# ASX Announcement

21 May 2025

## Siona Diamond Drilling Results &

## Caladan Air-Core Drilling to Commence Next Week

- All results from **diamond drilling across the Siona Discovery** have been received, with intercepts including:
    - **16.3m @ 0.5 g/t Au** from 322.2m in **25IWBRD0003**
    - **29.1m @ 0.4g/t Au** from 282.9m in **25IWBRD0010**
    - **6.4m @ 1.5 g/t Au** from 103.5m in **25IWBDD0009**, including
        - **0.3m @ 3.6g/t** Au from 105.8m
        - **0.4m @ 12.7g/t Au** from 108.3m
        - **0.4m @ 6.2g/t Au** from 109.5m
- Results demonstrate that **broad, low-grade mineralisation with internal higher-grade zones** characterise the Siona mineralised system.
- Geological interpretations suggest **higher-grade zones** within the broad mineralisation envelope are associated with intervals of **increased quartz veining**.
- Looking ahead, exploration across the **New England Granite target area** will **focus on testing for significant mineralised positions** across the large-scale granodiorite host.
- **Diamond drilling data** has allowed the development of a simple set of targeting criteria to prioritise structural targets derived from recent geophysics.
- The **next phase of drilling** across the **New England Granite** will commence post air-core drilling across the Caladan target area and will include **broadly spaced lines of air-core drilling across the Salusa Prospect and several structural targets** along the western margin.
- The **12,500m Caladan air-core drilling** program is on schedule to commence in the **last week of May**.

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**For further information or to ask questions in relation to this announcement, please visit our Investor Hub at** https://investorhub.yandalresources.com.au/link/6eWwje

**Commenting on the new results, Yandal Resources' Managing Director, Mr. Chris Oorschot, said:** "*With the Siona discovery, Yandal Resources has demonstrated the capacity for the New England Granite to host gold mineralisation. Critically, Yandal Resources controls the full extent of this newly defined 2km by 4km granodiorite host within the Yandal Greenstone Belt. With diamond drilling complete, the team are now armed with an advanced understanding of the geological controls to mineralisation at Siona and is well placed to target and identify similar and potentially larger opportunities across the New England Granite.*

*After six months of exploration following the discovery, it is becoming clear that gold mineralisation develops whenever the ghost granodiorite is deformed. Yandal Resources going forward will look to identify the optimal structural setting for gold mineralisation along the intrusive margin or internal to the NEG. Given the scale of the intrusive host, the Company will shift its focus to air-core drilling to test key structural targets more efficiently.*"

**Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL**, "**Yandal Resources**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to advise that it has received all assay results from diamond drilling across the **Siona discovery** within the **New England Granite (NEG)** target area. Four new **diamond holes** and two diamond tails were drilled across **Siona** (See **Figure 1**). The **New England Granite** target area, including the **Siona** *(within E 53/1843)*, is part of the broader **Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project** (see **Figure 6**), located **60km south** of the **Jundee** mining complex (**ASX: NST**) within the Yandal Greenstone Belt.

Diamond drilling results have **confirmed wide, low-grade mineralisation** continuity at depth. Geological analysis suggests continuous **higher-grade mineralisation occurs within the broader low-grade mineralisation**, with the plunge direction controlled through the interaction of the deformed intrusive margin and oblique cross-cutting shear zones.

Diamond drilling has provided **critical geological observations** that enable Yandal Resources to model the broader mineralised system that hosts the Siona Discovery within the New England Granite. A key observation from diamond drilling is that **mineralisation is developing in multiple geometries** and **wherever the host granodiorite has been deformed**. It is likely that **the Siona mineralised system is not unique to the New England Granite**. Given the broader structural setting of the intrusive host, including several large-scale offsetting structures and proximity regional shear zones, **additional mineralisation occurrences are likely** (see **Figure 4**). This concept is further supported by RC drilling completed in early 2025, demonstrating mineralisation potential at the recently identified **Salusa Prospect** (See ASX release **15 April 2025**).

## Siona Diamond Drilling Results

The Siona diamond drilling program was designed to test below a number of significant RC intercepts and provide detailed geological information. The program included four holes for a total of 1,498m of drilling (including RC pre-collars). In addition to this, two RC holes that ended in mineralisation (**24IWBRC0039** and **24IWBRC0056**) were extended with short diamond tails for a further 143m of diamond drilling (See **Figure 1**).

Diamond hole **25IWBRD0003** (**Figure 2**) was drilled approximately 170m below discovery hole **24IWBRC0039**, and **25IWBRD0010** was drilled to a similar depth but along strike to the northwest. While both holes intercepted broad low-grade mineralisation (>0.1g/t Au), diamond drilling did not replicate the higher grade mineralisation (>1.0g/t Au) identified in the overlying holes (see **Figure 1**). Better intercepts include:

- **16.3m @ 0.5 g/t Au** from 322.2m in **25IWBRD0003, (See Figure 2)**
- **29.1m @ 0.4 g/t Au** from 282.9m in **25IWBRD0010**

Diamond holes **25IWBRD0008** (**Figure 3**) and **25IWBDD0009** were drilled below and along strike of hole **24IWBRC0050**, which intercepted the highest-grade mineralisation during the 2024 RC program (see ASX release **11 December 2024**). The best results from these two diamond holes include:

- **6.4m @ 1.4 g/t Au** from 103.5m in **25IWBDD0009,** including
  - 0.3m @ 3.6g/t AU from 105.8m
  - 0.4m @ 12.7g/t Au from 108.3m
  - 0.4m @ 6.2g/t Au from 109.5m
- **8.0m @ 0.8 g/t Au** from 310.0m in **25IWBRD0008, (see Figure 3)**

The diamond tail on discovery hole **24IWBRC0039** (now 24IWBRD0039) has extended mineralisation intercepted in RC drilling to:

- **116m @ 1.0 g/t Au** from 97m in **24IWBRD0039**

The diamond tail completed on RC hole **24IWBRC0056** (now 24IWBRD0056) has returned the following intercepts:

- **14.5m @ 0.6g/t Au** from 270m in **24IWBRD0056**
  - Previously reported as 11m @ 0.5g/t Au from 270m to EOH
- **9.9m @ 0.5 g/t Au** from 295.4m in **24IWBRD0056**
- **0.4m @ 11.5g/t Au** from 318.1m in **24IWBRD0056**

- Within the sheared mafic outside of the granodiorite

All reported intercepts (including those previously reported) occur within a broader zone of low-grade mineralisation (>0.1g/t Au). These low-grade intercepts have been reported in **Table 4**.

