ASX Announcement

15 April 2025

New England Granite Exploration RC Results Define New Prospect & Caladan Heritage Survey Commences

- Results received for 23 RC holes from the 27-hole, 6,100m exploration program testing the eastern margin of the **New England Granite**.
- Results have defined the new **Salusa Prospect** on the southeast of the New England Granite with several intercepts, including:
    - **2m @ 9.4g/t Au** from 33m in 25IWBRC0019
    - **14m @ 0.8g/t Au** from 82m in 25IWBRC0019
- Drilling at now named Salusa Prospect demonstrates **continuous mineralisation** associated with the northwest-trending intrusive contact over more than **500m of strike**. The grade distribution is comparable to results distal to the **Siona gold discovery 2km north**.
- Infill **ground gravity data** has refined the structural interpretation of the New England Granite margins and structures.
- **Heritage surveys** across the **Caladan** target area have commenced, with surveys across the **Siona** discovery and **New England Granite** target area scheduled for **May**.
- **Air-core** drilling across the large-scale **Caladan target area** will commence in May, following the completion of heritage surveys.
- Following approaches from several parties, the board has completed a **strategic review** of the Gordons Gold Project and the Mt McClure Gold Project and is actively considering options for these **non-core assets**.

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

Contact Us
A: Suite 1, Level 3, 1138 Hay Street,
West Perth WA 6005
T: +61 (0)8 9389 9021
E: yandal@yandalresources.com.au
yandalresources.com.au | ASX:YRL

Commenting on the exploration results and project developments, Yandal Resources' Managing Director, Mr. Chris Oorschot, said: "*Drilling has confirmed continuous mineralisation associated with the southeast corner of the New England granite, with the newly defined Salusa Prospect. We are consistently seeing mineralisation along the southern margin of the New England Granite. However, Salusa demonstrates numerous intervals of mineralisation or anomalism deep into the intrusive, reminiscent of early drilling proximal to Siona. Targets across the NEG will be assessed following the receipt of soon-to-be-received results from the Siona Diamond drilling and will feed into the next round of exploration drilling across the target area.*

The scheduling of heritage surveys across Caladan and New England Granite target areas for April and May is a great outcome, and we thank the Kultju People for their engagement and support. The Caladan heritage survey will allow the Exploration Team to commence an expansive air-core program across the mostly untested Caladan fold structure. The New England Granite Survey will provide more positions from which we can test the Siona gold discovery and allow the Team to begin exploration on the western side of the intrusive.

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "**Yandal Resources**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to advise that it has received majority of results from the Q1 2025 exploration RC program across the New England Granite (**NEG**). Twenty-seven (27) **RC holes** were drilled as part of the exploration program designed to test the eastern Margin of the New England Granite and several structural targets north and south of the **Siona** discovery (See **Figure 1**). The program has tested the east margin of the NEG over more than 5.5 km of strike.

Results from 23 holes have been received and defined the newly named **Salusa Prospect** on the southeast margin of the **NEG**. The Salusa Prospect has been defined following several intercepts demonstrating continuous mineralisation along the northwest-trending margin and evidence of mineralisation and anomalous zones deep into the intrusive host, analogous to early drilling results proximal to Siona.

The 4.2km long, 2km wide **NEG** target area (within E 53/1843) is part of the broader **Ironstone Well–Barwidgee** (**IWB**) **Gold Project** (see **Figure 4**), located approximately **45km north** of Northern Star's (ASX: NST) **Bronzewing** mining complex and **75km south** of the **Jundee** mining complex (ASX: NST), within the Yandal Greenstone Belt.

New England Granite RC Results

The **NEG** exploration RC drilling program was designed to systematically test the eastern margin of the large-scale granodiorite intrusion and probe several regolith anomalies and structural targets. The program was designed to test approximately 5.5km strike of the **NEG** intrusive contact (see **Figure 1**).

RC drilling has defined the new **Salusa Prospect**, located in the southeast corner of the **NEG**. RC drilling results combined with previous drilling from 2023 and 2024 (See **ASX releases 25 October 2023** & **25 November 2024**) have demonstrated continuous mineralisation associated with the southern intrusive margin and numerous instances of narrow mineralisation or anomalism within the granodiorite host. In addition to this, RC drilling has highlighted a **50m wide dyke** of granodiorite striking to the southeast from the main body of the NEG (see **Figure 1**) that remains untested to the southeast. Results from the **Salusa Prospect** include:

- **2m @ 9.4g/t Au** from 33m in **25IWBRC0019** (see **Figure 2**)
- **14m @ 0.8g/t Au** from 82m in **25IWBRC0019**
- 4m @ 1.3g/t Au from 33m in **25IWBRC0026** (see **Figure 3**)
- 5m @ 1.0g/t Au from 99m in **25IWBRC0026**
- 17m* @ 0.4g/t Au from 124m in **25IWBRC0028**

**includes additional internal waste*

Previously reported intercepts from **Salusa** include:

- 7m @ 0.9g/t Au from 196m in **24IWBRC0040** (See **ASX release 25 November 2024**)
- 10m @ 0.8g/t Au from 138m in **YRLRC1152** (See **ASX release 25 October 2023**)

Drilling north of **Siona** has demonstrated a **complex structural and/or intrusive setting**. As a result of a reinterpretation following the completion of an infill ground gravity survey, it is apparent that RC drilling designed to test the interpreted intrusive margin **north of the Siona discovery did not effectively test the northeast-trending intrusive contact. Consequently, this area remains a priority drill target**. Previous interpretations of the intrusive margin were based on historic RAB and air-core drilling combined with aerial magnetics. RC drilling has shown the **intrusive contact to be further east than previously interpreted**. Following the completion of the RC drilling and receipt of the ground gravity dataset, **significant revisions have been made to the interpreted boundary of the NEG**, adjusting the location of the intrusive margin north of **Siona** (see **Figure 5**).

