDD003	South King	363077	5359696	166	-55	10	185.3	Flynn Gold
SKDD004	South King	363080	5359635	166	-70	50	266.6	Flynn Gold
SKDD005	Silver King	362669	5360403	168	-55	5	224.5	Flynn Gold

Table 3: Drill Hole Collar Details – Historical

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)	Company
DDH-13	Silver King	362555	5360620	172	-45	61.5	183.2	North Broken Hill
DDH-14	South King	363015	5359800	168	-45	60.5	86.9	North Broken Hill
DDH-15	Silver King	362630	5360590	169	-54	59.5	114.9	North Broken Hill
DDH-16	Silver King	362690	5360510	165	-60	64	106.7	North Broken Hill
DDH-17	South King	363055	5359814	168	-76	60	100.6	North Broken Hill
DDH-18	South King	363130	5359533	160	-45	51	149.7	North Broken Hill
DDH-19	South King	362995	5359885	173	-60	58	156.7	North Broken Hill
DDH-20	South King	363100	5359595	162	-56	57	153.6	North Broken Hill
DDH-21	South King	363030	5359670	166	-50	57	151.8	North Broken Hill
DDH-22	South King	363125	5359880	167	-36	234	152.1	North Broken Hill
ZT-82N-1	Maxim	361770	5359209	150	-54	234	229.1	Amoco Australia
AU001	Austral	362155	5358969	204	-55	82	344.4	Creat Resources
OP5	Austral	362437	5359226	170	-55	70	203.0	Pasminco
ZT-81A-6	Austral	362222	5359004	199	-55	69	194.2	Amoco Australia

Table 4: Drill Hole Significant Mineralised Intercepts – Historical

Prospect	DH ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AgEq (g/t)
Silver King	DDH-13	144.17	144.48	**0.31**	**22.4**	**0**	**19.9**	**434.3**
Silver King	DDH-13	145.39	145.54	**0.15**	**245.7**	**23.8**	**12.3**	**864.5**
Silver King	DDH-15	88.77	89.23	0.46	18.7	0.4	0.3	31.0
Silver King	DDH-15	89.46	89.76	0.3	43.5	1	1.6	91.9
Silver King	DDH-15	90.83	91.44	0.61	21.8	2.8	2.3	112.3
Silver King	DDH-15	91.44	91.67	0.23	28.0	2.4	0.7	79.2
Silver King	DDH-15	95.55	96.01	**0.46**	**547.4**	**47.5**	**5**	**1377.7**
Silver King	DDH-16	42.37	42.52	**0.15**	**133.7**	**14.7**	**5.4**	**470.4**
Silver King	DDH-16	95.71	95.86	**0.15**	**177.3**	**15.6**	**2.5**	**467.7**
Silver King	DDH-16	97.54	97.99	**0.45**	**102.6**	**4.6**	**10.3**	**386.2**
Silver King	DDH-16	98.07	98.45	0.38	77.8	3.5	2.4	181.0
Silver King	DDH-16	99.21	99.82	**0.61**	**279.9**	**14.4**	**5.4**	**612.0**
South King	DDH-17	92.35	93.73	1.38	37.3	3.0	5.2	190.9
South King	DDH-21	138.99	140.21	1.22	133.7	13.3	12.9	604.2
Maxim	ZT-82N-1	150	151	**1.0**	**600.0**	**44.7**	**0.44**	**1293.0**
Maxim	ZT-82N-1	171	174	3.0	69.3	2.6	0.11	111.9
Austral	AU001	236.0	237.0	**1.0**	**324.0**	**2.9**	**0.55**	**379.3**
Austral	AU001	239.0	240.0	1.0	110.0	2.0	0.3	147.1
Austral	AU001	246.0	250.0	**4.0**	**128.5**	**9.4**	**1.4**	**301.0**
Austral	ZT-81A-6	74.0	77.0	**3.0**	**71.3**	**9.5**	**6.6**	**353.3**
Austral	OP5	177.2	180.3	3.1	62.2	5.2	0.6	141.3

