ASX Announcement

24 September 2025

Arrakis Gold Discovery Extended by 400m

With 50m @ 1.3g/t Au

- Results from **25IWBRC0042** and **25IWBRC0043** have been received; significant intercepts include:
  - **50m*1 @ 1.3g/t Au** from 122m in **25IWBRC0042**, including
    - **28m @ 1.9g/t Au** from 143m,
  - **16m @ 0.7g/t Au** from 140m in **25IWBRC0043**, including
    - **9m @ 1.0g/t Au** from 140m.
- These intercepts are approximately 400m northwest of recently reported intercepts from **25IWBRC0040** (ASX release 22 September 2025) that included:
  - **54m*1 @ 1.2g/t Au** from 108m to EOH in **25IWBRC0040**, including
    - **24m @ 2.1g/t Au** from 138m to EOH.
- These results demonstrate primary fresh rock mineralisation of a similar sub-vertical geometry and style comparable to that intercepted in **25IWBRC0040**.
- Results from a further three RC holes broadly testing the Arrakis trend to the north west and south east over 2.2km of strike are anticipated over the coming weeks.
- A 1,200m follow-up diamond drilling program is scheduled for October, along with infill RC drilling on the recently surveyed 200m spaced lines.
- A heritage survey to clear 100m spaced lines across the Arrakis Prospect is scheduled for early October.

1: Down-hole width reported, as true width is uncertain, and further drilling is required to confirm the geometry of mineralisation. Potential true-width is discussed within the body of this report.

For further information or to ask questions in relation to this announcement, please visit our Investor Hub at https://yandalresources.com.au/link/P2z9YP

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Commenting on the new results, Yandal Resources' Managing Director, Mr. Chris Oorschot, said: *"It is both encouraging and significant to observe a similar style of mineralisation in terms of grade, alteration and deformation fabrics at a 400m spacing. The initial 400m and 800m line spacing used for air-core drilling was applied to define a target. We are now seeing evidence of a potentially continuous mineralised system over this same spacing. As we step out and consider the whole 2.2km trend initially defined by air-core drilling, the scale of this discovery begins to look regionally significant."*

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "**Yandal Resources**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report that the results from 25IWBRC0042 and 25IWBRC0043, part of the recently completed reverse circulation (RC) drilling program across the Arrakis Prospect, have been received. The RC drilling program included seven (7) RC holes for a total of 1,374m, across 400m and 800m spaced lines targeting mineralisation intercepted within recent air-core drilling that defines the more than 2.2km long mineralised Arrakis structure. The RC program was designed to confirm mineralisation continuity and geometry within fresh rock below several significant air-core intercepts that occurred in either fully or partially weathered rock.

Results from holes, 25IWBRC0042 and 25IWBRC0043, indicate:

- Primary mineralisation within fresh rock, including a higher-grade mineralisation within a broader low-grade envelope over a 400m spacing, providing the first evidence of potential fresh rock mineralisation continuity along strike,
- A similar mineralisation style to previously reported intercepts from drilling 400m to the southeast, further supporting the early evidence of fresh rock mineralisation continuity along strike,
- Re-confirms a sub-vertical mineralisation geometry, and
- Demonstrates the potential for continuous primary mineralisation across the more than 2.2km trend that defines the Arrakis Prospect.

These results further enhance the Company's confidence that Arrakis hosts a significant mineralised system. The Arrakis Prospect is located within the Caladan target area *(tenements E 53/1843, E 53/2304, E 53/2192 and E 53/1882)*, part of the broader Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project (see Figure 4), located 60km south of the Jundee mining complex (ASX: NST), and 18km north the recent Siona discovery, within the Yandal Greenstone Belt.

