ASX Announcement

21 October 2024

Emerging Gold Discovery within the New England Granite Prospect

RC Drilling across the New England Granite Prospect delivers with

78m averaging 1.2g/t Au from 96m to end-of-hole in 24IWBRC0039

- The first assay results from the twelve hole, 2,400m RC program completed across New England Granite structural targets in early October have been received.
- RC hole **24IWBRC0039 intercepted a broad zone of fresh rock mineralisation**:
  - **78m*[1] @ 1.2 g/t Au** from **96m to end-of-hole** in **24IWBRC0039**, including
    - **5m @ 3.2g/t Au** from 102m, and
    - **5m @ 2.8g/t Au** from 139m.
- **24IWBRC0044** completed **170m to the north-west** also intercepted mineralisation:
  - **14m*[1] @ 1.8/t Au** from 63m in 24IWBRC0044 (*includes 3m of waste*), including
    - **3m @ 4.9g/t Au** from 64m.
- Both holes intercepted **mineralisation hosted within the New England Granite** directly **adjacent to the northwest striking granite-basalt contact**.
- Gold mineralisation within the emerging discovery, now called **Siona**, remains **open at depth and along strike**.
- There are **numerous northwest striking structures** interpreted to crosscut the New England Granite Prospect, and most are yet to be effectively tested with drilling.
- Follow-up drilling is being planned.

*****[1]*All intercept lengths are reported as down-hole lengths as true width is unknown.*

For further information or to ask questions in relation to this announcement, please visit our Investor Hub at https://investorhub.yandalresources.com.au/link/7eXjzP

Commenting on the new results, Yandal Resources' Managing Director, Mr. Chris Oorschot, said: *"These results are exceptional, and may represent a significant emerging gold discovery within the Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project. We plan on completing follow up drilling at Siona as soon as possible to determine the geometry of the mineralisation so that the exploration team can begin to assess the scale of the mineralised system.*

The timing of this discovery is exciting given the current gold price setting. Significantly, this result validates the revised targeting modelling developed following the completion of the Exploration Incentive Scheme ("EIS") diamond drilling earlier this year, which implies that there could be several similar structural settings comparable to Siona present across the broader New England Granite area."

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yandalresources.com.au | **ASX:YRL**

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "**Yandal Resources**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to advise that it has received the assay results from the first six RC holes completed across the New England Granite Prospect (**NEG**). These first six holes are part of a 12 hole, 2,400m RC program completed across the NEG Prospect earlier in October. The New England Granite Prospect (within E 53/1843) is part of the broader **Ironstone Well–Barwidgee** (**IWB**) **Gold Project** (see **Figure 5**), located approximately **45km north** of Northern Star's (ASX: NST) **Bronzewing** mining centre and **75km south** of the **Jundee** mining centre, within the Yandal Greenstone Belt.

Results from the first six holes included **two significant intercepts** from RC holes **24IWBRC0039** (see **Figure 1**) and **24IWBRC0044** (see **Figure 2**). These two holes are **spaced 170m apart** testing a northwest offset of the New England Granite's eastern margin (see **figures 3 & 4**). Within both holes mineralisation is present in the footwall of the interpreted steeply northeast dipping granite-basalt contact. Critically, a majority of the intercept within **24IWBRC0039** occurs **within fresh rock**, remains **open down-hole**, and is **open down-dip**. All intercepts are reported as down-hole length.

This new emerging gold discovery has been named **Siona**.

