ARIKA RESOURCES

ASX RELEASE: 17 December 2025

Yundamindra Gold Project, WA – Exploration Update

THICK, HIGH-GRADE GOLD MINERALISATION INTERSECTED 100m BELOW PREVIOUS DRILLING AT PENNYWEIGHT POINT

Initial step-out drilling hits 10m @ 9.02g/t Au including 6m @ 13.87g/t, significantly expanding the high-grade Pennyweight Point system at depth

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Deep expansional drilling confirms continuity of gold mineralisation down-dip and down-plunge along the Pennyweight Point structure.** Initial assay results include:
  - **10m @ 9.02g/t Au from 252m (25AYRC148, EOH), including:**
    - ***6m @ 13.87g/t Au from 253m, and,***
    - ***3m @ 19.39g/t Au from 258m***
    - **Importantly, this hole ended in high-grade mineralisation and the full extent of the mineralised zone at this location is currently unconstrained.**
- **25AYRC148 sits 100m vertically below** the previous standout intercept in hole 25YMD002:
  - **23.97m @ 2.54g/t Au from 162.03m down-hole (25YMD002), *including:***
    - ***5.38m @ 10.62g/t Au from 170.52m***
- This confirms **the presence of mineralization to a vertical depth of 250 metres and still open**, with the latest results continuing to build on other previously reported assays, including:
  - **35.76m @ 2.14g/t Au from 104.27m down-hole (25YMD001), *including:***
    - ***13.46m @ 5.28g/t Au from 111.40m***
  - **14m @ 15.48g/t Au from 46m (YMRC077)**
  - **30m @ 3.86g/t Au from 64m (YMRC069)**
- The results **continue to reinforce the importance of Pennyweight Point as a priority focus for further exploration and near-term resource delineation drilling**.
- The final holes of this program at Pennyweight Point testing for strike and depth extensions to a series of exceptional intersections achieved from previous RC and diamond drilling and several deeper holes at the intersection of Landed at Last and F1 Structures will be completed before wrapping up for the year. Drilling will recommence around the week of 5 January 2026.
- ~23,000 metres drilled to date as part of the latest program at Yundamindra, with assays awaited for 30 holes totalling 5,500m.

Arika Resources Limited (ASX: ARI) ("Arika" or "Company") is pleased to report initial assay results from ongoing drilling at the Pennyweight Point prospect within the **Yundamindra Gold JV Project**, located 65km south-west of Laverton in the world-class Northeastern Goldfields mining district of WA (see Figure 6).

This release provides a summary of results received from the first Reverse Circulation (RC) drill-holes completed (25AYRC136-25AYRC148) as part of a new phase of drilling at the Pennyweight Point prospect, located towards the northern end of the Red Brick Road (RBR) within the Eastern Corridor at Yundamindra (see Figures 1 and 6).

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The initial drilling has been designed to test for western extensions to near-surface oxide/supergene gold mineralisation as well as strike, depth and plunge extensions within fresh rock to the Pennyweight Point gold-hosting structure.

The results **confirm the continuity of gold mineralisation** with each of the holes returning broad zones of low-medium-high grade gold mineralisation with narrower, internal higher-grade intervals at each of the predicted target positions.

Importantly, these new results include exceptional high-grade results from the deepest hole completed to date at the project. Hole 25AYRC148 intersected significant gold mineralisation 100m vertically below previously reported diamond drillhole 25YMD002 (23.97m @ 2.54g/t Au from 162.03m including 5.38m @ 10.62g/t Au from 170.52m). confirming the continuity of mineralisation to at least 300m down-dip or 250m vertical depth below surface. Refer to Figures 1 and 2.

The zone remains open to the north and south along strike as well as at depth, down-dip and down-plunge.

The results include 1m individual assays and 4m composite assays. Anomalous results reported from 4 metre composite samples will be re-split and re-submitted on a 1m basis to refine the distribution of gold mineralisation within each of these samples.

Arika's Managing Director, Justin Barton, said: *"This is a major breakthrough in our ongoing exploration campaign at Yundamindra and a fitting way to wrap up what has been a fantastic year for Arika and a massive effort by our exploration team.*

"Hole 25AYRC148 was designed to test for depth extensions to the diamond holes we completed earlier in the year. It is the deepest hole drilled at Pennyweight Point to date and it has confirmed that continuous high- grade mineralisation extends for at least another 100m below the previous limit of drill testing. That's a staggering outcome and demonstrates the potential size of the emerging system at Pennyweight.

"In addition, this exceptional intercept was reached at the end of the hole, with drilling stopping in high-grade mineralisation due to technical issues. We will be attempting to re-enter and extend the hole however targeted follow-up at these depths and beyond will be undertaken with controlled diamond drilling, The result is a real breakthrough moment in our assessment of the project, highlighting the potential for consistent, thick gold mineralisation of high-grade and tenor to continue to considerable depths. We now know that the Pennyweight Point mineralisation extends to a vertical depth of at least 250 metres, and remains open. The scale is growing and there is very real potential now for Pennyweight Point to offer both open pit and underground mining opportunities.

"Importantly, each of the other holes completed to date have intersected the mineralised position exactly where our modelling predicted, which gives us great confidence moving forward – confirming that our targeting model is working. This means that the mineralised structure is consistent and predictable and, importantly, it remains completely open.

"Drilling is continuing at Pennyweight Point and Landed at Last with recent drill-holes targeting extensions of the spectacular high-grade results reported late last year and earlier this year. With each drill hole, we increase our confidence levels in the geology that hosts the mineralisation at this exciting project, and we are looking forward to reporting further results over the coming weeks.

"We have now drilled over 23,000 metres at Yundamindra as part of our ongoing, systematic exploration campaign with assays for 30 holes totalling 5,500m currently in the laboratory."

