ARIKA RESOURCES

ASX RELEASE: 25 November 2024

MULTIPLE NEW GOLD TARGETS IDENTIFIED AT YUNDAMINDRA

DISCOVERY POTENTIAL GROWS AT YUNDAMINDRA, LAVERTON DISTRICT, WA

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Data filtering technology applied to multiple regional and local scale geophysical data sets has identified over 25+ new high priority targets at Arika's Yundamindra Project beyond the areas where recent drilling has returned a series of spectacular results, including[1]:
  - **14m @15.48 g/t Au from 46m (Hole YMRC077 Pennyweight Point)**
  - **30m @ 3.86 g/t Au from 64m (Hole YMRC069 Pennyweight Point)**
  - **14m @ 3.13 g/t Au from 28m (Hole YMRC003 Landed at Last)**
  - **12m @ 2.93 g/t Au from 43m (Hole YMRC029 Landed at Last)**
- The resulting interpretation shows the project area to be a structurally complex intrusive volcanic and granitic interaction with intense structural disruptions. Key elements which are consistently associated with many of the region's most significant multi-million ounce gold deposits.
- The analysis has provided an improved understanding of the lithological and structural architecture at Yundamindra enabling a re-interpretation and refinement of the structural controls on the known mineralization at Landed at Last and Pennyweight Point and the identification of new high priority targets.
- ***Importantly, none of these new targets have been previously drill tested and the results materially expand the potential for new discoveries at Yundamindra.***
- Mineralisation along the **Western Corridor** at Landed at Last is highly correlated with the location of two major NW-SE trending faults (& multiple second order linking structures which occur between them) which are identified in the geophysical data **extending for over 10km's along strike.**
- Mineralisation along the **Eastern Corridor** is similarly associated with two major faults but trending NNE-SSW. Mineralisation at Pennyweight Point is now confirmed to sit on the easternmost of these faults, which **extend for at least 4.5km's along strike**.
- A confluence of structures is located in the south-central zone where recent field mapping has identified several large outcropping E-W trending quartz veins central to an extensive area of previously unrecorded, historical alluvial gold workings**.**
- Phase 2 drilling, designed to test extensions at Pennyweight Point along strike and at depth from the recent drill results is scheduled to commence next week with an initial 3,000m (of a wider 6,000m program) to be drilled prior to the end of year break.

Arika Resources Limited (ASX: ARI) ("Arika" or "Company") is pleased to announce that it has completed a synthesis of multiple regional and local scale geophysical datasets over its Yundamindra Gold Project ("Yundamindra") situated 65km southwest of Laverton in the world class eastern goldfields mining district of Western Australia.

The initial phase of work has been very successful in developing an improved understanding of Yundamindra's place in the regional framework and of refining the lithological and structural architecture at the local scale (Figure 1). Understanding these key elements is critical in guiding effective ongoing exploration at the project.