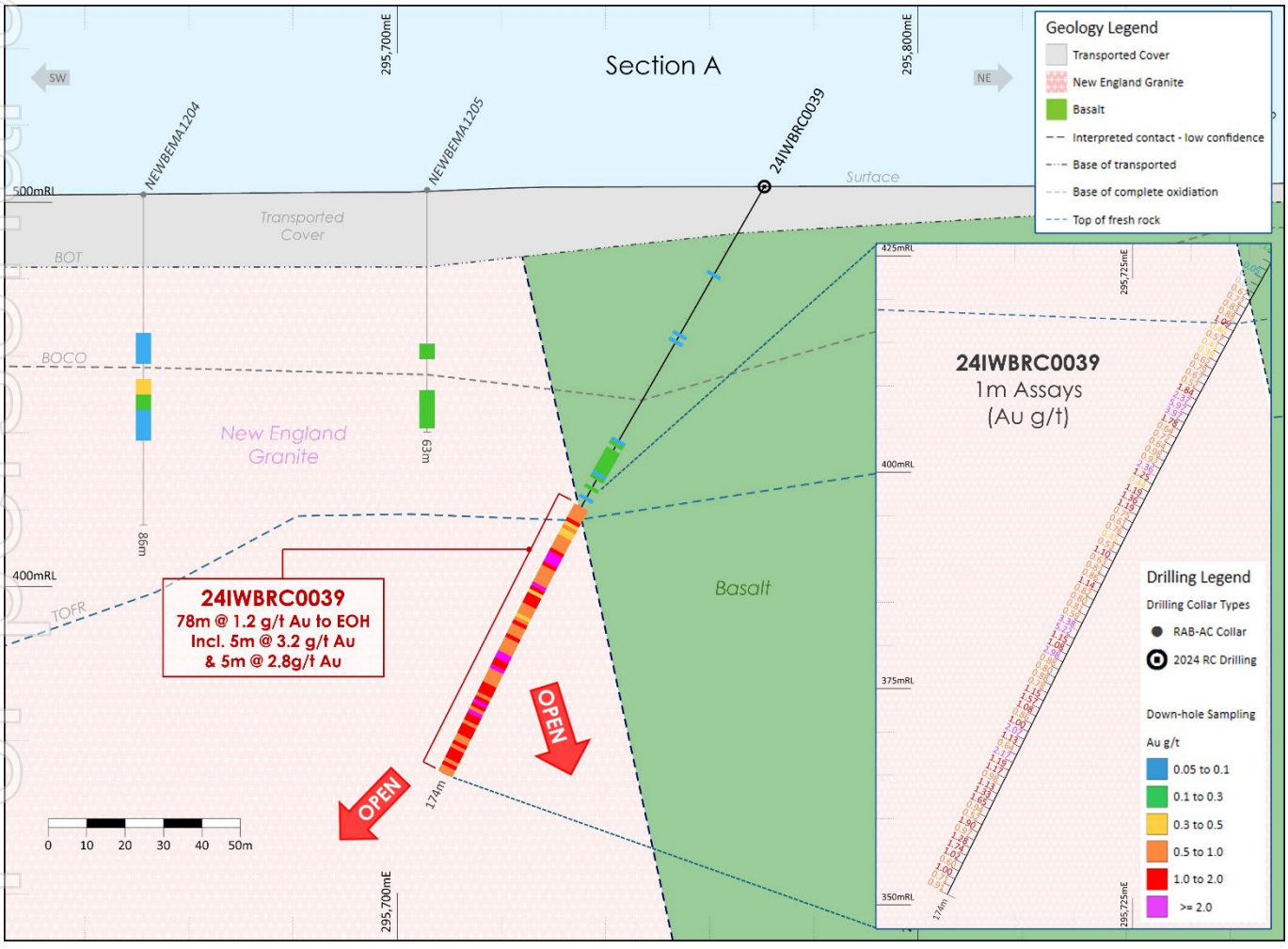

***Figure 1**: Cross section A, across Siona, showing mineralisation intercepted in **24IWBRC0039**, including **78m @ 1.2g/t Au from 96m** down-hole to bottom of the hole. The mineralisation is open down hole, down dip and along strike. See Figures 3 and 4 for location of the section in plan, the section shows all drilling +/-50m away from the section plane. The inset shows down-hole 1-metre Au (g/t) values.*

