



Firetower Project, Northern Tasmania

First Drill Hole Extends High-Grade Gold-Tungsten Mineralisation

Highlights

- First drilling assay results from the 2026 Firetower diamond drilling program in northern Tasmania (100% owned) **extends high-grade gold-tungsten-copper mineralisation at least 80m below previous drilling.**
- Extensional drill hole **2019FTD014E** returned:
 - **9.64m @ 2.49g/t Au, 0.29% WO₃, 0.52% Cu, 0.04% Co and 9.9g/t Ag** from 200.13m, including:
 - **3.77m @ 4.30g/t Au, 0.30% WO₃, 0.37% Cu, 0.13% Co and 11.24g/t Ag** from 200.13m, and
 - **1.47m @ 4.62g/t Au, 1.10% WO₃, 2.20% Cu, 0.07% Co and 29.42g/t Ag** from 208.3m
- **Gold-tungsten mineralisation now confirmed beyond 200m vertical depth** and remains open at depth and along strike.
- Two additional diamond drill holes targeting down-dip and along-strike extensions completed, with **assay results pending.**
- **High-grade copper (1.47m @ 2.20% Cu)** recorded within the gold-tungsten zone, highlighting Firetower's copper potential.
- Results continue to **strengthen confidence in the continuity, scale and resource potential** of the Firetower polymetallic gold-tungsten mineral system.
- The current **drilling program of up to 10 holes** combines resource growth and in-fill drilling with metallurgical sampling to support Mineral Resource evaluation.
- For further information or to post questions, go to the Flynn Gold Investor Hub at <https://flynngold.com.au/link/PGXYoy>

Flynn Gold Limited (ASX: FG1) ("Flynn" or "the Company") is pleased to report high-grade gold, tungsten and copper assay results from the first diamond drill-hole of its 2026 drilling program at the 100%-owned Firetower Project in northern Tasmania (Figure 1).



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\$0.021**

Cash (31/03/26): **A\$2.48M**

Debt: **Nil**

Ordinary Shares: **608.6M**

Market Cap: **A\$12.8M**

Options

Listed (FG1O): **50.6M**

Listed (FG1OA): **118.7M**

Unlisted Options: **65.5M**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Clive Duncan

Non-Executive Chair

Neil Marston

Managing Director and CEO

Sam Garrett

Technical Director

John Forwood

Non-Executive Director

COMPANY SECRETARY

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Managing Director and CEO Neil Marston commented:

“These impressive first assay results represent another significant step in defining the scale of the Firetower mineral system, significantly strengthening our confidence that high-grade gold and tungsten continues at depth below previous drilling.”

“This drill-hole intersected high-grade mineralisation about 80 metres below an earlier drill intersection, as predicted. Importantly, the hole returned not only strong gold and tungsten grades, but also increasing copper values, potentially adding a new dimension to the project and highlighting an increasingly compelling polymetallic opportunity.”

“Two adjacent drill holes have been completed to date with further assay results expected in the coming weeks.”

“With approximately 520m of the planned 1,600m drilling program now completed, the current campaign will continue to test the expansion potential of the Firetower mineral system while also providing material for metallurgical test work to support our Mineral Resource evaluation.”

Firetower 2026 Drilling Update

Three drill-holes totalling approximately 520 metres have now been completed as part of the planned 1,600m drilling program at Firetower (Figure 1).