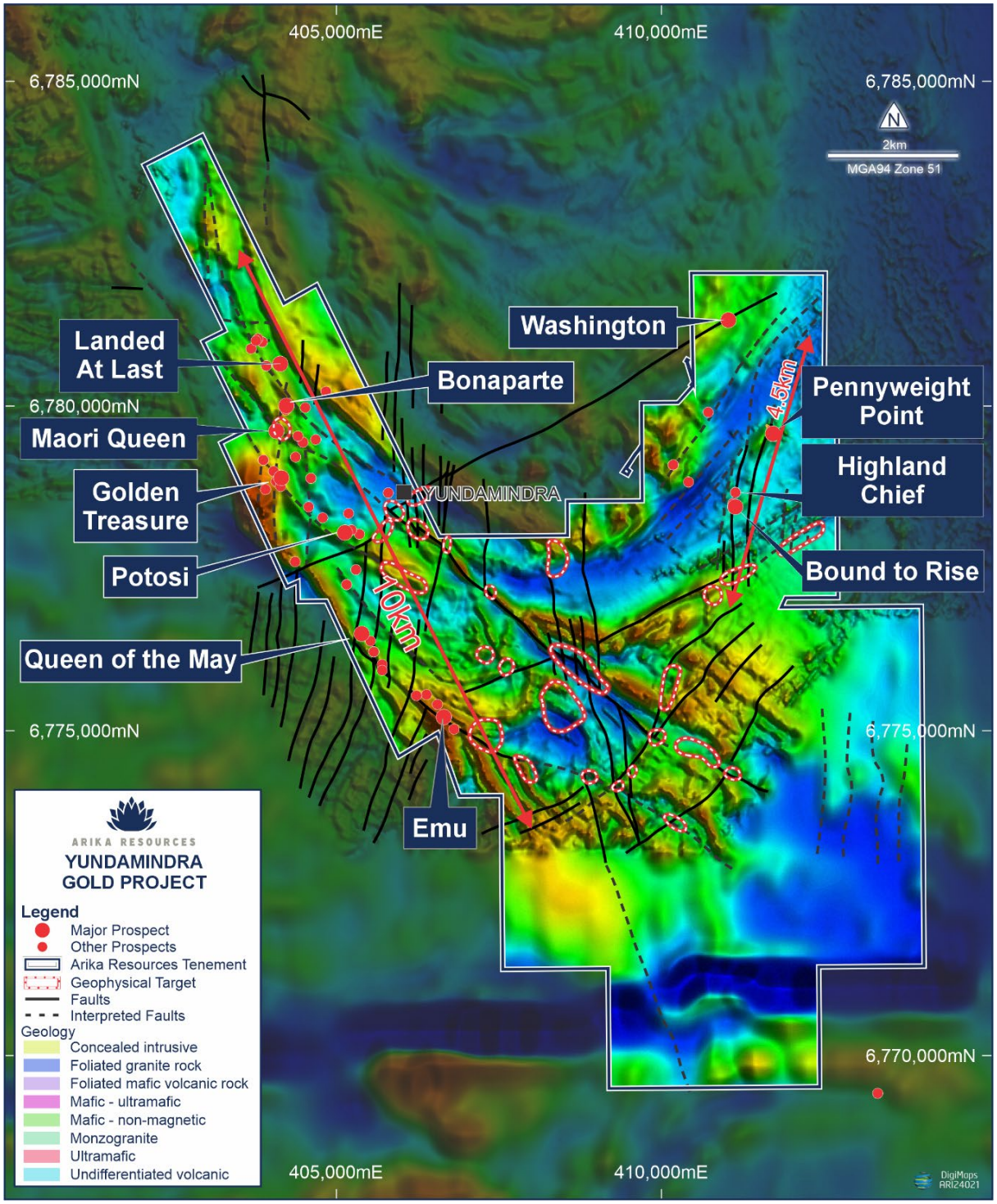

Figure 1: Yundamindra Project structural interpretation from geophysics data showing Landed at Last and Pennyweight Point amongst a plethora of historical gold workings & prospects over TMI (RTP).

Note the strong correlation of historical workings and ARI's recent drilling successes with major faults.

Landed at Last is located at the northern end of the 'Western Corridor' and sits on a major fault package that extends for ~10km's.

Pennyweight Point is located within the 'Eastern Corridor' and sits on a well-defined structure visible in geophysical imagery extending over a strike length of at least ~4.5km's. Refer to Figure 3 INSET for more detail.

Significant historical workings at Highland Chief & Bound to Rise, along with the remains of a multi-head stamp battery/processing facility, occur within the Pennyweight Point mineralised corridor ~2km's SW of Arikapotos's recent drilling at Pennyweight Point. These clearly demonstrate the strongly mineralised nature of the host structures and the potential for significant mineralisation to extend well beyond the areas tested to date.

Commenting on the recent analysis, Arika's Managing Director Justin Barton said:

"We continue to take a methodical and systematic approach to our exploration effort at Yundamindra. We're off to a great start with the outstanding results recently reported from our first drilling campaigns at Pennyweight Point and Landed at Last, but the work completed by our geophysics consultants in collaboration with our technical team clearly demonstrates the scale of the opportunity across the entire project area. The structures hosting these two deposits continue for kilometres along strike, and host a multitude of other historical alluvial workings, pits, shafts and open stopes which have never been drilled.

In the South-Central Zone, at the confluence of the western and eastern corridors, recent field mapping of several high priority targets has identified multiple large E-W trending quartz veins surrounded by extensive, previously unrecorded alluvial workings. This is another very exciting discovery in a structurally attractive area that has seen little to no exploration and adds to the pipeline of targets lining up for drill testing.

All of this is increasing our belief that Yundamindra has the makings of a very large mineralised system in an area surrounded by significant word-class mines. This work is driving a transformational step change in the project and Company.

Our exploration team is continuing to gather, analyse and interpret as much information as possible as we build a better understanding of the area, as the Company embarks on an extensional drilling program, starting at Pennyweight Point, anticipated to commence next week."

Photo 1: Outcropping E-W trending Quartz Vein with historical stoping – South-Central Zone, Yundamindra

Geophysical Analysis and Interpretation

The geophysical data synthesis completed by specialist geophysical consulting group Core Geophysics, under the guidance of Andrew Bisset (Principal Geophysicist), has incorporated a range of open file regional and prospect scale data sets including:

- Regional and detailed aeromagnetic and radiometric data;
- Regional and detailed (airborne and ground-based) gravity data; and
- Satellite imagery.

The resulting interpretation shows the project area to be a structurally complex intrusive volcanic and granitic interaction with intense structural disruptions. These are key elements which are consistently associated with many of the region's most significant gold deposits including Sunrise Dam and Wallaby.

Importantly, the localities of the known mineralisation points at Yundamindra were deliberately omitted from the interpretation in order to avoid any bias in linking structures with known mineralisation.

An overlay of these locations onto the interpretation provides compelling evidence that mineralisation at Yundamindra is strongly associated with structural controls, particularly structural intersections, highlighting the outstanding potential for discoveries to be made across the broader project area in areas that have never been drill tested previously.

The analysis has provided an improved understanding of the lithological and structural architecture at Yundamindra enabling a re-interpretation and refinement of the structural controls on the known mineralization at Landed at Last and Pennyweight Point and the identification of over 25+ new high priority targets (Figure 2, Table 1).

Figures 1 & 2 present structural and geological interpretation plans of the geophysical data, respectively.

