Flynn Gold

ASX Announcement
10 November 2026

Golden Ridge Project, NE Tasmania

Extensive Shallow Gold Zones in Brilliant Prospect Drilling

Highlights

- **Strong assay results received** from the first round of resource drilling at the **Brilliant Prospect**, part of Flynn Gold's 100%-owned Golden Ridge Gold Project in NE Tasmania.
- **Wide intervals of shallow gold mineralisation** associated with sheeted quartz vein zones intersected in the first three diamond drill-holes, with significant intercepts including:
  - **BRDD017**: **18.65m @ 1.86g/t Au** from 59.35m, including **3.05m @ 4.65 g/t Au**
  - **BRDD015**: **20.35m @ 1.29g/t Au** from 29.0m, including **3.85m @ 3.12 g/t Au**
  - **BRDD016**: **14.80m @ 1.26g/t Au** from 20.2m, including **1.3m @ 7.70 g/t Au**
- **The fourth drill-hole (BRDD018)** also intersected visual mineralisation associated with sheeted quartz vein zones, down-dip of BRDD017 – **assays pending.**
- The Brilliant drill program forms part of Flynn Gold's **accelerated project development pathway strategy** for Golden Ridge and is the first of the Golden Ridge Exploration Target prospects to be advanced toward a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate.
- **Drilling and trenching program continuing** with assays pending.
- For further information or to post questions, go to the Flynn Gold Investor Hub at https://flynngold.com.au/link/rAovjy

Flynn Gold Limited (**ASX: FG1, "Flynn"** or **"the Company"**) is pleased to announce the first assay results from its 2026 resource drilling campaign at the Brilliant Prospect within its 100%-owned Golden Ridge Gold Project in northeast Tasmania (Figure 6).

Brilliant is the first of the Golden Ridge Exploration Target prospects to be advanced toward a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate. Planning is also underway for resource definition drilling at the Trafalgar prospect, as well as for a larger step-out exploration program to test the highly prospective zone between the two prospects.

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$0.014**
Cash (30/09/26): **A$0.41M**
Debt: **Nil**
Ordinary Shares: **708.6M**
Market Cap: **A$9.92M**
Options
Listed (FG1OA): **118.7M**
Unlisted Options: **50.0M**
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
Mathew Watkins

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Managing Director and CEO Neil Marston commented:

"Brilliant may be an appropriate way to describe these early drilling results at our Brilliant Prospect within the 100%-owned Golden Ridge Project in northeast Tasmania.

"Much of the historical drilling at Brilliant was oriented from the north-western side of the deposit, effectively drilling sub-parallel to the mineralised zone. In this program we have turned the rig around and drilled from the south-eastern side with immediate success, consistently hitting wide zones of shallow gold-bearing mineralisation.

"The first results clearly delineate an extensive mineralised zone which extends to near-surface, where earlier trenching has recorded similar grades and widths. This program is redefining our earlier understanding of the Brilliant geological model, so the focus for the next few drill-holes will be to drill more shallow holes on similar sections across the deposit to confirm our evolving model.

"Our aim is to announce a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the Brilliant Prospect – the first for the Golden Ridge Project. With further assay results expected later this month we look forward to making strong progress towards that goal in 2027."

Brilliant Drilling Results

To date, a total of five diamond drill-holes (BRDD015 to BRDD019) for 704.2m have been completed at the Brilliant Prospect. Assay results have so far been received for drill-holes BRDD015, BRDD016 and BRDD017.

These holes are located on section A-A' (Figure 1) and were designed to test beneath/near surface around trench BTR02 which returned 33.0m @ 0.56g/t Au, including 11.0m @ 1.04g/t Au[1]. Partial assays have been received for BRDD018 with further assays pending (samples at the laboratory).

Collar information and significant intercepts are detailed in Table 1 and Table 2.

BRDD015 returned **20.35m @ 1.29g/t Au** from 29.0m, including **3.0m @ 2.23g/t Au** from 29.0m and **3.85m @ 3.12g/t Au** from 41.75m.