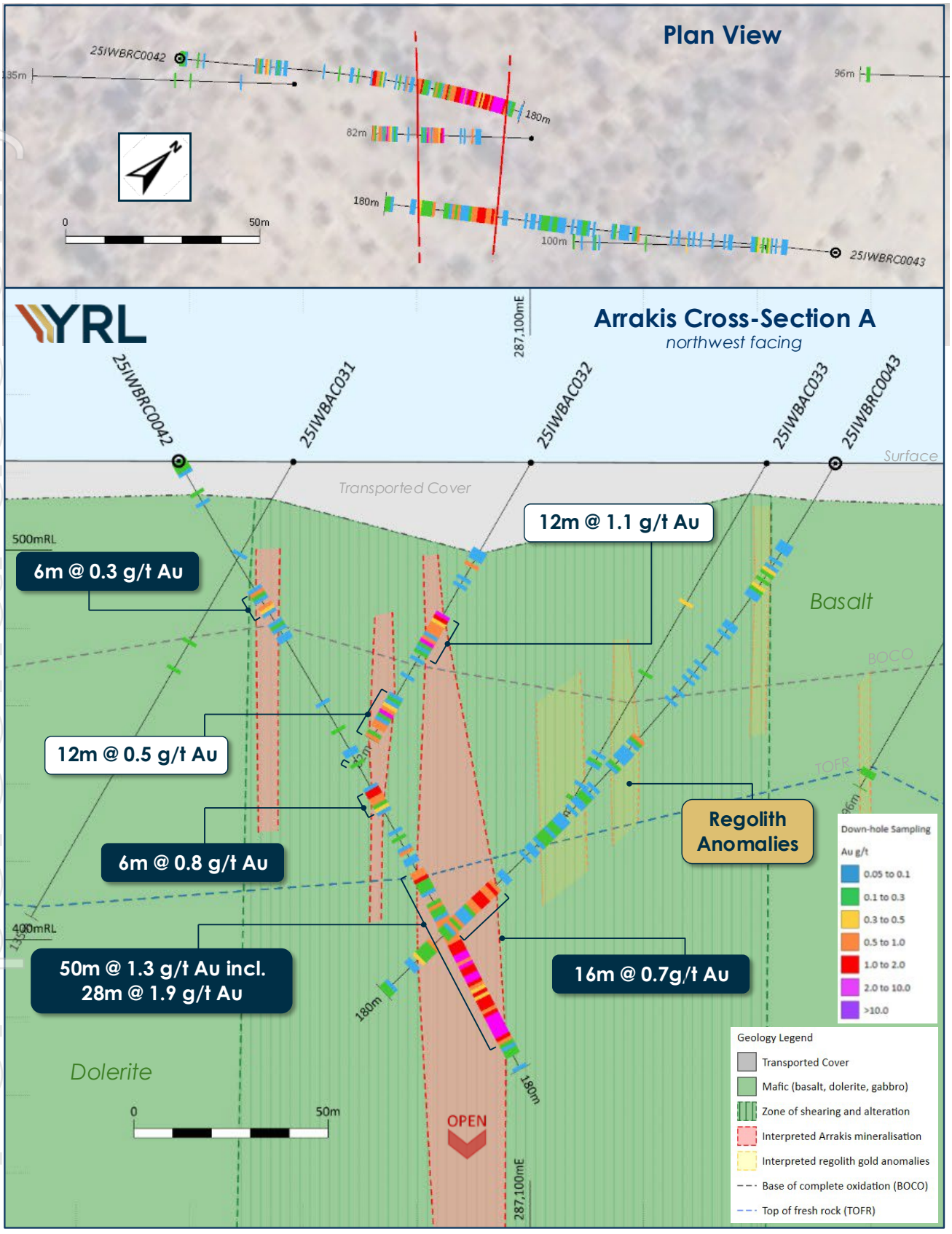

***Figure 1**: Cross-section showing all RC drilling results from 25IWBRC0042 and 25IWBRC0043, with a simple preliminary interpretation of geology. The section location is shown in Figure 2. The section shows all drilling within +/- 50m of the section plane. Please note the plan view at top of section and the 30m offset between intercepts within the two reported RC holes.*

