Flynn Gold

ASX Announcement
18 October 2021

Tin-Tungsten Potential Highlighted at Cameron Project

Highlights

- A review of previous sampling and recently completed field reconnaissance sampling has confirmed the potential for tin-tungsten mineralisation within Flynn Gold's Cameron Tin tenement in northeast Tasmania, a region of historical tin mining and prospecting
- Reconnaissance outcrop sampling by FG1 in the Hardens Ravine target area have returned assays up to a maximum of 0.96% Sn and 2.3% WO3 from individual samples and defines an initial target area of up to 2km x 2 km
- Outcrop sampling in the Star Hill target area has returned anomalous Sn-W results up to a maximum of 3.2% Sn and 2.1% WO_3
- Results to date are considered encouraging confirming the potential for bedrock tin mineralisation in areas of historical alluvial mining with associated tungsten which was previously unrecognised in the area
- Additional target areas identified at Woods Flat, South Mount, Wyniford and Tallewang with further field mapping and sampling planned
- New exploration tenement application (EL16/2021) submitted by FG1 which connects EL18/2016 (Cameron Tin) in the north with EL17/2018 (Golden Ridge) in the south. The application area is considered prospective for Sn-W mineralisation in the north and for extensions to the Golden Ridge intrusive related gold system in the south.

Flynn Gold Limited (**ASX: FG1, "Flynn" or "the Company"**) is pleased to advise that it has identified a number of prospective tin and tungsten targets at its 100%-owned Cameron Tin Project in Tasmania. This follows completion of a project-wide geological review integrating historical mining and exploration data as well as new data from FG1's previous and recent field programs.

ASX: FG1

ABN
82 644 122 216

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Share Price: **A$0.15**
Cash (30/6/21): **A$9.3M**
Debt: **Nil**
Ordinary Shares: **95.1M**
Market Cap: **A$14.2M**
Options: **3.0M**
Performance Rights:1.2M

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Background

Tasmania is a world-class tin-tungsten province with major skarn (Western Tasmania) and vein-greisen (Eastern Tasmania) type deposits associated with post-orogenic Devonian aged granitic plutons. FG1's Cameron Tin Project is located within the Eastern Tin Province of Tasmania where historical tin production (estimated at over 70,000Kt[1]) was derived mainly from alluvial placer deposits, while primary deposits of vein tin-tungsten and tin greisen types have also been exploited at numerous localities.

The largest and most productive placer tin deposits in the Derby and Gladstone districts of NE Tasmania are typically located on deep leads or terrace deposits of Tertiary age along the paleo-water courses of the Ringarooma and Musselroe river systems. Most of the larger Tertiary placer deposits are spatially associated with late-phase, highly fractionated, muscovite-biotite tin and tungsten mineralised granitic intrusive rocks (the so called "tin-granites" of the Blue Tier batholith) and some directly overlie in-situ primary tin mineralisation and associated eluvium.

Styles of the granite-related primary tin and tungsten mineralisation in northeast Tasmania include greisen veins, pipes and sheets within granite, and sheeted to stockworked quartz-greisen-cassiterite and quartz-greisen-wolframite-cassiterite vein swarms hosted in either altered granite or Mathinna Group metasediment within the granite contact thermal aureole (Figure 6).

Flynn Gold holds the Cameron Tin project (EL18/2016) in this area which also incorporates the southern extension of the Portland orogenic gold system (EL11/2012). The southern EL18/2016 boundary is located 7km north of the second largest known primary tin deposit in eastern Tasmania, the Anchor deposit (2.4Mt @ 0.28% Sn[2]). Within the project area, numerous alluvial tin mining areas have been the focus of past production and exploration (Figure 1). Exploration for primary "hard rock" tin deposits has been very limited, despite their obvious potential.

