22 April 2025

Yari Minerals Progresses Mable Bar Project

Key information

- Concentrations of lithium bearing mineral indicators were identified clustering around linear structures, which extend over the north-south length of the area **for more than 20km**
- Gas estimates for Helium (He), Hydrogen (H_2), Carbon Dioxide (CO_2), Methane (CH_4) and Radon (Rn) were estimated from the Sentinel-2 imagery using spectral features for the gasses.
- The lepidolite targets are anomalous in CO_2, CH_4 and He.
- Thirty new targets have been mapped and occur in two clusters, one near Corunna Downs Homestead, the second NW of the UFF geochemical soil anomalies.
- CH_4, CO_2 and He soil gas emissions are anomalous over interpreted lepidolite bodies in the tenements. These gasses may be used to generate further exploration targets undercover, which will be tested by UFF (Ultra fine fraction) geochemical testing, in the upcoming dry season.

Yari Minerals Limited ("Company" ASX: YAR) is pleased to provide an exploration update for its Ant Hill and Camel Creek lithium exploration projects located near Marble Bar in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

Yari has completed Sentinel-2 satellite imagery analysis over the Corunna Downs tenements south of Marble Bar, Western Australia, using a false colour composite Sentinel-2 satellite image collected on 22 January 2025.

Concentrations of these lithium mineralogy indicators were identified clustering around linear structures, which extend over the north-south length of the area **for more than 20km**. Gas estimates for He, H_2, CO_2, CH_4 and Rn were estimated from the Sentinel-2 imagery using spectral features for the gases.

The lepidolite targets are anomalous in CO_2, CH_4 and He. The 30 best targets have been mapped (refer to Figure 2) and occur in two clusters, one cluster is located near the Corunna Downs Homestead, the second NW of the UFF (Ultra-fine fraction) geochemical soil anomalies. CH_4, CO_2 and He are anomalous over interpreted lepidolite bodies in the Yari tenements. Of these the Corunna Downs cluster had been identified in prior 2024 work, near Emu Well.

The location of these gas vectors has been used to generate further exploration targets undercover, which will be tested by UFF geochemical regolith testing, in the upcoming dry season.