Gold mineralisation was also recorded near the top of BRDD015 (9.6m @ 0.33g/t Au from 1.0m, including 1.5m @ 1.08g/t Au from 5.9m). However, poor core recovery occurred in the near-surface weathered zone (approximately 50% recovery) and lost core intervals have been assigned zero grade in the reported intercept which means that grades over this interval may be understated or not fully representative.

BRDD016 returned **14.8m @ 1.26g/t Au** from 20.2m, including **1.3m @ 7.70g/t Au** from 28.7m, and 1.9m @ 2.15g/t Au from 24.1m. A second, lower-grade zone of 9.72m @ 0.45g/t Au from 47.0m was also intersected.

BRDD017 returned **18.65m @ 1.86g/t Au** from 59.35m, including **3.05m @ 4.65g/t Au** from 59.35m and **6.8m @ 2.32g/t Au** from 65.0m. A further intercept of **1.9m @ 1.51g/t Au** from 122.0m, including 0.94m @ 2.17g/t Au from 122.0m, was intersected deeper in the hole.

[1] See FG1 ASX Announcement dated 10 August 2026 for full details.

Gold mineralisation is associated with sub-vertical sheeted quartz vein swarms hosted in hornfelsed turbidites of the Mathinna Group (see example in Figure 3). The sheeted veining is interpreted as extensional vein arrays that repeat within broad, steeply SE-dipping structural corridors (Figure 1).

