ASX Announcement

30 April 2025

Arrakis RC Drilling Demonstrates Mineralisation Continuity

Ahead of Large-Scale Caladan AC Program in May

- **All results from RC drilling at Arrakis,** part of the **Caladan target area**, testing along a single line below the previously reported air-core hole **24IWBAC063** (see ASX release **15 January 2025**) have been received and **confirm mineralisation continuity down dip** with results including:
    - **11m @ 0.5 g/t Au** from 168m in **25AKSL003**
        - Including **3m @ 1.2 g/t** Au from 174m
    - **5m @ 1.3 g/t Au** from 243m in **25IWBRC0037**
        - Including **2m @ 2.7 g/t** Au from 246m
- **Mineralisation is open at depth** and **remains untested along strike**.
- The **Caladan target area** represents an **8km by 3km folded mafic sequence** truncated by a large shear zone to the southwest, presenting a **geological architecture similar** to a number of highly endowed gold districts, including **Kalgoorlie**.
- RC results also **demonstrate potential for multiple mineralised structures** within the **3km long CAL-01 regolith anomaly**.
- **Heritage surveys** across the Caladan target area **are complete**.
- A highly anticipated **12,500m air-core program** across the large-scale **Caladan** target area **will commence in May** once drill lines have been cleared. The program will include broadly spaced lines north and south of recent drilling at **Arrakis**.

For further information or to ask questions in relation to this announcement, please visit our Investor Hub at https://investorhub.yandalresources.com.au/link/0PQzOy

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Commenting on the new results, Yandal Resources' Managing Director, Mr. Chris Oorschot, said: *"To intercept intense alteration, large structures and see evidence of continuous primary mineralisation at such an early stage across the expansive Caladan target area is highly encouraging. With heritage surveys now complete, the Exploration Team will commence preparations for air-core drilling. The 12,500m program will represent the first effective systematic drilling across this 8km long, 3km wide Caladan fold structure.*

Early-stage targets of this calibre and scale are now rare within the Northeastern Goldfields of Western Australia. I would challenge investors to find a similar early-stage opportunity within a jurisdiction like Western Australia and so close to existing mining infrastructure."

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "**Yandal Resources**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to advise that it has received all assay results from RC drilling across the **Arrakis Prospect** within the **Caladan** target area. Four **RC holes** (700m total) were drilled within a single line that transects the core of the **Caladan Fold** (See **Figure 2**). The **Caladan** target area, including the **Arrakis Prospect** *(within E 53/1843, E 53/2304, E 53/2192 and E 53/1882)*, is part of the broader **Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project** (see **Figure 4**), located **60km south** of the **Jundee** mining complex (**ASX: NST**), and **18km north of the recent Siona discovery**, within the Yandal Greenstone Belt.

These deeper RC drilling results **confirm mineralisation continuity** and a **sub-vertical geometry**. Results also highlight the **potential for multiple mineralised structures** within the interpreted mafic host. **Mineralisation is open at depth** and remains **untested along strike** (see **Figures 1 & 2**). These results pave the way for a **large-scale 12,500m air-core program** across the **Caladan target area** that **will commence in May,** testing the 8km by 3km fold structure.

Caladan is a large-scale exploration target area identified following the completion of a ground gravity survey in early 2024 (see **ASX releases dated 11 June 2024 and 15 July 2024**). In late 2024, initial **air-core drilling was completed along one line across the Caladan target area**, testing the core of the **CAL-01** regolith anomaly. The air-core results returned several significant intercepts, including **11m @ 1.7 g/t Au from 97m to the end-of-hole in 24IWBAC0063** (see **ASX release 15 January 2025**). All significant intercepts occur within or directly adjacent to the **3km long CAL-01 regolith anomaly**, renamed the **Arrakis Prospect**. A small program of shallow RC drilling was completed to infill around air-core hole **24IWBAC0063**, defining the geometry of the mineralised structure (see **ASX Release 25 February 2025**).

Arrakis RC Results

The follow-up RC drilling program was primarily designed to test below the intercept of **11m @ 1.7 g/t Au from 97m in 24IWBAC063,** which ended in mineralisation. The deeper RC test included four holes for 700m and follows shallow RC drilling completed in January 2025 (see ASX release **25 February 2025**). Results from the **RC drilling** program demonstrate the presence of multiple mineralised structures and confirm primary mineralisation continuity down dip. Notable results from the program include:

- **11m @ 0.5 g/t Au** from 168m in **25AKSL003**
  - Including **3m @ 1.2 g/t** Au from 174m
- **5m @ 1.3 g/t Au** from 243m in **25IWBRC0037***1
  - Including **2m @ 2.7 g/t** Au from 246m

**1 RC hole 25IWBRC0037 only partially tested the targeted shear zone.*

Results confirm mineralisation is subvertical, and hosted within a broad interval of sheared mafic, with higher grade zones associated with increased fine fractures and/or veining, increased silica-sericite alteration and increased disseminated sulphides including pyrite and arsenopyrite (see **Appendix 1**).

