ASX Announcement
24 September 2021

FLYNN HITS MORE HIGH-GRADE GOLD AT BRILLIANT

Flynn Gold Limited (ASX: **FG1**, "**Flynn Gold**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce it has received high-grade gold assay results from drill hole BRDD003 at the Brilliant prospect at its Golden Ridge Project in northeast Tasmania.

Highlights

- Preliminary assays received from diamond drill hole BRDD003 at Brilliant have returned multiple high-grade gold intercepts within broad mineralisation zones. Key significant intercepts are summarised below (see Table 1 for further details).

BRDD003:

- **13.0m @ 2.86 g/t Au from 194.0m, including**
  - **6.0m @ 5.77 g/t Au from 194.0m, including**
    - **0.5m @ 56.3g/t Au from 195.0m**
- **38.0m @ 1.34 g/t Au from 111.0m, including**
  - **1.0m @ 9.05 g/t Au from 111.0m; and**
  - **3.0m @ 8.88 g/t Au from 146.0, including**
    - **1.0m @ 11.7g/t Au from 146m**
- **0.5m @ 17.9 g/t Au from 157.0m**

- High-grade intercepts in GRDD003 are consistent with previously reported visible gold in the drill core.
- A 38m thick mineralised zone from 111.0m in BRDD003 correlates well with mineralisation 50m down-dip in historical hole GRD006 (**57m @ 2.55 g/t Au from 201m, including 4m @ 20.2 g/t Au from 236m**). This zone remains open at depth below GRD006 as well as along strike and represents a priority target that will be tested in upcoming drill holes.

BRDD003 Summary

BRDD003 was designed to confirm results of historical drillholes and to provide data relating to the orientation of structures, veining and mineralisation.

BRDD003 was completed to a depth of 309.8m, intersecting variably contact metamorphosed (biotite-hornfelsed) sandstone and interbedded sandstone-siltstone sequences of the Mathinna Group. Multiple zones of sheeted quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite veining with associated gold mineralisation occur throughout the hole (Figure 1). The mineralised veins are associated with variable silica and sericitic alteration of the hornfelsed host rock. A zone of fault-shearing was intersected from approximately 146.5m to 150.4m downhole depth which is interpreted to represent an important structural and geological bounding feature to mineralised zones in BRDD003 and also in nearby drillhole GRD006. Structural logging of the oriented drillcore indicates that mineralised vein sets predominantly strike northeast and dip steeply to sub-vertically towards the southeast.

As previously reported, visible gold was recognised in quartz veining in drill holes BRDD003 at 111.6m and 195.0m (Figure 2).

Assays reported for BRDD003 are from the downhole interval 100.3m to 254.0m. Preliminary[1] significant mineralised intercepts are presented in Table 1. The remainder of the hole has been sampled, with assay results currently awaited.

Drillhole ID	From m	To m	Interval m	Au g/t
BRDD003	111	149	38	1.34
including	111	112	1	9.05
and	132	133	1	4.41
and	146	149	3	8.88
including	146	147	1	11.7
BRDD003	157	157.5	0.5	17.9
BRDD003	175.9	176.3	0.4	1.36
BRDD003	194	207	13	2.86
including	194	200	6	5.77
including	195	195.5	0.5	56.3
BRDD003	206	207	1	1.54
BRDD003	225.7	226.1	0.4	4.33
BRDD003	231	232	1	0.97

Table 1**:** *Drillhole BRDD003 significant mineralised intercepts. Reported grades are calculated as weighted averages. Wider composite intercepts use a 0.3g/t Au cut-off grade, while the higher grade included intercepts use a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off grade. Intercepts are downhole intervals.*

Revised GRD006 Intercepts

Based on the improved understanding of mineralised vein orientations and the interpreted mineralisation bounding fault structure intersected in BRDD003, significant mineralised intercept zones in historical hole GRD006 have been revised[2] and are presented in Table 2.

The revised GRD006 significant mineralised intercepts, particularly the intercept of **57m @ 2.55 g/t Au from 201m, including 4m @ 20.2 g/t Au from 236m** are considered material as they support an interpretation indicating continuity of high-grade mineralisation adjacent to the interpreted mineralisation-bounding fault structure observed in hole BRDD003. This interpretation indicates strong potential for depth extensions to the zone of high-grade gold mineralisation intersected adjacent to the fault which remains open below GRD006 as well as along strike and represents a priority target that will be tested in upcoming drill holes.