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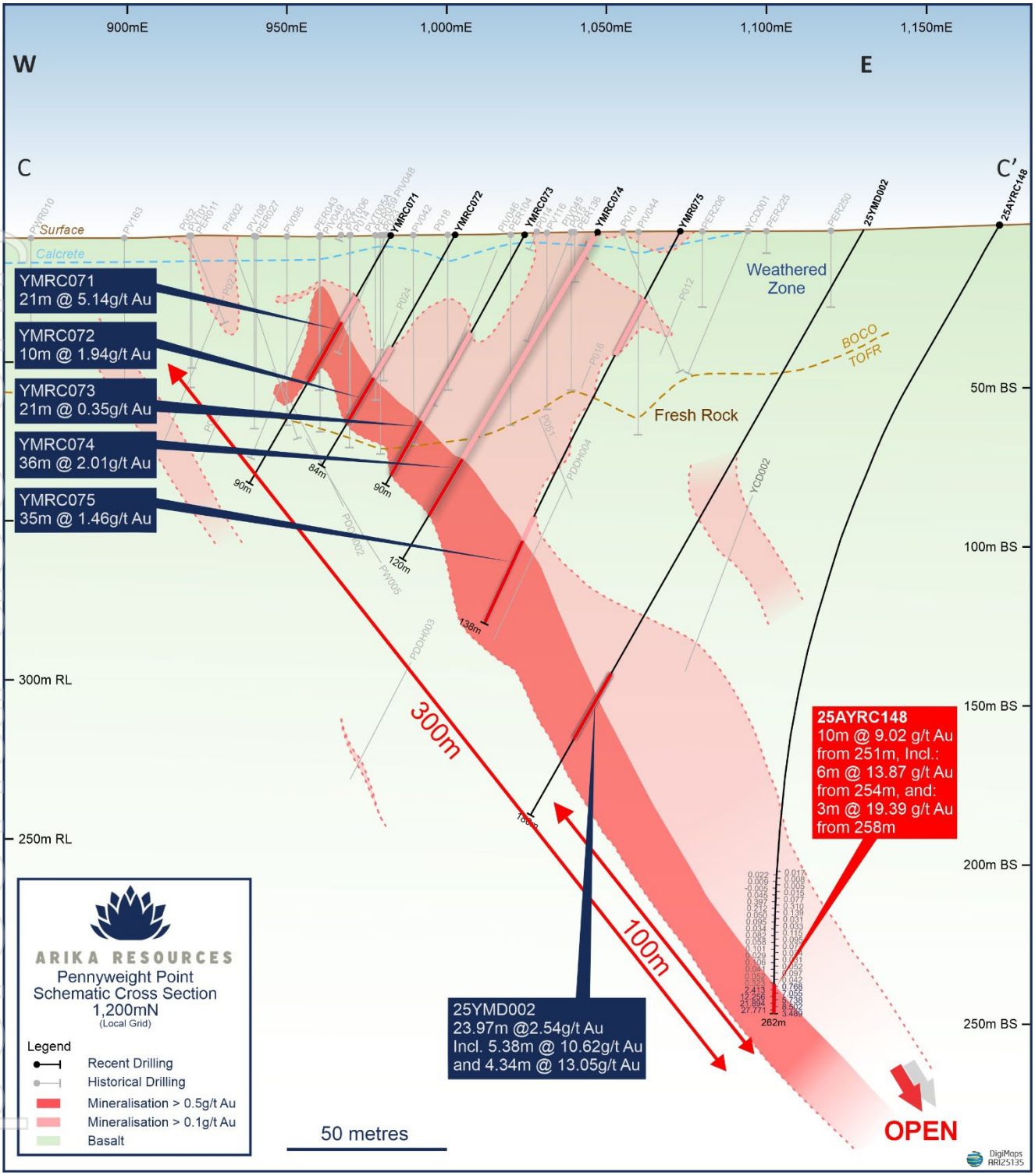

Figure 1: Schematic Cross-Section 1200mN (local grid) showing latest drilling results in relation to previously reported RC and diamond drill-holes. Note hole 25AYRC148 ended in high-grade gold mineralisation. The full thickness of the mineralised zone at this location is currently unconstrained.

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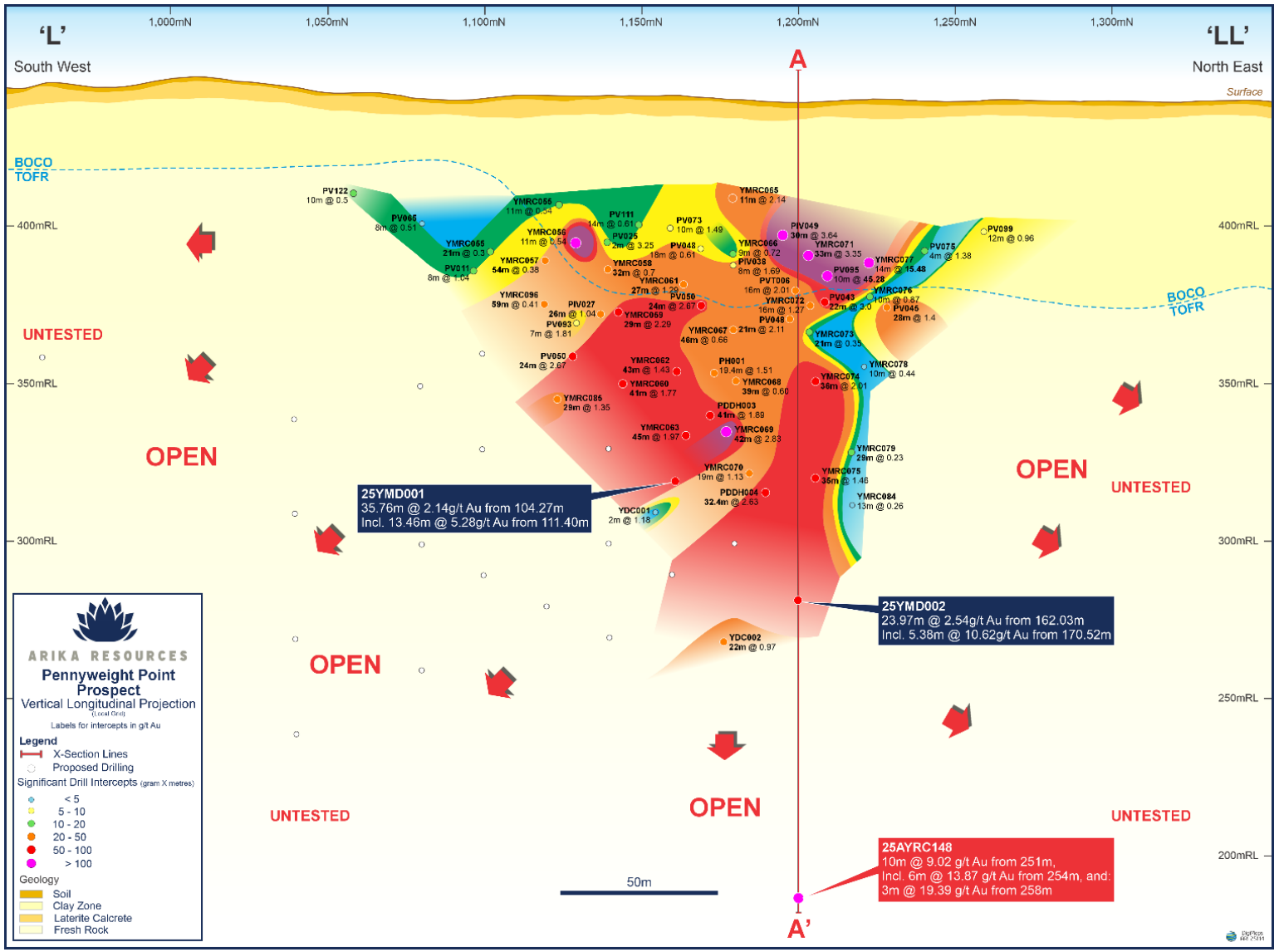

