ARIKA RESOURCES

ASX RELEASE: 11 August 2025

Yundamindra Gold Project, WA – Exploration Update

THICK, HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERCEPTS EXPAND THE F1 FAULT AT LANDED AT LAST

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Significant initial results from recent step-out RC drilling at the F1 Fault, Landed at Last Prospect:
  - **4m @ 41.56g/t Au from 52m down-hole** (25AYRC007)
  - **27m @ 2.45g/t Au from 61m down-hole** (25AYRC004), including:
    - **9m @ 6.18g/t Au from 63m**
  - **28m @ 1.16g/t Au from 16m down-hole** (25AYRC017), including:
    - **12m @ 2.01g/t Au from 24m**
  - **4m @ 2.75g/t Au from 32m down-hole** (25AYRC012)
- Strong start to Arika's 10,000m growth drilling program, with results extending the high-grade mineralisation at the F1 Fault along strike and down-dip from significant diamond intercept reported earlier this year:
  - **14.8m @ 3.10g/t Au from 87m down-hole** (5YMD003), including:
    - **2.15m @ 5.49g/t from 90m; and**
    - **2.25m @ 9.76g/t Au from 99m**
- The results confirm the significant growth potential of the F1 Fault gold-hosting structure, extending the current **strike length to over 400m and to at least 100m vertical depth** below surface.
- The F1 Fault cross-cuts the Landed at Last lode in the Western Corridor at Yundamindra and sits at the northern end of the 'Yellow Brick Road' – **a +16km long structural corridor with numerous high-grade historical workings** sitting on multiple parallel and cross-cutting structures.
- Drilling continues to test multiple targets at Yundamindra. Drilling currently in progress at the under-explored **Banjo's Camp** prospect, within the structurally complex 'nose' of the Yundamindra Synform, where numerous high-priority structural targets have been identified.
- **Geophysics – Yundamindra**
  - Detailed drone supported aeromagnetic surveys completed for the first time over the highly prospective/unexplored southern half of the Yundamindra Project area, along with ultra-detailed aeromagnetic and ground gravity surveys at Pennyweight Point.
- **Geophysics – Kookynie**
  - Ultra-detailed drone supported aeromagnetic surveys completed over the Ithaca Prospect, immediately along strike from Genesis Minerals' Ulysses Gold Project.
- Priority targets identified from this work will be tested as part of the current drill program.

Arika Resources Limited (ASX: ARI) ("Arika" or "Company") is pleased to report initial assay results from the current phase of exploratory drilling at the F1 Fault, part of the **Yundamindra Gold JV Project**, located 65km south-west of Laverton in the world-class Northeastern Goldfields mining district of WA.

Arika launched a ~10,000m drilling campaign in June following the Company's highly successful ~$5 million capital raise in May 2025. Drilling initially re-commenced at the F1 Fault, comprising 17 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes for a total combined metreage of 1,856m (25AYRC001-25AYRC017).

The F1-Fault is one of several north-east trending structures which cross-cut the Landed at Last Prospect's mineralisation towards the northern end of the 'Yellow Brick Road' – a strongly mineralised structural corridor which extends for more than 16km along the western flank of the Yundamindra Syncline (Figures 1 and 2).

The corridor is defined by two major NW-SE trending structures, with numerous NE- SW linking faults. Both the NW-SE and NE- SW fault orientations carry significant gold mineralisation. However, previous work has only focused on shallow oxide ore around the historical workings with limited to no drilling having ever been undertaken to test for depth or strike extensions.

Arika's current campaign is designed to test for depth and strike extensions beyond the known limits of the previously reported intersections, including diamond drill-hole 25YMD003, the deepest hole completed to date at the prospect, which returned a spectacular intersection of:

- 14.80m @ 3.10g/t Au from 87m down-hole, including[1]:
  - 2.15m @ 5.49g/t Au from 90m; and
  - 2.25m @ 9.76g/t Au from 99m.

The mineralised structure at the F1 Fault remains open in all directions.

Arika's Managing Director, Justin Barton, said:

"Our recently upsized drilling campaign at Yundamindra is off to a great start, with the first batch of assays from the F1 Fault – part of the rapidly emerging Landed at Last prospect – delivering impressive results.

"This drilling has extended the high-grade mineralisation intersected previously at the F1 Fault along strike and at depth. Together with the Landed at Last mineralisation, this system now extends for over 1.3km along strike and remains open in all directions, further highlighting the potential upside of the Company's largely under-explored Yundamindra Project.

"Importantly, this is just one of a host of under-explored prospects along the +10km long mineralised corridor that we call the 'Yellow Brick Road' that we are now methodically and systematically testing.

"Drilling has since progressed to test the Bonaparte prospect and is currently testing the exciting Banjo's Camp prospect, before moving onto a number of other priority target areas.

"The more work we do, the more the sheer scale and significance of the opportunity in front of us continues to grow. Our technical team, supported by our excellent drilling teams and consultants, continues to undertake outstanding work to maximise our chances of exploration success.

"We are looking forward to receiving further results from ongoing drilling, as well as from the recently completed drone supported aeromagnetic surveys and ground gravity survey.

"This is an exciting time for the Company and shareholders as we unlock the significant value of the Yundamindra and Kookynie Projects."

[1] Refer ARI ASX Announcement dated 8 April 2025

A summary of drill-hole collar locations and results for all holes are presented in Appendix 1, Table 1.

Figures 1 to 6 present a Prospect Location Plan, Drill-hole Collar Plan, Vertical Longitudinal Projection and schematic Cross-Sections (X-S). Plates 1 and 2 present photos of chip trays showing gold grades.

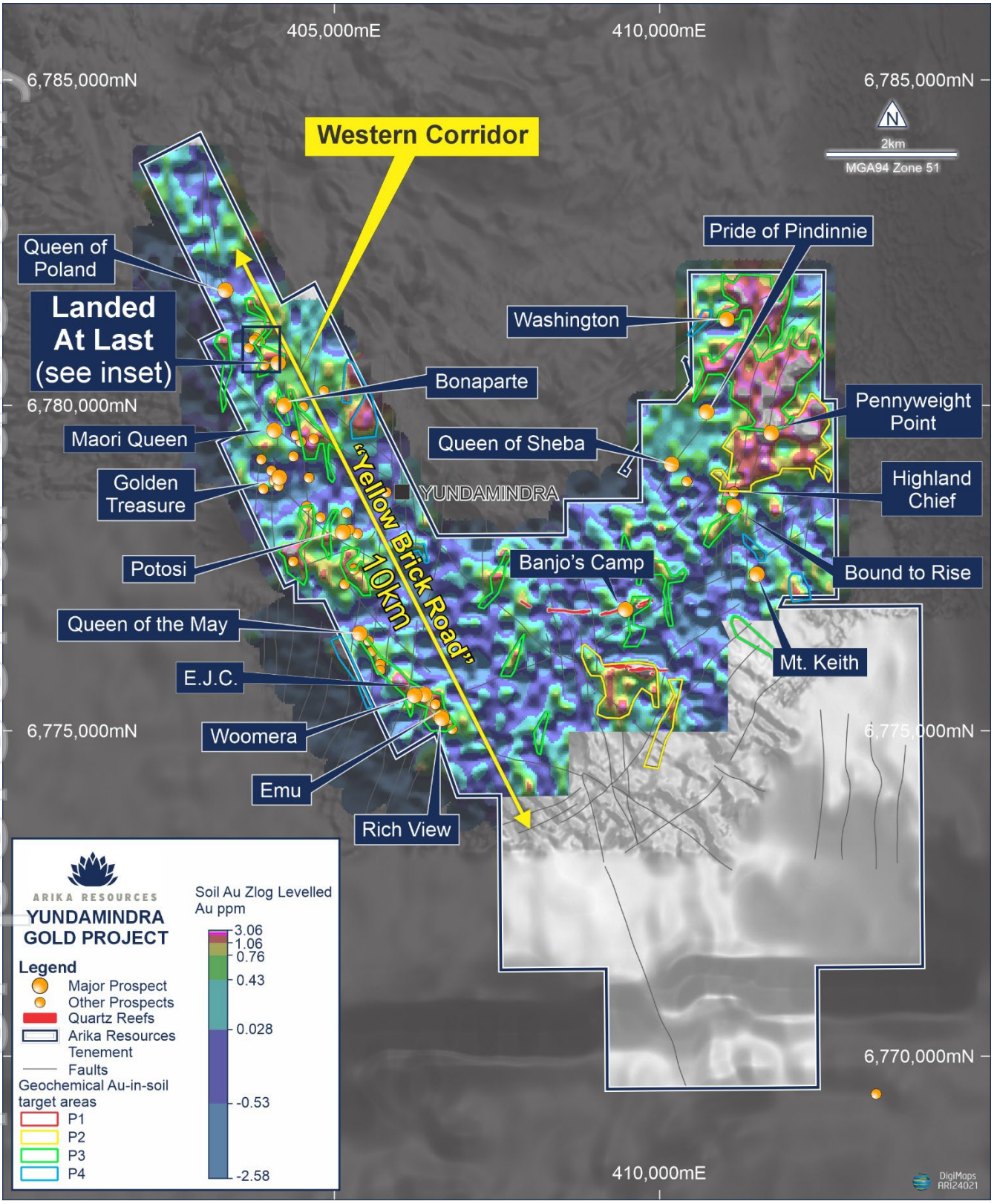

Figure 1: Yundamindra Gold Project showing key prospect locations over TMI, major structures and defined geochemical targets. The F1 Fault Prospect is located within the Landed at Last area towards the northern end of the 'Yellow Brick Road' – Western Corridor.