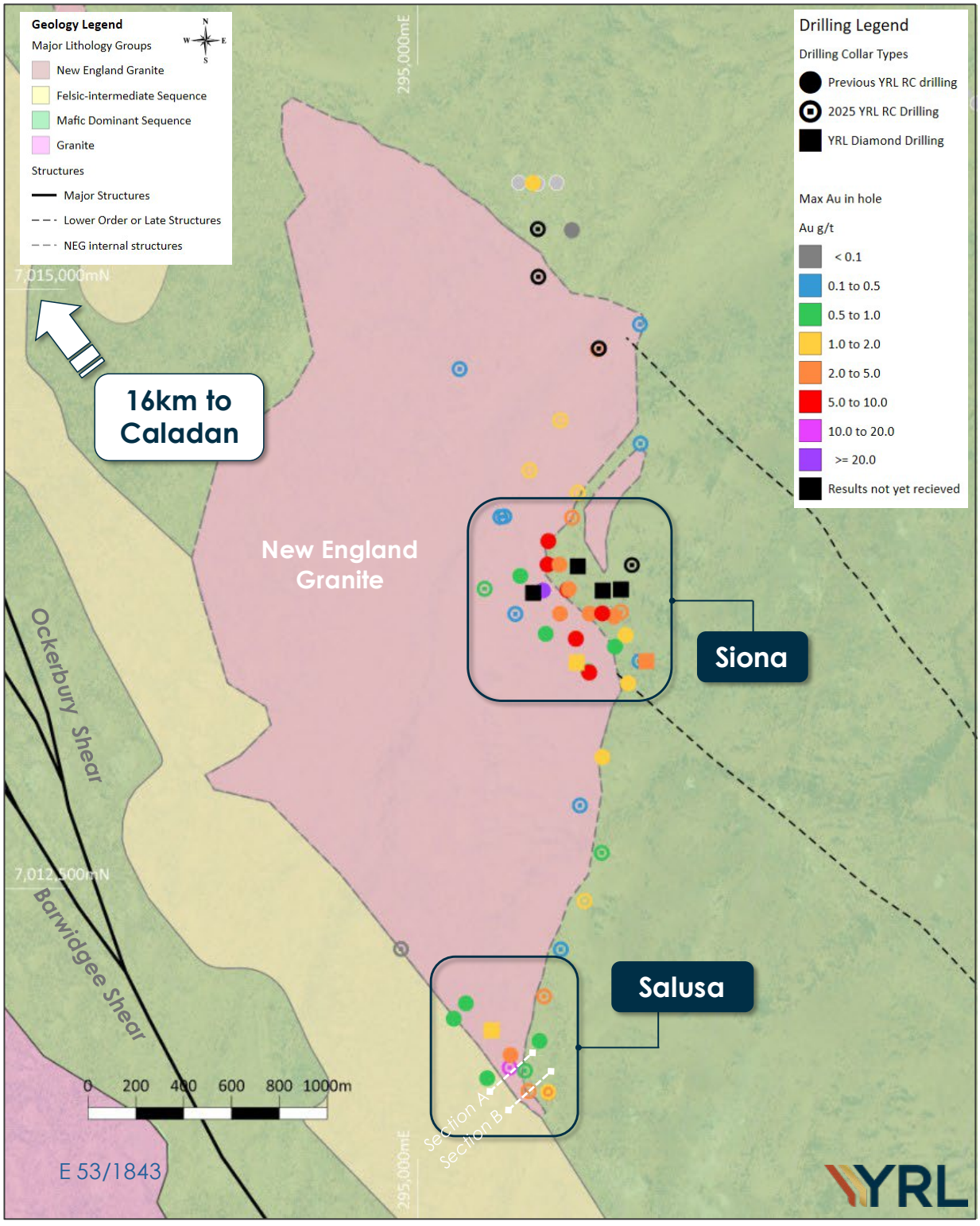

Figure 1: *A collar plan over the New England Granite target area, showing simplified bedrock geology interpretation. The collars of all RC drilling completed by Yandal Resources **are** depicted. All collars are thematically coloured by max Au (g/t Au). Note that black represent drillholes with assays yet to be received.*

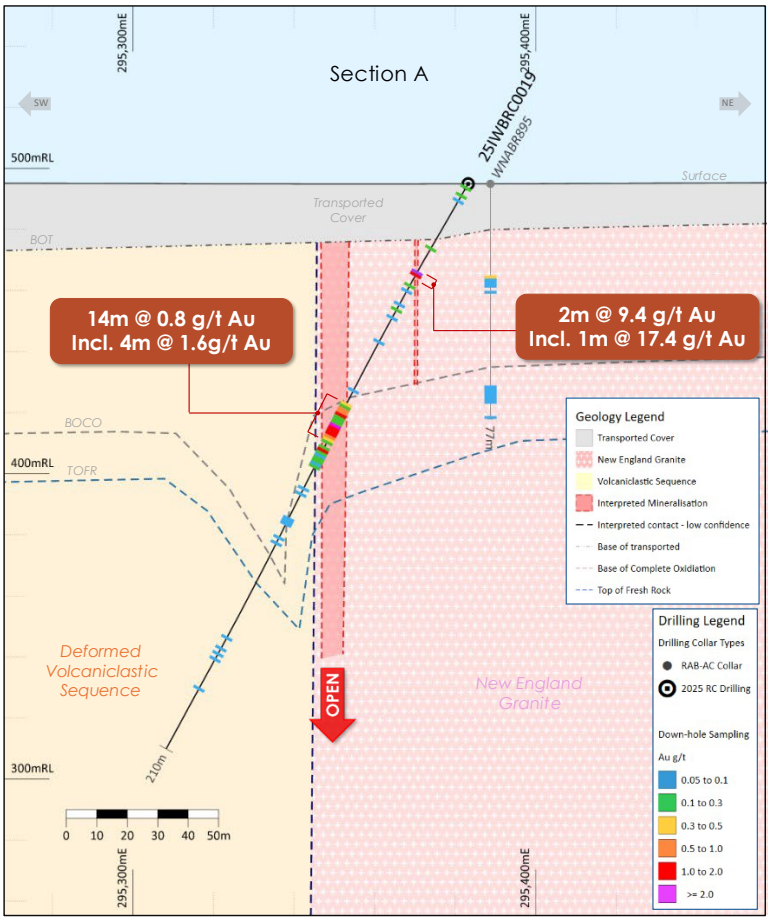

***Figure 2**: Cross section showing shallow RC drilling results from 25IWBRC0019 with interpreted geology. The section location is shown in **Figure 1**. The section shows all drilling +/-15m away from the section plane.*

