

Arrakis Diamond Drilling Complete With First Results

Received & RC Drilling Now Underway

- First diamond drilling results received from re-entries of 25IWBR0040 and 25IWBR0041, upgrade the original intercepts to:
 - **56.50m @ 1.3g/t Au from 108m** in **25IWBR0040D**, including
 - 14.75m @ 3.3g/t Au from 149m, and
 - **37.00m @ 0.6g/t Au from 180m** in **25IWBR0041D**, including
 - 6.50m @ 1.5g/t Au from 180m
- Results indicate mineralisation on this section is broader than earlier interpretations, with an **apparent true width of approximately 35m**.
- Arrakis diamond drilling program is complete with 1,931m drilled across four diamond-tails and four holes from surface.
- Geological observations from diamond drilling indicated mineralisation is primarily associated with a heavily deformed and altered sedimentary package bracketed by pillow basalts to the northeast and dolerite to the southwest.
- Diamond drilling combined with previous RC drilling indicates that the host sedimentary unit of varying thickness is laterally continuous across more than 2.2km and open towards the southeast.
- Results from the remainder of the diamond drilling program are anticipated throughout December.
- Three 400m spaced air-core lines have been completed to the southeast of the current Arrakis discovery to test for the Arrakis stratigraphy, with results anticipated from mid-December.
- A ~5,000m RC drilling program, across 200m spaced lines across the currently defined Arrakis trend, has commenced.

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

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Board and Management

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Greg Evans	Non-Exec Chair
Katina Law	Non-Exec Director
Greg Fitzgerald	Company Secretary
Owen Casey	Exploration Manager

Commenting on the exploration update and new results, Yandal Resources' Managing Director, Mr. Chris Oorschot, said: "The Yandal team has continued to ramp up exploration activities over October and November as we pursue the recent Arrakis Discovery and finalise preparations for our extensive 2026 programs across Arrakis, the New England Granite target area and the Flushing Meadows deposit.

The completed diamond drilling, together with previous RC drilling, has allowed the team to develop a preliminary geological model around the Arrakis discovery. This will provide strong context for the diamond drilling results and a clear geological framework to support final drill-hole designs for the November Arrakis RC program that has now commenced.

Critically, the identified structure and host to mineralisation has been confirmed over more than 2.2km of strike in both fresh rock RC drilling and diamond drilling, and remains open along strike to the southeast. Our first diamond drilling results have confirmed early interpretations and demonstrated that the apparent true width of the mineralisation is broader than earlier interpretations suggested. Diamond core also indicates mineralisation is relatively visual in terms of alteration and deformation. The team is eagerly awaiting results from the remaining diamond holes.

Our recently completed air-core drilling has tested for the southeastern continuation of the Arrakis structure and stratigraphy.

RC drilling has recommenced at Arrakis, and will allow further refinements to the geological model and a more refined assessment of the scale of the Arrakis mineralised system ahead of the 2026 drilling season."

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "Yandal Resources" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an exploration update for the Arrakis Prospect within the Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project. The maiden Arrakis diamond drilling program is complete with four re-entries (diamond tails to previously reported RC holes) and four new holes drilled for a total of 1,931m. First results from two of four diamond tails have been received and confirm apparent true widths of 35m for the 25IWBRC0040D and 25IWBRC0041D section (Arrakis discovery holes), as shown in Figure 1. Geological observations from the diamond drilling program have enabled the development of a preliminary geological model. The preliminary geological model will provide a robust framework for assessing results as they are received.

A small follow-up air-core drilling program has been completed across three 400m spaced lines to the south of Arrakis. An additional 16 air-core holes for 1,872m were drilled to test for the Arrakis stratigraphy and structure directly along strike to the southeast of the currently defined trend. Geological observations have enabled a revised interpretation of the bedrock across the drill area (see Figure 2). Results from the AC program are anticipated from mid-December onwards.

The November Arrakis RC drilling program has commenced, with circa. 5,000m set to be drilled by mid-December on 200m spaced drill lines covering 2.2km of strike, with results enabling the Company to assess the scale of the recently discovered mineralised system.

Arrakis Diamond Drilling Results

First results from the Arrakis diamond drilling program have been received. These results are from diamond extensions (or diamond tails) to RC holes 25IWBRC0040 and 25IWBRC0041 (see ASX release 22 September 2025). Extending these holes with diamond drilling enabled rapid access to diamond core through the Arrakis mineralisation. This has allowed the team to study the Arrakis mineralisation style and geometries in preparation for the broader RC program, which has now commenced. Results from the first two diamond tails include:

- **56.50m @ 1.3g/t Au from 108m in 25IWBRC0040D**, including
 - **14.75m @ 3.3g/t Au** from 149m
- **37.00m @ 0.6g/t Au from 180m in 25IWBRC0041D**, including
 - **6.50m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 180m
 - Using a 0.1g/t lower cut-off grade, this intercept can be more broadly reported as **56.2m @ 0.5g/t Au from 180m**.

Results from both holes suggest mineralisation has an **apparent true width of approximately 35m** on this section. Diamond drilling also confirms a vertical-to-subvertical geometry of the host sedimentary unit.