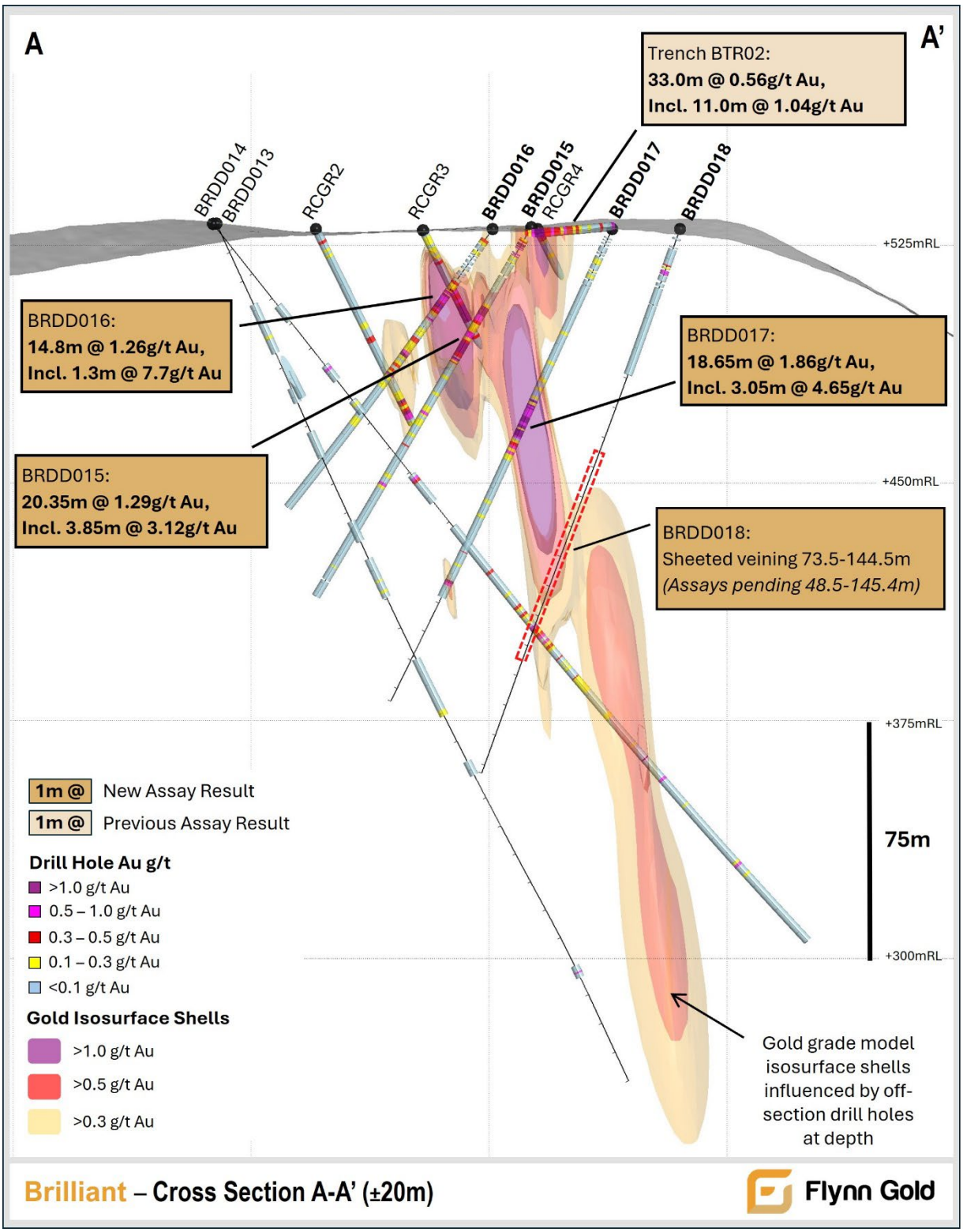


Figure 1 – *Cross Section A-A'*

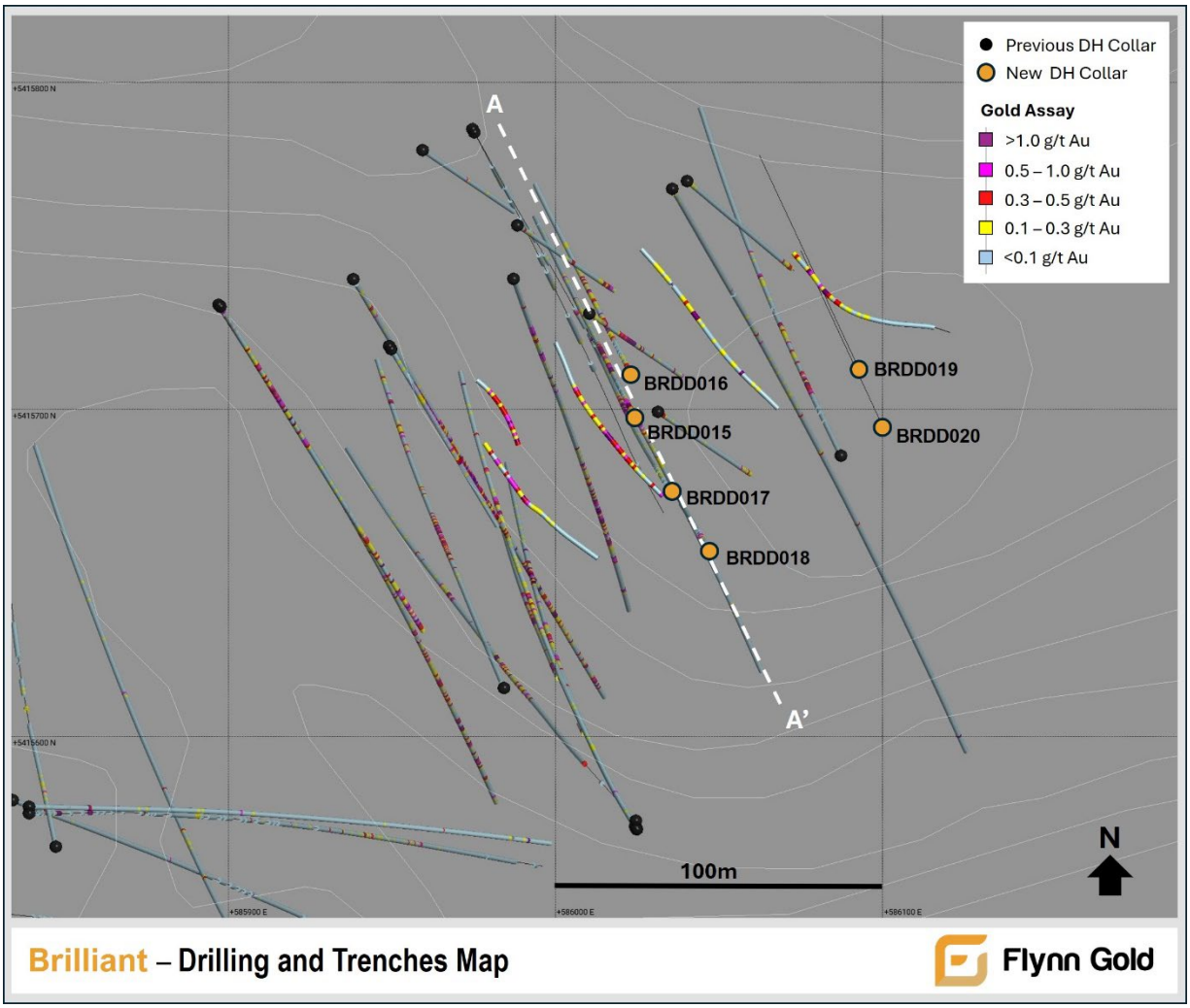


Figure 2 *– Drill Hole Location Plan*

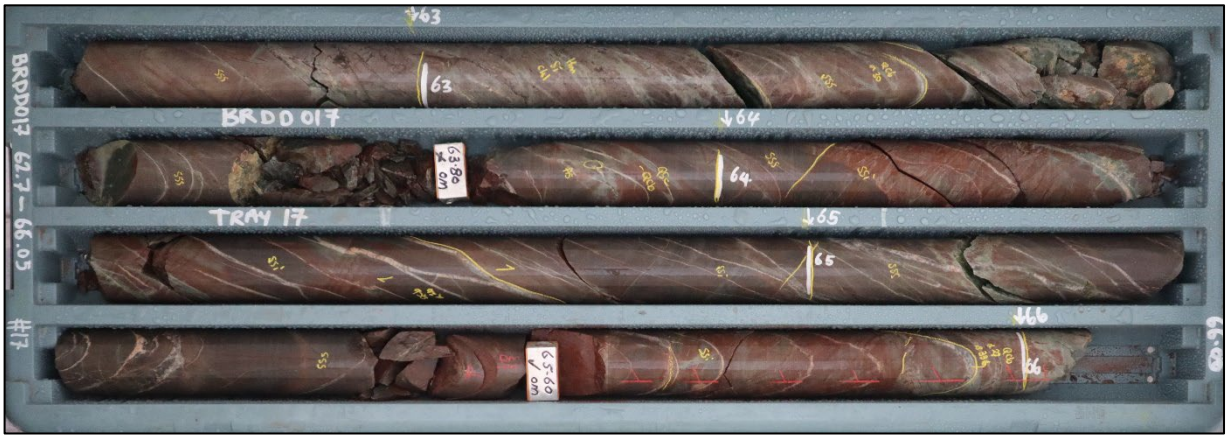


Figure 3 *– BRDD017 drill core photograph showing example of sheeted quartz veining within mineralised interval 18.65m @ 1.86g/t Au from 59.35m. HQ size core.*

Partial assays have been received for the top of **BRDD018** with further results (48.8-145.40m) awaited. BRDD018 intersected visual mineralisation associated with sheeted quartz vein zones over a down-hole width of approximately 71m (73.5-144.5m), down-dip of BRDD017. Examples of the sheeted veining in BRDD018 are shown in Figure 4.

The sheeted quartz veining observed in BRDD018 is based on visual geological logging and does not establish the presence or grade of gold mineralisation. Assay results for the reported observed veined interval are pending and are required to determine its gold content.

Core is currently being logged and sampled for hole BRDD019, and drilling has commenced on BRDD020 as show in Figure 2.



Figure 4 *– BRDD018 drill core photographs showing examples of sheeted quartz veining (down-dip of BRDD017) - Assays pending. HQ size core.*

Brilliant Prospect Background

The Brilliant Prospect is part of Flynn's flagship Golden Ridge Project, located 75km east of Launceston in northeast Tasmania (Figure 6).

The Brilliant Prospect lies within Mining Lease Application (MLA) 6M/2026, which covers 458 hectares covering the Brilliant and Trafalgar prospects and was lodged with Mineral Resources Tasmania on 30 June 2026 (FG1 ASX announcement dated 22 July 2026) (Figure 5).