Several new structures were also identified in the depleted upper regolith, including:

- **9m @ 0.4 g/t Au** from 54m in **25IWBRC0037**
  - Including **1m @ 1.8 g/t** Au from 61m
- **8m @ 0.4g/t Au** from 105m in **25IWBRC0037**

It is worth noting that the **9m @ 0.4g/t Au** from 54m in **25IWBRC0037** represents the **best result to date from within the depleted upper regolith**. These intercepts remain untested at depth and present additional targets for future RC drilling (see **Figure 1**).

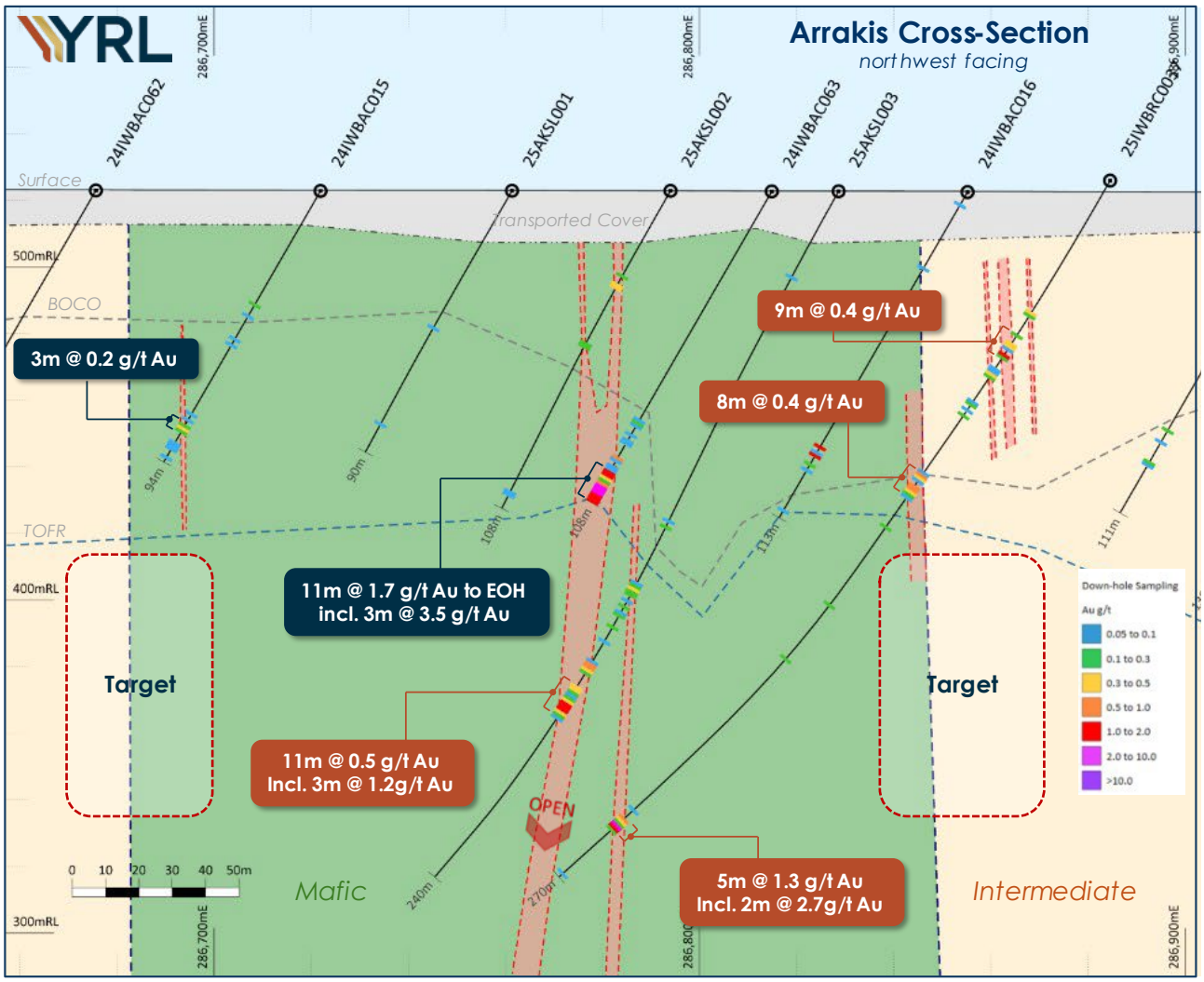

Figure 1: *Cross-section showing all drilling results from Arrakis with a simple preliminary interpretation of geology. The section location is shown in* ***Figure 2****. The section shows all drilling +/-50m away from the section plane.*