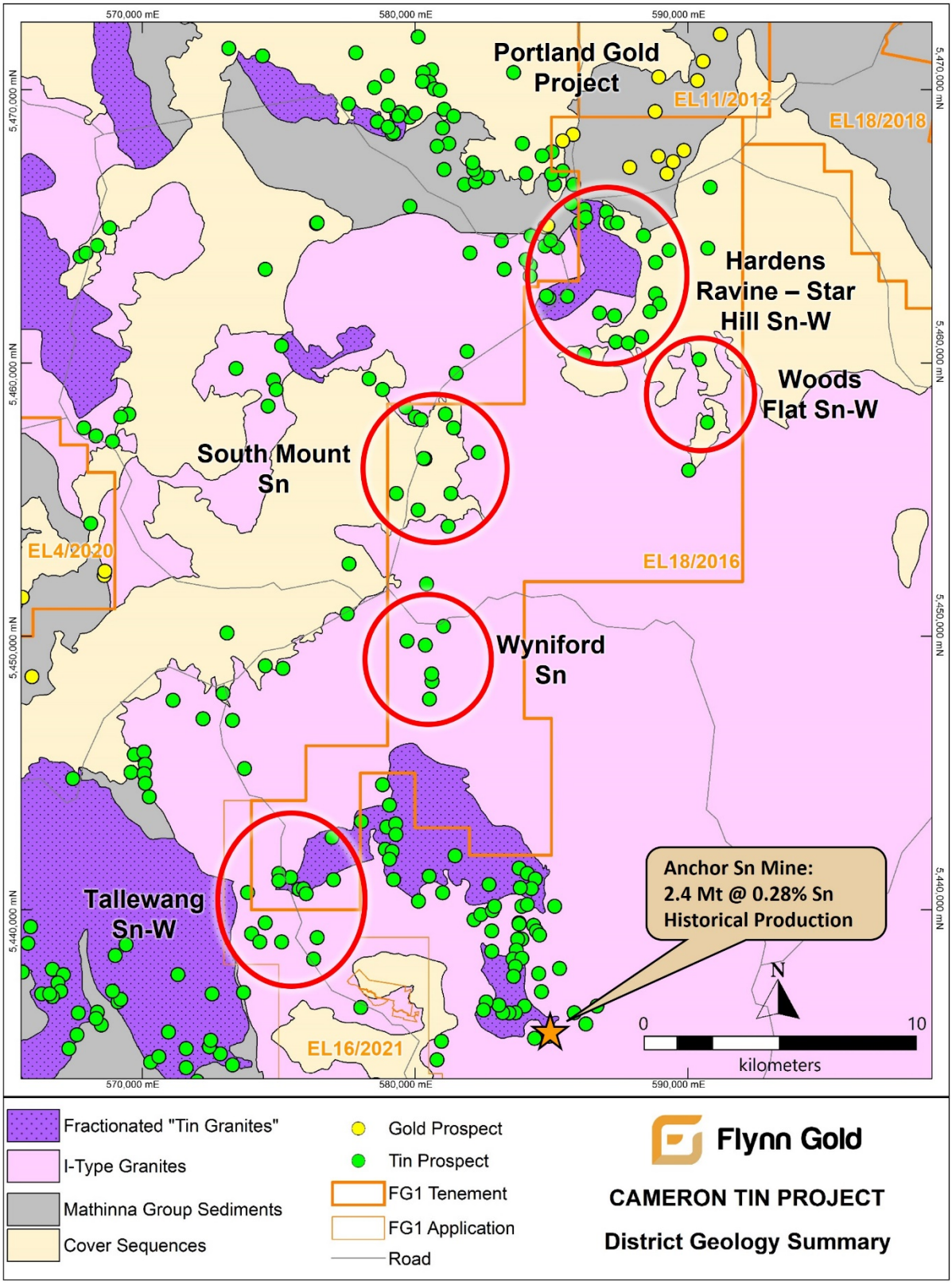

Figure 1: *Regional geology of the Cameron Tin Project highlighting identified priority target areas.*

Priority Target Areas

FG1's geology team has recently reviewed and prioritised multiple target areas considered prospective for primary tin-tungsten mineralisation. While some of these targets have been previously recognised, historical exploration for primary mineralisation remains limited and no targets have been previously drill tested. The target areas are shown in Figure 1.

Hardens Ravine

The Hardens Ravine target area (Figures 1 and 2) comprises a 1 km wide area (potentially open beneath alluvial cover) of intermittent outcrop with tin-bearing greisen and sheeted quartz-greisen veining hosted in extensively kaolinized, equigranular, quartz-muscovite-biotite granite that intrudes older porphyritic adamellite and contact hornfelsed metasediments. A wider prospective area of up to 2km x 2 km is recognised.

Numerous historical alluvial workings in the area, including the Empress, New Esk, Mallinsons and Garfield workings, exposed greisen-hosted tin mineralisation in bedrock beneath the alluvial deposits. The greisen and quartz-greisen veins vary from 0.2 up to +2m wide and were commonly traceable at surface for up to 180m and in some cases were worked to shallow depths along their strike-lengths. An adit driven under the New Esk workings confirmed depth continuation of the greisen veins to at least 30m below surface, however, there is no recorded evidence of production from the working. Historical bulk sampling from a shaft at Mallinson's returned 12.5% of tin concentrate, suggesting a tin grade of around 8.75% Sn (assuming 70% Sn in cassiterite)[3].

Field reconnaissance sampling by FG1 has returned up to 0.96% Sn and 2.3% WO3 in rock chip samples from outcropping quartz-greisen vein at the Mallinsons prospect (Figure 3). Previous explorers, Macquarie Harbour Mining[4], reported up to 8.9% Sn from quartz-muscovite-cassiterite greisen float south of New Esk workings with no subsequent follow-up work reported.

Potential for preserved blind mineralisation to occur at depth along the buried granite-sediment contact is recognised in the northern part of the Hardens Ravine target area. The area between Hardens Ravine and Star Hill is also considered prospective and worthy of exploration (Figure 2).

Star Hill

The Star Hill target area (Figures 1, 2 and 4) is located 3km southwest of Hardens Ravine on the eastern slopes of Mount Cameron and is considered prospective for primary tin-tungsten mineralisation in sheeted quartz/greisen veins. Historical mine workings (1935-39) at Star Hill exploited deep lead alluvial and eluvial tin deposits that reportedly overlie a sheeted mineralised quartz vein system in granite. Workings were abandoned due to water supply issues.

Field reconnaissance by FG1 has confirmed the presence of sheeted quartz-cassiterite-wolframite veins at Star Hill with sample assays of up to 3.2% Sn and 2.1% WO3 received from FG1's sampling.

Exploration surface geochemical and mapping data from Santos (1983)[5] indicates that an anomalous zone, represented by tin values of +100ppm is up to 650m wide (E-W) and some 800m long (N-S) occurs over the Star Hill area.

South Mount

The South Mount target area is located 7km southwest of Star Hill. It comprises an area of widespread historical alluvial tin mining. Potential is recognised for primary mineralisation in the area with sheeted veins in granite noted by previous explorers. FG1 plans to carry out field reconnaissance at South Mount in the coming months.

Wyniford

The Wyniford target area is located 7.5 km south of South Mount. Historical mine workings at Wyniford exploited tin-bearing alluvial deposits over an area approximately 3 km long and 1.5 km wide. While no hard rock mining is recorded, previous explorers reported coarse grained cassiterite associated with quartz-greisen veins in float boulders, suggesting potential for a local primary source to the alluvial deposits. Anomalous tin in stream sediment geochemistry6 in the headwaters of the Wyniford River in creeks draining bedrock of the late phase muscovite-biotite granites provide further evidence for the area to host primary tin mineralisation.

Woods Flat

The Woods Flat target area, 8.5 km southeast of Harden Ravine contains historical mine workings that exploited shallow and deep lead alluvial tin deposits over a strike length of some 2km. A possible local cassiterite source is recognised with biotite-muscovite granite and tin-

bearing greisen and quartz veins reported to be exposed by the mine workings. The presence of coarse-grain and nuggety cassiterite, and common "chats" (small cassiterite nuggets attached to quartz) were noted in the historical mine area, also suggesting a near-by primary source.

Much of the Woods Flat prospect area is covered by Tertiary sands and gravels, however, FG1 reconnaissance has identified one outcrop of potential greisen in the base of the historical workings, and several areas of quartz vein outcrop were also located. Best assays to date from reconnaissance rock sampling include 0.26% WO_3 (with 0.01% Sn) from subcropping quartz vein in weathered granite, and 0.3% Sn with 0.11% WO_3 from iron-stained, angular quartz vein float sample.

Tallewang

The Tallewang target area is located 10km northwest of the Anchor tin deposit (2.4Mt @ 0.28% Sn[1]). A search of available databases indicates that the area has received very little previous exploration attention despite containing historical Sn-W-Bi mine workings. Such workings include Walkers prospect which mined tin and tungsten from bed rock greisen in an open cut at least 120m in length and from which ore concentrates produced in the year 1928 contained 35.0% Sn, 28.5% WO3 and 8.8% Bi[7].

New Tenement Application

The FG1 tin prospectivity review also identified open ground prospective for tin to the south of the Tallewang target area, and for gold west and north of the Golden Ridge project. The Company has now secured this area known as Bendover Hill with a tenement application (EL16/2021) submitted covering 195 sq.km between EL18/2018 in the north and EL17/2018 (Golden Ridge) in the south (Figure 5).