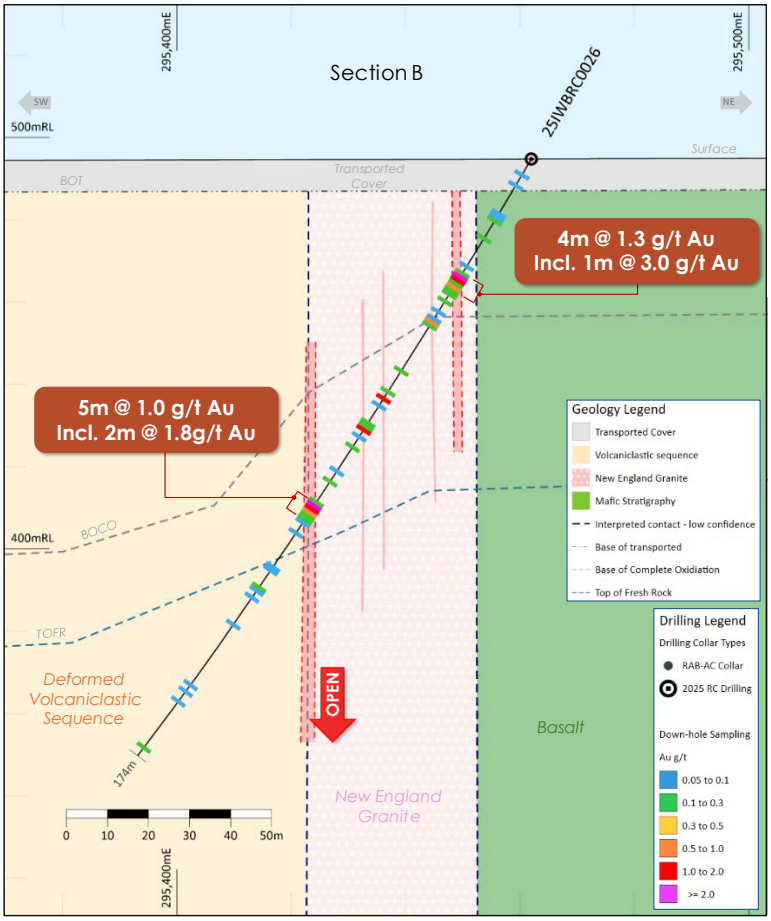

***Figure 3**: Cross section showing shallow RC drilling results from 25IWBRC0026 with interpreted geology. The section location is shown in **Figure 1**. The section shows all drilling +/-15m away from the section plane.*

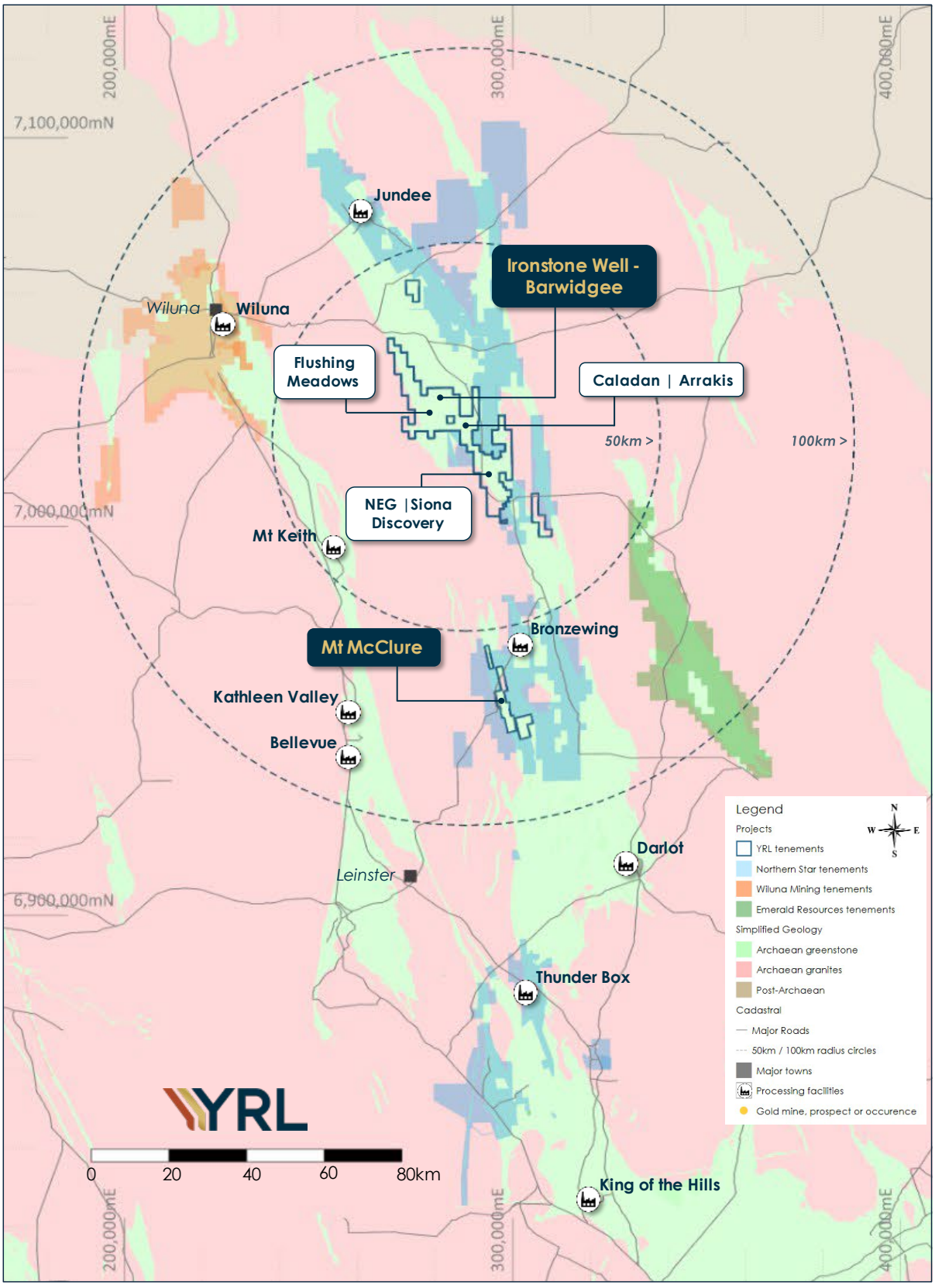

Figure 4: *Plan showing the location of Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project within the north-eastern goldfield of Western Australia.*

Infill Ground Gravity Survey

Data from an infill **ground gravity** survey completed in February has been processed and used to refine the interpretation of the **NEG** margin and cross-cutting structures. The survey saw the gravity station spacing infilled from 200m by 200m to 100m by 100m. The ground gravity data has enabled a more detailed interpretation of the **NEG** boundaries and the delineation of numerous structures interacting with the intrusive margin (see **Figure 5**). Combined, the updated interpretations present **several new substantial structural targets** that will be tested in 2025. The ground gravity dataset has proven to be more effective than the aerial magnetic for defining the intrusive margin due to the interference of shallow iron-rich magnetic cover.

Key features from the interpretation include:

- Refinement of the intrusive margin, particularly north of Siona and along the southern margin,
- The presence of northeast striking offsetting faults,
- Refinement of structural targets along the western margin of the NEG.

AC drilling is scheduled for the second half of the year and will focus on testing key structural targets associated with the western side of the NEG.