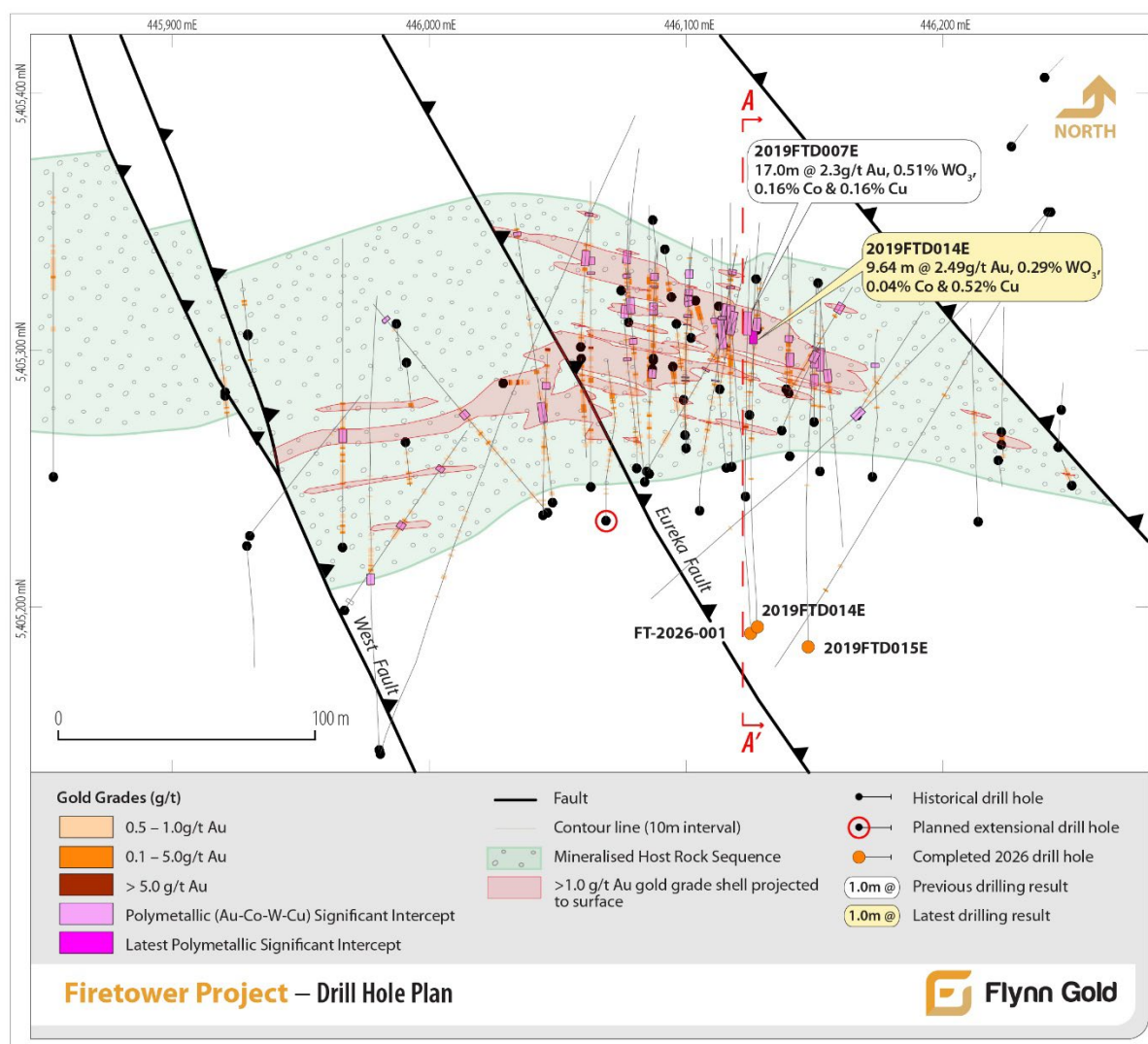


Figure 1 - Drill Hole Location Plan

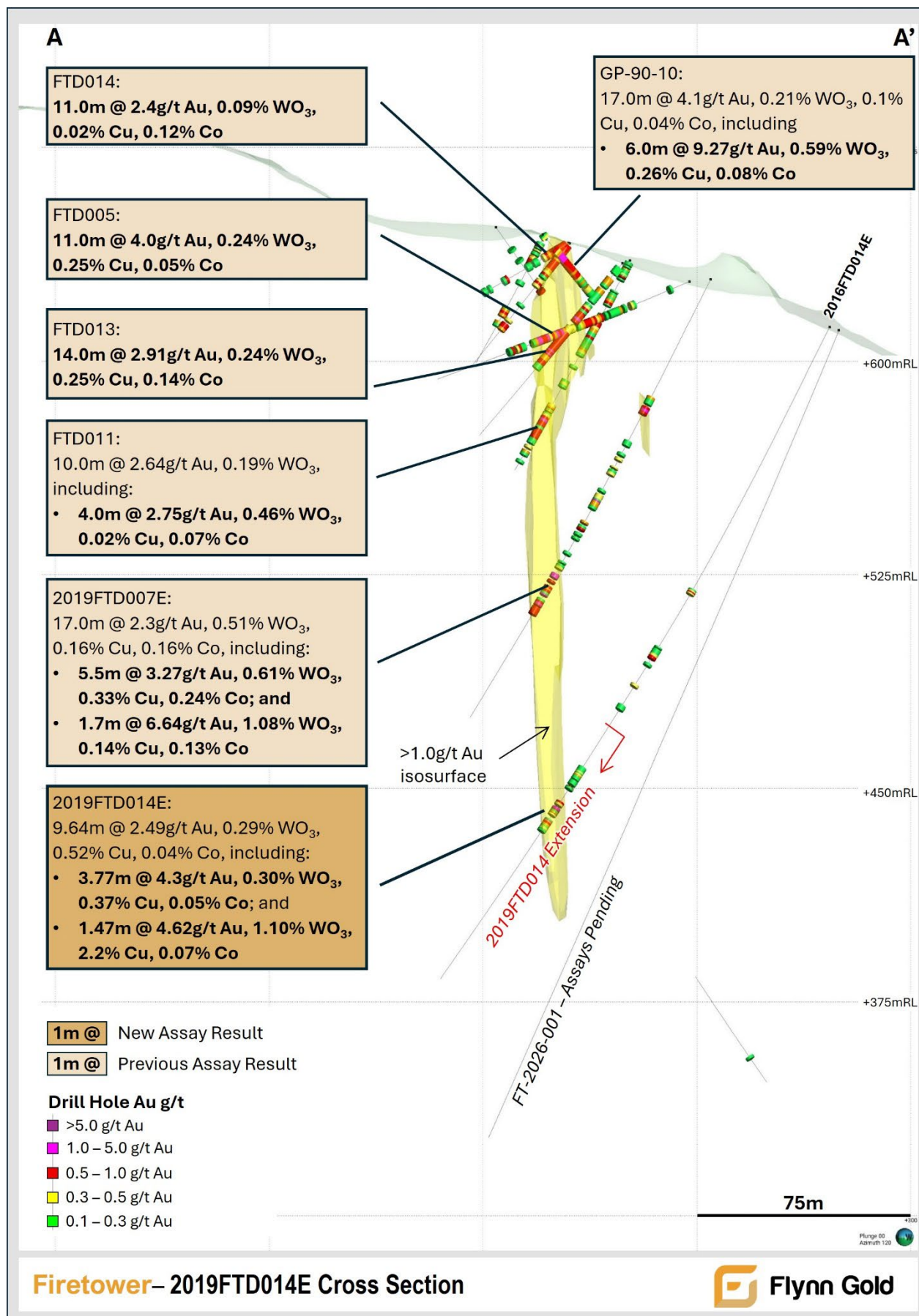


Figure 2 - 2019FTD014E Cross Section

The program is targeting extensions of the high-grade polymetallic gold-tungsten mineral system through a combination of extensional and in-fill drilling, while also collecting representative core for metallurgical testwork to support future Mineral Resource studies.

Initial assay results have been received for part of the first drill-hole (2019FTD014E), with results pending from the two additional drill holes (FT-2026-001 and 2019FTD015E) completed to date.

Hole 2019FTD014E ("E" denoting Extension) was drilled as an extension to historical hole 2019FTD014, which Flynn interpreted to have been terminated by the previous operator before reaching the main polymetallic mineralised zone. Re-entering and extending the original hole provided a cost-effective means of testing Flynn's revised geological interpretation.

Drill-hole 2019FTD014 was re-entered and extended from the original end-of-hole depth of 163.0m to a new end-of-hole depth of 278.15m, with an additional 115.15m of drilling completed. The extension successfully intersected a broad polymetallic mineralised interval, providing strong support for Flynn's developing exploration model.