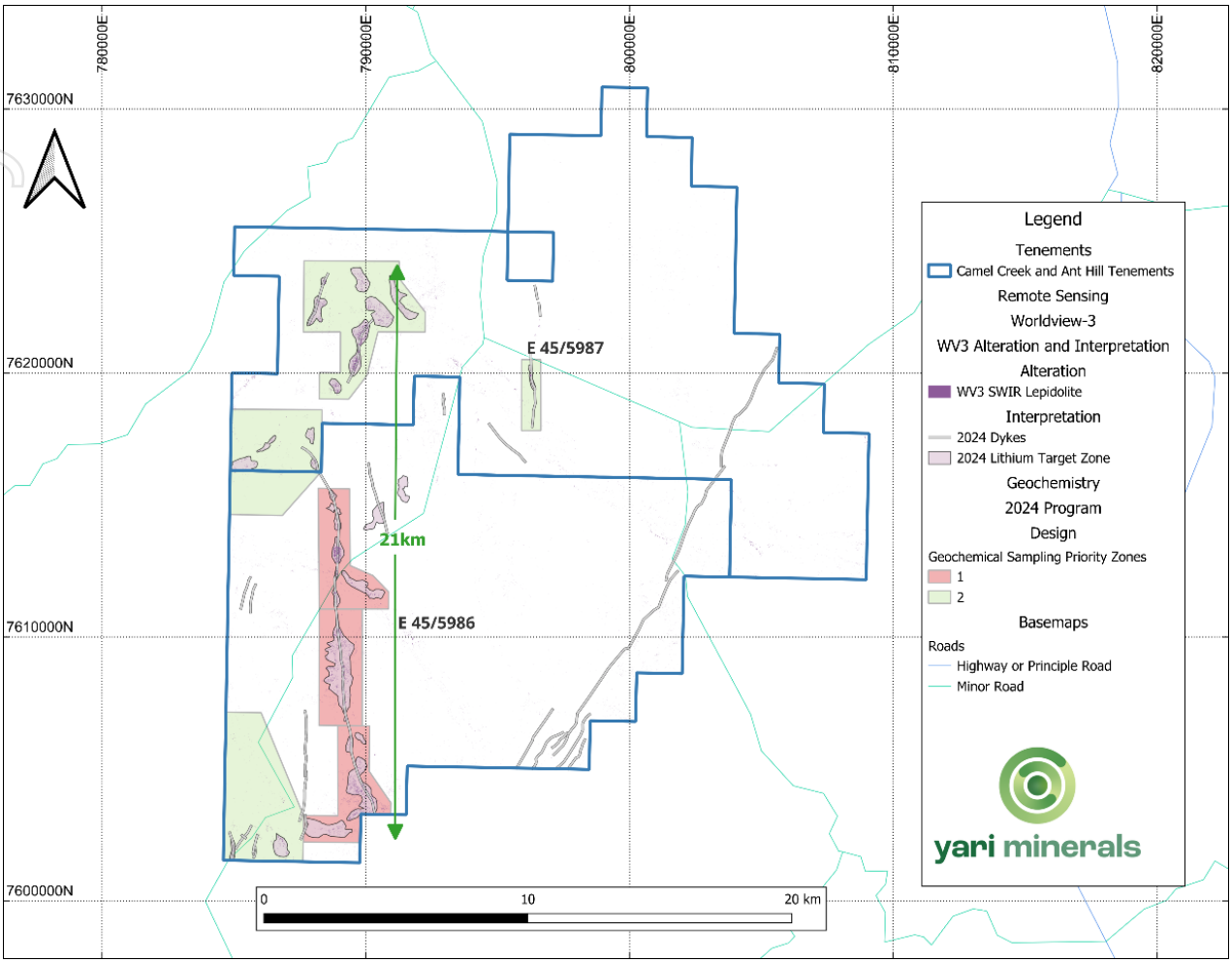

Figure 1: *Camel Creek and Ant Hill Project Worldview-3 2024 Lithium Target Zones and Fieldwork Priority Zones*