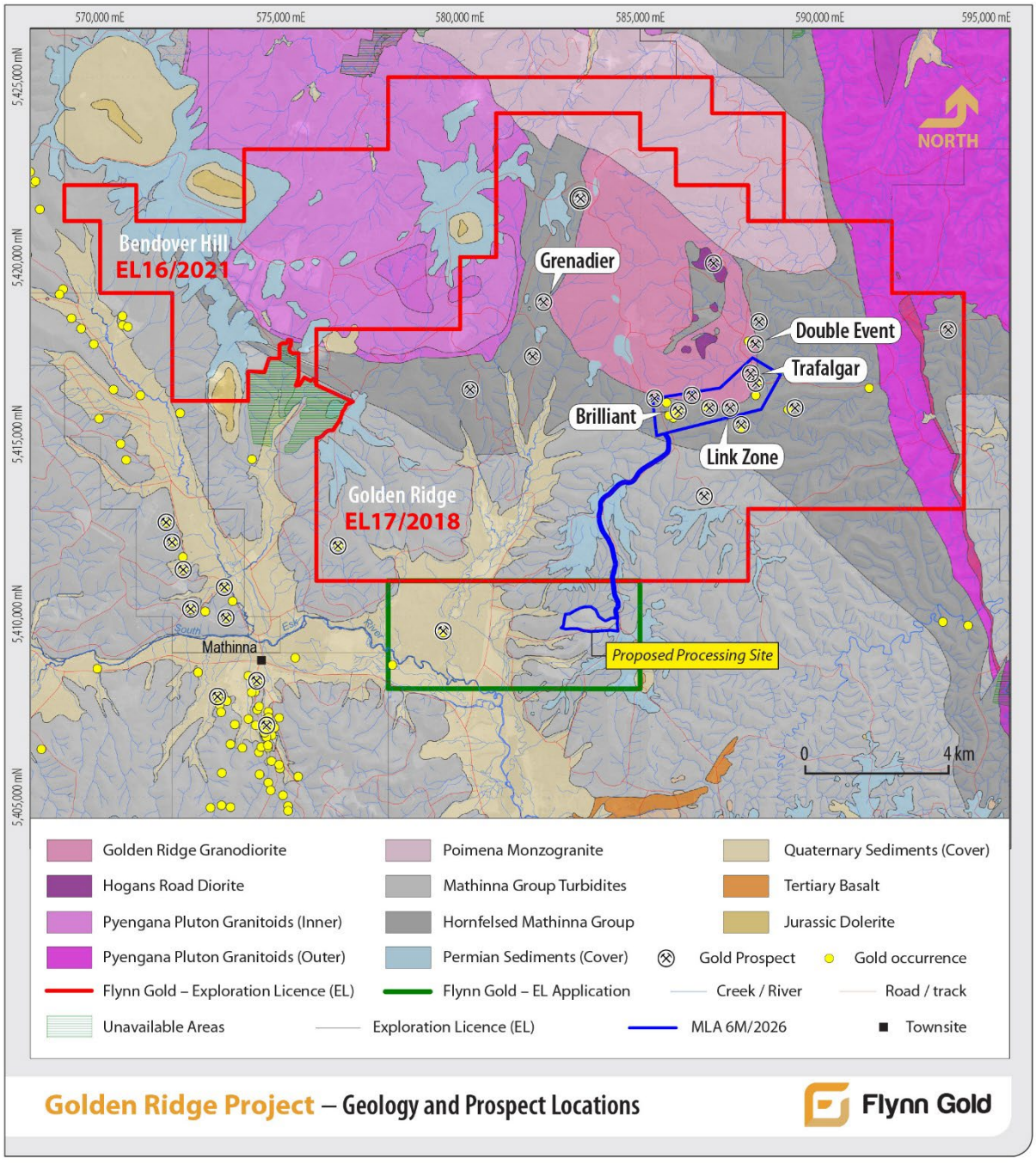


Figure 5 *– Golden Ridge Project Geology and Prospect Locations Map showing MLA 6M/2026*

Gold mineralisation at Golden Ridge is interpreted as an intrusion-related gold system (IRGS) defined by a 9km zone of gold anomalism coincident with the southern intrusive contact of the Golden Ridge Granodiorite with hornfelsed Mathinna Group metasediments.

Brilliant is the first of the Golden Ridge Exploration Target prospects to be advanced toward a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate. Planning is also underway for resource definition drilling at the Trafalgar Prospect, as well as for a larger step-out exploration program to test the highly prospective zone between the two prospects.

