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ASX Announcement

19 October 2026

Arrakis Diamond Drilling

Extends Gold Mineralisation at Depth

Arrakis Results

- Results extend Arrakis mineralisation at depth, with significant intercepts including:
    - **56.6m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 398.5m in **26IWBDD0017** *(ETW*[1] *32m)*, including,
        - **29.8m @ 1.4g/t Au** from 398.5m, which further includes,
            - **8.0m @ 1.8g/t Au** from 398.5m, and
            - **6.4m @ 2.3g/t Au** from 413.5m
        - **20.5m @ 1.0g/t Au** from 434.7m, this further includes
            - **3.8m @ 2.8g/t Au** from 434.7m
    - **16.7m @ 1.0g/t Au** from 373.3m in **26IWBDD0016** *(ETW*[1] *12m)*, including,
        - **2.7m @ 1.8g/t Au** from 373.3m
- Completed diamond holes **26IWBDD0018**, **26IWBDD0019** and **26IWBDD0020** have all successfully intercepted the Arrakis structure, with results from priority samples expected in early November.
- The planned 3,300m, seven-hole program is expected to be finished by early November.

[1] ETW - Estimated True Width

For further information or to ask questions in response to this announcement, please visit our Investor Hub at https://yandalresources.com.au/link/eX19Er

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Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "**Yandal Resources**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities across the Ironstone Well-Barwidgee (**IWB**) Gold Project, situated in the Yandal Greenstone Belt of Western Australia (see **Figure 10**).

Priority results from Arrakis diamond holes **26IWBDD0016** and **26IWBDD0017** have been received. Both diamond holes are part of a seven-hole, ~**3,300m** diamond drilling program underway across Arrakis that is designed to test the scale of high-grade mineralisation at depth (see **Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4**). Six of the seven planned diamond holes have been drilled to date. Reported results are from priority sample zones; results from non-priority samples are anticipated in November.

Results show both **26IWBDD0016** and **26IWBDD0017** have successfully intercepted gold mineralisation within the targeted Arrakis structure, demonstrating mineralisation continuity at depth. Results from **26IWBDD0017** extend high-grade Domain A by 100m down-dip. Combined results and geological observations highlight a simple, predictable sub-vertical mineralisation geometry. Diamond holes **26IWBDD0018**, **26IWBDD0019** and **26IWBDD0020** have all intercepted the targeted Arrakis structure, with results from priority sample intervals anticipated in early November.

Follow-up RC drilling results from Siona have also been received and reported below. Results suggest shallow oxide gold mineralisation tied to a weathered intrusive margin parallel to Siona (see **Figures 6 and 7**).

Further drilling results have been received from the Flushing Meadows and are reported below (see **Figures 8 and 9**).

Arrakis Diamond Drilling

A seven-hole, ~3,300m diamond drilling program is underway at Arrakis. The program is designed to assess the scale of high-grade mineralisation at depth. Results from priority sample zones from the first two diamond holes have been received, results (see **Tables 2 and 3**) include:

- **56.6m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 398.5m in **26IWBDD0017** *(ETW*[1] *32m)*, including,
  - **29.8m @ 1.4g/t Au** from 398.5m, this further includes,
    - **8.0m @ 1.8g/t Au** from 398.5m, and
    - **6.4m @ 2.3g/t Au** from 413.5m
  - **20.5m @ 1.0g/t Au** from 434.7m, this further includes
    - **3.8m @ 2.8g/t Au** from 434.7m
- **16.7m @ 1.0g/t Au** from 373.3m in **26IWBDD0016** *(ETW*[1] *12m)*, including,
  - **2.7m @ 1.8g/t Au** from 373.3m

*[1] *ETW - Estimated True Width*

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Results from **26IWBDD0017** extend high-grade Domain A (See **Figures 1 and 2**) another 100m down dip and demonstrates the potential for wider zones of mineralisation at depth. Results combined with geological observations indicate the **26IWBDD0016** (see **Figure 3**) intercept is likely proximal to a high-grade domain. It is hoped that recently completed diamond holes **26IWBDD0019** and **26IWBDD0020** (see **Figure 2**) will aid in defining the down plunge position of high-grade Domain C. Geological observation from both holes (**26IWBDD0019** and **26IWBDD0020**) indicate the Arrakis structure was successfully intercepted.

Diamond tail **26IWBRC0110D**, on the 5,950mN line, designed to test the southern margin of Arrakis mineralisation at depth (see **Figures 2 and 4**), did not intercept the Arrakis structure, best result from the diamond core include:

- **1.6m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 468.6m in **26IWBRC0110D**

Diamond tail **26IWBRC0116D**, on the 6,850mN line (see **Figures 2 and 4**) intercepted a very narrow occurrence of the Arrakis structure, best result from the diamond core samples include:

- **1.4m @ 0.6g/t Au** from 206.6m in **26IWBRC0116D**

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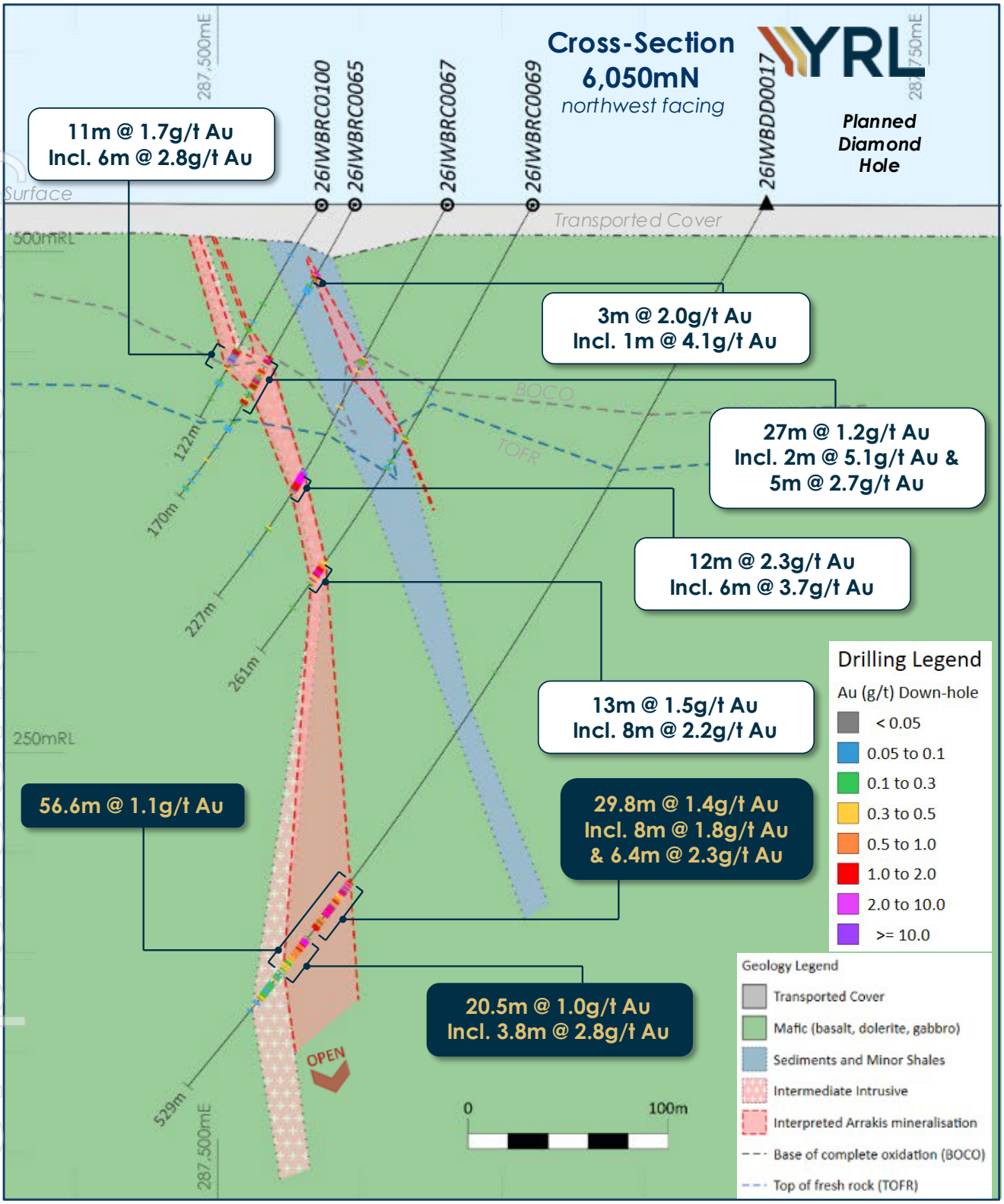


Figure 1: Cross-section showing mineralised intervals from 26IWBDD0017 from the Arrakis Prospect. The section location is shown in Figure 4. The section shows all drilling within +/- 25m of the section plane.

