ASX Announcement

9 June 2026

Exploration Program Update:

Gold Discoveries Expanding Across Multiple Fronts

Arrakis Drilling Highlights

- Yandal has received further assay results from RC drilling completed across the Arrakis gold discovery.
- Significant Intercepts from the extensional RC drilling include:
  - **13m @ 1.6g/t Au** from 206m in **26IWBRC0069m** (ETW*[1] 11m), including
    - **8m @ 2.2g/t Au** from 210m,
  - **11m @ 1.7g/t Au** from 84m in **26IWBRC0100** (ETW*[1] 10m), including
    - **6m @ 2.8g/t Au** from 84m, and
  - **3m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 214m in **26IWBRC0089**
- Targeted RC infill drilling on the **6,250mN** section has intercepted **mineralisation in all holes**, including:
  - **11m @ 1.3g/t Au** from 236m in **26IWBRC0102** (ETW*[1] 10m), including
    - **3m @ 1.8g/t Au** from 237 and **2m @ 3.2g/t Au** from 245m and
  - **4m @ 2.1g/t Au** from 29m in **26IWBRC0091** (ETW*[1] 3m)
- RC drilling targeting the offset continuation of the Arrakis structure to the south-east has **visually identified** comparable stratigraphy to Arrakis that hosts several structures of interest over 600m of strike with assays pending.

Flushing Meadows Diamond Drilling

- Six of the eight diamond holes drilled have been completed below the Flushing Meadows 268koz Mineral Resource Estimate.
- Geological observations from the diamond core indicate Flushing Meadows mineralised structures continue down dip into fresh rock.

Flushing Meadows and Giedi Prime Air-core Program

- The 10,000m air-core program utilising 800m spaced lines across the broader Flushing Meadows and Giedi Prime target areas has commenced.

[1] ETW - Estimated True Width

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

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Commenting on the extensional results and geological observations from drilling, Yandal Resources' Managing Director, Mr. Chris Oorschot, said: *"Yandal's exploration strategy has always been centred around defining mineralised systems of scale. At Arrakis, we have been focusing on delineating the south-east continuation of the mineralised Arrakis structure beyond a large north-south offsetting structure that was confirmed in the early stages of the current RC program. Based on visual observations, we have identified a similar stratigraphic position to the Arrakis system further to the northeast and we've also observed structures of interest occupying the target position. Samples from this line have been dispatched to the lab for priority analysis.*

RC results from within the currently defined extents of the Arrakis mineralised system are beginning to define several potential high-grade trends. We hove to refine this further as more results are received over the coming month. Understanding the geometry of high-grade mineralisation will be critical for developing deeper exploration targets.

Our diamond drilling program across the Flushing Meadows deposit has provided the first systematic opportunity to understand the fresh rock geology and mineralisation host of the strike extensive system. Geological observation from the first six diamond holes indicates that there is potential for numerous sub-parallel mineralised structures both in the hanging-wall and footwall of the currently defined Flushing Meadows deposit. Significantly, these positions have not been tested near surface and offer a significant opportunity to build on the current 268koz Mineral Resource should these logged intervals of deformation and alteration host significant gold mineralisation. We have prioritised the processing of our first diamond hole at Flushing Meadows, 26IWBRC0095D, with samples now dispatched to the lab for analysis."

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "**Yandal Resources**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an exploration update for both the Arrakis Prospect and Flushing Meadows deposit within the Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project (see **Figures 10 and 11**). RC exploration drilling recommenced at Arrakis in early April. The drilling program was designed with two key aims: to extend primary gold mineralisation south-eastward from the 6,150mN section (local grid), and to complete testing of the continuity of higher-grade mineralisation within the currently defined extents of the newly discovered mineralised system. To date, 29 RC holes for approximately 6,600m have been completed (see **Tables 3, 4 and 5**).

Assay results from the final hole from the **6,050mN** section have been received and are now reported (see **Figures 1, 3 and 4**). These RC results confirm primary mineralisation remains open at depth. Results continue to demonstrate a consistently higher-grade (>2.0 g/t Au) zone within broader mineralised intercepts, supporting the concept of both open pit and underground exploration targets for Arrakis.

Results from the **5,950mN** and **5,850mN** lines did not return any significant results in line with visual interpretations, confirming the presence of a north-south striking offsetting structure (see **Figure 3**).

RC drilling targeting the offset south-east continuation of the Arrakis structure (see **Figure 3**) has successfully identified a comparable stratigraphic sequence to Arrakis, and geological observations from drilling demonstrate a structure of interest. These observations provide the first validation of the modelled offset of the Arrakis stratigraphy and suggest potential for the mineralised system to continue further to the southeast. Assay results from these RC holes are anticipated in June.

At **Flushing Meadows**, six of the eight 200m spaced diamond holes have been completed below the 268koz Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE). This includes 1,015m of RC pre-collars and 1,750m of diamond drilling. Drilling at Flushing Meadows commenced in late April and is designed to assess the continuity of mineralisation below the shallow MRE, which strikes for over 1.9km at surface. The planned diamond drilling has successfully intersected the targeted structures down-dip of known Flushing Meadows mineralisation. Additionally, diamond logging indicates potential for multiple parallel structures of interest in both the footwall and hanging wall of known mineralisation (See **Figure 5**).

Arrakis Extensional RC Drilling Results

A total of 21 RC holes have been completed on six 100m to 200m spaced lines covering approximately 800m of strike, to test for southeast strike extensions of the primary Arrakis mineralisation through a zone of interpreted structural complexity. Assay results from the first three 100m spaced extensional RC lines directly along strike of the primary Arrakis structure (6,050mN, 5,950mN and 5,850mN) have been received (see **Figures 1, 2 and 3**), and significant intercepts include:

- **13m @ 1.6g/t Au** from 206m in **26IWBRC0069m** (ETW*1 11m), including
  - **8m @ 2.2g/t Au** from 210m,
- **11m @ 1.7g/t Au** from 84m in **26IWBRC0100** (ETW*[1] 10m), including
  - **6m @ 2.8g/t Au** from 84m,
- **3m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 214m, and **4m @ 0.9g/t Au** from 223m in **26IWBRC0089**

The result from 26IWBRC0069 and 26IWBRC0100 completes the 6050mN section, which includes previously reported (See **ASX release 28 April 2026**) intercepts of:

- **27m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 87m in **26IWBRC0065** (ETW*[1] 20m), including
  - **2m @ 5.1g/t Au** from 89m, and
  - **5m @ 2.7g/t Au** from 100m
- **12m @ 2.3g/t Au** from 152m in **26IWBRC0067** (ETW*1 10m), including
  - **6m @ 3.7g/t Au** from 152m

*[1] *ETW - Estimated True Width*

The results from the **6,050mN** section continue to reaffirm strong along-strike and down-dip gold mineralisation continuity with a consistent mineralisation style and geometry (see **Figures 1 and 3**). Results also continue to demonstrate a persistent >2.0g/t Au higher-grade zone within broader mineralisation associated with the eastern (or hanging-wall) margin (contact) of the mineralised zone. Results from the 6050mN and 6150mN lines show evidence for a high-grade domain of mineralisation that strikes over approximately 150m and with a sub-vertical plunge. This domain remains open at depth.

The continuous nature of mineralisation and relatively simple geometry provides the Company with increased confidence in the geological model underpinning the Arrakis Prospect. Furthermore, the early delineation of broad high-grade domains within the mineralised system will support the testing of deeper exploration targets as drilling advances throughout 2026.

Results from the **5,950mN** and **5,850mN** lines, directly along strike of the Arrakis structure, confirm previously reported interpretations (See **ASX release 28 April 2026**) derived from visual observations that the host and associated Arrakis stratigraphy are absent directly along strike, and have been offset by the north-south trending **Scytale Shear Zone** (see **Figure 3**).

RC drilling across four 200m spaced lines covering the interpreted offset position of the Arrakis Structure (see **Figure 3**), has successfully intersected the targeted stratigraphy in the interpreted offset position. This observation is significant as it provides preliminary support for the Arrakis mineralised system to continue southeast of the Scytale Shear Zone. Select samples from RC drilling from across the interpreted offset position have been prioritised at the lab with results anticipated in 2 to 4 weeks.

Targeted Arrakis Infill Drilling Results

Targeted infill RC drilling on 100m spaced lines within the currently defined extents of the Arrakis mineralised system is underway to define the geometry and extent of higher-grade gold mineralisation to inform future exploration targeting. To date, eight (8) RC holes have been completed, with results from the first line of drilling on the **6,250mN** line recently received (see **Figures 2, 3 and 4**), with intercepts including:

- **11m @ 1.3g/t Au** from 236m in **26IWBRC0102m** (ETW*[1] 10m), including
    - **3m @ 1.8g/t Au from 237, and**
    - **2m @ 3.2g/t Au from 245m**
- **4m @ 2.1g/t Au** from 29m in **26IWBRC0091** (ETW*[1] 3m)
- **5m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 93m in **26IWBRC0093** (ETW*[1] 4m), including
    - **2m @ 2.0g/t Au from 96m**
    - *Or 39m @ 0.3g/t Au from 93m (using a 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off)*
- **6m @ 0.9g/t Au** from 153m from **26IWBRC0101** (ETW*[1] 5m)
    - *Or 26m @ 0.4g/t Au from 153m (using a 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off)*

Mineralisation remains open at depth on the **6,250mN** line. Results combined with geological observations show a broadening of the host porphyry down dip and along strike. Further results from the targeted infill program are anticipated in the coming weeks (See **Figure 4**).