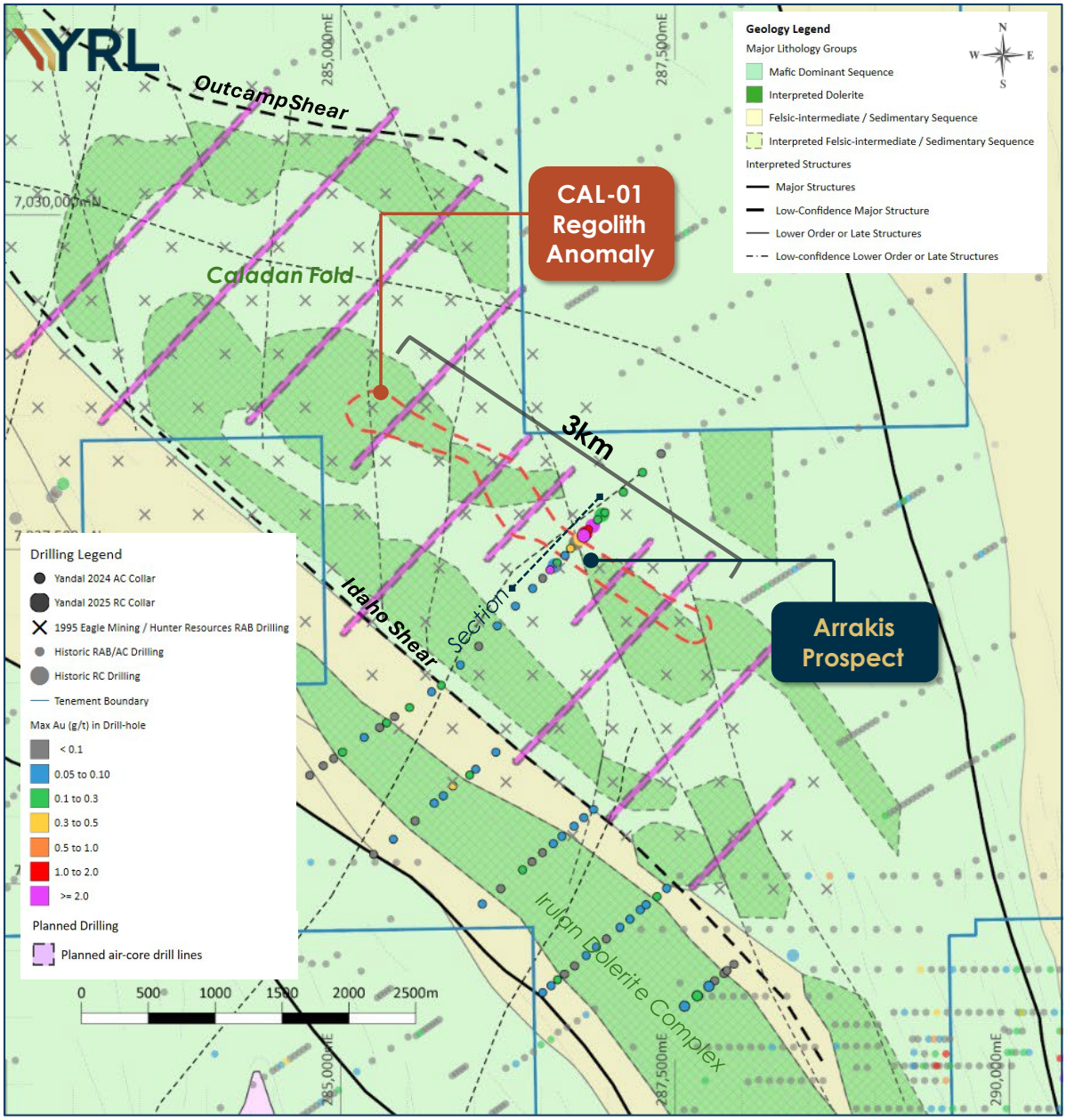

Figure 2: *A collar plan over the Caladan target area, showing simplified bedrock geology interpretation across the Caladan and northern Irulan target areas within the IWB Gold Project. The collars of the 2024 air-core drilling, the historic 1995 RAB drilling, and all historic drilling >20m in depth are plotted. All collars are thematically coloured by max Au (g/t Au). Also plotted are the planned air-core drill lines for the 2025 drill program.*

2025 Caladan Air-core Program

A **12,500m air-core program** has been designed to test the Caladan Fold structure. Drilling **will commence in May** once all line clearing is complete. The program will include:

- Eight 800m spaced drill lines (See **Figure 2**);
- Two 400m spaced lines north and south of the existing Arrakis line of drilling;
- Drill lines across the Caladan Fold will test approximately 6.4km of strike;
- Initial hole spacing of 200m across each line, with closer-spaced holes within the CAL-01 regolith anomaly and across interpreted lithological boundaries and structures;
- Routine bottom-of-hole multi-element sampling to be completed on all holes;
- All holes will be drilled at -60 ° to the southwest, with an average drill depth of 100m assumed for the program;
- The program will require 4-6 weeks to complete, subject to weather delays;
- All initial assay results are anticipated eight weeks after completion of the drilling program.