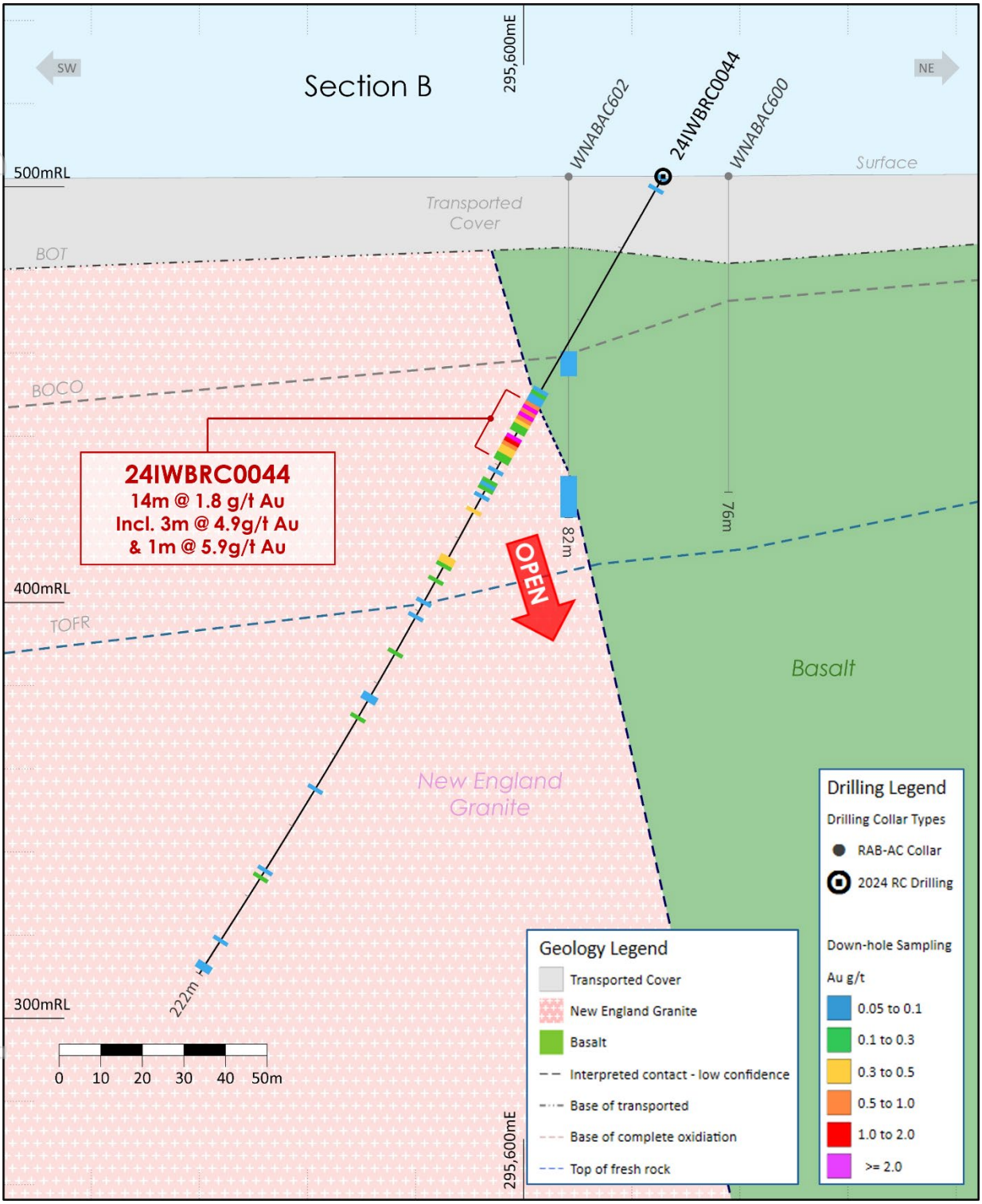

***Figure 2**: Cross section B, across Siona, showing mineralisation intercepted in **24IWBRC0044**, including **14m @ 1.8g/t Au from 63m** down-hole. The mineralisation is open down dip and along strike. See Figures 3 and 4 for location of the section in plan, the section shows all drilling +/-50m away from the section plane.*

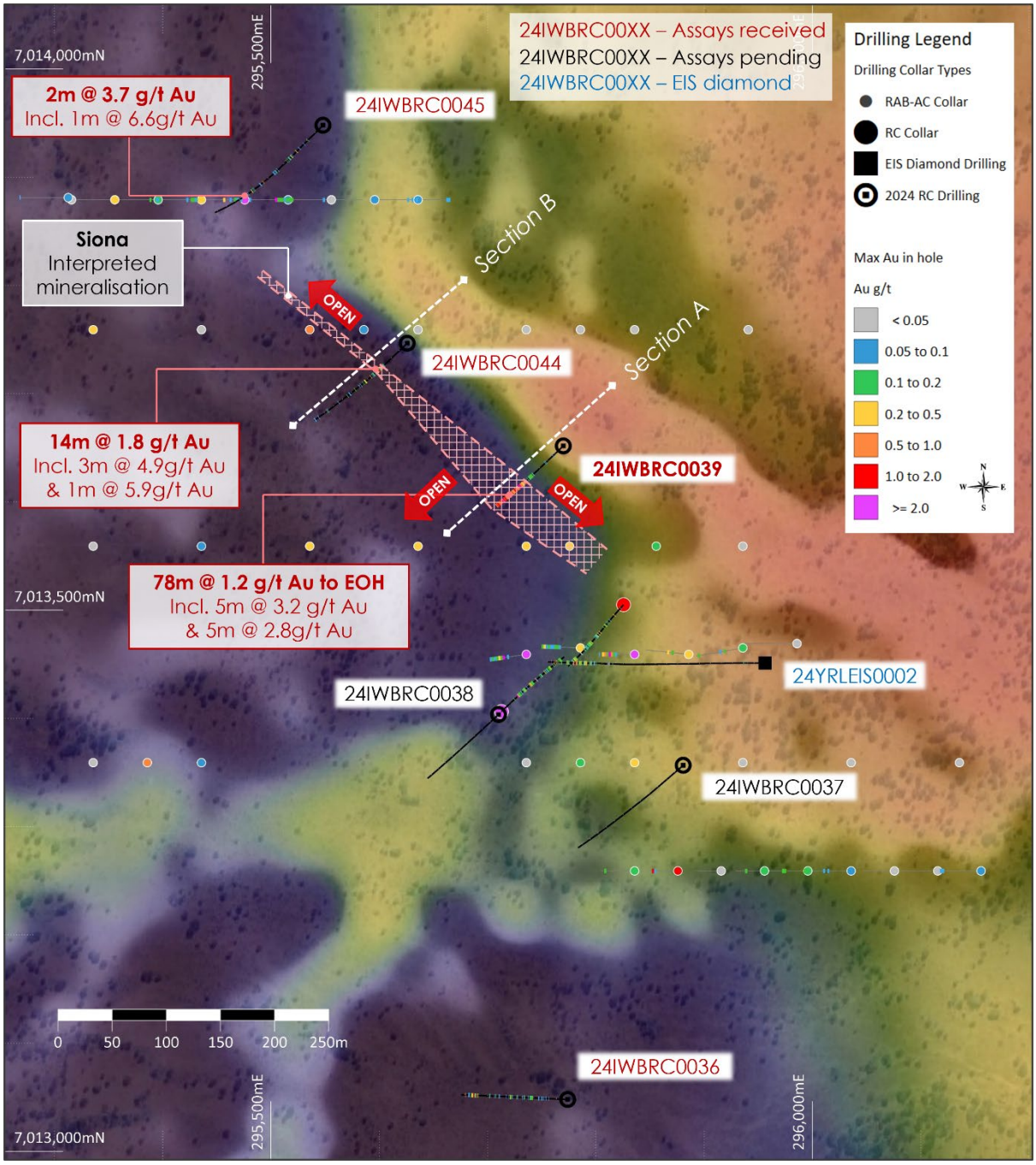

*Figure 3: Plan view over the **Siona** discovery area, showing all drilling and drill traces. Previous drilling collars are colour coded by max Au (g/t) in hole. A simple and preliminary interpretation of mineralisation occurring in holes 24IWBRC0039 and 24IWBRC0044 projected to surface is presented. Underlying the plan is a composite aerial magnetic image (total magnetic intensity and reduce-to-pole first vertical derivative).*