Arrakis RC Drilling Results

RC holes **25IWBRC0042** and **25IWBRC0043** were drilled on the same line as air-core hole 25IWBAC032 (see ASX release 10 July 2025) that returned an air-core intercept of 12m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 45m, and 12m @ 0.5g/t Au from 70m Au to end-of-hole (EOH) (see Figures 1 and 2). Collar and intercept details are listed in Tables 2 and 3. Both holes are located approximately 400m northwest of the recently reported intercepts from 25IWBRC0040 that included 54m @ 1.2g/t, including 24m @ 2.1g/t Au.

25IWBRC0042 has intercepted significant fresh rock gold mineralisation (see Figure 1 and Appendix 1) with an intercept of:

- **50m @ 1.3g/t Au** from 122m in **25IWBRC0042** (ETW of 24m), including
  - **28m @ 1.9g/t Au** from 143m,

(Intercepts calculated using a >0.3g/t cut off and no more than 4m of continuous internal waste)

25IWBRC0043 is offset from **25IWBRC0042** by 30m to the southeast (see Figure 1) and intercepted:

- **16m @ 0.7g/t Au** from 140m in **25IWBRC0043** (ETW of 12m), including
  - **9m @ 1.0g/t Au** from 140m.

The **estimated true widths** (**ETW**) have been calculated and reported above. These true widths are calculated based on the assumption that mineralisation is sub-vertical and striking to the northwest (approx. 320°).

Mineralisation, alteration and deformation styles within both holes are comparable to those observed in fresh rock intercepts from **25IWBRC0040** and **25IWBRC0041** (see Figure 3 for visual examples of alteration associated with gold mineralisation from 25IWBRC0042). Alteration observed includes variable intensities of silica-carbonate +/- sericite, chlorite, albite and biotite alteration. Quartz veining up to 5% occurs through the intervals, along with fine disseminated pyrite +/- arsenopyrite, with intermittent coarse blebs and stringers. The similarity of deformation textures and alteration between the fresh rock intercepts to date is encouraging. It suggests mineralisation is part of the same mineralised system, providing the first indication of mineralisation continuity along strike, despite the 400m line spacing between results.

Both 25IWBRC0042 and 25IWBRC0043 also intercepted several zones of low-grade mineralisation and anomalism within the weathering profile. These zones represent targets where they project into fresh rock beneath and will be tested during the next phase of diamond and RC drilling.

Next Steps

A heritage survey clearing 200m spaced lines across the Arrakis Prospect was completed earlier in September. A second survey is scheduled for early October to clear 100m spaced lines across the Prospect. These two surveys will provide ample capacity for further drilling across the Arrakis Prospect.

While the Company awaits further results from the remaining three RC holes (25IWBRC0044, 25IWBRC0045, and 25IWBRC0046; see Figure 2), preparations are underway for an approximately 1,200m diamond drilling program that will see diamond tails completed down several RC holes. In addition to this, diamond holes will be drilled to test below recent RC intercepts and to test the fresh rock position below parallel regolith anomalies. Diamond drilling is scheduled to commence in October.

Follow-up RC drilling is also planned; this drilling will look to complete 200m spaced lines across the 2.2km striking Arrakis trend and complete additional RC holes across existing lines. This program may be up to 6,000m, subject to further results and geological observations.