Drillhole ID	From m	To m	Interval m	Au g/t
GRD006	19	21	2	0.39
GRD006	100	184	84	0.49
GRD006	191	192	1	1.34
GRD006	201	258	57	2.55
including	210	211	1	8.89
and	213	215	2	6.71
and	219	220	1	13.10
and	236	240	4	20.04
including	237	239	2	38.80
GRD006	266	291	25	0.41
including	283	289	6	1.16

Table 2**:** *GRD006 revised historical significant mineralised intercepts. Reported grades are calculated as weighted averages. Wider composite intercepts use a 0.3g/t Au cut-off grade, while the higher grade included intercepts use a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off grade. Intercepts are downhole intervals.*

[1] *the reported BRDD003 assays are considered preliminary and are subject to possible updating following planned QAQC duplicate and multi-method assaying.*

[2] *Revised from original significant intercepts reported in the FG1 Prospectus dated 30 March 2021.*

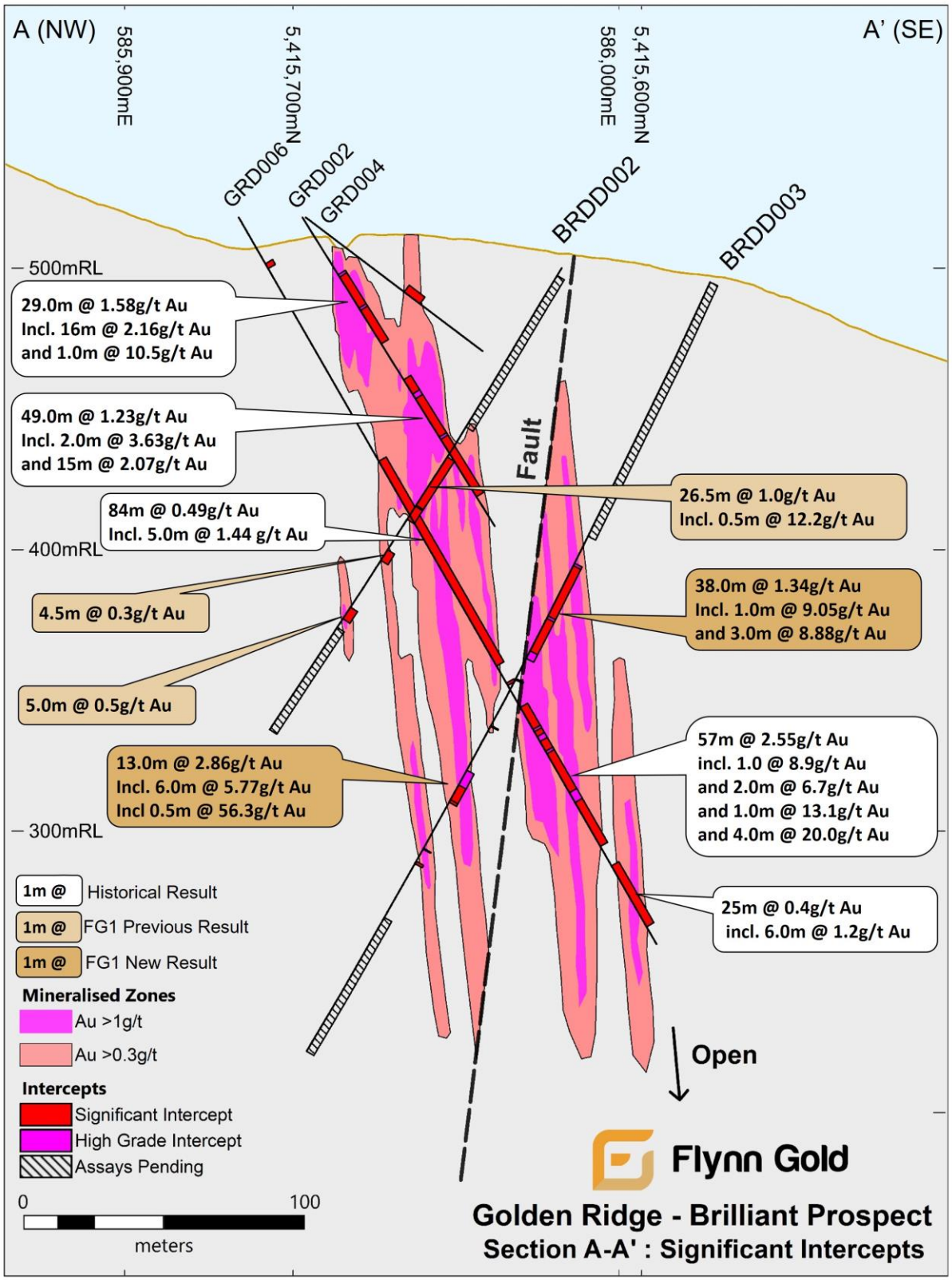


Figure 1: *Drill section highlighting results from BRDD003 at FG1's Brilliant prospect, Golden Ridge. Significant intercepts reported as downhole intervals.*

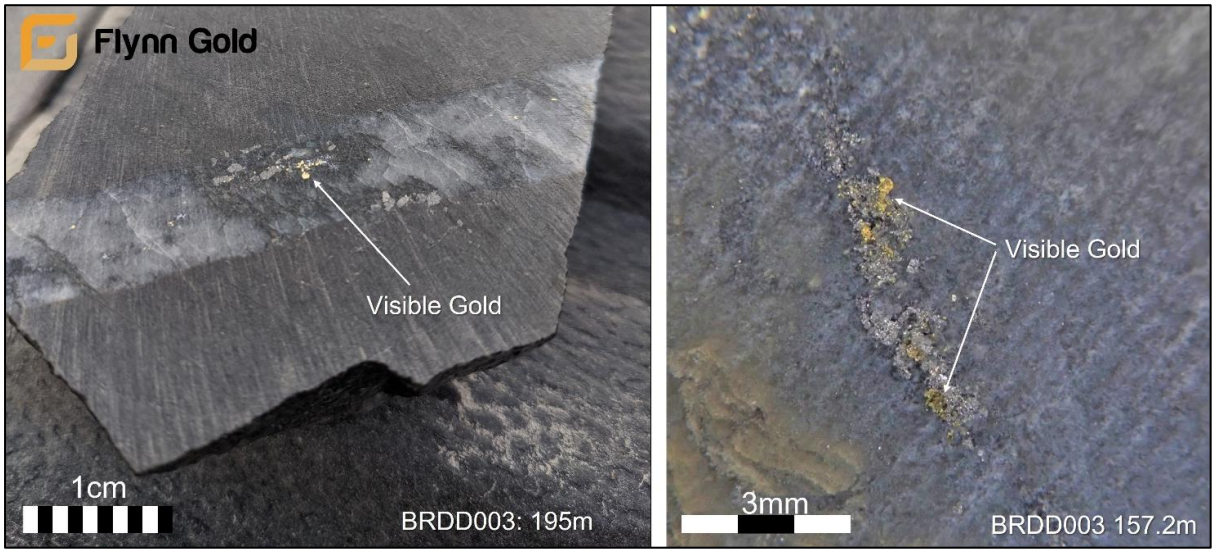


Figure 2: *Visible gold from 195m and 157.2m in drillhole BRDD-003 (assays pending).*

Brilliant Drilling Program Update

Flynn Gold has completed eight diamond drill holes totalling of 1,661m of a planned 4,100m program over 250m of strike length at Brilliant (Figure 3 and Table 3). Due to long lead times being experienced at the assay laboratories, intervals of mineralised veining in drillcore are being prioritised for sampling. Samples from five completed drill holes are currently at the assay laboratory. Drilling is currently progressing on BRDD007 which has been re-entered and will be extended to target the high-grade mineralisation along strike from BRDD003.