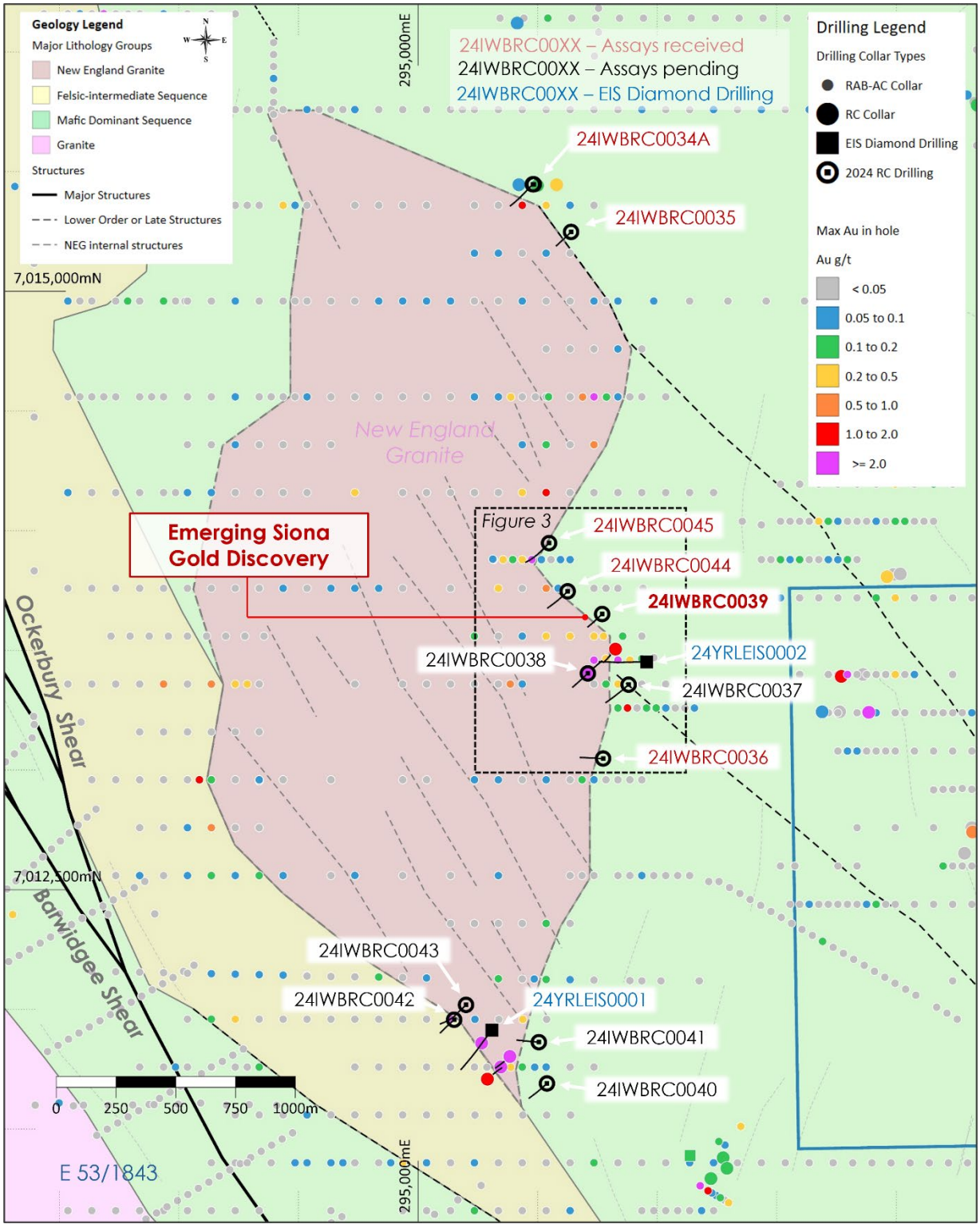

***Figure 4**: A Collar plan for the broader New England Granite area displaying all drilling collars, colour-coded by max Au in hole (g/t Au), overlying a simplified interpretation of bedrock geology. Note interpreted northwest trending structures internal to the New England Granite. The inset labelled Figure 3 shows the extents of the Siona collar plane illustrated in Figure 3.*

RC Drilling Results

The **New England Granite** RC program comprised **2,400m** of drilling for **twelve holes** designed to test structural targets proximal to the eastern intrusive margin. Results from six of the twelve RC holes have been received. The holes were **designed to test several structural targets** that were finalised following the completion of Exploration Incentive Scheme co-sponsored diamond drilling in July (see **ASX release 24 September 2024**). Results from the remaining six holes are expected in the next 2-4 weeks.

Significant intercepts are summarised below, illustrated in **Figures 1 to 3**, and listed in **Tables 2 and 3** at the end of this release. All intercept lengths are reported as down-hole lengths as true width is unknown at this early stage.

Siona Emerging Discovery

The **Siona** emerging discovery is based on the two RC holes **24IWBRC0039** (see **Figure 1**) and **24IWBRC0044** (see **Figure 2**). These two holes are **spaced 170m apart** testing a northwest offset of the New England Granite's eastern margin (see **figures 3 & 4**). Within both holes mineralisation is present in the footwall of the interpreted steeply northeast dipping granite-basalt contact, within the granitic host. The discovery resides under 10m to 20m of transported cover. Preliminary interpretations using results and geology from the two hole suggests **mineralisation is potentially continuous over 170m and remains open along strike and down-dip**.

