ASX Announcement

8 December 2025

Diamond Drilling Delivers Strong Results:

17.7m @ 1.4g/t Au, Incl. 7.95m @ 2.5g/t Au, Highlighting Depth & Scale Potential at Arrakis

Key Drilling Highlights

- Results from **25IWBDD0011**, the first full diamond test of the Arrakis mineralisation, include a significant intercept of:
  - **17.70m @ 1.4g/t Au** from 309.30m in **25IWBDD0011** (*ETW*[*1] *of 10-14m*), including
    - **7.95m @ 2.5g/t Au** from 310.25m
- This intercept is located approximately 120m below the recently reported intercepts from 25IWBRC0040D and 25IWBRC0041D, which returned:
  - **56.50m @ 1.3g/t Au** from 108m in **25IWBRC0040D,** including
    - **14.75m @ 3.3g/t Au** from 149m, and
  - **37.00m @ 0.6g/t Au** from 180m in **25IWBRC0041D,** including
    - **6.50m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 180m

Strategic Implications and Exploration Momentum

- These results underscore the potential for higher-grade mineralisation continuity at depth and highlight the scale of the mineralised system associated with a >2.2km striking trend that remains open to the southeast.
- Additional diamond and RC drilling results are expected shortly, with a large volume of high-impact results anticipated over December and January.
- A second RC rig has commenced drilling across Arrakis to expedite the current program to complete 200m spaced drill lines over the full 2.2km strike of the Arrakis trend.
- To support the ramp-up of exploration activities, a 21-person transportable turn-key camp has been secured and will be mobilised and installed on site in early 2026.

*[*1] ETW – estimated true width*

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

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Commenting on the new results and activity update, Yandal Resources' Managing Director, Mr. Chris Oorschot, said: *"This is an excellent result from our first full diamond test of Arrakis. The results, combined with geological observations, validate the recently developed geological model and confirm mineralisation can be readily identified through visual observations within fresh rock. The visual nature of mineralisation has enabled the team to test and model the Arrakis mineralised system more effectively during the current RC program.*

The grade of mineralisation is also significant, replicating the higher grades identified in 25IWBRC0040D, located 120m up dip, and 25IWBRC0042, located 400m to the northwest. These results demonstrate the potential for the Arrakis mineralised system to host both broad mineralisation and higher-grade mineralisation. Understanding the distribution of both styles is the focus of the ongoing RC program, with results enabling the team to determine the scale and potential of Yandal's Arrakis discovery ahead of further drilling in 2026.

A second RC rig has been mobilised to the site to accelerate the current RC drilling program at Arrakis before the team demobilises for the Christmas period break.

We are also extremely pleased to have secured a 21-person exploration camp, which will be mobilised to the IWB Project in early 2026. This significant upgrade to onsite facilities will enable us to accelerate and expand our 2026 drilling and exploration programs."

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "**Yandal Resources**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an exploration update for the Arrakis Prospect within the Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project (see Figures 6 and 7). All assay results from diamond hole 25IWBDD0011 have been received (see Figures 1 and 2). This is the third of eight diamond holes (1,931m) drilled across Arrakis and the first of four drilled from the surface. 25IWBDD0011 has successfully intercepted Arrakis mineralisation approximately 120m below previously released intercepts from 25IWBRC0040D and 25IWBRC0041D (see ASX release 24 November 2025), at a vertical depth of approximately 275m from surface. The results demonstrate higher grade mineralisation (See Figures 3 & 4) comparable to 25IWBRC0040D located up dip on the same section, and 25IWBRC0042 located approximately 400m along strike to the northwest (see Figure 5).

A second RC rig has commenced drilling at the Arrakis Prospect to accelerate the current RC drilling program that will see circa. 5,000m of RC drilling across 200m spaced lines covering 2.2km of strike. The program is designed to define the scale of the Arrakis mineralised system and assess how mineralisation varies along strike and at depth.

The Company has also secured a transportable 21-person camp that will be transported and installed on site in early 2026. The establishment of an expanded camp is an essential part of the company's strategy to accelerate exploration, providing accommodation for a growing field team and infrastructure to support multi-rig programs.

Arrakis Diamond Drilling Results

Assay results from Arrakis diamond hole 25IWBRC0011 have been received. This follows results from 25IWBRC0040D and 25IWBRC0041D, reported in late November (see ASX release dated 24 November 2025). 25IWBRC0011 was the first diamond hole drilled from surface within the recently completed 1,931m diamond drilling program, providing the first complete intercept of the Arrakis mineralisation within diamond core. The hole has returned a significant intercept of:

- **17.70m @ 1.4g/t Au** from 309.30m in **25IWBDD0011,** with an estimated true width of 10-14m, including
  - **7.95m @ 2.5g/t Au** from 310.25m

This drilling extends mineralisation on the 6,150mN section (local grid reference, see Figures 1 and 2), 120m below previously reported intercepts of:

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

The higher-grade component of the 25IWBDD0011 mineralised intercept is associated with a variably brecciated, fractured and sheared, heavily silica-altered unit, bracketed by sheared mafic (mylonite). Fractures and breccia fill are dominated by silica-chlorite-biotite with fine to medium-grained disseminated pyrite with minor arsenopyrite (see Figures 3 & 4). The narrower but higher-grade mineralisation, similar to that intercepted in 25IWBRC0040D (120m up dip) and 25IWBRC0042 (400m along strike to the northwest, see Figure 5), demonstrates the **potential for higher-grade mineralisation continuity both along strike and at depth**. Fresh rock mineralisation at Arrakis is associated with a more than 2.2km striking mineralised trend defined by air-core drilling, with the trend remaining open to the southeast and with several parallel air-core anomalies yet to be followed up.