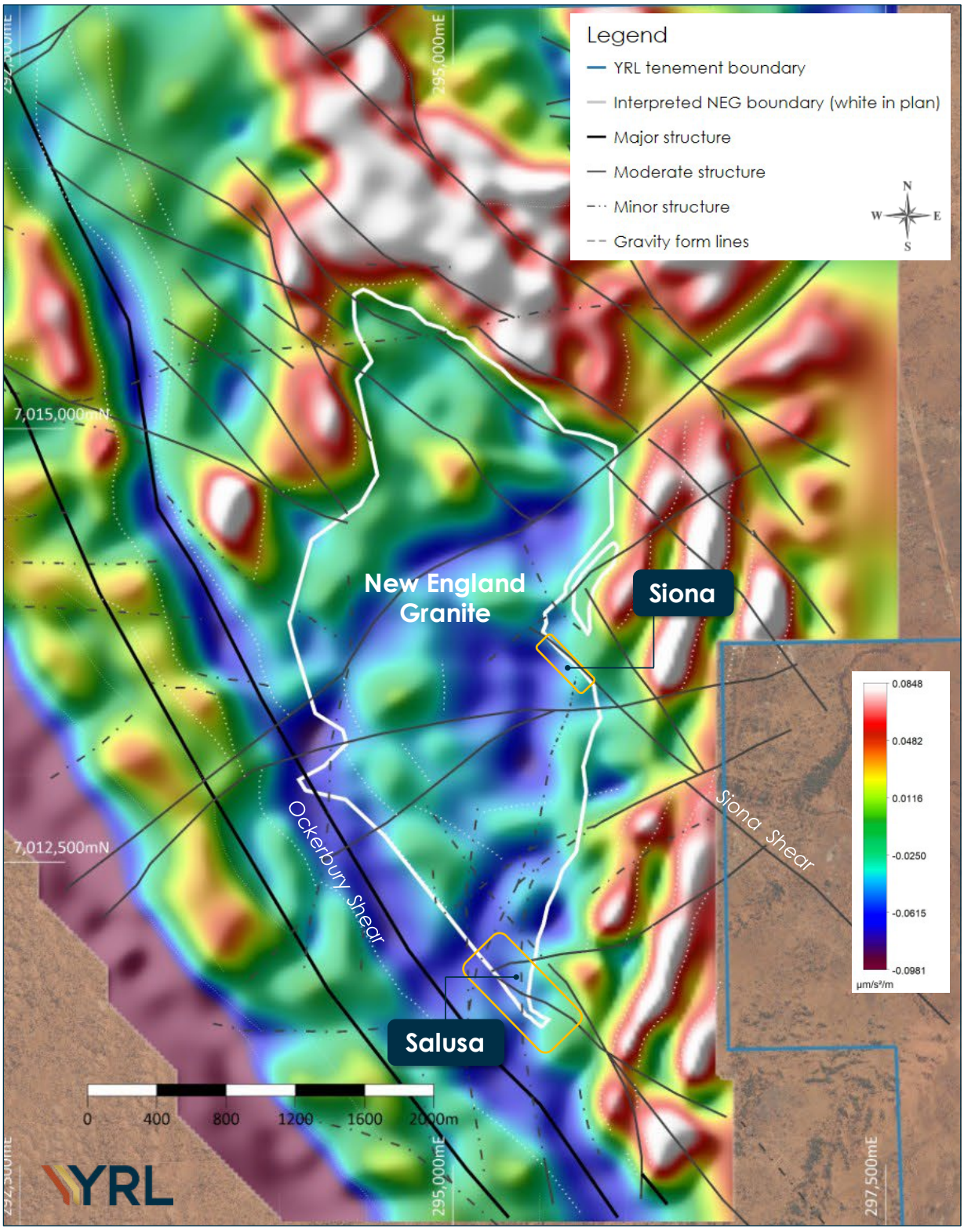

Figure 5: *Plan showing processed infill ground gravity dataset (BA267 1VD northwest shade linear colour scale) across the New England Granite area. The plan includes the updated interpretation of the intrusive margin and a preliminary interpretation of structures interacting with the intrusion.*

Siona Diamond Drilling

The initial logging of the diamond core from the **Siona discovery** is complete. All holes are either **being cut or have been dispatched to the lab** for analysis. The Exploration Team is currently reviewing the holes in detail, focusing on extracting structural and relative temporal data.

Heritage Surveys

Heritage surveys have now commenced across the **Caladan target area**. The heritage survey will pave the way for an expansive air-core program across the **Caladan fold** that is scheduled to commence in May**.** The air-core program will test the large-scale fold structure over approximately 8km of strike, with approximately 12,500m of planned drilling. A single line of drilling at Arrakis within the Caladan target area returned **11m @ 1.7 g/t Au** from 97m **to EOH** intercept in **24IWBAC063**. (ASX Release, 15 January 2025)

Heritage surveys across the **NEG** will commence in May. The surveys **will clear additional drilling positions across the Siona discovery** and broad spaced lines across the western half of the NEG.

Strategic Review of Non-core Assets

Yandal Resources has completed a **strategic review** of the **Gordons Gold Project** and the **Mt McClure Gold Project**. Given the rising interest in Western Australian gold projects and the continued focus and prioritisation of exploration opportunities with the **Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project**, the Company will investigate divestment opportunities.

Looking Ahead

The Company maintains a strong cash position of $9.8 million as at 31st December 2024 and a **very active 1HCY25**. Notable near-term activities and news flow include;

1. **All results from diamond Drilling** of the Siona discovery are expected by mid-May;
2. RC drilling **results from below** the **11m @ 1.7 g/t Au** from 97m **to EOH** intercept in **24IWBAC063** at the **Arrakis** Prospect are anticipated in April;
3. **A broad-spaced AC program will commence across the 8 km long Caladan target area** in late May.

Authorised by the board of Yandal Resources

For further information, please contact:

Chris Oorschot
Managing Director
Yandal Resources Limited
yandal@yandalresources.com.au

Greg Fitzgerald
Company Secretary
+61 8 9389 9021
yandal@yandalresources.com.au

About Yandal Resources Limited

Yandal Resources Limited (ASX: YRL) is an ASX-listed gold explorer company which has a portfolio of advanced gold exploration projects in the highly prospective Yandal and Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belts of Western Australia. These Gold Projects include the Gordons, Mt McClure and Ironstone Well-Barwidgee.