A majority of the intercept within **24IWBRC0039** occurs within fresh rock:

- **78m @ 1.2 g/t Au** from **96m to end-of-hole** including
  - **5m @ 3.2 g/t Au** from 102m, and
  - **5m @ 2.8g/t Au** from 139m

Within **24IWBRC0039** mineralisation is **characterised by intense and pervasive silica-sericite alteration** with **fine disseminations and stringers of pyrite and arsenopyrite**. RC chips also display a **weak to moderate foliation**. Higher grade mineralisation (>2.0 g/t Au) shows a correlation with increased sulphides, up to 7%, and minor quartz veining. Consistent and continuous mineralisation occurs from 96m, below the northeast dipping basalt-granite contact, to end-of-hole (see **Appendix 1** for annotated image 24IWBRC0039 RC chips). The hole ended prematurely at 174m as shallow sumps were at capacity following a rainfall event.

170m to the northwest **24IWBRC0044 provides an intercept within partially oxidised, transitional material:**

- **14m @ 1.8/t Au** from 63m in (includes 3m of waste),
  - including **3m @ 4.9g/t Au** from 64m, and
  - **1m @ 5.9g/t Au** from 72m

Similar to **24IWBRC0039**, mineralisation within 24IWBRC0044 commences directly below the northeast dipping basalt-granite contact, and extend into the granitic host 14m down-hole. This hole provides an indication that mineralisation is continuous along strike to the northwest.

A third RC hole, **24IWBRC0045,** was drilled 370m to the northwest of **24IWBRC0039.** This hole was designed to test below a RAB and air-core regolith anomaly. Results from 24IWBRC0045 included a narrow, mineralised interval of:

- **2m @ 3.7g/t Au** from 193m, including
  - **1m @ 6.6g/t Au** from 193m

This result occurs internally to the host New England Granite. Follow up drilling is needed to determine if this hole tested the Siona structure or mineralised system.

Please note: *Given the early nature of this emerging discovery, the broad geometry of mineralisation intercepted within 24IWBRC0039 relative to the southwest drilling direction is unknown. Further drilling is needed to understand if the apparent width of mineralisation is close to true width or exaggerated due to the drilling orientation. If the geometry of mineralisation is parallel to the interpreted northwest intrusive contact, then the intercepts' true width is approximately 40-50m wide.*

Next Steps

The results from the remaining six RC holes are expected over the next 2-4 weeks.

The exploration team has begun preparation for **follow-up RC drilling at Siona**, which will commence shortly after completion of the air-core drilling program (approximately 1-2 weeks) currently underway at the Caladan and Irulan target areas to the north (see **ASX release 10th October 2024**). Follow-up drilling will primarily focus on **confirming the geometry of mineralisation** and commence with **re-entering and extending 24IWBRC0039** to determine the full extent of gold mineralisation down-hole.

Additionally, the exploration team has begun to **assess similar structural targets across the New England Granite** and more broadly within the Ironstone-Barwidgee Gold Project.