A compilation of RC and diamond drilling results and geological observations demonstrates two separate styles of mineralisation at Arrakis:

- A broad lower-grade style of mineralisation hosted within a silica-sericite altered volcano-sedimentary unit that has been broadly and weakly fractured to brecciated with chlorite-biotite-filled fractures that also contain pyrite, and with fine disseminated pyrite throughout.

- A higher-grade style of mineralisation that is associated with a more intense level of brittle-ductile deformation and strong silica-pyrite alteration. This style of mineralisation can also be sheared and intercalated (mixed) with the bounding basalts and dolerites.

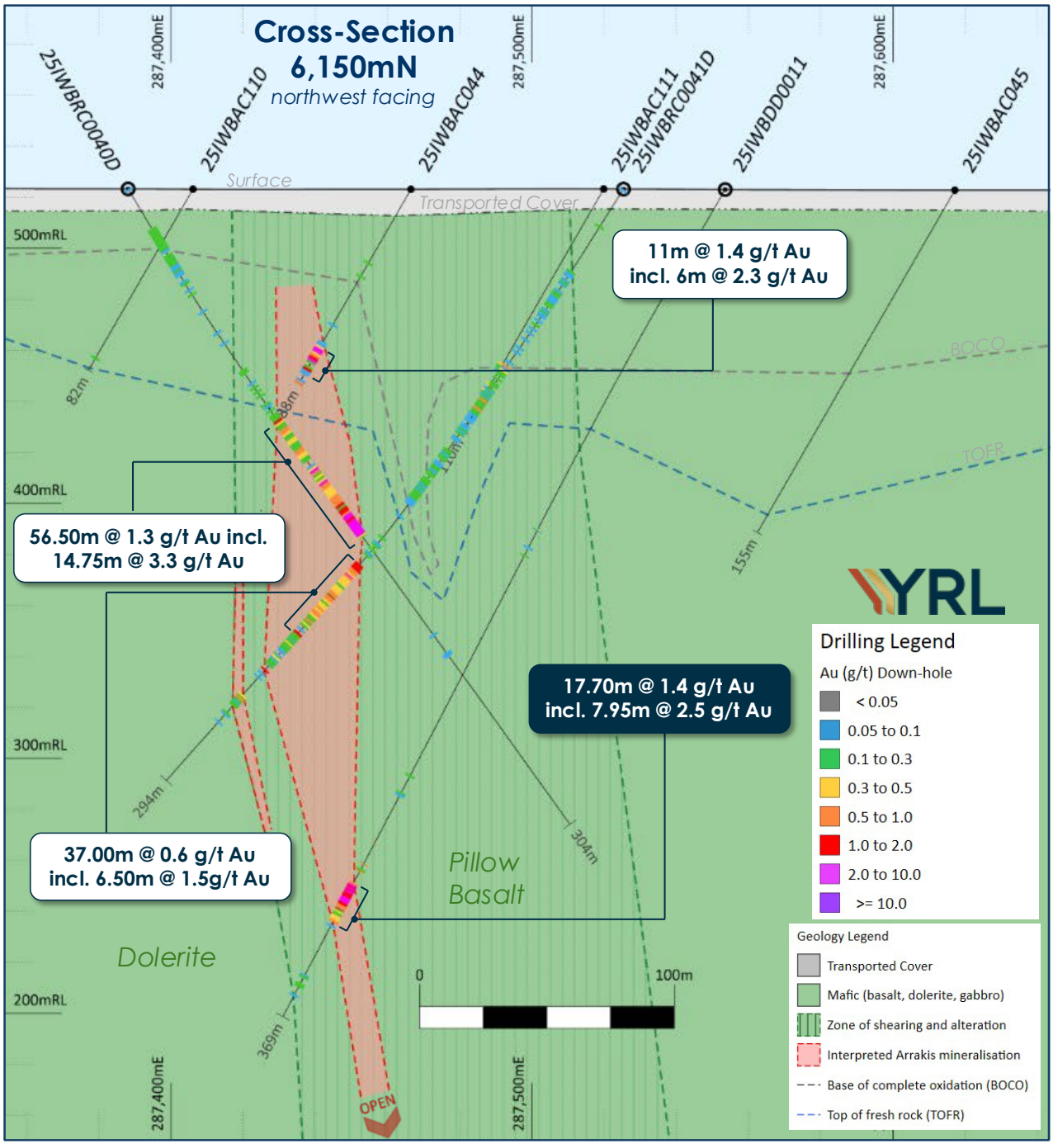

***Figure 1**: 6,150mN cross-section showing all drilling results from 25IWBRC0040D, 25IWBRC0041D, and 25IWBDD0011 with a simple preliminary interpretation of geology. The section location is shown in Figure 2. The section shows all drilling within +/- 50m of the section plane. The red mineralisation envelope also represents the interpreted host volcano-sedimentary unit.*

Arrakis RC Program

Approximately 3,000m of the designed 5,000m Arrakis RC drilling program has been drilled since commencing in November. The program is testing the 2.2km striking Arrakis trend across 200m spaced lines (see Figure 2) to define the extent of the Arrakis mineralised system. The drilling is also mapping how gold mineralisation varies along strike and at depth.

