ASX Announcement

13 January 2025

2025 RC Drilling Program Commences &

Final Results from 2024 Siona RC Drilling

- The remaining 2024 follow-up RC program assay results across the emerging **Siona Gold Discovery** have been received. Fourteen follow-up **RC holes** have been completed across Siona for **2,900m** of drilling.
- Mineralisation has now been **confirmed along more than 450m of strike.**
- RC drilling to the southeast of discovery hole **24IWBRC0039** demonstrates mineralisation continuity along the granodiorite-mafic contact with intercepts, including:
    - **26m**[*1] **@ 0.5g/t Au** from 267m in **24IWBRC0054** (est. true width14-20m),
    - **18m**[*1] **@ 0.7g/t Au** from 141m in **24IWBRC0055** (est. true width 10-16m),
    - **24m**[*1] **@ 0.4g/t Au** from 202m in **24IWBRC0057** (est. true width 10-16m).
- Mineralisation has been identified in the footwall of the main Siona mineralisation, with intercepts including:
    - **7m**[*1] **@ 1.9g/t Au** from 179m in **24IWBRC0057,** including,
        - **2m @ 6.2g/t Au** from 184m,
    - **31m**[*1] **@ 0.4g/t Au** from 211m in **24IWBRC0056**, *includes internal waste*.
- Mineralisation extends **more than 100m into the granodiorite host from the northwest striking contact**, confirming the strength of the mineralised system.
- **2025 RC Drilling has commenced** across the New England Granite, prioritising **structural targets proximal to the Siona** discovery, with first results anticipated in February
- **Air-core results** from the first test of the large-scale, early-stage **Caladan target area** are expected shortly.

[*1] *All intercept lengths are reported as down-hole lengths as the true width is uncertain; an estimate of true width is provided for the primary Siona intercepts.*

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

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Commenting on the new results, Yandal Resources' Managing Director, Mr. Chris Oorschot, said: *"Results from the RC program across Siona are encouraging. They suggest strong mineralisation continuity associated with the granodiorite contact; they have shown a range of mineralisation styles, including broad mineralisation and narrow, higher-grade zones, and critically have provided evidence of additional mineralised structures in the footwall of the main Siona mineralised trend. The last point is particularly important from an exploration perspective. Mineralisation and anomalism seem to be prevalent throughout the host granodiorite. The Exploration Team firmly believes that Siona represents a small portion of a larger mineralised system. The drilling that commenced this week aims to define the extent of the mineralised system more broadly across the eastern margin of the New England Granite.*

A major component of the 2024 drilling strategy was the first-stage air-core test across the large-scale Caladan and Irulan target areas. We will be looking at publishing the Caladan results soon."

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "**Yandal Resources**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to advise that it has received all assay results from the 2024 follow-up RC program at the Siona Gold Discovery hosted within the New England Granite. Fourteen **RC holes** were drilled as part of the follow-up RC drilling program completed in 2024 for a **total of 2,900m** (See **Figure 1**).

The 4.2km long, 2km wide New England Granite (**NEG**) target area (within E 53/1843) is part of the broader **Ironstone Well–Barwidgee** (**IWB**) **Gold Project** (see **Figure 3**), located approximately **45km north** of Northern Star's (ASX: NST) **Bronzewing** mining complex and **75km south** of the **Jundee** mining complex (ASX: NST), within the Yandal Greenstone Belt.

Final results demonstrate **mineralisation continuity along more than 450m of strike** that is broadly aligned with the granodiorite-basalt contact. They also demonstrate the presence of **multiple mineralised zones more than 100m into the footwall of the granodiorite-basalt contact**. The mineralisation continuity associated with the granodiorite contact, combined with numerous mineralised structures internal to the host, suggests **Siona is part of a complex and large-scale mineralised system**.

Further RC drilling has now commenced for 2025 and will test numerous structural targets north of Siona along the New England Granite's intrusive margin. The **drilling aims to identify additional mineralised positions** comparable to Siona more broadly across the granitic host. **Diamond drilling is also scheduled to commence in January,** with several holes designed across Siona. **Diamond drilling will provide detailed geological data** that the Exploration team will utilise to refine geological and targeting models for Siona and, more broadly, across the New England Granite.