Figure 2: Vertical Longitudinal Projection showing recent drilling in relation to previously reported intercepts.

Note hole 25AYRC148 was terminated in high grade gold mineralisation due to technical drilling issues.

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Figure 3: 25AYRC148: 10m @ 9.02g/t Au from 252m.

Chip-tray showing high grade gold mineralisation extending from 252m downhole to the end of hole (EOH) at 262m.

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Overview

Arika launched an extensive step-out drilling campaign at Yundamindra in June, with over 23,000m drilled to date. The aim of the program is to test the depth and strike extents of multiple known gold occurrences and newly defined targets throughout the Yundamindra area, demonstrating the scale of the opportunity at the project.

Drilling has continued to systematically test multiple gold targets, including:

- The 'Yellow Brick Road' – Landed at Last Trend within the Western Corridor
- The 'Emerald City Trend' – South-Central Complex; and
- Most recently, along the 'Red Brick Road' – Pennyweight Point Trend within the Eastern Corridor.

To date, a total of 178 holes for ~23,000 metres have been completed as part of the program, with assays awaited for 30 holes or approximately 5,500 metres. A summary of drill-hole collar locations and preliminary results for all holes are presented in Appendix 1, Tables 1

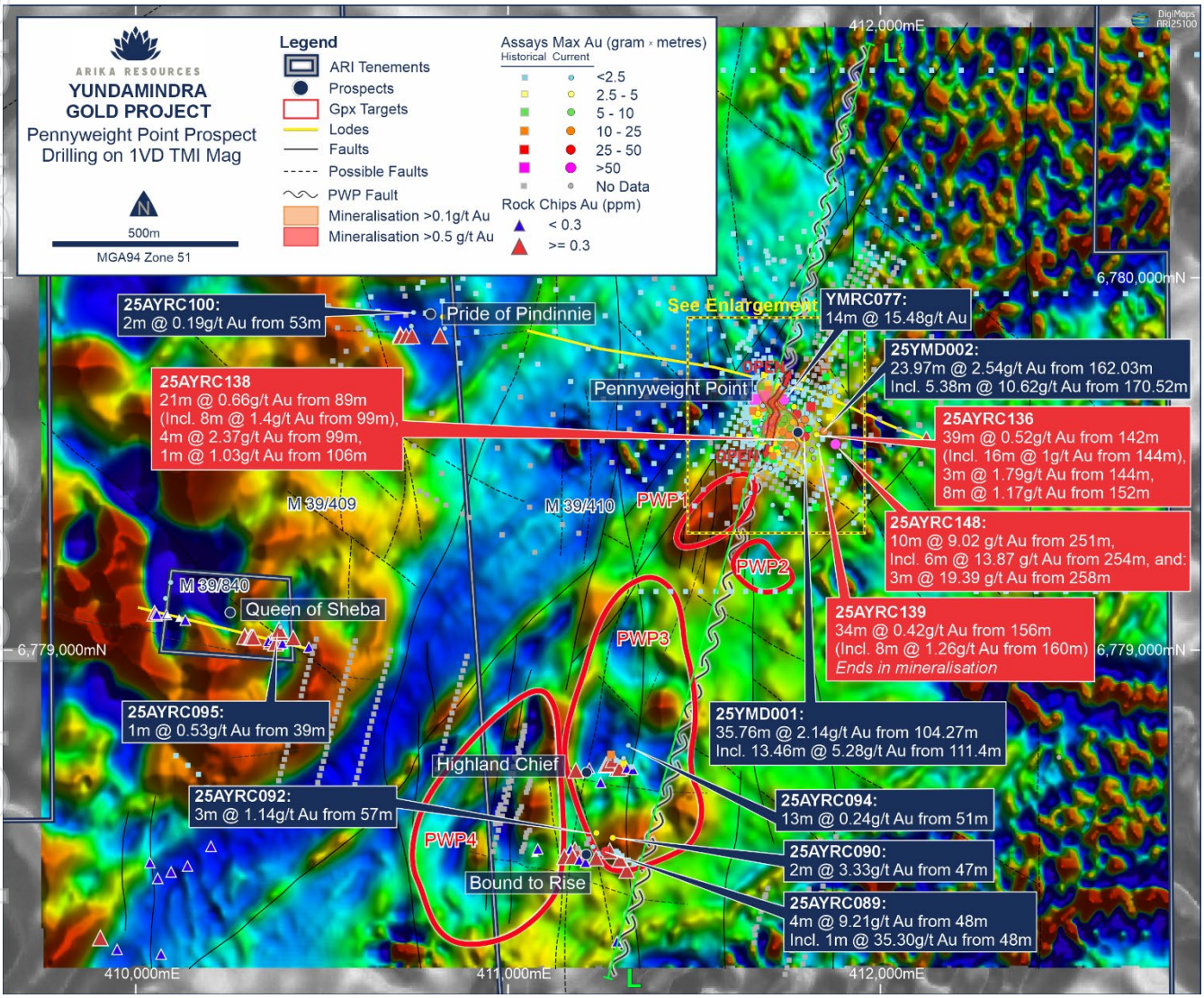

Figure 4: Red Brick Road, Eastern Corridor at the Yundamindra Gold Project showing key prospect locations, previous intersection summaries,2025 RC and diamond drill-holes, 2024 RC holes and historical drilling, gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies and geophysics structural targets. Please refer to Figure 2 enlargement for recent results.