Caladan Target Area Summary

The **Caladan** target area presents a large-scale northwest plunging (interpreted) fold, truncated by the **Idaho Shear** to the southwest. The **Idaho Shear** is interpreted as a second-order structure linking the **Ockerburry Shear Zone** to the east and the **Barwidgee Shear Zone** to the west (see **Figure 3**). The only systematic drilling across the fold structure was completed in 1995 (see **ASX release 15 July 2024**), where shallow (average depth of 22m) vertical RAB holes on a 400m by 400m spacing were completed. The drilling was designed to penetrate through shallow transported cover (2-20m deep) and sample in-situ upper saprolite clays. A review of this drilling yielded several low-level in-situ saprolite anomalies, the largest of which (the **3km long CAL-01** anomaly) is **situated in the core of the Caladan Fold** (see **Figure 2** above).

The **Caladan Fold** structure is **3km wide, over 8km long,** and lies under 2m to 20m of loose to partially cemented transported cover (the average depth of transported cover is 8m). The broad structural setting is similar to the Kalgoorlie district, where the Boulder-Lefroy Fault truncates the folded mafic stratigraphy of the Boomerang anticline (see **Figure 3**).

A single line of air-core **drilling completed in 2024 has confirmed:**

- **Strong gold depletion** in the upper portion of the regolith profile;
- The 3km long **CAL-01 anomaly is likely associated with primary mineralisation** hosted within a deformed and altered mafic unit;
- **Gravity highs coincide with fractionated dolerites**, separated by a sequence dominated by variably altered intermediate (andesite) volcaniclastics.

The under-explored nature of the Caladan Fold, combined with several low-level regolith anomalies, resulted in the Caladan target area being ranked as **one of the highest priority target areas within the Company's project portfolio**. Recent drilling results combined with observed geology have reaffirmed the Company's prioritisation of the **Caladan target area within the** exploration strategy.