Drilling Results Summary – F1 Fault

A detailed summary of the geology of the F1 Fault was presented in Arika's ASX Announcement dated 08 April 2025.

The current campaign of exploratory RC drilling at the F1 Fault is designed to test for strike and depth extensions to previously reported intercepts.

The majority of holes completed to date have reported wide zones of strong gold mineralisation and/or gold anomalism within the targeted intervals hosted within strongly hematite and potassic altered quartz monzodiorite, commonly associated with magnetite destruction.

As observed in previously reported diamond drill-hole 25YMD003, the F1 Fault comprises a wide zone of intense deformation/alteration with only minor, generally sub-millimetre, quartz veining. Gold mineralisation is defined by a low-grade envelope at >0.1g/t Au with higher grade internal intervals or shoots.

Holes 25AYRC004 / 25AYRC007 and 25AYRC016 / 25AYRC017 have intersected thick, high-grade gold mineralisation at the extreme eastern and western limits respectively of the main zone of drill testing to date.

Hole 25AYRC007 reported a spectacular intersection of 4m assaying just over 41.56g/t Au.

Hole 25AYRC008 was drilled ~30m down-dip of this intercept to test for a vertical extension to the mineralised zone. This hole reported a wide interval of low-grade mineralisation indicating that the high-grade zone has a potential plunge component to the east or west of this section. Further detailed drilling is required and planned to test for plunge extensions.

The zone of mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth.

As previously mentioned, the F1 Fault structure can be mapped in detailed geophysical data (aeromagnetics) extending under cover well beyond the current limits of drill testing.

A single bold 'wildcat' hole, 25AYRC011, was positioned to provide an initial test of the interpreted eastern extension of the F1 Fault structure, a further ~200m east of the main zone. While the hole reported weakly anomalous results over a wide interval, it appears not to have penetrated the main fault. Further drilling is planned to effectively test the structure in this area.

Two holes, 25AYRC009 and 25AYRC010 were drilled to test a recently recognised N-dipping, ENE trending splay off the F1 Fault structure and both reported moderate gold mineralisation associated with significant quartz veining at shallow depths.

The F1 Fault structure is one of several parallel NE trending faults identified from aeromagnetics and mapping which cross-cut the main NW trending Landed at Last lode approximately orthogonal to that structure.

While the timing and possible reactivation of gold-bearing structures in the area is currently unknown, the geometry of the structures appears typical of a classic 'Conjugate-Reidel' Shear System.

Each of these structures will be drill tested as a part of the current campaign.

Arika's latest drilling at the F1 Fault has now confirmed the presence of gold mineralisation continuously over a strike length of at least 400m and to at least 120m vertical depth below surface.

The system remains open both along strike and at depth.

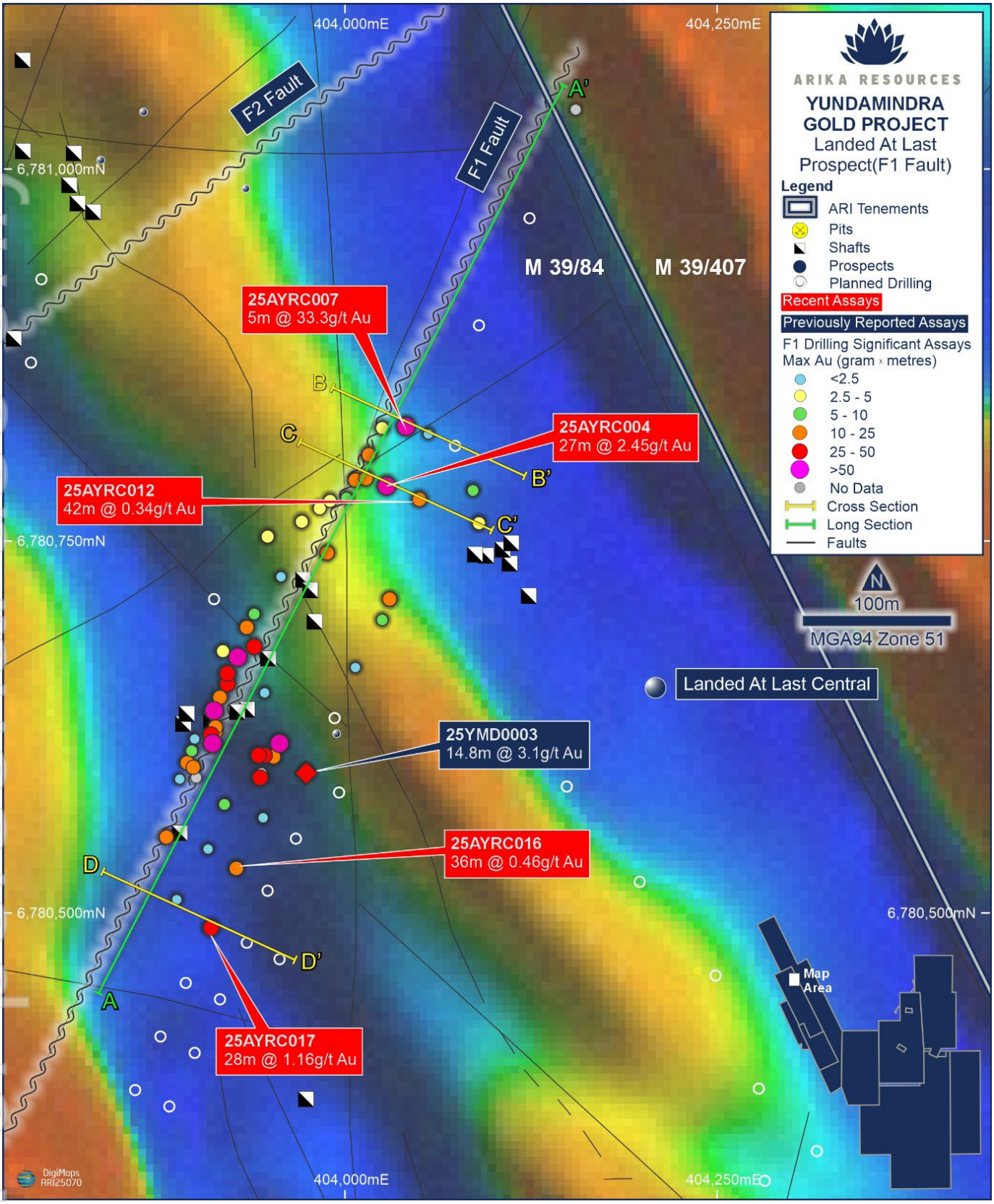

Figure 2: F1 Fault with recent drill collars, significant intercept summaries and proposed holes over TMI.
Note: Details of all holes completed to date are presented in Table 1.

Note: All intersections represent down-hole lengths. The holes were designed to test the targeted primary structures orthogonal to strike and based on current interpretation true widths are estimated to by approximately 60% of the down-hole intercepts for most of the holes noting local variations in dip and strike.

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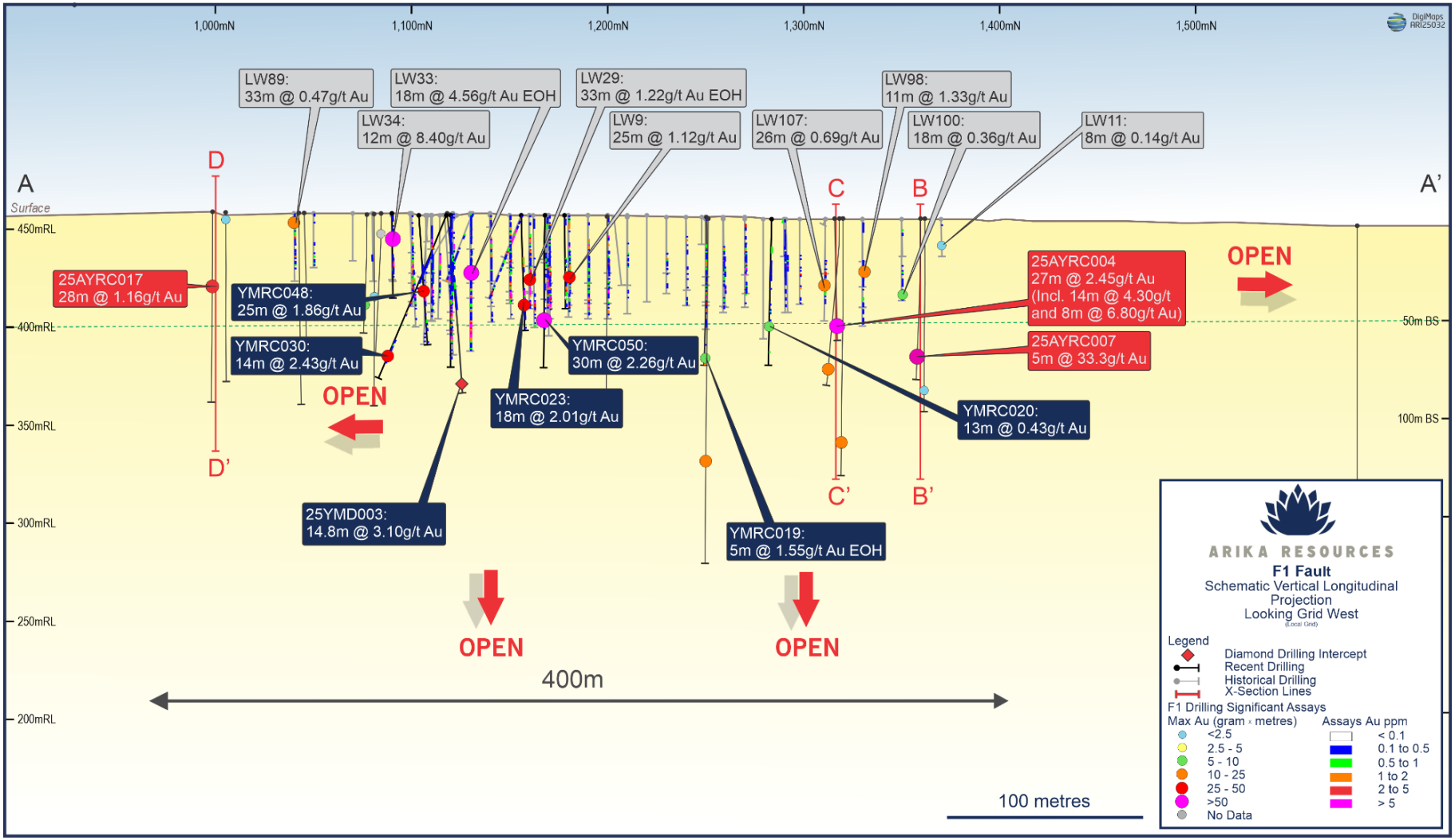