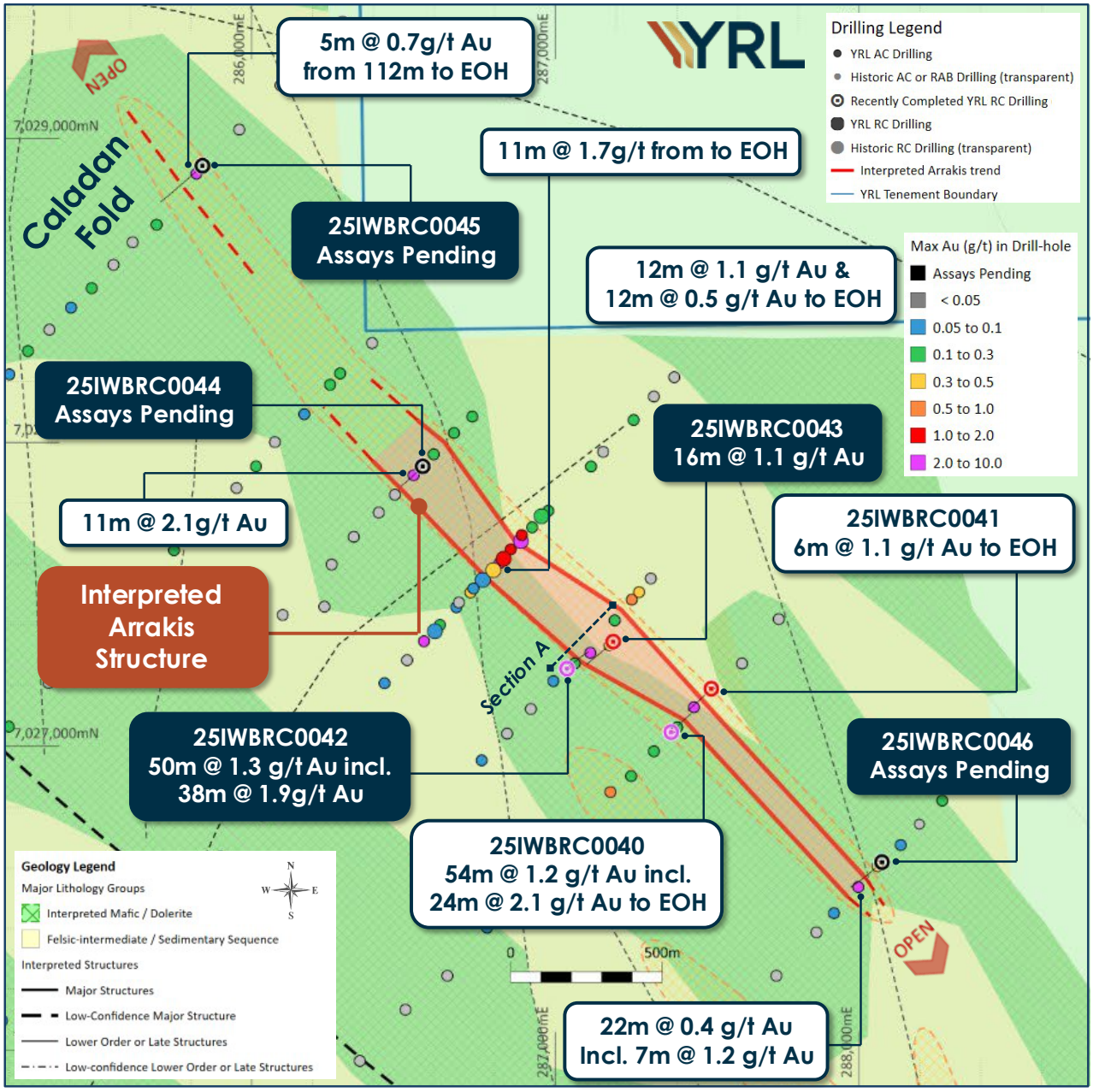

Figure 2: *A collar plan over the Arrakis Prospect within the Caladan target area, showing simplified bedrock geology interpretation. All Yandal drilling is plotted (historic drilling has been excluded. Collars are thematically coloured by max Au (g/t) in the hole. The red line represents the approximate position of the interpreted Arrakis mineralised structure. Dashed yellow polygons represent air-core regolith anomalies (Results include ~4m @ 0.1 g/t Au or greater, with the upper profile or the bottom-of-hole sample is 0.1g/t Au or greater).*

