ARIKA RESOURCES

ASX RELEASE: 22 October 2026

Yundamindra Gold Project, WA – Exploration Update

ARIKA SECURES $211K IN EIS CO-FUNDING TO TEST HIGH-PRIORITY TARGETS AT PENNYWEIGHT POINT, YUNDAMINDRA GOLD PROJECT, WA

Funding to support drill testing of extensional targets at the high-grade Pennyweight Point 'Deeps' Prospect, identified by recent independent technical review

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Arika awarded a $211K EIS co-funded drilling grant for the Yundamindra Gold Project.**
- **Grant will co-fund deep diamond drilling to test for previously unrecognised porphyry-style gold-copper mineralisation at the high-grade Pennyweight Point Prospect.**
- **The new targets were identified as part of a detailed independent review, including multi-element soil and drillhole geochemistry and 3D modelling of historical and recent RC and diamond drilling, undertaken by leading mining consulting group, ERM.**
- **Pennyweight Point is defined by the largest, strongest and most continuous gold-copper (+/-Ag/Mo/Bi/Sb) soil geochemical anomaly at Yundamindra, extending over a strike length of 1,100m and a width of 350m.**
- **The geochemical association may be reflective of an orogenic gold overprint of a porphyry gold-copper system similar to that seen at the Boddington (Newmont NYSE: NEM) and King of the Hills (Vault ASX:VAU) gold mines and more recent discoveries including Brightstar Minerals' Two Mile Hill Project (ASX: BTR).**
- **Drilling to date by Arika has defined wide high-grade gold (+/-copper) mineralisation up to 30m true width over a strike length of 350m, extending from surface to a vertical depth of 250m. Some of Arika's recent results include[1]:**
  - **14m @ 15.48g/t Au, from 46m (YMRC077)**
  - **35m @ 1.22g/t Au, 0.71g/t Ag and 1,214ppm Cu from 142m (25AYRC172)**
  - **33m @ 1.28g/t Au, 1.61g/t Ag and 1,706ppm Cu from 149m (26AYRC004A)**
  - **21m @ 4.65g/t Au from 251m (25AYRC148)**
  - **30m @ 3.86g/t Au from 89m (YMRC069)**
  - **29m @ 1.35g/t Au, 1.08g/t Ag and 1042ppm Cu from 81m (YMRC085)**
  - **36m @ 2.14g/t Au, 2.14g/t Ag and 724ppm Cu from 104m (25YMD001)**
  - **24m @ 2.54g/t Au, 1.33g/t Ag/t Ag and 1,067ppm Cu from 162m (25YMD002)**
- **Drilling is scheduled to commence in the coming months, subject to receipt of all statutory approvals.**

[1] Refer ARI ASX Announcements: Pennyweight Point Continues to Grow with Strong Results (17 March 2026), Exceptional High-Grade Intercepts Expand Pennyweight Point (25 February 2026), High-Grade Gold Intercepts extend Pennyweight Point (10 April 2025), Exceptional Gold Results from Pennyweight Point Drilling (23 October 2024), Pennyweight Point Delivers More Thick High Grade Gold Hits (26 September 2024) and Exceptional 30m @ 3.86 g/t Au Intercept at Yundamindra (20 September 2024).

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Arika's Managing Director, Justin Barton, said: *"We are delighted to have once again secured co-funding under the Western Australian Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) to support our upcoming drilling campaign at the Yundamindra Gold Project. This follows the receipt of similar co-funding for our Kookynie Gold Project back in May. The award of these grants represents a strong endorsement of both the significant potential of our projects and the quality of work being undertaken by our technical team and consultants. It can't be overstated just how important the WA Government's EIS program is to our industry, enabling technical teams to develop concepts and test targets that may otherwise be beyond budgetary capabilities – particularly for the junior sector.*

"The co-funded drilling will test new targets at Pennyweight Point highlighted by the recent technical assessment completed by ERM, in collaboration with our technical team. This represented a huge effort in compiling and validating all the historical data and constructing geological and mineralisation models for Pennyweight Point. The 3D modelling gives us the ability to look at the data in much greater detail than ever before, enabling us to identify the controls on mineralisation geometries and determine the orientation of the high-grade shoots.

"In terms of deposit models and the scale of the opportunity, we see compelling similarities with the giant Boddington gold-copper deposit in south-west WA, the King of the Hills-Tarmoola gold deposit near Leonora and the recent Two Mile Hill discovery near Sandstone in WA[2]. Other recently recognised potentially hybrid orogenic/porphyry deposit models include IAMGOLD's Cote and Gosselin gold-copper deposits in Canada.

"Drilling is expected to commence within the next few months as soon as the required permits are in place."

Arika Resources Limited (ASX: ARI) ("Arika" or "Company") is pleased to announce that it has been successful in its application for Round 34 of the Western Australian Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) co-funded drilling program, covering the period from 1 December 2026 to 30 November 2027.

Under the award, Arika is eligible for reimbursement of up to 50% of eligible direct drilling costs, capped at $206,213, and up to 50% of eligible mobilisation costs, capped at $5,000, providing total co-funding of up to $211,213.

The funds will be used to test multiple targets identified recently at the Pennyweight Point Prospect within the Company's 100%-owned **Yundamindra Gold Project,** 65km southwest of Laverton in the world-class Northeastern Goldfields mining district of Western Australia.

[2] Owned by Newmont (NYSE: NME), Vault Minerals (ASX: VAU) and Brightstar Resources (ASX: BTR) respectively.