Forward Plan

While FG1's Cameron Tin Project remains a secondary behind the Company's gold focus, results of the review and recent field reconnaissance sampling are considered encouraging, and the Company remains positive regarding the potential tin opportunities in this underexplored region.

Future work on the Cameron Tin Project targets will follow a systematic exploration strategy including continued geological mapping, soil sampling, costeaning and possible scout drilling.

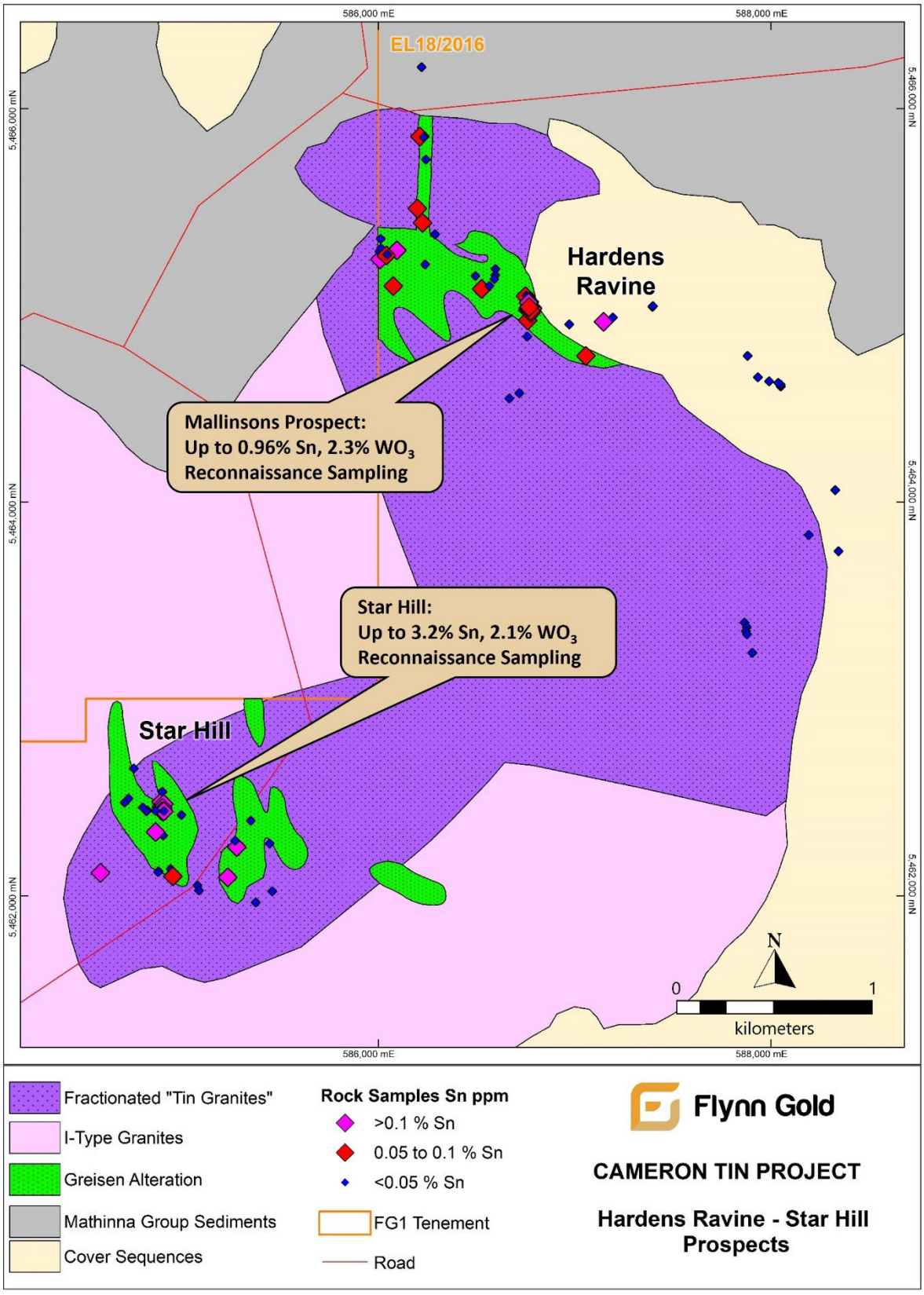

Figure 2: *Simplified geology plan and reconnaissance rock sample location in the Hardens Ravine – Star Hill target areas, Cameron Tin Project EL18/2016.*

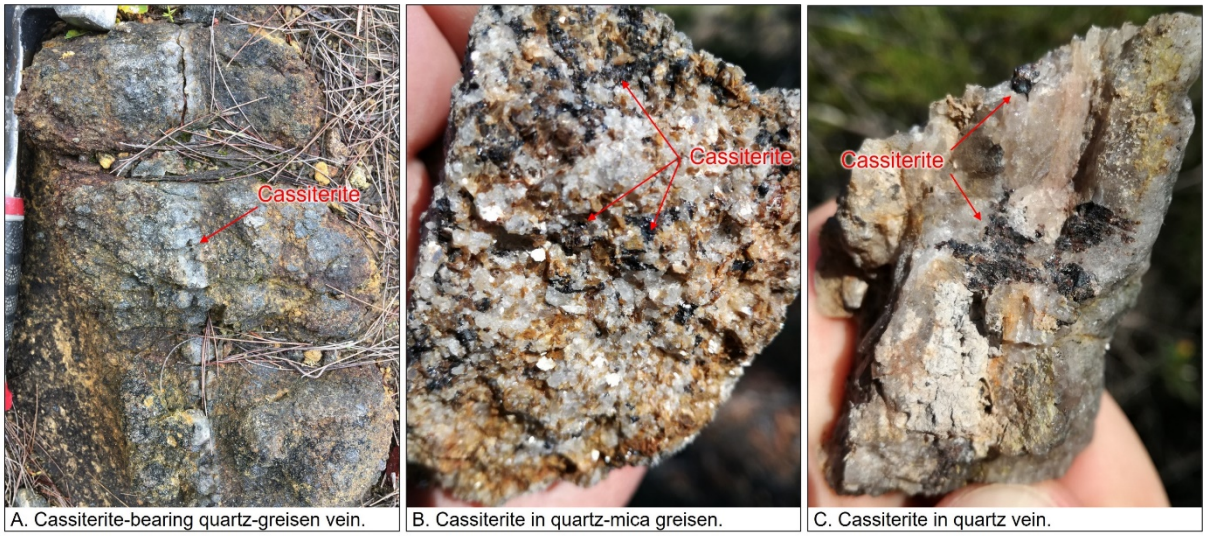

Figure 3: *Photographs of mineralised cassiterite-bearing quartz veins and greisen from the Hardens Ravine target area, Cameron Tin Project EL18/2016.*