Assay results have been received for the priority mineralised zone (183.65-215.65m) within the extension hole, with results for the remainder of the hole still pending. Significant intercepts are shown in Table 1.

Drill-hole 2019FTD014E successfully intersected a broad zone of polymetallic mineralisation approximately 83m down-dip of hole 2019FTD007E, confirming the continuity of the Firetower mineral system to more than 200m vertical depth from surface (see Figure 2).

Significant mineralised intervals include:

2019FTD014E:

- **9.64m @ 2.49g/t Au, 0.29% WO₃, 0.52% Cu, 0.04% Co, 9.9g/t Ag** from 200.13m, including
 - **3.77m @ 4.30g/t Au, 0.30% WO₃, 0.37% Cu, 0.13% Co, 11.24g/t Ag** from 200.13m, and
 - **1.47m @ 4.62g/t Au, 1.10% WO₃, 2.20% Cu, 0.07% Co, 29.42g/t Ag** from 208.3m.

Similar to previous drilling, the mineralised interval in 2019FTD014E comprises multiple discrete high-grade gold-tungsten zones hosted within a broader polymetallic mineralised envelope (see Figure 3).

Sampling and assaying of drill holes FT-2026-001 and 2019FTD015E is underway with further results expected in the coming weeks.

Ongoing drilling is designed to further refine Flynn Gold's developing geological model and evaluate the broader expansion potential of the Firetower mineral system.