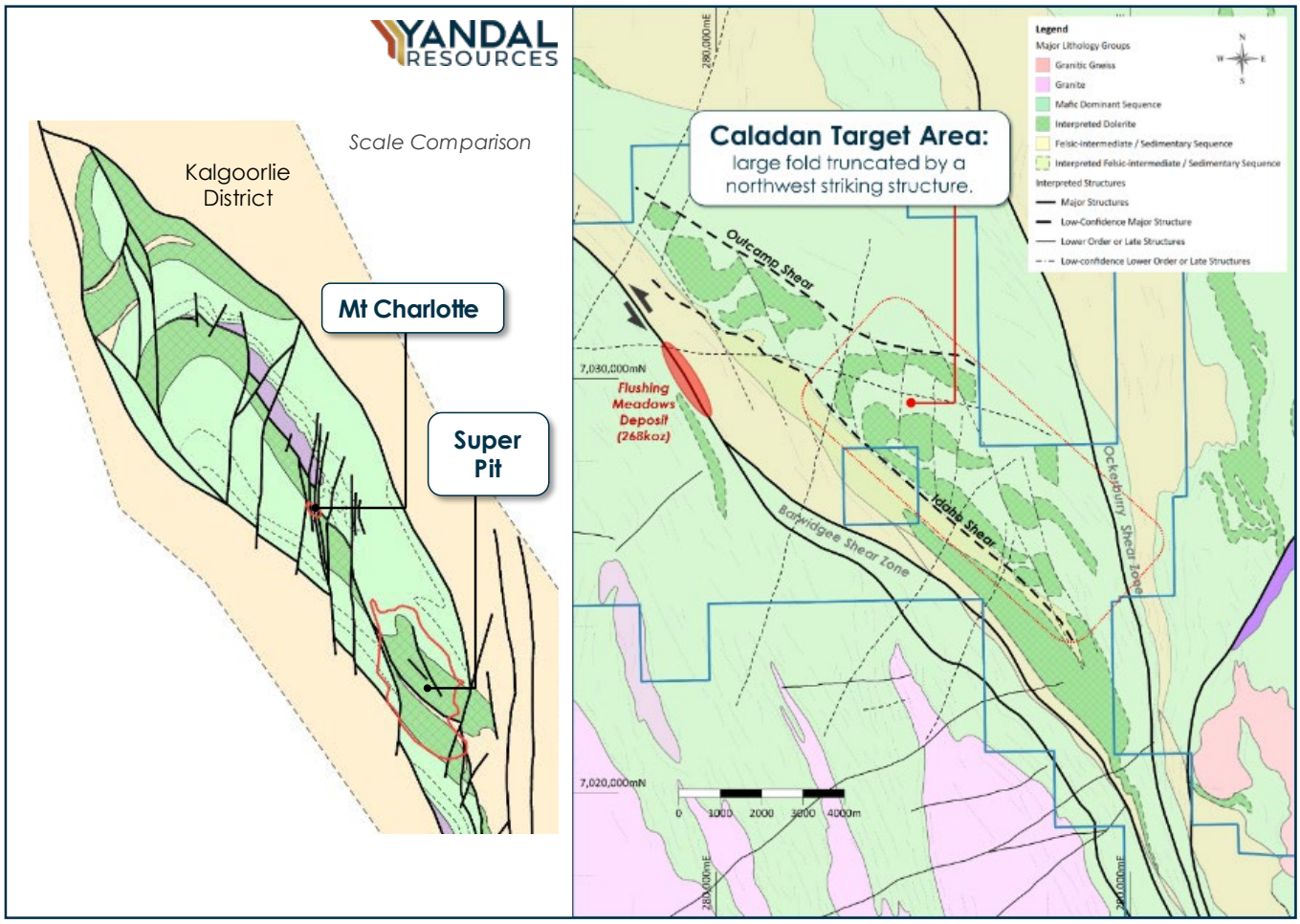

Figure 3: *A scale comparison of the Caladan Fold (target area) and the Kalgoorlie district, showing simplified bedrock geology interpretations. Kalgoorlie interpreted geology adapted from N.M. Vielreicher, D.I. Groves, N.J. McNaughton. 2016. The giant Kalgoorlie Goldfield revisited. Geoscience Frontiers, volume 7, pp. 359-374.*

Looking Ahead

The Company maintains a strong cash position and a very active June Quarter scheduled. Notable near-term activities and news flow include;

1. **All results from the recently completed diamond drilling** of the Siona discovery are expected by mid-May;
2. **Heritage surveys** across the **Siona** discovery and broader **New England Granite** target area are scheduled for late May;
3. **The large-scale 12,500m AC program will commence across the 8km long Caladan target area** in late May;
4. All results from the AC program are anticipated in the September Quarter.

Authorised by the board of Yandal Resources

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About Yandal Resources Limited