At Brilliant, historical drilling has identified a significant gold occurrence associated with sheeted and stockwork quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins in hornfelsed Mathinna Bed sediments over approximately 200m strike length, up to 40m wide and extending to a depth of over 200m.

Mineralisation remains open along strike and down-dip.

Approved by the Board of Flynn Gold Limited.

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About Flynn Gold Limited

Flynn Gold is an Australian mineral exploration company with a portfolio of projects in Tasmania. The Company has ten 100% owned tenements located in northeast Tasmania which are highly prospective for gold as well as tin and tungsten (see Figure 6).

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.flynngold.com.au.

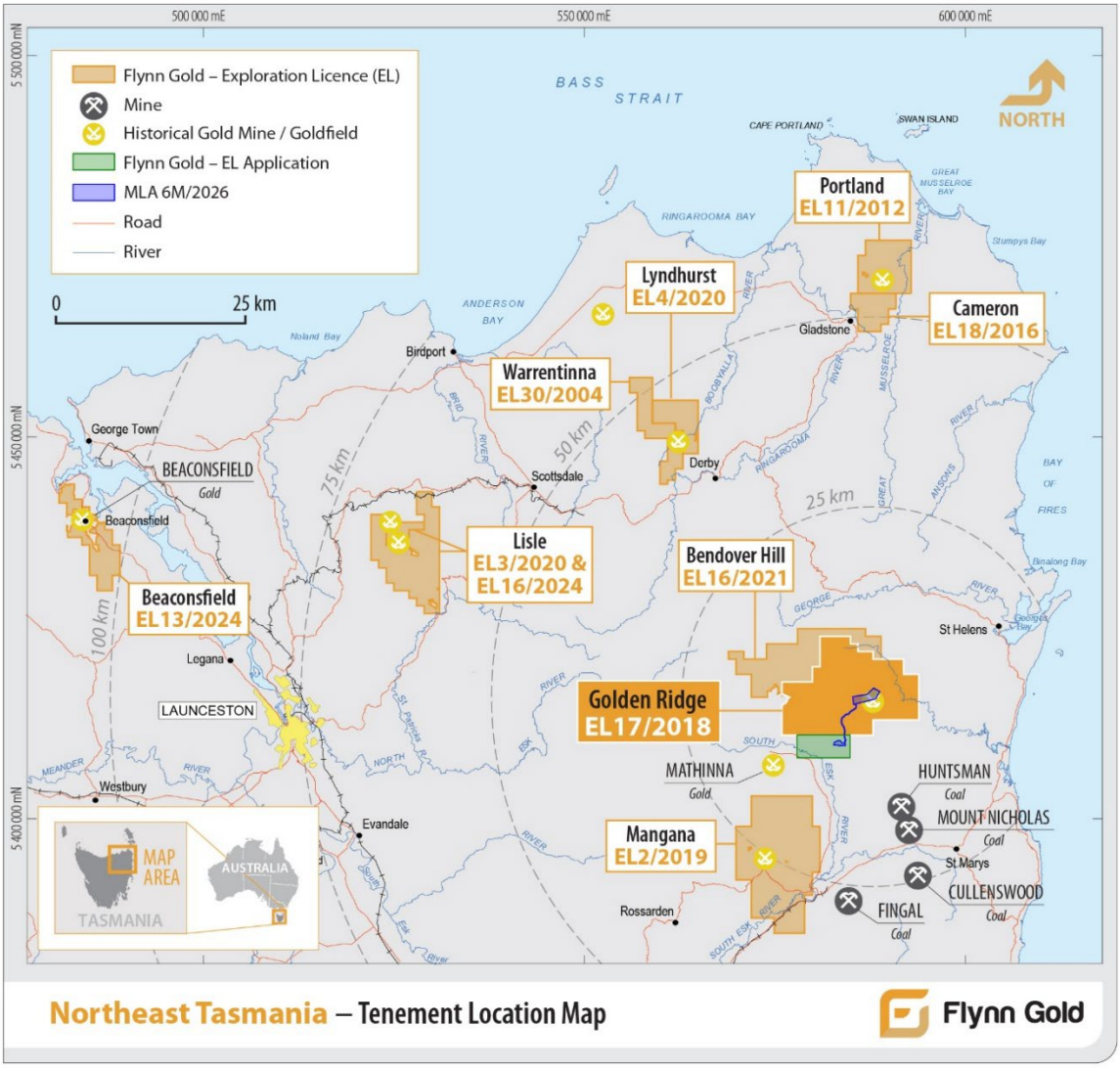


Figure 6 *– Northeast Tasmanian - Tenement Location Map*

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 Limited. 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 (Prospectus) dated 15 June 2021