A second RC rig has commenced on site to accelerate the RC drilling program and complete several additional holes ahead of the scheduled Christmas break.

21 Person Camp and Heritage Survey

A heritage survey has been completed to clear a site for a temporary exploration camp. In addition, the Company has purchased a mobile 21-person exploration camp. The camp will be transported to the site in early 2026 to support the expanded team during the 2026 exploration program.

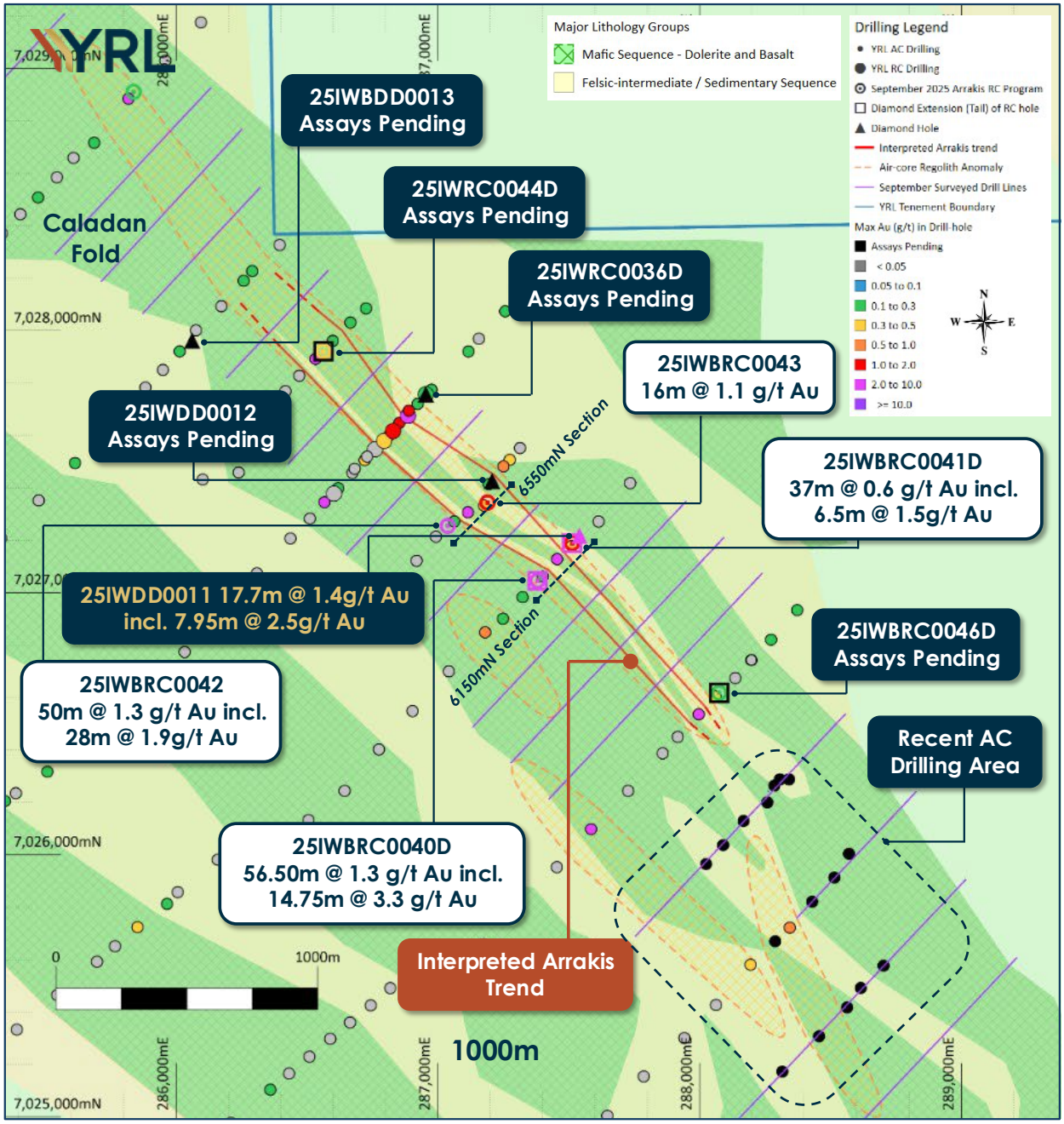

Figure 2: *A collar plan over the Arrakis Prospect within the Caladan target area, showing simplified bedrock geology interpretation. All Yandal drilling is plotted (historic drilling has been excluded. Collars are thematically coloured by max Au (g/t) in the hole. The red line represents the approximate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

