ARIKA RESOURCES

ASX RELEASE: 02 October 2025

Yundamindra Gold Project, WA – Exploration Update

NEW WIDE GOLD LODE DISCOVERED AT LANDED AT LAST

Plus, depth extensions confirmed in initial drilling at the nearby Queen of Poland and Banjo's Camp Prospects

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KEY HIGHLIGHTS

New wide gold lode discovered at the F0 Prospect, Landed at Last (*Yellow Brick Road*):

- **Strong widths and grades of gold mineralisation returned** from the first drill section, including:
  - **15m @ 1.67g/t Au from 56m (25AYRC060), *including:***
    - ***8m @ 2.74g/t Au from 57m; and***
    - ***2m @ 8.53g/t Au from 63m***
- The F0 Prospect is a recently identified structure located 120m south of, and parallel to, the previously identified F1 Fault, where recent drilling delivered a series of strong intersections.
- The discovery adds to a growing number of mineralised structures which cross-cut the Landed at Last Lode in the Western Corridor at Yundamindra, towards the northern end of the 'Yellow Brick Road' – **a 16km+ long structural corridor with numerous high-grade historical workings**.

Queen of Poland (QOP)

Significant new intercepts returned from initial step-out drilling at QOP, located 500m north of Landed at Last, including:

- **29m @ 1.02g/t Au from 35m (25AYRC053), *including:***
  - ***4m @ 3.07g/t Au from 48m; and***
  - ***2m @ 5.08g/t Au from 59m***
- **12m @ 1.34g/t Au from 8m (25AYRC052), *including:***
  - ***4m @ 3.18g/t Au from 16m***

- The QOP ore-hosting structure shows increasing thickness and grade at depth and may represent a northern strike extension of the mineralisation discovered at Landed at Last.

Banjo's Camp

- First-pass, wide-spaced sectional drilling confirms broad gold, silver and gold-geochemical pathfinder anomalism in depth extensions to major structures.
- Detailed geochemical and geophysical review in progress to refine targets prior to further drilling.

Pennyweight Point

- Induced Polarisation (IP) Geophysical surveys to commence shortly at Pennyweight Point.

Drilling continues at Yundamindra, testing multiple, high-grade gold targets along the 'Yellow Brick Road' (Western Corridor), the Eastern Corridor and the South-Central complex:

- 12,000 metres drilled to date as part of the latest program, with assays awaited for 40 holes.

Arika Resources Limited (ASX: ARI) ("Arika" or "Company") is pleased to provide an update on exploration results and drilling activities at 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 successful ~$5 million capital raise in May 2025. The aim of this program is to test and define the depth and strike extents of the multiple known gold occurrences and newly defined targets throughout the Yundamindra and Kookynie Project areas.

Drilling initially re-commenced at Yundamindra towards the northern end of the Yellow Brick Road within the **Western Corridor** at the **F1** and **Great Bonaparte East Prospects**, (25AYRC001 – 25AYRC024). Results from these holes were reported in early August and early September[1].

Since then, drilling has continued at Yundamindra, systematically testing multiple gold targets identified along the 'Yellow Brick Road' (Western Corridor) and the South-Central complex. Refer Figure 1.

This release provides a summary of the preliminary results for all samples received to date relevant to the ongoing program at Yundamindra, including first-phase drilling at the following prospects:

- **Banjo's Camp** area located in the structurally complex, south-central nose of the Yundamindra syncline (25AYRC025-25AYRC051);
- **Queen of Poland** at the northern end of the Yellow Brick Road (25AYRC052-25AYRC055);
- **F2 Prospect** (25AYRC056-25AYRC057);
- **F3 Prospect** (25AYRC058-059); and the most recently identified
- **F0 Prospect** (25AYRC060 – 25AYRVC061).

To date, a total of 100 holes for 12,000 metres have been completed as part of the program, with assays awaited for 40 holes or 5,000 metres.

Arika's Managing Director, Justin Barton, said:

"The new discovery at F0 is an exciting development in our ongoing drilling campaign at Yundamindra and highlights the exceptional opportunity for new discoveries to be made across the project. Importantly, the Landed at Last-F1 gold system has considerable scale and it's getting bigger with each stage of drilling we complete.

"F0 is just one of a number of untested structures we've identified from aeromagnetics in the Landed at Last area that have similar characteristics to the F1 Fault. We're systematically testing each of these structures and we are very encouraged to have intersected such impressive widths and high-grade zones in our first holes.

"The first holes into the F2 and F3 structures have also returned anomalous results which we will be following up.

"Meanwhile, at Banjo's Camp, located in the southern structural complex, we completed a series of wide-spaced sectional drill traverses on both the northern and southern quartz reefs in areas where there has been extensive, historical alluvial and underground mining activity and where our own rock chip sampling and metal detecting programs have returned in-situ gold values and nuggets.

"The drilling to date has confirmed significant depth extensions to the large-scale shear zones with widespread low-grade gold and associated silver values along with other pathfinder elements. There's plenty of smoke and it's early days, with clear vectors for follow-up drilling.

"We approached our first phase of drilling at Banjo's with the Cosmopolitan Mine at Kookynie as a

[1] Please refer ARI Announcement dated 11 August 2025 and 4 September 2025.

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model. The ore hosting structures at Cosmopolitan are huge but the richest gold shoots are relatively narrow and easy to miss with a drill bit. With that in mind we're now undertaking detailed geochemical and geophysical/structural studies to further refine our targets ahead of follow-up drilling."