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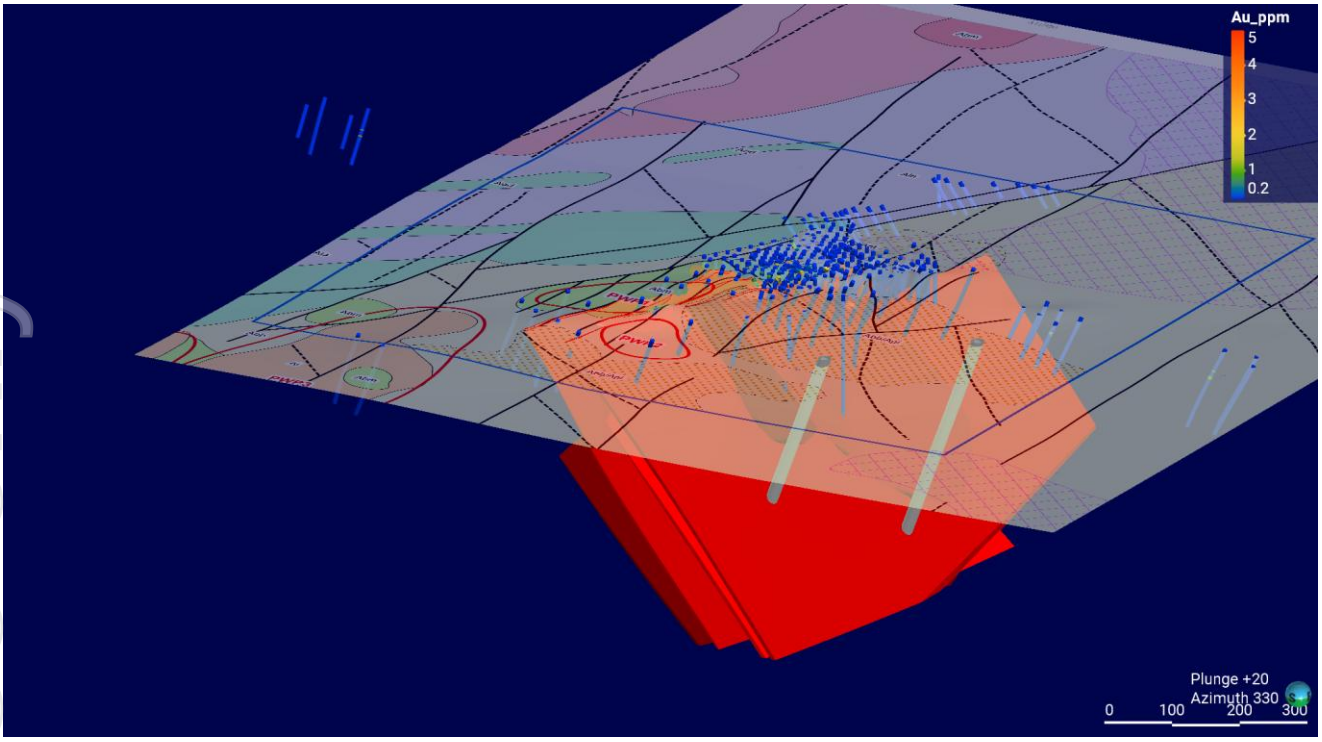


Figure 1: Pennyweight Point 3D model looking north showing the approximate location of two proposed deep EIS diamond drillholes designed to test depth extensions to the near-surface gold-copper mineralisation.

EIS Co-Funded Drilling

The EIS co-funded drilling grant has been awarded for two 600m-deep diamond drillholes which have been designed to test the Pennyweight Point tonalite porphyry some 400m below surface, 200m down-dip from the previous deepest drilling.

The targets represent potential depth extensions of modelled high-grade shoots.

Table 1: EIS Co-Funded Drilling Target Summary

		MGA Zone 51						
Prospect	Prop_Hole ID	GDA2020_E	GDA2020_N	RL	Dip	Azi	Target RL	EOH
Pennyweight Point Deeps	EIS01	412122	6779432	445m	-60 deg	300 deg	-60m	600m
Pennyweight Point Deeps	EIS02	411970	6779242	450m	-60 deg	300 deg	-60m	600m

Figures 1 to 8 present a 3D model of the Pennyweight Point gold mineralisation along with Prospect Location Plans, Drill-hole Collar Plans, Long Section (Vertical Longitudinal Projection), Schematic Cross-Sections and Regional Project Location plans respectively.

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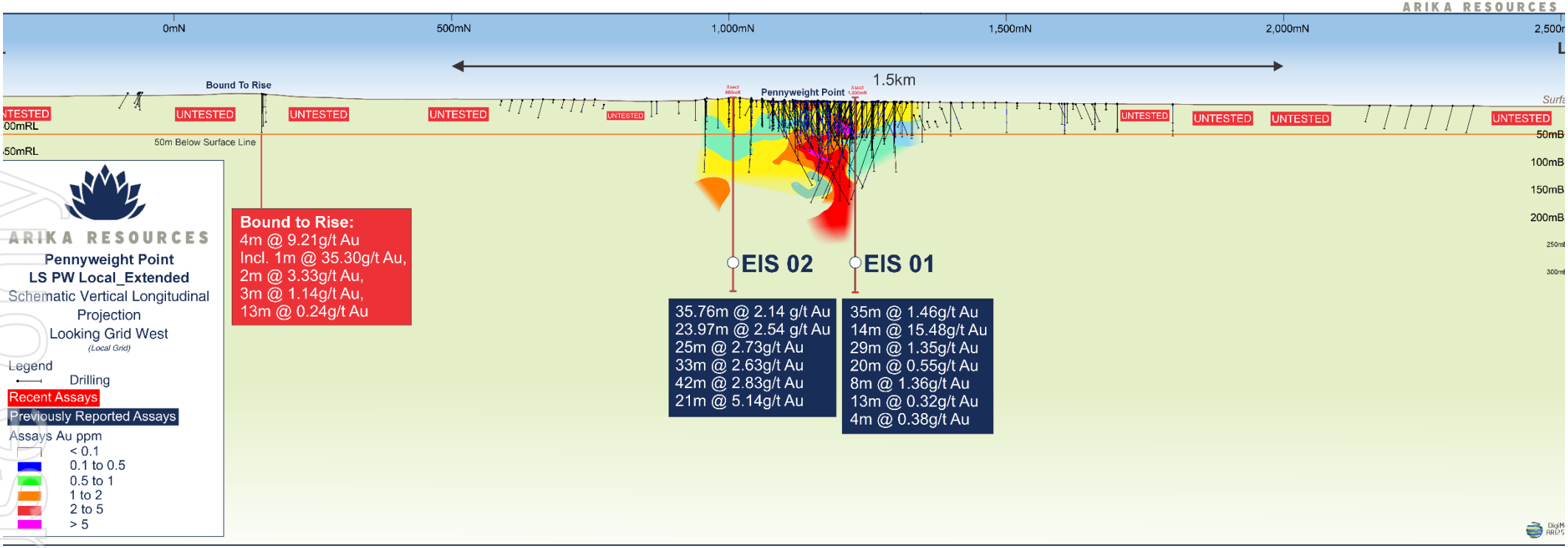


Figure 2: Vertical Longitudinal Projection of the Red Brick Road, Eastern Corridor Yundamindra centred on the Pennyweight Point prospect showing the proposed EIS diamond drillholes in relation to previous drilling.