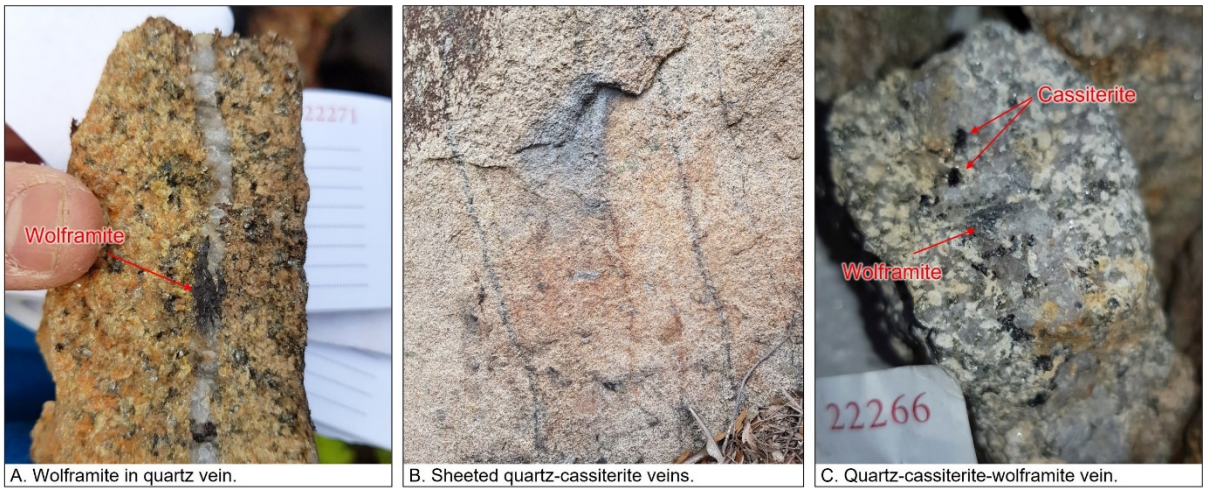

Figure 4: *Photographs of mineralised cassiterite- and wolframite-bearing quartz-greisen veins from the Star Hill target area, Cameron Tin Project EL18/2016.*