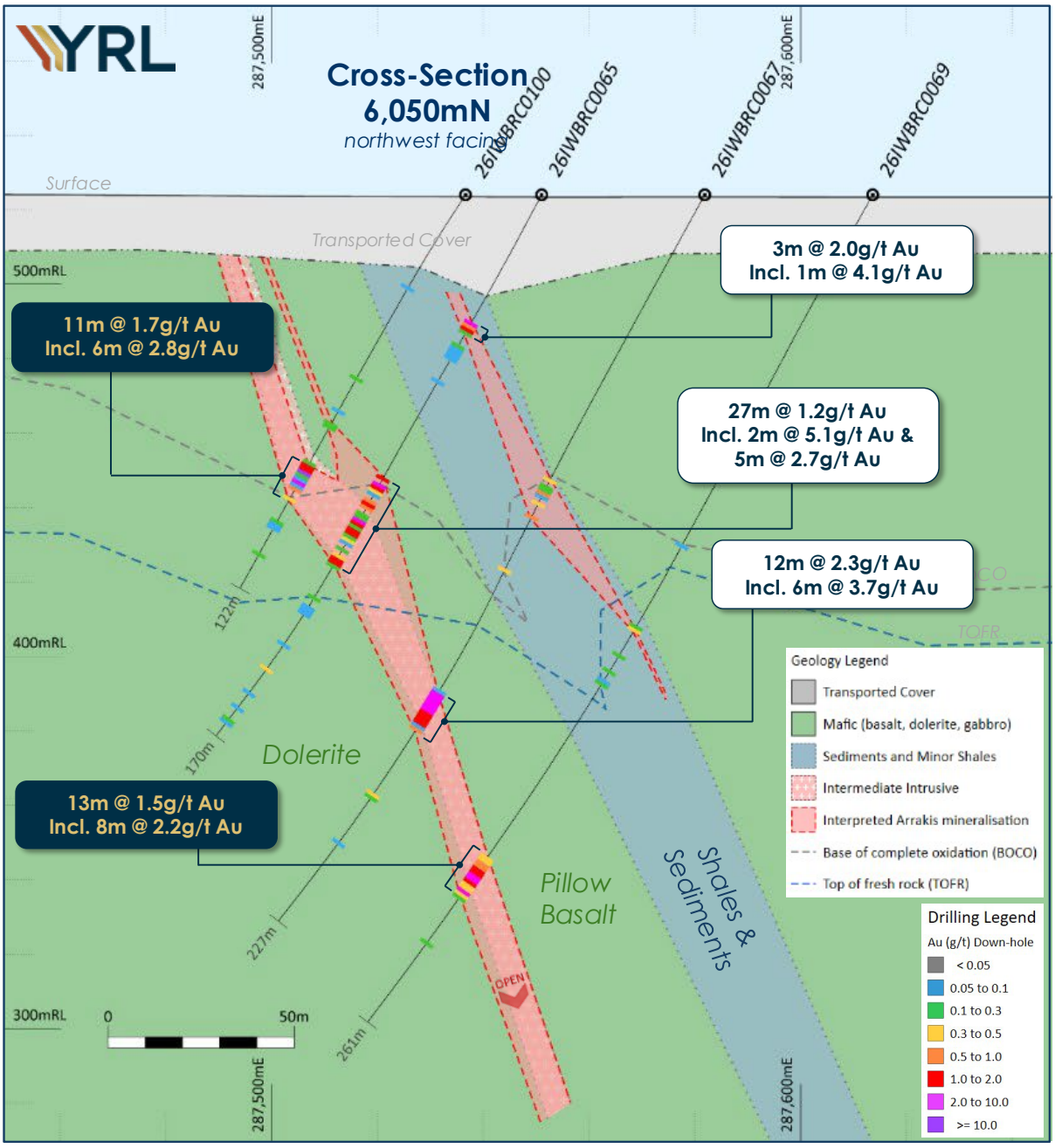


***Figure 1**: 6,050mN cross-section showing the completed section and all drilling results from 26IWBRC0069. The section location is shown in **Figure 3**. The section shows all drilling within +/- 25m of the section plane.*

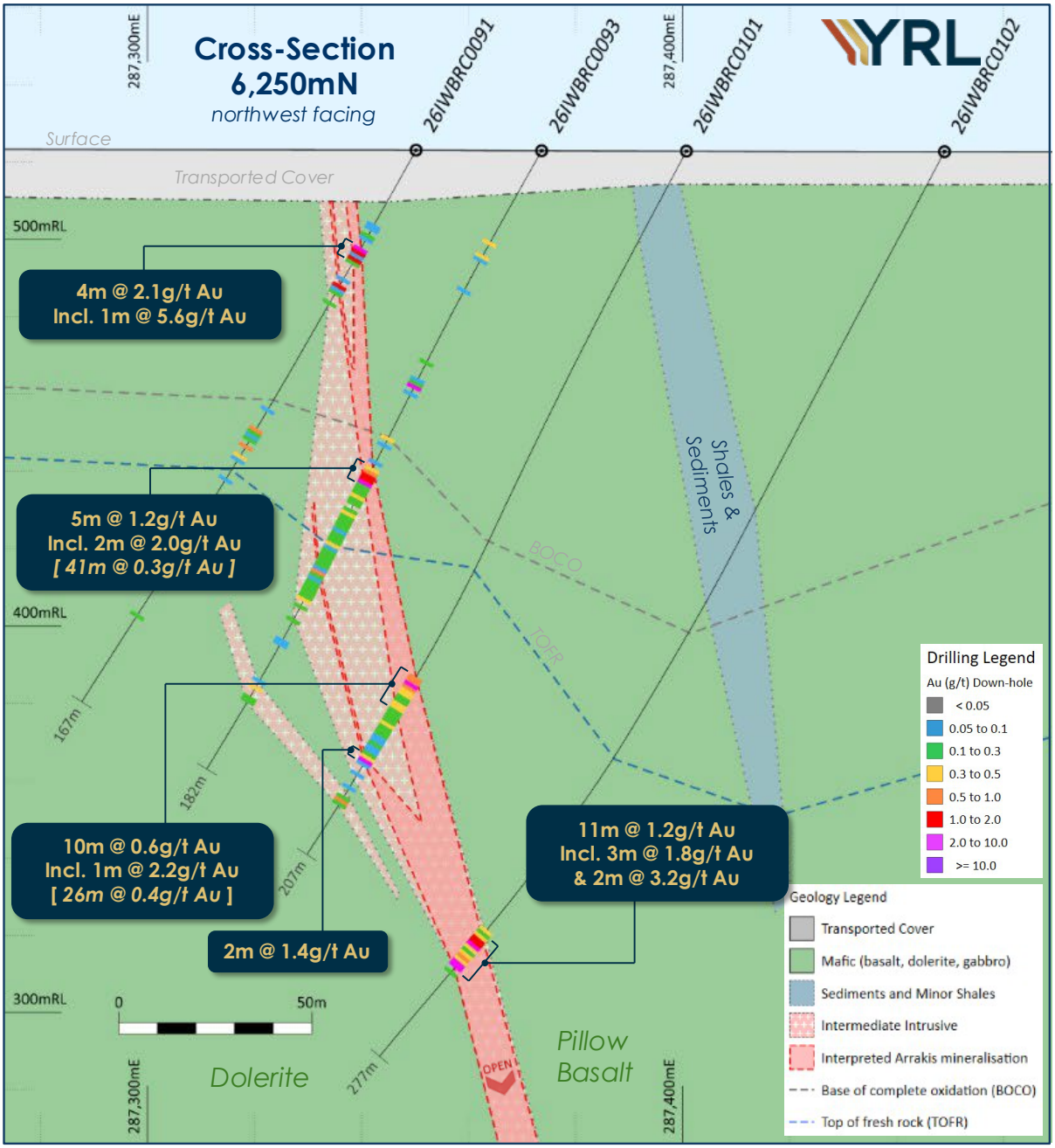


***Figure 2**: 6,250mN cross-section showing the completed section and all drilling results from 26IWBRC0091, 26IWBRC0093, 26IWBRC0101 and 26IWBRC0102. The section location is shown in **Figure 3**. The section shows all drilling within +/- 25m of the section plane.*

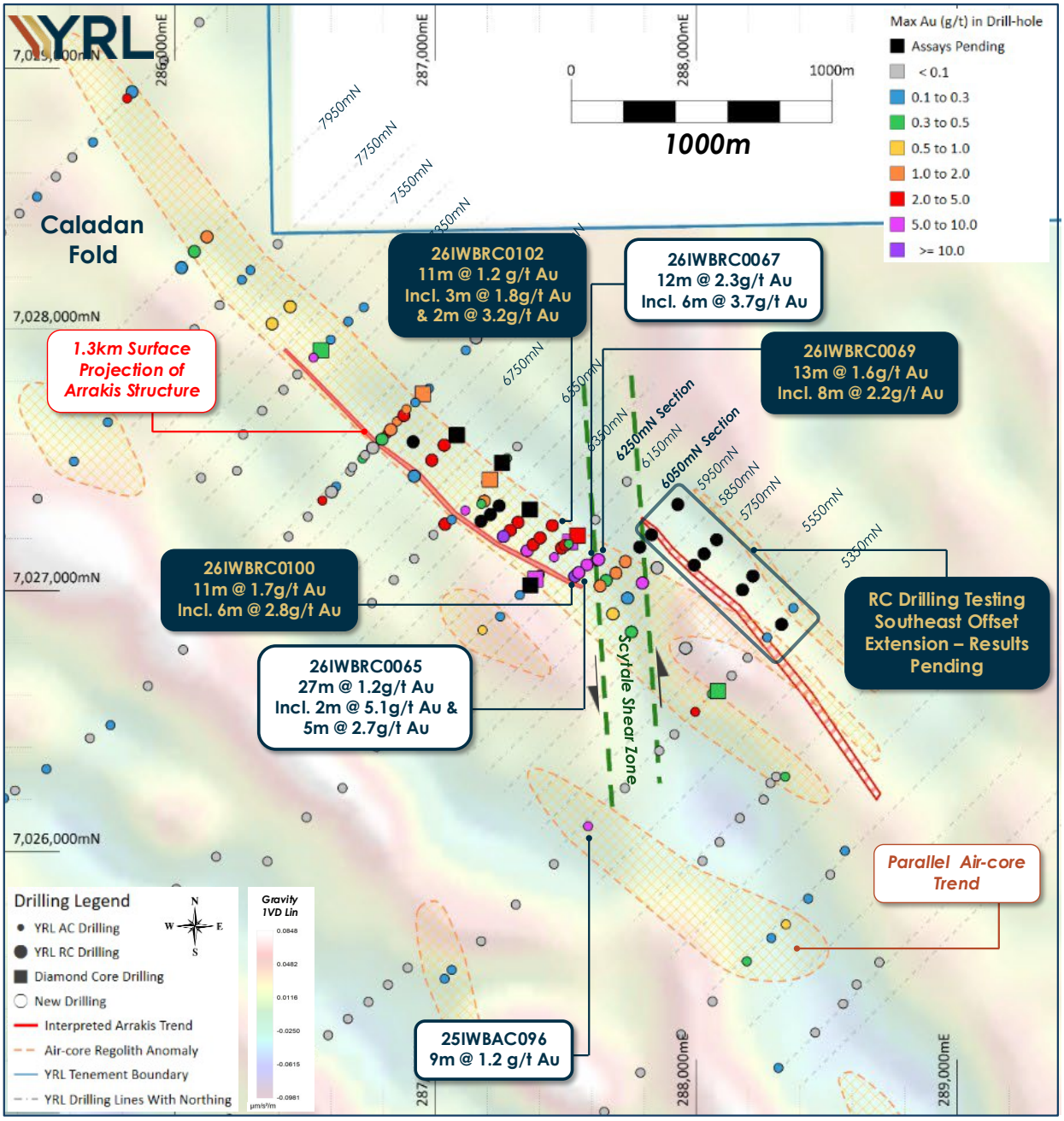


Figure 3: *A collar plan over the Arrakis Prospect overlying a ground gravity image (BA267 1VD linear colour scale, with northeast shade). All Yandal drilling is plotted (historic drilling has been excluded). Collars are thematically coloured by max Au (g/t) in the hole. Dashed yellow polygons represent air-core regolith anomalies.*