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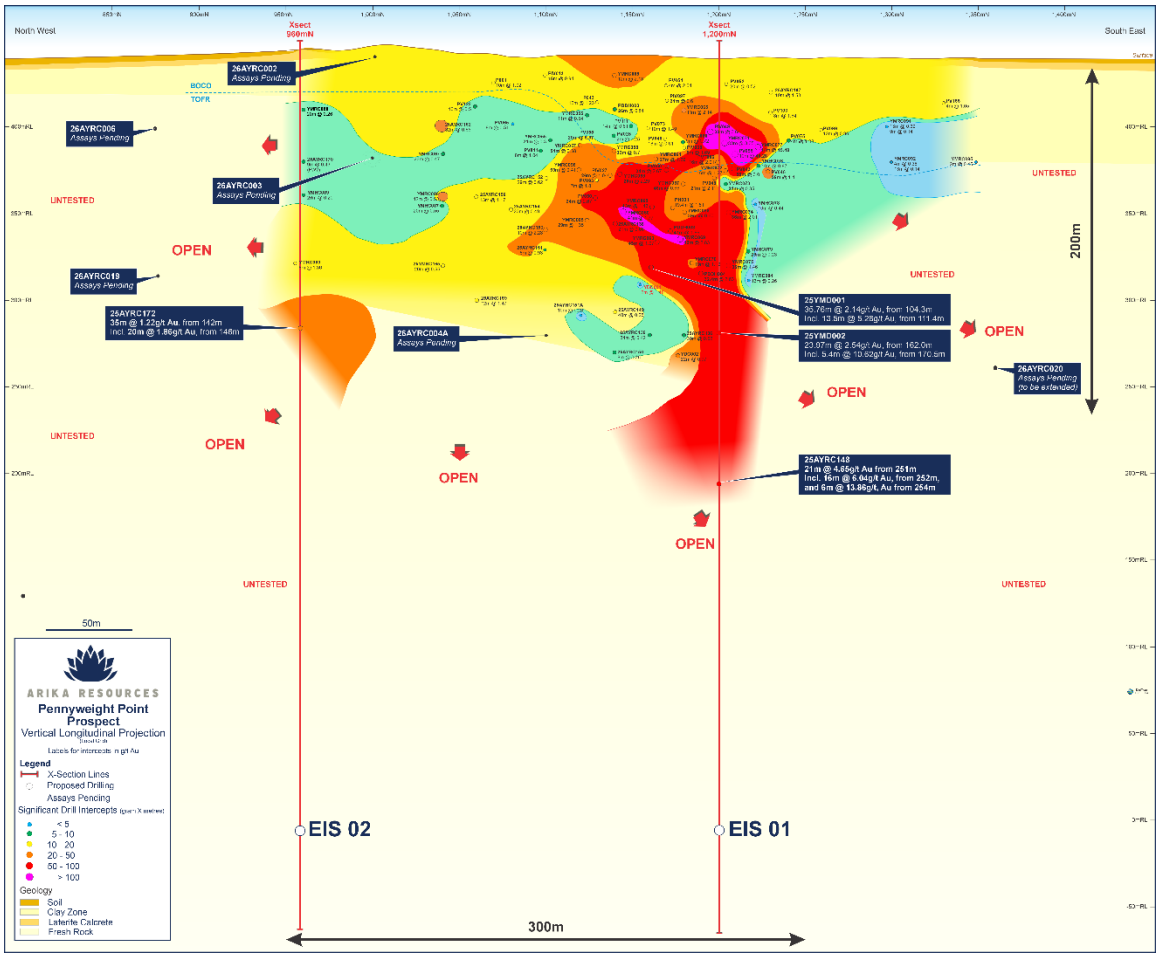


Figure 3: Zoom-in Vertical Longitudinal Projection of the Pennyweight Point prospect showing the location of two proposed EIS diamond drillholes in relation to previous drilling.

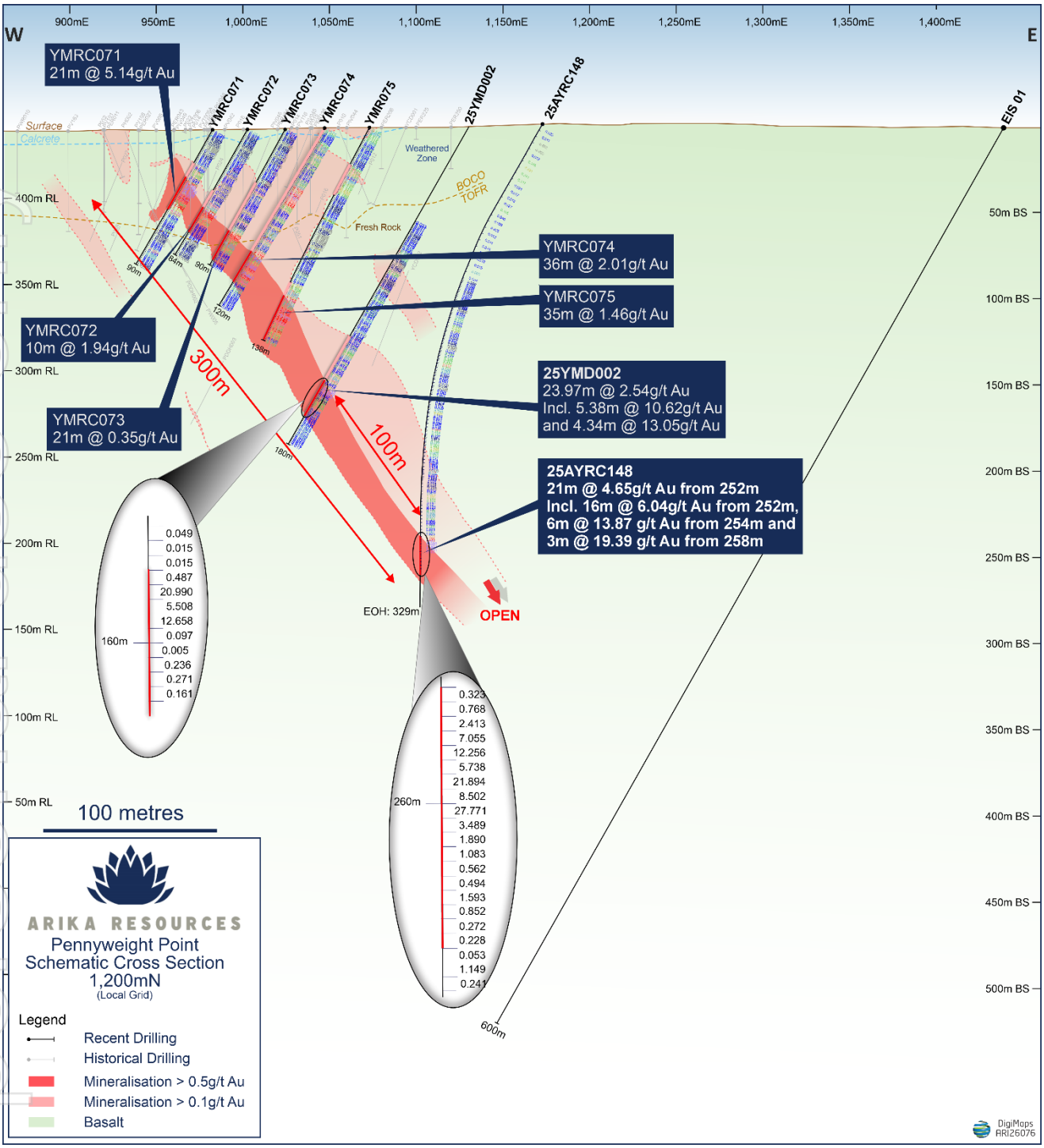


Figure 4: Schematic Cross-Section Line 1,200m N (local grid) showing proposed EIS diamond drillhole P_EIS01 in relation to Arika's most recent drilling and historical holes. Note: Drillhole 25AYRC148 is currently the deepest drillhole completed anywhere on the Yundamindra Gold Project.[3]

[3] Refer ARI ASX Announcement: Thick, High-Grade Gold Extend Pennyweight 100m Down-Dip (17 December 2025)