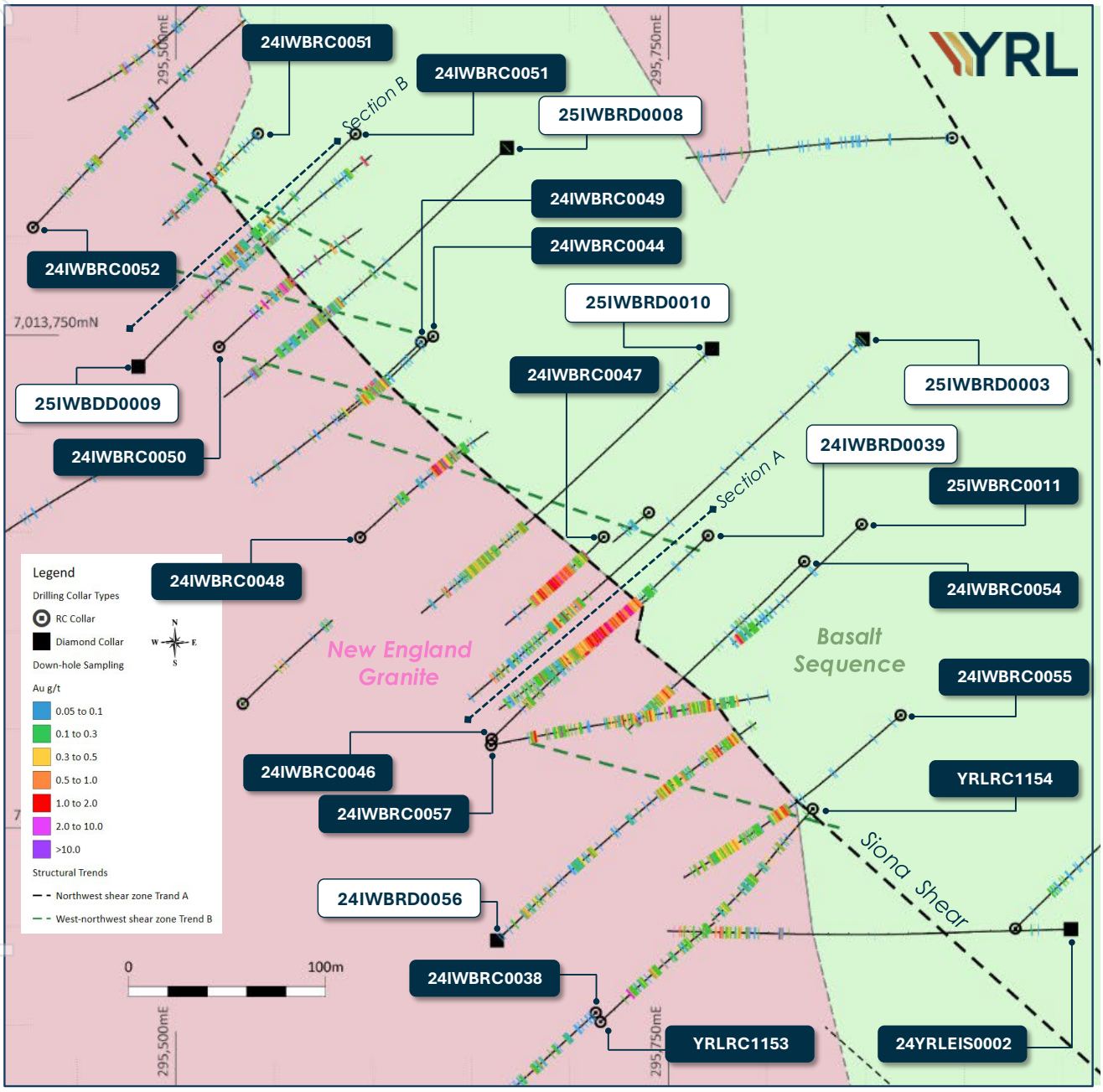


***Figure 1:*** *The collar plan shows all RC and diamond drilling completed across Siona with individual down-hole assays plotted on the drill string. A surface projection of the intrusive contact and major structures* ***is*** *also plotted. The planes of* ***sections*** *A and B are also shown.*

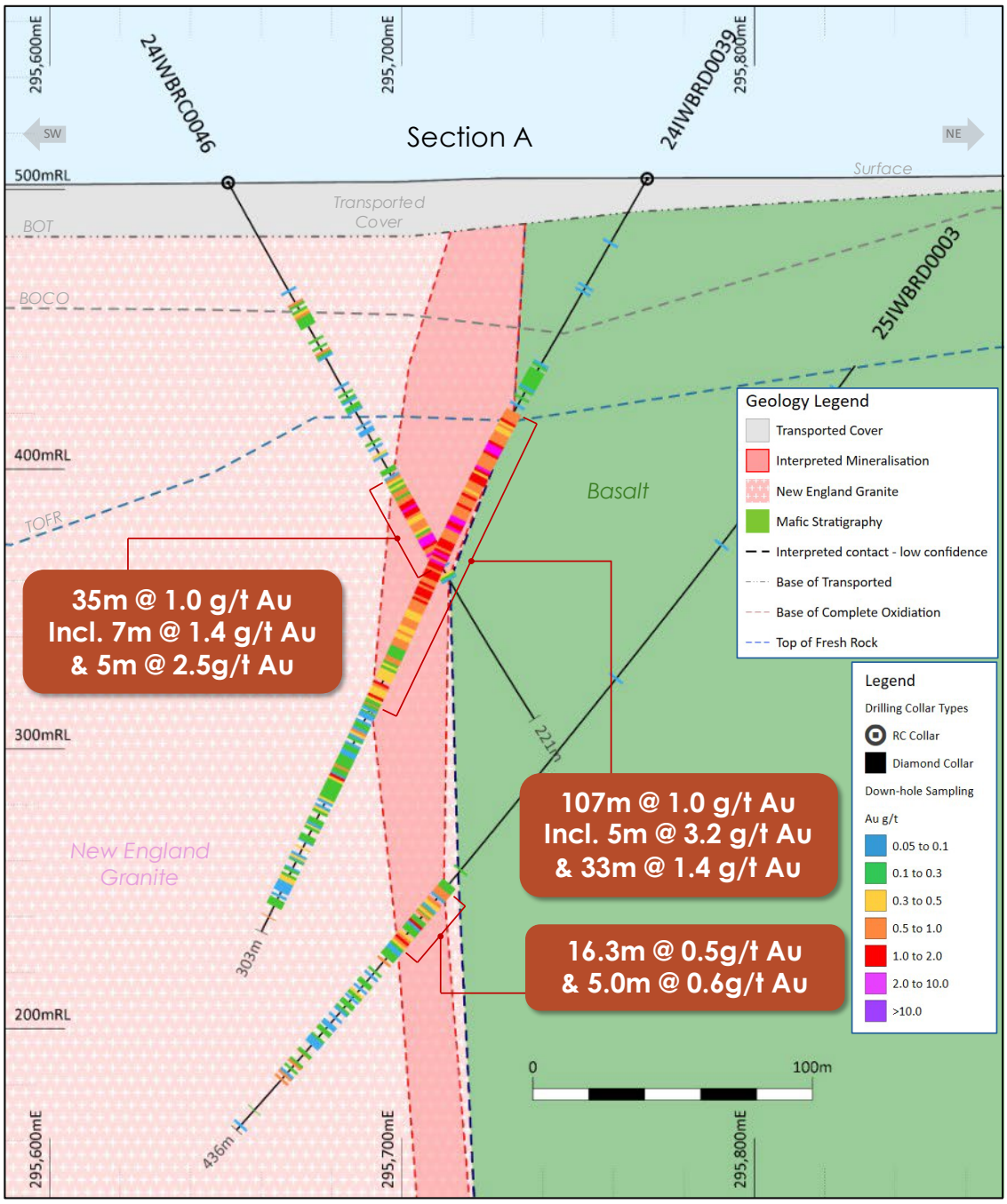


***Figure 2:*** *Cross-section A showing RC and diamond drilling results from Siona with a simple interpretation of geology. The section location is shown in* ***Figure 1****. The section shows all drilling +/-25m away from the section plane.*