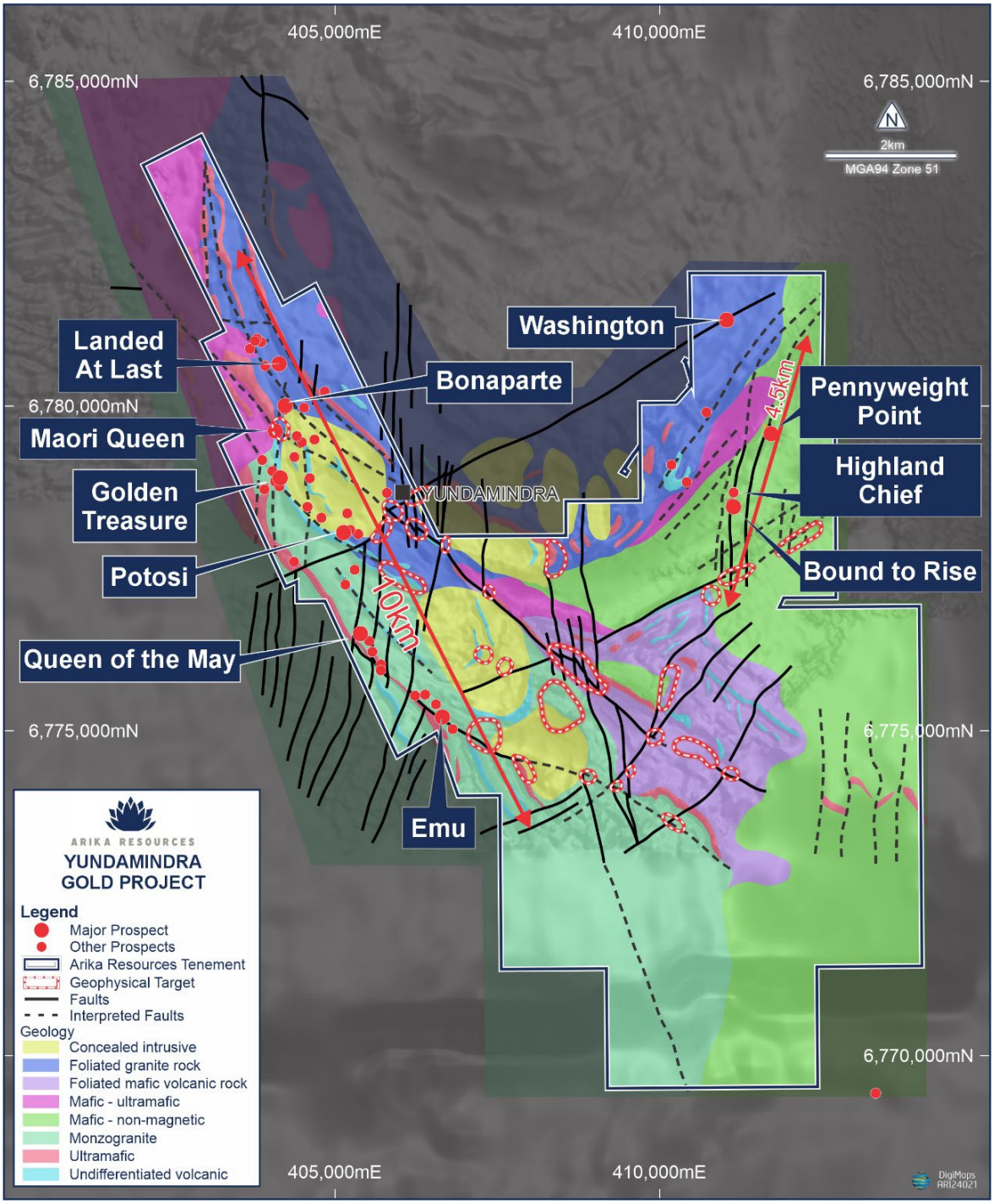

Figure 2: Yundamindra Project geological-structural interpretation of geophysical data

The data filtering has been very effective in narrowing the search space to key areas for follow-up, however, whilst these targets are well defined there are conceivably many more targets than are presented in this interpretation and the work will be ongoing.

A full summary of the targets, their descriptions and locations are presented in Table 1.

Project Geology – Interpreted from Geophysics

Most moderately to strongly magnetic units are located within the remnant greenstone sequence and are assumed to be mafic or ultramafic lithologies. Continuous magnetic horizons appear to wrap around the margin of the central northern granite and likely represent reasonable preservation of undifferentiated volcanic (mafic-ultramafic) units but with considerable assimilation. These units also appear to display a synformal pattern with the western limbs dipping eastwards towards a weakly magnetic centre. The intrusive granite has widely assimilated the eastern limb of this possible synform but retains enough of the original fabric to support this conclusion.

Areas displaying a lower magnetic relief (i.e. little high-frequency content) manifest with a bland, homogeneous pattern in the images. They are generally interpreted as undivided mafic igneous rocks (basalt etc.). This is especially true in the far east of the project.

Some arcuate patterns in the magnetics are proposed as borders to late-stage non-magnetic intrusives. The rationale for this is reflected by the ovoid shapes formed in magnetic units surrounding these objects. They could be late-stage porphyry-type intrusives or minor apophyses associated with the larger granite batholiths; however, the timing for these bodies should be such that they represent a late-stage event, possibly post-dating the granitoids. If confirmed, such intrusives could significantly fracture the surrounding rocks and form pressure shadow zones.