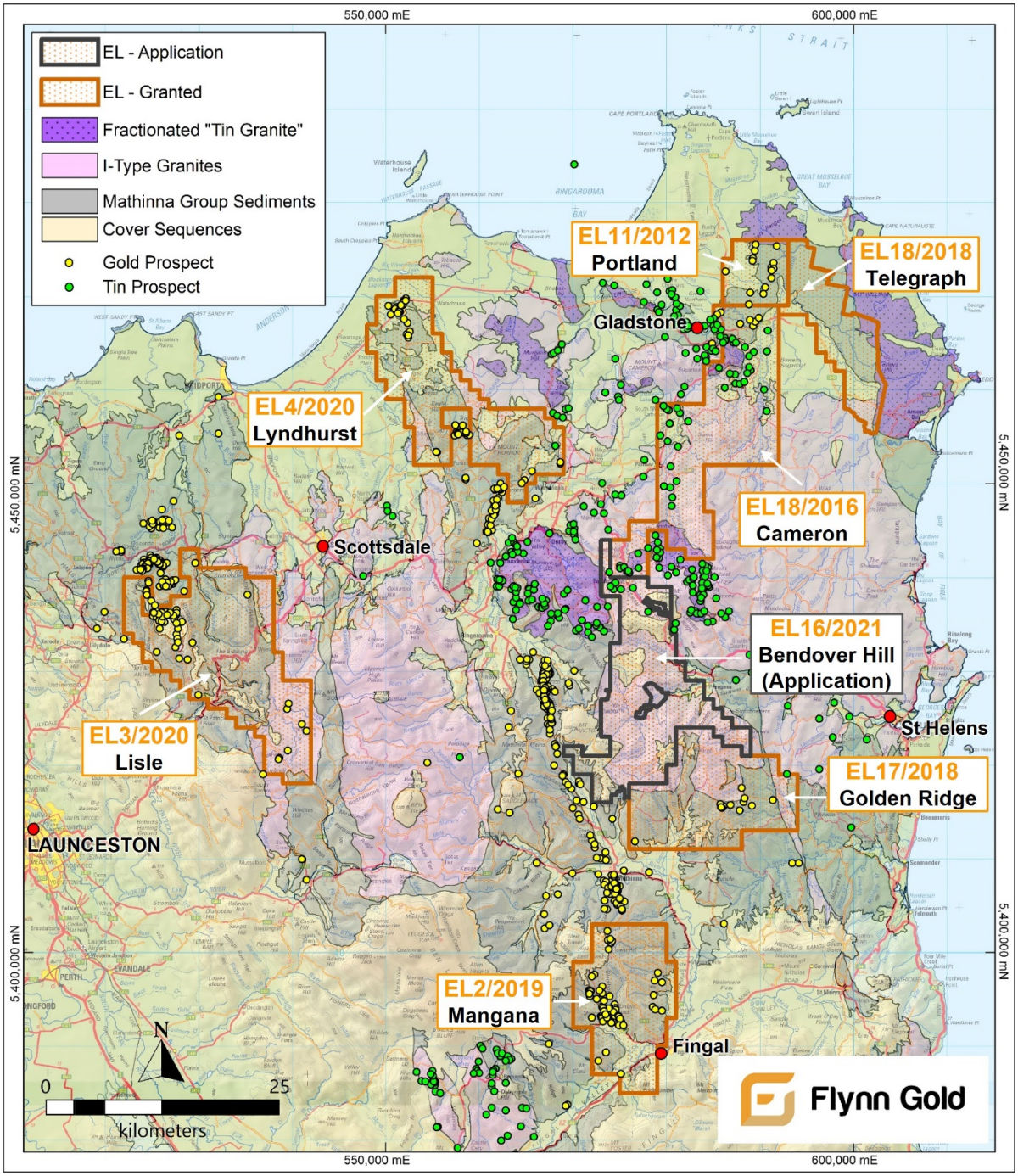

Figure 5: *FG1 tenement locations with simplified regional geology.*

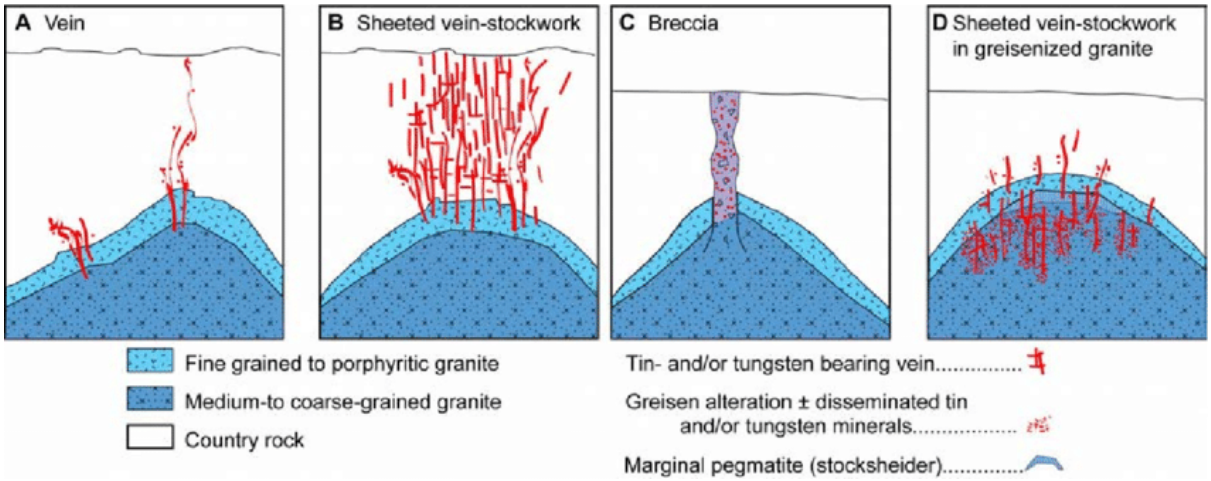

Figure 6: *Simplified schematic models of various forms of vein and stockwork tin-tungsten deposits, typical of the eastern Tasmanian tin province. Source: Carocci (2019)[8] after Sinclair (1996)[9].*

About Flynn Gold

Flynn Gold is an Australian mineral exploration company with a portfolio of exploration projects in Tasmania and WA. The Company has seven 100% owned granted tenements located in northeast Tasmania and is establishing a portfolio of gold exploration assets in the Pilbara and Yilgarn regions of Western Australia. The Company also has prospective tin projects within its northeast Tasmania gold project, as well as two zinc-silver tenements on Tasmania's mineral-rich west coast.

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

Competent Person Statement

The information in this ASX Announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled 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 the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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 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

[1]Purvis, J.G. 1988. Tasmanian Tin Prospects Part 2. N.E. Tasmanian Tin Province.

[2]Seymour, D.B, Green, G.R & Claver, C.R. 2007. The Geology and Mineral Deposits of Tasmania: a summary. 2nd Edition. Mineral Resource Tasmania.

[3]Montgomery, A. 1891. Report on the General Geological Structure and Tin-Bearing Gravels of the Gladstone District. Geological Surveyor’s Office, Launceston. OS-086.

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[7]Keid, H.G.W. 1944. The Weldborough Tin Field. Tasmanian Department of Mines.

[8]Carocci, Eleonora. (2019). Tungsten transport and deposition in magmatic-hydrothermal environments: the example of Panasqueira (Portugal). PhD Thesis.

[9]Sinclair, W.D. 1996. Vein-stockwork Tin, Tungsten; in Geology of Canadian Mineral Deposit Types, Geological Survey of Canada.

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Twelvetrees, W.H. 1901. Report on The Tin Bearing Capabilities of the Gladstone District. Government Geologist’s Office. OS-168.

Approved by the Board of Flynn Gold Limited.

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Reconnaissance Rock Sample Geochemistry

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Sample Type	Sample Method	Sn (%)	WO3 (%)	Prospect
22223	586221	5466216	Rock	Grab	-0.01	-0.01	Hardens Ravine
22224	586718	5464560	Rock	Grab	-0.01	-0.01	Hardens Ravine
22225	586668	5464532	Rock	Grab	-0.01	-0.01	Hardens Ravine
22226	588050	5464594	Rock	Grab	-0.01	-0.01	Hardens Ravine
22227	588049	5464603	Rock	Grab	-0.01	-0.01	Hardens Ravine
22228	588037	5464612	Rock	Grab	-0.01	-0.01	Hardens Ravine
22229	587990	5464620	Rock	Grab	-0.01	-0.01	Hardens Ravine
22230	588327	5464067	Rock	Grab	-0.01	0.03	Hardens Ravine
22231	588344	5463756	Rock	Grab	0.01	0.02	Hardens Ravine