APPENDIX 2

Table 5: Summary Rock Sample Data

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Prospect	Occurrence	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AgEq (g/t)
83335	363147	5359703	Zeehan Bell	Mullock	**173**	**11.15**	**1.785**	**380.5**
83336	363181	5359597	Zeehan Bell	Mullock	37.7	0.7	2.02	90.2
83337	363178	5359627	Zeehan Bell	Mullock	**268**	**12.8**	**3.53**	**536.9**
83338	363249	5359498	Zeehan Bell	Mullock	**230**	**10.65**	**9.19**	**583.2**
83339	363042	5359907	South King	Mullock	**384**	**0.1335**	**0.0551**	**387.2**
83340	363075	5359793	South King	Mullock	31.1	0.347	2.66	91.5
83341	363096	5359659	Zeehan Bell	Mullock	**355**	**5.5**	**2.37**	**488.2**
83342	363272	5359493	Zeehan Bell	Mullock	**84**	**7.61**	**23.5**	**686.9**
83343	363280	5359488	Zeehan Bell	Mullock	**142**	**16.25**	**1.685**	**425.5**
83344	363106	5359646	Zeehan Bell	Mullock	**298**	**9.89**	**3.28**	**517.2**
83362	364356	5359616	Monte Cristo	Mullock	22.1	0.1545	0.0819	26.2
83363	364316	5359667	Monte Cristo	Mullock	**515**	**17.9**	**8.81**	**971.2**
83364	364332	5359664	Monte Cristo	Mullock	11.1	0.999	0.525	37.3
83365	364336	5359652	Monte Cristo	Mullock	25.9	1.29	0.328	52.4
83366	364331	5359536	Monte Cristo	Mullock	82.6	9	2.37	269.4
83367	364344	5359525	Monte Cristo	Mullock	41.1	4.43	3.69	185.3
83368	364339	5359546	Monte Cristo	Mullock	**324**	**22.8**	**1.72**	**708.4**
83369	364327	5359541	Monte Cristo	Mullock	13.1	2.11	0.408	53.8
83426	364429	5359817	Monte Cristo	Mullock	**98.4**	**7.37**	**29.4**	**819.7**
83427	363931	5359989	Monte Cristo	Mullock	0.05	0.012	0.027	0.8
83370	363348	5359332	Sunrise	Mullock	9.7	1.29	2.41	79.3
83371	363345	5359347	Sunrise	Mullock	112	6.74	1.17	239.3
83372	363354	5359365	Sunrise	Float	40.5	1.665	1.55	98.1
83373	362735	5360418	Silver King	Mullock	**400**	**11.8**	**10.5**	**797.9**
83374	363076	5359983	South King	Float	1.18	0.621	0.252	15.9
83375	363048	5359978	South King	Mullock	**220**	**26.6**	**3.34**	**696.1**
83376	363162	5359753	Zeehan Bell	Mullock	39.1	6.65	5.49	254.5
83377	363148	5359761	Zeehan Bell	Mullock	43.9	3.75	3.55	174.8
83378	363152	5359763	Zeehan Bell	Mullock	**77.8**	**12.6**	**6.47**	**404.5**
83379	363152	5359722	Zeehan Bell	Outcrop	39.3	0.48	0.1905	50.6
83380	363154	5359733	Zeehan Bell	Outcrop	2.6	0.102	0.0503	5.2
83381	363022	5359942	South King	Outcrop	2.85	0.389	0.1415	11.7
83382	363025	5359942	South King	Outcrop	2.01	0.928	0.1605	19.5
83383	363026	5359941	South King	Outcrop	8.19	1.18	0.369	33.9
AV001	362285	5358999	Austral	Mullock	**420**	**51.3**	**18.45**	**1586.8**
AV002	362234	5359219	Austral	Mullock	**59**	**0.277**	**41.4**	**920.2**
AV003	362235	5359219	Austral	Mullock	38	0.46	10.5	262.4
AV004	362235	5359219	Austral	Mullock	**784**	**67.4**	**8.14**	**1983.7**
AV005	362273	5359569	Watt and McAuliffe's	Mullock	**165**	**25**	**1.065**	**569.5**
AV006	362276	5359573	Watt and McAuliffe's	Mullock	32	6.65	0.282	139.6
AV007	362254	5359615	Watt and McAuliffe's	Mullock	**1120**	**52.1**	**3.09**	**1981.1**
AV008	362253	5359629	Watt and McAuliffe's	Mullock	**395**	**20.6**	**3.94**	**791.7**
AV009	362265	5359624	Watt and McAuliffe's	Mullock	**99**	**6.04**	**7.46**	**345.8**
AV010	361883	5358592	Perrys No 2	Mullock	46	3.13	1.7	129.1