Geological observations from drilling indicate two different mineralisation types:

- A broad lower-grade style of mineralisation hosted within a silica-sericite altered volcano-sedimentary unit that has been broadly and weakly fractured to brecciated with chlorite-biotite-filled fractures that also contain pyrite, and with fine disseminated pyrite throughout (Figure 4).
- A higher-grade style of mineralisation that is associated with a more intense level of brittle-ductile deformation and strong silica-pyrite alteration (Figure 3). This style of mineralisation can also be sheared and intercalated (mixed) with the bounding basalts and dolerites.

Mineralisation appears to be broadly **strata-bound** (contained within the host sedimentary unit), though there is some subordinate mineralisation hosted within deformed and altered basalt and dolerite.

Results from 25IWBDD0011, located approximately 100m below 25IWBRC0041D (see Figure 1), are expected in 2-3 weeks. This drill hole intercepted the host sequence from 310.25m to 322.7m, with strong brecciation and alteration observed across most of the interval.

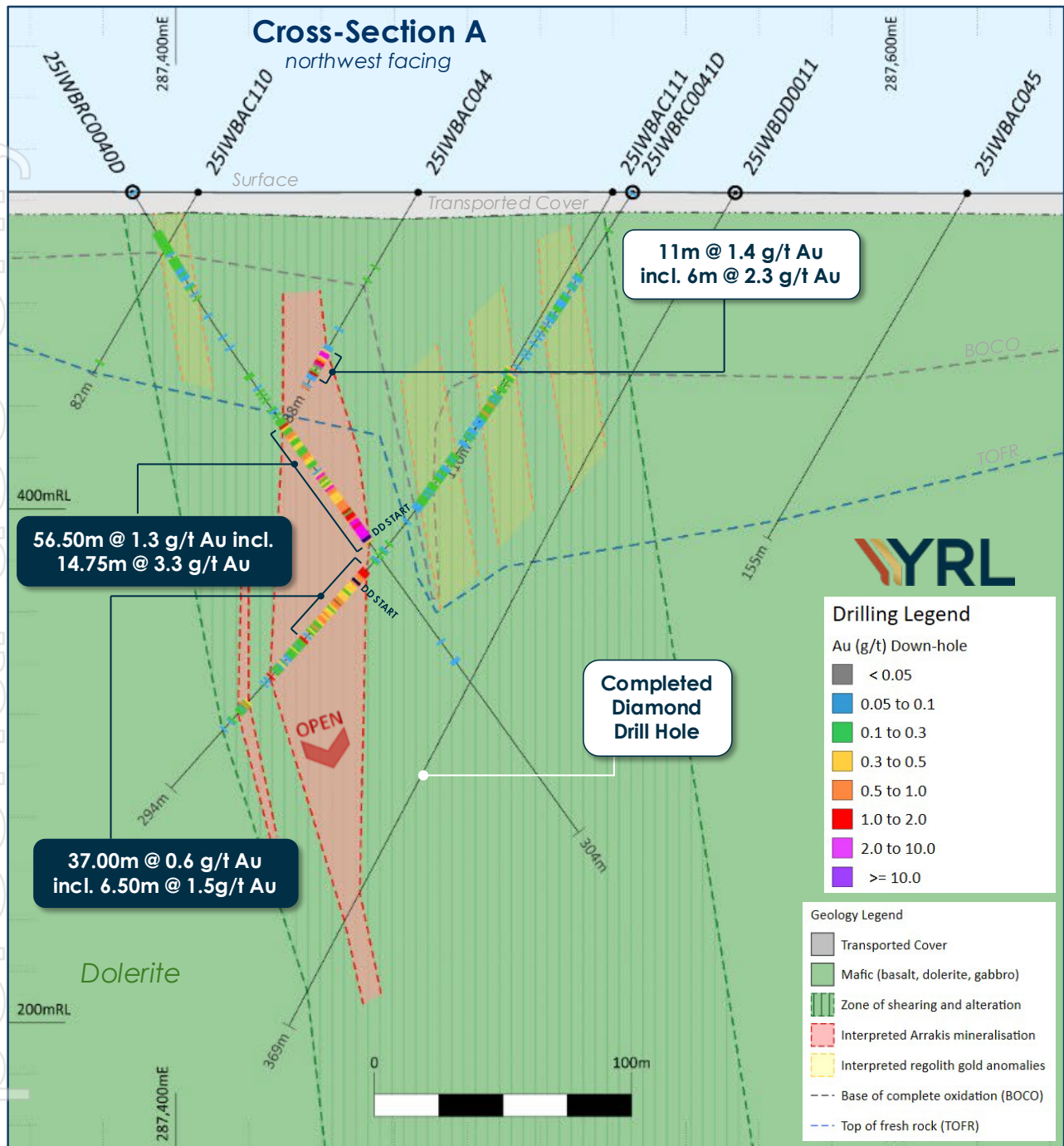


Figure 1: Cross-section showing all RC drilling results from 25IWBR0040D and 25IWBR0041D, with a simple preliminary interpretation of geology. The section location is shown in Figure 2. The section shows all drilling within +/- 50m of the section plane. The red mineralisation envelope also represents the interpreted host volcano-sedimentary unit.