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

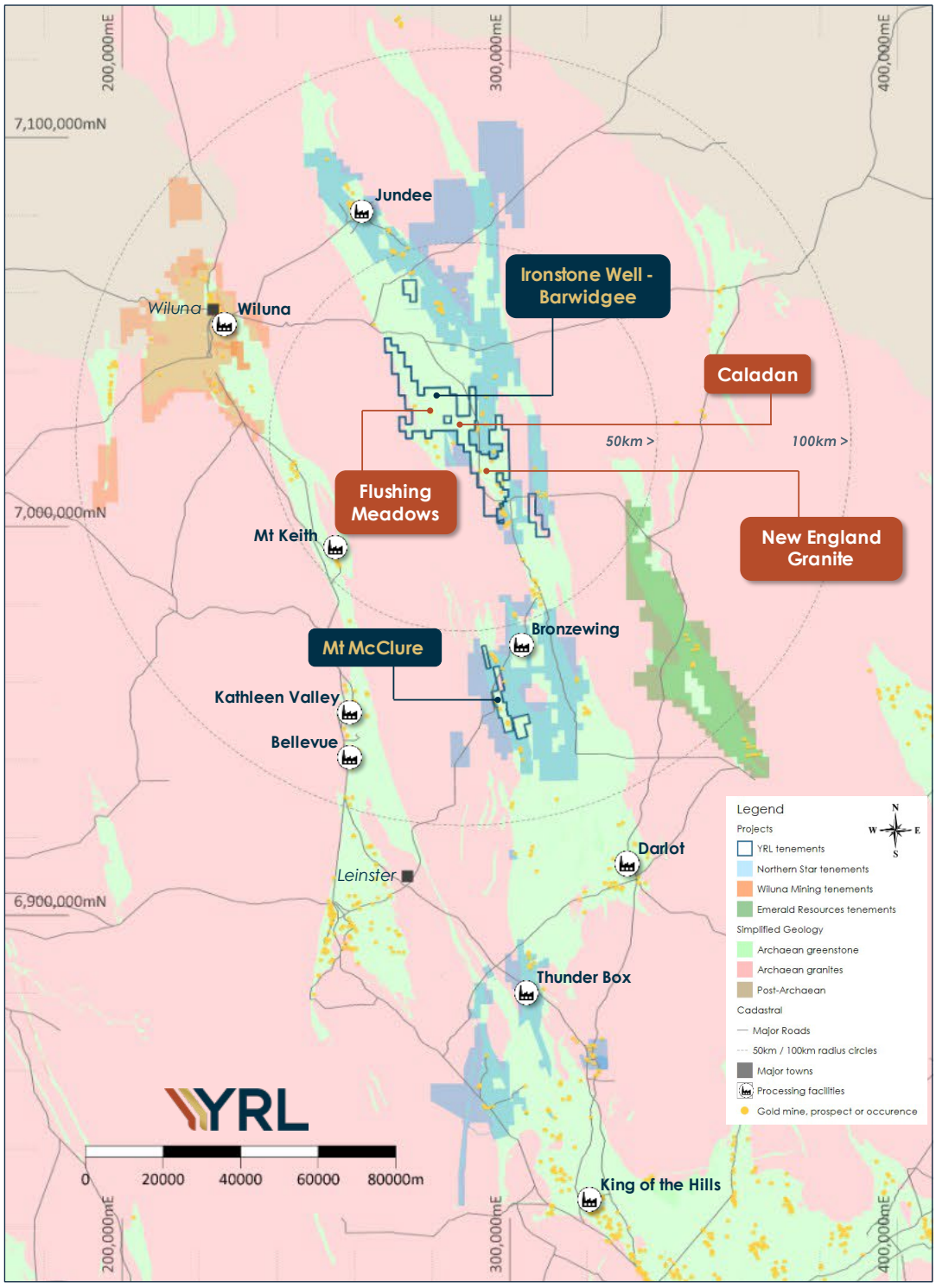


Figure 4: Yandal Resource exploration Project locations within the Yandal Greenstone Belt.

Table 1 – Yandal Resources Ltd - Mineral Resource Summary

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

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

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

Competent Person Statement

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

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

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

Forward Looking Statements

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

Table 2 – Arrakis RC collar location summary for this release.

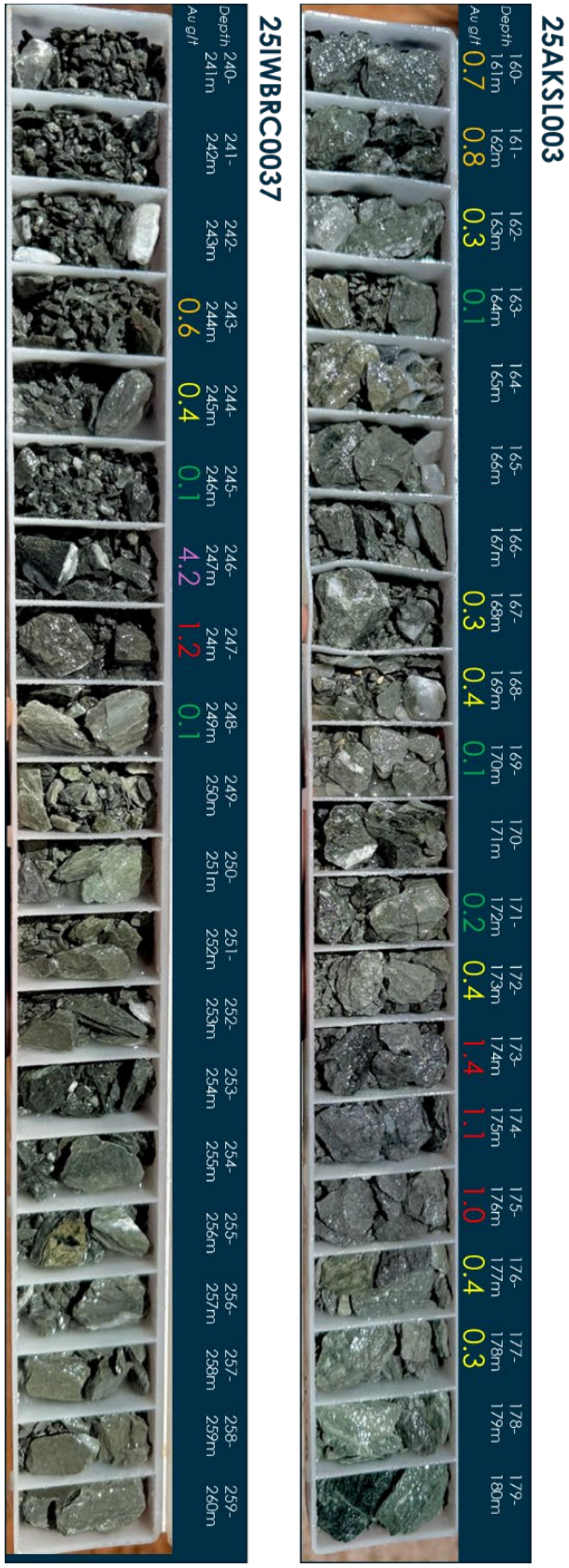
Prospect / Target	Hole ID	Hole type	East *(m)*	North *(m)*	RL *(mAHD)*	Azimuth *(degrees)*	Dip *(degrees)*	Total Depth *(m)*
Arrakis	25AKSL003	RC	286829	7027617	522.8	224.3	-60.7	240
Arrakis	25IWBRC0034	RC	286603	7027378	523.3	228.7	-59.5	186
Arrakis	24IWBRC0036	RC	286954	7027757	523.0	226.7	-59.9	138
Arrakis	24IWBRC0037	RC	286886	7027675	526.0	230.1	-60.2	270