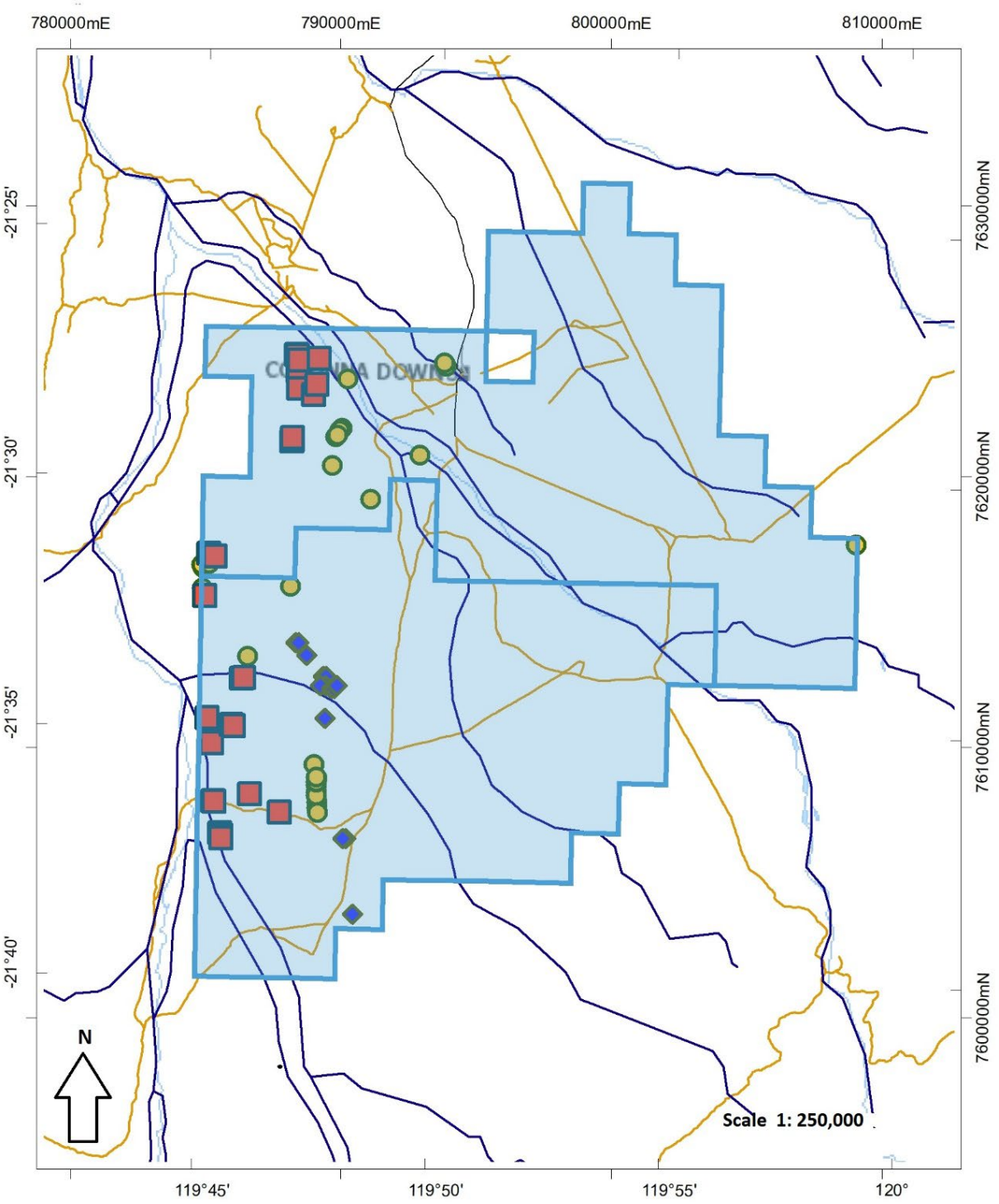

Figure 2: *Yari exploration search space, Marble Bar, Yari Minerals Tenure. Blue triangles, UFF 80 ppb Li, Orange circles, gas targets, Red squares, top 30 tenement targets. Co-ordinates, MGA94 (Zone50).*

Prior exploration work

Worldview-3 (WV3) satellite imagery had been used previously in 2024 to detect various surface alteration minerals. These minerals are indicators of hydrothermal alteration processes associated with minerals as these interact with surface water, ground water and the atmosphere and mapping these can focus exploration strategies. However, the WV3 results are all on the surface and the Sentinel-2 satellite imagery exploration technique has been applied for undercover lithium and other targets.

Mapping gases, emitted from the alteration of minerals, which penetrate regolith and alluvial materials, is one such tool and Sentinel 2 imagery provides this pathway.

As both the WV3 and the geochemical soil sampling focus was on the regolith surface, and the surface is largely transported (i.e. not in-situ) in the region, with isolated outcrop, a new technique has been deployed to supplement these data with targeting of sub-cropping target lithium bearing lithologies. As these lithologies weather in the wet subtropical climate, in a deep and complex weathering profile, gases are emitted such as H_2, CH_4, CO_2 and He, the location of which is resolvable using Sentinel-2 satellite imagery using distinct gas spectral signatures.

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The lepidolite targets are anomalous in CO_2, CH_4 and He. The 30 best targets have been mapped (refer to Figure 2) and occur in two clusters, one cluster is located near the Corunna Downs Homestead, the second NW of the UFF (Ultra-fine fraction) geochemical soil anomalies. CH_4, CO_2 and He are anomalous over interpreted lepidolite bodies in the Yari tenements. Of these the Corunna Downs cluster had been identified in prior 2024 work, near Emu Well.

The location of these gas vectors has been used to generate further exploration targets undercover, which will be tested by UFF geochemical regolith testing, in the upcoming dry season.

This announcement was authorised for issue to the ASX by the Directors of the Company.

For further information please contact:

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About Yari Minerals

Yari Minerals Limited (ASX: YAR) owns 100% interest in the Pilbara Lithium Projects, which comprise approximately 980km2 in 5 granted exploration licenses located in the Pilbara.

The Pilbara Projects are highly prospective for lithium and situated near two of the world's largest hard rock lithium deposits/mines (ASX: PLS – Pilgangoora & ASX: MIN – Wodgina) and other deposits and occurrences near Marble Bar (ASX: GL1's Archer Project).

Until 3 April 2023, YAR owned and operated the Plomosas Mine in Mexico. On that date, the mine was sold to Impact Silver Corp. (TSX-V: IPT). The Company retains an interest in that Project through a 12% net profit interest royalty and shares in Impact Silver Corp. which were part of the purchase consideration.

Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements and Forward-Looking Information:

This report contains forward-looking statements and forward-looking information, which are based on assumptions and judgments of management regarding future events and results. Such forward-looking statements and forward-looking information involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any anticipated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, the actual market prices of lithium, zinc, lead and silver, the actual results of current exploration, the availability of debt and equity financing, the volatility in global financial markets, the actual results of future mining, processing and development activities, receipt of regulatory approvals as and when required and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be evaluated.

Except as required by law or regulation (including the ASX Listing Rules), Yari Minerals undertakes no obligation to provide any additional or updated information whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise. Indications of, and guidance or outlook on, future earnings or financial position or performance are also forward-looking statements.

Competent Persons' Statement

The information in this report that relates to the exploration results, data collection and geological interpretation is based on information compiled by Mr. Albert Thamm. Mr. Thamm is an employee of Yari Minerals and is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (F.Aus.IMM). Mr. Thamm has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being undertaken to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Mr Thamm consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition.