Several elongated strongly magnetic units (ultramafics) appear to be dragged into two parallel NW-SE fault systems within the Western Line, suggesting a strong shear with a strike-slip component. In contrast, several NE fault lines cross-cut the project but do not display any similar offset characteristics. A third major structural component is represented by parallel, closely spaced northerly trending faults/shears. Existing mineralisation on the Western Line is closely aligned with the trace of the two dominant NW shear lines (labelled 1 and 2). Noteably, it is where north-oriented faults/shears intersect these two shears that most mineralisation has been discovered in the west.

A major structural confluence is identified around targets in the vicinity of the old Yundamindra townsite. This area is immediately NE and adjacent to Potosi. The target area is characterised by one of the major NW shears intersecting a major late-stage NE shear. Multiple northerly trending faults further disrupt this interaction. All of these are at the southeastern end of a non-magnetic intrusive. These elements represent a unique combination of prospective mineralising events and therefore, are considered priority targets.

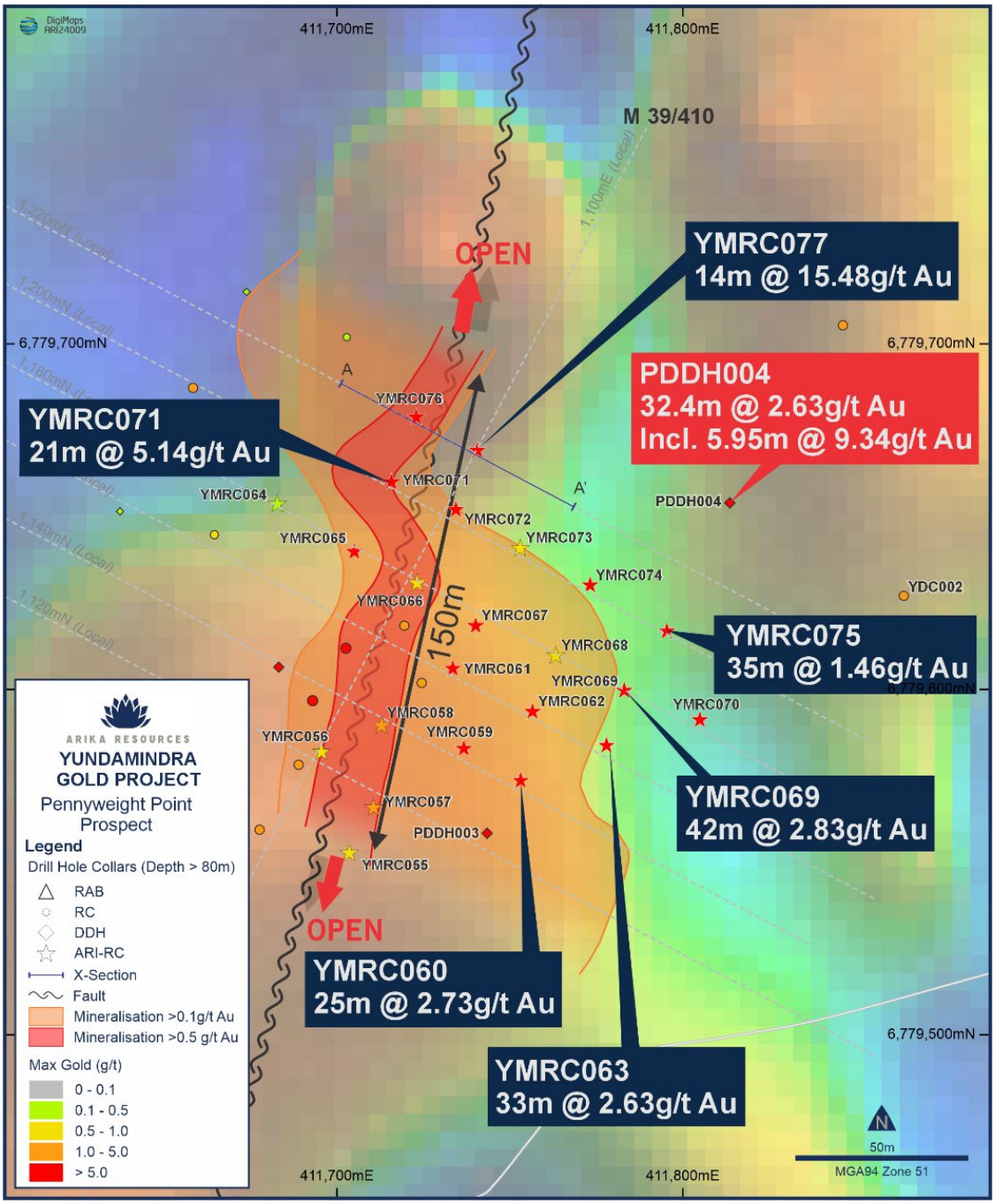

Figure 3: INSET – Pennyweight Point. Level plan of the mineralised zone on the 350mRL level, or ~50m below surface, at the interface between the weathered zone and fresh rock. Arika's recent drilling is shown in relation to historical diamond drillholes PDDH004, PDDH003 & YDC002 with collars coloured by maximum gold-in-hole over a background image of Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI). The mineralised zone sits on the axis of the PWP Fault which extends for >2km's to the north and south of the area shown in this image. The extensions have not been drill tested.