22232	588192	5463839	Rock	Grab	-0.01	0.01	Hardens Ravine
22233	587865	5463393	Rock	Grab	0.01	0.01	Hardens Ravine
22235	586207	5465868	Rock	Grab	-0.01	-0.01	Hardens Ravine
22236	586213	5465866	Rock	Grab	0.07	0.02	Hardens Ravine
22237	586232	5465860	Rock	Grab	-0.01	-0.01	Hardens Ravine
22238	586243	5465746	Rock	Grab	-0.01	-0.01	Hardens Ravine
22239	586223	5465440	Rock	Grab	0.04	-0.01	Hardens Ravine
22240	586226	5465427	Rock	Grab	0.08	-0.01	Hardens Ravine
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22242	586597	5465190	Rock	Grab	-0.01	-0.01	Hardens Ravine
22243	586515	5465075	Rock	Grab	0.04	0.02	Hardens Ravine
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22246	586737	5464982	Rock	Grab	0.04	-0.01	Hardens Ravine
22247	586762	5464931	Rock	Grab	0.05	-0.01	Hardens Ravine
22248	586759	5464847	Rock	Grab	0.02	0.02	Hardens Ravine
22249	586973	5464909	Rock	Grab	0.01	0.01	Hardens Ravine
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22252	587058	5464751	Rock	Grab	-0.01	-0.01	Hardens Ravine
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HR010	586771	5464999	Rock	Grab	0.07	-0.01	Mallinsons
HR011	586785	5464994	Rock	Grab	0.06	-0.01	Mallinsons
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HR013	586785	5464990	Rock	Grab	0.21	-0.01	Mallinsons
HR014	586767	5464996	Rock	Grab	0.06	-0.01	Mallinsons
HR015	586778	5464969	Rock	Grab	0.96	-0.01	Mallinsons
HR016	586771	5464999	Rock	Grab	0.64	-0.01	Mallinsons
HR017	586778	5464980	Rock	Grab	0.08	-0.01	Mallinsons
22445	586786	5464999	Rock	Grab	0.013	2.32	Mallinsons
22446	586770	5465025	Rock	Grab	0.59	0.004	Mallinsons
22447	586766	5465021	Rock	Grab	0.10	0.002	Mallinsons
22448	586769	5464999	Rock	Grab	0.07	0.003	Mallinsons
HR001	586042	5465261	Rock	Grab	0.06	0.01	New Esk
HR002	586046	5465264	Rock	Grab	0.04	-0.01	New Esk
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22204	590557	5457891	Rock	Grab	0.01	0.26	Woods Flat
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22206	589615	5453051	Rock	Grab	-0.01	-0.01	Woods Flat
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22208	589615	5453051	Rock	Grab	-0.01	-0.01	Woods Flat
22209	589615	5453051	Rock	Grab	-0.01	-0.01	Woods Flat
22210	589615	5453051	Rock	Grab	-0.01	-0.01	Woods Flat
22211	589615	5453051	Rock	Grab	-0.01	-0.01	Woods Flat
22212	590601	5454334	Rock	Grab	0.3	0.11	Woods Flat
22213	589213	5453407	Rock	Grab	-0.01	-0.01	Woods Flat
22214	589665	5453195	Rock	Grab	-0.01	-0.01	Woods Flat
22215	589663	5453134	Rock	Grab	-0.01	-0.01	Woods Flat
22216	589662	5453163	Rock	Grab	-0.01	-0.01	Woods Flat
22217	589649	5453105	Rock	Grab	-0.01	-0.01	Woods Flat
22218	588987	5454501	Rock	Grab	-0.01	-0.01	Woods Flat
22219	588808	5454496	Rock	Grab	-0.01	0.01	Woods Flat
22220	589004	5454429	Rock	Grab	-0.01	-0.01	Woods Flat
22221	588723	5454817	Rock	Grab	-0.01	-0.01	Woods Flat
22222	588720	5454812	Rock	Grab	-0.01	-0.01	Woods Flat
22234	590784	5457111	Rock	Grab	-0.01	-0.01	Woods Flat
22285	586308	5456196	Rock	Grab	0.59	0.004	Woods Flat