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Figures 1 to 6 present Prospect Location Plans, Drill-hole Collar Plans, Long Section (Vertical Longitudinal Projection), Cross-Sections and Regional Project Location plans respectively.

Background

Yundamindra is dominated by the Danjo Granite Dome in the central-north of the project area and the Bulla Rocks Granite Dome to the west. The domes are flanked to the east and west by attenuated greenstone belts comprising mafic/ultramafic - felsic volcanic complexes occupying NE and NW striking shear zones displaying multiple ~NE-SW striking second and third order linking structures. The eastern and western shear zones converge south of the Danjo dome in the Southern Complex which is characterised by a widespread array of N-S striking, possible axial-planar shears, and major E-W trending cross-cutting faults.

These major structural trends are described as the Yellow Brick Road - Western Corridor, Red Brick Road – Eastern Corridor and Emerald City - South Complex respectively.

Arika's current drilling along the Red Brick Road, the subject of this release, is focused on testing:

- **Strike and depth extensions**: to confirm the continuity of mineralisation and of key ore-hosting structures well beyond previous intercepts, and:
- **New targets**: First-pass drill testing of newly identified geochemical/geophysical/geological targets.

Drilling Results Summary

Drillhole 25AYRC148 was drilled to test for a depth extension of the PWP ore-hosting structure approximately 80m down-dip from diamond drillhole 25YMD002. Due to hole steepening, the target was reached 20m further down-dip than originally planned to result in a separation down-dip of more than 100m from diamond hole 25YMD002. Technical drilling issues dictated that the hole be terminated prior to penetrating the full width of the mineralised zone which as a consequence currently remains unconstrained at this position. Ground conditions were good for the entirety of the hole beyond the base of complete oxidation.

Hole 25AYRC148 is by far the deepest hole completed at Pennyweight Point and reported a spectacular result of:

- **10m @ 9.02g/t Au from 252m, including,**
  - **6m @ 13.87g/t Au from 255m, and**
  - **3m @ 19.39g/t Au from 258m.**

The hole will be re-entered and extended however further drilling at similar depths and beyond will be undertaken using controlled diamond drilling techniques.

Drill-holes 25AYRC136/138 and 139 were designed to test for strike and depth extensions and continuity down-dip/plunge of the main PWP ore-hosting structure at shallower depths within the central-north portion of the known zone of mineralisation.

Each of the initial 13 holes successfully encountered broad gold mineralisation within the targeted PWP shear zone, confirming the continuity of gold mineralisation and of the predictive modelling used to identify targets. Additional key intercepts included:

- 39m @ 0.52g/t Au from 142m (25AYRC136), including:
  - 3m @ 1.79g/t Au from 144m; and
  - 8m @ 1.17g/t Au from 152m
- 21m @ 0.66g/t Au from 89m (25AYRC138), including:
  - 4m @ 2.37g/t Au from 99m; and

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- 1m @ 1.03g/t Au from 106m

- 34m @ 0.42g/t Au from 156m (25AYRC139), including:
  - 8m @ 1.26g/t Au from 160m

Drill-holes 25AYRC137 and 25AYRC140-147 were all drilled to test for western extensions to the near-surface oxide/supergene zone up-dip of previously reported intercepts.

These holes have successfully extended the zone to the west and provide greater control to the interpretation of the oxide portion of the deposit.

