

EL11/2012
GLADSTONE, TASMANIA

WINDY RIDGE PROSPECT
EDGI DRILLING PROGRAM REPORT
APRIL 2021

FOR:
PACIFIC TRENDS RESOURCES PTY LTD
(FLYNN GOLD LIMITED)

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April 2021

SUMMARY

The co-funded EDGI drilling program at the Windy Ridge prospect, EL11/2012, comprised 8 diamond core drill holes for a total of 573.8m. The total direct drilling related expenditure was \$112,479 (ex-GST).

The drill holes Windy Ridge targeted a strongly mineralised steeply dipping silicified channel sand unit, which has produced gold assays up to 23.1 g/t Au from surface and 14.3 g/t Au in trenching. 6 of 8 drillholes at Windy Ridge intersected two channel sand units, but only one of which was Au bearing. The Au bearing channel sand unit is strongly silicified and contains quartz ± tourmaline - sulphide veins, however grades from the assayed drill core has so far have been low (<2g/t Au).

The drilling program at Grand Flaneur has added important geological information regarding the stratigraphy, structure, alteration, and controls to mineralisation of the prospect area and for the greater Portland gold project area in general. This new information provides the company with encouragement to plan follow-up exploration and drilling programs at the prospect and elsewhere within the project area. The company will continue to use the data collected to make further interpretations, particularly with the use of multielement data and detailed stratigraphic data.

Recommended follow-up programs include extending drillhole WRDD008 to intercept the target channel sand units (hole was stopped short) and deep stratigraphic drilling. Stratigraphic logs will be further developed to target favourable structural sites for gold mineralisation in the prospect area and combined with surface mapping to assess adjacent areas.

Drillholes WRDD008 and WRDD004 are yet to be sampled due to lack of observed veining and mineralisation. Withholding the WRDD007 drillhole samples from assaying has been necessary while the company undertakes an IPO on the ASX. It is anticipated these results will be available during June 2021 and will be submitted to MRT accordingly.

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LIST OF DIGITAL DATA

| Exploration Work Type | Filename | File format |
|---------------------------|---|-------------|
| Report | EL112012_202104_09_Report | pdf |
| Drilling | EL112012_202104_10_Drillhole Collars | xls |
| | EL112012_202104_11_Downhole Surveys | xls |
| | EL112012_202104_12_Geology Logs | xls |
| | EL112012_202104_13_Geotechnical Logs | xls |
| | EL112012_202104_14_Magnetic Susceptibility Logs | xls |
| | EL112012_202104_15_Assay Data | xls |
| File Verification Listing | EL112012_202104_16_File Listing | xls |

1 INTRODUCTION

This report documents exploration drilling activities and results completed as part of the Round 3 Exploration Drilling Grant Initiative (EDGI) program at the Windy Ridge prospect within EL11/2012.

All maps and location coordinates contained within this report are presented in GDA94 datum format unless otherwise noted.

1.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

EL11/2012 is located near Gladstone in NE Tasmania (Figure 1). It covers 47 square kilometers of ground that is considered mainly prospective for Victorian-style orogenic gold mineralisation. Access is via all-weather sealed and unsealed public and private roads.

1.2 LAND TENURE

EL11/2012 covers 47 square kilometers of ground. The licence is held by Kingfisher Exploration Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Pacific Trends Resources Pty Ltd (now Flynn Gold Limited). The EL is currently in its 9th year of licencing.

Land tenure within EL11/2012 comprises predominantly Private Land with minor areas of Public Reserve and Conservation Area buffer zones adjacent to the Great Musselroe River. Land use within the EL is mostly cattle- and diary-based agriculture.

1.3 EXPLORATION RATIONALE

The main exploration target for EL11/2012 is for Victorian-style, turbidite-hosted orogenic gold deposits. Numerous studies indicate that northeastern Tasmania can be interpreted to represent a lateral equivalent of the turbidite-dominated fold-thrust belt of the western Lachlan Orogen in central Victoria (e.g. Bierlein et al, 2005). The turbidite successions of northeastern Tasmania are host to extensive orogenic style gold mineralisation and numerous historical goldfields but are largely unexplored compared to the Victorian counterpart.

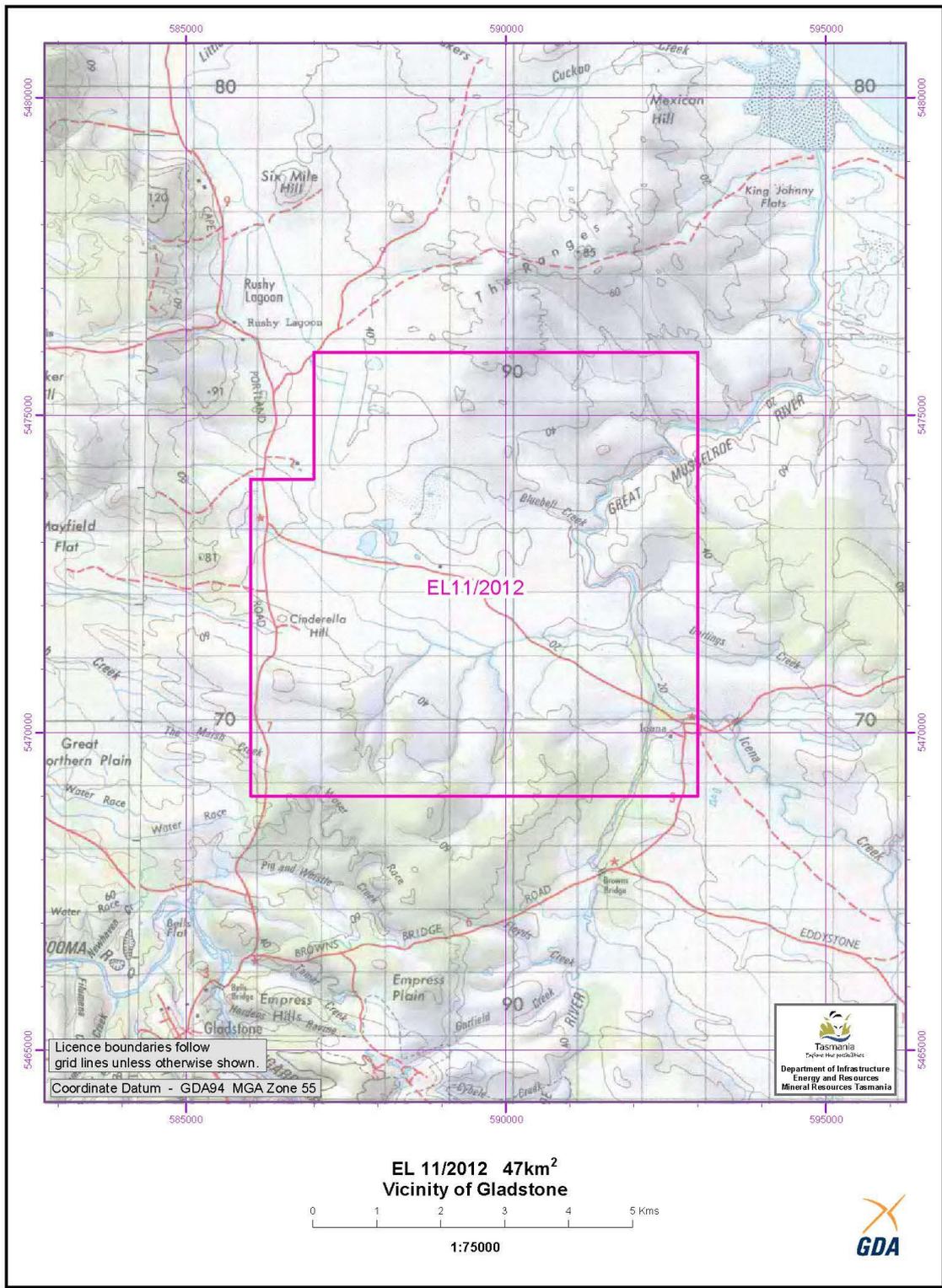


Figure 1. Location plan showing the EL11/2012 tenement area.