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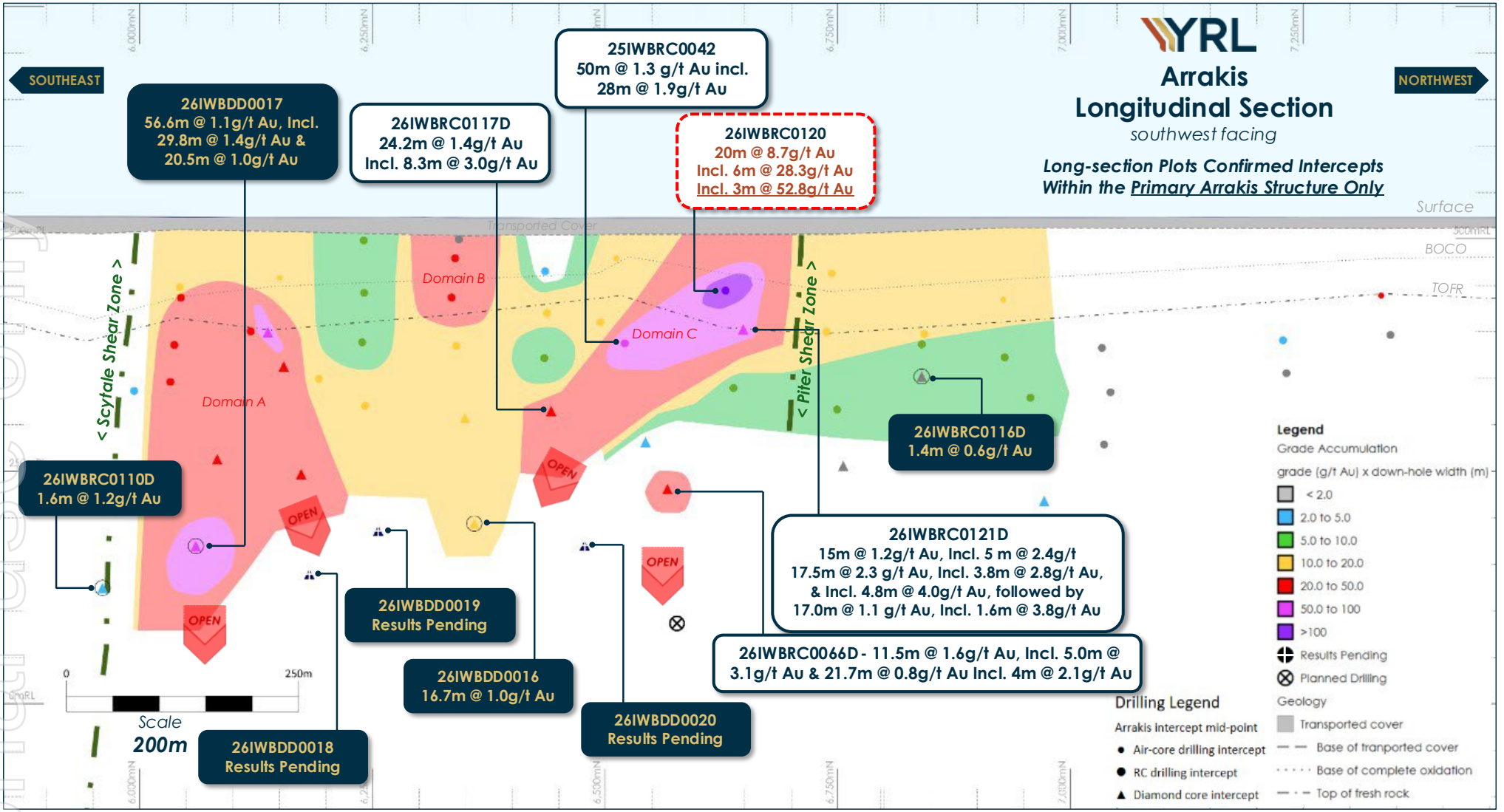


Figure 2: A longitudinal section displaying intercept midpoints within the main Arrakis mineralised structure (intercepts from subordinate structures are excluded). Grade accumulation (length multiplied by Au grade) is based on down-hole length, with no true width correction applied. This longitudinal section has been prepared to show the distribution of recent intercepts across the interpreted Arrakis trend. Contours are based on grade (g/t Au) multiplied by down-hole length (m) values, and are presented to provide a visual interpretation of high-grade domains across the Arrakis mineralised system. Please note that closer-spaced drilling is needed to verify geological and grade continuity along strike. Closer-spaced drilling is also needed to verify the geometry and extent of the higher-grade domains contoured in this longitudinal section.

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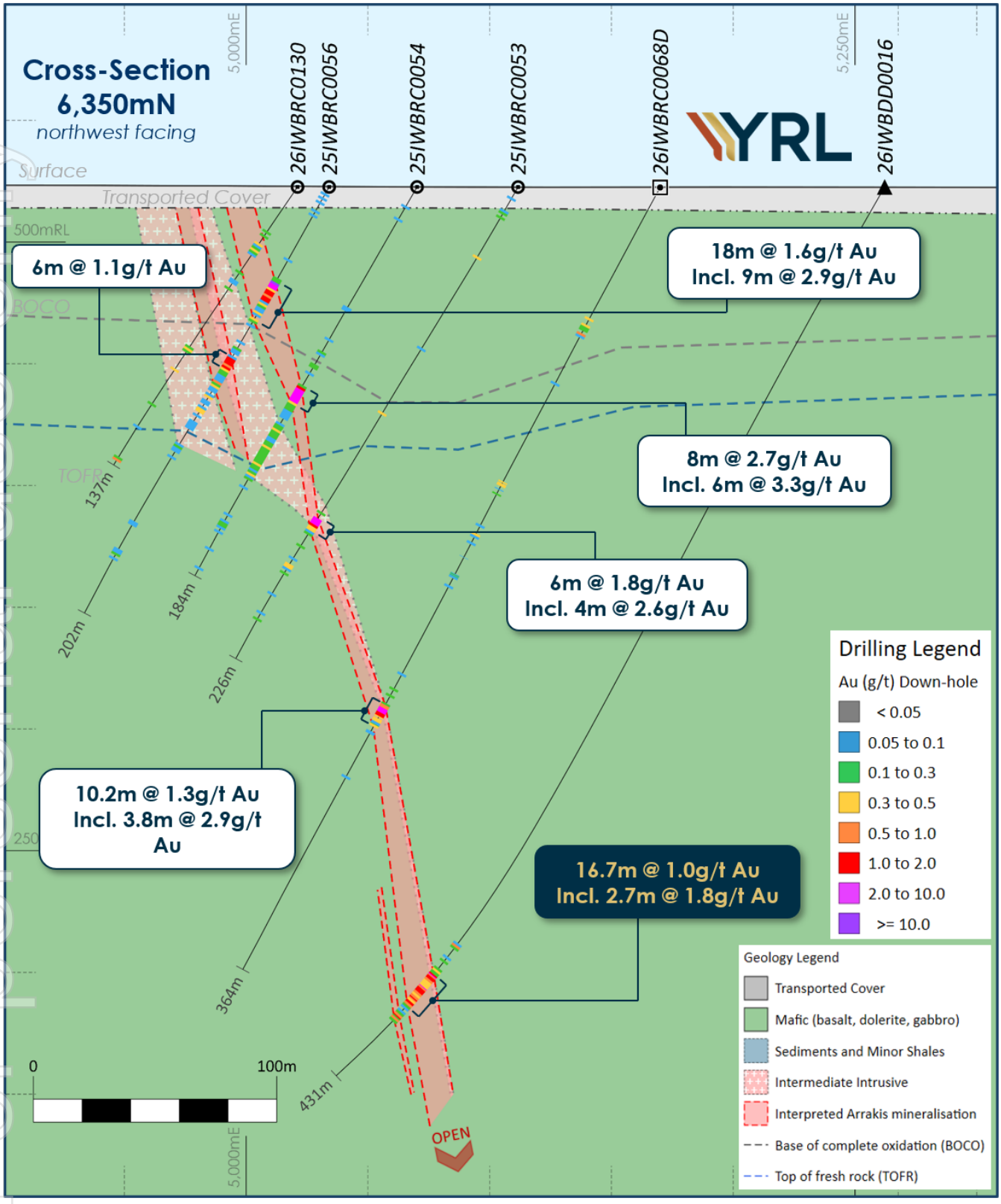


Figure 3: Cross-section showing mineralised intervals from 26IWBDD0016 from the Arrakis Prospect. The section location is shown in Figure 4. The section shows all drilling within +/- 25m of the section plane.