Figure 3: *Close-up images of rock chips from RC hole 25IWBRC0042, fingers for scale, chips between 10-20mm in length: A) from 164-165m @ 3.4g/t Au. B) from 151-152m @ 1.6g/t Au. C) from 157-158m @ 1.4g/t Au D) from 167-168m @ 2.8g/t Au.*

Looking Ahead

The Company maintains a robust cash position and a very active exploration schedule for the remainder of 2025. Notable near-term activities and news flow include;

1. Results from a further three RC holes completed across the Arrakis prospect are anticipated in the coming weeks;
2. A second heritage survey to clear 100m spaced lines across the Caladan target area, including the Arrakis Prospect, is scheduled for early October;
3. The mobilisation of a diamond rig to Arrakis during October to extend several RC holes, including 25IWBRC0041 and complete several deeper holes below recent intercepts;
4. First results from AC drilling across the New England Granite target area are anticipated in the coming weeks;
5. Completion of the Gordons Gold Project Tenement Sale Agreement for total consideration of A$2.81m in cash and Horizon Minerals Limited shares is expected shortly.
6. 23.9m unlisted YRL options with an exercise price of $0.11 will expire at 5:00pm (WST) on Monday, 17 November 2025. The total value of these options if exercised is A$2.6m.

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.

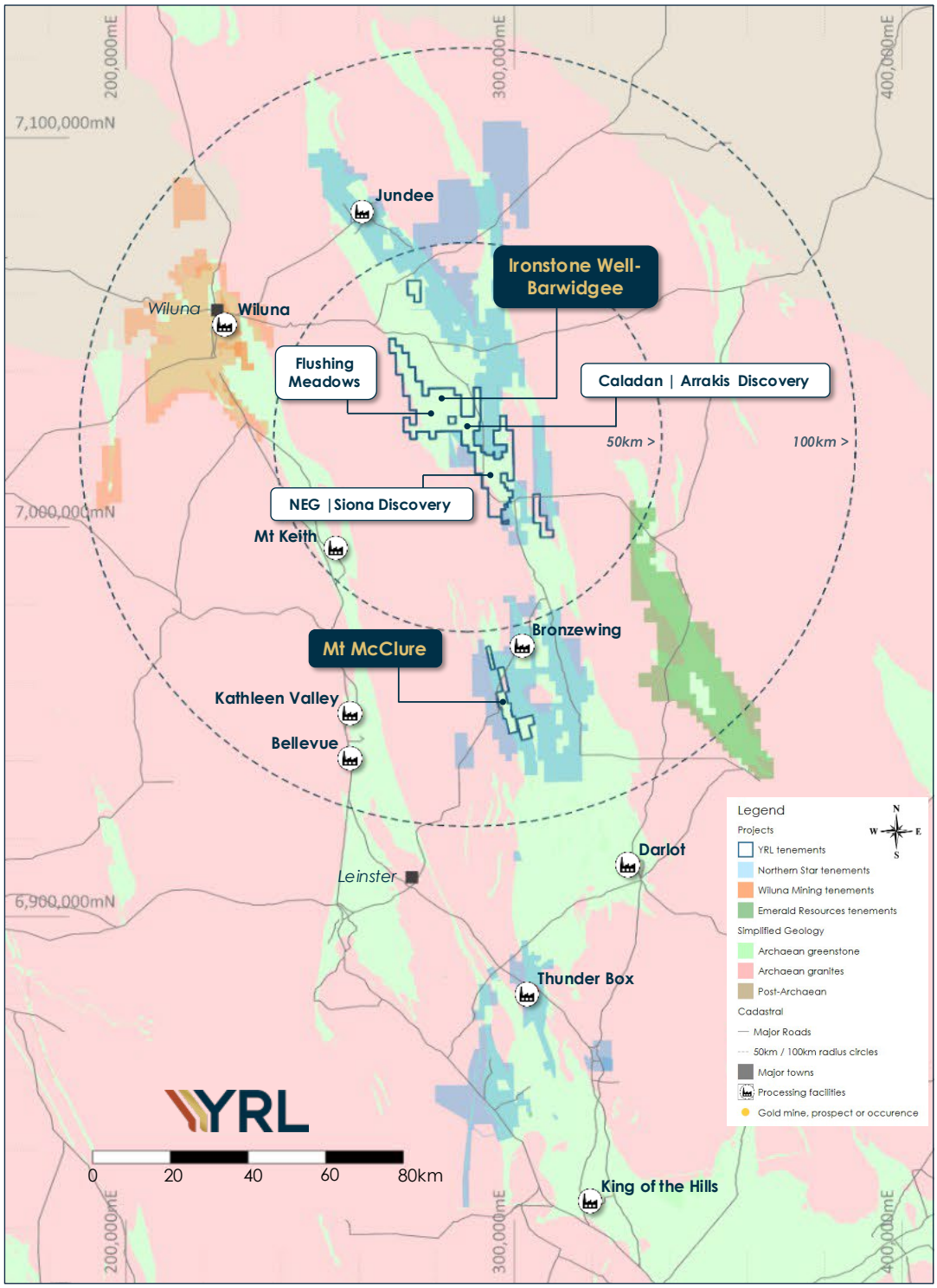