2 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Figure 2 shows a simplified geology map of the EL11/2012 tenement area.

2.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Paleozoic geology of northeastern Tasmania comprises a 5 to 7 km thick, deformed sequence of Ordovician-Silurian (to early Devonian) aged turbidites known as the Mathinna Supergroup (or “Mathinna Group”). Rocks of the Mathinna Group were folded and metamorphosed to sub- to mid-greenschist facies during the Early to Middle Devonian. Several extensive S- and I-type granitoid batholiths (namely the Scottsdale, Blue Tier and Eddystone Batholiths) intruded the Mathinna Supergroup during Late Devonian times (around 400 Ma to 375 Ma). The granitoids are surrounded by narrow metamorphic aureoles indicative of intrusion at a high crustal level. The Mathinna Supergroup and granitoid rocks are unconformably overlain by flat-lying Permo-Triassic rocks of the Parmeener Supergroup which are intruded by sills of Jurassic dolerite. The Parmeener Supergroup rocks are typically unmineralised. Exhumation and weathering during the Tertiary was accompanied by widespread basaltic volcanism.

Historical gold workings in the Gladstone-Portland district comprise gold-bearing quartz-sulphide vein lodes hosted within deformed and metamorphosed turbidite slates and quartzite of the Mathinna Group sediments. Devonian granitoids enclose the Mathinna Group rocks to the south and west (Blue Tier Batholith), and north and east (Eddystone Batholith). Jurassic dolerite dominates the northwest part of the coastline outside of the EL. The Mathinna Group sediments are steeply dipping, striking approximately NNE and consists of interbedded lithic arenite and quartzite, siltstone and pelite, with hornfelsing in metamorphic aureoles around granitoid bodies.

Aeromagnetic and radiometric surveys flown over the Gladstone-Portland district have been quite successful in resolving local- and district-scale structural trends within the Mathinna Group and boundaries with the Devonian granitoids and associated hornfelsing. Significant variation in the magnetic properties of the Mathinna sediments due to metamorphic magnetite alteration of quartz phyllite units (Roach, 1990) has allowed for these marker units to be used to interpret folds and faults which are not immediately apparent at surface due to paucity of outcrop, deep weathering and cover.

Magnetic images (Figure 3) indicate close to tight folding of the Mathinna Group sediments along a NNE axial planar trend and slight plunge towards the north. District scale NNE to N-S trending axial plane thrusts(?) and cross-cutting NW-trending faults are apparent in the magnetics and appear to be major structural controls on the location of the known historical gold mines.

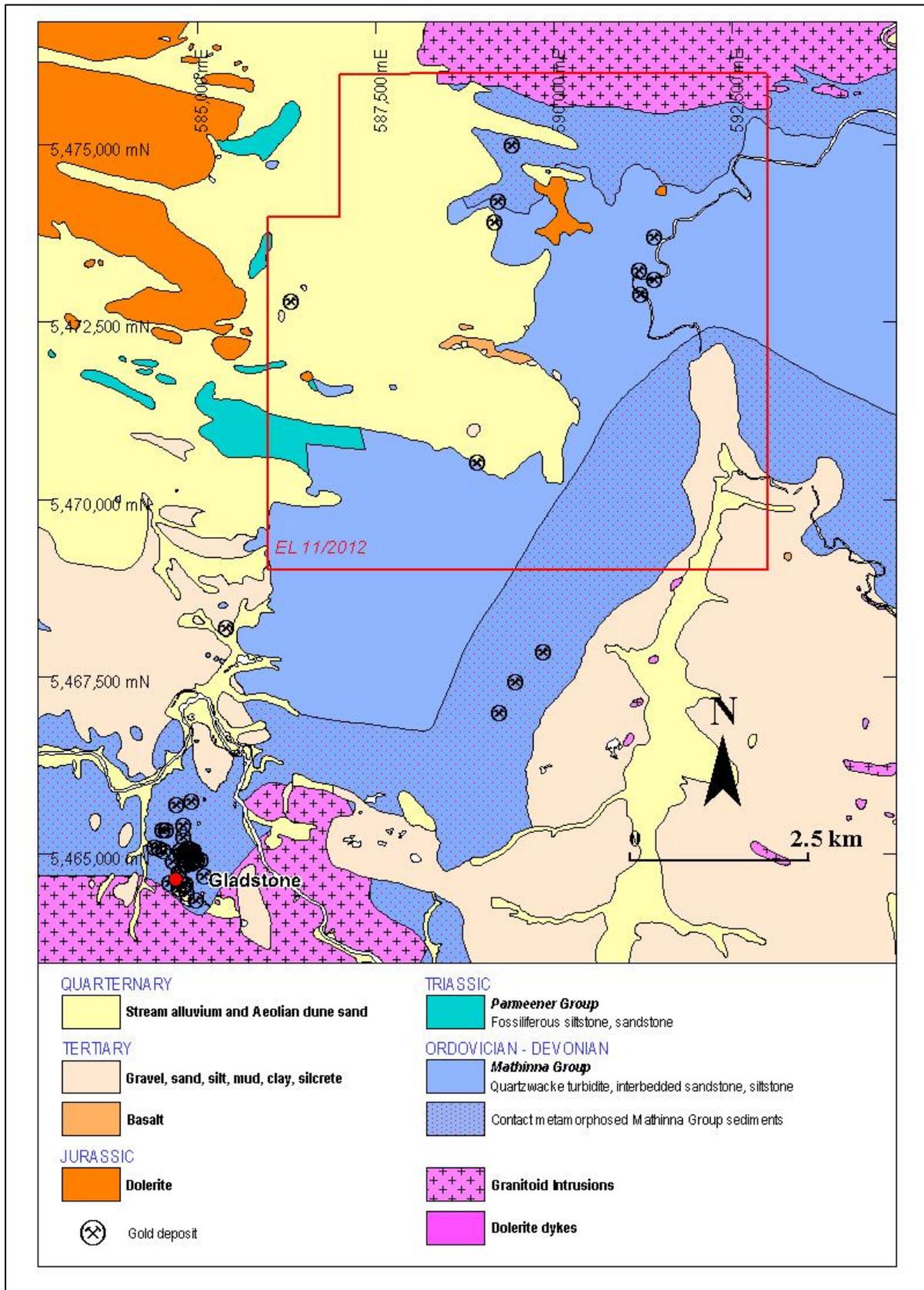


Figure 2. Geology map of the tenement area (adapted from the MRT 1:25,000 scale digital geology).