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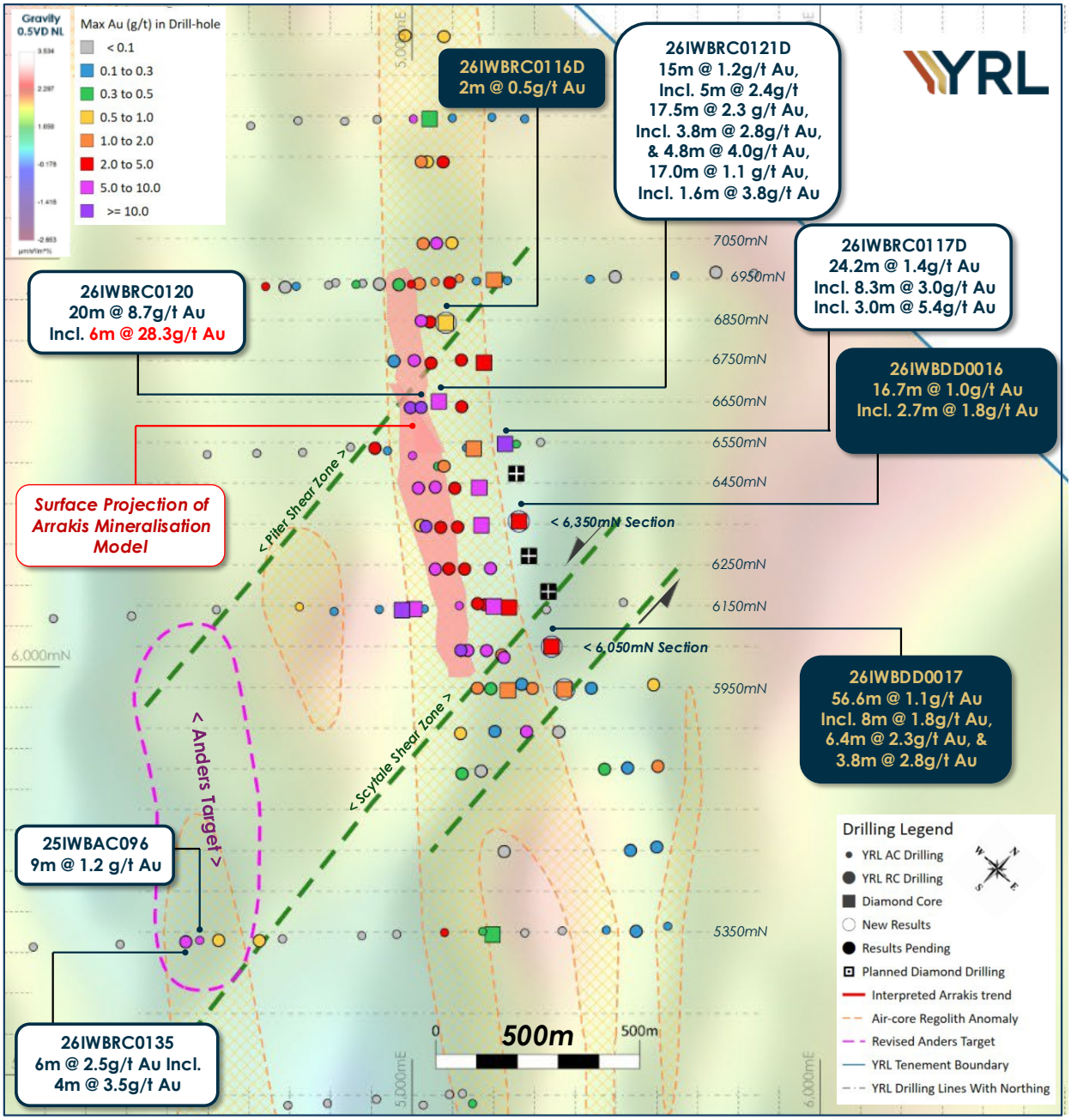


Figure 4: A collar plan over the Arrakis Prospect within the Caladan target area, overlying a ground gravity image (BA267 1VD linear colour scale, with northeast shade). All Yandal drilling is plotted (historic drilling has been excluded). Collars are thematically coloured by max Au (g/t) in the hole. 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). The plan is plotted to the Arrakis Local Grid; see Appendix 1 for the two-point transformation to EPSG: 28351.

Siona RC Drilling Results

Results from seven of nine RC holes following up shallow oxide intercepts from the Siona Prospect, within the New England Granite target, reported in July (See ASX release 13 July 2026), have been received (see **Tables 6 and 7**). Best results from the program include:

- **19m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 45m in **26IWBRC0150,** including,
  - **11m @ 1.8g/t Au** from 53m, this further includes
    - **3m @ 3.9g/t Au** from 59m
- **11m @ 0.4g/t Au** from 56m in **26IWBRC0142**, and
- **10m @ 0.4g/t Au** from 72m in **26IWBRC0142.**

Results from **26IWBRC0150** occur at the contact between the New England Granite (NEG) and an east-west striking dolerite dyke (see **Figures 5 and 6**). The NEG side of the contact appears to be heavily weathered compared to the dolerite, with mineralisation occurring in the upper part of the weathering profile. RC holes **26IWBRC0147** and **26IWBRC0148** tested the equivalent position along strike, with results anticipated by early November. The 26IWBRC0150 intercept may represent secondary mineralisation.

Broader results from the RC drilling program suggest shallow sub-horizontal mineralisation is secondary in nature.

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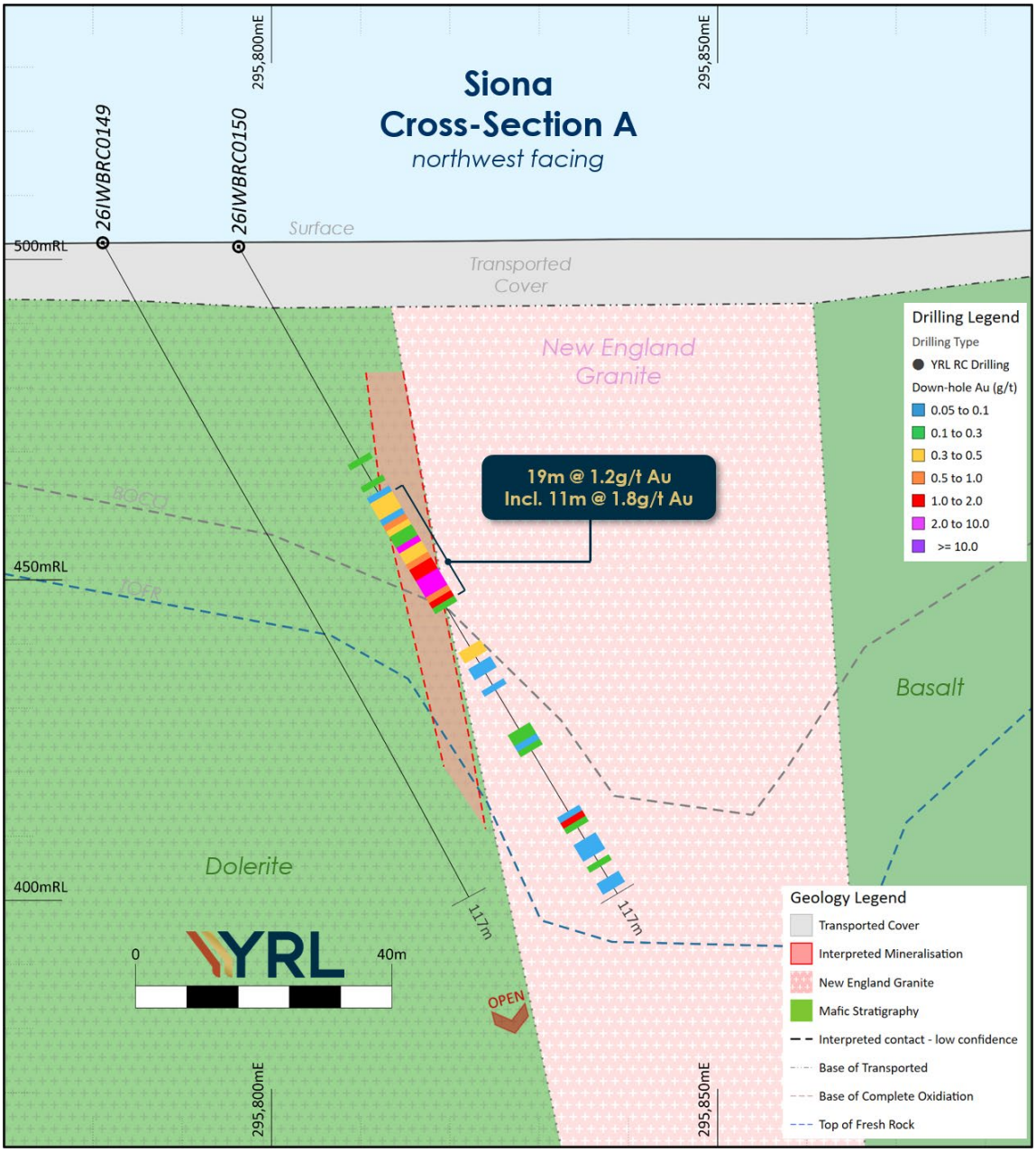


Figure 5: Cross-section showing mineralised intervals from 26IWBRC0150 from the Siona Prospect. The section location is shown in Figure 6. The section shows all drilling within +/- 20m of the section plane.