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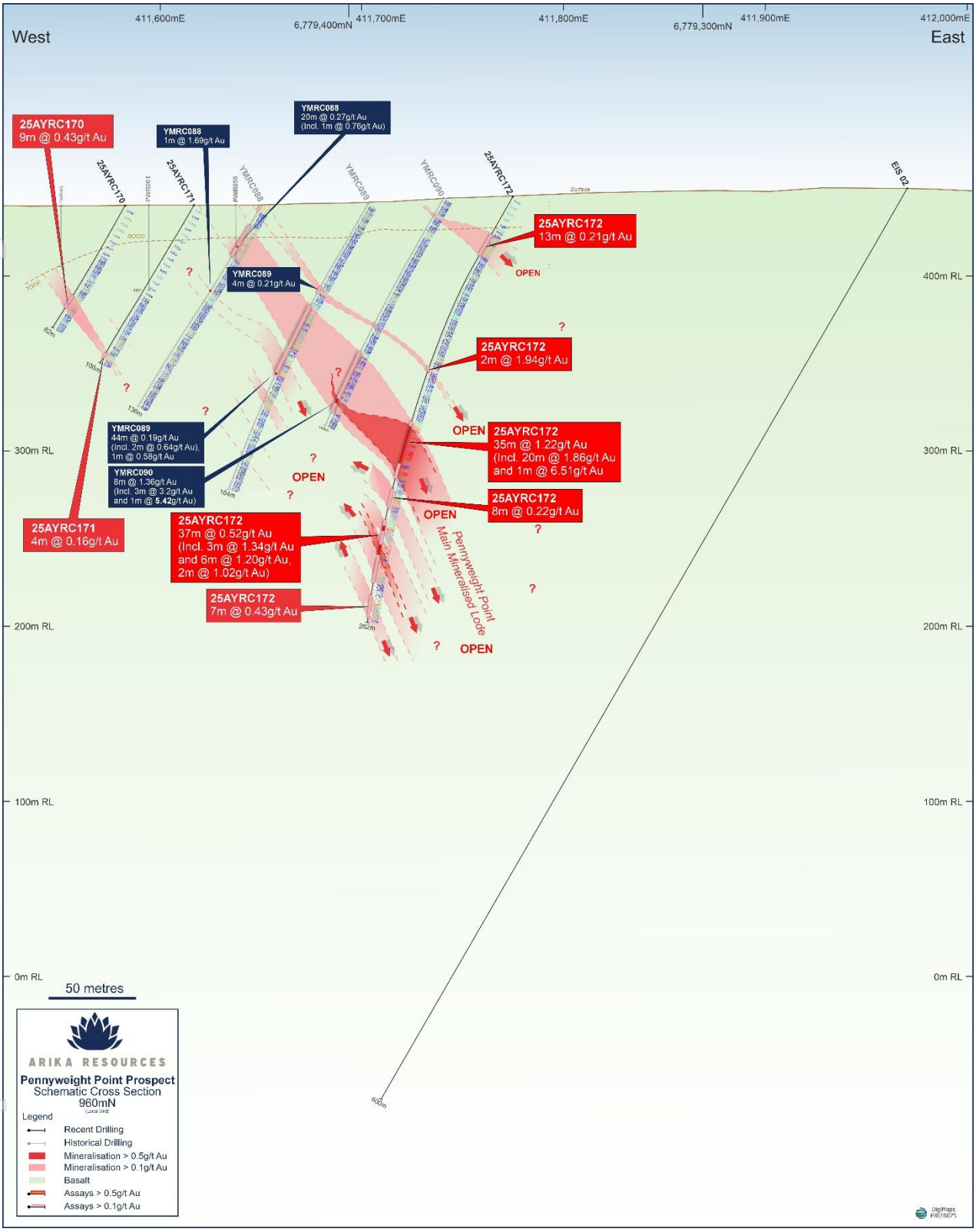


Figure 5: Schematic Cross-Section Line 960m N (local grid) showing proposed EIS diamond drillhole P_EIS02 in relation to Arika's most recent drilling and historical holes. Note: Drillhole 25AYRC172 shows the zone of mineralisation strengthening down-dip of relatively weakly mineralised shallow holes.[4]

[4] Refer ARI ASX Announcement: Exceptional High-Grade Intercepts Expand Pennyweight Point (25 February 2026).

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Pennyweight Point Discussion

The Pennyweight Point area is underlain by the Danjo South Tonalite with U–Pb in zircon (SHRIMP) age of 2703 ± 5 Ma indicating syn-volcanic emplacement. Greenstone belt country rocks have not been dated but are interpreted as equivalents of the basaltic Minerie and the andesitic Welcome Well (2704 ± 5 Ma and younger) formations of the Minara Group, by Groenewald et al. (2006)[5]. The mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks display widespread evidence for semi-conformable, seafloor alteration, especially in the form of biotite, chlorite, pyrrhotite and pyrite along pillow margins and in hyaloclastite breccias but also pervasive albitisation. The geological setting and high-temperature (>500 °C) sodic–calcic alteration assemblages at Yundamindra suggest that the gold deposits formed within the synvolcanic thermal anomaly represented by the Danjo South batholith (Witt et.al., 2025). Hence, in the Project area, the rocks are of similar composition and gross age as Boddington. The presence of various tonalite phases could indicate magma fractionation and concentration of metals and fluids in specific apophyses over a period post emplacement of main Danjo Batholith.

At Pennyweight Point, historical gold mining and more recent exploration has focussed on shallow gold mineralisation within quartz filled shears hosted in basalt. However, drilling by Arika suggests that the area may host an earlier porphyry style Au-Cu system that has been overprinted by a typical Archaean orogenic gold system. Historical soil sampling indicates that the strongest contiguous Cu anomaly in Arika's Yundamindra Project tenements is in the Pennyweight Point - Highland Chief area extending over a strike length of 1100m and width of 350m. Part of this Cu anomaly overlaps with strong gold anomalism. Arika's 2025 diamond and RC drilling intersected wide zones of Au and Cu mineralisation, up to 30m true width, associated with disseminated pyrite & chalcopyrite hosted within multiple lithologies including basalts, andesitic hyaloclastites and tonalitic porphyries. None of the intersections however were associated with significant quartz veining. Petrology has confirmed that these mineralised tonalites have a groundmass dominated by sausseritised plagioclase macrocrysts, with interstitial anhedral quartz and minor former hornblende. The plagioclase contains fine sericite and clusters of epidote-clinozoisite, whereas the former hornblende is replaced by biotite-chlorite and epidote-clinozoisite.