***Table 1**: Reconnaissance rock sample geochemistry, Cameron Tin Project EL18/2016.*

JORC Code Table 1 for Exploration Results – Cameron Tin Project

Reconnaissance Exploration and Rock Sampling

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Note on historical exploration data:

The Table 1 commentary primarily discusses 'recent' exploration results obtained from Flynn Gold's exploration programs. 'Historical' exploration results are generally not discussed in the Table due to older reports commonly lacking in the detail of information required to fulfill current JORC reporting requirements. Historical results are considered sufficiently consistent between generations of past explorers, and sufficiently consistent with recent results, to provide confidence that the results are indicative of the tenor of the samples.

In the professional opinion of the Competent Person, sufficient verification of the data has been undertaken to provide sufficient confidence that past exploration programs were performed to adequate industry standards and the data reported is fit for:

- substantiating the prospectivity of the project in general;
- supporting the geological model/s proposed;
- planning exploration programs; and
- identifying/generating targets for further investigation.

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.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *- In cases where "industry standard" work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. "reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay"). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	No drilling has been completed. **Rock Sampling** Flynn Gold and its subsidiary, Kingfisher Exploration Pty Ltd, has collected a total of 123 "grab" rock samples from the Cameron project since 2016. Grab samples are collected from surface outcrop, subcrop or float occurrences, and occasionally from historical mine working rock piles. Some samples may be selective and taken from both mineralised and unmineralised material in order to determine background element concentrations in an area. This style of "grab" sampling enables preliminary/indicative metal grade and rock elemental compositions to be ascertained, however, it is not as representative as continuous chip channel sampling or drilling.
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.).*	No drilling reported.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	No drilling reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All samples collected were qualitatively logged and described by a qualified geologist.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	All samples were submitted to either ALS or SGS laboratories in Tasmania where entire samples were dried, crushed and pulverised (to 85% passing 75 microns) prior to sub-sampling for assay. Standardised equipment used with QC performed at the pulverisation stage at the labs. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation sought. No drilling reported.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	All rock grab and channel samples were analysed for Sn and W by XRF (SGS method code XRF75E, ALS method code ME-XRF15b). Selected sample batches were also assayed for 48 element four acid ICP-MS suite (SGS method code ICP40Q, ALS method code ME-MS61). These techniques are considered total in nature. Flynn Gold has its own internal QAQC procedure involving the use of certified reference material (CRM) standards and blank (non-mineralised) materials. These have not been inserted into the reconnaissance rock grab geochemical sampling programs to date due to the early stage nature of the programs. ALS and SGS laboratories are accredited to ISO/IEC standards. External laboratory checks have not been used to date.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	All reported data was subjected to validation and verification by company personnel prior to reporting. Primary data was collected both manually onto paper logging forms and digitally using a field laptop computer using in-house logging codes. The data is checked and verified prior to entering into a master database. All original records are kept on file. Flynn Gold has done sufficient verification of the data, in the Competent Person's opinion to provide sufficient confidence that sampling was performed to adequate industry standards and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation. The use of twinned holes is not applicable to surface geochemical sampling programs.
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.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Surface samples are surveyed using a handheld GPS with a lateral accuracy of +/-5m. RL's are assigned from 1 sec (30m) satellite data or sub-1m accurate LIDAR data if available. A Mineral Resource estimate has not been determined. All Flynn Gold samples are surveyed in the MGA 94 Zone 55 grid system. There is no information on the accuracy of the locations of historical sampling points.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	The surface sampling data (soil, rock and channel samples) is not sufficient to establish mineral resources. Sample compositing has not 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.* *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.*	Unable to be fully addressed due to insufficient data at this early stage of exploration. From the information available, no sampling bias issues have been identified to date. Grab samples are an aggregated of chips collected with a hammer that are intended to test and characterise the potential controls on mineralisation and gold grade.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The chain of custody for all Flynn Gold samples from collection to dispatch to assay laboratory is managed by Flynn Gold personnel. The level of security is considered appropriate for exploration surface sampling programs. Historic sample security procedures are unknown.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been carried out at this time. Due to the early stage of exploration, project-specific standard and technical procedures are still being adjusted.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Cameron Tin Project includes area under Exploration Licence EL18/2016, granted to and controlled by Flynn Gold through its subsidiary Kingfisher Exploration Pty Ltd. The Company, through Kingfisher Exploration Pty Ltd, recently submitted an application for EL16/2021 located directly south of and adjoining EL18/2016. Flynn Gold is unaware of any impediments for exploration on the granted licence and does not anticipate any impediments to exploration for the area under application.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration has been completed on Flynn Gold's projects by a variety of companies. Most previous exploration was focussed on the potential of alluvial placer tin deposits with very limited effort towards assessment of and exploration for primary tin mineralisation. All historical exploration records are publicly available via the Tasmanian Government websites including Land Information System Tasmania (thelist.tas.gov.au). All work conducted by previous operators at the Cameron 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. Prospectors first worked the ground within and surrounding the project area in the northeast of Tasmania in the late 1800's. The first documented discovery of tin in NE Tasmania was by George Renison Bell at several locations in the Boobyalla River catchment in 1874. Prospecting in the ensuing years explored most of the region's waterways and identified the bulk of the region's major alluvial tin deposits. The early 1900's saw the development of many large placer tin mining operations in NE Tasmania - the Arba, Briseis and the deposits along the Lower Ringarooma River including Pioneer, Endurance and Scotia / Lochaber, all helped add to a total tin production of in excess of 70,000 tonnes of concentrates from the region. Most of the placer mining was by hydraulic sluicing but some dredges were used including the Dorset dredge which operated from 1944 to 1971. Hard rock mining of primary deposits also rook place. Within the EL18/2016 area, significant alluvial tin mining occurred at several zones including the South Mount Cameron zone (Dorset Dredge and surrounds), Star Hill-Enterprise-Olgilvies-Edina-Jewles Flats zone (South of Gladstone), Empress-New Esk-Garfield-Cybele zone (east of Gladstone), Garbaldi (Wyniford River), and the Musselroe River zone (Woods Flat-Eastern Leads-North Mussel Roe-Traceys. Records of tin production are incomplete and very often only rough. Documented estimates come from early Department of Mines annual reports. The main period of operations from the deep leads appears to be around 1900-1930 with the most productive mine during this time being the Edina which was producing about 1.5 tonnes of concentrate per month in 1901. The richest mine in the 19th century was evidently the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Empress, which at its peak produced 100 tonnes of tin (at least) for 1885-1886. Utah Development Company Pty Ltd (Utah) which was granted an Exploration Licence (EL6/1963) over a large area of tin potential in NE Tasmania. During 1963, Utah carried out field investigations and appraisal of the alluvial tin potential of Quaternary and Tertiary leads in the vicinity of the Woods Flat workings and the area extending north from Woods Flat through the Eastern Terrace and the Edina, Cybele and Garfield workings. No appraisal of primary tin mineralisation potential was conducted – the focus was for alluvial placer tin deposits. In 1968 Texins Development Pty Ltd were granted an exploration Licence over the Wyniford and surrounding areas (EL 6/68). In 1973-1974 Geophoto Resources Consultants, for Texins, conducted reconnaissance field work, pitting and sampling of alluvial deposits along the river terraces flanking the Wyniford River. During 1971 B.M.I. Mining Pty. Ltd. conducted an exploration program for alluvial placer tin deposits along a 4km section of the Mussel Roe River from north of Eastern Terrace in the south to Tracey's workings in the north. BMI concluded that the drilling program did not encounter sufficient placer tin resources to warrant mining operations and relinquished their interest in the ground. In 1980/81 Australian Anglo American Limited (AAAL), under agreement with Amdex Mining Limited, carried out a review and assessment of the alluvial tin potential of the Ringarooma valley. It was concluded that while a single large-scale dredging operation of AAAL's target parameters was not identified, the Ringarooma Valley remained prospective for small scale tin dredging operations as well as for several deep lead situations. Geopeko (1978/79) carried out exploration activities aimed towards assessing the shallow bulk mining potential of tin-bearing greisen at the Fly-by-Night prospect near Gladstone (outside of EL18/2016). Initial work consisted of reconnaissance geological mapping, bulk sampling of greisen and greisenised granite, assaying, heavy mineral separation, mineralogical and petrological examinations. The results of this work indicated that there was potential for 4.5 million tonnes of greisen of a grade that was interpreted to be potentially economic. Follow up shallow RC drilling work was carried out, leading Geopeko to concluded that insufficient tonnage, low cassiterite grades and inhomogeneous distribution of cassiterite within the greisen body rendered this resource uneconomic at the time of investigation. However, given the very shallow depths (average 5.6m depth) and wide spacing (50m) of the drill holes, it in unsurprising that such a result was obtained. There appears to have been no specific targeting of high-grade greisen veins In 1981 Santos carried out a programme of rock chip sampling (143 samples) at the historical Fly-by-Night hard rock tin workings (located outside of EL18/2016) and drilled two drill holes (DFBN4 and BFBN5) totalling 150.5 metres in depth. Results of the rock chip sampling indicated that locally higher grades of tin occur in greisen alteration in a cupola-like contact with the overlying Mathinna Bed rocks. Anomalous tin grades varying between 0.12 % and 1.0 % Sn were received from 9 rock samples. All other samples returned elevated tin values, generally between 100 and 990 ppm Sn. Best results from the drilling was 2m @ 0.9% Sn from 81m (DFBN4). Sn values were consistently elevated in the altered granite in drill hole DFBN4, averaging 500 ppm Sn over the length of the drill hole (86m) and typically ranging between 150 and 550 ppm Sn. Santos