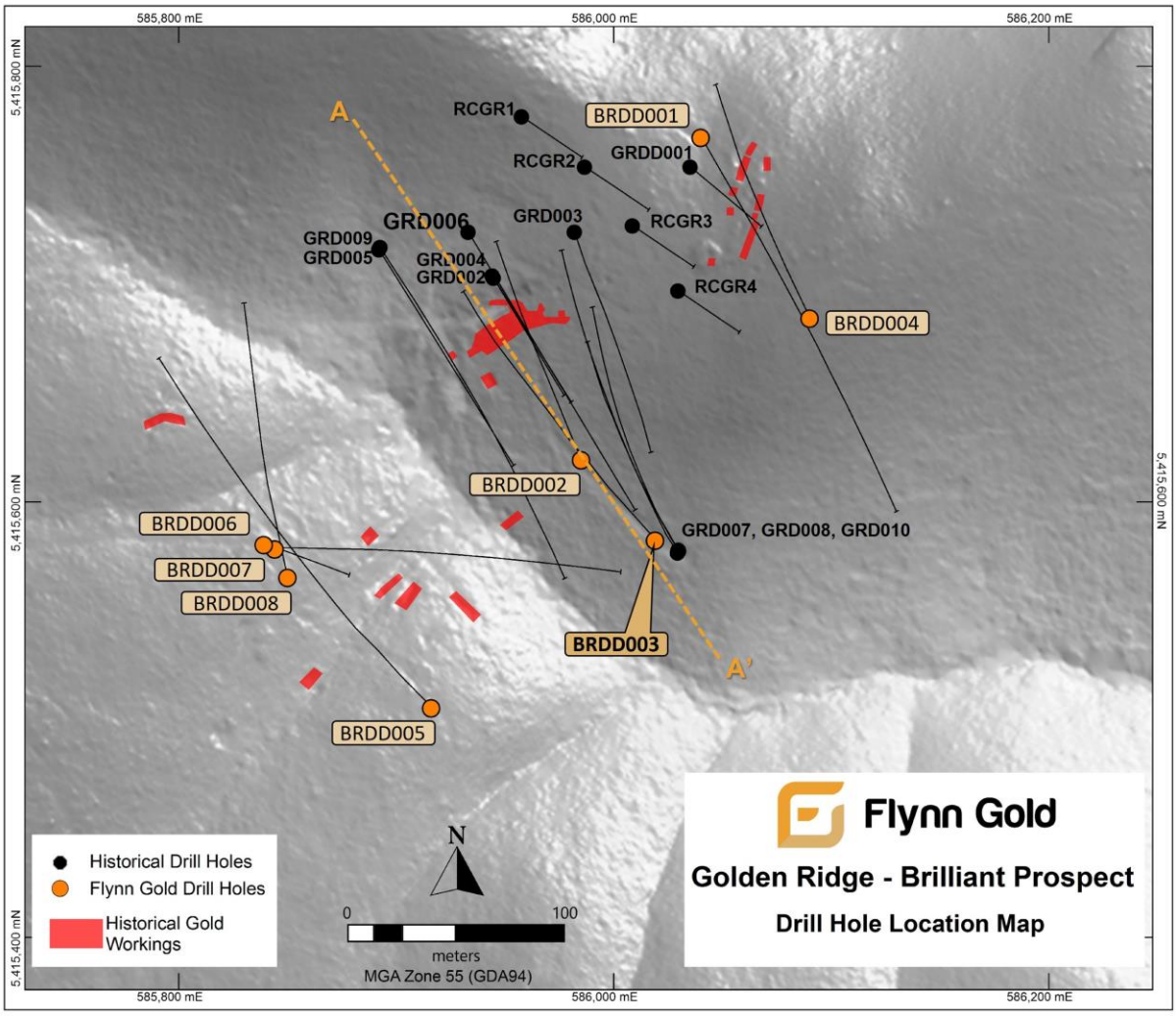


Figure 3: *Drillhole location plan for Brilliant prospect, Golden Ridge, Tasmania. Significant intercepts reported as downhole intervals.*

About The Golden Ridge Project

FG1's Golden Ridge Project covers an area of 167 km^2 under a single exploration licence, EL17/2018, located 75 km east of Launceston in northeast Tasmania. The company is targeting Intrusion Related Gold System (**IRGS**) style mineralisation at Golden Ridge where mineralisation is hosted within granodiorite and also within the surrounding thermal aureole of contact metamorphosed Ordovician sedimentary Mathinna Group host rocks (Figure 4). The Brilliant prospect is located with the hornfelsed contact aureole along the southern granodiorite contact margin where gold mineralisation is associated with sheeted quartz-sulphide vein swarms.