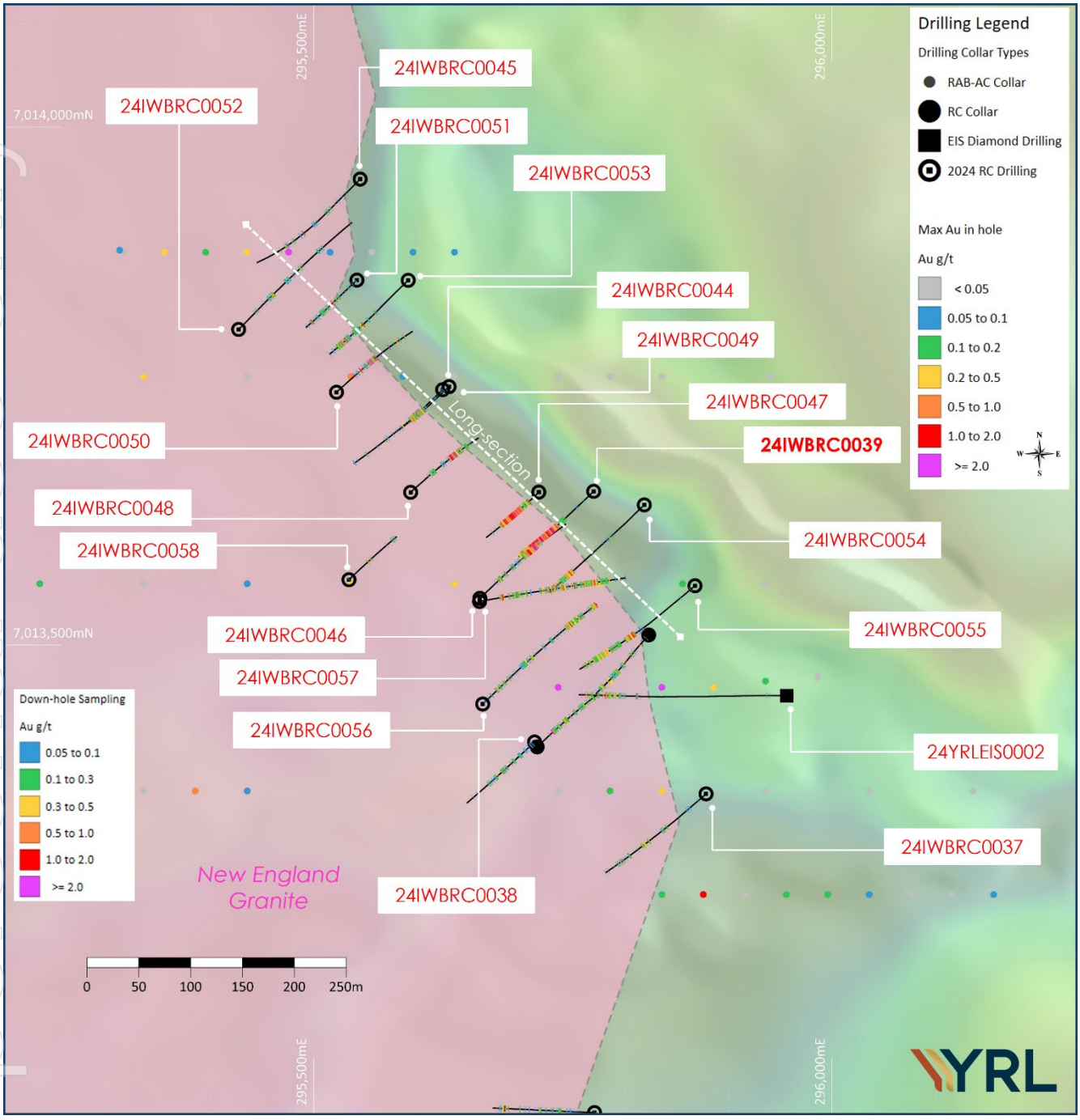

Figure 1: *Plan view over the* ***Siona*** *discovery area displaying all drilling and drill traces. Previous RAB and AC drilling collars are colour-coded by max Au (g/t) in the hole. A simple projection of the granodiorite-basalt contact is shown. Underlying the plan is a composite aerial magnetic image (total magnetic intensity and reduce-to-pole first vertical derivative). Please note that 24IWBRC0056 and 24IWBRC0058 did not reach the respective planned depths.*