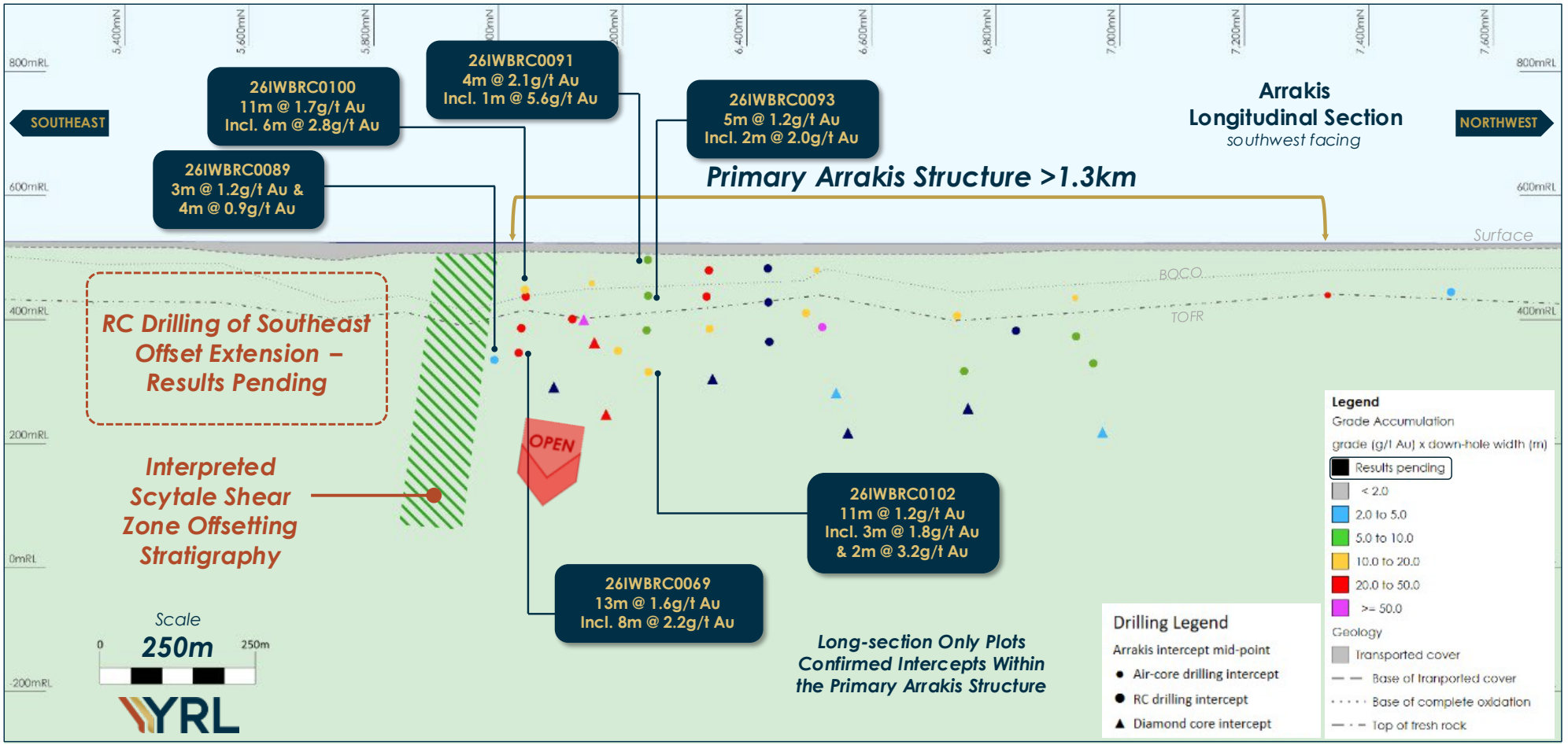


Figure 4: A longitudinal section displaying intercept midpoints within the main Arrakis mineralised structure (intercepts from subordinate structures are excluded). Grade accumulation (length multiplied by Au grade) is based on down-hole length, with no true width correction applied. This longitudinal section has been prepared to show the distribution of recent intercepts across the interpreted Arrakis trend.

Flushing Meadows Diamond Drilling

The Flushing Meadows framework diamond drilling program commenced in late April. The program will see up to eight 200m spaced diamond holes covering 1.6km of strike completed below the current Flushing Meadows MRE (See ASX release 4 November 2020). Diamond drilling is targeting down-dip intercepts, approximately 100m below the fresh rock boundary.

The key aims of the framework program included:

- Completing the first effective and systematic test of primary fresh rock mineralisation across the Flushing Meadows deposit,
- Assess the potential for high-grade mineralisation within fresh rock, and
- Identify key stratigraphic, intrusive and structural controls on mineralisation to inform a preliminary geological model.

Six of the eight diamond holes have now been completed (for ~2,750m of diamond drilling and RC pre-collars, see **Figures 8 and 9**), with all six holes successfully intercepting the interpreted down-dip Flushing Meadows mineralised structures. Significantly, numerous additional structures of interest have also been identified in both the hanging-wall and footwall of the known mineralised trend (see **Figure 5**). The potential of the Flushing Meadows mineralised system would be substantially bolstered should these parallel positions host significant gold mineralisation. The first Flushing Meadows diamond hole, 26IWBRC0095D was prioritised for sampling, with all samples from this hole now at the lab for analysis.

Drilling to date has also facilitated significant geological insights into the nature of the mineralised system across Flushing Meadows. Based on geological observation from diamond core, Flushing Meadows is hosted within a thick sequence of basalt flows (often pillowed), with minor dolerite and narrow intervals of iron-rich sediments. Based on the down-dip projections, gold mineralisation is likely associated with deformed felsic porphyry dykes of variable thickness. The intrusive porphyry contacts appear to localise strain and fluid flow, resulting in a range of both brittle and ductile deformation textures, typically presenting as either intense ductile shear fabrics or breccias that include fragments of both the porphyry and the bounding rock (see **Figure 6** below). Where these contacts occur within iron-rich sediments (with primary magnetite), strong sulphide replacement has occurred, dominated by pyrite and/or pyrrhotite (see **Figure 7**) with trace sphalerite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite.

Results from the framework diamond drilling program will enable an assessment of mineralisation potential below the current MRE.

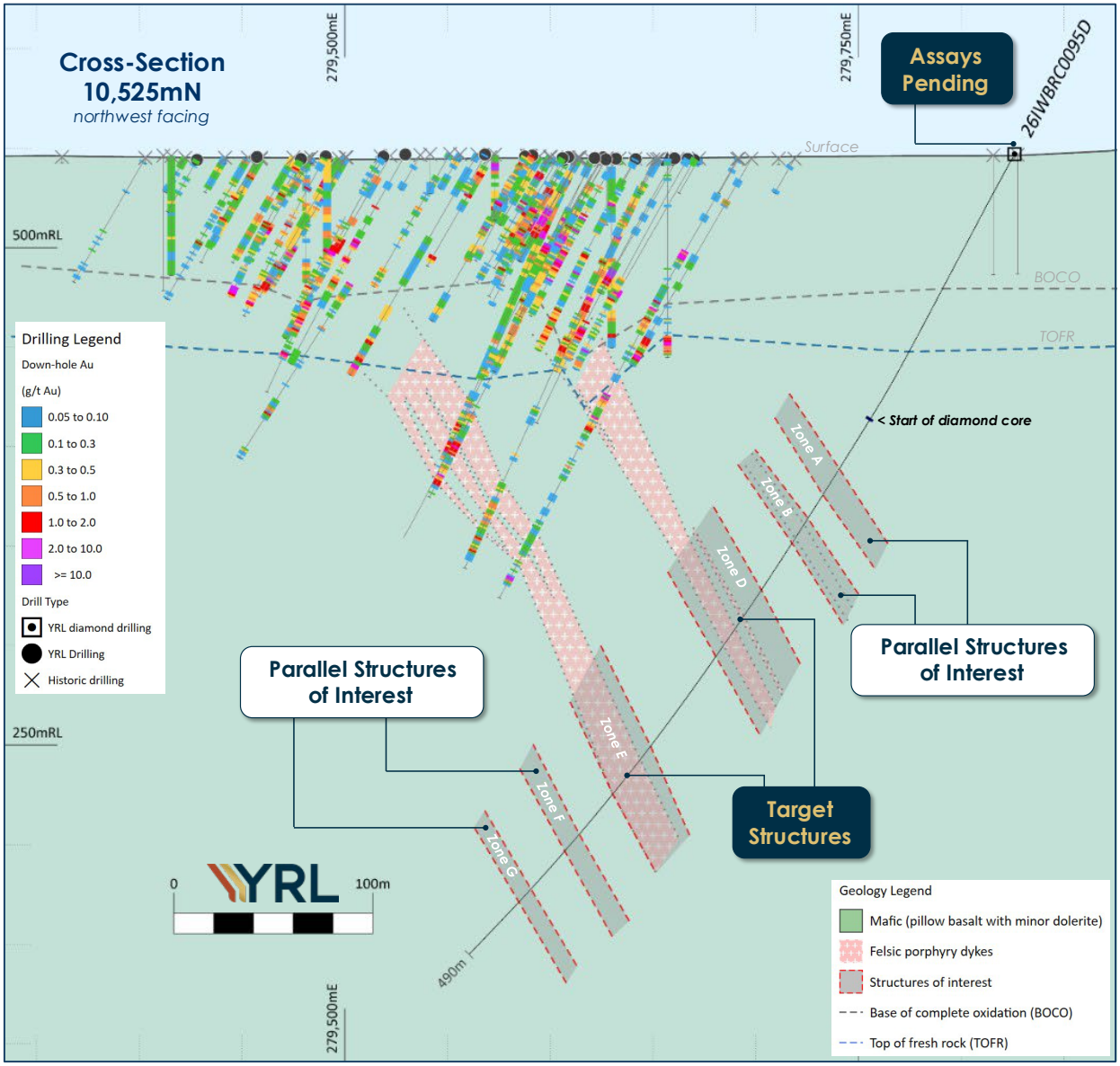


***Figure 5**: 6,050mN cross-section showing logged structures from 26IWBRC0095D. The section location is shown in **Figure 9**. The section shows all drilling within +/- 50m of the section plane. See **Table 6** for a geological summary of each interval of interest noted in the cross-section.*