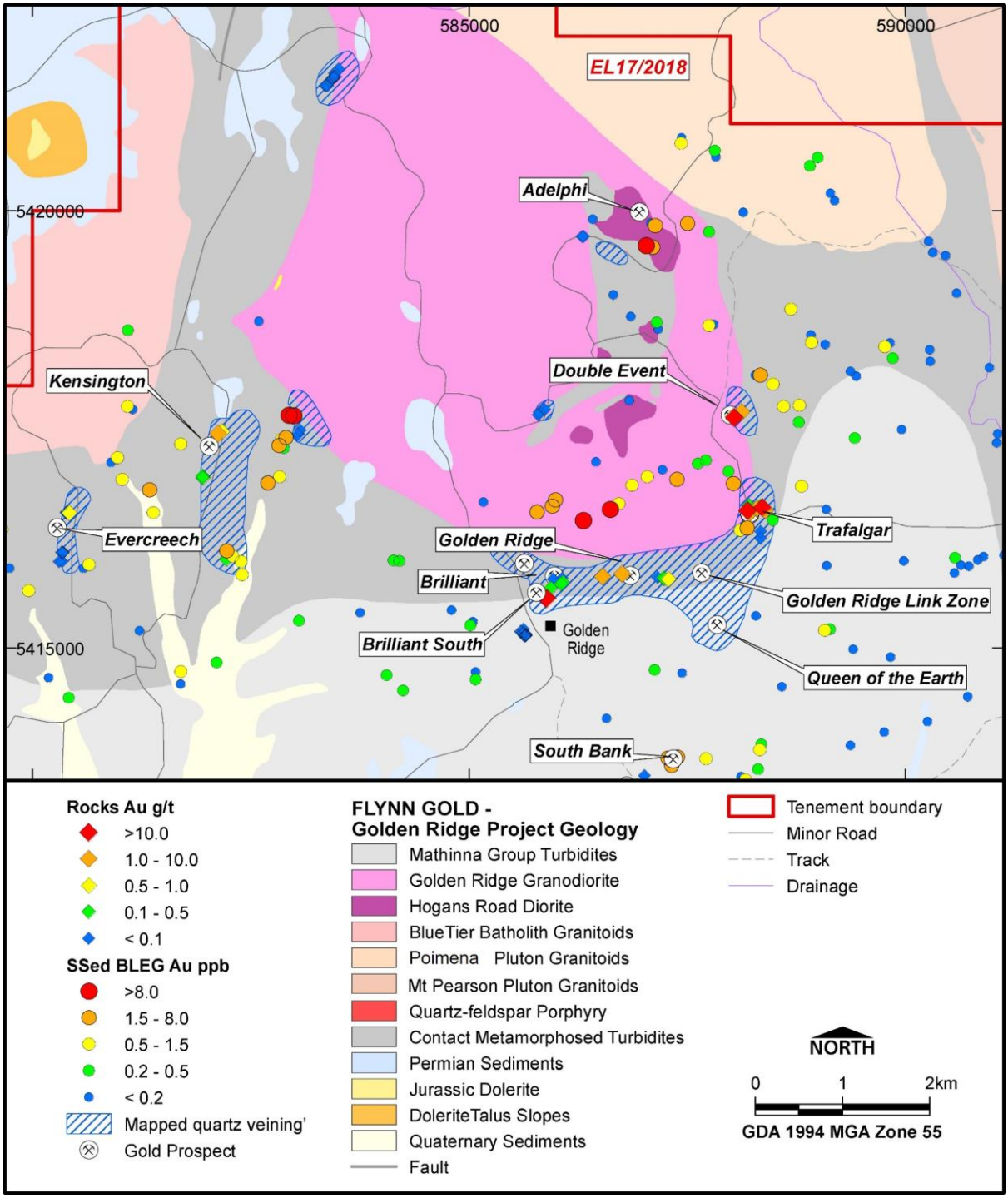


Figure 4: *Geology and geochemistry of the Golden Ridge project, NE Tasmania*.

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 projects 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.

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

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included within the Prospectus dated 30 March 2021, except for the revised GRD006 significant mineralised intercepts reported in this announcement.

References

FG1: ASX 15 June 2021 (Prospectus)
FG1: ASX 17 June 2021
FG1: ASX 29 July 2021
FG1: ASX 27 August 2021

Forward Looking and Cautionary Statements

Some statements in this announcement regarding estimates or future events are forward-looking statements. They include indications of, and guidance on, future earnings, cash flow, costs and financial performance. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as “planned”, “expected”, “projected”, “estimated”, “may”, “scheduled”, “intends”, “anticipates”, “believes”, “potential”, "predict", "foresee", "proposed", "aim", "target", "opportunity", “could”, “nominal”, “conceptual” and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this report are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Forward-looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance. Forward-looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results to differ from estimated 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.