Next Steps

Planned activities for the remainder of 2026 at the Firetower Project are:

1. Continue drilling program, including drilling to collect core for metallurgical testwork;
2. Metallurgical testwork;
3. Geological modelling leading to maiden Mineral Resource Estimate, and
4. Review of historical geophysical surveys across the entire Firetower Project area.

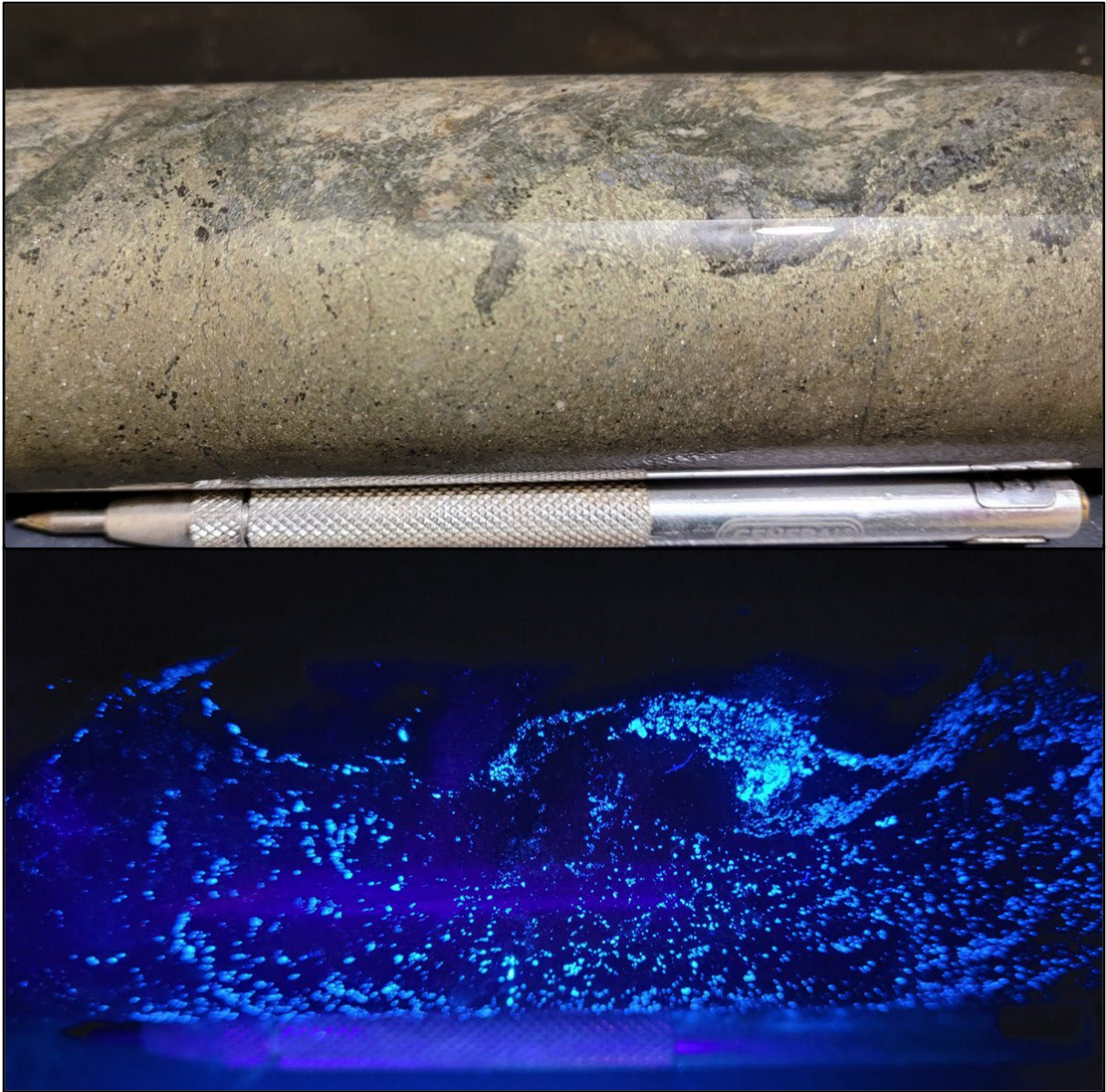


Figure 3 -Drill core photographs (2019FTD014E, ~208.4m) showing chalcopyrite-pyrite-scheelite mineralisation in altered host rock (upper – white light, lower – UV light).

Scheelite is the bright fluorescent blue coloured mineral under UV light.