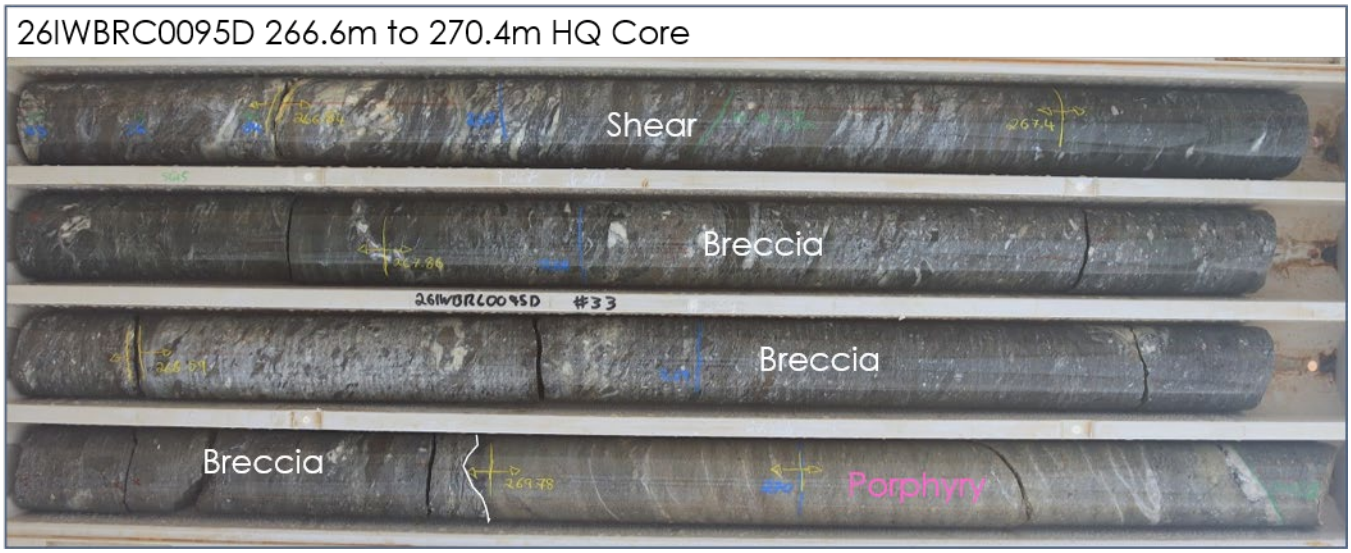


***Figure 6**: HQ core from 26IWBRC0095D showing an example of a heavily altered and sulphide rich brecciated sediments adjacent to a porphyry dyke observed within one of the target structures (see **Table 6**).*

***Figure 7**: HQ core from 26IWBRC0095D showing an example of iron-rich sediments with deformed pyrrhotite and pyrite laminations associated with a parallel structure of interest (see **Table 6**).*

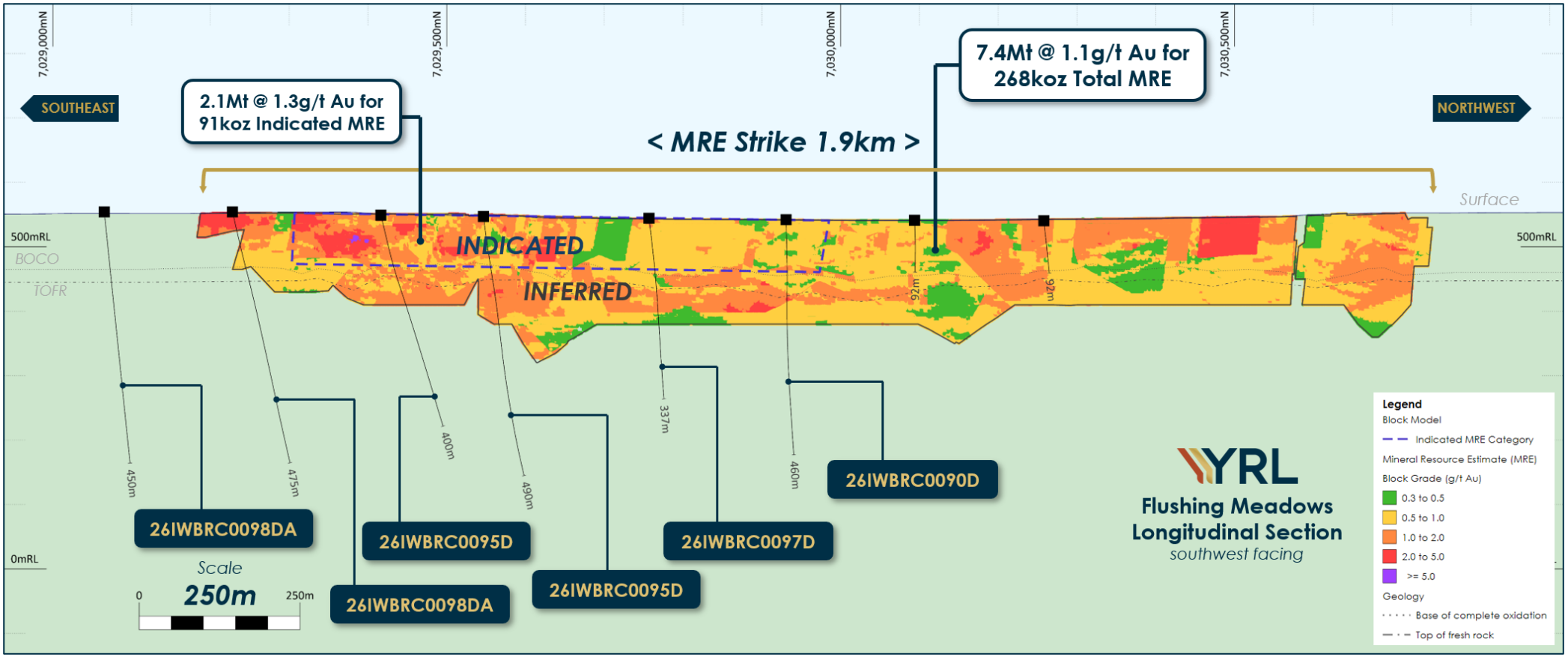


Figure 8: A southwest facing longitudinal section displaying the Flushing Meadows MRE outline (see ASX release 4 November 2020) and the drill strings of completed diamond drilling below the MRE.

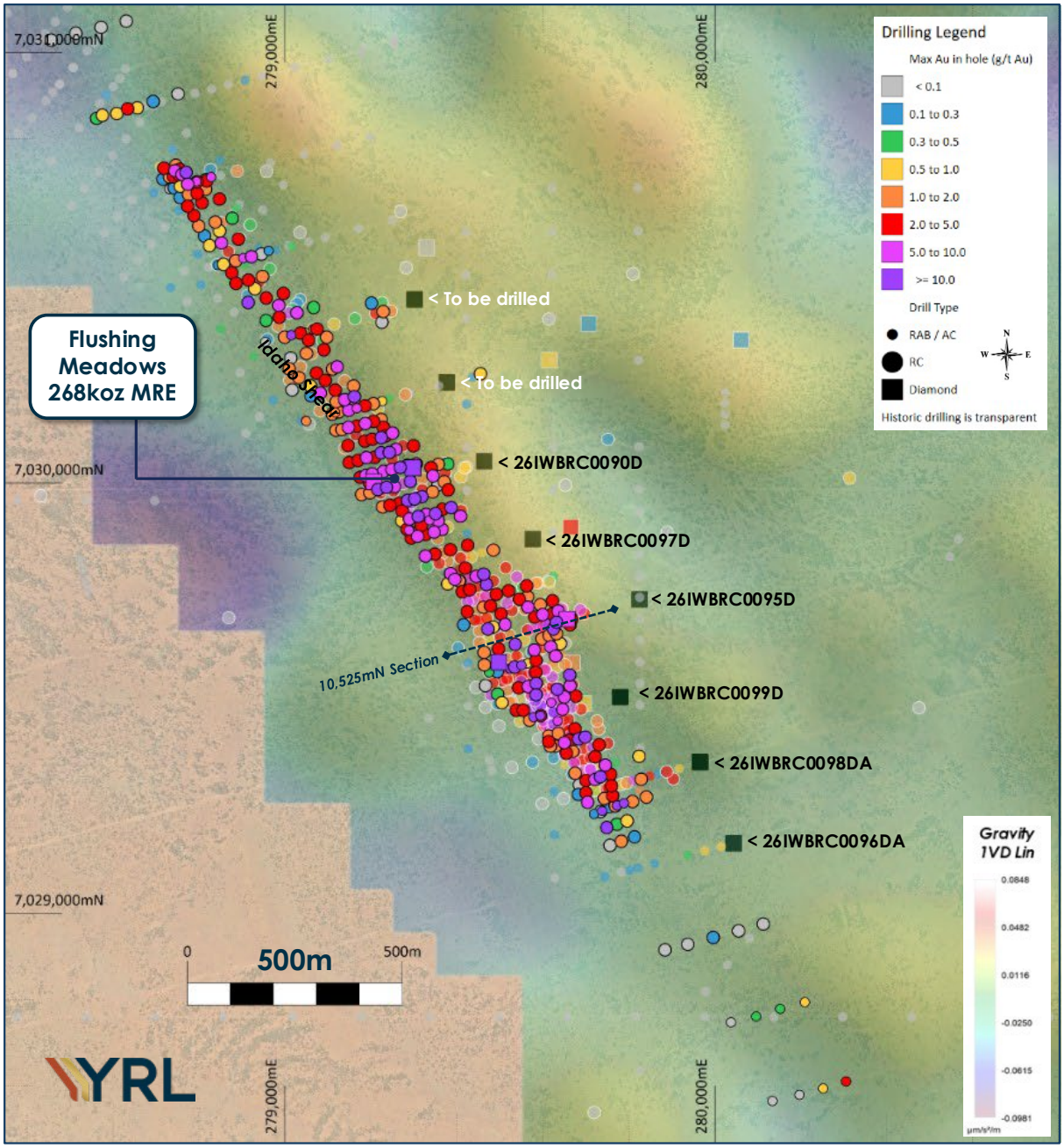


***Figure 9**: Flushing Meadows collar plan overlying a ground gravity image (BA267 1VD linear colour scale, with northeast shade). All Yandal drilling is plotted, with only effective (>20m down-hole depth) historic drilling displayed. Collars are thematically coloured by max Au (g/t) in the hole.*

Ground Gravity Survey

Infill ground gravity surveys have been completed across the Arrakis, Flushing Meadows and Geidi Prime prospects. The data will be used to refine stratigraphic, structural and targeting models across all three areas.

Flushing Meadows Air Core Drilling Program

The 10,000m air-core utilising 800m spaced lines covering the broader Flushing Meadows target area and the Giedi Prime target area has commenced. The program is designed to test several conceptual or structural targets parallel to the current Flushing Meadows deposit.