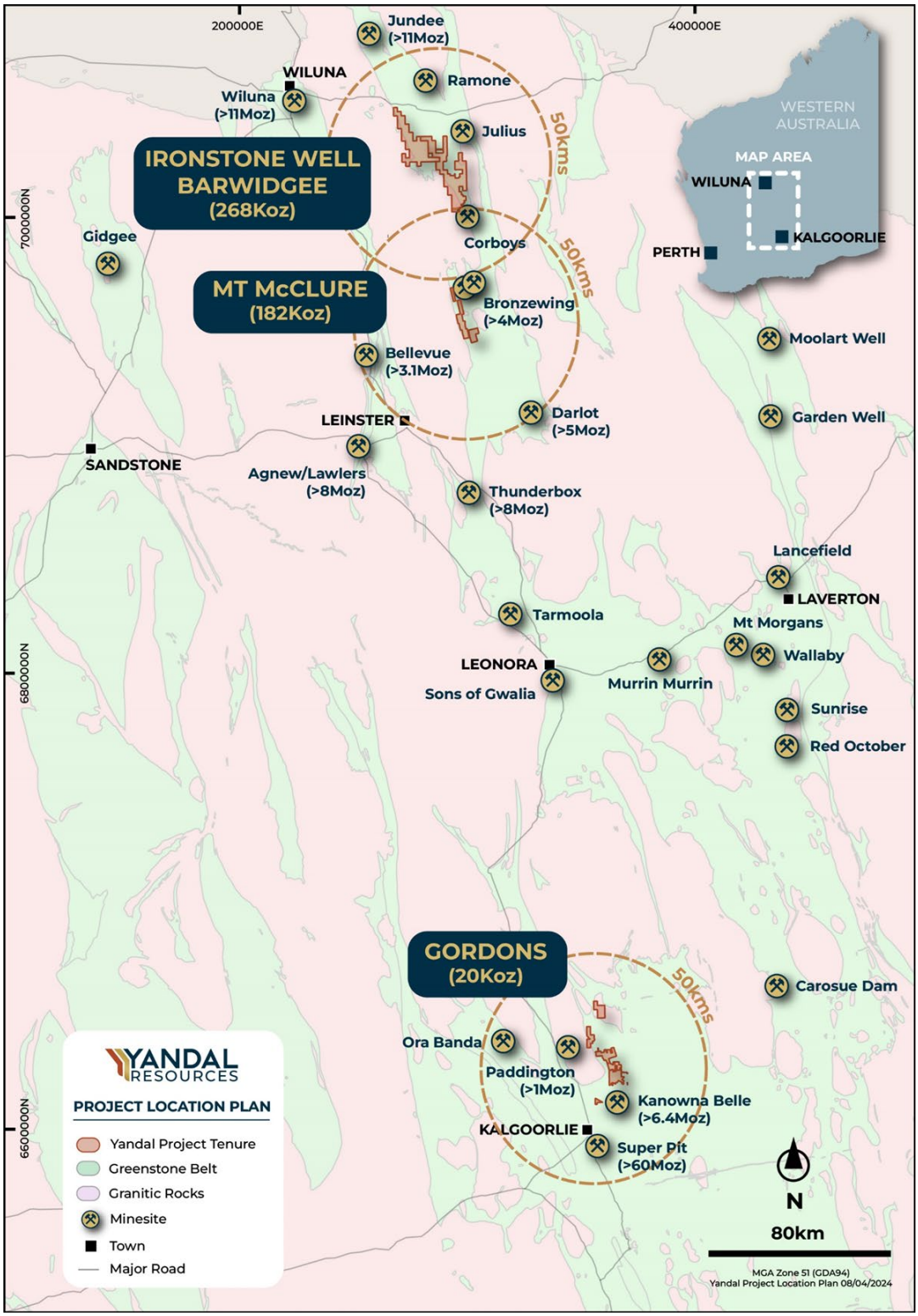

Figure 7: Yandal Resources exploration project locations.

Table 1 – Yandal Resources Ltd - Mineral Resource Summary

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t)	Au (oz)	Tonnes ('000)	Grade (g/t)	Au (oz)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t)	Au (Oz)
Ironstone Well									
Flushing Meadows[1]	2,141	1.3	91,000	5,245	1.1	177,000	**7,386**	**1.1**	**268,000**
Mt McClure									
Challenger[2]				718	1.9	44,000	718	1.9	44,000
Success[3]				1,255	1.9	75,000	1,255	1.9	75,000
Parmelia[4]				252	2.1	17,000	252	2.1	17,000
HMS Sulphur[5]				1010	1.2	39,000	1010	1.2	39,000
Gilmore[6]				134	1.7	7,200	134	1.7	7,200
Sub-total - MMC				3,369	1.7	182,200	**3,369**	**1.7**	**182,200**
Gordons									
Gordons Dam[7]				365	1.7	20,000	**365**	**1.7**	**20,000**
Grand-total[8]	**2,141**	1.3	91,000	8,979	1.3	379,200	**11,120**	**1.4**	**470,200**

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

1. Reported above 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off grade; refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 4 November 2020 for full details. 2. Reported above 1.0g/t Au lower cut-off grade; refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 22 August 2022 for full details 3. Reported above 1.0g/t Au lower cut-off grade; refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 6 September 2022 for full details.4. Reported above 1.0g/t Au lower cut-off grade; refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 20 September 2022 for full details 5. Reported above 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off grade within this announcement 6. Reported above 1.0g/t Au lower cut-off grade within this announcement 7. Reported above 1.0g/t Au lower cut-off grade; refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 6 April 2023 for full details 8. All Resources are reported as global estimates, not constrained by optimised pit shells.

Competent Person Statement

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

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

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

Forward Looking Statements

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

Table 2 – New England Granite RC collar location summary for this release. Please note *RCD represents RC pre-collars for diamond drilling.

Prospect / Target	Hole ID	Hole type	East *(m)*	North *(m)*	RL *(mAHD)*	Azimuth *(degrees)*	Dip *(degrees)*	Total Depth *(m)*
NEG	25IWBRC0001	RC	295644	7014048	503.2	270	-65	312
NEG	25IWBRC0002	RC	295344	7014051	501.1	225	-60	240
NEG	25IWBRC0004	RC	295279	7013751	500.8	45	-60	162
NEG	25IWBRC0005	RC	295361	7014053	504.0	90	-55	192
NEG	25IWBRC0006	RC	295466	7014245	501.8	90	-55	324
NEG	25IWBRC0007	RC	295930	7014357	505.9	315	-55	258
NEG	25IWBRC0013	RC	295595	7014454	502.6	125	-55	156
NEG	25IWBRC0014	RC	295927.	7014855	504.0	125	-60	165
NEG	25IWBRC0015	RC	295751	7014750	503.0	45	-60	306
NEG	25IWBRC0016	RC	295407	7013646	504.0	45	-60	198
NEG	25IWBRC0017	RC	295926	7013449	505.8	45	-55	246
NEG	25IWBRC0018	RC	295174	7014668	502.6	225	-60	372
NEG	25IWBRC0019	RC	295383	7011753	489.0	225	-60	212
NEG	25IWBRC0020	RC	295677	7012847	497.0	45	-60	216
NEG	25IWBRC0021	RC	295768	7012649	498.8	270	-60	216
NEG	25IWBRC0022	RC	295696	7012448	494.0	270	-60	210
NEG	25IWBRC0023	RC	294929	7012248	506.0	225	-60	156
NEG	25IWBRC0024	RC	295597	7012246	496.8	270	-68	210
NEG	25IWBRC0025	RC	295668	7014152	505.0	125	-60	198
NEG	25IWBRC0026	RC	295462	7011655	494.8	225	-60	174
NEG	25IWBRC0027	RC	295447	7011740	498.0	225	-60	156
NEG	25IWBRC0028	RC	295527	7012050	496.0	270	-60	144
NEG	25IWBRC0029	RC	295501	7015252	503.0	225	-60	270
NEG	25IWBRC0030	RC	295503	7015053	502.0	45	-60	264
NEG	25IWBRC0031	RC	295894	7013850	503.0	270	-60	234
NEG	25IWBRC0032	RC	295756	7014754	501.0	0	-60	261
NEG	25IWBRC0033	RC	295544	7011652	496.0	240	-55	258
NEG	25IWBRC0003	RCD	295849	7013748	504.6	225	-55	180
NEG	25IWBRD0008	RCD	286913	7024526	505	230	-60	38
NEG	25IWBRD0009	RCD	295479	7013734	501.8	45	-60	48.9