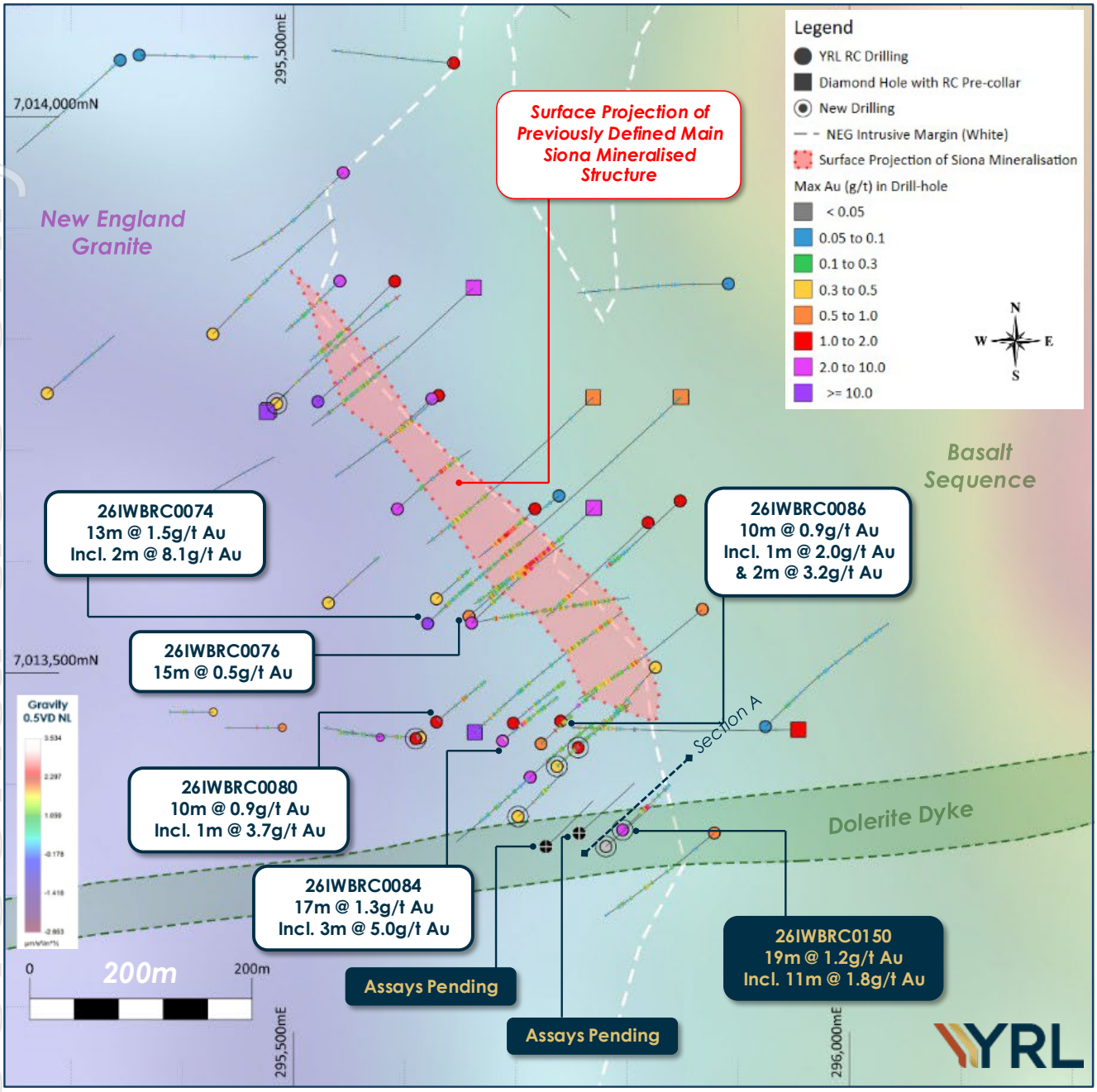


Figure 6: Siona collar plan overlaid on a ground gravity image (BA267 1VD linear colour scale, with northeast shading). All Yandal drilling is plotted. Collars are thematically coloured by max Au (g/t) in the hole. The section lines for cross-section A (Figure 6) are also displayed. See Figure 7 for the location of Siona within the NEG target area.

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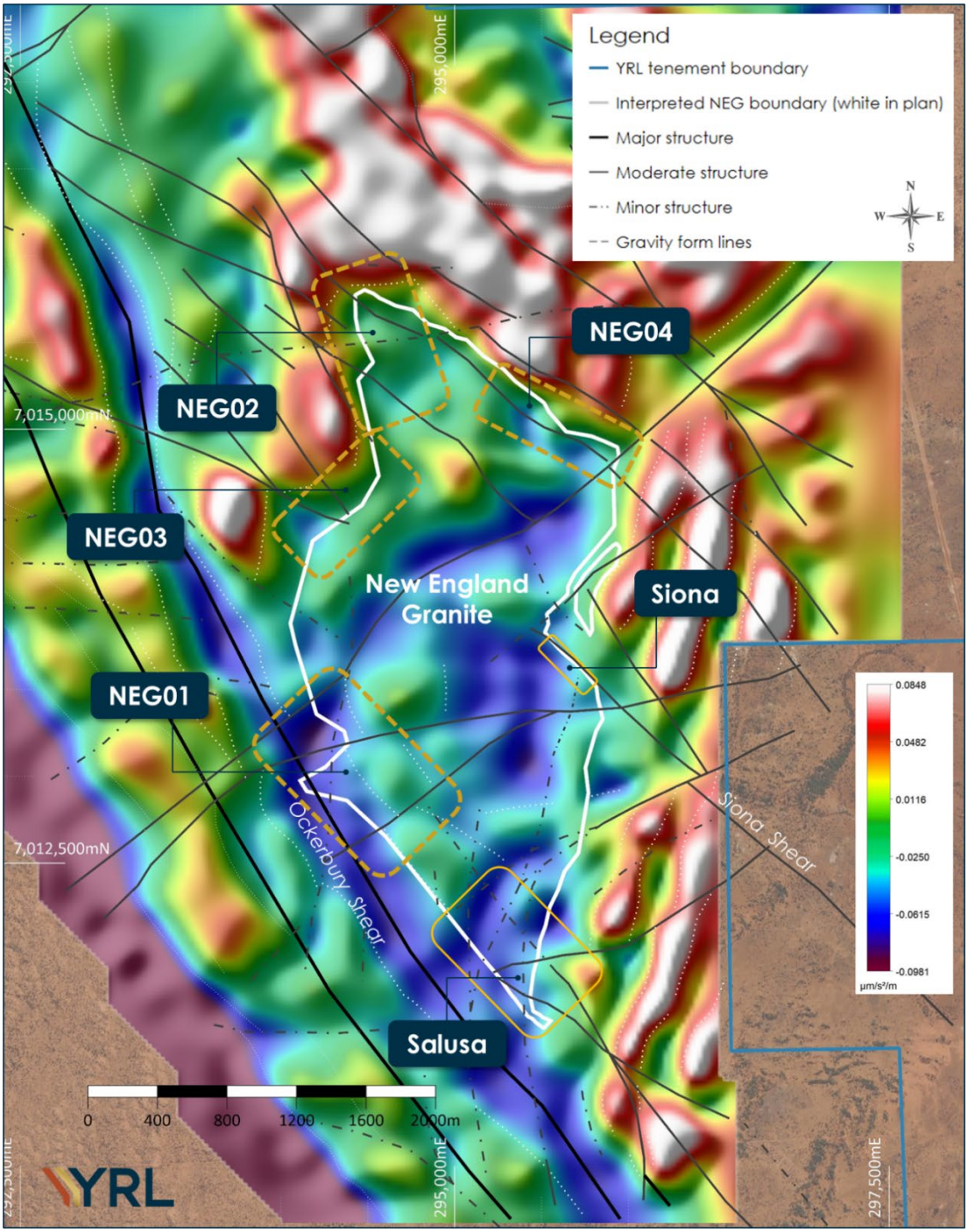


Figure 7: Plan showing processed infill ground gravity dataset (BA267 1VD northwest shade linear colour scale) across the New England Granite target area. The plan includes the interpretation of the intrusive margin and a preliminary interpretation of structures interacting with the intrusion. Broad structural targets include Salusa and NEG01-NEG04.

Flushing Meadows Drilling Results

At Flushing Meadows, partial results from diamond holes **26IWBRC0094D** have been received along with results from follow-up RC holes **26IWBRC0153** and **26IWBRC0141** (see **Figures 8 and 9**, and **Tables 4 and 5**). Results include:

- **4.7m @ 0.5g/t Au** from 280.2m in **26IWBRC0094D**
- **4.6m @ 0.7g/t Au** from 300.3m in **26IWBRC0094D**
- **8.4m @ 0.5g/t Au** from 309.2m in **26IWBRC0094D**
- **10m @ 0.9/t Au** from 121m in **26IWBRC0153**
- **4m @ 0.7g/t Au** from 191m in **26IWBRC0153**
- **4m @ 0.7g/t Au** from 191m in **26IWBRC0153**
- **7m @ 0.8g/t Au** from 210m in **26IWBRC0153**
- **8m @ 0.3g/t Au** from 271m in **26IWBRC0153**

The remaining results from the upper half of the last diamond hole, **26IWBRC0094D,** are pending.