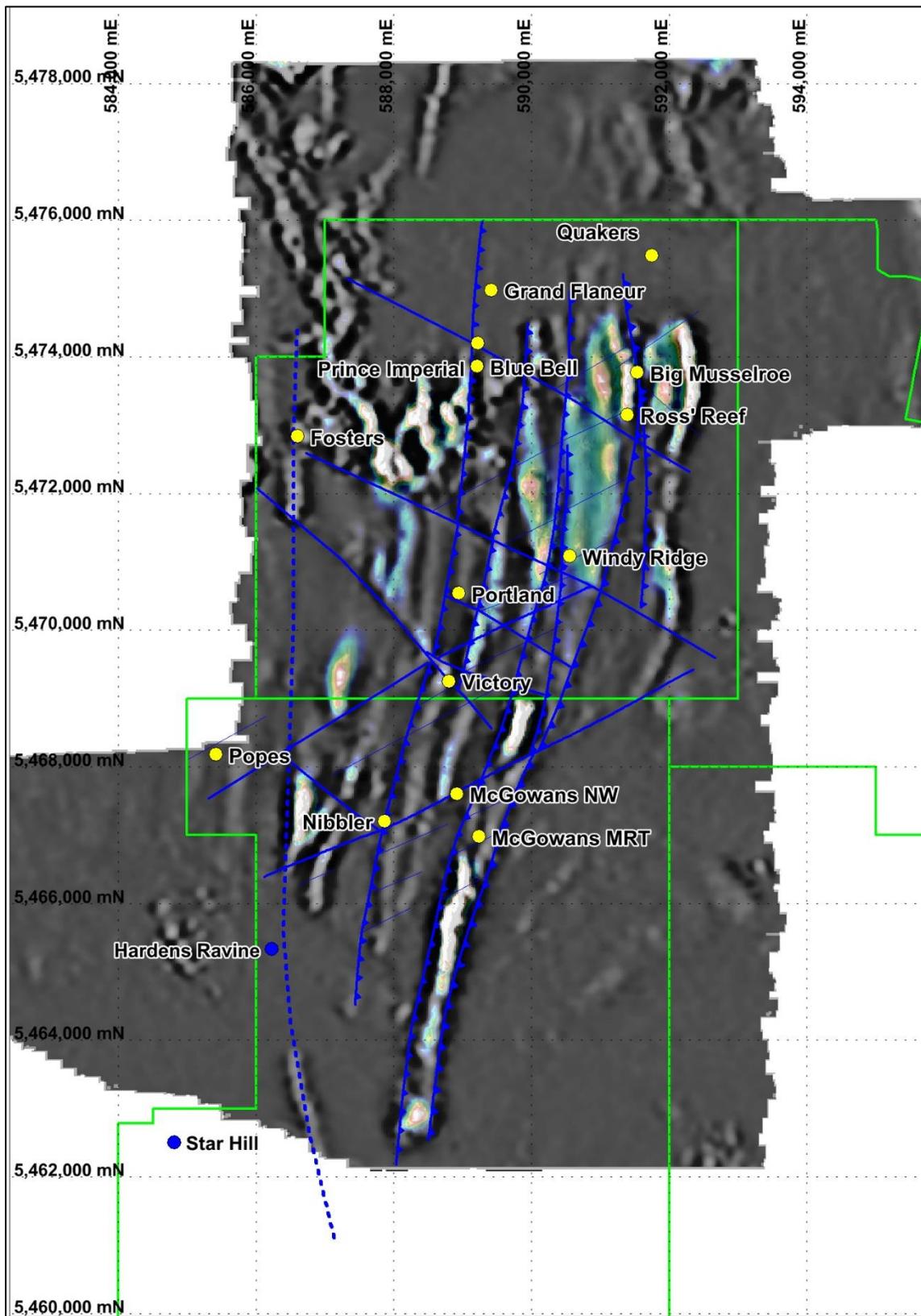


Figure 3. First vertical derivative of total magnetic intensity image with interpreted fault structures and prospect locations in the Portland goldfield area.

2.2 MINERALISATION STYLES

The Mathinna Group rocks in northeastern Tasmania are host to over 600 gold prospects and deposits, the most significant of which are Beaconsfield (3.25 Mt @ 19.0 g/t Au), the New Golden Gate mine (0.51 Mt @ 15.6 Mt Au) and Pinafore Reef, Lefroy (0.97 Mt @ 10.1 g/t Au). Most of the deposits are orogenic mesothermal to epizonal vein-style and occur in clusters along regional NNW trends. Intrusion-related gold (IRG) style mineralisation is noted to occur in the Lisle-Golconda and Golden Ridge areas. Significant Sn-W deposits are associated with S- and I-type granites and northeastern Tasmania was a historical tin mining region.

Orogenic style gold mineralisation in northeastern Tasmania is attributed to deformation, folding and peak orogeny in the Early to Middle Devonian, at about 390 Ma, with most of the vein deposits formed between 385 Ma and 395 Ma (Bierlein et al. 2005). An earlier phase (420-430 Ma) of gold mineralisation during the Silurian has also been noted in some deposits. Based on geological, structural, tectonic and metallogenetic similarities, northeastern Tasmania has been interpreted as a lateral correlate of the turbidite-dominated fold-thrust belt of the western Lachlan Orogen in central Victoria that is host to the World-Class Stawell, Bendigo and Melbourne Zone goldfield districts (Bierlein et al. 2005).

Orogenic style gold mineralisation in northeastern Tasmania is attributed to deformation, folding and peak orogeny in the Early to Middle Devonian, at about 390 Ma, with most of the vein deposits formed between 385 Ma and 395 Ma (Bierlein et al. 2005). An earlier phase (420-430 Ma) of gold mineralisation during the Silurian has also been noted in some deposits. Based on lithological, structural, tectonic and metallogenetic similarities, northeastern Tasmania has been interpreted as a lateral correlate of the turbidite-dominated fold-thrust belt of the western Lachlan Orogen in central Victoria (Bierlein et al. 2005). Timing of gold mineralisation in NE Tasmania shows a broad relationship to the epizonal Au-As-Sb deposits of central Victoria (Melbourne Zone) (Figure 4).

Gold mineralisation in the Portland area shows a close association with arsenopyrite and to a lesser extent pyrite. These sulphides occur as fine- to coarse-grain euhedral disseminations throughout mineralised quartz veins and adjacent altered sediments. Many of the historical gold workings at Portland are located on or adjacent to interpreted fold axes and/or axial-planar N-S to NNE trending fault structures, and commonly near the intersection of these structures with cross-cutting NW-trending interpreted faults. District scale mapping at Portland has identified extensive subcropping-outcropping silicified, brecciated and quartz-veined sandstone units located along the interpreted structural trends.