***Figure 3**: HQ diamond core from 25IWBDD0011 showing the mineralisation intercepted that includes 7.95m @ 2.5g/t Au from 310.25m. Metre marks are shown and annotated in white; sample boundaries are marked in yellow.*

Arrakis 25IWBDD0011 HQ Core – 313.3m to 313.4m, 4.3g/t Au

***Figure 4**: Close up of mineralisation from 25IWBDD0011 from 313.3m to 313.4m, with the broader interval grading at 4.3g/t Au. HQ core has an approximate diameter of 63.5mm.*

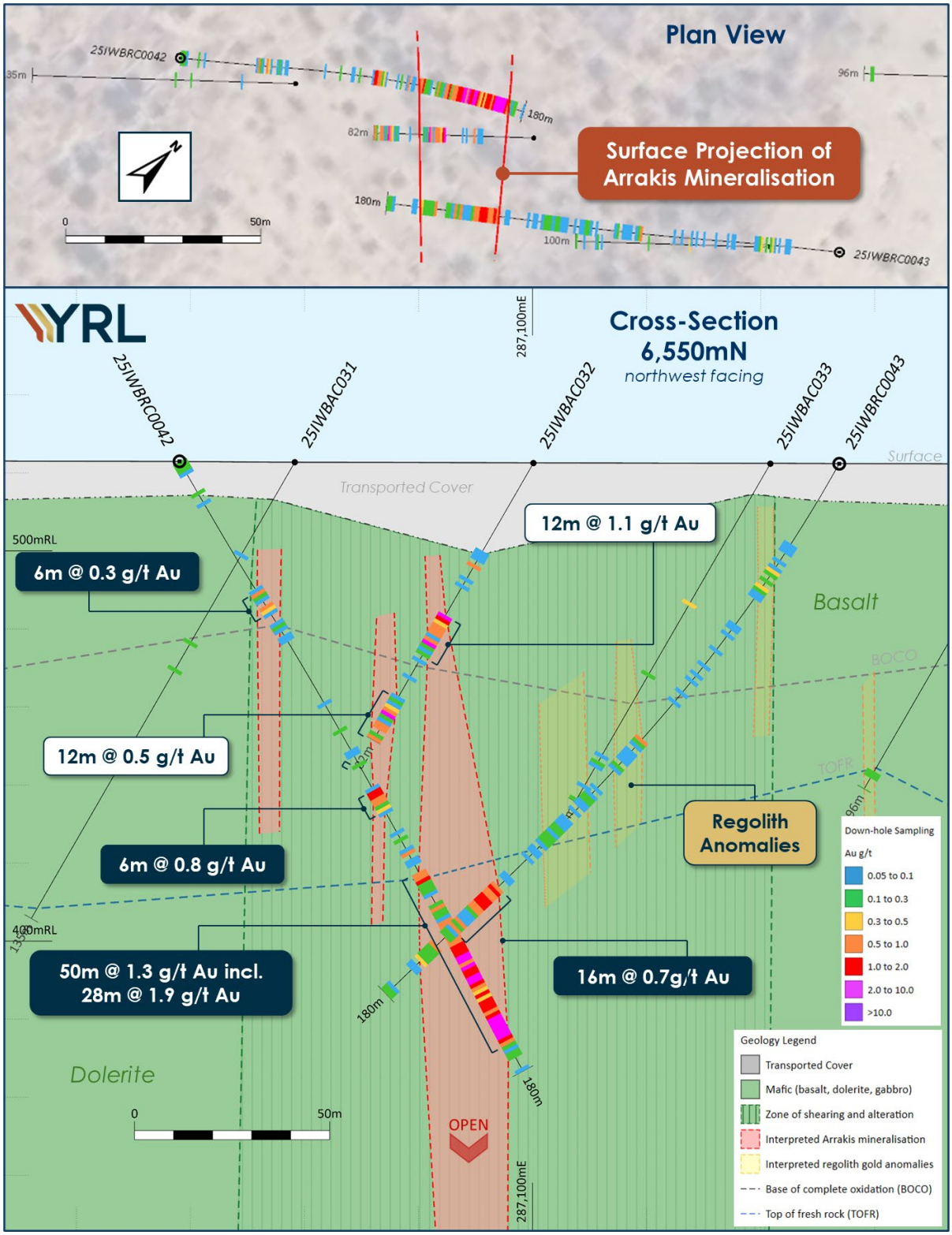

***Figure 5**: 6,550mN cross-section showing all drilling results from 25IWBRC0042 and 25IWBRC0043 with a simple preliminary interpretation of geology (as published in ASX release 24 September 2025). The section location is shown in Figure 2. The section shows all drilling within +/- 50m of the section plane. The red mineralisation envelope also represents the interpreted host volcano-sedimentary unit.*

Looking Ahead

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

Arrakis Discovery

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

New England Granite Target Area

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

Key Exploration Infrastructure

- Operational and scheduling preparations are underway for a ramp-up of exploration following the wet season in Q1 CY2026, including upgrades to site infrastructure and the expansion of the operational team.