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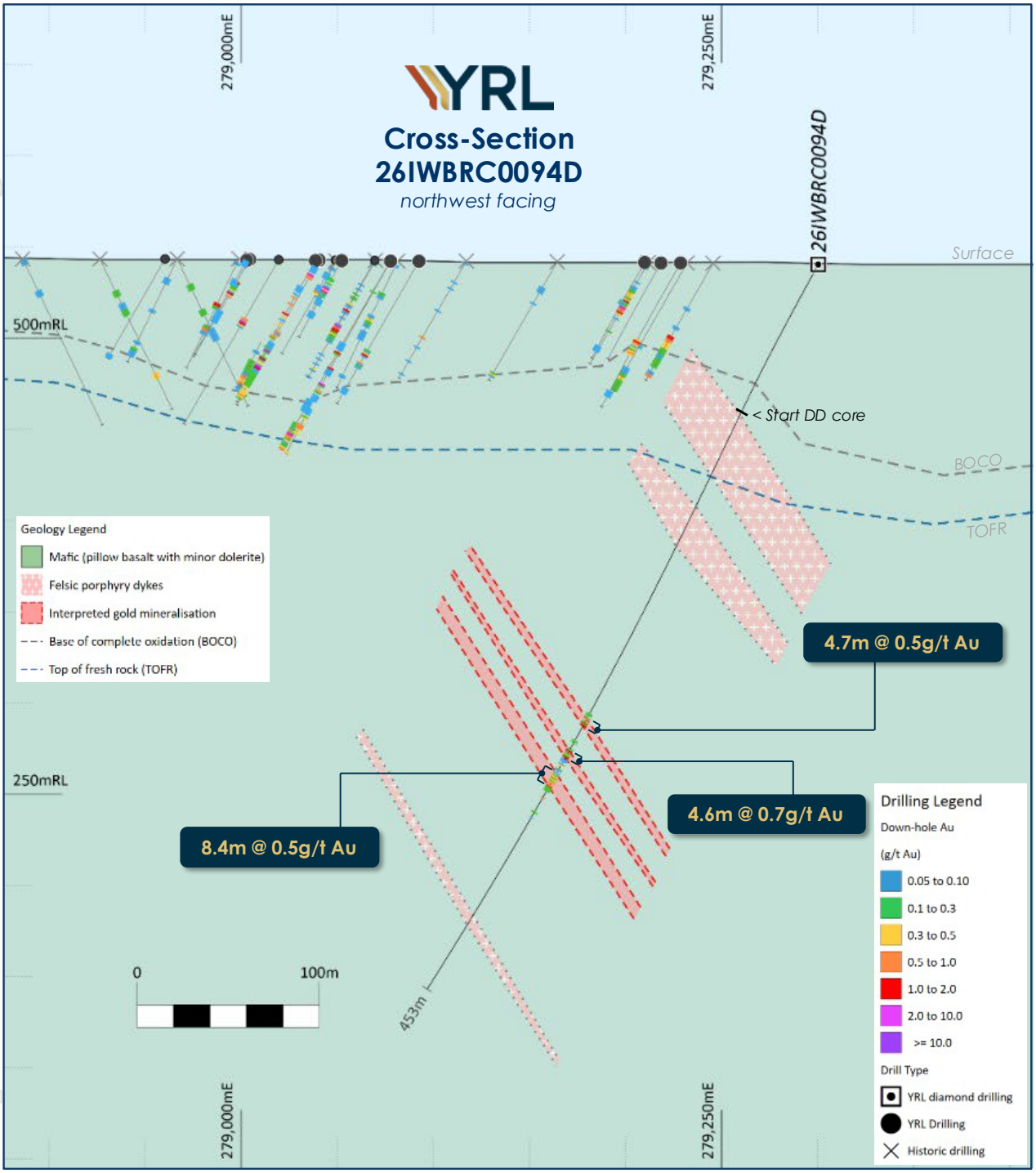


Figure 8: Cross-section showing mineralised intervals from 26IWBRC0094D at Flushing Meadows. The section location is shown in Figure 9. The section shows all drilling within +/- 25m of the section plane.

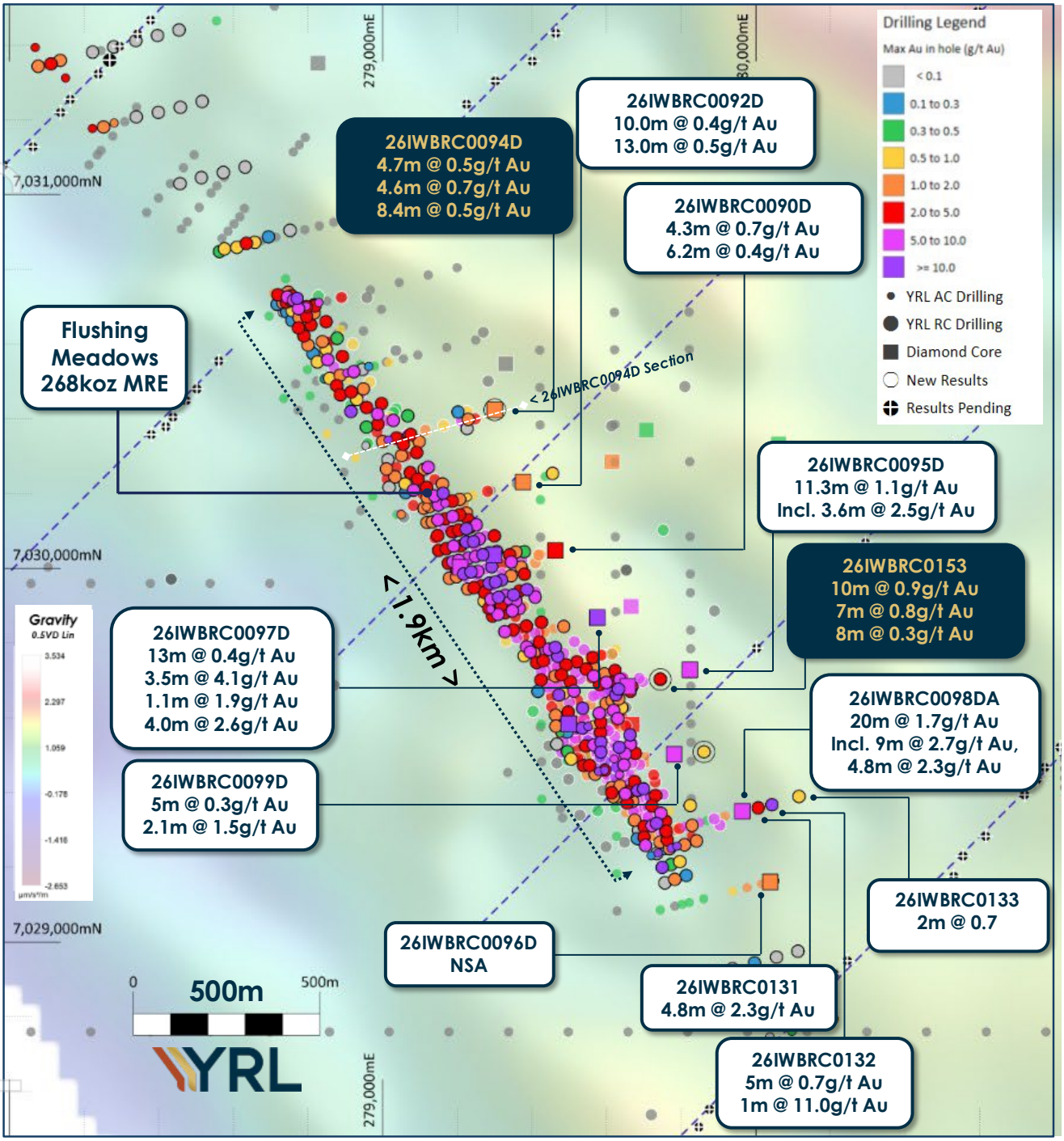


Figure 9: Flushing Meadows collar plan overlaid on a ground gravity image (BA267 0.5VD non-linear colour scale, with northeast shading). All Yandal drilling is plotted, with only effective (>20m down-hole depth) historic drilling displayed. Collars are thematically coloured by max Au (g/t) in the hole. The diagram shows that previous drilling has been very ineffective around the current MRE, particularly to the east and southeast.

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Next Steps and Looking Ahead

The active exploration programs across the IWB Gold Project are advancing well, as the Company pursues large-scale gold discoveries in under-explored areas within the well-endowed Yandal Greenstone Belt. Notable near-term activities include:

Arrakis Drilling

- The drilling of seven deep diamond holes to assess the scale of high-grade mineralisation at depth is nearly complete, with one hole remaining from the current program;
- Further priority assays from the diamond core drilling are expected from early November;
- An infill RC drilling program to define the shallow up-dip component of Domain C is scheduled for early 2027.