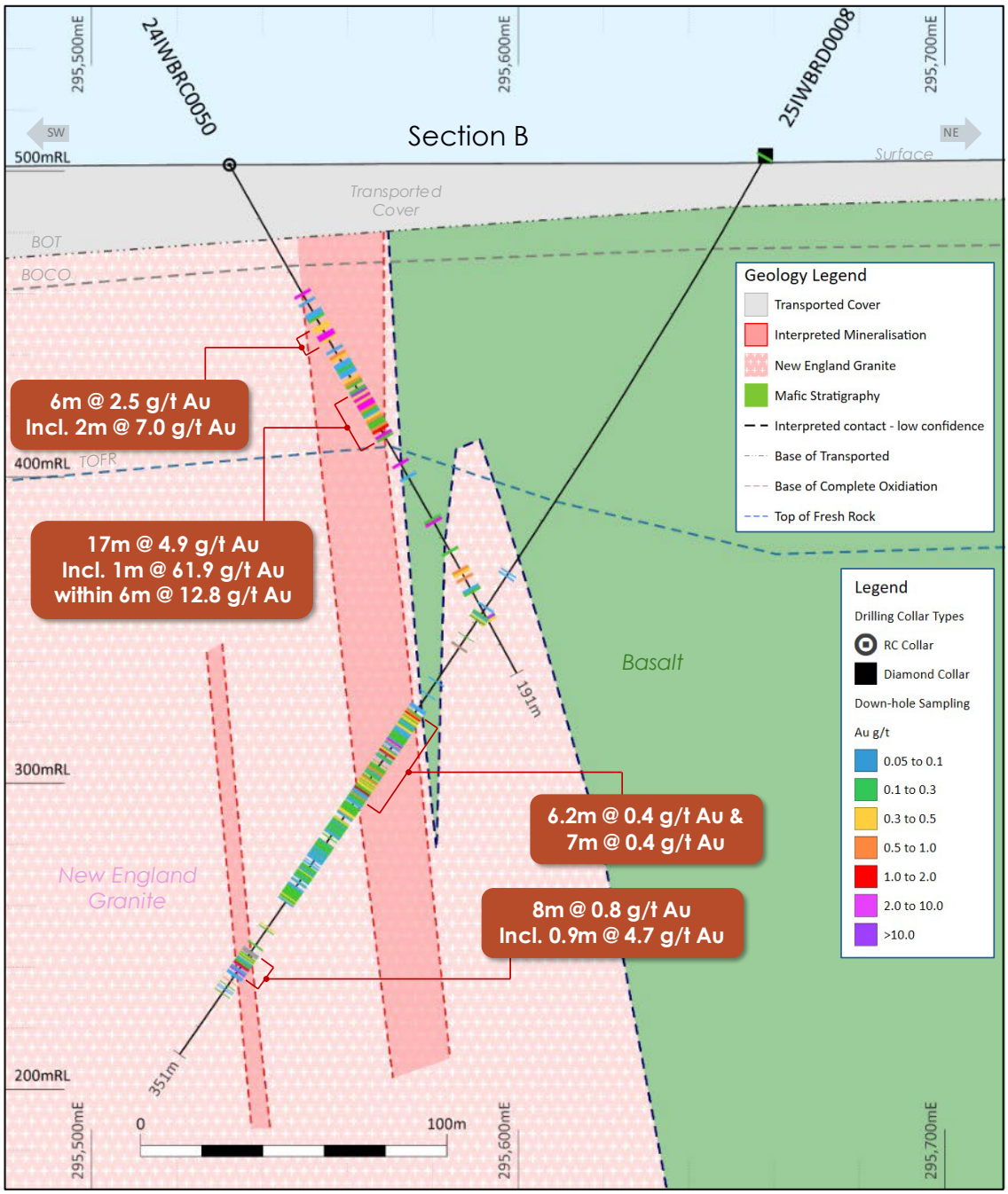


***Figure 3:*** *Cross-section B showing RC and diamond drilling results from Siona with a simple interpretation of geology. The section location is shown in* ***Figure 1****. The section shows all drilling +/-25m away from the section plane.*

## New England Granite Targeting

The completion of diamond drilling has **allowed a detailed set of geological observations** to be made and analysed. The most significant observation made by Yandal Resources is that **mineralisation develops wherever deformation occurs**, both proximal and distal to the host intrusive margin. This observation has been reinforced by the recently completed RC exploration drilling program (See ASX **release 14 April 2025**). The **observation highlights the suitability of the granodiorite in acting as a host for gold** mineralisation. It allows the **development of a simple set of targeting criteria** to prioritise structural targets derived from geophysics. With the receipt of all diamond drilling results, the targeting criteria for the New England Granite have been revised to include:

- Targeting structures that **interact with the intrusive margin** with **observable offsets** (lateral or vertical);
- Prioritise **northwest-trending** features and **northeast-striking conjugate structures** of a similar relative age within the intrusive away from the intrusive margin;
- Prioritise structures that are **oblique to the granodiorite margin**.

In addition to the above, the concept of gold mineralisation occurring deep into the intrusive away from the intrusive contact is yet to be adequately tested. **Figure 4** shows the **priority structural targets** that will be the focus of air-core drilling in 2025.

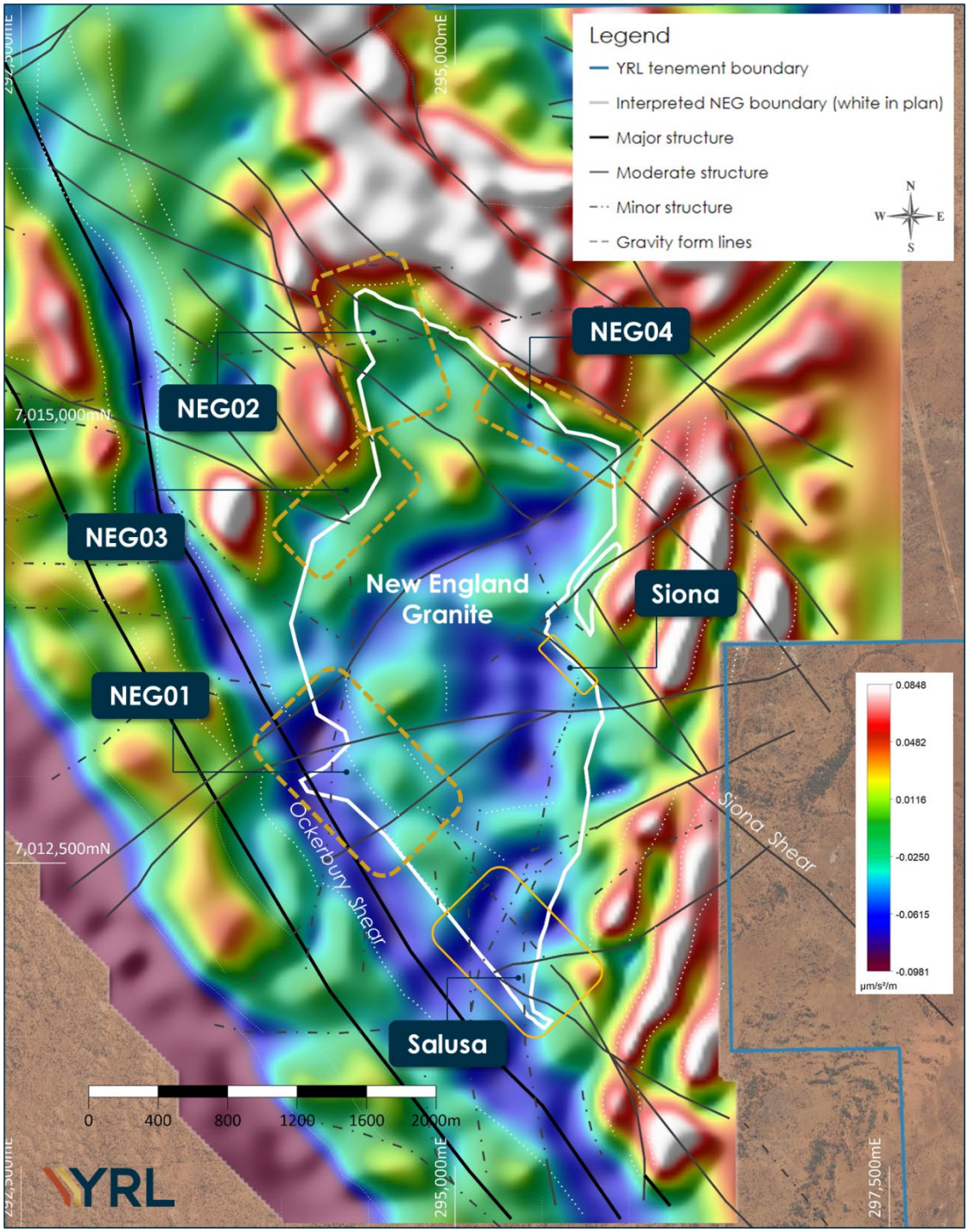


***Figure 4:*** *Plan showing processed infill ground gravity dataset (BA267 1VD northwest shade linear colour scale) across the New England Granite area. The plan includes the updated interpretation of the intrusive margin and a preliminary interpretation of structures interacting with the intrusion.* ***Broad structural targets*** *include* ***Salusa*** *and* ***NEG01-NEG04****.*

## Key Geological Observations

Detailed logging demonstrates a broad zone (100m wide) of deformation and alteration broadly parallel to the northwest-striking intrusive contact. A range of both brittle and ductile deformation textures is observed, with abundant evidence of multiple deformation events.

Two trends dominate observed ductile fabrics:

- **Trend A**: a northwest striking (320-330°), sub-vertical (dipping steeply to either the northeast or southwest) population linked with the Siona Shear Zone, and
- **Trend B**: an oblique and possibly later west-northwest striking (~300°) and sub-vertical (dipping to either the northeast or southwest) population.