Authorised by the board of Yandal Resources

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About Yandal Resources Limited

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

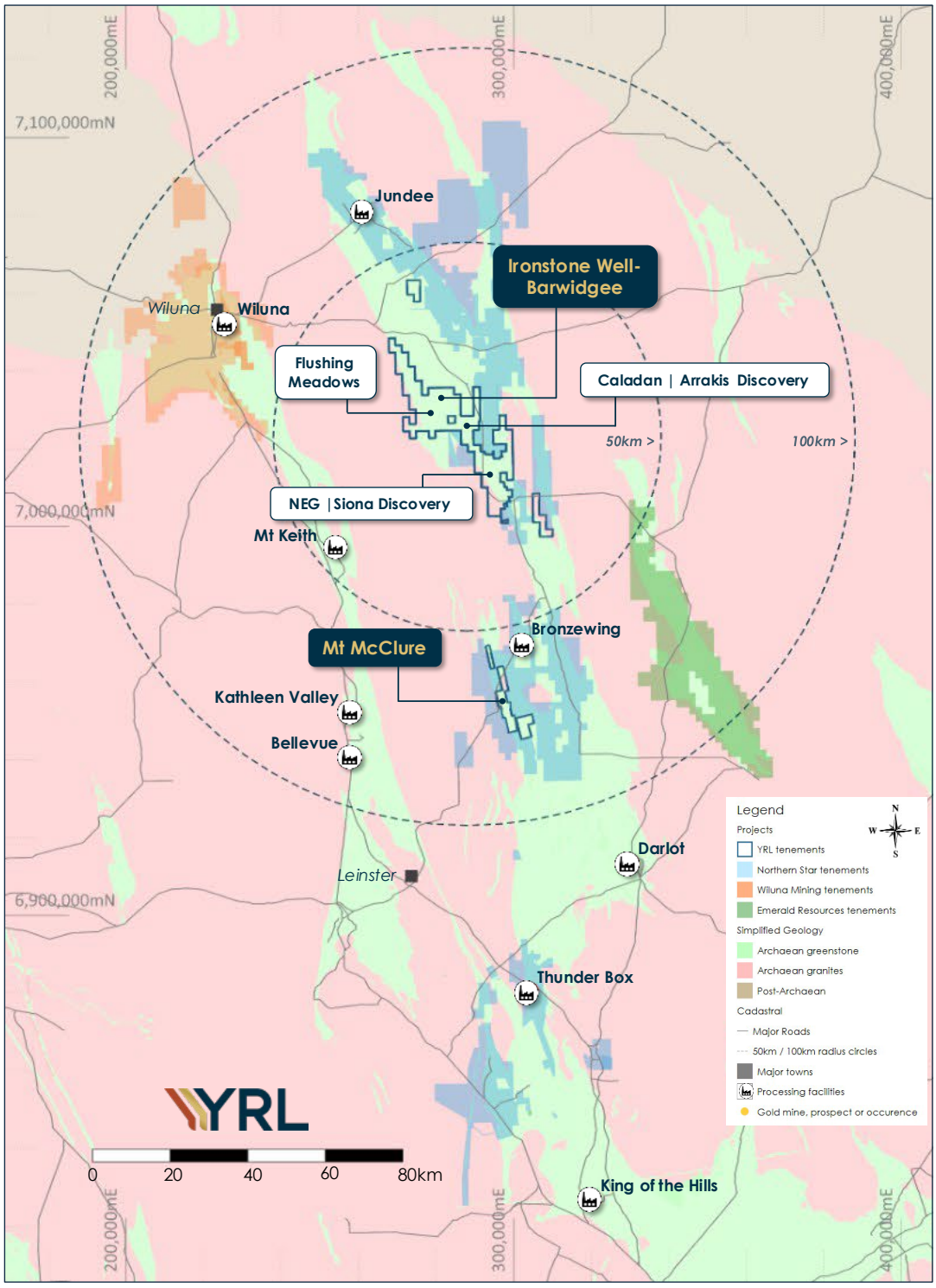

***Figure 6**: Yandal Resource exploration Project locations within the Yandal Greenstone Belt. The Arrakis Prospect is located within the Caladan target area.*