Siona

- Assay results from RC holes **26IWBRC0147** and **26IWBRC0148** anticipated by early November

Flushing Meadows (MRE 268koz @ 1.1g/t Au, see Table 1)

- Assays from the air-core drilling completed over the broader Flushing Meadows and parallel Giedi Prime target areas are anticipated in November.

Broad-scale IWB Soil sampling program

- A soil sampling program has commenced across the southern half of the IWB Gold Project, including the New England Granite;
- Samples will be submitted for UltraFine+ multi-element analysis, and results will be used to support target generation over the wider IWB Gold Project.

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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.

Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project

The 100% owned Ironstone Well-Barwidgee (IWB) Gold Project covers approximately 456km² of highly prospective and under-explored tenure located between the Jundee and Bronzewing mines in the northern Yandal Greenstone Belt. Yandal has an established Resource of 268,000oz of gold at Flushing Meadows (within IBW) and considers there to be strong potential to make new discoveries and expand this resource base within its extensive tenure holding. (Refer to the ASX announcement of 4 November 2020 and Table 1 for details of the Flushing Meadows Resource).

The IWB project area also includes two new gold discoveries, the Arrakis and Siona Prospects, both made within the last two years. These outcomes were driven by the execution of a targeted exploration program that followed a systematic, geologically driven strategy that was developed in early 2023. The Arrakis Prospect is hosted within the Caladan fold, and the Siona Prospect is hosted within the New England Granite.

Both discoveries are currently at an early stage but progressing well, with future activities focused on delineating the scale of each of the newly defined mineralised systems.

The IWB Gold Project also includes several advanced prospects, where limited historic and YRL drilling has returned robust gold intercepts, indicating the potential for shallow oxide mineralisation. Both the early-stage and more advanced prospects are the focus of ongoing exploration.

Mt McClure

The Mt McClure Gold Project, acquired in August 2022, is located ~15 km southwest of the historic Bronzewing Mine and includes three mining leases with JORC 2012 Resources totalling 182,200oz Au (see Table 1).

The project has prospectivity for new shallow gold deposits adjacent to current Resources and in the footwall and hanging wall of the stratigraphy. Ground gravity survey data support ongoing structural/stratigraphic interpretations for 2026 targeting.

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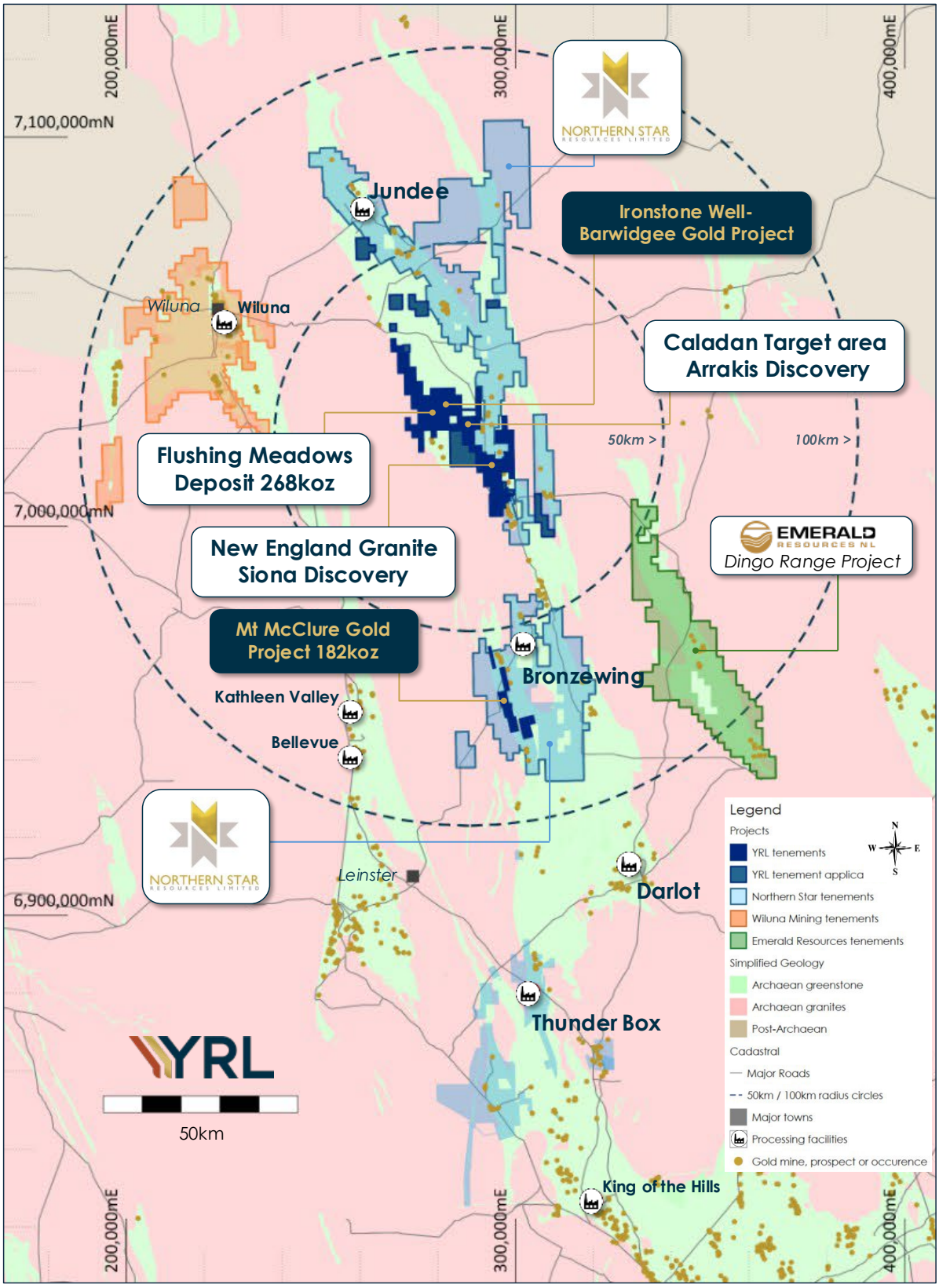


Figure 10: Yandal Resource exploration Project locations within the Yandal Greenstone Belt. The Arrakis Prospect is located within the Caladan target area.

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-total[7]	**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 of Geoscientists. Mr Oorschot is the CEO 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 and Mt McClure 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.

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Forward Looking Statements

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

Table 2 – Arrakis RC and Diamond drilling collar location summary; please note that three holes have diamond tails. The coordinates below are derived from a hand held GPS and are accurate to within +/- 5m. Hole type RCD indicates RC holes with diamond tails.

Hole ID	Hole type	East *(m)*	North *(m)*	RL *(mAHD)*	Azimuth *(degrees)*	Dip *(degrees)*	RC Total Depth *(m)*	DD Total Depth *(m)*
26IWBDD0016	DD	287413	7027377	522.6	223	-60	N/A	431.4
26IWBDD0017	DD	287687	7027217	524.7	225	-60	N/A	529.0
26IWBDD0018	DD	287586	7027307	525.2	223	-60	N/A	517.1
26IWBDD0019	DD	287491	7027335	522.7	225	-60	N/A	550.0
26IWBDD0020	DD	287326	7027456	522.4	225	-60	N/A	TBA
26IWBRC0110D	RCD	287783	7027165	523.1	225	-60	224	499.3
26IWBRC0113	RC	288327	7026870	525.0	225	-60	202	N/A
26IWBRC0116D	RCD	286943	7027595	522.4	225	-60	159	273.3

Table 3 – 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
26IWBRC0113	1m RC	NSA				
26IWBDD0016	NQ2	358.0	359.0	1.0	0.7	Fresh rock
26IWBDD0016	NQ2	**3737.3**	**390.0**	**16.7**	**1.0**	Fresh rock
26IWBDD0016	Including	**373.3**	**376.0**	**2.7**	**1.8**	Fresh rock
26IWBDD0016	Including	**380.0**	**383.0**	**3.0**	**1.4**	Fresh Rock
26IWBDD0016	NQ2	395.0	398.0	3.0	0.7	Fresh Rock
26IWBDD0017	NQ2	**398.5**	**445.1**	**56.6**	**1.1**	Fresh Rock, includes more than 4m of continuous internal waste
26IWBDD0017	Including	**398.5**	**428.3**	**29.8**	**1.4**	
26IWBDD0017	Further Incl.	***398.5***	***406.5***	***8.0***	***1.8***	
26IWBDD0017	Further Incl.	***413.5***	***419.9***	***6.4***	***2.3***	
26IWBDD0017	Including	**434.7**	**455.1**	**20.5**	**1.0**	

Hole ID	Sample type / Sub Interval	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
26IWBDD0017	Further Incl.	***434.7***	***438.4***	***3.8***	***2.8***	
26IWBDD0017	NQ2	460.0	461.0	1.0	0.4	Fresh Rock
26IWBDD0017	NQ2	470.8	473.1	2.3	0.4	Fresh Rock
26IWBRC0116D	HQ2	170.0	171.0	1	0.3	Fresh Rock
26IWBRC0116D	HQ2	206.6	208.0	1.4	0.6	Fresh Rock
26IWBRC0116D	HQ2	211.0	211.7	0.7	0.3	Fresh Rock
26IWBRC0116D	HQ2	216.0	216.9	0.9	0.3	Fresh Rock
26IWBRC0116D	HQ2	255.2	255.4	0.2	0.9	Fresh Rock
26IWBRC0110D	NQ2	460.0	461	1.0	0.7	Fresh Rock
26IWBRC0110D	NQ2	468.6	470.2	1.6	1.2	Fresh Rock
26IWBRC0110D	NQ2	477.0	478.0	1.0	0.7	Fresh Rock

Table 4 – Flushing Meadows Diamond Drilling and RC drilling program collar location summary; please note that three holes have diamond tails. The coordinates below are derived from a DGPS and are accurate to within +/- 0.1m. Hole type RCD indicates RC holes with diamond tails.