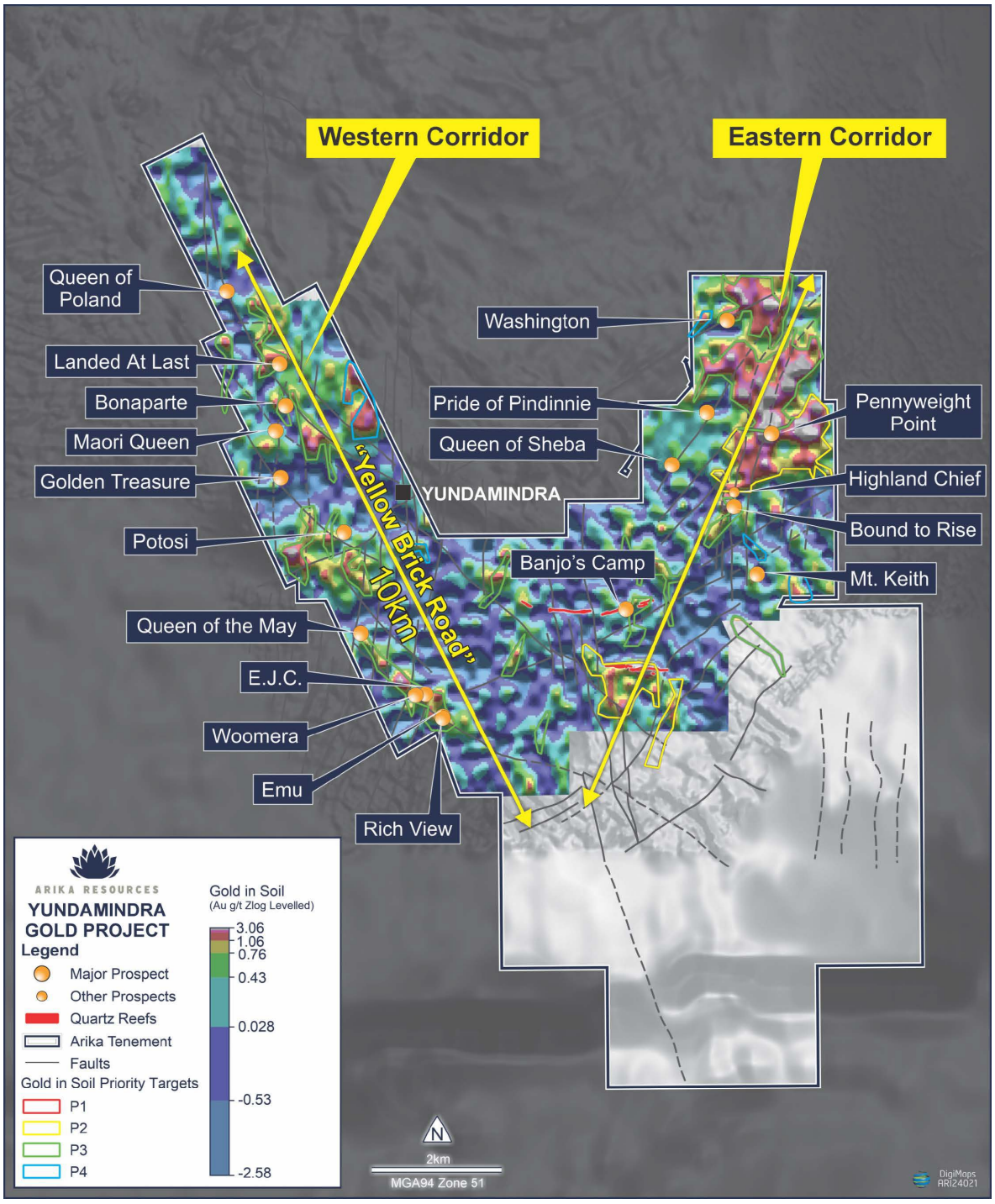

Figure 1: Yundamindra Gold Project over TMI showing key prospect locations. The F0 and Queen of Poland Prospects are located within the Landed at Last area towards the northern end of the 'Yellow Brick Road' – Western Corridor. Banjo's Camp is in the South-Central Structural Complex.

A summary of drill-hole collar locations and preliminary results for all holes are presented in Appendix 1, Tables 1 and 2.

Figures 1 to 6 present Prospect Location Plans, Drill-hole Collar Plans and schematic Cross-Sections (X-S).

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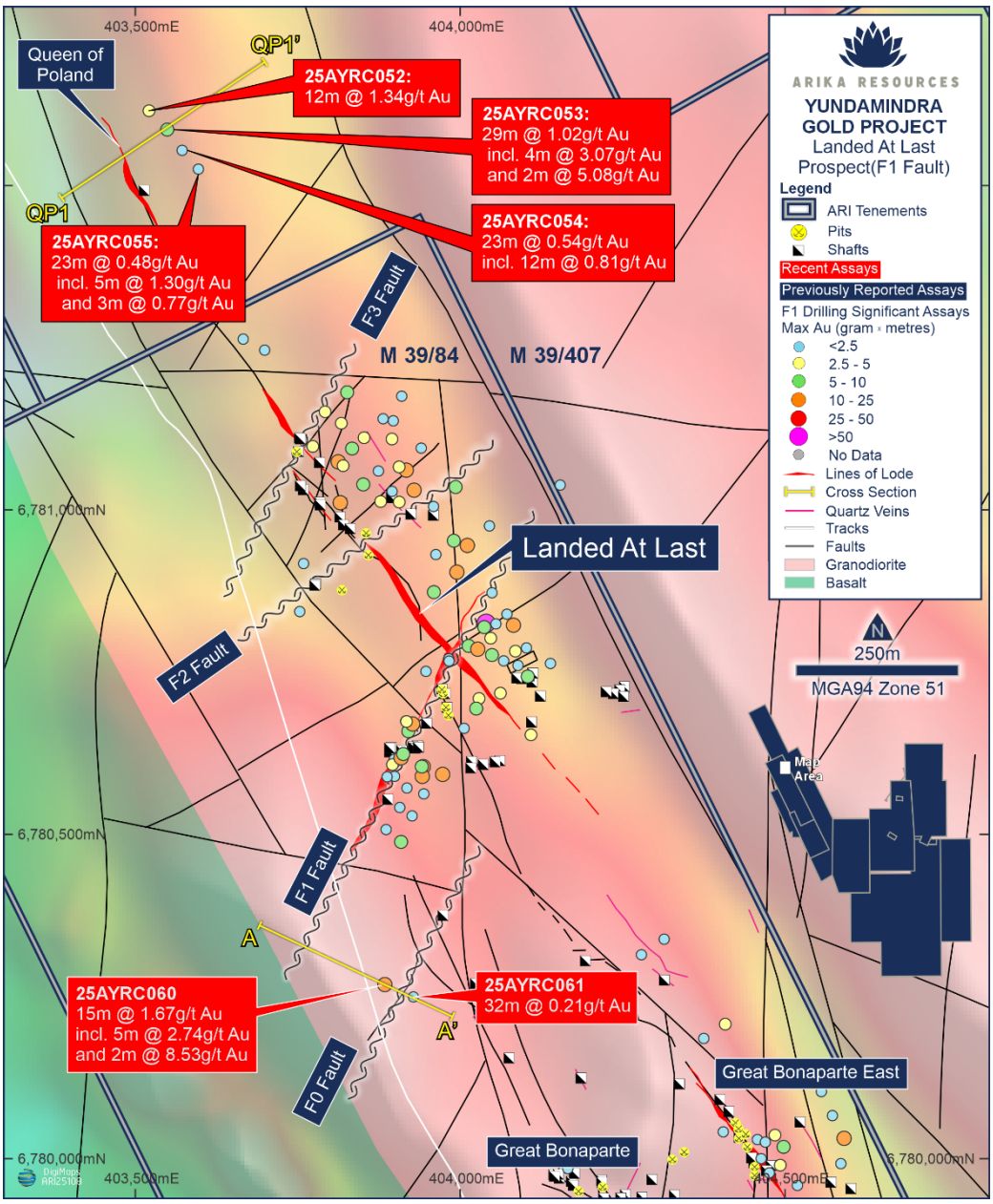

Figure 2: Zoom in of the northern section of 'The Yellow Brick Road', Western Corridor.