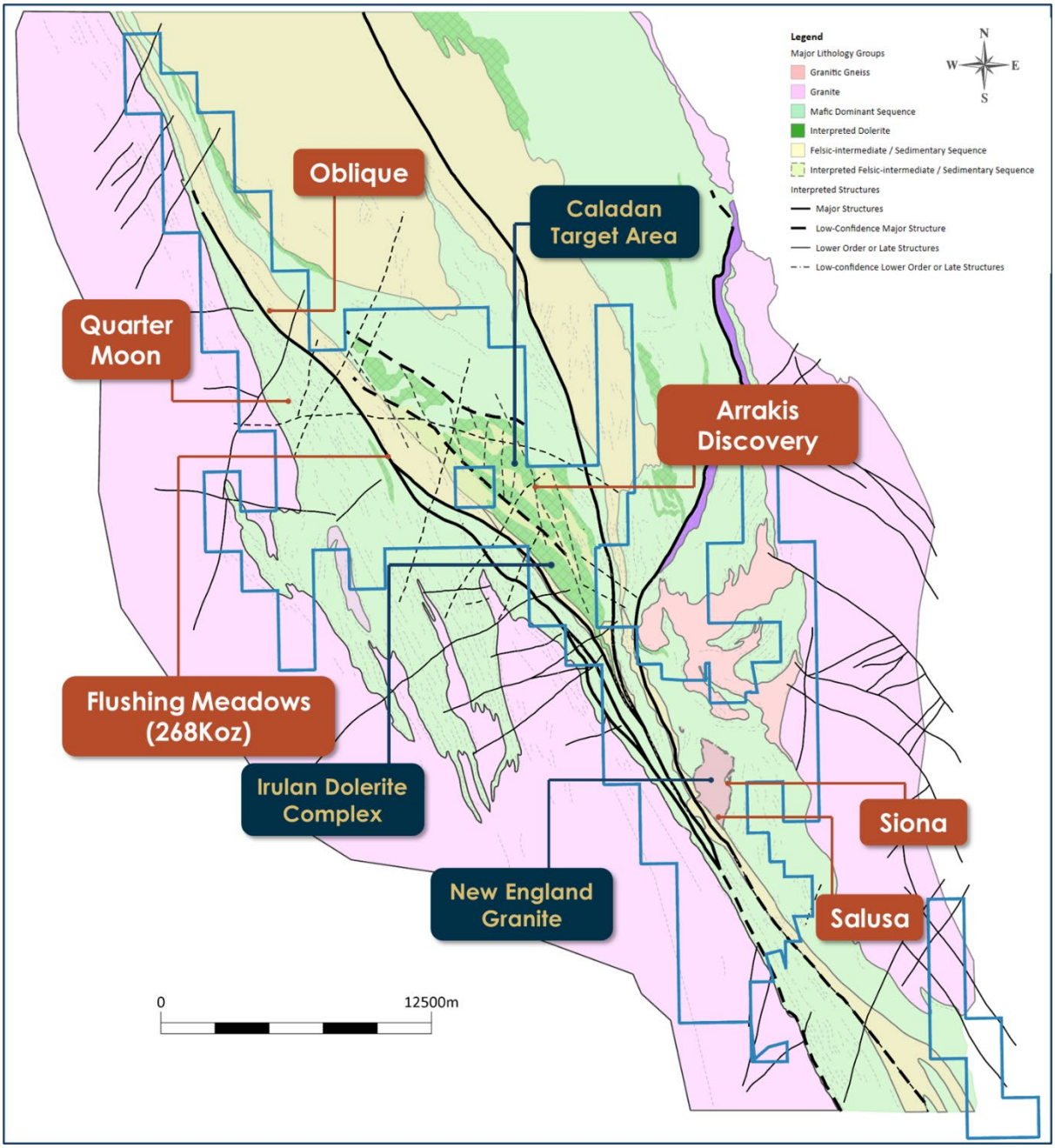

***Figure 7**: Yandal Resource exploration target areas and prospect locations within the northern Yandal Greenstone Belt. The Arrakis Prospect is located within the Caladan target area.*

Table 1 – Yandal Resources Ltd - Mineral Resource Summary

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t)	Au (oz)	Tonnes ('000)	Grade (g/t)	Au (oz)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t)	Au (Oz)
Ironstone Well									
Flushing Meadows[1]	2,141	1.3	91,000	5,245	1.1	177,000	**7,386**	**1.1**	**268,000**
Mt McClure									
Challenger[2]				718	1.9	44,000	718	1.9	44,000
Success[3]				1,255	1.9	75,000	1,255	1.9	75,000
Parmelia[4]				252	2.1	17,000	252	2.1	17,000
HMS Sulphur[5]				1010	1.2	39,000	1010	1.2	39,000
Gilmore[6]				134	1.7	7,200	134	1.7	7,200
Sub-total - MMC				3,369	1.7	182,200	**3,369**	**1.7**	**182,200**
Grand-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 Geoscientists. Mr Oorschot is the Managing Director of the Company, is a full-time employee and holds shares and options in the Company. Mr Oorschot has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Oorschot consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

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

Forward Looking Statements

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

Table 2 – Arrakis diamond drilling program collar location summary. Please note that collars have not yet been formally surveyed; the coordinates below are derived from a handheld GPS and are accurate to within +/- 5m.

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

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

Hole ID	Sample type / Sub Interval	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
25IWBDD0011	Half HQ	309.3	327.00	17.7	1.4	Fresh rock
25IWBDD0011	Including	310.25	318.2	7.95	2.5	