Approved by the Board of Flynn Gold Limited.

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Location Data for Brilliant Prospect Drillholes

Drillhole ID	Easting GDA94	Northing GDA94	mRL (ahd)	Azimuth (Grid)	Dip	Final Length (m)	Prospect	Type	Company
BRDD001	586040	5415768	520	150	-63	378.6	Brilliant	DD	Flynn Gold
BRDD002	585985	5415615	500	330	-58	195.8	Brilliant	DD	Flynn Gold
BRDD003	586019	5415583	495	315	-65	309.0	Brilliant	DD	Flynn Gold
BRDD004	586090	5415685	537	330	-55	201.0	Brilliant	DD	Flynn Gold
BRDD005	595916	5415506	499	330	-63	378.0	Brilliant	DD	Flynn Gold
BRDD006	585840	5415575	503	90	-55	249.6	Brilliant	DD	Flynn Gold
BRDD007	585839	5415566	503	110	-65	105.8	Brilliant	DD	Flynn Gold
BRDD008	585850	5415470	504	335	-55	222.0	Brilliant	DD	Flynn Gold

***Table 3**: Brilliant prospect drill hole location and summary data.*

Significant Intercepts for Reported Brilliant Prospect Drillholes (FG1 Drilling)

Prospect	Type	Drillhole ID	From m	To m	Interval m	Au g/t
Brilliant	DD	BRDD002	79.0	105.5	26.5	1.00
		including	95.0	100.5	5.5	2.69
		including	99.5	100.0	0.5	12.20
Brilliant	DD	BRDD002	118.5	123	4.5	0.31
Brilliant	DD	BRDD002	143	148	5.5	0.49
Brilliant	DD	BRDD003	111	149	38	1.34
		including	111	112	1	9.05
		and	132	133	1	4.41
		and	146	149	3	8.88
		including	146	147	1	11.7
Brilliant	DD	BRDD003	157	157.5	0.5	17.9
Brilliant	DD	BRDD003	175.9	176.3	0.4	1.36
Brilliant	DD	BRDD003	194	207	13	2.86
		including	194	200	6	5.77
		including	195	195.5	0.5	56.3
Brilliant	DD	BRDD003	206	207	1	1.54
Brilliant	DD	BRDD003	225.7	226.1	0.4	4.33
Brilliant	DD	BRDD003	231	232	1	0.97

***Table 4**: Brilliant prospect significant drillhole intercepts. Reported grades are calculated as weighted averages. Wider composite intercepts use a 0.3g/t Au cut-off grade, while the higher grade included intercepts use a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off grade. Intercepts are downhole intervals. DD = diamond drillhole*

JORC Code Table 1 for Exploration Results

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

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.*	***NOTE: All historical drilling and surface geochemistry (rock, soil, stream sediment sampling) information in this release are previously reported (see references in this release)*** The Brilliant prospect diamond core was sampled to geological boundaries with sample lengths generally between 0.5 m and 1.0 m. The core was cut on site and half core sampled.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	During sampling of the diamond drill core, certified reference material (CRM) standards were inserted at least every 20 samples. Blank samples were also inserted at least every 20 samples. Duplicate samples were routinely submitted and checked against originals.
	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.*	Drill sampling techniques are considered industry standard. Diamond core drilling was cut and sampled via half core. Whole samples were pulverised and split to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay (ALS Au-AA26 method). All samples were pulverised to nominal 85% passing 75 microns before being split for analyses. Care was taken when sampling the diamond core to sample the same half side of the core as standard practice. Coarse gold was observed in some drill core intervals. Additional sampling using various techniques and duplicate samples is planned to allow an assessment of any sampling issues. Current results appear to be consistent with historical drilling assay results associated with coarse visible gold.
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,*	Drilling was undertaken by diamond core technique at triple tube PQ (83.1 mm diameter) and HQ (61.1 mm diameter) core sizes. Industry standard diamond drilling techniques were used. Triple tube was used. HQ core was orientated using the Boart Longyear Truecore