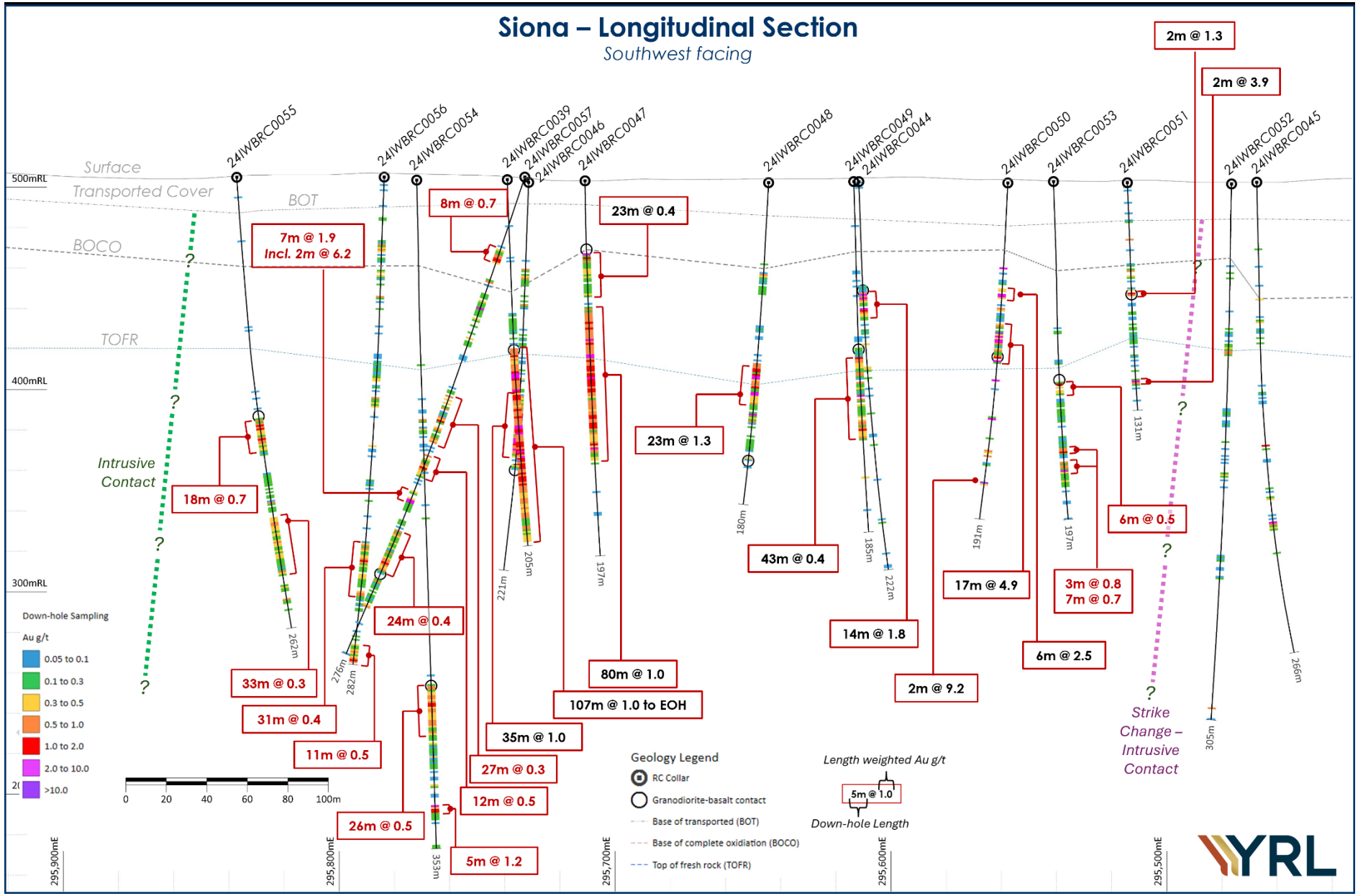

***Figure 2**: A longitudinal section, southwest facing, across Siona showing all RC drilling completed in 2024. Significant intercepts are highlighted and labelled, with previously reported intercepts in black and new intercepts in red. The position of the granodiorite-basalt contact is marked with a circle on each hole. The position of the longitudinal section is plotted in **Figure 1** above.*