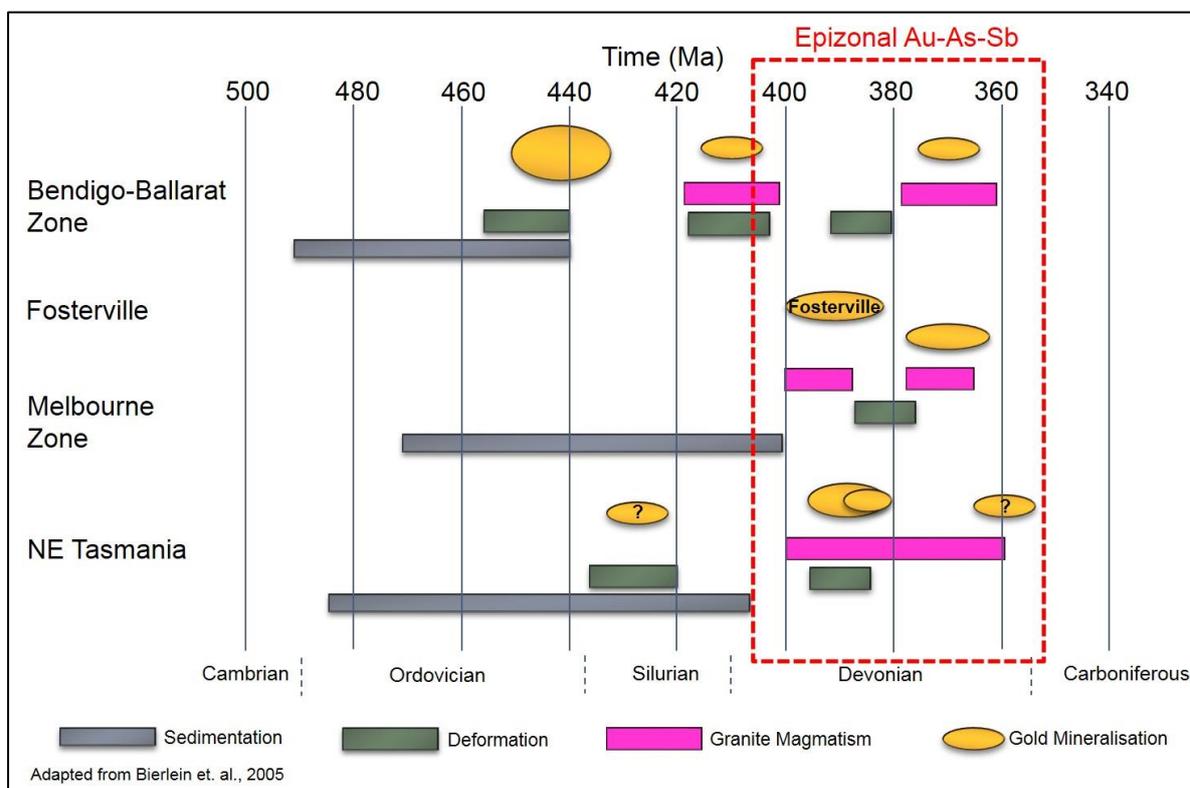


Figure 4. Summary diagram of the timing of sedimentation, deformation, granite magmatism and gold mineralisation events in central Victoria and NE Tasmania. Adapted from Bierlein et al (2005).

3 REVIEW OF PREVIOUS WORK

3.1 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

Gold mining activity in the Gladstone-Portland goldfield date back to 1870 and was mostly concluded by about 1917. The gold mines were located on narrow, high-grade quartz vein lodes. Stockwork and disseminated style mineralisation is also described in some historical reports (Thureau, 1881; Twelvetreets, 1916). The historical mining grades were high with commonly reported grades ranging from 15 g/t Au to 30 g/t Au. Unfortunately, historical grades and production is poorly documented. Mining ceased at most workings due to increasing refractory gold contained in sulphides at depth. The goldfield is divided into two parts – the southern Gladstone goldfield, located close to the Gladstone Township, and the northern Portland goldfield located approximately 6 km northeast of Gladstone. EL11/2012 is centred over the Portland goldfield, but the Gladstone goldfield is not covered by the project tenure.

The north-northeast trending Rushy Lagoon Trend on EL11/2012 is around 5 km long and includes the historical prospects of Portland, Bluebell, Prince Imperial, and Grand Flaneur. At the Grand Flaneur prospect, gold-bearing quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite veins are hosted in variably silicified grey-blue sandstone. Historical reports describe mineralisation at Grand Flaneur comprising arsenopyrite-pyrite, gold-bearing fissure quartz veins. The main reef was shallow dipping to the south, 1 m thick and is described as having vertical veins rising from it. Reported historical gold grades varied from 6 g/t Au to 1.5 oz/t Au and samples containing high sulphide content carried 7.6 g/t Au and 1.2 g/t Au (Westbrook, 2017). Anglo Australian sampled sulphide-bearing quartz vein from the Grand Flaneur mine area which returned highly anomalous assay results. Subsequent trenching by MHML exposed promising

stockwork within steep to sub-vertical, east dipping grey siltstone beds plus larger vein sets with a similar dip and trend to the originally mined reef. RC drilling by MHML that targeted these veins returned encouraging results but were never followed up.

Mapping, rock chip sampling and soil sampling by Flynn Gold defined a significant anomaly – a 500 x 2000m arsenic-gold-antimony anomaly with up to 24200 ppm As, 3930 ppb Au and 24.8 ppm Sb in soils over an area of strongly silicified and quartz-tourmaline veined sandstone outcrop and sub-crop at Windy Ridge, 1.5km NE of the historic Portland gold mine. This was followed up with costeaning with best results of 10m @ 6.7 g/t Au including 14.3 g/t Au over 1m. Detailed sedimentological logging of the costeans and outcrop exposure mapping was undertaken. This resulted in sedimentological logs being produced for each trench, and a preliminary composite stratigraphy of the prospect area.

4 WORK COMPLETED

Drilling completed for the EDGI co-funded program at the Windy Ridge prospect comprised a total of 8 diamond drillholes (PQ and HQ diameter core) for a total of 573.8m. Drilling commenced on 22nd September and was completed on 16th November 2020. Drillhole details are summarised in Table 1. Drillhole locations are shown in Figure 5.

| Hole ID | Easting | Northing | RL | Azimuth Mag | Azimuth Grid | Dip | Depth |
|---------|-----------|------------|-------|-------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| WRDD001 | 590418.37 | 5471122.98 | 32.36 | 100 | 114.5 | -61 | 26.7 |
| WRDD002 | 590407.60 | 5471128.45 | 32.23 | 100 | 114.5 | -61.5 | 69.6 |
| WRDD003 | 590431.67 | 5471114.37 | 32.57 | 277.5 | 292 | -70 | 65.8 |
| WRDD004 | 590431.42 | 5471077.56 | 32.87 | 331 | 345.5 | -60 | 32 |
| WRDD005 | 590408.49 | 5471066.27 | 32.35 | 99.5 | 114 | -70.5 | 77.2 |
| WRDD006 | 590388.17 | 5471002.68 | 33.17 | 97 | 111.5 | -62 | 98.8 |
| WRDD007 | 590458.04 | 5471096.16 | 29.22 | 279 | 293.5 | -60.3 | 119.2 |
| WRDD008 | 590390.67 | 5471250.68 | 29.88 | 101 | 115.5 | -70.7 | 84.5 |

Table 1. Grand Flaneur prospect drillhole summary information.



Figure 5. Windy Ridge prospect drillhole locations.

4.1 DRILLING TECHNIQUE

The drilling was undertaken by Spaulding Drillers Pty Ltd using 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.

HQ core was orientated using the Boart Longyear Truecore UPIX core orientation system. Where possible, PQ core orientation was attempted by manual spear method. Hole traces were surveyed using a down-hole survey camera tool.

4.2 SURVEYING

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 using high-accuracy DGPS carried out by an independent surveyor. All drill holes were surveyed in the MGA 94 Zone 55 grid system.

4.3 DRILL SAMPLE RECOVERY

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.