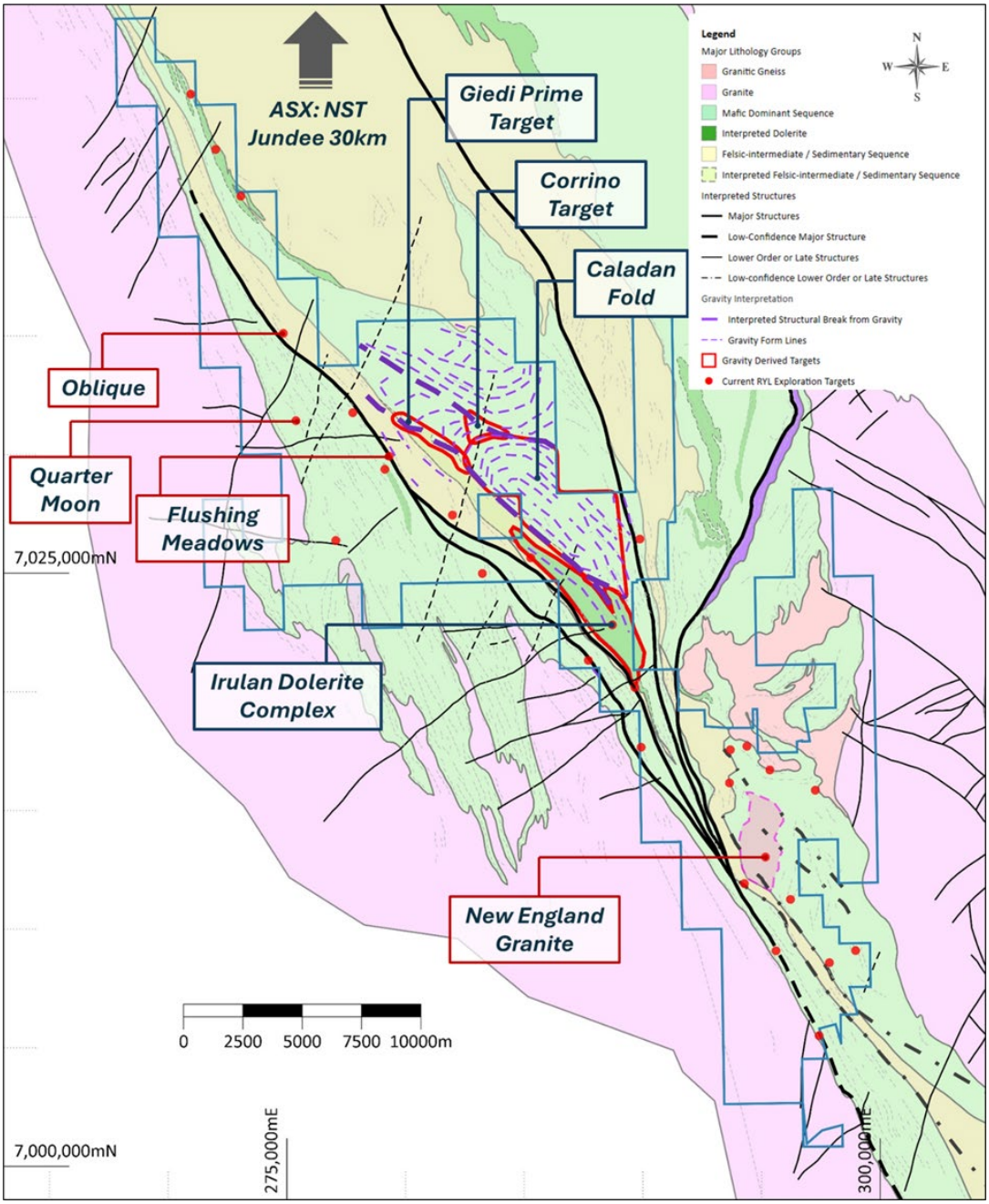

***Figure 5**: A simplified geology plan across the IWB Gold Project shows active prospects and exploration target areas including the New England Granite Prospect to the southeast.*

Looking Ahead

The Company has a very **active end of CY 2024 scheduled** with **exploration activities and news flow**, including;

1. Remaining results from the **New England Granite RC** drilling program are expected over the next 2-4 weeks;
2. **Air-core drilling is ongoing across the Caladan and Irulan target area**, results are anticipated in 6-8 weeks;
3. **New England Granite follow up RC drilling** will commence in early November; and
4. **Results** from the **second phase of soil sampling covering the broader Caladan target** area are due in the coming weeks.

Authorised by the board of Yandal Resources

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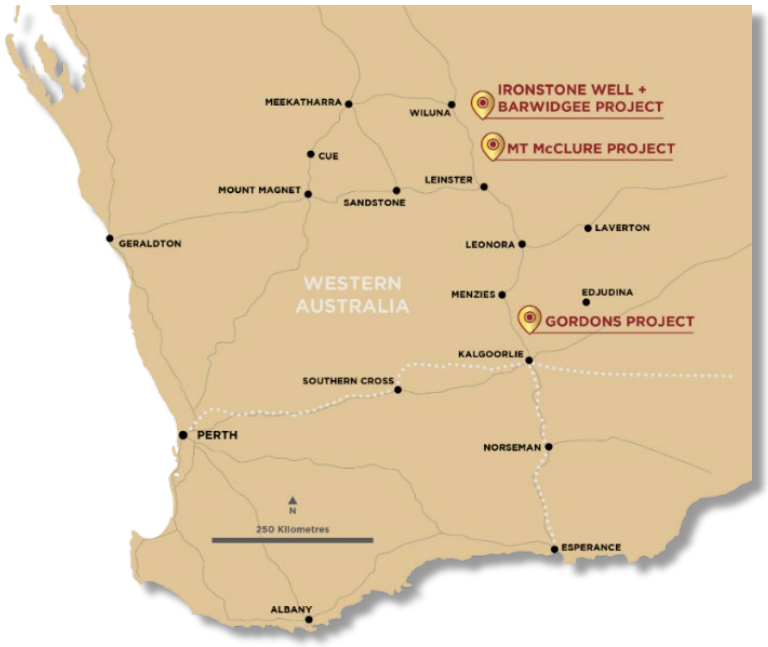
About Yandal Resources Limited

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



Yandal Resources' gold 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, assays for holes with collar ID's that are not in bold font have not yet been received.