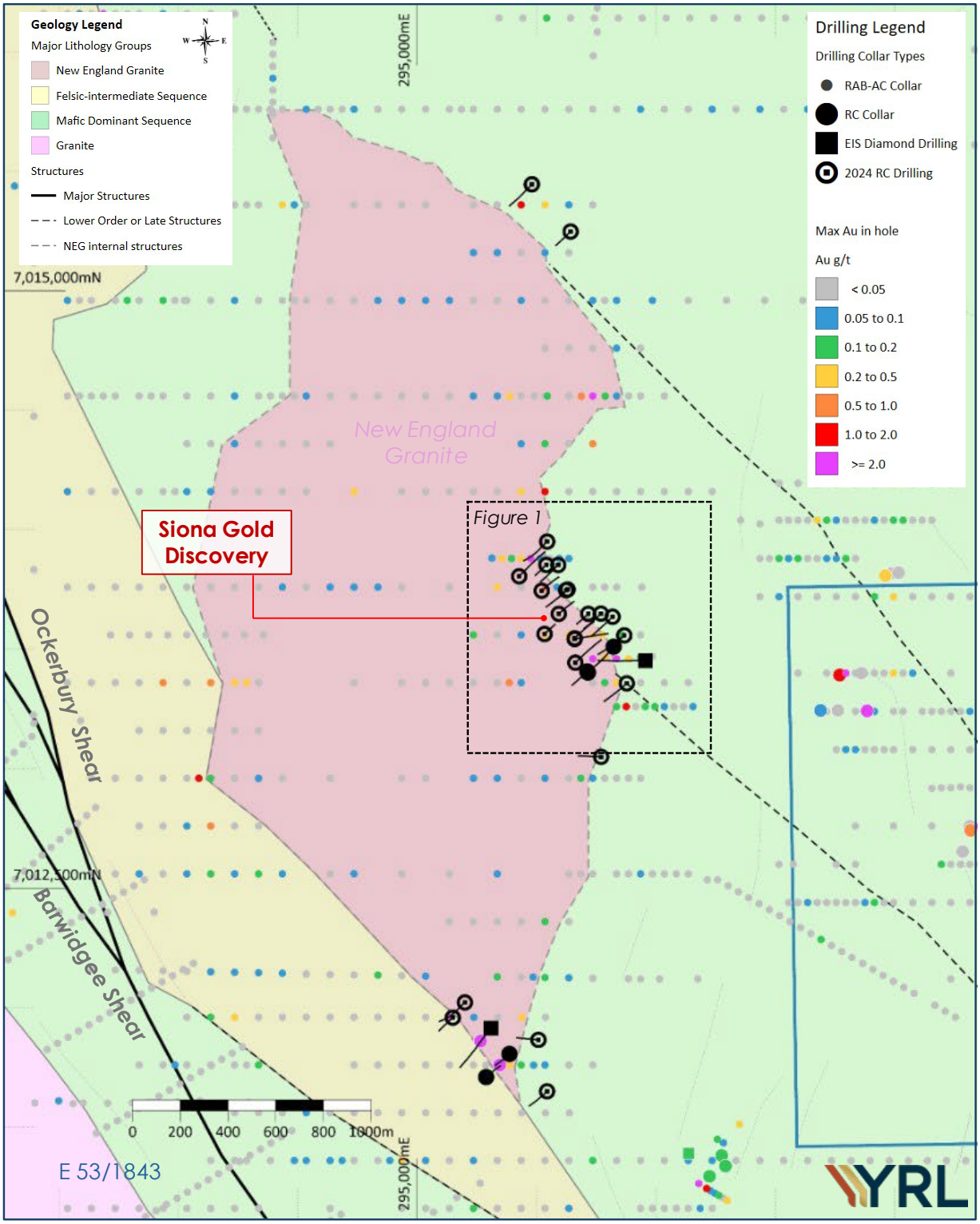

***Figure 3**: A Collar plan for the broader **New England Granite** area displaying all drilling collars, colour-coded by max Au in hole (g/t Au), overlying a simplified interpretation of bedrock geology. The inset labelled **Figure 1** shows the extent of the Siona collar plan illustrated in **Figure 1**.*

Siona RC Drilling Results

The final RC results from the 2024 Siona RC drilling program have been received. Results demonstrate mineralisation associated with the granodiorite-basalt structural contact continuing to the southwest, with significant intercepts including:

- **26m[*1] @ 0.5g/t Au** from 267m in **24IWBRC0054** (est. true width14-20m),
- **18m[*1] @ 0.7g/t Au** from 141m in **24IWBRC0055** (est. true width 10-16m),
- **24m[*1] @ 0.4g/t Au** from 202m in **24IWBRC0057** (est. true width 10-16m),
- **11m[*1] @ 0.5g/t Au** from 270m in **24IWBRC0056,**
  - *A partial intercept, with RC drilling not reaching the contact.*

*[*1] All intercept lengths are reported as down-hole lengths as the true width is uncertain. An estimate of true width is provided for primary Siona intercepts.*

The above results confirm **mineralisation continuity over more than 450m of strike** parallel to the contact.