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 down hole 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 pulverized 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 soil and or rock chip sampling.*
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.).*	• *Not applicable, no drilling undertaken.*
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximize 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.*	• *Not applicable, no drilling undertaken.*
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.*	• *No field logging.*
Sub-sampling 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 sub-sampling stages to maximize 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.*	• *Not applicable.* • *No in-situ minerals tested.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• *Satellite Sentinel-2 geophysical tools is used.* • ***Sentinel-2** is an Earth observation mission from the Copernicus Program that acquires optical imagery at high spatial resolution (10 m to 60 m) over land and coastal waters. The mission's Sentinel-2A and Sentinel-2B satellites were joined in orbit in 2024 by a third, Sentinel-2C.* • *Sentinel-2 has been developed and is operated by the European Space Agency. The satellites were manufactured by a consortium led by Airbus Defense and Space in Friedrichshafen, Germany.* • *A false colour composite Sentinel-2 satellite image was collected on 22 January 2025.* • *First, the data is corrected for atmospheric effects. All ten spectral bands were resampled to 10 m spatial resolution to produce a ten band image stack. The 16 spectral endmembers were then derived for the image as it is assumed that each 10 x 10 m parcel of ground is a nonnegative linear combination of 16 pure endmembers.* • *Each pixel is then expressed as a sum of 16 spectral abundances, most of which will be zero as they are estimated in such a way as to produce a sparse representation of the ten dimensional data in 16 dimensional space. Each endmember may correspond to a geologically meaningful unit and interpretation consists of the process of interpreting these endmembers.* • *To interpret these spectral endmembers, results are compared to an appropriately resampled spectral library of 481 minerals from the USGS. Closest matches are listed while the ten closest matches to each image endmember are used to relate endmembers to more appropriate minerals based on prior field and test work.*

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.*	• *No drilling undertaken.*
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• *Target GPS locations in both Latitude and Longitude and in MGA 94, Zone 50.* • *2 dimensional control is adequate for simple early stage target generation.* • *Topographic control is not required.*
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.*	• *10 x10 m individual pixel size.*
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.*	• *Planar, surface samples on exposed regolith.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Simple chain of custody from job receipt.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *None.*

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 license to operate in the area.*	• *E45/5986 and E45/5987are exploration licenses in the Pilbara Region of Western Australia. Exploration licenses are awarded for 5 years, renewable for a second 5 year term and subject to standard tenure drop off in the first term. Ground disturbing exploration (e.g. drilling, auger and vegetation clearance) requires further approval from relevant WA regulators.*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Yari has reported exploration search space refinement that identified lithium targets identified over 21km of strike length at both the Ant Hill and Camel Creek tenure.* • *Worldview-3 high-resolution satellite data imagery and interpretation was completed at the Ant Hill and Camel Creek tenure*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		*(**ASX: YAR; 17 October , 2024**).* • *For pegmatites the 7.5m x 7.5m for Worldview-3 SWIR and 30cm for the Enhanced Natural Colour of Worldview-3 had been processed for advanced mineral mapping across these exploration sites. By identified and differentiated surface mineral compositions, this advanced remote sensing technology has enabled detection various alteration minerals such as smectite, muscovite, kaolinite, jarosite, iron oxide, epidote, alunite, and illite. These minerals are critical indicators of hydrothermal alteration processes often associated with mineral deposits.* • *This analysis at Camel Creek and Ant Hill has highlighted key zones with potential mineralisation across the eastern and western sections. In the eastern zone of the study area, key rock units consist predominantly of monzogranitic felsic rocks, metamorphosed mafic rocks, and a prominent mafic dyke. Zones with high concentrations of clay minerals, white mica, iron oxide, and chlorite/epidote have been identified. Chlorite/epidote is notably more concentrated in the mafic rocks and dykes.* • *Public regional pre-competitive data is available via the DMIRS/GWSA websites.*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *Archean granitic and metamorphosed greenstone lithologies, Pilbara Craton. The target is LCT type, late stage small igneous intrusions as sills and dykes.*

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception 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.*
		• *Not applicable, no drilling undertaken.*

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 intercepts incorporate short*	• *Not applicable, no drilling undertaken. No data aggregation. Soils data reported with a 80 ppm (parts per million) hurdle.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept 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 down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *Not applicable, no drilling undertaken.*
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts 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 the report.*
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 results are reported.*
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.*	• *The local area had prior airborne remote sensing interpretation and search space refinement.*
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.*	• *Further ultrafine soils infill geochemical sampling on 100 x 100m spacing on a 1 square kilometer grid, May 2025.*