Quartz veining is essentially absent in the deeper holes completed by Arika to date. The mineralised zone is marked by epidote alteration, finely disseminated magnetite and is anomalous in Ag, Bi & Mo. The alteration is interpreted to represent an outer remnant propylitic zone to a previously unrecognised Cu-Au porphyry system. No true stockwork veining has been located at the levels of drilling completed to date. It is postulated that the presence of highly anomalous Cu (up to 9100ppm) plus some Ag, Mo & Bi may have been sourced from oxidised high salinity (?) fluids emanating off local tonalite fractionated intrusion(s).At Highland Chief, 2km south of Pennyweight Point, malachite has been found within quartz vein material on old mine dumps. Recent drilling by Arika has again confirmed the presence of tonalite porphyries with highly anomalous Au, Cu ± Mo. For example, Hole 25AYRC094[6] reported 13m assaying 0.24g/t Au, 1.84g/t Ag and 2850ppm Cu (51-64m) within the 'silica & chlorite' altered tonalite porphyry spanning 52-68m downhole. Mo was anomalous in this interval. In 2025 Arika completed detail magnetic, gravity and IP surveys over the area. The combined data clearly shows that numerous, large scale, lower density bodies, interpreted to be a series of previously unrecognised felsic, tonalite porphyry intrusives, occuring at depth beneath surficial basalt throughout the prospect area. Each of these are potential hosts to significant Au-Cu mineralisation and represent high-priority targets. RC drilling by Arika in late 2025 and early 2026 confirmed the presence of many tonalitic porphyries underlying the basalt ridgeline on the eastern side of Pennyweight Point. This area is the target for the proposed EIS co-funded deep drilling.

[5] Cassidy, Kevin & Champion, D. & Krapez, B. & Barley, Mark & Brown, S.J.A. & Blewett, Richard & Groenewald, Bruce & Tyler, Ian. (2006). Cassidy, K.F., Champion, D.C., Krapez, B., Barley, M.E., Brown, S.J.A., Blewett, R.S., Groenewald, P.B. & Tyler, I.M., 2006, A revised geological framework for the Yilgarn Craton: Western Australia Geological Survey, Record 2006/8.

[6] Refer ARI ASX Announcement: High-Grade Gold in Maiden Drilling South of Pennyweight (29 October 2025).

Yundamindra Gold Project

The 100% owned Yundamindra Gold Project is located 65km south-west of Laverton, 250km north of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia (Figures 6, 7 & 8).

Regionally, the project is situated toward the westernmost margin of the Laverton Greenstone Belt (LGB) in the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The LGB is one of several greenstone belts that collectively define the Kurnalpi tectonostratigraphic terrane of the Northeastern Goldfields 'Superterrane' and is one of the best endowed gold regions in Australia. It hosts multiple world-class producing mines, namely Sons of Gwalia at +10 million oz contained Gold, Sunrise Dam at 8 million oz contained Gold and Wallaby at 7 million oz contained gold (Standing 2008; Austin, 2022)[7], which are located just ~40km north of Arika's Kookynie Gold Project and ~20-30km east of Arika's Yundamindra Gold Project respectively.

Total gold production from the belt is estimated to be in excess of 28 million ounces.

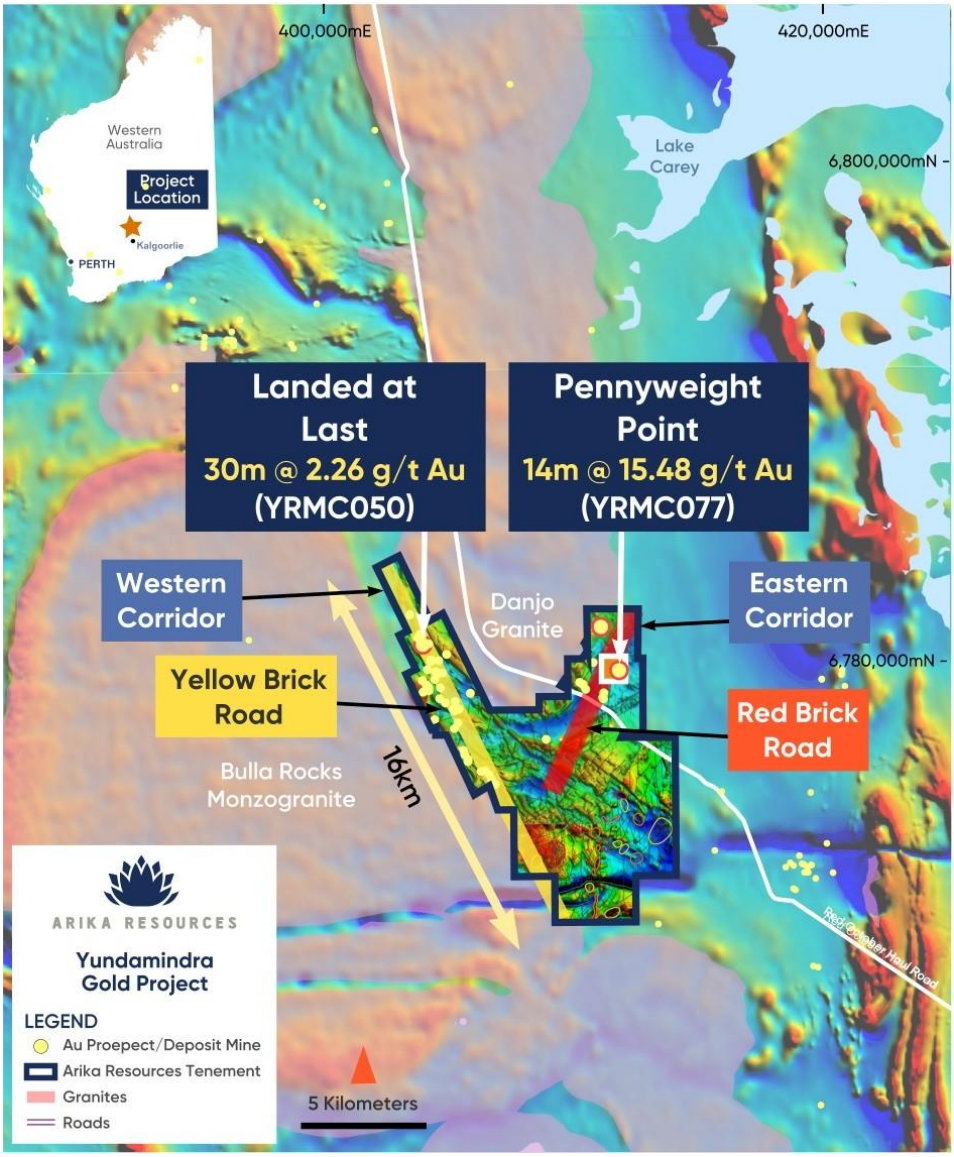


Figure 6: Arika's Yundamindra Gold Project showing key target areas and prospects over simplified geology, regional and local scale TMI.

[2] Standing, Jonathon G, Terrane Amalgamation in the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane, Yilgarn Craton: Evidence from tectonostratigraphic studies of the Laverton Greenstone Belt. Precambrian Research, V161, Issues 1-2, 15 February 2008, pages 114-134.. Austin, Joseph Martin, Testing the 'terrane-boundary' concept and geodynamics in the NeoArchean: A case study of the stratigraphy from the West and East Laverton Greenstone Belts. Queensland University of Technology 2022.134.. Austin, Joseph Martin, Testing the 'terrane-boundary' concept and geodynamics in the NeoArchean: A case study of the stratigraphy from the West and East Laverton Greenstone Belts. Queensland University of Technology 2022.