Arrakis Air-Core Drilling

Following access delays to the west side of the New England Granite target area, the air-core rig was re-deployed to complete an additional 16 air-core holes for 1,872m across three 400m spaced lines located directly southeast of the currently defined Arrakis trend. The program was designed to test for the southeast continuation of the Arrakis mineralised trend and host stratigraphy. Results are anticipated from mid-December onwards.

Arrakis RC Program

An approximately 5,000m RC program has commenced across the Arrakis Prospect. The program will aim to test the 2.2km striking Arrakis trend across 200m spaced lines (see Figure 2) to define the extent of the Arrakis mineralised system. The drilling will also begin mapping how gold mineralisation varies along strike and at depth.

The results from this RC program, combined with recent diamond drilling, will enable an assessment of the scale of the newly identified mineralised system and influence the extent of future drilling in 2026.

Arrakis Geological Setting

Diamond drilling across Arrakis, covering 2.2km of strike (see Figure 2), has enabled the development of a simplified geological model for the prospect, based on geological observations and structural measurements collected from diamond core. Key geological interpretations include:

- Mineralisation is associated with a sequence of heavily deformed sediments dominated by interpreted intermediate volcanic sediments with minor shales and cherts;
- These sediments are often sheared and intercalated with a pillow basalt sequence to the northeast and a dolerite sequence to the southwest;
- Diamond drilling combined with previous RC drilling demonstrates that the host sedimentary unit of varying thickness is laterally continuous across more than 2.2km and open towards the southeast.
- Two key shear trends have been observed within the diamond core: a moderately northeast-dipping group of shear zones and shear fabric sub-parallel to the strike and dip of the sedimentary unit.
- Kinematic indicators, including shallow northwest plunging mineral lineations in mylonites, suggest a dominant sinistral (left-lateral) strike-slip deformation event.