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	UPIX core orientation system. Hole traces were surveyed using a digital down-hole survey camera tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core recovery was logged and recorded in a database. The core recovery was logged for each run of drilling and measured against the drilled length. Generally, sample weights are comparable, and any bias is considered negligible.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Triple tube diamond core drilling techniques were used.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship has been noticed between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *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 diamond core holes were geologically logged in full for core recovery, RQD, geotechnical parameters, weathering, oxidation, lithology, grainsize, alteration, mineralisation, vein types and vein intensity, structure, and magnetic susceptibility. Logging was both qualitative and quantitative in nature. Drill core was photographed as wet and dry, and before (full core) and after cutting (half core). The geological and geotechnical logging is considered to have been completed to a sufficient level to support appropriate future geological, Mineral Resource estimation, mining, and metallurgical studies. All logging data is maintained in a digital database.
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,*	Core was sawn and half-core samples collected for assaying according to industry standards. Large diameter core drilling (PQ, HQ) was utilised to maximise recovery and obtain larger samples to maximise representivity of samples. Sample preparation and sub-sampling for assay performed by independent, certified laboratory (ALS Global). Entire sample crushed and pulverised (to 85% passing 75 microns) prior to sub-sampling for assay. Standardised equipment used with QC performed at the pulverisation stage. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation sought.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
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 assay samples were sent to ALS (Burnie) for sample preparation and sub-sampling prior to being on-sent to ALS Brisbane for multi-element assay, and ALS Townsville for gold fire assay. All drill core samples were analysed for gold by fire assay (50 gram charge) with an AAS finish (ALS method code Au-AA26), and a 48 element four acid ICP-MS suite (ALS method code ME-MS61). These techniques are considered total in nature and are industry standard techniques Flynn Gold has its own internal QAQC procedure involving the use of certified reference material (CRM) standards, blank (non-mineralised) materials and duplicate samples. For analysis of diamond core, CRM standards and blanks are inserted by the field Geologist at intervals accounting for 7 to 10 % of total samples which is considered to be to industry standards. CRM results over low-, moderate-, and high-grade gold ranges indicate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision of assay batch results. Further duplicate sampling and alternative assay technique tests are planned to enable further assessment of the accuracy and precision of the Fire Assay with AAS finish method in relation to high-grade gold intercepts. ALS laboratories are accredited to ISO/IEC standards. External laboratory checks have not been used to date.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All reported data was subjected to validation and verification by company personnel prior to reporting.
	The use of twinned holes.	Flynn Gold is yet to twin any of the historical drill holes. However, confirmation drilling is being carried out within close proximity to previous drillholes to verify historical drilling grade and widths.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected both digitally using a field laptop computer using in-house logging codes. The data is checked and verified prior to entering into a master database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to any of 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.*	Drill hole collars were pegged before drilling and surveyed using a handheld GPS to a lateral accuracy of +/-5m. Final collar locations were surveyed again upon completion of drilling. RL's have been assigned from high-precision LIDAR data. Further surveying using high-accuracy DGPS is planned. A Mineral Resource estimate has not been determined.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All Flynn Gold drill holes are surveyed in the MGA 94 Zone 55 grid system.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The local topography in the area is hilly and nominal RLs have been assigned from high-precision LIDAR digital elevation model. Further surveying using high-accuracy DGPS is planned.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drilling holes are currently planned on section lines generally spaced at 100 to 200m apart. However, the drill hole spacing is not systematic, nor strictly grid based. Current drill hole locations are planned based specific exploration targets, with consideration also given to accessibility and other constraints. Refer to figures in text and drill hole collar information included in the report.
	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.	Not applicable as a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve is not determined.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Not applicable as a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve is not determined.
Orientation of data in relation to	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Given the early stage of exploration, the orientation of controlling structures has not been fully determined and a variety of drill orientations are being used to investigate controlling structures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure		As best as practicable, drill holes were designed to intercept interpreted or known targets and structures at a high angle. Flynn Gold recognises the importance of understanding the structural controls on mineralisation and has prioritised the collection of oriented drill core early in in its exploration drilling.
	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.	Drill holes have been designed to intersect the main lithology and known vein orientations at appropriate orientation to maximise structural, geotechnical and geological data. From the information available, no sampling bias issues due to the orientation of Flynn Gold's drill holes have been identified to date.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Drillcore was taken directly from site and stored at Flynn Gold's secure core logging facility. Sampling was undertaken and samples transported directly to the ALS laboratory in Burnie by Flynn Gold company employees or contractors. No third party have been allowed to access the samples.