4.4 LOGGING AND PHOTOGRAPHY

All diamond core holes were geologically logged in full for core recovery, RQD, geotechnical parameters, weathering, oxidation, lithology, grain size, alteration, mineralisation, vein types and vein intensity, structure, and magnetic susceptibility. Primary data was collected both digitally using a field laptop computer using in-house logging codes. The data was checked and verified prior to entering into a master database. The drill core was photographed as wet and dry, and before (full core) and after cutting (half core).

All logging was completed on site. Before meter marking, core was oriented using an angle iron core cradle. Geological, geotechnical, and detailed stratigraphic graphic logs were completed for each hole, as well as a magnetic susceptibility log at intervals 0.125m, 0.375m, 0.625m and 0.875m for each meter. Core was then photographed prior to sampling.

To maximise sample retention during cutting, core cuttings for each sample were collected in the sample bag as well as cut core pieces.

4.5 SAMPLING AND ASSAYING

At the time of reporting, drill holes WRDD001, WRDD002, WRDD003, WRDD005 and WRDD006 have been sampled and assayed, with a total of 308 assays received. Hole WRDD007 has been submitted to ALS Burnie for a further 88 samples which are currently awaiting assays, for a total of 363 samples for the drilling program collected so far. WRDD008 and WRDD004 are yet to be sampled. Withholding the WRDD007 drillhole samples from assaying has been necessary while the company is in the processing of an IPO.

PQ-HQ diamond drill core was sampled to geological boundaries with sample lengths generally between 0.4 m and 1.2 m. The core was cut on site using a 350mm diamond saw and half core sampled. Care was taken when sampling the diamond core to sample the same half side of the core as standard practice. Due to the highly fractured nature of the core, much of it was plastic wrapped prior to cutting. To maximise sample retention during cutting, core cuttings were collected in the sample bag in addition to the cut core pieces.

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).

PTR (now Flynn Gold) has its own internal QAQC procedure involving the use of certified reference material (CRM) standards and blank (non-mineralised) materials. 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 for low-, moderate-, and high-grade gold ranges indicate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision of the assay results received. ALS laboratories are accredited to ISO/IEC standards.



Figure 6. Drill rig set up on drillhole WRDD003 at the Windy Ridge prospect, EL11/2012.

5 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The drilling at Windy Ridge successfully intercepted the targeted channel sand unit hosting sulphide-mineralised quartz vein zones. Strongly silicified and quartz-sulphide-tourmaline veining was intersected in 6 of 8 drill holes at Windy Ridge. While assays returned so far are generally low, many samples contain elevated gold contents, and the nature of the core allowed for quality structural and stratigraphic data to be collected. One sample from WRDD006 produced a result of 1.31 g/t Au over 0.6m (Table 2), however numerous other samples produced elevated Au (Table 3).

Significant mineralised intervals (>1.0 g/t Au) from the Grand Flaneur drilling included:

| Drill Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---------------|----------|--------|--------------|----------|
| WRDD006 | 69.9 | 70.5 | 0.6 | 1.31 |

Table 2. Significant mineralised drilling intervals above 1.0 g/t Au.

| Drill Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| WRDD001 | 7.50 | 8.50 | 1.00 | 0.16 |
| WRDD001 | 15.40 | 16.60 | 1.20 | 0.11 |
| WRDD002 | 9.50 | 10.20 | 0.70 | 0.1 |
| WRDD002 | 27.00 | 27.50 | 0.50 | 0.18 |
| WRDD002 | 34.00 | 44.10 | 10.10 | 0.13 |
| including | 34.00 | 35.00 | 1.00 | 0.12 |
| | 36.00 | 36.50 | 0.50 | 0.34 |
| | 37.00 | 38.00 | 1.00 | 0.32 |
| | 38.90 | 39.90 | 1.00 | 0.23 |

| | | | | |
|-----------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 40.90 | 41.60 | 0.70 | 0.2 |
| | 43.60 | 44.10 | 0.50 | 0.26 |
| WRDD003 | 23.00 | 27.00 | 4.00 | 0.29 |
| including | 23.00 | 24.00 | 1.00 | 0.31 |
| | 25.00 | 26.00 | 1.00 | 0.1 |
| | 26.00 | 27.00 | 1.00 | 0.45 |
| WRDD003 | 31.50 | 32.00 | 0.50 | 0.11 |
| WRDD003 | 59.00 | 60.00 | 1.00 | 0.18 |
| WRDD005 | 10.30 | 11.00 | 0.70 | 0.13 |
| WRDD005 | 15.00 | 16.00 | 1.00 | 0.12 |
| WRDD005 | 17.50 | 18.50 | 1.00 | 0.16 |
| WRDD005 | 30.00 | 31.00 | 1.00 | 0.11 |
| WRDD005 | 38.00 | 39.00 | 1.00 | 0.14 |
| WRDD005 | 43.00 | 44.40 | 1.40 | 0.28 |
| Including | 43.00 | 43.50 | 0.50 | 0.37 |
| | 43.50 | 44.40 | 0.90 | 0.19 |
| WRDD006 | 21.20 | 22.00 | 0.80 | 0.24 |
| WRDD006 | 58.00 | 59.00 | 1.00 | 0.35 |
| | | | | |
| WRDD007 | <i>Results pending</i> | | | |
| WRDD008 | <i>Results pending</i> | | | |

Table 3. Anomalous drilling intervals above (0.1 g/t Au and below 1.0 g/t Au).

5.1 WRDD001

Drillhole WRDD001 was designed to test a mineralised channel sand unit intersected in trench WRT01 which produced assays of up to 7.35 g/t Au. Along with WRDD002, WRDD003 and WRDD007, this hole was used to produce a stratigraphic cross section at Windy Ridge (Figure 12). A summary geological log is shown in Table 4.

WRDD001 intersected strongly silicified but weathered sandstone before transitioning to highly weathered shale. The last run produced fine grained sandstone which was later confirmed to be part of the smaller, less mineralised eastern sandstone unit. The best mineralised intersection in WRDD001 produced an assay of 0.16 g/t Au over 1m from 7.5m, which included extremely silicified sandstone with <2cm quartz-tourmaline veining (See Table 3).

| From | To | Description |
|------|------|---|
| 0.0 | 14.3 | Highly silicified and weathered sandstone with quartz-tourmaline veining. |
| 14.3 | 26.0 | Highly weathered soft shale with minor clay veining. |
| 26.0 | 26.7 | Weathered fine grained silicified sandstone (includes 0.5m core loss) |

Table 4. Drillhole WRDD001 summary geology log.

5.2 WRDD002

Drillhole WRDD002 was designed to intersect the mineralised channel sand unit intersected in trench WRT01. A summary geological log is shown in Table 5.

WRDD002 intersected fine to medium grained weathered sandstone before intersecting the main channel sand unit, a thick shale unit, a second strongly silicified but weakly veined fine grained sandstone unit, and finally shale.

All samples in sandstone from WRDD002 produced assays >0.01 g/t, and the best intersection was 8.1m @ 0.15 g/t Au from 36m including 0.5m @ 0.34 g/t Au (See Table 3). Mineralised zones were characterised by strongly silicified medium grained sandstone with <15cm quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite veins.

| From | To | Description |
|------|------|---|
| 0.0 | 25.0 | Weathered fine to medium grained sandstone and lesser shale with minor quartz-iron oxide veining. |
| 25.0 | 41.6 | Strongly silicified medium grained sandstone with quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite veining. |
| 41.6 | 56.3 | Laminated to massive shale. |
| 56.3 | 60.6 | Strongly silicified fine grained sandstone with <2mm quartz veinlets. |
| 60.6 | 69.6 | Laminated to massive shale. |

Table 5. Drillhole WRDD002 summary geology log.