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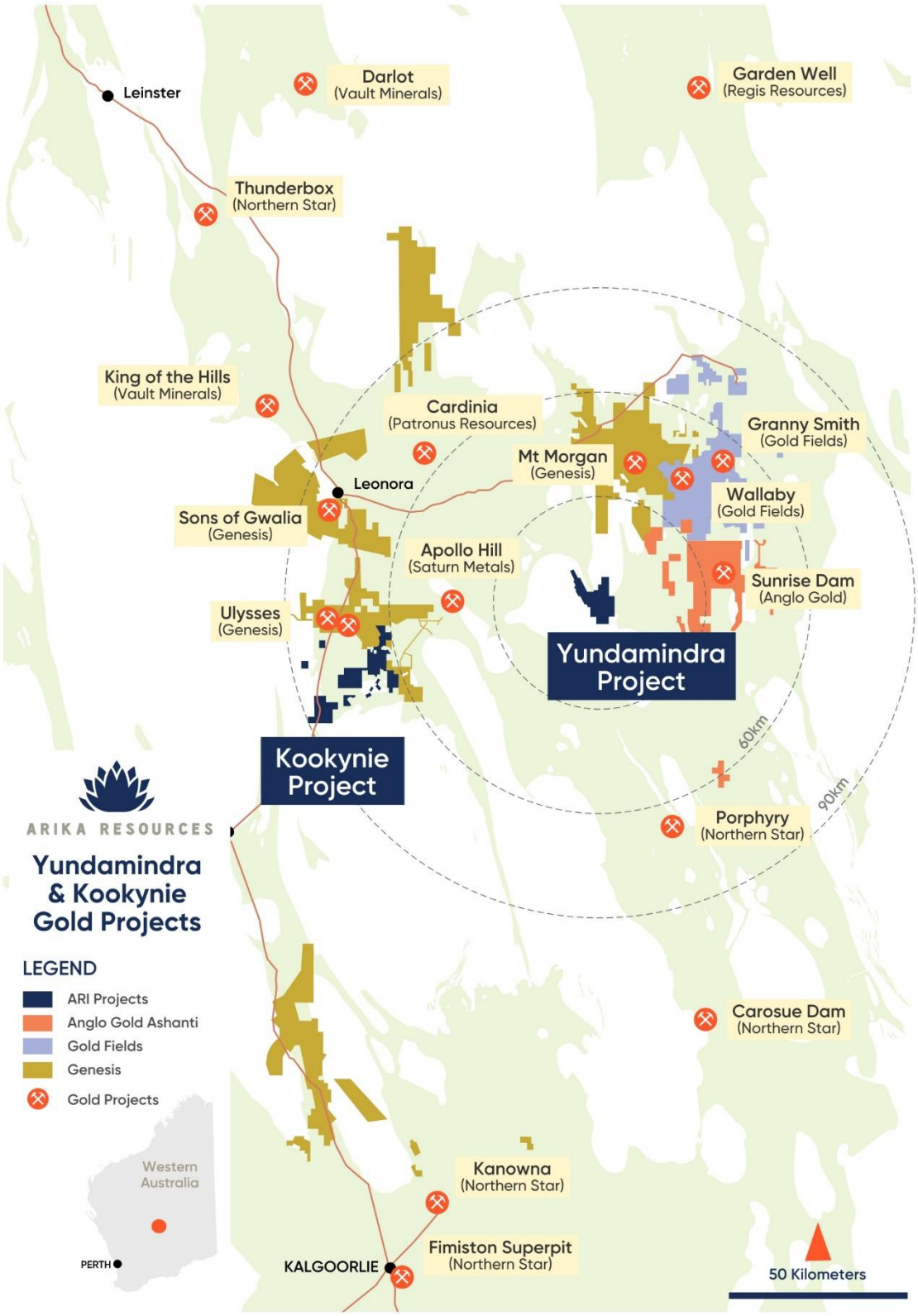


Figure 7: Regional Location Plan: Arika's Kookynie and Yundamindra Gold Projects in relation to major mines, deposits, processing facilities and established infrastructure.

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Literature Review References:

- Corbett, G., 2009. Anatomy of porphyry-related Au-Cu-Ag-Mo mineralised systems: Some exploration implications in Australian Institute of Geoscientists North Queensland Exploration Conference June 2009.
- Katz, L.R.; Kontak, D.J.; Dubé, B. 2025. Alteration Lithogeochemistry of an Archean Porphyry-Type Au(-Cu) Setting: The World-Class Côté Gold Deposit, Canada. Minerals 2025, 15, 256.
- McCuaig, T. C., Behn, M., Stein, H., Hagemann, S.G., McNaughton, N. J., Cassidy, K. F., Champion, D., Wyborn, L., 2001. The Boddington Gold Mine: A New Style of Archaean Au-Cu Deposit – AGSO Geoscience Australia 2001
- Witt, W. K., Hagemann, S, G., Fisher, C.F., 2025. Diverse examples of sodic and sodic–calcic alteration in greenstone rocks and intrusions of the Kalgoorlie–Kurnalpi Rift, Yilgarn Craton: significance for gold mineralisation in Australian Journal of Earth Sciences 2025, Vol. 72, nos. 5–6, 701–731

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

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Steve Vallance, who is a shareholder and full-time employee of Arika Resources Ltd in the role of General Manager Exploration and Executive Technical Director. Mr Vallance is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Vallance has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the JORC Code 2012). Mr Vallance consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

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

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

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

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

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

All forward-looking statements contained in this announcement are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements.

Recipients are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and accordingly recipients are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein.
Except as required by applicable law or the ASX Listing Rules, the Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

No New Information – Exploration Results
This announcement includes new Exploration Results and refers to Exploration Results previously reported by the Company. The previously reported Exploration Results are identified by references to the original ASX announcements in the relevant text, tables and figure captions. In relation to those previously reported Exploration Results, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the referenced announcements.

About Arika Resources Limited

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

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



Figure 8: Regional Location Plan: Arika's Kookynie and Yundamindra Gold Projects in relation to Perth, major regional centres and established infrastructure.