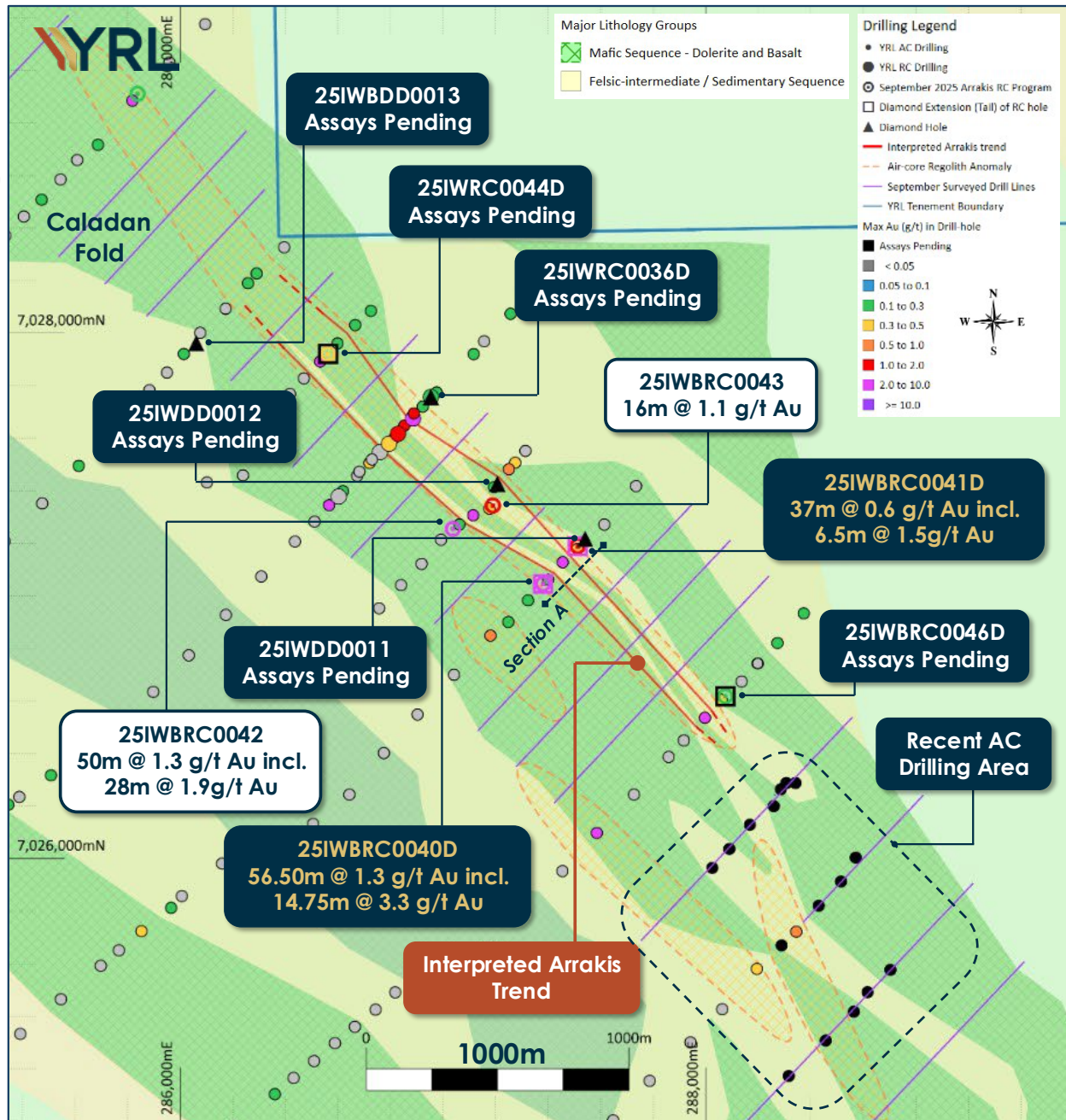


Figure 2: A collar plan over the Arrakis Prospect within the Caladan target area, showing simplified bedrock geology interpretation. All Yandal drilling is plotted (historic drilling has been excluded). Collars are thematically coloured by max Au (g/t) in the hole. The red line represents the approximate position of the interpreted Arrakis mineralised structure over more than 2.2km in strike length. Dashed yellow polygons represent air-core regolith anomalies (Results include ~4m @ 0.1 g/t Au or greater, with the upper profile or the bottom-of-hole sample is 0.1g/t Au or greater).

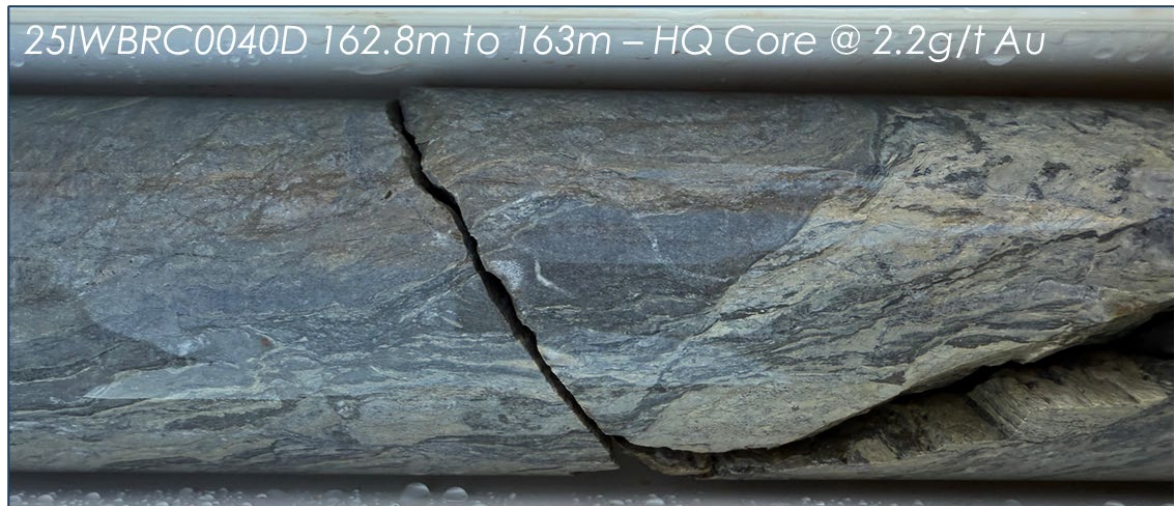


Figure 3: Example of higher-grade Arrakis mineralisation from HQ core (~63.5mm diameter core) intercepted in 25IWBRC0040D.



Figure 4: Example of higher-grade Arrakis mineralisation from HQ core (~63.5mm diameter core) intercepted in 25IWBRC0041D.

Looking Ahead

The Company maintains a strong cash position and a very active exploration schedule for the remainder of 2025 and into 2026. Notable near-term activities and news flow include;

Arrakis Discovery

- Air-core results from three 400m spaced lines southeast of Arrakis are anticipated from mid-December;
- Further assay results from the now completed Arrakis diamond drilling are anticipated throughout December;
- The Arrakis RC drilling program on 200m spaced lines has commenced, with results expected from late December and throughout January;

New England Granite Target Area

- All results from AC drilling across the New England Granite target area are anticipated from mid-December;

Key Exploration Infrastructure

- Operational and scheduling preparations are underway for a ramp-up of exploration following the wet season in 2026, including upgrades to site infrastructure and the expansion of the operational team.

Authorised by the board of Yandal Resources

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About Yandal Resources Limited