5.3 WRDD003

Drillhole WRDD003 was designed as a scissor hole to WRDD001 and WRDD002, to test a potential east dipping reverse fault, stratigraphy, and the main mineralised sandstone unit intersected in trench WRT01 Table 6.

WRDD003 intersected weathered laminated to massive shale and minor silicified fine-grained sandstone and a massive shale unit before the main silicified and quartz sulphide veined sandstone unit, and finally a sequence of weakly mineralised shale topped sandstones.

WRDD003 intersected 4m @ 0.22 g/t Au including 1m @ 0.45 g/t Au from 23m, hosted in the main strongly silicified sandstone unit associated with quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite-tourmaline veining. A 40cm quartz-sulphide vein hosted in the lower shale topped sands also produced an assay of 0.18 g/t Au over 1m from 59m.

| From | To | Description |
|------|------|--|
| 0.0 | 19.0 | Weathered shale and minor weathered fine-grained sandstone. |
| 19.0 | 21.0 | Massive to laminated shale. |
| 21.0 | 39.0 | Medium grained strongly silicified sandstone with quartz-tourmaline-pyrite-arsenopyrite veining. |
| 39.0 | 65.8 | Interbedded siltstones, black shales, and sandstones with weak silicification and veining. |

Table 6. Drillhole WRDD003 summary geology log.

5.4 WRDD004

Drillhole WRDD004 was designed as an oblique hole to drill directly under and along strike with trench WRT01 into the main mineralised sandstone unit, however, was terminated early due to being collared too far to the east and the hole drifting east away from the target Table 7.

WRDD004 drilled along strike in the upper eastern shale sequence and did not intersect a mineralized sandstone unit and has therefore not been sampled. However, some structural and stratigraphic information was obtained to help construct the stratigraphy at Windy Ridge. WRDD004 will be sampled later.

WRDD004 intersected strongly weathered shale with interbedded very fine sandstone, and weathered sandstone with rare quartz veinlets (See Table 3).

| From | To | Description |
|------|------|--|
| 0.0 | 21.4 | Strongly weathered shale and very minor very fine sandstone with <2mm clay filled veins. |
| 21.4 | 32.0 | Weathered very fine sandstone with rare quartz veinlets. |

Table 7. Drillhole WRDD004 summary geology log.

5.5 WRDD005

Drillhole WRDD005 was designed as a sectional step out hole to intersect the main mineralised sandstone unit 50m along strike to the south of the first 4 holes (and WRDD007) Table 8.

WRDD005 intersected a sequence of interbedded sandstones and shales before the main sandstone unit at 22.5m, which was comprised of strongly silicified sandstone with quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite-tourmaline veining, before intersecting a shale and finally the second fine grained silicified sandstone with <3mm quartz veinlets to end of hole.

Overall assays from this hole were low, however most samples from the main sandstone unit returned assays of >0.01 g/t Au. The best intersection from the main sandstone unit was 0.28 g/t Au over 1.4m from 43m, which included strongly silicified sandstone with <10cm quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite-tourmaline veins and a heavy iron oxide content.

| From | To | Description |
|------|------|---|
| 0.0 | 22.5 | Weathered interbedded sandstones and siltstones (shale topped sands) |
| 22.5 | 48.1 | Main medium grained strongly silicified and quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite-tourmaline veined sandstone. |
| 48.1 | 65.4 | Massive to laminated shale. |
| 65.4 | 77.2 | Very fine strongly silicified sandstone with quartz-sericite(?) veining. |

Table 8. Drillhole WRDD005 summary geology log.

5.6 WRDD006

Drillhole WRDD006 was designed as a step out hole 100m south of the first four holes and 50m south of WRDD005 along strike, to test the strike extent of the mineralised sandstone unit to the south (Table 9).

WRDD006 intersected weathered weakly mineralised interbedded shales and sandstones before reaching the main medium grained strongly silicified sandstone unit, which contained quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite-tourmaline veining and a heavy iron oxide content. This was

followed by a shale unit, the second finer grained strongly silicified sandstone unit with quartz veinlets, and finally laminated shale to end of hole.

WRDD006 produced the highest-grade assay from the Windy Ridge drilling program so far, at 0.6m @ 1.31 g/t Au from 69.9 m (Figure 7). This sample was comprised of strongly silicified sandstone with drill core fragments of massive arsenopyrite up to 3cm in diameter. It is likely that the gold was contained in these fragments (Figure 8). Only two other samples from WRDD006 produced assays >0.1g/t Au (Table 3), which are also characterised by a heavy arsenic content.

| From | To | Description |
|------|------|---|
| 0.0 | 41.2 | Weathered locally silicified and quartz-sulphide veined sandstone with interbedded shale. |
| 41.2 | 74.8 | Main medium grained sandstone unit with strong silicification and quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite-tourmaline veining including massive arsenopyrite vein material. |
| 74.8 | 81.3 | Massive to laminated shale. |
| 81.3 | 92.9 | Strongly silicified fine to very fine-grained sandstone with quartz veinlets. |
| 92.9 | 98.8 | Massive to laminated shale. |

Table 9. Drillhole WRDD006 summary geology log.



Figure 7. Strongly silicified and veined sandstone in WRDD006 including the massive arsenopyrite fragments at 70.5m.



Figure 8. Au bearing massive arsenopyrite core fragments from 70.5m, WRDD006.

5.7 WRDD007

Drillhole WRDD007 was designed to test stratigraphy, structure, and mineralisation at depth in the main sandstone unit, on section with the first three drillholes. It was also designed to test an extensive outcropping breccia zone on the eastern side Windy Ridge. A summary geological log is shown in Table 9.

WRDD007 intersected the scree breccia, originally interpreted to be a fault breccia, to a depth of 1.4m where it was mostly unconsolidated, unlike the existing material on the surface. Approximately 60m of strongly kaolinized laminated shale was then intersected, before a fine the silicified fine grained sandstone unit, a shale unit, the main strongly silicified sandstone unit, and finally interbedded shales and sandstones as part of a shale top sand package. Although assays have not been returned, the main sandstone unit is well mineralized with quartz-sulphide veins up to 30cm in thickness. This hole also intersected vein material with a similar texture to other high-grade veins in the Portland area, as banded quartz-arsenopyrite veins (Figure 9) Disseminated arsenopyrite in sandstone was also a feature of this hole (Figure 10).

At the time of reporting, assay results for WRDD007 are pending subject to the release of the samples for assaying after the company IPO.

| From | To | Description |
|------|-------|---|
| 0.0 | 1.4 | Unconsolidated scree breccia with silicified sandstone clasts. |
| 1.4 | 59.1 | Thick, weathered laminated shale with heavy kaolinite. |
| 59.1 | 65.4 | Very fine-grained silicified sandstone with quartz veinlets. |
| 65.4 | 72.1 | Massive to laminated shale. |
| 72.1 | 92.8 | Main strongly silicified medium grained sandstone unit with quartz-sulphide veins <30cm. |
| 92.8 | 119.2 | Interbedded sandstones and black shales with local silicification and veining. Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite bearing quartz-pyrite-tourmaline veins at 95m. |

Table 10. Drillhole WRDD007 summary geology log.