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Prospect	Occurrence	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AgEq (g/t)
AV011	351769	5358696	Perrys No 2	Mullock	**720**	**43.6**	**0.421**	**1395.8**
AV012	361770	5358708	Perrys No 2	Mullock	**397**	**28.6**	**0.386**	**842.6**
AV013	361743	5358707	Perrys No 2	Mullock	123	6.27	0.06	220.2
AV014	361743	5358609	Perrys No 2	Mullock	**372**	**24.3**	**0.427**	**752.6**
AV015	361743	5358616	Perrys No 2	Mullock	**444**	**28.4**	**0.454**	**887.9**
AV016	361742	5358616	Perrys No 2	Mullock	**777**	**50.9**	**0.775**	**1571.8**
AV017	362657	5360676	Perrys No 2	Mullock	**123**	**7.01**	**9.41**	**425.0**
AV018	362673	5360665	Perrys No 2	Mullock	**581**	**36.5**	**4.07**	**1223.7**
SKR001	362018	5361000	Colemans Load	Mullock	41.9	0.49	11.2	281.2
SKR002	362017	5360992	Colemans Load	Mullock	91.2	3.34	0.42	151.0
SKR003	362018	5360992	Colemans Load	Mullock	**400**	**6.39**	**10.7**	**719.3**
SKR004	362629	5360603	Silver King	Mullock	**107**	**9.08**	**42.5**	**1125.7**
SKR005	362670	5360645	Silver King	Mullock	**63.5**	**11.1**	**3.42**	**304.1**
SKR006	362670	5360645	Silver King	Mullock	35	3.06	4.22	169.2
SKR007	362151	5360458	Section 4705	Mullock	86.8	2.57	1.55	158.2
SKR008	362085	5360582	Section 50-44	Mullock	35.9	2.08	0.54	78.9
SKR010	363038	5359867	South King	Mullock	191	**13.7**	**12.6**	**661.4**
SKR011	363040	5359872	South King	Mullock	2530	**27**	**7.39**	**3096.1**
SKR012	363045	5359860	South King	Mullock	1610	**14.1**	**9.39**	**2020.1**
SKR022	363038	5359867	South King	Mullock	171	**24**	**13.4**	**815.6**
SKR023	363042	5359810	South King	Mullock	7.5	0.747	1.34	46.7
SKR018	363105	5359628	South King	Mullock	840	**11**	**3.93**	**1089.7**
SKR019	363101	5359624	South King	Mullock	1470	**12.6**	**8.35**	**1835.6**
SKR013	363123	5359659	Zeehan Bell	Mullock	210	**18.7**	**8.81**	**678.5**
SKR014	363120	5359657	Zeehan Bell	Mullock	350	**18.5**	**3.79**	**711.5**
SKR015	363114	5359661	Zeehan Bell	Mullock	136	**38.3**	**4.76**	**820.5**
SKR016	363114	5359661	Zeehan Bell	Mullock	**69**	**10**	**5**	**325.5**
SKR017	363103	5359626	Zeehan Bell	Mullock	123	**21**	**2.25**	**490.9**
SKR020	363260	5359551	Zeehan Bell	Mullock	410	**16.4**	**2.05**	**703.4**
SKR021	363395	5359518	Zeehan Bell	Mullock	137	**9.85**	**9.54**	**485.2**
SKR024	363092	5359627	Zeehan Bell	Mullock	76.5	**10.7**	**11.4**	**476.2**

About Flynn Gold Limited

Flynn Gold is an Australian mineral exploration company with a portfolio of projects in Tasmania (see Figure 9). The Company has ten 100% owned tenements located in northeast Tasmania which are highly prospective for gold as well as tin and tungsten.

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

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

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

Figure 9 - Location of Flynn Gold tenements in Tasmania

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.

Competent Person Statement

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

Historical Exploration Results

This announcement includes historical Exploration Results derived from archived government and company reports relating to mining and drilling conducted in the late 1800s to mid-1900s. These historical Exploration Results are reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012), with supporting commentary provided in the JORC Code Table 1 included in this announcement.