Figure 3: Schematic Vertical Longitudinal Projection (F1 Fault local grid) with recent assay results and historical drilling.
Note the lack of drilling beneath 50m vertical depth.

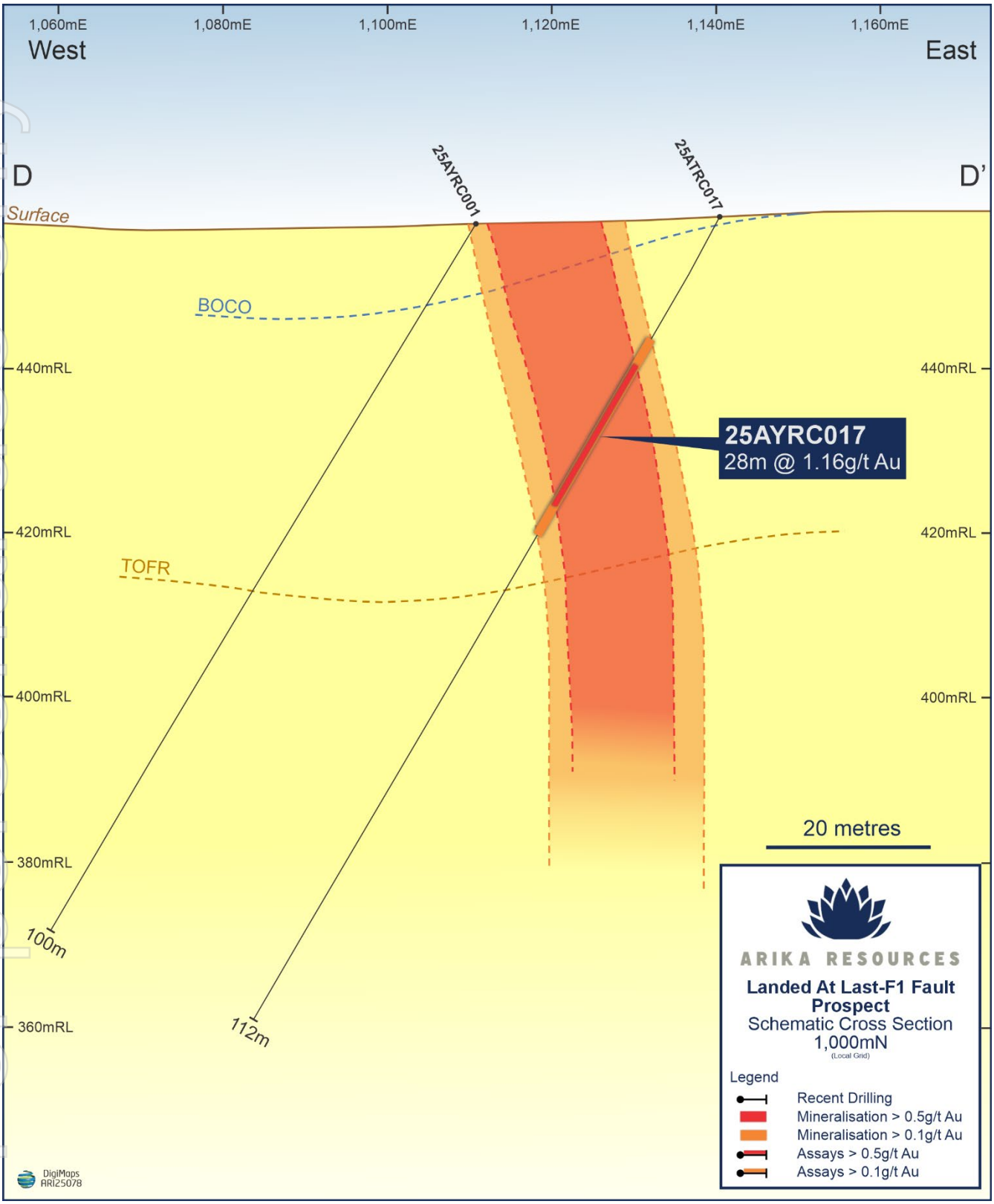

Figure 4: Schematic Cross-Section Line 1000mN (F1 Fault local grid) with recent assay results.

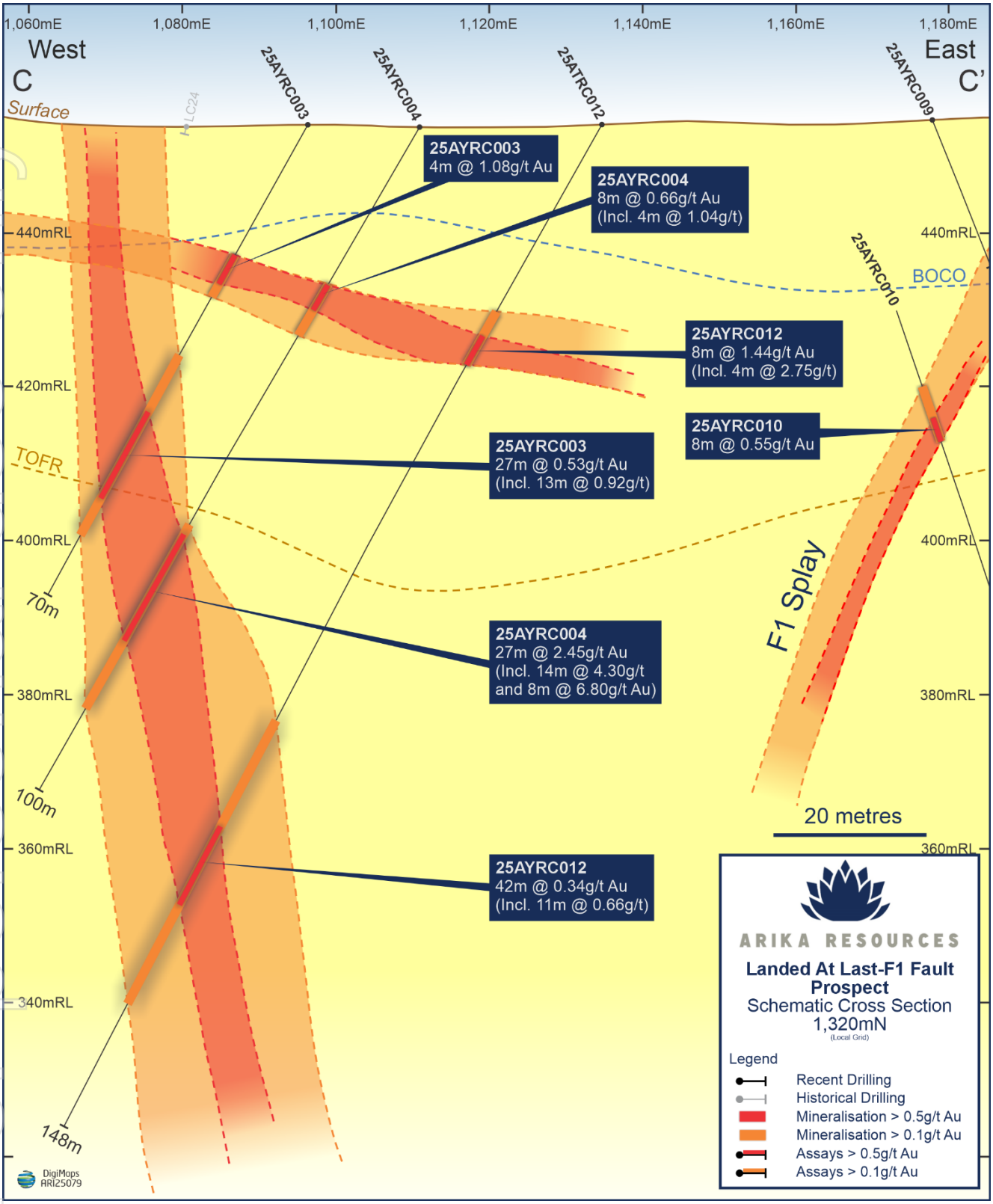

Figure 5: Schematic Cross-Section Line 1320mN (F1 Fault local grid) with recent assay results.
Note: The additional mineralised flat-lying and splay structures at this location.