(Assay – 0.3m from 208.3m @ 16.65g/t Au, 4.28% WO₃, 8.74% Cu, 0.25% Co, 106g/t Ag)

Firetower Prospect Overview

Firetower is an advanced-stage polymetallic gold-tungsten project located within the north-eastern extension of the Mt Read Volcanics, one of Australia's premier volcanic-hosted mineral provinces (Figure 4). Drilling completed by Flynn and previous explorers has now demonstrated continuity of polymetallic mineralisation over a strike length of approximately 250m, and up to 200m vertical depth from surface, with the system remaining open along strike and at depth.

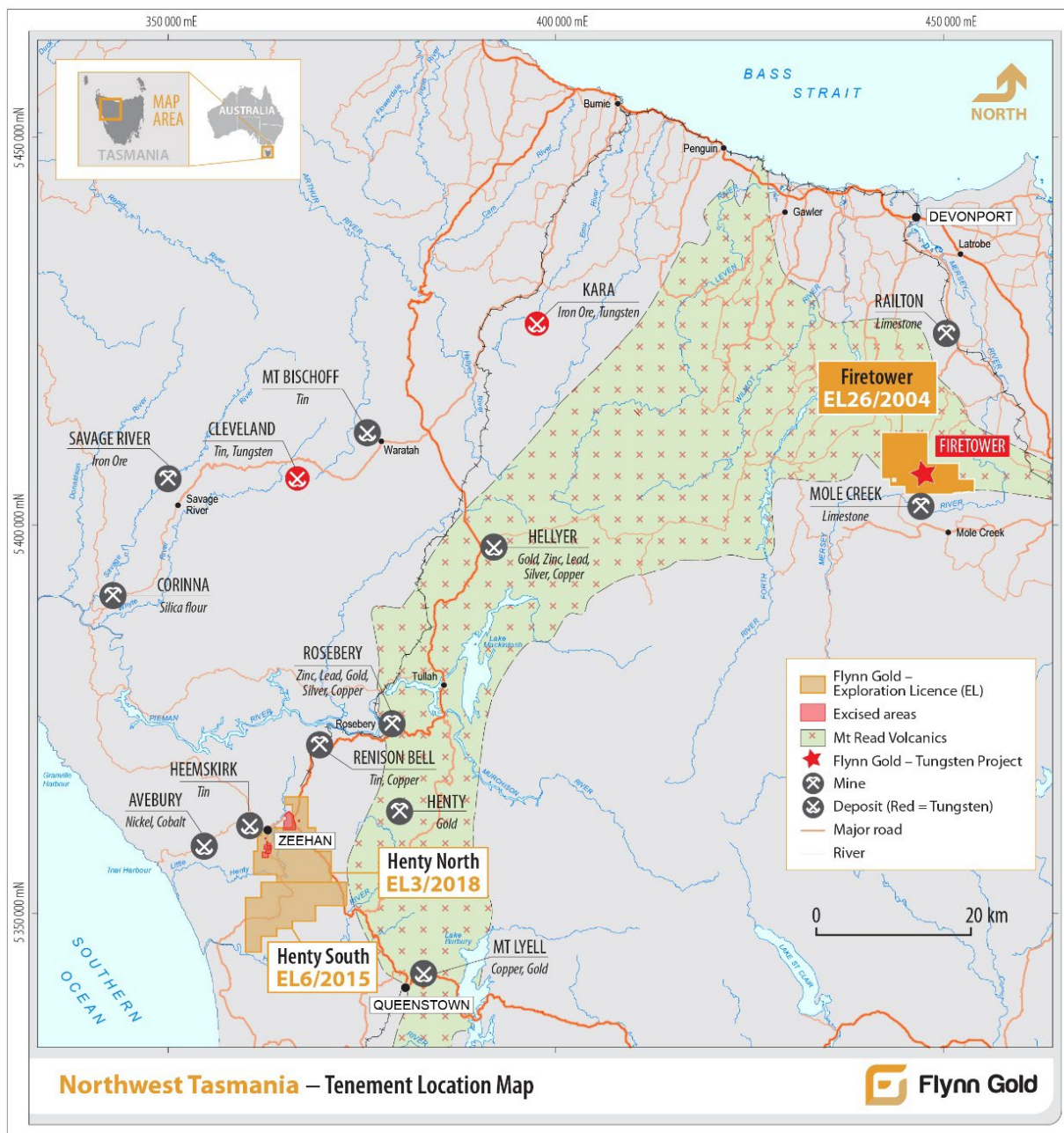


Figure 4 – Location of Flynn Gold's NW Tasmanian Projects

Results reported to date indicate a consistent style of mineralisation comprising broad polymetallic mineralised envelopes containing discrete zones of exceptionally high-grade gold-tungsten mineralisation. The repeatability of this mineralisation style across multiple drill holes is providing increasing confidence in Flynn's developing geological model and supports the potential for further expansion of the mineral system through ongoing drilling.