FG1:ASX Announcement dated 22 November 2022

FG1:ASX Announcement dated 19 December 2022

FG1:ASX Announcement dated 14 November 2024

FG1:ASX Announcement dated 19 March 2025

FG1:ASX Announcement dated 6 June 2025

FG1:ASX Announcement dated 29 August 2025

FG1: ASX Announcement dated 10 April 2026

FG1: ASX Announcement dated 22 July 2026

FG1: ASX Announcement dated 6 August 2026

FG1: ASX Announcement dated 10 August 2026

Table 1: Drill Hole Details – Brilliant Prospect, this announcement

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	EOH (m)	Type	Status
BRDD015	586027	5415695	530	-60	333	134.7	DD	Assays received 0-137.7m
BRDD016	586019	5415705	530	-55	333	109.0	DD	Assays received 0-109.0m
BRDD017	586035	5415676	530	-62	330	164.5	DD	Assays received to 0-128m Assay pending for 147.0-149.0m Not sampled 128.0-147.0, & 149.4-164.5m
BRDD018	586046	5415653	530	-70	330	182.7	DD	Assays received for 0-48.8m Assays pending for 48.8-145.40m Not sampled 145.4-182.7m
BRDD019	586093	5415712	537	-50	335	113.3	DD	Logging and sampling in-progress
BRDD020	586100	5415695	536	-65	330	-	DD	Drilling in-progress

Coordinate projection is MGA94, Zone 55.

Table 2: Drill Hole Significant Mineralised Intercepts – Brilliant Prospect, this announcement

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Notes
BRDD015	5.0	10.6	5.6	0.46	Interval includes 2.7m aggregate core loss
including	5.9	7.4	1.5	1.08	Interval includes 0.2m aggregate core loss
BRDD015	**29.0**	**49.35**	**20.35**	**1.29**	
including	29.0	32.0	3.0	2.23	
and	41.75	45.6	3.85	3.12	
BRDD016	**20.2**	**35.0**	**14.8**	**1.26**	Interval includes 0.75m aggregate core loss
including	24.1	26.0	1.9	2.15	
and	28.7	30.0	1.3	7.70	
BRDD016	47.0	56.72	9.72	0.45	
BRDD017	**59.35**	**78.0**	**18.65**	**1.86**	
including	59.35	62.4	3.05	4.65	
and	65.0	71.8	6.8	2.32	
BRDD017	122.0	123.9	1.9	1.51	
BRDD018	12.0	15.3	3.3	0.36	Interval includes 1.05m aggregate core loss

Significant intercepts are reported using a 0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off with a maximum of 3m consecutive internal dilution. Intervals are reported where they are at least 3m in length or at least 1.0 g·m (gram-metres). "Including" intervals use a 1.0 g/t Au lower cut-off with a maximum of 1m consecutive internal dilution. Grades are length-weighted averages, and no top-cut has been applied. All intervals are reported as downhole lengths; true widths are not yet known. Intercepts with significant core loss in the near-surface weathered zone (as recorded in the Notes column of the significant intercepts table) have been included in the interest of balanced reporting. Lost core intervals have been assigned zero grade, so grades over these intercepts may be understated or not fully representative and should be treated with caution.