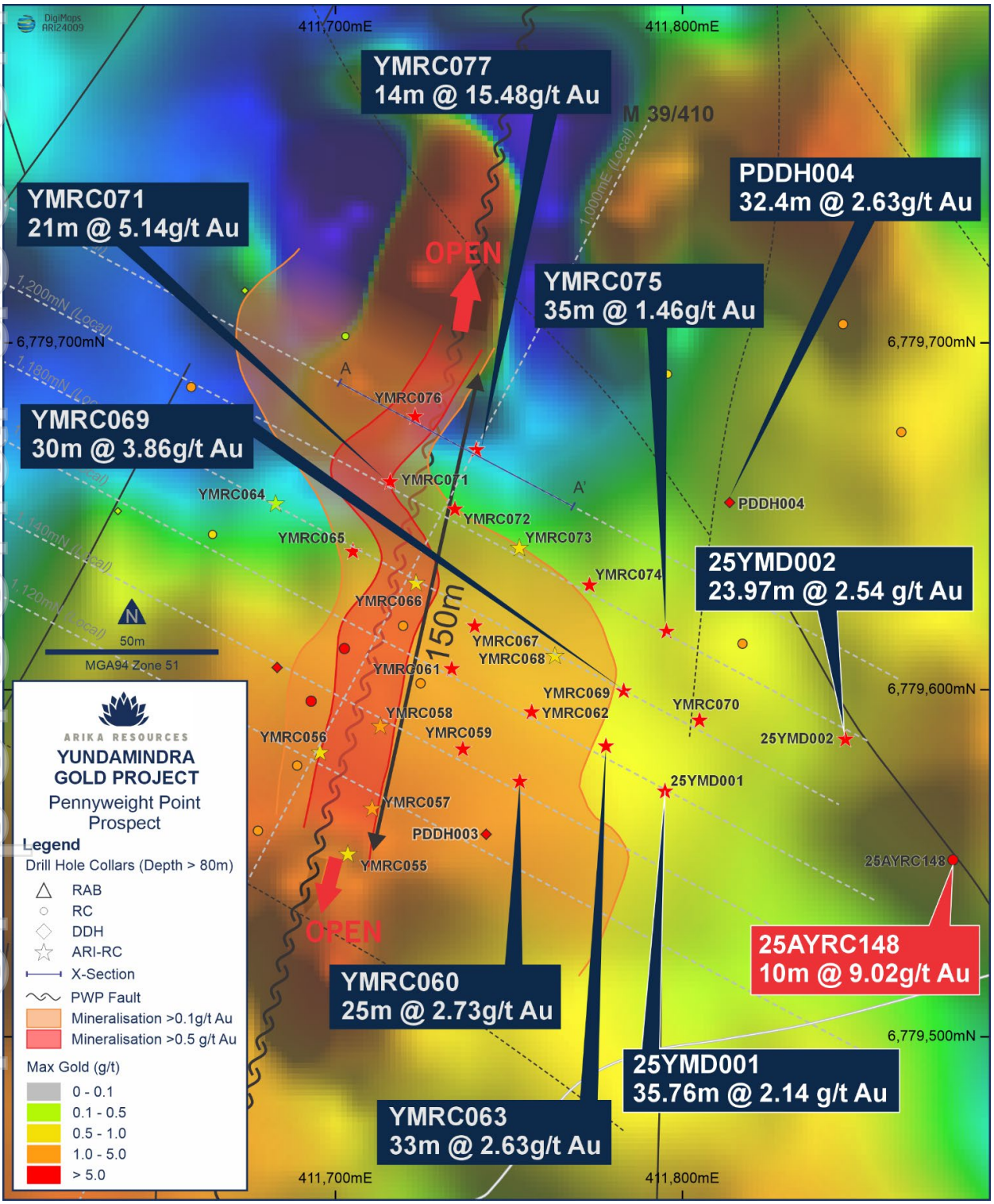

Figure 5: Enlargement of the Pennyweight Point area showing recent results in relation to previously reported RC and diamond drilling.over TMI. Latest results are highlighted in red call-out boxes.

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Refer to figures 1-5 which provide a schematic cross-section through hole 25AYRC148, a vertical longitudinal projection (Long Section and drill-hole collar location plans respectively.

Hole orientation information and a summary of significant intersections are presented in Table 1.

Red Brick Road – Eastern Corridor

Discussion

Gold mineralisation along the Red Brick Road has been identified within both granite and mafic rocks, close to the regional contact between the Danjo Granite and a wide sequence of mafic/ultramafic volcanic rocks to the east.

The bedrock geology of interest within the target corridor is largely obscured beneath a blanket of surficial cover, of variable but generally shallow depth including soil and an extensively developed cemented laterite-calcrete hardpan. The depth of weathering is variable but typically in the order of 50m above the mineralised zone.

Recent work by Arika using detailed aeromagnetic imagery, ground gravity and surface IP geophysical surveys has enabled mapping of the ore-hosting structures beyond the known gold occurrences where they are obscured beneath the cover sequence.

At Pennyweight Point, gold occurs within a NE-SW trending, shallow-moderately south-east dipping shear zone developed at the contact between granite (tonalite) and basalt. Gold is typically associated with pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite as fine disseminations, stringers and rare coarser blebs.

The ore zone displays chloritization, potassic alteration and minor quartz-carbonate stringers. The sequence is intruded by a series of generally thin, feldspar-phyric dykes which don't appear to disrupt the mineralised zone.

Next Steps

Yundamindra

- Testing of new targets along 'The Red Brick Road Trend' – Eastern Corridor identified from the recently completed geophysical surveys over the Pennyweight Point is currently in progress.
- Testing of several deeper targets identified at the confluence of the Landed at Last and F1 structures will follow.
- Results will be released continuously once data is received and interpreted.

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)[1], which are located just ~20-30km east of Arika's Yundamindra Gold

[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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Project. Total gold production from the belt is estimated to be in excess of 28 million ounces.

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

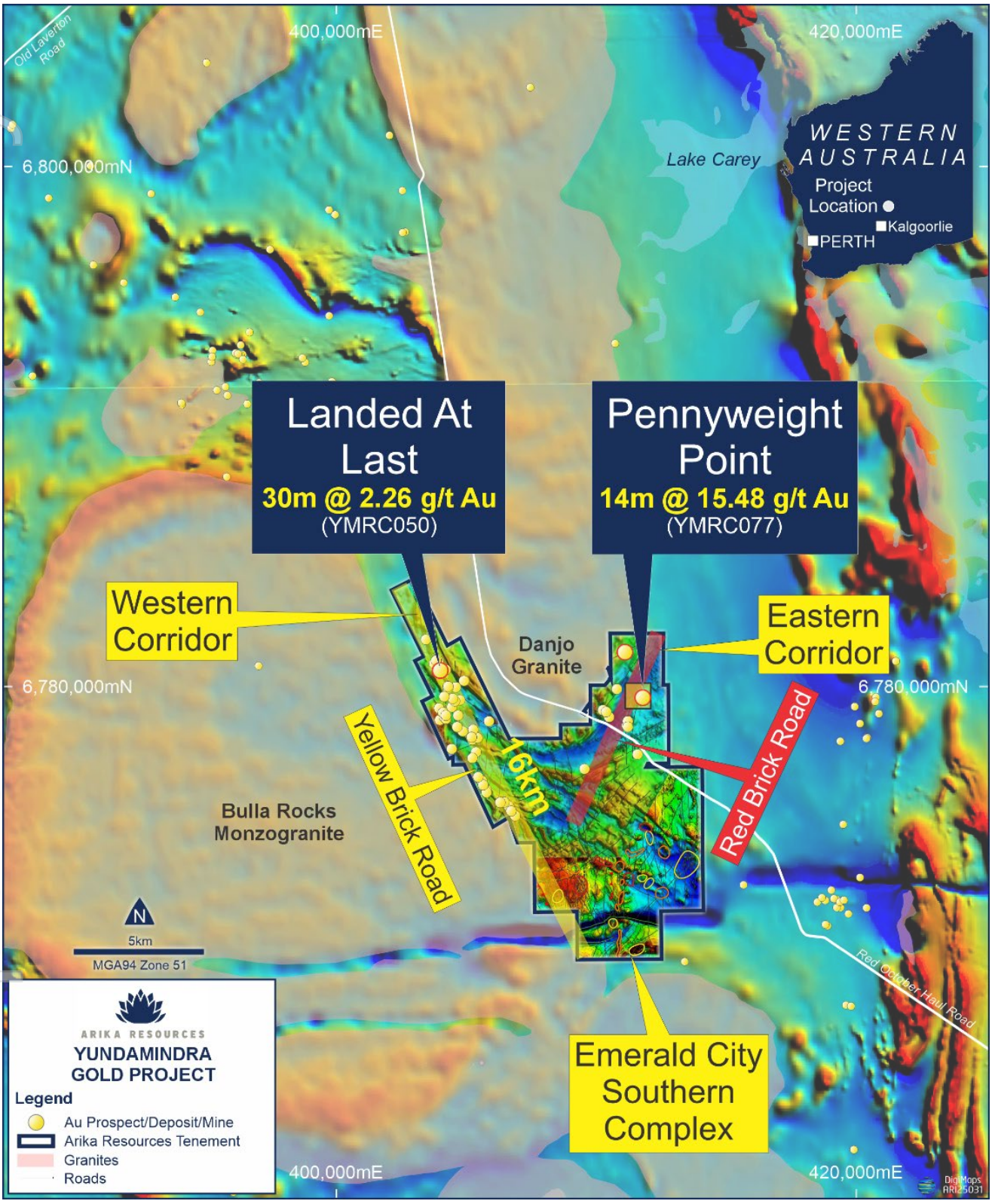

Figure 6: Yundamindra Gold Project showing key target areas and prospects over regional and local TMI.