Figure 9. Banded quartz-arsenopyrite vein from WRDD007. HQ core.



Figure 10. Disseminated arsenopyrite in silicified sandstone from WRDD007. HQ core. Core block for scale.

5.8 WRDD008

Drillhole WRDD008 was designed to intersect the mineralised sandstone zone 100m to the north of the first 3 holes, however, was terminated early in the western package of interbedded sandstones and shales (shale topped sands). Stratigraphic correlations show that if re-entered, the hole would intersect the main sandstone unit within 10-20m of further

drilling, extending the strike length of the mineralized sandstone unit to 250m (through drilling). WRDD008 did however provide an excellent view of the easily correlatable western shale top sand package and did intersect minor mineralisation in this unit.

WRDD008 intersected a thickly bedded package of fine-grained sandstone with minor silicification and quartz veining, before a tightly interbedded package of sandstones, siltstones and shale. This hole contained abundant well-preserved younging indicators such as graded beds, crossbedding and rip up clasts.

At the time of reporting, assay results for WRDD008 are pending subject to the release of the samples for assaying after the company IPO. This hole is yet to be sampled.

| From | To | Description |
|------|------|--|
| 0.0 | 52.8 | Thickly bedded weakly silicified very fine sandstone with minor quartz-sulphide veining. |
| 52.8 | 84.5 | Tightly interbedded sandstones, siltstones and shales with minor silicification. |

Table 11. Drillhole WRDD008 summary geology log.

5.9 DISCUSSION

240 of 308 (78%) of samples assayed so far returned elevated gold contents at ≥ 0.01 g/t Au, however 25 samples returned grades above 0.1 g/t Au, and 1 above 1 g/t Au. The highest-grade sample was obtained from WRDD006 at 0.6m @ 1.31 g/t Au from 69.90m. Despite a lack abundant of high-grade samples, such a large number of samples with low level elevated Au contents suggests a potentially sizeable Au system. The highest-grade intersections are included in Table 2, with discussion below. Intersections above 0.1 g/t are included in Table 3.

Drilling at the Windy Ridge prospect has not returned any high-grade gold results so far, however the drilling successfully delineated the main mineralized sandstone unit, the major structures and confirmed the overall stratigraphy of the prospect. Good quality structural information was obtained due to the variability and freshness of the units outside the main sandstone zone, and the geology is easily comparable with the trench data. The structural data shows that the stratigraphy dips at approximately 80 degrees to the east, and the majority of younging indicators (graded beds, rip up clasts etc) suggest that the sequence is upright in the area of drilling.

The major veins at Windy Ridge are mostly perpendicular to bedding in the main sandstone unit. Au content at Windy Ridge is strongly correlated with Bi, As and Ag, however, shows a negative correlation with Pb. The highest-grade sample (WRDD006: 0.6m @ 1.31g/t, Figure 7, 8) contains extremely silicified sandstone with >1cm quartz veins, and drill core fragments up to 3cm in diameter composed of massive arsenopyrite, which is likely carrying most of the Au. The presence of metamorphic tourmaline (Bottrill and Unwin, 2020) and lack of broad scale alteration suggests Windy Ridge is dominantly an 'orogenic' style deposit largely unaffected by granitic magmatism in contrast with some other gold prospects in the area.

Due to the detailed stratigraphic logging, the drillholes at Windy Ridge can be well correlated. Most bedding in the Windy Ridge drill holes has approximately the same orientation (80/080)

indicating fold width is greater than the drilling area, or folding is very tight (however no repeated stratigraphy was observed). Due to a lack of alteration outside the main sandstone unit, younging indicators have been preserved and indicate the stratigraphy is upright and youngs to the east. Vein orientations are variable, however generally the thicker veins have very shallow dips. Although the stratigraphically higher sandstone unit is highly silicified and weakly veined, it has returned no significant Au assays to date in the drilling. Stratigraphic correlations show that WRDD008 was ended stratigraphically too early and will intersect the main mineralised sandstone unit with a further 10-20m of drilling. A composite stratigraphy with examples from various drillholes is shown in Figure 11, and a preliminary cross section in Figure 12.

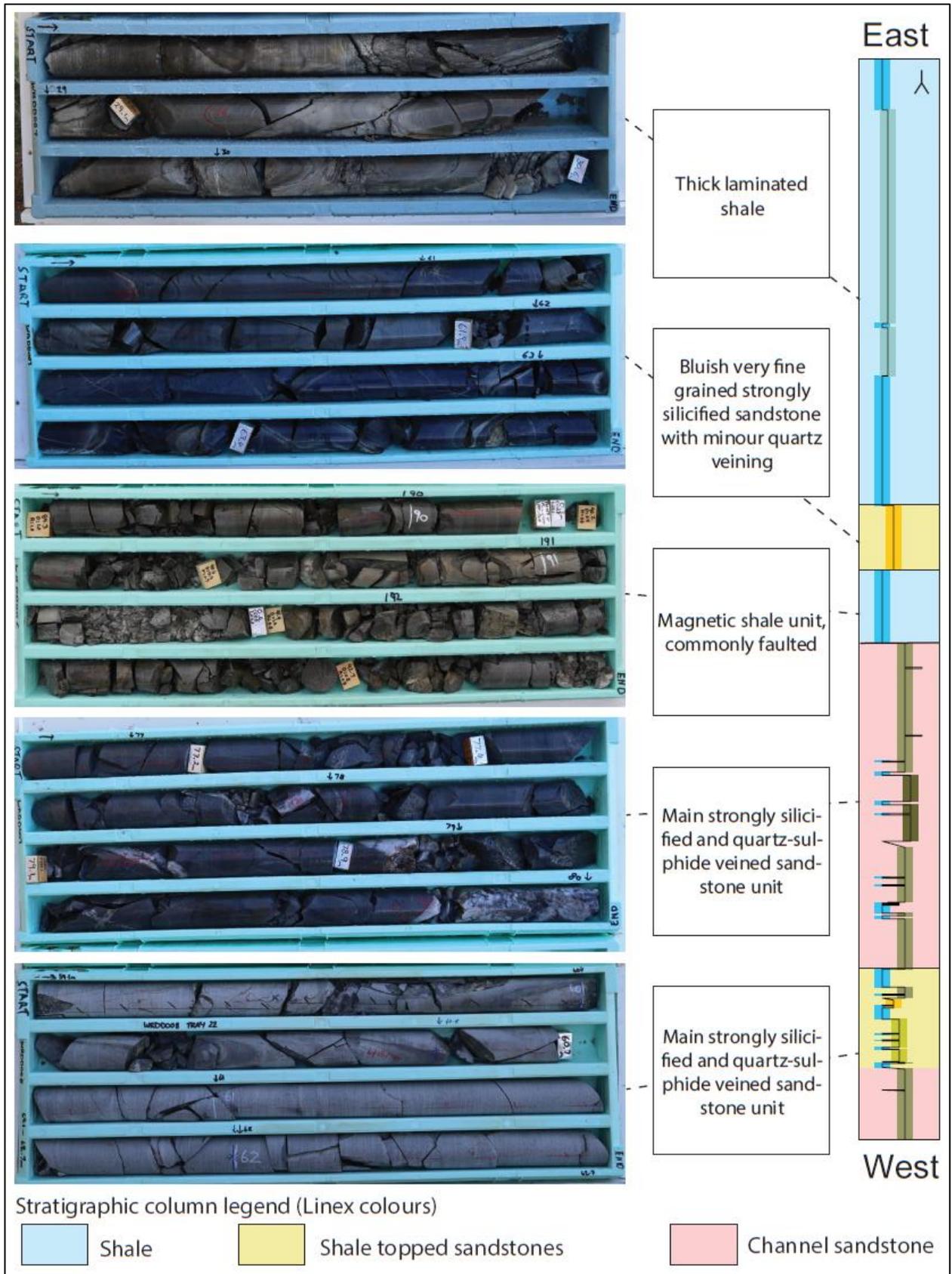


Figure 11. Composite stratigraphy for Windy Ridge as compiled using the drilling data.