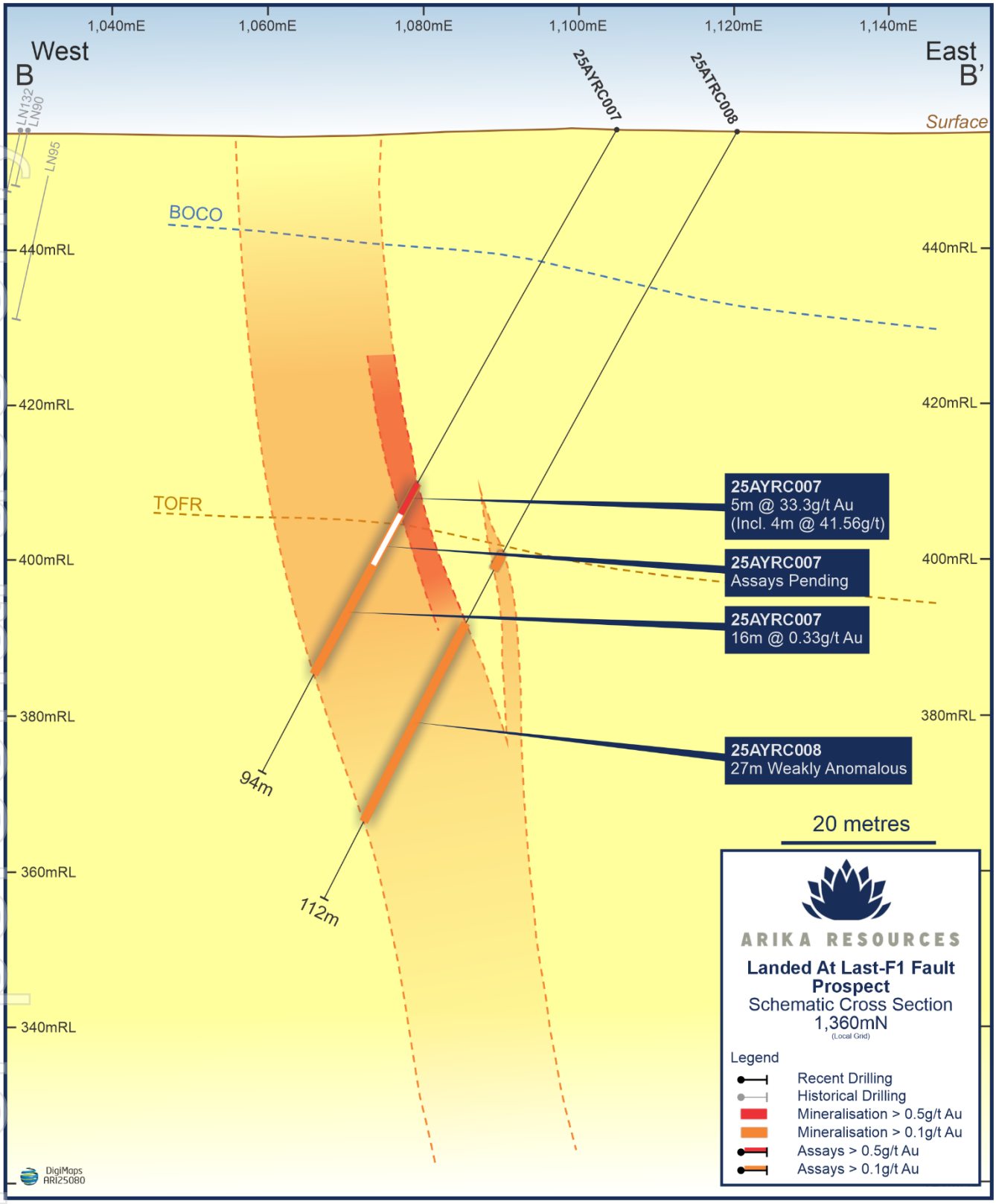

Figure 6: Schematic Cross-Section Line 1360mN (F1 Fault local grid) with recent assay results and historical drilling.
Note: The high-grade intersection achieved by Hole 25AYRC007 is interpreted to plunge off-section.
Refer to the Vertical Longitudinal Projection in Figure 3.

Plates 1 and 2 RC Drill-holes 25AYRC007 and 25AYRC004
Host rock is a strongly hematite altered Quartz-Monzodiorite.

Next Steps

Yundamindra

- RC drill testing of targets across the Yundamindra Project area is continuing.
- Wide spaced sectional drilling is currently in progress at Banjo's Camp.
- Results will be released continuously once data is received and interpreted.
- Data collected from a drone-supported aeromagnetic survey recently completed over the southern half of the Yundamindra Project area, along with results from ultra-detailed aeromagnetic and ground gravity surveys undertaken at Pennyweight Point, are currently being assessed by the Company's geophysical consultants, Core Geophysics.
- The results from the survey will be used to further refine target selection prior to drilling.

Kookynie

- Data from a drone-supported aeromagnetic survey completed at the Ithaca Prospect adjacent to Genesis Minerals' Ulysses Gold Project is currently being assessed by Core Geophysics.
- The results from the survey will be used to further refine and prioritise targets for planned drill testing in the coming weeks.

Yundamindra Gold Project

The Yundamindra Gold JV Project is located 65km south-west of Laverton, 250km north of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia (Figure5). The Project is a Joint Venture between Arika Resources Ltd (ASX: ARI) and Nex Metals (ASX: NME), where Arika holds 80% and NME holds 20% with Arika acting as Project manager.

Regionally, it is situated toward the westernmost margin of the Laverton Greenstone Belt (LGB) in the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.

The Laverton Greenstone Belt is one of the best endowed gold regions in Australia. It hosts two world-class producing mines, namely Sunrise Dam at 8 million oz contained Gold and Wallaby at 7 million oz contained gold (Standing 2008; Austin, 2022)[2], which are located just ~20-30km east of Arika's Yundamindra Gold Project. Total gold production from the belt is estimated to be in excess of 28 million ounces.

The Laverton Greenstone Belt is one of a number of greenstone belts that collectively define the Kurnalpi tectonostratigraphic terrane of the Northeastern Goldfields 'Superterrane'.

The Kurnalpi Terrane is bounded by the regionally recognisable Hootanui Shear Zone to the east and the Ockerburry Shear Zone to the west – long-lived, deep crustal/mantle penetrating structures which, along with their related second order faults, are considered responsible for the development of many of the region's most significant gold deposits.

At the local scale, the Yundamindra Project covers both the south-western and south-eastern flanks and the southern nose of a regional scale synformal fold comprising a central hornblende-granodiorite batholith which intruded mafic-felsic and lesser sedimentary lithologies (Figure 1 and 2).

This style of structural setting is commonly associated with the development of many of the region's most significant gold deposits. Although the area has had a long history of prospect-scale mining, it has not been subjected to systematic modern exploration and remains under-explored, particularly at depth.

This presents ARI with a unique opportunity to discover significant mineralisation near a number of processing facilities.

[2] Standing, Jonathon G, Terrane Amalgamation in the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane, Yilgarn Craton: Evidence from tectonostratigraphic studies of the Laverton Greenstone Belt. Precambrian Research, V161, Issues 1-2, 15 February 2008, pages 114-134.. Austin, Joseph Martin, Testing the 'terrane-boundary' concept and geodynamics in the NeoArchean: A cse study of the stratigraphy from the West and East Laverton Greenstone Belts. Queensland University of Technology 2022.