Next Steps and Looking Ahead

The active exploration programs across the IWB Gold Project are advancing well, and the Company maintains a strong cash position while continuing the busy exploration schedule remaining in CY 2026.

The notable near-term activities and news flow from the planned circa 10km RC; 5km DD, and 15km AC drilling programs (see **Table 1** below for schedule) include;

Arrakis Discovery

- RC drilling assay results targeting the southeast extension of the Arrakis structure;
- Additional assay results from targeted RC drilling to define the scale and geometry of higher-grade mineralisation across the recent gold discovery;
- First assay results from diamond drilling designed to assess the depth continuity of higher-grade mineralisation;

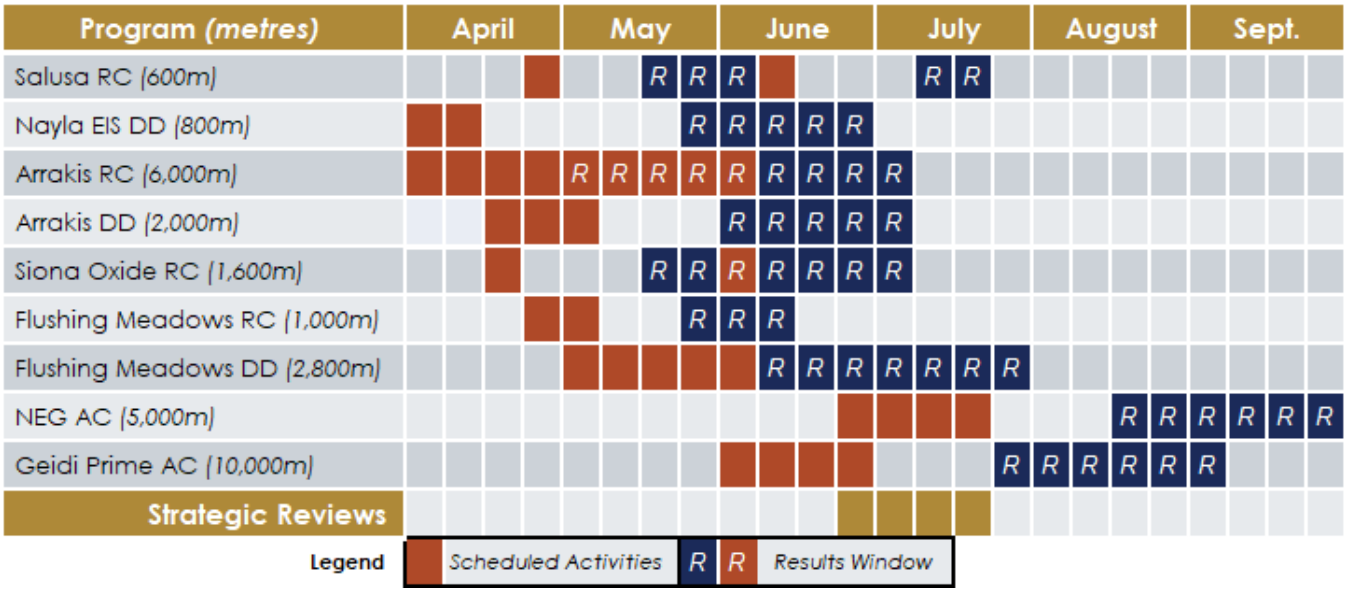
Flushing Meadows (MRE 268koz @ 1.1g/t Au, see Table 2)

- Assay results from RC drilling of pre-collars are expected in the coming weeks;
- Core samples from diamond hole 26IWBRC0095D has been dispatched to the lab and prioritised with results expected in 2-3 weeks' time.
- Air-core drilling has commenced over the broader Flushing Meadows and parallel Giedi Prime target area with first results expected late July.

New England Granite Target Area

- Drilling of the high-grade target (6m @ 6.3g/t Au from 36m, including 2m @ 18.2g/t from 36m) identified at the Salusa prospect will recommence in June;
- Assay results from the Siona oxide RC drilling program are anticipated in the coming weeks.
- Further air-core drilling across the western side of the New England Granite target area will commence once final heritage clearance is received.

Table 1: Proposed indicative exploration schedule for the six-month period to September 2026.



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About Yandal Resources Limited

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

Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project

The 100% owned Ironstone Well-Barwidgee (IWB) Gold Project covers approximately 370km² of highly prospective and under-explored tenure located between the Jundee and Bronzewing mines in the northern Yandal Greenstone Belt. Yandal has an established Resource of 268,000oz of gold at Flushing Meadows (within IBW) and considers there to be strong potential to make new discoveries and expand this resource base within its extensive tenure holding. (Refer to the ASX announcement of 4 November 2020 for details of the Flushing Meadows Resource).

The IWB project area also includes two new gold discoveries, the Arrakis and Siona Prospects, both made within the last twelve months. These outcomes were driven by the execution of a targeted exploration program that followed a systematic, geologically driven strategy that was developed in early 2023. The Arrakis prospect is hosted within the Caladan fold, and the Siona prospect is hosted within the New England Granite.

Both discoveries are currently at an early stage but progressing well, with future activities focused on delineating the scale of each of the newly defined mineralised systems.

The IWB Gold Project also includes several advanced prospects, where limited historic and YRL drilling has returned robust gold intercepts, indicating the potential for shallow oxide mineralisation. Both the early-stage and more advanced prospects are the focus of ongoing exploration.

Mt McClure

The Mt McClure Gold Project, acquired in August 2022, is located ~15km southwest of the historic Bronzewing Mine and includes three mining leases with JORC 2012 Resources totalling 182,200oz Au.

The project has prospectivity for new shallow gold deposits adjacent to current Resources and in the footwall and hanging wall of the stratigraphy. Ground gravity survey data from the prior Quarter support ongoing structural/stratigraphic interpretations for 2026 targeting.

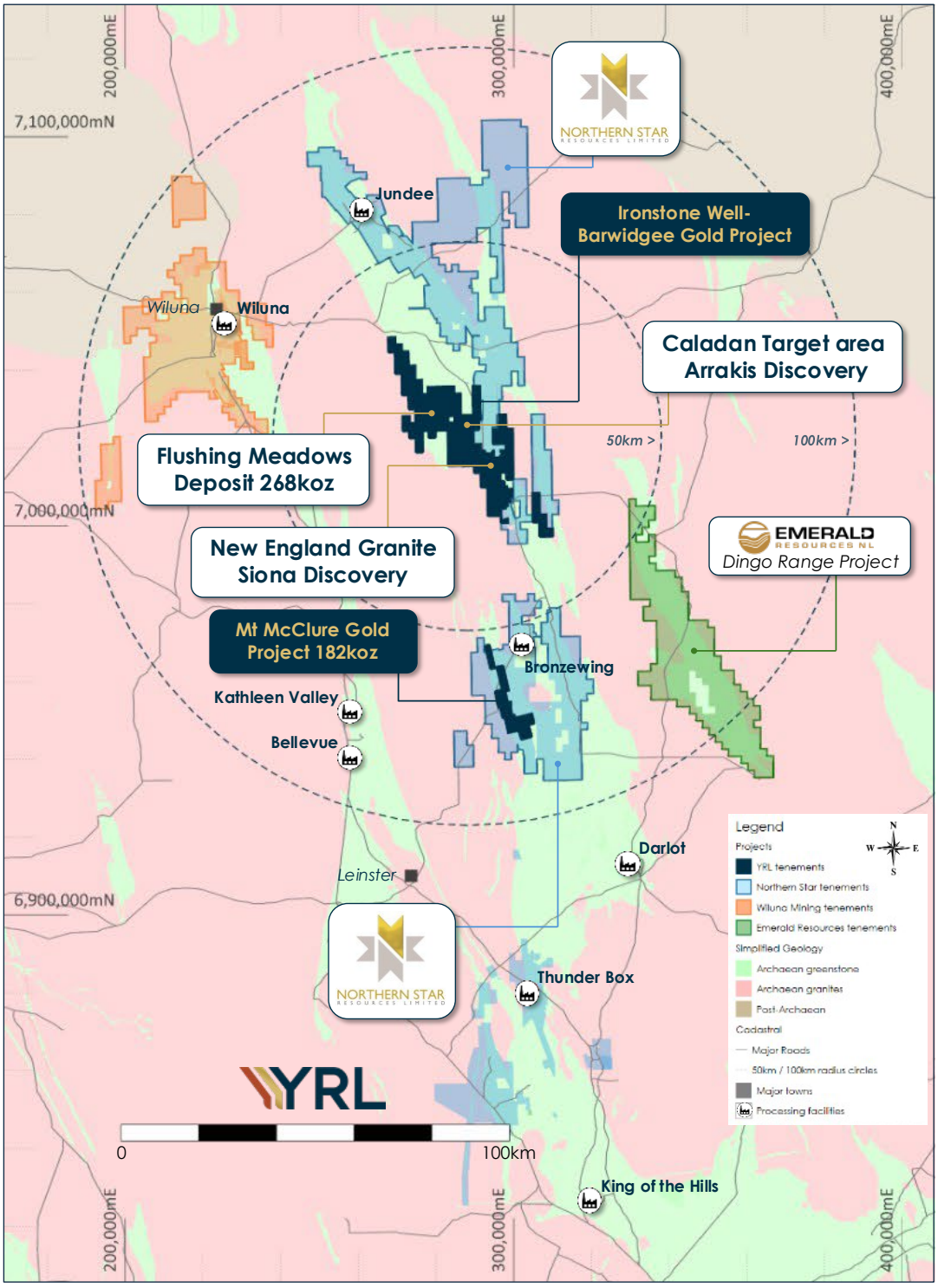

***Figure 10**: Yandal Resource exploration Project locations within the Yandal Greenstone Belt. The Arrakis Prospect is located within the Caladan target area.*