Background

Arika's recently completed drilling programs at Yundamindra, the first in over 10 years at the project, consisted of 77 reverse circulation (RC) drillholes (YMRC001-YMRC077) for a total metreage of approximately 6,000m.

The primary objectives of this phase were to validate historical results and to test for bedrock hosted gold mineralisation beneath the shallow historical occurrences.

The objectives have been achieved, with each campaign delivering spectacular results, firmly establishing the potential for Yundamindra to host a significant gold deposit.

[1]Results for all of the drilling completed to date were reported in the Company's ASX announcements:

- "Maiden Yundamindra Program Delivers Excellent Gold Results" dated 15 July 2024
- "More Impressive Gold Intersections Returned at Yundamindra" dated 22 July 2024
- "Exceptional 30m @ 3.86 g/t Au Intercept at Yundamindra" dated 20 September 2024
- "Pennyweight Point Delivers More Thick High Grade Hits" dated 26 September 2024
- "Exceptional Gold Results from Pennyweight Point Drilling" dated 23 October 2024, and
- "More Outstanding Gold Intercepts Grow Scale at Yundamindra" dated 06 November 2024
- "Significant Strike and Depth Potential at Yundamindra Gold" dated 14 November 2024

An analysis of our recent drilling results, in conjunction with a review of all historical datasets has revealed that despite the known prospects at Yundamindra appearing to have been extensively drilled, ~90% of all drilling has been limited to near surface weathered zones and depths of less than 80 metres with very few holes extending into fresh rock beyond 100m.

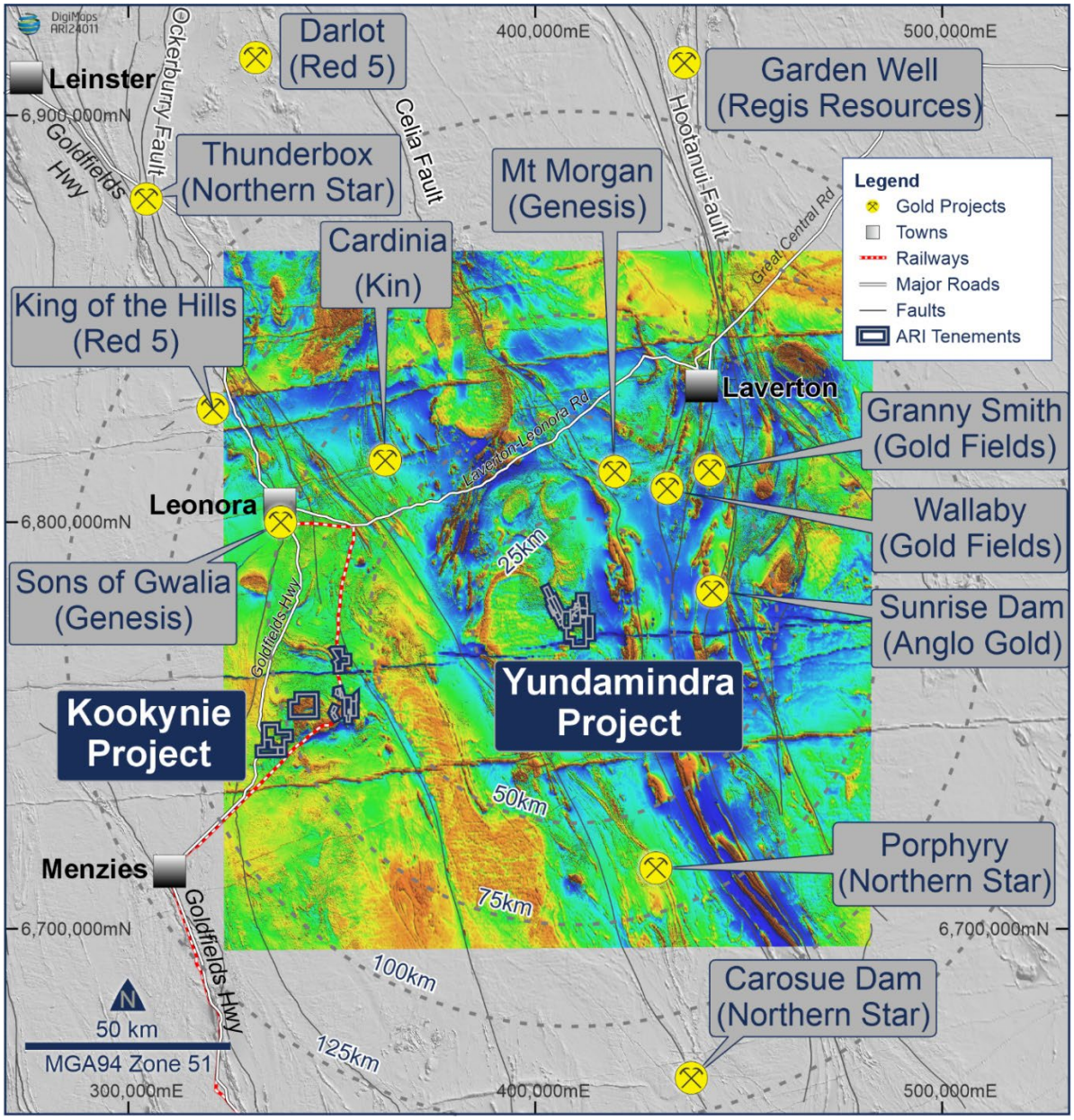

Figure 4: Regional Project location Plan showing Arika's Yundamindra & Kookynie Gold Projects in relation to major operating gold mines and deposits over coloured (RTP) & greyscale TMI

This shows the significant potential upside of this project and the high prospectivity of a significant gold discovery at depth and along strike, in an area that is similarly structurally controlled and within just 30km of several multi-million ounce resources (Figure 4).