Since acquiring the project, Flynn has completed extensive geological re-logging, re-assaying and reinterpretation of historical drilling, providing the basis for the current drilling campaign and significantly improving the Company's understanding of the Firetower mineral system.

Historical drilling demonstrates the same consistent mineralisation style observed in hole 2019FTD014E, comprising broad polymetallic mineralised intervals containing discrete zones of high-grade gold mineralisation accompanied by significant tungsten, copper, and cobalt values.

Best intercepts from Flynn Gold's work and historical re-assays since 2023 include:

GP-90-10¹:

- **3.0m @ 17.20g/t Au, 1.10% WO₃, 0.47% Cu, 0.02% Co** from 10.0m;
 - within **6.0m @ 9.27g/t Au, 0.59% WO₃, 0.26% Cu, 0.08% Co** from 7.0m;
 - within 17.0m @ 4.06g/t Au, 0.21% WO₃, 0.10% Cu, 0.04% Co, from 7.0m.

2019FTD007E^{1, 2}:

- **1.7m @ 6.64g/t Au, 1.08% WO₃, 0.14% Cu, 0.13% Co**, from 121.0m; and
- **5.5m @ 3.27g/t Au, 0.61% WO₃, 0.33% Cu, 0.24% Co** from 132.5m; and
- **3.8m @ 2.18g/t Au, 0.88% WO₃, 0.10% Cu, 0.27% Co** from 126.2m;
 - within 17.0m @ 2.31g/t Au, 0.51% WO₃, 0.16% Cu, 0.16% Co from 121.0m.

2019FTD006³:

- **3.0m @ 8.59g/t Au, 0.83% WO₃, 0.21% Cu, 0.29% Co** from 105m;
 - within 9.0m @ 2.56g/t Au, 0.32% WO₃, 0.1% Cu, 0.25% Co, from 99.0m.

Approved by the Board of Flynn Gold Limited.

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¹ See FG1 ASX Announcement dated 30 October 2025 for full details.

² See FG1 ASX Announcement dated 15 July 2026 for full details.

³ See FG1 ASX Announcement dated 27 October 2023 for full details.

APPENDIX 1

Table 1: Drill Hole Collar Details, Firetower Prospect (this announcement)

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Total Depth (m)	Drilled metres
2019FTD014E	446128	5405192	611	-60	360	278.15	115.15 (163.0-278.15)

Table 2: 2026 Firetower Drilling Significant Intercepts (this announcement)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	WO ₃ %	Cu %	Co %	Ag g/t
2019FTD014E	163.0	183.65	20.65	<i>Assays Pending</i>				
2019FTD014E	200.13	209.77	9.64	2.49	0.29	0.52	0.04	9.90
including	200.13	203.9	3.77	4.30	0.30	0.37	0.05	11.24
including	202.6	203.9	1.3	10.73	0.79	0.79	0.13	27.52
and	208.3	209.77	1.47	4.62	1.10	2.20	0.07	29.42
including	208.3	208.6	0.3	16.65	4.28	8.74	0.25	106.0
2019FTD014E	215.65	248.8	33.15	<i>Assays Pending</i>				

Note - Reported grades are calculated as down-hole length weighted averages.

Intercept interval lengths are downhole lengths – true width not known.

About Flynn Gold Limited

Flynn Gold is an Australian mineral exploration company with a portfolio of projects in Tasmania (see Figure 5) The Company has thirteen 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.