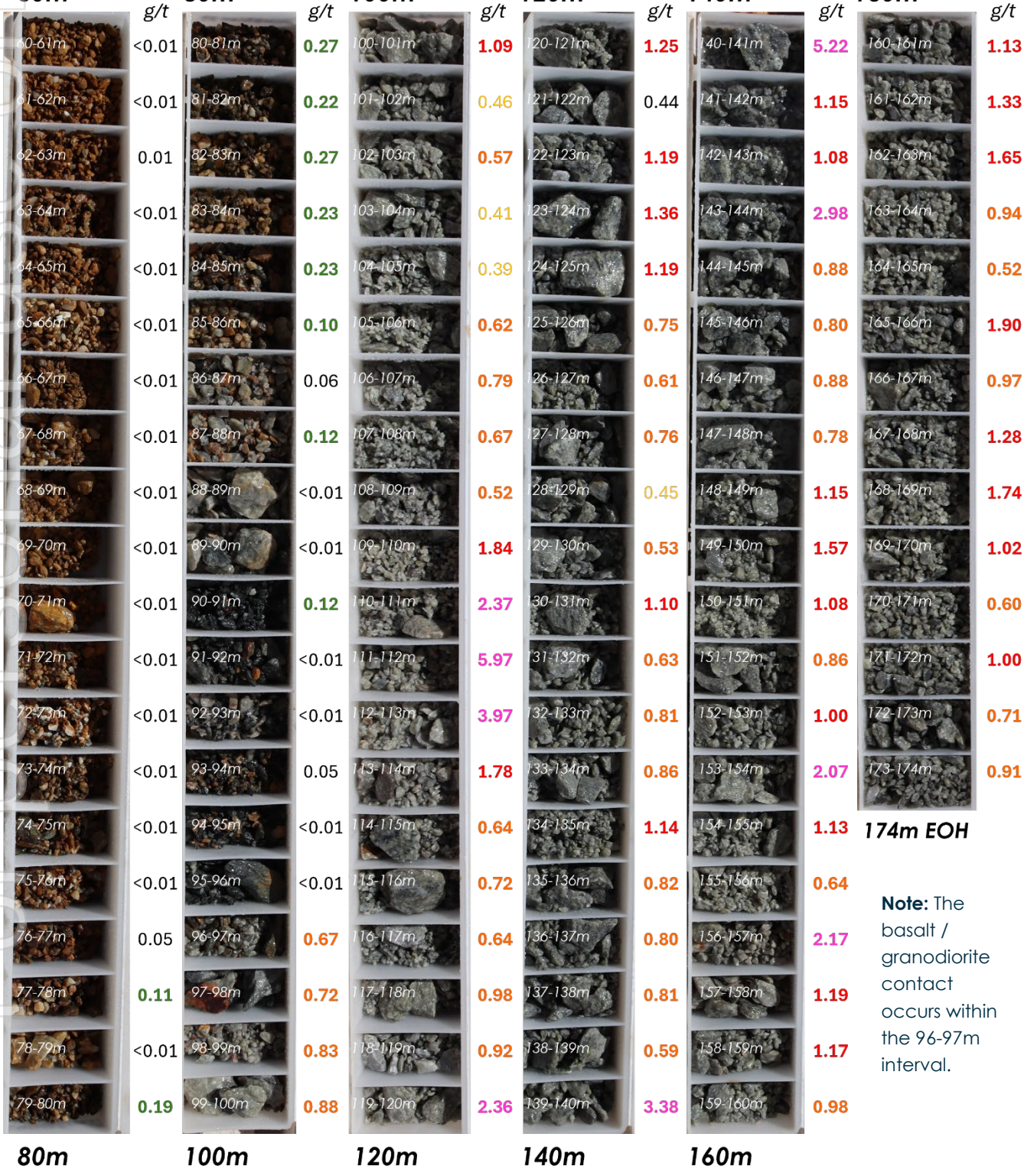
Prospect	Hole ID	Hole type	East *(m)*	North *(m)*	RL *(mAHD)*	Azimuth *(degrees)*	Dip *(degrees)*	Total Depth *(m)*
NEG	**24IWBRC0034A**	RC	295480	7015447	504.8	224.8	-59.5	234
NEG	**24IWBRC0035**	RC	295640	7015248	504.9	225.9	-60.6	179
NEG	**24IWBRC0036**	RC	295774	7013048	500.8	271.6	-60.0	186
NEG	*24IWBRC0037*	RC	295881	7013357	503.2	225.7	-60.5	252
NEG	*24IWBRC0038*	RC	295710	7013404	502.4	225.9	-59.5	192
NEG	**24IWBRC0039**	RC	295770	7013652	504.1	226.0	-60.4	174
NEG	*24IWBRC0040*	RC	295539	7011691	495.0	225.3	-60.4	204
NEG	*24IWBRC0041*	RC	295505	7011863	495.5	271.1	-60.8	198
NEG	*24IWBRC0042*	RC	295151	7011957	496.0	225.3	-59.9	168
NEG	*24IWBRC0043*	RC	295201	7012019	496.3	225.4	-60.2	252
NEG	**24IWBRC0044**	RC	295626	7013747	502.5	225.5	-60.2	222
NEG	**24IWBRC0045**	RC	295548	7013948	502.4	224.650	-59.9	266

Table 3 – New England Granite - Summary of significant RC drilling 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, as true width is unknown.

Hole ID	Sample type / Sub Interval	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
24IWBRC0034A	1m RC	28	29	1	0.6	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0034A	1m RC	59	60	1	0.4	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0034A	1m RC	103	105	2	1.0	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0034A	1m RC	190	191	1	0.5	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0035	1m RC	NSA				
24IWBRC0036	1m RC	100	101	1	0.5	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0036	1m RC	157	158	1	0.6	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0036	1m RC	160	168	8	0.6	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0036	*Including*	163	165	2	1.7	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0036	1m RC	178	179	1	0.5	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0039	**1m RC**	**96**	**174**	**78**	**1.2**	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0039	***Including***	**109**	**114**	**5**	**3.2**	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0039	***Including***	**139**	**144**	**5**	**2.8**	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0044	**1m RC**	**63**	**77**	**14**	**1.8**	Partially weathered, includes 3m interval waste
24IWBRC0044	***Including***	**64**	**67**	**3**	**4.9**	Partially weathered
24IWBRC0044	***Including***	**72**	**73**	**1**	**5.9**	Partially weathered
24IWBRC0045	1m RC	150	151	1	1.1	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0045	1m RC	193	195	2	3.7	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0045	*Including*	193	194	1	6.6	Fresh rock

Appendix 1 – Annotated RC chip trays from 24IWBRC0039, 60m to 174m (EOH). Values labelled represent Au results in g/t Au from 1m sampling.

24IWBRC0039: 60m to 174m (EOH)



Note: The basalt / granodiorite contact occurs within the 96-97m interval.