In addition to the above, drilling demonstrated several broad, mineralised structures present in the footwall with intercepts including:

- **33m[*1] @ 0.3g/t Au** from 198m in **24IWBRC0055**, *includes internal waste,*
- **31m[*1] @ 0.4g/t Au** from 211m in **24IWBRC0056**, *includes internal waste,*
- **8m @ 0.7g/t Au** from 41m in **24IWBRC0057,**
- **5m @ 0.8g/t Au** from n70m in **24IWBRC0057,**
- **27m[*1] @ 0.3g/t Au** from 124m in **24IWBRC0057**, *includes internal waste,*
- **12m @ 0.5g/t Au** from 158m in **24IWBRC0057,**
- **7m @ 1.9g/t Au** from 179m in **24IWBRC0057,** including,
  - **2m @ 6.2g/t Au** from 184m.

These **results demonstrate the potential for the New England Granite to host mineralisation well away from the intrusive contact**, in some instances more than 100m inbound from the granodiorite-basalt contact.

The presence of numerous mineralised structures internal to the granodiorite host is encouraging. While the granodiorite-basalt contact presents broad mineralisation continuity, **variation in the widths and grade of the mineralisation associated with the contact is interpreted to result from oblique, secondary structures** interacting with the contact. The geometry of these internal structures will likely influence the location, geometry and scale of higher-grade mineralisation across Siona and more broadly. Diamond drilling scheduled to

commence in January will enable the exploration team to classify mineralisation styles and define the structural controls for mineralisation across the Siona discovery.

Targeting a Large-Scale Mineralised System in 2025

Observing **multiple mineralised structures** hosted within the New England Granite suggests a large-scale and complex (multiple phases of mineralisation) mineralised system. Interpretations of aerial magnetic data demonstrate that **numerous structures disrupt the margin of the New England Granite**, presenting a compelling case for stepping exploration away from the immediate extent of Siona in order to **realise the potential scale of the mineralised system**.

RC drilling has commenced for 2025 and will **test numerous structural targets and regolith anomalies** proximal to Siona along the eastern margin of the New England Granite, with an initial 4,000m RC program commencing on site. This drilling program aims to **define the footprint of primary mineralisation** outside of Siona and **understand the broader mineralisation potential** across the large-scale New England Granite target area (see **Figure 4**).

Diamond drilling is also scheduled to commence in January, with the initial program focused on further testing Siona. Diamond drilling will provide critical geological data, enabling the Exploration Team to **refine the Siona geological model and structural targets** across the broader New England Granite target area.