Prospect / Target	Hole ID	Hole type	East (m)	North (m)	RL (mAHD)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Total Depth (m)
NEG	25IWBRD0010	RCD	286988	7024587	502	230	-60	27
NEG	25IWBRD0011	RCD	295848	7013654	503.0	225	-50	144
NEG	25IWBRC0012	RCD	295740	7013660	503.4	230	-60	48

Table 3 – New England Granite - Summary of significant assay results >0.3g/t Au with no more than 2m of continuous internal waste included unless otherwise stated. All intercept lengths are reported as down-hole lengths.

Hole ID	Sample type / Sub	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
25IWBRC0001	1m Sample	142	143	1	2.4	Fresh rock
25IWBRC0001	1m Sample	153	154	1	0.3	Fresh rock
25IWBRC0001	1m Sample	226	227	1	0.4	Fresh rock
25IWBRC0002	1m Sample	NSA				
25IWBRD0003	1m Sample	NSA				Diamond pre-collar
25IWBRC0004	1m Sample	54	55	1	0.8	Completely weathered
25IWBRC0005	1m Sample	NSA			0	
25IWBRC0006	1m Sample	47	48	1	0.3	Moderately weathered
25IWBRC0006	1m Sample	181	183	2	0.9	Fresh rock
25IWBRC0007	1m Sample	NSA			0	
25IWBRD0008	1m Sample	NSA		0	0	Diamond pre-collar
25IWBRD0009	1m Sample	NSA		0	0	Diamond pre-collar
25IWBRD0010	1m Sample			0	0	Diamond pre-collar
25IWBRC0011	1m Sample	135	140	5	1.2	Diamond pre-collar, mafic hosted, fresh
25IWBRC0012	1m Sample	NSA			0	Diamond pre-collar
25IWBRC0013	1m Sample	47	48	1	1.3	Completely weathered
25IWBRC0013	1m Sample	51	52	1	1.2	Completely weathered
25IWBRC0014	1m Sample	NSA			0	
25IWBRC0015	1m Sample	56	59	3	1.3	Completely weathered
25IWBRC0016	1m Sample	NSA			0	
25IWBRC0017	1m Sample	NSA			0	
25IWBRC0018	1m Sample	NSA			0	
25IWBRC0019	1m Sample	33	35	2	9.4	Completely weathered
25IWBRC0019	1m Sample	82	96	14	0.8	Moderately weathered
25IWBRC0019	1m Sample	99	100	1	1.1	Moderately weathered
25IWBRC0020	1m Sample	NSA			0	
25IWBRC0021	1m Sample	190	191	1	0.5	Fresh rock
25IWBRC0022	1m Sample	121	123	2	1.1	Fresh rock
25IWBRC0023	1m Sample	NSA			0	
25IWBRC0024	1m Sample	143	144	1	0.3	Fresh rock
25IWBRC0025	1m Sample	146	147	1	1.2	Fresh rock
25IWBRC0026	1m Sample	33	37	4	1.3	Completely weathered
25IWBRC0026	1m Sample	46	47	1	1.0	Moderately weathered
25IWBRC0026	1m Sample	68	69	1	1.6	Moderately weathered
25IWBRC0026	1m Sample	77	78	1	0.6	Weakly weathered
25IWBRC0026	1m Sample	99	104	5	1.0	Weakly weathered

Hole ID	Sample type / Sub	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
25IWBRC0027	1m Sample	71	72	1	0.7	Weakly weathered
25IWBRC0027	1m Sample	132	133	1	0.4	Fresh rock
25IWBRC0028	1m Sample	124	141	17	0.4	Includes additional internal waste
25IWBRC0028	Including	124	125	1	2.3	Fresh rock
25IWBRC0028	Including	131	132	1	1.0	Fresh rock
25IWBRC0028	Including	138	141	3	0.7	Fresh rock
25IWBRC0029	1m Sample					Assays not received
25IWBRC0030	1m Sample					Assays not received
25IWBRC0031	1m Sample					Assays not received
25IWBRC0032	1m Sample					Assays not received
25IWBRC0033	1m Sample	171	177	6	0.4	Fresh rock
25IWBRC0033	1m Sample	181	182	1	0.3	Fresh rock

NSA - no significant assays.