The Kurnalpi Terrane is bounded by the regionally recognisable Hootanui Shear Zone to the east and the

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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 the Danjo Granite Dome, a hornblende-granodiorite batholith which intruded mafic/ultramafic-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.

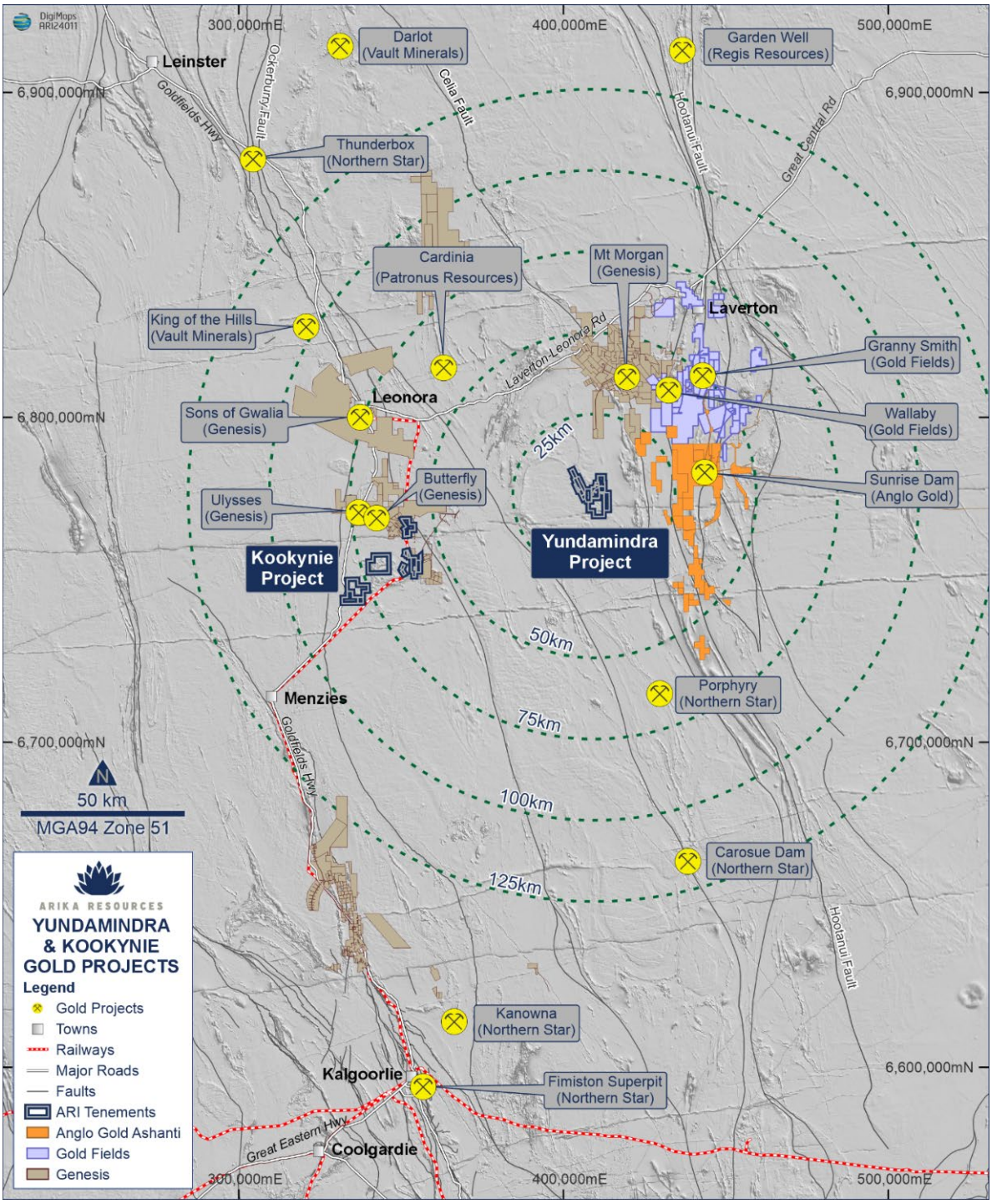

Figure 7: Regional Location Plan showing proximity of Projects to Major Deposits, Mines and Processing Facilities.

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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.

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 >0.1g/t Au & >0.1 g/t Ag					
AREA	Prospect	Hole_ID	Type	Local_E	Local_N	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Depth	From	To	Length	Assays		
											(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu ppm
RED BRICK ROAD	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC136	RC	1120	1182	411828	6779578	441.0	-60	300	184	36	37	1	0.12	NSR	434
												43	49	6	0.12	NSR	447
												80	88	8	0.11	0.47	674
												91	99	8	0.27	0.47	497
												103	121	18	0.14	0.25	294
												125	134	9	0.30	0.41	601
												142	181	39	0.52	0.51	549
											incl	144	160	16	1.00	0.40	397
												144	147	3	1.79	2.06	963
												152	160	8	1.17	2.13	258
												169	181	12	0.27	0.87	1030
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC137	RC	1001	1138	411702	6779595	440.7	-60	300	94	20	32	12	0.17	0.42	581
												36	37	1	0.75	1.35	286
												52	55	3	0.29	0.20	307
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC138	RC	1075	1141	411769	6779563	441.4	-60	300	136	20	24	4	0.11	NSR	275
												32	60	28	0.33	NSR	496
												68	69	1	0.16	0.43	184
												75	82	7	0.21	0.43	457
												89	110	21	0.66	2.04	621