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

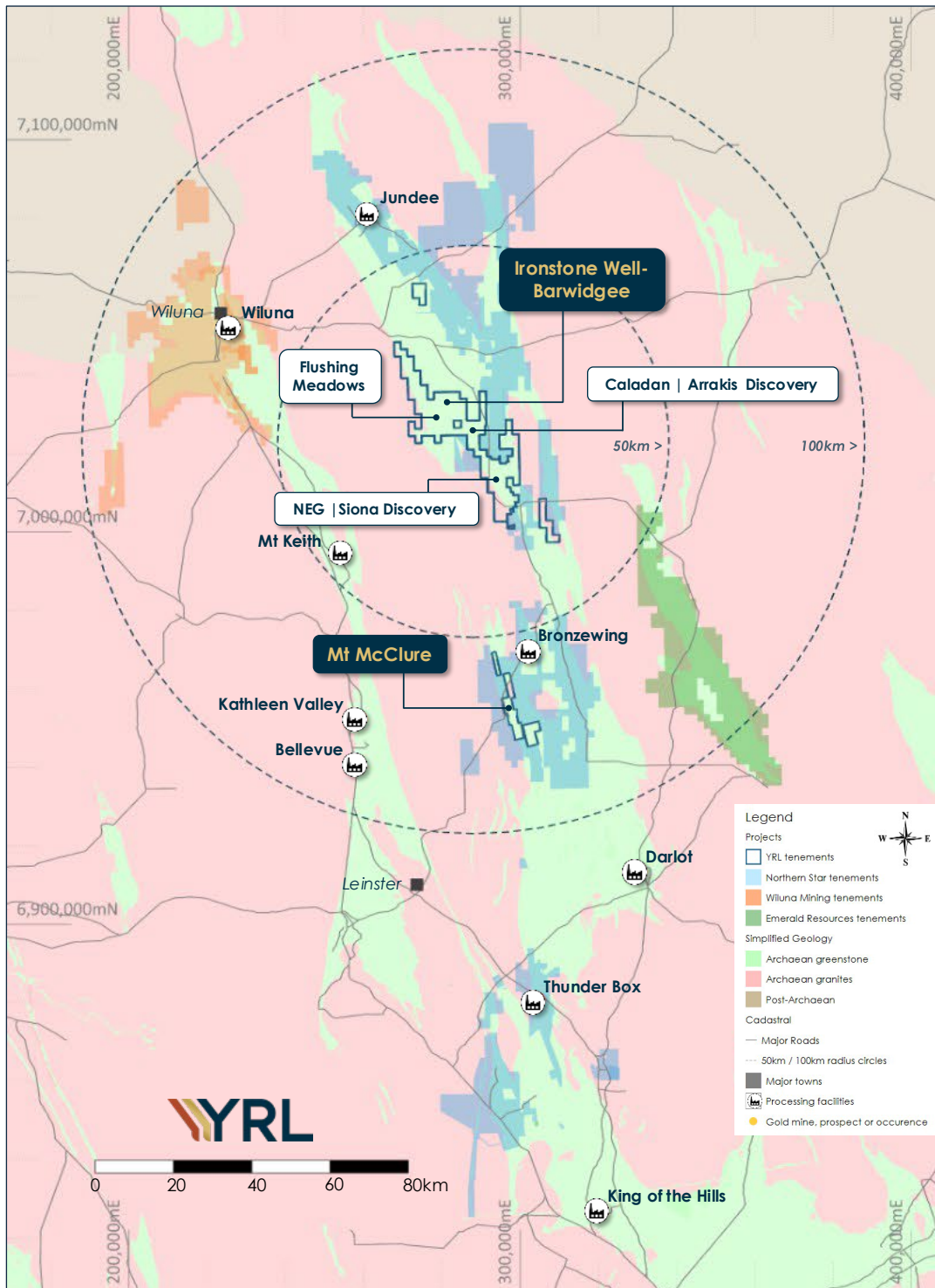


Figure 5: Yandal Resource exploration Project locations within the Yandal Greenstone Belt. The Arrakis Prospect is located within the Caladan target area.