Next Steps

- Phase 2 drilling at Yundamindra is scheduled to start next week with immediate focus on testing strike and depth extensions at Pennyweight Point & Landed at Last.
- Compilation & assessment of regional & local scale geophysical data is ongoing to further refine the tectono-stratigraphic setting at Yundamindra.
- Given our learnings from the early success at Pennyweight Point and Landed at Last and the strong structural controls on mineralisation, the application of appropriate geophysical surveys to provide more precise mapping of faults and shears on a localised scale will be critical for focussing ongoing exploration.

  Additional surveys currently being considered include:

  - Ultra-detailed magnetics
  - Ultra-detailed gravity
  - Sub-Audio Magnetics (SAM)
- An assessment of all available geochemical data has commenced with the assistance of industry leading consultants to help understand multi-element anomalism associated with gold occurrences and to identify potential gold trends and targets beyond drill tested areas.

The results from all of this work will be used to continually refine and prioritise targets in preparation for drill testing.

This announcement is approved by the Board of Arika Resources Limited.

ENQUIRIES

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Competent Person Statement

The information that relates to Exploration Results is based upon information compiled by Mr Steve Vallance, who is a consultant to Arika Resources Ltd. Mr Vallance is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Vallance has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the JORC Code 2012). Mr Vallance consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain "forward-looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts, but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have reasonable basis. However, forward-looking statements:

(a) are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by the Company, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies;

(b) involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, without limitation, resource risk, metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks in the countries and states in which the Company operates or supplies or sells product to, and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes; and

(c) may include, among other things, statements regarding estimates and assumptions in respect of prices, costs, results and capital expenditure, and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions.

The words "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "indicate", "contemplate", "target", "plan", "intends", "continue", "budget", "estimate", "may", "will", "schedule" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements.

All forward-looking statements contained in this presentation are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements. Recipients are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and accordingly recipients are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein.

The Company disclaims any intent or obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise.

No New Information

To the extent that this announcement contains references to prior exploration results which have been cross referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company, unless explicitly stated, no new information is contained. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

About Arika Resources Limited

We are focused on delivering value to shareholders through the development and discovery of high-quality gold assets, including the Kookynie and Yundamindra Gold Projects, in Western Australia.

Arika Resources Limited is continuing to build on the potential large scale gold footprints at the Yundamindra and Kookynie Gold Projects by expanding on known mineralisation and targeting new discoveries through a pipeline of high priority brownfield and greenfield targets.