Table 3 – Arrakis Prospect - Summary of significant RC drilling assay results >0.1g/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
25AKSL003	1m Sample	133	137	4	0.2	Fresh rock
25AKSL003	1m Sample	160	164	4	0.5	Fresh rock
25AKSL003	1m Sample	**168**	**179**	**11**	**0.5**	Fresh rock
25AKSL003	Including	**174**	**177**	**3**	**1.2**	Fresh rock
25IWBRC0034	1m Sample	NSA				
25IWBRC0036	1m Sample	NSA				
25IWBRC0037	1m Sample	46	48	2	0.2	Completely weathered
25IWBRC0037	1m Sample	57	63	6	0.5	Completely weathered
25IWBRC0037	1m Sample	68	70	2	0.3	Moderately weathered
25IWBRC0037	1m Sample	105	113	8	0.4	Moderately weathered
25IWBRC0037	1m Sample	**243**	**249**	**6**	**1.1**	Fresh rock
25IWBRC0037	Including	**246**	**248**	**2**	**2.7**	Fresh rock

NSA - no significant assays.

Appendix 1 – Annotated chip tray photos from Arrakis RC Program.



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

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Yandal Resources has completed RC drilling intermittently across a single line at the Arrakis Prospect. The drilling involved 5.5-inch face sampling bit down to an average down-hole depth of 208m (between 138m and 270m. Holes were drilled at an angle of -60° to the southwest.
		• Yandal Resources (YRL) RC drilling samples were collected via a rig-mounted static cone splitter, splitting approximately 12.5% of the total sample volume. Two splits are collected for each metre: a primary and duplicate sample. The primary 1m samples are then sent to a lab for further analysis. The duplicate samples are retained on-site unless they are submitted as routine duplicates.
		• Historic RAB drilling completed by Eagle Mining and Hunter Resources was detailed in the ASX release dated **15 July 2024**, the original open-file reports are referenced below:
		  ○ 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• For YRL RC drilling, the cone splitter is regularly cleaned and inspected. The 1m bulk samples are laid out in drill order. These bulk samples are regularly inspected for contamination, and the volume of the bulk sample is monitored. These bulk samples are retained until all results are received and may be used to collect additional field duplicates to verify lab results, logged geology or any other form of analysis. If the bulk sample appears visually low in volume or weight, this is recorded with the sample details. The same applies to damp or wet samples. • Two splits are collected for each drilled metre: a primary and a secondary sample. The Secondary sample is retained on-site and may be used to collect additional field duplicates to verify lab results, logged geology or any other form of analysis

	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual 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 one of the two following labs:
		  ○ Aurum Laboratories Pty Ltd: samples were crushed and pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay with an AAS (atomic absorption spectroscopy) finish for gold determination with a 0.01ppm detection limit.
		  ○ Intertek Minerals: samples were crushed and pulverised to produce a 50g charge for lead collection fire assay with OES (Optical Emission Spectroscopy) finish for gold determination with a 0.005ppm 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 was used.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• For YRL holes, RC drilling recoveries are visually assessed by the supervising geologist, and any low-volume or weight samples are recorded, along with any damp or wet samples. Drill depths are routinely verified at the completion of each drill rod (every 6m). The cone splitter is checked for each drill site to ensure it is completely upright and level. Sample collection from the splitter by drilling off-siders is monitored for any inefficiencies. • Within the limited drilling completed, there appears to be no correlation between sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	recovery and sample grade.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• For YRL drilling, all RC holes have been logged in full by a qualified and experienced geologist. RC chips and fines from each 1m interval drilled are inspected and logged for colour, weathering, lithology, deformation, veining and sulphide species. All 1m samples are sieved and retained in labelled and annotated chip trays. Chip trays are transported to Perth for long-term storage and are available for review. The quality of logging information is considered sufficient to support Mineral Resource Estimation studies. • Data captured through geological logging by a geologist is qualitative in nature. • In addition to geological logging, the magnetic susceptibility of each interval is measured using a KT-10 magnetic susceptibility metre, with a sensitivity of $1x10^{-6}$ SI Units. Magnetic susceptibility readings are quantitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 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. • 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. • Sample sizes are appropriate given the fine-to-medium-grained nature of the sampled material.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*
	
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.
	