Prospect Location plan showing recent drilling results at the F0 and Queen of Poland Prospects over simplified geology and TMI.

Refer to Figure 3 which presents a cross-sectional view of both the F1 and F0 mineralised structures.

Drilling Results Summary

Landed at Last Prospect

F-Series Faults

The F-Series Faults are a series of ENE-WSW trending, second-order linking structures identified from aeromagnetic geophysical data that run parallel to the well-mineralised F1 Fault and cross-cut the Landed at Last lode towards the northern end of the Yellow Brick Road within the Western Corridor.

None of these structures have been previously drill tested. Refer to Figure 2.

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F0 Fault

The F0 Fault is located just ~120m due south of F1. The structure was identified from a detailed investigation of aeromagnetic data over the area. Subsequent field mapping located a 2m wide ferruginous quartz vein exposed in single shallow prospector pit close to the western granite-greenstone contact.

A single historical shaft located ~150m further east is now considered to have been developed on the same structure. Refer to Figure 2.

Two holes were drilled for a total of 158m in a scissor pattern at the F0 Prospect along a single section as a first test of this recently identified structure. (25AYRC060-061).

The drilling has defined a 40m wide, sub-vertical zone of moderate grade gold mineralisation (>0.1 g/t Au envelope) with higher grade internal zones within the targeted interval.

Gold mineralisation is hosted within strongly hematite and potassic altered granite associated with thin quartz veins.

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

Figure 3 presents a schematic cross-section (X-S) through both the F0 and F1 structures showing results of the recent drilling.

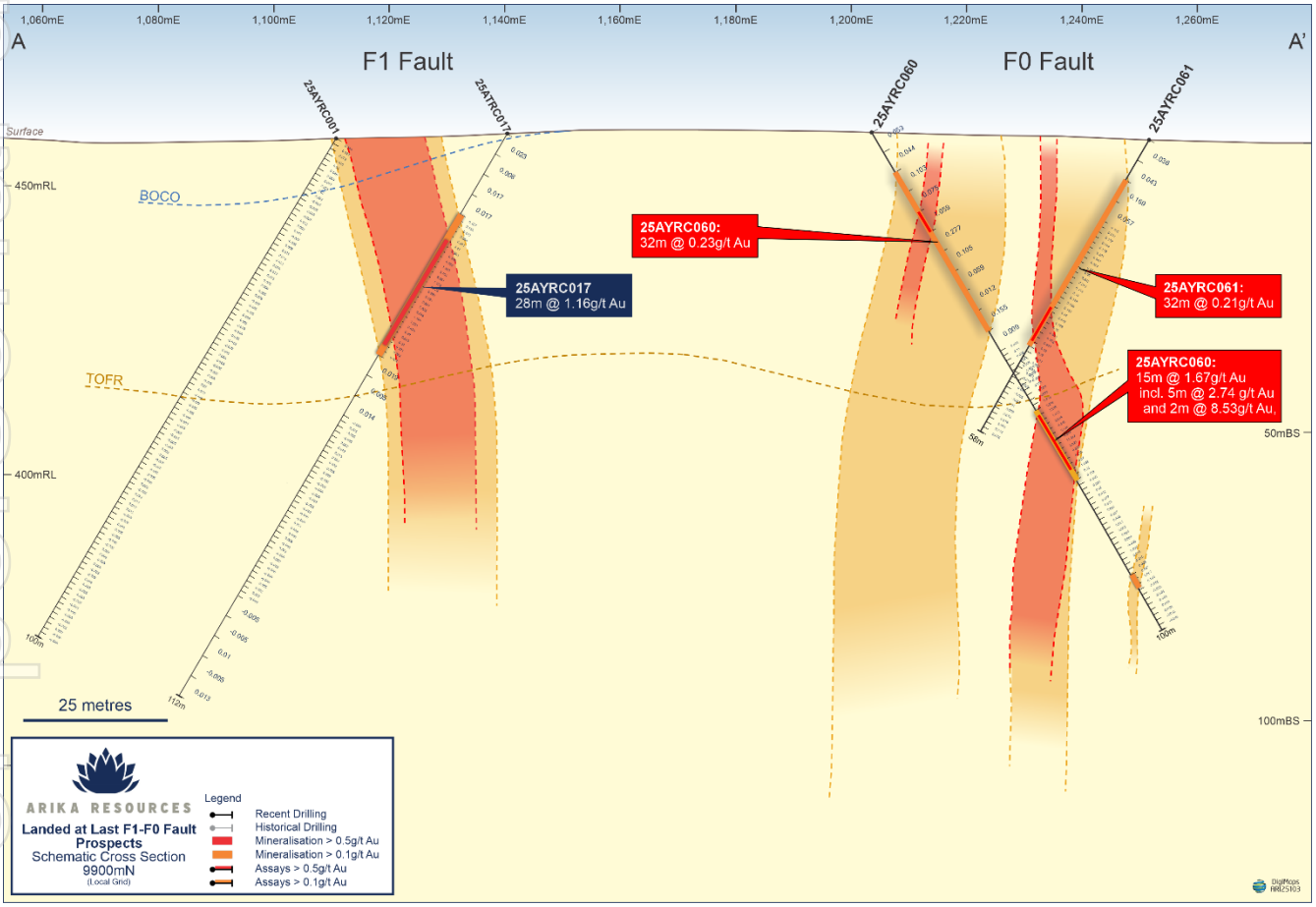

Figure 3: Schematic Cross-Section through the F0 and F1 structures showing recent drilling results and the close proximity of the two structures.

Note holes 25AYRC016/17 have been project ~100m south along section.

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 be approximately 60% of the down-hole intercepts for most of the holes noting local variations in dip and strike.

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F2 Fault

Two holes were drilled for a total of 230m at the F2 Fault along a single section as a first test of this structure. (25AYRC058-059). Refer to Tables 1 and 2 for drillhole locations and results.

F3 Fault

Two holes were drilled for a total of 254m at the F2 Fault along a single section as a first test of this structure. (25AYRC056-057). Refer to Tables 1 and 2 for drillhole locations and results.

Queen of Poland

The Queen of Poland Prospect is located 500m north of Landed at Last. It is interpreted to be a northern strike extension of the Landed at Last ore-hosting structure where it emerges from beneath a blanket of colluvial cover as a small area of sub-crop. The area between Landed at Last and Queen of Poland has not been drill tested and represents a high-priority target zone. Refer to Figures 2 and 4.

Four holes (25AYRC052-055) were drilled on four wide-spaced sections for 442m. The drilling was designed to test depth extensions to several historical intercepts beneath a series of shallow, prospector-scale workings.