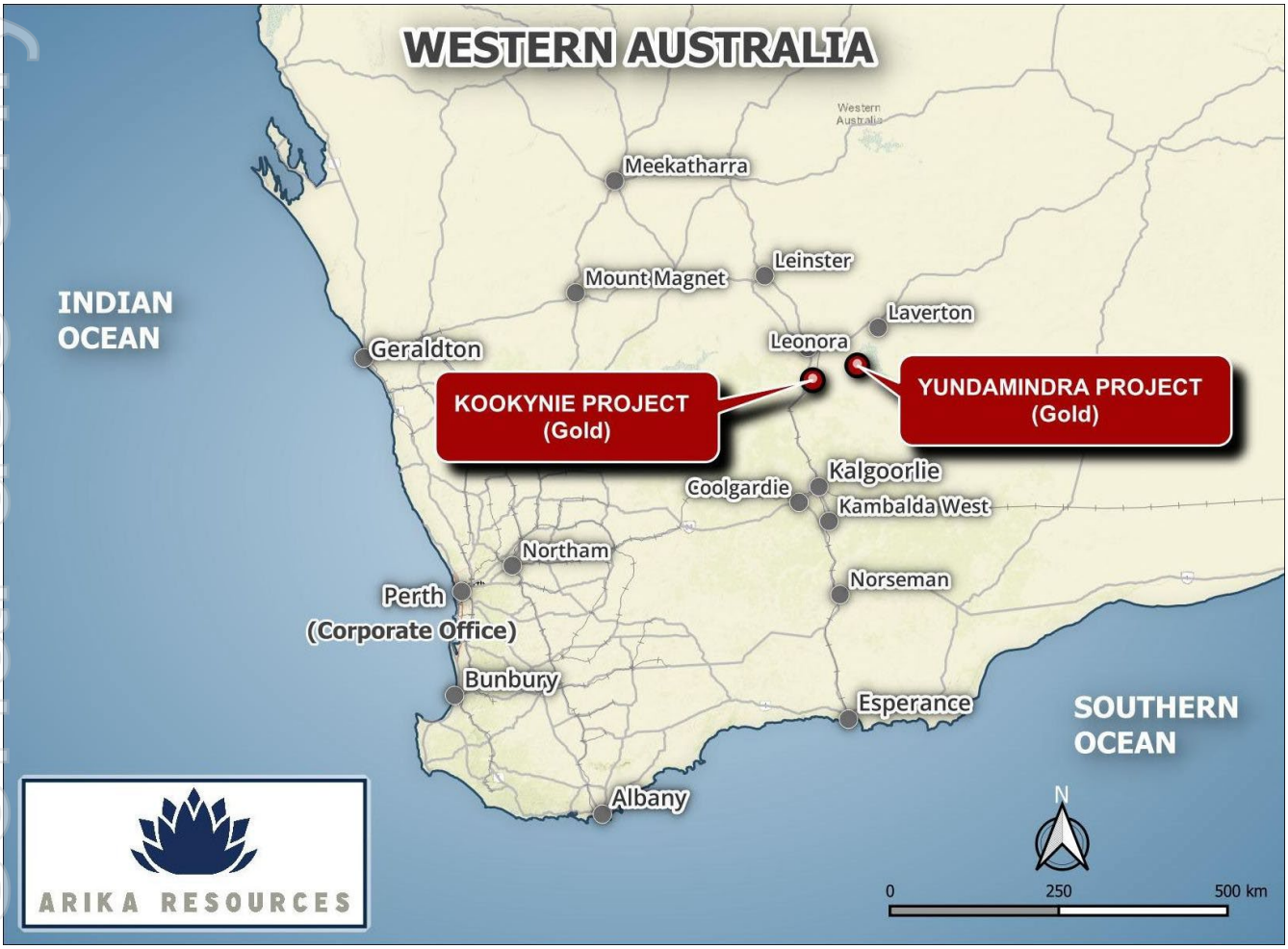

TABLE 1: GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION TARGETS – YUNDAMINDRA PROJECT

Target_ID	Priority	Location		Description
		E_MGA	N_MGA	
Y1	1	404165	6779653	Adjacent to Bonaparte. Fracture zone at the intersection of NW and N fault lines. Close to the nose of non-magnetic intrusive
Y2	1	406228	6778946	Area with a possible decrease in magnetism through alteration. Multiple N faults intersecting. Potential for brittle deformation within granite.
Y3	2	406737	6778928	Intersection of major NE and secondary N faults inside granite.
Y4	1	406256	6778592	Intersection of major NE and N faults.
Y5	1	405893	6778379	Complex intersection of NW mineralising shear, N and NE faults at the southern end of non-magnetic intrusive
Y6	1	405725	6778055	Flexure in NE fault at the southern point of intrusive. Pressure shadow zone.
Y7	1	406242	6778098	Intersection of NW mineralising shear and N faults
Y8	2	406718	6777844	Intersection of NW mineralising shear and N fault
Y9	2	406022	6777349	Zone of compression and fracturing. Probably intersected by N- oriented fault lines interpreted north and south of this area.
Y10	1,2	404922	6775074	SW of Queen May and located in granite. Evidence for multiple parallel north-trending fault lines intersecting second NW mineralising shear. Anticipated high fracture zone.
Y11	1,2	407385	6777113	Intersection of NW and N fault lines. Margin of non-magnetic, concealed intrusive
Y12	1,2	408419	6777612	Zone of deformation internal to granite. An adjacent late-stage non-magnetic intrusive (to the west) has likely caused brittle deformation of this magnetic unit. Intersected by N-S fault line
Y13	2	407281	6776143	Potential for brittle deformation internal to non-magnetic intrusive. Weak magnetic unit is either folded or faulted at right angles.
Y14	1	407607	6775979	Potential for brittle deformation internal to non-magnetic intrusive. Weak magnetic unit is either folded or faulted at right angles. Similar to Y13
Y15	1,2	407240	6774923	Zone of strong deformation along second NW mineralising fault line. Area is sandwiched between two non-magnetic intrusives
Y16	2	407907	6774428	Flexure point of NW mineralising shear.
Y17	2	408406	6775340	Large zone of brittle deformation both internal and external to non- magnetic intrusive.
Y18	1	408671	6776027	NW mineralising shear is intersected by multiple parallel N faults. Possible alteration indicated by loss of magnetism.
Y19	1,2	408887	6774283	Southern zone of non-magnetic intrusive. Intersection prospective NW mineralising shear and N fault
Y20	1	409336	6774129	Complexly deformed region of 3-way intersection of N, NE and NW faults
Y21	3	409562	6774369	Intersection of N and NE faults
Y22	1,2	410204	6773591	Intersection of NW mineralising shear with NE fault line. Change of magnetism is a possible indicator of ± alteration zone
Y23	1,2	411105	6774337	Intersection of NW mineralising shear with NE fault line. Change of magnetism is a possible indicator of ± alteration zone
Y24	2,3	410515	6774691	Broad area of decrease in magnetism along NW mineralising shear. Possible large alteration zone.
Y25	2	409898	6774895	Intersection of NW mineralising shear and NE fault
Y26	2	410143	6775689	Flexure along NE normal fault.