Mineral lineations and intersection lineations are sub-horizontal, with kinematic indicators suggesting strong sinistral (top to the left) strike-slip dominant movement. The latest deformation event is a series of narrow west-northwest striking sub-vertical mylonite shears.

Observation from the diamond core confirms that the intrusive contact is broadly subvertical, striking towards the northwest, and always deformed, with the deformation and alteration style varying along strike.

Broad, low-grade mineralisation is associated with moderately foliated and/or heavily fractured granodiorite with pervasive silica-sericite alteration, and 2-5% pyrite and arsenopyrite as disseminations or within fractures.

Higher grade mineralisation is linked to 1-5cm wide, quartz (+/- carbonate, feldspar, chlorite) veins. Veins appear relatively early and are often deformed or crosscut by later fractures or veins. These veins occupy several geometries, and broad intervals of increased veining are usually bracketed by interpreted shear zones. Visible gold has been observed within these veins on numerous occasions within both RC and diamond core samples (see **Figure 5**). The broader distribution of this vein set has not been confirmed by diamond drilling, but is likely controlled by the interplay of the two dominant shear **trends A and B**.

Broad high-grade mineralisation that was observed in RC holes 24IWBRD0039 (116m @ 1.0g/t Au), 24IWBRC0046 (35m @ 1.0 g/t Au), and 24IWBRC0047 (79m @ 1.0 g/t Au) has not been replicated within diamond drilling. Structural interpretations suggest the zone has a strike length of 50-80m and is plunging steeply to the southeast. This broad higher-grade domain is associated with a flexure in intrusive contact.

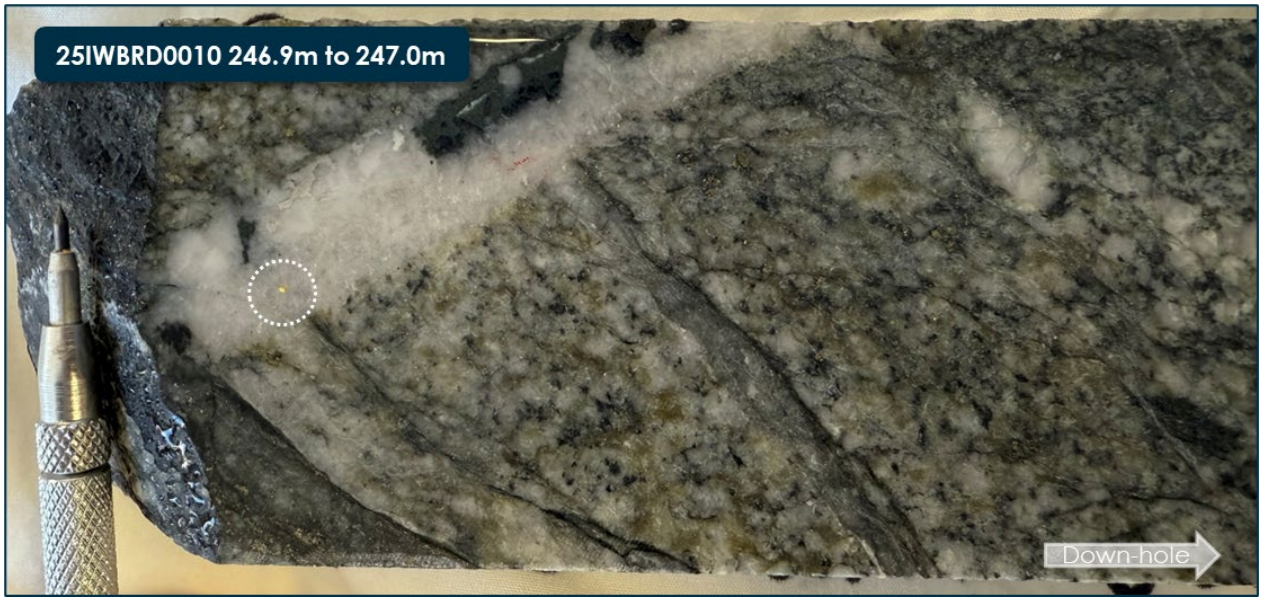


***Figure 5:*** *This is an example of **visible gold** (**see dashed white circle**) hosted within quartz veining that cross-cuts the host granodiorite. The photo shows HQ2 core from **25IWBRD0010**, with the 0.3m sample interval grading **1.6g/t Au** from 246.9m.*

## Next Steps

Air-core drilling will commence across the Caladan target area in late May. Once the program is complete, the air-core rig will be mobilised to the **New England Granite** target area, where broad-spaced **drilling will begin to test structural targets**, including the **Salusa Prospect**.

**Heritage surveys** across the New England Granite are scheduled for late May / early June. These surveys will clear broad-spaced lines across the western side of the NEG and **open up additional drill positions across Siona**.

## Looking Ahead

The Company maintains a strong cash position and has a very active June and September Quarters scheduled. Notable near-term activities include;

1. A **12,500m air-core drilling program** is scheduled to commence in the **last week of May**, testing for a large-scale mineralised system across the **Caladan target area**;
2. **First results** from the **Caladan air-core program** are **anticipated in July** and will be received throughout the September Quarter;
3. **Air-core drilling** across **New England Granite structural targets** will commence following the completion of the Caladan air-core program.

**Authorised by the board of Yandal Resources**

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**About Yandal Resources Limited**

Yandal Resources has a portfolio of advanced gold exploration projects in the highly prospective Yandal and Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belts of Western Australia.