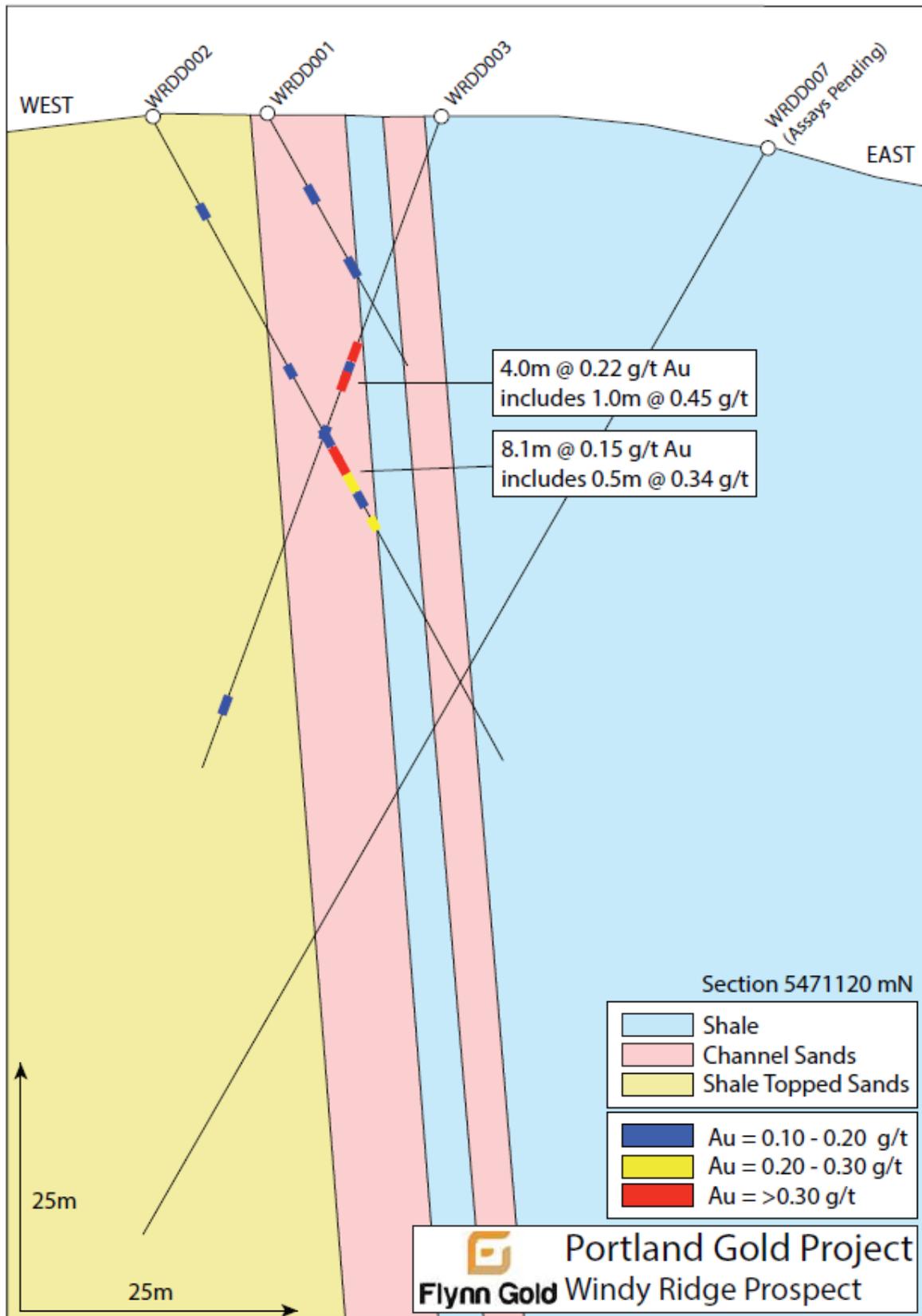


Figure 12. Preliminary cross section for Windy Ridge drillholes WRDD001-003 and WRDD007. Clipping \pm 10m.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

The co-funded EDGI drilling program at the Windy Ridge prospect, EL11/2012, comprised 8 diamond core drill holes for a total of 573.8m. The drilling targeted Victorian turbidite hosted orogenic gold style mineralisation, which is well known in north eastern Tasmania. Strongly silicified and quartz-veined 'channel sand' units were a key target for the drilling program.

6 of 8 drillholes at Windy Ridge intersected two channel sand units, but only one of which was Au bearing. The Au bearing channel sand unit is strongly silicified and contains quartz ± tourmaline - sulphide veins, however grades from the assayed drill core has so far have been low (<2g/t Au).

The drilling program at Grand Flaneur has added important geological information regarding the stratigraphy, structure, alteration, and controls to mineralisation of the prospect area and for the greater Portland gold project area in general. This new information provides the company with encouragement to plan follow-up exploration and drilling programs at the prospect and elsewhere within the project area. The company will continue to use the data collected to make further interpretations, particularly with the use of multielement data and detailed stratigraphic data.

Recommended follow-up programs include extending drillhole WRDD008 to intercept the target channel sand units (hole was stopped short) and deep stratigraphic drilling. Stratigraphic logs will be further developed to target favourable structural sites for gold mineralisation in the prospect area and combined with surface mapping to assess adjacent areas.

7 ENVIRONMENT

The company adopts a policy of minimal ground disturbance as much as practicable and all drilling operations were done in accordance with the Mineral Exploration Code of Practice guidelines and site-specific conditions as documented in the MRT program approval. All sumps were back-filled following completion of drilling and the drilling site levelled with topsoil replaced. With the permission of the property manager, selected drill pad sites that required excavation have been preserved for use during anticipated future drilling programs.

All drillhole collars were sealed with concrete plugs below ground level and covered with soil. The concrete plugs contain metal tags with hole ID's engraved (to assist relocation) and all collars have been surveyed with DGPS to ~1cm accuracy.



Figure 13. Top: Example of a drain and sump in use during the Portland Drilling Program. Bottom: The same drain and sump after rehabilitation with an excavator, showing some grass regrowth.

8 EXPENDITURE

The Grand Flaneur EDGI drilling program is summarised in Table 12.

| ITEM | EXPENDITURE (AUD) |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Number of Holes | 8 |
| Drilling Methods | DD – PQ3 & HQ3 |
| Meters Drilled | 573.8m |
| Total Direct Drilling Costs (ex-GST) | \$112,479 |
| Total Government Funding Sought | \$50,000 |

Table 12. Windy Ridge prospect EDGI Drilling program summary.

9 REFERENCES

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