Target_ID	Priority	Location		Description
		E_MGA	N_MGA	
Y27	2	410773	6777086	Eastern mineralisation line: Fold nose in ultramafic unit with potential for deformation and dilatant voids to form and fill at close contact of ultramafic with basalt
Y28	2	411186	6777395	Eastern mineralisation line: the intersection of N and NE faults with possible quartz veining in basalt succession.
Y29	2,3	412098	6777916	Eastern mineralisation line: Intersection of NE and N fault lines.

Appendix Two – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling*	• Not applicable – no drilling or sampling.

	problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• Not applicable – no drilling or sampling.
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.*	• Not applicable – no drilling or sampling.
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,*	• Not applicable – no drilling or sampling.

	channel, etc) photography. ● *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
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.*	● Not applicable – no drilling or sampling.
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.*	● Not applicable – no drilling or sampling.

	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	
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.*	• Not applicable – no assaying or sampling.
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.*	• Not applicable – no assaying or sampling.

	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
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.*	• Not applicable – no assaying or sampling.
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.*	• Not applicable – no assaying or sampling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not applicable – no assaying or sampling.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Not applicable – no assaying or sampling.

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 project comprises: • 9 granted Mining Leases: M39/406-410; M39/84; M39/274; M39/839-840 • 2 granted Exploration Licences: E39/1773-1774. • 2 granted Prospecting Licences: P39/6126-6127 • 3 Miscellaneous Licences: L39/52; L39/34; L39/258 • The project area has been the subject of several previous and extensive Indigienous Heritage Surveys. • There are 6 registered Indigenous Heritage Areas within the project area which will be managed in accordance with all regulatory requirements and procedures. • Arika operates within a Joint Venture Agreement with Nex Metals Exploration (NME) and holds 80% with NME holding the remaining 20%. Please refer to announcement "Metalicity Achieves Earn-In On The Kookynie & Yundamindra Gold Projects" dated 21st December 2023. • No impediments exist to obtaining a license to operate over the listed tenure at the time of reporting.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Arika Ltd has completed a review of historical data and made corrections to previously supplied data from the JV partner NME. • The Yundamindra areas has been subject to multiple phases of exploration since discovery of gold before 1899. Further small-scale mining occurred until the 1940's. Exploration activities between the late 1970's into the early 1980's was completed by Pennzoil Australia, Kennecott Exploration with Hill Minerals, and Picon Exploration. From 1985 to 1994 Mt Burgess Gold

		Mining Company un dertook significant exploration drilling to generate resource estimates for the western and eastern lines of mineralisation in 1988 and 1989 respectively. Sons of Gwalia entered into a JV with Mt Burgess in the mid 1990's which lasted until 1999 then held the project tenements outright until 2003 which included exploration activities a re-optimisation study in 1997 on part of the Western Line of mineralisation as well as further resources estimates. Saracen Gold held the project tenements from 2006 until 2010 until it entered into a JV with NME. NME controlled the project outright from 2013 until entering into a JV with Arika in 2019.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Yundamindra: • The Yundamindra Project lies within the Murrin-Margaret sector of the Leonora-Laverton area; part of the north-northwest to south-southeast trending Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt of the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Yilgarn Craton. • The Murrin-Margaret sector is dominated by an upright, north to north-northwest trending asymmetric regional anticline (Eucalyptus Anticline) centred about the Eucalyptus area. The western limb of the regional anticline has been intruded by granitoids (Yundamindra area). Strike-slip faulting is dominant along the eastern limb. • The Yundamindra Project encompasses zones of gold mineralisation occurring along the margin of a regional scale hornblende-granodiorite batholith which intruded mafic lithologies. The contact is sub-divided into two 'lines' of mineralisation, western and eastern.

		• The Western Line consists of a north-northwest trending zone of generally continuous, east dipping quartz reefs and quartz filled shears in granitoids, near the contact between a large hornblende granodiorite pluton and a thin remnant greenstone succession. The lode generally strikes parallel to a regional north-northwest schistosity in the mafic succession immediately to the west. Folding and faulting has dislocated the continuity of the lode in places and produced domal structures. • The Eastern Line encompasses the eastern portion of the arcuate granodiorite/greenstone contact with gold mineralisation associated with quartz veining within the mafic succession and within quartz vein/stockwork within granodiorite. • All exploration targets, prospects and deposits are interpreted as orogenic shear-hosted exploration targets for gold mineralisation.
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*	• Not applicable – no drilling or sampling was completed as a part of this release. • Any drillholes shown on accompanying plans are referenced to the relevant previous ASX releases.

	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.*	
Data aggregation methods	● *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* ● *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* ● *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	● Not applicable – no assaying or sampling.
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*	● Not applicable – no assaying or sampling.

	angle is known, its nature should be reported. ● *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
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.*	● All relevant figures are referred to and included in their appropriate positions within the report.
Balanced reporting	● *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	● All information has been presented in a form that allows for the reasonable understanding and evaluation of exploration results being announced.
Other substantive exploration data	● *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics;*	● The area has had significant historical production recorded and is accessible via the MINEDEX database. ● All material results from geochemical, geophysical, geological mapping and drilling activities related to prospects across the Yundamindra Gold Project have been disclosed.

	potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Follow up exploration activities will include, but not limited to, follow-up RC drilling and planned for the remainder of 2024. • Diagrams pertinent to the areas in question are supplied in the body of this announcement.