Each of the holes successfully intersected wide zones of moderate grade gold mineralisation with internal higher-grade intervals hosted within highly altered granite with minor quartz veining at the predicted target depths. Each of the intersections were recorded at least 40m down-dip from the nearest historical intercepts.

The zone of mineralisation strikes NNW and dips consistently from surface to at least 100m down the dip plane at about 45 degrees towards the NE.

The zone of mineralisation remains open in all directions and appears to be improving in both width and grade at depth.

Figure 4 presents a schematic cross-section along central drill-section 2680m N (LAL local grid)

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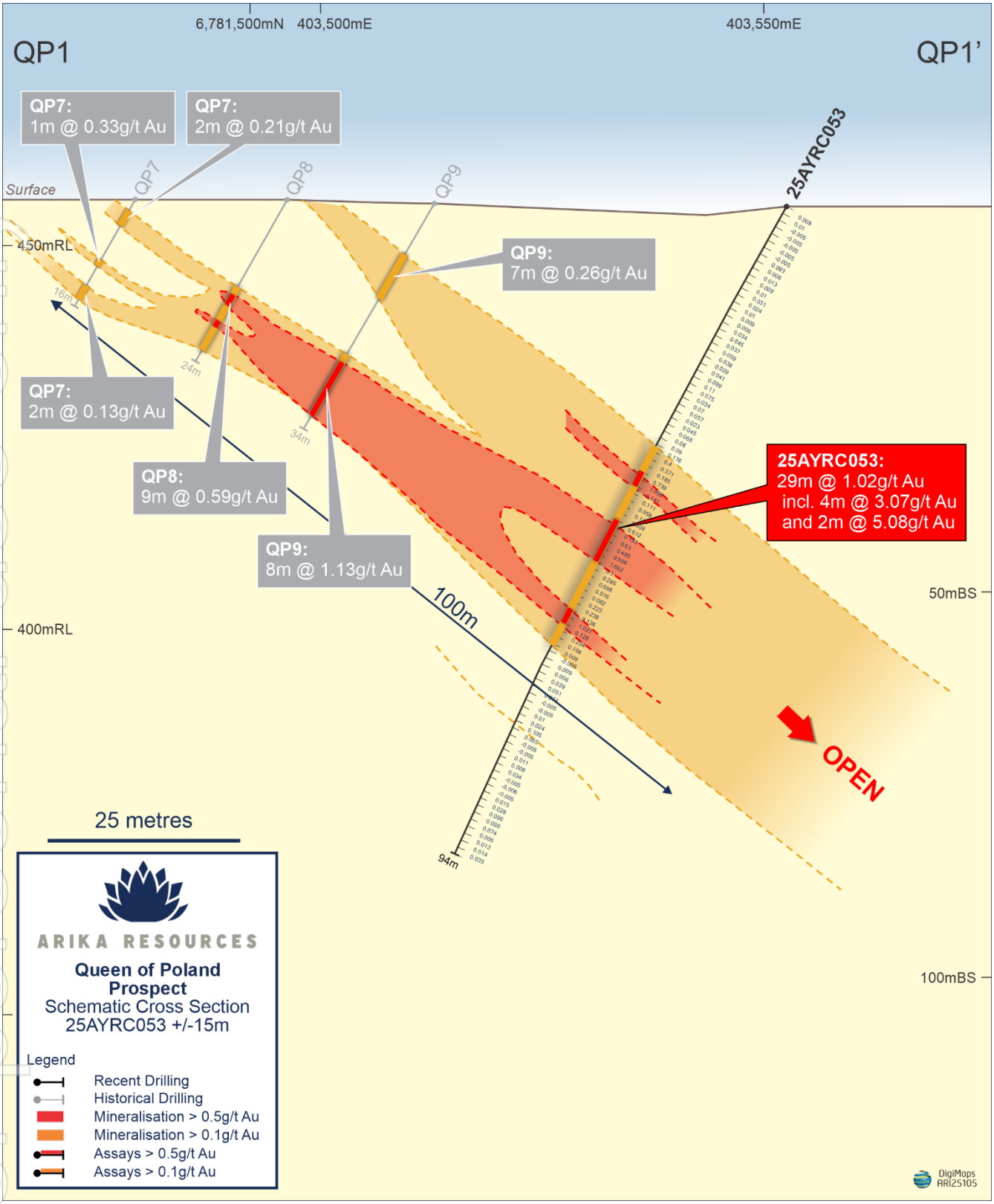

Figure 4: Schematic Cross-Section Line 2680mN (local grid) showing recent drilling results.

Note the mineralised zone improving in thickness and grade down-dip from the shallow historical holes.

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Banjo's Camp

Banjo's Camp encompasses a very large area comprising multiple geological, geophysical and geochemical targets, including the Banjo's North and Banjo's South Prospects, located within the structurally complex south-central area of the Yundamindra Syncline, where the western and eastern structural corridors converge.

Banjo's North and South, described here, are defined by extensive historical alluvial workings (dry blowing), shallow prospector pits and deeper shafts/underground workings, none of which appear in the historical record.

Geologically, the area comprises a thick sequence of mafic (basaltic) and ultramafic volcanics intruded by granitoids and felsic and mafic dykes. Structurally, the area displays evidence of extensive magnetite destruction associated with late stage intrusives and a network of major E-W and N-S trending faults/structural breaks with the latter potentially representing major axial planar shears developed during regional scale folding and faulting.