***Figure 4**: Yandal Resource exploration Project locations within the Yandal Greenstone Belt. The Arrakis Prospect is located within the Caladan target area.*

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 – Arrakis RC program collar location summary. Please note, collars are yet to be formally surveyed, the below coordinates are derived from a handheld GPS, accurate to within +/- 5m.

Prospect/ Target	Hole ID	Hole type	East *(m)*	North *(m)*	RL *(mAHD)*	Azimuth *(degrees)*	Dip *(degrees)*	Total Depth *(m)*
Arrakis	25IWBRC0040	RC	287381	7027046	523.3	49.6	-58.8	162
Arrakis	25IWBRC0041	RC	287513	7027189	523.2	228.6	-57.6	186
Arrakis	25IWBRC0042	RC	287037	7027245	522.9	50.3	-60.3	180
Arrakis	25IWBRC0043	RC	287190	7027344	522.3	230.3	-59.5	180
Arrakis	25IWBRC0044	RC	286563	7027921	523.0	230.9	-59.9	168
Arrakis	25IWBRC0045	RC	285838	7028911	523.2	230.9	-60.8	288
Arrakis	25IWBRC0046	RC	288075	7026618	525.1	230.9	-60.1	210

Table 3 – Arrakis Prospect - Summary of significant RC drilling assay results >0.3g/t Au with no more than 4m 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
25IWBRC0042	1m Sample	39	45	6	0.3	Completely weathered
25IWBRC0042	1m Sample	98	104	6	0.8	Moderately weathered
25IWBRC0042	1m Sample	122	172	**50**	**1.3**	Fresh rock
25IWBRC0042	Including	143	174	**31**	**1.9**	
25IWBRC0043	1m Sample	140	156	**16**	**0.7**	Fresh rock with minor oxidation on some joint surfaces
25IWBRC0043	Including	140	149	**9**	**1.0**	