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

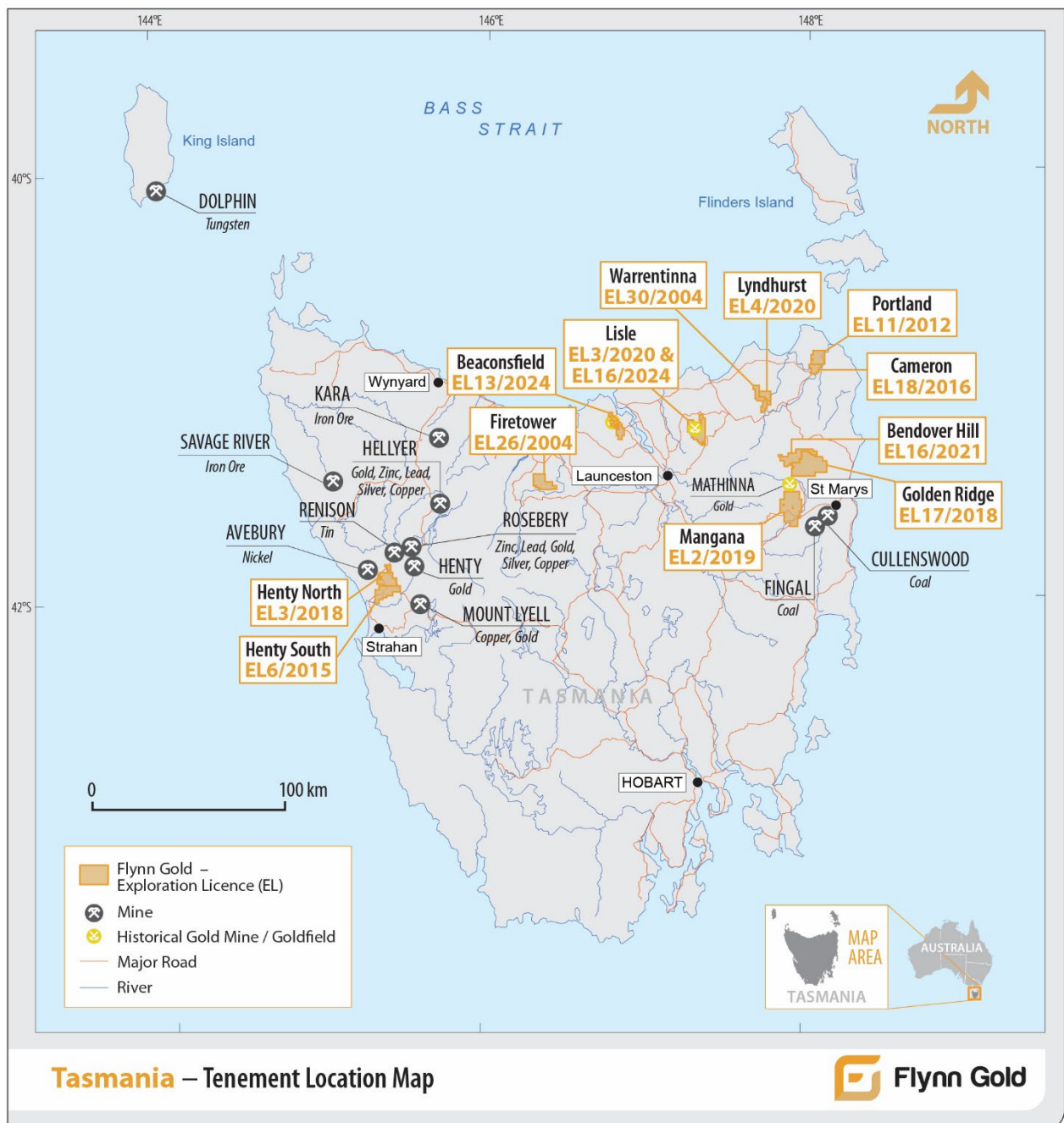


Figure 5 – Location of Flynn Gold tenements in Tasmania

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.