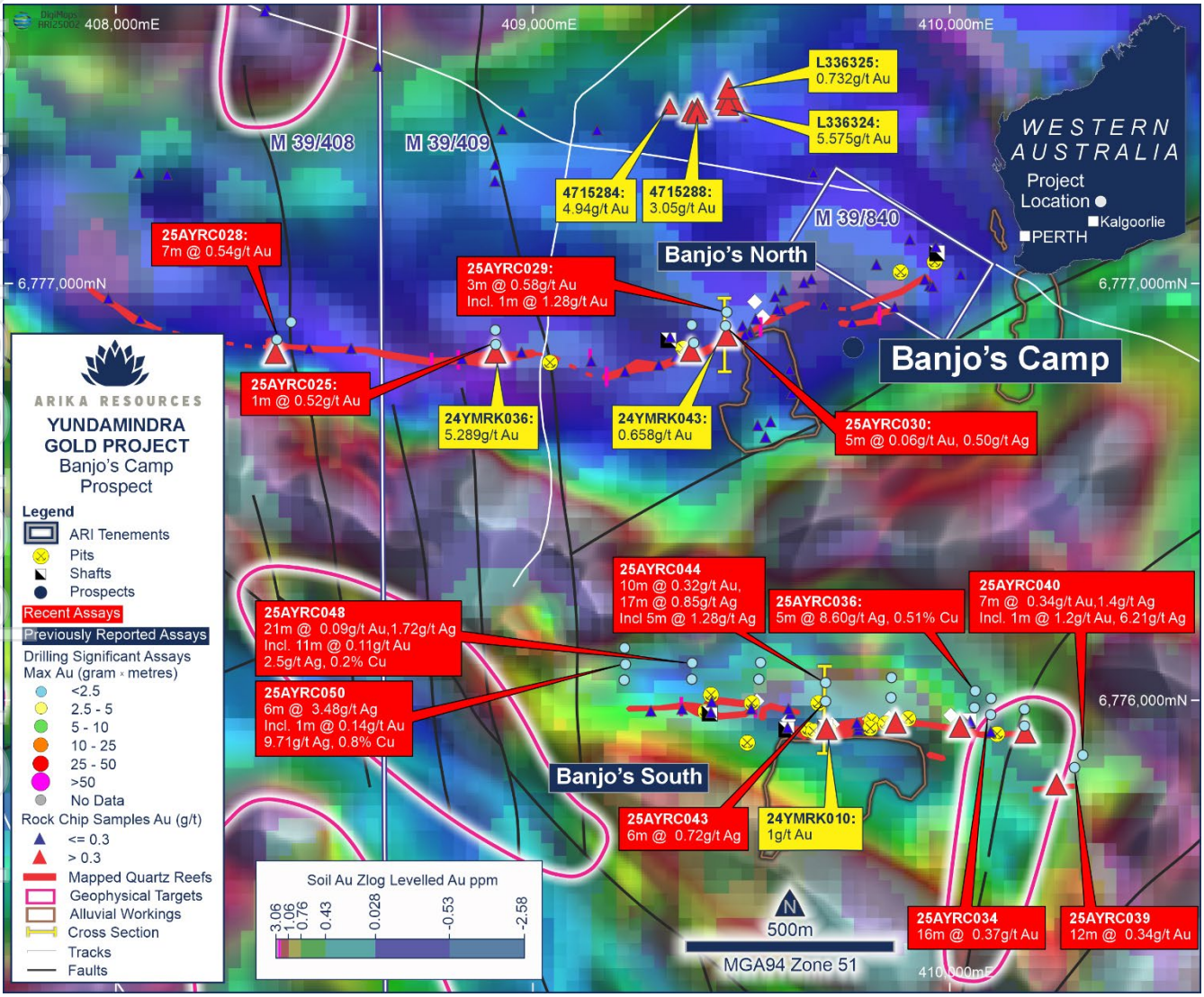

Figure 5: Banjo's Camp Area drill-hole collar location plan over TMI showing the Banjo's North and South quartz reefs, rock chip sampling results, areas of historical alluvial workings, Au-in-soil geochemical anomalism and coincident geophysical/structural targets.

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Arika's initial phase of drilling was focused on two major E-W trending quartz-filled shears or "reefs" (Banjo's North and Banjo's South) each of which extend along strike at surface and beneath shallow cover for at least 2 kilometres.

Previous exploration has been limited to a few shallow RC holes drilled by Mt. Burgess during the late 1980's, with a reported best intercept of:

- 2m @ 0.65g/t Au from 7m (EM1)[3].

[3] Wamex Report A 24035: Mt Burgess Gold Mining Company NL, Geological Report on RC Drilling M3774/1(January-February, May – July 1987)

Figures 5 presents a drillhole collar location plan through the Banjo's North and Banjo's South quartz reefs respectively.

Banjo's North

A total of eight holes were drilled at Banjo's North along five wide-spaced sections for 923m.

The drilling was designed to provide a first-pass test for depth extensions of the outcropping auriferous quartz reef over a strike length of about 1,100m.

All of the holes confirmed a strongly developed, shallow-dipping shear zone +/- massive quartz veining at the predicted target depths, hosted within a thick sequence of strongly sheared/deformed mafic volcanics (basalt).

Low grade gold-silver mineralisation has been returned from most of the holes.

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

Banjo's South

A total of 19 holes were drilled at Banjo's South along 10 wide-spaced sections for 2,218m.

The drilling was designed to provide a first-pass test for depth extensions of the outcropping auriferous quartz reef over a strike length of about 1,500m.

All of the holes confirmed a strongly developed, shallow-dipping shear zone +/- massive quartz veining at the predicted target depths hosted within a thick bi-modal sequence of strongly sheared/deformed ultramafic and mafic volcanics intruded by granitoid and felsic-mafic dykes.

Low-grade gold-silver mineralisation has been returned from most of the holes.

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

Next Steps

Yundamindra

- RC drill testing of new targets across the Yundamindra Project area is continuing.
- Wide-spaced sectional drilling of priority targets is currently in progress along the Yellow Brick Road and Eastern Corridor.
- 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 are currently being assessed by the Company's geophysical consultants, Core Geophysics.
- Trial dipole-dipole and gradient array IP geophysical surveys are planned to commence at Pennyweight Point early next week following successful bench scale petrophysical studies on diamond drill core recovered from the zone of known mineralisation.

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- The results from this work will be used to further refine target selection prior to drilling.
- Subject to results of IP survey, drill testing of selected targets at Pennyweight Point will commence immediately.

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.
- DHEM surveys of purpose drilled RC holes at McTavish is in progress to assess the electrical signature of iron sulphides associated with gold mineralisation. Possible direct ore finding technique in areas of surficial cover if electrical continuity is confirmed.
- The results from this work 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 (Figure 8). 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 synclinal fold comprising a central hornblende-granodiorite batholith which intruded mafic-felsic and lesser sedimentary lithologies.

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 several 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 2022.134.. 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.