Relevant Previous ASX Announcements

- Arrakis Gold Discovery Confirmed With 54m @ 1.2g/t Au, 22 September 2025
- Arrakis RC Drilling Complete & All AC Results Now Received, 17 September 2025
- RC Drilling Commences Across Arrakis, 1 September 2025
- Arrakis Extended to Over 2.2km in Strike, 18 August 2025
- Caladan AC Results Further Extend Arrakis Mineralisation, 31 July 2025
- Caladan AC Shows Early Signs of Scale, 10 July 2025
- Caladan Air-Core Drilling Program Commences, 5 June 2025
- RIU Sydney Presentation, 7 May 2025
- Arrakis RC Drilling Results, 30 April 2025
- Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Exploration Update, 25 February 2025
- Caladan Air-Core Drilling Demonstrates Discovery Potential, 15 January 2025
- Air-core Drilling Commences Across Caladan and Irulan, 10 October 2024
- Oblique Diamond Drilling Results, 3 September 2024
- IWB Soil Results and NEG Diamond Drilling Complete, 12 August 2024
- Large-scale Gold Anomalies Across Emerging Targets, 15 July 2024
- Gold Coast Investment Showcase Presentation, 20 June 2024
- Exploration Update – IWB Ground Gravity Survey, 11 June 2024

Appendix 1 – Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project, Caladan 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 across several 400m and 800m spaced lines across the Arrakis Prospect, targeting fresh rock mineralisation below recently reported air-core intercepts. The drilling involved 139mm face sampling bit down to between 162m and 288m. Holes were drilled at an angle of -60° to the southwest. • 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.
	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. • 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
	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	• RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which a portion, between 1-5kg in weight, was dispatched to Aurum Laboratories Pty Ltd: • At the lab, 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• For YRL RC drilling, a 139mm diameter face sampling bit and hammer was used.
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.*	• 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. • Within the limited drilling completed, there appears to be no correlation between sample recovery and sample grade.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 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. • Data captured through geological logging by a geologist is qualitative in nature. • 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.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• YRL RC drilling utilised a rig-mounted cone splitter installed directly below and in line with the rig-mounted cyclone. Two 1-3kg sub-samples are collected into calico bags labelled with a unique alpha-numeric ID. A majority of the samples collected were dry; if samples were damp or wet, this was noted in the sample records. • For all YRL RC drilling, samples are dried at 100°C to constant mass, crushed to <10mm and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	pulverised to nominally 85%, passing 75µm. • Field duplicates were collected at an initial rate of 1 duplicate for every 50 samples collected. • Standards and blanks (certified reference material or CRM) were routinely inserted into the sample sequence at a rate of 1 CRM for every 20 samples collected. • For labs used by **YRL**, internal lab quality control measures include lab duplicates and the insertion of lab standards and blanks. • 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.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• For YRL RC drilling, samples were assayed at the following labs using the following methods: ○ 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. • Magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken every meter using a KT-10 V2 instrument with a sensitivity of $1x10^{-6}$ SI Units. • 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 performance is monitored upon receipt of each batch of results and re-assessed once all samples for a program are received. • 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.*	• Significant intercepts from YRL RC drilling are verified by YRL geologists through the visual inspection of chips, reviewing the spatial location of mineralisation relative to previous intercepts, and in the case of high-grade gold intercepts, the panning of drill fines to visually confirm gold in samples. • No twinned holes have been completed across the Caladan or Irulan target area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• For YRL RC drilling, primary sampling and logging data are captured directly into the MX deposit application and uploaded directly to the cloud-hosted MX Deposit database. • The first assay result for each sample is used for the reporting of significant intercepts, and no adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill collar locations were initially pegged and surveyed using a handheld Garmin GPS, which was accurate to within +/- 5m. RLs are determined using a detailed surface DTM. • All RC 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 30m downhole or better. • All spatial data presented is relative to UTM MGA94 Zone 51s. • 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. • The collar location of RC holes is yet to be surveyed by a qualified surveyor. This survey will take place in the coming weeks and will utilise a DGPS system accurate to within +/1 0.1m.
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.*	• RC drilling across the Arrakis Prospect is variable-spaced across 400m to 800m spaced drill lines. All collar details/coordinates are supplied in **Table 2**. • The hole/data spacing and distribution used for RC drilling completed across the Arrakis Prospect **is not sufficient** to establish a preliminary assessment of the degree of geological and grade continuity, nor is it appropriate for estimating a Mineral Resource. • Only significant gold intercepts have been reported, meaning all intervals >0.3 g/t Au (unless otherwise stated). These intervals have been reported as a composite where the intercept includes more than one sample. Composites may include up to 4m of continuous internal waste unless otherwise stated, and the final composite grade must exceed 0.3g/t Au. Only 1m samples 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; true width is uncertain, and potential true width is discussed in the report. 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**.
Orientation of data in relation to	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• For RC drilling, holes have been drilled at a -60 ° angle to the southwest or northeast to target sub-vertical dipping northwest striking structures. Drilling results suggest mineralisation has an apparent sub-vertical dip; further drilling is needed to verify the geometry of mineralisation and to understand any potential sampling bias associated with the drilling direction.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*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.*	
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All YRL samples were collected on-site under the supervision of a qualified 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.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No lab audits or reviews have been completed.