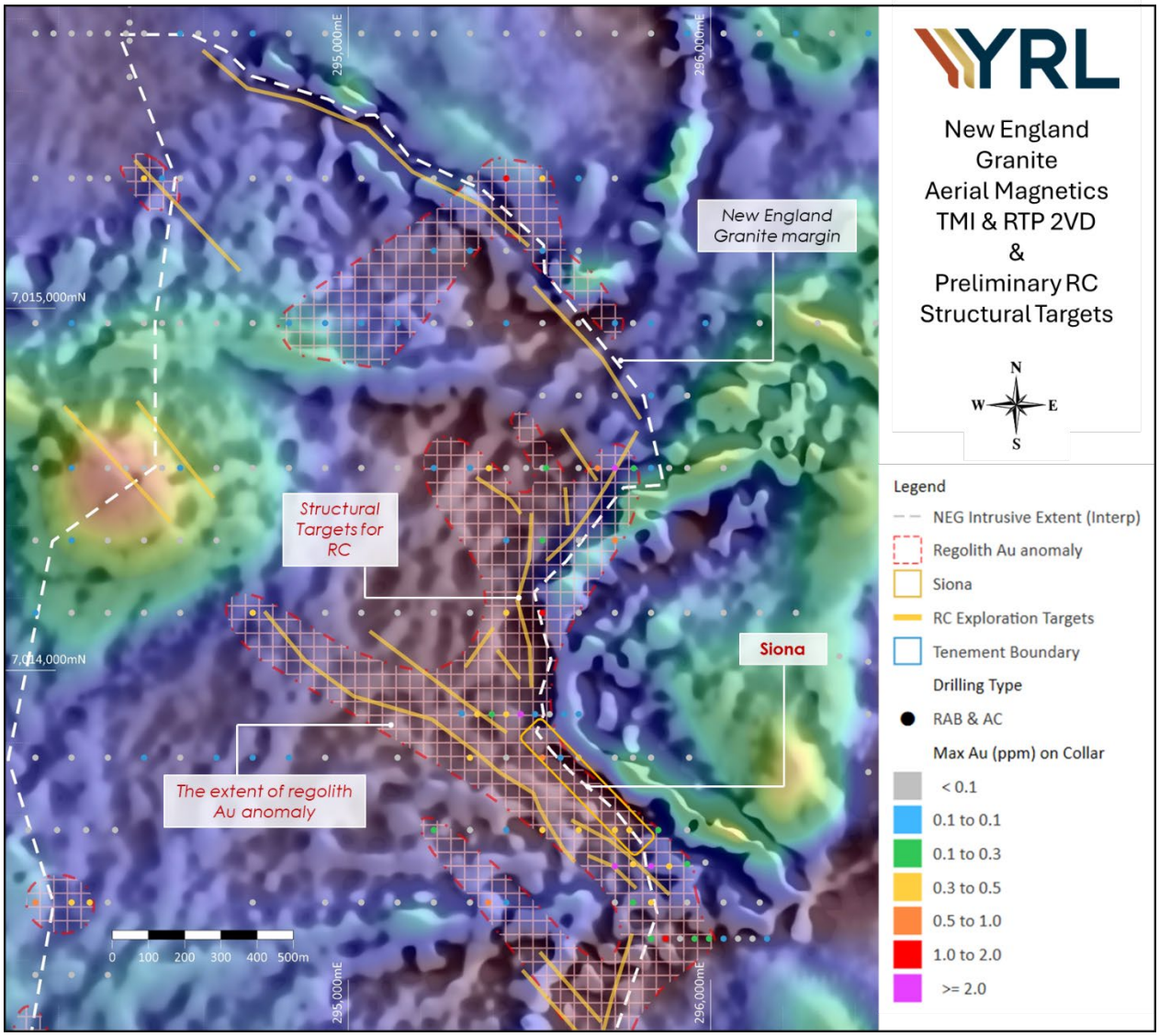

***Figure 4**: A plan showing the northern half of the **New England Granite** area displaying all historic RAB and air-core collars, colour-coded by max Au in hole (g/t Au), overlying a composite aerial magnetic image. Plotted is the extent of the broad-scale regolith anomaly and the approximate location of structural targets that will be tested with RC drilling over the coming months.*

Looking Ahead

The Company enters **CY 2025** with a strong cash position and a **very active March quarter scheduled**. Notable near-term activities and news flow items include;

1. **Air-core drilling results from across the Caladan target area** are expected shortly;
2. **Air-core drilling results from across the Irulan target area** are anticipated before the end of January;
3. **2025 RC Drilling has commenced** across the New England Granite, prioritising **structural targets proximal to the Siona** discovery. The first results are anticipated in February.
4. **Diamond drilling at Siona** is scheduled to commence in January 2025;
5. **Results** from the **second phase of soil sampling covering the broader Caladan target** have been received and will be released once processing and interpretation are complete.

Authorised by the board of Yandal Resources

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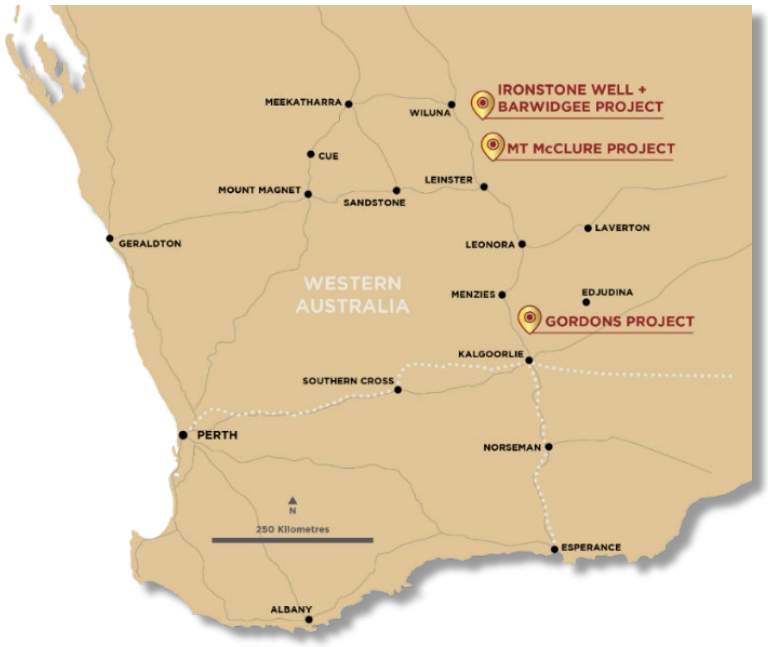
About Yandal Resources Limited

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 – Siona RC collar location summary for this release.