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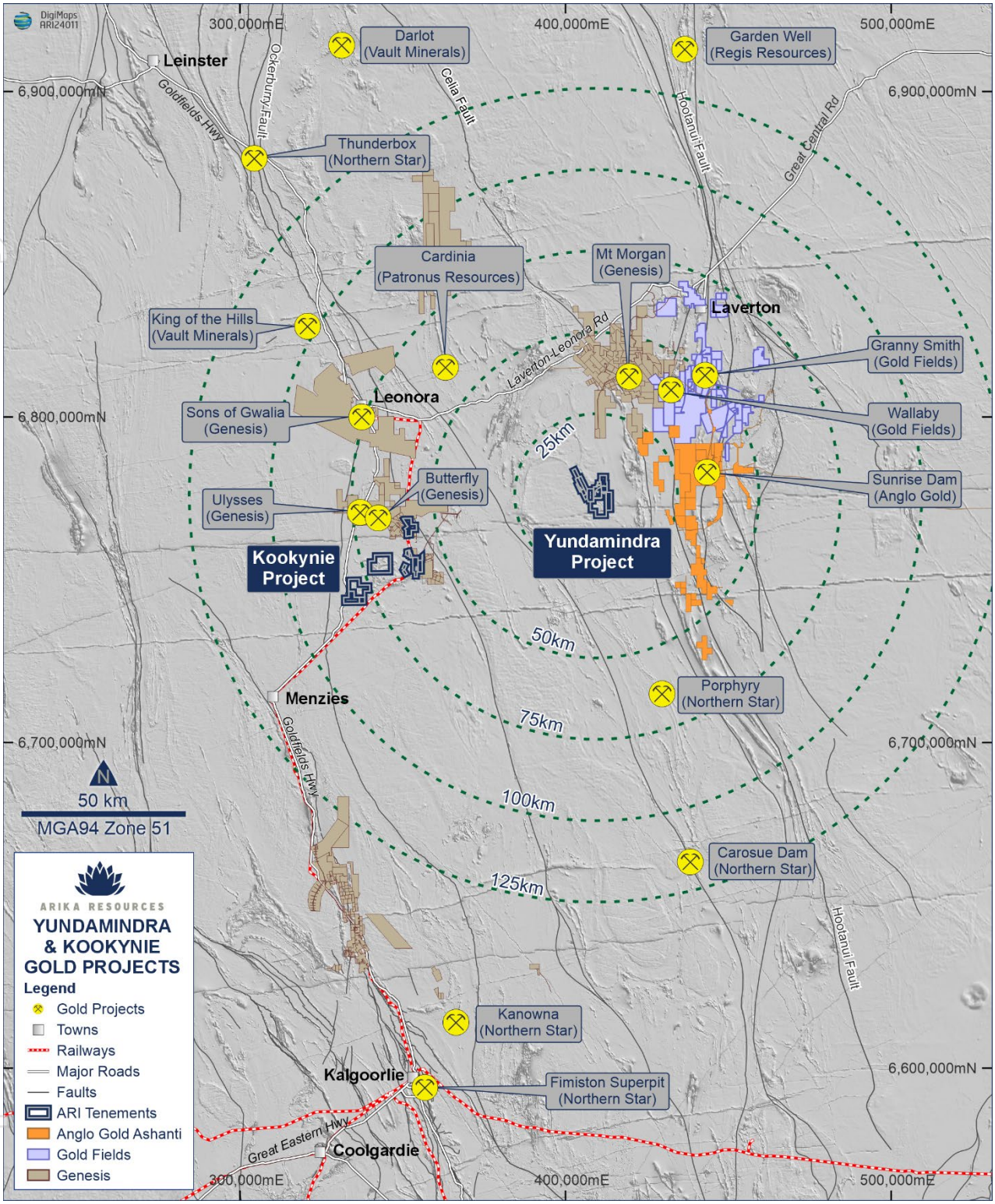

Figure 6: Regional Location Plan showing proximity of Yundamindra and Kookynie to Major Deposits, Mines and Processing Facilities.

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Contributors

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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.

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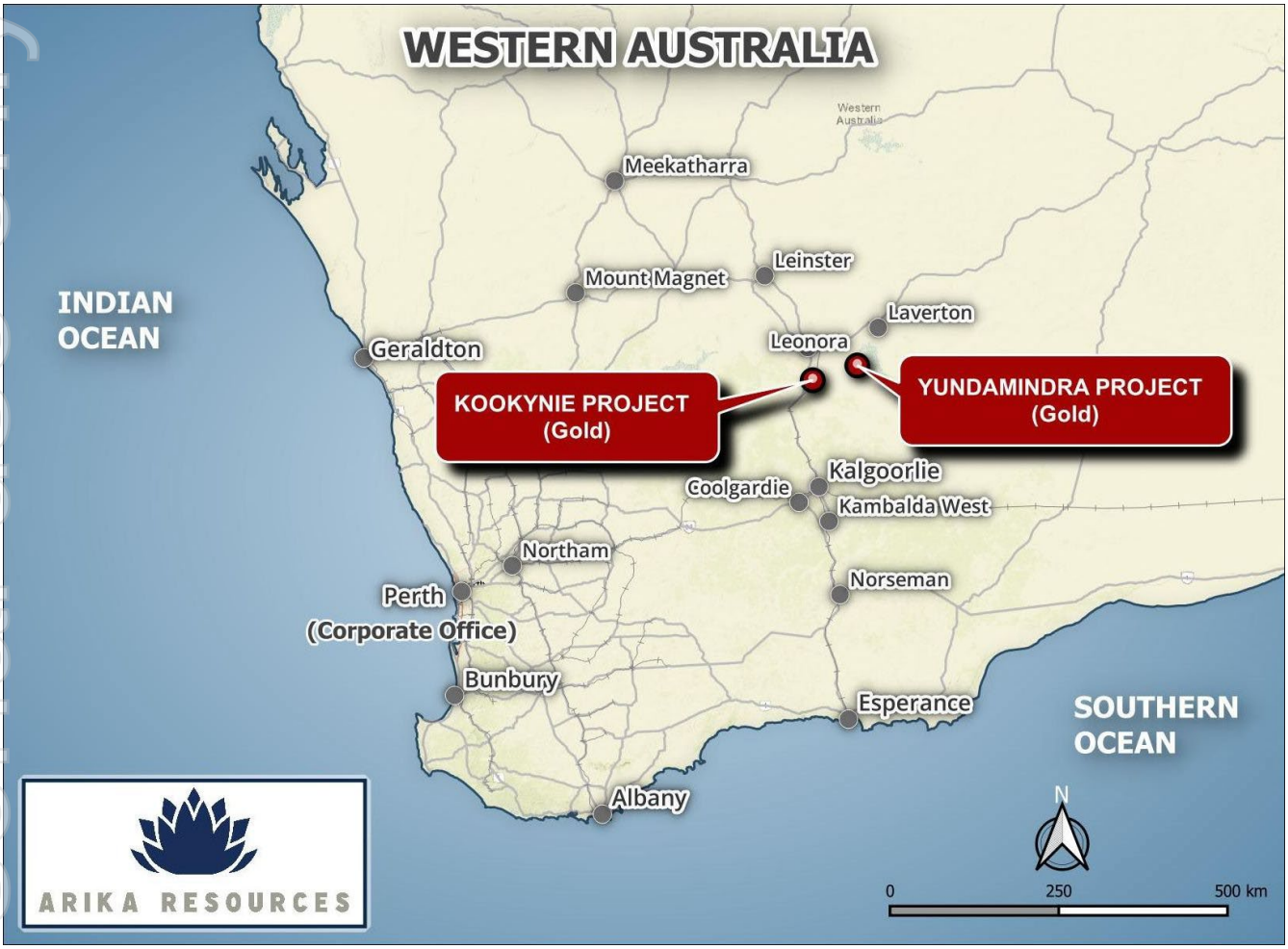
About Arika Resources Limited

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.