Relevant Previous ASX Announcements

- 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

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

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Yandal Resources has completed diamond drilling across the Arrakis Prospect. The drilling involved a mix of RC pre-collars or rock-rolling down to fresh rock, followed by HQ (diameter of ~63.5mm) diamond core drilling to an average down-hole depth of 348m (between 216m and 465m. Holes were drilled at an angle of -60 ° to either the southwest or northeast. The core was halved with a core saw, with the right-hand side (looking downhole) sampled. Before sampling, a company geologist logs the core for lithology type, veining, alteration, and deformation. Sample lengths vary according to logged geological intervals of interest, with a minimum of 0.2 metres and a maximum of 1.0 metres. Sample quality is considered high.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• For YRL diamond drilling, sample recovery of each metre drilled was measured and recorded, and high-resolution photos of each tray before cutting were obtained. The unsampled half of the drill core is also retained. Intervals where the core is unoriented have been recorded. • For YRL diamond drilling, when the core is cut for sampling, the same side of the core, relative to the bottom-of-hole orientation mark, is collected for analysis. For intervals without an orientation mark, the core is pieced together, and foliation or common structures are used to approximately orient the core for sampling purposes. • Structural observations have also been recorded where the diamond core is oriented, and the core was routinely checked for any structures sub-parallel to the core axis.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual	For all YRL diamond drilling results, HQ core was cut in half and used to obtain 0.2m to 1.0m half-core samples. These samples were submitted to a laboratory, where they were dried, weighed, and crushed. The Sample pulp was then split to produce a 50g charge for fire assay, which was then analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES), with a lower detection limit of 0.005ppm Au.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• YRL diamond core was drilled using HQ (63.5mm core diameter) coring bits. For both diamond holes, diamond core drilling commenced via RC pre-collars or rock-rolling, which was completed to fresh rock. Subject to ground conditions, the core was oriented using a downhole orientation tool (Reflex ACT Mk3 NQ/HQ Core Ori kit).
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• For YRL diamond drilling core recovery is measured and recorded. The length of core recovered for each metre drilled is measured to the nearest 5cm and entered into an Excel spreadsheet along with information relating to fracture frequency (driller breaks are marked with a red "X"). In addition, dry and wet core photos are collected before the core is cut and retained on the company server. • For YRL diamond drilling, the orientation of contacts, veins and shears is regularly measured and monitored. • No relationship or bias between sample recovery and grade within the diamond drilling results has been observed.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• For YRL diamond drilling, a full log of all diamond cores was completed by the supervising geologist in the field. Intervals were logged at various intervals based on changes in lithology, deformation intensity, veining types, and alteration. Both planar and linear structural measurements were also collected using a core orientation stand and a kenometer. Logging data was captured directly into an MX Deposit database. • Data captured through geological logging by a geologist is qualitative in nature. • In addition to geological logging, the magnetic susceptibility of each interval is measured using a KT-10 magnetic susceptibility metre, with a sensitivity of $1x10^{-6}$ SI Units. Magnetic susceptibility readings are quantitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• For YRL diamond drilling, the HQ (63.5mm diameter) cores were halved using a core saw, and the right-hand side of the core (looking downhole) was sampled. The second half of core retains the orientation line, metre marks and is stored in annotated core trays within a secure yard. • When determining sample intervals, core is sampled to contacts where observed so that

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	material from a geological interval of interest is not included within the adjacent geological interval. • Where narrow geological intervals of interest are observed, such as quartz veining, sample lengths are reduced so that only the feature of interest is sampled down to a minimum length of 0.2m. • Diamond core samples are of high quality. • For all diamond drilling, samples are dried at 100°C to constant mass, crushed to <10mm and pulverised to nominally 85%, passing 75µm. • Field duplicates are not collected for YRL diamond core drilling. • Standards and blanks were routinely inserted into the sample sequence • For labs used by YRL, internal lab quality control measures include lab duplicates and the insertion of lab standards and blanks. • Sample sizes are appropriate given the fine-to-medium-grained nature of the sampled material.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• For YRL diamond drilling, samples were assayed using a 50g charge for fire assay which was then analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES), with a lower detection limit of 0.005ppm Au, by Intertek Genalysis in Perth, Western Australia. This is considered a total digest and appropriate for the targeted style of mineralisation. • Magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken every meter using a KT-10 V2 instrument with a sensitivity of $1x10^{-6}$ SI Units. • YRL QAQC field protocols include the insertion of commercially prepared certified reference material (CRM) and blank material at a rate of approximately 1 CRM/blank for every 20 samples collected. CRMs used are unidentifiable by the lab when received. QAQC performance is monitored upon receipt of each batch of results and re-assessed once all samples for a program are received. • Laboratory QA/QC protocols involve inserting internal lab standards using CRMs, blanks, repeat analysis of pulps and screen tests (the percentage of pulverised material passing 75µm mesh). Laboratory QAQC results are reported with each batch. Laboratory QA/QC performance is monitored upon receipt of each batch of results and reassessed once all samples for a program are received. • For YRL diamond drilling, no duplicate samples were submitted for analysis. The remaining half of the core is available for further analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intercepts from YRL diamond drilling are verified by YRL geologists through the visual inspection of chips and core, reviewing the spatial location of mineralisation relative to previous intercepts, and in the case of high-grade gold intercepts, visually confirming gold in samples. • No twinned holes have been completed across Siona. • For YRL diamond drilling, primary sampling and logging data are captured directly into the MX deposit application and uploaded directly to the cloud-hosted MX Deposit database. • The first lab result for each sample is used for interrogating the data, and no adjustments have been made to the data other than adjusting values below the detection limit to a null value before review.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill collar locations were initially pegged and surveyed using a handheld Garmin GPS, which was accurate to within 3-5m. RLs are determined using a detailed surface DTM. A final collar survey is then completed using a DGPS unit (easting, northing, and RL are accurate to within +/- 0.1m). • All diamond holes were downhole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool, producing azimuth readings relative to true north that are then converted to UTM MGA94 Zone 51s. Readings are collected at a maximum spacing of 10m downhole or better. • All spatial data presented is relative to UTM MGA94 Zone 51s. • 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: Project Grid: Name UTM MGA94; X (1) 288187.194; Y (1) 7019162.003; X (2) 307986.184; Y (2) 7040375.207 Additional Grid: Name Cal Local; X (1) 0; Y (1) 0; X (2) 29000; Y (2) 1000 • 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*	• YRL diamond drilling across Arrakis are variably spaced between 400m and 800m across strike. All collar details/coordinates are supplied in **Table 2**. • The hole/data spacing and distribution completed across the Arrakis prospect **is NOT sufficient to establish an assessment of the degree of geological and grade continuity; and is NOT appropriate for estimating a Mineral Resource.** • Only significant gold intercepts have been reported, meaning all intervals >0.3 g/t Au (unless