Appendix 2 – Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project, New England Granite Prospect
JORC Code (2012) Table 1, Sections 1 and 2

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Yandal Resources has completed RC drilling across several structural targets within the New England Granite Prospect, the drilling involved 5.5-inch face sampling bit down to an average down-hole depth of 210m (between 168m to 266m. Hole were drilled at an angle of -60° either to the southwest or directly west. 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. • For historical RC drilling, sampling practices by previous operators are assumed to be industry standard at that time. Sampling procedures would be comparable to those applied by Yandal Resources as per the above but with variations in the type of splitter used, etc. • A majority of historic RAB, air-core and RC drilling data is derived from open file WAMEX reports, A068334, A071954. These results have been previously disclosed in Company Prospectus.
	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	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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. • For previously reported YRL diamond drilling, diamond core was drilled using HQ2 (63.5mm core diameter) and NQ2 (50.5mm core diameter) coring bits. For both diamond holes, diamond core drilling commenced from the surface. Subject to ground conditions, the core was oriented using a downhole orientation tool (Reflex ACT Mk3 NQ/HQ Core Ori kit).
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• For YRL holes, RC drilling recoveries are visually assessed by the supervising geologist, and any low-volume or weight samples are recorded, along with any damp or wet samples. Drill depths are routinely verified at the completion of each drill rod (every 6m). The cone splitter is checked for each drill site to ensure it is completely upright and level. Sample collection from the splitter by drilling off-siders is monitored for any inefficiencies. 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 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 mineralisation. 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 appropriate 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. Best practice preparation (comparable to the above). • 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 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.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 New England Granite Prospect • For YRL RC Drilling, primary sampling and logging data are entered into .xlsx spreadsheets and retained on the company server located in the Perth office. The data is validated and imported into the YRL 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.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill collar locations were initially pegged and surveyed using a handheld Garmin GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. RLs are determined using a detailed surface DTM; all holes will be surveyed by DGPS upon completion of the program. • 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 will be surveyed by DGPS, and topographic measurements will be of high quality and precision for use in Mineral Resource Estimation. Data from aerial magnetic 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.*	• Holes were variably spaced to in order to complete a first pass test of structural targets across the New England Granite Prospect. All collar details/coordinates are supplied in **Table 2**. • The hole/data spacing and distribution used for RC drilling completed at Siona, is sufficient to establish a preliminary assessment of the degree of geological and grade continuity; the current spacing of intercepts is not appropriate for the estimation of a Mineral Resource. • Only significant gold intercepts have been reported, meaning all intervals >0.3 g/t Au. 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 assay result was used for all significant intercepts reported. All intercepts have been reported relative to down-hole length. All intercepts are reported in grams per tonne (g/t). If a single composite includes material with a high-grade sub-interval, this has been reported as a sub-interval. Reported composite intervals were calculated and reviewed by Mr. Christopher Oorschot. All significant intercepts are detailed in **Table 3**.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Siona drilling, within the broader New England Granite Prospect, the orientation of all sampling is at a high angle to an interpreted northwest offset of the New England Granite intrusive margin. Drill holes have been drilled on a -60° angle. • There is not sufficient drilling data to interpret the broad geometry of mineralisation. It has been assumed that mineralisation is broadly parallel to the northwest trending structurally offset granitic margin, which is also roughly parallel to planar shear zones observed in previously released diamond drilling from 24YRLEIS0002. As such, the sampling orientation is believed to be appropriate and unbiased. For Quarter Moon, the orientation of drilling relative to the geometry of mineralisation and stratigraphy is unlikely to produce a material sampling bias as sample lengths are interpreted to be close to the true width.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All YRL samples were collected on-site under the supervision of the supervising geologist. Calico bags are tied, grouped into larger poly-weave bags that are then cable tied, and then placed into sealed bulker bags for transport. The labelled bulker bags are then transported to Perth directly to the laboratory for analysis via a commercial freight company or by 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.*	• 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 New England Granite Prospect is in the exploration lease E 53/1843. Yandal Resources Limited wholly owns this tenement. • The tenement is in good standing, and no known impediments exist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
.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.
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.*	• Only significant gold intercepts have been reported, meaning all intervals >0.3 g/t Au. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	includes a material high 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.* *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').*	• Given the early nature of the Siona emerging discovery, the broad geometry of mineralisation intercepted within 24IWBRC0039 relative to the southwest drilling direction is unknown. Further drilling is needed to understand if the apparent width of mineralisation is close to true width or exaggerated due to the drilling orientation. If the geometry of mineralisation is parallel to the interpreted northwest intrusive contact, then the intercepts' true width is approximately 40-50m wide.
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, **Tables 2-3** and Appendix 1.
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. For the intercept in 24IWBRC0039, individual 1m assay values are provided in **Figure 1** and **Appendix 1**.
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 following the receipt of the new RC drilling results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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 and the New England Granite Prospect includes:
		  ○ Assays for the remaining six RC holes are expected in the next 2-4 weeks.
		  ○ Follow up RC drilling to follow up the significant intercepts at Siona will likely commence in the next 2-4 weeks. This will include drilling to determine the geometry of mineralisation, and asses both up-dip, down-dip, and along strike mineralisation continuity.
		  ○ Additional field duplicate samples will be collected and submitted for analysis.
		  ○ Select samples from 24IWBRC0039 will be submitted for multi-element analysis.