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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

Collar Location and Orientation										Intersection >0.05 ppm Au (Banjos) & >0.1 g/t Au otherwise						Comments
Prospect	Hole_ID	Type	Section	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Assays Au (g/t)	Assays Au gram x m	Assays Ag (g/t)	
Banjo's Camp N	**25AYRC025**	RC	408910E	408912	6776855	452.5	-60	180	80	10	11	1	0.52	0.52		
										17	19	2	0.10	0.20		
										28	34	6	NSR		0.15	
Banjo's Camp N	**25AYRC026**	RC	408910E	408911	6776890	453.7	-60	180	124	63	68	5	NSR		0.82	
Banjo's Camp N	**25AYRC027**	RC	408400E	408421	6776909	466.3	-60	180	136				NSI			
Banjo's Camp N	**25AYRC028**	RC	408400E	408387	6776867	464.0	-60	180	94	8	15	7	0.54	3.78	0.24	11.5ppm Bi, 7.4ppm W
										35	36	1	0.15	0.15		
										67	68	1	0.25	0.25		
Banjo's Camp N	**25AYRC029**	RC	409460E	409463	6776900	463	-60	180	94	12	16	4	0.10	0.40		4m composite
										17	20	3	0.58	1.74	NSR	
									incl	**18**	**19**	**1**	**1.28**	**1.28**	0.14	
										23	24	1	0.10	0.10		
										31	32	1	0.12	0.14		

Collar Location and Orientation										Intersection >0.05 ppm Au (Banjos) & >0.1 g/t Au otherwise						Comments
Prospect	Hole_ID	Type	Section	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Assays Au (g/t)	Assays Au gram x m	Assays Ag (g/t)	
Banjo's Camp N	**25AYRC030**	RC	409460E	409466	6776933	460.8	-60	180	124	15	18	3	0.11	0.33	0.10	
										38	40	2	0.10	0.20		
										43	48	5	NSR		0.50	
Banjo's Camp N	**25AYRC031**	RC	409380E	409387	6776859	466.7	-60	180	118	16	19	3	0.11	0.33	NSR	
Banjo's Camp N	**25AYRC032**	RC	409380E	409382	6776902	462.9	-60	180	154	16	20	4	0.10	0.40	NSR	4m composite
										32	36	4	0.10	0.40	NSR	4m composite
Banjo's Camp S	**25AYRC033**	RC	410100E	410100	6776006	443.6	-60	180	160	46	16	16	**0.12**	1.92	0.16	
Banjo's Camp S	**25AYRC034**	RC	410100E	410099	6775967	447	-60	180	106	24	40	16	0.37	5.92	0.32	
										67	82	15	NSR		0.76	
Banjo's Camp S	**25AYRC035**	RC	410060E	410060	6775984	443	-60	180	138				NSI			
Banjo's Camp S	**25AYRC036**	RC	410060E	410062	6776024	443.4	-60	180	121	62	68	6	NSR		5.90	
									incl	**62**	**66**	**4**	**NSR**		**8.60**	**0.51%Cu**
Banjo's Camp S	**25AYRC037**	RC	410180E	410180	6775940	442.0	-60	180	94	63	72	9	0.18	1.62	0.42	
Banjo's Camp S	**25AYRC038**	RC	410180E	410180	6775980	442.9	-60	180	124	109	118	9	NSR		0.19	
Banjo's Camp S	**25AYRC039**	RC	410310E	410300	6775840	442.0	-60	180	82	0	12	12	0.34	4.08	NSR	4m composites
										40	48	8	0.24	1.92	0.41	
										61	69	8	0.10	0.80	0.51	

Not for distribution

Collar Location and Orientation										Intersection >0.05 ppm Au (Banjos) & >0.1 g/t Au otherwise						Comments
Prospect	Hole_ID	Type	Section	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Assays Au (g/t)	Assays Au gram x m	Assays Ag (g/t)	
									incl	**61**	**63**	**2**	**0.24**	0.48	**1.17**	
Banjo's Camp S	**25AYRC040**	RC	410310E	410320	6775870	442.0	-60	180	102	4	12	8	0.12	0.96	0.13	4m composites
										16	20	4	0.12	0.48	0.27	4m composite
										36	44	8	0.31	2.48	0.27	4m composites
										52	56	4	0.13	0.52	0.33	4m composite
										82	89	7	0.34	2.38	1.40	
									incl	**85**	**86**	**1**	**1.19**	1.19	**6.21**	
Banjo's Camp S	**25AYRC041**	RC	409860E	409860	6776008	444.5	-60	180	124	24	45	21	NSR		0.42	
									incl	**28**	**34**	**6**	**NSR**		**0.69**	**0.155% Cu**
Banjo's Camp S	**25AYRC042**	RC	409860E	409861	6776056	444.5	-60	180	154	66	74	8	NSR		0.32	
Banjo's Camp S	**25AYRC043**	RC	409700E	409703	6775999	449.9	-60	180	95	41	47	6	NSR		0.72	
										58	70	12	0.16	1.92	0.83	
Banjo's Camp S	**25AYRC044**	RC	409700E	409703	6776044	448.1	-60	180	130	73	90	17	NSR		0.85	
									incl	82	87	5	NSR		1.28	
										104	114	10	0.32	3.20	0.81	
Banjo's Camp S	**25AYRC045**	RC	409540E	409543	6776052	456.3	-60	180	88	40	63	23	NSR		0.39	
Banjo's Camp S	**25AYRC046**	RC	409540E	409547	6776092	454.5	-60	180	112	65	82	17	0.11	1.87	0.26	
Banjo's Camp S	**25AYRC047**	RC	409380E	409382	6776052	457.4	-60	180	94	12	20	8	0.24	1.92	NSR	4m Composites
										47	56	9	0.08	0.72	0.61	

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Collar Location and Orientation										Intersection >0.05 ppm Au (Banjos) & >0.1 g/t Au otherwise						Comments
	Hole_ID	Type	Section	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Depth	From	To	Length	Assays			
Prospect									(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	Au (g/t)	Au gram x m	Ag (g/t)	
Banjo's Camp S	**25AYRC048**	RC	409380E	409383	6776091	455.2	-60	180	104	44	65	21	0.09	1.89	1.72	
									incl	**45**	**56**	**11**	**0.14**	1.54	**2.49**	**0.168% Cu**
Banjo's Camp S	**25AYRC049**	RC	409220E	409220	6776050	456	-60	180	82				NSI			
Banjo's Camp S	**25AYRC050**	RC	409220E	409223	6776088	455.8	-60	180	136	85	91	6	NSI		3.48	
									incl	85	86	1	0.14	0.14	9.71	**0.793% Cu**
										118	119	1	0.21	0.21	0.33	
Banjo's Camp S	**25AYRC051**	RC	409220E	409221	6776127	455.6	-60	180	172				NSI			
Queen of Poland	**25AYRC052**	RC		403522	6781617	454.3	-60	240	88	**8**	**20**	**12**	**1.34**	16.1		4m composites
									including	**16**	**20**	**4**	**3.18**	12.7		
										26	33	7	0.24	1.7		
										42	45	3	0.81	2.4		
										61	62	1	0.15	0.2		
										67	70	3	0.19	0.6		
Queen of Poland	QP10	RC		403472	6781581	456.0	-60	235	16				NSI			
Queen of Poland	QP11	RC		403488	6781594	455.6	-60	235	28	14	17	3	0.19	0.6		
Queen of Poland	**25AYRC053**	RC		403550	6781588	455.2	-60	240	94	24	26	2	0.10	0.2		
										35	**64**	**29**	**1.02**	29.6		
									including	46	55	11	1.59	17.5		