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Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• All of the samples being reported on in this release were collected utilising industry standard Reverse Circulation (RC) and/or Diamond Coring drilling techniques. • All of Arika's RC drilling was undertaken by Ranger Drilling or Strike Drilling. All of the diamond drilling was undertaken by DDH1. Each are fully owned subsidiaries of the Perenti Diversified Mining Services Group (ASX: PRN) • Reverse circulation (RC) sampling was carried out using a rig mounted METZKE Static Cone Splitter. • Sampling was conducted by the drill offsiders on the drill rig and checked at the end of each rod (6 metres) by both the drilling contractor and the site supervising geologists to ensure that the sample ID's matched the interval that was intended to be represented by that sample ID. No issues were seen or noted by the Competent person during the entire drilling campaign. These samples are kept onsite in a secure location available for further analysis if required. • A representative portion from each 1m RC sample was sieved, washed and presented in plastic chip trays prior to geological logging to ensure samples selected for analysis were taken from the appropriate intervals as determined by the site supervising geologist. The presence of quartz veining +- sulphide presence +- alteration was typically used to determine if a zone was interpreted to be mineralised. • The quality of the sampling is industry standard and was completed with the utmost care to ensure that the material being sampled, can be traced back to the interval taken from the drill hole for RC chips. • Samples submitted for analysis weighed on average 3kg. • All coring was completed in HQ sized core (63.5mm diameter). • Pre-collars were drilled using Mud-

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		Rotary drilling techniques. No sampling of the pre-collared section of the hole was undertaken. ● All diamond drill core was logged on-site during the course of the drilling by Company field geologists capturing lithology, structure and geotechnical information. ● The entirety of the cored section of the hole was cut in half and sampled for gold and multi-elements. ● Sample intervals were determined by the logging, reflecting lithological contacts and alteration/mineralisation boundaries with a maximum sample length of 1 metre. ● Samples were delivered to Intertek Kalgoorlie for initial sample preparation. ● Gold and multi-element analyses were completed by Intertek Perth using 4 acid digest methods. ● The quality of the sampling is industry standard and was completed with the utmost care. ● Half core has been retained for future reference. ● All samples described in this announcement have been submitted to Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for initial sample preparation prior to shipment to Intertek Perth for final analysis.
Drilling techniques	● *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	● All of the drilling described in this release was completed utilising industry standard RC and/or diamond drilling techniques. ● RC drilling used a SREPS 760 downhole face sampling hammer with a nominal bit size of 5.5inch (140mm). ● All of Arika's RC drilling was undertaken by Ranger or Strike Drilling using a DRA600 Reverse Circulation Drill Rig with a Sullair 1350cfm/500psi on board compressor mounted on a MAN TGA 41.480 8WD truck combined with an 1150cfm/350psi OX Hurricane Booster /Sullair Auxilliary Compressor mounted on MAN 41.480 8WD truck. ● All of Arika's diamond drilling referred to in this announcement was completed by DDH1 Drilling of Canningvale WA using a Sandvik 1200 truck mounted drill rig. ● Pre-collars were completed using Mud-Rotary drilling techniques to variable depths (competent rock).

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		• Diamond coring commenced from the base of the pre-collared section of the hole and continued to termination depth. • All coring was completed in HQ sized core (63.5mm diameter).
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.*	RC Drilling • Sample recovery size and sample conditions (dry, wet, moist) were recorded. • Drilling with care (e.g. clearing hole at start of each rod, regular cyclone cleaning) if water encountered to reduce incidence of wet samples. • No relationship was displayed between recovery and grade nor loss/gain of fine/coarse material. Diamond Core Drilling • Mud rotary pre-collars were not sampled. • HQ diamond coring commenced at the base of the pre-collar in competent rock. • Core recovery was generally excellent. • Minor core loss occurred in very broken sections of the hole and was verified between ARI's field geologists and DDH1's Supervising Drillers and recorded as a part of the logging process. • No relationship was displayed between recovery and grade nor loss/gain of fine/coarse material.
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.*	RC • All recovered samples from RC have been geologically logged to a level where it would support an appropriate Mineral Resource Estimate, mining studies and metallurgical test work. • Logging was qualitative based on the 1 metre samples derived from RC drilling. Representative sample was collected in plastic chip trays which are securely stored on-site for future reference. • Logging was qualitative based on geological boundaries observed. • 100 percent of the drillholes were logged to capture all relevant geological units, structures and intersections. Diamond Coring • The data being reported on is not currently being used in Mineral Resource Estimates. • Geological logging was completed on-site by

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		ARI's field geologists to a high industry standard level which could support future studies in support of Mineral Resource estimation. • Geological logging is qualitative in nature and records interpreted lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structure and geotechnical (RQD) aspects. • The cored sections of the hole(s) were logged in their entirety from the start of coring to the end of hole.
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.*	RC • RC chip samples were cone split from the drill rig into individual 1m green sample bags pre-numbered for hole depth and neatly laid out in 20m rows adjacent to the drill collar. • A 1m sample was collected at the cone splitter on the RC rig in a pre-numbered calico bag. • All RC samples were dry. All recoveries were >90%. • Field duplicates, blanks and CRM standards were inserted every 25 samples. • GEOSTATS standards or CRMs of 60 gram charges of G919-3 (Au grade of 0.87ppm Au), 916-2 (Au grade of 1.98ppm Au) and 918-2 (Au grade of 1.43ppm Au) and 919-8 (Au grade of 0.57ppm Au) were used in alternating and sporadic patterns at a ratio of 1 QAQC sample in 25 samples submitted. • Samples are dried (nominal 110 degrees C), crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. All samples are pulverised utilising Intertek preparation techniques. • The Competent Person is of the opinion RC drilling and sampling method are considered appropriate for the delineation of gold mineralisation. Diamond • All core is orientated, reconstructed and marked at 1 metre intervals prior to logging, cutting and sampling to ensure samples are representative and that there is no bias introduced into the sampling procedure. • The entire cored section of the hole was cut in half and sampled. • Half core samples were delivered to

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		Intertek for preparation and gold and multi-element analyses. ● Half core was retained in the core trays for future reference. ● Selected quarter core samples were taken for petrological studies to guide and support the logging. ● Field blanks and CRM standards were inserted every 25 samples. ● GEOSTATS standards or CRMs of 60 gram charges of G919-3 (Au grade of 0.87ppm Au), 916-2 (Au grade of 1.98ppm Au) and 918-2 (Au grade of 1.43ppm Au) and 919-8 (Au grade of 0.57ppm Au) were used in alternating and sporadic patterns at a ratio of 1 QAQC sample in 25 samples submitted. ● Samples are dried (nominal 110 degrees C), crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. All samples are pulverised utilising Intertek preparation techniques. ● HQ sized core was chosen for this program over standard NQ2 sized core in order to recover larger sized samples. ● The Competent Person is of the opinion the drilling sampling and analytical methods are appropriate for the delineation and determination of gold mineralisation
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	● *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* ● *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* ● *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been*	● Samples were delivered to Intertek Kalgoorlie for initial sample preparation ● Gold and multi-element analyses were undertaken by Intertek Genalysis in Perth, using routine fire assay and multi element analysis by pXRF. ● This near-full digest is considered sufficient for this stage of exploration and the weathered nature of the samples. ● Gold analysis was undertaken with 50-gram Fire Assay with OES finish. The detection limit for gold via this method is 5ppb (0.005ppm). ● Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the inhouse procedures. QC results (blanks, duplicates, standards) were in line with commercial procedures, reproducibility and accuracy. ● Multi-Element analyses will be carried out by Intertek using pXRF under laboratory QA/QC controls. ● Multi-Element analyses were carried out