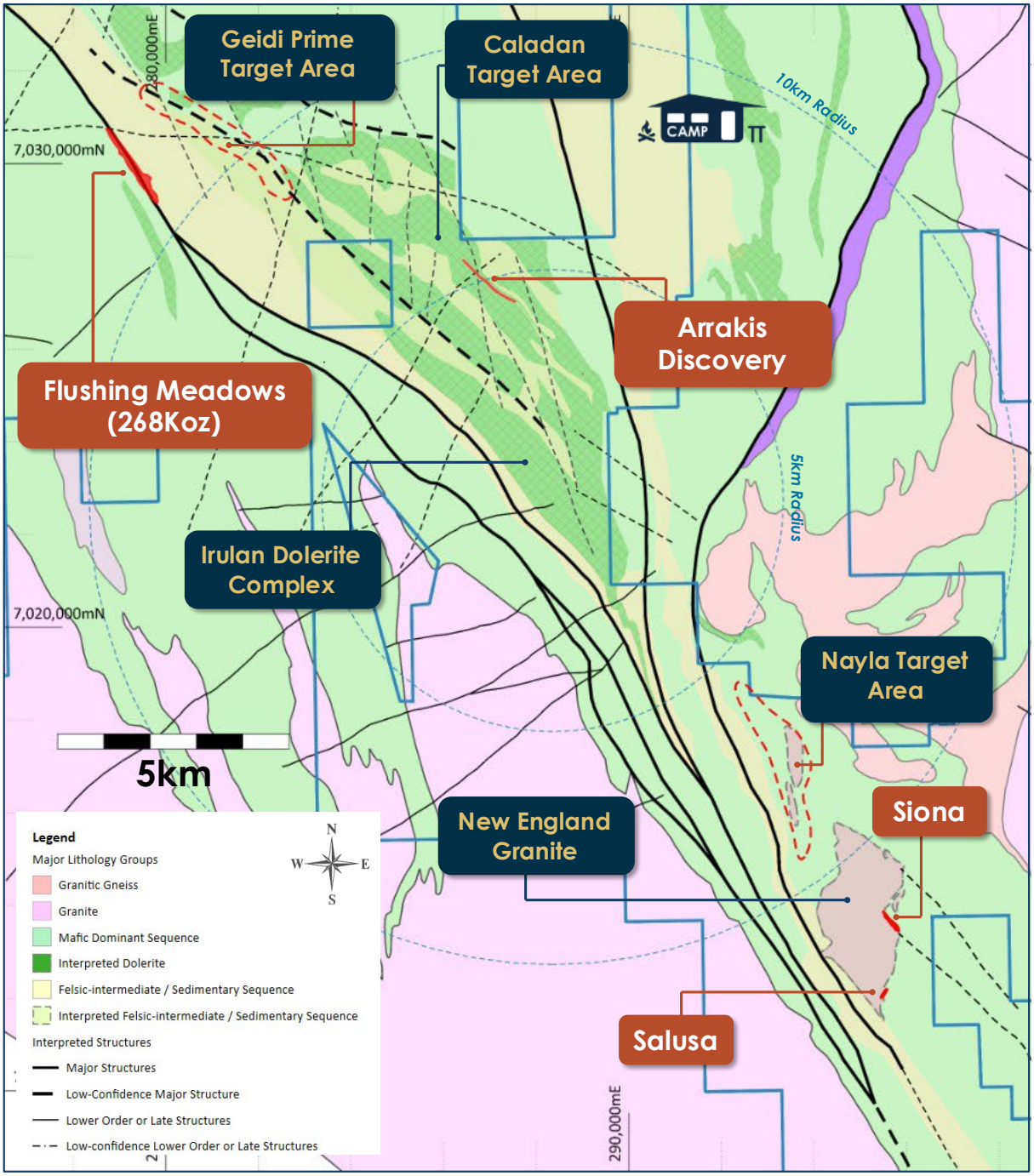

***Figure 11**: Yandal Resource exploration target areas and prospect locations within the northern Yandal Greenstone Belt. The Arrakis Prospect is located within the Caladan target area.*

Table 2 – Yandal Resources Ltd - Mineral Resource Summary

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t)	Au (oz)	Tonnes ('000)	Grade (g/t)	Au (oz)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t)	Au (Oz)
Ironstone Well									
Flushing Meadows[1]	2,141	1.3	91,000	5,245	1.1	177,000	**7,386**	**1.1**	**268,000**
Mt McClure									
Challenger[2]				718	1.9	44,000	718	1.9	44,000
Success[3]				1,255	1.9	75,000	1,255	1.9	75,000
Parmelia[4]				252	2.1	17,000	252	2.1	17,000
HMS Sulphur[5]				1010	1.2	39,000	1010	1.2	39,000
Gilmore[6]				134	1.7	7,200	134	1.7	7,200
Sub-total - MMC				3,369	1.7	182,200	**3,369**	**1.7**	**182,200**
Grand-total[7]	**2,141**	1.3	91,000	8,614	1.3	359,200	10,755	1.3	450,200

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

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

Competent Person Statement

The information in this document related to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results, geology and data compilation is based on information reviewed or compiled by Mr Christopher Oorschot, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Oorschot is the Managing Director of the Company, is a full-time employee and holds shares and options in the Company. Mr Oorschot has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Oorschot consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

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

Forward Looking Statements

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

Table 3 – Arrakis RC drilling program collar location summary. Please note that collars have not yet been formally surveyed; the coordinates below are derived from a handheld GPS and are accurate to within +/- 5m.

Hole ID	Hole type	East *(m)*	North *(m)*	RL *(mAHD)*	Azimuth *(degrees)*	Dip *(degrees)*	Total Depth *(m)*
26IWBRC0071	RC	287632	7027018	525.0	225	-60	157
26IWBRC0073	RC	287729	7027111	525.0	225	-60	287
26IWBRC0075	RC	287681	7026911	524.0	225	-60	177
26IWBRC0077	RC	287737	7026971	524.0	225	-60	207
26IWBRC0079	RC	287794	7027030	523.6	225	-60	207
26IWBRC0081	RC	287851	7027087	523.5	225	-60	227
26IWBRC0085	RC	287693	7027068	525.4	205	-60	217
26IWBRC0089	RC	287621	7027117	523.4	225	-60	282
26IWBRC0091	RC	287352	7027153	523.6	225	-60	167
26IWBRC0093	RC	287375	7027176	524.0	225	-60	182
26IWBRC0100	RC	287535	7027055	524.0	225	-60	122
26IWBRC0101	RC	287402	7027202	524.8	225	-60	207
26IWBRC0102	RC	287449	7027250	521.6	225	-60	277
26IWBRC0103	RC	287175	7027266	529.0	225	-60	172
26IWBRC0104	RC	287211	7027291	522.7	225	-60	201
26IWBRC0105	RC	287930	7027330	525.0	225	-60	252
26IWBRC0106	RC	288079	7027195	525.0	225	-60	247
26IWBRC0107	RC	288218	7027056	525.0	225	-60	202
26IWBRC0108	RC	287993	7027098	525.0	225	-60	222
26IWBRC0109	RC	288031	7027141	525.0	225	-60	222
26IWBRC0110	RC	287784	7027167	525.0	225	-60	224
26IWBRC0111	RC	287829	7027214	524.0	225	-60	222
26IWBRC0112	RC	288178	7027003	525.0	225	-60	202
26IWBRC0113	RC	288339	7026866	525.1	225	-60	202
26IWBRC0114	RC	287246	7027327	519.8	225	-60	242
26IWBRC0115	RC	286918	7027566	522.8	225	-60	222

Table 4 – Flushing Meadows diamond drilling program collar location summary. Please note that collars have not yet been formally surveyed; the coordinates below are derived from a handheld GPS and are accurate to within +/- 5m.

Hole ID	Hole type	East *(m)*	North *(m)*	RL *(mAHD)*	Azimuth *(degrees)*	Dip *(degrees)*	Pre-collar Depth *(m)*	Total Depth *(m)*
26IWBRC0090D	RCD	279464	7030051	542.1	-60	235	122	459.9
26IWBRC0095D	RCD	279825	7029730	547.0	-60	247	152	490.1
26IWBRC0096D	RCD	280044	7029163	554.0	-60	245	150	450.0
26IWBRC0097D	RCD	279577	7029870	544.2	-60	245	122	337.0
26IWBRC0098D	RCD	279966	7029352	554.0	-55	255	140	474.8
26IWBRC0099D	RCD	279780	7029503	549.0	-60	255	145	399.7

Table 5 – Arrakis Prospect - Summary of significant RC assay results >0.3g/t Au with no more than 4m of continuous internal waste included unless otherwise stated. All intercept lengths are reported as down-hole lengths.

Hole ID	Sample type / Sub Interval	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
26IWBRC0069	1m RC	**206**	**219**	**13**	**1.6**	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0069	Including	**210**	**218**	**8**	**2.2**	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0071	1m RC	128	129	1	1.9	Weakly weathered
26IWBRC0073	1m RC	105	107	2	0.8	Moderately weathered
26IWBRC0075	1m RC	42	44	2	0.7	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0077	1m RC	NSA				
26IWBRC0079	1m RC	204	205	1	9.8	Fresh rock – Sulphide rich shear in basalt
26IWBRC0081	1m RC	NSA				
26IWBRC0085	1m RC	159	161	2	0.6	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0085	1m RC	211	212	1	1.9	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0089	1m RC	214	217	3	1.2	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0089	1m RC	223	227	4	0.9	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0091	1m RC	29	33	4	2.1	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0091	1m RC	40	41	1	1.9	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0093	1m RC	69	70	1	2.7	Moderately weathered
26IWBRC0093	1m RC	93	98	5	1.2	Weakly weathered
26IWBRC0093	Including	96	98	2	2	Weakly weathered
26IWBRC0093	*Alternate*	*93*	*132*	*39*	*0.3*	Intercept calculated using a 0.1g/t Au lower- cut-off
26IWBRC0100	1m RC	84	95	11	1.7	Completely weathered

Hole ID	Sample type / Sub Interval	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
26IWBRC0100	Including	84	90	6	2.8	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0101	1m RC	153	159	6	0.9	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0101	1m RC	155	156	1	2.2	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0101	1m RC	178	179	1	2.6	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0101	*Alternate*	*153*	*179*	*26*	*0.4*	*Intercept calculated using a 0.1g/t Au lower- cut-off*
26IWBRC0101	1m RC	190	191	1	0.9	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0102	1m RC	236	247	11	1.3	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0102	Including	237	240	3	1.8	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0102	Including	245	247	2	3.2	Fresh rock

Table 6 – Flushing Meadows – Geological summary of intervals of interest from 25IWBRC0095D.

Zone	Sample Type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Geological Summary
Zone A	DD	181	196.7	15.7	Sheared mafic, with several intervals of deformed iron-rich sediments. Sediments are often strongly chlorite altered with magnetite (primary?), with varying levels of pyrrhotite, pyrite and trace arsenopyrite replacement. Possible heavily deformed quartz phyric porphyry from 193-193.7m.
Zone B	DD	210.8	225.6	14.8	Predominantly heavily deformed iron-rich sediments with minor sheared mafic; a possible porphyry from 217.7-218.3m. Sediments show pyrrhotite and minor pyrite laminations, that are heavily deformed and disrupted (primary sulphides?). Interval finished with a quartz rich fault zone from 222.7-225.6m
Zone C	DD	253.2	294.6	41.4	Sheared mafic, with three separate intervals of felsic porphyry dykes. Heavily deformed iron-rich sediments observed on all intrusive contacts, often brecciated or heavily sheared, porphyry clasts observed within the breccias. The porphyry intervals often display veining, minor disseminated sulphides and with stronger silica-alteration adjacent to contacts.
Zone D	DD	350.5	381.4	30.9	Mafic mylonite at the start of the interval, followed by heavily deformed and altered felsic porphyry, often heavily sheared and faulted. Porphyry intervals are heavily silicified, decreasing in intensity with depth. Disseminated sulphides and quartz-carbonate-pyrite veins associated with the core of the interval from 366.3-374.4m.