The original sampling, assaying and drilling procedures were not conducted to modern industry standards and documentation relating to quality control, laboratory methods and sample security is limited. The Competent Person has not independently verified the original assay certificates or laboratory procedures associated with the historical data.

The historical information is presented for the purpose of providing context to exploration targeting and should not be relied upon as an indication of the presence or grade of mineralisation.

Silver Equivalent Calculations

Silver equivalent (AgEq) values used throughout this announcement have been calculated using the formula AgEq (g/t) = Ag(g/t) + Pb(%) x 15.3 + Zn(%) x 20.7, based on metal prices of US$40.1/oz silver, US$1,962/t lead and US$2,870/t Zinc (2025 12-month average metal prices). Metallurgical recoveries of 85% for silver, 90% for lead and 85% for zinc have been assumed.

The recovery assumptions are considered reasonable for the purposes of reporting exploration results based on the observed coarse-grained sulphide mineralisation, comprising silver-bearing galena and sphalerite occurring as discrete and generally zoned mineral bands. The mineralisation is considered likely to be amenable to conventional grinding and sequential flotation methods, with the silver expected to report predominantly with the lead concentrate. No metallurgical testwork has been completed on the Silver King Trend mineralisation and the recovery assumptions remain preliminary in nature.

Silver equivalent values are expressed in units of grams/tonne (g/t) and are calculated by converting lead and zinc grades to silver equivalent using the stated metal prices and recoveries and summing these with the silver grade. The AgEq calculations are provided for indicative comparison purposes only and should not be considered indicative of actual metallurgical recoveries that may ultimately be achieved.

Forward Looking and Cautionary Statements

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

References

FG1:ASX Announcement (Prospectus) dated 15 June 2021
FG1:ASX Announcement dated 19 February 2025
FG1:ASX Announcement dated 20 February 2026