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	otherwise stated). These intervals have been reported as a composite where the intercept includes more than one sample. Composites may include up to 4m of continuous internal waste unless otherwise stated, and the final composite grade must exceed 0.1g/t Au. A length weighted average has been used to calculate the average grade of the composite. Samples of variable length (between 0.3m and 1.0m) were used for the reporting of significant intercepts. The first assay result was used for all significant intercepts reported. All intercepts have been reported relative to down-hole length. All intercepts are reported in grams per tonne (g/t). If a single composite includes material with a high-grade sub-interval, this has been reported as a sub-interval. Reported composite intervals were calculated and reviewed by Mr. Christopher Oorschot. All significant intercepts are detailed in **Tables 2 and 3**.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• For YRL diamond drilling, holes have been drilled at a -60 ° angle and oriented so as to be orthogonal to the targeted Arrakis trend. This includes both northeast and southwest-directed holes or scissors. Observations from diamond drilling at Arrakis suggest that mineralisation is striking to the northwest and with a sub-vertical dip. No northwest or southeast-directed diamond holes have been completed to adequately test for structure parallel to the drilling direction. Further drilling is needed to determine if sampling bias due to drilling direction is present.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All YRL diamond core was transported to Kalgoorlie and delivered directly to a secure yard for cutting. Cut core is then placed into sample bags with a unique numeric ID and sealed, and grouped into larger poly-weave bags sealed with cable ties. The samples were then transported directly to the laboratory in Perth for analysis.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No lab audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties,*	• The Caladan target area, including the Arrakis Prospect, resides in the exploration leases E 53/1843, E 53/2304, E 53/2192 and E 53/1882. Yandal Resources Limited wholly owns these tenements.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and land tenure status	*native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The tenements are in good standing, and no known impediments exist. • The Kultju Native Title Corporation holds native title over the Project.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous operators who have completed exploration across the Caladan target area include Eagle Mining, Hunter Resources and Great Central Mines. Work completed by these operators included limited RAB drilling. The RAB drilling data is of reasonable quality but considered largely ineffective. • For historic **RAB** drilling completed by **Eagle Mining** in 1995, derived from WAMEX Report A047408, samples were taken over discrete lithological changes of varying lengths. Holes were terminated once a recognisable saprolitic horizon was intercepted. • For historic **RAB** drilling completed by **Hunter Resources** in 1995, derived from WAMEX Report A047408, samples were collected as 4m composites from the transported/residual interface to the bottom of the hole.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Caladan target area, including the Arrakis Prospect, hosts Archaean Orogenic Gold mineralisation. The prospect is located within the Yandal Greenstone Belt, a greenstone terrain of the Yilgarn Craton. Mineralisation is hosted within interpreted mafic and intermediate lithologies. The Archaean rocks are overlain by 5-20m of transported cover.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• See **Tables 2 & 3**. • All drilling has been reported, either within this announcement or in previous announcements. • No information is excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Only significant gold intercepts have been reported, meaning all intervals >0.3 g/t Au (unless otherwise stated). These intervals have been reported as a composite where the intercept includes more than one sample. Composites may include up to 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 4**. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Initial interpretations across the Arrakis Prospect suggest mineralisation is striking to the northwest and dipping steeply to the northeast. The drill direction is broadly orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation. True widths are approximately 65% of the downhole width.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See Figures in the main body of this report and **Tables 2 & 3.**
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant intercepts have been reported.
Other substantive	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical*	• Several larger drainage systems transect the Caladan target area. • Transported cover is well cemented, and a rock-breaker is needed to construct sumps to hold drilling water.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	
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: o 200m spaced RC drilling underway, o 100m spaced RC drilling in 2026, o Further diamond drilling in 2026 o Analysis of bottom-of-hole multi-element data from recently completed air-core drilling, o Routine down-hole pXRF analysis of RC sample pulps, o The submission of select samples for multi-element analysis, o The preparation of thin sections on select samples and petrographic analysis, o Infill ground gravity survey subject to further drilling results, o Preliminary metallurgical analysis of fresh rock mineralisation.