Zone	Sample Type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Geological Summary
Zone E	DD	407.9	418.9	11	Interval associated with a mafic hosted breccia from 407.9-411.2, with pyrite and pyrrhotite within the matrix, and irregular deformed quartz veins, followed by a sheared and sericite altered dolerite with pyrite veinlets.
Zone F	DD	444.8	453.7	8.9	Interval of sheared mafic with several intervals of deformed felsic porphyry with intra-folial sulphides and disseminated sulphides within the core of the interval.

Relevant Previous ASX Announcements

- First Arrakis RC Results Extend High-grade Mineralisation, 28 April 2026
- 2026 Exploration Commences Across the IWB Gold Project, 23 March 2026
- First Arrakis RC Results Extend High-grade Mineralisation, 28 April 2026
- Exploration Update April 2026, 20 April 2026
- 2026 Exploration Commences Across the IWB Gold Project, 23 March 2026
- Arrakis RC Program Maps 1.2km Long Mineralised Structure, 12 February 2026
- Arrakis RC Results Show High-Grade Mineralisation Potential, 15 January 2026
- Arrakis Diamond Drilling Delivers Strong Results, 8 December 2025
- First Arrakis Diamond Results & RC Drilling Underway, 24 November 2025
- Final Arrakis RC Results with Diamond Drilling to Commence, 13 October 2025
- Arrakis Gold Discovery Extended by 400m, 24 September 2025
- Arrakis Gold Discovery Confirmed With 54m @ 1.2g/t Au, 22 September 2025
- Arrakis RC Drilling Complete & All AC Results Now Received, 17 September 2025
- RC Drilling Commences Across Arrakis, 1 September 2025
- Arrakis Extended to Over 2.2km in Strike, 18 August 2025
- Caladan AC Results Further Extend Arrakis Mineralisation, 31 July 2025
- Caladan AC Shows Early Signs of Scale, 10 July 2025
- Caladan Air-Core Drilling Program Commences, 5 June 2025`
- RIU Sydney Presentation, 7 May 2025
- Arrakis RC Drilling Results, 30 April 2025
- Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Exploration Update, 25 February 2025
- Caladan Air-Core Drilling Demonstrates Discovery Potential, 15 January 2025
- Air-core Drilling Commences Across Caladan and Irulan, 10 October 2024
- Oblique Diamond Drilling Results, 3 September 2024
- IWB Soil Results and NEG Diamond Drilling Complete, 12 August 2024
- Large-scale Gold Anomalies Across Emerging Targets, 15 July 2024
- Gold Coast Investment Showcase Presentation, 20 June 2024
- Exploration Update – IWB Ground Gravity Survey, 11 June 2024

Appendix 1 – Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project, Arrakis RC and Diamond Drilling
JORC Code (2012) Table 1, Sections 1 and 2

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Yandal Resources has completed RC drilling across both 100m and 200m spaced lines covering the Arrakis Prospect, where mineralisation is associated with a >2.2km air-core trend. The drilling involved a 139mm face sampling bit down to between 140m and 286m. Holes were drilled at an angle of -60 ° to the southwest or northeast. • Yandal Resources (YRL) RC drilling samples were collected via a rig-mounted static cone splitter, splitting approximately 12.5% of the total sample volume. Two splits are collected for each metre: a primary and a duplicate sample. The primary 1m samples are then sent to a lab for further analysis. The duplicate samples are retained on-site unless they are submitted as routine duplicates. • Yandal Resources has completed diamond drilling across the Arrakis Prospect. The drilling involved a mix of RC pre-collars down to fresh rock, followed by HQ (diameter of ~63.5mm) diamond core drilling to an average down-hole depth of 395m (between 364m and 440m. Holes were drilled at an angle of -60 ° to either the southwest or northeast. The core was halved with a core saw, with the right-hand side (looking downhole) sampled. Before sampling, a company geologist logs the core for lithology type, veining, alteration, and deformation. Sample lengths vary according to logged geological intervals of interest, with a minimum of 0.2 metres and a maximum of 1.0 metres. Sample quality is considered high.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• For YRL RC drilling, the cone splitter is regularly cleaned and inspected. The 1m bulk samples are laid out in drill order. These bulk samples are regularly inspected for contamination, and the volume of the bulk sample is monitored. These bulk samples are retained until all results are received and may be used to collect additional field duplicates to verify lab results, logged geology or any other form of analysis. If the bulk sample appears visually low in volume or weight, this is recorded with the sample details. The same applies to damp or wet samples. • Two splits are collected for each drilled metre: a primary and a secondary sample. The Secondary sample is retained on-site and may be used to collect additional field duplicates to verify lab results, logged geology or any other form of analysis. • For YRL diamond drilling, sample recovery of each metre drilled was measured and recorded, and high-resolution photos of each tray before cutting were obtained. The unsampled half of the drill core is also retained. Intervals where the core is unoriented have been recorded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• For YRL diamond drilling, when the core is cut for sampling, the same side of the core, relative to the bottom-of-hole orientation mark, is collected for analysis. For intervals without an orientation mark, the core is pieced together, and foliation or common structures are used to approximately orient the core for sampling purposes. • Structural observations have also been recorded where the diamond core is oriented, and the core was routinely checked for any structures sub-parallel to the core axis.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which a portion, between 1-5kg in weight, was dispatched to Intertek Genalysis, Perth, Western Australia. At the lab, samples were crushed and pulverised to produce a 50g charge for lead collection fire assay, with an Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry (ICPOES) finish for gold determination, achieving a 0.005 ppm detection limit. • For all YRL diamond drilling results, HQ core was cut in half and used to obtain 0.2m to 1.0m half-core samples. These samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis, Perth, Western Australia, where they were dried, weighed, and crushed. The Sample pulp was then split to produce a 50g charge for lead collection fire assay, with an Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry (ICPOES) finish for gold determination, achieving a 0.005 ppm detection limit.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• For YRL RC drilling, a 139mm diameter face sampling bit and hammer were used. • YRL diamond core was drilled using HQ (63.5mm core diameter) coring bits. For both diamond holes, diamond core drilling commenced via RC pre-collars, which was completed to fresh rock. Subject to ground conditions, the core was oriented using a downhole orientation tool (Reflex ACT Mk3 NQ/HQ Core Ori kit).
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• For YRL holes, RC drilling recoveries are visually assessed by the supervising geologist, and any low-volume or weight samples are recorded, along with any damp or wet samples. Drill depths are routinely verified at the completion of each drill rod (every 6m). The cone splitter is checked for each drill site to ensure it is completely upright and level. Sample collection from the splitter by drilling off-siders is monitored for any inefficiencies. • No relationship or bias between sample recovery and grade within the RC drilling results has been observed. • For YRL diamond drilling core recovery is measured and recorded. The length of core recovered for each metre drilled is measured to the nearest 5cm and entered into an Excel spreadsheet along with information relating to fracture frequency (driller breaks are marked

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		with a red "X"). In addition, dry and wet core photos are collected before the core is cut and retained on the company server. • For YRL diamond drilling, the orientation of contacts, veins and shears is regularly measured and monitored. • No relationship or bias between sample recovery and grade within the diamond drilling results has been observed.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• For YRL drilling, all RC holes have been logged in full by a qualified and experienced geologist. RC chips and fines from each 1m interval drilled are inspected and logged for colour, weathering, lithology, deformation, veining and sulphide species. All 1m samples are sieved and retained in labelled and annotated chip trays. Chip trays are transported to Perth for long-term storage and are available for review. The quality of logging information is considered sufficient to support Mineral Resource Estimation studies. • For YRL diamond drilling, a full log of all diamond cores was completed by the supervising geologist in the field. Intervals were logged at various intervals based on changes in lithology, deformation intensity, veining types, and alteration. Both planar and linear structural measurements were also collected using a core orientation stand and a kenometer. Logging data was captured directly into an MX Deposit database. • Data captured through geological logging by a geologist is qualitative in nature. • In addition to geological logging, the magnetic susceptibility of each interval is measured using a KT-10 magnetic susceptibility metre, with a sensitivity of $1x10^{-6}$ SI Units. Magnetic susceptibility readings are quantitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *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*	• YRL RC drilling utilised a rig-mounted cone splitter installed directly below and in line with the rig-mounted cyclone. Two 1-3kg sub-samples are collected into calico bags labelled with a unique alpha-numeric ID. A majority of the samples collected were dry; if samples were damp or wet, this was noted in the sample records. • For all YRL RC drilling, samples are dried at 100°C to constant mass, crushed to <10mm and pulverised to nominally 85%, passing 75µm. • For YRL RC drilling, field duplicates were collected at an initial rate of 1 duplicate for every 50 samples collected. • Standards and blanks were routinely inserted into the sample sequence • For labs used by YRL, internal lab quality control measures include lab duplicates and the insertion of lab standards and blanks. • For YRL diamond drilling, the HQ (63.5mm diameter) cores were halved using a core saw, and the right-hand side of the core (looking downhole) was sampled. The second half of core retains the orientation line, metre marks and is stored in annotated core trays within a secure yard. • When determining sample intervals, core is sampled to contacts where observed so that

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	material from a geological interval of interest is not included within the adjacent geological interval. • Where narrow geological intervals of interest are observed, such as quartz veining, sample lengths are reduced so that only the feature of interest is sampled down to a minimum length of 0.2m. • Diamond core samples are of high quality. • Field duplicates are not collected for YRL diamond core drilling. • For all drilling, samples are dried at 100°C to constant mass, crushed to <10mm and pulverised to nominally 85%, passing 75µm. • Sample sizes are appropriate given the fine-to-medium-grained nature of the sampled material.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• For YRL RC drilling, samples were assayed at Genalysis, Perth, Western Australia. At the lab, samples are crushed and pulverised to produce a 50g charge for lead collection fire assay, with an Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry (ICPOES) finish for gold determination, achieving a 0.005 ppm detection limit. • For YRL diamond drilling, samples were assayed at Genalysis, Perth, Western Australia. At the lab, samples are crushed and pulverised to produce a 50g charge for lead collection fire assay, with an Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry (ICPOES) finish for gold determination, achieving a 0.005 ppm detection limit. • Magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken every meter using a KT-10 V2 instrument with a sensitivity of $1x10^{-6}$ SI Units. • YRL QAQC field protocols include the insertion of commercially prepared certified reference material (CRM) and blank material at a rate of approximately 1 CRM/blank for every 20 samples collected. CRMs used are unidentifiable by the lab when received. QAQC performance is monitored upon receipt of each batch of results and re-assessed once all samples for a program are received. • Laboratory QA/QC protocols involve inserting internal lab standards using CRMs, blanks, repeat analysis of pulps and screen tests (the percentage of pulverised material passing 75µm mesh). Laboratory QAQC results are reported with each batch. Laboratory QA/QC performance is monitored upon receipt of each batch of results and reassessed once all samples for a program are received. • For YRL diamond drilling, no duplicate samples were submitted for analysis. The remaining half of the core is available for further analysis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.*	• Significant intercepts from YRL RC drilling are verified by YRL geologists through the visual inspection of chips, reviewing the spatial location of mineralisation relative to previous intercepts, and, in the case of high-grade gold intercepts, visually confirming gold in samples. • Significant intercepts from YRL diamond drilling are verified by YRL geologists through the visual