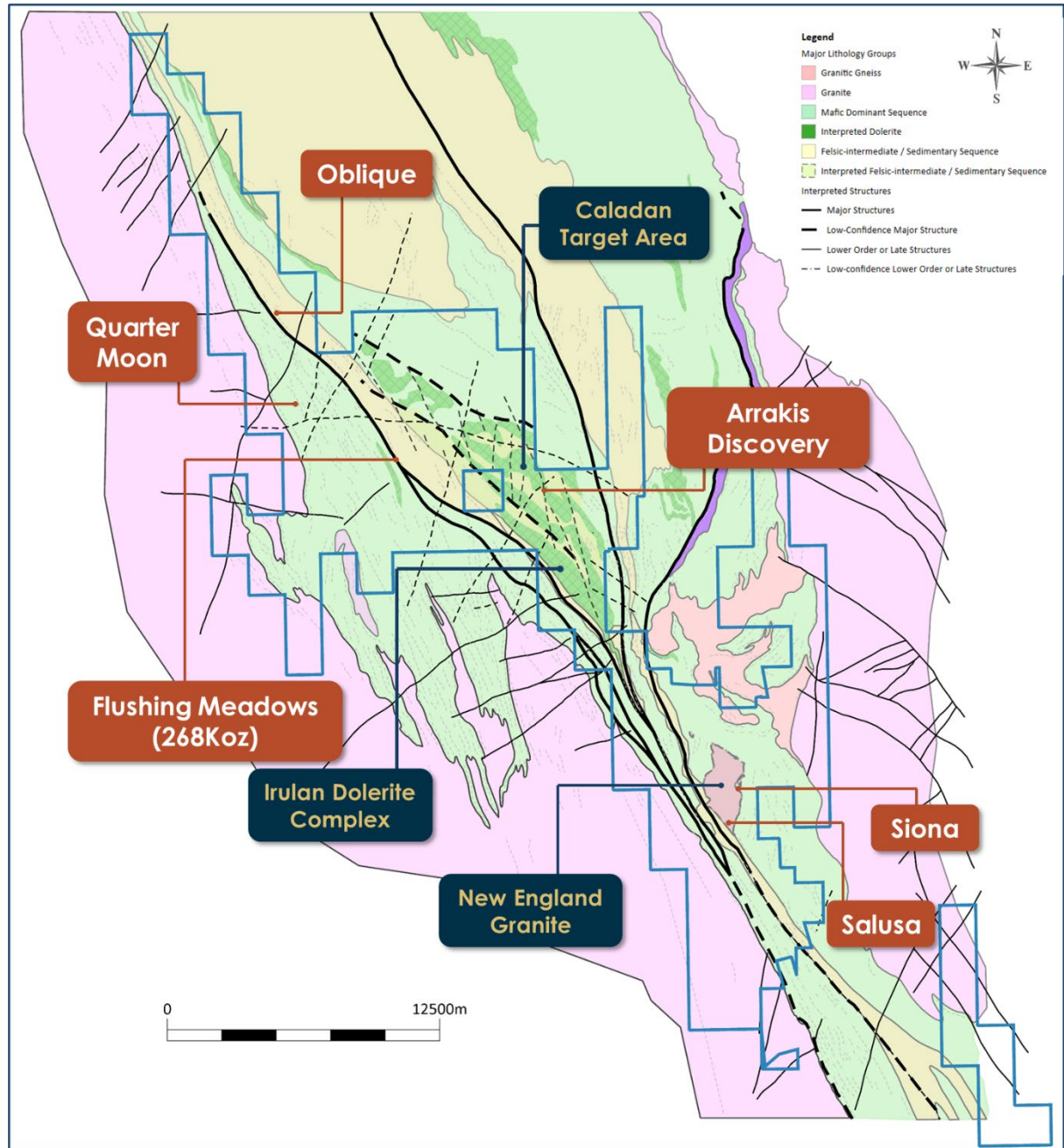


Figure 6: Yandal Resource exploration target areas and prospect locations within the northern Yandal Greenstone Belt. The Arrakis Prospect is located within the Caladan target area.

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
Grand-total⁷	2,141	1.3	91,000	8,614	1.3	359,200	10,755	1.3	450,200

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. All Resources are reported as global estimates, not constrained by optimised pit shells.

Competent Person Statement

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

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

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

Forward Looking Statements

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

Table 2 – Arrakis diamond drilling program collar location summary. Please note, collars are yet to be formally surveyed; the coordinates below are derived from a handheld GPS, accurate to within +/- 5m.

Hole ID	Hole type	East (m)	North (m)	RL (mAHD)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Pre-collar Depth (m)	Total Depth (m)
25IWBRC0040D	RCD	287381	7027046	523.3	049.6	-58.8	162	304
25IWBRC0041D	RCD	287513	7027189	523.2	228.6	-57.6	186	294
25IWBRC0044D	RCD	286563	7027921	523.0	230.9	-59.9	168	216
25IWBRC0046D	RCD	288075	7026618	525.1	230.9	-60.1	210	370
25IWBDD0011	DD	287541	7027217	523.0	229.6	-59.7	N/A	369
25IWBDD0012	DD	287207	7027427	522.5	230.1	-58.7	N/A	360
25IWBRC0036D	RCD	286954	7027757	523.0	228.4	-60.0	138	456
25IWBDD0013	DD	286061	7027962	525.0	46.9	-60.1	N/A	417

Table 3 – Caladan October air-core drilling program collar location summary. Please note, the coordinates below are derived from a handheld GPS, accurate to within +/- 5m.

Hole ID	Hole type	East (m)	North (m)	RL (mAHD)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Total Depth (m)
25IWBAC175	AC	288025	7025965	527.3	225	-60	150
25IWBAC176	AC	288090	7026037	526.9	225	-60	100
25IWBAC177	AC	288168	7026129	526.6	225	-60	162
25IWBAC178	AC	288259	7026200	526.3	225	-60	147
25IWBAC179	AC	288342	7026288	526.1	225	-60	141
25IWBAC180	AC	288307	7026288	526.1	225	-60	72
25IWBAC181	AC	288286	7026264	526.1	225	-60	124
25IWBAC182	AC	288289	7025670	528.3	225	-60	127
25IWBAC183	AC	288430	7025821	527.9	225	-60	153
25IWBAC184	AC	288515	7025913	527.6	225	-60	127
25IWBAC185	AC	288571	7026004	527.2	225	-60	120
25IWBAC186	AC	288457	7025308	529.3	225	-60	103
25IWBAC187	AC	288564	7025418	529.2	225	-60	135
25IWBAC188	AC	288616	7025492	529.2	225	60	34
25IWBAC189	AC	288703	7025577	529.2	225	-60	66
25IWBAC190	AC	288316	7025173	529.8	225	-60	111

Table 4 – Arrakis Prospect - Summary of significant diamond core assay results >0.3g/t Au with no more than 4m of continuous internal waste included unless otherwise stated. All intercept lengths are reported as down-hole lengths.