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Collar Location and Orientation												Intersection >0.1g/t Au & >0.1 g/t Ag					
AREA	Prospect	Hole_ID	Type	Local_E	Local_N	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Depth	From	To	Length	Assays		
											(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu ppm
											incl	99	107	8	1.40	0.93	852
											and	99	103	4	2.37	1.62	1452
												106	107	1	1.03	0.33	396
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC139	RC	1138	1159	411833	6779550	442.0	-60	300	190	52	54	2	0.19	0.37	760
												79	80	1	0.11	0.15	157
												90	92	2	0.15	0.60	949
												112	117	5	0.15	0.50	461
												123	137	14	0.15	0.39	375
												152	153	1	0.12	0.66	605
												156	190	34	0.42	0.65	685
											incl	160	168	8	1.26	1.56	1253
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC140	RC	955	1159	411671	6779635	440.0	-60	300	106	24	32	8	0.15	0.51	925
												40	48	8	0.58	0.31	322
												58	59	1	0.32	0.20	284
												101	102	1	0.26	0.19	49
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC141	RC	979	1157	411691	6779622	440.5	-60	300	106	20	30	10	0.19	0.62	521
												36	37	1	0.11	0.29	563
												39	42	3	0.19	NSR	346
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC142	RC	995	1155	411705	6779613	440.2	-60	300	112	20	36	16	0.33	0.37	457
												44	52	8	0.25	0.55	311
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC143	RC	977	1138	411681	6779606	440.5	-60	300	106	48	52	4	0.23	NSR	336
												80	82	2	0.35	1.48	3200
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC144	RC	937	1120	411637	6779609	440.0	-60	300	94	0	2	2	0.14	NSR	47
												23	25	2	0.20	0.41	836
												28	29	1	0.12	2.80	512
												31	32	1	0.33	2.32	326
												34	40	6	0.27	0.13	330
												89	90	1	0.18	NSR	41
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC145	RC	976	1120	411672	6779591	440.5	-60	300	142	24	28	4	0.15	NSR	630

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Collar Location and Orientation												Intersection >0.1g/t Au & >0.1 g/t Ag					
AREA	Prospect	Hole_ID	Type	Local_E	Local_N	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Depth	From	To	Length	Assays		
											(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu ppm
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC146	RC	960	1100	411648	6779581	440.0	-60	300	112	32	36	4	0.14	NSR	219
												48	52	4	0.2	NSR	306
												56	57	1	0.36	0.19	275
												61	62	1	0.13	0.27	501
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC147	RC	999	1099	411682	6779562	440.8	-60	300	106	0	4	4	0.26	NSR	375
												24	52	28	0.14	0.13	483
												76	85	9	0.18	0.58	528
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC148	RC	1177	1181	411878	6779551	442.5	-60	300	262	20	36	16	0.26	Assays Pending	
												122	124	2	0.12	Assays Pending	
												127	131	4	0.24	Assays Pending	
												144	153	9	0.24	Assays Pending	
												170	173	3	0.10	Assays Pending	
												179	181	2	0.38	Assays Pending	
												189	193	4	0.25	Assays Pending	
												196	205	9	0.18	Assays Pending	
												227	232	5	0.23	Assays Pending	
												237	238	1	0.12	Assays Pending	
												242	243	1	0.10	Assays Pending	
												246	247	1	0.11	Assays Pending	
												252	262	10	9.02	Assays Pending	
											incl	255	261	6	13.87	Assays Pending	
											and	258	261	3	19.39	Assays Pending	

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Collar Location and Orientation												Intersection >0.1g/t Au & >0.1 g/t Ag					
AREA	Prospect	Hole_ID	Type	Local_E	Local_N	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Depth	From	To	Length	Assays		
											(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu ppm
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC149	RC	1129	1139	411816	6779536	442.0	-60	300	202			Assays Pending			
		25AYRC150	RC	1143	1121	411820	6779514	440.5	-60	300	220			Assays Pending			
		25AYRC151	RC	1116	1118	411794	6779524	440.5	-60	300	232			Assays Pending			
		25AYRC151A	RC	1115	1121	411800	6779526	441	-60	300	166			Assays Pending			
		25AYRC152	RC	1059	1104	411737	6779538	442.1	-60	300	136			Assays Pending			
		25AYRC153	RC	1103	1097	411773	6779511	442.3	-60	300	172			Assays Pending			
		25AYRC154	RC	1090	1077	411752	6779500	442.0	-60	300	184			Assays Pending			
		25AYRC155	RC	925	1062	411599	6779563	440.1	-60	300	70			Assays Pending			
		25AYRC156	RC	959	1057	411627	6779543	440.1	-60	300	100			Assays Pending			
		25AYRC157	RC	1000	1058	411664	6779525	440.4	-60	300	112			Assays Pending			
		25AYRC158	RC	1086	1059	411740	6779486	442.2	-60	300	166			Assays Pending			
		25AYRC159	RC	1131	1057	411779	6779463	443.5	-60	300	184			Assays Pending			
		25AYRC160	RC	946	1040	411608	6779534	440.0	-60	300	88			Assays Pending			
		25AYRC161	RC	977	1042	411636	6779521	440.0	-60	300	106			Assays Pending			
		25AYRC162	RC	1015	1043	411670	6779505	441.0	-60	300	112			Assays Pending			
		YMRC097	RC	1052	1041	411702	6779485	441.6	-60	300	188			Assays Pending			
		YMRC086	RC	1090	1040	411735	6779467	442.9	-60	300	220			Assays Pending			
		25AYRC165	RC	1119	1044	411763	6779457	443.8	-60	300	219			Assays Pending			
		25AYRC166	RC	1206	1040	411842	6779412	446.5	-60	300	253			Assays Pending			
		25AYRC167	RC	962	1232	411716	6779696	439.9	-60	210	100			Assays Pending			
		25AYRC168	RC	963	1263	411732	6779723	439.9	-60	210	106			Assays Pending			
		25AYRC169	RC	1147	1300	411912	6779670	440.0	-60	300	178			Assays Pending			
		25AYRC170	RC	953	958	411580	6779458	440.0	-60	300	82			Assays Pending			
		25AYRC171	RC	995	957	411617	6779438	441.0	-60	300	106			Assays Pending			
		YMRC088	RC	1032	956	411649	6779419	441.0	-60	300	136			Assays Pending			
		YMRC089	RC	1100	955	411709	6779387	442.8	-60	300	184			Assays Pending			
		25AYRC172	RC	1179	954	411779	6779349	446.1	-60	300	262			Assays Pending			
		25AYRC173	RC	1184	783	411703	6779195	444.0	-60	300	203			Assays Pending			
		25AYRC174	RC	988	439	411369	6778983	445.0	-60	300	143			Assays Pending			
		25AYRC175	RC	927	439	411315	6779011	444.1	-60	300	143			Assays Pending			
	Highland Chief	25AYRC176	RC	1081	163	411322	6778695	453.7	-60	300	191			Assays Pending			
YELLOW BRICK ROAD	**Landed at Last**	YMRC114	RC			404039	6780826	TBC	-60	235	137			Assays Pending			
		25AYRC177	RC			404020	6780838	TBC	-60	295	77			Assays Pending			
		YMRC120	RC			404102	6780753	TBC	-60	240	149			Assays Pending			
		25AYRC178	RC			404133	6781052	TBC	-58	235	203			Assays Pending			