Hole ID	Hole type	East *(m)*	North *(m)*	RL *(mAHD)*	Azimuth *(degrees)*	Dip *(degrees)*	Pre-collar Depth *(m)*	Total Depth *(m)*
26IWBRC0094D	RCD	279302	7030427	540.4	245	-60	92	453.0
26IWBRC0141	RC	279861	7029509	552.9	255	-60	NA	182
26IWBRC0153	RC	279744	7029704	548.0	255	-60	NA	332

Table 5 – Flushing Meadows Prospect - Summary of significant diamond core and RC 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
26IWBRC0094D	Half HQ Core	280.2	284.9	4.7	0.5	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0094D	Half HQ Core	300.3	304.9	4.6	0.7	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0094D	Half HQ Core	309.2	310.0	0.8	0.3	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0094D	Half HQ Core	317.7	323.4	8.4	0.5	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0094D	Half HQ Core	329.8	330.3	0.5	0.6	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0141	1m RC	59	60	1	0.4	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0141	1m RC	161	163	2	0.5	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0153	1m RC	121	131	10	0.9	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0153	1m RC	185	186	1	0.5	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0153	1m RC	191	195	4	0.7	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0153	1m RC	198	199	1	0.3	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0153	1m RC	210	217	7	0.8	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0153	1m RC	231	232	1	0.4	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0153	1m RC	259	261	2	0.4	Fresh rock

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Hole ID	Sample type / Sub Interval	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
26IWBRC0153	1m RC	271	271	1	0.9	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0153	1m RC	274	282	8	0.3	Fresh rock

Table 6 – Completed Siona RC drilling program collar location summary. The coordinates below are derived from a hand-held GPS and are accurate to within +/- 5m.

Hole ID	Hole type	East *(m)*	North *(m)*	RL *(mAHD)*	Azimuth *(degrees)*	Dip *(degrees)*	Total Depth *(m)*
26IWBRC0142	RC	295756	7013433	502.9	047	-60	127
26IWBRC0143	RC	295568	7012147	495.4	245	-55	202
26IWBRC0144	RC	295565	7012159	495.4	295	-55	142
26IWBRC0145	RC	295737	7013416	502.7	047	-60	127
26IWBRC0146	RC	295702	7013371	502.0	047	-60	115
26IWBRC0147	RC	295727	7013344	502.0	047	-60	122
26IWBRC0148	RC	295757	7013356	505.0	047	-60	132
26IWBRC0149	RC	295781	7013344	504.0	047	-60	117
26IWBRC0150	RC	295796	7013359	502.0	047	-60	117
26IWBRC0151	RC	295610	7013441	504.0	000	-90	222
26IWBRC0152	RC	295485	7013742	505.0	000	-90	103

Table 7 – Siona Prospect - Summary of significant diamond core and RC 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
26IWBRC0142	1m RC	56	67	11	0.4	Partially weathered
26IWBRC0142	1m RC	72	82	10	0.4	Partially weathered
26IWBRC0142	1m RC	90	91	1	0.5	Partially weathered
26IWBRC0142	1m RC	109	117	8	0.8	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0142	Including	113	115	2	2.4	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0143	1m RC	52	53	1	0.6	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0143	1m RC	59	61	2	0.4	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0144	1m RC	50	51	1	0.4	Partially weathered
26IWBRC0144	1m RC	89	90	1	0.5	Partially weathered
26IWBRC0145	1m RC	35	37	2	0.6	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0145	1m RC	41	47	6	0.3	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0145	1m RC	54	56	2	0.7	Partially weathered
26IWBRC0145	1m RC	68	71	3	0.5	Partially weathered
26IWBRC0145	1m RC	77	78	1	0.4	Partially weathered
26IWBRC0145	1m RC	88	89	1	0.5	Partially weathered
26IWBRC0145	1m RC	95	97	2	0.5	Partially weathered
26IWBRC0145	1m RC	102	103	1	0.8	Partially weathered

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Hole ID	Sample type / Sub Interval	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
26IWBRC0145	1m RC	111	112	1	0.4	Partially weathered
26IWBRC0145	1m RC	122	125	3	0.5	Partially weathered
26IWBRC0146	1m RC	39	41	2	0.4	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0146	1m RC	61	64	3	0.4	Partially weathered
26IWBRC0146	1m RC	70	71	1	0.4	Partially weathered
26IWBRC0146	1m RC	79	80	1	0.5	Partially weathered
26IWBRC0149	1m RC	NSA				
26IWBRC0150	1m RC	**45**	**64**	**19**	**1.2**	Partially weathered
26IWBRC0150	Including	**53**	**64**	**11**	**1.8**	Partially weathered
26IWBRC0150	Including	**59**	**62**	**3**	**3.9**	Partially weathered
26IWBRC0150	1m RC	72	74	2	0.4	Partially weathered
26IWBRC0150	1m RC	103	104	1	1.7	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0151	1m RC	38	47	9	0.6	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0151	1m RC	61	62	1	0.3	Partially weathered
26IWBRC0151	1m RC	67	68	1	0.5	Partially weathered
26IWBRC0151	1m RC	108	109	1	0.4	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0151	1m RC	114	115	1	0.7	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0151	1m RC	118	120	2	1.4	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0151	1m RC	125	128	3	0.7	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0151	1m RC	162	163	1	0.5	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0152	1m RC	38	39	1	0.7	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0152	1m RC	90	92	2	0.5	Fresh rock

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Relevant Previous Arrakis ASX Announcements

- Diamond Drilling Recommences at Arrakis, 8 October 2026
- Drilling Results Extend High-Grade Gold Domain at Arrakis, 8 September 2026
- Arrakis Results Confirm New High-grade Domain, 25 August 2026
- Arrakis Returns 20m @ 8.7g/t Au from 84m, 10 August 2026
- Arrakis Diamond Drilling Confirms High-Grade Gold at Depth, 6 July 2026
- Gold Discoveries Expanding Across the IWB Project, 9 June 2026
- First Arrakis RC Results Extend High-grade Mineralisation, 28 April 2026
- 2026 Exploration Commences Across the IWB Gold Project, 23 March 2026
- Arrakis RC Results Show High-Grade Mineralisation Potential, 15 January 2026
- Arrakis Diamond Drilling Delivers Strong Results, 8 December 2025
- First Arrakis Diamond Results & RC Drilling Underway, 24 November 2025
- 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

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

Mr Christopher Oorschot, CEO 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.*	**Arrakis** • Yandal Resources has completed seven deep short diamond core holes variably spaced over 600m of strike across the Arrakis prospect. All diamond holes drilled through the target interval using an NQ2 diameter coring bit (core diameter of ~50.6mm). 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. **Siona** • Yandal Resources has completed RC drilling at variably spaced lines across the Siona Prospect to assess the distribution and continuity of shallow oxide mineralisation. The drilling involved a 139mm face-sampling bit down to depths between 103m and 222m. Holes were drilled at an angle of -60 ° or vertical, at various azimuths. **Flushing Meadows** • Yandal Resources has completed diamond drilling across the Flushing Meadows deposit. The drilling involved a mix of RC pre-collars down to fresh rock, followed by HQ (diameter of ~63.5 mm unless otherwise noted) diamond core drilling to an average down-hole depth of 437m (between 337m and 490m). Holes were drilled at an angle of -60 ° to the southwest. 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. • Yandal Resources has completed RC drilling at a variable spacing around recently completed diamond holes that are situated on 200m spaced lines. The drilling involved a 139mm face sampling bit down to between 182m and 332m. Holes were drilled at an angle of -60 ° to the southwest. • Yandal Resources (YRL) RC drilling samples were collected via a rig-mounted static cone splitter, splitting approximately 12.5% of the total sample volume. Two splits are collected for each metre: a primary and a duplicate sample. The primary 1m samples are then sent to a lab

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		for further analysis. The duplicate samples are retained on-site unless they are submitted as routine duplicates.
	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. • 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 commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which a portion, between 1-5kg in weight, was dispatched to Intertek Genalysis, Perth, Western Australia. At the lab, samples were crushed and pulverised to produce a 50g charge for lead collection fire assay, with an Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry (ICPOES) finish for gold determination, achieving a 0.005 ppm detection limit. • For all YRL diamond drilling results, HQ core (unless otherwise stated) was cut in half and used to obtain 0.2m to 1.0m half-core samples. These samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis, Perth, Western Australia, where they were dried, weighed, and crushed. The Sample pulp was then split to produce a 50g charge for lead collection fire assay, with an Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry (ICPOES) finish for gold determination, achieving a 0.005 ppm detection limit.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth*	• For YRL RC drilling, a 139mm diameter face sampling bit and hammer were used. • YRL diamond core was drilled using HQ (63.5mm core diameter) coring bits. For all diamond holes, diamond core drilling commenced via RC pre-collars, which were 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).