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.* *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 Caladan target area, including the Arrakis Prospect, resides in the exploration leases E 53/1843, E 53/2304, E 53/2192 and E 53/1882. Yandal Resources Limited wholly owns these tenements. • The tenements are in good standing, and no known impediments exist. • The Kultju Native Title Corporation holds native title over the Project.
.Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous operators who have completed exploration across the Caladan target area include Eagle Mining, Hunter Resources and Great Central Mines. Work completed by these operators included limited RAB drilling. The RAB drilling data is of reasonable quality but considered largely ineffective. • For historic **RAB** drilling completed by **Eagle Mining** in 1995, derived from WAMEX Report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		A047408, samples were taken over discrete lithological changes of varying lengths. Holes were terminated once a recognisable saprolitic horizon was intercepted. • For historic **RAB** drilling completed by **Hunter Resources** in 1995, derived from WAMEX Report A047408, samples were collected as 4m composites from the transported/residual interface to the bottom of the hole.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Caladan target area, including the Arrakis Prospect, hosts Archaean Orogenic Gold mineralisation. The prospect is located within the Yandal Greenstone Belt, a greenstone terrain of the Yilgarn Craton. Mineralisation is hosted within interpreted mafic and intermediate lithologies. The Archaean rocks are overlain by 5-20m 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:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• See **Tables 2 & 3**. • All drilling has been reported, either within this announcement or in previous announcements. • No information is excluded.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *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*	• Only significant gold intercepts have been reported, meaning all intervals >0.3 g/t Au (unless otherwise stated). These intervals have been reported as a composite where the intercept includes more than one sample. Composites may include up to 4m of continuous internal waste unless otherwise stated, and the final composite grade must exceed 0.3g/t Au. • Only 1m samples were used for the reporting of significant intercepts. The first reported 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 a material 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 **Table 3**. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Initial interpretations across the Arrakis Prospect suggest stratigraphy is striking to the northwest. The dip of stratigraphy is unknown. The relationship between the geometry of mineralisation and the drilling direction is uncertain. Observation from drilling suggests sub-vertical shear zones are associated with mineralisation and are striking to the northwest.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See Figures in the main body of this report and **Tables 2-3.**
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.*	• Several larger drainage systems transect the Caladan target area. • Transported cover is well cemented, and a rock-breaker is needed to construct sumps to hold drilling water. • Several holes did not attain the target depth as the sump capacity was reached before the designed/target depth being achieved. Due to the ground conditions, sumps could not be rapidly expanded to accommodate increased water volumes. Sample quality was not impacted by ground water volumes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work across the Caladan target area and Arrakis Prospect includes: ○ Extending RC holes with diamond tails, ○ Further RC drilling on 200m spaced lines, ○ Air-core drilling across Caladan regolith anomalies, ○ Analysis of bottom-of-hole multi-element data from recently completed air-core drilling, ○ Routine down-hole pXRF analysis of RC sample pulps, ○ The submission of select samples for multi-element analysis, ○ Heritage surveys to clear additional lines across the Caladan target area, and ○ Infill ground gravity survey subject to further drilling results.