	established.	combining a four-acid digestion with ICP-MS instrumentation. A four-acid digest is performed on 0.25g of sample to quantitatively dissolve most geological materials. Analytical analysis performed with a combination of ICP-OES & ICP-MS. Element analyses include: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, and Zr. ● The analytical method employed is appropriate for the styles of mineralisation and target commodity present. ● No geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments were used in the field. ● QAQC analysis shows that the lab performed within the specifications of the QAQC protocols. ● No external laboratory checks have been completed.
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.*	● No umpire analysis has been performed. ● Data was collected on to standardised templates in the field and data cross checks were performed verifying field data and assay results. ● No adjustment to the available assay data has been made. ● For all intercepts, the first received assay result is always reported. ● Intersections reported are checked and verified by alternative company personnel typically Senior Supervising Geologists and the Exploration Manager/GM-Exploration
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.*	● Drill hole collars are picked up at the end of each hole by the site supervising geologist using a handheld Garmin GPS. Accuracy is +/- 5m. ● GDA94 Zone 51 grid system was used. ● Collars are surveyed by a licenced surveyor using a DGPS (Trimble S7or equivalent). ● The surveyed collar coordinates are sufficiently accurate and precise to locate the drillholes. ●
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*	● Drillholes were designed and drilled to test the validity of historical drilling information and not for Mineral Resource estimation and classification purposes. ● No mineral classification is applied to the results at this stage. ● No sample compositing has been made.

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	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. ● *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
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.*	● Holes were designed to test the target horizon orthogonal to both strike and dip to avoid introducing any bias. ● The drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures has not introduced a bias. ● All drillholes were downhole surveyed using a north seeking Gyro survey tool.
Sample security	● *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	● The chain of custody from rig to the laboratory was overseen by the Company's Site Supervising Geologist. ● At no stage has any person or entity outside of, the contract geologists, the drilling contractor, contract courier, and the assay laboratory come into contact with the samples. ● Samples were delivered by Arika field personnel and/or it's contractors to the Intertek laboratory in Kalgoorlie for initial sample preparation then to Maddington for analysis.
Audits or reviews	● *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	● No external audit of the results, beyond the laboratory internal QAQC measures, has taken place. ● QA/QC data is regularly reviewed by ARI and the company's Database Manager, ERM, and results provide a high-level of confidence in the assay data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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*	● The drilling being reported on in this announcement was undertaken within Mining Lease, M39/410. ● Both the Yundamindra and Kookynie Gold Projects are owned 100% by Arika Resources Ltd. ● No impediments exist to obtaining a license to operate over the listed tenure at the time of reporting.

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	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.*	
Exploration done by other parties	● *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	● Arika Ltd has completed a review of historical data and made corrections to previously supplied data from Nex Metals, the previous owner of the project. ● The Yundamindra areas has been subject to multiple phases of exploration since discovery of gold before 1899. Further small-scale mining occurred until the 1940's. Exploration activities between the late 1970's into the early 1980's was completed by Pennzoil Australia, Kennecott Exploration with Hill Minerals, and Picon Exploration. ● Mt Burgess Gold Mining Company undertook significant exploration drilling to generate resource estimates for the western and eastern lines of mineralisation in 1988 and 1989 respectively. Sons of Gwalia entered into a JV with Mt Burgess in the mid 1990's which lasted until 1999 then held the project tenements outright until 2003 which included exploration activities, a re-optimisation study in 1997 on part of the Western Line of mineralisation, as well as further resources estimates. Saracen Gold held the project tenements from 2006 until 2010 until it entered into a JV with NME. ● NME controlled the project outright from 2013 until entering into a JV with Arika in 2019. ● ARI took 100% ownership of the project in 2026.
Geology	● *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Yundamindra: ● The Yundamindra Project lies within the Murrin-Margaret sector of the Leonora-Laverton area; part of the north-northwest to south-southeast trending Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt of the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Yilgarn Craton. ● The Murrin-Margaret sector is dominated by an upright, north to north-northwest trending asymmetric regional anticline (Eucalyptus Anticline) centred about the Eucalyptus area. The western limb of the regional anticline has been

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		intruded by granitoids (Yundamindra area). Strike-slip faulting is dominant along the eastern limb. ● The Yundamindra Project encompasses zones of gold mineralisation occurring along the margin of a regional scale hornblende-granodiorite batholith which intruded mafic lithologies. The contact is sub-divided into two 'lines' of mineralisation, western and eastern. ● The Western Line consists of a north-northwest trending zone of generally continuous, east dipping quartz reefs and quartz filled shears in granitoids, near the contact between a large hornblende granodiorite pluton and a thin remnant greenstone succession. The lode generally strikes parallel to a regional north-northwest schistosity in the mafic succession immediately to the west. Folding and faulting has dislocated the continuity of the lode in places and produced domal structures. ● The Eastern Line encompasses the eastern portion of the arcuate granodiorite/greenstone contact with gold mineralisation associated with quartz veining within the mafic succession and within quartz vein/stockwork within granodiorite. ● All exploration targets, prospects and deposits are interpreted as orogenic shear-hosted exploration targets for gold mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	● *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* ● *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the*	● All discussion points are captured within the announcement above. ● For all drilling, dip and azimuth data is accurate to within +/-5º relative to MGA UTM grid (GDA94 Z51). ● For all drilling, down hole depth and end of hole length is accurate to with +/- 0.2m. ● All drillholes were surveyed downhole using a north seeking Gyro tool supplied by the drilling contractor. ● A combined collar and summary of significant intersection table has been supplied in the appendices of all previous relevant announcements.

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	basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Intercepts are reported as down-hole length on 2m/4m composites and/or 1 metre individual samples from RC drilling and a maximum of 1 metre for all diamond core drilling. • Gold intercepts have been calculated using the weighted average method for all intervals reporting >0.1g/t Au. • Intercepts are reported as down-hole lengths and average gold intercepts are calculated with a 0.1 g/t and 0.5 g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut and <4m internal dilution. • Intercepts were defined geologically based on an interpretation of the target zone at a given location. • Length weighted grades were then calculated based on a sample returning an assay value of greater than 0.1 g/t Au for the low-grade envelope and internal zones of greater than 0.5 g/t Au and 5.0 g/t Au respectively. Generally, no more than 4 metres of internal material that graded less than 0.1 g/t Au was included except where a Raft or 'Horse' of lower grade country rock was interpreted as being within the targeted lode zone as defined by adjacent holes. • Intervals were based on geology and no top cut off was applied. • No metal equivalents are discussed or reported.
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*	• All holes reported here are designed to intersect the target zone/mineralisation orthogonal to both strike and dip. The downhole length is therefore close to the true thickness.

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	(eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• A selection of appropriate maps and sections are included within the body of the report. • Please see main body of the announcement for the relevant figures showing the drillholes completed.
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 results have been presented and all plans are presented in a form that allows for the reasonable understanding and evaluation of the exploration results being 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.*	• The area has had significant historical production recorded and is accessible via the MINEDEX database. • All material results from geochemical, geophysical, geological mapping and drilling activities related to prospects across the Yundamindra Gold Project have been disclosed.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Follow up exploration activities will include, but not limited to RC and diamond core drilling, planned for the remainder of the 2026 field season pending outcomes from the drilling results and ongoing interpretation. • Diagrams pertinent to the areas in question are supplied in the body of this announcement.

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