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
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. • No relationship or bias between sample recovery and grade within the RC drilling results has been observed. • 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 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. • 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 $1x10^{-6}$ SI Units. Magnetic susceptibility readings are quantitative in nature.

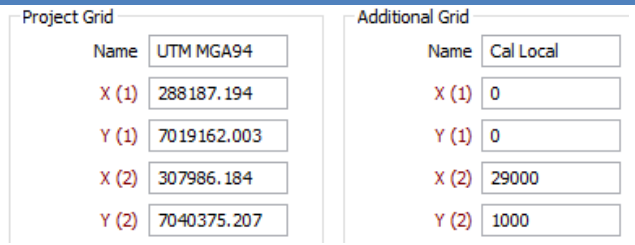
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled 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 1-3kg sub-samples are collected into calico bags labelled with a unique alpha-numeric ID. A majority of the 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. • For YRL RC drilling, field duplicates were collected at an initial rate of 1 duplicate for every 50 samples collected. • Standards and blanks were routinely inserted into the sample sequence • For 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 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. • Field duplicates are not collected for YRL diamond core drilling. • For labs used by YRL, internal lab quality control measures include lab duplicates and the insertion of lab standards and blanks. • For all drilling, samples are dried at 100°C to constant mass, crushed to <10mm and pulverised to nominally 85%, passing 75µm. • Sample sizes are appropriate given the fine-to-medium-grained nature of the sampled material.
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.*	• For YRL RC drilling, samples were assayed at Genalysis, Perth, Western Australia. At the lab, samples are crushed and pulverised to produce a 50g charge for lead collection fire assay, with an Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry (ICPOES) finish for gold determination, achieving a 0.005 ppm detection limit. • For YRL diamond drilling, samples were assayed at Genalysis, Perth, Western Australia. At the lab, samples are crushed and pulverised to produce a 50g charge for lead collection fire assay, with an Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry (ICPOES) finish for gold determination, achieving a 0.005 ppm detection limit. • Magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken every meter using a KT-10 V2 instrument with a sensitivity of $1x10^{-6}$ SI Units.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• 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.
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, visually confirming gold in samples. • 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 Arrakis. • 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. • 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 and RC holes are 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 30m downhole or better. • All spatial data presented is relative to UTM MGA94 Zone 51s. • For Arrakis, a local grid has been generated for the referencing of drill lines both in the field and in sections. This grid is referenced in the report. The local grid utilised a simple two-point translation from UTM MGA94 Zone 51s to Caladan Local, see translation points below:

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 • 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 and RC across Arrakis are variably spaced variably between 30m and 200m, across strike. All collar details/coordinates are supplied in **Table 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7**. • 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 **Table 3, 5 and 7**.
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.*	**Arrakis** • For YRL drilling at Arrakis, holes have been drilled at a -60 ° and oriented so as to be orthogonal to the targeted Arrakis trend (southwest directed holes). 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. **Siona** • For YRL drilling at Siona, holes have been drilled at a -60 ° and oriented so as to be orthogonal to the targeted feature, or are vertical in order to test for sub-horizontal oxide mineralisation Further drilling is needed to determine if sampling bias due to drilling direction is present.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Flushing Meadows • For YRL drilling, holes have been drilled at a -60 ° angle and oriented so as to be close to orthogonal to the targeted broader Flushing Meadows and Arrakis mineralised trends. Observations from diamond drilling at Flushing Meadows suggest that mineralisation strikes towards 325° and/or 310° and dips between 60° and 70° to the east. 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 RC samples were collected on-site under the supervision of a qualified geologist. Calico bags are tied, grouped into larger poly-weave bags that are cable-tied, and then placed into sealed bulka bags for transport. The labelled bulka bags are then transported directly to the laboratory for analysis via a commercial freight company or YRL geologists. Where a commercial freight company is used for transport, consignment notes and confirmation of receipt by the lab were monitored. • All YRL diamond core was processed, logged and cut on site. Cut core is then placed into sample bags with a unique numeric ID, 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	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties*	**Arrakis** • The Caladan target area, including the Arrakis and Anders Prospects, resides in the exploration leases E 53/1843, E 53/2304, E 53/2192 and E 53/1882. Yandal Resources Limited

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	*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.*	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. **Flushing Meadows** • The Flushing Meadows Project resides over M 53/1093, MLA 53/1108 and E 53/1963. Yandal Resources Limited wholly owns these tenements. o Tenement M53/1093 are subject to a Net Smelter Royalty of 1%, being payable to Franco-Nevada Australia Pty Ltd. A secondary royalty over the tenement is payable to Maximus Resources Ltd, comprising $40 per ounce for the first 50,000 ounces produced, prepaid for the first 5,000 ounces ($200,000) on a decision to mine. The royalty reduces to $20 per ounce for production between 50,000 and 150,000 ounces and is capped at 150,000 ounces. • The tenements are in good standing, and no known impediments exist. • The Kultju Native Title Corporation holds native title over the Project. **Siona** • 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. • E 53/1843 falls within the Kulju Native Title Claim.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**Arrakis/Anders** • 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. • For historic **RAB** drilling completed by **Great Central Mines** from 1994 to 1996, derived from WAMEX Reports A044530 and AA048101, samples were collected as 4m composites across the full length of the hole. **Flushing Meadows** • Exploration first commenced across the Flushing Meadows deposit area in the mid-1970's and has since seen numerous exploration episodes through to the project's acquisition by Yandal Resources. The exploration area that includes the Flushing Meadows deposit has seen several prospect names, including Melrose, Lake Violet South and Grand Slam.

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		○ Previous workers that have completed drilling across Flushing Meadows, including **RAB, RC** and **diamond** core, include **Esso Exploration and Production Australia** (WAMEX Report A008229), **Chevron Exploration Limited** (WAMEX Reports A015031, A015237, A015385, A17803, A021101, A024713, A025524, and A031556), **Eagle Mining** (WAMEX Reports A041431, A047699, A054722, and A058600), **Normandy Mining** (WAMEX Report A062410), **Maximus Resources** (WAMEX Report A077931). **Siona** • 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 in the early 2000s. The RAB, air-core and RC drilling and data are of a high quality.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Caladan target area, including the Arrakis and Anders Prospects, hosts Archaean Orogenic Gold mineralisation. The prospect is located within the Yandal Greenstone Belt, a greenstone terrain of the Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia. Mineralisation is hosted within a dacite porphyry of variable width, bracketed by a broad dolerite sequence to the west, and a pillow basalt sequence to the east. Mineralisation is interpreted to be structurally controlled. The Archaean rocks are overlain by 4- 20 m of transported cover. • The Flushing Meadows deposits host Archaean Orogenic gold mineralisation. The prospect is located within the Yandal Greenstone Belt, a greenstone terrain of the Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia. Mineralisation is associated with sedimentary units between pillow basalt flows, which have then been intruded by a series of porphyry dykes. The deposits host a 268koz Mineral Resource Estimate, with gold mineralisation occurring from the surface. • The New England Granite target area, including the Siona Prospect, hosts Archaean Orogenic Gold mineralisation. The Project 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*	• See **Tables 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7**. • All drilling has been reported, either within this announcement or in previous announcements. • No information is excluded.

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	• *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.*	
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 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 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, 5 and 7**. • 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 60-70% of the downhole width. • Based on the geometry of mineralisation within the current Flushing Meadows MRE, mineralisation is broadly striking to the northwest (between 310° and 330°) and is dipping moderately to steeply to the northeast. The drill direction is broadly orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation. True widths are approximately 70-90% 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*	• See Figures in the main body of this report.

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	include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	**Arrakis/Anders** • 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. **Flushing Meadows** • Yandal Resources completed a limited number of metallurgical test work in 2019 at Flushing Meadows (see ASX release 16 October 2019). The small study utilised four composites, three oxide and one transitional composite. The three oxide composites generated recoveries between 91.5-95.6% over 48 hours using a 106-micron grind size. The single transitional composite generated a recovery of 83.9% over 48 hours using a 75-micron grind size.

Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*
	
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.
		• Further work across the Caladan target area and Arrakis Prospect includes:
		  ○ Further drilling programs will be assessed once additional results are received.
		  ○ Routine down-hole pXRF analysis of RC and core sample pulps is ongoing.
		  ○ The submission of select samples for multi-element analysis.

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