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.*	Sampling described in this report relates to diamond drill core sampling of new drill holes BRDD015, BRDD016, and BRDD017. Half-core samples were collected from HQ sized core over selected intervals. Any references to previous diamond drilling results relate to previously reported data, with corresponding FG1 ASX announcements cited in the report body.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	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.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	The mineralisation referenced in this announcement comprises broad low- to moderate-grade gold zones. Discrete zones of higher-grade mineralisation may occur within the broader mineralised zones.
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 for all drill holes) and a standard 3m triple tube core barrel. The core was oriented using a Boart Longyear Truecore UPIX tool.
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. Large diameter PQ size drilling is being implemented from hole BRDD020 in attempt to improve drill core recovery in the near surface weathered zone.
	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. Intervals containing significant core loss are identified in the significant interval table, together with the length of core lost. Lost core has been assigned zero grade for intercept calculations; however, its actual gold content is unknown, and preferential loss of mineralised or unmineralised material may affect the representativity of the recovered samples. These intercepts should therefore be interpreted with caution
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 in full.
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 for all reported holes.
	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.	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 veins, increased mineralisation intensity, faults, or lithological/alteration/mineralisation 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.
	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.*	Samples were analysed for Au by the Photon Assay method at On Site Laboratory Services laboratory in Bendigo. The method is considered total for the style of mineralisation. QA/QC included insertion of certified reference materials and blanks at regular intervals. Results demonstrate acceptable accuracy and precision.
	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 field duplicate samples at regular intervals in accordance with industry standard practices. Results demonstrate acceptable accuracy and precision.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
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). Downhole surveys were completed using electronic survey tools at regular intervals, generally every 30m or less.
	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. High-precision surveys on collar locations will be carried out prior to mineral resource studies.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The reporting of new Exploration Results in this announcement refers to three drill holes (BRDD015, 016 and 017). Thes holes were drilled along the same section at intervals in the order of 15 to 25m. This spacing is considered appropriate for the 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.	No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimates are reported in this announcement. Current data spacing (previous and new drilling) is considered sufficient to demonstrate the presence of mineralisation. The current drill program has been designed to provide infill and expansion drilling in order to support future mineral resource studies.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied other than length-weighted averaging in the calculation of significant mineralised intercepts.
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 moderately- to steeply-dipping. Drill holes orientations are considered appropriate to achieve unbiased sampling.
	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 on the new reported data in this announcement. 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 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.
	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 not aware of any impediments to exploration.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The project has been explored since the 1980s, including mapping, geochemistry, geophysics and drilling. The last drilling campaign at the Brilliant prospect was by Flynn Gold during 2021-2022. A total of 28 drill holes (~6,792m) have been completed in previous exploration campaigns at Brilliant. This includes 4 RC holes for 274m. All historical exploration records are publicly available via the Tasmanian Government websites including Land Information System Tasmania (thelist.tas.gov.au). 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. 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.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Vein-hosted gold mineralisation at Golden Ridge is interpreted to be of the intrusion-related gold system (IRGS) type, comprising narrow auriferous quartz veins with accessory pyrite, arsenopyrite and galena. While the mineralisation often sits within discrete veins, it also occurs over wider intervals that include stockwork, multiple sub-parallel vein sets and sheeted veins. Auriferous quartz veins are sub-vertical to steeply dipping to the south-east and striking northeast.
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.

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.*	Significant intercepts are reported using a 0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off with a maximum of 3m consecutive internal dilution. Intervals are reported where they are at least 3m in length or at least 1.0 g·m (gram-metres). "Including" intervals use a 1.0 g/t Au lower cut-off with a maximum of 1m consecutive internal dilution. Grades are length-weighted averages, and no top-cut has been applied. All intervals are reported as downhole lengths; true widths are not yet known. Intercepts with significant core loss (as recorded in the Notes column of the significant intercepts table) have been included in the interest of balanced reporting. Lost core intervals have been assigned zero grade, so grades over these intercepts may be understated or not fully representative.
	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 may have a material impact on overall intervals are reported as separate (“*including*”) intercepts.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intersection lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Downhole lengths are reported. True widths are not established.
	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/mineralisation 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 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 down-hole length. True width is not yet determined.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Previous exploration includes geophysics, geochemistry and drilling. A mineralised trend of approximately 400m strike (open) has been identified at Brilliant. No bulk sampling or metallurgical test work has been completed.
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).*	Planned further work includes ongoing infill and expansion drilling, to support mineral resource estimation studies. Additional studies are being planned to support ongoing evaluation of the project, including mineralogical and metallurgical studies.
	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.