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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.*	• All of the samples being reported on in this release were collected utilising industry standard Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling techniques. • All of the RC drilling was undertaken by Ranger Drilling, a fully owned subsidiary of the Perenti Diversified Mining Services Group (ASX: PRN) • Reverse circulation (RC) sampling was carried out using a rig mounted METZKE Static Cone Splitter. • Sampling was conducted by the drill offsiders on the drill rig and checked at the end of each rod (6 metres) by both the drilling contractor and the site supervising geologists 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*	• All of the drilling described in this release was completed utilising industry standard RC drilling techniques.

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	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 SREPS 760 downhole face sampling hammer with a nominal bit size of 5.5inch (125mm). • All of the drilling was undertaken by Ranger Drilling using a DRA600 Reverse Circulation Drill Rig with a Sullair 1350cfm/500psi on board compressor mounted on a MAN TGA 41.480 8WD truck combined with an 1150cfm/350psi OX Hurricane Booster /Sullair Auxilliary Compressor mounted on MAN 41.480 8WD truck.
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*	• 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

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	for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. ● *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	ratio of 1 QAQC sample in 25 samples submitted. ● Samples are dried (nominal 110 degrees C), crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. All samples are pulverised utilising Intertek preparation techniques. ● The Competent Person is of the opinion RC drilling and sampling method are considered appropriate for the delineation of gold mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	● *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* ● *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* ● *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	● Gold and multi-element analyses were undertaken by Intertek Genalysis in Perth, using routine fire assay and multi element analysis by FA50/OE04 and 4A/MS48 ● This near-full digest is considered sufficient for this stage of exploration and the weathered nature of the samples. ● Gold analysis was undertaken with 50-gram Fire Assay with OES finish. The detection limit for gold via this method is 5ppb (0.005ppm). ● Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the inhouse procedures. QC results (blanks, duplicates, standards) were in line with commercial procedures, reproducibility and accuracy. ● Multi-Element analyses were carried out combining a four-acid digestion with ICP-MS instrumentation. A four-acid digest is performed on 0.25g of sample to quantitatively dissolve most geological materials. Analytical analysis performed with a combination of ICP-OES & ICP-MS. Element analyses include: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, and Zr. ● The analytical method employed is appropriate for the styles of mineralisation and target commodity present. ● No geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments were used. ● QAQC analysis shows that the lab performed within the specifications of the QAQC protocols. ● No external laboratory checks have been completed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	● *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* ● *The use of twinned holes.* ● *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures,*	● 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.

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	data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. ● *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	● 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.* ● *Specification of the grid system used.* ● *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	● 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. ● 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 ARI geological staff and/or a contract geologist. At no stage has any person or entity outside of ARI's staff, 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.

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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 ARI and the company's Database Manager, ERM, and results provide a high-level of confidence in the assay data.

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 undertaken within Mining Lease,M39/410. 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

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		JV with NME. NME controlled the project outright from 2013 until entering into a JV with Arika in 2019.

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Yundamindra:
		  • The Yundamindra Project lies within the Murrin-Margaret sector of the Leonora-Laverton area; part of the north-northwest to south-southeast trending Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt of the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Yilgarn Craton.
		  • The Murrin-Margaret sector is dominated by an upright, north to north-northwest trending asymmetric regional anticline (Eucalyptus Anticline) centred about the Eucalyptus area. The western limb of the regional anticline has been intruded by granitoids (Yundamindra area). Strike-slip faulting is dominant along the eastern limb.
		  • The Yundamindra Project encompasses zones of gold mineralisation occurring along the margin of a regional scale hornblende-granodiorite batholith which intruded mafic lithologies. The contact is sub-divided into two 'lines' of mineralisation, western and eastern.
		  • The Western Line consists of a north-northwest trending zone of generally continuous, east dipping quartz reefs and quartz filled shears in granitoids, near the contact between a large hornblende granodiorite pluton and a thin remnant greenstone succession. The lode generally strikes parallel to a regional north-northwest schistosity in the mafic succession immediately to the west. Folding and faulting has dislocated the continuity of the lode in places and produced domal structures.
		  • The Eastern Line encompasses the eastern portion of the arcuate granodiorite/greenstone contact with gold mineralisation associated with quartz veining within the mafic succession and within quartz vein/stockwork within granodiorite.
		  • All exploration targets, prospects and deposits are interpreted as orogenic shear-hosted exploration targets for gold mineralisation.

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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.*
		• All discussion points are captured within the announcement above.
		• For RC drilling, dip and azimuth data is accurate to within +/-5º relative to MGA UTM grid (GDA94 Z51).
		• For all drilling, down hole depth and end of hole length is accurate to with +/- 0.2m.
		• All RC and diamond drillholes completed by Arika were surveyed downhole using a north seeking Gyro tool supplied by the drilling contractor.
		• A collar table is supplied in the appendices.
		• A summary of significant intercepts table is supplied in the Appendices.

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.

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		• No metal equivalents are discussed or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All holes reported here are designed to intersect the target zone/mineralisation orthogonal to both strike and dip. The downhole length is therefore close to the true thickness.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• A selection of appropriate maps and sections are included within the body of the 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*	• 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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