JORC Code Table 1 for Exploration Results

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	**Drilling** Sampling relates diamond drill core from new drill holes SKDD001-005 at the Silver King and South King prospects. Half-core samples were collected from HQ and NQ sized core over geologically defined intervals. **Surface Sampling** The surface rock sampling described in this announcement refers to "grab" rock chip samples taken from the vicinity of historical mine workings and prospecting trenches. Only one sample was collected from outcrop (AV010), with all other samples taken from rock dumps or mullock piles around the historical workings.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	**Drilling** Sampling intervals (0.15m to 1.05m) were defined by geological boundaries. The sampling protocol is considered appropriate and representative for the style of mineralisation encountered. Analyses utilised total digest methods appropriate for sulphide mineralisation. All samples were collected by qualified geologists or under geological supervision. **Surface Sampling** Grab rock chip samples were taken from float or in-situ outcrops and were generally between 1-3kg in weight. Some grab rock chip samples may be selective and taken from either mineralised or unmineralised material. This style of "grab" sampling enables preliminary/indicative metal grade and rock elemental compositions to be ascertained, however, it is not as representative as in-situ continuous chip channel sampling or drilling.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	**Drilling** The mineralisation referenced in this announcement comprises steeply dipping, structurally controlled silver-lead-zinc fissure veins hosted within Silurian Bell Shale. Historical mining grades reflect selectively mined high-grade material from narrow vein shoots. The current drilling program is designed to provide an initial modern test of the mineral system and is not intended to directly validate historical sampling or assaying procedures. **Surface Sampling** Rock chip samples were taken from the vicinity of historical silver mine workings and prospecting trenches and generally taken from rock dumps or mullock piles around the historical workings. Historical mine production targeted selectively mined high-grade vein material.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	Drilling was completed using triple tube diamond core methods (HQ size) and 3m core barrel. The core was oriented using a Boart Longyear Truecore UPIX tool.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Length based core recovery was measured from reassembled core for every drill run. Data was recorded into a digital RQD spreadsheet which was then uploaded to Flynn Gold's SQL database.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Triple tube diamond core drilling techniques are used. The core recovery is logged for each run of drilling and measured against the drilled length.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship has been noticed between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Logging is considered sufficient to support geological interpretation and future Mineral Resource estimation studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is qualitative and supported by core photography.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All relevant drill core was logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation and veining.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core was cut using a core saw and half-core samples collected.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No non-core drilling samples taken.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation technique is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and sample type.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Sub-sampling, sample preparation and quality control followed industry standard procedures.
	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.	**Drilling** Half-core sampling is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and is standard industry practice for diamond drilling programs of this nature. No field duplicates were sampled for assaying, however, the remaining half core has been kept in storage should further check sampling be required. Coarse rejects and lab-split samples are retained for potential further QAQC analysis, including check assaying at an independent laboratory. **Surface Sampling** The grab rock chip samples were selectively taken from variable mineralised or unmineralised material. This style of grab sampling enables preliminary/indicative metal grade and rock elemental compositions to be ascertained at the reconnaissance stage, however, it is not as representative as in-situ continuous chip channel sampling or drilling. Accordingly, grab sample results are considered indicative only and are used to assist geological interpretation and exploration targeting rather than to estimate grade continuity. No field duplicate rock samples were taken. Multiple samples of variable intensity mineralisation were taken in order to investigate the range of element grades across the sampled areas.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
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.*	**Drilling** Samples were analysed at ALS laboratories using a four-acid digest with ICP-MS finish (ME-MS61) for silver, base metal, and multi-element determination, and by 30g Fire Assay technique for gold (Au-AA25). Over-range silver, lead, zinc and copper assays were by OG62 and OG62h methods. Four-acid digestion is considered near-total for most base and pathfinder elements but may under-recover elements such as tungsten and tin where they are hosted in resistant mineral phases. Tin and tungsten check assays were done by ME-XRF15b method. **Surface Sampling** Samples numbered 83335-83383, and AV001-AV018 were submitted for preparation and assay analysis at certified ALS laboratories. Samples were analysed by ALS for Au by AU-AA25 (30g charge fire assay), multi-element assay with 4 acid digest (MS-ME61), and ore grade Ag-Pb-Zn by OG62 and OG62h. Samples numbered SKR001-SKR024 were were submitted for preparation and assay analysis at certified SGS laboratories. Samples were analysed by SGS for Au by FAI505 (50g charge fire assay), multi-element assay with 4 acid digest (ICP40Q), and ore grade Ag-Pb-Zn by ICP43Q and AAS43B.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	QA/QC included insertion of certified reference materials, blanks, and duplicate assays at regular intervals in accordance with industry standard practices. Results demonstrate acceptable accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections have been reviewed by company personnel and the Competent Person.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned drill holes have been completed.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Assay data was received directly from the laboratory and stored in a validated electronic database. Original laboratory certificates are stored separately as pdf files.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The assay data has not been adjusted.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	The reported drill collar locations were surveyed using a handheld Garmin 64ST GPS (accuracy +/- 5m).
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid system used is MGA94 Zone 55.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Survey accuracy is considered adequate for exploration reporting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The reported Exploration Results in this announcement refers to five drill holes (SKDD001-005). Spacing is considered appropriate for the early stage of exploration and assessment.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Data spacing (new and historical drilling) is considered sufficient to demonstrate the presence of mineralisation but is not adequate to define geological or grade continuity appropriate to support Mineral Resource estimation. No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimates are reported in this announcement.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied.