Forward Looking and Cautionary Statements

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

References

FG1: ASX Announcement dated 27 October 2023

FG1: ASX Announcement dated 22 January 2024

FG1: ASX Announcement dated 26 March 2024

FG1:ASX Announcement dated 19 February 2025

FG1 ASX Announcement dated 01 October 2025

FG1 ASX Announcement dated 30 October 2025

FG1: ASX Announcement dated 24 March 2026

FG1: ASX Announcement dated 01 June 2026

FG1:ASX Announcement dated 15 July 2026

JORC Code Table 1 for Exploration Results – Firetower 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>	Sampling described in this report relates to new extension drilling of diamond drill hole 2019FTD014E (E = extended). References to previous diamond drilling results relate to previously reported data, with corresponding FG1 ASX announcements cited in the report body.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Diamond core was sampled to geological boundaries with sample lengths generally between 0.3m and 1.0m. Samples are considered representative of the mineralised intervals. All samples were collected by qualified geologists or under geological supervision.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	The mineralisation referenced in this announcement comprises discrete high-grade intervals within broader, lower-grade zones.
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>	Drilling was completed using triple tube diamond core methods (NQ size) and a standard 3m triple tube core barrel. The core was oriented using a Boart Longyear Truecore UPIX tool.
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.
	<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.
	<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>	Logging is considered sufficient to support geological interpretation and future Mineral Resource estimation studies.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging is qualitative and supported by core photography.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All relevant drill core was logged in full.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Core was cut using a core saw and half-core samples collected.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	No non-core drilling samples taken.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	The sample preparation technique is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and sample type.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Sub-sampling, sample preparation and quality control followed industry standard procedures.
	<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>	Half-core sampling is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and is standard industry practice for diamond drilling programs of this nature. 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. 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. Sampling intervals ranged from 0.3m to 1.0m. Intervals shorter than 1.0m were used where discrete geological features – such as large sulphide veins, faults, or lithological boundaries – were present. The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the nature of mineralisation. Coarse rejects and lab-splits of mineralized zones are retained for potential further QAQC analysis, including check assaying at an independent laboratory.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Samples were analysed at accredited ALS laboratories for Au by fire assay (AU-AA26) and for multi-elements using a four-acid digest with ICP-MS finish (ME-MS61). XRF15b (lithium borate fusion) was used to assay for W, Sn, Mo and over-range Cu. 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. The XRF15b method provides total digestion suitable for tungsten-bearing minerals. QA/QC included insertion of certified reference materials and blanks at regular intervals. Results demonstrate acceptable accuracy and precision.
	<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>	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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>	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	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections have been reviewed by company personnel and the Competent Person.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned drill holes have been completed.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Assay data was received directly from the laboratory and stored in a validated electronic database. Original laboratory certificates are stored separately as pdf files.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments have been made other than conversion of W to WO ₃ and length-weighted averaging.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	The reported drill collar locations were surveyed using a handheld Garmin 64ST GPS (accuracy +/- 5m). Downhole surveys were completed using electronic survey tools at regular intervals, generally every 30m or less.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Grid system used is MGA94 Zone 55.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Survey accuracy is considered adequate for exploration reporting.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The reported Exploration Results in this announcement refers to one drill hole (2016FTD014E). Spacing to nearby previous drillholes is in the order of 85m and is considered appropriate for the early stage of exploration and assessment.
	<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>	No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimates are reported in this announcement. Current data spacing (new and previous drilling) is considered sufficient to demonstrate the presence and continuity of mineralisation. The ongoing drill program is designed to provide infill and expansion drilling in order to support future mineral resource studies.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No compositing has been applied.
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>	Mineralisation is interpreted to be steeply dipping. Drill hole orientations are considered appropriate for initial testing.
	<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>	No sampling bias is currently identified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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	<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 Firetower Project is located within EL26/2004, an exploration licence held by a wholly owned subsidiary of Flynn Gold Limited.
	<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 not aware of any impediments to exploration.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The project has been explored since the 1970s, including mapping, geochemistry, geophysics and drilling. A total of 131 drill holes (~10,215m) have been completed in previous exploration campaigns. Historical programs did not consistently assay tungsten, cobalt or copper. Flynn Gold have subsequently carried out re-sampling of historical drill core and re-assaying for these elements.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Firetower Project lies in the central north of Tasmania within equivalents of the Mt Read Volcanics. Mineralisation comprises polymetallic Au-Co-W-Cu hosted in altered volcaniclastic rocks. Mineralisation occurs as veins, breccias and replacements with associated sulphides. The system may be intrusive-related but remains under investigation.
Drillhole information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:</i> • 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.	Relevant drill hole collar details and intercepts are reported in Tables 1 and 2.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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>	Information provided is considered sufficient for understanding the reported results.
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	Drill intercepts are reported as length-weighted averages. A cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au with $\geq 0.1\%$ Co and/or $\geq 0.1\%$ WO ₃ has been applied. Internal dilution of up to 5m has been allowed where geological reasonable. No top-cutting has been applied, and no metal equivalents are reported.
	<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 (“including”) intercepts.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intersection lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Downhole lengths are reported. True widths are not established but are estimated to be approximately 85–95% of reported intervals.
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	The precise relationship between drill hole orientation and vein geometry has not been fully assessed at this stage of exploration. The current drilling program is designed to assist understanding of the geometry and structural controls of the mineralisation, including vein orientation and true thickness.
	<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>	Intervals are reported as downhole length. True width is not yet determined.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intersections should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Appropriate 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	<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 Competent Person considers the results to be reported in a practical and balanced manner, including both high- and lower-grade intercepts.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	Previous exploration includes geophysics, geochemistry and drilling. A mineralised trend of approximately 6km strike has been identified. No bulk sampling or metallurgical testwork has been completed.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Planned further work includes infill and expansion drilling, and metallurgical drilling. Additional studies are being planned to support ongoing evaluation of the project, including mineralogical and metallurgical studies.
	<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 announcement.