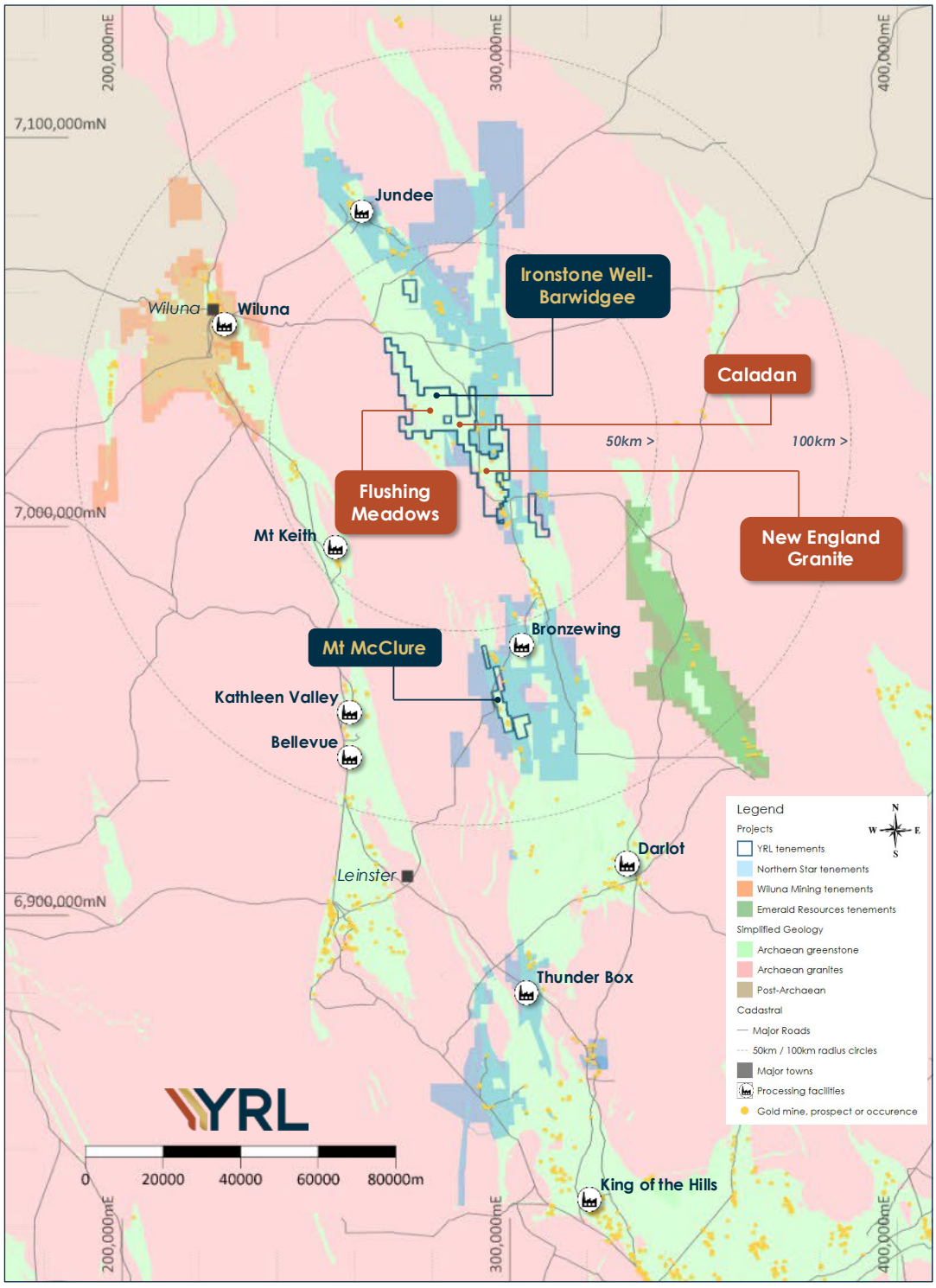


***Figure 6: Yandal Resource exploration Project locations within the Yandal Greenstone Belt.***

**Table 1 – Yandal Resources Ltd - Mineral Resource Summary**

| Deposit | Indicated | | | Inferred | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tonnes ('000s) | Grade (g/t) | Au (oz) | Tonnes ('000) | Grade (g/t) | Au (oz) | Tonnes (000's) | Grade (g/t) | Au (Oz) |
| **Ironstone Well** | | | | | | | | | |
| Flushing Meadows[1] | 2,141 | 1.3 | 91,000 | 5,245 | 1.1 | 177,000 | **7,386** | **1.1** | **268,000** |
| **Mt McClure** | | | | | | | | | |
| Challenger[2] | | | | 718 | 1.9 | 44,000 | 718 | 1.9 | 44,000 |
| Success[3] | | | | 1,255 | 1.9 | 75,000 | 1,255 | 1.9 | 75,000 |
| Parmelia[4] | | | | 252 | 2.1 | 17,000 | 252 | 2.1 | 17,000 |
| HMS Sulphur[5] | | | | 1010 | 1.2 | 39,000 | 1010 | 1.2 | 39,000 |
| Gilmore[6] | | | | 134 | 1.7 | 7,200 | 134 | 1.7 | 7,200 |
| **Sub-total - MMC** | | | | 3,369 | 1.7 | 182,200 | **3,369** | **1.7** | **182,200** |
| **Gordons** | | | | | | | | | |
| Gordons Dam[7] | | | | 365 | 1.7 | 20,000 | **365** | **1.7** | **20,000** |
| **Grand-total**[8] | **2,141** | 1.3 | 91,000 | 8,979 | 1.3 | 379,200 | **11,120** | **1.4** | **470,200** |

Due to the effects of rounding, totals may not represent the sum of the individual components.

*1. Reported above 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off grade; refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 4 November 2020 for full details. 2. Reported above 1.0g/t Au lower cut-off grade; refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 22 August 2022 for full details 3. Reported above 1.0g/t Au lower cut-off grade; refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 6 September 2022 for full details.4. Reported above 1.0g/t Au lower cut-off grade; refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 20 September 2022 for full details 5. Reported above 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off grade within this announcement 6. Reported above 1.0g/t Au lower cut-off grade within this announcement 7. Reported above 1.0g/t Au lower cut-off grade; refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 6 April 2023 for full details 8. All Resources are reported as global estimates, not constrained by optimised pit shells.*

**Competent Person Statement**

The information in this document related to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results, geology and data compilation is based on information reviewed or compiled by Mr Christopher Oorschot, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute Geoscientists. Mr Oorschot is the Managing Director of the Company, is a full-time employee and holds shares and options in the Company. Mr Oorschot has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 Oorschot consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Flushing Meadows, Mt McClure and Gordons Dam Mineral Resource Estimates is based on information compiled and generated by Andrew Bewsher, an employee of BM Geological Services Pty Ltd ("BMGS"). Both Andrew Bewsher and BMGS hold shares in the company. BMGS consents to the inclusion, form and context of the relevant information herein as derived from the original resource reports. Mr Bewsher has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

YRL confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

**Forward Looking Statements**

This document may contain certain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Yandal Resources Limited's (Yandal's) current expectations, estimates and projections about the industry in which Yandal operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding Yandal's future performance. When used in this document, words such as "anticipate", "could", "plan", "estimate", "expects", "seeks", "intends", "may", "potential", "should", and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Yandal believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are beyond the control of Yandal, and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. Drilling results presented indicate geological potential for mineralisation but there can be no certainty that these results will eventually form part of a Mineral Resource Estimate.

**Table 2 –** Siona and New England Granite RC and diamond drilling collar location summary for this release.

| Prospect / Target | Hole ID | Hole type | East *(m)* | North *(m)* | RL *(mAHD)* | Azimuth *(degrees)* | Dip *(degrees)* | Total Depth *(m)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEG | 25IWBRC0029 | RC | 295501 | 7015252 | 503.0 | 225.1 | -59.2 | 270 |
| NEG | 25IWBRC0030 | RC | 295503 | 7015053 | 502.0 | 45.3 | -60.3 | 264 |
| NEG | 25IWBRC0031 | RC | 295894 | 7013850 | 503.0 | 268.9 | -60.1 | 234 |
| NEG | 25IWBRC0032 | RC | 295756 | 7014754 | 501.0 | 3.6 | -59.8 | 261 |
| Siona | 25IWBRC0003 | RCD | 295849 | 7013748 | 504.6 | -54.4 | 226.0 | 435.7 |
| Siona | 25IWBRD0008 | RCD | 295668 | 7013845 | 505.0 | -60.4 | 226.7 | 350.8 |
| Siona | 25IWBDD0009 | RCD | 295481 | 7013734 | 501.8 | -60.9 | 43.5 | 344.9 |
| Siona | 25IWBRD0010 | RCD | 295772 | 7013743 | 502.0 | -60.7 | 226.6 | 368.3 |
| Siona | 24IWBRD0039 | RCD | 295770 | 7013648 | 503.7 | 224.7 | -60.6 | 302.8 |
| Siona | 24IWBRD0056 | RCD | 295663 | 7013443 | 505.0 | 47.0 | -60.1 | 326.5 |

**Table 3 –** Siona and New England Granite - Summary of significant RC and diamond drilling assay results using a lower cut-off grade of >0.3g/t Au with no more than 2m of continuous internal waste included unless otherwise stated. All intercept lengths are reported as down-hole lengths.

| Hole ID | Sample type / Sub | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | Au (g/t) | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25IWBRC0029 | 1m RC | 57 | 58 | 1 | 0.4 | Fresh rock |
| 25IWBRC0030 | 1m RC | 120 | 122 | 2 | 0.7 | Weakly weathered |
| 25IWBRC0030 | 1m RC | 145 | 147 | 2 | 0.7 | Fresh rock |
| 25IWBRC0030 | 1m RC | 237 | 239 | 2 | 1.5 | Fresh rock |
| 25IWBRC0030 | 1m RC | 261 | 262 | 1 | 0.3 | Fresh rock |
| 25IWBRC0031 | 1m RC | NSA | | | | |
| 25IWBRC0032 | 1m RC | 251 | 252 | 1 | 0.4 | Fresh rock |
| 24IWBRD0039 | 1m RC & HQ2 | 97.0 | 213.0 | 116.0 | 1.0 | Fresh rock |
| 24IWBRD0056 | 1m RC & HQ2 | 270.0 | 284.5 | 14.5 | 0.6 | Fresh rock |
| 24IWBRD0056 | Core HQ2 | 295.4 | 305.3 | 9.9 | 0.5 | Fresh rock |
| 24IWBRD0056 | Core HQ2 | 318.1 | 318.5 | 0.4 | 11.5 | Within sheared mafic, fresh rock |
| 25IWBDD0009 | Core HQ2 | 75.9 | 82.0 | 6.1 | 0.3 | Fresh rock |
| 25IWBDD0009 | Core HQ2 | 103.5 | 109.9 | 6.4 | 1.5 | Fresh rock |
| 25IWBDD0009 | Core HQ2 | 105.8 | 106.1 | 0.3 | 3.6 | Fresh rock |