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 Brilliant prospect is located at the Golden Ridge Project which covers a total area of 167 km^2 under a single exploration licence, EL17/2018, owned and controlled by Flynn Gold through its 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's granted tenements are owned 100% by Flynn Gold through subsidiary companies. Flynn Gold is unaware of any impediments for exploration on these licences. In terms of Flynn Gold's tenement applications Flynn Gold is the only applicant and is unaware of any impediments that may negatively impact on the granting of these applications.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Relevant exploration done by other parties are outlined in References listed in this report. 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. Significant exploration and drilling has been completed by a variety of companies, including Billiton Australia and MPI Pty Ltd with technical studies completed by Shaw Excavations. Please refer to the FG1 Prospectus dated 30th March 2021 for details and references therein relating to previous work. 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 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. Previous operators have conducted very little exploration work outside of the historical small scale mine working areas at the Golden Ridge project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Golden Ridge project is host to intrusion related gold system (IRGS) style mineralisation consisting of gold bearing quartz-carbonate-sulphide stockwork veining hosted in hornfelsed pelitic and quartzose sedimentary rocks within the Paleozoic Mathinna Group, northeast Tasmania. At the Brilliant prospect, mineralisation is located within the metamorphic aureole of the Golden Ridge Granodiorite. Northeast Tasmania is interpreted to be a lateral extension of the Lachlan Orogen in mainland Australia. Please refer to the FG1 Prospectus dated 30th March 2021 for more details.
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.*	All drillholes reported in this report are summarised in Table 3. Easting and northing coordinates are given in MGA95 – Zone 55 datum. RL is AHD. Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in MGA94 grid degrees as the direction/bearing of the drill hole. MGA94 and magnetic declination varies by 14.5 degrees in the project area. Downhole length is the distance measured along the drill hole trace. Reported intersection/intercept lengths is the thickness of a significant gold intersection measured along the drill hole trace. Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole measured along the drill hole trace.
	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 drill hole information has been excluded.
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.*	Mineralised intercepts above 0.3g/t cut-off grade are reported as Significant, with higher grade intercepts included. Wider composite intercepts use a 0.3g/t Au cut-off grade and carry a maximum internal dilution of 5m, while the higher grade included intercepts use a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off grade and carry a maximum internal dilution of 5m. Intercepts are downhole intervals. No top cuts were applied. No metal equivalents have been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Significant mineralised intercepts are reported as length weighted intercepts. Length weighted average is calculated as the sum of the product of each interval length and corresponding interval grade, divided by the total length of the interval. Reported visible gold intersections are based on identification of coarse visible gold through the visual logging of the core by the project Geologist.
	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.	In reporting exploration results, length weighted averages are used for any non-uniform intersection sample lengths. Length weighted average is calculated as the sum of the product of each interval length and corresponding interval grade, divided by the total length of the interval.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable, as no metal equivalent values have been reported.
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").*	Most of the drill holes have been drilled to intercept the mineralisation at high angles to best represent true widths of the mineralisation. Significant intercepts are reported as downhole interval lengths. The statement "Significant intercept reported as downhole length" has been added to captions and footnotes of relevant tables and figures presented in the report.
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.*	All gold intercepts considered to be mineralised and significant (>0.3 g/t Au) have been reported. High-grade intervals within zones of broader lower-grade mineralisation are reported on the basis of being contained within the broader intercept.
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;*	Previous soil sampling, stream sediment sampling and regional reconnaissance rock chip sampling indicate unexplored gold anomalies over a +5km strike length at the Golden Ridge Project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Previous sampling of rock dumps at historical workings near drillhole BRDD006 at Brilliant have returned FA 50g assays up to 561 g/t Au. Historical soil sampling in the vicinity of BRDD006 returned bulk leach extractable (BLEG) gold assays of up to 0.3 g/t Au. Historical and previous exploration data and information is previously reported (see references in this release).
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.*	The planned 4100m drilling program at Brilliant remains ongoing. The planned drilling involves testing for lateral and depth extensions to known mineralisation. Additional sampling and detailed analysis of the results received to date is required. Structural and stratigraphic analysis of data collected as part of the diamond drilling is underway. This analysis is expected to assist in the optimisation of the ongoing drilling program to test high-priority targets. The drilling program is routinely reviewed and varied as necessary to optimise drillhole targeting based on new information as it becomes available as drilling progresses. Field follow-up of IP chargeability anomalies is recommended. Extension of historical soil sampling grids is recommended.