Appendix 1 – Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project, New England Granite RC Drilling & Ground Gravity Survey
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.*	**RC Drilling** • Yandal Resources has completed RC drilling across the New England Granite (**NEG**) target area. The drilling involved 5.5-inch face sampling bit down to an average down-hole depth of 204m (between 42m to 370m. Holes were drilled at an angle of -55° to -60° using various azimuths, and targeting an orthogonal intercept with the targeted feature. Groundwater was encountered during the process of drilling; however, water volumes were well managed, and did not impact sample quality. • Yandal Resources (YRL) RC drilling samples were collected via a rig-mounted static cone splitter, splitting approximately 12.5% of the total sample volume. Two splits are collected for each metre: a primary and duplicate sample. The primary 1m samples are then sent to a lab for further analysis. The duplicate samples are retained on-site unless they are submitted as routine duplicates. **Ground Gravity** • The NEG infill ground gravity survey consisted of 2313 detail gravity stations in an irregular grid comprising 64 south-north trending lines coincident with GDA94 with a line spacing between 100m and 200 metres and station intervals between 100m and 200 metres. The lines of irregular length were bounded in the west by GDA94 Zone 51 288200E, in the east by 297200E, in the south by 7010500N and in the north by 7020900N. The line lengths ranged from 1600 metres to 7800 metres. • The survey was conducted by Haines Surveys Pty. Ltd. • Southern Geoscience Consultants processed gravity data using the AAGD07 gravity datum and GRS80 ellipsoid heights. Bouguer anomaly data was calculated using a correction density of 2.67g/cm3. A series of geo-tiffs were generated, and various filters and visualisations were applied for use in preliminary interpretation.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	**RC Drilling** • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. **Ground Gravity** • There were 147 observations repeated for quality control purposes, giving a repeat percentage of 6.3%. further 71 'Old Survey Repeats' from Job No. 2404 New England Granite Gravity Survey, were completed for Quality Control purposes. • Gravity control for base station 2024.0401 (Kooyong GS) was established on the Australian Absolute Gravity Datum 2007 (AAGD07) using a series of A-B ties from gravity station 2015909122 (Wiluna Airport Terminal). The values for 2015909122 (Wiluna Airport Terminal) were attained from Geoscience Australia in Canberra. • Gravity measurements have been made using Scintrex CG5 Autograv instruments, instrument numbers 080340352 and 99080474, in this project. Readings of 120 seconds were taken at the base station, and readings of 40 seconds were taken at all other gravity survey points. • Base station readings were taken at the beginning and end of each day's fieldwork. • All Autograv instruments apply an instrument drift correction to their final gravity reading. The gravity post-processing software corrects any residual drifts between base station readings. The instruments also apply Earth Tide Corrections to their final gravity reading at each station. The various instrument calibration constants are contained in the daily gravity data files.
	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.	• For all results, RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which a portion, between 1-5kg in weight, was crushed and pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay with an AAS (atomic absorption spectroscopy) finish for gold determination with a 0.01ppm detection limit.
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*	• For YRL RC drilling, a 139mm diameter face sampling bit and hammer was used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
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. For deeper holes, larger drilling equipment is used, with boosted air pressure, to ensure samples are recovered and groundwater is controlled as much as reasonably possible. • Within the limited drilling completed, there appears to be no correlation between sample recovery and sample grade.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• For YRL drilling, all RC holes have been logged in full by a qualified and experienced geologist. RC chips and fines from each 1m interval drilled are inspected and logged for colour, weathering, lithology, deformation, veining and sulphide species. All 1m samples are sieved and retained in labelled and annotated chip trays. Chip trays are transported to Perth for long-term storage and are available for review. The quality of logging information is considered sufficient to support Mineral Resource Estimation studies. • Historic geological logging is limited in detail but provides sufficient information regarding lithology, weathering, and mineralisation. It is assumed that previous project operators used industry standard logging procedures comparable to those used by YRL above. • 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.*	• YRL RC drilling utilised a rig-mounted cone splitter installed directly below and in line with the rig-mounted cyclone. Two 1-5kg sub-samples are collected into calico bags labelled with a unique alpha-numeric ID. Most 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. • Repeat analysis of pulp samples occurs across 5% of all submitted YRL samples. • Field duplicates are routinely collected at an initial rate of 1 duplicate for every 50 samples collected. Additional duplicates are available for collection should they be required. • Sample sizes are appropriate given the fine-to-medium-grained nature of the sampled

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	material. After the most recent RC program, the average weight of 1m samples was 2.9kg.
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.*	**RC Drilling** • For YRL RC Drilling, RC samples were assayed using a 50g fire assay with AAS (atomic absorption spectroscopy) finish for gold analysis with a 0.01ppm detection limit by Aurum Laboratories in Beckenham, Western Australia. This is considered a total digest and appropriate for the targeted style of mineralisation. • 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 un-identifiable by the lab when received. QAQC performance is monitored upon receipt of each batch of results and re-assessed once all samples for a program are received. • Laboratory QA/QC protocols involve inserting internal lab standards using CRMs, blanks, repeat analysis of pulps and screen tests (the percentage of pulverised material passing 75µm mesh). Laboratory QAQC results are reported with each batch. Laboratory QAQC performance is monitored upon receipt of each batch of results and assessed again once all samples for a program are received. **Ground Gravity** • Gravity measurements have been made using Scintrex CG5 Autograv instruments, instrument numbers 080340352 and 99080474, in this project. Readings of 120 seconds were taken at the base station, and readings of 40 seconds were taken at all other gravity survey points. • Gravity control for base station 2024.0402 (Job No. 2404, New England Granite GS) was established on the Australian Absolute Gravity Datum 2007 (AAGD07) using a series of A-B ties from gravity station 2015909122 (Wiluna Airport Terminal). The values for 2015909122 (Wiluna Airport Terminal) were attained from Geoscience Australia in Canberra. • Base station readings were taken at the beginning and end of each day's fieldwork. • All Autograv instruments apply an instrument drift correction to their final gravity reading. The

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>gravity post-processing software corrects any residual drifts between base station readings. The instruments also apply Earth Tide Corrections to their final gravity reading at each station. The various instrument calibration constants are contained in the daily gravity data files.
• There were 147 observations repeated for quality control purposes, giving a repeat percentage of 6.3%.

Survey and Gravity Control Values (WGS84 heights have been derived using AusGeoid09)
<table><tr><th></th><th colspan="3">GDA 94</th><th colspan="2">MGA94 Zone 51</th><th>AHD</th><th>AAGD07</th><th></th></tr><tr><th>Station</th><th>Latitude</th><th>Longitude</th><th>Height</th><th>Easting</th><th>Northing</th><th>Height</th><th>Gravity mgal</th><th>Comments</th></tr><tr><td>2024.0402</td><td>-26 57 08.09308</td><td>120 56 54.46191</td><td>508.797</td><td>296344.511</td><td>7017200.676</td><td>521.646</td><td>978942.373</td><td>New England Granite</td></tr><tr><td>2015909122</td><td>-26 37 40</td><td>120 13 14</td><td>491.585</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>978937.229</td><td>Wiluna Airport Terminal</td></tr></table>
• Carrier phase GPS data has been collected using Trimble R8 GNSS series geodetic receivers.
• Measurements to existing control have been made using Static techniques. All static baselines have been processed to double difference fixed solutions resulting in horizontal and vertical precision of approximately 2 cm.
• Measurements for detail gravity observations have been made using Real Time Kinematic (RTK) techniques giving horizontal and vertical precision of at least 5 cm.
• Static baseline and RTK processing was completed using Trimble Business Centre Version 2.50 software.
• Horizontal and vertical control has been established using the AUSPOS online GPS processing service provided by Geoscience Australia. This method provides control within the GDA94 Datum to within +/- 5 cm. It largely replaces the need for finding local survey marks or allows accurate control to be established when local marks are not available.
• A total of 46.8 hours (at 5 second intervals) of observations were logged over 6 days. The following outlines the Cartesian coordinate precision attained per day.
• Since GDA94 and WGS84 (Global Positioning System Datum) are virtually equivalent, the GDA94 values can be directly input into the GPS processing software for all calculations.
• Vertical control has been converted to an Australian Height Datum (AHD) height using the GDA94 height determined from AUSPOS and the AUSGEOID09 gravimetric geoid.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Verification of sampling and assaying</td><td>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.

The use of twinned holes.

Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</td><td>• Significant intercepts from YRL RC drilling are verified by YRL geologists through the visual inspection of chips, reviewing the spatial location of mineralisation relative to previous intercepts, and in the case of high-grade gold intercepts, the panning of drill fines to visually confirm gold in samples.
• No twinned holes have been completed across the New England Granite Prospect
• For YRL RC Drilling, primary sampling and logging data are captured directly into the MX deposit application and uploaded directly to the cloud-hosted MX Deposit database.
• The first assay result for each sample is used for the reporting of significant intercepts, and no adjustments have been made to the assay data.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	**RC Drilling** • 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; all holes have been surveyed by DGPS. • All holes were downhole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool producing azimuth readings relative to true north that is 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. • All YRL collars have been initially surveyed by a handheld GPS, with RLs determined using a high-resolution surface DTM. Following the completion of the drill program, all holes will be surveyed by DGPS, and topographic measurements will be of high quality and precision for use in Mineral Resource Estimation. 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. **Ground Gravity** • Measurements to existing control have been made using Static techniques. All static baselines have been processed to double difference fixed solutions resulting in horizontal and vertical precision of approximately 2 cm. • Measurements for detail gravity observations have been made using Real Time Kinematic (RTK) techniques giving horizontal and vertical precision of at least 5 cm. • Horizontal Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia1994 (GDA94) Map Grid of Australia 1994 (MGA94) Zone 51 • Vertical Datum: Australian Height Datum (AHD) • Gravity Datum: Australian Absolute Gravity Datum 2007 (AAGD07)
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	**RC Drilling** • RC drilling across the New England Granite target area are variable spaced between 50m to 400m along strike. All collar details/coordinates are supplied in **Table 2**. • The hole/data spacing and distribution used for RC drilling completed across the NEG is not sufficient to establish a preliminary assessment of the degree of geological and grade continuity; the current spacing of intercepts is not appropriate for estimating a Mineral Resource. The hole/data spacing and distribution used for RC drilling completed across the Salusa prospect is sufficient to establish a preliminary assessment of the degree of geological and grade continuity; the current spacing of intercepts is not 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 2m of continuous internal

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		waste unless otherwise stated, and the final composite grade must exceed 0.3g/t Au. Only 1m samples were used for the reporting of significant intercepts. The first assay result was used for all significant intercepts reported. All intercepts have been reported relative to down-hole length, where a true width can be estimated the value is detailed in **Table 3**. 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 **Table 3**. **Ground Gravity** • The 2025 NEG gravity survey consisted of 2313 detail gravity stations in an irregular grid comprising 64 South-North trending lines coincident with GDA94 with a line spacing of 100m to 200 metres and station intervals of 100m to 200 metres. The lines of irregular length were bounded in the west by GDA94 Zone 51 288200E, in the east by 297200E, in the south by 7010500N and in the north by 7020900N. The line lengths ranged from 1600 metres to 7800 metres. • A 100m by 100m spacing of gravity survey stations was sufficient to adequately define gravity contrast between major lithological domains within the target area. Previous ground gravity surveys within the regions were reviewed to determine the optimal station spacing.
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.*	**RC Drilling** • For NEG drilling, the orientation of all sampling is at a high angle to an interpreted intrusive contact or targeted structure. Drill holes have been drilled at a -55° to -60° angle. • Broadly, mineralisation at NEG is sub-vertical and dips steeply to the southwest and northeast. The dip direction varies along strike. The strike on mineralisation is broadly parallel to the intrusive (structural) contact between the host granodiorite and hanging wall basalt. Mineralisation appears to be partially controlled by shearing and veining; the geometry of these structures is unknown, and it will be the focus of future diamond drilling. Until such information is obtained, the relations between mineralisation, particularly higher-grade mineralised zones, and the drilling orientation are unknown. Bias due to the drilling orientation will continually be assessed as further results are received. **Ground Gravity** • The north-south orientation of the 100m spaced survey lines with 100m spaced station was predominantly used over the NEG used. This spacing and geometry are considered sufficient to identify large-scale gravity gradients without incurring bias towards any one trend.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**RC Drilling** • All YRL samples were collected on-site under the supervision of a senior geologist. Calico bags are tied, grouped into larger poly-weave bags that are cable tied, and then placed into sealed bulker bags for transport. The labelled bulker bags are then transported directly to the laboratory for analysis via a commercial freight company or YRL geologists. Where a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		commercial freight company is used for transport, consignment notes and confirmation of receipt by the lab were monitored. **Ground Gravity** • All gravity data was collected by experienced survey technicians and validated and the digital data was delivered directly to the Company upon the completion of the survey.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Logging, sampling and QAQC protocols were reviewed by the YRL exploration manager in the field while drilling was in progress. The review concluded that logging, sampling and QAQC protocols/methods were satisfactory and of industry standard. • No lab audits 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 New England Granite target area is in the exploration lease E 53/1843. Yandal Resources Limited wholly owns this tenement. • The ground gravity survey was completed over the southern portion of the Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project within E 53/1843. • The tenement is in good standing, and no known impediments exist.
.Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous operators who have completed exploration across the New England Granite Prospect include Newmont, Wiluna Mines, Cyprus Gold, Great Central Mines, Australian Resources Limited, and Eagle Mining Corp. Work completed by these operators included RAB and air-core drilling, with limited RC drilling completed by Newmont the early 2000's. The RAB, air-core and RC drilling and data is of a high quality.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The New England Granite Prospect hosts Archaean Orogenic Gold mineralisation. The prospect is located within the Yandal Greenstone Belt, a greenstone terrain of the Yilgarn Craton. Mineralisation is hosted within an interpreted granodiorite intrusion, both internal to the intrusive body and around the intrusive contact where it is deformed. The archaean rocks are overlain by 6-20m of transported cover.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• See **Tables 2 & 3**. • All drilling has been reported, either within this announcement or in previous announcements. • No information is excluded.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• 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 2m of continuous internal waste unless otherwise stated, and the final composite grade must exceed 0.3g/t Au. • Only 1m samples were used for the reporting of significant intercepts. The first reported assay result was used for all significant intercepts reported. All intercepts have been reported relative to down-hole length. All intercepts are reported in grams per tonne (g/t). If a single composite includes a material high-grade sub-interval, this has been reported. Reported composite intervals were calculated and reviewed by Mr Christopher Oorschot. All significant intercepts are detailed in **Table 3**. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
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.*	• Initial interpretations across NEG suggest mineralisation is sub-vertical and striking to the northwest. Drilling from both the northeast and southwest has been completed to verify this interpretation. The dip has been modelled to shift from steeply southwest dipping to steeply northeast dipping along the strike; variation in dip will affect the estimation of true width relative to downhole widths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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').	
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See Figures in the main body of this report, and **Tables 2-3.**
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	**RC Drilling** • All significant intercepts have been reported. **Ground Gravity** • Individual gravity readings have not been reported, plans within this report provide an adequate overview of the ground gravity data.
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.*	• An Exploration Target has previously been reported for the New England Granite Prospect; see ASX release on 20th of October 2023. The exploration target has been maintained after receiving the new RC drilling results.

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 Siona includes:
		  ○ Assays for additional RC drilling are expected over the coming weeks.
		  ○ Diamond drilling results are expected in May.
		  ○ Additional field duplicate samples will be collected and submitted for analysis.
		  ○ Select samples from RC drilling will be submitted for multi-element analysis.