| Hole ID | Sample type / Sub | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | Au (g/t) | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25IWBDD0009 | Core HQ2 | 108.3 | 108.6 | 0.4 | 12.7 | Fresh rock |
| 25IWBDD0009 | Core HQ2 | 109.5 | 109.8 | 0.4 | 6.2 | Fresh rock |
| 25IWBDD0009 | Core HQ2 | 112.5 | 113.2 | 0.7 | 2.5 | Fresh rock |
| 25IWBDD0009 | Core HQ2 | 128.5 | 130.1 | 1.6 | 3.4 | Fresh rock |
| 25IWBDD0009 | Core HQ2 | 129.6 | 130.1 | 0.4 | 11.9 | Fresh rock |
| 25IWBDD0009 | Core HQ2 | 155.1 | 156.5 | 1.5 | 0.5 | Fresh rock |
| 25IWBDD0009 | Core HQ2 | 194.4 | 195.8 | 1.4 | 0.5 | Fresh rock |
| 25IWBDD0009 | Core HQ2 | 201.8 | 206.7 | 4.9 | 0.4 | Fresh rock |
| 25IWBDD0009 | Core HQ2 | 217.3 | 217.6 | 0.3 | 3.6 | Fresh rock |
| 25IWBDD0009 | Core HQ2 | 222.7 | 222.9 | 0.2 | 7.1 | Fresh rock |
| 25IWBDD0009 | Core HQ2 | 333.0 | 335.9 | 2.9 | 1.4 | Fresh rock |
| 25IWBRD0003 | Core HQ2 | 322.2 | 338.5 | 16.3 | 0.5 | Fresh rock |
| 25IWBRD0003 | Core HQ2 | 343.0 | 348.0 | 5.0 | 0.6 | Fresh rock |
| 25IWBRD0008 | Core HQ2 | 215.6 | 221.8 | 6.2 | 0.4 | Fresh rock |
| 25IWBRD0008 | Core HQ2 | 226.8 | 227.8 | 1.0 | 1.5 | Fresh rock |
| 25IWBRD0008 | Core HQ2 | 241.5 | 248.4 | 7.0 | 0.4 | Fresh rock |
| 25IWBRD0008 | Core HQ2 | 310.0 | 318.0 | 8.0 | 0.8 | Fresh rock |
| 25IWBRD0008 | Core HQ2 | 315.1 | 316.1 | 0.9 | 4.7 | Fresh rock |
| 25IWBRD0010 | Core HQ2 | 245.4 | 251.7 | 6.3 | 0.4 | Fresh rock |
| 25IWBRD0010 | Core HQ2 | 282.9 | 312.1 | 29.1 | 0.4 | Fresh rock |
| 25IWBRD0010 | Core HQ2 | 336.5 | 341.4 | 4.9 | 0.5 | Fresh rock |

*NSA - no significant assays.*

**Table 4 –** Siona – Reporting broader low-grade intercepts from previously reported RC and diamond drilling assay results using a lower **cut-off grade of >0.1g/t Au with no more than 10m of continuous internal waste** included unless otherwise stated. All intercept lengths are reported as down-hole lengths. Please note that these intervals include higher-grade zones, which have been reported previously. Intervals have been re-reported to demonstrate the scale of low-grade mineralisation across the Siona Prospect.

| Hole ID | Sample type / Sub | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | Au (g/t) | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24IWBRC0044 | 1m RC | 61.0 | 93.0 | 32.0 | 0.8 | Re-reported using >0.1g/t Au cut-off |
| 24IWBRC0046 | 1m RC | 86.0 | 162.0 | 76.0 | 0.5 | Re-reported using >0.1g/t Au cut-off |
| 24IWBRC0046 | 1m RC | 49.0 | 71.0 | 22.0 | 0.2 | Re-reported using >0.1g/t Au cut-off |
| 24IWBRC0047 | 1m RC | 38.0 | 149.0 | 111.0 | 0.8 | Re-reported using >0.1g/t Au cut-off |
| 24IWBRC0048 | 1m RC | 102.0 | 156.0 | 54.0 | 0.7 | Re-reported using >0.1g/t Au cut-off |
| 24IWBRC0048 | 1m RC | 52.0 | 65.0 | 13.0 | 0.2 | Re-reported using >0.1g/t Au cut-off |
| 24IWBRC0049 | 1m RC | 88.0 | 137.0 | 49.0 | 0.4 | Re-reported using >0.1g/t Au cut-off |
| 24IWBRC0050 | 1m RC | 48.0 | 103.0 | 55.0 | 1.9 | Re-reported using >0.1g/t Au cut-off |
| 24IWBRC0051 | 1m RC | 47.0 | 117.0 | 70.0 | 0.2 | Re-reported using >0.1g/t Au cut-off |
| 24IWBRC0053 | 1m RC | 116.0 | 178.0 | 62.0 | 0.3 | Re-reported using >0.1g/t Au cut-off |
| 24IWBRC0054 | 1m RC | 266.0 | 338.0 | 72.0 | 0.3 | Re-reported using >0.1g/t Au cut-off |
| 24IWBRC0055 | 1m RC | 140.0 | 248.0 | 108.0 | 0.3 | Re-reported using >0.1g/t Au cut-off |
| 24IWBRC0057 | 1m RC | 121.0 | 248.0 | 127.0 | 0.4 | Re-reported using >0.1g/t Au cut-off |
| 24IWBRC0057 | 1m RC | 41.0 | 97.0 | 56.0 | 0.2 | Re-reported using >0.1g/t Au cut-off |

| Hole ID | Sample type / Sub | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | Au (g/t) | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24IWBRD0039 | 1m RC & HQ2 | 77.0 | 292.7 | 215.7 | 0.6 | Re-reported using >0.1g/t Au cut-off |
| 24IWBRD0056 | 1m RC & HQ2 | 265.0 | 305.3 | 40.3 | 0.4 | Re-reported using >0.1g/t Au cut-off |
| 24IWBRD0056 | 1m RC | 211.0 | 252.0 | 41.0 | 0.3 | Re-reported using >0.1g/t Au cut-off |
| 24IWBRD0056 | 1m RC | 106.0 | 133.0 | 27.0 | 0.2 | Re-reported using >0.1g/t Au cut-off |
| 24IWBRD0056 | 1m RC | 36.0 | 71.0 | 35.0 | 0.2 | Re-reported using >0.1g/t Au cut-off |
| 24YRLEIS0002 | Core NQ2 | 313.0 | 393.6 | 80.6 | 0.2 | Re-reported using >0.1g/t Au cut-off |
| 25IWBRD0003 | Core HQ2 | 320.2 | 412.0 | 91.8 | 0.2 | Re-reported using >0.1g/t Au cut-off |
| 25IWBRD0008 | Core HQ2 | 215.0 | 289.6 | 74.6 | 0.2 | Re-reported using >0.1g/t Au cut-off |
| 25IWBRD0008 | Core HQ2 | 310.6 | 318.0 | 7.4 | 0.8 | Re-reported using >0.1g/t Au cut-off |
| 25IWBRD0010 | Core HQ2 | 243.3 | 269.4 | 26.1 | 0.2 | Re-reported using >0.1g/t Au cut-off |
| 25IWBRD0010 | Core HQ2 | 276.4 | 328.3 | 51.9 | 0.3 | Re-reported using >0.1g/t Au cut-off |
| YRLRC1153 | 1m RC | 42.0 | 143.0 | 101.0 | 0.2 | Re-reported using >0.1g/t Au cut-off |

**Appendix 2 – Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project, Siona Diamond Drilling & New England Granite RC Drilling**
**JORC Code (2012) Table 1, Sections 1 and 2**

*Mr Christopher Oorschot, Managing Director of Yandal Resources, compiled the information in Section 1 and Section 2 of the following JORC Table 1 and is the Competent Person for those sections. The following Table and Sections are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 edition) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results.*

**Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Sampling techniques*** | *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* | • Yandal Resources has completed RC drilling intermittently across a single line at the Arrakis Prospect. The drilling involved 5.5-inch face sampling bit down to an average down-hole depth of 208m (between 138m and 270m. Holes were drilled at an angle of -60° to the southwest.<br>• Yandal Resources (YRL) RC drilling samples were collected via a rig-mounted static cone splitter, splitting approximately 12.5% of the total sample volume. Two splits are collected for each metre: a primary and duplicate sample. The primary 1m samples are then sent to a lab for further analysis. The duplicate samples are retained on-site unless they are submitted as routine duplicates.<br>• Yandal Resources has completed diamond drilling across the Siona Prospect. The drilling involved RC pre-collars down to fresh rock, followed by HQ (diameter of ~63.5mm) diamond core drilling to an average down-hole depth of 348m (between 327m and 368m. Holes were drilled at an angle of -60 ° to either the southwest or northeast. The core was halved using a core saw, with the right-hand side of the core (looking downhole) sampled. Before sampling, the core is logged by a company geologist for lithology type, veining, alteration, and deformation. Sample lengths vary subject to logged geological intervals of interest, with a minimum sample length of 0.2 metres and a maximum sample length of 1.0 metres. Sample quality is considered high. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* | • For YRL RC drilling, the cone splitter is regularly cleaned and inspected. The 1m bulk samples are laid out in drill order. These bulk samples are regularly inspected for contamination, and the volume of the bulk sample is monitored. These bulk samples are retained until all results are received and may be used to collect additional field duplicates to verify lab results, logged geology or any other form of analysis. If the bulk sample appears visually low in volume or weight, this is recorded with the sample details. The same applies to damp or wet samples.<br>• For YRL RC Drilling, two splits are collected for each drilled metre: a primary and a secondary sample. The Secondary sample is retained on-site and may be used to collect additional field duplicates to verify lab results, logged geology or any other form of analysis.<br>• For YRL diamond drilling, sample recovery of each metre drilled was measured and recorded, and high-resolution photos of each tray prior to cutting were obtained. The unsampled half of the drill core is also retained. Intervals where the core is unoriented have been recorded.<br>• For YRL diamond drilling, when the core is cut for sampling, the same side of the core, relative to the bottom-of-hole orientation mark, is collected for analysis. For intervals without an orientation mark, the core is pieced together, and foliation or common structures are used to approximately orient the core for sampling purposes.<br>• Structural observations have also been recorded where the diamond core is oriented, and the core was routinely checked for any structures sub-parallel to the core axis. |
| | *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.* | • RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which a portion, between 1-5kg in weight, was dispatched to one of the two following labs:<br>  ○ Aurum Laboratories Pty Ltd: samples were crushed and pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay with an AAS (atomic absorption spectroscopy) finish for gold determination with a 0.01ppm detection limit.<br>  ○ Intertek Minerals: samples were crushed and pulverised to produce a 50g charge for lead collection fire assay with OES (Optical Emission Spectroscopy) finish for gold determination with a 0.005ppm detection limit.<br>• For all YRL diamond drilling results, HQ2 core was cut in half and used to obtain 0.2m to 1.0m half core samples. These samples were submitted to a laboratory, where they were dried, weighed, and crushed. The Sample pulp was then split to produce a 50g lead collection fire assay, which was then analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES). |
| ***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* | • For YRL RC drilling, a 139mm diameter face sampling bit and hammer were used.<br>• YRL diamond core was drilled using HQ2 (63.5mm core diameter) coring bits. For both diamond holes, diamond core drilling commenced via an RC pre-collars that were completed to fresh rock. Subject to ground conditions, the core was oriented using a downhole orientation tool (Reflex ACT Mk3 NQ/HQ Core Ori kit). |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).* | |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br><br>*Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br><br>*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.* | • For YRL holes, RC drilling recoveries are visually assessed by the supervising geologist, and any low-volume or weight samples are recorded, along with any damp or wet samples. Drill depths are routinely verified at the completion of each drill rod (every 6m). The cone splitter is checked for each drill site to ensure it is completely upright and level. Sample collection from the splitter by drilling off-siders is monitored for any inefficiencies.<br>• For YRL RC drilling there appears to be no correlation between sample recovery and sample grade.<br>• For YRL diamond drilling core recovery is measured and recorded. The length of core recovered for each metre drilled is measured to the nearest 5cm and entered into an Excel spreadsheet along with information relating to fracture frequency (driller breaks are marked with a red "X"). In addition, dry and wet core photos are collected prior to the cutting of the core and are retained on the company server.<br>• For YRL diamond drilling, the orientation of contacts, veins and shears is regularly measured and monitored.<br>• No relationship or bias between sample recovery and grade within the diamond drilling results has been observed. |
| ***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.*<br><br>*Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br><br>*The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • For YRL drilling, all RC holes have been logged in full by a qualified and experienced geologist. RC chips and fines from each 1m interval drilled are inspected and logged for colour, weathering, lithology, deformation, veining and sulphide species. All 1m samples are sieved and retained in labelled and annotated chip trays. Chip trays are transported to Perth for long-term storage and are available for review. The quality of logging information is considered sufficient to support Mineral Resource Estimation studies.<br>• For YRL diamond drilling, a full log of all diamond cores was completed by the supervising geologist in the field. Intervals were logged at various intervals based on changes in lithology, deformation intensity, veining types, and alteration. Both planar and linear structural measurements were also collected using a core orientation stand and a kenometer. Logging data was captured directly into an MX Deposit database.<br>• Data captured through geological logging by a geologist is qualitative in nature.<br>• In addition to geological logging, the magnetic susceptibility of each interval is measured using a KT-10 magnetic susceptibility metre, with a sensitivity of $1x10^{-6}$ SI Units. Magnetic susceptibility readings are quantitative in nature. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation*** | *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br><br>*If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br><br>*For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br><br>*Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br><br>*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.*<br><br>*Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • YRL RC drilling utilised a rig-mounted cone splitter installed directly below and in line with the rig-mounted cyclone. Two 1-5kg sub-samples are collected into calico bags labelled with a unique alpha-numeric ID. Most samples collected were dry; if samples were damp or wet, this was noted in the sample records.<br>• For YRL diamond drilling, the HQ2 (63.5mm diameter) cores were halved using a core saw, and the right-hand side of the core (looking downhole) was sampled. The second half of core retains the orientation line, metre marks and is stored in annotated core trays within a secure yard.<br>• When determining sample intervals, core is sampled to contacts where observed so that material from a geological interval of interest is not included within the adjacent geological interval.<br>• Where narrow geological intervals of interest are observed, such as quartz veining, sample lengths are reduced so that only the feature of interest is sampled down to a minimum length of 0.2m.<br>• Diamond core samples are of high quality.<br>• For all YRL RC drilling, samples are dried at 100°C to constant mass, crushed to <10mm and pulverised to nominally 85%, passing 75µm.<br>• Field duplicates were collected at an initial rate of 1 duplicate for every 50 samples collected.<br>• Standards and blanks were routinely inserted into the sample sequence<br>• For labs used by YRL, internal lab quality control measures include lab duplicates and the insertion of lab standards and blanks.<br>• Sample sizes are appropriate given the fine-to-medium-grained nature of the sampled material. |
| ***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.*<br><br>*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.*<br><br>*Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks)* | • For YRL RC drilling, samples were assayed at the following labs using the following methods:<br>  ○ Aurum Laboratories in Beckenham, Western Australia, assayed using a 50g fire assay with AAS (atomic absorption spectroscopy) finish for gold analysis with a 0.01ppm detection limit.<br>• For YRL diamond drilling, samples were assayed using a 50g lead collection fire assay with ICP-OES finish for gold analysis with a 0.005 ppm detection limit by Intertek Genalysis laboratory in Perth, Western Australia. This is considered a total digest and appropriate for the targeted style of mineralisation.<br>• Magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken every meter using a KT-10 V2 instrument with a sensitivity of $1x10^{-6}$ SI Units.<br>• YRL QAQC field protocols include the insertion of commercially prepared certified reference material (CRM) and blank material at a rate of approximately 1 CRM/blank for every 20 samples collected. CRMs used are unidentifiable by the lab when received. QAQC |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.* | performance is monitored upon receipt of each batch of results and re-assessed once all samples for a program are received.<br>• Laboratory QA/QC protocols involve inserting internal lab standards using CRMs, blanks, repeat analysis of pulps and screen tests (the percentage of pulverised material passing 75µm mesh). Laboratory QAQC results are reported with each batch. Laboratory QAQC performance is monitored upon receipt of each batch of results and assessed again once all samples for a program are received.<br>• For YRL diamond drilling, no duplicate samples were submitted for analysis. The remaining half of the core is available for further analysis. |
| ***Verification of sampling and assaying*** | *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>*The use of twinned holes.*<br>*Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>*Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • Significant intercepts from YRL RC and diamond drilling are verified by YRL geologists through the visual inspection of chips and core, reviewing the spatial location of mineralisation relative to previous intercepts, and in the case of high-grade gold intercepts, visually confirming gold in samples.<br>• No twinned holes have been completed across Siona.<br>• For YRL RC and diamond drilling, primary sampling and logging data are captured directly into the MX deposit application and uploaded directly to the cloud-hosted MX Deposit database.<br>• The first lab result for each sample is used for interrogating the data, and no adjustments have been made to the data other than adjusting values below the detection limit to a null value before review. |
| ***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.*<br>*Specification of the grid system used.*<br>*Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • All drill collar locations were initially pegged and surveyed using a handheld Garmin GPS, which was accurate to within 3-5m. RLs are determined using a detailed surface DTM. A final collar survey was then completed using a DGPS unit (easting, northing, and RL are accurate to within +/- 0.1m).<br>• All RC and diamond holes were downhole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool producing azimuth readings relative to true north that are then converted to UTM MGA94 Zone 51s. Readings are collected at a maximum spacing of 10m downhole or better.<br>• All spatial data presented is relative to UTM MGA94 Zone 51s.<br>• Data from aerial surveys has been used to generate a topographic surface model; this model is used to validate the RL of surveyed holes. The terrain around the prospect area is relatively flat, with no severe changes in topography. |
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>*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.* | • RC and diamond drilling across the NEG target area are variably spaced between 50m and 200m across strike, and for Siona, 50m to 150m spacing at depth. All collar details/coordinates are supplied in **Table 2**.<br>• The hole/data spacing and distribution completed across the Siona **are sufficient to establish a preliminary assessment of the degree of geological and grade continuity; however, they are not appropriate for estimating a Mineral Resource.**<br>• Only significant gold intercepts have been reported, meaning all intervals >0.3 g/t Au (unless |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | otherwise stated). These intervals have been reported as a composite where the intercept includes more than one sample. Composites may include up to 2m of continuous internal waste unless otherwise stated, and the final composite grade must exceed 0.1g/t Au. A length weighted average has been used to calculate the average grade of the composite. Samples of variable length (between 0.3m and 1.0m) were used for the reporting of significant intercepts. The first assay result was used for all significant intercepts reported. All intercepts have been reported relative to down-hole length. All intercepts are reported in grams per tonne (g/t). If a single composite includes material with a high-grade sub-interval, this has been reported as a sub-interval. Reported composite intervals were calculated and reviewed by Mr. Christopher Oorschot. All significant intercepts are detailed in **Tables 2 and 3**.<br>• RC and diamond drilling results for Siona have also been re-reported using a lower grade cut-off value of 0.1g/t Au with no more than 10m of continuous waste. See **Table 4**. These values have been reported as the broad low-grade intercepts may be considered material. |
| ***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.*<br>*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.* | • For YRL RC and diamond drilling, holes have been drilled at a -60 ° angle and oriented so as to be orthogonal to the targeted New England Granite intrusive contact. This includes both northeast and southwest-directed holes or scissors. Observations from diamond drilling at Siona suggest that a majority of structures are striking sub-parallel to the northwest, with a steeply dipping intrusive margin. No northwest or southeast-directed diamond holes have been completed to adequately test for structure parallel to the drilling direction. Based on the above information, sampling bias due to the drilling direction is unlikely. |
| ***Sample security*** | *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • All YRL RC samples were collected on-site under the supervision of a qualified Company geologist. Calico bags are tied, grouped into larger poly-weave bags that are cable tied, and then placed into sealed bulka bags for transport. The labelled bulka bags are then transported directly to the laboratory for analysis via a commercial freight company or YRL geologists. Where a commercial freight company is used for transport, consignment notes and confirmation of receipt by the lab were monitored.<br>• All YRL diamond core was transported to Kalgoorlie and delivered directly to a secure yard for cutting. Cut core is then placed into sample bags with a unique numeric ID and are sealed and grouped into larger poly-weave bags sealed with cable ties. The samples were then transported directly to the laboratory in Kalgoorlie for analysis. |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • No lab audits or reviews have been completed.<br>• The Exploration Manager has reviewed all diamond logging. |

**Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results**

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Mineral tenement and land tenure status*** | *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*<br><br>*The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.* | • The New England Granite Prospect is in the exploration lease E 53/1843. Yandal Resources Limited wholly owns this tenement.<br>• The tenement is in good standing, and no known impediments exist.<br>• E 53/1843 falls within the Kulju Native Title Claim. |
| ***.Exploration done by other parties*** | *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • Previous operators who have completed exploration across the New England Granite Prospect include Newmont, Wiluna Mines, Cyprus Gold, Great Central Mines, Australian Resources Limited, and Eagle Mining Corp. Work completed by these operators included RAB and air-core drilling, with limited RC drilling completed by Newmont in the early 2000s. The RAB, air-core and RC drilling and data are of a high quality. |
| ***Geology*** | *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • The New England Granite target area, including the Siona Prospect, hosts Archaean Orogenic Gold mineralisation. The Project is located within the Yandal Greenstone Belt, a greenstone terrain of the Yilgarn Craton. Mineralisation is hosted within an interpreted granodiorite intrusion, both internal to the intrusive body and around the intrusive contact where it is deformed. The Archaean rocks are overlain by 6-20m of transported cover. |
| ***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:*<br><br>• *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>• *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>• *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>• *down hole length and interception depth*<br>• *hole length.*<br><br>*If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does* | • See **Tables 2 to 3**<br>• All drilling has been reported, either within this announcement or in previous announcements.<br>• No information is excluded. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.* | |
| ***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.*<br><br>*Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • Only significant gold intercepts have been reported, meaning all intervals >0.3 g/t Au with a final length-weighted average grade >0.3g/t Au. These intervals have been reported as a length-weighted composite where the intercept includes more than one sample. Composites may include up to 2m of continuous internal waste (unless otherwise stated), and the final composite grade must exceed 0.3g/t Au. Samples of varying lengths were used to calculate the final composite grade reported in this release. The first assay result was used for all significant intercepts reported. All intercepts have been reported relative to down-hole length. All intercepts are reported in grams per tonne (g/t) Au. If a single composite includes material with a high-grade sub-interval, this has been reported. Reported composite intervals were calculated and reviewed by Mr. Christopher Oorschot. All significant intercepts are detailed in **Tables 2 and 3.**<br><br>• RC and diamond drilling results for Siona have also been re-reported using a lower grade cut-off value of 0.1g/t Au with no more than 10m of continuous waste. See **Table 4**. These values have been reported as the broad low-grade intercepts may be considered material.<br><br>• No metal equivalent calculations were applied. |
| ***Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths*** | *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br><br>*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br><br>*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').* | • Based on down-hole structural measurements, the true width of mineralisation is approximately 45-65% of the down-hole length,, depending on variation in the dip of mineralisation. |
| ***Diagrams*** | *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include,* | • See Figures in the main body of this report and **Tables 1-6.** |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *but not be limited to, a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.* | |
| ***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 significant intercepts have been 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.* | • Photon assay analysis has been completed on a >400 field duplicate collected from previously reported RC drilling. Results from photon assay analysis were comparable to those obtained by the Fire Assay method, with some intervals displaying a slightly higher (5% to 20%) average grade than the Fire Assay method.<br>• Specific gravity measurements were obtained from regular sample intervals of the core. Specific gravity values were calculated using the water submersion method. The average specific gravity of fresh granodiorite is 2.77g/cm$^3$. |
| ***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).*<br><br>*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 work across the New England Granite target area and Siona prospect includes:<br>  ○ The completion of an air-core drilling across structural targets program once heritage surveys are complete.<br>  ○ Further RC drilling will be completed across Siona to confirm the high-grade mineralisation plunge and test for the presence of supergene mineralisation in the regolith profile's lower half. This drilling will take place when an RC rig is next mobilised to the site. |