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		followed up the drilling with a wide-spaced (200m spaced lines with 50m sampling centres) gridding program in an 8.4 Sq.km area immediately east, south and southeast of Gladstone, covering the Gladstone goldfield area and extending south and southeast over the Star Hill and Enterprise prospects and eastwards to the New Esk – Garfield areas (Hardens Ravine), that included geochemical hand auger soil sampling, geological mapping (1:5000 scale) and trenching. While, the results of the program proved interesting for primary tin mineralisation potential, several anomalous gold-in-soil results saw subsequent activities being directed towards gold exploration. Probably the most comprehensive exploration effort within the EL18/2016 boundary since the early 1980's occurred in the Wyniford River area where in 2002 Mineral Holdings Australia Pty Limited were granted EL 1/2003, which was transferred to Van Dieman Mines (VDM) in 2004. VDM conducted exploration until 2009 which included collection of four bulk samples by excavator, of about 30 m3, from three areas. One bulk sample from the south, Sample 3, in the area of the Wildcat Workings, had coarse cassiterite, in sizes up to 10 mm, much of it being locked on greisen or quartz fragments. This suggests that a bedrock source could be nearby and a wide area of anomalous tin in stream sediment sampling at the headwaters of the Wyniford River, over an area 1 to 3 km south of the Wildcat workings seems to lend additional support to this idea. Significant quantities of sapphire averaging >3 g/bcm (30% gem quality) were noted from samples collected in the Wyniford River drainage. Macquarie Harbour Mining (MHM) (2007-2010) carried out limited tin and gold exploration as part of their North East Tasmania Project under EL's 3/2007, 2/2007 and 66/2007. HMH were targeting placer tin deposits and planned to carry out a program of bulk sampling using a trailer-mounted tin sampling plant. However, these plans were postponed due to restrictions placed on the extent and volume of bulk sampling pertaining to the conditions of the Exploration Licence and difficulty of access to the areas of interest. Exploration carried out by MHM was generally reconnaissance in nature. At the old Star Hill workings they reported on the reconnaissance of an adit about 20m long, striking 330 degrees and following a thin subvertical vein carrying cassiterite, chalcopyrite, wolframite and other minor sulphides and associated secondary minerals. The vein is between 5 and 10 cm wide. MHM engaged Geological Consultant Revel Munro to investigate the economic potential of alluvial tin deposits on MHM's Gladstone tenements and provide a report that was able to rank their relative prospectivity. Munro concluded that only two localities hold sufficient alluvial tin potential for further serious investigation - the Cybele-Tracey's and Amber Hill areas. In 2011-2012 Tin Dragon Pty Ltd applied for and was granted a series of Exploration Licences in the NE Tasmania. Tin Dragon carried out extensive data compilation and review but carried out very little actual field exploration activity. After failing to on-sell the tenements, Tin Dragon eventually relinquished most of their EL's but applied for Retention Licences over known deep lead placer deposit resources at Pioneer, Endurance and Scotia in 2016 (despite having contributed nothing in the way of work or expenditure towards these resources). It is understood that these Retention Licences are still under application.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The regional geology of NE Tasmania is dominated by an extensive basement of granitoid batholiths that were intruded into Ordovician-Lower Devonian aged marine sedimentary sequences of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the Mathinna Supergroup (commonly known as the "Mathinna beds") during Devonian times (between 395 and 368 Ma). The granitoids post-date regional folding of the Mathinna beds, which is correlated with the Tabberabberan deformation of eastern Australia. Emplacement was at a high level, with narrow metamorphic aureoles around the granites. The granitoids have been identified into four main sub-types: granodiorite, biotite adamellite, biotite-garnet adamellite, and alkali-feldspar-(biotite-muscovite) granite. The last type is strongly fractionated and commonly hosts tin (cassiterite) mineralisation. Field relations indicate that, generally, the granodiorite plutons are the oldest and the alkali-feldspar granite plutons the youngest. Late stage leucocratic "tin granites" of the Lottah and Mount Cameron sheets intrude the older granites in the south and north of EL18/2016. These muscovite-biotite granites typically form as sheet-like bodies with feeder dykes and are confined to the upper levels of the batholith that are presently exposed. They are commonly enriched in Sn, W, F, Rb and Li relative to the earlier-formed granodiorites and granite/adamellites. Their high Sn contents appear to be due to partitioning of Sn into residual liquids during fractional crystallisation of the magma. Ordovician Mathinna Group sedimentary rocks outcrop in the far north of EL18/2016, east and northeast of Gladstone, where they are typically contact metamorphosed to hornfels and quartzite in a zone extending up to 1.3km from contact with the granites. Primary tin and tin-tungsten mineralisation in NE Tasmania generally shows a close spatial relationship to the late-stage, fractionated muscovite-biotite granite bodies ("tin-granites") of the Blue Tier batholith. Styles of granite-related tin-(tungsten) mineralisation of NE Tasmania can be broadly classified into three groups: 1) Greisen veins, pipes and sheets within granite; 2) Cassiterite stockworks in Mathinna Beds proximal to granite contacts; and 3) Quartz-wolframite-cassiterite veins in Mathinna Group metasediments. Steeply-dipping greisen veins and pipes occur within and adjacent to the roof contacts of muscovite-biotite granites of the Lottah and Mt Cameron Sheets, and the Mt Paris Mass, particularly in association with roof irregularities. They are variable in width and lateral extent, but generally occur as clusters. The smaller greisen veins commonly have a central fracture or quartz vein, about which the greisen is symmetrical. The greisens consist of quartz and muscovite in granular intergrowths, with no relict granitic textures preserved where the alteration is intense. Cassiterite is intergrown with quartz and muscovite but is more abundant as coarsely crystalline aggregates on fracture surfaces within the greisen veins and associated quartz veins. Sulphides occur in places. The greisen veins are fracture-controlled, sub-vertical and commonly sheeted, appearing to have formed by alteration of granite along the pre-existing fractures. These fractured controlled systems commonly trend NNW subparallel to the elongation of the batholith and individual plutons. Fracture-controlled zones of kaolinite alteration accompany the greisen locally. Sub-horizontal "sheets" of greisenised granite and greisen may occur within irregularities of the roof zone of muscovite-biotite granite-sheets either at the contact with other typically older granites and or at the roof contact with overlying Mathinna beds. Significant tin mineralisation roughly overlaps the limit of greisenisation and is associated with minor molybdenite, chalcopyrite and fluorite. The main deposit of this type is at the Anchor mine at Blue Tier, with other deposits in the Blue Tier tin

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		filed include the Crystal Hill. Liberator, North Liberator, Don, Australia, Summit, Mount Michael, New Moon, Cream Creek and Kent deposits. The main cassiterite stockwork deposit is the Great Pyramid Tin Mine in the Upper Scamander area. Here fine grained cassiterite occurs in small fractures, and as the matrix to breccias in localised fault zones. The cassiterite is concentrated in fractured sandstone-quartzite beds in a faulted anticlinal structure. Vein-like deposits of quartz-wolframite-cassiterite in NE Tasmania occur mainly above the roof of muscovite -biotite granite sheets or cupolas. The major deposits of this type in eastern Tasmania are at Aberfoyle (total production 2.1 Mt at 0.91 % Sn and 0.28 % WO3) and Story's Creek (total production 1.1 Mt at 1.09% WO3 and 0.18% Sn), but small deposits are also known at Upper Scamander and Gladstone. The veins appear to occupy discrete fractures in the contact aureole of the underlying granites.
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.* *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.*	No drilling reported. Not applicable.
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.* *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.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No drilling reported. Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intersection lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. "downhole length, true width not known").*	No drilling reported. Not applicable.
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.*	Included in the body of this announcement.
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.*	No cut off grades utilised in reporting of rock chip results. No drilling reported. Not applicable.
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.*	All relevant and material exploration data is shown on figures, presented in tables and discussed in the text.
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).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Planned exploration programs include continued geological mapping and rock sampling, soil sampling, costeaning and possible drilling if warranted.