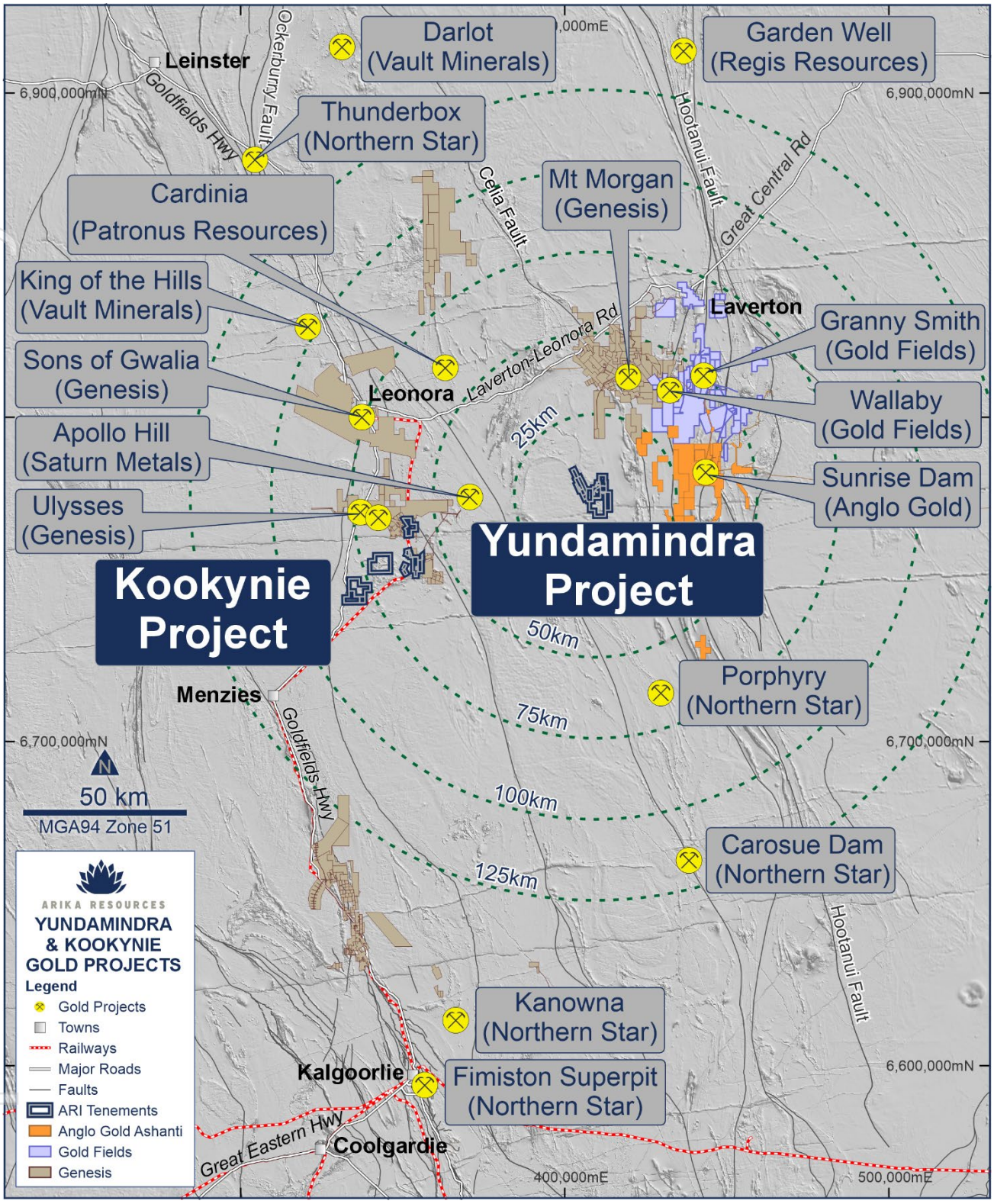

Figure 8: Regional Location Plan showing proximity of Yundamindra to Major Deposits, Mines and Processing Facilities.

This announcement is approved by the Board of Arika Resources Limited.

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Competent Person Statement

The information that relates to Exploration Results is based upon information compiled by Mr Steve Vallance, who is a full-time employee of Arika Resources Ltd in the role of General Manager Exploration and Executive Technical Director. Mr Vallance is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Vallance has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits 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" (the JORC Code 2012). Mr Vallance consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain "forward-looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have reasonable basis. However, forward-looking statements:

(a) are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by the Company, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies.

(b) involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, without limitation, resource risk, metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks in the countries and states in which the Company operates or supplies or sells product to, and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes; and

(c) may include, among other things, statements regarding estimates and assumptions in respect of prices, costs, results and capital expenditure, and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions.

The words "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "indicate", "contemplate", "target", "plan", "intends", "continue", "budget", "estimate", "may", "will", "schedule" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements.

All forward-looking statements contained in this presentation are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements. Recipients are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and accordingly recipients are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein.

The Company disclaims any intent or obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise.

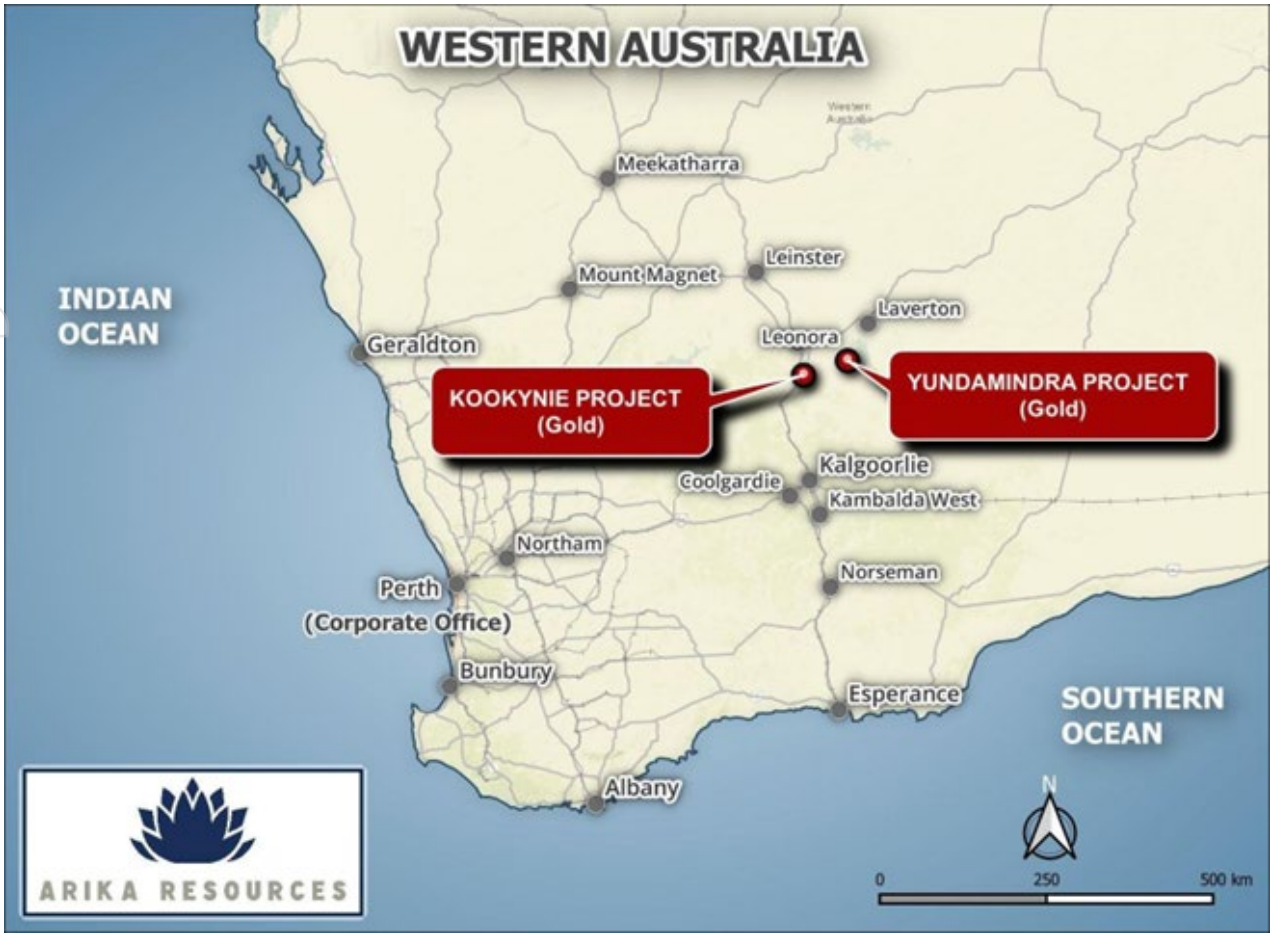
No New Information

To the extent that this announcement contains references to prior exploration results which have been cross referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company, unless explicitly stated, no new information is contained. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

About Arika Resources Limited

We are focused on delivering value to shareholders through the development and discovery of high-quality gold assets, including the Kookynie and Yundamindra Gold Projects, in Western Australia.

Arika Resources Limited is continuing to build on the potential large-scale gold footprints at the Yundamindra and Kookynie Gold Projects by expanding on known mineralisation and targeting new discoveries through a pipeline of high priority brownfield and greenfield targets.



Appendix One – Significant Intercepts and Collars

Significant intercepts in the table below were calculated on a length weighted average basis.

Each RC hole drilled by Arika was sampled in its entirety from start to finish using a combination of 2m or 4m composites and1m individual samples. For diamond drillholes the diamond cored section of each hole was sampled in its entirety from the start of each cored section to end of hole with sampling guided by geological observations and maximum sample lengths generally not exceeding 1m.

For the low-grade envelope this was based on a 1m sample returning an assay value of greater than 0.1 g/t Au and for the high-grade zone, based on internal intervals reporting assays greater than 0.5 g/t Au, 5.0g/t Au and 10.0 g/t Au respectively. The maximum width of internal waste was generally 4m however the mineralised intervals are based on geological observations and current interpretation. Consequently, in some instances a broader interval of internal waste, interpreted as a 'horse' of limited dip and strike extent may be carried in order to honour the true nature of the ore hosting structure as defined by adjacent drillholes at that location.

No top cut-off was applied due to the early nature of the assessment.