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.*	Mineralisation is interpreted to be steeply dipping. Drill hole orientations are considered appropriate for initial testing.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No sampling bias is currently identified.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were transported direct to assay laboratories by Flynn Gold staff under chain-of-custody procedures. Sample receipt and verification were completed by the laboratory. Sample tracking is recorded digitally.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No independent audits or reviews have been completed. Internal review and data verification is carried out by the Competent Person. No material issues have been identified.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Silver King Prospect is located within Exploration Licence EL3/2018, which is 100% owned by Flynn Gold Limited. The tenement is located near Zeehan in western Tasmania. The licence is in good standing and there are no known material impediments to exploration activities. The area includes historical mine workings associated with late 19th and early 20th century silver-lead mining.
	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.	Flynn Gold is unaware of any impediments for exploration on the granted licences and does not anticipate any impediments to exploration for the area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical mining along the Silver King Trend occurred from the late 1880s to early 1900s, targeting steeply dipping silver-lead fissure veins. Mining records describe development of underground workings to depths of approximately 76m at Silver King. Limited diamond drilling was completed by North Broken Hill Limited in 1947 beneath the historical workings. The results of this drilling are derived from archived company reports and drill logs. Beyond the Silver King Trend, various companies have carried out sporadic drilling campaigns at various prospects since the 1940's, including North Broken Hill, Amoco Australia, Pasminco, and Creat Resources. The Company has compiled available historical information from government publications and archived company records for the purpose of review and exploration targeting. The historical data has not been independently verified to modern day industry standards.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Mineralisation at the Silver King Trend comprises steeply dipping, structurally controlled silver-lead-zinc fissure veins hosted within Silurian Bell Shale and associated sedimentary units. The hydrothermal vein mineralisation system is related to Devonian aged granitoid intrusives at depth. Mineralisation is characterised by galena and sphalerite occurring within narrow, high-grade shoots developed along north-northwest striking vein structures. The style of mineralisation is consistent with vein-hosted Ag-Pb-Zn systems historically mined in the Zeehan district of western Tasmania, noting that some of these veins transitioned to Sb- and Sn-bearing mineralisation with increasing depths.
Drillhole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *downhole length and intersection depth* • *hole length.*	New drill hole information pertaining to the Exploration Results is displayed in table format in the body of the announcement. Information provided is considered sufficient for understanding the reported results. Historical drill hole information pertaining to historical exploration results and significant intercepts included in this announcement area also displayed in table format in the body of the announcement. Historical drill collar positions and orientations have been interpreted from archived company reports and historical plans. The accuracy of historical survey data cannot be fully verified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Information provided is considered sufficient for understanding the reported results.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Drill intercepts are reported as length-weighted averages. Significant intervals were calculated using a 10g/t Ag cut-off. The only adjustments undertaken for the historical results are the mathematical conversion of interval widths from imperial to metric units and the conversion of silver grades from ounces per tonne (oz/t) to grams per tonne (g/t) for reporting consistency (where required).
	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.	Short intercepts of high-grade results that have a material impact on overall intervals are reported as separate (included) intercepts.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Silver equivalent (AgEq) values used throughout this announcement have been calculated using the formula AgEq (g/t) = Ag(g/t) + Pb(%) x 15.3 + Zn(%) x 20.7, based on metal prices of US$40.1/oz silver, US$1,962/t lead and US$2,870/t Zinc (2025 12-month average metal prices). Metallurgical recoveries of 85% for silver, 90% for lead and 85% for zinc have been assumed. The recovery assumptions are considered reasonable for the purposes of reporting exploration results based on the observed coarse-grained sulphide mineralisation, comprising silver-bearing galena and sphalerite occurring as discrete and generally zoned mineral bands. The mineralisation is considered likely to be amenable to conventional grinding and sequential flotation methods, with the silver expected to report predominantly with the lead concentrate. No metallurgical testwork has been completed on the Silver King Trend mineralisation and the recovery assumptions remain preliminary in nature.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intersection lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Down hole lengths are reported. Due to the variation of intercept angle with each mineralized interval, true thickness is currently estimated to be approximately 75-90% of sampled thickness.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The precise relationship between drill hole orientation and vein geometry has not been fully assessed at this early stage of exploration. The current drilling program is designed to assist in understanding the geometry and structural controls of the mineralisation, including vein orientation and true thickness.
	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").	Intervals are reported as downhole length. True width is not yet determined.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intersections should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Appropriate maps, sections and drill hole location plans are included to support interpretation of results. The diagrams are considered sufficient to illustrate the location of historical drilling and the proposed current drilling program.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The Competent Person considers the results to be reported in a practical and balanced manner, including both high- and lower-grade intercepts.
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.*	Historical mining at Silver King focused on selectively extracted, hand-sorted high-grade vein material. Reported production grades may not be representative of the broader mineralised system or in-situ grade distribution within the vein structures. Historical drilling utilised small diameter core (approximately 22mm), and recovery within mineralised zones is recorded as variable but generally between 75% and 100%. Sampling of historical workings, including in-situ outcrop, mullock, tailings and slag stockpiles, has been completed with assay results pending. These results will be reported separately when available. The recent drilling program was designed as an initial proof-of-concept test to improve geological understanding of the nature, geometry and potential grades of mineralisation along the Silver King Trend.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Plans for further drilling are currently under review.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Maps have been included in the main body of this announcement.