Prospect	Hole ID	Hole type	East *(m)*	North *(m)*	RL *(mAHD)*	Azimuth *(degrees)*	Dip *(degrees)*	Total Depth *(m)*
Siona	**24IWBRC0052**	RC	295427.6	7013804.6	501.6	45.5	-60.0	305
Siona	**24IWBRC0053**	RC	295591.1	7013852.0	502.8	224.5	-59.6	197
Siona	**24IWBRC0054**	RC	295818.9	7013635.2	503.5	225.0	-70.0	353
Siona	**24IWBRC0055**	RC	295867.8	7013557.2	504.9	227.66	-60.3	262
Siona	**24IWBRC0056**	RC	295663	7013443	504.4	45.8	-59.8	282
Siona	**24IWBRC0057**	RC	295660	7013542	502.7	78.2	-60.4	276
Siona	**24IWBRC0058**	RC	295534	7013563	504.3	44.6	-60.5	126

Table 3 – Siona - 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, and an estimate of true width is provided for primary Siona intercepts.

Hole ID	Sample type / Sub	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
24IWBRC0052	1m RC	93	97	4	0.5	Transitional rock
24IWBRC0052	1m RC	165	167	2	0.4	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0053	1m RC	117	123	6	0.5	Siona main trend, fresh rock
24IWBRC0053	1m RC	155	158	3	0.8	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0053	1m RC	163	170	7	0.7	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0054	1m RC	267	293	26	0.5	Siona main trend, estimated true width 14-20m, fresh rock
24IWBRC0054	1m RC	330	335	5	1.2	Fresh Rock
24IWBRC0055	1m RC	141	159	18	0.7	Siona main trend, estimated true width 10-16m, fresh rock
24IWBRC0055	1m RC	198	231	33	0.3	Includes internal waste, fresh rock
24IWBRC0056	1m RC	38	43	5	0.5	Oxidised rock
24IWBRC0056	1m RC	211	242	31	0.4	Includes internal waste, fresh rock
24IWBRC0056	1m RC	270	281	11	0.5	Partial interception of Siona main trend, fresh rock
24IWBRC0057	1m RC	41	49	8	0.7	Oxidised rock
24IWBRC0057	1m RC	74	75	1	3.0	Transitional rock
24IWBRC0057	1m RC	124	151	27	0.3	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0057	1m RC	158	170	12	0.5	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0057	1m RC	179	191	12	1.2	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0057	including	184	186	2	6.2	
24IWBRC0057	1m RC	202	226	24	0.4	Siona main trend, estimated true width 14-20m, fresh rock
24IWBRC0057	1m RC	232	234	2	0.6	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0057	1m RC	246	248	2	0.7	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0058	1m RC	57	60	3	0.3	Oxidised rock