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	inspection of chips and core, reviewing the spatial location of mineralisation relative to previous intercepts, and in the case of high-grade gold intercepts, visually confirming gold in samples. • No twinned holes have been completed across Arrakis. • For YRL RC drilling, primary sampling and logging data are captured directly into the MX deposit application and uploaded directly to the cloud-hosted MX Deposit database. • For YRL diamond drilling, primary sampling and logging data are captured directly into the MX deposit application and uploaded directly to the cloud-hosted MX Deposit database. • The first lab result for each sample is used for interrogating the data, and no adjustments have been made to the data other than adjusting values below the detection limit to a null value before review.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill collar locations were initially pegged and surveyed using a handheld Garmin GPS, which was accurate to within 3-5m. RLs are determined using a detailed surface DTM. A final collar survey is then completed using a DGPS unit (easting, northing, and RL are accurate to within +/- 0.1m). • All Diamond and RC holes were downhole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool, producing azimuth readings relative to true north that are then converted to UTM MGA94 Zone 51s. Readings are collected at a maximum spacing of 30m downhole or better. • All spatial data presented is relative to UTM MGA94 Zone 51s. • A local grid has been generated for the referencing of drill lines both in the field and in sections. This grid is referenced in the report. The local grid utilised a simple two-point translation from UTM MGA94 Zone 51s to Caladan Local, see translation points below: Project Grid: Name UTM MGA94; X (1) 288187.194; Y (1) 7019162.003; X (2) 307986.184; Y (2) 7040375.207 Additional Grid: Name Cal Local; X (1) 0; Y (1) 0; X (2) 29000; Y (2) 1000 • Data from aerial surveys has been used to generate a topographic surface model; this model is used to validate the RL of surveyed holes. The terrain around the prospect area is relatively flat, with no severe changes in topography.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity*	• YRL diamond and RC across Arrakis and Flushing Meadows are variably spaced variably between 30m and 200m, across strike. All collar details/coordinates are supplied in **Table 3 and 4**. • The hole/data spacing and distribution completed across the Arrakis prospect **is NOT sufficient to establish an assessment of the degree of geological and grade continuity; and is NOT**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	**appropriate for estimating a Mineral Resource.** • Only significant gold intercepts have been reported, meaning all intervals >0.3 g/t Au (unless otherwise stated). These intervals have been reported as a composite where the intercept includes more than one sample. Composites may include up to 4m of continuous internal waste unless otherwise stated, and the final composite grade must exceed 0.1g/t Au. A length weighted average has been used to calculate the average grade of the composite. Samples of variable length (between 0.3m and 1.0m) were used for the reporting of significant intercepts. The first assay result was used for all significant intercepts reported. All intercepts have been reported relative to down-hole length. All intercepts are reported in grams per tonne (g/t). If a single composite includes material with a high-grade sub-interval, this has been reported as a sub-interval. Reported composite intervals were calculated and reviewed by Mr. Christopher Oorschot. All significant intercepts are detailed in **Tables 5**.
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.*	• For YRL drilling, holes have been drilled at a -60 ° angle and oriented so as to be orthogonal to the targeted Arrakis trend. This includes both northeast and southwest-directed holes or scissors. Observations from diamond drilling at Arrakis suggest that mineralisation is striking to the northwest and with a sub-vertical dip. No northwest or southeast-directed diamond holes have been completed to adequately test for structure parallel to the drilling direction. Further drilling is needed to determine if sampling bias due to drilling direction is present.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All YRL RC samples were collected on-site under the supervision of a qualified geologist. Calico bags are tied, grouped into larger poly-weave bags that are cable tied, and then placed into sealed bulka bags for transport. The labelled bulka bags are then transported directly to the laboratory for analysis via a commercial freight company or YRL geologists. Where a commercial freight company is used for transport, consignment notes and confirmation of receipt by the lab were monitored. • All YRL diamond core was transported to Kalgoorlie and delivered directly to a secure yard for cutting. Cut core is then placed into sample bags with a unique numeric ID and sealed, and grouped into larger poly-weave bags sealed with cable ties. The samples were then transported directly to the laboratory in Perth for analysis.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No lab audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*
	
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
		• The Caladan target area, including the Arrakis Prospect, resides in the exploration leases E 53/1843, E 53/2304, E 53/2192 and E 53/1882. Yandal Resources Limited wholly owns these tenements.
		  ○ The tenements are in good standing, and no known impediments exist.
		• The Flushing Meadows Project resides over M 53/1093, MLA 53/1108 and E 53/1963. Yandal Resources Limited wholly owns these tenements.
		  ○ Tenement M53/1093 are subject to a Net Smelter Royalty of 1%, being payable to Franco-Nevada Australia Pty Ltd. A secondary royalty over the tenement is payable to Maximus Resources Ltd, comprising $40 per ounce for the first 50,000 ounces produced, prepaid for the first 5,000 ounces ($200,000) on a decision to mine. The royalty reduces to $20 per ounce for production between 50,000 and 150,000 ounces and is capped at 150,000 ounces.
		• The Kultju Native Title Corporation holds native title over the Project.

Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous operators who have completed exploration across the Caladan target area include Eagle Mining, Hunter Resources and Great Central Mines. Work completed by these operators included limited RAB drilling. The RAB drilling data is of reasonable quality but considered largely ineffective.
		  ○ For historic **RAB** drilling completed by **Eagle Mining** in 1995, derived from WAMEX Report A047408, samples were taken over discrete lithological changes of varying lengths. Holes were terminated once a recognisable saprolitic horizon was intercepted.
		  ○ For historic **RAB** drilling completed by **Hunter Resources** in 1995, derived from WAMEX Report A047408, samples were collected as 4m composites from the transported/residual interface to the bottom of the hole.
		  ○ For historic **RAB** drilling completed by **Great Central Mines** from 1994 to 1996, derived from WAMEX Reports A044530 and AA048101, samples were collected as 4m composites across the full length of the hole.
		• Exploration first commenced across the Flushing Meadows deposit area in the mid-1970's and has since seen numerous exploration episodes through to the project's acquisition by Yandal Resources. The exploration area that includes the Flushing Meadows deposit has seen several prospect names, including Melrose, Lake Violet South and Grand Slam.
		  ○ Previous workers that have completed drilling across Flushing Meadows, including **RAB, RC** and **diamond** core, include **Esso Exploration and Production Australia** (WAMEX Report A008229), **Chevron Exploration Limited** (WAMEX Reports A015031, A015237, A015385, A17803, A021101, A024713, A025524, and A031556), **Eagle Mining** (WAMEX Reports A041431, A047699, A054722, and A058600), **Normandy**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Mining (WAMEX Report A062410), **Maximus Resources** (WAMEX Report A077931).
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Caladan target area, including the Arrakis Prospect, hosts Archaean Orogenic gold mineralisation. The prospect is located within the Yandal Greenstone Belt, a greenstone terrain of the Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia. Mineralisation is hosted within a dacite porphyry of variable width bracketed by a broad dolerite sequence to the west, and a pillow basalt sequence to the east. Mineralisation is interpreted to be structurally controlled. The Archaean rocks are overlain by 4-20m of transported cover. • The Flushing Meadows deposits, hosts Archaean Orogenic gold mineralisation. The prospect is located within the Yandal Greenstone Belt, a greenstone terrain of the Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia. Mineralisation is associated with felsic porphyry dykes intruding a sequence of pillow basalt flow, separated by intermittent units of iron rich sediments. The deposits hosts a 268koz Mineral Resource Estimate, with gold mineralisation occurring from surface.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• See **Tables 3, 4 & 5**. • All drilling has been reported, either within this announcement or in previous announcements. • No information is excluded.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results,*	• Only significant gold intercepts have been reported, meaning all intervals >0.3 g/t Au (unless otherwise stated). These intervals have been reported as a composite where the intercept includes more than one sample. Composites may include up to 4m of continuous internal waste unless otherwise stated, and the final composite grade must exceed 0.3g/t Au. • The first reported assay result was used for all significant intercepts reported. All intercepts have been reported relative to down-hole length. All intercepts are reported in grams per tonne (g/t). If a single composite includes a material high-grade sub-interval, this has been reported. Reported composite intervals were calculated and reviewed by Mr Christopher Oorschot. All

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	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.	significant intercepts are detailed in **Table 5**. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Initial interpretations across the Arrakis Prospect suggest mineralisation is striking to the northwest and dipping steeply to the northeast. The drill direction is broadly orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation. True widths are approximately 60-70% of the downhole width.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See Figures in the main body of this report.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant intercepts have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Caladan o Several larger drainage systems transect the Caladan target area. o Transported cover is well cemented, and a rock-breaker is needed to construct sumps to hold drilling water. o Baseline environmental surveys have been completed across the prospect, the final report is in preparation. • Flushing Meadows o Yandal Resources completed a limited number of metallurgical test work in 2019 Flushing Meadows (see ASX release 16 October 2019). The small study utilised four composites, three oxide and one transitional composite. The three oxide composites generated recoveries between 91.5-95.6% over 48hrs using a 106-

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		micron grind size. The single transitional composite generated a recovery of 83.9% over 48hrs using a 75-micron grind size. ○ Baseline environmental surveys have been completed across the deposit, the final report is in preparation.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work across the Caladan target area and Arrakis Prospect includes: ○ Further RC drilling on both 100m and 200m spaced lines is ongoing, ○ Further diamond drilling is scheduled. ○ Routine down-hole pXRF analysis of RC sample pulps is ongoing. ○ The submission of select samples for multi-element analysis. ○ The preparation of thin sections on select samples and petrographic analysis. ○ Preliminary metallurgical analysis of fresh rock mineralisation will commence this quarter. ○ The first phase of baseline flora and fauna surveys has been completed, with the second phase scheduled for September/October 2026.