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Collar Location and Orientation										Intersection >0.05 ppm Au (Banjos) & >0.1 g/t Au otherwise						Comments
Prospect	Hole_ID	Type	Section	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Assays Au (g/t)	Assays Au gram x m	Assays Ag (g/t)	
									and	**50**	**52**	**2**	**5.58**	11.2		
									and	**59**	**61**	**2**	**5.08**	10.2		
										75	76	1	0.11	0.1		
Queen of Poland	QP7	RC		403482	6781538	456	-60	235	16	2	4	2	0.21	0.4		
										9	10	1	0.33	0.3		
										13	15	2	0.13	0.3		
Queen of Poland	QP8	RC		403498	6781550	456	-60	235	24	13	22	9	0.59	5.3		
	QP9	RC		403513	6781563	455.7	-60	235	34	8	12	4	0.36	1.4		
										13	15	2	0.17	0.3		
										24	32	8	1.13	9.0		
Queen of Poland	**25AYRC054**	RC		403573	6781556	455	-60	240	124	22	24	2	0.20	0.4		
										38	61	23	0.54	12.4		
									including	**48**	**52**	**4**	**1.05**	4.2		
									including	**55**	**60**	**5**	**1.04**	5.2		
										85	86	1	0.13	0.1		
										104	105	1	0.19	0.2		
										113	115	2	0.14	0.3		
Queen of Poland	QP4	RC		403506	6781507	456.0	-60	235	16	6	9	3	0.18	0.5		
Queen of Poland	QP5	RC		403522	6781520	455.5	-60	235	30	4	5	1	0.17	0.2		
										7	8	1	0.30	0.3		

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Collar Location and Orientation										Intersection >0.05 ppm Au (Banjos) & >0.1 g/t Au otherwise						Comments
Prospect	Hole_ID	Type	Section	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Assays Au (g/t)	Assays Au gram x m	Assays Ag (g/t)	
										12	16	4	0.19	0.8		
										18	21	3	0.13	0.4		
										23	**27**	**4**	**1.43**	5.7		
									including	**23**	**25**	**2**	**2.39**	4.8		
Queen of Poland	QP6	RC		403538	6781532	455.0	-60	235	42	8	10	2	0.17	0.3		
										12	14	2	0.64	1.3		
										16	18	2	0.11	0.2		
										20	21	1	0.21	0.2		
										29	37	8	0.64	5.1		
									including	**34**	**35**	**1**	**2.79**	2.8		
Queen of Poland	**25AYRC055**	RC		403598	6781527	454.8	-60	240	136	29	34	5	0.12	0.6		
										47	48	1	0.75	0.8		
										56	60	4	0.39	1.6		
										63	70	7	0.96	6.7		
									including	**64**	**69**	**5**	**1.30**	6.5		
										76	79	3	0.78	2.3		
										95	97	2	0.12	0.2		
										99	100	1	0.10	0.1		
										109	110	1	0.13	0.1		
										121	122	1	0.11	0.1		
										124	126	2	0.11	0.2		
										131	133	2	0.37	0.7		
Queen of Poland	QP1	RC		403532	6781477	455.1	-60	235	16	15	16	1	0.15	0.2		

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Collar Location and Orientation										Intersection >0.05 ppm Au (Banjos) & >0.1 g/t Au otherwise						Comments
	Hole_ID	Type	Section	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Depth	From	To	Length	Assays			
Prospect									(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	Au (g/t)	Au gram x m	Ag (g/t)	
Queen of Poland	QP2	RC		403547	6781489	455	-60	235	34	22	27	5	0.17	0.9		
Queen of Poland	QP3	RC					-60	235	40	21	22	1	0.10	0.1		
										25	28	13	1.20	15.6		
									including	**25**	**26**	**1**	**4.71**	4.7		
									including	**30**	**34**	**4**	**1.79**	7.2		
Landed at Last F3	**25AYRC056**	RC		403667	6781265	455.0	-60	295	130	33	34	1	0.24	0.2		Possibly part of L at L East dipping structure
										35	39	4	0.22	0.9		Possibly part of L at L East dipping structure
										53	54	1	0.16	0.2		
										59	61	2	0.13	0.3		
										63	64	1	0.14	0.1		
										68	70	2	0.33	0.7		
										75	77	2	0.11	0.2		
Landed at Last F3	**25AYRC057**	RC		403700	6781248	454.8	-60	295	124	51	54	3	0.46	1.4		Possibly part of L at L East dipping structure
										113	114	1	0.22	0.2		
Landed at Last F2	**25AYRC058**	RC		403754	6780845	458.0	-60	320	124	23	24	1	0.13	0.1		F2 Structure
										59	60	1	0.45	0.5		
										100	102	2	0.24	0.5		
										110	111	1	0.12	0.1		
										114	118	4	0.51	2.0		New structure; possibly oblique

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Collar Location and Orientation										Intersection >0.05 ppm Au (Banjos) & >0.1 g/t Au otherwise						Comments
	Hole_ID	Type	Section	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Depth	From	To	Length	Assays			
Prospect									(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	Au (g/t)	Au gram x m	Ag (g/t)	
Landed at Last F2	**25AYRC059**	RC		403760	6780919	457.7	-60	140	106	47	48	1	0.16	0.2		
Landed at Last F0	**25AYRC060**	RC		403885	6780270	459.7	-60	115	100	**8**	**24**	**16**	**0.38**	6.1		4m Composites
									including	**16**	**20**	**4**	**1.06**	4.2		4m Composite
										36	40	4	0.16	0.6		
										45	46	1	0.11	0.1		
										56	**71**	**15**	**1.67**	25.1		
									including	**57**	**60**	**3**	**1.30**	3.9		
										63	**65**	**2**	**8.53**	17.1		
										68	69	1	1.86	1.9		
										91	92	1	0.11	0.1		
Landed at Last F0	**25AYRC061**	RC		403550	6781588	455.2	-60	240	94	8	12	4	0.17	0.7		
										16	22	6	0.17	1.0		
									including	26	41	15	0.31	4.7		

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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.

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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.

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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.

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	• *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.

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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 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.

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		• 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.*	• 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.

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	• *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.*	• A summary of significant intercepts table is supplied in the Appendices.
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*	• A selection of appropriate maps and sections are included within the body of the

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	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.	report. ● 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.

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