Hole ID	Sample type / Sub Interval	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
25IWBRC0040D	Half HQ	108.00	165.50	56.50	1.3	Fresh rock
25IWBRC0040D	Including	149.00	163.75	14.75	3.3	
25IWBRC0041D	Half HQ	180.00	217.00	37.00	0.6	Fresh rock
25IWBRC0041D	Including	180.00	186.50	6.50	1.5	
25IWBRC0041D	With >0.1g/t Au	180.00	236.20	56.20	0.5	Alternative calculation of mineralised interval calculated using a >0.1 lower cut-off grade

Relevant Previous ASX Announcements

- Final Arrakis RC Results with Diamond Drilling to Commence, 13 October 2025
- Arrakis Gold Discovery Extended by 400m, 24 September 2025
- Arrakis Gold Discovery Confirmed With 54m @ 1.2g/t Au, 22 September 2025
- Arrakis RC Drilling Complete & All AC Results Now Received, 17 September 2025
- RC Drilling Commences Across Arrakis, 1 September 2025
- Arrakis Extended to Over 2.2km in Strike, 18 August 2025
- Caladan AC Results Further Extend Arrakis Mineralisation, 31 July 2025
- Caladan AC Shows Early Signs of Scale, 10 July 2025
- Caladan Air-Core Drilling Program Commences, 5 June 2025
- RIU Sydney Presentation, 7 May 2025
- Arrakis RC Drilling Results, 30 April 2025
- Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Exploration Update, 25 February 2025
- Caladan Air-Core Drilling Demonstrates Discovery Potential, 15 January 2025
- Air-core Drilling Commences Across Caladan and Irulan, 10 October 2024
- Oblique Diamond Drilling Results, 3 September 2024
- IWB Soil Results and NEG Diamond Drilling Complete, 12 August 2024
- Large-scale Gold Anomalies Across Emerging Targets, 15 July 2024
- Gold Coast Investment Showcase Presentation, 20 June 2024
- Exploration Update – IWB Ground Gravity Survey, 11 June 2024

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

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Yandal Resources has completed diamond drilling across the Arrakis Prospect. The drilling involved a mix of RC pre-collars or rock-rolling down to fresh rock, followed by HQ (diameter of ~63.5mm) diamond core drilling to an average down-hole depth of 348m (between 216m and 465m). Holes were drilled at an angle of -60 ° to either the southwest or northeast. The core was halved with a core saw, with the right-hand side (looking downhole) sampled. Before sampling, a company geologist logs the core for lithology type, veining, alteration, and deformation. Sample lengths vary according to logged geological intervals of interest, with a minimum of 0.2 metres and a maximum of 1.0 metres. Sample quality is considered high.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	- For YRL diamond drilling, sample recovery of each metre drilled was measured and recorded, and high-resolution photos of each tray before cutting were obtained. The unsampled half of the drill core is also retained. Intervals where the core is unoriented have been recorded. - For YRL diamond drilling, when the core is cut for sampling, the same side of the core, relative to the bottom-of-hole orientation mark, is collected for analysis. For intervals without an orientation mark, the core is pieced together, and foliation or common structures are used to approximately orient the core for sampling purposes. - Structural observations have also been recorded where the diamond core is oriented, and the core was routinely checked for any structures sub-parallel to the core axis.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual	For all YRL diamond drilling results, HQ core was cut in half and used to obtain 0.2m to 1.0m half-core samples. These samples were submitted to a laboratory, where they were dried, weighed, and crushed. The Sample pulp was then split 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
	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).	YRL diamond core was drilled using HQ (63.5mm core diameter) coring bits. For both diamond holes, diamond core drilling commenced via RC pre-collars or rock-rolling, which was completed to fresh rock. 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 diamond drilling core recovery is measured and recorded. The length of core recovered for each metre drilled is measured to the nearest 5cm and entered into an Excel spreadsheet along with information relating to fracture frequency (driller breaks are marked with a red "X"). In addition, dry and wet core photos are collected before the core is cut and retained on the company server. - For YRL diamond drilling, the orientation of contacts, veins and shears is regularly measured and monitored. - No relationship or bias between sample recovery and grade within the diamond drilling results has been observed.
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 diamond drilling, a full log of all diamond cores was completed by the supervising geologist in the field. Intervals were logged at various intervals based on changes in lithology, deformation intensity, veining types, and alteration. Both planar and linear structural measurements were also collected using a core orientation stand and a kenometer. Logging data was captured directly into an MX Deposit database. - 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 1×10^{-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.	- For YRL diamond drilling, the HQ (63.5mm diameter) cores were halved using a core saw, and the right-hand side of the core (looking downhole) was sampled. The second half of core retains the orientation line, metre marks and is stored in annotated core trays within a secure yard. - When determining sample intervals, core is sampled to contacts where observed so that