TABLE 1: YUNDAMINDRA EXPLORATION DRILLING RESULTS - F1 FAULT (LANDED AT LAST)

Collar Location and Orientation									Intersection >0.1 g/t Au					Comments
Hole_ID	Type	Section (Local)	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Depth	From	To	Length	Grade		
								(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)	(gram x metres)	
25AYRC001	RC	1000N	403887	6780509	457.6	-60	295	100	0	1	1	0.14	0.1	
25AYRC017	RC	1000N	403910	6780490	458	-60	295	112	16	44	28	1.16	32.5	all 4m Composites
								incl	***20***	***40***	***20***	***1.56***	31.2	
LW89	RC	1040N	403880	6780551		-60	116	34	**0**	**33**	**33**	**0.47**	15.5	
								incl	***4***	***15***	**11**	***0.79***	8.7	
25AYRC002	RC	1040N	403908	6780543	457.6	-60	300	94	5	6	1	0.15	0.2	
									17	20	3	0.13	0.4	
									76	77	1	0.12	0.1	
25AYRC016	RC	1040N	403927	6780530	457.583	-60	295	112	20	56	**36**	**0.46**	16.7	all 4m Composites
								incl	***44***	***52***	***8***	***1.01***	8.1	
													0.0	
YMRC027	RC	1080N	403889	6780590	454	-60	116	60	**44**	**52**	**8**	**0.21**	1.7	
25AYRC005	RC	1080N	403900	6780591	457.9	-60	295	82						NSI
25AYRC006	RC	1080N	403919	6780573	457	-60	295	70	42	48	6	0.67	4.0	
								incl	***44***	***46***	***2***	***1.30***	2.6	Qz veining

Collar Location and Orientation									Intersection >0.1 g/t Au					Comments
Hole_ID	Type	Section (Local)	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Depth	From	To	Length	Grade		
								(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)	(gram x metres)	
								and	***47***	***48***	***1***	***1.03***	1.0	Qz veining
25AYRC015	RC	1080N	403945	6780564	457	-60	295	112	24	40	**16**	**0.12**	1.9	2 x 4m Composites
									52	56	4	0.12	0.5	4m Composite
									77	78	1	0.12	0.1	
LW41	RC	1090N	403894	6780601	453	-60	116	40	**9**	**16**	**7**	**2.55**	17.9	
								incl	***10***	***14***	**4**	***4.22***	16.9	
								and	***10***	***12***	**2**	***7.54***	15.1	
LW96A	RC	1090N	403898	6780598	453	-60	116	40	***27***	***36***	**9**	***2.17***	19.5	
								incl	***28***	***32***	**4**	***4.49***	18.0	
								and	***29***	***31***	**2**	***6.84***	13.7	
YMRC030	RC	1090N	403946	6780606	453	-60	239	96	**73**	**87**	**14**	**2.43**	34.0	
								incl	***80***	***85***	***5***	***6.40***	32.0	
								and	***82***	***85***	***3***	***9.74***	29.2	
YMRC028	RC	1100N	403896	6780609	454	-60	239	66				***NSR***		**INEFFECTIVE - incorrect azimuth**
YMRC045	RC	1100N	403897	6780609	454	-60	116	66	**33**	**42**	**9**	**0.47**	4.2	
								incl	***38***	***41***	***3***	***1.08***	3.2	
									47	**56**	**9**	**0.66**	5.9	
								incl	***48***	***53***	***5***	***1.10***	5.5	
LW34	RC	1110N	403911	6780614	454	-60	116	34	**9**	**21**	**12**	**8.40**	100.8	
								incl	***10***	***20***	***10***	***9.90***	99.0	
								and	***13***	***18***	***5***	***16.85***	84.3	
YMRC025	RC	1110N	403910	6780615	454	-60	116	54	***20***	***35***	***15***	***0.27***	4.1	

Collar Location and Orientation									Intersection >0.1 g/t Au					Comments
Hole_ID	Type	Section (Local)	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Depth	From	To	Length	Grade		
								(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)	(gram x metres)	
								incl	***28***	***29***	***1***	***0.52***	0.5	
YMRC026	RC	1110N	403899	6780617	454	-85	116	66	**26**	**27**	**1**	**0.40**	0.4	**INEFFECTIVE - vertical**
YMRC029	RC	1110N	403944	6780594	454	-60	116	84				***NSR***		**INEFFECTIVE - incorrect azimuth**
YMRC046	RC	1110N	403910	6780620	454	-60	116	60	**22**	**48**	**26**	**1.46**	38.0	
								incl	***23***	***32***	***9***	***3.61***	32.5	
								and	***24***	***26***	***2***	***9.40***	18.8	
YMRC048	RC	1110N	403943	6780591	452	-60	297	78	**30**	**55**	**25**	**1.86**	46.5	
								incl	***45***	***52***	***7***	***6.19***	43.3	
								and	***48***	***52***	***4***	***8.93***	35.7	
YMRC024	RC	1120N	403913	6780622	454	-60	116	120	***8***	***56***	***48***	***0.32***	15.4	
								incl	***24***	***28***	***4***	***0.82***	3.3	
								and	***40***	***44***	***4***	***0.56***	2.2	
YMRC047	RC	1120N	403913	6780625	454	-60	116	60	**37**	**47**	**10**	**1.28**	12.8	
								incl	***40***	***46***	***6***	***2.03***	12.2	
								and	***44***	***45***	***1***	***9.15***	9.2	
YMRC049	RC	1120N	403942	6780606	454	-60	297	84	**30**	**55**	**25**	**1.07**	26.8	
								incl	***36***	***42***	***6***	***3.53***	21.2	
								and	***37***	***38***	***1***	***9.70***	9.7	
LW97A	RC	1120N	403952	6780605	454	-60	297	90	**63**	**85**	**22**	**0.87**	19.1	
								incl	***64***	***75***	***11***	***1.56***	17.2	
								and	***71***	***72***	***1***	***5.48***	5.5	
25YMD003	**DDH**	**1120N**	**403974**	**6780594**	**454**	**-60**	**300**	**201.80**	**87**	**101.8**	**14.80**	**3.10**	45.9	
								incl	***90***	***92.15***	***2.15***	***5.49***	11.8	
								and	***99***	***101.25***	***2.25***	***9.76***	22.0	
LW33	RC	1130N	403912	6780636	454	-60	116	50	**32**	**50**	**18**	**4.56**	82.1	**END OF HOLE**

Collar Location and Orientation									Intersection >0.1 g/t Au					Comments
Hole_ID	Type	Section (Local)	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Depth	From	To	Length	Grade		
								(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)	(gram x metres)	
								incl	***35***	***46***	***11***	***7.14***	78.5	
								and	***39***	***43***	***4***	***16.35***	65.4	
LW87	RC	1130N	403956	6780614	454	-60	300	80	**47**	**80**	**33**	**1.55**	51.2	
								incl	***62***	***75***	***13***	***3.23***	42.0	
								and	***64***	***65***	***1***	***8.12***	8.1	
									68	***69***	***1***	***5.74***	5.7	
LW90	RC	1140N	403916	6780645	454	-60	116	55	**32**	**39**	**7**	**1.72**	12.0	
								incl	***33***	***39***	***6***	***1.97***	11.8	
								and	***34***	***35***	***1***	***5.67***	5.7	
LW29	RC	1150N	403921	6780654	454	-60	116	52	**19**	**52**	**33**	**1.22**	40.3	**END OF HOLE**
								incl	***36***	***52***	***16***	***2.20***	35.2	
								and	***45***	***46***	***1***	***6.15***	6.2	
YMRC023	RC	1160N	403921	6780661	453	-60	116	66	**42**	**60**	**18**	**2.01**	36.2	
								incl	***43***	***55***	***12***	***2.93***	35.2	
								and	***43***	***45***	***2***	***7.22***	14.4	
YMRC021	RC	1170N	403917	6780676	453	-60	297	90				**NSR**		**INNEFFECTIVE - incorrect azimuth**
YMRC022	RC	1170N	403927	6780671	453	-60	297	66	**24**	**36**	***12***	**0.35**	4.2	**INNEFFECTIVE - incorrect azimuth**
								incl	***25***	***30***	***5***	***0.66***	3.3	
YMRC050	RC	1170N	403928	6780672	450	-60	116	66	**26**	**56**	**30**	**2.26**	67.8	
								incl	***38***	***49***	***11***	***5.24***	57.6	
								and	***40***	***44***	***4***	***11.72***	46.9	

Collar Location and Orientation									Intersection >0.1 g/t Au					Comments
Hole_ID	Type	Section (Local)	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t)	(gram x metres)	
YMRC051	RC	1170N	403918	6780676	452	-60	116	90	**60**	**68**	**8**	**0.95**	7.6	
								incl	***61***	***63***	***2***	***3.31***	6.6	
LW9	RC	1180N	403939	6780679	453	-60	116	46	**21**	**46**	**25**	**1.12**	28.0	
								incl	***27***	***44***	***17***	***1.48***	25.2	
								and	***37***	***38***	***1***	***6.25***	6.3	
LW48	RC	1190N	403934	6780692	453	-60	116	61	**24**	**46**	**22**	**0.24**	5.3	
									51	**59**	**8**	**2.68**	21.4	
								incl	***52***	***58***	***6***	***4.18***	25.1	
								and	***55***	***56***	***1***	***6.17***	6.2	
LW53	RC	1200N	403939	6780701	453	-60	116	61	**51**	**59**	**8**	**0.47**	3.8	
								incl	***56***	***58***	***2***	***1.26***	2.5	
25AYRC014	RC	1200N	404007	6780665	455.788	-60	295	118	24	28	4	0.23	0.9	4m Composite
									20	28	8	0.16	1.3	4m Composite
									52	56	4	0.12	0.5	4m Composite
									69	70	1	0.26	0.3	
									73	74	1	0.15	0.2	
									79	82	3	0.12	0.4	
									88	89	1	0.12	0.1	
									115	118	3	0.20	0.6	**END OF HOLE**
LW31	RC	1230N	403957	6780726	452	-60	116	45	**24**	**28**	**4**	**0.59**	2.4	
								incl	***24***	***26***	***2***	***0.96***	1.9	
											0			
YMRC031	RC	1240N	404025	6780697	451	-60	116	78	**63**	**71**	**8**	**0.55**	4.4	