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.
		• For YRL RC drilling, samples were assayed at the following labs using the following methods:
		  ○ Aurum Laboratories in Beckenham, Western Australia, assayed using a 50g fire assay with AAS (atomic absorption spectroscopy) finish for gold analysis with a 0.01ppm detection limit.
		  ○ Intertek Minerals in Maddington, Western Australia, assayed using a 50g charge for lead collection fire assay with OES (Optical Emission Spectroscopy) finish for gold determination with a 0.005ppm detection limit.
		  ○ Both are 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 unidentifiable by the lab when received. QAQC performance is monitored upon receipt of each batch of results and re-assessed once all samples for a program are received.
		• Laboratory QA/QC protocols involve inserting internal lab standards using CRMs, blanks, repeat analysis of pulps and screen tests (the percentage of pulverised material passing 75µm mesh). Laboratory QAQC results are reported with each batch. Laboratory QAQC performance is monitored upon receipt of each batch of results and assessed again once all samples for a program are received.

Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intercepts from YRL RC drilling are verified by YRL geologists through the visual inspection of chips, reviewing the spatial location of mineralisation relative to previous intercepts, and in the case of high-grade gold intercepts, the panning of drill fines to visually confirm gold in samples. • No twinned holes have been completed across the Caladan or Irulan target area. • For YRL RC drilling, primary sampling and logging data are captured directly into the MX deposit application and uploaded directly to the cloud-hosted MX Deposit database. • The first assay result for each sample is used for the reporting of significant intercepts, and no adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.*	• 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. • No down-hole survey data was collected for AC drilling. • All RC 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• 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 appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• RC drilling across the Arrakis Prospect are variable spaced between 20m to 50m across strike, and. All collar details/coordinates are supplied in **Table 2**. • The hole/data spacing and distribution used for AC drilling completed across the Caladan target area **is not sufficient** to establish a preliminary assessment of the degree of geological and grade continuity, nor is it appropriate for estimating a Mineral Resource. • Only significant gold intercepts have been reported, meaning all intervals >0.1 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 0.1g/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, and the value is detailed in **Tables 2 and 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 2 and 3**.
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 RC drilling, holes have been drilled at a -60 ° angle to the southwest to target east-dipping structures. Preliminary drilling on a single section suggests mineralisation has an apparent sub-vertical dip; further drilling is needed to verify the geometry of mineralisation to understand any potential sampling bias associated with the drilling direction.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All YRL samples were collected on-site under the supervision of a qualified geologist. Calico bags are tied, grouped into larger poly-weave bags that are cable tied, and then placed into sealed bulka bags for transport. The labelled bulka bags are then transported directly to the laboratory for analysis via a commercial freight company or YRL geologists. Where a commercial freight company is used for transport, consignment notes and confirmation of receipt by the lab were monitored.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No lab audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Caladan target area and Irulan target area reside 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 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 Caladan target area include Eagle Mining, Hunter Resources, Great Central Mines and Newmont. Work completed by these operators included limited RAB and RC drilling. The RAB and RC drilling data is of a reasonable quality.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Caladan target area, including the Arrakis Prospect, is assumed to host Archaean orogenic gold mineralisation. The prospect is located within the Yandal Greenstone Belt, a greenstone terrain of the Yilgarn Craton. Mineralisation is hosted within interpreted mafic and intermediate lithologies. The Archaean rocks are overlain by 2-20m of transported cover.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the*	• See **Tables 2 to 3** • All drilling has been reported, either within this announcement or in previous announcements. • No information is excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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 >0.1 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 0.1g/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 2 and 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.* *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 Caladan target area suggest that stratigraphy is striking to the northwest. The dip of stratigraphy is interpreted as sub-vertical. The relationship between the geometry of mineralisation and the drilling direction has been inferred based on a single section of drilling. Drilling along strike is needed to confirm the true dip of mineralisation.
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 1-4.**
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Drill hole 25IWBRC0037 did not test the targeted structure intercepted in 24IWBAC063 due to sump capacity being reached. 25IWBRC0037 also saw a significant deviation from the planned azimuth of +10°.
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: ○ The completion of a large-scale AC program once heritage surveys are complete.