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	material from a geological interval of interest is not included within the adjacent geological interval. • Where narrow geological intervals of interest are observed, such as quartz veining, sample lengths are reduced so that only the feature of interest is sampled down to a minimum length of 0.2m. • Diamond core samples are of high quality. • For all RC drilling, samples are dried at 100°C to constant mass, crushed to <10mm and pulverised to nominally 85%, passing 75µm. • Field duplicates are not collected for YRL diamond core drilling. • Standards and blanks were routinely inserted into the sample sequence • For labs used by YRL, internal lab quality control measures include lab duplicates and the insertion of lab standards and blanks. • Sample sizes are appropriate given the fine-to-medium-grained nature of the sampled material.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	• For YRL diamond drilling, samples were assayed using a 50g charge for fire assay with an AAS (atomic absorption spectroscopy) finish for gold determination with a 0.01ppm detection limit by Aurum laboratory in Perth, 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 unidentifiable by the lab when received. QAQC performance is monitored upon receipt of each batch of results and re-assessed once all samples for a program are received. • Laboratory QA/QC protocols involve inserting internal lab standards using CRMs, blanks, repeat analysis of pulps and screen tests (the percentage of pulverised material passing 75µm mesh). Laboratory QAQC results are reported with each batch. Laboratory QA/QC performance is monitored upon receipt of each batch of results and reassessed once all samples for a program are received. • For YRL diamond drilling, no duplicate samples were submitted for analysis. The remaining half of the core is available for further analysis.

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 diamond drilling are verified by YRL geologists through the visual inspection of chips and core, reviewing the spatial location of mineralisation relative to previous intercepts, and in the case of high-grade gold intercepts, visually confirming gold in samples. - No twinned holes have been completed across Siona. - For YRL diamond 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 lab result for each sample is used for interrogating the data, and no adjustments have been made to the data other than adjusting values below the detection limit to a null value before review.
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. A final collar survey is then completed using a DGPS unit (easting, northing, and RL are accurate to within +/- 0.1m). - All diamond holes were downhole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool, producing azimuth readings relative to true north that are then converted to UTM MGA94 Zone 51s. Readings are collected at a maximum spacing of 10m downhole or better. - All spatial data presented is relative to UTM MGA94 Zone 51s. - 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.	- YRL diamond drilling across Arrakis are variably spaced between 400m and 800m across strike. All collar details/coordinates are supplied in Table 2. - The hole/data spacing and distribution completed across the Arrakis prospect is NOT sufficient to establish an assessment of the degree of geological and grade continuity; and 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 4m of continuous internal waste unless otherwise stated, and the final composite grade must exceed 0.1g/t Au. A length weighted average has been used to calculate the average grade of the composite. Samples of variable length (between 0.3m and 1.0m) 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 Tables 2 and 4.

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 YRL diamond drilling, holes have been drilled at a -60 ° angle and oriented so as to be orthogonal to the targeted Arrakis trend. This includes both northeast and southwest-directed holes or scissors. Observations from diamond drilling at Arrakis suggest that mineralisation is striking to the northwest and with a sub-vertical dip. No northwest or southeast-directed diamond holes have been completed to adequately test for structure parallel to the drilling direction. Further drilling is needed to determine if sampling bias due to drilling direction is present.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All YRL diamond core was transported to Kalgoorlie and delivered directly to a secure yard for cutting. Cut core is then placed into sample bags with a unique numeric ID and sealed, and grouped into larger poly-weave bags sealed with cable ties. The samples were then transported directly to the laboratory in Perth for analysis.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No lab audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	- The Caladan target area, including the Arrakis Prospect, resides in the exploration leases E 53/1843, E 53/2304, E 53/2192 and E 53/1882. Yandal Resources Limited wholly owns these tenements. - The tenements are in good standing, and no known impediments exist. - The Kultju Native Title Corporation holds native title over the Project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Previous operators who have completed exploration across the Caladan target area include Eagle Mining, Hunter Resources and Great Central Mines. Work completed by these operators included limited RAB drilling. The RAB drilling data is of reasonable quality but considered largely ineffective. - For historic RAB drilling completed by Eagle Mining in 1995, derived from WAMEX Report A047408, samples were taken over discrete lithological changes of varying lengths. Holes were terminated once a recognisable saprolitic horizon was intercepted. - For historic RAB drilling completed by Hunter Resources in 1995, derived from WAMEX Report A047408, samples were collected as 4m composites from the transported/residual interface to the bottom of the hole.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Caladan target area, including the Arrakis 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 interpreted mafic and intermediate lithologies. The Archaean rocks are overlain by 5-20m 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 & 4. - 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 (unless otherwise stated). These intervals have been reported as a composite where the intercept includes more than one sample. Composites may include up to 4m of continuous internal waste unless otherwise stated, and the final composite grade must exceed 0.3g/t Au. - Samples of varying length 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

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.	- 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 4. - No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Initial interpretations across the Arrakis Prospect suggest mineralisation is striking to the northwest and dipping steeply to the northeast. The drill direction is broadly orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation. True widths are approximately 65% of the downhole width.
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 & 4.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All significant intercepts have been reported.
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.	- Several larger drainage systems transect the Caladan target area. - Transported cover is well cemented, and a rock-breaker is needed to construct sumps to hold drilling water.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	• Further work across the Caladan target area and Arrakis Prospect includes: ○ 200m spaced RC drilling, ○ 100m spaced RC drilling, ○ Analysis of bottom-of-hole multi-element data from recently completed air-core drilling, ○ Routine down-hole pXRF analysis of RC sample pulps, ○ The submission of select samples for multi-element analysis, ○ Infill ground gravity survey subject to further drilling results, ○ Preliminary metallurgical analysis of fresh rock mineralisation.