Collar Location and Orientation									Intersection >0.1 g/t Au					Comments
Hole_ID	Type	Section (Local)	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t)	(gram x metres)	
								incl	***64***	***66***	***2***	***1.44***	2.9	
YMRC019	RC	1250N	403948	6780753	452	-60	116	84	**79**	**84**	**5**	**1.55**	7.8	**END OF HOLE**
25AYRC013	RC	1250N	404030	6780711	455	-60	295	202	20	24	4	0.18	0.7	4m Composite
									32	40	8	0.82	6.5	2 x 4m Composites
									44	48	4	0.16	0.6	4m Composite
									32	48	16	0.46	7.4	
									74	80	6	0.22	1.3	
									84	91	7	0.50	3.5	
									74	75	1	0.15	0.2	
									77	80	3	0.37	1.1	
									84	85	1	0.15	0.2	
									87	90	3	1.05	3.1	
									130	193	63	0.31	19.5	
									130	141	11	0.98	10.8	single metres. 5% qz veining 133-141m
									144	146	2	0.20	0.4	
									151	154	3	0.57	1.7	
									161	162	1	0.19	0.2	
									167	176	9	0.47	4.2	single metres.
									179	180	1	0.11	0.1	
									185	186	1	0.27	0.3	
									188	193	5	0.15	0.7	
LW103	RC	1260	403988	6780742	452	-60	300	55	**22**	**39**	**17**	**0.74**	12.6	
								incl	***33***	***36***	***3***	***0.74***	2.2	
								and	***24***	***25***	***1***	***7.21***	7.2	

Collar Location and Orientation									Intersection >0.1 g/t Au					Comments
Hole_ID	Type	Section (Local)	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Depth	From	To	Length	Grade		
								(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)	(gram x metres)	
LW76	RC	1270N	403971	6780763	452	-60	300	45	**20**	**32**	**12**	**0.78**	9.4	
								incl	***27***	***31***	***4***	***1.72***	6.9	
									38	**45**	**7**	**0.37**	2.6	
								incl	***40***	***41***	***1***	***0.62***	0.6	
YMRC020	RC	1280N	403983	6780772	451	-60	116	84	**49**	**62**	**13**	**0.43**	5.6	
								incl	***53***	***54***	***1***	***0.78***	0.8	
								and	***60***	***62***	***2***	***2.00***	4.0	
LW94B	RC	1290N	403990	6780777	451	-60	300	55	**21**	**31**	**10**	**0.87**	8.7	
								incl	***27***	***28***	***1***	***5.90***	5.9	
LW96B	RC	1300N	404001	6780779	451	-60	300	50	**28**	**41**	**13**	**0.30**	3.9	
								incl	***32***	***33***	***1***	***2.01***	2.0	
								and	***40***	***41***	***1***	***1.02***	1.0	
											0			
LW107	RC	1310N	404007	6780791	451	-60	300	60	**24**	**50**	**26**	**0.69**	17.9	
								incl	***31***	***33***	***2***	***2.18***	4.4	
								and	***40***	***45***	***5***	***2.24***	11.2	
									41	***42***	***1***	***5.84***	5.8	
25AYRC003	RC	1320N	404014	6780792	454.5	-60	295	70	***20***	***24***	4	1.08	4.3	4m Composite
									34	***61***	27	0.53	14.3	
									24	***25***	1	0.13	0.1	
									28	***30***	2	0.25	0.5	
									34	***38***	4	0.41	1.6	
									43	***56***	13	0.92	12.0	
									58	***61***	3	0.14	0.4	

Collar Location and Orientation									Intersection >0.1 g/t Au					Comments
Hole_ID	Type	Section (Local)	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t)	(gram x metres)	
25AYRC004	RC	1320N	404028	6780787	454.5	-60	295	100	***24***	***28***	4	1.04	4.2	4m Composite
									24	***32***	8	0.60	4.8	
									28	***32***	4	0.16	0.7	4m Composite
									52	***56***	4	0.17	0.7	4m Composite
									61	***88***	27	2.45	66.2	all single metres
									64	***72***	8	6.80	54.4	
									63	***77***	14	4.30	60.2	
								incl	***63***	***72***	9	6.18	55.6	
									96	***100***	4	0.10	0.4	END OF HOLE 4m Composite
25AYRC012	RC	1320N	404050	6780778	454.5	-60	295	148	28	36	8	1.44	11.5	4m Composite. 85% qz veining 33-34m
									32	36	4	2.75	11.0	
									88	96	8	0.47	3.8	
									88	130	42	0.34	14.3	
								incl	104	115	11	0.66	7.3	
									103	106	2	0.51	1.0	
									108	117	9	0.72	6.4	
									118	119	1	0.24	0.2	
									122	123	1	1.07	1.1	
									125	126	1	0.21	0.2	
									129	130	1	0.13	0.1	75% qz veining
													0.0	
LW98	RC	1330N	404016	6780808	451	-60	300	52	**26**	**37**	**11**	**1.33**	14.6	
								incl	***28***	***32***	***4***	***3.33***	13.3	
								and	***30***	***31***	***1***	***10.50***	10.5	
LW100	RC	1350N	404025	6780826	451	-60	300	48	**30**	**48**	**18**	**0.36**	6.5	

Collar Location and Orientation									Intersection >0.1 g/t Au					Comments
Hole_ID	Type	Section (Local)	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Depth	From	To	Length	Grade		
								(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)	(gram x metres)	
								incl	***43***	***45***	***2***	***1.88***	3.8	
25AYRC007	RC	1360N	404041	6780827	455.3	-60	295	94	52	57	5	33.30	166.5	
								incl	52	56	4	41.56	166.2	4m Composite; qz veining 53-54m
									57	61	4			ASSAYS PENDING
									64	80	16	0.33	5.3	
								incl	64	72	8	0.50	4.0	single metres
									74	80	6	0.21	1.3	
													0.0	
25AYRC008	RC	1360N	404056	6780822	455.3	-60	295	112	60	64	4	0.35	1.4	4m Composite
									72	80	8	0.18	1.4	
									72	76	4	0.18	0.7	single metres
									78	80	2	0.34	0.7	
									89	90	1	0.15	0.2	
									93	94	1	0.15	0.2	
									96	97	1	0.12	0.1	
									99	100	1	0.12	0.1	
													0.0	
LW11	RC	1370N	403946	6780648	451	-60	300	25	**17**	**25**	**8**	**0.14**	1.1	
25AYRC011	RC	1600N	404155	6781040	451.9	-60	295	136				NSI		Inneffective - missed structure
25AYRC009	RC	OBLIQUE	404090	6780762	454.7	-60	165	76	16	22	6	1.06	6.4	F1-Splay: 4m Composite,qz veining 19-20m
									20	22	2	1.04	2.1	60% qz veining
									32	33	1	0.10	0.1	
													0.0	

Collar Location and Orientation									Intersection >0.1 g/t Au					Comments
Hole_ID	Type	Section (Local)	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Depth	From	To	Length	Grade		
								(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)	(gram x metres)	
25AYRC010	RC	OBLIQUE	404086	6780784	454.2	-60	165	118	40	48	8	0.55	4.4	F1 - Splay: 2 x 4m Composites; 40% qz veining 44-45m

Appendix Two – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) sampling was carried out using a rig mounted cone splitter. • Sampling was conducted by the drill offsiders on the drill rig and checked at the end of each rod (6 metres) to ensure that the sample ID's matched the interval that was intended to be represented by that sample ID. No issues were seen or noted by the Competent person during the entire drilling campaign. These samples are kept onsite in a secure location available for further analysis if required. • All RC samples were sieved and washed to ensure samples were taken from the appropriate intervals. The presence of quartz veining +- sulphide presence +- alteration was used to determine if a zone was interpreted to be mineralised. • Sampling was additionally based on geological observations of interpreted intervals. • The quality of the sampling is industry standard and was completed with the utmost care to ensure that the material being sampled, can be traced back to the interval taken from the drill hole for RC chips. • Samples submitted for analysis weighed on average 3kg. • All samples described in this announcement have been submitted to Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for initial sample preparation prior to shipment to Intertek Perth for final analysis.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• RC drilling used a downhole face sampling hammer with a nominal bit size of 5 inch (125mm) and 3.5inch diameter rod-string • All of the drilling was undertaken by Strike Drilling using an X350 Aircore/Reverse Circulation Drill Rig with a 425psi/1000cfm on board compressor mounted on a VD3000 Marooka track base along with an 8x8 Mercedes truck mounted Atlas Copco B7/1000 Booster and Auxilliary compressor unit.

Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample recovery size and sample conditions (dry, wet, moist) were recorded. • Drilling with care (e.g. clearing hole at start of each rod, regular cyclone cleaning) if water encountered to reduce incidence of wet samples. • No relationship was displayed between recovery and grade nor loss/gain of fine/course material.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All recovered samples from RC have been geologically logged to a level where it would support an appropriate Mineral Resource Estimate, mining studies and metallurgical test work. • Logging was qualitative based on the 1 metre samples derived from RC drilling. Representative sample was collected in plastic chip trays which are securely stored on-site for future reference. • Logging was qualitative based on geological boundaries observed. • 100 percent of the drillholes were logged to capture all relevant geological units, structures and intersections.
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 maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC chip samples were cone split from the drill rig into individual 1m green sample bags pre-numbered for hole depth and neatly laid out in 20m rows adjacent to the drill collar. • A 1m sample was collected at the cone splitter on the RC rig in a pre-numbered calico bag. • All RC samples were dry. All recoveries were >90%. • Field duplicates, blanks and CRM standards were inserted every 25 samples. • GEOSTATS standards or CRMs of 60 gram charges of G919-3 (Au grade of 0.87ppm Au), 916-2 (Au grade of 1.98ppm Au) and 918-2 (Au grade of 1.43ppm Au) and 919-8 (Au grade of 0.57ppm Au) were used in alternating and sporadic patterns at a ratio of 1 QAQC sample in 25 samples submitted. • Samples are dried (nominal 110 degrees C), crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. All samples are pulverised utilising Intertek preparation techniques. • The Competent Person is of the opinion RC drilling and sampling method are considered appropriate for the delineation of gold mineralisation.

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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Gold and multi-element analyses were undertaken by Intertek Genalysis in Perth, using routine fire assay and multi element analysis by FA50/OE04 and 4A/MS48 • This near-full digest is considered sufficient for this stage of exploration and the weathered nature of the samples. • Gold analysis was undertaken with 50-gram Fire Assay with OES finish. The detection limit for gold via this method is 5ppb (0.005ppm). • Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the inhouse procedures. QC results (blanks, duplicates, standards) were in line with commercial procedures, reproducibility and accuracy. • Multi-Element analyses were carried out combining a four-acid digestion with ICP-MS instrumentation. A four-acid digest is performed on 0.25g of sample to quantitatively dissolve most geological materials. Analytical analysis performed with a combination of ICP-OES & ICP-MS. Element analyses include: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, and Zr. • The analytical method employed is appropriate for the styles of mineralisation and target commodity present. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments were used. ◦ QAQC analysis shows that the lab performed within the specifications of the QAQC protocols. • No external laboratory checks have been completed.
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 umpire analysis has been performed. • Data was collected on to standardised templates in the field and data cross checks were performed verifying field data and assay results. • No adjustment to the available assay data has been made. • For all intercepts, the first received assay result is always reported.
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.*	• Drill hole collars are picked up at the end of each hole by the site supervising geologist using a handheld Garmin GPS. Accuracy is +/-5m. • GDA94 Zone 51 grid system was used.

	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collars will be picked up by a qualified surveyor using a DGPS (Trimble S7or equivalent). • The surveyed collar coordinates are sufficiently accurate and precise to locate the drillholes.
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.*	• Drillholes were designed and drilled to test the validity of historical drilling information and not for Mineral Resource estimation and classification purposes. • No mineral classification is applied to the results at this stage. • 2m/4m composite and individual 1m interval samples and results described in this announcement were collected from a rig mounted cone splitter.
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.*	• Drilling was designed as perpendicular as possible to the interpreted structure that hosts mineralisation to avoid introducing any bias. • The drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures has not introduced a bias. • All drillholes were downhole surveyed using a north seeking Gyro survey tool.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The chain of supply from rig to the laboratory was overseen by a contract geologist. At no stage has any person or entity outside of the contract geologist, the drilling contractor, contract courier, and the assay laboratory come into contact with the samples. • Samples were delivered by Arika field personnel and/or it's contractors to the Intertek laboratory in Kalgoorlie for initial sample preparation then to Maddington for analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audit of the results, beyond the laboratory internal QAQC measures, has taken place. • QA/QC data is regularly reviewed by MCT, and results provide a high-level of confidence in the assay data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The drilling being reported on in this announcement was all undertaken within Mining Lease, M39/84. Arika operates within a Joint Venture Agreement with Nex Metals Exploration (NME) and holds 80% with NME holding the remaining 20%. Please refer to announcement "Metalicity Achieves Earn-In On The Kookynie & Yundamindra Gold Projects" dated 21st December 2023. • No impediments exist to obtaining a license to operate over the listed tenure at the time of reporting.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Arika Ltd has completed a review of historical data and made corrections to previously supplied data from the JV partner NME. • The Yundamindra areas has been subject to multiple phases of exploration since discovery of gold before 1899. Further small-scale mining occurred until the 1940's. Exploration activities between the late 1970's into the early 1980's was completed by Pennzoil Australia, Kennecott Exploration with Hill Minerals, and Picon Exploration. • Mt Burgess Gold Mining Company undertook significant exploration drilling to generate resource estimates for the western and eastern lines of mineralisation in 1988 and 1989 respectively. Sons of Gwalia entered into a JV with Mt Burgess in the mid 1990's which lasted until 1999 then held the project tenements outright until 2003 which included exploration activities, a re-optimisation study in 1997 on part of the Western Line of mineralisation, as well as further resources estimates. Saracen Gold held the project tenements from 2006 until 2010 until it entered into a JV with NME. NME controlled the project outright from 2013 until entering into a JV with Arika in 2019.

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Yundamindra:
		  • The Yundamindra Project lies within the Murrin-Margaret sector of the Leonora-Laverton area; part of the north-northwest to south-southeast trending Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt of the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Yilgarn Craton.
		  • The Murrin-Margaret sector is dominated by an upright, north to north-northwest

		trending asymmetric regional anticline (Eucalyptus Anticline) centred about the Eucalyptus area. The western limb of the regional anticline has been intruded by granitoids (Yundamindra area). Strike-slip faulting is dominant along the eastern limb. ● The Yundamindra Project encompasses zones of gold mineralisation occurring along the margin of a regional scale hornblende-granodiorite batholith which intruded mafic lithologies. The contact is sub-divided into two 'lines' of mineralisation, western and eastern. ● The Western Line consists of a north-northwest trending zone of generally continuous, east dipping quartz reefs and quartz filled shears in granitoids, near the contact between a large hornblende granodiorite pluton and a thin remnant greenstone succession. The lode generally strikes parallel to a regional north-northwest schistosity in the mafic succession immediately to the west. Folding and faulting has dislocated the continuity of the lode in places and produced domal structures. ● The Eastern Line encompasses the eastern portion of the arcuate granodiorite/greenstone contact with gold mineralisation associated with quartz veining within the mafic succession and within quartz vein/stockwork within granodiorite. ● All exploration targets, prospects and deposits are interpreted as orogenic shear-hosted exploration targets for gold mineralisation.
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*	● All discussion points are captured within the announcement above. ● For RC drilling, dip and azimuth data is accurate to within +/-5º relative to MGA UTM grid (GDA94 Z51). ● For all drilling, down hole depth and end of hole length is accurate to with +/- 0.2m. ● All RC and diamond drillholes completed by Arika were surveyed downhole using a north seeking Gyro tool supplied by the drilling contractor. ● A collar table is supplied in the appendices. ● A summary of significant intercepts table is supplied in the Appendices.

	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.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *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.*	• Intercepts are reported as down-hole length on 2m/4m composites and/or 1 metre individual samples from RC drilling. • Gold intercepts have been calculated using the weighted average method for all intervals reporting >0.1g/t Au. • Intercepts are reported as down-hole lengths and average gold intercepts are calculated with a 0.1 g/t and 0.5 g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut and <4m internal dilution. • Intercepts were defined geologically based on an interpretation of the target zone at a given location. • Length weighted grades were then calculated based on a sample returning an assay value of greater than 0.1 g/t Au for the low-grade envelope and internal zones of greater than 0.5 g/t Au and 5.0 g/t Au. Generally, no more than 4 metres of internal material that graded less than 0.1 g/t Au was included except where a Raft or 'Horse' of lower grade country rock was interpreted as being within the targeted lode zone as defined by adjacent holes. • Intervals were based on geology and no top cut off was applied. • No metal equivalents are discussed or reported.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All holes reported here are designed to intersect the target zone/mineralisation orthogonal to both strike and dip. The downhole length is therefore close to the true thickness.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any*	• A selection of appropriate maps and sections are included within the body of the report.

	significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Please see main body of the announcement for the relevant figures showing the drillholes completed.
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 and all plans are presented in a form that allows for the reasonable understanding and evaluation of the exploration results being announced.
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 area has had significant historical production recorded and is accessible via the MINEDEX database. • All material results from geochemical, geophysical, geological mapping and drilling activities related to prospects across the Yundamindra Gold Project have been disclosed.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Follow up exploration activities will include, but not limited to RC and diamond drilling and planned for the remainder of 2025 pending outcomes from the drilling results and ongoing interpretation. • Diagrams pertinent to the areas in question are supplied in the body of this announcement.