Appendix 1 – Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project, Siona 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, including Siona. The drilling involved 5.5-inch face sampling bit down to an average down-hole depth of 222m (between 126m to 353m. Holes were drilled at an angle of -60° to -70° 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 the 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	• 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
	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.	
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.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• For YRL holes, RC drilling recoveries are visually assessed by the supervising geologist, and any low-volume or weight samples are recorded, along with any damp or wet samples. Drill depths are routinely verified at the completion of each drill rod (every 6m). The cone splitter is checked for each drill site to ensure it is completely upright and level. Sample collection from the splitter by drilling off-siders is monitored for any inefficiencies. For deeper holes, larger drilling equipment is used, with boosted air pressure, to ensure samples are recovered and groundwater is controlled as much as reasonably possible. • Within the limited drilling completed, there appears to be no correlation between sample recovery and sample grade.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• For YRL drilling, all RC holes have been logged in full by a qualified and experienced geologist. RC chips and fines from each 1m interval drilled are inspected and logged for colour, weathering, lithology, deformation, veining and sulphide species. All 1m samples are sieved and retained in labelled and annotated chip trays. Chip trays are transported to Perth for long-term storage and are available for review. The quality of logging information is considered sufficient to support Mineral Resource Estimation studies. • Historic geological logging is limited in detail but provides sufficient information regarding lithology, weathering, and mineralisation. It is assumed that previous project operators used industry standard logging procedures comparable to those used by YRL above. • Data captured through geological logging by a geologist is qualitative in nature.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• 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. • 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)*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	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 New England Granite Prospect • For YRL RC Drilling, primary sampling and logging data are captured directly into the MX deposit application and uploaded directly to the cloud-hosted MX Deposit database. • The first assay result for each sample is used for the reporting of significant intercepts, and no adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill collar locations were initially pegged and surveyed using a handheld Garmin GPS, which was accurate to within 3-5m. RLs are determined using a detailed surface DTM; all holes have been surveyed by DGPS. • All holes were downhole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool producing azimuth readings relative to true north that is then converted to UTM MGA94 Zone 51s. Readings are collected at a maximum spacing of 30m downhole or better. • All spatial data presented is relative to UTM MGA94 Zone 51s. • All YRL collars have been surveyed by DGPS, and topographic measurements will be of high quality and precision for use in Mineral Resource Estimation. Data from aerial surveys has been used to generate a topographic surface model; this model is used to validate the RL of surveyed holes. The terrain around the prospect area is relatively flat, with no severe changes in topography.
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 Siona Prospect are variable spaced between 40m to 80m along strike, and, several holes were drilled on the same section, targeting a down dip spacing of approximately 30m to 40m to confirm dip continuity. 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 estimating a Mineral Resource. • Only significant gold intercepts have been reported, meaning all intervals >0.3 g/t Au (unless otherwise stated). These intervals have been reported as a composite where the intercept includes more than one sample. Composites may include up to 2m of continuous internal 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		all significant intercepts reported. All intercepts have been reported relative to down-hole length, where a true width can be estimated the value is detailed in **Table 3**. All intercepts are reported in grams per tonne (g/t). If a single composite includes material with a high-grade sub-interval, this has been reported as a sub-interval. Reported composite intervals were calculated and reviewed by Mr. Christopher Oorschot. All significant intercepts are detailed in **Table 3**.
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 at a -60° to -70° angle. • Broadly, mineralisation at Siona is sub-vertical and dips steeply to the southwest and northeast. The dip direction varies along strike. The strike on mineralisation is broadly parallel to the northwest striking structural contact between the host granodiorite and hanging wall basalt. Mineralisation appears to be partially controlled by shearing and veining; the geometry of these structures is unknown, and it will be the focus of future diamond drilling. Until such information is obtained, the relations between mineralisation, particularly higher-grade mineralised zones, and the drilling orientation are unknown. Bias due to the drilling orientation will continually be assessed as further results are received.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All YRL samples were collected on-site under the supervision of a senior geologist. Calico bags are tied, grouped into larger poly-weave bags that are cable tied, and then placed into sealed bulker bags for transport. The labelled bulker bags are then transported directly to the laboratory for analysis via a commercial freight company or YRL geologists. Where a 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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The New England Granite 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.
.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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Only significant gold intercepts have been reported, meaning all intervals >0.3 g/t Au (unless otherwise stated). These intervals have been reported as a composite where the intercept includes more than one sample. Composites may include up to 2m of continuous internal waste unless otherwise stated, and the final composite grade must exceed 0.3g/t Au. • Only 1m samples were used for the reporting of significant intercepts. The first reported assay result was used for all significant intercepts reported. All intercepts have been reported relative to down-hole length. All intercepts are reported in grams per tonne (g/t). If a single composite includes a material high-grade sub-interval, this has been reported. Reported composite intervals were calculated and reviewed by Mr Christopher Oorschot. All significant intercepts are detailed in **Table 3**. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *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 Siona suggest mineralisation is sub-vertical and striking to the northwest. Drilling from both the northeast and southwest has been completed to verify this interpretation. The dip has been modelled to shift from steeply southwest dipping to steeply northeast dipping along the strike; variation in dip will affect the estimation of true width relative to downhole widths. A conservative attempt to estimate the true width has been made and is reported in **Table 3**. However, further drilling may prompt a revision of the true width estimate.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See Figures in the main body of this report, and **Tables 2-3.**
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant intercepts have been reported.
Other substantive	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological*	• An Exploration Target has previously been reported for the New England Granite Prospect; see ASX release on 20th of October 2023. The exploration target has been maintained after

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*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.*	receiving the new RC drilling results. • Visible gold has been observed within RC chips; in some instances, these observations confirm high-grade gold values from laboratory results; in other cases, visible gold was observed within intervals that only saw low-grade gold in laboratory results. Given the variability between observed visible gold and Au grade, a small program of screen-fire analysis has commenced.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work across Siona includes: ○ Assays for ongoing RC drilling are expected over the coming weeks and will be regularly reported. ○ The current RC program may be expanded as results are received. ○ Additional field duplicate samples will be collected and submitted for analysis. ○ Select samples from RC drilling will be submitted for multi-element analysis. ○ Diamond drilling is being designed, and drill sites are being prepared for a program in January, subject to seasonal rainfall. ○ Geophysical programs to assist in the targeting of additional mineralised structures are scheduled.